"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; unsettled Friday; light south, shifting to west, winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,977. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEXICO CITY PREY TO HUNGRY MOBS, ENVOY REPORTS

Advices from Brazilian Minister Sent by Courier to Vera Cruz Tell of Terrible Conditions.

FOOD SEIZED ANYWHERE

Rioting and Looting Go On While Zapata Troops Fight Desperately to Hold the City.

REPORTS SENT TO WILSON

No Attacks on Foreigners Up to Last Friday—Fears for Isolated City Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Frightful conditions in Mexico City were reported in two messages which reached the State Department tonight from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, who is in charge of American interests in the capital. It was the first news that has been received from Senhor Cardoso since June 15, and only told of conditions on Friday, June 25, when the courier by whom the dispatches were sent left the Mexican capital for Vera Cruz, where he arrived today and turned the communications over to Consul Canada, who cabled them to the United States Government.

The text of the messages was not made public, but it was ascertained that they pictured a horrible state of affairs in the Mexican capital, with rioting and looting by mobs, business halted, and food supplies almost exhausted.

The State Department is still unable to communicate with Mexico City. The Zapatistas have cut a link of nearly two miles out of the cable, rendering it impossible for diplomats in Mexico City to communicate with the outside world except by courier.

When the courier started practically the entire garrison had been withdrawn to join the Zapata army on the outskirts of the city opposing the attacking Carranza force under General Pablo Gonzales. Gonzales had been driven back with considerable loss, and was waiting for reinforcements coming up from Vera Cruz before renewing the assault.

No mention was made of attacks upon foreigners, so officials assumed that they were safe. Many stores had been looted, the dispatches said, and great mobs were rioting and seizing food wherever it was to be found.

The dispatches were forwarded immediately to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., and the situation will be laid before Secretary Lansing when he returns tomorrow from Amherst, Mass.

The Mexican capital has been cut off from communication with the outside world by wire and rail for twelve days. The last previous word from there was come Monday night night in dispatches from the British Chargé sent by courier, who left the city June 15, two days before the departure of the messenger who brought the reports received tonight. At that time conditions were only only less serious than the latest dispatches describe them.

The Zapatistas are said to have nearly 25,000 men and although poorly equipped for battle against the forces of Gonzales, which are well armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition, are preparing to fight desperately before leaving the capital to Carranza.

The Mexican capital is virtually isolated as was Peking during the Boxer rebellion. The dispatches from Senhor Cardozo tonight served to confirm the worst fears of officials, based on information that had been coming from other agents of the Government who felt that the isolation of Mexico City was accompanied by looting and rioting.

Other reports to the State Department from Vera Cruz tonight said three trainloads of Carranza troops left there yesterday to reinforce Gonzalez. Every available man, it is understood, is being rushed to the scene.

The chief fear of officials here is that the fighting will be carried into the capital itself, endangering the lives of foreigners and creating a situation far worse than any rioting by hungry civilians. The Diplomatic Corps is being depended upon to take necessary steps to protect the foreign colony in any emergency.

Dispatches to the Carranza agency from Vera Cruz late tonight announced that a special train of eight cars loaded with foodstuffs had been sent to General Gonzalez today and would be distributed among the poor of the capital as soon as the Carranza army succeeded in entering.

GALVESTON, June 30.—Arnold V. Shanklin, American Consul General, and Charles J. O'Connor, representing the Red Cross, are expected to reach Mexico City tonight with a large quantity of medical supplies for the use of the Red Cross Hospital at the capital, according to cable information received here today from Vera Cruz by the Constitutionalist Consul. With two aids they left Vera Cruz yesterday on a special train and halted last night at Apizaco.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SEND RELIEF.

Mexican Military Leaders Ignore Needs of People.

The headquarters of the relief work for Mexico of the American Red Cross, which have been established in New York, made public last night a telegram from Brigadier General C. A. Devol, U. S. A., saying Americans arriving at Laredo, from San Luis Potosi, reported that starvation existed in that city, and that under present conditions it appeared impracticable to attempt to give the relief needed. No reply had been received, he said, from General Raoul Madero of the Villista forces to the telegram asking his permission for Red Cross relief supplies to enter the city of Saltillo.

The Mexican Red Cross Relief Committee, of which William C. Potter, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust

Continued on Page 4.

SUDDEN STORM FLOODS CELLARS AND SUBWAYS

Gas and Water Mains Burst—Wedding Party Driven from Restaurant.

The fall of 1.35 inches of rain between 9 o'clock and midnight last night caused trouble in many parts of the city.

The pavement opposite the Martinique Garage at 220 West Thirtieth Street, which was supported by wooden uprights while a new sewer was being laid, caved in and a gas main exploded, sending a column of flame into the air.

This flame scorched the front of the tenement at 225 West Thirtieth Street and bricks fell from the walls. Tenants fled in a panic, and had just got safely out of the way when the high and low pressure water mains burst. The street was torn up until, in front of 225, it became a ditch twenty feet deep, in which the gas flame played, notwithstanding the heavy streams of water pouring over it.

A water main burst and flooded the Alhambra Gardens, a restaurant, at 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, and drove out Otto Voll, a brother of Max Voll, and his wedding party. He and his bride, who was Miss Louise Kaiser of 57 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and about seventy-five friends, had the place to themselves and were driven to the upper floors of the building.

A sewer burst in the basement of the Punch and Judy Theatre, 155 West Forty-ninth Street, and Frank Tocci, the watchman, discovering it, asked a kind-hearted chauffeur whether he ought to break in the red special fire alarm box in the theatre to get assistance. The chauffeur said "Sure," and presently Chief Kenlon, Battalion Chief McKiernan, three engine companies, two trucks, and a fire patrol arrived. They said things to Tocci and went away, advising him to notify the Water Department.

The rain formed pools in the new subway construction and many night shifts quit work in Seventh and Lexington Avenues. The water overflowed into the Terminal Building in Times Square and into the subway station, where a force of sweepers was kept busy driving it back. Trains were not interfered with, however.

In the San Juan Hill district sewers overflowed and crossings were flooded and tenement basements filled, but the weather man said that it was not an unusual Summer storm.

ARREST 7 MIDDIES ON HAZING CHARGE

Others Likely to be Taken Into Custody as Result of Naval Academy Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 30.—Seven midshipmen were placed under arrest tonight as a result of the investigation which is being conducted in connection with the resumption of the hazing practice at the United States Naval Academy. It was learned late tonight that several other students will be placed under arrest in the morning.

The Board of Investigation, which was appointed by Superintendent Fullam, learned today that Midshipman Wynkoop of Ohio, who had been in the academy less than two weeks, was tortured by upper classmen a short time ago. It is said that the young man was required to go through a series of tortuous physical exercises until he fainted and had to be taken to the sick quarters for treatment.

Most of the middies under arrest, it is understood, have offered to resign, but their resignations will not be accepted. Until charges are filed the Academy authorities will not announce the names of those under arrest.

Five of the seven original defendants who were recommended for dismissal for gouging at the recent examinations testified today before the Court of Inquiry. Midshipman Moss, who was the first witness, completed his testimony. He was asked whether he knew anything about the sender of the envelope containing the advance copies of the examinations in modern languages, and did not give any clue as to the sender, but said that the handwriting on the envelope was not the same as that on the envelopes containing the mathematical work which was sent him by Instructor W. J. Ewing. When asked if he received a full opportunity for preparing his defense, Moss criticised his treatment before the Board of Investigation, and said he had been handicapped in making his defense.

Midshipman Wessell said that he had been in the hospital with a broken arm and other trouble for several months, and while on a visit to Bancroft Hall had been allowed to copy one paper by Moss. He had studied it to some extent, he said, not suspecting it was an advance examination paper, and had allowed Harrison, of the graduating class, to make a copy from his copy. Harrison testified that he saw the papers in Moss's room and several days later took them to his own room.

BRITISH UNIONS KEEP MUNITIONS PLEDGE

Enrolling 10,000 Workers a Day—Government Makes Concessions to Them.

LONDON, June 30.—The seven days granted the trade unionists by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, in which to show that they were able to supply the munitions workers needed, without recourse to compulsion, expired tonight.

With respect to results, W. E. Morgan, who is Mr. Lloyd George's chief assistant in this department of his work, said:

"The enrollments are so highly satisfactory that I think I can say that the voluntary system has justified itself as applied to munitions workers. During the last two days the enrollment has averaged 10,000 a day."

David Lloyd George tonight announced substantial concessions to labor in the form of amendments to the Munitions bill, the concluding stages of which will be dealt with in the House of Common tomorrow.

The chief amendment limits the power of compelling arbitration of labor disputes in fields outside the actual manufacture of munitions. In accordance with the bill as amended this prerogative will be exercised by the Government only when the munitions work is affected. The coal miners particularly objected to being subject to forced arbitration, as they contended that miners had never been shirkers.

The question of the British coal output, which, owing to the restiveness of the miners, has been giving the Government anxiety, is to be dealt with at an important conference of miners' representatives to be convened by the Government in London on July 7.

The conference will be addressed by David Lloyd George, and an attempt will be made by voluntary means to bring about an increased output.

Meanwhile, the dispute, which threatened to cause a strike of 20,000 South Wales miners and endanger the coal supply for the navy, has been settled through Government intervention, a conference at Cardiff having accepted the Government proposals for a compromise to operate for the duration of the war.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. A delicious, concentrated fruit punch syrup. Has many refreshing uses. Sold by Park & Tilford.—Advt.

WIFE TO TESTIFY ON THAW'S SANITY FOR THE STATE

Evelyn Nesbit Served with Subpoena to Appear in Court on July 6.

THE PRISONER IS EXCITED

Betrays Nervousness as State Reads Mother's Testimony at Murder Trial.

COURT THREATENS AGAIN

Justice Hendrick Angry at Publication of Interview with Evelyn Thaw in Camp.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will come to New York on July 6 to testify at the sanity trial of Harry K. Thaw before Justice Hendrick and a jury in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Thaw was served with a subpoena at Chateaugay Lake, near Malone, N. Y., yesterday.

The examination of Dr. Charles K. Mills, the last of the Thaw alienists, was concluded at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and counsel for the prisoner announced that they would call no more witnesses at this time. The State's case was begun by the reading of the "case book" of Matteawan containing the complete history of Thaw's life there from the time of his commitment on Feb. 1, 1908, until his escape on Aug. 17, 1913.

In the Matteawan case book there were recounted many interviews between Thaw and the asylum Superintendents, which showed that he had frequently refused to answer questions and had referred his questioners to his counsel. One entry told of Thaw playing poker with three inmates and recounted a violent outburst on his part during the game.

By agreement of counsel it was decided after a half hour of this evidence to eliminate such parts of the record as were unnecessary, and the testimony of Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw at the second murder trial was introduced. Mrs. Thaw told of her son's early life, his eccentric actions just prior to the murder of Stanford White, and the insanity taint in the Thaw family. This testimony was given at the murder trial by Mrs. Thaw in an effort to convince the jury that her son was irrational when he committeed the murder. Mrs. Thaw will not be called to the stand as a witness at the present trial. She was not in court yesterday. Her testimony was not completed when court adjourned, and it will be continued this morning.

Mother's Words Excite Thaw.

The reading of the testimony seemed to arouse Thaw's interest to a high pitch and there was a grim set to his face for the first time during the day, as he followed the words closely. He seemed nervous and was noticeably excited at times as he glanced at the copy of the testimony before him or conversed in a low tone with his counsel. He had fretted a bit, too, during the cross-examination of Dr. Mills as he heard the counsel for the State bring up time after time questions about his alleged degeneracy and delusions.

Thaw has been in court listening to these stories of his former life for many days now and before he is called to the stand the State's attorneys intend to present them again in even greater detail.

Deputy Attorney General Becker asked Dr. Mills if he had read the testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw at habeas corpus proceedings concerning talks she had with Thaw about charges that he was a degenerate. The expert answered indefinitely, saying that he considered such testimony no proof, until Mr. Becker flashed out this question:

"Do you mean to say that you don't believe her testimony was the truth?"

Dr. Mills would not admit that he meant to make such a statement. He said that Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit had become reconciled after these reported conoversations, and that, as Mrs. Thaw had been shown as a woman who would not countenance acts of degeneracy, he felt that the fact of their reconciliation and marriage was proof that the charges were not true. In reply to a question by Abel I. Smith, Jr., of counsel for Thaw, Dr. Mills said:

"Mr. Thaw and I talked about the efforts of Mrs. Thaw to keep him in Matteawan. He didn't think she really had anything serious against him, but he believed she was apprehensive, or had some fear that if he got out he might deprive her of her rights, perhaps by a will or something of the kind."

"In other words," said Mr. Smith, "while Thaw was in Matteawan he couldn't make a will?"

"That was one of the things he seemed to think influenced her," said the witness. "There seemed to be very little feeling against her on his part."

Court Angered by Newspaper.

As the result of the publication in The New York Tribune yesterday of a dispatch containing an interview, said to have been obtained from Mrs. Thaw at the camp where she has been staying with her dancing partner, Jack Clifford, and several friends, Justice Hendrick held a conference with counsel just before the noon recess and then issued another warning to the newspapers that they must not try the case out of court. The Justice was obviously angered by the dispatch, which quoted Mrs. Thaw as saying that she would, if called, endeavor to impress the jury tha the sanity of her husband was not a question for a jury to pass upon, and that she would also endeavor to impress upon Justice Hendrick the great responsibility which rests upon his shoulders. Here is the statement which Justice Hendrick made to the reporters, after excusing the jurors:

"Gentlemen of the Press: I want to say once more that I think the press of New York City ought to give this court its aid in endeavoring to have a fair trial of this case in this court. An

Continued on Page 4.

France's Chant of Hate

A reply to Lissauer's now famous German "Song of Hate," translated for The New York Times by Barbara Henderson. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

BRITISH WIN FIVE TURKISH TRENCHES

Advance Nearly a Mile at Dardanelles and Capture a Height Near Krithia.

REPORT 6,000 TURKS KILLED

French Artillery Assist in Important Operations—Turks Assert Foe Is Repulsed.

LONDON, June 30.—The allied forces operating at the Dardanelles have inflicted heavy losses upon the Turks in the last few days, according to an official British statement and reports current in Paris, the latter placing the Turkish losses in killed alone at 6,000. The British official statement announces that two lines of Turkish trenches have been captured to the east of Sagnir Dere, and that three lines have been stormed to the west of that place. The full text of the statement follows:

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the plan of operations on June 28 was to throw forward the left of his line southeast of Kritnia, pivoting on a point about one mile from the sea, and, after advancing on the extreme left for about half a mile, establish a new line facing east on the ground thus gained.

This plan entailed the capture in succession of two lines of Turkish trenches to the east of Saghir Dere and five lines of trenches to the west.

Effective French Co-operation.

The Australian corps was ordered to co-operate by making a vigorous demonstration. The action opened at 9 o'clock with a bombardment by heavy artillery. The assistance rendered by the French in this bombardment was most valuable.

At 10:20 o'clock the field artillery opened fire to cut the wire in front of the Turkish trenches. This was effectively done, and its effects on one of the enemy's trenches near the sea was great. The very accurate fire of the cruiser Talbot and the destroyers Scorpion and Wolverine succeeded in keeping down his artillery fire from that quarter.

At 10:45 A. M. a small Turkish advanced work in Saghir Dere known as the "Boomerang redoubt" was assaulted. This little fort, which was very strongly situated and protected by extra strong wire entanglements, had long been a source of trouble.

After a special bombardment by trench mortars and while the bombardment of the surrounding trenches was at its height a part of the Border Regiment, at the exact moment prescribed, leaped from their trenches as one man like a pack of hounds pouring out of cover, and raced across and took the work most brilliantly.

The artillery bombardment increased in intensity until 11 A. M., when the range was lengthened. The infantry then advanced, and an infantry attack was carried out with great dash along the whole line.

West of Saghir Dere three lines of trenches were captured with little opposition. The trenches were full of dead Turks. Many had been buried by the bombardment. One hundred prisoners were taken.

East of the ravine the Royal Scots made a fine attack, capturing two lines of trenches which had been assigned as their objective, but the remainder of the brigade on their right met with severe opposition and was unable to get forward.

At 11:30 o'clock the Royal Fusiliers led its brigade in the second phase of the attack to the west of the ravine. The brigade advanced with great steadiness and resolution through the trenches already captured and on across the open, taking two more lines of trenches, and reached the objective allotted them; the Lancashire Fusiliers inclining half to the right and forming a line to connect with our new positions east of the ravine.

Exploit of Indian Troops.

The northernmost objective had now been obtained, but the Gurkhas, pressing on under the cliffs, captured an important knoll still further forward—actually due west of Krithia. This they fortified and held during the night, making our total gain on the left precisely 1,000 yards.

During the afternoon the trenches, a small portion of which remained uncaptured, on the right were attacked, but the enemy held on stubbornly, supported by machine guns and artillery, and the attacks did not succeed.

During the night the enemy made a counter-attack on the furthest trenches gained, but was repulsed with heavy loss. A party of Turks who penetrated from the flank between the two lines of captured trenches was subjected to machine gun fire at dybreak and suffered very heavily, and the survivors surrendered.

Except for a small portion of trenches already mentioned, which still is held by the enemy, all and more than was hoped for from the operations has been gained. On the extreme left the line has been pushed forward to a specially strong point well beyond the limit of the advance originally contemplated.

All engaged did well, but certainly the chief factor in the success was the splendid attack carried out by the Twenty-ninth Division, whose conduct on this, as on previous occasions, was beyond praise.

French Report Nearly a Mile Gained.

PARIS, June 30.—The War Office tonight gave out this statement relative to the fighting at the Dardanelles:

An official communication from the Dardanelles says that since our success of June 21 the French troops have not been engaged except in special actions intended to consolidate and extend the gains realized. They have occupied several new trenches and have dug saps uniting the works conquered to the lines previously held. Several counter-attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

On June 27 the British left, supported by our artillery, won a great success. After an intense bombardment the British captured by assault four Turkish lines at certain points, and advanced nearly 1,500 meters. They also occupied on the extreme left an eminence on the heights of Krithia and made 180 prisoners.

A counter-attack by the enemy last

Continued on Page 2.

TWENTY OR MORE AMERICANS LOST WHEN GERMANS SINK THE ARMENIAN; NAVY MAY SEIZE SAYVILLE WIRELESS

PLANT UNDER SUSPICION

Officers Think German Station May Send Messages to Submarines.

PUZZLING DISPATCHES GO

Two New Towers and Powerful Apparatus Recently Installed at the Station.

EVIDENCE BEFORE CABINET

Plant Likely to be Run by Government for Owners as a Commercial Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The United States Government is giving consideration to the matter of taking over the German-owned radio station at Sayville, L. I., and operating it under the supervision of the Federal authorities in trust for its owners, as was done in the case of the station at Tuckerton, N. J.

This matter has been the subject of several conferences lately between members of the Cabinet concerned. At one of these conferences Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State; Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, and Eugene T. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, who has charge of the issuance of licenses for the operation of wireless plants, were present. Today a further conference on this subject took place between Secretary Daniels and Secretary Redfield, and it was said afterward that no conclusion was reached on account of the absence of Secretary Lansing, who is expected back in Washington tomorrow.

The problem under consideration was brought forward by the fact that two more 500-foot towers have been erected at the station and new operating apparatus of a powerful type has been installed. The company which operates the station made application to the Government for a license to operate the new outfit, and it was this which brought the Cabinet officers concerned to give consideration to all aspects of the advisability of permitting the continued operation of the Sayville station by the Atlantic Communication Company, a private concern, even though all messages sent and received by the station are subject to the supervision of censors assigned from the commissioned personnel of the United States Navy.

There have been reports that the Government was suspicious that some of the messages sent from Sayville, although phrased in plain English or German, were in reality in a cipher code and contained military information that would be useful to European belligerents. Government officials have denied that they had made any discoveries which justified such suspicions. It was learned, however, that the interested officials of the Administration fear that the installation of the new apparatus will afford such an opportunity for quick and certain communication that the Government should take no chances of leaving temptation in the way of persons now connected with the Sayville plant to send information of an unneutral character.

As a matter of fact it has been suspected by some officials here that there has been, or might be, wireless communication between this country and German submarines operating in the Irish Sea or even nearer to this country. Many officers say that submarines could receive messages when coming to the surface, although they probably could not acknowledge receipt of them. Additional significance is given to their statements to the fact that the Government is inquiring into reports that an effort may be made to establish German submarine bases off the coast of Maine for the purpose of enabling submarines to operate against vessels engaged in carrying contraband from this country to British and French ports.

Another matter that has been under consideration by the officials concerned had to do with the employment by the company which operates the Sayville station of a German subject who was a member of the German marine reserves. While no accusation invoiving this officer has been made, it is known that some officials felt that as a person connected with the military service of Germany, his continued employment at the Sayville station might be regarded as affording the possibility of the use of that station for sending military information that might be of value in the conduct of the war.

Many messages have been exchanged between Sayville and Nauen requesting that various dispatches alleged to have been sent previously should be repeated, and in some quarters this practice has given rise to a suspicion that these exchanges, especially when taken together for days at a time, concealed the symbols of a secret cipher code. The Government, it is understood, did not make a practice until recently of keeping from day to day copies of messages submitted to the censor at Sayville for transmission to Nauen, but since this practice has been in effect the Government has had the opportu-

Continued on Page 2.

CARABANA, the natural Laxative water, pure—speedy, efficient, 35c., all druggists.—Advt.

Armenian Not Chartered to Great Britain; Operated by Owners, Leyland Official Asserts

W. W. Jefferies, General Passenger Superintendent of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the Leyland Line, said last night:

"The Armenian was a peaceful freighter and was not chartered in any way to the British Government or to any other company. She was operated by her owners, the Leyland Line, and is not connected with the Dominion Line.

"She was one of the single-screw four-masted freight steamships of the company and carried cattle, horses and cargo from Boston, New Orleans or other ports in the United States to Liverpool. The Armenian had been to New York, but it was some years ago. Furness, Withy & Co. are the agents of the company at Newport News, who have been acting for the International Mercantile Marine Company in the loading of the ship."

Court Has Upheld Right of American Sailors to Man Trade Ships

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The law covering the case of the Americans aboard the Armenian is as follows:

In 1796 Attorney General Charles Lee laid down the rule that mariners were citizens of the world, and the Supreme Court has ruled to the same general effect in the Skinner and Taylor cases. In his opinion, which has been followed by the Supreme Court, Attorney General Lee said:

Mariners may be said to be citizens of the world; and it is usual for them of all countries to serve on board of any merchant ship that will take them into pay, and this practice, from the manner of their livelihood, seems, for obvious reasons, to be founded on convenience, and, in many instances, on necessity.

If foreign sovereigns purchase ships in the United States, and load them with provisions for the use of their fleets or armies, these ships are to be considered as commercially employed; and if they be not attached to the naval or military expeditions as part thereof in accompanying the fleet, or closely following the army from place to place for the purpose of following them with supplies, there can be no pretext for restraining American sailors from hiring on board of them for the purpose of gaining a support in their customary way of occupation.

A citizen of a neutral nation has a right to render his personal service as a sailor on board of any vessel whatever employed in mere commerce, though owned by either of the belligerent Powers or the subjects or citizens of either, and nothing hostile can be imputed to such conduct.

WILSON HEARS OF NEW DISASTER

President Refuses to Make Any Comment on the Sinking of the Armenian.

WANTS MORE INFORMATION

New Submarine Attack, However, a Surprise in View of Hope from Berlin.

CORNISH, N. H., June 30.—President Wilson was informed tonight of the sinking of the Leyland liner Armenian by a German submarine and of the fact that a number of Americans were reported lost. It was said that he would wait for full official information before deciding what course to pursue, but that a thorough investigation would be conducted.

The President displayed deep interest in the news from Washington, but refused to make any official comment. He has been told that a favorable reply from Germany to the last American note protesting against the submarine warfare was probable, and therefore the news of the sinking of the Armenian was received here with surprise.

The President adopted the same attitude maintained by him following the sinking of the Lusitania, the Nebraskan, and other ships carrying Americans—that of reserving judgment until all available information was obtained.

It was said at his residence that he had not changed his plan of remaining here over July 4, because of the news about the Armenian, but that no prediction could be made as to what he would do after full official information had been received.

RAIN CUTS WILSON'S SPORT.

After Golf in Morning, President Works Rest of Day.

CORNISH, N. H., June 30.—President Wilson was kept indoors most of the day by a drizzling rain which began shortly before noon. During the morning he played golf with Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician, at Hanover, N. H., and in the afternoon he stayed in his study, working on official business and reading. He retired early.

Colonel Jesus M. Aguilar and Major Yrenco Garcia, who came here yesterday in an effort to arrange an interview between the President and General Feilpe Angeles, left late today, saying they were going to Boston to call on Mrs. Angeles before going to Washington. They refused to comment on reports from Washington that General Angeles had said there that they did not represent him.

The President received an invitation today to attend a baseball game next Saturday at Claremont, N. H., but has not accepted or declined.

STOPS COTTON INDUSTRIES.

Germany to Cease Making Goods of Product Needed for War.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—The military commandant of the Province of Bradenburg, in which Berlin is situated, has issued an order, effective Aug. 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly cotton for nearly all ordinary purposes, such as articles of clothing, bed sheets, pillow slips and table cloths.

The presumption from this order is that Germany needs all the cotton available for use in the manufacture of explosives.

WHEN THIRSTY, a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water, sweetened to suit, makes a refreshing and healthful drink.—Adv.

BASE FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES HERE?

Alleged Plan to Utilize an Island Off Maine as a Secret Rendezvous.

TO SINK MUNITIONS SHIPS

Von Tirpitz Said to be Launching a New Campaign to Cut Off the Allies' Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Information has reached Washington that there is a strong probability of the German Admiralty launching a submarine campaign from a secret base on this side of the Atlantic in an effort to halt the procession of munition-laden ships from the United States to British and French ports. It is known that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz contemplates a more vigorous campaign against freight ships conveying ammunition and war supplies from this country to the Allies, and it is believed in some quarters that the attack on the Leyland steamer Armenian may mark a new German submarine campaign against the fleet of British and French steamers which will be carrying munitions to the Allies after July 1.

The information that has now reached Washington, and which came to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES from a very reliable source, indicates the probability of the German undersea raiders attempting to establish a secret base on one of the islands off the New England coast at a point from which German submarines might make sallies to attack munition freighters going from New York and Boston to England and France.

The establishment of such a base on the American coast would constitute a flagrant violation of neutrality; but the correspondent's informant insisted that the report had come in so definite a fashion that it could not be ignored. It is known that the possibility of such action by Germany has been brought to the attention of officials, who are giving the matter very serious consideration.

It is by no means an impossibility for the latest models of German submarines to cross the Atlantic. It is now known that the largest and newest of them have a cruising radius of not less than 5,000 miles.

Once a German submarine base had been secretly established, it would be a comparatively easy matter to provision it with fuel shipped from American ports in craft not known to be in the employment of the German Government.

The Maine coast is within easy striking distance of the Atlantic steamer lanes, which run farther north in the Summer than in the Winter. It was pointed out tonight that the ordinary maps do not clearly show the nearness of the steamer routes to that coast, and that this fact could be fully appreciated only by studying a globe and drawing great circle sailing routes from New York and Boston to England and the Channel.

FIGURES BRITISH LOSS 113,439 IN 3 MONTHS

London Newspaper Gives Compilation of Casualties During April, May and June.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.—The Daily Telegraph gives the following compilation of the approximate total casualties of the British expeditionary force during the past three months.

April, 680 officers and 19,000 men.
May, 3,000 officers and 26,000 men
June, 2,500 officers and 62,000 men.

TORPEDO MULE-LADEN SHIP

Score of American Stocktenders Among the Twenty-nine Victims.

BLOWN UP BY THE U-38

United States Consul at Bristol Sends First News of Disaster of Last Monday.

WASHINGTON SEEKS FACTS

Directs Page to Make a Thorough Investigation and Report to Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Another serious factor was injected into the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany today, when the State Department was officially informed that the Leyland Line steamship Armenian had been torpedoed by the German submarine U-38, off the Cornwall coast, with a loss of twenty-nine men and the injury of ten others.

Official cablegrams to the State Department from John S. Armstrong, Jr., American Consul at Bristol, indicated that there were probably twenty or more Americans among the missing.

The Consul dispatches referred to the ship as a Dominion liner, but she belonged to the Leyland Line and flew the British flag.

Unofficial advices here tonight were to the effect that the Armenian had been chartered by the Leyland Line to the Dominion Line, which is understood to have a contract for the shipment of mules for the British Government.

The loss of Americans in the destruction of the Armenian is a matter of grave concern to the United States Government, which has been insisting that human life should not be placed in jeopardy through indiscriminate attack and destruction of merchantmen without the proper warning and the exercise of the right of visit and search.

Ambassador Page has been asked by the State Department to make a thorough investigation and forward complete details, both concerning the destruction of the Armenian and the character of the charter under which the steamer was proceeding to England with a cargo of horses and mules for use by the armies of the Allies.

The first of the cablegrams from Consul Armstrong read as follows:

From Bristol, 9 A. M.
Secretary of State, Washington:

Thirtieth, Dominion Line steamship Armenian from Newport News torpedoed and sunk 8:05 P. M. twenty-eighth, 20 miles west by north Trevose Head, Cornwall, by German submarine U-38. Marconi house taken by second shot. Twenty-nine men lost, 10 injured.

Following American horse attendants missing:

E. Williamson, address unknown; J. M. Monroe, New Orleans; B. M. Granberry, 4,115 Washington Street, Montgomery, Ala.; S. R. Sutton, Cartersville, Va.; Harry Stone, New York City; Cattle Carpenter Brown, Harrisburg, Penn.; and Dr. J. S. Viso, Porto Rican; R. H. Brooks, of West, chief foreman, naturalized American, London.

Dr. Viso and three negroes reported picked up by submarine. Survivors picked up by Belgian trawler Professor Stevens, and transferred to two destroyers at noon yesterday, brought into Bristol last night.

ARMSTRONG, American Consul.

Further List of Missing.

Later the State Department received this supplemental message from Consul Armstrong:

Bristol (Undated)—Received 9.55 A. M., 30th.

Secretary of State, Washington.

Add list American negro muleteers, missing from steamship Armenian, following: Julius Henry, King William, Virginia; J. Smith, Portsmouth; Wall, Poley, and Little, Newport News; Leroy, Jackson, and John Speed, Richmond; King, Small, Richert, and Oakes, Norfolk.

ARMSTRONG, American Consul.

The third message from the American consul was somewhat cryptic. It read:

BRISTOL (Undated)—Received 9.55 A. M., June 30

To Secretary of State, Washington.

Regarding Department's cable 28th—Charles Baer, survivor, Armenian; all well.

ARMSTRONG.

Officials did not understand this message. They had sent no message on June 28 to the Consul regarding the Armenian which was not destroyed until the 28th. Baer's name had not been mentioned in previous cablegrams, but it was believed that the message was intended to convey the information that Charles Baer was an American survivor of the Armenian attack. Charles Baer, white, was an assistant foreman of hostlers on the Armenian. He lives at Singer's Glen, Va.

Sailed from Newport News.

The Armenian, which was a British steamer belonging to the Leyland Line, sailed from Newport News on June 17 with a cargo of horses and mules, and was bound for Avonmouth, England. Horses and mules are contraband of war, and it is believed here that the German Government will attempt to justify this destruction of the Armenian on the ground that she was a British vessel carrying contraband. The United States Government does not concede any such right, even in the case of a vessel flying a British flag, and has been insisting that the right to visit and search must be exercised and passengers and crew provided with a place of safety.

The Washington Government is reserving judgment until the facts can be

ascertained, but in the light of the messages that came from Consul Armstrong, checked up in the light of what was understood to be the practice followed by the British Government with respect to the shipment of horses from this country, it was believed here tonight that the destruction of the Armenian would soon loom prominently in the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany. It is impossible for the officials to determine what its attitude will be toward the loss of the American lives on the Armenian until all the facts are known. Additional information desired by the State Department will embrace the following:

First—Was the Armenian chartered by the British Government in such a way as to have made her a British Government vessel, or was she chartered by the Government only as a straight cargo vessel, with the operation of which the British Government had nothing to do, or was she a straight cargo vessel sailing under no Government charter?

Second—Was the Armenian armed and did she resist an attempt to visit and search her?

Third—Were the Americans named in the list of missing horsemen and muleteers, employed by the British Government during this voyage or were they employed by the shippers of the horses, or the contractors, or the Leyland line?

Horses and Mules Contraband.

The British and French Governments have shipped many horses and mules from this country to the war zone in recent months. Most of these shipments have been made from Baltimore, Newport News and New Orleans. Horses and mules are contraband and thus liable to capture by Germany when found on the high seas, or in enemy waters, and destined for the use of the British, French, Russian, or Belgian forces.

While the cablegrams from Consul Armstrong do not say that the Armenian carried other cargo, the plain inference from his allusion to "American horse attendants" and "American negro muleteers," coupled with the fact that the names of twenty-three "attendants" and "muleteers" were given in the messages, is that the Armenian had a very large cargo of horses and mules, if not an exclusive cargo of such animals. Officials here familiar with the character of the horse consignments made in recent months have little doubt that these animals were destined for the use of the British or French armies.

On the assumption that such was the case, it was at first suggested in unofficial circles that the Armenian had been chartered by the British Government as a cargo vessel for exclusive use in transporting horses, and if the steamer turned out to have been a British armed auxiliary vessel, or horse transport, a German submarine commander would be justified in sinking her. On the same assumption it was said that American horsemen and muleteers, by permitting themselves to be employed by the British Government, would have to take the consequences of the hazard of other occupations.

While officials would not permit themselves to form opinions, or comment on the status of the Armenian, it became known tonight that the State Department was not assuming that she was chartered by the British Government in such a way as to be used as a Government vessel. But if it should be ascertained that the British Government merely shipped the horses and mules as cargo freight, or, while chartering the vessel, did not operate her, the loss of American lives would give the case a very grave aspect, particularly at a time when the Administration was hoping that the note to the German Government dealing with the submarine warfare might serve as a basis for a diplomatic solution of the problem.

Many Kinds of Charters.

If the Armenian sailed as an ordinary cargo ship then her status would, it is believed here, be identical in principle with that of the Lusitania, which sailed as an ordinary cargo and passenger vessel. If the vessel was chartered by the English Government, the charter may have been one of several kinds, but for the purposes of the consideration of the United States Government's attitude toward the loss of American lives with the sinking of the Armenian, it was said tonight, only two kinds of Government chartering need be considered. The first involves the question whether the British Government so chartered the steamer as to take over control of the operation of the vessel, supplanting the officers and crew of the steamer with newly engaged officers and crew, or by re-engaging the officers and crew as servants of the British Government, thus assuming responsibility for the steamer during her voyages and making her a "Government" ship, or transport, which would be subject to attack as a military vessel. The second kind of Government chartering would be where the British Government merely chartered the Armenian, as a commercial concern would engage her, to make one or more voyages for the transportation of contraband, the Leyland Line controlling the operation of the vessel and furnishing the officers and crew.

If the Armenian was chartered by the British Government, operated by that Government, and used as a military transport, Americans serving on that vessel would be going at their own risk. They have been warned in the President's neutrality proclamations not to engage themselves for service on vessels used, or to be used, in the hostile service of belligerents.

Law of Subsidized Ships.

Rear Admiral Stockton, an authority in international and naval law, wrote as follows in this connection: "Besides the usual and regular vessels of the navy in existence at the outbreak of the war, the entire revenue marine service is incorporated by law in the navy, and the subsidized merchant lines follow the same course, when they become armed men of war or auxiliary vessels, and to these must be added such other vessels that can be purchased or acquired as are capable of use as colliers, supply vessels, machine repair vessels, transports, nospital ships, and the like. After the outbreak of war all men of war and other vessels like those just mentioned of the enemy, where they are met by a man-of-war of the belligerent on the high seas or within the territorial waters of either belligerent, can be at once attacked after displaying the national emblem of the attacking vessel or fleet."

In the American note to Germany following the sinking of the Lusitania, President Wilson declared that the United States Government assumed that the German Government "accept the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the countries at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag."

As a British vessel carrying contraband the Armenian would be subject to capture, but in his note President Wilson pointed out the belief of this Government that "it is practically impossible for them (the officers of a submarine) to make a prize of her; and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board to the mercy of the sea in her small boats."

The President then informed Germany that American citizens acted within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business called them upon the high seas, and exercised those rights in "what should be the well-justified confidence" that their lives will not be endangered by acts in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations.

QUESTION CHARTERING HERE.

Officials Are Sure Armenian Was Only a Cargo Ship of the Line.

The Armenian was one of the Leyland Line fleet of steamships, and although she had accommodation for a limited number of passengers she had never been in the passenger carrying trade. Her principal business was a horse and cattle carrier, which was varied by running cotton cargoes out of Southern ports. The head office of the Leyland Line is in Boston.

The line is a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company, but the business of the vessel was done through the Boston office of Furness, Withy & Co. P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the latter concern, said yesterday that he did not know whether the vessel was chartered by the British Government. In the office, however, it was asserted that the Armenian was making the voyage under the operation of the Leyland Line. This would be indicated by the published fact that the cargo of mules was consigned to Furness, Withy & Co., who have an office in Liverpool.

The method followed by the British and French Government in the shipment of live stock from this country is to contract for the animals and pay only for such part of the consignment that remains alive when the vessel reaches her destination. The mules on the Armenian are said to have come from the Middle West. They were picked up by dealers here acting under British Government contracts. The mules are assembled at some convenient point and shipped from the camp direct to the vessel that is to take them across the Atlantic. The animals are insured and the freight paid, rail and water, directly to the port of acceptance which in the case of the Armenian was to have been Avonmouth. The hostlers are entitled to free return passage or board some steamship of the line carrying consignment abroad.

The Armenian was a steel freighter of 5,754 tons. Her hailing port was Liverpool. She was a single screw steamship, 512 feet long, 59 feet beam and drawing 35 feet of water. The vessel was built at Belfast and she was launched in 1895. Her owners were T. Leyland & Co. The Armenian ran mostly in the Boston-Liverpool trade, but in 1914, after a period of inactivity, she ran as a cotton carrier out of New Orleans. Since the war she had been running out of southern ports and carrying mostly Government consigned freight to Cardiff, Liverpool and Avonmouth.

87 AMERICANS ON BOARD.

Mules Said to Have Been Consigned to France.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 30.—The Leyland Line steamer Armenian, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the English coast on Monday, left this port on June 17 for Avonmouth with a cargo of 1,222 mules, intended for the use of the French armies in Belgium and France. She had a crew of seventy-two men and carried ninety-six men as mule tenders. Of these, eighty-seven were American citizens, nearly all of them negroes. The ship's manifest filed at the local Custom House when she cleared for Avonmouth, showed that, in addition to the 1,422 head of mules, the Armenian carried 1,771 bales of hay and a quantity of bran, oats, and other horse feed. There were no passengers.

The Armenian was in command of J. Trickey of Liverpool. The white men aboard the ship, other than officers and members of the crew, were J. S. Viso of Richmond, Va., surgeon; J. M. Monroe of New Orleans, first assistant; Harry Stone, New York City; Charles Driver, Thomasville, Ga.; B. M. Granberry, Montgomery, Ala.; Charles A. Baer, Singers Glen, Va.; Jess Coborn, Sidney, Neb.; Frank Hart, Newport News; F. R. Cline, Atlanta, and Edward F. Brown, Harrisburg, Penn.

BROWN A BALTIMORE MAN.

Ship's Carpenter Left Harrisburg Several Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 30.—Edward Brown, formerly of this city, who went to Baltimore several years ago and has not been heard of here since, may be the carpenter who was mentioned in the Armenian list.

He had been doing various kinds of work aboard transatlantic ships for some years.

BRYAN REFUSES TO COMMENT.

Has Nothing to Say About Sinking of the Armenian.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 30.—In reply to a question as to what he thought of the torpedoing of the steamer Armenian by a German submarine W. J. Bryan was non-committal.

"I know nothing of the case other than a brief notice in the papers this evening," he said, "and, under the circumstances, do not care to comment on it in any way."

GRANBERRY A WANDERER.

Young Alabaman Long a Seeker for Adventure.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30.—B. M. Granberry, who is mentioned among the missing in the Armenian disaster, was 25 years old, and lived here with his mother and sister. Eight years ago he went to Havana, and spent considerable time on ocean-going vessels, although he had no regular trade. His relatives say he had an aggravated case of wanderlust.

He wrote two weeks ago from North Carolina to his sister, Mrs. W. W. Seidel of Montgomery, but said nothing of going to Europe. His sister believes, however, that he shipped as a horse tender out of a spirit of adventure. He was unmarried.

MONROE AN EX-CIGAR MAN.

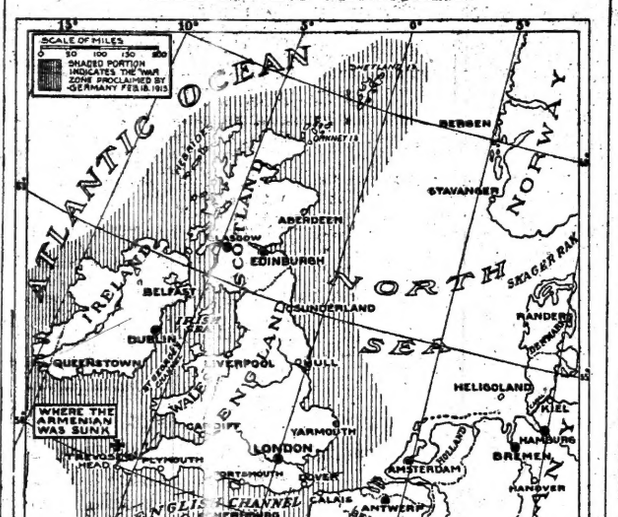
Victim of Armenian Disaster Well Known in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 30.—John M. Monroe, who was lost on the steamship Armenian, was well known in New Orleans for many years, having operated the cigar stand in a prominent café and restaurant on Royal Street.

His wife has been dead several years, but he has a son, J. E. Monroe, who is a clerk in the offices of the Queen and Crescent Railroad.

The War Zone Area Showing Scene of Attack on the Armenian.



FIVE OTHER VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Two German Craft Chased a British Steamer Which Was Fired by Shells.

LONDON, June 30.—News of the sinking by German submarines of four vessels besides the Leyland liner Armenian reached here today. One of these was a British steamer, and the other four were Norwegian craft, including two steamships, a ship, and a bark.

The Norwegian ship Cambuskenneth, which sailed from Portland, Ore., on Feb. 9, for Liverpool or Manchester, was sunk today by gunfire of the German submarine U-39.

The Cambuskenneth was twenty miles south of Galley Head, on the Cork coast, when the submarine signaled her to halt.

It was ascertained that there were eight Germans among the ship's crew, and these had the novel experience of being rowed to the submarine and later disappearing under the sea with her, while their mates (thirteen in all) were left floating in the ship's boats. The latter were landed at Galley Head this morning.

The Norwegian steamship Gjeso, of 1,094 tons gross, also was sunk by a German submarine today. The crew was landed at North Shields. The vessel was sent to the bottom by a torpedo.

The Norwegian bark Kotka was sunk today off Fastnet by the gunfire of a German submarine. Twelve men of the crew were landed at Queenstown after being in the lifeboats six hours.

The Kotka sailed from Stockton, Me., May 5, for an English port.

The British steamer Scottish Monarch, bound from New York for Manchester with a cargo of sugar, was torpedoed and sunk yesterday.

The Captain of the Scottish Monarch says that his vessel was about 40 miles south of Ballycotton when, at 2 o'clock in the morning, two submarines were sighted. The steamer fled at full speed, but was soon overhauled. The submarines began firing without warning.

The crew took to the boats and stood by until 7 o'clock when, after thirty-four shells had been fired and the Scottish Monarch was afire fore and aft, she sank.

The Norwegian steamer Marna of Mandal, bound for Leith, with a cargo of pit props, has been sunk by a submarine off Halsund, according to the Christiania correspondent of Reuter's.

The Norwegian steamship Gjeso was built at Trondhjem in 1912. She was 226 feet long, 36 feet beam and 15 feet deep.

The ship Cambuskenneth was a three-master of 1,925 gross tonnage and was built in Glasgow in 1893.

The Scottish Monarch was 400 feet long and gross tonnage was 5,042. She was built in 1906, and was owned by the Monarch Steamship Company of Glasgow. The steamer sailed from New York for England on June 16.

The Marna was of 914 tons gross and was 210 feet long.

COMMENT ON FRYE NOTE.

The Rundschau of Berlin Says the Case Is Already Settled.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—A Reuter dispatch containing a summary of the United States note asking Germany to reconsider her refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations the claim arising from the sinking of the American ship, William P. Frye, is printed without comment by the Berlin newspapers with the exception of the Rundschau. This paper introduces its article by saying:

"Along with the Lusitania incident, which, it is true, is settled so far as we are concerned, but is to be looked over again for Aemrica's sake, comes an exchange of opinions concerning the sinking of the ship Frye."

The Rundschau asks what more America wants than an offer to pay damages. The paper answers its own question by saying: "It wants here to influence the German method of marine warfare in favor of England and absolutely nothing else can be said." Rejection by the United States of the proposal for prize court proceedings, the Rundschau contends, is not justified, for it maintains damages must be fixed by a prize court, and continues:

"Finally, the American standpoint that Germany has not the right to hinder the shipment of contraband on American ships simply cannot be considered by us. Germany has this right unconditionally, for it is dealing in the protection of its most urgent interests. As to the means wherewith it sees fit to put this right into execution, it does not need any instruction from the United States any more than in the Lusitania case. We offer to pay full damages and have said so. With that this case, too, is settled so far as we are concerned, at least in principle."

PRAYERS TO OFFSET "GOD PUNISH ENGLAND"

Should Be Short and Ejaculatory, Says Archbishop of Canterbury —Chain of Supplication.

LONDON, June 30.—England needs short, ejaculatory prayers as a Christian antidote to the German "Gott strafe England," (God punish England,) said the Archbishop of Canterbury at a public meeting today.

"We should like to retort to the Germans by some genuinely Christian expression," said the Archbishop. He suggested that women inaugurate a continuous chain of prayer from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

GERMAN ORDERS FOR WINTER

Contract for Motor Sledges Indicates Belief in a Long War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 30, (via Paris.)—It is learned from private sources that Germany recently issued orders for 15,000 motor sledges, in view of the possibility of another Winter campaign.

Today's Papers on Armenia's Sinking

NEW YORK.

Legally Liable to Destruction.

From The World.

In the absence of full information, the sinking of the steamship Armenian by a German submarine would seem to raise no new difficulties with Germany. The case of a vessel clearly carrying contraband of war does not rest on the same footing as that of a great passenger ship like the Lusitania. Although American lives were lost in both instances as the result of the hostile attack, the circumstances differ so widely as to require separate consideration of the two incidents. It remains to be explained, however, whether the German submarine commander had actual knowledge of the character of the ship and cargo that he destroyed or whether he sank it without warning or exercising the duty of visit and search.

Steamers serving as transports or loaded with horses, munitions or other contraband of war are no more exempt from destruction than war vessels, provided the crews are given opportunity to leave the ships. The von Tirpitz policy of naval war has wholly ignored this condition imposed by international law, and has made of the pretext of necessity an excuse to cover needless sacrifice of noncombatants' lives.

In no way could the Lusitania be classed as a vessel of war subject to instant attack and destruction. But when British ships are employed in ferrying war supplies across the Atlantic they become the rightful prey of the enemy, wherever he can reach them under the rules of war and with due regard to the principles of international law.

May Not Aggravate the Dispute.

From The Tribune.

The Armenian was a British vessel carrying a cargo of mules from Newport News to England. Some American citizens were employed to look after the animals, and if they were not on a vessel chartered by the British Government and thus acquiring the character of a transport, they were entitled to the same protection from our Government as the American passengers on the Lusitania were. Mules are contraband of war. But the Lusitania also carried contraband. That fact alone could not affect the obligation resting on the commander of the attacking submarine to observe the ordinary rules of search and to abstain from sinking the vessel until the lives of the noncombatants on board her were safeguarded.

If the Armenian was not a genuine unarmed merchant ship, but a transport in the military service of Great Britain, the principles insisted on by the United States in the Lusitania and Falaba cases would not apply. She would be subject to attack under the same conditions as any other enemy vessel in actual military use.

The case may not aggravate our present diplomatic dispute with Germany. But it emphasizes the necessity of obtaining direct and conclusive assurances from Germany respecting the rights of Americans passing through the "war zone" on merchant ships flying the flags of Germany's enemies. The sooner we obtain such assurances the better. And the ampler the preparation we make to defend our rights, if they are trampled upon, the more impregnable and self-respecting our position as a neutral will be.

"Visit and Search" Ignored.

From The Herald.

The sinking of the Armenian is another evidence of Germany's disregard of the rules of civilized warfare and contempt for the United States' contention. It is true that the Armenian was a transport for mules, chartered by the British Government, and was therefore carrying contraband of war. The Americans who were lost were mostly negroes, employed to care for the mules during the voyage. They were American citizens just the same, and according to the position firmly taken by this Government the Armenian should have been visited and searched and the crew and officers on the ship should have been given time and opportunity for escape, as required by international law.

Probably Not a Transport.

From The Press.

After the Lusitania horror and the crisis brought betwen Germany and the United States, the torpedoing of any ship with the loss of American lives on board must be a cause of concern to the American Government. Flying the British flag, the Armenian, though an American ship under charter when sunk off Cornwall, was clearly out of our jurisdiction. Carrying a cargo of mules, she was just as clearly engaged in unlawful trade, as mules are contraband.

But it is not likely—it is scarcely possible—that the Armenian, though carrying mules for use in the armies of the Allies, could have come under the classification of a British military transport. Any such a German submarine would have had every right under the rules of war to attack and sink her, regardless of what neutral persons were on board in any capacity whatever. But how, as such military transport, could the Armenian have been permitted to clear from an American port in regular traffic between this country and a belligerent country? This could not be possible without very culpable negligence on the part of our Government or very grave responsibility to us for trickery on the part of the British Government.

In the absence of fuller information, therefore, it must be assumed that the Armenian was technically a British merchant vessel, engaged, as so many British merchant vessels now are, in the carrying of contraband subject to the risk of capture by an enemy, and delivery, if possible, into a prize court.

There remains, then, the question, now become a very old story, of whether the submarine, if it was necessary to destroy the ship, gave the crew time to leave her, as should have been done under the rules of war and the laws of humanity, or, as in the case of the Lusitania, deliberately slaughtered them without warning.

BOSTON.

"Massacre of Unarmed Men."

From The Boston Herald.

The destruction of the Armenian makes the need all the more imperative that our Government should insist to the utmost on a prompt modification of the most murderous features of German submarine warfare. Once challenged and halted, a ship like the Armenian could not possibly escape; in fifteen or twenty minutes her crew could have taken to the boats, and the German commander could then proceed with his work of destruction—gaining all possible military advantage without the odium of a massacre of unarmed men. However necessary surprise may be to the success of a submarine attack upon ships of war, it is not at all essential when the victim is an ordinary merchant steamer—as, indeed, the Germans themselves have demonstrated in a score of instances when they have given the whole ship's company a chance to save their lives, and have even kindly towed them a long way toward a friendly harbor.

TOLEDO.

Expects Sterner Tone to Germany.

From The Toledo Times.

With the sinking of the Armenian and the loss of American lives, the question of safety of the seas for Americans will no doubt cause President Wilson to adopt sterner methods with Germany. The German reply, expected within the next week, will no doubt have much to do with the policy of the President regarding this latest episode.

The Armenian, being a British vessel, it is hard to say just what course will be adopted. It is to be hoped that no more complexities will be added to the sea question which is now being diplomatically arranged between this country and Germany.

SPRINGFIELD.

Armenian's Status in Doubt.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Unless this ship is shown to have been chartered by the British Government the submarine attack upon her serves to remind you that American sailors and American muleteers have all of the rights on the high seas of American citizens in general. An American who works on an ordinary unarmed merchantman for wages is entitled to as much legal protection from his own Government as an American who travels in an apartment de luxe of the fleetest passenger steamer afloat. In the discussions of the Lusitania case this fact was obscured; it may now be more generally recognized.

Opinions concerning the torpedoing of the Armenian are premature because the exact status of the ship is still unknown.

SYRACUSE.

Answers Wilson's Protest.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The sinking of the Armenian is proof, if any were needed, that the Germans have no intention permanently to exempt from attack ships from American ports carrying American citizens. They abandoned this warfare during the period of the first interchange of notes, but it was only a temporary cessation of a style of warfare the success of which has endeared it to the German War Office. The sinking of the Armenian could hardly have been an accident; the claim that she was armed for offense will hardly be summoned to do service in justification; the ship was sunk, regardless of her character and her cargo, because she was in waters through which Germany has forbidden ships to pass.

This is the answer to the note of the President, asking for a precise statement of Germany's intention with respect to peaceful ships of commerce carrying American citizens.

WILKES-BARRE.

All Depends on Ship's Status.

From The Wilkes Barre Record.

If it is found by subsequent investigation that the Armenian was under charter to the British Government, the interest of the Washington officials will be at an end. If American citizens take passage on board ships, auxiliary to a belligerent government, whether as passengers or employes, they take the risk on their own responsibility. They cannot claim the protection of their Government.

On the other hand, if the vessel was under private ownership and control, engaged in commerce, unarmed, and not resisting capture, the case is entirely different. In such event the American Government demands that the lives of its citizens shall not be sacrificed or imperiled, even though the vessel carried contraband.

FINDS DARDANELLES FORTS VERY STRONG

Correspondent of London Paper Says the Task Before the Allies Is Enormous.

OUTNUMBERED TWO TO ONE

Ammunition Will Be the Decisive Factor Here, as in Other Fields of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a letter from Constantinople describing the defenses of the Dardanelles, in which the writer says:

"I have traversed the coast from Fort Nagara to within half a mile of Kum Kale, and, instead of dividing it into named defenses, as Forts Medejieh, Chimilik, Kalid Bahr, Dardanus, and so forth, I am tempted to classify the whole coast as one great fortress, for such it is.

"Since March 18 every position that offered a field of fire in the least suitable has been turned into a battery. The banks of the straits bristle with guns. Artillery of large calibre, excepting the movable howitzers, is absent in these new defences; but they are armed with an uncounted number of small guns.

"This factor of preparation is one that must be kept constantly in mind when studying the situation. All Turkey is an armed camp. From the moment you cross the border at Mustafa Pasha until you reach Constantinople you are passing Turkish troops in the making, and when you go down to the Sea of Marmora and touch land on either the Gallipoli or Asiatic side you cannot ride a mile in any direction without falling on a camp.

"With this indication of what Turkey is doing to meet the crisis that threatens on land, it is evident that preparation of a similar nature is proceeding in coast defenses. The forts that guard the narrows are not in the strict sense modern; yet, tested under the severest attacks of high-power guns, the damage they have suffered is almost nil.

"Under German tutelage the crews that man the forts have arrived at a high state of efficiency. That their morale has increased a hundredfold since the fatal March 18 goes without saying. Confidence is the note of all. A certain amount of friction exists between the Turkish commanders and their German allies. This is bound to be the case under the circumstances, but it is little more than the expression of jealousy on the part of the native officers. The Germans view the pretensions of the officers of the Sultan's army with tolerance. The friction will hardly become of sufficient importance to impede military operations.

"There is no arsenal in Turkey which can turn out ammunition for fortress guns, so the forts must rely on the supply on hand, which is said to be ample.

"The waters before the guns are sown with mines. These are also hidden batteries especially placed to protect the mine fields. The strait is also protected by howitzer batteries mounted on short sections of railway track.

"The Gallipoli Peninsula today is not from a military point of view the same place it was three months ago. What must be realized is that under German guidance on the peninsula today every ravine is a field of obstacles, every ridge a fort. If the British troops have a Herculean task in Flanders, pause to imagine what is before them here.

"In the first place, they are outnumbered by two to one, and, in the second, they are operating from a most difficult base. At first glance one may say that the advantage in numbers is of little importance, as the Turkish troops during their last war were of proved inferiority. Perhaps they were a poor lot during that last Balkan war, though from the look of things at present I doubt even that; but today the Turkish common soldier is most formidable.

"From what I have written it may be contended that I look on the operations in the Dardanelles pessimistically. Such is not the case. I can see success for the Allies in time; but they must be prepared to make enormous sacrifices. Ammunition is the decisive factor in modern battle. I do not hesitate to say that in the end the fate of Constantinople will be decided by the amount of powder and shell available for the use of the contending armies."

BRITISH WIN FIVE TURKISH TRENCHES

Continued from Page 1.

night was crushed, the enemy's losses being very considerable.

A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says the exhaustion of the Turks facing the French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula is evident and leads to the belief that the Turkish position at Krithia will soon be taken by assault. In a recent advance made by the French, it is added, 6,000 Turks were found dead in the trenches on the front taken.

Recent fighting in the Dardanelles has resulted in an appreciable advance by the Allies the dispatch asserts, the French troops, under the inspiring leadership of General Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary force, having particularly distinguishing themselves.

Facing the French, the Athens correspondent continues, the Turkish front does not exceed three and a quarter miles, which artillery sweeps continually. The Turks are experiencing growing difficulty in bringing up reinforcements and supplies, while the Allies have every facility for supplying their needs.

NAVY MAY SEIZE SAYVILLE WIRELESS

Continued from Page 1.

nity of comparison, and is said to have made discoveries which have aroused suspicion.

Recently an additional naval officer was sent to assist in the work of censorship. Not long before this the Government had sent a commissioned officer and a naval electrician to help the censors and electricians already at the plant.

ACCUSES BERNSTORFF.

Providence Journal Says It Gave Proof of Breaches of Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 1.—The Providence Journal says this morning:

"The Sayville wireless station, since the beginning of the European war, has been nothing but an adjunct to the German spy system, and a great part of the information that has reached the War and Admiralty Departments of the German Government has been sent through it by the German Ambassador and Captain Boy-Ed, both in their own names in secret code, but very much more frequently by the use of names of fictitious individuals signed to messages purporting to be straight commercial dispatches.

"The Providence Journal has been collecting these messages for many months, and last month handed to the federal authorities at Washington copies of every line of wireless that had been sent from and received by Sayville. The documents prove conclusively that the Government has been persistently fooled by the German Embassy at Washington and that under the very eyes of the censors the German Ambassador has violated every obligation of neutrality.

"The station stands on land leased from Stollwerck, the chocolate manufacturer. Its nominal head is Herman Metz, a Central Banker of New York City, and its Secretary-Treasurer is Dr. Frank, who is a Secret Service agent of the German Government. Under the rules by which all wireless stations are operated, Sayville is under obligations to send no code of any character, except for the German Embassy, and only then provided the code, with its translation, is filed with the Secretary of the Navy. An alleged translation of the code used by the Ambassador has been furnished to the Government but the Journal is in a position to prove that it is a trick translation, and not the correct meaning.

"The code which the German Ambassador uses is composed of combinations of figures. The key furnished by him to the Government is a fraud. In addition to that, however, the Ambassador and Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Government, have been for months using a secret code, concealed as commercial messages and often sent and signed by certain German banking houses in New York.

"German agents in London and Paris are using the cables to America every day, giving all the details they can of the movements of the British and French Armies and Navies. These details are concealed in innocent appearing commercial messages, which appear to be orders and reports on the cotton market, and these go to Germans in New York. The substance of their meaning is immediately telephoned to Cedarhurst, the German Ambassador's Summer residence, right under the shadow of the Sayville wireless station, and they are then retranslated into innocent commercial messages of another character and forwarded to Berlin by wireless. This has been going on daily for months.

"One of the most brazen methods of conveying secret information in the guise of innocent messages from this station has been by means of alleged service messages from Sayville to Nauen and from Nauen to Sayville. Hundreds of times these messages have asked for repeats on account of alleged bad static conditions, and in these requests have sent masses of figures that refer to no messages that have been previously sent, nor has any effort ever been made to carry the farce to its logical conclusion and to repeat the alleged messages.

"Many of the fake commercial messages contain exactly the same combinations of figures as appear in the Ambassador's supposedly open code, and these figures appear variably as pattern numbers for goods of all kinds, figures supposed to be bank balances, and market quotations that have no relation whatever to any real quotations on the staples named.

"The censors at Sayville have seen from day to day the messages that have gone through the station, but the Government did not take and record these messages for filing purposes regularly.

"The Providence Journal, however, had been patiently securing and keeping a complete file of every day's work from Sayville, and at the request of the Government forwarded copies of everything to the Navy Department, with great quantities of notations proving the continuous use of illegal code. Since that time the Government has been keeping its own record.

"One startling fact disclosed by these wireless messages is that in a great many cases where the British Government has seized cargoes of foodstuffs and contraband consigned to neutral European ports it has been fully justified. These wireless reports are filled with messages to agents in Germany of German-American shippers, asking them to see that consignments of goods on certain steamers bound for Rotterdam, Stockholm, and other ports are forwarded to destinations in Germany, and in many cases they go so far as to give the names of the fraudulent consignees in whose care the goods have been transmitted.

"A prominent Government official, speaking for his immediate superior, a Cabinet officer, said to The Journal tonight:

"'We have known right along that the Sayville station is owned by the German Government, but have never been able to get the absolute proof of ownership. There have been suspicious circumstances connected with its operation ever since the beginning of the war.

"'When the great increase in sending capacity was made some months ago every effort was put forth to conceal from us how powerful a wave could be sent under the new conditions. That effort in itself aroused our fears that some effort might be made to communicate with submarines or submarine bases in various parts of the world.'

"'Have you heard,' he was asked, 'that the Germans maintain a submarine base at the Azores and that it is not considered impossible that more than one base has been established on the Maine coast?'

"'I can only say,' he replied, 'that we are figuring on all the possibilities for violation of neutrality by a station that has laid itself open to such suspicion as Sayville.'"

TELLS WAY TO RIGHT EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Let Americans Subscribe to War Loan or Grant $500,000,000 Credit, Says Davies.

LONDON, June 30.—The weakness of the New York exchange on London continues to be much discussed. The Treasury appears willing to permit gold to flow to America in part payment of the balance created by war purchases. The exchange situation meanwhile has not been remedied.

E. F. Davies, Chairman of the committee of English and foreign bankers on exchange problems, said today: "I consider the best way for American exchange to be righted will be by Americans subscribing liberally to the new war loan, exchange being at present something like 2 per cent. in favor of America on such an operation; or by Americans granting about $500,000,000 of credit to Great Britain. The former way is much the better one, but either is in the best interest of both countries, and America thereby would pay herself for her shipments to this country. Paris depends solely on London and any payments for munitions or food must be made through London."



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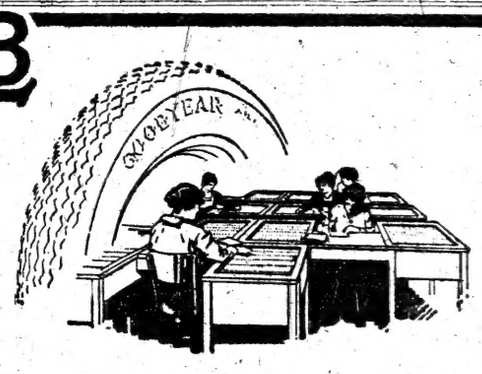
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RUSSIANS MAKE DESPERATE STAND

Left Wing Holds Advance of Teutons at the Gnila Lipa, East of Lemberg.

RIGHT WING AGAIN BEATEN

Stormed from Positions on the Vistula, It Abandons Town of Zawichost.

FOES TRY TO PIERCE CENTRE

Huge Army Hurled to Sever Semi-Circle and Open Way to Warsaw from Rear.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.—A brief Austrian official communication received this afternoon indicated that the Teutons were being held up along the Gnila Lipa, but a later official statement made no such admission, although conceding that hard fighting in this sector was in progress.

On that part of the eastern front to the north and northwest of Lemberg it is said that the Russians are falling back precipitately, the Austro-Germans having occupied another Polish town, Zawichost, just over the frontier.

The present position of the Russian forces covers a great semicircle around Lemberg, the two tips of which, to the north and to the south of the capital, the Austro-Germans are attempting to roll back. In the meantime they are hurling great forces at the centre, in the vicinity of Tomaszow.

The success of this movement would so sever the Russian armies as to leave Warsaw unprotected from the rear, and the desire to checkmate this apparently explains the continued Russian retirement to the north.

Fierce Fighting on Two Rivers.

VIENNA, June 30, (via London.)—The following official statement concerning the progress of hositilities was given out here tonight:

In East Galicia, on the Gnila Lipa River, and on the Bug River below Kamionka Strzumilowa fighting is proceeding which is progressing successfully for us. Between the Bug and the Vistula Rivers the enemy is further retreating. Rear guards covering his retreat were everywhere attacked and driven back.

Our troops crossed the Tanew Plain and occupied a border height near Framrol and Zaklikow (northwest of Tarnogrod.) The Teutonic Allies' successes east of the Vistula forced the Russians to evacuate position after position on the west bank of the Vistula, and the enemy has been retreating since last night toward the Vistula from strong positions on the front Zawichost - Ozarow - Sienno (southern Russian Poland.) Zawichost has been occupied by our troops.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London).—The Russians have begun a retreat from the Vistula River and the district of Zamosc, southeast of Lublin, in Russia Poland, according to the following official statement issued today by the Army Headquarters Staff:

In the eastern theatre there is nothing to report. In the southeastern theatre our attacks on the Gnila Lipa are progressing.

East and northeast of Lemberg the situation is unchanged.

Between the Bug and the Vistula Rivers the German and Austro-Hungarian troops have reached the districts of Beiz, Komanow and Zamosc and the northern border of the forest-plantations in the Tanew section. Also on a line formed by the banks of the Vistula and in the district of Zawichost, to the east of Zarow, the enemy has commenced a retreat.

An enemy aeroplane was forced to descend behind our lines. The occupants of the machine were made prisoners.

CZECH ORGAN SUPPRESSED.

Police Act Against Young Czech Party's Mouthpiece at Prague.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, June 30, (via London.)—The newspaper Narodni Listy, leading organ of the Young Czech party, has been suppressed by the police.

There have been many reports almost since the war began of disaffection among the Czech element in Hungary, and of a peace propaganda conducted by that party.



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NO PEACE, SAYS CZAR, TILL FOE IS CRUSHED

Calls on Entire Nation to Unite in Work on Supplies for the Army.

PETROGRAD, June 30.—An Imperial rescript was issued today in connection with the formation of the Russian Board of Military Supplies. After expressing an unshakable assurance in the brilliant future of the Russian peoples Emperor Nicholas proceeds:

"A prolonged war calls ever for fresh efforts, but surmounting the growing difficulties and parrying the vicissitudes which are inevitable in war let us strengthen our hearts, resolved to carry on the struggle with the help of God to a complete triumph of Russian arms.

"The enemy must be crushed, for without that peace is impossible.

"With firm faith in the inexhaustible strength of Russia, I expect the governmental and public institutions of Russian industry and all the faithful sons of the Fatherland, without distinction of ideas or classes, will work together in harmony to satisfy the needs of our valiant army.

"This is the only and henceforth the national problem to which must be directed all thoughts of United Russia, invincible in her unity."

Asquith Declines to Discuss Peace.

LONDON, June 30.—Premier Asquith today made reply in the House of Commons to a question as to whether the Government would state the terms upon which peace would be possible.

The Premier said: "It would not be in the public interest to add anything to what I have already publicly stated on this subject."

The question was asked by David Mason, Liberal.

TOURIST TRAVEL HALVED.

Only 170,000 Americans Visited Europe During Last Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Fewer than 170,000 American tourists visited Europe in the fiscal year ended today, during eleven months of which the war has been in progress. This is the smallest number of departures for Europe in a generation. The total departures from these shores in the 1915 fiscal year, including aliens and those called to the colors, will not exceed 540,000.

In the eleven months from July 1, 1914, to June 1, 1915, the American citizens who went abroad numbered 163,000. In the month of May, 1915, the citizens departing were 8,471. While the definite figures are not yet available, it is estimated by immigration officials that the June exodus will not exceed 7,000.

The war has frightened away the thousands of rich Americans who every Summer, to the number of 350,000, had gone to foreign countries and spent from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000. This sum, it is claimed, will be kept within the United States this year, and it is estimated that more Americans will visit the fourteen national parks of the great West tha nhave gone there during the last five years. The two California expositions will also be Meccas for Americans.

In 1914 368,797 Americans visited Europe, according to the immigration figures. This was the greatest pilgrimage in five years and the banner year of European travel. In that year the departures numbered 1,002,602, of which 633,805 were of aliens. It is estimated that more American dollars were distributed in Europe in 1914 than would be necessary to feed the American people during one month. The sum is estimated by some authorities at $400,000,000.

Since 1910 more than 340,000 Americans have gone to Europe each year. In 1910 the number was 342,690. In 1911 the travel amounted to 349,471. In the following year the departures reached 353,890, while in 1913 they were 347,702.

FLEMISH REFUGEES HERE.

Son from Duluth Will Care for Aged Farmer of Ypres.

After living all his life on the farm in old Flanders, where his forefathers had dwelt for more than 300 years, Victor van Elslande, 76 years old, arrived yesterday on the steamship Chicago from Bordeaux to end his days in Duluth, Minn., with his son, Cyrille, who met him at the pier. The old farmer was accompanied on the ship by his granddaughter, Alice, 13 years old, who had been living with him at the farm for seven years, while her parents were in Duluth.

Alice told the reporters that she and her grandfather had remained on the farm at Boesenche, three miles from Ypres, until May 24, when all the surrounding houses had been destroyed by the shells of the Germans. They had to flee into France to save their lives with what was left of their possessions.

"For many months," the young Flemish girl said, "we heard the thunder of the cannons day and night. I saw the wounded soldiers carried past the house by hundreds, and the worst of all were the poor men who had been poisoned by the gases from the trenches, two and a half miles away."

In speaking of the poison gases, the girl burst into tears. Many of the victims were young Flemish farmers from around Ypres.

Cyrille Van Elslande said he had come to this country seven years ago with his wife and started in the mill engineering business in Duluth and had become naturalized. He had a letter from the State Department authorizing the immigration authorities to permit his father to land.

GERMANS CAPTURE ARGONNE TRENCHES

Three Days' Bombardment Culminates in Gains Near Bagatelle.

REPULSED IN THE VOSGES

Attack on Metzeral Fails—Artillery Actions on the Yser and Near Arras and Verdun.

PARIS, June 30.—The German attempt to divert the attention of the French from the latter's offensive in the region north of Arras has been productive of gains in the Argonne, where a three-days' bombardment of the French trenches was followed by the capture of French positions near Bagatelle. Elsewhere, particularly on the Yser, to the north of Arras, north of Verdun and near Metzeral in Alsace, there have been artillery exchanges without notable results.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

On the banks of the Yser and to the north of Arras there have been artillery actions. The day was calm between the Oise and the Argonne.

In the Argonne, after a bombardment lasting three days, the Germans attacked our positions on the road between Binarville and Le Four de Paris, but were twice repulsed. They succeeded only in their third attack in gaining a foothold in some parts of our lines near Bagatelle, and they were everywhere else thrown back after a violent engagement.

There has been a bombardment on the front north of Verdun, in the Bois d'Ailly, as well as in the region of Metzeral.

The French afternoon statement follows:

The region to the north of Arras last night saw a violent cannonade, together with some infantry engagements. To the north of Chateau de Curlieu we made slight progress; to the south, at the Cabaret Rouge, a German attack was repulsed.

In the Vosges, German troops endeavored, at about 2 o'clock, to deliver a fresh attack against our positions to the east of Metzeral. The movement was easily checked.

This is the official statement given out in Berlin today:

There were no enemy operations of great importance yesterday in the neighborhood of Arras.

An advance made by the enemy in the Labyrinth, north of Ecurie, was repulsed.

In the Meuse hills, west of Les Eparges, the enemy has been attempting since the evening of June 26 to recapture the positions which we have taken. Their efforts were in vain. Yesterday they undertook four fierce attacks, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses.

SWOBODA TO GO FREE.

French Authorities to Drop Charges of Espionage Against Him.

PARIS, June 30.—Charges of espionage against Raymond Swoboda, who claims to have been born in San Francisco, will be dropped, the Petit Parisien says, as no strong evidence of his guilt has been developed. The charge of being responsible for the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine already has been dropped.

Witnesses who have been heard regarding accusations of espionage have failed to give testimony considered sufficient to establish his culpability.

GERMANS EXPORT DIAMONDS

Stocks from South Africa Being Sold to Americans Vit Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—According to The Manchester Guardian, there is one export from Germany which is quite lively and very difficult to check. That of diamonds. When the war broke out a syndicate in Berlin which buys diamonds from Southwest Africa found itself with a stock on hand worth $1,500,000. These diamonds are being cut for very low wages by craftsmen in Belgium and sold via Holland to the United States. The United States is practically the only country buying diamonds now, and the American appetite for them is described as amazing.

On the declaration of war the syndicate which takes over the De Beers and Jagersfontein products had a stock of diamonds worth $4,000,000. It already has disposed of half of this stock. The Premier Mine, which markets its own diamonds, has got rid of a third of its surplus. Almost all of these stones have gone to the United States.

Good judges anticipate a scarcity of diamonds when peace comes. Production has as good as stopped. The mines in South Africa are closed down, their engineering staffs having been disbanded and their native laborers repatriated. Only a handful of river diggers are still at work.

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WAR SEEN AS LASTING. [illegible] A PUNCH IS NEW LEAGUE PLAN

Germany Said to Have Been Short of Ammunition at the Beginning.

BERLIN, June 30, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items given out by the Overseas News Agency today were the following:

"The assertion made by David Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, that Germany while preparing for war by buying and manufacturing ammunition was friendly and meek toward all the powers, especially Great Britain, only throwing off her mask after completing her war preparations, is officially refuted by the German Government as a baseless defamation. The best proof to the contrary is the fact that Germany soon after the beinning of the war suffered from a lack of ammunition, which, however, quickly was removed by the efficiency of German industry."

"German papers reprint a special article which appeared in the Stockholm Aftonbladet, in which it was asserted that the loss of British warships caused by German submarine attacks were anxiously kept secret by the British Admiralty, which was fearful of a considerable decrease in the superiority of the British fleet over the Germans. At the beginning of the war the ships of the first battle line of the British fleet numbered about sixty, but these, the Aftonbladet article declares, have been reduced by systematic submarine torpedoing to forty, while Germany has lost no ships of this class. If these tactics are continued with characteristic German endurance, the article argues, the possibility of a victorious sea battle for the Germans against the British is near."

"A dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, says that the German Minister to Rumania, Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, who was formerly First Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, and the Austrian Minister to Rumania, Count Czernin, held a conference in Bucharest, after which they conferred with Alexander Marghiloman, leader of the Rumanian Conservatives.

"Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who recently returned to Berlin from the United States, has declined to be interviewed until he has reported officially."

HEINZ HARDENBURG CAUGHT

Witness Wanted in Stahl Affidavit Case Found in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Heinz Hardenberg, wanted as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury at New York, was arrested today by special agents of the Department of Justice while walking along the street.

He was taken to the United States Marshal's office, and Chief Deputy Counts stated that he would go with Hardenberg to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Department of Justice officials were glad to learn today of the detention in Cincinnati of Heinz Hardenburg, a former roommate of Gustave Stahl, whose affidavit regarding the presence of cannon on board the Lusitania was presented to the Department of State by the German Ambassador. Hardenburg is expected to be an important witness in the Stahl case.

Hardenburg may also be used in an effort to show that the Staol affidavits, which found their way into the possession of Count von Bernstorff, were prepared in the first place by improper methods.

Hardenburg was brought to Washington as a volunteer witness on June 13, and made an affidavit here. He was then escorted to New York. While walking on the streets of New York, accompanied by an agent of the department, he vanished. Agents had been looking for him ever since.

It was learned today that counsel for Stahl was trying to have the trial postponed until the Fall.

TO PROTECT SWEDISH TRADE

British Commission at Stockholm Will Consider War Regulations.

STOCKHOLM, June 30.—A British official commission arrived here today to try to devise measures to avoid the difficulties occasioned to Swedish trade by the British war regulations.

The commission saw the Swedish Foreign Minister. A Swedish commission will be appointed to confer with the visitors.

Offers Trieste Bells to Austria.

The Archbishop of Trieste has offered all the superfluous church bells within his jurisdiction to the Austrian Minister of War, to be turned into munitions, according to a Vienna dispatch printed in Il Giornale Italiano.

FIGHTING THE LAST RESORT

Committees Named to Carry on a Worldwide Propaganda Against War.

The Executive Committee of the League To Enforce Peace, American Branch, at a meeting in the City Club yesterday decided to begin at once a country-wide propoganda to inform the world as to the real purposes of the league.

"The Peace Plan With a Punch," was the way members of the committee characterized their appeal. It will be made clear that it is a new plan, strengthens the old idealistic scheme with allowance for the vagaries of human natures that make up nations. It was pointed out that the cause of the failure of The Hague and of other peace projects has been the absence of force behind the good idea. The League To Enforce Peace believes in "enforcing" it. The four primary objects of its establishment are:

An International Court to try all justiciable questions.

A Council of Conciliation for the consideration of non-justiciable questions.

The use of joint economic pressure and military force against a signatory beginning hostilities contrary to the terms of the alliance.

The formulation and adoption of a code of international law.

The league was formed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, with ex-President William H. Taft as President. At yesterday's meeting Mr. Taft was made Honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee, President Lowell of Harvard, who presided, was made Chairman; Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, former Minister to Belgium, and Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, Vice Chairman; Herbert S. Houston of Doubleday, Page & Co., Treasurer, and William H. Short, Secretary.

Plans for the propaganda were put under charge of a Committee on Home Organization, of which Judge Alton B. Parker was made Chairman, and a Committee on Foreign Organization, of which Mr. Marburg was made Chairman. A Committee on Finance was appointed, with Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, as Chairman, and a Committee on Information, of which Mr. Houston was made Chairman. The officers, with the Chairmen of these working committees and Oscar S. Straus and Professor John Bates Clark of Columbia, were made a Committee on Management, to have charge of the administration and further organization of the League.

A statement issued yesterday by teh Committee on Information said:

The first step will be to let the American people know what we purpose to do. To begin with, the misapprehension that has arisen in some quarters that force is to be placed behind the decrees of the proposed World Court is to be corrected. The league's proposal is that economic pressure and military force shall be used to compel signatory powers to take their international differences to the court for adjudication, rather than to the battlefield.

This is a new form of peace movement. Instead of merely setting up ideals which most people feel are impossible of attainment at this time, the league hopes to promote peace and aid in its establishment by using economic and military force.

The League to Enforce Peace is made up of practical men who are going to work zealously to attain the great purpose in mind by practical means.

A few days after the formation of the league William Jennings Bryan attacked it because of its advocacy of force to attain peace. Ex-President Taft sent to the meeting yesterday a letter in reply to Mr. Bryan. He wrote:

I observe that Mr. Bryan has attacked our league, and has made a sharp issue upon which we ought to be willing to go before the country. Our purpose should be to create such a sentiment in favor of the simple basis that we, that the President, the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of this couhtry will feel justified in presenting such a basis to a future conference of world powers as an expression of real American public opinion.

We believe the time has arrived, or will have come when the war is over, for the nations of the world, including the United States, to unite in a determination to enforce peace by resorting to suppression upon any member of the league upon another until submission of the question to a court or board of arbitration.

Andrew White, former Ambassador to Germany, wrote one of the many letters of indorsement read at the meeting yesterday.

"The more I study your League of Peace Communication the more I like it," he wrote. "It seems to be in every respect an admirable basis for a document which shall finally appear not only from the ew York Peace Society, but from all the peace organizations of this country."

LINER RAMMED IN DOWNS.

Nieuw Amsterdam Damaged at Anchor—Many Americans Aboard.

DEAL, June 30.—The Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam, with many passengers on board bound from New York for Rotterdam, was run down in a fog by an unknown steamer while anchored in the Downs today. Her port quarter was damaged, but he vessel continued to ride at anchor.

This makes the eighth collision in the Downs within three days.

SHELLS RUINED IN MAKING.

Waterbury Plant, Suspecting Intrigue, Discharges Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 30.—Because of the return of nearly $75,000 worth of shrapnel shells, which some one is supposed to have ruined in the making in the interest of Germany, the Scoville Company this morning discharged forty men in one section of the fuse and powder rooms. Twenty women in the department left of their own accord. There were grave suspicions of intrigue in the department, and so many were suspected the company thought best to release the whole force and start anew.

The imperfections were discovered at Cape Cod Point, New Jersey, where the test thirty shells out of every lot of 5,000 which come from the factory. Those which stand the test are sent to the Bethlehem Steel Works for final assemblin and disposition.

The English inspectors who rejected the shells refused to talk.

Vafiadis
VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

The Largest Haberdashery Business in the United States

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce the Following

Special Sales

Beginning Today:

Pure Worsted Bathing Suits, $1.95

There are 1,500 of these suits—by far the best values we have ever offered—in plain black, blue, oxford and heather mixtures, and stripes.

Mercerized Madras Pajamas, $1.15

Reduced from $1.50
In white, tan, blue and lavender self stripes.

Weber and Heilbroner Straw Hats

$2 Hats reduced to $1.35 $3 Hats reduced to $1.95
$4 Hats reduced to $2.65
The remainder of our Bangkok, Panama and Leghorn Hats, formerly $5 to $15, at substantial reductions.

Outing Haberdashery

Special attention is also directed to the completeness of the Weber and Heilbroner stock of furnishings for sport wear:

Sport Shirts	$1.50 to $3.50	Sport Coats	$6.00 to $10.00
Bathing Suits	1.95 to 7.50	Auto Dusters	2.00 to 15.00
Beach Robes	2.95 to 15.00	Athletic Underwear, per garment	.35 to 3.50
Pajamas	1.15 to 5.00	Rain Coats	5.00 to 25.00
Silk Hose	.50 to 1.50	Summer Neckwear,	.50 to 1.50
Live Leather Belts	1.00		

And the Weber and Heilbroner smart, English style Flannel Trousers, special quality, at $5.50.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 245 Broadway 787 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
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STORE OPENS 9 A. M. AND CLOSES AT 6 P. M., INCLUDING SATURDAY

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Fifteen Items Specially Priced For the MEN of Gotham

Timely Offerings for the Double Holiday

***NO. 1*—Sport Shirts in great variety at $1.00**

Fine silk stripe mercerized Oxford cloth, white or tan; "Pongee" in Palm Beach shade. White mercerized cloths, blue, black or helio stripes. Convertible collar.

***NO. 2*—Negligee Shirts at $1.05**

Mercerized cloth with woven satin stripe; also extra fine Madras cloth. A splendid and varied assortment. All sizes and sleeve lengths. **Main Floor**

***NO. 3*—Silk-and-cotton Shirts, $2**

Newest designs, including some fine satin stripe fabrics. White, blue, black, helio, green, tan or gold on white grounds. Shirts of superior merit at this special price. **Main Floor**

***NO. 4*—Pure Silk Shirts at $2.85**

Imported pongee silk and a fine assortment of heavy silks, with satin stripes. **Main Floor**

***NO. 5*—Pure Silk Shirts at $3.95**

Heavy crepe de Chine with satin stripes. White with stripes in rich variety of color; both bold and neat.

***NO. 6*—Peau de crepe & crepe de Chine Shirts at the remarkable price of $4.85**

Fabric of extraordinarily fine quality. Some Shirts of other tub-proof silks also of rare quality. A great variety of plain or woven satin stripe silks, including plain white shirts with self satin stripes. **Main Floor**

***NO. 7*—Pajamas at $1.00**

A very fine quality of crepe, trimmed with white, blue, helio, and tan. Fine mercerized cloth in plain colors, and woven Madras in stripes. **Main Floor**

***NO. 8*—Fine Leather Belts 55c**

Excellent quality seal grain leather, fitted with gold-plated buckle. This is a very UNUSUAL price for belts like these. **Main Floor**

***NO. 9*—Beach Robes at $1.95**

Tailored with shawl collar; collar and cuffs trimmed with contrasting color and two tones. All sizes; Palm Beach, gray, blue, lavender. **Fifth Floor**

***NO. 10*—Walking Sticks at 75c**

Manila, furze, bamboo, partridge, Panama, Cornell and others. Made in the Prince of Wales and opera hook styles. **Main Floor**

***NO. 11*—Men's Neckwear, Extraordinary at 29c**

Practically every good weave, including grenadines, foulards, crepes, repps, moires, twills, foulards in spots and stripes, also neat or bold figures, and brocades. Beautiful designs and rich colorings. Many are made with the famous Saks Service bands which insures easy sliding under the collar and lengthens the life of the scarf.

***NO. 12*—Athletic Underwear at 55c**

High-grade fabrics, plain white or self-striped. Sleeveless shirts; knee-length drawers. **Union Suits, same fabrics, special at $1.10.** **Main Floor**

***NO. 13*—Fine Wool Bathing Suits at $2.45**

Blue, black or Oxford with bands of contrasting color. Of excellent weight and weave; perfect fitting. **Main Floor**

***NO. 14*—Men's High & Low Shoes at $3.95**

regular stock shoes reduced from $5.00 and $6.00

HIGH SHOES in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf with tops of same or with genuine buckskin or boxcloth tops; lace models. Patent colt high shoes; lace or button.

LOW SHOES in tan, mahogany Russia or gun metal calf. Quarters of same or of genuine buckskin or boxcloth. Also patent colt Oxfords. **Fifth Floor**

***NO. 15*—Straw Hats for Men at $1.35**

Fine Split Straws Sennits Milans Fine Milans and Mackinaws
The product of one of America's best makers **Main Floor**

SOCIALIST APPEAL LEAVES ITALY COLD

Germans Will Yield Only to Force, According to the View of Press and People.

SEES HAND OF KAISER

New Yorker Herold Thinks Government Would Use Labor International to End War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 30, (via London.)—The signs of fatigue with the war shown by the German Socialists are being followed here with interest, but without hope that they will have any real influence.

The Roman press says:

There is no doubt that the Germans are disappointed at the length and monotony of the war, as they expected to dash into Paris and then overcome England, while the Austrians intended to walk into Serbia. Thus they are depressed, and perhaps would be ready to return to the ante bellum state, but the newspapers here warn Italians not to have any illusions, as there will never be a German revolution, as the Germans will fight, even when dying with hunger, but will obey, and the Austrians also will grumble but will obey.

Both nations, in the opinion of the papers, will bow to only one argument, viz., the force or arms.

Until the day comes, concludes the press, when they are brought to their knees, no diplomatic arts, no party tactics, no mediation by neutrals, no pacific intervention, clerical or civil, no agitation among a people tired and hungry, will induce the central empires to ask for peace, so the Allied nations must make up their minds to go on until their force is sufficient to make even the Germans concede they have met their masters.

SOCIALISTS' SUMMARY FROM KAISER'S AGENCY

Official News Bureau Sends Out Peace Explanations by Committee.

Under the caption, "The Government Behind the 'Reds,'" printed in large type across the front page yesterday an evening edition of the New Yorker Herold hailed as a most important indication the implication that the German Government was supporting the Social Democrats in their appeal for peace, the Berlin wireless dispatch of the day, via Sayville, publishing the substance of the manifesto of the German Social Democratic Executive Committee and asserting that it had found an echo throughout wide circles of the German people. The paper headed the report with these words: "Socialists—Government Party! Vorwärts Appears Officially!—Berlin Permits the Assumption that the German Government wishes to Use the Social Democrats as Mediators for Peace."

Herold The followed this explanatory introduction:

"The great war, which has compelled us to recognize as fact so much that was incredible, seems to have made the Social Democratic Party of Germany a Government party. The Vorwärts articles, which were sent here in great detail by wireless since the middle of last week, doubtless have the approval of Vorwärts would certainly have been suspended. It appears more clearly, according to today's wireless, that the German Government hopes through the mediation of the international party an end to the terrible struggle, now that Germany's invincibility has been proven.

"The reports sent out by the German Overseas Service, which are destined for all the foreign press, enjoy quite a special attention on the part of the German censor. If anything is therefore reported by this news agency, the Government wishes it.

Full Text of Socialist Statement.

Then follows the text of the Overseas report:

BERLIN, June 30, (Wireless via Sayville, L. I.)—The German Overseas News Service gives out the following for the press of foreign lands:

The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany made a statement today regarding the attacks that have been made upon the Vorwärts article of last week by a large part of the German press. The Executive Committee of the party directs attention to the fact that the party, through its best men at the beginning of the war, showed its readiness always to stand by the German people and the German Fatherland when it should no longer be possible to come to a peaceable understanding with the rest of the world. Starting from this standpoint, too, all moneys asked for were forthwith approved of by the Social Democratic Party, but always with the explanation that a speedy and good peace must unconditionally be the goal of the Imperial Government.

The Social Democrats have repeatedly proved that they know very well what internal unity meant in these war days, and they have acted accordingly. Especially the fate of the East Prussian border districts has proved clearly that it is necessary in these days to hold firmly together. Nevertheless, thought was always taken in Social Democratic circles of concluding a safe peace as soon as possible. In order to help bring this about, the German Social Democrats also took part at the time in The Hague Conference, which was unfortunately visited by very few of the English Socialists and by none of the French. It has been shown again and again that it is, above all, the French and the Belgian Social Democrats who opposed a peace with a victorious Germany. French Social Democrats especially did much in this respect, doubtless against the will of the great masses, to represent whom they were, as a matter of fact, called.

It was always the French who declared that Germany must be unconditionally annihilated.

The German Social Democracy, which in the course of the war has always and in full done its duty, is, however, now as formerly, opposed to annexations and against the suppression of overpowered nations. In this view the party believe it has the support of the widest German circles, all of which wish to hear nothing of an annexation, but instead yearn for peace.

Someone must stretch out a hand for peace. Germany, which has defended itself victoriously against a large number of enemies, which has proved to the world that it can be crushed neither in economic nor military respects, and which has clearly demonstrated its superiority, should, according to the view of the Social Democracy, take the first step toward peace, in the name of humanity and civilization.

The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party expects, however, that the comrades in foreign countries will take pains to influence their Governmentsc in a similar manner. This appeal should have been issued earlier, but the participation of Italy in the war caused a postponement.

The Social Democratic Leader olb publishes a pamphlet under the title "The Social Democrs'ic Party at the Crossroads," in which he emphasizes the fact that the war has woven new bonds aroun the entire German people and the Monarchy, and that the Social Democrats should join the parties of the Left as a unit. They should cease, he holds, to play the so-called militarism against the militia system, since the latter has proved a complete failure. The Social Democrats should quietly throw some of their doctrines overboard, and recognize that national problems are the highest. If they remain in opposition, they are forever condemned to remain without great influence in the Reichstag. The Intransigents of the party cannot join in this view of the case, and, therefore, they are trying to ruin the party.

Scheidemann's Statement in December

In connection with the above appeal, it may be noted that as far back as December the Social Democratic spokesman in the Reichstag, Phillip Scheidemann, issued a statement explaining the desire of his party for peace. At that time he pointed out that the German Social Democrats had gone on record at the very beginning of the war as opposed to any war of conquest and countenancing only a war for the defense of the Fatherland, but were eager, above all, for a peace that should be honorable for Germany as soon as such apeace could possibly be safely concluded.

Herr Scheidemann then pointed out very bitterly, by citing excerpts from public utterances of leading foreign Socialists, following each such declaration of the German Social Democratic Party, that in every such case the conciliatory attitude had been interpreted not only by reactionists, but also by Socialist comrades abroad, as betokening a weakening of the German defense; and that in each case such pacific declarations had been hailed by leading foreign Socialists as a proof that the orge of "Prussian militarism" was growing exhausted and that now more than ever the Allies must put forth every effort to beat down and destroy it utterly.

"No one has fought more steadfastly than we against militarism," said Scheidmann, "through all the years gone by. But in this case we know that in their intention to destroy 'German militarism' our foes would be destroying nothing else than the German working people in arms, our brothers and comrades in uniform in the field. And to prevent that we must hold through to the utmost."

Scheidemann added that if the third pacific declaration were misinterpreted as had been the other two, and scorned as an expression of weakness of the German people, there would be no fourth opportunity given.

Judging from the tone of the Herold's story the Vorwärts was not suppressed permanently, but only the issue containing the peace appeal was confiscated by the Government, and that perhaps only for appearance.

Dr. Dumba Not at Garden Meeting.

Alexander von Nuber, Consul-General of Austria-Hungary, said yesterday that a general and erroneous impression existed that Dr. Ronstantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, was present at the recent meeting of the American Peace Society at Madison Square Garden and that this impression had given rise to unpleasant comment. "Dr. Dumba did not attend the meeting," Mr. von Nuber said, "nor was he in the city at the time it was held."

ITALIANS ON ISONZO MAKE GENERAL ATTACK

Austrians Report Foe Repulsed—Artillery in Action Along Entire Front.

VIENNA, June 30.—Concerning the operations on the Italian front the War Office today issued the following:

After several days' interval the Italians are developing lively activity on the Isonzo front. On Monday evening our troops repulsed an attack near Plava. In the Sagrada and Monfalcone district, after several minor futile attacks, a general attack took place last night, which was repulsed. Renewed attempts by the enemy this morning near Selz and Monfalcone were also unsuccessful.

Artillery combats are proceeding along the entire southwest front, which are especially severe on the Isonzo.

CAPTURE OF SCUTARI DISPLEASES ITALIANS

Rome Government Protests Against Serbian and Montenegrin Invasion of Albania.

ROME, June 30.—The hoisting of the Montenegrin flag over the fortress of Scutari, Albania, is causing a greater feeling of discontent in the Italian capital than did the occupation of the Albanian towns of Tirana and Elbassan by Serbian forces.

The Italian Government is understood to have protested to both Serbia and Montenegro against the occupation of the Albanian territory by their respective troops. Italy also has protested to the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia, who, together with Italy, in the London Conference of 1912, brought about the creation of Albania into an independent State, and who reached an agreement after the outbreak of the present war to settle definitely the Albanian question at the next peace conference.

GERMANS TO LEAD ARABS.

Officers Reported on the Way to Aid Uprising in Tripoli.

PARIS, June 30.—It is reported from a reliable source, says the Havas correspondent at Athens, that German officers have left Jaffa, in Palestine, and also from an important port in a neutral state for Tripoli to lead the natives there against the Italians.

The Turks, the correspondent reports, are said to have gained to their cause a Senussi Chief who promises a general rising of the Arabs in Tripoli.

Call to Arms Brings Absconder.

Rather than be branded a deserter from the army, following the call for mobilization, Bonaventura Corti, a bank messenger, who disappeared last August from Florence, carrying $40,000 in cash and $20,000 in letters of credit, destined for the Bank of Naples, returned to Florence on June 6 and gave himself up, says an item in Il Giornale Italiano. Corti still had the letters of credit, but what became of the $40,000 in cash is not reported.

Organize Security League Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 30.—Following an address tonight at the Highland Club by Major George H. Putnam, in which he urged better preparation for war, steps were taken for the organization of a branch of the National Security League in this city. Walter G. Libby, Councilman Guy Bates, who acted as temporary Secretary; William B. Miles, Frank N. Waterman, W. R. King, and Charles H. Daly were chosen as a committee of organization. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, who said: "We have the spectacle of several hundred Americans being killed south and east of us. The country is not mad yet, but it seems to be drifting without any direction of opinion."

Germany Increases Steel Output.

BERLIN, June 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today said Germany's production of ingot steel during May amounted to more than 1,000,000 tons, a slight increase over that in April. In August of 1914 the ingot steel production was 650,000 tons.

MEXICO CITY PREY TO HUNGRY MOBS, ENVOY REPORTS

Continued from Page 1.

hides to the chiefs, who ship them to the United States and obtain good prices. Many milk cows are destroyed merely for the hides of the cattle and a piece of the beef.

"Some of the soldiers who have begged for the Red Cross corn said: 'I am trying to get out of the army, but the reason I am in it is because I thought I could get something to eat, as those who do not fight down here have to starve, and the leaders tell us to take a gun and join a brigade and help fight our way to some place where we can find corn.'"

SIX NOW HELD FOR PLOT.

Huerta and Alleged Aids Before Federal Commissioner Todya.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 30.—Following the arrest of three more alleged Huertista plotters today, former Federal leaders have been leaving the city on every train and by automobile. General Salvador Mercado, Orozco's Chief of Staff, who was arrested at noon on a charge of being implicated in a Huerta plot, was released on a bond have been handling the purchase of of $5,000 this afternoon. Isaac and Frank Alderete, who were alleged to arms and ammunition here for the Huerta party, were also released on a bond of $4,000 each.

Five men beside Huerta are now held for the alleged plot. Their hearing will be held at the same time as that of General Huerta, which is at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, before United States Commissioner G. B. Oliver. Other arrests were expected tonight, and many suspects were being closely watched.

Reports from Madera, Colonia Dublan, and Pearson, Chihuahua, say that the mountains are full of armed men, and that they are paying for everything in Mexican gold, and are taking nothing by force. The men are not uniformed and only appear in the hills at night. It is thought they are a part of the recruits sent across in anticipation of Huerta's crossing last Sunday. The wrecking of General Manuel Banda's troop train eighty-five miles below Juarez is said to be their work.

A large number of rifles and a machine gun were found in an adobe warehouse in the Mexican quarter today by the police. It is now said that the entire river front is a cache for arms and ammunition to have been used by the Huerta army.

Efforts were made by Consul Thomas D. Edwards in Juarez today to save the life of Captain Salvador Rossa, a former Huerta commander, who has been with the Villa forces since the beginning of the campaign in the central zone. On his person were found papers said to have proved that he was in the secret employ of the Huerta junta in El Paso, and had been active in spreading the Huerta propaganda in Juarez. His death was ordered at 6 o'clock tonight, following a military court-martial, but because of the protest his execution was delayed pending a rehearing of the case by Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Relations, who is now in El Paso.

REBUKE FOR HUERTA'S HOST.

Secretary Garrison Objects to Honors at Fort Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary of War Garrison admitted today that he had sent a telegram to Colonel Morgan at Fort Bliss calling attention to press reports from El Paso which stated that General Huerta was the guest of Colonel Morgan at a dinner which was given in his honor by the Commander of Fort Bliss on Monday night and that today General Huerta was to review the American troops at Fort Bliss. The text of Secretary Garrison's telegram to Colonel Morgan was not made public, but its tenor was allowed to become known. In effect the Secretary of War said to Colonel Morgan: "I do not consider it within the bounds of propriety for an army officer to extend courtesies to a gentleman in the present status of General Huerta."

General Huerta has neither been indicted nor tried, but has, nevertheless, been arrested on a charge of alleged violation of a criminal statute and while one department of the Government, the Department of Justice, is engaged in handling such a case, Secretary Garrison regards it as improper for an officer of another wing of the Government to be dining General Huerta and inviting him to attend a review.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 30.—Colonel George H. Morgan, commandant at Fort Bliss, who was censured by the War Department for entertaining General Huerta at dinner and planning a review for him, said he invited Huerta as a private citizen and not as a former President of Mexico, and that the review was the regimental monthly muster of the Fifteenth Cavalry and not a special review for General Huerta.

General Huerta declined to attend the review today for fear of embarrassing Colonel Morgan, giving as his reason indisposition due to the heat. He continued to see Federal Generals at his apartments and to receive bales of telegrams.

ARMS CARGO FOR HUERTA?

Federal Investigation of Strange Cruise of the Annie Larsen.

SEATTLE, June 30.—The schooner Annie Larsen, which has zig-zagged the North Pacific Ocean with a cargo of war munitions since she left San Diego in March, was undergoing a two-fold investigation by Federal authorities tonight at Hoquiam, Wash., where she put in for food and water.

A Customs Department investigation sought to learn whether the schooner committed fraud in not going to Topolobampo, Sinaloa, Mexico, after clearing for the port, and Clay Allen, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Washington, tried to learn if the Annie Larsen was waiting all these months for the start of a new Mexican revolution. It was admitted that the arrest of General Victoriano Huerta and others at El Paso recently influenced this line of inquiry, which, if substantiated, would go far to explain the schooner's heretofore inexplicable wanderings.

Walter Page of Kansas City, supercargo of the Annie Larsen and in full charge of her movements, was ordered to stay in his cabin and was not allowed to talk to any one. Captain Paul H. Schulter, who said he knew nothing of the Annie Larsen's destination or the proposed disposition of the cargo, was allowed liberty.

The cargo consisted of 4,000 Springfield rifles, with cartridges, belts and bayonets, and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

All information thus far discovered has been transmitted to the Department of Justice at Washington.

HUERTA'S SONS COMING.

Two Sail from Cadiz on Steamer Bound for New York.

CADZ, June 30.—Two sons of General Victoriano Huerta, former Provisional President of Mexico, who at present is on the Texas border, sailed today on a French steamship for New York.

LITTLE HOPE FOR PEACE PLAN.

Calero Doubts That Robles Can Bring Warring Factions Together.

Manuel Calero, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first months of the Madero administration in Mexico, and subsequently Mexican Ambassador to the United States, said yesterday that he approved of the efforts being made by General Jose Refugio Velasco, Secretary of War in Huerta's Cabinet, to bring about a peace conference, but he doubted very much if success would attend the good-intentioned efforts of Robles. Señor Calero is allied with none of the warring factions, but stands ready, he said yesterday, to do whatever he could to bring order out of the chaos that now exists in his native land.

As for the ambitions of Huerta, Señor Calero said they were not to be taken seriously, while as for General Aureliano Blanquet and General Manuel Mondragon, both of whom are now in New York, he does not think any good can come to Mexico as a result of their alleged activities. Furthermore, Señor Calero said that it was absolutely untrue that he had participated in any conference in which those men had taken part. Holding the views he does he said it would be impossible for him to deal with "reactionaries" such as Mondragon and Blanquet.

Of Huerta, Señor Calero said:

"Those who characterize Huerta as a strong man do not know what they are talking about. Huerta obtained power by treachery, and to suppose that he can get it back by intelligent and well directed efforts is to suppose that Huerta is an able man, and Huerta is everything except that. He is abhorred by the people of Mexico.

"Revolutions in Mexico are due to deep social and economical questions that even the contending factions do not understand. Reactionaries like Huerta believe that only by force of arms can agitation be suppressed. The so-called Constitutionalists believe that by fomenting agitation, destroying all social order, and creating a condition of chaos, a new and prosperous Mexico can be born. They are both wrong. Between reaction and anarchy there is a just solution that other men and other methods will have to create. No sensible or patriotic Mexican thinks that by going back to the system of privilege that characterized the so-called Cientifico régime, Mexico's troubles can be settled, and none of the fighting factions has shown any capacity to understand the needs of social justice, which are at the root of the Mexican trouble."

Asked if he thought American intervention would be a good thing for Mexico, Señor Calero said:

"No. I hope that it will not take place. Moreover, I do not see the necessity for it. The Mexican case is not hopeless, and it would be the most unjustifiable action on the part of the United States to intervene when the remedy can be found by other means. President Wilson understands this. I hope that in a very short time the people of this country will see that there are some Mexicans able enough and patriotic enough to save their own country without the sacrifice of the national dignity."

At the Villa Consulate General, Francisco Urquidi, Villa's Consul General, said he believed that there was a chance of Robles succeeding in his efforts.

"General Robles," said Señor Urquidi, "enjoys the unique distinction of being the personal friend of Villa, Angeles, and Obregon. If he can win Obregon over the rest will be easy. With Obregon, Carranza would not be needed. Obregon is the big man in the Carranza movement. There is something in the air, and I believe that the chances are very good for Robles's success."

At the Carranza Consulate General in the Equitable Building, Francisco Elias, the head of that Consulate, said that he had received official word from the Carranza Government that Robles's efforts were not to be taken seriously.

"Carranza," said Señor Elias, "will never parley with Villa. That much is absolutely certain. He is whipped and there is no need of parleying now."

ITURBIDE AGAINST HUERTA.

Wants a Clean Slate in Mexico and Representative Government.

General Eduardo N. Iturbide, Governor of the Federal District of Mexico during the Huerta and Carbajal régimes, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, gave a statement to THE TIMES yesterday on the Mexican situation. While Governor of the Federal District General Iturbide gave valuable aid and protection to American and other foreign residents during the perilous days of the transfer of authority from Huerta to his successor.

Recently he has been much in Washington conferring with United States Government officials on possible solutions of the Mexican problem.

General Iturbide made his statement in view of rumors to the effect that he aided with General Huerta, and in order to make clear his position with regard to Mexico. The statement follows:

"As General Huerta said, I have no connection whatsoever with him, nor could I have, because we follow very different roads. He believes in a dictatorial Government, imposing and sustaining itself by force of bayonets, and which would call for elections when peaceful conditions permitted. In fact, we have had his own sample of a dictator and of what he understands by elections, and I am dumfounded that he should still insist and again complicate matters at the very moment when things seemed to be shaping themselves together.

"I do not believe in dictators. They are bad, even at their best. A man with all the indispensable qualities that make a 'good' dictator comes only once in a century, and when he does he ends by refusing to turn over the Government, thus starting trouble again.

"Of course Mexico needs a strong man, or, rather, a strong Government, and plenty of bayonets, just as a cornfield needs sharp tools to kill the weeds and protect the crop; but to be really and permanently strong, it must symbolize by its components and by its acts the aspirations, not only of armed groups, but of the whole nation. It must be representative and respectful of all the legitimate social forces composing the nation, which in normal times manifest themselves through the vote.

"But as we cannot have immediate, nor, much less, effective elections under present conditions, the only practical way, if sufficient common sense and patriotism prevail, is to bring out a transitory Government, pledged to the land and other popular reforms, sufficiently representative of all the social forces to inspire confidence and obtain the frank support of all honest Mexicans within and without the factions, that is to say, of fifteen millions, instead of only one hundred thousand, Mexicans.

"And in order to obtain success, even with such a compromise Government, factional demarcations must disappear, so that all true revolutionists from every group, as well as other representative Mexicans, can again gather at a new rallying point, leaving all factional intrigues, personal compromises, and other burdens and entanglements behind.

"In other words, reorganize under the banner of reforms, with a clean slate, in combination with representative Mexicans from all sides.

"I conclude by denying that I have had any secret meetings nor any connection whatsoever, with Generals and conspirators, as the press states. I have never had anything to do with the 'cientificos.' I am a farmer by profession, and what little money I have—or had—I made by improving and subdividing large estates to small farmers; in other words, I am a pioneer in land subdivision. I should therefore be considered a revolutionist, since land subdivision and freedom from the privileged and oppressing class, are the two conditions.

"I stand ready to co-operate in the union of all honest Mexicans, and to fight to a finish against all bad Mexicans, be they real reactionaries or false revolutionists, and I am ready to stand the test.

"Concerning American intervention, no true Mexican wants nor would tolerate it, even if it were preceded by the most solemn assurances that the integrity of the national sovereignty and territory would be respected. Therefore this solution cannot even be taken into account."

WIFE TO TESTIFY ON THAW'S SANITY

Continued from Page 1.

article appeared this morning in one of the newspapers published in this city of such a character that I cannot conceive how the editors could have allowed it to be published.

"I want to ask the aid of the press to see that we have what I said the other day, a trial, not in the newspapers, but in this court. That a statement should be published that Mrs. Thaw is coming here to tell me my duty, to tell this jury their duty, and what should be the outcome of this trial, and that a newspaper of New York will publish that and allow it to be circulated through this city, and come into the hands of the jury, whether the object is to influence their mind or not, is not aiding this court to do justice.

"I want to say further that if the papers think there is no power in this court to protect itself against the publication of such articles as tend to obstruct the administration of justice because of the statutory regulations contained in the code, they may have my opinion that I have such power, and they will have an opportunity to test that question if they persist in the publication of articles of the character to which I have called attention."

Evelyn's Coming a Surprise.

The fact that Mrs. Thaw would testify came as something of a surprise to the Thaw lawyers, it was said, as they had believed she would not care to undergo the severe cross-examination which she must have known would await her after she had told her story.

The cross-examination of Dr. Mills occupied most of the day. The expert continued to insist that Thaw is sane.

He said he had heard of a report that there had been a conspiracy between Drs. Flint, Mabon, and Macdonald to railroad Thaw to Matteawan at the time of the murder, without a trial, and that he had asked Thaw about it. Thaw had told him, he said, that he didn't put much stock in the conspiracy to railroad him, but believed the experts got together "to fix it up," and he didn't think that was the right way to do it. He had expressed the belief that the experts should have satisfied themselves with simply bringing out facts.

He didn't recall that Thaw had told him the experts were scheming to prevent news getting to the public about men like White by railroading him to Matteawan, and that if the facts he knew were published they would lead to reform.

The expert told about Thaw having said that he heard the voices of girls who were being whipped, when he was taken to the police station just after the murder. Dr. Mills said he believed Thaw did hear voices of women, which often sounded like the voices of little girls. He didn't think it showed that Thaw suffered from delusions. Thaw at the time, he said, was under a great strain and had been drinking.

Concerning Thaw's expression of regret over the killing of Stanford White, Mr. Becker asked the allenist this question:

Thinks Thaw Repeated Killing.

"Do you really think as a judge of men that Thaw showed what is known in religion as repentance?"

"Yes," said Dr. Mills, "I believe he sincerely regretted it."

Questioned again about the pencil pictures drawn by Thaw which have been submitted by the State as evidence that Thaw was a degenerate, Dr. Mills said that men who were not degenerates frequently drew such pictures if they were sitting by while such matters were under discussion.

After one of the answers Mr. Becker shouted:

"Did you ever crawl out of a smaller rat hole than that?"

"I am not in the habit of crawling out of rat holes," replied the expert with some heat. "I am not lying about anything."

Mr. Becker withdrew his words.

There was another tiff about the now famous summing up address of W. T. Jerome at the second murder trial, in which he declared Thaw sane and attacked Stanford White. Mr. Becker wanted to know if the expert considered the summing up anything more than an argument and whether it should be taken as evidence. Then he asked:

"Do you regard Mr. Jerome's beliefs as being of the slightest consequence in this trial?"

"I don't know," said Dr. Mills. "I believe he was on both sides of the case at different times."

It was said yesterday that most, if not all, of the remaining sessions this week would be devoted to reading documentary evidence.

MRS. THAW ACCEPTS SUBPOENA

She Will Testify to Her Belief That Husband Is Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., June 30.—William J. Macguire, from New York, met Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at Young's Hotel, Chateaugay Lake, near her camp this morning at 11 o'clock and served a subpoena upon her in the Thaw insanity proceedings. Mrs. Thaw was accompanied at the time by Jack Clifford and her son, Russell. She accepted the subpoena, and will appear in New York on July 6.

She was extremely nervous when the officer met her, but said she was willing to go, and that she believed Harry to be insane, and that he would be a menace to society if he were released. Apparently she stands in great fear of him. She also remarked that she had been offered an engagement by a film company at a very allurnig salary, but had not decided to accept it.

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Subway Station at Door

U. S. STEEL RIVALS TO UNITE IN EXPORTS

Big Foreign Trade Project Is Started by Cambria Co. in a New Subsidiary.

OTHERS TO GIVE SUPPORT

Federal Aid Expected Through Modification of Sherman Law to Foster Sales Abroad.

The Cambria Steel Company has taken the lead, through the formation of an export company, in a campaign of independent steel concerns of the United States for a prominent place in the markets of the world. The American Steel Export Company, incorporated in Delaware on Tuesday with a capital of $200,000, was formed ostensibly to promote the sale abroad of the Cambria's own products, but it was learned yesterday that far more comprehensive plans than this were involved.

While progress of a cautious order is being made it was said in authoritative quarters yesterday that the new concern would be the nucleus of a combined effort on the part of leading independents to compete with the United States Steel Products Company, the export branch of the Steel Corporation, and at the same time to gain a powerful hold on the foreign markets which heretofore have been dominated by the steel producers of England, Belgium, Germany, and France.

Officers of the Cambria who were asked about the project said that nothing could be told about the American Steel Export Company at this time. President W. H. Donner was reached by THE TIMES in Philadelphia over the long-distance telephone.

"It is said in responsible quarters in ew York," Mr. Donner was told, "that the Cambria intends to centre the efforts of a number of independent companies on export sales through the American Steel Exports Company. Can you confirm the report?"

"I can neither confirm nor deny the story," he replied, 'for I am not in a position just now to discuss the affairs of the export company in any way."

To Unite With Cambria.

While plans have not gone far enough to include other independents definitely in the scheme, one concern has expressed a willingness to unite with the Cambria as soon as the new company begins to place its products abroad. This was said to be the Pittsburgh Steel Company. Others mentioned, which have been closely connected with the Cambria, are the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Mr. Donner, beside being President of the Cambria, is Chairman of the Pennsylvania. The Maryland and Pennsylvania Companies maintain a common slea office in this city.

The expansion of the American Steel Company's activities is expected to be governed largely by the findings of the Federal Trade Commission, which is considering evidence presented on foreign trade matters, gained through hearings in this city a few weeks ago. The findings of the Commission will indicate, among other things, its view of the application of the Sherman law toward the united efforts of American exporters to gain a stronger foothold in foreign markets. The independents have not united before in sales abroad for fear that they might come under the ban of the anti-trust act through joint action in meeting competition in the European and Asiatic fields.

Six years ago John A. Topping of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, a leading independent concern, led a movement for closer co-operation of American steel manufacturers in the export trade. The matter was gone into thoroughly and finally dropped when it was found that such a step might place the participants in conflict with the Department of Justice.

It is hardly expected that the new effort for co-operation can make substantial progress until Congress acts on a proposal to make the Sherman law less severe, so that which entails a complete understanding among competing manufacturers. A report of the Federal Trade Commission is looked for son, and, acting on its recommedations, it is believed the National Foreign Trade Council will prepare an amendment to the Clayton law for presentation to Congress.

Foreign Distribution Plan.

Meantime the American Steel Export Company will be busy placing its agencies and branches in foreign countries, handling the products of the Cambria primarily. An English distributing firm has made application for the agency for Great Britain. Until the project is established firmly in other countries, it is expected the Cambria will intrust the work of distribution to agencies rather than direct branches because it will take time to build up a force of salesmen. South America will receive especial attention, as it offers an especial opportunity for the replacement of English and German producers whose business has been destroyed largely by the war.

"Prediction cannot be made yet as to the scope of the work," said a steel man who is familiar with certain of the Cambria's plans. "Ever since the Federal Trade Commission was formed and began to inquire into export conditions, the independent manufacturers have felt that a great opportunity was at hand. If steel makers could lawfully unite and make their prices to suit conditions in the foreign markets, there would be not only a reduction in shipping, but greater profits on the goods sold. Domestic consumers would not suffer because the home market would not be affected by the joint action of American companies in Europe or South America.

"In its early endeavors the American Steel Export Company will by no means confine itself to the sale of its own products, although the growth of a joint effort for the distribution of surplus goods of steel concerns competing with the Cambria necessarily will be slow. C. E. McElhany, Vice President of the Cambria, was quoted in Philadelphia on Tuesday as saying that the export company would embrace other American manufactures in its sales.

The formation of the American Steel Export Company is the latest of several projects to increase the sale of American products abroad through specialization in foreign distribution. The American Car and Foundry Company more than a year ago founded the American Car and Foundry Export Company, and a few days ago certain lumber dealers in Seattle were joining forces to enter the foreign trade.

TWO PESO COIN IN MEXICO.

Zapata Issues a Hybrid of Gold and Silver Mixed.

Two new two peso pieces have just been received from Mexico by Thomas L. Elder of 32 East Twenty-third Street. They were issued by Zapata, the revolutionist. These coins were struck from gold and silver seized by Zapata. They contain a considerable percentage of gold.

As Zapata could not readily separate the metals, he simply used the mass as he found it. The result is a very crude coin, slightly under the silver peso size. The obverse of this hybrid piece bears a sun with rays and the legend "Reforma Libertad Justicia 'Ley.'" In the obverse field the proportion of gold is stamped. The reverse has the general design of the old peso with the eagle perched on a cactus plant, the legend "Republicana Mexicana, Dos Pesos," and the date 1914.

This is the only silver coin of the denomination of two pesos ever issued in Mexico. It is the third silver coin of peso size issued since the commencement of the revolutions. Villa issued the first at Parral. It bore simply the value, legend and place of issue. The second, of much finer workmanship, but of obscure origin, bore the bird of the republic, with "Muerta Huerta" added. Revolutionist one, two and fifty centavo coins have also appeared.

PREMIER BORDEN SAILS.

To Inspect Canadian Troops and Consult the British Cabinet.

Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic, to consult the Cabinet officers in London on the financial situation of the Dominion and to inspect the Canadian troops in France. The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and a number of prominent Canadians who are in business in New York, were at the pier to see him off.

The Premier said that the Chief of the General Staff at Ottawa, who had recently inspected the Edmonton regiment before it left for England told him he had never seen finer troops in all his experience in India and South Africa.

Sir Robert added that so far Canadian casualties had been about 10,000 out of the 75,000 troops that had already left the Dominion, and that another 75,000 were now being trained for active service. Canada's volunteers, he said, would number 250,000 before the war was finished. Canadian plants for manufacturing shells are working day and night, according to Sir Robert.

He will visit the Canadian troops in the trenches and be away about six weeks.

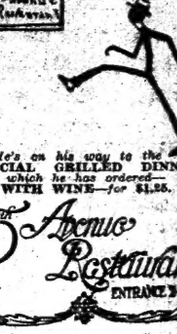
Another passenger on the Adriatic was Captain F. Conway Jenkins of the Royal British Aviation Corps, who said he had been here four months arranging for the manufacture of a number of airships which had been negotiated through the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Dr. Charles Saroles, the Belgian Consul at Edinburgh, sailed for Liverpool after delivering forty-seven lectures in this country. He said he met with strong opposition in the cities where pro-German sentiment prevailed, and once in San Francisco the police had to be called in to quell a riot in the lecture hall.

Rains Aid Germany's Crops.

BERLIN, June 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Abundant rains, after a long period of drought, have considerably bettered the crop conditions throughout Germany, and the outlook for a good harvest is very bright, says the Overseas News Agency.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Ours is $1.25.



He's on his way to the "SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER" which he has ordered—WITH WINE—for $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurants

ENTRANCE 24th ST.

FOR BATHTUB TESTS BY LONDON JURY

Judge Asks Them to Experiment Before He Sums Up the Remarkable Case.

AMERICAN COURTS ASSAILED

Prisoner's Counsel Makes Reference to Wealthy American Prisoners In His Address to the Jury.

LONDON, June 30.—The trial of George Joseph Smith, who is charged with the murder of three of his wives, approached its conclusion today. Smith, it is alleged, killed his wives while they were in their baths and collected insurance money on their lives.

Addresses were made to the jury at the afternoon session by Prosecutor Bodkin and Marshall Hall, an attorney representing the prisoner. Justice Scrutton will sum up tomorrow.

Mr. Hall pleaded that no sane man—and the sanity of the prisoner was not in question—could be guilty of these crimes which, if the deductions of the prosecution were correct, constituted "one of the most diabolical series of continuous crimes which ever have been recorded in any country. You must go back to the days of the Borgias for a parallel," Mr. Hall declared.

Referring to the evidence of Drs. Spilsbury and Willcox, Mr. Hall expressed the view that "such medical evidence opens the door to the worst form of Americanism in the administration of British justice."

"Suppose the prisoner had not been a pauper, as he is," Mr. Hall said, "but possessed of unlimited means like many recent American prisoners. He could have procured experts to say that the cause of death was other than the one given by the experts for the Crown."

Justice Scrutton announced that he would sum up the case tomorrow. In the meantime he asked the jury to experiment with bath tubs.

The Justice suggested that the jury might consider the possibility of a husband going into a bathroom, turning on the water and then lifting his wife into the tub. There was no evidence of this in the present case, the Justice said, but the jury might consider the possibility of it.

After the Justice had given these suggestions to the jury, court adjourned for the day.

Says Friedrichshafen Raid Failed.

STUTTGART, June 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Württemberg Minister of War today announced that a French biplane on Sunday approached Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin hangars are situated, coming from Constance. The machine was bombarded by anti-aircraft guns, and it turned back after dropping three bombs between the Lake Constance shore towns of Schnetzenhausen and Raggershausen, without doing any damage. The biplane was compelled to land on Swiss territory, and the aviators were arrested.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN CLOSED FROM 5 P. M. FRIDAY, JULY 2D, UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6TH.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

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Timely Opportunities—in fashionable Mid-Season Apparel—for "Over-the-Fourth" Outings—Country, Seaside and Mountain sojourns—

Linen & Shantung Coats—$15, $20, $25

Distinctly smart models, in dust and shower-proof styles.

Silk Outing Coats—formerly $28 to $45—at $15

Of guernsey silk, in fashionable shades, or of blazer-stripe Shantung.

Smart Golf & Tennis Skirts—$7, $10

Of linen, pique, cotton-gabardine, golfine and cretonne.

$25 & $35 Linen Suits—$18

Fashionable models, weaves and shades.

$55 to $85 Silk Suits—$35 and $45

Of Shantung, pongee, taffeta, etc.

$35 to $55 Country Frocks—$18, $25

Charming styles, of linen, voile, crepe and batiste.

$45 to $75 Summer Wraps—$18, $35

Silk Afternoon Coats—Coatees and Throws.

Country and Outing Hats

formerly $10 to $25—at $5 and $10

Smart styles in linen, cretonne, panama, crepe and felt.

$10 to $15 Summer Blouses—$5

Linen tennis blouses and sheer effects of voile, batiste, etc.

INSTRUCTION.

The Brown School of Tutoring. Boys' School & Office, 241 W. 75th St. Tel. Col. 8894. Girls' School, 239 W. 75th St. Founded 1906. Open all Summer. Also at residences, Jersey Coast, Long Island, Bar Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., etc. 80% of college examinations passed. All subjects to pupils of any age and either sex. Rapid, thorough preparation for September examinations. Resident or tra

INTERNAL REVENUE HERE UP $13,000,000

Income Tax Alone Shows Gain of $3,000,000 in Two Districts in Manhattan.

BIG GROWTH IN BEER TAX

Final Figures from Other Districts May Further Reduce Expected Treasury Deficit.

Despite the war in Europe and the consequent uneasiness of business here, the fiscal year 1915, which ended yesterday, was prosperous in New York, according to the internal revenue collections. Manhattan alone paid Uncle Sam more than $13,000,000 in excess of the tax payments for the preceding year.

No table of comparisons for the whole year could be made in the first New York Internal Revenue District, which embraces Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Long Island, but figures there showed that for the month of June alone the increase this year had been $333,077. In the Bronx no figures had been prepared.

John Z. Lowe, Collector for the Second District, which comprises Manhattan below Fourteenth Street, gave out last night the approximate figures for the fiscal year. While he was unwilling to make public exact figures, owing to the fact that they had been compiled in haste, he announced that the year's collections in his district amounted to $26,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000 over 1914.

Collections under the Income Tax law for the year just ended amounted to more than $14,000,000 as nearly as the Collector could estimate last night. Last year, which was the first year of the new law, the amount was between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000. During the last two days of the fiscal year there was a rush to pay the income tax, more than $4,000,000 being taken in on Tuesday, and an equal amount yesterday.

"The increase in the income tax is unusual," said the Collector, "as under the revised income tax laws a person may pay his tax either in the district in which he resides or in that where his business is. Many have taken advantage of this and have paid their taes in the Third District, which comprises Manhattan above Fourteenth Street. Notwithstanding this falling off in the number of taxpayers the increase of $1,000,000, in my opinion, shows that the last fiscal year was prosperous.

The Collector expects to swell his receipts somewhat when all the returns from Porto Rico are in, as he is responsible for collections in the Island. These cover stamp taxes for the most part. Mr. Lowe said his office had been able to keep up with the rush of the past few days to such an extent that it will be possible to mail receipts today to all paying their income taxes the first three days of this week. The Presidents of the Hanover and Gotham national banks, which are depositories under the law, had greatly aided his office, Mr. Lowe said, by sending down clerks to assist.

More than 2,000 individuals and corporations paid approximately $3,500,000 income taxes yesterday in the Third District office, at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street. The total income taxes collected, practically all of which was received within a week, amounts to approximately $8,384,000. This represents an increase of $5,000,000 in income taxes over 1914.

There has been collected in the district $14,618,000, an increase over last year of more than $4,140,000. This and the amount collected from incomes makes $22,000,000, or $7,000,000 more than last year.

"The increase in the internal revenue is due largely to a greater output and consumption of beer," said Collector Mark Eisner. "A decrease is noticed in the manufacture and sale of cigars and cigarettes. It is very apparent that more New Yorkers drank beer last year than ever before and that the higher alcoholic drinks are not so much in favor.

"In the matter of incomes it would seem that this part of the country, at least, is maintaining its prosperity. Despite war conditions and other influences on business incomes show no material changes, while a comparison in some cases indicate increased prosperity as affecting incomes."

Among the 2,000 taxpayers yesterday was John D. Rockefeller. hTey were all attended to between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

"Special efforts will be made in the next few months to rush the tax dodgers," said Collector Eisner. "Persons who have to be hunted out and made to pay up may be fined a large amount in the discretion of the Commissioner in adition to paying an advance of 50 per cent. on the income tax."

Collector H. P. Keith of the First District announced last night that the day's collections had broken the record of his office. The total was $392,601.09, making a grand total for June of $2,380,890.24, or $333,677 more than for June, 1914.

The revenue for June was divided into corporation, excise and income tax, $334,411.26; individual income tax, $763,327.21, and the ordinary internal revenue, $1,283,151.77.

Collector Keith and Deputy Collector Miles expected a big day and made preparations in advance. The office on the second floor of the Federal Building in Brooklyn was opened before 8 o'clock and the office force was increased to thirty-five, which included four cashiers. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons paid their taxes. Frederick Leonard, 45 years old, of 990 Bedford Avenue, was overcome by the heat while waiting in line and was taken to the hospital.

Deputy Collector Herman A. Rappolt, in charge of the Internal Revenue office at 391 East 149th Street, the Bronx, which is a part of the Fourteenth Internal Revenue District, refused to make public last night the amount of his collections. He said that one-half of the recipts had been paid direct oy the taxpayers to the main office in Albany, and that any figures he might give of the collections made through his office would afford no indication of the actual receipts for the Bronx.

LAST RUSH CUTS DEFICIT.

Government Year Ends with Exact Results in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The business year of the Federal Government came to an end tonight with Treasury officials unable to determine exactly how much of a deficit the accounts of receipts and expenditures for the last twelve months would show. Internal revenue offices throughout the country telegraphed that they would remain open until a late hour and that receipts were coming in freely.

Figures of today's receipts were not obtainable, but they will probably be large, those on the same day last year amounting to more than $32,000,000. Of that sum $26,000,000 came from the income tax alone, but it is thought that this year more general advantage will be taken of the ten days of grace and collections in the next ten days will be counted in the next year's receipts and will not reduce this year's deficit.

While the income tax has been expected to produce $80,000,000 this year, receipts up to the close of business yesterday were only $43,525,000.

The deficit of all disbursements for the year compared with all receipts will probably be about $100,000,000. But as some $30,000,000 was expended on the Panama Canal, which could be paid back into the Treasury by the sale of Panama bonds, the excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts will be under $70,000,000. Receipts in the last few days have made it probable that there will be no present need for a bond issue, looked upon as a possibility a few months ago.

The working balance in the general fund of the Treasury at the close of business yesterday was $38,026,000. This has been largely increased today. The working balance at the end of the fiscal year a year ago was almost $146,000,000.

The Post Office Department has run behind somewhere between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. Many reasons are given for this, among them the condition of business during the first few months of the war, the closing of Stock Exchanges for a long period, and the falling off in foreign business.

Customs receipts of the Government hahve apparently not been far under what was expected by officials a few months ago. Secretary McAdoo estimated that the customs would bring in about $240,000,000, and it seemed probable tonight that the total would not be below $210,000,000.

From all information available now the emergency tax law has not been such a good revenue producer as was expected. The Internal Revenue Bureau has not divided receipts from this source from those from ordinary internal revenue taxes, but it is pretty well understood that the law has not lived up to expectations. Receipts from the taxes on whisky in particular have shown a falling off.

PHILADELPHIA TOTAL UP.

Pays $16,000,000 in Taxes, $4,000,000 More Than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Philadelphia district, in which is one-fortieth of the population of the United States, this year paid to the Government approximately $16,000,000 in income, war and special taxes. These figures were announced tonight by Collector of Internal Revenue, Lederer at the end of the busiest day ever witnessed at his office in the Post Office Building. More than $1,000,000 poured into the Internal Revenue Office today. About $2,000,000 had been received since Monday.

The receipts for the previous year were $12,001,916. The gain over the first year of the income tax, therefore, is about $4,000,000. This great increase is attributable largely to the war levy.

Preliminary computation of accounts reveals that the Philadelphia district collections again rank it next to New York. Chicago still holds third place. In 1912, the total tax for the local district was $10,078,808.

About 1,200 physicians, half of whom are Philadelphians, face a fine of $25 each for failure to pay a fee of $1 for a yearly license prescribed by the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act. Deputy Collector Glover, in charge of this department, says notices will be served upon the deliquents. If this appeal brings no response, then the cases will be turned over to the United States District Attorney's office for prosecution. The national act carries a maximum fine of $2,000 or imprisonment of two years. There are 7,000 physicians in the district.

READ AND WHITE TO VOTE.

Constitutional Convention Expected to Adopt Educational Qualification.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—It has about been decided that the revised Constitution is to contain a clause creating an educational qualification for voteors. Gordon Knox Bell of New York and Charles H. Young of Westchester, both having proposals of such purport before the convention, got together today on a compromise measure under which no person will be in a position to qualify as a voter after Jan. 1, 1918, unless he is able to read and write the English language, provided there is no physical defect to prevent.

The question was before the Constitutional Convention of 1894. Since then Connecticut and California have adopted educational qualifications for voters.

Under the compromise proposal the rights of persons already entitled to the ballot, though not able to meet the educational test, or of aliens having made application for citizenship are not affected. With the time extended two years, would-be voters who cannot meet the requirements will have ample time, it is pointed out, to acquire the necessary knowledge of English to qualify.

Employers to Pay Militiamen.

Frank W. Smith, Vice President of the United Electric Light and Power Company, announced last night that all employes who are members of the National Guard would receive full pay for any time they might be on miltary duty under orders, this being allowed in addition to any vacations with pay to which such employes may be entitled.

BLOW TO REMAKING SENATE DISTRICTS

Chairman Root Presents Official Notification Showing Convention Lacks Time.

CITY'S DEMANDS DEBATED

Democrats Urge Elimination of Restrictions Preventing Proportionate Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Elihu Root, who is guiding the Constitutional Convention with a firm though gentle hand today gave a stunning surprise to the Republican stand-patters in that body who have been contending clamorously for a reapportionment of Senate districts by the convention, firmly controlled by their own party, instead of by next years' Legislature, which may have a Democratic Assembly. The advocates of reapportionment tonight admit that their plans have been seriously disarranged, and that the outlook for a reapportionment by the convention is exceedingly poor.

The surprise came near the end of today's session, when Secretary Root handed down a letter he had received from Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, with instructions to the Secretary of the convention to read it. Secretary Hugo, in the communication, declared that in order to properly promulgate the result of the Constitutional Convention, as he is required by law to do when sending out the official notice for the coming election, he should have the report of the convention not later than Aug. 16. This would make it necessary for the convention to conclude its labors and adjourn sine die on or about that date, an such an early adojurnment would place an insurmountable obstacle in the way of reapportionment by the convention. Any reapportionment made must be based on the present State census, and Secretary Hugo declared to-day that he did not expect to have the figures in tabulated form much before Sept. 1.

The letter from Secretary Hugo came in response to a communication from ex-Senator Root. There are those tonight who declare that Mr. Root has executed a coup at the expense of his standpat opponents. Mr. Root and the influential men in the convention who follow his leadership have been outspoken in their opposition to the reapportionment scheme on the ground that it would tend to infuse bitter partisan politics into the convention. It is the general opinion at the Capitol tonight that the letter from Secretary Hugo was meant to be the answer of Mr. Root to the clamor shouting for reapportionment by the convention.

Test of Strength Due Today.

The fight over reapportionment and collateral questions pending before the convention was begun today and probably will reach its culmination at tomorrow's session with a call is expected to furnish the first actual test of strength between the reapportionist and anti-reapportionist elements. What effect the Hugo letter will have on the developments of tomorrow no one is willing to predict tonight. Ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, of Saratoga, leader of the element advocating reapportionment by the convention, did not, up to a late hour this evening, show any signs of weakening.

The debate at the session today will be continued tomorrow. It was on Senator Robert F. Wagner's motion that the convention disagree with an adverse report from Mr. Brackett's Committee on Legislative Powers on a proposal presented by ex-Judge Morgan O'Brien, Democratic Vice President of the Constitutional Convention. The purpose of the O'Brien proposal was to repeal the present constitutional provision prohibiting the crossing of county lines in creating Senate districts, so fas as the City of New oYrk is concerned, and thsu give the people of the city opportunity for a more equitable representation in the upper house of the Legislature. It has been estimatd that the adpotion of the O'Brien proposal would give New York City two additional representatives in the Senate.

Senator Wagner, ex-Judge O'Brien, and ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan were the three Democratic supporters of the Wagner motion to reject the adverse report from Mr. Brackett's committee. Mr. Sheehan, in a long speech, denounced the treatment New York city received at the hands of the last Constitutional Convention, when the clause preventing New York City from ever having in the Senate a representation based on its population, was inserted in the fundamental law. He declared that a contiunation of that sort of treatment might bring about a situation in which the people of New York City would start a movement for the separation of the city from the rest of the State.

How New York City Is Shackled.

Mr. Sheehan pointed out that under the existing system there were and must continue to exist in New York City Senate districts with 300,000 or more population, as against 109,695 people in Mr. Brackett's Senatorial district. Queens, with a population of 284,000, can have only one Senator, while the same representation is given to each of thirty-one Senate districts outside of New York City with an average population of 140,000. New York City, with 52 per cent. of the population and paying 73 per cent. of the taxes, can have only twenty-one Senators, as compared with 31 for the rest of the State.

"Who will say that it is not an abridgement of my right to vote for a State Senator when the vote of my friend, Mr. Quigg of Columbia County, counts at least twice as much as my vote in New York City?" asked Mr. Sheehan. "Every device known to human ingenuity has been resorted to in many of the Southern States in order to make [illegible] have repeatedly placed [illegible] their disapproval upon such devices, and within a week the United States Supreme Court has condemned legislation by Southern States to circumvent the suffrage provisions of the United States Constitution.

"The distinguished presiding officer of this convention knows from ripe experience thee efforts that have been made to secure equality of suffrage in Southern States. He knows and we know of the insistent demand from many quarters that if the negroes continue to be deprived of their suffrage rights the Congressional representation of those States be cut down. The day may not be far distant when a demand will be pressed in the halls of Congress that the large representation to which our population now entitles us in the House of Representatives shall be curtailed for abridging the rights of the male citizens of this State who are entitled to at least as much protection under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution as are the negroes of the South.

"It has been said that the Convention of 1894 was greatly influenced to write this prohibition in the Constitution because the Democratic Legislature of 1892 had made an unjust and indefensible apportionment. If that had been true the correct remedy would have been to ask the people to refuse to continue in power the party responsible for the wrong. A legislative wrong is bad enough, but a wrong committed by a constitutional convention is much worse.

Creation of a Separate State.

"It must be conceded that on the basis of population New York City is entitled to a greater proportion of legislative representation than has been allotted to her. It must be conceded that the greater city is paying and must continue to pay a much larger percentage of State taxes than the remainder of the State. Taxation without adequate representation is unjust taxation, and unjust taxation has always led and always will lead to revolution, in one form or another.

"If this convention continues the wrong of 1894, it is inevitable that a movement will be started for a division of the commonwealth and for the creation of a separate State from that portion of it which is penalized because it is great. Personally, I hope all the territory from Lake Erie to Montauk Point will continue to remain subject to the same sovereignty, but you cannot deny justice to a city destined to be the greatest commercial and financial centre in the world without starting a [illegible] that will inevitably injure those whom you would protect. I warn this convention, composed of men worthy of our best traditions, that, if this indefensible wrong is not righted, the entire work of this convention may be repudiated at the polls."

Ex-Judge O'Brien said that the provision in the Constitution which prevented New York City from having a majority in the Senate, no matter what the size of its population, was contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution and our own Bill of Rights.

"It is wrong in principal and bad in policy and could be of advantage to neither party, and for that reason it should be rejected," said ex-Judge O'Brien. "There is no particular sanctity in county lines, and, now that United States Senators are elected by direct vote, there could be no further reason for locality representation. I do not care whether New York City has one or two more Senators or Assemblymen, what I do care about is that there should be rankling in the breast of half the citizenship of this State a great sense of wrong wrought by disfranchisement of a large proportion of the people of New York City, without any political wrong having been committed to justify the imposition of such a penalty. I fear this will be the rock on which the labors of this constitutional convention may founder."

City Would Have a Majority.

"If representation in the Legislature were based upon population," said Senator Wagner, "New York City would have 28 out of 51 Senators and 83 out of 150 Assemblymen. The present representation of 21 Senators and 63 Assemblymen shows that New York City is deprived of nearly one-third of its proper representative strength in the Legislature.

"The average New York City Assembly district contains 75,665 people. Throughout the rest of the State the Assembly districts contain populations as low as 14,000. Putnam and Schuyler have 14,000, Yates 18,000, Tioga 25,000, Lewis 24,000, Schoharie 23,000."

Senator Wagner pointed out that while in the metropolis there was a Senator for every 218,000 persons, the Niagara-Orleans district elected a Senator to represent 124,000, the Livingston-Steuben district one for 12,000, and the Saratoga-Washington district one for 110,000.

"Some men," Senator Wagner continued, "may make bold enough to say that the control of the tSate should not be centred in a community which has a large foreign population. To those men, if such there be in this age of enlightenmen, I say that the days of the Know-nothing Party have gone forever from this land; that the foreign-born American contributes to our best citizenship; that he has helped to build up this country to its present industrial and commercial prominence; that he has defended this country to the utmost in the past, and that tomorrow—and may [illegible] to shoulder with the native [illegible] fighting with courage, patriotism and self-sacrifice the battles of the country of his choice."

Democrat vs. Republican.

Edward E. Franchot, a Republican delegate from Niagara, said that what New York City needed was not more representation but more home rule.

"But home rule cannot be a proper substitute unles it comes to New York City as a Constitutional right, not as a grant of freedom to the Legislature to deal with the matter," said Mr. Franchot.

"New York City should not have the representation its spokesmen here have asked for. For the same reason that the State should not dominate the affairs of any locality, no locality should dominate the affairs of the whole State. New York is asking nothing less than that."

George Clinton, Sr., of Buffalo, another Republican, said the contention of those from New York City was not based on anything contained in the fundamental law governing representation in the Senate.

"Our institutions are not those of a pure democracy," he said. "There is nothing in the fundamental law to indicate that representation in the upper house of the Legislature should be based on population. In the Senate there should be loyalty, representation. Localities need protection from the tyranny of unrestrained democracy, and that vindicated thought is the Genesis of our upper house.

"It seems to me that the only question involved is this: Does this constitutional clause prevent New York City from protecting its rights in the Senate? I think the answer must be that its large representation insures the fullest protection. If you can convince the New York Senators, regardless of party, of the justice of any proposition affecting New York City, then all you have to do to prevail is to get the concurrence of one or two Senators from outside New York. And if you cannot convince these that you are right you may as well make up your minds that you are wrong."

Seth Low of New York City said the convention, before its finished its labors, should do something to allay the feeling of antagonism between New York City and other portions of the State, and suggested that proportional representation might hold the solution of the very problem under debate.

The debate had been in progress more than three hours when George W. Wickersham moved an adjournment to permit the committees to perform their scheduled duties for the day. eH announced that the debate would be continued tomorrow, and he urged a full representation, as a vote would be taken when the debate closed.

1,340-PAGE CITY SURVEY.

Two Months' Work of 72 Men Goes to Convention at Albany.

A comprehensive survey of the government of the City of New York has just been completed by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, working with the Bureau of Municipal Research, and was submitted yesterday to the Mayor. It will be placed immediately at the disposal of the Constitutional Convention. The survey is the result of two months' labor on the part of thirty-two members of the staff of the Commissioner of Accounts office, assisted by twenty-nine men from the Municipal Research Bureau, seven from the Board of Estimate, two from the Water Department, and two from the Finance Department.

The survey makes a volume of 1,340 pages on the organization and function of every office in the entire city, including not only the city departments and the counties, but the five boroughs. It presents in schedules, charts, and accompanying text a description of the organization of the 145 municipal divisions, boards, commissions, and institutions constituting the city government, their functions, activities, number of employes, and the total aHotment for payroll and personal service for each division respectively.

Judge William H. Wadhams, President of the New York State Direct Primaries Association, sent a letter yesterday to William N. Cullinhan, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional Convention, protesting against any constitutional provision which would require nomination by convention or prohibit nomination by direct primary.

"Such reactionary provision," wrote Judge Wadhams, "would raise a serious and organized opposition to the adoption of the proposed constitution." After explaining the various direct primary bills, he said:

"The defects in the present law are not due to direct primaries, but are due to abuse of the present system through the enactment of ill-advised legislation. The remedy is not constitutional prohibition, curtailing the powers of the people, but by statutory amendment providing a reasonable and adequate plan. Such a step was carefully worked out under the Hughes administration and can readily be adopted at any time."

GLYNN GIVES BUDGET IDEA.

Opposes Taft's Executive Plan at Constitutional Convention Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—On invitation, ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, today addressed the Committee on State Finances of the Constitutional Convention, on topics of State finance. He took issue with ex-President Taft and other authorities and opposed the "executive budget."

"What does the man who comes new into the Governor's office know about the needs of the State Department?" he said. "To offset this ignorance you are thinking of providing for a bureau of experts to enlighten him. That system would build up a little clique which in time would control the finances of the State."

Mr. Glynn said he would have department heads make statements under oath as to the needs of their departments thirty days before the Legislature convened. He would have them divide their demands into necessities, desirable items, and contingencies. The Legislature would treat the three separately. He would give the Governor power to summon before him department heads and cross-examine them under oath as to the purposes for which the funds asked for were needed. The Governor in his initial message to the Legislature would be required to deal with the demands and recommend what items should be allowed.

Mr. Glynn would require every leislator to file with the State Controller and the Governor a copy of special bills introduced by him and carrying an appropriation for local purposes, with full explanatory data. He would require the finance committees of the two houses to refrain from reporting any special bills until after the general appropriation bills had been reported.

The ex-Governor recommended a constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote for all special appropriation bills. He would give the Governor power to reduce items in the appropriation bills and send such items back to the Legislature with a statement giving reasons for urging the reduction. The Legislature would have power to either concur or restore the old amount, when the bill would go back to the Governor to permit him to exercise his veto power.

"Under the present plan," said Mr. Glynn, "the Governor is very much in the dark regarding the purpose of many appropriations. I know where money has been appropriated ostensibly for office expenses which has gone for the purchase of automobiles, used partly on the State's errands and partly for joy rides. I know where money appropriated for the payment of salaries at an institution has been spent to hirep rivate servants for the head of the institution or to put wine into his cellar for social service. And I know where appropriations for the purchase of canal land have been used to put hordes of men at work. Both parties have been equally responsible for such derelictions."

Mr. Glynn said that in his opinion the huge surplus in the sinking funds should be made available for the immediate relief of the taxpayers of today, who had helped to pile them up.

ARGUE FOR FOOD STANDARD.

Osborn and Dillon Want State to Protect the Housewife.

ALBANY, June 30.—Pleas for amendment of the Constitution so as to permit the Legisiature to establish a bureau for the standardization of food products were made today before the Industrial Relations Committee of the Constitutional Convention by William Church Osborn, J. J. Dillon of New York, and others. The Franchot proposal, to which they were speaking, would permit the appointment of inspectors when it seems necessary or desirable.

"The middleman fixes the prices of food products by fixing grades," Mr. Osborn said. "To understand the method of grading, one must make a life study of them. The producer is forced to ship to the middleman blindly and accept pay for whatever grade of produce the buyer desires to grant him. The State now is powerless to establish a court of appeal between the producer and the middleman. This is the condition we wish to eradicate."

Mr. Dillon, who is State Commissioner of Markets, said that if standard grades were established the housewife could not be cheated by unscrupulous dealers who argue "high grades" to her.

HEARING ON TAX EXEMPTION

Dr. Butler Opposes Withdrawing Present Benefits from Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, appeared at a hearing today before the Committee on Taxation of the Constitutional Convention as the chief opponent of proposals presented by Delegates James L. Nixon of Buffalo and Herman J. Westwood of Fredonia, which would sweep away the present tax exemptions in favor of churches and educational, charitable, and philanthropic institutions. Dr. Butler took the ground that such institutions performed a public service which entitled them to exceptional treatment.

The principal support of the proposals outside of the convention is supplied by that element in Western New York and the southern tier which in the last Gubernatorial campaign opposed Governor Glynn on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic. The Catholic enterprises are large beneficiaries from the existing tax exemption. There were many advocates of the proposal from Buffalo, Rochester, Elmira, Schenectady, and Albany. One of the Elmira supporters, Harrison Chapman, argued that the present tax exemption compelled non-believers to indirectly share in the support of the churches and that this was un-American.

O. J. Kane of Rochester said that in his city men who followed all sorts of vocations, but who at one time had been ministers, still enjoyed exemption from taxation under the clause of the present Constitution which exempts the property of clergymen up to a certaine amount.

"That is a fraud to which you should call the attention of the Public Prosecutor in your county, but not a ground for changing the fundamental law," said Dr. Butler.

William D. Guthrie opposed the proposal on behalf of the Catholic churches, Dr. Walter Laidlaw as the representative of the New York State Federation of Churches, and George Zabriskie as representing the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The committee, it is known, will not recommend any specific curtailment of the present exemption. It will leave that to the Legislature. The committee, however, will declare against the creation of any new exemptions.

CURB ON PRIVATE BANKERS.

Proposed to Make State Regulation a Constitutional Function.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—The supervision of private bankers by the State will be a Constitutional function if a recomdendation made to the Committee on Banking and Insurance of the Constitutional Convention is adopted. The recommendation emanated from a sub-committee of which the State Superintendent of Banks, Eugene Lamb Richards, is Chairman.

The proposed amendment would apply to all unincorporated banking concerns which activel ysolicit deposits. There are many such concerns in rural communities, at present subject to no supervision. Last year, when private bankers generally were subjected to more rigid statutory supervision, up-State Republican influence availed to create an exemption for the rural bankers.

The Committee on Insurance and Banking will give a hearing on this proposal on July 14 at 2 P. M.

CHIEF MARTIN HURT AT FIRE.

Explosion of Gas Meter Burns the Battalion Leader.

A gas meter exploded in the face of Battalion Chief Michael J. Martin at a fire yesterday in a five-story tenement at 147 and 149 Clinton Street. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital suffering from burns on the forehead, cheeks, chin, neck, and arms.

It was after flames that caused $3,000 damage were extinguished that Battalion Chief Martin went to the flat of Samuel Kraft and began to tear down the smoldering ceiling. Without warning the explosion occurred and Martin was thrown backward. He was picked up by firemen and carried downstairs.

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The new Smock Suit in Taffeta—scalloped instead of finished with a hem; silk cord girdle.
Smocks, Princess Dresses and Suits with the natural waistline—in Black Satin and trimmed with silks in beautiful colors.
Princess Suits of Mohair, $2.95
Combination Tights Included.
Copied from one of our most favored peau de cygne models at $5.95. Collar, revers and skirt bandings of the new domino checked material.
The New Daisy Cap in Sateen, 75c
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In white, blue, red, black and black-and-white, trimmed with white or black. Illustrated.
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TO FIRE FORT'S BIG GUNS.

Col. Austin's Coast Defense Command Going to Fishers Island.

The Eighth Coast Defense Command of the National Guard will assemble in the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 6 o'clock next Sunday morning, to depart for a two weeks' tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright on Fishers Island. Colonel Elmore F. Austin expects to take 700 officers and men. The command will be transported to Fishers Island on an old freight steamer from the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street.

The baggage allowance has been cut down to a bedding roll, a clothing roll, and a small locker for each officer, and not even an additional dress suit may be taken. The War Department found that many National Guard officers heretofore have carried a large amount of unnecessary baggage, which made transportation more difficult.

Captains Henry B. Clark, Harry J. Watson, and Jay P. Hopkins, of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., will direct the instruction in camp.



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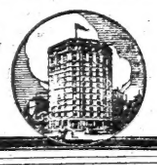
In October, 1907, a campaign was started by THE DELINEATOR to find homes for homeless children. The active work was stopped in January, 1911.

During that period three thousand children were placed directly by THE DELINEATOR. In addition, five thousand children gained homes through opportunities which the campaign disclosed.

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STRAUS GIVES YACHT TO ZIONIST CAUSE

Philanthropist Contributes a Costly Vessel to Aid Work for Relief of Jews in Palestine.

BIG CONVENTION CLOSES

Acclaimed Most Potenti Meeting of Jews Ever Held—D Friedenwalder Elected Pre ident.

Special to The New York imes.

BOSTON, June 30.—After lecting officers for the national organ zation, the Federation of American Zio ists closed tonight what is on all side acclaimed as the most potential co vention of Jews ever held. Dr. Harry riedenwald of Baltimore was elected Pr sident, and the other officers are: Chai man of Executive Committee, Louis Li ky of New York; Honorary Secretary, ernard A. Rosenblatt of New York, nd Treasurer, Louis Robison of Ne York. In view of a deficit of 13$,000 the treasury of the federation, 1 tw voted that the per capita ta xbe inc sed to 75 cents.

The delegates to the co ntion received a pleasant surprise a the closing session when it was announ d that Nathan Straus of New York d decided to turn over his private y nt for the use of the movement to aid e Jews in Palestine. The yacht is id to be worth between $35,000 and 0,000.

The following letter from Mr. Straus to Mr. Brandeis was read the convention delegates:

Hotel Somerset, Boston, Ju 30, 1915.
Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, Cha man Provisional Executive Committ for General Zionist Affairs.

Dear Mr. Brandeis:

In these dark days for all h manity and for our brethren in particul r, the importance of taking steps to elieve the general distress prevailing, esp cially in the Holy Land, has become a matter of paramount importance. It has also become the pressing duty of every one to make sacrifices, or at least to dispense with some luxuries in order to furnish re f where it may be needed.

"The world is my country; o do good is my religion." I have, therefore, resolved to make a gift to the Provisional Executive Committee for Gen ral Zionist Affairs of my steam yacht, the Sistilina, a description of which is herewith enclosed. This yacht I have now placed in the hands of brokers to be sold at a sacrifice, so that the cash may be realized as quickly as possible to relieve the needs that are pressing. The proceeds are to be expended under your personal direction in the way that you will find most effective.

I have been deeply impressed by the manner in which you have always stood forth in behalf of right and justice, and I therefore take the liberty of asking you to distribute these funds, for I am sure that with your knowledge of the conditions prevailing, you will know best how to apply them. Faithfully yours,

NATHAN STRAUS.

A declaration by the federation was given to the press after tonight's adjournment, pointing out that the Jews have most at stake because of the war. The Jewish problem, it is said, has been aggravated since the war's beginning.

"All the warring nations," says the declaration, "declared themselves to have gone into the war in defense of the equal right of the small and the weak nationalities with the great and the strong to realize most completely the potentialities of their national life. The Zionist organization solemnly points out that the Jewish people is also one of the small and the weak nationalities, whose international rights and national ideals are in issue.

"It demands for Jews the same freedom and civil status in all lands as is accorded to other peoples. It demands particularly the same freedom for the Jewish people to realize its national individuality as a people that is demanded by all European peoples for themselves. Such freedom will open a way to remove permanently the condition designated as the 'Jewish problem.'

"To the attainment of this freedom and the perfection of this service the Zionist organization is dedicated. It seeks to obtain for the Jewish people a publicly recognized and legally secured home in Palestine. It seeks to develop in the Jewish land the national life of the Jewish people, to renew its historic language and literature; to conserve and carry forward its historic ideals in all appropriate forms of social and spiritual organization.

"In the present great world crisis the Zionist organization calls upon the Jews of their respective countries; upon their loyalty not only to their own people, but to the whole of civilization for material and moral co-operation. It asks the support of the enlightened public opinion of this great Republic and of the entire world in the realization of its humane and democratic ideal of national freedom for the Jewish people."

The Federation paid a high compliment to Chelsea, the most Jewish city in the United States, by holding its afternoon session there. The entire city apparently took part in the reception to the delegates, and was decorated for the occasion. The receiving party was headed by Mayor James H. Malone, who later made the welcoming address in the big assembly hall of the Williams School. Fifteen hundred school children took part in a street parade in honor of the city's guests, and sang patriotic songs. Mr. Brandeis in behalf of the delegates, answered the Mayor's address.

At its forenoon session, the convention discussed a resolution by the terms of which the Federation is to confer with the Hebrew Teachers' Association of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of devising methods which will enable the Federation to participate more actively in the education of Jewish children. Most of the speakers asserted that the American children should receive a Hebrew education. The resolution was adopted.

A paper on "The Zion Commonwealth" was read by Bernard A. Rosenblatt, President of the organization. S. Frankel read a paper on "The Work of the Achoosa in Palestine."

The opening session of Young Judaea Congress was held this morning. The organization now has ninety-eight affiliated clubs, with a large and growing membership. The session was opened by Sundel Doniger, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the speakers were Professor Richard Gothell of Columbia College, Rabbi David De Sola Pool and Joseph Barondess.

The insurance commissioner of Massachusetts has today issued a license to the Sons of Zion Order to do business in this commonwealth. The order is incorporated in New York State and is a fraternal branch of the Zionist movement, holding its session here with the other branches. It is the first license issued to a foreign insurance society since 1901. The license was delivered to Joseph Barondess, Grand Master of the order, by Adolph Hubbard of Boston, who was instrumental in obtaining it.

This afternoon's session of Hadassah, the woman's organization of the Zionist movement, was taken up with the discussion of various resolutions affecting the educational and other activities of the organization. A resolution was adopted calling for the organization to do educational work in the training of Zionist workers in all fields. Among other resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, To request Miss Sampler to maintain a school for Zionism under the auspices of Hadassah, and that she enable the Hadassah to send out needful material and directions to its chapters, and also to co-operate with any committee appointed by the Federation of American Zionists or by Young Judaea, for the purpose of establishing systems of such schools by other agencies than Haddash.

These schools are organized for the purpose of training young men and young women to be leaders and teachers of boys' and girls' clubs.

The officers elected for the coming year are: Miss Henrietta Szold, Chairman; Miss Sophia Berger, Treasurer; Miss Lotta Levensohn, Recording Secretary; Miss Rose A. Herzog, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Mrs. B. A. Rosenblatt, and Miss Alice L. Seligsberg.

WELCOME TO MISS ADDAMS.

Women's Committee Will Greet Her on Arrival Here.

Mrs. Henry Villard was appointed Honorary Chairman of a committee to welcome Miss Jane Addams, President of the National Woman's Peace Party, on her return from The Hague Peace Congress. The arrangements were made at the headquarters of the New York branch of the Peace Party yesterday afternoon. Miss Addams is expected to arrive here on the St. Louis on Sunday. A mass meeting is to be held in her honor.

On the Committee of Arrangements are Miss A. Evelyn Newman, of the Studio Club of New York, and one of the delegates to the International Conference of Women at The Hague, Chairman; Miss Hester B. Jenkins, Secretary; Mrs. Frank Cothren, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Nellie M. Smith, Dr. Marguerita Stewart, Miss Elizabeth Watson, Miss Ruth Robinson, Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss Ellms Maris, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Katherine Huntington, the Rev. Mabel Erwin, Miss Mabel Kittredge, Miss Ida Proper, Miss Carrie Wise, Miss Constance Drexel, Miss Emma J. Carr, Mrs. Lois Pierce Hughes, Mrs. Amalia E. DuBois.

LIQUOR MEN URGE REFORMS.

Producers Would Aid Authorities in Regulating Saloons.

The formulation by a national committee representing the brewing, distilling, wine-growing, and saloon interests of a constructive plan to give the licensing and police authorities the practical co-operation of the liquor trade in the enforcement of laws and regulations which govern saloons, was announced here yesterday by the United States Brewers' Association.

A resolution adopted by the committee urged that the trade should advocate regulations providing for the elimination of objectionable practices; complete cleanliness and sanitation; elimination of treating by proprietors; refusal of service to habitual drunkards and to persons apparently intoxicated; the reasonable restriction of free lunches and the bucket trade, and the absolute suppression of any licensed premises connected directly or indirectly with any disorderly or gambling resort.

The resolution also urged that licenses should be granted only to American citizens of good character; that the trade should refuse to sell to illicit vendors of any kind, and that screens and other obstructions to the view of saloon interiors from the outside should be done away with during prohibited hours.

ALTMAN GIRLS WIN SCHOOL DIPLOMAS

Fifteen Graduated in Classes Conducted by Fifth Avenue Department Store.

PRAISES FOR M. FRIEDSAM

T. W. Churchill Says He Will Put Education Board in Business and Business in the Board.

Fifteen attractive young girls were graduated yesterday afternoon from the school which is held daily for the younger employes of the firm of B. Altman & Co. on the twelfth floor of the annex to the firm's building, on Fifth Avenue. All the girls, and there were forty in the school, wore white frocks and each carried a long-stemmed American Beauty rose. There was a diploma for each graduate and a special prize for the four honor pupils.

The school is conducted by the Board of Education, and is intended to carry girls who have not completed the regular grammar course through the city curriculum.

President of the Board of Education Thomas W. Churchill was the chief speaker of the afternoon. He told of his acquaintance with Michael Friedsam, the head of the firm, for many years and dubbed him D. C. S., Doctor of Common Sense.

Mr. Friedsam was the recipient of most of the compliments of the afternoon. The girls in the class were seated in lines to form his initials, and the entire school standing gave for one of the exercises of the afternoon what it called "Quotation."

The girls took Mr. Friedsam's name, and letter by letter called off a virtue, beginning with the initials and ending by spelling the name M-I-C-H-A-E-L F-R-I-E-D-S-A-M in full in chorus.

Mr. Churchill told the girls he was born in New York and educated in the public schools, and that the late Benjamin Altman of the firm had also been a public school boy.

"Before I leave office," said Mr. Churchill, "I am going to find the school where he was graduated and I am going to call that school by his name."

Speaking of the affiliation between the commercial work and the educational system of the city he said:

"I am going to put the Board of Education into business and business into the Board of Education."

Mrs. Anna H. Wilcox, Supervisor of Schools, gave the girls two pieces of advice.

"Be thorough in whatever you do," she said. "Don't let anything be good enough unless it is the best that it can be. And girls," she continued, "I want you to promise me one thing, that you won't speak of your work as a 'job.' I want you to dignify it as a profession. You won't say 'job,' will you?"

"No," answered the girls together.

Dr. John A. Haaren, Associate Supervisor of Schools, said this work of schools in the big stores was an important experiment for which President Churchill was responsible.

Mr. Friedsam made the closing remarks. He congratulated the girls, and said that from their ranks the store would make heads of departments and buyers. Referring to remarks the other speakers had made in reference to their being stolen away by other business houses, he said:

"We want you, we are going to keep you, and no one else can have you."

To President Churchill, as representing the Board of Education, he said:

"You should teach reading, writing, and figuring, and we will make merchants of them. We are going to increase the work in the Fall. We will have classes for boys and girls and for new employes."

The girls, forming in line, marched once around the circle in which they had been sitting and then in pairs passed to the elevators to the floor above, where a luncheon had been prepared for them. The big room was crowded with as many of the 4,000 employes of the store as could get into it.

Dorothy Leon of Class 2 was the salutatarian and Estelle Marion of Class 1 gave the valedictory. The other honor pupils were Carolyn Powley, Class 1, and Helen Tackney, Class 2. The teachers of the school were Mrs. Francis Daly and Mrs. Anna P. Davidson, and the Directress Miss L. C. Harrington of Altman's

Commencement In Store School.

The Continuation School for Vocational Training, which is conducted at Bloomingdale's store for the benefit of girls employed by that house, and which is the first one of its kind in Manhattan under the auspices of the Department of Education, held its commencement day exercises yesterday morning. The girls indulged in dancing and other amusements, finishing with cake and ice cream.

KOENIG TRIES FIRST CASE.

New Magistrate Turns to Wife and Sister for Confernce.

Magistrate Morris Koenig, who was appointed on Monday by Mayor Mitchel, took up his duties on a flower-laden bench in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, and picked up a gold-mounted ivory gavel, the gift of his former associates in the District Attorney's office.

"Case of Te-roh-ia Ey-rac-ial-ia," the court crier called. An elderly woman dressed in black stepped forward.

"Who is the complainant?" Magistrate Koenig asked. A comely young woman stood up.

"I am Mrs. Jeanne Morris, an actress in the Jewish Theatre," she explained. "This morning I was riding downtown on the Third Avenue elevated with my husband. We were married three weeks ago. This woman here was sitting opposite. All of a sudden she got up and came over to me.

"'Arrange your dress,' she said. 'Your skirt is way up over your ankles, and all the men in the car are staring at you.'

"I didn't pay any attention to her at all, but she kept on talking about me all the way downtown. We got off at the Brooklyn Bridge, and this woman caught up with me on the promenade. She told me that she was a 'Mexican Indian Princess,' and said that I was a disgrace to America. A big crowd gathered around us, and I pulled out a police whistle and blew it. A policeman came, and he told my husband to arrest the woman himself if he wanted to."

The defendant said she was a janitress of 305 East Fifty-fifth Street. After he had heard her story Magistrate Koenig turned to his wife and his sister, who were on the bench with him, and conferre with them. Then he said:

"This garrulous old woman sees things differently from those of the younger generation. I think she has been punished enough by being brought here, so I will let her go with a warning not to let other people's attire work on her feelings."

FAMILY OF SIX DESTITUTE.

Homeless and Jobless, Knorr Takes Wife and Babies to Police.

Homeless, out of work, and with only $2 left on which to support his family, Frank Knorr, a driver, took his wife, Adelaide, 35, and children, Eugene, 3; Tilly, 8; Robert, 4, and Clara, 2 years old, to the East 104th Street Police Station late yesterday afternoon, and asked Police Lieut. Ayres to take charge of all six.

Knorr said he lived in a two-room flat, 1,801 First Avenue, near 102d Street, until he was evicted yesterday. Four weeks ago, he said, he was a driver for the East River Lumber Company, but he hurt his arm and had to lay off. When he returned to work two weeks later he said his job was filled. He tried without success to get employment, and said he was at a loss how to take care of his wife and children.

Lieutenant Ayres communicated with the Children's Society, to which the four children were sent, and with the Salvation Army Relief Society, which took the mother and father to its home at 523 West Forty-eighth Street. Knorr said he was willing to do any kind of work.

KOHLER FUND PAYS $35,000.

Semi-Annual Memorial Distribution to Employes Tomorrow.

The fourth semi-annual payment of the Charles Kohler Memorial Fund will be made tomorrow. Checks will be mailed to the home of every employe of the Kohler industries. These checks will be presented by the employes at the pay windows when receiving their weekly salary, and they will receive money credited them under the provisions of the Charles Kohler Memorial Fund. About $35,000 will be disbursed.

The Charles Kohler Memorial Fund was created by the executives of the Kohler industries in 1914, in memory of their founder, who died June 4 that year. First-year employes are credited each month with 2 per cent. of their monthly wage, second year men with 3 per cent., and third-year men with 4 per cent.

SCORED HUSBAND IN WILL.

Wife Desired That He Should Not See Her Body After Death.

In her will filed yesterday, Mrs. Josephine Freeman, who lived at 236 East Eighty-first Street, leaves all her estate, the amount of which is not given, to her friend and attorney, I. G. Frauenthal, of 1,496 Broadway, "for taking care of my affairs." Referring to her husband, George Freeman, the will reads:

"The reason I am not leaving my husband anything is on account of his cruel and inhuman treatment to me. I do not desire him to attend my funeral or see me after my death."

NEW BANKERS' CLUB IS WORLD'S BIGGEST

Men Representing $2,000,000,000 Open Home on Top Floors of Equitable Building.

STARTS WITH WAITING LIST

Grand Panorama for Diners—Art Outdone in Furnishings and Decorations.

Diners in the new Bankers Club, which opens today in the Equitable building, may lok upon a panorama including the North and East Rivers, the bay and the greater city, without leaving their tables. The new club, the greatest in the world, in point of floor space, has three upper flors of the biulding.

On its first day of existence will see its resident membership limit of 1,500 full with a long waiting list.

The keynote of the club is bigness, and its members represent bigness in a business way. Ninety per cent. of its members are bankers, although it has not been the purpose of the Board of Governors to restrict the roster to that profession. The five dining rooms, the great lounging room, the reception rooms, including one for ladies, have 100,000 feet of floor space, while the open-air rooms of the topmost floor add 30,000 feet more. The Board of Governors, including fifty-two of the best-known men of the city in banking, business and legal circles, are trustees for more than $2,000,000,000.

The architectural lines and decorative features of the club are of so impressive a quality that one of the governors, whose nature is artistic, was driven yesterday, at his first visit, to take pen in hand and describe what he had seen in this way:

The club is a series of pictures. Each room is a poem in color. Mr. Henry J. Davidson, who is accredited as the leading colorist of this country has outdone himself. Each room is a symphony of some one color. Symphonic tretiment is the most difficult form of decoration.

The lounging room, done in the boldest kind of Georgian architecture, is treated in wonderful tones of dark crimsons, leading to purple on the one hand, and almost lushing, in occasional spots, the orange on the other hand.

The Italian Rennaissance dining room is done in natural oak, and is a peculiarly harmonious room. The judicious use of gold panels upon the wood, and the gamut of browns which have been run with great subtlety, give a particular charm and restfulness to the room.

The Grecian or classic dining room is the largest of the dining rooms, and is a bold but effective rendering of green blues.

The grill room is treated very freely and suggests no particular period, but is a harmonious rendering of very dark blues, dark browns and dark reds. The room has all the cosiness of a grill room, and while it has the suggestion of get together, as a composition it is of alluring beauty.

The ladies' rooms are too dainty to describe. Their charm is as effervescent as the perfume of a flower, and suggests the most graceful forms of colonialism. The colonialism of New York drew its inspiration from France and England, as well as Holland. The colonialism of New England was essentially English; that of Albany was essentially Dutch. New York colonialism might be termed Washington Square colonialism. People of New York in those days were of catholic tastes and broadly traveled.

The equipment of the club rooms was financed by the Equitable Building Corporation, but the expense will be rapidly liquidated by the club. The total cost of the furnishings and equipment was $750,000. This will be largely paid off in the first few months of the club's existence from the initiation fees and dues of members, which will amount to nearly $400,000. In addition to the authorized local membership of 1,500, several hundred nonresident members have been admitted.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, has been elected President. The Vice Presidents are T. Coleman du Pont and George T. Wilson. Charles A. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is Treasurer, and Franklin A. Plummer, a member of the Stock Exchange, is Secretary.

Suffrage Appeal to be Read.

The women's Appeal for Liberty is to be read to as many people in the State this year as will listen to the Declaration of Independence. Suffragists in every city, town, village, and hamlet are to arrange for patriotic suffrage demonstrations and to read the appeal. Where it is possible there will be street meetings. The appeal also will be posted in conspicuous places in country districts.

MUST REINVEST TRUST FUND

Widow of Henry Batterman Wants Sure Income from Her $900,000.

Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham of Kings County decided yesterday that the trust fund of $900,000 left by Henry Batterman, the Brooklyn merchant, to his widow, Sarah E. Batterman, must be reinvested in stocks and bonds authorized by law for such funds. More than $400,000 of the fund is invested in the Barwin Realty Company, which controls the realty holdings of the Batterman estate, and has been continued for three years by Mrs. Batterman's son, Henry L. Batterman, who is Trustee of his father's estate.

Mrs. Batterman objected to the investment of the money of the trust fund in the Barwin Realty Company on the ground that the investment might prove unstable and if continued her trust fund might be materially impaired by a bad market. She contended that she was willing to accept a smaller income, but wished her fund invested in stocks and bonds from which she would be assured of a fixed income.

BURN $11,000,000 BONDS.

Officials of Tennessee Watch Destruction of Unsold Issue.

With but little ceremony, $11,000,000 worth of bonds of the State of Tennessee were consumed at the incinerating plant of the American Bank Note Company at Garrison Avenue and Tiffany Street, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. R. R. Sneed, Secretary of State, and John B. Thomason, Controller of the State of Tennessee, were present, as were several employees of the Bank Note Company. Governor Frye of Tennessee, his son Paul, and other Tennessee officials who were expected to be present, did not attend.

The bonds were issued in 1913, but there was no sale, and Governor Frye subsequently made negotiations with the National Park Bank of this city which necessitated the destruction of the first issuance.

$1,000,000

10-20 YEAR

MORTGAGE-BONDS

Netting about 5½%

The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.

Payment guaranteed by

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK

GEORGE A. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000

55 Liberty Street

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Geary at Taylor

Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

Rates from $2.00 up.

H. W. WILLS, Manager.

(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH

PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

To-day's the Day.

Brill Brothers

Half (½) Off Sale

Of the Entire Stock of

Smith Gray & Co.

Men's Clothing

One of the Greatest Sales New York Has Seen in Years

Commences This Morning at 8 o'Clock

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street

Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway

47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street

125th St., Corner Third Avenue—Open Evenings

THE LINE with SERVICE plus SCENERY to CHICAGO

The most beautiful of all moving pictures of Mountains and Rivers, in the most historic section of America, are those viewed from the splendid trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

All through trains are of steel construction, the latest products of modern ingenuity.

THE "CHICAGO LIMITED" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 7.50 A. M. and foot Liberty Street 8.00 A. M., arrives Chicago 9.00 next morning, with Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars and Observation Parlor Car. It traverses the eastern mountain section to Pittsburgh in daylight.

THE "INTERSTATE SPECIAL" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 1.50 P. M. and foot Liberty Street 2.00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4.40 next afternoon, with Drawing-room and Compartment Sleeping Cars and Lounging Observation Car. It traverses the great steel manufacturing district of Ohio and Indiana in daylight.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaves West 23rd St. 5.50 P. M., Liberty St. 6.00 P.M. Arrives Chicago 8.55 P.M. next evening. Through Drawing-room Sleeping Cars.

THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS, leaves Liberty St. 1.30 A. M., arrives Chicago 8.30 A. M. next morning; Drawing-room Sleeping Car. (Last boat leaves 23rd St. for this train at 11.50 P. M.)

Secure a copy of "See America" from Ticket Offices—1276 and 379 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 398, 1328, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue, 4 West 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and stations foot Liberty St. and foot West 23d St.

J. B. Scott, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1276 Broadway, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

The *Musical* Bungalow

is where the fun centers and the "jolly fellows" gather.

There are no dull moments where the music of a good player piano is available. Love songs in the moonlight—afternoon dances on the porch—lively entertainment for stormy mornings. Think of its fascinating possibilities, and double the joy of your vacation by having a Kranich & Bach Jubilee Player.

The "Bungaloafer" who selects a Kranich & Bach will never regret his choice. In addition to the simple beauty of its case, and its exquisite tone, it is made to stand the hard usage of vacation life.

This is the only High-grade Player Piano that is built complete from start to finish under one roof.

"Kranich & Bach" on a piano or player piano means Ultra-Quality—all through—you can depend upon it.

This instrument will solve your Summer musical problem for a generation to come.

Dividing the cost by the years of usage, your season's pleasure costs you very little.

And, better still, you can pay for it practically at your own convenience.



Price, $700

A pleasing and useful gift souvenir of gilt-metal was distributed during our Golden Anniversary Year. Four cents in stamps will bring one to you if we receive your request before the supply remaining is exhausted.

KRANICH & BACH Jubilee PLAYER

237 East 23d Street, New York City

Harlem Warerooms, 16 West 125th Street

what is the LILY cup?

a round rigid & speckless paper glass, stiffened by little pleats, sterilized and waterproofed by an outer coat of pure white wax. it is the nicest "individual."

public service cup co.
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The Coward Shoe

During July and August the Coward Shoe Store will close at

1 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS

James S. Coward

264-274 Greenwich Street, New York

GREENHUT DEFENDS PLAN TO REORGANIZE

Head of Bankrupt Store Answers Criticisms of Minority Creditors.

H. W. TAFT ADDS STATEMENT

Most Valuable Asset Is the Good-Will of the Business—Greenhut Family the Heaviest Loser.

Captain J. B. Greenhut, who had declined to talk for the public since the beginning of the discussion among the creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company concerning reorganization of the store and immediate liquidation, yesterday gave out, through his lawyer, Benjamin G. Paskus, a statement defending himself against the criticisms of the Independent Creditors' Committee and giving his reasons for favoring the proposed reorganization of his store. At the same time a statement was issued by Henry W. Taft, counsel for the Monmouth Securities Company, which is owned by the members of Captain Greenhut's family and owns stocks, bonds, and notes of the store.

Frank I. Worrall, Chairman of the Independent Creditors' Committee, announced that he had received 700 communications from creditors opposed to the reorganization plan favored by the Greenhut interests and the Creditors' Protective Committee. A number of these creditors representing more than $400,000 in claims against the bankrupt, he said, expressed their attitude in the proceedings for the first time.

Richard E. Dwight of counsel for the Protective Committee, which submitted the reorganization plan to the creditors, announced that he had received replies from about 600 creditors, 5 per cent. of whom were opposed to the plan.

"A substantial number," Mr. Dwight said, "wrote seeking further information concerning the plan, and the remainder indorsed it."

It was persistently rumored among the creditors yesterday that definite developments in the situation would occur today and do much to clear away the confusion of the last few weeks and perhaps indicate the ultimate solution of the bankruptcy tangle.

Captain Greenhut's Statement.

Captain Greenhut's statement follows:

The Creditors' Protective Committee, which represents a very large mapority, both in number and amount, of all claims against the J. B. Greenhut Company that have been filed, has agreed upon a plan of reorganization involving the continuance of the business with my co-operation. This committee is composed of some of the leading merchants of this city. They and their counsel, before reaching conclusions as to the wisest course for the creditors to pursue, investigated both the legal and business as pects of the situation in the most careful manner, and the plan and the circular which accompanied it represent what the members of the committee were willing to approve.

The Independent Creditors' Committee represents a minority of the creditors of J. B. Greenhut Company. It has endeavored, by the circulation of literature and the use of the newspapers for the dissemination of a variety of charges and claims, to embarrass the careful, painstaking, and conservative treatment of the subject by the Protective Committee. Its action has perhaps led to undue weight being given to the possibility that the creditors might, after years of expensive and doubtful litigation, obtain greater dividends than they would receive under the proposed plan.

This committee has apparently been led to forget that the most valuable asset the creditors have is the goodwill of the business; for it has persistently attempted, by asserting numerous legal claims against me and my family, to create an atmosphere of doubt and suspicion which can have no result but to destroy the goodwill. The character of their campaign will, if the present plan is not adopted, go far to make impossible any reorganization at all.

A Constructive Policy.

I am advised that the Protective Committee, of course, gave careful consideration to all of the legal claims now asserted by the Independent Committee; but concluded that the advantages offered by this plan, and particularly the preservation of the going business, were far greater than the doubtful alternative of paying dividends years hence out of what might be collected in a multitude of doubtful lawsuits.

In short, the Independent Committee proposes to substitute a destructive campaign of litigation in place of a constructive policy of preserving the business.

One of its claims is that a loss may be sustained in connection with certain assets which the corporation took over from the private bank conducted at the store, for which the partners in the bank may be made liable. The bank was conducted on the store premises. The claim is made in connection with the liquidation of the bank and the payment of its depositors.

The bank had been in existence for eighteen years, and during that entire period was conducted solely for the benefit of the corporation, none of the members of the banking firm having ever profited directly or indirectly in any way from its business. All profits earned by the bank were turned into the corporation, and in addition, the corporation got the benefit of the custom of the sixty thousand or more depositors of the bank. The business was conducted under agreements which have existed during all of this period, by which the corporation assumed all liability for losses that might be incurred.

By reason of occurrences in the neighborhood in the early part of the year 1914, there was a run on this bank, and it became necessary to convert the assets of the bank into cash for the payment of the depositors. In one year 60,000 depositors, with deposits aggregating $4,500,000, were paid in full. Even if there was not a legal, there certainly was a moral obligation on the part of the J. B. Greenhut Company to pay those depositors, who placed their money in the bank, relying upon the financial strength of the store. If they had not been paid on demand, the corporation would have been compelled to at once go out of business. As there was no suspicion then that it was not entirely solvent, it considered itself fully justified in doing what it did to prevent the bank from going in liquidation, and thus causing a loss to thousands of small depositors.

The Monmouth Company.

As to the claim with reference to alleged preferential payments to the Monmouth Securities Company, it is to be noted that at the time these alleged preferential payments are claimed to have been made, I was personally indorsing the paper of the corporation, discounted at the various banks, as I had continuously before done. Furthermore, the record shows that during the few days previous to the appointment of the receivers, I personally indorsed and offered my indorsement on $550,000 of the corporation's paper, and that the receivership was brought about by reason of the refusal of the banks to renew existing notes, even with such indorsements.

Since the receivership I have done all I could to assist the receivers and the Trustees in the proper administration of the estate. I have given them all the information in my powery and have endeavored to preserve the goodwill of the business in every way possible, and I am ready and willing to give my services, as set forth in the plan of reorganization, to the new company without recompense.

It may be further said, in view of the atmosphere which the Independent Committee has sought to create, that neither I nor my family have never sold a single bond or a share of stock of the company, and that on the other hand, we have, since the bonds were issued, in addition to the original investment the stock and bonds of the company, purchased from third persons for cash $250,000 of these bonds at 95, and also over $400,000 of the stock of the corporation at par, shewing our confidence in the enterprise and in the value of the real estate by which the bonds were secured.

Statement by Henry W. Taft.

Here is the statement given out by Mr. Taft:

I have personally attended at the hearings before the referee in bankruptcy in this matter at which the testimony has been taken on the examination into the affairs of the Greenhut Company, and I have read Captain Greenhut's statement.

In connection with the claims of the Independent Creditors' Committee preferential payments were made, it is a significant fact that Captain Greenhut, in his effort at the last moment to prevent the Greenhut Company from getting into bankruptcy, either indorsed or offered to indorse the Greenhut Company's paper to the extent of $550,000, and that all of the outstanding paper of the Greenhut Company at the time of the receivership bore Captain Greenhut's personal indorsement. The so-called preferential payments were made four or five months before the receivership, and at a time when Captain Greenhut was personally indorsing the company's paper to an extent largely in excess of the aggregate amount of the alleged preferences, and was thereby placing his personal credit. Under such circumstances it is difficult to see how an intention to secure a preference can be imputed to him.

With regard to the situation of the bank which was conducted at the store, no one can question the moral obligation to pay the 60,000 depositors whose deposits aggregated $4,500,000, and that was done within on year. The corporation seems for many years to have gotten the benefit of the operation of the bank, both by way of profits and the patronage of its customers, and there does not appear to be any evidence, nor, so far as I have seen, any charge, that the members of the banking firm ever directly or indirectly profited from the operations of the bank.

Greenhuts, Heaviest Losers.

Whether, as a matter of law, the agreements by which the corporation indemnified the bank were valid, it is a fact that they had been in force for nearly twenty years and had not been questioned. If they had been canceled the members of the banking firm would probably long before have refused to continue the bank and all its advantages to the store. The recognition of the indemnity in the last year was nothing new. It seems to have been a fair transaction.

The Greenhut family is the heaviest loser in the Greenhut Company, as it owned about $4,000,000 of the stock and about $3,500,000 of the bonds of that company. They are, moreover, unsecured creditors for over $400,000.

I believe that the plan proposed by the rProtective Committee will realize more to the creditors than any plan which contemplates the collection of assets through litigation.

When these statements were shown to members of the Independent Creditors' Committee they said that the views of the Independents on most of the points in them had been expressed and that they did not care to take up the statements in detail without further consideration.

LOWER PHONE RATES TAKE EFFECT TODAY

New Schedule a Saving to the Public of Approximately $2,636,000 a Year.

LOCAL SERVICE EXTENDED

Few Toll Charges Between Points in the City Remain, and Maximum Is 10 Cents.

Reduced telephone rates for New York City becomes effective today. The Special Legislative Committee on Telephones, of which Senator James A. Foley is Chairman, and Robert L. Luce is counsel, issued yesterday an analysis of the reductions prepared by Professor E. W. Bemis.

The total direct reduction in telephone rates involved under the schedule now coming into force is approximately $2,636,000. This is in addition to the 10 per cent. ad interim reduction made by the Telephone Company in January, 1914, amounting to $2,200,000. The Telephone Company also claims to have made indirect reductions of $307,000, or a total of $2,943,000.

In Manhattan, Lower Bronx, and Brooklyn a minimum individual service of 800 messages for $40 is provided for as against the superseded rtae of 600 mesages for $42.20, (i. e. $48 less 10 per cent. discount.) The rates for additional mesages are also much more favorable. In Upper Bronx, Queens, and Richmond a minimum individual service of 720 mesages for $36 with correspondingly favorable advance rates has been established in place of the superseded minimum of 600 messages for $43.20. Throughout these zones and in Brooklyn subscribers under the unlimited service will have the option of retaining their present service or coming under the measured rate schedules outlined above. Two-party service is provided with a minimum of 720 messages for $36, and four-party service with a minimum of 600 messages for $30, which supersedes rates of $37.80 and $32.40 respectively. The five-cent message rtae has thus been established.

The minimum private branch exchange service in all zones except Staten Island is now to be provided at a rate of $132.00 for cord board, and $126.00 for monitor board together with 2,400 local messages. Extension stations are charged for at the rtae of $6.00 each for the first ten, $4.80 for the second ten, and $3.60 for all over twenty, as against a flta rtae of $5.40 for all extensions. The rtaes superseded provided a minimum service of 3,600 local messages together with switchboard and euqipment for $204.00, or $183.00 net.

On Staten Island the new minimum is established at $120.00 and $126.00 for monitor or cord boards respectively with 2,400 local messages, as against a superseded minimum of $118.80 for 1,200 messages. Under the new schedules a charge of $1.20 is made for each working drop over the first thirty. Considerable reductions have been made in respect of additional messages.

In addition to the more favorable rates detailed above considerable extensions in the scope of local service will prevail under the new schedules. The most notable changes lie in the abolition of the toll barriers between Manhattan and Brooklyn, and Lower Manhattan and Upper Bronx. The toll charges between Brooklyn to points in Queens have been largely eliminated. In no case does the maximum toll charge within the city exceed 10 cents, and conversation from Lower Manhattan can be had to any point within the city with the exception of Southern Staten Island at a maximum toll charge of 5 cents.

The following is an approximate distribution of the reductions made:

Individual and Party Schedules	$ 869,000.00
Private Branch Exchange Schedules	406,000.00
Toll Charges	1,370,000.00
Other items arising from these reductions possibly	307,000.00
Total	$2,943,000.00

The long fight which led to the reduction in telephone rates was largely due to concerted action of taxpayers associations oragnized for the movement under the direction of Max H. Winkler, a lawyer, of 90 Wall Street.

ACROSS CONTINENT BY AUTO

Craig Ferguson and L. D. Andrus Start on Long Tour.

Craig Ferguson, brother of Armour Ferguson, the racing car driver, and L. D. Andrus, both of Huntington, L. I., left New York yesterday afternoon on a four-months' tour that will take them into Alaska for elk and bear, to the two California expositions, and back to New York through the Panama Canal. They will be accompanied as far as Chicago by Thorne Donnelly of that city.

In a big touring car fitted out with cooking and sleeping accommodations, the party will go to Seattle by way of Pittsburgh and Chicago, Denver, and the Yellowstone Park. At Seattle they will leave their car and go by boat for a month's hunt in Alaska. Upon their return to Seattle they plan to drive down the Coast to the Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and then to San Diego. About the middle of October, if their plans do not miscarry, they will sail for New York by way of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Andrus said yesterday that no attempt at speed records will be made, but that he and Mr. Ferguson had planned to see in the most agreeable way some of the wonders of America.

INDICT ATLANTA RIOTERS.

Disturbers in Front of Slaton's Home May Get a Year in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 30.—After an emphatic charge by Judge Hill the Fulton County Grand Jury today indicted for riot the twenty-six men who were arrested by the militia last Friday night near the home of ex-Governor Slaton. The penalty on conviction is a year imprisonment or $1,000 fine or both. Bond for the men who are in jail was fixed at $500 each.

"I have called you together," said Judge Hill to the Grand Jury, "in the discharge of my official duty, to charge you in reference to a most deplorable situation that took place in our county during the past week. I am informed that a large body of citizens assembled as a mob, not to criticise but to assault and perform acts of violence against the Governor or his property."

Judge Hill then stated that an official could be impeached if he acted corruptly, whether he is in or out of office," pointing out that impeachment would bar an official from holding office again.

"Mob violence," he continued, "sounds the retreat of free government and constitutional rights. I speak strongly because I feel strongly. It is a bad day for the history of Georgia if mob law exists. It is sadder if it goes unpunished.

"The people of this county have had much to bear during the past two years; much to arouse their indignation and resentment. Fake and mountebank detectives have been imported and efforts made to impeach the verdict by perjury in newspapers outside the State courts have been caricatured. In Georgia very few journals have raised their voice in defense of the courts. With the exception of one or two notable instances, the press of the State has been silent.

"But nothing justifies mob violence."

Women Push Plea to Save Her from Electric Chair.

Women working for "justice" for Mrs. Madalina Ferola, who is sentenced to be put to death at Sing Sing on Aug. 2 for the murder of Carmelo Carnestrale, met at the Hotel Blitmore yesterday and appointed a committee, comprising Mrs. William Einstein of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, Miss Katherine Leckie, Mrs. Clarence Burns of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, Mrs. Frank Cothren, and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley. Mrs. Cothren and Mrs. Greeley are lawyers.

The petition to be presented to Governor Whitman asking for commutation of sentence will say that Mrs. Ferola was deprived of her constitutional rights at her trial, and that she is undoubtedly innocent. Mrs. Eugene Grant, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke in the interest of Mrs. Ferola. Maida Craigen, President of the Professional Women's League; Helene Richter, Miss Leckie, Miss Elizabeth Watson, and Mrs. Burns were other speakers. Miss Grace Phelps told of her visit to Mrs. Ferola and her conviction of the woman's innocence.

Dittorio Racca, an Italian, said his country people often were treated unjustly in the courts because of their ignorance of the English language and the methods of the courts.

"There are 1,500 dialects in Italy," he said. "The interpreters frequently do not understand the prisoners, and the prisoners feel that they are obliged to answer 'Yes' to all questions asked them."

Miss Alice Carpenter presided at the meeting. She and Mrs. Cothren are to go to Albany to arrange for a hearing with the Governor when the petition will be presented. The petition is to be discussed at the Biltmore on Tuesday at 4:30 P. M.

SEES PLOT IN PAJAMA THEFT

Candidate for Surrogate Expects Garments to Figure in Scandal.

A plot of some of his political opponents to ruin him is suspected by Selah B. Strong, candidate for Surrogate of Suffolk County, who said yesterday that a safe in his law office, 50 Court Street, Brooklyn, was rifled a week ago of papers useless to anyone else, and that a handbag, containing a pair of pajamas, bathing suit, night shirt, collar, and two pair of socks, also was stolen. He anticipates that they will be found perhaps under embarrassing conditions in the room of a hotel. Signs that Mr. Strong's desk was jimmied were found, but he scouted the idea of burglary, because articles of value were not taken.

BANK LOST $278,171 UNDER GROUT RULE

E. L. Dodge, State Official, Also Says Surplus and Undivided Profits Shrank $1,041,000.

PROSECUTION RESTS CASE

Motion by the Defendant's Counsel to Strike Out Certain Evidence Overruled by Court.

The trial of Edward M. Grout, former City Controller, before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, on an indictment accusing him of swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank as President of the institution, was half finished yesterday afternoon when District Attorney James C. Cropsey closed the State's case against the defendant.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Grout, occupied the rest of the afternoon session in making various motions to strike out the testimony of different witnesses and other evidence which the prosecution piled up against the defendant. The counsel for the defendant intimated that he would consume the entire morning session of the hearing today with other motions asking the Court to rule out of the records of the trial certain testimony.

Judge Lewis disagreed with the arguments offered by Mr. Baldwin yesterday and denied his motions.

The counsel for the defendant asked the Court to exclude from the trial records the alleged false bank report signed by Mr. Grout as President of the Union Bank, to which he is accused of swearing as a truthful statement of the financial condition of the bank. Mr. Baldwin argued that the defendant did not commit perjury in swearing to this report because he believed at the time that it was a true statement of the bank's affairs.

Wants Bank Books Excluded.

He also asked the Court to exclude as evidence the books of the bank on the ground that the District Attorney had failed to show that the defendant had any direct knowledge of the books. The attorney for the defendant insisted there was no connection shown between the bank books and the charges in the indictment.

Judge Lewis asked to know in what other way than by the books of the bank could proof be offered to corroborate the charges that the bank reports named in the indictment.

"I am not suggesting a method to convict my client," replied Mr. Baldwin. His motion was denied.

Baldwin moved the court to strike out the testimony of Edwin J. Stalker, Vice President of the Union Bank under the Grout administration. Mr. Stalker testified about the efforts of Grout to obtain a $50,000 loan a few days before the bank closed. Stalker was at a meeting which Grout attended and objected to this loan. He declared then, as well as on previous occasions, that he disagreed with the efforts of Grout to keep the bank running when he said the institution should be closed. Stalker testified that his work in the administration of the bank was to look after new business, while all matters of loans and notes of the bank assumed from the previous administration of David A. Sullivan were to be attended to by Mr. Grout and Cashier Ashley.

The last witness called yesterday by District Attorney Cropsey for the prosecution was Edward Lane Dodge, Deputy State Banking Superintendent, who until recently was in charge of the liquidation of the Union Bank after it closed its doors a second time, in April, 1910.

Banking Department Disclosures.

Figures in a statement used by the District tAtorney in his examination of the witness showed that the Union Bank was running at a loss for several months previous to the last closing, and that the actual loss to the bank during the Presidency of Mr. Grout amounted to $278,171.91.

Mr. Dodge testified that on Aug. 17, 1908, the surplus and undivided profits of the bank amounted to $1,538,424.50, and that on March 25, 1910, a few days before the bank closed, this item had dwindled to $491,699.57. Most of the difference, or gross decrease, amounting to $1,041,724.99, was due to "charge offs" made by the bank on account of bad loans and worthless paper carried from his previous administration of Sullivan, and other "charge offs" ordered by the State Banking Department because of excessive realty valuations of Union Bank assets contained in the bank reports sent during the Presidency of Mr. Grout.

After Mr. Baldwin finishes the formality of making various motions to strike out evidence today, he will open the case of the defense. He expects to outline the defense this afternoon. There is a prospect of the defense lasting the greater part of July.

When the District Attorney rested his case yesterday afternoon he had taken twenty-six and a half days, including the first day occupied in selecting the jury, for the prosecution. He called ninety-seven witnesses for the State. Many of these witnesses were recalled during the trial. William R. Pearce, President of the Shetland Company, a subsidiary of the Union Bank, testified seventeen times. There were 920 exhibits for the prosecution and there are sixty to be used for the defense. The number of pages of testimony taken so far is about 3,400.

STREET DANCING ON THE 4TH

Vacation Committee Plans Novel Celebration for Monday Evening.

The Vacation Committee will offer a program of unusual interest on Monday, July 5, and extends an invitation to the public to attend the American entertainment to be given at Vacation Headquarters in celebration of Independence Day.

Mayor Mitchel has been invited to make an address at 7 o'clock, and for the first time in this city there will be street dancing, which has been a favorite pastime in Paris.

The right o close the block from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue, in Thirty-ninth Street, has been given by the city, and through the courtesy of the Engineers' Society there will be erected a bandstand on the sidewalk opposite the Vacation clubhouse. An immense screen will be put up on the Engineers' Building for the moving pictures.

Arthur Williams of the Edison Company, member of the Advisory Board of the Vacation Committee, has arranged for the illumination of the street, and has given assurance that it will be worth seeing.

WHAT DOES IT COST?

HOW much does a title policy cost?

Not as much as you think perhaps. Our rate for some titles is as low as $20.

It depends on the location of the property, the amount of the purchase price and whether or not we have examined it before.

It costs you nothing to inquire from us in each individual case. The rates are fixed and not subject to any variation or uncertainty.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The Men's Custom Tailoring Sections on the Third Floor,

Will accept orders until Saturday noon, for

Men's Sack Suits

Made-to-measure at the very unusual price of

$25.00

Regularly $35.00 to 40.00

Tailored from the most fashionable Foreign or American Suitings, in extremely light or medium weights; quarter, half or full lined.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

STORE HOURS 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Closed Saturday

FOUNDED 1826 — GREELEY 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Barber Shop Usual prices and unusual service. *Mezzanine Basement*

Finals in Men's Summer Suits

465 of Them—Smartly Hand-Tailored
That Were $25.00, $27.50, $30.00
Today, $21.50

Most of the men who get their clothes here used to pay their tailors from fifty to sixty dollars a suit. The success of the *Lord & Taylor* clothing business has grown from our ability to please men of this type.

So these 465 suits will go ***fast.***

Early comers will find great variety in fabric and pattern as well as in models—for every line of our finest stocks goes in this sale.

Serges — Tweeds — Novelty Weaves
English Homespuns — Worsteds — Cheviots

in checks, brown, blue, plain and striped Oxford gray, plaids, pencil stripes and solid colors.

Sizes 33 to 44. Stouts and Shorts.

A stop on your way downtown will be worth money to you.

Fourth Floor.

Men's $7-$8 Oxfords and High Shoes are now $4.65





A big collection to look over and pick from—tan, black, patent leather. Bench workmanship and smart styles made these shoes good values at their original prices.

Ground Floor.

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5 P. M. — Closed All Day Saturday.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *Extraordinary Sale* — *5th Avenue*

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

TO-DAY AND FRIDAY

"McCreery Shirts"
regularly 1.50 & 2.00
95c
Negligee Shirts in various models and materials. Outing Shirts of Mercerized Cheviot.

"McCreery Silk Shirts"
regularly 4.00
2.65
Made of Tub Silk with neat and novel stripes, choice colors, French cuffs.

"McCreery Silk Shirts"
regularly 6.00 to 7.50
4.45
Fine Imported Crepe and Extra Heavy Habutai Silk; beautiful colorings.

"McCreery Shirts"
regularly 2.50 and 3.00
1.45
Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials, in various models.

Scarfs and Bow Ties
regularly 75c and 1.00
45c
Fancy Silks, Crepes, Foulards and Washable Silk Mixtures.

Pajamas
regularly 1.50
95c
Made of Plain or Fancy Mercerized Fabrics.

To Close Out
STRAW HATS
1.35
regularly 2.50 and 3.00
American make; large variety of models, including the new self-conforming crown.

Tennis Trousers
regularly 5.00
3.65
White Flannel,—plain or with neat stripes.

Athletic Underwear
regularly 65c
per garment **38c**
Made of White Shirting Madras.

Silk Half Hose
regularly 35c and 50c
pair **25c**
Plain or Fancy; large assortment of colors.

SPORTING GOODS

5th Floor

Golf Clubs, Bags and Balls; Tennis Balls and Racquets

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Golf Clubs

Drivers and Brassies.....2.00 regularly 2.75
Golf Irons.....regularly 2.25, 1.75

Caddy Bags

White or Brown Canvas,—five inches in diameter; solid leather trimmings; sling strap and large ball pocket. regularly 3.00, 2.50

Heavy White or Brown Canvas,—six inches in diameter; heavy leather bottom; solid leather trimmings; sling strap and large ball pocket. regularly 5.50, 4.50

Tan Cowhide Leather, solid leather strap; large ball pocket. regularly 6.75, 6.00

Other styles from 1.00 to 15.00

Tennis Racquets

Wright & Ditson

"Pim".....regularly 7.50, 7.00
"Challenge"....regularly 6.00, 5.65
"Sears".....regularly 5.00, 4.65
"St. George"....regularly 4.00, 3.65
"Champion"....regularly 4.00, 3.65
"Columbia".....regularly 3.00, 2.65

Spalding Racquets

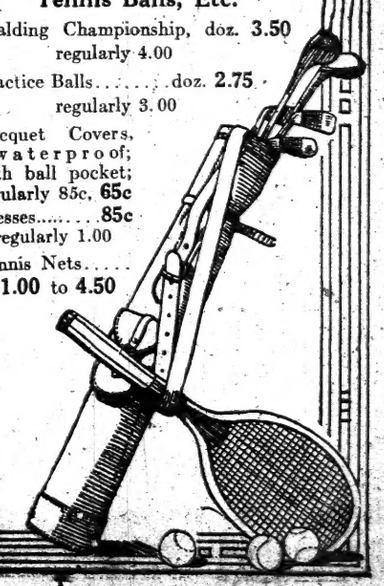
"International" .regularly 8.00, 7.50
"Gold Medal"..regularly 8.00, 7.50
"Model DH"...regularly 5.00, 4.65
"The Slocum"...regularly 3.50, 3.15
"The Nassau"...regularly 3.00, 2.65
"The Oval".....regularly 2.50, 2.25

Slazenger Racquets

"Stadium".....regularly 9.00, 8.50
"Brooks".....regularly 7.00, 6.50
"Doherty".....regularly 8.00, 7.50

Tennis Balls, Etc.

Spalding Championship, doz. 3.50 regularly 4.00
Practice Balls.....doz. 2.75 regularly 3.00
Racquet Covers,—waterproof; with ball pocket; regularly 85c, 65c
Presses.....85c regularly 1.00
Tennis Nets..... 1.00 to 4.50



GIANTS GET ONLY TWO HITS AND NO RUNS IN BROOKLYN GAME—YANKEES WIN—TURF

GIANTS BLANKED BY PFEFFER'S PITCHING

Brooklyn Hammers Marquard in Eighth Inning and Wins Game, 7 to 0.

The Giants's visit to Brooklyn yesterday was painful, but brief. It was just like going to the dentist to get a jumping tooth drawn, something awful while it was being done, but it was over quickly. It was one of the quickest games of the season. Brooklyn got seven runs and the Giants got nooted by the crowd. The crowd at Ebbets Field was small, but in splendid voice and remarkably frank and outspoken about what they thought of the Giants.

All that these Dodgers would have to do to win the pennant and then the World Series would be to play as they did yesterday and let big Ed Pfeffer pitch all the games.

Pfeffer gave the Giants two hits. Snodgrass, the first man up in the first inning, got a scratch single and Eddie Grant, the first man up in the ninth inning, got a single. The intervening innings were as barren of hits as Sahara is of grass.

Pfeffer had a blinding fast ball, a tantalizing slow ball and curves which wiggled flippantly about the Giants's bats. He had as much control as Bird Millman on the high wire. The Giants all acted as if they were wearing blinders. They swung on the ball like a girl playing her first game of golf.

For seven innings, Rube Marquard pitched almost as well as Pfeffer, but in the eighth inning the Dodgers landed on him as gently as a sack falling from a tenth story window. Hits splashed from the Brooklyn bats like fiery sparks from a Roman candle. Rube went from the sublime to the ridiculous. The promising pitching battle became a joke, with Brooklyn doing all the laughing.

Fred Snodgrass was with the Giants, but he acted as if he was on a vacation instead of on duty. Several balls were streaked into centre field, to which Snodgrass absolutely refused to give even a nod of recognition. The only thing he needed out there to make him comfortable was a Morris chair.

Zack Wheat came to the bat in the eighth inning, with two Dodgers on the corners, and whacked a screamer to centre fields which carried enough buzz to wake up a sleeping man. Snodgrass must have thought that the ball was made of hot lead or something because after sticking out his hands in the direction of the ball, he suddenly withdrew them from the immediate vicinity.

Then Snodgrass stood as if posing for a photograph, while the ball rolled to centre field for a home run. Snodgrass did not even chase the ball. He took a rest while Tillie Robertson went after it. This is the first time Davy ever covered right and centre fields at the same time. Usually he has about all he can do to cover one field.

Behind Pfeffer, the Dodgers contributed lavish support. The nimble O'Mara at short made smart stops and nifty pegs to first base, while at first Daubert reached out yards in all directions to grab balls from the clouds and dig them out of the dust. Myers, in centre field for Brooklyn, played as Snodgrass should have played.

The only chance that New York had to score was in the first inning. Snodgrass hit a hard ball through third base, which Getz knocked down. "Snod" stole second and went to third on Burn's out at first. Doyle hit a lightning fast hopper at O'Mara, who scooped it up and threw the ball home to head off Snodgrass. The runner was chased between third base and home until Getz hit him on the back with the ball and Snodgrass got safely back to third.

In the second inning, Merkle hit a bounder at Pfeffer which almost knocked him oer. He held the ball, however, and although his hands hurt, he got the ball over to first in time for an out.

The scoreless monotony of the game was broken in the fifth inning by Brooklyn on a bad error by Merkle. Zimmermann snapped a roller wide of first base, which Merkle went after and trapped. Marquard romped over and covered the bag, but Merkle's short toss went high over his head and Zimmerman went on to second. Getz's sacrifice chased him to third, and he went home on McCarthy's long fly to center.

Brooklyn's joyous inning was the eighth. Getz hoisted a fly to short centre. Snodgrass raced in for it, but it got away and Robertson recovered, but not until Getz was at second. McCarty filed out, and Pfeffer singled to right. Getz was out trying to steal third. Myers singled to center, but Snodgrass fumbled the ball, and the slow-moving Pfeffer got around to third. O'Mara singled, scoring Pfeffer. Daubert singled and Myers counted.

Wheat pushed a bounder past Snodgrass for a home run, and two runs preceded him to the pan. Still they came. Cutshaw singled, and Zimmerman's hit sent him to third. They tried a double steal, and when Chief Meyers threw the ball far into centre field Cutshaw counted. In the ninth, Eddie Grant's pinch-hitting for Marquard singled. He went to second and then to third, as nobody as much as tried to stop him. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
O'Mara, ss.	4	1	1	1	2
Daub't, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0
Wheat, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.	4	1	2	2	5
Zim'n, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Gets, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
McC'y, c.	2	0	1	4	2
Pfef'r, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Total	32	7	10	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snod's, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Robin'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Fletc'r, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Rob'n, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
Merkle, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Lobert, 3b.	1	0	0	1	2
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Marq'd, p.	2	0	0	1	3
*Grant	1	1	0	0	0
Total	30	2	1	24	13

*Batted for Marquard in ninth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Getz.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	.	.—7

Two-base hit—Getz. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Grant, (2.) Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hit—Getz. Sacrifice fly—McCarty. Left on bases—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; by Pfeffer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Klem. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes.

Connolly Hurt; Evers Out Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 30.—Boston put up a fine-up hill battle here today, but lost to the home team, 8 to 5. A drive of Cravath's bat took an ugly sound and struck Left Fielder Connolly of Boston on the jaw. Connolly was rendered unconscious and his lower lip was split. Cravath got three bases before the ball could be returned to the infield. Evars left the game in the sixth inning because of a lame ankle. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	2	2	0
Deroit, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Whit'd, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Ba'ker, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Kleh'f, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2
Lud's, 1b.	3	2	1	10	1
Killifer, c.	2	2	1	8	2
Alex'r, p.	3	1	0	1	4
Total	30	8	9	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilb't, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Fr'z'k, 2b.	2	0	1	0	3
Conn'y, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Shan'n, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, 1b.	4	1	2	2	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	3	1	0	12	0
Magee, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
McN'ye, ss.	4	1	1	3	3
Rowdy, c.	4	0	1	3	1
Davis, p.	3	1	1	0	1
*Moran	0	0	0	0	0
†Cather	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	27	13

*Batted for Davis in ninth inning.
†Batted for Shannon in ninth inning.
Errors—Schmidt, Magee, Marinville, Niehoff (3).

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	—8

Two-base hits—Gilbert, 2; Smith, Becker. Three-base hit—Cravath. Home runs—Magee, Luderus. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—Bancroft; Niehoff. Sacrifice fly—Shannon. Double plays—Niehoff, Bancroft and Luderus; Killifer and Byrne. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Davis, 4; off Alexander, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Davis (Niehoff); by Alexander (Moran). Struck out—By Davis, 3; by Alexander, 5. Wild pitch—Davis. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Cardinals and Pirates Split Even.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Willis Doak pitched his first shut-out game of the season here today, winning the first game of a double header from Pittsburgh for St. Louis, 2 to 0. Sallee made things easier for the visitors in the second game and they found him for a twelve-hit, 4 to 2 victory. Art Butler brought in both of St. Louis's runs in the first game. He singled and stole second and came home on a sacrifice fly in the first inning; singled, stole second again and scored on Miller's long drive in the sixth.

Collins opened the way for Pittsburgh's victory in the second game. His single brought Schang in with the tying run in the seventh inning and his single launched a batting rally in the tenth during which he and Hinchma scored. Manager Huggins entered the local line-up today for the first time in several weeks. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'tler, ss.	3	2	2	1	5
B'chen, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Miller, 2b.	2	0	1	3	4
Wilson, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Long, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Hyatt, lb.	3	0	0	14	1
Betzel, 2b.	3	0	1	0	1
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Doak, p.	3	0	0	1	6
Total	26	2	4	27	17

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'llins, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
H'man, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	2	1	0	0	3
McC'y, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3
Viox, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1
J'ston, lb.	4	0	0	13	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	2	1
Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Costello	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	0	5	24	14

*Batted for McCarthy in ninth inning.
Errors—Butler, Doak.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Carey, Gibson. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Butler, 2. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Double play—Doak to Butler to Hyatt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburgh 2. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Adams, 2; by Doak, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	5	1	1	3	4
B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Miller, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
W'son, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Long, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Hyatt, lb.	4	0	0	11	1
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Gonz's, c.	4	1	2	5	1
Sallee, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total	37	2	8	30	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
*Clark	1	0	0	0	0
M'lw'z, lb.	3	0	0	12	0
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Killif'r, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	9	2
Kopf, ss.	4	0	1	0	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4
Sch'dter, p.	2	0	0	0	5
Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	4	27	13

Errors—McQuillan, Huggins.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Wagner, Schang. Three-base hits—McCarthy, Gonzales, Hinchman. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, McQuillan, Wilson, Baird. Double play—Hyatt to Gonzales. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 2; off Sallee, 5. Struck out—By McQuillan, 4; by Sallee, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes.

Shutout Each for Cubs and Reds.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Cincinnati and Chicago divided honors here today in a double-header, Cincinnati shutting out the visitors, 1 to 0, in the first contest, and Chicago duplicating the trick in the second, 2 to 0. In the first game the only tally made resulted from Killifer being hit by a pitched ball. Groh's sacrifice, McLarry's fumble of Wingo's drive, and a wild pitch. Excepting this slip-up Lavender pitched good ball, allowing Cincinnati only two hits, while Chicago only obtained three off Dale. In the second game, Cheney was always master of the situation, while Schneider was hit hard four successive singles in the third inning netting the visitors their only scores. Zimmerman was put out of the game for disputing a decision. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Schulte, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Zim'n, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1
McL'y, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
Saier, 1b.	2	0	0	12	3
Wull's, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Phelan, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Archer, c.	3	0	1	2	1
Lav'r, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Pierce, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Kinseley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	20	0	3	24	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Moll'z, 1b.	3	0	1	4	0
Herzog, ss.	3	0	0	6	1
Killif'r, lf.	2	1	0	3	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	6	2
Griff'h, rf.	2	0	0	5	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
Dale, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	24	1	2	27	6

*Batter for Lavender in eighth inning.
Errors—Fisher, McLarry, Olson.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Lavender. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Double plays—McLarry to Saier; Lavender, Saier to Phelan; Wingo to Herzog. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Dale, 2. Hits—Off Lavender, 2 in 7 innings; off Pierce, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender (Killifer). Struck out—By Lavender, 2; by Dale, 4. Wild pitches—Lavender, 1; Dale, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	2	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	2	2	2
Sch'te, lf.	5	1	2	5	0
M'L'y, 2b.	3	0	1	3	1
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Wull's, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Phel'n, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Bresn'n, c.	4	0	2	8	2
Cheney, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	36	2	11	27	8

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
*Clark	1	0	0	0	0
M'lw'z, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Killif'r, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	9	2
Griff'h, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4
Sch'der, p.	2	0	0	0	5
Tw'by, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	4	27	13

Errors—Olson, Lear.
*Batted for Leach in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Sacrifice hits—McLarry. Double plays—Olson, Herzog to Mollwitz. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 3; off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Schneider, 10 in 8 innings; off Lear, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Cheney, 4; by Schneider, 5; by Lear, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Bush Does Some Fancy Fielding.

DETROIT, Mich., June 30.—Steen pitched a fine game against his former Cleveland teammates today, and Detroit, hitting Mitchell hard in the first and seventh innings, won, 7 to 2. Bush and Chapman did some wonderful fielding. Twice Bush stopped a hard-hit grounder back of second base, and while on the run threw back handed to Kavanagh, retiring a runner. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	2	2	1	1
Kav'h, 2b.	2	1	1	3	1
Cobb, cf.	3	1	0	4	0
C'w'd, rf.	4	1	3	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, lb.	4	1	1	11	1
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	1	6
Stan'ge, c.	4	1	1	7	0
Steen, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total	32	7	9	27	14

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Ham'd, 2b.	4	1	1	1	4
Chap'n, ss.	3	1	2	3	6
D'kson, lb.	4	0	1	10	1
Graney, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
St'th'n, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
W'gs, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
O'Neill, c.	4	0	1	8	1
M'chell, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Hars'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Smith	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	2	10	24	15

*Batted for Harstad in ninth inning.
Errors—Jackson, Wambsganss, Horstadt, Cobb.

Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	.	.—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Jackson, Crawford. Three-base hits—Chapman, Crawford, Vitt. (2.) Stolen bases—Steen, Burns. Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 6. Sacrifice hits—Steen, Bush. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Steen, 2; off Mitchell, 2. Hits—Off Mitchell, 8 in 7 innings; off Harstadt, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Steen, 2; by Mitchell, 1; by Harstadt, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Milwaukee, 2.
At Columbus—Cleveland, 10; Columbus, 7.
At Indianapolis — Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 1.
At Minneapolis — Minneapolis, 5; Kansas City, 4 (eleven innings.) Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 6.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Taunton, 2.
At Pawtucket—Pawtucket, 7; Fall River, 5.
At Brockton—Brockton, 2; New Bedford, 0. New Haven at Springfield, postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham — Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 1.
At Chattanooga — Chattanooga, 8; Memphis, 6.
At Mobile—New Orleans, 3; Mobile, 1. Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 0.
At Little Rock—Nashville, 2; Little Rock, 0.



YANKS, HOME AGAIN, DEFEAT SENATORS

Donovanites Have No Difficulty in Taking Game from Washington by Score of 4 to 1.

It isn't very often that one runs across a ball game that don't give even one little incentive to shout either approval or disapproval, and when one comes away wondering what is the matter. It was just that sort of a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday when the Yanks came home to play the Senators. Wild Bill's men won and that was a source of gratification, but it was done in such a coldly mechanical way that there was hardly a murmur from the spectators. There were no plays that made one feel like putting a muzzle on his feelings, so that his yell wouldn't disturb some one over in Brooklyn. The Yankees won by a score of 4 to 1 and that looks on the face of it like a great game, but there was the lack of excitement in the victory. It seemed as if the taming of the Washington men was a certainty from the very start, and even a home run drive to centre field in the sixth inning by Roy Hartzel, that drove Doc Cook in ahead of him, failed to send a real thrill to play tag with one's brain.

The only error that the Yankees made came in the first inning when Maisel failed to gather in Shanks' sharp drive, and there might be those who would have called that a hit. When Milan a moment later chopped one of Warhop's shoots to right field for a base it looked as if the Senators would pull in a run even though two men had been turned back. The runners, however, didn't trust Gandil, and tried to put over the Ty Cobb sort of thing when a double steal was attempted with Shanks dashing for the plate. It worked about as well as a rusty engine, for Shanks was run down between the bases with the whole Yankee team hovering along the line like flies.

The visitors did better, however, in the fourth inning, and some pessimist was heard to say "here goes the game." Milan sent the ball to centre like an express passing a local station. He trotted around to the third sack before the sphere was brought back into the arena. Gandil popped up one that was easy for Hartzell, but Neff stung a single past Pipp and Milan crossed the plate with the only Washington tally. Neff made doing patrol duty at second base for the Senators because Morgan got mixed up in an automobile accident and for some reason it placed him on the suspended list.

Aside from that one time Warhop threaded the ball down with a twist that made the Senator's bats almost useless as toothpicks. The invaders goe seven hits for their total, but the fourth was the only innings in which they were gathered in a greater quantity than one. It was Shaw who opposed the Yankee pitcher, the same Shaw who last year piled up about fifteen strike-outs against the Yanks. He started with the same idea in mind yesterday, but it was quickly dispelled. In two innings he made three men fan, and after that the strike-out idea took an awful slump.

In the third inning the Donovan players made the Washingtons stand treat to a pair of runs. Warhop went out on a grounder to Gandil. Then Hugh hit one that tsruck in front of Shaw and bounded over his head so that he could just touch it with the tips of his fingers. Peckinpaughflied out to right, but Maisel was passed. Pipp was the next up, and Pipp supplied the unexpected when he bounced the ball away to the left field for a double that sent High and Maisel hurrying across the plate. A shutout settled then and there, when Hartzell supplied the home run that proved unnecessary. After Pipp had struck out Doc Cook returned to his old-time form when he beat out a hit that went to McBride. Hartzell brought him leisurely home by rolling one almost settled on the triangle-path in centrefield, and himself managed to get to the plate without great difficulty.

Shaw was allowed to remain in the box for the rest of the inning, and then Hopper, who first broke into fame because of a story about a bird dog and a trade was sent to the mound for the balance of the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
F'g'h, ss.	4	0	1	3	1
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	1	5	1
Cook, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
H'tz'l, lf.	4	1	1	5	0
Boone, 2b.	3	1	1	3	4
Sw'ney, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Whop, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total	30	4	7	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Con'ly, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Foster, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Shanks, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Milan, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Neff, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
Henry, c.	3	0	0	3	1
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Shaw, p.	1	0	1	1	2
*Moeller	1	0	0	0	0
Hoper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Williams.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	7	24	8

*Batted for Shaw in seventh inning.
†Batted for Hopper in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Error—Maisel.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Shaw, Pipp. Three-base hit—Milan. Home run—Hartzell. Earned runs—New York, 4; Washington, 1. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Gandil, McBride and Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 10; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 4; off Hopper, 4; off Warhop, 3. Hits—Off Shaw, 6 in 6 innings; off Hopper, 1 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Shaw, 5; by Hopper, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Two Games for Red Sox.

BOSTON, June 30.—Boston won twice from Philadelphia, 10 to 5, and 10 to 7. Each game was marked by free hitting and pitching, after Pitcher was driven from the box. Scores:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	2	6	0
Wag'r, 2b.	5	1	2	2	0
R'gers, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	2	2	3	0
H'ksen, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Gainer, lb.	4	1	3	3	0
J'rvin, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Lewis, lf.	5	2	1	1	0
G'd'r, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0
C'gan, c.	1	1	0	3	1
Thomas, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Foster, p.	0	1	0	0	1
C'lins, p.	1	0	1	0	0
*H'iltzel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	10	14	27	4

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	1	2	1
Str'k, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Walsh, lf.	5	1	2	4	0
Sch'g, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Lajoie, 2b.	5	0	1	2	3
McI's, 1b.	4	2	2	7	0
Lapp, c.	3	1	1	3	1
Haas, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Bush, p.	2	0	1	0	1
W. Dy's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Malone	1	0	1	0	0
‡H. Davis.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	4	12	24	12

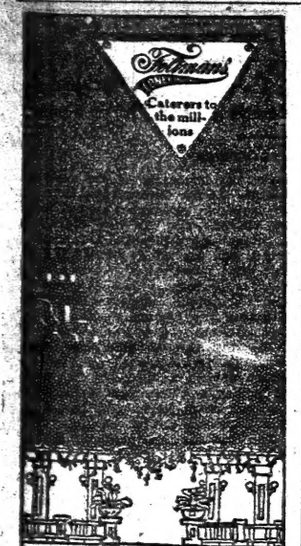
*Batted for Foster in fourth inning.
†Batted for Lapp in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Bush in eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Rodgers, Speaker, Carrigan.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Boston	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	4	—10

Two-base hits—Lapp, McInnis. Three-base hit—Schang, Gainer. Home run—Gardner. Stolen bases—Schang, Wood, Speaker, Gainer. Sacrifice hit—Speaker. Sacrifice flies—McInnis, H. Davis, Gainer, Janvrin. Double play—Kouf, Lajoie, and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Haas, 4; off Bush, 4; off Foster, 1. Hits—Off Haas, 2 in 1-3 innings; off Bush, 10 in 5 2-3 innings; off W. Davis, 3 in 1 inning; off Foster, 6 in 4 innings; off Collins, 6 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Bush, 2; by Haas, 1; by Foster, 3. Wild pitches—Haas, Bush. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Wag'r, 2b.	3	2	1	3	1
Sp'ker, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
G'ner, lb.	0	0	0	0	0
H'lt'l, lb.	4	2	3	14	0
J'rvin, ss.	5	0	2	1	3
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
G'dner, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Cady, c.	3	1	2	2	0
Pen'k, p.	0	1	1	0	0



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CARTER WINS THIRD JUNIOR GOLF TITLE

Fine Record for Nassau Boy, Who Will Advance to Senior Class.

Philip Van Gelder Carter of Nassau achieved an enviable record and one that ought to stand for many years when he won his third consecutive junior Metropolitan golf championship yesterday on the course of the Garden City Golf Club. The youngster brought his junior career to a triumphant close by defeating Reginald M. Lewis of Wykagyl in the final round in a close see-saw match that was not decided until they had played nineteen holes. Carter will be 20 years old in a few months, which will put him in the senior class. He belongs there.

There was no stopping him in the morning when he faced Archie McIlwaine, the Yale freshman, in the semi-final round. The young collegian had beaten him at medal play in the first round, so just to show that that was an accident Carter played the first nine holes at par with the exception of the fourth, which is a par 5. Carter did it in four. He had McIlwaine 4 down at the turn, and by halving the tenth and twelfth holes and winning the eleventh and thirteenth captured the match at 6 up and 5 to play. McIlwaine was fairly carried off his feet and never had a chance.

Carter played his best golf in this round. His 37 for the first nine holes was one under par and he kept on playing after the match was won in the hope of equaling the par of 74 for the full course. When he reached the eighteenth tee he had two strokes to do it. His drive over the pond dropped on the green, but not within striking distance of the hole, so Carter gave it up.

Lewis had almost as easy a time disposing of Howard Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, in the semi-final round by 5 up and 4 to play, and he and Carter seemed primed for the battle of their lives when they teed up in the afternoon.

After halving the first at four, the young Wykagyl crack jumped into an early lead by taking a three on the short second. Carter's drive was over the green into the sand pit, which cost him two strokes before holing out in five. Carter lost a chance to even matters on the next by missing a six-foot putt, and they halved it at five. Then Lewis dropped two shots trying to get out of the road in the fourth, taking seven for the hole to Carter's five. That squared the account and the champion made it two up by taking the fifth and sixth. In the latter, Lewis pulled his tee shot and sent the ball into the bunker to the left of the green, but a beautiful mashie put him on the green with a chance to break even for a four. His second putt, however, rolled past the cup.

Carter could not stay in the fair green on the seventh, and this combined with wretched putting gave him a six for the hole, which his opponent took at 4. A topped drive and a fozzled second shot made Carter a poor four on the green in the eighth, so that Lewis took this easily with another four. That squared the score, and they reached the turn even up, breaking even with fours on the ninth.

Both youngsters were playing for all they were worth, though they tried hard to conceal it. It was "Good shot, Reg" and "Good shot, Phil" every time a ball was hit, much to the amusement of Chairman George Barnes of the Tournament Committee, who thought it would be a good deal more interesting if Carter and Lewis would let the gallery know what they were really thinking.

On the tenth, Carter made it one up by a beautiful short approach out of the tall grass which rolled into the hole for a 3. Lewis came near doing the same trick on the next, but had to be satisfied with a 4, which was sufficient to win. He seemed in a fair way to make it 1 up on the next, as he reached the green in 2 to Carter's 3. The champion, however, holed out in 1, and they took 4 apiece.

Fortune again favored Carter on the long 513-yard thirteenth hole. After a miserable topped drive and a weak second shot, the champion got off a long brassie and reached the green in 4 on a long mashie approach. Lewis's third shot was over the green, and in the ditch so that he could do no better than break even with six. He had his chance at last on the next, however, when Carter missed a two-foot putt, which made Lewis 1 up, but on the fifteenth Lewis did the same thing and again the champion drew up on even terms.

Lewis's desire got the better of him on the next and he swung so hard in his second shot that the head of his brassie flew off. The ball, however, landed on the green, and they halved the hole with fours. The seventeenth went to Carter rather easily, Lewis driving wildly and missing a short putt.

With only one more hole to go, the championship was within Carter's grasp when Lewis holed out a fifteen-foot putt for a 3 on the eighteenth, Carter taking four. This tied the score once more, and the match was continued on the first hole. Lewis sliced a long drive here into the sand pit, while Carter topped his into the bunker, but the ball rolled to one side and enabled him to make the green on a long approach. Lewis also got out of trouble with a high shot from the pit which landed on the green. It looked like an easy four for both, but Lewis misjudged a short putt and took five, which gave Carter the match. The card:

Par out	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—38
Carter out	4	5	5	5	4	4	6	6	4—43
Lewis out	4	3	5	7	5	5	4	4	4—41
Par in	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	3—36—74
Carter in	3	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	4—39—82
Lewis in	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	6	3—40—81

Extra Hole—Carter 4; Lewis, 5.

The prize in the second eight went to A. L. Peirson, Jr., of Montclair, who defeated Alden Blanchard, Brooklawn, 3 up and 1 to play. Alan Eggers, Baltusrol, and Louis Werner, Jr., Fairview, were the winners in the third and fourth eights respectively. The 18-hole handicap event was won by 14-year-old Joseph McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, the youngest player in the tourney, with 98, 21—77. The summary:

Championship Division.—Semi-Final Round—Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, beat Howard W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, 5 and 4; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Archie McIlwaine, National, 6 and 5.
Final Round—Carter beat Lewis, 1 up, (19 holes.)
Second Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Alden Blanchard, Brooklawn, beat Harold Downey, Canoe Brook, 1 up; A. L. Peirson, Jr., Montclair, beat Devereux Emmet, Jr., National, 4 and 3.
Final Round—Peirson beat Blanchard, 2 and 1.
Third Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Alan Eggers, Baltusrol, beat Ensign Conklig, Scarsdale, 3 and 2; F. W. Arnold, Jr., Montclair, beat John D. Beals, Jr., Wykagyl, 6 and 5.
Final Round—Eggers beat Arnold, 3 and 1.
Fourth Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Louis Werner, Jr., Fairview, beat Martin Schreiber, unattached, 1 up, (19 holes;) Edward L. Rohdenberg, unattached, beat Benjamin Siegel, Woodmere, 5 and 7.
Final Round—Werner beat Rohdenberg, 3 and 2.
Handicap Event.—Won by Joseph G. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 98, 21—77; tie for second between Ensign Conklin, Scarsdale, 95, 16—79, and Eugene C. Stevens, St. Andrew's, 90 11—79.

MASSACHUSETTS OPEN GOLF

M. J. Brady of Wollaston Leader in First Day's Play with 144.

BROOKLINE, Mass., June 30.—With half of the seventy-two holes play of the Massachusetts open golf championship tournament completed today, M. J. Brady of Wollaston led the field with a score of 144, two strokes better than his nearest competitor, Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, former United States open champion. Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington, Del., was third with 149, J. M. Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley fourth with 150, while Francis Ouimet, amateur champion, and Thomas L. McNamara of Boston, who led all the professionals in the United States open competition at Baltusrol, were tied for fifth place with 151.

Brady's score of 71 in the second round was the best record for eighteen holes during the day of the sixty golfers, amateur and professional, who entered the competition. The following had scores under 161 for the two rounds, amateurs being indicated by an (*):

M. J. Brady, Wollaston, 72, 71—144; Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, 73, 73—146; Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington, 77, 72—149; J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 79, 71—150; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 74, 77—151; Thomas L. McNamara, Boston, 78, 73—151; Tom Kerrigan, Dedham, 77, 76—153; Louis Teller, Canoe Brook, 78, 75—153; George Bowden, Tedesco, 75, 78—153; A. H. Reid, Upper Montclair, 79, 76—155; Tom Anderson, Montclair, 75, 80—155; T. J. Doyle, Myopia, 76, 81—157; Fred McLeod, Columbia, 78, 79—157; Wilfred Reid, Seaview, 80, 78—158; *P. W. Whittmore, the Country Club, 79, 80—159; Orren A. Terry, Belmont, 80, 79—159; T. R. Fuller, Hatherly, 82, 78—160; C. H. Hoffener, Woodbury, 79, 81—160; *S. K. Stern, Tatnuck, 80, 80—160; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 85, 75—160.

Scores of some of the other well-known professionals were: Matt Campbell, the Country Club, 165; A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, France, 162; Alex Ross, Brae Burn, former national champion, 164, and E. K. McCarthy, Florida, 163. Jesse H. Guilford, the Bellevue amateur, had a card of 163.

*Amateurs.

Advertisers Golf at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 30.—Seventy-seven golfers were on the links by 10 o'clock this morning to play in the first match round for men and women of the annual tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests. Showers fell intermittently, but the round was finished by 1 o'clock, and the afternoon was free for friendly games. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Don M. Parker, Garden City, beat Z. T. Miller, Apawamis, 2 and 1; A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Bromley, beat F. H. Sisson, Dunwoodie, 3 and 2; Lee Maxwell, New York, beat R. R. Mamlok, Fox Hills, 2 up; A. H. Johnson, New York, beat W. C. McMillan, Scarsdale, 3 and 2; L. A. Hamilton, New York, beat A. J. Watson, Dunwoodie, 3 and 1; W. P. Wood, Virginia Country Club, beat H. P. Lewis, Merrimack Valley, 1 up; A. K. Oliver, Allegheny, beat E. M. Hoopes, Wilmington Country Club, 3 and 2.

Second Sixteen.—R. L. Whitton, Beverly Country Club, beat D. F. Sawin, 3 and 2; E. E. Spaulding, Dunwoodie, beat H. R. Mallison, New York, 1 up; L. Young, Jr., Des Moines Golf Club, beat W. D. Lashar, Brooklawn Country Club, 4 and 3; R. D. Butler, Exmoor Country Club, beat H. H. Treadwell, Dunwoodie, 1 up; F. A. Sperry, Westward, beat G. D. Jones, Hinsdale, 2 up; J. C. Martin, Huntingdon Valley, beat T. E. Conklin, 1 up; A. L. Alden, Wannamoissett, beat A. R. Gardner, Dunwoodie, 1 up; H. C. Milholland, Oakmont, beat F. W. Nye, Dunwoodie, 2 up, (17 holes.)

Third Sixteen.—F. S. Smith, Westward, beat A. S. Moore, North Fork, 1 up; W. S. Foster, Youngstown, beat S. R. McKelvie, Lincoln Country, 2 and 1; F. L. Rogan beat E. Trier, Fox Hills, 5 and 3; F. E. Mann, Chicago, beat W. Campbell, 5 and 3; C. S. Collette, Midlothian, beat J. Barber, New York, 4 and 3; George A. Schofield, Chicago, beat G. H. Ault, Stoke Poges, 1 up; E. F. Meyer, Whitley Hills, beat R. R. Whitman, Highland Park, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Fourth Sixteen.—Edward Rode, Dunwoodie, beat H. E. Green, 5 and 4; L. G. N. Oliver, beat J. F. Matteson, 3 and 1; G. Sullivan, Westmoreland, beat J. P. Wallace, Des Moines, 4 and 3; C. E. Sutphen, Oakmont, beat E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, 3 and 1; D. S. Flood, Chicago, beat I. A. Klein, New York, 2 up; J. M. Thorset, New York, beat W. C. Izor, New York, 5 and 4; H. R. Reed, Englewood, beat G. S. Osborne, Chicago, 4 and 3; A. G. Carter, Fort Worth, beat W. S. Bird, Scarsdale, 1 up.

Thirteen players took part in the first round of match play for women, three of whom won by default.

Racing Automobilists at Brighton.

Three more drivers who are to participate in the auto races at the Brighton Beach race track Monday afternoon and evening arrived in the city yesterday, making twelve speed motorists in all ready for the various events. All the drivers must be on hand by Saturday night to receive their numbers and positions in the contests. All of the fifteen events scheduled are filled. As every car and driver entered wishes to start in the big 100-mile sweepstakes, worth $5,000, the management has decided to allow the twelve fastest cars to go in this classic, which means that all the drivers will have to take part in the elimination trials.

White Uses Up Sparring Partners.

Charlie White has issued a call for fresh sparring partners. The four lightweights who joined his quarters to prepare him for his bout on Saturday night against Freddie Welsh at the Brighton Beach race track, are laid up for repairs, and White's manager now wants welterweights, as the boys in his own class cannot stand the terrific hitting of the Chicago lightweight.

PELL AND BEHR WIN TENNIS TITLE

Middle States Championship Goes to Title Holders Three Sets to One.

The Middle States lawn tennis championship tournament was brought to a close yesterday on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain, N. J., when Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and C. Frederick Watson in the challenge round for the men's doubles title three sets to one by the score of 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. The match was replete with deuce games which were required to bring about a decision, and it was only by the superior court generalship of the winning combination that accomplished the defeat of Bull and Watson.

The title-holders started off in the first set with a run of five straight games when their opponents rallied and captured the next two on the service of Pell, but fell down on the eighth game and scored but two aces. The second set varied very little from the first, and the champions apparently held their opponents safe. They did not force the issue until the fourth game when Bull and Watson succeeded in breaking the run. The rally brought them success in the fifth session and they carried through their excellent combination work for a second victory.

The third set found the Crescent Athletic Club man at his best. His lobs seemed to worry Pell and Behr, and by the net work of his partner, they captured the set 6—2.

For a time it appeared as if the challengers would win the third game. They carried their opponents to the score of four-all, when Pell and Behr rallied and captured the set and match. The summary:

FIRST SET.

Pell and Behr	4	6	4	5	4	5	2	4	—8—6
Bull and Watson	1	4	0	3	0	7	4	2	—2—2

SECOND SET.

Pell and Behr	4	8	7	4	7	4	2	4	—4—6
Bull and Watson	1	2	6	0	0	0	4	1	—3—2

THIRD SET.

Pell and Behr	6	4	6	1	4	3	1	7	—8—2
Bull and Watson	3	2	8	4	1	5	4	9	—4—6

FOURTH SET.

Pell and Behr	2	4	1	5	2	6	6	4	2—8—6
Bull and Watson	4	1	4	3	4	4	4	2	4—1—3—4

Totals—Pell and Behr, 13 sets, 20 games, 146 aces; Watson and Bull, 1 set, 15 games, 125 aces.

Tennis Doubles on Riverside Courts.

Mrs. Rosenthal and Mrs. Strauss won the round-robin tennis tournament played on the courts of the Riverside Tennis Club yesterday by defeating in the final round Mrs. H. Haas and Miss Harris by the score of 6—2, 6—1. Several interesting matches were played during the tournament, several of which required extra sets to reach a decision.

Malba F. C. Golf and Tennis.

An interesting schedule of golf and tennis tournaments has been arranged for the season by the Malba Field Club of Malba, L. I. The June handicap tournament for the lowest net golf score will be played off July 5 for the cup donated by Robert M. McMullen, Chairman of the Greens Committee.

The club has donated two cups for the Scotch foursome to be played on July 5 and the Board of Governors will give a cup for the low golf score of the season. Gardner White, who has been elected an honorary member of the club, will represent the club in all golf tournaments. I. J. Merritt, President, has donated four cups, two for women and two for men, for the golf and tennis tournaments respectively. The handicaps for the golf competition for the President's Cup will be based on the scores turned in for the June handicap. The final match will be played off Labor Day. The preliminary tennis tournament to establish the handicaps for the President's Cups will be played July 3 and 5, with elimination matches every Saturday and the finals on Labor Day. All four cups remain in the custody of the club, each with the annual winner's name engraved thereon, until it has been won three times by the same member, when it becomes his property.

Smith and Weinert Confident.

The heavyweight boxing show which Manager John Weismantel will present tonight at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, has aroused fully as much interest in local sporting circles as a championship bout was to be decided. Gunboat Smith and Charley Weinert will be the principals in the main event. Both men have trained faithfully and are fit and ready for the bout. Weinert is extremely confident that he will outpoint his heavy-fisted rival, and the "Gooner" is of the opinion that he will score a victory by the K. O. route. The first bout will be staged promptly at 8:30 P. M.

Asks Tener to Punish Evers.

Steve Herschberger of 585 Broadway has addressed a letter of protest to President John K. Tener of the National League, asking for an official investigation of the affair at the Polo Grounds on Monday, when Johnny Evers became involved in a wordy combat with several men sitting in a box behind the Boston players' bench. Herschberger calls on Mr. Tener for redress for the vile remarks alleged to have been used, and says: "The game is certainly suffering from enough angles without driving away from the grounds business men who daily go because they still have a love for the game."

LONG ISLAND TENNIS.

Two Players Reach Semi-final Round for the Singles Championship

With the defeat of Frederick G. Anderson, the playing through title-holder, competition in the Long Island tennis championship assumed an open aspect yesterday. Two players reached the semi-final round on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club of Brooklyn while the play in the lower half of the draw leaves the tournament in an uncertain stage.

Ralph Baggs was at his best when he defeated Allen Behr in straight sets at 6—2, 6—3, and S. Howard Voshell was not extended to win from W. C. Holt at 6—2, 6—2. This pair will face each other in the upper half of the draw while in the lower, Louis Graves and G. A. L. Dionne will be opponents in the first of the semi-finals, and M. Goldman and Charles Chambers will be the opponents in the second section of the draw.

Goldman came through in his round with an easy victory over Ogilvie in straight sets, while Chambers played in surprising form and eliminated Benjamin M. Phillips, the New York Tennis Club veteran at 6—4, 6—2. The victory of Chambers displayed some of the best tennis of the day. The chop shots of the Kings County veteran proved the undoing of his opponent and his victory was the result of clever placement shots and excellent judgment.

In the doubles which were started yesterday, Frederick G. Anderson and his son, Frederick C. Anderson, won an interesting match from R. V. Lake and F. G. Ogilvie in straight sets at 6—2, 8—6. The summary:

Long Island Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—W. T. Holt defeated Dr. W. H. Ross, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5; M. Goldman defeated F. B. Ogilvie, 6—2, 6—2; Charles Chambers defeated B. M. Phillips, 6—4, 6—2.
Fifth Round—Ralph Baggs defeated Allen Behr, 6—2, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell defeated W. T. Holt, 6—2, 6—2.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—H. S. Henry and R. B. Gatcomb defeated W. Young and Gallon, 6—4, 6—2; W. L. Colwell and F. Chapman defeated A. E. Ranney and Dr. W. H. Ross, 6—4, 6—2; Frederick G. Anderson and Frederick C. Anderson defeated R. V. Lake and F. G. Ogilvie, 6—2, 8—6.

SCHOOLBOYS REACH FINALS.

Treanor and Gildersleeve to Decide Staten Island Tennis Title.

Paul Treanor and Gordon Gildersleeve qualified for the final round of the junior tennis championship of Staten Island yesterday on the courts of the Clifton Tennis Club at Arochan, Treanor, who is the interscholastic champion of West Virginia, defeated Walter Hanlon, Curtis High School, in the semi-final round, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1, and Gildersleeve won from George Zabriskie at 6—3, 3—6, 15—13.

Both matches in the semi-final round required an extra set to reach a decision, but the Gildersleeve-Zabriskie contest brought out the best tennis of the tournament. Gildersleeve started an aggressive attack on his opponent and captured the first set, 6—3. Zabriskie made a number of clever placement shots in the second set and equaled the score. After he third set reached 5 all the youngsters played an even game, each winning his own service until the twenty-seventh game, when Gildersleeve broke through after a long rally and captured the match.

In the contest between Treanor and Hanlon the contestants played a back court game, but the former outgeneraled his opponent, and after losing the first set rallied and qualified for the finals. The summary:

Staten Island Junior Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—Walter Hanlon defeated Gilbert Parmels, 6—0, 9—7; Gordon Gildersleeve defeated Augustine Healy, 10—8, 8—6.
Semi-final Round—Paul Treanor defeated Walter Hanlon, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1; Gordon Gildersleeve defeated George Zabriskie, 6—3, 3—6, 15—13.
Consolation.—Third Round—Peter Vischer defeated Ned Rawson, 6—0, 2—6, 7—3; Austin Doyle defeated Shamus Kelly, 6—0, 6—0; Gerald Donaldson defeated Douglas Lynch, 6—0, 6—0.
Semi-final Round—Peter Vischer defeated Austin Doyle, 6—3, 6—3; Gerald Donaldson defeated Cecil Donaldson, 7—5, 6—1.

Rain Stops Clay Court Tennis.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 30.—An all-night downpour of rain, which continued today, put the clay courts of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association out of condition, so that the national clay court championship tournament was temporarily checked, no matches being played. Late in the day, however, the rain ceased, the sun appeared, and the indications were favorable for a resumption of play tomorrow. George M. Church of Princeton, the intercollegiate champion, and N. W. Niles of Boston have fought their way to the semi-finals in singles, while R. Norris Williams, Harvard, and Dean Mathey, West Side, teammates, will contest with each other to decide who shall join Church and Niles. The other players for the semi-finals will depend on the match between J. C. Castle, Pittsburgh, and F. C. Inman, West Side, in the fifth round, and the winner of that match and W. M. Wasburn, West Side, in the sixth round.

The Castle-Inman match in the fifth round of the men's singles was put on tonight, after the officials had called off all play for the day, and Castle defeated the West Side player, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Courtney's Condition Unchanged.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 30.—Coach Charles E. Courtney, confined in a local hospital with a fractured skull, spent a restful night, but his condition remained unchanged today.

M'LOUGHLIN SAYS 'DON'T IMITATE ME'

Star of the Davis Cup Tennis Matches Writes a Book About His Game.

"Don't try to be a second McLoughlin," is the substance of Maurice E. McLoughlin's advice to beginners in his book, "Tennis as I Play It," published by the George H. Doran Company. This is McLoughlin's first book, but, unlike those of former champions, it lays down few hard and fast rules for those who would be experts. As R. Norris Williams 2d, national singles champion, remarks in the preface, "It is really like having a friendly conversation with him after a match."

McLoughlin's view is that there are right ways to play tennis and wrong ways to play tennis. That his style has made him a great player is not used as an argument for others to play the McLoughlin way. "Tennis ability is natural, not artificial," he writes. "When one has mastered the essentials of the game he should then fall easily and gracefully into the style that comes to him naturally. Many a beginner has been spoiled by a desire to pursue methods that certain authorities have advised rather than those in which he personally would be likely to become more proficient.

"To the youngster taking up the game," he says, "imitation of the proper method is important to his development. A boy is imitative. In everything he does he is unconsciously trying to emulate an older person. This is particularly true in sports. I can remember being vividly impressed by the boast of the expert tennis exemplified by certain top-notchers. I was ambitious to learn the proficiency of their strokes and I endeavored to imitate them." The more successful you are at imitation, McLoughlin writes, the more your own individuality will enter into your playing. And individuality is the thing that counts most in tennis, he believes.

McLoughlin devotes much space to discussion of his cannon ball serving. He calls it the American twist service, and points out that it has helped to revolutionize the game by making the service an offensive stroke instead of a way of getting the ball into play. Speed has consequently become the chief factor in tennis.

McLoughlin has a word of warning for imitators, however. The cannon ball service requires tremendous physical exertion, and should not be attempted unless the player can stand the strain. One of the most important things to consider is control of your service.

Norman E. Brooks and William A. Larned are cited as great servers because they had absolute control of the ball and could place it wherever they wanted with whatever speed they desired. McLoughlin confesses that, after he had mastered his serve, he had to modify it to acquire more forward speed and less of the break of the American twist. The backhand is another stroke that has become an offensive play through American methods, says McLoughlin. He praises T. R. Pell for developing this stroke, and calls him the greatest back-hander in the game.

Never play when you are not in the humor for it, or when you feel stale and exhausted, is his advice. "If a player would only form the habit of always stopping when there is still a desire left for more, it would aid him beyond anything else I can imagine," he says. McLoughlin advocates no system of training for tournaments. He advises eating simple food and believes a person must decide for himself what diet and hours of sleep are best. He himself neither smokes nor drinks. He believes this abstinence makes conditioning easier.

McLoughlin thinks that American women ought to play better tennis. One reason why California women excel is because they take the courts against men. That is the best thing they can do to improve their games. But the chief trouble with American women, McLoughlin believes, is that they play less for the sake of the game and more for effect. In England women attain the highest tennis standard. There it is a matter of greater concern to the average girl to acquire a forehand like that of Mrs. Chambers than is the question whether a blue or a pink silk sweater sets her off more becomingly on the court."

STANFORD SHELL STRANDED

Poughkeepsie Citizens Raise Fund to Send Boat Home.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 30.—When Leland Stanford Junior University's crew, which finished second to Cornell in the 'Varsity four-mile race and made history here Monday, left Highland for a sightseeing trip in the East before returning to the Pacific Coast, the shell was stowed away in the Columbia University boathouse. The shell, it was expected, would remain there until Stanford University raised money sufficient to pay its shipping expenses back to the Pacific Coast.

Tonight a committee headed by Mayor D. W. Wilbur was formed and work has already been started in raising the necessary money to insure the boat's shipment to the coast.

On the committee with the Mayor are ex-Mayor William H. Frank, the Hon. Peter H. Troy, the Hon. G. V. L. Spratt, John J. King, former Assemblyman John A. Kelly, A. Stewart Garland, Charles Van Schaick, and Thomas E. Allen.

Although the athletic association of

Breeding Bureau Offers Prizes.

In no portion of the State of New York is more attention paid to the breeding of fine horses than in the famous Genesee Valley. The breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club, which has had stallions in the Genesee country for many years, announced on Saturday that four additional horses had been secured for the region and would stand at the home of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Ashantee, Avon, Livingston County.

That there will be no cessation in the prosecution of the work of the breeding bureau is shown by the policy outlined by the committee, of which F. K. Sturgis is Chairman, which announced the following special prizes on Saturday last:

"The Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club offers special premiums of $50 for the best foals of 1915, as sired by its Breeding Bureau stallions. Such prizes are offered through the agricultural societies or horse shows of the counties in which these stallions are doing stud duty. These prizes are divided $25 to first, $15 to second, and $10 to third.

"The Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club will also offer a special Futurity prize of $400—$250 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third—for the best yearlings as shown at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, in 1916."

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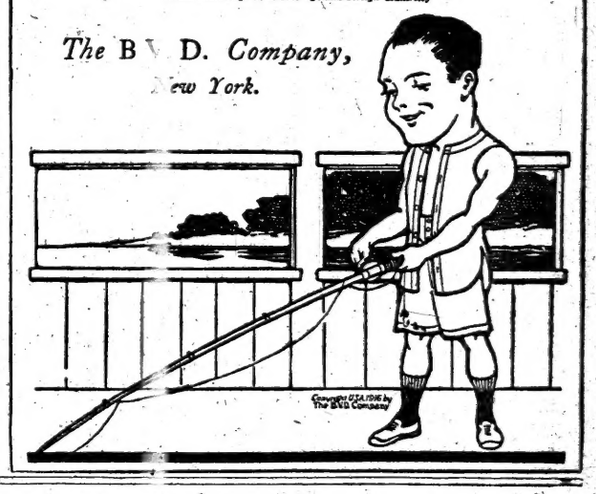
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

SUBMARINE WARFARE CONTINUES.

It is most devoutly to be hoped that the Imperial Government is in a position to assure our Government without delay that the act of the German submarine U-38 in torpedoing the British steamer Armenian with Americans on board was without orders or sanction from responsible authority and that it is not to be considered as a part of the present war policy of the German Government. The destruction of the lives of American citizens in this manner is an act most ill-timed and deplorable, coming as it does a few days before the expected delivery of the German reply to our latest firm protest against these lawless methods of warfare.

If the commander of the submarine U-38 acted under orders and with the authority of his Government we could view the deed in no other light than as a defiance of the United States and as notice in advance that Germany was resolved to pay no heed to our repeated protests and that she flouted our warning that we should hold her to strict accountability for acts which have now been so many times repeated that in default of a prompt and adequate disclaimer we should be compelled to regard them as evidence of a continuing policy not to be abandoned or modified because of anything we have said or may do. Inasmuch as we have notified Germany that it cannot expect us to omit any word or act necessary for the maintenance of our rights and the protection of our citizens, persistence in the inhuman methods we have complained of would be plain notice to us that the dispatch of further notes upon the subject would be futile and that the time had come for a consideration of other measures.

We have the firmest confidence that no such construction is to be placed upon this latest act of Germany's submarine warfare. It would be out of all keeping with our well-founded belief that the awaited reply to our note of June 9 will be altogether friendly in tone and will express the earnest wish of the German Government to meet our demands in a spirit of reasonable compliance. The recent marked change in German press discussions of the position of the American Government and of the American people, the assurances from sources deserving credit that the Imperial Government itself is sincerely desirous of continued friendly relations with us and the avoidance during the many weeks that have elapsed since the destruction of the Lusitania of attacks upon vessels carrying American passengers, all these and other noteworthy evidences of a friendly disposition at Berlin would go for naught. We cannot believe that the commander of submarine U-38 was acting in pursuance of orders, at least of orders that represent the intention of the Imperial Government. There is, of course, the possibility that such orders may have issued from high naval authority, for there have been many rumors of a conflict of opinion between the civil authorities of the Government and the head of the navy. But whatever may be the explanation, we believe the destruction of the Armenian will be disclaimed with expressions of condemnation and regret that will be in harmony with the friendly tone which we fully expect will characterize the forthcoming note.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The Federal Reserve Board, through Mr. HARDING, calls attention to the fact that the gold we sent to Canada has already been returned, and with it enough more, received and in sight, to make a total of $150,000,000 before September. It is singular that domestic exchange has been almost as unfavorable to New York as the foreign exchange has been favorable. Since the first of the year the local banks have gained from the interior $120,289,000, against last year's $232,867,000. The difference is a rough approximation of loss on the domestic exchange equal to the gain on the gold import movement.

This is all the more surprising because in times of superabundant funds there is a tendency to congestion in the centres. It would seem that this year the funds have been kept in the interior more than is customary. It is certain that they have been loaned at home freely, and at lower rates than is usual. That is what the Federal Reserve system was designed to accomplish, and it may have been assisted in accomplishing it by the conditions of the war, which upset all calculations based on ordinary conditions. Who can say whether the gold imports kept money in the interior, and whether if there had been no war there would have been the usual flow of funds to New York?

MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Writing from the army headquarters of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the correspondent of THE TIMES says:

> The surgeons had a very special grievance, alleging that the French were using poisonous American shells and that in many cases even slight wounds resulted in terrible infection, causing quick death. * * * The surgeons had all read the sensational advertisement of alleged poisonous shells by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, which was published in an American trade paper and made the rounds of the entire German press.

So that is the final consumption of pro-German propaganda conducted in the United States! If it were not pathetic it would be diabolical. In The American Machinist on May 6 last, the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company advertised a machine for producing high explosive shells. The first third of the advertising matter was technical. Beginning then in a new style, it continued:

> We are going to say a little more—something which might be interesting. The following is a description of the thirteen and eighteen pound high explosive shells which are now being used so extensively in the war to replace common shrapnel.
>
> The material is high in tensile strength and VERY SPECIAL and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces upon the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is similar to the shrapnel shell, but it differs, in that two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these two acids causes terrific explosion, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding, and wounds caused by means of them mean death in terrible agony within four hours, if not attended to immediately.
>
> You will note first that all this refers not to a shell produced or possible to be produced by a Cleveland Automatic Machine Company tool; it "is a "description of the thirteen and "eighteen pound high explosive shells "which are now being used so ex-"tensively to replace common shrap-"nel." There is no direct statement as to where, if anywhere at all, such shells are produced. There is only the association of ideas. The advertisement attracted a great deal of attention at once. The publishers of The American Machinist said they had received the copy through an agent, who confirmed its authenticity; they added that while the paper was still in press the representative of a well-known German propagandist appeared in their office requesting to know for sure whether such an advertisement was going to be printed. He had a copy of it in his possession. The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company has said that the matter about poisonous shells was included in their advertising copy by a misunderstanding.
>
> The thing was a hoax, diabolically planned for purposes of propaganda, that is to say, with intent beforehand to create the impression among the prejudiced and unintelligent, here and in Germany, that American toolmakers were advertising in the trade papers to sell war munitions makers automatic machines for producing an utterly abominable shell. And having procured such an advertisement to be printed, knowing its implications to be preposterous and hideously false, those propagandists first reproduced it in anonymous letters distributed broadcast in this country (several were received by THE TIMES), and then in the press of Germany.
>
> That German surgeons, having read the reprint from the advertising columns of The American Machinist, began to recognize the pathological effects of bacteria or toxic compounds imagined by some miracle to have survived the intense heat of a high explosive is not amazing, for two reasons, one of which is that the German mind has infinite resources for deceiving itself; but that the intelligence of official and scientific Germany should allow dangerous prejudice to be created by sheer invention is at least discouraging. Germany boasts of her proficiency in chemical science. Well, there is not a chemist in the German Empire who does not know scientifically that the kind of shell described in The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company's advertisement is physically and chemically impossible, unless the Germans themselves and alone have discovered a new abomination. Therefore one can be absolutely certain that the propagandists who invented this piece of subtle mendacity and gave it a start which the truth may be unable to overcome knew the immoral nature of their own work. It gives us a better understanding of German propaganda at all. That is something gained. But in the meantime whose business shall it be to assert the truth in Germany?

THE SHIPPING BOOMERANG.

During the debate upon the La Follette Seamen's bill Senator WILLIAMS favored the bill because it legislated equality upon the ocean, foreign nations being compelled to adopt the new American standards. The Senator will hardly claim credit for this as an original thought at this time. No doubt he will waive priority in favor of the promoters of the bill. Their contention was that equality could be enforced in American ports and then by natural evolution in all ports. All seamen who entered American ports were to be free to repudiate agreements in other ports, and thus agreements in American ports would be the world's standard. In this manner the strangle hold of foreign shipowners was to be released, and Japan in particular would be driven from its increasing domination of the trade of the Pacific.

These are the ideas of Mr. FURUSETH, not of Senator WILLIAMS, and experience has shown them to be the opposite of truth, both in law and in fact. In terms the law is binding only upon American shipping. For it there is no escape. If it is unable to comply with the law it must surrender the seas to those able to live under the conditions of open competition. But there are avenues of escape for foreign shipping. The Seamen's law does not repeal existing statutes, and one of them exempts from inspection in certain respects shipping of nations whose laws "approximate" our own. All leading nations approximate our requirements. Italy, Russia, Spain, and Greece are the principal exceptions and are the only nations that will be required to raise their standards to the American, according to the law officers of the Department of Commerce. Other nations too numerous to specify will be exempt even from inspection. It is with the shipping of exempt nations that American shipping must compete.

Equally opposite to intention is the operation of the statute as matter of fact. Within a month four Japanese freighters have arrived in this port. Never before have the ships of this nation been seen here, and they come now for the same reason—or the converse of the reason—that the American lines are arranging to discontinue their crossing of the Pacific. The last arrival here is a fine boat, 9,000 tons, and turbine engines. The incident is illustrative, not exceptional. For example, the Panama Canal Record announces that the Peruvian Line will divert the Mantaro from the Peruvian coasting service to the route between Callao and Baltimore. She brings nitrates and is looking for a return cargo. If it is forthcoming the service is likely to be permanent and to increase according to the demand. In connection with the withdrawal of the Dollar Line there is an announcement worth attention. It is not only the vessels which are withdrawn, the company's headquarters are transferred to Vancouver and the business becomes Canadian.

It is another law which requires the trunk railways to dispose of their sixty-three steamships on the lakes, 180,000 tons, leaving about 100,000 tons to do the business. Some of these ships will go into the coasting trade, and some will go foreign, under other flags perhaps.

The facts surpass any comment regarding the manner in which our statutes aid our ocean commerce. The Journal of Commerce prints a series of illuminating interviews, from which one may be quoted. The sinking of the William P. Frye leaves only three ships of the great fleet which once belonged to the firm of A. & E. SEWALL of Bath, Me. SAMUEL SEWALL says that the family is through with American shipping. "There's no money in it, and we've "better use to make of what money "we have than to run ships for the "benefit of the labor unions and the "politicians."

BOND MARKET POINTERS.

At the city's bond sale the serials, with a maturity of fifteen years, sold higher than the fifty-year bonds. That was contrary to expectation. The difference was only that between .253 and .306 per cent., a mere fraction of 1 per cent., but it was established by the most expert opinion of the preferences of those to whom the bonds must be sold. Ordinary buyers do not calculate so closely in percentages, but they are firm in their preference for a near maturity. That is a characteristic of the recent bond markets in several countries. In England the war loan just floated has a comparatively near maturity, consols being altogether without due date. The French war loan also is repayable, contrary to the established French custom. The American way is to buy principal. The French way was to buy income. But recent sad experience has been that principal wasted faster than income was received. It would have been possible for several years to sell consols, or rentes, and live on the price received with a saving over not selling and living on the interest. Accordingly in both countries, and now it seems in this country, there has been an increasing disposition on the part of investors to require that their principal should be repaid to them.

It is not a sign of doubtful credit in the sense of doubt that the terms of the loan would be fulfilled, but it is a sign of a wish to be protected against market fluctuations. Experts know how to protect themselves by selling and rebuying, balancing premiums and discounts and getting the desired yield by close calculations. The ultimate consumers of bonds, the great investing class of the sort to whom bonds must be sold to stay sold, do not like premiums which they lose at maturity. They like discounts, but do not like to await distant maturities to realize them. This desire is especially strong in times like recent years, which have been characterized by rising yields, that is by falling prices. At such times each succeeding bargain is usually on better terms, and older bargains tend to deteriorate irrespective of the credit of the security.

In the month of June sales of municipal bonds have totaled over $100,000,000, and for six months of this year have been $285,080,808. The total for June is almost double last year's June, and the total for the first half of the year is second only to 1914. Yet it has not been a good time to float securities. The records of The Journal of Commerce show that the corporate financing of the year thus far has been "the smallest amount for any similar "period on record." The issues of miscellaneous corporations during June totaled only $67,054,500, hardly more than one-third of last year. Industrials have been able to borrow $10,918,500 more than last year, but neither railways nor industrials have been able to sell stocks in equal amount. The issues of railway bonds and notes have decreased this year, in the six months, by $168,000,000. The decrease of issues of all sorts, of all corporations, has been $314,026,200. The public borrowers have crowded the private borrowers, including the public utilities, away from the money trough. The contest between credit based upon profit, and upon returns buttressed by the taxing power, has been unequal. The preference for municipal securities may be in some degree a reflection of the distrust of corporate credit; the preference for a near maturity of a city bond is very largely a reflection of the distrust of the market's course.

It is a pity that this should be so. The excess of city issues is prejudicial to prosperity in several ways. It implies taxation, which precedes both profits and even private mortgage interest. And public expenditure is not as stimulating as private. For the most part public expenditure is nonproductive. Roads, sewers, water works are self-sustaining, at best, or are indispensable to the existence of community life. But private expenditure produces capital instead of consuming it. Railways and industrials by expending their resources produce expenditures by others. That is the way that good times are produced. At present railways and industrials, as the security market shows, are just existing, holding on until something turns up. It would be well if those who are doing their best to produce prosperity by laws would compare the financing of public and private credit for recent months, and learn its significance. So great a contrast must have a cause and a meaning. What are they, if not what is suggested?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Threatening School Vacations.

Only those of us who never were children, or who, if we did pass through that, on the whole, unhappy stage of existence, have forgotten it, will give instant and full approval to the current proposals largely to cut down, or even to cut out entirely, the well-established suspension of school activities in Summer. Others will be inclined, on first thought certainly, and on second probably, to recall vacation joys and the real or imagined benefits thereof, and to declare the suggested innovation both unwise and cruel.

With that condemnation every normal child will enthusiastically agree, and the number of sincerely dissenting teachers will not be large. Yet it is true that all of the more thoughtful students of educational problems have come to look at vacations, especially long vacations, with eyes either hostile or dubious, and the recognized authorities in this domain firmly assert that periods of idleness, instead of being good for children, are distinctly harmful, and that if schools were properly conducted the pupils would have no slightest need for what is wrongly called "rest."

Unquestionably the school plant and machinery that cost so much are used to so far from their full capacity as to enrage, if not appall, every economist and efficientist. Never "run" for more than a few hours a day, they are allowed to stand motionless for whole months in every year, and yet hardly a city in the land feels able to build schoolhouses as fast as it thinks they are needed, and almost everywhere the multitude of "part time" pupils is held to be a municipal reproach and humiliation.

If there must be school vacations, why should they be taken by all the teachers and all the children at the same time? That is not business, and it is not the custom in other producing establishments. A closer approach to continuous operation seems to be desirable.

Is "Honor" Again a Failure?

With something less than reason, perhaps, but certainly with something more than excuse, the fact that a second prisoner has violated by secret flight from Sing Sing the confidence which, in more than ordinary measure, had been placed in him, will be used as confirmation of both fears and hopes that prison management based on the "honor" of convicts is sure to fail.

It can be said, truthfully enough, to have failed in the case of the "trusty" SCALVO, just as it did in that of STANCE, the other supposedly notable example of the new system's wonderful efficacy in developing good qualities in bad men. But the merits of a system, and especially of such a system as that introduced—not invented, remember—by Warden OSBORNE, cannot fairly be denied because of its failure to be invariably successful. No theology and no philosophy makes and keeps either virtuous or wise all who are subjected to its influences.

Mr. OSBORNE is testing his theories in conditions particularly difficult. Not only is the prison he rules a congeries of structures adapted for carrying out only the old purpose of making convicts physically and mentally miserable as punishment for their crimes, but he is getting sympathy and encouragement from only a small part of the public he is trying to serve, while the politicians whom his reforms have annoyed and inconvenienced stand constantly ready to exaggerate every mishap and blunder in the prison into conclusive proof that the Warden's whole plan is wrong.

The notion that he is "coddling" his charges—making them more comfortable and happy than is many an honest man outside—lends itself with fatal facility to exploitation by reckless humorists, and too often turns the constitutional conservative, always antagonistic to change of any kind, on general principles, into a lugubrious prophet of impending disaster. Really, the Warden is on trial, rather than the plan, for that has been working well for years in several other prisons. Both, however, will be vindicated if they have a measurably reformative effect on a considerable number of the prisoners, for nothing like that was ever accomplished in the old way.

And who, by the way, can severely blame the man who escapes from prison when he sees a chance to do it? Often a most foolish act, it is always a very "human" one.

Modern Novels Defended.

To what books, by whom written, have those correspondents of ours confined their reading who find in the fiction of these days evidences only of weakness and feminization? Surely not all the living authors prefer, as one critic charges, "to mince along through nurseries and boudoirs, through lanes of sickly sentiment, false optimisms, pleasant illusions, and impossible incidents." Whoever sticks to the "best sellers" might, indeed, get the impression that our romancers were uninterested in the realities and essentialities of human life, yet that is no more true now than all through the past of successes as ephemeral as they are noisy and glittering.

There are other books, and not a few, by both women and men. KIPLING's works are still in print, and, whatever else may be said about them, they do not "mince." One JOSEPH CONRAD, too, is still turning out stories long and short, and the scene of "Victory" would hardly be called a "boudoir." Then there is W. B. MAXWELL. Just at present he is hinting his lack of ladylike qualities by standing in a Flanders trench, but even stronger proof of his freedom from "sickly sentimentality" is to be found in "The Devil's Garden," "Mrs. Thompson," "In Cotton Wool," "The Guarded Flame," and another masterpiece or two—or three—or four—of his.

Purchasable still in bookshops, and even in department stores, are the works of Messrs. WELLS and BENNETT, of MAY SINCLAIR and EDITH WHARTON, of GERALDINE BONNER and SUSAN GLASPELL, of—but there! the list would be too long and this is no place for advertising all the books that ought to be best sellers and are only good ones. They are books that have not been "feminized," if that means devoted to illusions and impossibilities, and they certainly are "masculine" enough for anybody, if that means the making of an honest attempt to see life as it is and to describe it fully and truthfully.

Literary giants do not abound nowadays, perhaps, but it is not for us to decide the stature of contemporary writers. We can see, however, if we will only look, that quite a large number of them are both tall and sturdy. Probably they would be more impressive if there weren't so many.

What Germany Drinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written of late regarding England's consumption of intoxicating beverages. Statistics show Germany's consumption, per capita, of distilled spirits (gin, corn brandy, &c.) to be greater than England's, and Germany's consumption of fermented liquors (beer, &c.) less, per capita, than England's.

MILTON J. FECH.

New York, June 29, 1915.

JULY.

Sweet June has gone with all her flowery train;
Her roses in the gardens droop and die,
And faint an echo comes—a parting strain
Of music sweet that tells where she passed by.

And lo! across the fields of ripening wheat,
And o'er the hills with fragrant clover red,
Where hum of bees comes drowsily and sweet,
Sun-crowned July comes slow with silent tread!

The sovereign sun in splendor now looks down,
Upon the ripening fullness of the year,
With glowing beams of light and heat that crown
The earth's fruition with their plenteous cheer.

The city swelters; on its pavements hot
Glows down the sun with fierce, unpitying rays;
In vain its many millions, polyglot,
Sigh for the coolness of dim, leafy ways!

On mountain, or on shore of sandy beach,
Or on the sea, with sails of winged yacht,
The pleasure-seekers throng and strive to reach
Surcease of heat and care by Summer brought.

But far in depths of inland country green,
The wild rose nods upon its drooping stem;
The heavy boughs of fruited orchards lean
And cooling dews at morn the meadows gem.

Forth to his labors goes the farmer blithe,
For ripened harvests wait the reaper's whirr,
And slow before the mower's whetted scythe
The long grass falls in swaths with soothing skirr.

At noon beneath the shade of leafy elm
The farmer rests in grateful, well-earned ease;
For king is he of all the fruitful realm
Which far and wide in ripened wealth he sees.

For July's sun, which to the city brings
Discomfort on the busy, shadeless street,
O'er the green country its effulgence flings
And turns to gold the ripening fields of wheat.

And so, O Royal Month, from Julius named,
A sovereign largess to the earth you bring
As when of old on Ceres' altar flamed
Thy richest gifts to the All-Nourishing!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

COLUMBIA'S PEACE SPIRIT.

A Definition of Its Independent Meaning and Moral Qualifications.

New York, June 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to have become a fashion among certain militarists to conclude no prophecy of our impending national doom without adding that Columbia University, through the vile influence of its students, will be responsible for it in the main. Excepting "A Cornellian," who briefly dismissed Columbia students with the label "milksop," these persons have not as yet aired their opinions through the columns of your excellent paper, but its international reputation and wide circulation among thinking people urges me to seek it as a medium for expressing another view of Columbia and Columbia men with respect to this question.

The most recent of such outbursts as I have indicated above comes from Richard Harding Davis, who, in an article published in a current issue of a popular magazine, refers to "the Columbia College infants, whose mothers did not train their boys to play with soldiers or to play football either."

That reference to football is unworthy, a cheap striving for effect. Any one desiring to be accurate could have learned that for the past ten years the students and younger alumni of Columbia have been leading the fight to have football replaced on their university's athletic calendar, and that last Winter this fight was won largely through the enthusiastic efforts of the present undergraduates—those rumored milksops and badly trained infants.

As for the anti-militaristic movement on the Columbia campus last Winter, while in no way connected with it, I believe I am sufficiently conversant with its origin and growth to discuss the accusations liberally flung at the heads of any and all Columbia men. The largest and probably the most cosmopolitan of our universities, it is natural that Columbia should have groups of students supporting every practice, prejudice, or propaganda current today in this country. That a considerable portion of its students expressed themselves as opposed to militarism for the United States is not surprising. A considerable portion of the American public is likewise opposed to militarism; thousands of these immigrated to this country to be rid of it.

I hold no brief for a turning of the other cheek; nor do I mean to belittle the dangers of unpreparedness. My private opinion of such grave questions is even less important than the all-too-public convictions of these authors of jingo lamentations and fictional invasions, writings infinitely more destructive to the cause of preparedness than all the petty connivings of incompetent Congressional committees reviled by Mr. Davis. I am writing in the interest of a great university unjustly maligned merely because the activities of certain of its students disagree with the copyrighted opinions of some military experts. I am writing to protest against a childish calling of names, a vilifying of those who do not happen to believe as you do. If the social and political sensitiveness of the students now at Columbia prompts them to take sides publicly on vital public questions, that is creditable to their university as an educational institution. It would seem to prove most conclusively that these students are not infants, nor a flock of human sheep—not a crowd of "rah-rah boys" to be swayed en masse by any cheer leader, however experienced in the arts of war or the cunning that eludes supposedly efficient and discriminating German firing squads. If through the symbolism of warlike toys Mr. Davis implied that any of the students at Columbia have been trained to be cowards, instructed in the fine points of treason, and have subscribed of their own volition to the principle of "peace at any price," his implication is not worth the denying.

But I venture to predict for the benefit of Mr. Davis and others that should our country be plunged into war the anti-militarists of Columbia will pocket their convictions no less willingly or unassumingly than did the brave young Socialists of France and Germany. I believe they will enlist for our national defense as quickly as any of their classmates, as quickly as the students of any other university. However, I may be wrong. Perhaps some of them may have so applied themselves to their toy soldiers or so methodically studied the bold puppets of our war novelists' fancy that they will readily obtain safe and sane places among the "observers" at so much per observation.

RICHARD W. ROWAN.

Diplomats Not Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter printed on the editorial page of THE TIMES this morning under the caption: "Bad Diplomatic Manners." As the remarks of the author of this communication were prompted by an erroneous statement printed in THE TIMES of Friday morning, I respectfully request you to publish this letter in an equally prominent place.

Neither I nor any of the gentlemen named in the communication were present at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. Moreover, while THE TIMES stated that the members of the diplomatic corps mentioned by name were in boxes in front of the platform, Mr. Taylor transfers them to the platform.

The following letter was sent to the editor of THE TIMES on Saturday noon by special delivery:

Dear Sir: THE TIMES of yesterday morning contained a statement to the effect that Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Turkish Consul, Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, and Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché, were present at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last Thursday.

While it is undoubtedly the privilege of the members of foreign embassies to attend public meetings as spectators, and it may be considered within the range of their duties to gather information at first hand, I am in position to state positively from personal knowledge that neither of the gentlemen named attended the meeting.

I have no doubt that you will correct the statement which you were led to make through erroneous information.

GEORGE VON SKAL,
Chairman Press Committee "The Friends of Peace."

CAPTAIN F. VON PAPEN,
Imperial German Military Attaché.

New York, June 29, 1915.

On Sunday, June 27, the following statement was printed in the news columns of THE TIMES:

George von Skal, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Friends of Peace, has written a letter to THE TIMES saying that he has personal knowledge that Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; Captain Boy-Ed, the German Military Attaché; Alexander Nuber, the Austrian Consul General, and Deljal Bey, the Turkish Consul, did not attend the meeting addressed by William J. Bryan at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. These names were given to reporters for English newspapers by representatives of the German press of this city, and some of the German papers printed the names of all in the list except Ambassador Dumba, who had been described at the meeting as "unofficially present."

Criticism of the Gary System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being very anxious to learn about the Gary system from those who know most about it, I attended the so-called mass meeting at Public School 4, the Bronx, on Monday evening. Although the meeting was much advertised in papers by invitation and by circularizing, the attendance was not large. There were, perhaps, 200 present, half of whom were teachers who did not seem to be very much impressed by what was said.

The good points were dwelt upon, but nothing was said of the weak points. The report is current that truancy has increased greatly since the installation of the Gary system at Public School 45. Then, too, pupils cut periods. When they become tired of school they go home before the last period, thus forming habits of dishonesty and neglect. The teachers in schools where the Gary system is used, although discontented, are afraid to speak of it to their superiors. There seems to be a spirit of intimidation and coercion.

M. A. CARY.

New York, June 28, 1915.

GERMAN NATIONALITY YET MORALLY RAW.

A Self-Conscious People, Emerging From a Long Childhood, Uncertain of Their Opinions and Asserting Them All the More.

BY A TRAVELED GERMAN.

New York, June 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "The Standard Bearer of the Hyphe" in yesterday's TIMES was most interesting. You have in the past referred several times to the "peculiar twist o[f] the German mind to see everything ups[ide] down" on occasions when the d[oings] and sayings of our friends across [the] sea were incomprehensible. I ha[ve] generally found myself in agreemen[t] with what you said, and do not disa[gree] with you now, but I doubt whether [you] know the true explanation.

It seems to me [that] most of the mental "aberrations" [let us say, of] the Germans as a [nation] are due to the youth of German [nationality. While] the theory no longe[r] prevails that an organization behaves [like] an organism, there are nevertheles[s] certain parallels between the actions [of] the two, notably in regard to both [being] self-conscious, during their youth, [especially] when childhood has been [long] and uneventful. Watch a young [man] of 18 or 20 who has been at [home] most of the time (you find pl[enty] of them in Europe, although few [in America) and] you will instantly [see] how awkward he is, how he cra[ves] assent to what he says, how he w[ill] stretch a point to find an agreemen[t] where none exists, and in other [ways] manifest his immaturity. The ge[neral] impression he makes is that of [a] self-conscious grown-up boy. Ano[ther] type may try to hide that self-[con]sciousness under the guise of bluster [and] bravado. Each type is, however, [keenly] sensitive to criticism; but while [the] former type suffers, the latter [type] fights. An honest difference of [opinion] is deemed impossible; it is look[ed] upon as an affront.

Applying this anal[ogy] to the German nation, we find first [of] all a long childhood, comparatively [uneventful: Back] to the time of Barb[arossa, Germany as] now constituted ex[isted] only in part, and ever since has [been] in other parts, notably Prussia, s[till] in the making. Charles the Fifth, [it] is true, was Emperor of Germany, [but] he was also King of Spain and [many] other things, with no particular [consciousness as a] German. During [the] four centuries from 1450 to 1850 G[ermany] was on the map of the world, [but] not of it. There were the inevitable [family] quarrels and bickerings between [the] different princes, there were even so[me] wars, but none of magnitude, exce[pting] not even the Thirty Years' War.

It was during this [period] that Spain and Portugal were [prominent] in overSea conquests, tha[t] Holland, France, Spain, and England [fought] for world supremacy, and th[e] other important events took place [which] settled oversea possessions. T[hese] nations fought, and won and lost; [but] how is a matter of history. But [only] all gained national consciousness, [and] learned to take their nationality [for] granted. Only about the beginning of the nineteenth century did the Germans feel some sort of national coherence owing to the Napoleonic wars. In 1848 the attempt to make this aspiration a reality was effectively crushed by Prussia, because her leaders wanted a Prussian, not a German Germany. This aim was realized during the Franco-Prussian War. Germany has become a nation, but is still self-conscious of her youth.

The Prussian is blustering and is ready to fight when his opinion is not accepted; any deviation from his way of looking at things becomes at once a personal insult which must be avenged. The Bavarians follow this lead.

The Hessians, Hanoverians, and Saxons, on the other hand, feel hurt that Germany is so isolated among the nations of today, and from them has come the proposal that Germany should shut itself up within its own four walls just like a sensitive young man who avoids people of differing opinions. Balance, maturity, inclusiveness of the people's point of view are lacking everywhere.

There is a craving for the support of one's own opinion, and a royal welcome for those who give it, even though temporarily and half-heartedly. It has been a source of much amusement to me during the last ten months to find the Clan-na-Gael type of Irishmen on the same platform with the Germans in New York. And particularly so when I recalled the innumerable and multi-colored epithets heaped by the Germans on their new friends. An Irishman would be about the last man on earth whose opinion a defender of the Fatherland would value and solicit. Yet the impossible has happened. Why? Because the German is not self-contained, not balanced; his whole mental makeup is based on authority. Note the devotion to obedience in the army, to the authority of others' opinion on the part of the scholars. How nicely the footnotes pad an otherwise slender volume and bolster up their own opinions formed from the reading of those very books which are quoted to support it. The Kaiser is reported as having studied the campaigns of Frederick the Great and Napoleon very closely. He must have an authority. The German scientists were for some time held in contempt by the philosophers and classicists, because they had no authorities behind them. Charles Darwin created authority and science took hold in the Fatherland.

And now comes the incomparable Bryan! He has little respect for Germany and its military ambitions. But he seems to be willing to admit extenuating circumstances for some things the Prussians have done. At once he becomes an ally to the German cause, and is hailed as the one man who lends some quotable authority to German newspapers. Dependence on authority, lack of self-reliance, and enthusiasm for the man who bolsters up his opinion are characteristics of the Germans.

A TRAVELED GERMAN.

DOSTOEVSKY [I]N GERMANY.

Striking Excerpts from the Great Russian Novelist's Letters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading over Fyodor Dostoevsky's letters, I am again struck by certain comments made by him concerning Germany's great professor class—as arrogant then as it would seem, as now—and his predictions as to the future. These letters were written at Dresden, during the Franco-Prussian war. Much as Dostoevsky hated Germany, he agreed with some of her writers that was ennobles and purifies a people; but between the high, soaring thoughts of an erratic genius who only sees in war a chance for nations to be purged of selfishness and sensuality, and the realities, the hideous crimes against civilization and humanity that unfortunately we know only too well, lies a space, as broad, too deep, to be ever measured. But to return to his letters—this one is to his niece:

With your views on war I can't possibly agree. Without war people grow torpid in riches and comfort and lose the power of thinking and feeling nobly; they get brutal, and fall back to barbarism. I am not speaking of individuals, but of whole races. Without pain, one comprehends not joy. Ideals are purified by suffering, as gold is by fire. Man and must strive for his heaven. France was of late become brutalized and degraded. A passing trial will do her no harm; France will be able to endure it, and then will awake to a new life and new ideas. Hitherto France has been dominated on one hand by old formulas, and on the other by cravenheartedness and pleasure-seeking.

The Napoleonic dynasty will be impossible henceforth. New and reformation of the country are so important that even the bitterest trials are nothing by comparison. Do you not recognize God's hand in it?

Also our politics the last seventy years—I mean Russian, European, and German politics—must inevitably alter. The Germans will at last show us their real faces. Everywhere in Europe great changes must inevitably come—and of their own accord. What life will be called forth everywhere by his mighty shock! For want of great convictions, even science has sunk into arid materialism; what does a passing blow signify in face of that?

And again to a friend:

By far the greatest excitement and pride exists among the professors, doctors, and students; the crowd are but little interested. Indeed, they are very quiet. But the professors are extraordinarily arrogant. I encounter them everywhere in the public library. A very influential scholar with silver-white hair lately exclaimed, the day before yesterday, "Paris must be bombarded!" So that's the outcome of all their learning. If they may be very then of their stupidity frightfully limited! scholarly, but they're Yet another observation: All the populace here can read and write, but every one of them is terribly uninteligent, obtuse, stubborn, and devoid of high ideals.

A. F. G.

New York, June 26, 1915.

An Attitude Personal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 7th there appears a letter from his Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, stating his attitude regarding woman suffrage. Will you grant me space in your columns to point that the opinion of Cardinal Gibbons purely personal, and does not express the attitude of the Catholic Church? It has always been clearly understood that his Eminence has never favored the enfranchisement of women, but the opposition of the Cardinal often misconstrued to reflect the official opinion of the Church. In answer to an inquiry regarding the Church's attitude I received the following reply from the Cardinal's residence, 408 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, March 27, 1914.

My Dear Mrs. Rorke:

His Eminence the Cardinal directs me to write and state that in answer to your letter regarding the Archbishop's attitude concerning woman suffrage, the Church has taken no official action on the subject, but leaves the matter to the good judgment of her children as to what they think best. The statement that the Church is opposed to the enfranchisement of women is incorrect. Faithfully,

EUGENE J. CONNELLY,
Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. RORKE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27, 1915.

EARS FOR SUBMARINES.

A Device by Which They Could Locate Ships Without Rising.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hudson Maxim, in his account of his recent invention of an implement called the "Submarine Pilot," which enables underwater craft to find their position without the necessity of going to the surface and thus revealing their presence to the enemy, has this to say about another phase of the subject: "As to a device to enable a submarine to locate another vessel without coming to the surface, there is no one, so far as I know, who has come anywhere near solving this problem."

With all the technical aids for navigating the seas man uses only two of his fine primary senses, and these are sight and sound. To realize this statement, imagine an experienced mariner with his instruments miraculously set down in midocean in the semi-darkness of cloud or night; with all his science he could not determine his latitude nor longitude. The surface mariner uses both sight and sound, while the subsurface mariner uses only sight. What is the remedy?

The sub-aqueous signal system, quite largely used in our coastwise commerce, has its receiver in the pilot house and its stationary transmitter near the object to be avoided. It will indicate a lighthouse, dangerous shoals or reefs, the presence of another vessel in a fog, the direction of these things, and, pretty accurately in its crudity, the distance of these objects. Why is this?

Some twenty years before this scheme came into vogue the writer worked out the entire system. It was founded on the fact that water is nearly fourteen times a better conductor of sound waves than air, and by that ratio of efficiency the reach and penetration of sound in water is not only greater than in air—as 1,000 yards is to 14,000 yards, or nearly

5,000 SEE CLARK MISSOURI WEDDING

Speaker's Daughter Marries Editor Jas. M. Thomson on Lawn at Honey Shuck.

BOWLING GREEN REJOICES

Men of Note Mingle with Farmers—$100,000 Wedding Gifts Include Congress' Diamond Necklace.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., June 30.—While an orchestra, screened in a clump of gorgeous red and pink hollyhocks, played "Sweet Genevieve," on the lawn of Honey Shuck this afternoon Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark of the national House of Representatives, was married to James Mollhenny Thomson of New Orleans in the presence of five thousand persons. In the crowd were women from the large cities of the country, wearing fashionable afternoon gowns, and girls and women of the Missouri country districts, dressed in simple frocks, with not a few calico garments among them, while men of national note rubbed elbows with farmers and inhabitants of small Missouri towns.

The crowd began seizing points of vantage as early as noon, and on account of an overcast sky there was considerable fear of rain, which was dissipated shortly before 4 o'clock, when the sun shone out.

In a grove of locust honey trees, whence the home derived its name, a beautiful white reproduction of a pillared Gothic temple had been erected and the altar was placed in this. A double row of white pillars, wreathed with flowers, led from the veranda of the temple, and through this the wedding party advanced to the altar. The Lohengrin Wedding March was played and the ushers advanced in pairs, followed by the eight bridesmaids, who wore Watteau gowns in pale lavendar, pale green, yellow, and pink.

The Bridesmaids.

The bridesmaids were Misses Sue and Ann Bennett of Kansas City, Helen Robnett of Columbia, Mo.; Gretchen Bigelow of Virginia, Dorothy and Imogene Thomson of Virginia, sisters of the bridegroom; Agnes Wilson of Washington, daughter of the Secretary of Labor, and Vera Holcomb of Washington, Miss Jean Roberts, the maid of honor, a schoolmate of the bride, followed, crowned in white fluffy tulle. Then came the bride, leaning on her father's arm.

The bride's dress was of white satin, with sleeves of tulle. The skirt was cut wide, flaring, and was bordered by four bands of tulle. The bodice was of lace on it, but it was caught up with clusters of orange flowers and a wreath of these blossoms held the bridal veil of tulle on the bride's head. The court train was edged with tulle and clusters of orange blossoms.

The wedding gown was made in New York, and most of the remainder of the trousseau was made by the women of the Neighborhood House of Washington, D. C., of which the bride is a Director.

The bridegroom and his brother reached the altar from a side entrance. The Episcopal ceremony was said by the Rev. Robert S. Boyd of Kentucky, the husband of Mrs. Clark's niece.

Immediately the ceremony was said the parents of the bride, the bridemaids and many women guests, showered her with kisses. Then, practically every one of the guests shook hands with the bride and bridegroom, extending congratulations and best wishes and the reception in the temple lasted for an hour or more.

Cakes Baked by Housewives.

A wedding supper consisting of salads, fried chicken, ices and cake was served at the tables in the dining room, on the verandas and on the lawn in front of the house. The cakes had been baked by the housewives of Bowling Green and the surrounding country.

Special trains began taking the guests away soon after the supper, although many remained over night.

It was the most important day in the history of the town. Every one took a personal interest in the wedding and every residence in town kept open house for the guests. Bunting and flags were displayed everywhere.

A full carload of wedding presents, delayed by the derailment of a train last night, did not arrive until just before the ceremony.

Thousands of telegrams poured in all day from all sections of the country.

Tonight the bridal party left for a visit to Northern resorts, and then will go to Atlantic points. New Orleans, where Mr. Thomson is the publisher of the New Orleans Item.

Miss Clark and Mr. Thomson first met at the Baltimore Democratic Convention three years ago, where Thofson was a strong partisan for the nomination of Speaker Clark. Since then he has visited frequently at the Clark home in Washington. He is 37 years old, a native of Virginia and a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University. His bride is seventeen years his junior.

President Wilson's Gift.

A conservative estimate of the value of the wedding presents is $100,000. Among the presents on display were the diamond necklace from Congress, the silver compotes from President Wilson, silver flower basket from the Missouri Congressional delegate, a chest of silver from citizens of Louisiana, Mo., a silver plate from the citizens of Bowling Green and Elsberry, Mo., a silver plate from Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn of New York, a silver salad set from Mrs. James McDonald, New York; silver pitcher from Henry Watterson, chest of table linen and towels from Colonel and Mrs. George M. Harvey, two silver dishes from Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, and other articles in silver and glass from Government officials and friends of the family.

This town of 2,000 inhabitants celebrated the event as though it were a royal occasion. From every window a flag was flying, the streets were gay with bunting, and the townspeople vied with each other in making the wedding guests feel welcome.

Among the guests were Colonel George M. Harvey, the magazine publisher, and Mrs. Harvey; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, James A. Mann, Republican House leader, and Mrs. Mann.

Miss Ruth Haskins Engaged.

Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins of 56 East Seventy-second Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Haskins, to Cyril Richard Tobin of San Francisco. Miss Haskins has been popular in the younger set since her debut. Her mother was Miss Henrietta S. Havemeyer. Mr. Tobin is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Law School. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

Miss Minnie Gersten to Wed.

M. and Mrs. Frank Gersten have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Gersten, to Benjamin Elgart of Colchester, Conn. Mr. Elgart is a graduate of Michigan University, and is in business in this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Matthews—Searle Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Matthews, daughter of the late William M. Matthews of Brooklyn, to Alexander Holley Searle, son of the late William S. Searle of Brooklyn and a brother of Miss Alice Searle, miniature painter. No date has been set for the wedding.

Passengers from Bordeaux.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Chicago from Bordeaux were:

Bailly Blanchard, Lorenzo Beckwith, Calvert Brewer, Henry Brodhead, Charles Cadman, H. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. William Mougey, L. J. Richard, William Singleton, Antonio Bingos, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dupont and G. Lemaitre.

BRIDE OF ARMY CAPTAIN.

Miss Eleanor C. Reyburn Marries Francis C. Harrington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 30.—The first military wedding ever solemnized in Pequot colony chapel took place this afternoon when Miss Eleanor Crozier Reyburn became the bride of Captain Francis Clark Harrington, U. S. A.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. John E. Reyburn and the late Mayor of Philadelphia and niece of General William A. Crozier, Chief of Ornance of the United States Army.

Captain Harrington is instructor in mathematics at West Point and was a military attaché at the White House in the closing days of President Taft's Administration.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., assisted by the Rev. Phillip M. Kerridge of St. James's Church of this city. The bride wore a gown of white satin veiled in tulle, trimmed with beautiful old lace, a family heirloom once worn by her grandmother.

The matron of honor was Mrs. William S. Reyburn of Washington, sister-in-law of the bride. The bridesmaids were becomingly attired in lavender. They were Miss Victoria Baker of Bristol, Va.; Miss Adelaide Heath, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, Miss Katherine McClintock, Miss Eleanor Morgan, Miss Julia Whiting, and Miss Rebecca Wilner, all of Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Wentworth G. Ross, U. S. A., was the best man, and the ushers were Captain James Alexander, Captain James J. Walsh, Lieutenant Raymond Walsh, Lieutenant Phillip Matthews, Lieutenant Edwin St. J. Grable, Jr., Lieutenant Frederick E. Uhl, and Lieutenant S. Bradford. They and other military guests were in full dress uniform.

Following the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast were held at the Reyburn residence in Glenwood Avenue, these taking place on the lawn and being designated as a Shakespearean affair. Captain and Mrs. Harrington received many valuable gifts.

WED IN ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL.

C. B. Woodford Marries Miss Lilian Evans—Will Live in Korea.

The marriage of Clair Byrum Woodford, a son of the late James H. Woodford of Hudson, Ind., and Miss Lilian May Evans, a daughter of the late William S. Evans of London, England, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, President of the Board of Missions, performed the ceremony, and the altar was decorated with white lilies and ferns.

The bride walked with John Wilson Wood, who gave her in marriage.

She wore a short frock of white charmeuse, with a full gathered skirt confined closely about the hips, and corsage with a corded V neck and long corded net sleeves. She had a full tulle train, and the veil, also of tulle, was held by a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried lilies-of-the-valley.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Amy O'Grady and Jean Underhill of New York. They were in white silk frocks with pointed tripes over tunics of white net, the corsages cut out slightly at the neck and finished with cords, as were the elbow sleeves, and loops of white satin ribbon finished by pink roses decorated them. Their leghorn hats were trimmed with pink velvet ribbon, and each had a single large pink rose with autumnal foliage. They carried clusters of pink roses.

The Rev. Clyde Dole of Pleasant Lake, Ind., was the best man, and the ushers were Kenneth A. Angus of Toronto, Canada, and Everett Hamilton of New York. A reception was held in the white and gold room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Woodford have gone to Indiana to visit the bridegroom's relatives, and in Autumn will go to Korea to live, as Mr. Woodford has been in the mining business there for the last twelve years.

Mrs. Woodford met Mr. Woodford first in England and has been living in New York for some time with Miss Alma Matthews.

George Enser Weds Miss Ehlers.

Miss Aline M. Ehlers, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca H. Ehlers, was married to George Enser at the Wallace, in West 149th Street, at 8:30 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Dr. F. Knubel of the Lutheran Church of Atonement officiated.

The bride, whose uncle, Henry Grieme, gave her in mariage, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Frederick Marquard, Jr., as matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Enser, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Jennie D. Ehlers, sister of the bride. Little Miss Dorothy Senger was the flower girl.

David Tulloch acted as best man, and the ushers were Frederick Marquard, Jr., and G. Herman Kroll. The ceremony was followed by a large reception. Mr. and Mrs. Enser will spend their honeymoon in Canada.

Reynolds-Hunsdon Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Diana Hunsdon, daughter of Mrs. William J. Hunsdon of 170 West 123d Street, to David Raymond Reynolds of this city took place at 8:30 o'clock last night in St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends. There was no reception.

Miss Elsie G. Hunsdon, sister of the bride, was the only attendant. Dr. Harry H. Reynolds was his brother's best man. The Rev. Dr. Le Roy Williams and Frederick Warburton Joy were the ushers. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds will make their home in this city.

Married by Bishop Cusack.

Miss Mary McDermitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDermitt, and John M. Lewis, chief clerk in the Paymaster's Office of Borough President Marks, were married yesterday morning at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church by Bishop Cusack. The maid of honor was Miss Winifred McDermitt, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses May Macguire and Annie Carr. Raymond J. White was best man, and the ushers were Robert Broderick, Hugh Courtney, John Lange, Joseph Sharkey, John McDermitt, Peter McDermitt, Frank McGoldrick, and John Nicholson. A wedding luncheon followed at the McAlpin. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis left last night for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

Schwed-Lang Wedding.

Miss Milly H. Lang, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ludwig Lang of 255 West 108th Street, and Dr. Laurence I. Schwed, were married last evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Samuel Levenson officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle trimmed with point appliqué lace, and a court train of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Irene Lippman was maid of honor, and wore a nile green taffeta frock veiled in tulle. She carried pink sweet peas and moss roses.

A small reception and supper followed the ceremony.

FARRINGTON—JOHNSON.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 30.—The engagement of George W. Johnson, elder son of ex-First Assistant Postmaster General William M. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson of Hackensack, and Miss Blanche V. Farrington, a daughter of Wilson Kip Farrington of New Rochelle, is announced. The grandfather of Miss Farrington was the first rector of Christ Episcopal Church of Hackensack.

HAYES—MURTHA.

Miss Helen Marie Murtha, daughter of Mrs. Ellen T. Murtha of Brooklyn, and Charles Patrick Hayes, son of Warden Patrick Hayes of Blackwell's Island, were married yesterday morning in St. Francis Xavier's Church in Brooklyn. The Rev. Thomas McKenna, assisted by the Rev. Buckley, officiated. A reception followed at the Hotel Bossert. The couple have gone to the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon.

WILL TRAIN CHINA IN FANCY DANCES

G. Geo, Its Envoy, to Send Tango Teachers to Spread the New American Steps.

HE SEES GLORY AND PROFIT

Thinks Women of His Country with Their Feet Unbound Will Take Readily to the Amusement.

Exhibition dancers and dancing teachers who are finding the press of competition in New York trying have a golden opportunity to break into an entirely new field. G. Geo, who has been attached to the Chinese Industrial Commission, which has been touring the United States, says there is a splendid opening in China for the introduction of the modern dances, and he wants to be instrumental in getting the Chinese youth instructed in the maxixe, the tango, and the fox trot.

Most of the Chinese delegation is heading toward the Pacific Coast with the intention of sailing for China from San Francisco on July 31. James H. Lee, head of Lee Brothers & Co., exporters and importers of Shanghai, and Mr. Geo, who is also a Shanghai business man, are the last left here, and they told yesterday of the various things which China needs from America. Mr. Geo is in the automobile business, but he is interested in restaurants and amusement enterprises as a side line, and he said yesterday that he had been greatly impressed by the grace and beauty of American dances.

"There is a fine opening for the installation of dancing classes, dancing clubs and dancing restaurants and roof gardens in China," said Mr. Geo at the Hotel Astor yesterday. "I shall be here at my hotel for two days more, and if any ladies or gentlemen are interested in the proposition of going to China to introduce American dances I shall be very glad to see them and talk over the proposition with them. We have many roof gardens and other restaurants which could be adapted for dancing with very little difficulty and at considerable profit. Particularly in Shanghai and Pekin would there be an excellent opportunity for the development of this excellent custom.

"In the olden times it might have been difficult, but the revolution has liberalized China. Women can go about more freely now that modern ideas have been introduced, and Chinese women could patronize the dance halls as freely as their American sisters. Feet are now unbound, and there would be no obstacle to our women learning the dances freely and with ease."

"China is a young country industrially," said Mr. Lee, "and we need electrical supplies badly; but merchants who wish to sell to us should consider the specific needs of China. I shall try to give all the information possible to factors which will be died with it and to tell them in detail, so far as I can, the various sizes and kinds of materials needed, so they can manufacture for the especial needs of our market. After I leave information can be obtained from the Billinghelmer Sales and Export Company of 42 Whitehall Street.

"Furniture is another thing badly needed. Before the war broke out my Europe China imported about $400,000 worth of furniture a year from America and about ten times that much from European countries. This trade, or at least a large part of it, is at the command of American merchants if they will go after it. Hospital furniture is one thing that is especially needed."

BALL AT GREENWICH CLUB.

Colonel R. B. Baker and E. C. Jones Are Hosts Also at Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 30.—A dinner and ball was given tonight at the Greenwich Country Club by Colonel Robert B. Baker and E. Clarence Jones, which practically inaugurated the season for the fashionable colonies along the Sound.

There were about 200 dinner guests and others arrived later for dancing, which was followed by a buffet supper. An orchestra rendered a musical program during the dinner and also furnished the music for dancing.

The dinner was served on the broad verandas of the clubhouse. The columns and ceilings were decorated with crimson roses, and the same color scheme was carried out in the table decorations.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, the Duchess de Chaulnes, Miss Theodora Shonts, Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Renshaw, Mr. and Mrs. William Zeigler, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Ingles B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. James Vail Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood S. Menken, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Webb, the Misses Florence Gilbert, Helen Holbrook, Ruth Wells, and Josephine and Elsie Quinn Allen Hamilton Fish, Jr., Jules J. Vatable, Lyttleton Fox, Jules Glaenzer, Frederick H. Fleitman, Rossiter H. Worthington, Hunter Wykes, and Charles S. Thorne.

MAHARAJAH'S SONS COMING.

Six Are on Their Way from India to the Panama Exposition.

The six sons of the Maharajah of Kolhapur, India, are on their way to New York and will arrive here from Europe early this month. They will be accompanied by a large suite of servants and plan to spend some time in New York before visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

They are makin ga tour of the world and are being fêted en route. They will probably be entertained by society while in this city.

Kolhapur is one of the wealthy native States of India, about 200 miles south of Bombay.

SOUSA FOR THE HIPPODROME

His Band of 65 to Replace Orchestra in Dillingham Regime.

The announcement yesterday of the engagement of John Philip Sousa as musical director of the Hippodrome was the first suggestion of the changes to be wrought at the big institution by Charles Dillingham, who has taken over the management. Mr. Sousa's band of sixty-five pieces will replace the orchestra, and in addition to the music incidental to the performance, will play a half-hour concert before each performance. Sundays special concerts with operatic soloists will be given.

The use of a band instead of an orchestra will be only one of a number of innovation Mr. Dillingham will make. Mr. Sousa will write a new march to signalize the opening of the new regime and will contribute other new compositions from time to time. R. H. Burnside, general stage director, is assembling the principals and the chorus and ballet of 500 who will take part in the entertainment, which to date has only been described as a "big modern show." Rehearsals will be begun a week from Monday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Duncan Harris, Harry G. Bates, Winifred Harris, and Emery Lenhart have been added to the cast that will be seen in A. H. Woods's production of Zelda Sears's new play, "The Heart of a Thief."

Alfred Head has succeeded J. C. Flinn in the dramatic department of The Herald. Mr. Flinn recently resigned to take charge of the press department of the Lasky Feature Film Company. Charles L. Hertzman will follow Mr. Head as general press representative for H. H. Frazee.

Fifty Western representatives of the Fox Film Corporation will see tomorrow night's performance of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Edward Mawson has been added to the cast engaged for Hal Reid's play of the war, "Under Fire," which Selwyn & Co. will present in the Hudson Theatre in September.

ROSE TILLOTSON A BRIDE.

Editor Weds R. S. Van Rensselaer, Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

The wedding of Miss Rose Carolina Tillotson, daughter of Mrs. James Knox Tillotson of 539 West 111th Street, and Bernard Sanders Van Rensselaer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell Van Rensselaer of Seven Acres, New London, Conn., took place yesterday at 12:30 o'clock in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks officated.

The bride walked up the nave alone, having no atendants. Her mother gave her in marriage. She wore a short length gown of white tulle, the overdress being edged with white satin, and the corsage having a wide satin girdle. She seemed enveloped in a cloud of tulle. Her veil of tulle was caught at the back of the coiffure by a circlet of orange blossoms. Depending from the shoulders was a motif of tulle fashioned like a Watteau plait. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Henry L. Cammann acted as best man, and the ushers were Alexander T. M. Van Rensselaer and Robert Ogden Du Bois. There was no reception. Later the couple left on their honeymoon which they plan to spend in Nova Scotia.

The bride is the editor of the women's page of the Evening Telegram.

Mr. Van Rensselaer is a Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County. He is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1010, and of the Pennsylvania Law Schol. He belongs to the Harvard Club and Phi Upsilon Fraternity. He is a grandson of the Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer of Albany, N. Y., formerly President of Hobart College.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, Miss Maud W. Van Rensselaer, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Taylor Mason, the Misses Maud and Anita Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gray Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Morgan, Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Dieterich, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. James Shewan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Kaufman, Frank Munsey, George Brokaw, Neville Higham, and Edwin Shewan.

THEIR HONEYMOON IN AUTO.

Dexter White Marries Miss Edythe Smith at Hotel Savoy.

Dexter White, a son of L. S. White of 110 Riverside Drive, and Miss Edythe F. Smith, a daughter of the late George A. Smith and a granddaughter of Mrs. Rose G. Brennan of 256 West Twenty-second Street, with whom she has made her home, were married at 7 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Savoy in the salon, which was decorated with roses and peonies. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Emmet Rogers of St. Columba's Church.

The bride wore a flounced white frock of tulle over chiffon and satin, the neck slightly low, and the long sleeves of chiffon. Instead of a veil the bride wore a white lace picture hat trimmed with white orchids, and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Emily A. White of Brooklyn, a classmate at Mount St. Vincent College of the bride, was her only attendant and was in a short, full frock of orchid ocdlone silk over taffeta topped by a tulle hat to match with purple orchids and carried shaded sweet peas and lavender orchids.

Mr. White's best man was Howard A. Smith, a brother of the bride and classmate at Rutgers College of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Budd Smith, another brother of the bride, and Herbert Bergamini. The wedding was followed by a small reception. Mr. and Mrs. White will make an automobile tour through New England and on their return will live in New York.

MISS M. B. SMITHERS WEDS.

The Bride of E. H. Benson—Wedding Breakfast at Great Neck.

The wedding Edmond H. Benson, of New York, and Miss Mabel B. Smithers, a daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Smithers, of Great Neck, L. I., was solemnized at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the parlors of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the church.

The bride wore a pongee colored traveling costume, topped by a white hat with wings, and had no attendants. There were no ushers as none except the immediate families were present, and Mr. Benson's brother-in-law, E. A. Mathewson was his best man. The bridal party went to Great Neck for the wedding breakfast which was served at the home of the bride's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson will be at the Hotel Lucerne, West Seventy-ninth Street, after Dec. 1.

Henry Fletcher Davidson Marries.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Miss Helen Gladys Scannevin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scannevin of Newport and Henry Fletcher Davidson, Registrar of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, were married in Channing Memorial Church tonight by the Rev. William Safford. Miss Marion Olson of New York, was bridesmaid, William J. Weaver of Providence, was the best man and Miss Norma Scannevin, a sister of the bride, flower girl. Lieutenant Paul E. Speicher, U. S. N., of the U. S. Yard, and Henry G. Riley of Newport were ushers. Late tonight the couple started on their honey moon after which they will reside in New York.

Ex-Judge Gray's Funeral Today.

The funeral of John Clinton Gray, former Judge of the Court of Appeals and for years a prominent jurist, who died in Newport, R. I., on Monday, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock at St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Besides the immediate family and friends there will be delegations from the New York State Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's. The honorary pall bearers will be Alton B. Parker, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Morgan J. O'Brien, F. K. Sturgis, Scott Foster, William H. Willis, Henry A. C. Taylor, Stuyvesant Fish, and George Zabriskie.

John J. Gordon.

John J. Gordon, a newspaper man, and the Rockaway correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died on Tuesday in the Rockaway Beach Hospital. He had been in ill-health for some time, but remained active in his work until last Monday night, when he was taken to the hospital. Mr. Gordon was born in Scranton, Penn., and was 39 years old. He had been a newspaper reporter since his fifteenth year. Mr. Gordon had been correspondent for many Brooklyn and Manhattan newspers, and at one time was employed on The Brooklyn Eagle. Until two weeks ago he was editor of The Argus, published at Rockaway Beach, L. I. He is survived by his widow, a son and daughter.

Col. Edwin H. Mathewson.

NORWALK, Conn., June 30.—Colonel Edwin H. Mathewson, head of the shoe manufacturing concern of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co. of this city, and a Director of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, died at his home in South Norwalk today of ptomaine poisoning. He was President of the City National Bank of South Norwalk, and was in 1887-89 a member of the staff of Governor Lounsbury. Colonel Mathewson was 67 years old.

ASTORS AT NEWPORT.

They Arrive on the Yacht Noma—Governor Beeckman Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor arrived on the steam yacht Noma this morning to look over their residence, Beechwood. They will come for the Summer in a few weeks. They were accompanied by Richard Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Parin motored from New York today to their Summer home.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Stockbridge, Mass., are visiting Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont arrived at Marble House tonight.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Alfred G. Howe entertained a dinner company tonight at the Torpedo Station for Lieutenant and Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick, who take their leave for Philadelphia tomorrow.

Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, reviewed the battalion of naval apprentices at the Training Station this afternoon, under command of Lieutenant Ernest Dur. Before the review Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans entertained with a luncheon in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher, having Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Chaplain Mathew C. Fleeson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles as guests. After the drill, Captain and Mrs. Welles entertained for Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman returned from Providence this afternoon on the speed boat Shark, the fastest craft on Narragansett Bay, making the thirty-eight miles in a few seconds less than an hour.

Mrs. Frederick Eller of New York has been in Newoptr arranging a conference at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Mason for Aug. 3 for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross. The aptronesses, who are headed by Mme. Bakhmeteff, are Mmes. George L. Rives, Frederick Neilson, Stuart Duncan, Charles M. Oelrichs, James L. Kernochan, R. Livingston Beeckman, John Ellicott, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, J. J. Mason, J. J. Wysong, and Miss Alice Preston.

Accompanied by the widow and relatives the body of Judge John Clinton Gray was taken to New York this morning on a special car. The coffin was banked with floral tributes.

Count Pontenillat of Paris arrived tonight to be the guest of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater and her daughter, Miss Draper, at the Muenchinger King.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is at Chasteleux.

Professor Charles Noble Gregory of Washington, D. C., arrived tonight, accompanied by his sister, Miss Gregory, who is ill. They have the Desfossez cottage.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BERKSHIRES.

D. P. Hillson Is Host at Dinner—Mrs. Spencer Drives Tandem.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 30.—David P. Hillson of Brooklyn gave a dinner at Heaton Hall tonight followed by a treatre party in Pittsfield. In the theatre party were Mrs. A. Ringler, Miss Jane Gensler, Miss Edith Gensler, Miss Mabel Spence, Louis Gensler, Howard M. Peck, Morton McCutcheon, Sidney Piers, and Heaton Treadway.

Misses E. H. and M. M. Daland, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs G. H. Whittley, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Whittley, Jr., of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Frentz of New Rochelle, Mrs. John Van Wie, Miss Van Wie of Orange, N. J., arrived today at Hotel Aspinwall.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Theo Schwan of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Humstone, Miss Mary Humstone of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Théo E. Leeds, Miss Marion L. Parkin, Miss Meyers of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fairbanks of Boston, and Mrs. M. D. Valentine of Woodbridge, N. J., arrived tonight at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal entertained friends at luncheon at the Lenox Club this afternoon.

Mr. and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba have invited friends for dinner at the Poplars tomorrow night. This will be their first entertainment since the Austro-Hungary Embassy was settled in Lenox. After dinner the guests will go by automobile to Hotel Aspinwall for dancing. Mr. Dumba was on the Lenox golf course today and played over the course with Prince Hohenlohe and Harry Hampton.

Invitations have been issued for dinner parties to be given by Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Spring Lawn on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings and by Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris Saturday evening, when they will entertain at Brookhurst for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell, Miss Harriet Welles, and Miss Margaret A. Mackay.

Mrs. Edwards Spencer has revived tandem driving in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade, who are at Mepal Farm, New Marlboro, motored over the Mount Tom Trail today, returning by the way of the Connecticut River and Jacob's Ladder.

Giraud Foster will send to Newport for exhibition at the Flower Show, July 5, a new variety of sweet peas, Nora Dale Fairy, which is expected to be the sensation of the show. The spikes are eighteen inches long and have five flowers, each two and one-half inches. The flower was developed in California and has never been exhibited.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson are departing tomorrow for Sag Harbor by the way of New London, where they will visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys for the early part of July.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Merriam Crane will entertain the vestryfolds at Richmond on Monday evening with a display of fireworks.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Crane have as their guests at Bucksteep Manor in Washington Mrs. Crane's sister, Mrs. Charles Lewis, and Miss Adelaide Lewis and William Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves, Jr., in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi and Miss Grace Sparker have returned to Stockbridge from an automobile trip to Lake George.

Cortlandt F. Bishop started today for an automobile trip in Central New York.

Miss Kitty L. Lawrence motored into Lenox village today from Allen Winden. Miss Lawrence has fully recovered from her injuries she suffered in a riding accident in New York early in the season.

Mrs. John Dodge Peters, Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard, and Mrs. I. C. B. Danan rave presented prizes in the Wyantenuck Country Club in Great Barington for sporting events in the season.

Miss Elizabeth A. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schleussler, Miss Schleusser of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Hamilton of St. Louis arrived today at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Chapman of Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lubeck, Miss Devoe, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hale, Mrs. Van Lear and Mrs. P. E. Bassett of New York are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Miss Early to Wed Lieut. E. B. Hyde

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Early of 32 Locust Street, Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Ethel Early, to Lieutenant Edward Bolton Hyde, Jr., U. S. A. Lieutenant Hyde, who was a member of this year's graduating class of West Point, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Hyde of 132 Fourteenth Street, Flushing. The young arm yofficer and his bride-to-be were members of the graduating class of 1911 of the Flushing High School. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

To Women Who Manage Their Affairs—

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

Women's Department

Specializing in highgrade securities which combine safety with good income yield, we solicit correspondence from women who desire such investments as well as from those in need of conservative advice concerning securities already held.

Send for Pamphlet 1A—the first of a series to be issued by this department.

Alice Carpenter

Director Women's Department

SCHOOL GIRL DRINKS ACID.

Backward in Studies, She Fears Being a "Laughing Stock."

In despair because she had failed of promotion, Lina Schlorsman, 17 years old, of 37 Beekman Avenue, the Bronx, tried to commit suicide in the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, yesterday. While her classmates were receiving announcements of their promotion, she retired to the cooking class room on the fourth floor, where she swallowed oxalic acid.

Her moans were heard by several students. They found her on the floor in agony. Dr. Anna Tjomsland of Bellevue attended the girl and had her removed to the hospital. When Miss Schlorsman was asked at the hospital why she had tried to take her life, she said:

"I want to die. I have been left back three times. I don't want to be the laughing stock of the school any longer."

Her recovery is expected.

$5,000 SHORTAGE CHARGED.

G. W. Hutchings, National Cash Register Cashier, Arrested.

Glenn W. Hutchings, for many years cashier at the Brooklyn office of the National Cash Register Company, at Livingston and Court Streets, was arrested at his home at 685 Sterling Place, yesterday, and arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, before Magistrate Nash, on a charge of grand larceny. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

In an affidavit submitted by William Cummings, manager of the office, it is alleged that Hutchings told him he had taken altogether more than $5,000 of the company's money. The specific charge is that Hutchings took $903 in cash in three days, in addition to a number of checks that have not been accounted for.

Hutchings is about 40 years old, and has been employed by the company for nineteen years. He is married and has no children. He refused to make any statement.

DR. J. F. MESICK DIES AT 102.

Oldest College Graduate Was Valedictorian of Rutgers, 1834.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 30.—Dr. John F. Mosick, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Gross, in York, Penn., today, was the oldest college graduate in this county. He died at the age of 102 years and was valedictorian of his class in 1834 at Rutgers College here.

Dr. Mesick was born in Albany, N. Y. Following his graduation at Rutgers, he entered the Theological Seminary here, graduating in 1837. He was licensed to preach by the Classis of Greene and was ordained as pastor of the Church of Accord in Ulster County, N. Y., in the Fall of 1837. At the time of his death he had been in the Christian Ministry seventy-eight years.

Three years after he was pastor of the Second Reformed Church in Somerville. This, his last pastorate, terminated in 1882. Since that time he had been living in York. Franklin Marshall College at Lancaster, Penn., conferred the degree of D. D. upon him in 1911. Two years later Rutgers College gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in absentia.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY BELLE LIEBENAU, widow of Gen. Joseph Henry Liebenau, who was Adjutant of the Seventh New York Regiment in 1861 and high up in National Guard circles, died yesterday at her home, 131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year.

ROBERT GANDER, 38 years old, prominent in Masonic circles and a member of Court Orient, No. 219, F. and A. M.; Ten Eyck Benevolent Society and the Daniel Bahr Relief Circle, died on Tuesday at his home, 130 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a wife and son.

Mrs. MINNIE AGNES CHASE, wife of George A. Chase, who is with the Consolidated Stock Quotation Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 256 Linden Avenue, Flatbush. Mrs. Chase was 57 years of age and was twice married, her first husband being Silas M. Dickey. Besides her husband

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A shallow depression is central tonight over Western Pennsylvania, and pressure is generally low from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. Light rains have fallen in Atlantic Coast districts along the Gulf Coast, and in the Missouri Valley. Temperatures are high over the Pacific Coast States, the plateau region and the South.

Unsettled, showery weather will prevail in the Atlantic Coast States Thursday, and probably will continue in New England on Friday. In the interior valleys unsettled weather, probably without rain, will prevail for the next few days. No decided change in temperature is anticipated.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, light south to southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday. Friday, unsettled.

Southern New England—Showers Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Fair west portion; showers east, Thursday. Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	66	66	4 P. M.	73	72
6 A. M.	69	65	6 P. M.	74	68
9 A. M.	85	71	9 P. M.	71	66
12 M.	86	72	11 P. M.	70	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 12:20 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 1:40 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:12	438 E. 11 St.; George Montefort	Slight
1:20	34 W. 114 St.; not given	Slight
3:45	2,922-2,926 8 Av.; Henry Polle and others	Not given
5:50	200 W. 62 St.; not given	Slight
10:10	234 E. 78 St.; Jacob Globerman	Slight
10:40	347 E. 173 St.; Max Cohen	Slight
11:05	147-149 Clinton St.; Mrs. Kraft and others	$3,000
P. M.		
2:50	7 E. 101 St.; William Solkin	Slight
2:50	726 E. 214 St.; Peter Raban	Slight
3:45	38 E. 130 St.; Barney Ferney	Slight
4:25	138 Rivington St.; Clinton Both	Slight
6:00	244 6 Av.; David Lachman	Slight
6:40	206 E. 14 St.; Eugene Herbert	Slight
6:45	19 West St.; Gabel Bros	Slight
7:10	4,278 3 Av.; Samuel Nathanson	Slight
7:20	2,031 3 Av.; Richard Goldberg	Slight
7:20	211 E. 57 St.; Max Wiskow	Slight

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 7, 1915.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833.)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

Dry Dock Savings Institution
341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all deposits from FIVE to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1915.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V. Pres. & Treas.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK
Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on June 30, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.
Open Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M.
Clarence O. Rigelow, Pres.
William V. Hudson, Secy. and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, June 15, 1915.
192ND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1915. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1915. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

Dollar Savings Bank
2808 Third Avenue.
Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent.
per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.
GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

BUSINESS.

Current financial news presented each week by The Annalist for the business man, broker, banker, and investor. On all news stands, 10c a copy; $4.00 a year. Send postal for free sample. Cloth-covered Annalist Binder, holding 26 issues, delivered to your address for $1.25.—Advt.

STRIKE CLOSES LEAD MINES.

Operators Decide to Suspend Pending Adjustment of Labor Dispute.

JOPLIN, Mo., June 30.—Mine operators controlling 50 per cent. of the lead and zinc mines in the Webb City, Carterville, and Joplin districts, announced today that they will suspend operations of their mines for two weeks pending an adjustment of the strike inaugurated Monday and which today saw 2,500 American miners out of work.

For three days a body of miners, starting from Webb City, has been marching through the various camps, persuading fellow workers to join the strike. Almost one hundred of the largest mines have been visited. There has been no violence.

Saloons in Webb City and Carterville have been closed indefinitely and the Mayor of Joplin closed the saloons in this city tonight. The marchers from Webb City reached here this afternoon and induced the workers to quit. The production of zinc ore will be curtailed 50 per cent. this week and next. The weekly production is near the million dollar mark.

The miners are organizing an independent union, to be known as the American Metal Workers' Union. Attempts of Western Federation leaders to organize the men failed. Two chapters of the new union have been installed, and two additional chapters, embracing Webb City, Carterville, Joplin, and Oronogo, were organized tonight.

BAILEY GOT NO LOAN.

Acted as Attorney When He Deposited $1,500,000 Terminal Stock.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The statement made in St. Louis two days ago, in the hearing of a suit before the Circuit Court, that the National Bank of Commerce contended that J. W. Bailey, ex-Senator from Texas, had pledged $1,500,000 worth of stock of the Nashville Terminal Company as security for a loan is an error. It now appears that the bank in its suit does not contend that Mr. Bailey pledged this stock for a loan.

Mr. Bailey never borrowed anything from the Bank of Commerce on this stock. His only connection with the Nashville Terminal Company was as attorney for the Tennessee Construction Company. Mr. Bailey, it appears, deposited certain stock under option with a New York trust company. The option never was exercised and the securities deposited under it have reverted to their proper owners. The bank began suit June 28 to recover the stock in question.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ASMUS, PHILLIPHINE, (Nov. 23, 1913;) net estate, $8,752; Julius Asmus, husband, and three children beneficiaries. Assets: 529 E. 146 St., Bronx, $6,000; mortgages, $3,080.

BABCOCK, Mrs. LOUISE K., (April 3, 1914;) net estate, $7,540; William Stuart Babcock, husband, and two sons beneficiaries. Assets: House and plot at East Neck, L. I., $7,500; jewelry and wearing apparel, $490.

BEATTIE, Mrs. ELIZABETH, (Nov. 11, 1914;) net estate, $18,157; Emma Pearl Beattie Mitchell, daughter of decedent, given $13,165; Mary Elizabeth Kehri, daughter, $3,992, and $1,000 was bequeathed to the M. E. Church, Amsterdam Av. and 92 St. Assets Deposits, $8,860; personalty, $25; stocks and bonds, $10,272.

BETJEMANN, JOHN, (March 30, 1914;) leasehold of 230 Third Av., appraised at $5,800; net $4,528.31. Mrs. Anna Betjemann, widow, and Henry C. Betjemann, son, beneficiaries.

BROOKS, JAMES, (Feb. 1, 1915;) net estate. $12,475; Mrs. Kathryn E. Brooks, widow, and two daughters beneficiaries. Assets: Thirteen unimproved lots at Cortlandt, Westchester County, $3,750; deposits, $1,206; household goods, $488; notes and claims due, $2,218; stocks, $3,790; insurance, $2,576.

CARTER, MARY, (Dec. 7, 1914;) supplemental report.

CASSOLLIUS, Mrs. SOPHIE, (Feb. 4, 1915;) net estate, $7,855; Gerhardt Wilhelm Heinrich Cassellius beneficiary. Assets: Two unimproved lots, location not shown in the report, $1,673; deposits, $1,336; notes and mortgages, $5,765.

FAY, Mrs. EMILY L. B., of Stamford, Conn., (May 16, 1913;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York, one-half interest in 516, 518, and 520 W. 157 St., $16,000; no deductions. Charles Edey Fay, son, received New York assets.

FRANK, ELIZA, (Feb. 11, 1910;) deposits and loans, $1,900; net, $1,000; relatives beneficiaries.

FRANK, ISAAC, conducted a retail butcher business at 687 9th Av., (Nov. 21, 1914;) net estate, $107,450; Mrs. Linda Frank, widow, given $35,816; Marian Frank, daughter, $35,816; rest of estate passed to David, Max, Leo, Bernard Frank, Clara Berg, and Pauline Maier, the brothers and sisters of decedent, in equal shares. Assets: Deposits, $30,746; mortgages, $68,487; life insurance, $7,950; claims due, $833; jewelry, $100; stocks and bonds, $4,333; retail butcher business sold for $655.

HAWLEY, JOHN S., of San Diego, Cal. (Dec. 29, 1913;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed; New York assets were appraised at a net value of $577,639; Mrs. Margaretha V. Hawley, widow, temporary life estate in $231,063; Adelaide H. Gignoux, John Savage Hawley, and H. Rood Hawley, children, each given $115,331; amounts given to indicate the shares of beneficiaries in the New York estate only. New York assets were: 557-559 Broadway and 128-130 Mercer St., appraised at $222,000; 90 Prince St., $103,600; three-fifths interest in 280-282 Lafayette St., $71,870; three-fifths interest in 284-286 Lafayette St., $71,280; three-fifths interest in 285-291 Lafayette St., $51,240; three-fifths interest in 53-55 Prince St., $28,868. Decedent was once interested in candy manufacturing firm at Hawley's (same); W. Schmidt, 32, absent from post without being properly relieved; M. Maltz, 38, (absent from post, in liquor saloon;) L. T. Sexton, 43, (absent from school crossing;) J. J. Maher, 48, (absent from post.)

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. W. J. Fitzgerald, 22, 5:11 P. M., June 29.

Appointed a special patrol: T. S. Prior, with the Dept. of Finance, June 28.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Orders of June 17 relating to First Lt. E. B. Harmon, Ord. Dept. and orders of June 19, relating to that officer, are revoked. He is relieved from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., July 10, then to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Orders of June 17 relating to First Lt. E. J. W. Ragsdale, Ord. Dept., amended to relieve him from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., July 14, then to this city.

Capt. T. Ross, 3d. Inft., from duty in Judge Advocate General's Office, June 30 and on expiration of leave, to his regiment.

Orders of June 17 relating to Capt. L. R. Dunbar, Med. Corps, revoked. First Lt. L. L. Barrett, Ord. Dept., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on July for duty. He will stand relieved from duty there on Aug. 15, then to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty.

Leaves: Second Lt. H. D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav., one month; First Lt. F. A. Cook, 2d Inft., four months; Maj. M. J. Henry, Quartermaster Corps, 2 months; Capt. H. C. Price, 19th Infy., one month's extension; and First Lt. A. W. Schoenleber, Medical Corps, 2 months. He will sail for the Philippines about Nov. 5, instead of Sept. 6.

Navy.

Lt. Cmdr. E. H. Dodd, Mare Island Yard, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, as Pacific Coast Supt. of Radio.

Lieuts.: E. R. Shipp, the Milwaukee, to the Annapolis Executive officer; E. L. Campbell, the Maryland, to the New Orleans, as Executive officer; A. C. Kall, the New Orleans, to command the Milwaukee; M. S. Devis, the Maryland, to the South Dakota; W. A. Simeds, the Annapolis, to the St. Louis, and J. J. Manning, the South Dakota, to the Maryland, as engineer officer.

Jr. Grade Lt. H. M. Bemis Naval Academy, to the Columbia.

Ensign H. J. Shields, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to the Minnesota.

A. Surgeon A. L. Bass, M. R. C., resigned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Drayton at Tompkinsville; McCall at Whitestone Landing; Wasp at North River, N. Y. City; Denver at Mazatlan; South Carolina, Jupiter, Paulding, Cummings, and Sonoma at Newport; Ranger at Cristobal; Arethusa at Guantanamo; South Dakota and Milwaukee at San Francisco.

Sailed.—Lebanon, Norfolk for Indian Head, and the Vulcan, Phila. for Newport.

The Jason, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to proceed to Galveston, Tex., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and return to Hampton Roads.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following certification has been made for the school farm attendants, male, in the Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, at $3 a day for a period not to exceed four months:

Cyril J. Solan, 83.60; Joseph P. Routh, 82.20; Frank W. Higgins, 79.60.

These are the only names on this list at the present time for temporary appointment.

United States.

The commission announces for July 13 an examination for associate chemist, male, qualified in chemistry of metals, at salary ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Applicants must have reached their 20th but not their 40th birthday on the date of the examinations.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The 147th Precinct Station-house will be located at 1,830 Brooklyn Av., to take effect 12:01 A. M., July 1.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., June 30: Patrol. J. Breen, driver of patrol wagon, 29 to 40; E. Mahoney, driver of patrol wagon, 36 to 40. Assignments as drivers of patrol wagons discontinued: T. McGovern, 29 to 31; T. F. Dooley, 31 to 35; J. H. Crosby, 36 to 40; A. Hogan and J. B. Conway, 43 to 63; D. Cavanagh, 31.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. W. J. Kennedy, 4 to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 3; F. J. McCarthy, 143; D. P. Ryan, 144, and C. J. Dwyer, 174, to B. B. St. Squad, each in Warrant Squad, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 2; J. P. Harron, 151, and E. Ghiggeri, 169 to 16 ins. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 3; J. J. Ryan, 156, to C. O., duty in Bur. of Missing Records, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 6; W. F. Kirwan, 159, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 2; W. T. Goodburn, 165, to C. O., duty in Stock and Bond Div., Controller's Office, 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 2; F. Kane, 276, to office of Chief Surgeon, 30 days, 9 A. M., July 3.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol. L. Lazarus, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 1; W. F. Kenny, 26, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 4; G. T. Magee, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. June 30; H. F. Miller, 31, 1 day, 10 P. M. June 29; P. Simonetti, 143, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 4; D. J. Kennedy, 144, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 1; W. F. Wiesekel, 149, 1 day, 12 P. M. July 17; H. O'Connell, 151, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. June 30; W. P. Dorgan, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 1; Z. Bates, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 18; C. W. Rehrhardt, 154, 1 day, noon, July 1; F. Farrell, 158, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 5; F. G. Reiff and F. Reiff, 159, 1 day, noon, July 1; F. C. Fell, 163, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 30; C. Schriefer, 163, 2 days, 8 P. M. June 29; T. P. Dineen, 168, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 2; T. J. Harrison, 172, noon, July 4; T. J. Lockyer, 174, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 5; A. Johnson, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 29; J. H. Feeley, 279, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. June 27; L. Schumer, 283, 2 days, 4 A. M. July 4; W. T. Shaughnessy, 285, 2 days, 8 A. M. July 4; J. Green, 285, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 18.

Reprimanded: Patrol. B. J. Judge, absent from post; P. C. Manning, same; T. F. Reilly, failed to turn in summons stub at end of his tour; R. F. Griffin, absent from post; B. J. King, same; M. R. Malloy, absent from post without being properly relieved; W. J. O'Keefe, same; R. Busch, same; J. G. Loughran, same; J. S. Grant, failed to promptly signal; H. McCann, absent from post without being properly relieved; J. A. Gibbons, same; F. J. A. Meade, same; P. J. Reilly, absent from fixed post; F. Bannon, absent from post; L. Pettigrew, absent without leave; M. A. Walsh, failed to signal.

Charges dismissed: Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, (failed to signal;) Improper patrol; J. Spitzer, 16, (absent from post;) J. J. E. Appel, (improper patrol;) J. J. Clancy, 26, (absent from post, riding on surface car;) P. F. Smyth, 26, (charge preferred while attached to 35,) (same;) W. Schmidt, 32, (absent from post without being properly relieved;) M. Maltz, 38, (absent from post, in liquor saloon;) L. T. Sexton, 43, (absent from school crossing;) J. J. Maher, 48, (absent from post.)

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. W. J. Fitzgerald, 22, 5:11 P. M., June 29.

Appointed a special patrol: T. S. Prior, with the Dept. of Finance, June 28.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅜	2.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1919	93½	98½	5.20
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	97¾	98¼	7.35
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	98¼	97½	10.00
N'rw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
N'rw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'n Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	99¾	5.30
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅜	96⅞	6.30
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.73

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101	4.00
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.70
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99⅝	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¼	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91⅝	91⅞	7.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1919	100	100¼	2.75
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B. S.	5	May, 1917	100	100	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Power	6	May1, 1917	97¾	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99½	5.10
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅜	5.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97¾	98	5.95
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Sept., 1919	98¾	99	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	101¼	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅜	99⅞	5.05
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98	98¼	7.20
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1916	100½	101	2.50
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.35
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97	99	6.65
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96½	97	7.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	2.00
N. Y. N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100¾	2.10
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅛	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100¼	5.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96¼	97¼	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95½	14.40
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101½	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅜	98¾	5.35
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct. 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.00

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 30.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs 45 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 22½ centimes.

THE WAR ILLUSTRATED.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial pictures the world's greatest conflict. 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

STEEL TRADE IMPROVING.

Increased Output Throughout the Country Now at Hand.

Improving business in the steel trade is indicated by efforts to increase the output of pig iron by the Steel Corporation. Forecasts for the coming half of 1915 are generally indicative of an increased output throughout the country. The Iron Age says:

The steel trade enters upon the second half of the year with production about 40 per cent. greater than on Jan. 1 and with the increase in production and consumption which has been more marked in the past two months still in progress. There is a general disposition to look for further expansion in the remainder of the year, in spite of some irregularity in prices and of the failure of pig iron prices to reflect the improvement in finished material.

Products in which demand figures but little show spots of weakness. Plates and shapes are examples. The argument for an advancing finished steel market based on possible labor scarcity and some indications of short supply of open-hearth billets and sheet bars is met by sales here and there of 1.15 cent plates and by concessions in structural shapes. Yet some large producers are holding for 1.30 cents on last quarter deliveries on both bars and shapes. Eastern shipyards are coming into the market for large plate requirements for the first half of 1916.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Heavy shipments by steel makers now represent the predominant feature of the situation. The tonnage moving into consumption in June has been the largest in more than two years, with some of the more important producers. Mill operations are more generally around 70 to 80 per cent. on the average, with the Steel Corporation mills running at about 85 per cent. The demand for some products, notably for large steel rounds used in the manufacture of shells, is so heavy that deliveries are becoming congested. One of the largest makers now is booked four and five months ahead on these sizes. Domestic trade in no wise related to war business appears to be reviving more swiftly. The logical result of these conditions is talk of further price advances in the heavier lines and the rise of $1 a ton on plates, shapes and bars to $1.30, Pittsburgh, is foreshadowed for the near future.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twelve roads	$2,987,472	+ $180,668
Fifteen roads	7,310,053	—1,102,219
Total (27 roads)	10,297,525	— 921,551

DETROIT & MACKINAC for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$83,929	$97,453	$13,524
Net aft. taxes.	7,600	16,227	8,567

*MAINE CENTRAL for May—

Gross	888,379	935,440	47,061
Net aft. tax.	199,992	207,328	37,336
11 mos. gross.	10,322,800	10,786,109	462,309
Net aft. tax.	2,308,478	2,289,308	*19,169

*Increase.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	885,626	1,014,190	972,653
Net aft. tax.	144,755	170,016	252,873
11 mos. gross.	10,099,990	11,350,890	12,778,333
Net aft. tax.	1,363,715	2,119,101	2,362,279

WESTERN MARYLAND for May—

Gross	838,251	669,382	673,835
Net aft. taxes.	261,168	*118,272	179,276
11 mos. gross.	7,838,977	7,356,588	6,356,028
Net aft. taxes.	1,890,851	210,356	1,675,290

*Deficit.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for May—

	1915.	Decrease.
Av. No. of miles op.	4,511.70	*32.22
Revenues:		
Freight	11,009,776	*262,113
Passenger	3,132,877	141,582
Mail	280,843	3,100
Express	341,494	38,573
All other transportation.	315,626	70,745
Incidental	475,344	*42,248
Joint facility, Cr.	343	907
Joint facility, Dr.	17,229	2,282
Railway op. revenues.	15,539,078	*52,028
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc.	2,004,421	*384
Maint. of equipment.	3,084,639	*89,642
Traffic	181,781	8,816
Transportation	5,247,809	598,369
Miscellaneous operations.	215,257	*17,195
General	403,013	*16,341
Railway op. expenses.	11,136,922	483,621
Net. rev. from ry. op.	4,402,155	*535,649
Railway tax accruals.	639,027	*4,656
Uncoll. railway revs.	774	*714
Railway op. income.	3,762,412	*530,278
From Jan. 1:		
Av. No. miles operated.	4,511.70	*32.22
Revenues:		
Freight	50,891,017	3,012,294
Passenger	14,257,516	794,587
Mail	1,411,347	15,354
Express	1,540,244	335,187
All other transportation.	1,305,948	304,315
Incidental	2,319,432	*249,298
Joint facility, Cr.	1,815	4,080
Joint facility, Dr.	88,252	*5,729
Railway op. revenues.	71,737,437	4,223,777
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc.	9,914,426	630,978
Maint. of equipment.	15,700,484	51,538
Traffic	1,047,137	*88,063
Transportation	27,247,043	3,041,547
Miscellaneous operations.	1,059,037	13,982
General	2,118,322	*7,481
Railway op. expenses.	57,086,452	4,542,503
Net rev. from ry. op.	14,650,985	*318,725
Railway tax accruals.	3,182,819	*40,156
Uncoll. railway revenues	10,573	*10,573
Railway op. income.	11,457,591	*267,995

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for May—

Av. No. miles operated.	1,757.47	*7.86	
Revenues:			
Freight	3,437,617	*87,182	
Passenger	765,913	31,060	
Mail	97,553	*708	
Express	126,570	*19,509	
All other transportation.	149,478	*7,802	
Incidental	114,023	1,810	
Joint facility—Cr.	2,181	*738	
Joint facility—Dr.		6,031	
Railway operating revs.	4,693,335	*34,594	
Expenses:			
Maint. of way & structs.	631,931	36,312	
Maintenance of equipmt.	806,082	*3,892	
Traffic	79,106	4,373	
Transportation	1,616,586	65,194	
Miscellaneous opers.	31,381	5,692	
General	124,903	53,323	
Railway oper. expenses.	3,290,000	161,005	
Net rev. from ry. opers.	1,403,334	*195,599	
Railway tax accounts.	253,200	30,800	
Uncollectible ry. revs.	368	*368	
Railway oper. income.	1,149,701	*225,918	
From Jan. 1:			
Av. No. miles operated.	1,757.47	*7.86	
Revenues:			
Freight	14,261,372	905,026	
Passenger	3,620,622	145,644	
Mail	488,358	4,557	
Express	460,084	84,690	
All other transportation.	654,620	149,716	
Incidental	401,379	22,514	
Joint. facility—Cr.	13,781	*2,315	
Joint facility—Dr.	31,187	*2,214	
Railway oper. revenues.	19,869,052	1,303,532	
Expenses:			
Maint. of way & structs.	2,771,935	159,459	
Maint. of equipment.	4,057,649	212,994	
Traffic	372,886	23,842	
Transportation	7,767,009	911,510	
Miscellaneous opers.	159,037	19,074	
General	573,731	168,060	
Railway oper. expenses.	15,702,250	1,494,981	
Net rev. from ry. opers.	4,166,802	*191,449	
Railway tax accounts.	1,283,307	84,983	
Uncollectible ry. revenues	2,117	*2,117	
Railway oper. income.	2,881,382	254,295	

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM—East and West for May—

Lines East:			
Total operating revenue.	20,268,988	11,551	
Total op. exp., incl. ry. tax accruals, &c.	15,782,451	531,625	
Ry. operating income.	4,884,534	*520,073	
Lines West:			
Total operating revenue.	9,254,175	*64,430	
Total op. exp., incl. ry. tax accruals, &c.	7,372,798	193,478	
Ry. operating income.	1,881,376	*257,909	
Lines East and West:			
Total operating revenue.	29,521,160	*52,579	
Total op. exp., incl. ry. tax accruals, &c.	22,755,249	725,104	
Ry. operating income.	6,765,910	*777,683	
From Jan. 1—			
Lines East:			
Total operating revenue.	91,262,077	4,741,041	
Total operating expenses.	77,123,628	4,877,707	
Ry. operating income.	14,137,449	*136,725	
Lines West

PORT TRADE PASSES TWO-BILLION MARK

Exports, Including War Supplies, Reach Unprecedented Sum of $1,153,185,764.

$308,690,975 OVER 1914

Imports Show Decrease of $119,783,599—Revenue Drops from $5,281,535 to $1,972,318.

The effect of the war on the foreign commerce of the Port of New York is emphasized in statistics for the Government's fiscal year ended yesterday and made public by Collector Dudley Field Malone. The year witnessed the most extraordinary exports in the history of the port, and also a big shrinkage in imports. Exclusive of gold and silver movements, the combined outward and inward foreign commerce of the port reached the enormous total of $2,-107,198,548.

The export movement for the year, owing to enormous buying of war munitions and supplies by the Allies, and liberal purchases by neutral countries, reached the unprecedented value of $1,-153,185,764, an excess over 1914 of $308,-690,975. Last year, when peace prevailed, the outward shipments from this port were valued at only $844,514,789.

The upset caused by the war abroad in European commerce and industry resulted in a notable falling off in imports, not only from Europe, but from all parts of the globe, owing to the restrictions placed on shipping, particularly during the opening months of the struggle. The year's loss in imports totaled $119,783,599, compared with the fiscal year of 1914. In the year just closed, the foreign merchandise entries here had a value of only $920,582,159, against $1,040,365,758 in the preceding twelve months. With lessened imports, duties collected fell off correspondingly, so that the Government's revenue from the country's chief port was lower than in many years. Compared with 1914, the decrease in revenue amounted to $52,141,165.40, the total collections from imports being $144,891,278.01. In the year ended June 30, 1914, the duty collections aggregated $197,032,443.41. There also was a big drop in miscellaneous receipts in the year now ended. These receipts include head taxes on immigrants, tonnage dues, and other items. They totaled $1,972,318.70 in the fiscal year of 1915, compared with $5,281,535.66 the preceding year.

The report shows that merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses in this customs district during the year had a value of $118,466,822, while in 1914 withdrawals amounted to $137,300,-728. In the latter year, the entries for warehouses were unusually heavy in anticipation of the lower duty rates carried in the new tariff effective Oct. 4, 1913. After the law was enacted, this merchandise was rapidly put into consumption.

The movements of merchandise, both outward and inward, as well as the year's transactions in gold and silver and other details of the port's commerce, are summarized in the following tables prepared by the Collector's office:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	1913.	1914.
July	$4,149,236.00	$1,225,096.00
August	4,388,824.00	2,249,148.00
September	3,353,740.00	1,759,351.00
October	4,147,307.00	2,363,900.00
November	6,487,557.00	3,732,862.00
December	4,068,179.00	2,552,078.00
	1914.	1915.
January	2,447,467.00	2,478,757.00
February	1,438,860.00	2,941,089.00
March	2,602,550.00	4,044,012.00
April	1,521,825.00	4,425,148.00
May	1,512,590.00	13,403,935.00
June	1,575,843.00	*2,600,000.00
	$37,914,458.00	$44,365,976.00

EXPORTS, DOMESTIC.

	1913.	1914.
July	$12,120,684.00	$35,488,754.00
August	3,878,167.00	3,476,937.00
September	4,246,749.00	5,467,668.00
October	4,154,301.00	3,346,725.00
November	3,674,827.00	2,918,950.00
December	4,629,067.00	4,556,232.00
	1914.	1915.
January	9,986,649.00	4,960,506.00
February	11,536,732.00	4,807,142.00
March	5,764,387.00	3,270,197.00
April	3,503,941.00	2,962,044.00
May	20,435,624.00	4,107,181.00
June	50,449,120.00	*3,500,000.00
	$134,209,708.00	$77,881,448.00

EXPORTS, FOREIGN.

	1913.	1914.
July	$18,039.00	$482,938.00
August	102,515.00	795,343.00
September	253,351.00	209,180.00
October	166,275.00	553,765.00
November	1,463.00	403,717.00
December	176,351.00	396,925.00
	1914.	1915.
January	270,480.00	20,360.00
February	562,730.00	31,885.00
March	572,919.00	323,454.00
April	99,018.00	1,479,240.00
May	20,956.00	1,359,611.00
June	1,080,210.00	*500,000.00
	$3,324,907.00	$6,547,384.00

Merchandise.

IMPORTS.

	1913.	1914.
July	$79,372,542.00	$84,298,568.00
August	78,814,079.00	67,638,291.00
September	96,127,825.00	76,072,592.00
October	71,691,438.00	77,193,665.00
November	79,264,010.00	73,777,970.00
December	103,287,321.00	66,241,361.00
	1914.	1915.
January	82,676,140.00	71,101,404.00
February	83,307,999.00	71,016,198.00
March	102,200,758.00	90,433,121.00
April	94,258,896.00	92,013,419.00
May	97,275,875.00	76,731,534.00
June	81,395,277.00	*77,500,000.00
	$1,040,365,758.00	$920,582,159.00

EXPORTS—DOMESTIC.

	1913.	1914.
July	$66,365,921.00	$58,214,778.00
August	76,158,975.00	32,841,243.00
September	73,274,514.00	60,327,690.00
October	82,623,762.00	86,086,309.00
November	71,133,186.00	82,876,122.00
December	80,426,253.00	94,326,218.00
	1914.	1915.
January	71,789,264.00	100,841,418.00
February	65,610,842.00	110,548,943.00
March	125,086,934.00	134,263,364.00
April	64,470,519.00	133,424,333.00
May	63,627,314.00	132,613,076.00
June	60,208,921.00	*134,000,000.00
	$844,514,789.00	$1,153,185,764.00

EXPORTS—FOREIGN.

	1913.	1914.
July	1,408,036.00	1,908,730.00
August	1,442,523.00	712,965.00
September	1,267,227.00	1,405,490.00
October	1,766,765.00	2,124,713.00
November	1,185,234.00	4,041,039.00
December	1,634,210.00	3,527,825.00
	1914.	1915.
January	1,847,771.00	3,109,015.00
February	1,321,007.00	3,711,228.00
March	2,028,475.00	2,941,467.00
April	1,854,571.00	4,285,002.00
May	2,465,027.00	3,910,520.00
June	1,543,780.00	*3,500,000.00
	$19,202,232.00	$33,430,623.00

Merchandise Withdrawn from Warehouse.

	1913.	1914.
July	$12,385,356.00	$9,825,297.00
August	12,426,600.00	13,747,990.00
September	14,453,983.00	11,875,047.00
October	10,732,111.00	8,863,631.00
November	9,483,272.00	11,563,831.00
December	10,792,204.00	9,067,032.00
	1914.	1915.
January	12,[illegible],921.00	8,564,589.00
February	7,496,661.00	8,829,782.00
March	11,536,863.00	10,537,940.00
April	8,871,513.00	8,246,882.00
May	8,404,616.00	8,914,501.00
June	8,468,624.00	*8,400,000.00
Total	$137,200,724.00	$118,466,822.00

Duties Collected.

	1913.	1914.
July	$18,500,704.61	$15,868,840.59
August	19,864,108.02	12,773,634.61
September	18,365,384.52	12,118,550.37
October	20,270,021.33	11,522,053.87
November	14,751,256.20	12,385,173.45
December	14,893,056.78	10,010,711.41
	1914.	1915.
January	16,643,012.90	11,997,085.66
February	13,623,068.20	10,862,241.39
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$197,032,443.41	$144,891,278.01

Miscellaneous Receipts.

	1913.	1914.
July	$568,522.41	$292,628.18
August	452,875.97	215,864.12
September	497,868.69	152,123.88
October	454,453.14	160,346.35
November	402,358.07	143,060.00
December	434,440.77	143,204.43
	1914.	1915.
January	267,460.83	113,973.55
February	206,743.20	107,998.08
March	411,225.50	142,363.56
April	713,868.19	174,445.28
May	487,035.31	164,421.17
June	384,683.49	*160,000.00
Total	$5,281,535.66	$1,972,348.70

Total Receipts.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30.	1914.	1915.
Duties collected	$197,032,443.41	$144,891,278.01
Miscellaneous rects.	5,281,535.66	1,972,318.70
Total	$202,313,979.07	$146,863,596.71

*Estimated.

Exports of foreign merchandise passing through this port nearly doubled. Most of this traffic represented supplies for the British Army originating in Canada.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The prolonged period of wet weather over a large part of the Winter wheat belt has resulted in a delayed harvest, and Southwestern shippers have shown a disposition to limit sales until the wheat begins to arrive at terminals in larger volume than has yet taken place. Most of the advance occurred early in the day and late in the session the volume of business was small, but while prices lost part of the gain under profit taking, the close was steady at ⅜c to 1⅛c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.32½ and No. 2 hard at $1.38½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.37½ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.39¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	....	....	1.14⅝	1.12⅝	87½
September	....	....	1.09⅝	1.08¾	80⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.06⅞	1.04⅝	1.06⅝	1.05¼	78⅛
September	1.02¾	1.01¼	1.02⅜	1.01⅜	77⅜
December	1.05⅞	1.04⅜	1.05⅜	1.04¾	80¾

CORN.

The corn market was firmer, largely in sympathy with wheat, and closing quotations were ⅜c to ⅝c net higher. The Argentine market was ½c lower, but there seemed to be no especial pressure of Argentine offerings in the local market. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	73⅝	72⅜	73½	73⅝	66⅜
September	72⅝	71½	72⅝	71⅜	65½
December	64	63⅜	63⅞	63½	55½

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on export sales of about 500,000 bushels, closing ⅛c to 1c net higher. The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 55c; No. 2 white, 55½c; No. 3 white, 54½c; No. 4 white, 54c; fancy clipped white, 55½c to 57c; ordinary clipped white, 54½ to 55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	44½	43¾	44⅛	43⅜	39⅝
September	37¾	37¼	37½	37⅛	35⅝
December	39¼	38⅜	39½	38⅞	37⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer, with comparatively small offerings, and buying was credited to packing interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Thursday, 18,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.42	9.25	9.42	9.22	10.00
September	9.67	9.50	9.67	9.47	10.15
Ribs—					
July	10.42	10.35	10.40	10.32	11.00
September	10.70	10.65	10.67	10.62	11.56
Pork—					
July	16.80	16.65	16.80	16.65	21.05
September	17.25	17.17	17.25	17.12	20.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

An active covering movement took place in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices were firmer, closing net unchanged to 8 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
Spot	..	..	6.15@6.30	6.10
July	..	..	6.20@6.25	6.10
August	6.43	6.40	6.42@6.43	6.38
September	6.62	6.58	6.58@6.60	6.58
October	6.65	6.62	6.64@6.65	6.61
November	..	..	6.55@6.57	6.52
December	6.60	6.59	6.59@6.60	6.56
January	6.66	6.62	6.66@6.67	6.58
February	..	..	6.60@6.74	6.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market was still in a waiting position and the volume of business was small, consisting of sales of 9,230 bags. Prices were steady, however, and at the close of the day showed net gains of 3 to 5 points. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.01	7.00	7.01@7.02	6.98
August	..	..	6.87@6.89	6.84
September	6.81	6.81	6.82@6.84	6.77
October	..	..	6.85@6.90	6.83
November	..	..	6.86@6.90	6.83
December	6.88	6.88	6.88@6.90	6.83
January	..	..	6.91@6.92	6.86
February	..	..	6.94@6.95	6.90
March	6.96	6.96	6.97@6.98	6.93
April	7.03	7.03	7.02@7.03	6.98
May	7.08	7.08	7.08@7.10	7.03
June	..	..	7.13@7.15	..

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was firm and higher early in the day owing to aggressive buying prompted by reports that Great Britain had purchased about 55,000 tons of refined sugar in the domestic market. The demand was principally for September and was thought to represent covering. Late in the day there was a partial setback under profit taking, but the close was steady, with prices ranging from 1 point decline to 8 points net advance.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	3.90	3.88	3.87@3.88	3.83
August	4.00	4.00	3.98@4.00	3.92
September	4.09	4.05	4.04@4.05	4.01
October	4.14	4.10	4.09@4.10	4.05
November	4.08	4.08	4.05@4.06	4.01
December	3.80	3.80	3.78@3.80	3.79
January	3.50	3.50	3.49@3.50	3.48
February	..	..	3.40@3.42	3.38
March	..	..	3.40@3.42	3.38
April	..	..	3.40@3.42	3.38
May	3.50	3.50	3.50@3.51	3.42

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,697 packages. A generally steady holding of the highest grades of fresh creamery, but trade only moderate. The secondary qualities are rather slow and selling at concessions to reduced figures; the lower prices named are attracting some out-of-town demand. Renovated drags, and there is a slow market for them. Quotations: Creamery, specials, 30c; extras, (ninety-three score,) 28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23@23½c; State Dairy tubs, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@28½c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 28½@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,912 cases. Continued liberal arrivals. There is a burdensome supply of average prime and ordinary qualities, and for these the market is in a somewhat demoralized condition under strong pressure to sell and a disposition to accept any reasonable offer. Qualities are running poorer than last week, many of the usually best marks showing deterioration. Fancy selected goods are generally held unchanged, but many marks have to be sold lower in the range of quotations than heretofore. The bulk of the business in Western eggs is in range of 17@19c. Near-by whites steady for strictly fancy goods; trade moderate, and defective qualities drag at comparatively easy figures. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 14½@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 18@18½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 12@ 14½c. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henery whites, fine to fancy, 24@26c; ordinary to good, 21@23c, gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@23c; Western, gathered whites, 20@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henery browns, 22½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 17½@22c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 24@26c.

BALANCE OF TRADE EXCEEDS A BILLION

End of Fiscal Year Shows Excess Export Record Broken by Nearly $400,000,000.

HEAVY INFLOW OF GOLD

Continued in May at an Accelerated Rate—Secretary Redfield Reviews the Year's Foreign Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Figures made public today by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce show that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year which ends today will run well over the billion-dollar mark. At the close of business on May 31 the balance was $983,117,479. With the weekly returns from the thirteen principal ports for June showing a balance for the month of at least $60,000,000, it is plain that the billion-dollar mark is to be passed by upward of $45,000,000.

The returns from the thirteen principal ports for the last week showed a balance of $9,049,565, the lowest in any week since the war began. It was $19,-115,000 the week before. Exports last week were $40,944,204 and imports $31,-894,639. The duties collected were $3,-591,838, of which $2,700,526 was collected at New York. Imports at New York were $20,841,116 and exports $16,763,083. Cotton shipments amounted to 43,647 bales, making the total since the first of last August, the approximate date of the outbreak of hostilities, 8,251,888 bales.

Secretary Redfield gave out this statement today:

"The excess of exports over imports has exceeded $1,000,000,000, surpassing by nearly $400,000,000 the highest record heretofore made.

"The inward flow of gold which became pronounced about the commencement of the current year continued in May at an accelerated rate, imports amounting to $1,136,311, against $1,972,-411 in May, 1914. Gold exports totaled $1,277,554, compared with $16,835,202 in May, 1914. In the eleven months ending May 31, 1915, gold imports totaled $199,227,015, an increase of $56,595,468; while gold exports aggregated $143,402,-160, an increase of $79,470,895 over a like period one year ago.

"Figures made public by the Department of Commerce today show that in May, 1915, imports aggregated $142,284,-851, against $164,281,515 in May last year and $133,728,713 in May, 1913. May exports exceeded by $79,100,671 the largest May record previously made, being $273,765,093 against $194,607,422 in May, 1913, and $161,732,619 in May last year. Of the May, 1915, imports, 60.2 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 62.8 per cent. in May, 1914, and 51.6 per cent. in May, 1913.

"In the eleven months ending with May, 1915, imports aggregated $1,516,-474,600 and exports $2,499,592,079, the figures representing in the case of imports a decrease of $219,921,607, or 12.5 per cent., and in the case of exports an increase of $292,084,975, or 13.2 per cent. when compared with a like period a year earlier."

TRYING TO GET SEALS.

They Are Intended for Merchandise Shipped Under Bond.

A special Treasury commission, headed by Special Agent Chance of the Philadelphia agents' office, held a meeting yesterday at the Custom House to investigate and report in the matter of sealing devices for cars and compartments of vessels containing merchandise shipped in customs custody under bond, and for securing packages of ordinary merchandise shipped in less than carload lots.

The commission was appointed particularly to investigate and report as to the advisability of adopting two or more seals of the self-locking type for securing merchandise. If practicable, the old manner of attesting bonded goods by cord and seal will be done away with. Yesterday's meeting was devoted to conferring with manufacturers of seals with a view to ascertaining what devices are on the market and available for the Government's use.

The manufacturers explained the working of their respective samples. Representatives of the transportation companies have been asked to appear before the committee tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock to give the commission their views as to the devices offered by the manufacturers. After this testimony is in, the commission will make its recommendations to Secretary McAdoo.

RAILS FOR ROCK ISLAND.

Court Orders Receivers to Buy 20,000 Tons—Amster Petition Denied.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court today directed the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to purchase 20,000 tons of steel rails at the lowest possible price and to pay for them out of earnings.

The court denied a petition of the Amster Committee, representing minority stockholders, in which the court was requested to authorize the payment of $500,000 interest on the Rock Island's debentures out of the proceeds of the sale of $2,500,000 of receivers' certificates, authorized two days ago. This interest falls due July 15, but a default cannot be entered until sixty days thereafter. The receivers hope to pay this interest out of earnings before Sept. 15.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

EDWARD G. SOLTMANN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edward G. Soltmann, dealer in drawing materials for architects and engineers' supplies, at 134 to 140 West Twenty-ninth Street.

FELDMARK & MEADOW.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sender Feldmark and Jacob Meadow, who compose the firm of Feldmark & Meadow, dealers in dry goods, at 901 East 163d Street.

JULIUS STERN of 277 Broadway, formerly of Julius Stern & Co., and formerly a curb stock broker, has received a discharge from bankruptcy from Judge Hand. Liabilities were $18,551. No actual assets.

FRANK B. MALONEY COMPANY, INC., dealer in ice cream, soda and candies, at 41 Pine Street, has assigned to Charles W. Hastings.

JOSEPH FRANK & SONS, INC., lithographers, at 22 Thames Street, have assigned to James C. McEachern.

DAVID L. SCHNEER, doing business as the David L. Schneer Company, silk jobbers, at 106 East Nineteenth Street, has assigned to Samuel Samowitz.

ROBERT S. RICHTER, stationer and engraver, at 2,256 Broadway, has assigned to Gordon Cameron.

JACOB VOGEL, an advertising agent, of 220 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Louis M. Turner.

BERTHA COHEN, doing business as the Lenox Millinery Supply, at 2,212 Seventh Avenue, has assigned to Abram Lipfeld.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Standard Writing Ink Co. involuntary petition, filed in behalf of Innis, Speiden & Co. of N. Y. Liabilities and assets not given.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Aguson, John—City of New York, $258.71.
Abrams, C. E.—Same, $118.04.
Bond, Louis—Same, $114.43.
Becher, Max—Same, $369.47.
Dreyfuss, S.—Same, $258.71.
Droge, Harmon C.—Same, $427.05.
Fiedler, Rosa—Same, $258.71.
Gray, James A.—Same, $258.71.
Hogan, John J.—Same, $248.71.
Hoyet, Norris E.—Same, $258.71.
Konigsberg, Milton—Same, $258.71
Leahy, David P.—Same, $619.42.
Stebbins & Co.—Same, $172.96.
Spang, Henry C.—Same, $258.71.
Tempany, Hewlet Co.—Same, $127.03.
Tucker Granite Co.—Same, $114.94.
Terminal Coal Co.—Same, $187.47.
Thacker, William—Same, $486.76.
Tuttle, Elber V.—Same, $258.71.
Wach, Isaac—Same, $163.29.
Allen, Charles S.—C. Weinberg & Co., $181.15.
Ackerman, Carl F.—G. Y. Bauchle, $246.53.
Abramowitz, Isaac—Ravenswood Paper Mill Co., $329.75.
Adams, Edna M.—D. G. Leggett, $112.05.
Barnard, William H.—J. E. Ware, $396.61.
Byrnes, Horace D.—Illinois Surety Co., $366.91.
Blumenthal, Herman—Marbrick Realty Corp., $328.37.
Brasbe, Maretta J.—C. A. Whitney, $274.85.
Butters, Fred E., Leo M. Bishop, William A. Jensen, and John Noval—Gotham National Bank of New York, $2,103.96.
Boreas, John, administrator—New York Consolidated R. R. Co., costs, $117.53.
Clark, J. Malcolm—J. J. Morris, $273.42.
Celia, Nicholas—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $112.65.
City of New York—Northern Bank of New York, $5,000.
Same—J. H. Thorn et al., $645.00.
Ciletti, Samuel—Leon Hirsch, Inc., $268.33.
Conti, Antonio—J. M. Boyle, $207.47.
Doane, Leroy G.—F. Taylor, $235.87.
Davidson, Gilbert C.—C. J. Buchanan, costs, $227.16.
Same—A. F. Davidson, costs, $107.60.
Daniels, Bessie—M. Mittenthal et al., $103.70.
D'Anci, Frank, and Nicola Fauzzi—P. Saitta, $3,446.74.
Dougherty, J. Hampden—City of New York, $337.54.
Davis, Alexander J., and Ernest O. Jacobson—I. Cohen, $1,981.
Duquesne Building Corp.—M. Diamond, $175.92.
Exclusive Features, Inc.—J. F. Rainier, $729.69.
Eisler, Ida L.—N. T. Swezey's Son & Co., $271.16.
Fisher, James G.—J. P. Storm, $884.44.
Flannery, Viola M.—C. L. Apfel et al., $101.01.
Fruit Auction Co.—S. Amoroso, $104.55.
Fressielle, Pasqualina—G. W. Linch, costs, $100.12.
Fressiello, Luigi—G. W. Linch, costs, $108.12.
Feech, Anthony—E. Mayer et al., $303.45.
Frost, Isaac T., and Frederick H. Douglas—C. Eichler, $3,595.32.
Flanagan, John J.—H. Lutz, $110.72.
Goetz, Isidor—F. C. Traver, $280.41.
Green, Louis—M. Cohen et al., $255.26.
Garone, Martin—Metropolitan Savings Bank, $2,385.29.
Garone, Fred—N. C. Kern, $113.35.
Gluck, Anna—L. M. Prince et al., $670.46.
Greenfield, Samuel—H. Farler, $343.31.
Howley, John J.—J. A. Henderson, $100.
Harris, Jacob T. W., Jr.—N. Chen, $117.22.
Healy, Joseph—United Electric Light and Power Co., costs, $109.12.
Hamilton, Benjamin F.—Butler & McLaren, Inc., $334.16.
Hartley, Annie—A. Janssen, $1,155.11.
Irvin, George C., and Samuel S. Vondersmith —R. C. Turnbull, $200.88.
James, John W., Jr.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $101.66.
Jaffem, Barnet—E. L. Richards, $285.51.
Kelling, Henry—A. S. Boyd, $198.71.
Kaempfer, Henry — Gorton & Lidgerwood, $107.82.
Kornhauser, Joseph—D. Belais et al., $187.47.
Kahn, Julius—M. B. Cushner, $186.31.
Keller, Frank—I. H. Feckham, $102.77.
Kwestel, Abraham—Abraham Seidenstuck and Samuel Weinber—I. J. Silverstein, $146.15.
Kubersky, Max—American Hide and Leather Co., $118.37.
Lumiere North American Co., Ltd., and Union Photographique Industrielle—A. Scott, $5,372.22.
Lowe, Theo.—B. McClurg, $236.31.
Lyons, Robert T.—R. Pilfot, $876.32.
Lerner, Eva—Brooklyn Heights R. T. Co., costs, $108.38.
Leane, Leroy G.—F. Taylor, $235.87.
Linch, George W., receiver—M. McQuade, $200.
Leaper, James J.—Simon Strauss, Inc., $184.10.
Langwell, Samuel, President—Appeal Printing Co., $184.10.
Levy, Charles E.—W. O. Allison et al., costs, $263.72.
Morris, Simon—M. L. Lippman, $249.20.
Mackay, George D.—Pine Street Co., $417.41.
Margulies, Isaac L.—Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc., $283.01.
Morse, Robert—Listers Agricultural Chemical Works, $147.93.
McClure, Walter P.—A. Frederick, $1,305.40.
Mylonas, Evangelis—National Meat Market, Inc., $1,474.89.
McManus, Frances J.—George Ringler & Co., $1,182.11.
Mulcahy, William F. and William J.; and Henry M. Weill—Joseph Beck & Sons, $227.16.
Okstein, Samuel—Elchler Publishing Co., $107.55.
Patten, Walter R.—W. Holzman, $3,176.29.
Prezioso, Bartolomio—I. Fellie, $144.36.
Ph. Levy Contracting Co. and Louis Marx & Son, Inc.—Hoban Hunter Feltner Co., $291.77.
Perelman, Harry W., and Benjamin Rosenblatt—Illinois Surety Co., $159.41.
Pusatiere, Frank—E. C. Samuels et al., $223.37.
Poulaillon, Claudius—E. A. Scott, $5,819.27.
Rifkin, Abraham—L. Brafower et al., $516.21.
Rosenbaum, Jacob—Few Directory and Printing and Bookbinding Co., $188.18.
Ranger, John H.—Illinois Surety Co., $295.55.
Ruland, Irving—Voska Froelsch and Sidlo, Inc., $2,967.71.
Rasmussen, Robert T.—E. Freudenfels, $687.04.
Randall, Frederick G.—W. Couch et al., $69.72.
Runkle, Harry G.—I. Morris, $1,690.08.
Stein, Joseph A.—Mandalson Jaffe Katz, Inc., $210.06.
Samuel H. Richmond Co., Inc.—Royal Kimono Co., Inc., $110.17.
Schneurl, Chris—F. N. Harris, $114.41.
Sampter, Martin H.—L. D. Greenfield, $352.02.
Seymour, Norman—D. Seymour, $2,820.83.
Salowitz, Hyman—A. L. Kass, $110.65.
Stein, Paullus—M. Horinek, $382.15.
Simpson, Clarence D.—Maurice Co., $546.68.
Stennes, Henry G.—C. Shields, $106.54.
Silvestri, Salvatore—P. Paolino, $133.11.
Subitsky, Michael—A. S. Hoyd, $116.51.
Schiff, Morris—S. Silverstein, $324.41.
Slattery, John M., and John M. Slattery Building and Construction Co.—R. Fixel, $1,539.64.
Solomon, Ellis—P. A. Weinberg et al., $262.70.
Sponaiello, Rosina, by guardian—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $108.38.
Simmons, Mary E.—David Mayer Brewing Co., $102.01.
Victor Ventilating and Engineering Co.—F. N. DuBois et al., $297.69.
Vernon, Frank—G. West, $285.45.
Vermini, Guiseppe—Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $1,641.83.
Wright, Henry J.—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., $110.80.
William H. Sawkins, Inc.—American Brass and Copper Co., $134.83.
Weinstein, Nathan—B. Silverman, $110.41.
Wurtze, Benjamin—B. Spitzer, $615.02.

In Bronx County.

Aulbach, Christian—A. Florio, $191.91.
Block, Samuel — Casualty Co. of America, $27.72.
Blajian, Kirkor; Adey Naturianana, and Gaston Manuelian—State of N. Y., $115.
City of N. Y.—J. I. Moore, Jr., $4,437.16.
Dinan, John—C. C. Eckles, $309.64.
Friedman, Isaac—J. Zelenko et al., $64.12.
Kehlenbeck, Ernst—C. Wolff, $64.72.
Magneson, John—H. Belmont, $64.35.
Mink, Margaretha—A. Hoert, $126.72.
Page, Raymond—C. Fetyk, $640.09.
Panesh, Benjamin—A. Mertin, $114.91.
Rosen, Samuel—Wood & Selick, $267.29.
Schapiro, Benjamin—J. Carton, $125.
Vandervort, Frederick R.—A. Guest, $150.
Weinman, Simon—A. Lustgarten, $175.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Globe Indemnity Co.—C. L. Millett, May 27, 1915, $1,808.26.
Kalashitz, Anton—C. F. Rafsky, June 28, 1915, $141.14.
Ligniti, Angelo, and Pasquale D'Aclerno—People, &c., Jan. 18, 1915, $1,500.
Haug, Charles H.—Sulzberger & Sons Co., July 19, 1912, $418.19.
H. Sumner Sternberg Co.—Star Co., June 23, 1915, $899.08.
Illinois Surety Co.—G. Sciabalia et al., April 1, 1915, $141.14.
Same—I. Cohen, April 2, 1915, $121.15.
Sheldon, Fred C.—J. J. Hobbs, May 22, 1907, $267.31.
Selvin, Tillie—R. Simons, May 21, 1915, $450.
Murray, Edward G.—J. E. Bennett et al., April 22, 1915, $297.31.
Mason Seamen Transportation Co.—A. W. Bascomb, May 6, 1915, $350.
Same—J. A. Bascomb, May 6, 1915, $1,501.50.
L'Araldo Italiano Publishing Co.—A. Cinque, Nov. 7, 1914, (vacated,) $1,340.20.
Degnon Contracting Co.—J. Sankos, June 3, 1915, $250.
De Marco, Celestino—E. J. Newman, Jan. 19, 1912, $191.66.
Danner, James—Equitable Life Ass'n Society of the United States, June 4, 1915, $124.38.
Fennell, Robert W.—W. S. Bainbridge, May 17, 1915, $629.11.
Marco, Selistino—W. McCauley, Dec. 19, 1911, $150.99.
National Nassau Bank of New York—W. H. McIntyre, June 1, 1915, $118.35.
Kimmel, Herman H.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., Aug. 29, 1913, $372.37.
Bell, Robert P., and Herman H. Kimmel—Same, Aug. 29, 1913, $261.66.
Hayward, Edward T. and Grace E.—L. L. Davidson, May 1, 1903, (vacated,) $1,654.87.

In Bronx County.

Cooper, Amelia—W. J. Molinari, April 23, 1915, $80.73.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at snappy Fall dresses of the better grade. Call, 1 to 4, 60 West 33d, Room 511.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall coats; call all week. 38-44 W. 26th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking on silk and cloth dresses. 135 West 27th, 10th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall dresses; orders given. 32 W. 27th, 8th floor.

CATALOGUE house looking at knit petticoats, flannelette and muslin underwear. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

WILL place orders on snappy styles, Fall dresses. 122 West 26th, seventh floor.

LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES IN SILKS AND SERGES. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

LOOKING AT silk and cloth dresses. 11th floor, 18 West 27th St.

CONTRACTORS CALL with own samples of silk, serge and poplin dresses. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 W. 30th St.

CONTRACTORS on machine knit goods for infants' sacques and caps. M 92 Times.

WE HAVE 300 COTTON DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT AT A SACRIFICE. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

175 ALL SILK, messaline and ta

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 22d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $2,856,553.02); market value		$1,857,610.07
Private securities (book value, $9,726,487.94); market value		9,713,848.81
Real estate owned		3,227,580.69
Mortgages owned		1,158,106.97
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		1,108,097.45
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		31,884,198.19
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		24,712,612.03
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,767.87
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$4,000,000.00	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	3,118,042.94	
		7,118,042.94
Specie		16,962,745.16
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		2,502,790.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$7,975,921.55	
Other cash items	1,170,608.58	
		9,146,530.13
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		869,555.64
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		216,445.89
Total		$110,479,016.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,500,000.00
Surplus on market values; Surplus fund		6,729,658.24
Surplus on book value		$6,870,706.44
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$7,493,785.02	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and land bank	118,813.17	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	167,832.66	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	52,214.27	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	74,920,685.26	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	265,652.21	
Demand certificates of deposit	474,348.78	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	384,842.20	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,831,176.77	
Certified checks	4,549,355.83	
Unpaid dividends	532.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	8,631,345.45	
		98,889,583.61
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		869,555.64
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$6,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	142,313.84	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	64,029.01	
Estimated unearned discounts	277,876.00	
		490,218.85
Total		$110,479,016.34

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE AUGUST 1, 1990, OF THE KANSAS CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the INDORSEMENT on each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, due August 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON OR AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of a sheet of FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including August 1, 1940.

The coupon sheet will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED. The sheet of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 149, for furnishing, delivering, and installing racks, shutters, screens, lifters, and other apparatus in gate chambers at Ashokan, Kensico, and Hill View reservoirs, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and town of Mt. Pleasant and City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw required in Eastern Department during nine months commencing Oct. 1, 1915, will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 2, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

FOR GUIDANCE OF INVESTORS.

The Annalist, published every Monday, directs investors into the right channels. Best information on financial and economic developments throughout the world. Price 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 25, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$29,252,693.31
Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured, $259.01		259.01
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		800,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$110,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	999,295.12	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	4,421,200.76	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		5,530,495.88
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$300,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	150,000.00	
	$150,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	3.00	
		150,003.00
Banking house		250,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,267,272.23
Due from banks and bankers		605,216.11
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,417,670.82
Outside checks and other cash items, $81,060.05; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $403.90		82,068.93
Notes of other national banks		4,005.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		2,736,573.70
Legal-tender notes		742,198.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		40,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		8,000.00
Total		$48,886,453.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,787,423.18	
Reserved for taxes	46,157.81	
	$1,833,580.99	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	129,097.69	
		1,674,483.30
Circulating notes	$800,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	252.50	
		799,747.50
Due to banks and bankers		11,580,787.00
Dividends unpaid		160,891.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$16,682,468.00	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	850,122.85	
Certified checks	4,404,766.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,602,518.79	
United States deposits	100,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	950,510.00	
		24,490,695.17
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	$350,000.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,088,477.30	
		1,438,477.30
Letters of credit		2,622,826.00
Acceptances		1,206,566.82
Total		$48,886,453.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES BROWN,
S. T. HUBBARD,
CHAS. OLNEY,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $135,435.97,) market value		$185,435.97
Private securities, (book value, $284,821.71,) market value		284,821.71
Real estate owned		109,000.00
Mortgages owned		2,783.87
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		11,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,190,090.59
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,772,088.70
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$375,549.19	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	819,664.73	
		1,195,213.92
Specie		1,757,272.22
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		436,000.00
Federal reserve notes		30,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$445,008.96	
Other cash items	67,045.35	
		512,054.31
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		8,000.00
Total		$14,493,761.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	678,760.15	
		1,178,760.15
Surplus on book value, $1,190,260.15		
Deposits—Preferred:		
Due New York State savings banks	$718,926.49	
Deposits by the State of New York	180,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	177,204.33	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	18,902.50	
Not preferred:		
Deposits subject to check	9,721,985.09	
Time deposits and certificates, payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	50,162.11	
Demand certificates of deposit	14,488.71	
Cashiers' checks outstanding	14,005.83	
Certified checks	94,039.16	
Due trust companies and banks	1,787,290.70	
		12,771,905.82
Reserves for taxes	$11,093.97	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	3,496.35	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	23,500.00	
		43,095.32
Total		$14,493,761.29

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,691,000.00,) market value		$2,736,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $3,766,733.33,) market value		3,785,434.00
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		16,170,861.99
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased, not secured by collateral		11,029,026.94
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		5,457,113.46
Specie		10,339,261.35
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		4,157,400.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$18,600,835.43	
Other cash items	548,845.81	
		19,149,181.24
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		100,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at the close of business on above date		113,200.00
Total		$74,437,478.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,050,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,100,000.00	
Undivided profits	700,957.79	
		4,800,957.79
Surplus on book values, $4,760,628.07.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,840,859.16	
Deposits by the state of New York	1,005,527.06	
Deposits by the Supt. of Banks of State of New York	20,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	25,401,687.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	50,500.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	4,338,248.92	
Certified checks	11,084,576.83	
Unpaid dividends	151,037.27	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	19,859,019.15	
		67,251,456.30
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$46,358.29	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	52,054.55	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	65,502.95	
Estimated unearned discounts	71,244.00	
		235,054.79
Total		$74,437,478.98

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1359.]

Report of the condition of

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$72,145,676.81	
Customers' liability under letters of credit and acceptances	1,671,489.87	
Total loans		$73,817,166.68
Overdrafts, unsecured		416.79
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$5,000,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits, (par value,) $50,000	49,500.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	25,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		5,074,500.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,396,214.85	
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded)	2,235,983.91	
Other bonds loaned	456,180.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds, (not including stocks,) owned unpledged	7,360,095.16	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		11,548,423.92
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$720,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	360,000.00	
	$360,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	147,587.05	
		507,587.05
Banking house		3,058,192.48
Other real estate owned		1,470,149.60
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		8,841,809.65
Due from banks and bankers		1,381,720.03
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	70,401.82	
Exchanges for Clearing House	14,892,141.33	
Outside checks and other cash items	$151,508.48	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	3,646.28	
		155,149.76
Notes of other national banks		100,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		60,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates	25,595,778.00	
Legal-tender notes	850,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)	250,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	150,000.00	
Total		$146,773,482.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$6,000,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$3,350,866.58	
Reserved for taxes	69,452.45	
Reserved for interest	71,782.01	
	$3,491,601.04	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	249,387.02	
		3,242,214.02
Circulating notes		5,000,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		$57,335,668.51
Dividends unpaid		2,336.75
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	48,215,102.09	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,025,957.72	
Certified checks	10,902,408.04	
Cashier's checks outstanding	408,108.15	
Postal savings deposits	1,273,094.81	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources"	469,963.00	
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days	450,000.00	
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	1,820,000.00	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources"	1,578,429.16	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,245,582.26	
		124,666,453.43
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		190,000.00
Letters of credit and time acceptances, (Foreign Dept.)		1,674,782.60
Total		$146,773,482.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. W. McGARRAH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. McGARRAH, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

HENRY AUMANN, Jr., Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN D. RYAN,
CLARENCE H. KELSEY,
N. F. PALMER,
Directors.

[No. 1290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 28, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$22,863,010.19	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	326,380.28	
Total loans		$23,259,890.47
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,146.02
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$1,655,100.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	297,820.19	
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$243,000	
Less amount unpaid	121,500	121,500.00
All other stocks, including premium on same	23,500.00	
		2,097,980.19
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,930,571.11
Due from banks and bankers		1,749,877.28
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	182,776.80	
Exchanges for Clearing House	937,277.17	
Outside checks and other cash items	$140,892.71	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	8,003.32	
		148,896.03
Notes of other national banks		82,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates	3,374,329.00	
Legal-tender notes	108,926.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	82,755.00	
Total		$33,955,875.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$871,894.58	
Reserved for taxes	22,961.40	
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted	200,000.00	
Reserved for depreciation in securities	100,000.00	
	$1,194,855.98	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	156,691.89	
		1,037,864.09
Circulating notes	$1,655,100.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	4,622.50	
		1,650,477.50
Due to banks and bankers	$6,689,973.16	
Dividends unpaid	56.00	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	17,650,231.97	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	198,441.00	
Certified checks	195,609.24	
Cashier's checks outstanding	882,250.28	
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	94,500.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,185,041.10	
		26,891,152.70
Letters of credit and foreign accounts		326,380.28
Total		$33,955,875.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
AMBROSE R. ADAMS,
CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER,
EDWIN S. SCHENCK,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value $1,000,) market value		$967.50
Private securities, (book value $6,500,) market value		6,500.00
Real estate owned		507,867.50
Mortgages owned		450.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		243,095.17
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,537,998.29
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,280,900.80
Overdrafts		181.61
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,677,956.49	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	53,775.11	
		1,731,731.60
Specie		802,451.51
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		110,090.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$236,691.49	
Other cash items	16,240.63	
		252,932.12
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$2,200.08	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	14,500.00	
		16,700.08
Total		$7,496,826.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	277,169.97	
		477,169.97
Surplus on book value, $277,202.04.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$220,004.41	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and land bank	514.43	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,085.12	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,776,971.87	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	368,968.08	
Demand certificates of deposit	31,000.00	
Other certificates of deposit	69,847.34	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	25,876.55	
Certified checks	46,784.13	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	81,870.43	
		6,572,922.34
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$190,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	7,151.50	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	2,777.81	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	26,750.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,030.00	
		246,709.31
Income tax withheld		24.88
Total		$7,496,826.50

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is a magnificent record of the incidents in the European conflict in picture. Vivid illustrations of war scenes, beautifully printed on fine paper by rotogravure. 10c. everywhere. $1.25 for three months; $5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

139 BROADWAY



RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$30,220,818.31	
U.S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00	
U.S. Bonds and other Securities to secure U.S. Deposits	469,972.86	
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	6,243,342.31	
Due from Banks	329,222.90	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,330,347.84	
Cash	6,484,304.76	
Customers Liability For Account Drafts Accepted	1,000,000.00	
	$49,578,008.98	

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,048,927.41
Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	18,319.37
Circulation	500,000.00
Deposits	44,010,762.20
Acceptances based upon Imports and Exports	1,000,000.00
	$49,578,008.98

DIRECTORS

UNION N. BETHELL, President New York Telephone Co.
NEWCOMB CARLTON, Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co.
THOMAS COCHRAN, President
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, New York
OTIS H. CUTLER, Pres. American Bank Note and Foundry Co.
HENRY P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Co.
ZOHETH S. FREEMAN, Vice-President
SAMUEL L. FULLER, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
HARVEY D. GIBS[illegible], Vice-President
THOMAS A. GILL[illegible], President The T. A. [illegible]
FRANCIS L. HIN[illegible], President First Natio[illegible]
EDWARD R. LOO[illegible], Vice-Pres. Del. Lack.
ARTHUR F. LUK[illegible], Luba, Bank & Wes[illegible]
HOWARD W. MA[illegible], Vice-Pres. Atlas Per[illegible]
AMBROSE MONE[illegible], President International[illegible]
EDWARD S. MOC[illegible], Vice-Pres. American[illegible]
DANIEL E. POMEROY, Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
SEWARD PROSSER, President Bankers Trust Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Member Executive Committee, L.V.R.R.Co.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Vice-President and Cashier
CHARLES H. SABIN, President Guaranty Trust Co.
CHARLES H. STOUT, New York
CHARLES H. WARREN, Treasurer Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, President Chase National Bank

MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS INVITED

[No. 2608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Lincoln National Bank

at the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 28, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$13,206	51
Advances on letters of credit	86	91
Total loans		$13,243,406.42
Overdrafts, secured, $1,128.31; unsecured, $409.54		1,532.85
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$900	00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	10	00
Total U. S. bonds		900,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds, (not including stocks) owned unpledged		3,074,829.07
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, $120,000.00; less amount unpaid, $60,000.00		60,000.00
(8) Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,824,584.32
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8)		1,018,606.49
Checks on banks in same city or town as reporting bank		50,265.46
Exchanges for Clearing House		680,320.86
Outside checks and other cash items	$2	46
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents		07
		31,866.53
Notes of other national banks		51,400.00
Federal Reserve notes		43,670.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		1,705,015.40
Legal-tender notes		578,399.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5% on circulation)	$4	00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	$	50
		94,500.00
Total		$22,864,399.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$912,677.19	
Reserved for taxes	18,446.71	
Reserved for contingencies	2,874.50	
	$933	40
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	35	53
		898,413.87
Circulating notes		800,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		1,584,468.82
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$16,158	34
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	65	78
Certified checks	301	25
Cashier's checks outstanding	171	36
United States deposits	9	32
		16,705,442.73
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		82,400.00
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		690,000.00
Income tax withheld		206.38
Letters of credit issued		36,670.91
Unearned discount		26,796.73
Total		$22,864,399.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

J. N. TIERMANN, Notary Public, Bronx County. Certificate filed in New York County No. 1.

Correct—Attest:
E. L. ROSSITER,
JOSEPH P. GRAY,
M. HARTLEY DODGE,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $200,275.88) market value	$199,325.14	
Private securities, (book value, $1,057,113.72,) market value	1,060,487.14	
Real estate owned	131,159.47	
Mortgages owned	7,000.00	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	25,000.00	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	681,383.34	
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	4,704,775.39	
Overdrafts	1,497.54	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$385,099.81	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	10,393.46	
	545,692.77	
Specie	688,803.36	
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	181,700.00	
Federal reserve notes	25,000.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$235,718.75	
Other cash items	16,050.23	
	251,768.98	
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$10,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,676.77	
	15,676.77	
Total		$8,514,240.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	57,318.39	
	657,318.39	
Surplus on book value	$706,890.92	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	98,004.21	
Deposits by the State of New York	75,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	83.06	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	6,994,128.29	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,700.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	6,779.20	
Certified checks	106,950.51	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	112,756.97	
	7,393,352.51	
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$104,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date (estimated)	30,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	29,375.00	
	163,375.00	
Total		$8,514,240.90

[No. 1,461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK

of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$196,359,706.31
Customers' liability under letters of credit	8,418,866.31	
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	74.66	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	3,362,750.00	
U. S. and other bonds loaned	2,985,500.00	
U. S. bonds on hand	56,489.14	
Bonds, securities, &c.	36,899,751.93	
Capital set aside for South American branches	2,000,000.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	1,500,000.00	
Securities purchased with agreement to resell	115,000.00	
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,000,000.00	
Due from banks and bankers	17,178,523.85	
Country checks, other cash items, and fractional currency	157,001.68	
Exchanges for Clearing House	22,119,769.65	
Checks on other banks in this city	992,033.17	
Notes of other national banks	320,200.00	
Federal Reserve notes	894,506.00	
Lawful reserve, viz.:		
Specie in vault	$102,580,266.30	
Legal-tender notes in vault	3,194,250.00	
Deposit in Federal Reserve Bank	32,925,433.12	
	138,699,949.42	
Gold bullion	3,840,573.10	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	168,187.50	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	17,000.00	
Total		$441,095,406.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		11,933,464.60
National bank notes outstanding		3,362,750.00
Due to banks and bankers	$172,308,360.73	
D

Lackawanna Steel Co

First Consolidated 5s

pay 7%

These bonds have been outstanding five years, and have sold about fifteen points higher when their security was less.

Since 1906 the earnings of the company have averaged an amount six times the annual interest requirements of these bonds.

Special Circular on Request.

Plympton, Gardiner&Co

Investment Securities

28 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

5% State Bonds

Denominations

$100, $500, $1,000

Acceptable as security for Postal Savings Deposits

To Yield 4.60%

Circular AG-58 on request

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Assurances of A Steady Income

are more conducive to peace of mind than the uncertain possibilities of speculative profits. We have a very carefully prepared list of sound, dependable investments which we recommend for those who wish to receive a substantial and assured income.

Send for this List No. A-50

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall St., New York

July Investments

Prevailing conditions present an opportunity for the investor to obtain an unusually high return upon the safest form of investment.

Municipal Bonds

Over fifty issues, yielding 4.10% to 6% are listed in our July Circular which will be sent on request.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co

Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
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5% Debenture Bonds

Due December 1, 1918

To Yield 5.65%

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By Pagtial Payment Savings you can acquire on a convenient basis of payments the highest grade of securities in amounts from one share up.

Your money is earning for you while you save it.

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THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO. 15 WALL ST., NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet—More Foreign Selling of Bonds—Our Billion-Dollar Credit Balance.

The bond market yesterday was still under the influence of the liquidation from abroad, but the stock market was less controlled than it had been during the previous session by considerations based on the rise in the cost of capital, which was reflected in the rate which New York City had to pay for its money and which is back of the foreign selling of American bonds, which has been the noteworthy feature of the bond market during recent days. In the first hour of trading on the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business was transacted, but thereafter the dealings were on a very small scale. The total for the session was below even the recent relatively low average and a considerably small number of issues figured in the business done. Here and there strength prevailed and here and there weakness, but for the most part, as was natural, the market, in which much diminished dealings represented a loss in market initiative prices, changed very little. The fact that we are approaching a holiday and also that we are close to the time when the German reply to our note will be received again influenced traders and did much for the slowing down of the market.

New low records in exchange rates emphasized the likelihood of additional financing for European account, but there was nothing to indicate that any arrangement for financing here had yet been closed. It is natural, however, to look for some step of that kind, for the recent course of exchange has made it plainer than ever that the necessity of making payment here for supplies purchased on a huge scale requires some step out of the ordinary course of the exchange market. At the same time we are apt to lay more stress here on the loss in exchange than are the European Governments which are buying here. This loss appears large, but it is after all a very small item when considered as a part of expenditures which are mounting into the billions.

Wall Street was interested yesterday in the news from Washington that a former member of Congress had laid information before the Federal Reserve Board that the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks were being employed to finance the purchases of war munitions in this country and that the notes of the Federal Reserve Banks were being issued to help float the obligations of belligerent nations in this market. Wall Street was at a loss to see how such loans could be floated by the process of issuing Federal Reserve notes and also at a loss to understand why it is if notes were being issued against such loans the weekly statements of the Federal Reserve Banks should show as they do that the great bulk of all the Federal Reserve notes so far issued are secured not by paper of any kind, but by actual cash. So far as Wall Street knows, barring the $25,000,000 of Russian bills lately accepted by banks here, no bills the proceeds of which have been used in connection with war purchases have been accepted by banks here. Up to this time those purchases seem to have been paid for in actual cash and it is well known of course that none of the Russian acceptances were purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks. That would not as a matter of fact fall within the classes of acceptances which the Reserve Banks can buy under the rules formulated by the Federal Reserve Board.

Returns of our foreign trade for the month of May show a credit trade balance for that month of about $131,500,000, which is much larger than the balances indicated by the preliminary weekly figures. This brings the excess of exports over imports for the eleven months up to more than $983,000,000, and if to this we add the estimated excess of exports for June on the partial returns so far at hand we have a credit trade balance for the fiscal year of $1,043,000,000. If recent experiences are repeated the final figures for June will bring this total to a still larger figure. It is not surprising that the foreign exchanges are overwhelmingly in our favor.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos.	3
90 days	2¼@2½	6 mos.	3
4 mos.	2¼@3	7 mos.	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅛	$4.75¾	$4.76⅛
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76¾	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅛	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.70	5.69
Berlin	.81⅛	.81⅛
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		37.50
Switzerland	5.45	5.44
Scandinavia	26.20	26.25
China—		
Hongkong	48.00	48.15
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.39⅝	.39⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.18	6.17
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.48
Yokohama	49.37	49.48
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.80	25.95
Spain	18.75	18.85

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69⅞

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $298,020,531; balance, $16,780,254; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,714,288.

The local banks have lost $2,750,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 8.12½c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d, unchanged; New York, 48c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	224,077
Same day last year	129,717
Year to date	62,259,655
Same period last year	38,098,559
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.41 + .05
Same day last year	68.00 — .18

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Sales.		Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Net Chge.
300	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅛	37⅝	...
50	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16⅞	17⅛	...
100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	53	54	...
3,200	Amalgamated Cop	74½	75¾	+ ¼
100	Am. Agricul. Chem	51½	51¾	— ½
300	Am. Beet Sugar	49	49¼	+ ⅛
300	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	103¼	103¼	— ¼
22,900	Am. Can	46⅞	46⅝	— ⅛
10	Am. Can pf	101¾	101¾	— ¼
1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54⅞	+ ⅛
100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
1,484	Am. Coal Products	113¾	114⅞	— ⅜
800	Am. H. & Leather	6¾	7	— ⅛
200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
400	Am. Ice Securities	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
800	Am. Locomotive	50	50	— ⅛
4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79⅝	81	+1
100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	80	80	— 1
200	Am. Steel Fdries	38½	38¾	— ⅛
40	Am. Tel. & Tel x d	121⅝	121⅝	— ⅛
500	Am. Writing P. pf	7	7	— ⅛
2,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅛	100⅛	...
800	A., T. & S. F. pf. x d	98	98	— ¼
100	Atlantic Coast Line	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
6,100	Baldwin Loco	65⅝	66	— ¼
680	Baltimore & Ohio	70¼	70⅞	+ ⅛
200	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71	— ⅜
2,300	Bethlehem Steel	169¾	171	+ ⅛
100	Bethlehem Steel pf	116	116	— ⅛
30	Brown Shoe pf	93	98	...
600	Butte & Superior	70¼	71	— ⅛
9,900	Canadian Pacific	142¾	143⅞	+ ⅞
1,500	Central Leather Co	40⅝	40¾	...
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
16	Chicago & Alton	9	9	...
100	Chi. Great Western	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90½	90½	+ ⅛
500	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	— ¼
2,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
1,200	Chino Copper	45¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
500	Clev., C., C. & St. L	59	60	+ ⅛
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
100	Comstock Tunnel	13	14	— ⅛
100	Consolidated Gas	126½	126½	— ½
400	Corn Products Ref	14⅞	14⅝	+ ⅛
200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79½	79½	+ ¼
27,600	Crucible Steel	31¼	32⅝	+1⅛
700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	8⅝	8⅝	...
4,200	Distillers' Secur	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅛
1,500	Dome Mines	18¾	18⅞	...
900	Erie	26⅞	26½	+ ¼
310	General Chemical	216	220	+5
30	Gen. Chemical pf	108½	110½	...
2,000	General Electric	169¼	171¼	— ¾
1,100	General Motors	136⅝	137½	...
90	General Motors pf	102⅝	102⅝	...
7,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
100	Goodrich pf	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
1,700	Great Northern pf	118⅜	118⅞	— ⅛
500	G. N. certs. ore prop	35⅝	35½	— ⅛
200	Guggenheim Explor	63¼	63⅝	— ⅛
800	Inspiration Copper	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	22¼	22¼	...
100	Inter.-Met. pf	75½	75½	...
300	Int. Agricultural pf	22	23	— ⅜
100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	100	100	— ¾
100	Int. Paper	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
100	Kansas City South	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
6	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	124	124	...
400	Lehigh Valley	142¼	142¼	— ¼
200	Liggett & Myers	225	227	+2
11	Lorill. (P.) Co. pf	116	116	...
600	Maxwell Motors	41	41	— ⅛
8,700	Mexican Petroleum	74	76½	+2½
400	Miami Copper	26	26⅛	...
200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅜
126	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf s. 15 f	123	123	...
5,010	Mo., Kan. & Tex	9¼	9⅜	— 1
2,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	28	28	— 2½
6,750	Missouri Pacific	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
200	Montana Power pf	102¼	102⅜	...
200	Nat. En. & St. Co	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
100	Nat. Lead Co	64	64	— ⅛
100	Nevada Con. Copper	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
100	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90	— ⅛
1,650	N. Y. Central	87⅞	89¼	+ ⅛
100	N. Y., N. H. & H	64⅝	64⅞	+ ⅛
300	N. Y. Ont. & West	28	29	+ 1
100	Norfolk & Western	103	103	— ⅛
600	Northern Pacific	107	107¼	...
500	Pacific Mail	33	33	— ¼
1,500	Penn. R. R	106¼	106⅜	...
	do., odd lot	105⅞	106	...
	Pettibone, M. & Co	35½	35½	— ⅛
	do., odd lot	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
800	Pressed Steel Car	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
50	Ray Copper	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
5,000	Reading	147⅞	148⅛	— ⅛
10	South. Pac	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
10	Southern Ry	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
40	Studebaker Co	77¼	77½	— ⅛
40	Tenn. Copper	37	37	— ⅛
50	Third Ave	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
960	Union Pac	127½	128⅛	— ⅛
450	U. S. Rubber	50⅝	51⅞	— ⅛
5,550	U. S. Steel	60⅜	60⅝	— ⅛
80	Utah Copper	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅛
30	West. Un. Tel	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
660	Westingh. El	98½	98¾	— ⅛
23,230	BONDS.			
$1,000	Cent. Pac. 4s	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.30	.31½	— .01½
400	Goldfi'd Merg.	.23	.23	— .01
800	Jim Butler	.97	.99	— .01
300	Mexican	.36	.38	— .01
500	Mona'h Pitts.	.11	.11	— .01

*Cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices for stocks held well on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. In a number of instances decided improvements over Tuesday's closing figures were recorded. The metal stocks were again strong, with an increasing inquiry reported for copper. The approach of the 4th of July holiday was evidently having some effect, tending to make traders disinclined to enter into new commitments on any large scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37¾
1,150	Amal. Copper	74½	75½	74½	75
40	Am. B. Sugar	49	49	49	49⅛
2,510	Am. Can	46¾	46¾	45¾	45⅞
40	Am. Car & Fy	54	54	53⅝	53¾
20	Am. Ice Sec	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼
140	Am. Locomo	50¾	50¾	49⅝	49⅝
1,340	Am. Smelting	80	81	79⅝	80¼
30	Anaconda Cop	36	36	36	36
50	At., T. & S. F.	100⅛	100⅛	100¼	100½
180	Bald. Loco	65¼	65⅝	64½	64⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	70⅜	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛
30	Brklyn. R. T.	88½	88½	88⅝	88½
10	California Pet.	14	14	14	14
690	Can. Pacific	142¾	143⅜	142¼	143½
80	Cent. Leather	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40½
80	C. P. J. & F.	15⅝	16¼	15⅜	16
60	Chino Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼
20	Col. Fuel & I.	32	32	31½	31½
1,260	Crucible Steel	31¾	32⅝	31¾	32⅝
160	Dist. Securities	25¾	25⅝	24	25
20	Erie	26¾	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
780	Goodrich Co	54⅝	54⅝	53¾	54⅛
10	Gt. Northern pf	118	118	118	118
10	Guggen'm Ex	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½
50	Inspiration	31¾	31⅝	31¼	31¼
140	Inter. Met	22	22½	22	22
10	Inter. Met. pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
190	Mex. Petrol	74⅞	76⅝	74⅞	76⅝
70	Mo. K. & T	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞
650	Mo. Pacific	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅞
20	Nat. Enamel'g	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
50	Nat. Lead	64	64	64	64
250	N. Y. Central	88¼	89¼	88¼	89¼
60	Nor. Pacific	107	107	107	107
30	Pacific Mail	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼
40	Pennsylvania	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	106¼
30	Pressed S. Car	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
50	Ray Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
5,000	Reading	147⅞	148⅛	147⅞	148
10	South. Pac	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
10	Southern Ry	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
40	Studebaker Co	77¼	77½	77¼	77⅜
40	Tenn. Copper	37	37	36⅝	37
50	Third Ave	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
960	Union Pac	127½	128⅛	127⅜	127⅞
450	U. S. Rubber	50⅝	51⅞	50⅜	51⅜
5,550	U. S. Steel	60⅜	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛
80	Utah Copper	67⅜	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝
30	West. Un. Tel	66⅝	66⅝	66¾	66¾
660	Westingh. El	98½	99¼	98¾	98⅝

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Portland	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½
1,000	Silver Pick	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Ton. Belmont	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½
400	Tonopah Ext	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
400	Tong. Merger	.40	.40	.40	.40
500	West End	.81	.81	.81	.81
5,300					

BOND AVERAGES.

June, 1915.

	Aver.	Ch'ge.		Aver.	Ch'ge.
June 1	82.59	— .16	June 16	83.43	— .07
June 2	82.85	+ .06	June 17	83.54	+ .11
June 3	82.72	+ .07	June 18	83.31	+ .13
June 4	83.02	+ .30	June 19	83.65	+ .12
June 5	82.96	— .06	June 21	83.69	+ .04
June 7	83.05	+ .09	June 22	83.65	— .04
June 8	83.06	+ .02	June 23	83.59	— .06
June 9	83.04	+ .01	June 24	83.35	— .24
June 10	83.20	+ .25	June 25	83.13	— .22
June 11	83.30	+ .10	June 30	83.10	— .03
June 12	83.46	+ .07	June 28	83.03	— .07
June 14	83.49	+ .03	June 29	82.65	— .32
June 15	83.50	+ .01	June 30	82.60	— .05

RANGE IN JUNE.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	83.60	June 21	82.50	June 1	82.60
1914	87.59	June 10	85.56	June 30	86.58
1913	87.85	June 2	83.78	June 11	86.38

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1915	84.48	April 29	81.51	Jan. 2	82.60
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	83.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	83.04

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	4.60	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1915-'20	4½	@5	4.60	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		4.88	4.80
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1915-'24	5		5.15	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.80	4.70
Chi. & N. W	1914-'22	4½	@5	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.10	4.80
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½	@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.80	4.65
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'20	4½	@5	5.20	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.50	4.35
Erie	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.80	4.60
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.60	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.55	4.40
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1915-'23	5		6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'23	4½	@5	5.00	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½		4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		4.95	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.85	4.15
St. L. & M. S.	1914-'23	5		5.25	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5		5.00	4.85
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½	@5	4.80	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	6		4.95	4.75

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Foreign Liquidation.

Bankers say that there is a steady dribble of foreign security holdings, mostly high-class railroad bonds, coming into this country, and that it is the best thing that could happen. When the great British war financing was decided upon there was a rush on the part of foreign holders of American bonds to sell, but this was followed by a sudden drop, and the liquidation has since proceeded at a very moderate rate. European security holders are selling their American bonds only when they have to, for they represent today the best paper in their strong boxes.

***

Early Offering of City Bonds.

Bankers who were members of the syndicate which took the bulk of the city's $71,000,000 bonds said after the results of the sale were known on Tuesday that there would probably not be a public offering until the market became settled. Hence some surprise was expressed in the Street yesterday when selling prices were made public for both the long-term and the serial bonds, and announcement was made that the offering would be open today. Apparently the syndicate found that the market was more favorable than it had expected to find it at the established prices, and determined to run no chances of delay in a time when world's finances are displaying radical changes from old rules.

***

Saving that Counts.

Much of the huge bill which the railroads of the United States pay annually for loss or damage to goods consigned to them for carriage is unnecessary. Analyzed, the injuries to freight can nearly all be traced back to an individual's carelessness. A thoughtless clerk writes a wrong address on a way bill, and the shipment never turns up; a tired dispatcher writes a wrong order and two freight trains are destroyed. American roads pay $25,000,000 a year to shippers for freight damage. This is 1.3 per cent. of their expenses, and if it could be eliminated it would mean a big increase in net earnings. It has long been regarded by executive officers as an unpreventable evil, but it can be remedied, if not cured, as has been shown by the receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco, who have had to devise new ways of saving money in order to find the funds for improvements. The Frisco paid last year $480,000 on freight claims. To lessen this amount a preventive campaign was started among the employes, under the direction of a central committee. In the first six months under the new system $100,000 was saved, and it is expected that a like amount will be saved in the second half of the year. If the other roads could do as well, and would inaugurate the system, there would be an actual saving of $10,000,000 a year.

***

An Eventful Date.

June 30 is perhaps the most important business day in the year, though it may have to split the honor with Jan. 1, for it marks the close of the fiscal year for the Government and most corporations. Nearly all of the railroads close their books on June 30. It was especially important this year because it saw the passing of the Aldrich-Vreeland act. Enacted on May 30, 1908, to provide a remedy for conditions similar to those which had cost the country so dearly in the panic of 1907, it was never brought into use in its natural life, and would have been an insurance policy under which no benefits were collected had it not been extended for a year as as part of the Federal Reserve act. It is safe to say that at the time of its extension no one thought the emergency currency provisions would ever be brought into use, but the outbreak of the European war made them invaluable. Under the terms of the law $500,000,000 of notes had been printed and put away subject to requisition by the banks. When the panic of early war days threatened banks hastened to take out the currency, with the result that by the end of October a total of $368,000,000 had been issued. As it turned out, this was more than was needed, some institutions having accepted their quota to help the situation, and not for use. At the present time there is less than $500,000 of this outstanding. The emergency currency met the crisis that had been foreseen, served its purpose, and was retired.

***

The Rock Island Debentures.

Judge Carpenter, in the Federal Court at Chicago, ruled yesterday that none of the $2,500,000 just raised by the sale of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific receivers' certificates should be applied to the payment of $500,000 interest on the $20,000,000 debentures which falls due July 15. This means that the $2,500,000 will be applied wholly to the payment of the July 1 interest on first mortgage bonds. In a statement issued yesterday from Boston by N. L. Amster, the Insurgent Director of the Rock Island, it is pointed out, however, that the ruling of the court does not mean definitely that there will be a default on the debenture interest. "On the contrary," he says, "the Wall Street interests will be defeated in their efforts to disturb the entire funded debt structure of this great old railroad on a mere bagatelle of $500,000 interest. No one familiar with the property doubts that the company is earning its interest charges and something for the stock." Mr. Amster regards it as strange that no one appeared in the Chicago court proceedings directly for the directors "to offer a word in the defense of the company's integrity or the stockholders' interest." It was all left for him and his committee's lawyers, he says, to fight for the company and the stockholders' rights. Mr. Amster does not say what move will be made to raise money for the debenture interest. He wants it paid out of cash in the Rock Island's treasury.

***

Pennsylvania Gains.

The Pennsylvania lines, East and West, in the five months of the year ended May 31, had a net operating income of $20,292,751, an increase over the corresponding period last year of $1,060,549. The May increase alone on the lines of the system amounted to $777,938. It is not overlooked that the scaling down of operating expenses is still going on. On the Pennsylvania Railroad lines alone this decrease for May amounted to $488,621, compared with May of last year.

***

Half Year's Security Issues.

New financing since Jan. 1 has been the smallest for any similar period on record. The total of bonds, stocks, and notes put out in the half year amounted to no more than $768,174,600, a decrease of $314,026,200 from the aggregate in the first six months of 1914, according to the records of The Journal of Commerce. In the month just past new securities amounted to $67,054,500, as compared with $187,751,000 in June last year. The foregoing figures deal with railroads and industrial corporations alone. In the municipal security markets the half year's record did not reflect so great a decline in the output of new bonds and notes. Flotations by cities, States, counties, &c., aggregated $263,080,808, against $352,367,851 in the first half of 1914.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales June 30, 1915	$2,500
Same day last year	1,500
Year to date	395,700
Same period last year	873,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	82.60
Same day last year	86.62 .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	18

U S 2s, reg 96¾
50,000 ds, reg 96⅞
500 ds, reg 100⅜
4s, reg 100⅝
1,000 Jap. Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser, Ger stamp 73⅜
8,000 5,000s30f 73¾
12,000s30f 73½
N Y State 4½s 109
1,000 109
10,000 109⅛
N Y City 4s, 1959 94¾
1,000 94¾
2,000 94
4½s, 1960 94
1,000 98⅜
registered 97⅛
1,000 4½s, May, 1937 95⅝
5,000 102½
Adams Expr 4s 75
1,000 75
Alb & Susq 3½s 84½
26,000 84½
Am Cot Oil 4½s 100⅜
1,000 100⅜
Am T & T col 4s 88
10,000 88
5,000s20f 87
conv 4½s 101½
10,000 101½
15,000 101⅜
10,000 101¾
20,000 101⅞
Am Wr Paper 5s 53½
16,000 53
5,000 53
Armour & Co 4½s 91⅜
8,000 91⅜
6,000 91⅝
2,000 91¾
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s 90½
1,000 90½
2,000s30f 90¾
2,000 90¾
5,000s30f 90¾
1,000 90¾
2,000 90½
10,000s20f 90¾
5,000s20f 90½
3,000 90⅜
13,000s30f 90⅛
15,000 90⅜
5,000s30f 90⅝
1,000 90⅝
10,000s20f 90¾
gold 4s 89½
1,000 88⅝
2,000s20f 88⅝
5,000s30f 89¼
conv 4½s
5,000 89¼
3,000 89¾
2,000 89⅝
120,000s30f 89½
1,000 89⅝
4,000s20f 87⅞
Bath Steel ext 5s 100⅝
18,000 100⅝
1,000 101
1,000 100⅝
1st & ref 5s 95½
2,000 95½
13,000 95⅝
B R T 5s, 1918 100
18,000 100
Bkl Un El 1st 5s 99⅝
1,000 99⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 103½
1,000 103¾
2,000 103
Bush Term 4s 84
1,000 84
Cal G & Elec 5s 93⅜
1,000 93⅜
C of Ga Ry 1st 5s 107
1,000 107
Cent Leather 5s 99½
20,000 99½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 88⅜
5,000s30f 88⅜
11,000 88⅜
2,000s30f 88⅜
10,000s20f 88⅜
15,000s30f 88½
1,000 88¾
9,000 88¾
4,000 88¾
2,000 86
gtd 3½s 86½

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CONV. DEB. 5S W. I.
WESTINGHOUSE RIGHTS.
William W. Cohen
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
45 BROADWAY, N.Y. Tel. Rector 2345.

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(Indian Motorcycles)
Correspondence Invited
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
34 Pine St. Tel. 3860 John.

The Tillotson & Wolcott Co.
CLEVELAND
Investment Bonds
E. H. FULLERTON, Eastern Representative,
115 Broadway, New York.
Phone Rector 5221.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Owing to the death of Leonard E. Ware, the partnership heretofore existing under the name of MANN, BILL & WARE, is this day dissolved.

The undersigned as copartners, from and after July 1st, 1915, will continue the business of brokers in collateral loans, and dealers in corporation notes, investments, bankers' acceptances, and bank stocks, at No. 7 Wall Street, under the firm name of

MANN, BILL & COMPANY.
S. VERNON MANN, JR.,
CHARLES ALFRED BILL,
JAMES DUANE PELL,
WILLIAM W. PEAKE,
WALDEN PELL.

Dated New York, June 30, 1915.

COTTON IRREGULAR IN NARROW RANGE

Traders Mark Time Awaiting the Government Crop Report to Be Issued Today.

BEARISH FEELING PREVAILS

Statements of Private Investigators, However, Indicate Some Damage to Growing Plants.

Cotton continued to show irregularity and lack of tendency yesterday. This was not unusual in view of the fact that the trade generally showed a disposition to mark time awaiting the publication of the Government report on acreage and condition which will be issued at noon today. Consequently the private reports issued yesterday, while somewhat bullish in character, failed to have much effect upon the market. The Journal of Commerce reported a decline of 7-10 of 1 per cent. in the condition of the crop, which was placed at 79.7. Every State, with the exception of Texas and Louisiana, showed a decline in condition.

Miss Giles in her report estimated the condition of the crop at 79.5 against 82.8 one month ago. She estimated the acreage reduction at 15.1 per cent. In her report Miss Giles said: "The principal reasons for this deterioration of 3.3 per cent. during the month have been wet weather, retarded cultivation, small late growth, and boll weevils. While weather conditions were favorable in most sections over a period of ten days before the average date of returns, still the plant has not recovered from rains and low temperatures during the first week in June. Much unfertilized cotton is small. Boll weevils are more numerous and active than last year on a like date."

Germany's need of cotton was strikingly emphasized by a cable dispatch received yesterday stating that the Military Commandant of the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated, had issued an order effective Aug. 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly made out of cotton. This prohibition applies to goods for clothing for all ordinary purposes such as articles of clothing, bed linen, and table cloths. It is assumed that this step has been taken in order to conserve all cotton supplies as much as possible for the manufacture of propulsive ammunition. There are some authorities on powder manufacture who believe that Germany may be reduced to the practice of shredding cotton cloth and rags to make the pulp used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

In spite of the bearish feeling prevailing in cotton circles there is a well-sustained optimism in textile circles. Mills are well engaged and many of them are sixty to ninety days behind in their deliveries. A good business is passing with South America on fabrics suited to that market.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. Norfolk six points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 9.60 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows (closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.35	9.34	9.34@ 9.35	9.32@ 9.33
Oct.	9.82	9.75	9.75@ 9.79	9.74@ 9.75
Dec	10.07	10.01	10.01@10.02	9.96@10.00
Jan	10.13	10.08	10.08@10.09	10.05@10.06
March	10.34	10.32	10.32@10.34	10.29@10.31
May	10.55	10.53	10.53@10.55	10.50@10.52

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	910	900	1,531
New Orleans	2,766	84	113
Mobile	..	56	86
Savannah	535	162	254
Charleston	56	72	..
Wilmington	18	120	..
Norfolk	236	497	116

Total port receipts 4,571 bales, against 2,150 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	159	275	152
Memphis	1,304	322	46
St. Louis	1,411	365	1,219
Houston	1,420	1,020	655

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,500 to 2,000	1,892	1,287
New Orleans	500 to 800	832	329

Total exports so far this season 8,109,042 bales, against 8,902,125 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price.	—Stocks.—	
Sales.	Middling.	1915.	1914.
520 New Orleans	9.00	161,571	90,183
75 Mobile	8.63	15,334	6,494
567 Savannah	8½	69,945	19,424
765 Galveston	9.00	161,571	89,997
— Wilmington		38,581	11,215
838 Norfolk	8.69	51,637	19,158
854 Augusta	8.88	85,239	18,228
450 Memphis	8.75	95,061	22,099
41 St. Louis	9.00	22,730	18,034
582 Houston	8.95	68,865	48,084

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling at 5.22d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 38,000 bales, including 27,000 American. Closed quiet.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	94
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	51	54
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	33	37
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
American W. W. & Electric	6	8
American W. W. & El. partic. pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	62
Cities Service	47	49
Cities Service pf	54	58
Colorado Power	13	19½
Colorado Power pf	91	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	82
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	72	76
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	66	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	84	85½
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	43½	†44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84	88
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	60	†65
Southern California Edison	71½	74
Southern California Edison pf	91	†93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	26	29
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	69
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf	54	58

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.75		5.75	
Tin	39.50	40.00	39.75	40.25
Iron No. 2X fdy	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Spelter (spot)	*22.50		*22.00	
Quicksilver	$90.00	$95.00	$90.00	$95.00
Aluminum	†30.00	31.00	†29.00	30.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 20¼@20¾c a pound, unchanged in the open market yesterday. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	81 15 0	82 2 6
Copper, futures	83 2 6	83 7 6
Tin, spot	172 0 0	171 15 0
Tin, futures	168 5 0	168 10 0
Lead	26 5 0	25 11 3
Spelter	100 0 0	100 0 0

Regular weekly cable to the local Metal Exchange quoted antimony in London as follows: Hallett's, £125; ordinary brands, £124.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	June 29.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$628,934	$17,131,507	$208,407,870
Int. rev., ord.	1,961,488	29,830,653	328,358,795
Cor. & in.tax	5,226,757	26,864,126	43,525,149
Miscellaneous	50,097	7,006,754	70,656,220
Total	$7,867,277	$80,832,040	$650,948,036
Expenditures	2,967,534	54,758,559	730,777,614
Surplus	4,899,743	26,073,481	*79,829,578

*Deficit.

HARTFORD GAS CO. SOLD.

Two New England Firms Get Control in $2,000,000 Deal.

A deal was consummated yesterday whereby 71 per cent. of the common stock of the Hartford City Gas Light Company passed from the United Gas & Electric Light Corporation of New Jersey to Bodell & Co. of Providence, R. I., and Richter & Co. of Hartford, Conn., the two firms acting together in the purchase.

The shares transferred amounted to 35,680, and the deal, it was said, involved approximately $2,000,000. It is expected that the new owners will get representation on the Board of Directors.

TRADING IN LONDON.

Dealings in Old War Loan Still Overshadow Other Sections.

LONDON, June 30.—Money was quiet today. Discount rates were barely steady despite the weakness of American exchange. American eagles amounting to £1,250,000 were received from Brazil and sold to America today. The gold, it is believed, will be transferred from Ottawa to New York.

Active dealings in the old war loan overshadowed the other sections of the stock market, but copper shares were offered and they closed weak.

With the exception of selling Canadian Pacific to a lower level business in the American section was confined to further sales of gold bonds at easier prices.

Emergency Currency Law Dies.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency law, under which nearly $400,000,000 was put into circulation during the first days of stress of the European war, died at midnight by its own limitation. Practically all the currency issued has been retired and every remaining dollar is expected to be redeemed in the next few days.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101¼	2.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	97⅜	98⅛	7.35
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96½	97⅝	10.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.30
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅜	96⅞	6.30
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.73

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.70
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91⅝	91⅞	7.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	2.75
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Power	6	May1,1917	97½	98	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅛	5.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97⅝	98	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101¼	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1917	98	98¼	7.20
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.60
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.35
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	6.65
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98½	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96½	97	7.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	2.00
N.Y.,N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100⅝	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅜	2.15
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	98⅞	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98½	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96¼	97¼	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95¼	14.40
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅜	98⅞	5.35
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	8.00

STEEL TRADE IMPROVING.

Increased Output Throughout the Country Now at Hand.

Improving business in the steel trade is indicated by efforts to increase the output of pig iron by the Steel Corporation. Forecasts for the coming half of 1915 are generally indicative of an increased output throughout the country. The Iron Age says:

The steel trade enters upon the second half of the year with production about 50 per cent. greater than on Jan. 1 and with the increase in production and consumption which has been more marked in the past two months still in progress. There is a general disposition to look for further expansion in the remainder of the year, in spite of some irregularity in prices and of the failure of pig iron prices to reflect the improvement in finished material.

Products in which demand figures but little show spots of weakness. Plates and shapes are examples. The argument for an advancing finished steel market based on possible labor scarcity and some indications of short supply of open-hearth billets and sheet bars is met by sales here and there of 1.15 cent plates and by concessions in structural shapes. Yet some large producers are holding for 1.30 cents on last quarter deliveries on both bars and shapes. Eastern shipyards are coming into the market for large plate requirements for the first half of 1916.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Heavy shipments by steel makers now represent the predominant feature of the situation. The tonnage moving into consumption in June has been the largest in more than two years, with some of the more important producers. Mill operations are more generally around 70 to 80 per cent. on the average, with the Steel Corporation mills running at about 85 per cent. The demand for some products, notably for large steel rounds used in the manufacture of shells, is so heavy that deliveries are becoming congested. One of the largest makers now is booked four and five months ahead on these sizes. Domestic trade in no wise related to war business appears to be reviving more swiftly. The logical result of these conditions is talk of further price advances in the heavier lines and the rise of $1 a ton on plates, shapes and bars to $1.30, Pittsburgh, is foreshadowed for the near future.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.39
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.24	Overman	.09
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.04
Confidence	.07	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.04
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.	.18
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.32
Kentucky Con.	.01	Silver bars	.48

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.98	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.15	Florence	.51
Mizpah Exten.	.20	G'field Con. M.	1.45
Montana	.25	G'field Merger	.22
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten.	1.55
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Exten.	2.85	Silver Pick	.11
Tonopah Merger	.40	Vernal	.05
Victor	.32	Nevada Hills	.21
West End	.81	Round Mountain	.51

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.30	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.48		

The Mining Exchange adjourned today until Wednesday, July 7.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10⅞	11	Gold Sov.	4	5
Elkton	39½	40	Isabella	18½	18¾
El Paso	94	100	Jackpot	6⅝	..
Findlay	4⅝	4⅞	McKinney	36	38½
Golden Cy.	176½	178½	Portland	144⅝	146
Gold Dol.	2	5	Vindicator	170	173⅝

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stockholders' Committee which will draw up a plan for reorganizing the American Writing Paper Company will consist of W. H. Remick, J. W. Ogden, George H. Vaillant, and Samuel F. Streit. Edwin P. Maynard and Joseph A. Skinner have been added to the Bondholders' Committee, which will consider the reorganization plan.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. are offering to investors $8,000,000 New York City 4½ per cent. fifteen-year serial bonds at prices to yield from 3½ to 4¼ per cent., according to maturity.

The National City Bank and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. announce that all of the $4,076,000 City of Chicago 4 per cent. serial bonds recently purchased by them have been sold.

The time for depositing the first general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company has been extended to July 31. It was announced yesterday that a majority of the bonds had been deposited.

The Miami Copper Company yesterday declared a dividend of 75 cents a share for the quarter ended June 30, payable Aug. 16 to stockholders of record of Aug. 2.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Citizens' Bank	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
15	Cons. Coal	95	95	95	95
15	Cons. Power	106½	106½	106½	106½
5	Fair. Gas pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
2	Fid. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
40	Hus. Oil pf.	59	59	59	59
25	Penn. W. & P.	64	64	64	64
250	Un. Rys. & E.	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼
1	Elkhorn Fuel	20½	20½	20½	20½

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. El. 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	C. Bal. 4s, '61, J. F.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	Ga. S. & F. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	95¼	95¼	96¼	95¼
2,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	35½	35½	35½	35½
6,000	U.R.&E. 1st 4s	81⅛	81¼	*81	81
000	U.R. & El. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	Alaska	38	38	37⅝	37⅝
250	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
61	Allouez	56	58	56	56
631	Amalgamated	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜
4,710	Am. Zinc	54⅛	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛
270	Arizona Com'l	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
10	Butte & Bal.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
794	Butte & Sup.	70	71	70	70⅝
346	Calumet & A.	64¼	64¼	64	64
5	Calumet & L.	585	590	585	585
400	Copper Range	54	54½	53½	53⅝
80	Franklin	10	10	10	10
100	Granby	88¼	88¾	88	88
140	Greene-Can.	39½	39¾	38⅞	39½
250	Hancock	17½	17⅝	17	17
50	Indiana	6	6	6	6
25	Island Creek	48	48	48	48
130	Isle Royle	28½	28½	28¼	28½
30	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
160	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
50	Lake	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½
1	Mass. Consol.	12½	12½	12½	12½
50	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
260	Michigan	1½	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
210	Mohawk	70	70¾	70	70¾
163	New Arcadian	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
67	*Nipissing	6	6	6	6
560	North Butte	32	32	31⅜	32
5	North Lake	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
160	Osceola	90	90	89	89
290	Pond Creek	16	16½	16	16½
10	Quincy	86½	86½	86¼	86½
10	Ray Consol.	24	24	24	24
250	Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
110	Shannon	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
28	Shattuck	27½	27¾	27	27
60	South Lake	6½c	6½c	6½c	6½c
50	St. Mary's L.	57	57	57	57
103	Superior & B.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
70	Superior Cop.	28	28	27½	28
130	Trinity	5	5	4¾	4¾
1,107	U. S. Smelting	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
150	U. S. Sm. pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜
110	Utah Apex	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4⅜
15	Utah Consol.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
20	Utah Copper	68	68	68	68
170	Whona	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
10	Wolverine	63	63	63	63
300	Wyandotte	1	1½	1	1½

RAILROADS.

5	Bost. & Alb.	177	177	177	177
5	Boston Elev.	73½	73½	73½	73½
190	Bost. & Maine	30	30	30	30
4	Bost. & Prov.	235	235	235	236
5	Con. & P. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
5	Maine Cent. pf.	99	99	99	99
40	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	64½	64½	64½	64½
4	Old Colony	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
10	Union Pacific	127⅜	127⅜	127¾	127¾
10	W. E. St. Ry.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Agr. C. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Am. Sugar pf	115	115	115	115
40	Am. Tel. & T.	121½	121½	121¼	121¼
150	Am. Woolen pf	87	87	86¼	86¼
1,160	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf.	27¼	27¾	27	27¼
10	Cumb. Pa. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½
21	Edison A.	238	239	238	238
65	General Elec.	170	170¼	170	170¼
80	Mass. Gas.	88¾	90	88¾	90
25	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
15	N. Eswain pf.	102	102	101¾	101¾
26	Pullman	160	160	160	160
10	Swift & Co.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
240	Torrington	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½
20	United Fruit.	136	136	136	136
20	United S. M.	51½	51½	51⅜	51½
6	Un. S. M. pf.	25½	28⅜	28½	28½
190	U. S. Steel.	60	60½	60	60¼
10	U. S. Steel pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
91	Western Union.	66⅝	66⅝	66½	66½

BONDS.

$8,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅛	87⅛
2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
1,000	C. B. & Q. jt 4s	95⅝	95⅝	94⅝	95⅜
1,000	M. G. 4½s, '29	96	96	96	96
1,000	N. E. T. 5s, '37	102	102	102	102

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. W. G. M. pf	80	80	80	80
260	Col. G. & E.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
35	Crucible Steel	31	32	31	32
361	Cruc. Steel pf.	89	90	89	90¼
35	Elk Co. N. G.	114½	115	114½	115
10	Fayette Co. G.	101½	101½	101½	101½
90	Ind. Brewing.	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
10	*Mfrs. L. & H.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
20	Pitts. Brewing	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
430	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
900	San Toy Min.	13c.	13c.	13c.	13c.
88	*West. A. B.	130	130	130	130
54	Do (cash) pf.	131½	132	131½	132
40	*West. Elec.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Col. G. & E. 5s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
1,000	P. & B. Tr. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
9,000	P. Coal Ab. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	1st Nat C.	1½	1⅝
Bay S Gas	.11	.12	Houghton	4	4¼
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	.82	.87
Bingham	9⅝	10	La Rose	.50	.52
Bohemia	.25	.30	Majestic	1	1¼
Bost Ely	.25	.32	McKin-Dar	.22	.25
Butte & L.	.21	.24	Mex Met.	.25	.27
Calaveras	1¾	2	Mines of A.	2¾	2

Aetna Explosives
Atlas Powder
Savage Arms
Winchester Arms

Gilbert Eliott & Co
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42 Broadway, Dept. T. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Only Moderately Active, with Prices Little Changed—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 160,184 shares of stock and $950,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 25,045; railroads, 100; oils, 3,434, and mining, 131,605. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Am. Zinc.....	53⅞	54⅝	53¾	54⅛
1,435	C. N. G. Corp..	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,500	*Car., Lt. & P.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
450	*Cramp Ship..	59	60	59	59
65	Cush. Bak. pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
250	*Electric Boat.	121	121	118	118
100	*Elec. Boat pf.	118	118	117	117
1,000	Emer. Phono..	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
1,000	*Int. Mer. Ma.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,400	*In. M. M. pf.	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
10	Lack. Coal....	291	291	291	291
55	Kelly Sp'rd T.	163	163	161½	162
2,200	Man. Transit..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
900	Marconi of Am.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
175	*Fyr. Mfg. Co.	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11¾
100	Cor. of R. & E.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
5,000	*Stand. Motors	7	7	6½	6½
200	Sterling Gum..	3	3	3	3
1,400	*St. Jo. Lead..	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼
1,900	U. C. S., new.	10	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
1,500	Un. Fr. Shar..	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅛
300	*World Film..	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Buckeye P. L..	103	103	103	+ 2
5	Galena S. Oil..	148	148	148	..
250	Ill. Pipe Line..	139	134	139	+ 6
50	Ind. Pipe Line.	98	97	97	+ 1
800	*Int. Petrol....	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..
60	Nat. Transit...	30	30	30	..
10	Nor. Pipe L....	93	93	93	..
10	Ohio Oil	134	134	134	..
750	Pierce Oil	10½	10	10	— ⅛
925	Prairie P. L...	166	156	163	+ 9
10	Prairie O. & G.	310	310	310	..
78	So. Penn Oil...	281	273	281	+ 8
120	S. O. of Cal...	278	276	277	+ 1
2	S. O. of Ind...	410	410	410	+ 1
235	S. O. of N. J..	400	391	397	+ 3
75	S. O. of N. Y..	186	183	185	+ 4
25	Un. Tank Line	80	80	80	..
15	Vacuum Oil ...	199	199	199	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*Wab. Pf. (a).	45	45	45	45

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	*Alaska Juneau	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝
1,800	*Alta. - Cons. Mining Co...	70	70	65	68
3,500	*†Atlanta	31	32	31	31½
2,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	6	6	5½	6
1,400	Big L. Dev. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,700	*†Booth	51	51	48	48
2,500	Braden - Copper	7⅛	17¼	7	7⅛
600	*Canadian Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	†Cashboy	7	7	7	7
700	*Chile Copper.	20½	20½	20⅜	20½
2,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1	1	1	1
1,000	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,250	Dia. Bl. Butte.	3	4	3	3
1,000	Eagle & Bl. B.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	†Florence	51	52	51	51
250	*Genesee Cop.	43	43	43	43
400	Goldf'd Cons..	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
4,700	†Goldf'd Mer.	22¼	22½	21½	21⅝
25	Greene-Can....	39½	39½	39½	39½
200	Howe Sound...	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11,700	Iron Blossom..	85	80	85	85
5,700	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*Kewanas	15	15	14	14
15,260	*Kennec't Cop.	33⅛	33½	32⅝	32⅞
15	Lake Sup. Corp.	8	8	8	8
700	†McK.-Darragh	23	23	121	22
5,000	*Majestic M....	98	1⅛	98	1⅛
590	Nevada Hills..	21	21	21	21
200	New Utah B..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
400	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
4,300	*†Oro	9	10	9	9
1,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,780	*†Silver Pick..	12	12	11	11
900	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞
8,500	Stewart	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
17,000	*†Success Min.	80	90	87	89
3,700	†Super. Min. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
300	Tono.-Belmont.	4	4	4	4
775	Tonopah Ext..	3	3	2¾	2¾
5,600	*Tono. Jim B..	99	1.03	99	99
1,500	†Tono. Merger.	41	41	40	40
3,500	Tri-Bullion ...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,600	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	*Wasatch	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	†West E. Con.	83	84	83	83

BONDS.

$25,000	*Ken. Cop. 6s.	118⅞	119	118½	118½
500,000	N. Y. City 4½s, '65, w. i.	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
125,000	*West. Elec. conv. 5s....	106⅞	107½	106⅞	107½

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 30. Bid.	Asked.	June 29. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Elm	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Br.-Am. T. Co., Ord.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Inter. Motors.....	12	13	12	13
Inter. Motors pf....	34	36	34	36
Inter. Nickel	150	155	150	155
Inter. Nickel pf.....	108	108	103	106
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump..	7	8	7	8
Int. Steam Pump pf.	14	18	14	18
Kelly-Sp. Tire, new. 1st pf.	85	87	85	87
Kelly-Sp. Tire, new. 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	160	165	160	165
Manhat. Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mut. Profit Sharing.	6¾	7	6¾	7
N. Y. Transportation	14½	15	14½	15½
Riker & Heg., new...	5½	6	5½	6
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11⅜	12	11⅜	12
Un. Cig. St. of Am..	102	104	102	104
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Wabash, w. i.....	11	12	..	..
Wabash pf., (b).....	21½	22	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Emma Copper	22	25	24	26
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7⅛	⅞	⅞
Tuolumne Copper ...	⅞	⅞	82	83

BOND.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200

Stock Exchange Open Saturday.

The petition of the Stock Exchange brokers fon an extra holiday on Saturday, July 3, was voted down yesterday by the Board of Goverpors of the Exchange. The petition had been signed by 500 out of the 650 active members on the Board. The Governors held that the Exchange should not be closed while the banks remained open.

An Investment Safeguard
Complete information about your securities is always a safeguard against loss.
Our latest special circular No. 759 will aid you in keeping posted.
It gives you valuable facts about
Chile Copper — Car Lighting & Power
Cramp Shipbuilding — Standard Motor
St. Joseph Lead
and many other active issues.
It also discusses in an interesting manner the COPPER, SPELTER and LEAD Markets.
Sent upon request
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 WALL STREET

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

General Utilities Corporation,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of General Utilities Corporation for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as shall be legally brought before it will be held at the office of the Company, at the office of David G. McIntosh, Jr., in the Town of Towson, Baltimore County, State of Maryland, on Tuesday, July 13th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.
WM. M. BLAIN, Secretary.
Dated July 1st, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

Can Your Investments Be Further Safeguarded?

Diversity of investment materially increases the factor of safety.

Diversity should be sought not only in respect to the kinds of business done by the issuing companies and their geographical locations, but also in respect to the nature of the specific security guarding the issues and their maturity.

We have prepared a list of securities especially selected to afford such diversity and shall be glad to send a copy to you upon request.

Ask for Circular H-669.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus - - - $30,000,000

Savings and Profits

You owe it to yourself and to those dependent upon you to make a wise choice in investing your savings and accumulated profits.

The conservative man is the careful investor, and it is to him that First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, secured by the highest class of income-producing Chicago real estate, make a particularly strong appeal.

We have to offer a selected list of choice First Mortgage Bonds, maturing in one to ten years, and yielding a return of 6%.

We have sold such securities for the past thirty-three years without the loss of a dollar of principal or interest to any of our clients.

Call or write for *Circular No. 366.*

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO — TELEPHONE RECTOR 4698 — ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

New Serial Issue
$1,000,000
New York City
Serial 4½% Gold Bonds
Maturing annually from June 1, 1916 to June 1, 1930, inclusive
Interest payable June 1 and December 1
Exempt from Federal Income Tax and from all taxation in the State of New York, except for State purposes.
An investment in these bonds, divided into equal amounts of all maturities, would have an average life of slightly less than eight years.
We offer these bonds in accordance with the market
Yielding over 4.20%
for combined purchases of equal amounts in all maturities.
William Salomon & Co
25 Broad Street NEW YORK — 105 South La Salle Street CHICAGO

WE OWN AND OFFER
$1,500,000
NEW YORK CITY 4½% (1-15 yrs.) SERIALS
Maturing Annually $100,000 each year from June 1, 1916 to June 1, 1930
on about a 4.20 basis
(For equal amounts of each maturity)
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
Legal Investment for Estates and Trust Funds.
SALOMON BROS. & HUTZLER
SPECIALISTS IN SHORT TERM SECURITIES
Members of New York Stock Exchange
TEL. 9150 RECTOR — 20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

To holders of
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Convertible 6% Bonds
A comparison of this security with New York Central Railroad Convertible 6% bonds reveals a number of interesting points. This subject has been treated by our Statistical Department in circular "No. H 79," copies of which will be furnished upon request.
Rhoades & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
New York 37 Wall Street — Hartford 36 Pearl Street

Lamarche & Coady
announce their
Removal
to the
Bankers' Trust Building
14 Wall Street

DIVIDENDS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, June 18th, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh.
Coupons due July 1, 1913, from the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after maturity, at the office of Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York.
C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 18th, 1915.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1915. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, June 28, 1915.
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1915, will be paid at the **National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City,** on and after July 1st, 1915.
PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing July, 1915, Payable at the Offices of
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William, New York
Also Payable at the Office of our
Chicago Correspondent: Harris Trust & Savings Bank
Boston Correspondent: N. W. Harris & Co., Inc.

First
Albert Lea, Minn., Permanent Improvement
Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding
Albuquerque, New Mex., Board of Education, School Building 4½s
Albuquerque, New Mex., Funding
Albuquerque, New Mex., General Street Improvement
Arlington Heights, Ill., School Building 5s
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. Equipment 5s
Berryville, Va., Water Works 5s
Big Rapids, Mich., Refunding 4s
Billings, Mont., School District No. 2 4½s
Boulder, Colo., Water Works
Bozeman, Mont., Funding, School Series
Broadwater County, Mont., Fdg.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Ry. Co., Gold Equipment Series "A" 5s
Carbon County, Mont., 6s
Cascade County, Mont., Crt. Hse.
Cascade County, Mont., Funding
Cass County, Iowa
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 5s
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Co., Eau Claire, Wis., First Mortgage Gold
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge
Colorado Springs, Colo., School District No. 11, Refunding (El Paso County)
Consumers Power Co. First Lien & Refunding Gold 5s
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 99 (Morton Park)
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 170 (Chicago Heights)
Coos County, New Hampshire, Court House
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Independent School District
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works
Danville Street Railway & Lt. Co.
Danville, Ill., Rfdg. Mtge. Gold
Denison & Sherman (Texas Ry. Co.) First Mortgage Gold
Derry, New Hampshire, Water
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building.
Dickey County, N. D., 4½s
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La., 5s
Eminence, Ky., 5s
Eugene, Ore., School District No. 4 (Lane County)
Florence, S. C., Sewerage
Ford County, Ill. (Melvin), School District No. 58
Freeport Water Co., Ill.
Gallatin County, Mont., High School Building
Gallatin County, Mont., Refunding
Genesee, Ida., Water Works
Geneseo Township, Ill., High School District 4½s
Georgetown, Ill., School District No. 177
Glencoe, Ill., Improvement
Gorham, N. H., Water Works
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer
Great Falls, Mont., Water Works
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding 4s
Green Bay, Wis., Sewer 4s
Greenville, Ill., Refunding
Griffin, Ga., Electric Light
Helena, Mont., Judgment Funding
Helena, Mont., Water Works 5s
Huntington, W. Va., 6s
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage

First (Continued)
Idaho Falls, Idaho
Interurban Railway Co., Debenture (Des Moines, Ia.)
Iowa Falls, Iowa, Refunding
Knoxville, Iowa, Judgment Funding 4½s
Knoxville, Tenn., Street Impvt.
Kossuth County, Iowa, 4½s
Lincoln County Funding 5½s
La Salle, Ill., Board of Education, School Dist. No. 2, School Bldg.
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. 6s
Manson, Iowa, Water Works
Marshalltown, Iowa, Refunding
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works
Montreal Tramways Co. First & Refunding 5s
Morristown, Tenn., Water Works Improvement
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Supply, Electric Light & Power Plant
Moweaqua, Ill., School Building
Muskegon, Mich., Gen. St. Impvt.
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 4½s
Muskegon, Mich., Lake Michigan Water Works 4s
Oklahoma Ry. First Mortgage 5s
Olympia, Wash., Water Works
Owosso, Mich., Water Works
Pendleton, Ore., Water Works
Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee District
Pontiac Township, Ill., School District, High School Building
Portland Gen. Electric Co., Portland, Ore., First Mortgage Gold
Princeton, Mo., Refunding
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding
Riverside, Ill., School Dist. No. 5
Riverside, Ill., Water Works
Rochester, N. H., City Hall
Rosebud County, Mont., Bridge
St. Joseph, Mich., Bridge
Scranton Elec. Co., Scranton, Pa., First & Refdg., Mtge. Gold
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School Building
Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement
Sparta, Ga., School Building
Spartansburg County, S. C., County Refunding
Sumter, S. C., Sewerage
Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co. (Wash.) First Mortgage Gold
Tipton County, Tenn.
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water & Light
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water Works
Valley County, Mont., 4½s
Watchemocket, R. I., Fire Dept.
Welden, N. C., Water & Sewer 6s
West Hoboken, N. J., Funding
West Hoboken, N. J., School 4½s
White Plains, N. Y., School District No. 1
Winnetka, Ill., Park District

Second
Armour, South Dak., Independent School District, School Building
Florence, Col., Water Works Refunding
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Rd.
Kalispell, Mont., Refunding
Poplar Bluff, Mo., School District, School Building
Temple, Tex., Public Independent School Series No. 4

Fifteenth
Hartford, Wis., Water Works
Jackson, Mich.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Refunding
Redfield, South Dak., Independent School District No. 20, School Building
Sedalia, Mo., School Dist. Funding

July Investments
We own and offer over 200 different issues of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds which we recommend for conservative investment at prices to yield
4% to 6%
Write for Circular Offerings "TS" for investors

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW YORK
Coupons Payable at This Bank July 1, 1915.
Albany, Ga., (City of) Water & Light 5s
Austin, Texas, (City) Ref. Sch. St. Imp., Sewer, Hosp. & Cemetery 4s & 5s
Fort Mills, S. C., (Town of) Sch. Dist. 28, 6s
Home Tel. & Tel. Co., (Santa B'rb'ra, Cal.) 5s
Huntington, Ind., (County of) 3½s
Laurens, S. C. School, 5s
Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co., 5s
Lincoln, Idaho (County of) Ref. 4½s
Madison, Mont. (County) 4½s
Portland Terminal Co., (Portland, Me.,) 4s
So. San Joaquin Irr. Dist., Stockton, Cal. 5s
Waterloo L. & T. Co., Savings, Waterloo, Iowa.
Webb City, Mo., Sewer, 5s.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

COUPONS DUE AT THE OFFICE OF THE
Seaboard National Bank
18 Broadway, 5 Beaver Street
JULY 1st, 1915
Asheboro (N. C.) Electric and Water.
Bartlesville (Okla.) School Building.
Camilla (Ga.) various.
Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Tract.
Clarksville (Texas) Sewer.
Cleburne (Texas) Water Works.
Clinton (N. C.) Water and Sewerage.
Coshocton Gas Co.
Denison (Texas), City of, Water Works.
Great Falls (Mont.) Refunding.
Gulfport (Fla.), Town of.
Highland Park School District, County of Henrico.
Hoskhiss (Colo.) Water Works.
Hubbard (Texas) various.
Itasca (Texas) School.
Jacksonville (Texas) School.
Jefferson (Texas) Consolidated Debt and Water Works.
D. S. B. Johnston Land Co.
Kittitas Co., Wash., Reclamation District.
Lafayette (Ga.), City of, Water and Electric.
Lenois N. C.) Street Improvement, Water and Sewer.
Lincolnton (N. C.) Water and Sewer.
Meridian (Miss.) various.
Milen (Ga.) Public Improvement.
Morganton (N. C.) School.
Morgantown (W. Va.) School.
Morgantown & Wheeling R. R. Co.
Monroe County (Miss.) Road District No. 5.
New Albion (N. Y.) Highway and Bridge.
Newton (N. C.) Improvement.
Ocala (Fla.), City of.
Plummer (Idaho) Highway District.
Roanoke (Va.) Refunding.
Robertson County (Texas), Precinct No. 1.
San Angelo (Texas) Central Fire Station & Ward School.
St. Petersburg (Fla.) Public Improvement.
Shelby County (Tenn.) various.
Shreveport (La.) Fire Depart. Improvement.
Sioux Falls (S. D.) Water Works.
Sistersville (W. Va.) Improvement.
Springville (N. Y.) Water and Electric.
Stafford County (Va.) Road.
Texarkana (Texas) Ward School.
Tonawanda (N. Y.) Sewer.
Vale (Oregon) Water Works.
Waupaca Water Works.
West Palm Beach (Fla.) Street, Sewer and Riparian Improvement.
Willis Point (Texas) Water Works.
Winona Gas, Light & Coke Co.
Yalobusha County (Miss.) various.

218th DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 22, 1915.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26th, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed until July 1st, 1915.
D. H. FIERSON, Cashier.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.
June 30th, 1915.
The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a dividend of 75c. per share for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1915, on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 16th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 2nd, 1915. Books will not close.
Sam A. Lewisohn, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company, 55 CEDAR STREET

On and After July 1st, 1915

Acker, Merrall & Condit (July 10)	Deb. 6s	Montgomery, N. Y., Water	4s
Alexandria, La., Public Im	ement. 5s	Monticello, Ga., Sch., Lt., W. & Sewer	5s
Amherst County, Va., Re Road Imp.	4½s, 5s	Muncie Island Co.	1st 6s
Asheville, N. C., School	5s	Mutual Life Ins. Co	5s
Asheville, N. C., Cremato	5s	Mutual Term. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.	1st 4s
Associated Simmons Hard	Cos. 5s	North Spring Lake, N. J., Water	5s
Baton Rouge, La., Permane & Pub. Imp.	mp. 4s 4½s	Northern Ind. Railway Co. Cons	1st 5s
Bergen Co., N.J., Bridge &	Imp. 4½s	Norwalk, Conn., Refd. S. & W. 4s, Pav.	4½s
Billings, Mont., Fdg. 6s &	Hall 4½s	Oskaloosa Traction & Light Co	5s
Binghamton, Tenn., St. Im	5½s	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (July 2nd)	5s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire Dep	nant. 4s	Pelham, Ga., School	5s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.	Rfdg. 5s	Pelham, Ga., Water, Lt. & Pub. Impr.	5s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.	2nd 5s	Pensacola, Fla., Improvement	4½s
Cairo, Ga., W.W. & Elec.	& T. H. 5s	Pensacola, Fla., Spec. Impr., Issue 1912-13	6s
Camden County, N. J., Bld	(July 2) 4s	Pensacola, Fla., Spec. Impr., Issue 1909-10	6s
Canandaigua, N.Y., U.F. Sc	ist. No. 1 4s	Portland Gas & Coke Co. Refunding	5s
Cedartown, Ga., School im	vement. 6s	Port Vue, Pa., Funding	4½s
Cohoes, N. Y., Pub. Imp. & Water	Dept. 3½s and 4½s	Richland, Ga., W. W. & Elec. Light	5s
Consolidation Coal Co.	4½s	Richmond, Va., Var. Ser. & Pub. Imp.	4s & 4½s
Daytona, Fla.	5s	St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. Co.	4s
Det., Monroe & Toledo Sh	Line Ry. 5s	So. Orange, N. J., S., P., W., F. & Playground	4s & 4½s
Dolgeville, N. Y., Sewer	3.90s	So. Orange, N. J., Funding & St. Imp.	5s
Dunn, N. C.	6s	So. Porto Rico Sugar Co. (July 31st)	6s
Durham, N. C., Funding 4½s & 5s, Sewer	School 4½s	Squaw Creek Drainage Dist. No. 1, Holt Co., Mo.	
Easton, Palmer & Bethle Ry. Co	Street 5s	Statesville, N. C., R. R. Aid	6s
Elberton, Ga., Pav., Elec Sch. Bldg.	ight & 4½s & 5s	Stonington, Conn., Sch. Dist. No. 18	4s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Work	4½s	Sullivan Water Co.	1st 6s
Essex County, N. J., Plan	Road 4s	Syracuse, N. Y., Sch. 3½s-4½s; Bridge	4½s
Fairmont Coal Co.	5s	Tampa, Fla., Refunding	5s
Fairview, N. J., Funding	5s	Telfair County, Ga., Court House	5s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Public	lity 5s	Toledo, Ohio, Refdg. (& var. others)	4s
Fresno City Water Compa	y 5s	Toledo, Ohio, Education (July 2nd)	4s
Glassport, Pa., School Di	ct. 4½s	Toronto, Canada, Local Improvement	4s
Glassport, Pa., Boro.	5s	United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "K"	4s
Greensboro, N. C., St., S	W. Wks. 4s	United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "L"	4s
Greenwich, Conn., Refdg.	s, Sch. 4½s	United States Publicity Company	5s
Greenwood Co., S. C.		W., Lt. & Pow. Co. of Hot Springs, S.D.,	5s
Griffin, Ga., Sewer, Water	& Light. 5s	Water Works Co. (San Antonio)	6s
Hawaii Territory Improve	ent. 3½s	Waynesboro, Ga., Water Works	5s
Hillsborough Co., Fla., Sch	District. 6s	Westchester Co., N. Y., 1st Fire Dist.	6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Munic	al. 5s	Westerly, R. I., Refunding	4s
Jennings, La., School	5s	West Indianapolis Fund'g (July 6th)	6s
Key West, Fla., C.H. Refd	s & Refd. 5s	West Orange, N. J., Educational	4s
Lawrence, N. Y., Street Im	4.60s	Wilkes-Barre, Pa., City Improvement	4s
Lynchburg, Va., Public Im	4½s	Wilmington, N. C., Refunding	5s
Marquette & Bessemer Doc Co. Deb	& Nav. 5s	Yellowstone Co., Mont., S. D. No 2	4½s
Monterey & Pacific Grov	Ry. Co. 6s	Yosemite Valley R. R. Co	5s

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Broadway at 73d St. — 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET
COUPONS DUE JULY, 1915, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

DUE JULY

Ashland Waterworks Co.	Mtge. 5s	Mahoning & Shenango Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st Cons. Refunding	5s
Athens Terminal Co. 1st	ge. 5s	National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st	5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge	kg. Fd. 5s	New London Steamboat Co. 1st	6s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co	st Mtge. 5s	New Orleans City & Lake R.R. Co.	1st 5s

NEW CITY BONDS AT 102.

Bankers Offer the Serials on a Sliding Income Basis.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William A. Read & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., the banking houses which received the bulk of the city bonds at Tuesday's sale, established an offering price of 102 for the fifty-year bonds yesterday and prices for the serials varying from a 3.50 per cent. income basis for the one-year bonds to a 4.30 basis for those maturing in fifteen years. The bankers said at the close of business that applications had been satisfactory, and that a heavier participation was expected today.

Action of the firms in fixing the offering price of the long-term bonds at 102 worked to bring about a recovery of the securities on the Curb. In the open-air market they sold at the opening at 101⅝, but gradually hardened and at the close were quoted at 101¾. About $800,000 sold on the Curb on a "when issued" basis.

WANT BETTER WATERWAY.

St. Louis Hopes to Utilize Mississippi with Panama Canal.

Mayor Henry W. Kiel of St. Louis, whose grandfather came from Germany long ago, arrived at the McAlpin yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Kiel and by his daughter, Miss Edna.

Mayor Kiel came East with a commission of Aldermen who have been investigating municipal ownership of electric lighting at Cleveland and Toronto, and the power plant at Niagara Falls.

In St. Louis, just now, according to the Mayor, everybody is talking water transportation down the Mississippi to the Gulf.

"People out our way realize that the Panama Canal will not do St. Louis or any part of the Mississippi Valley any good unless we utilize the river," said Mayor Kiel. "As matters stand, it will be cheaper to send freight from New York to the Pacific Coast by the Canal than from St. Louis. We have not been utilizing the river to any great extent for freight, and the plan is now to use self-propelling barges. Then we are planning to improve our water terminals with docks. The Illinois Valley as well as the Mississippi is keenly interested in using the river to New Orleans.

"St. Louis is now under a new charter, adopted last August, a modification of the commission plan. Only the Mayor, the Controller, and the Board of Aldermen are elected. The Mayor has hardly more than fifteen appointees. The plan works well."

Mayor Kiel will leave this afternoon for Boston.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Thirty-nine corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $1,314,700 were chartered today. They include:

M. E. S. Corpn, realty, builders, contractors, real estate agency, brokerage, $180,000; W. M. Wechsler, F. A. Zott, G. Goldson, 1,018 East 163d St.

Clifton Audit Co, auditing, accounting, $150,000; F. B. Keech, W. F. Wainwright, C. N. Edge, 402 Madison Av.

J. A. Stevenson & Co., clothing, dry goods, millinery, specialties, $100,000; A. F. Bargmann, J. A. Stephenson, Jr., E. E. Wigg, 32 Nassau St.

Pan-American Silk Co., Buffalo, textiles, wearing apparel, $150,000; E. L. Thomas, E. R. Griffin, Jr., F. L. Kromer, St. Catherines, Ont., Canada.

J. P. Arango & Co., commission, selling agents, coffee, hides, horns, minerals precious stones, Spanish manufactures, $100,000; W. H. Clark, H. F. Von Behrens, J. P. Arango, 10 Bridge St.

Adams-Williams Mfg. Corpn, trading, vehicle tops, auto parts, supplies, $100,000; F. C. Schwab, K. G. Osborn, Vincent J. Stahl, 317 Riverdale Av.

Cortwright Co., distillers, liquor dealers, $100,000; A. Dryfoods, Eugene Bascho, E. Blum, 42 West Broadway.

A. D. Burgesser & Co., Esopus, millinery, wearing apparel, $100,000; H. Cohen, E. Adler, W. C. Foster, 942 Greene Av.

Harrison-Warren Realty Co., Syracuse, construction, realty, $50,000; W. A. Schuyler, T. Dixson, R. A. Truax, Syracuse.

Photo Player Co., of New York, pianos, player pianos, musical instruments, $50,000; M. A. Ritter, L. T. Noonan, J. Robert Rubin, 319 West 59th St.

Ontario Canning Co., Rushville, fruits, vegetables, agriculture products, boxes, $40,000; F. Holbrook and F. M. Calder, A. R. Hatfield, New Hartford.

The Sheffield-Fisher Co., Rochester, printing, art work, engraving, $25,000; J. H. Welch, H. W. Fisher, A. C. Sheffield, 99 Laburnam Crescent, Rochester.

Metal Toy Mfg. Co., metal novelties, $25,000; L. Schlaepfi, E. Ropaschmiski, L. Schumacher, 41 First St.

Plaza Waist Co., ladies' apparel, $15,000; L. Greenfield, R. Zipper, P. Rosenwasser, 150 Bay 26th St., Brooklyn.

Justice Construction and Supply Co., Corona, contracting, operate factories, quarries, brick yards, rolling mills, furnaces, $20,000; J. L. Castro, M. V. Scuderi, 123 Radcliff St., Corona.

The Rosemary Waist and Brassiere Co., garments, dry goods, merchandise, $15,000; W. Bankes, W. H. C. Clarke, S. Lipton, 259 Thirteenth St., Brooklyn.

Scandinavian Film Corpn., theatres, vaudeville, moving pictures, $10,000; C. E. Small, W. B. Yeomans, C. G. Voigh, 13 Park Row.

The Model Photo Play Co., Brooklyn, theatrical, vaudeville, moving pictures, saloons, garages, liveries, $10,000; W. Miller, A. and E. Eisenberg, 1,265 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

G. and E. Realty Co., $10,000; B. J. McChane, J. J. Purcell, C. W. Stafford, 650 First Av.

H. M. C. Chemical Products Co., construction materials, machines, telephone, electric contrivances, paints, cements, $5,000; W. L. Hatch, A. M. Mitchell, W. T. Chapin, 11 Union Square.

Gillis & Co., women's clothing specialties, $5,000; G. A. Jantzeu, A. E. Hill, M. Zivek, 21 West 115th St.

Bigenuf Bungalows, realty, trading; $5,000, W. L. Sayers, H. Roberts, H. Schiefflein Sayers, 31 Nassau St.

Goodwin Motor Sales Co., Rockville Centre, auto accessories, supplies, bicycles, motor cycles; $5,000; A. T. Frank, J. A. B. Goodwin, Rockville Centre.

E. R. Barr Co., Buffalo, groceries, meats, inventions, patterns, tools; $5,000. W. R. McCornell, C. T. Hackett, H. B. Hobbs, Buffalo.

Philip Funck Corporation, Rochester, machine shop, manufactured articles, inventions; $5,000. E. A. Marsh, J. and J. Funck, 116 Laburnam Crescent, Rochester.

David Mack Co., ladies' neckwear, dress accessories; $5,000. S. Katz, F. Taussig, D. Mack, 21 East 22d St.

Our Own Building Co., construction, contracting; $5,000; J. Thorndike, E. O. Philips, G. Richman, 1,553 East 14th St.

Capital increases: J. C. Francesconi, New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Lucas & Drake Co., Rochester, $15,000 to $20,000.

Capital reduction: Price & Rosenbaum, New York, $300,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Alpicamisa & Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 30.—Charters filed here:

Lapas Sugar Corporation, $500,000, to cultivate sugar cane, sugar beets, and other tropical fruits and vegetables; Cuban: Carreno, Cadenas, Cuba; Virgilio Santusle Martenez, Perico, Cuba; Juan E. Pedimonte y Rossele, Havana, Cuba; John F. Myer, Montclair, N. J.; Walter Keys, Port Richmond, N. Y.

United States and Ecuador Steamship Company, $3,000,000, to own, operate, construct, and maintain all kinds of sailing vessels, barges, &c.; G. H. Righter, J. A. R. Anderson, A. C. Hidalgo, Philadelphia; J. M. Frere, Wilmington, Del.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Catskill Mountains

a region of
ROMANTIC SCENERY
ALTITUDE 2000 TO 4000 FEET
ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING — CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY
OF WILDWOOD CHARMS

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

in connection with West Shore R. R. operates through trains, including Pullman service. The RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS leaves New York, Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

The Summer schedule for season of 1915 is now in effect.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

$11 OVER FOURTH OF JULY
Sat. Dinner to Tues. After Brkfst.
ROOM & MEALS
Two persons in one room, $20.
At Brighton Beach, N. Y. Ocean Parkway
HOTEL SHELBURNE
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30 minutes from the heart of New York. 200 rooms, 75 private baths. Every comfort and convenience. Running water in rooms. Frequent social diversions. Dancing. Surf Bathing.
$35 Per Week for 2 Persons Room and Meals
SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE.
Write for Booklet.
Special Shore Dinner Noon to 10 P. M. $2

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Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
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FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

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Seashore, Bays, Lakes, Woods and Hills
are pictures and described in the book, "Long Island and Real Life." FREE at ticket offices, 170 B'way and Fifth Ave. Bldg. Arcade, or mailed upon receipt of ten cents by the Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Long Island R. R., Room 303, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres of Chatcau, Cottages and Country Club
LEAFY lanes and shady paths on a horse that thrills under knee and rein.
OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL.

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

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R. P. CORNELL, Prop.
Modern hotel in Adirondacks, accommodating 250. All amusements. New management. Booklet.

Adirondack Inn, Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.
Sacandaga, N. Y.

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LELAND W. BLANKENSHIP, Lessee.

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Cottages, Bungalows, Always Cool.
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
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Directly on the ocean. Now Open.
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White Peacock Inn, Jefferson Valley, on Lake Osceola, one hour from Peekskill; excellent cuisine; garden vegetables; boating, bathing, fishing; $3 per week and up.
Red Swan Inn, Warwick, N. Y. Booklet.
Berkeley S. Davis, 14 East 28th St.
Hotel St. Regis, Fleischmann, N. Y. City office, Hotel Bon-Ray, 924 St. Mad. Av.

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Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way, N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Sup.

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Grand Opening Ball, Saturday, July 3. Prizes Awarded; Also Exhibition Dancing During the Ball.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

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NOW OPEN. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Delightful Climate. Country and shore combined. Booklet B. Special July 4th Week End. Ideal Motor Trip.

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AND
THE FAIR VIEW
SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Commuting distance. Elevation, 200 feet above Sound, overlooking water. Running water, electric lights. No mosquitoes. Booklet.

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Stamford-in-the-Catskills
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ENTIRELY REBUILT.

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MONMOUTH BEACH INN
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
Muriel Spencer Stadler, Prop.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JULY 4TH
Holiday
French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Modern hotel; suites with private bath, hot and cold water, and long distance telephone in all rooms.
Famous Swimming Baths.
Thes Dansants Concerts
American Plan Garage
Tennis Golf Boating
Also non-housekeeping Cottages.
Service and Meals from Hotel.
Rates, booklet and full particulars furnished upon request.

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On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.
The ideal hotel at which to enjoy the Summer or the week-end. Elevation 1,400 feet. No malaria; no mosquitoes. Only one hour from New York, via D., L. & W. R. R., enables the business man to commute at $12 a month and get the benefit of the same cool, bracing mountain air which usually requires a day's travel. 220 rooms, with hot and cold running water; 100 private bath suites. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, saddle horses. Excellent motoring. Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet with auto maps and special July and family rates mailed. 'Phone No. 1—Hopatcong.
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The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean.
Private Tennis Courts.
Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.
Edwin S. Tyng, Manager. Frank F. Shute, Booking Representative.

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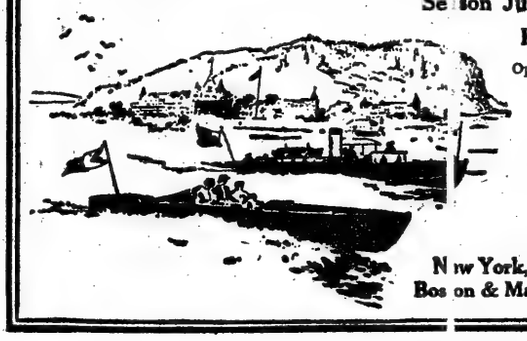
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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Elev Supply & Co(C) New & H Arcade, At 2 P. M.: Lauers‹Robertson & S. Benedict‹CNY.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Miller‹Senn Bros. Posmanski‹NY, N H & H RR. Clarke‹NY, NH & H RR. Loughery‹Borden's Co. Shapiro‹Wells, Fargo Co. D Al. &o(C)Pitts Con Co Smolik‹P & R Coal & Iron Co. Beath‹Silverstein, M Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
US‹Tug P J T Co No 17. US‹Tug M Moran (2). US‹Tug E F Moran. Bush Term. Co‹Tug Slatington. Erie RR‹SS Lusitania. Cleary‹Tug Salutation. US‹Tug P J T Co No 1. US‹Tug Julia C. Moran.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor.—At 10 A. M. Admiralty—Case on: Re SS Titanic, (limitation,)
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Hough‹Societe Electrique. NY & Barmudez Co‹Mowinckel. O-So-Ezy Mop Co‹Channell Chem Co. Smith‹Simms Mfg Co. US‹SS Frankmount. Wright & Cobb‹Royal Dutch Mail. Whitney‹Universal Film (2.) Stevanson‹Lighter J W Wonson. US Hoffman Co‹Murino. Siegel Stores Corp‹Simpson-Crawford. US‹Tug Bee. US‹Tug C N Kimpland. US‹Illinois Surety Co. Univ Sav Corp‹Moravia Plan, &c. Smulek‹P & R Coal & Iron Co. Sargent‹Gale. Doherty‹Smith. Cent Leather Co‹McCarthy. Irving Pitt Mfg Co‹Heinn Co. Gozansky‹Nat Elec Sign Co. Battle‹Prince Line. Indust Drinking Cup Co‹Errett. Panoulia‹Ford. Denton‹Fulds. Re SS Pomarron.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalizations, at 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Ida Volk.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar, at 11:30 A. M.
US‹Palumbo & Messina.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Meyer‹Newgass. Belanger‹Cowan, Schwartz‹Schwartz, Belmont‹C N Y Press. Stevenson‹Gilbert. Hydrox Chem Co‹N Y Food Products Co. Wagner‹Perlmutter. Schefrings‹So Am Br. Gallagher‹R Horton. Paul‹Hastorf. Halsey‹Kass (2). Uhr‹Graham. Finch‹Barry. Barnhardt‹Richards. Marquiz‹Marquiz. Re Mineola (Pacific Coast Co.) Re Lachmann. Conway‹Cary Mfg. Sobel‹Newson. Merchants Nat Bk‹Collara (3). Bitterfeld‹Tuchenagan. Bradley‹Bradley. Sieger‹Mills. Dubin‹Dubin. Skonieczny‹Donato. Re Wyman. Re Donohue (E 233d St). Palmer‹Fleicher. Mutual Life‹McNall. Driscoll‹Hecht. Wisch‹Rudiger. Rones‹Freed. Re Hess (Sternfeld). Cooper‹Norane, (2.)
Schafer‹Schafer. Eckhardt‹Eckhardt. Re Cohen (Tobias). Minetta‹Familiar Arc of Mu Ben. Falk‹Wheeler. Re Cosmas Feat Film. Nat Ry Gen Co‹Bright. Crystal Glass & Syphon Mfg Co‹Feigl. Driscoll‹Hannuil. Uhr‹Graham. Kessler‹Wilner. McGee‹Fausner. Lask‹Child's & Hall. Equit A Realty Co. Hardman T & R Co‹Stand Vul Pen Co. Howard‹Nodell. Re Reich. Mutual Life‹Fisher. Hallenborg‹Greene. Levengston‹Farmer. Lehman‹Spiel. Gotham Silk Hosiery Co‹Landay Bros. Gerber‹Parrish. Jacobson‹Jacobson. Bramer‹Zodikow. Lindemann‹Richter. B Boro Realty Co‹Stevenson. Ford‹Heaney. Re Mannattan Ry Co‹Baer. Rosenthal‹Siegel. Re Sullivan.

PART II.—Stearn, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10.15 A. M.
Motions: Martin‹Martin. Marlt‹Daly. Korsch‹Korsch. Dickinson‹Dickinson. Preferred causes: Moller‹Moller, Warrin‹Warrin.
Anderson‹Anderson. General calendar: Shalek‹Jetter Brew Co. Undefended divorce: Lyon. Case on.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kupic‹State Bank. Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part X, Room.
Armstrong‹Mutual & Gibson. Shea‹Same. Herman‹Hess, & J Givens‹Utica Hippodrome Amuse Co.‹A Givens‹same.
Margolin‹Erie R R. Maier‹Schreiber. Gershufsky‹Schedlin‹Same, &c. McGoldrick‹Hilliard Hotel (2). Clear.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., and X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ott‹Hensle Const Co. Case on.

PARTS XII., XIII., and XIV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hoye‹McBean. Colasuonn‹Sun Con. Eugatinom Rty, &c, Co‹Alfinito. Case on.

PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Furst‹Moskowitz. Richter‹Mangels. Van Nest‹Conron Bros Co. Del Mar‹Del Mar.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—May term continued.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on. No day calendar.
Bullwinkel‹Colasan.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Estate of
Jacob J. Haffer.
Wills for Probate:
Catharine J. Pryer.
Vennett E. Prentice.
Magdalena Heidenbuch
Henry Coggill.
Kate C. Ryan.
Leffman Tannenbaum.
Isabel M. Bean.
Benj. F. Isherwood.
Alice V. Ford.
Hounet Sorge.
Ellery S. Allen.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY SIMON, trading as WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Order of Publication.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of JULIUS H. REITER, verified the 26th day of June, 1915, that a petition was duly filed in this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, praying that the above-named Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Co., be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal after due and diligent search made by him has returned the subpoena issued herein and has filed and marked on said subpoena a notation, "Not Found," and has therefore been unable to serve the same, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that service of said subpoena cannot be procured, it is

Now on motion of Julius H. Reiter, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Company, the above named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer or demur on or before the 28th day of July, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 1st day of July, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of business, No. 706 9th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated N. Y., June 28, 1915.
AUGUSTUS N. HAND,
U. S. D. J.

NO. 21816.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD W. SHAW, Bankrupt.

Richard W. Shaw was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 16th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on July 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 29, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21855.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS S. NELSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris S. Nelson are hereby given notice that on June 21st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 13th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 30th, 1915.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Estate of:
Blanche E. Robinson.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
No day calendar.
Contested wills:
Mary Sweeny. Catherine A Plimley. Frank Fuller, Silvin C Milligan, Kate Sullivan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Sheffield F, S D Co‹Ward. Gidden‹Zucca, Nadelelman‹Ward. Stettiner Bros‹Intnatl Bureau of Patents. Griffin‹King. Cohen‹Cohn. Nicholas Power Co‹Robertson & Co. Sheffield F, S D Co‹Ward. Gerken‹Hilson. Udall & Barlow‹Cooley
Mayer‹Klose. Sickles‹Coleman. Decker & Son‹Shapiro Elliott‹Townsend. Drukker‹Cozsini. Levin, Kronenberg & Co‹Diaz Bldg Co. Chambers‹Eskins. Smith‹Pittsburgh Con. Herrman‹Leland. Perrine‹Yorkville Pickle Works. Briskman‹Collins.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Cinzio‹Schalk. Wechsler‹NY Rys. Brunzel‹Whyte. Goldat‹NYU Int Ry. Bulkley‹Com Deliv Co. Weinstein‹Danbosky.
Bloom‹Real Life Picture Co, Inc. Bandler‹Newark-Ohio Furn Co. Miller‹Lax (2.) Novita‹Wolansky. Sickels‹Coleman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Guyer‹Jacobson. Beck‹Mc Bonwit & Co. O'Brien‹Koch. Apfelbaum‹Kohn.
Bedrick Waist Co‹Eden Mfg Co. Evans‹Hickson. Case on.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Faramel Mfg Co‹Walls. Alter‹Goldhagan. Hayward‹MacDonald Const Co. Michelson‹Wadsworth.
Hirsh‹Charlop. Canal Equip Co‹J Stewart & Co. Quasha‹Russell. Ellas‹Bartelstone. Case on.

PART IV—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Koch‹Degelman—Frank Mors. Johnston‹Crown Oper. Co.—C. Robert Rubin. Mossman‹Pasinsky —J. Campbell Thompson. Re Sloan—Francis W. Pollock. Re Zalkin—Eugene Frayer.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Treeger‹Minzesheimer—Isadore N. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—N. Y. Trust Co.‹Brandt—Henry W. Showers.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Halsey‹Kass (2)—Henry de Forest Baldwin. Bowers‹Smith—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Pinkus Nathan‹Morris Marsans—Chas. S. Campbell. Irving Rosenfeld‹Louis Schwartz—Chas. S. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Julius Oppenheimer‹Monterey Property Co.—James A. Farrell. Annie Hayes‹Louis M. Zola—Edwin W. Sohmar. Anna M. Terwilliger‹Margaret E. Wells—Henry Flugelman. Stephen O. Lockwood‹Angelo Di Benedetto—James A. Donegan. Rector Calvary Church ‹James Powers—Abraham G. Meyer. Addie B. Selegman‹Louis Brenner—Maurice J. McCarthy. Citizens' Sav. Bk.‹Edward Greenberg—Dennis O. Cohalan. Addie De Witt Seligman‹Giza Schwartz—Fred'k R. Rich. Lawyers Mtg. Co.‹Abraham D. Levy —Henry W. Pollock. Same‹Clara Klingenstein—McDonald De Witt. John Cullen‹Elisabetta Pandalfino—John H. Rogan. Domestic and Foreign Missionary So. P. E. Ch.‹Chas. L. Stickney—Morton C. Coon. Rikyn Sav. Bk.‹Paterno Bros.—Montgomery Hare. Empire City Sav. Bank‹Fannie Hamlin—Phoenix Ingraham.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Jones‹Jones. Yanofsky‹Yanofsky. Re Animal Relief Soc.
Fink Bread Co‹Machanski.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. O'Brien‹Bronx Gas & Electric Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Bradley‹Murtha—C Arthur Arnstein.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Duryea‹Cooper. East B'klyn Sav B'k‹Gompert et al. Re Jorgiensen St, (Valentine.) Farrell‹Robins Dry D & Repair Co. Horstmann et al‹Wyckoff et al. Waitword‹Waitword. B'klyn Sav Bank‹Freese et al.
Grady‹Emery Constr Co et al. Mureski‹Goodman Collar Co. Ketcham‹Deutsch et al. Field‹Astor Sanit, Inc Re Union Bank, (Minck.) Re same, (Brodie Mfg Co.) Grant‹Smith. Rich Assets Collecting Co‹Bache et al.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the Summer.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketchum, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wylie.
Mary Stoolhoff, Anton Wilen, Elizabeth Bahr.
Estates of:
Harry Herman, Peter Duffy.
Accountings of:
John Murphy, Eliza Mulry.
Julia Kennedy, Mary E. Bulmer, David F. Daly, E. Buttenfield, Henry Marks, Max Berger, Otto Wiemann, Matilda Webb, Thomas Wall, Gunn Infants.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Calendar called in Hereth‹Rustin. Knief‹Morson. Levy‹Block. Smith‹N Y Cons RR.
Part V., Fawcett, J.—Part V., Room 10.
Dithey‹Manns. Van Dauler‹Remus. Magdor‹B H R R. Padavano‹Shults Co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH FORDON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fordon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts and liabilities, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—Abraham Rothstein, Joseph Wolf, and William Wolf, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 28th, 1915, praying for a discharge from their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CHARLES HERBERT HALCOMB, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Herbert Halcomb, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30th, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FREEDMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shonood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 1st, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fine jewelry, safe, fixtures, etc.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee.
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.

WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:31|Sun sets..7:35|Moon rises..10:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:07	11:21	4:57	5:13
Governors Island	11:45	11:55	5:36	5:50
Hell Gate	1:35	1:45	7:16	7:39

Arrived—Wednesday, June 30.

SS Chicago, Bordeaux, June 20.
SS Iroquois, London, June 17.
SS Ancona, Cristobal, June 22.
SS Dagland, Macoris, June 23.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, June 28.
SS Saratoga, Havana, June 27.
SS Iroquois, Puerto Plata, June 24.
SS City of Savannah, Havre, June 19.
SS Falk, Macoris, June 22.
SS Evelyn, San Juan, June 28.
SS El Valle, Galveston, June 24.
SS Sabine, Tampa, June 25.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, June 27.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, June 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Bolton Castle	Colon	June 20
Leeds City	Leghorn	June 12
Tronto	Lordon	June 15
Knutsford	Havre	June 15
Taormina	Naples	June 17
G. de Lantsheer	La Pallice	June 17
Chicago City	Swansea	June 17
Santa Marta	Kingston	June 21
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 28
Antilles	New Orleans	June 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Lapland	Liverpool	June 23
Oranje Nassau	Curacao	June 19
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	June 28
Comal	Galveston	June 25
E. Sud	Galveston	June 28

DUE SATURDAY.

Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Atherstone	Havre	June 19
Langton	Oran	June 17
Kroonland	San Francisco	June 13
Ponistone	St. Nazaire	June 18
Advance	Cristobal	June 26
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 30

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Neches	Rotterdam	June 19
Lancastrian	Cardiff	June 19
Veronia	Naples	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Slot	Liverpool	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Uller, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jethou, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Madina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Monua, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Ardgorm, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Czartiza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 30.

SS Lapland, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due July 2, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 27 miles S. of Nassau at noon.
SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 241 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 241 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Venta, Sabine to New York, was 334 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 29 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Coonal, Galveston to New York, was 318 miles N. of Key West at noon.
SS Millinocket, Philadelphia to New York, passed Overfalls at 8 P. M.
SS Nelson, Matanzas to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 7:80 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 385 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 5, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Taormina.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 30, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 3, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport—July 1
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Manoa ..... July 1
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..July 1
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... July 2
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru..... July 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ..... July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonia..... July 5

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY, In the matter of the General Assignment of CESARE CONTI to JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, for the benefit of creditors.

Please take notice that Joseph M. Conklin, as assignee, offers for sale at auction by Charles Bongood, Auctioneer, on this day, July 1st, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock, at Riverside Drive, between 85th and 86th Streets, New York City, just south of the Columbia Yacht Club, the steam yacht "Gleam," the general description of which is as follows:

Length 68 feet 6 inches.
Breadth 11 feet.
Depth 5.4 feet.
Capacity under tonnage deck 20.92 tons.
Gross tonnage 31 tons.
Net tonnage 16 tons.

The yacht is in good condition and fully equipped. The same is now on exhibit at the place of sale.

For further particulars, inquiry may be made of the assignee or his attorneys.

Dated June 19th, 1915.
JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Assignee, 50 Church Street, New York City.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX WALDMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 20,767.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Israel Ben Scheiner and Jacob Ruby, Charles Shonood, United States Auctioneer, on the 1st day of July, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Furs, skins, and fixtures.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 28th and 29th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SAMUEL KAHAN, Attorney for Trustee, 61 Park Row, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21618.—In the matter of JOHN F. QUINN and JOHN F. O'HARA, individually and copartners, trading under the firm name of JOHN F. O'HARA, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Frank J. Waldeyer, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 1st day of July, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Interborough Moving Company, 167th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Liquor, whiskey, wine, case goods and soft stuff.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 28th and 29th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1915.

Yankauer & Davidson, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Roma, at Barcelona, June 25.
SS Bos, at Stockholm, June 20.
SS Patria, at Palermo, June 23.
SS Indra, at Hongkong, June 28.
SS Cliftonian, at Cherbourg, June 28.
SS Finn, at Mollendo, June 29.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Liverpool, June 30.
SS Lindenhall, from Marseilles, June 26.
SS St. Joseph, from Barcelona, June 28.
SS Greystoke, from Manila, June 26.
SS Inveric, from Port Sudan, June 29.
SS Leelanlaw, from Kirkwall, June 29.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 4; Kobe, June 10, and Yokohama, June 11—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 26, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 29; Hongkong, June 1; Shanghai, June 5; Yokohama, June 13, and Honolulu, June 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east on June 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 3.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 25; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 7, and Yokohama, June 12—which arrived per steamer Tituan, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 3.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 2,291½; Adis De W. Seligman et al. against Glen Schwarts et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hurley.
141ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25.6x99.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Edward Greenberg et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Bell.
103D ST, 218 East: Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Calvary Church of the City of New York against James Powers et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.
69TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Walther Lutjen against Rose Seiniger et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Davison.
WEST BROADWAY, 135; Henry H. Goodwin against Cecelia Bishop et al., (amended partition;) attorney, T. J. Curran.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 384; Charles G. Koss against Nellis Sandy et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Warren, Jr.
167TH ST, s s, 201 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Julius Oppenheimer against Monterey Property Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Frank.
114TH ST, 413 and 415 East; Annie Hayes against Louis Mazzola et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,072; Regina Hyman against Field Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger & Schallek.
HULL AV, s e s, 132.3 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Adolf Schulze et al. against Patrick J. Cussen et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. F. Johnson.
BASSFORD AV, e s, 229.1 ft n of 182d St, 35.12x78.8; Emil Winter et al. against John Prakard et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. Gerding.
OGDEN AV, w s, 367.5 ft n of West 167th St, 27.2x95; Grace Solomon against Ida E. Shinnen et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.
TREMONT AV, s s, between Sedgwick Av, and Montgomery Av, (known as Lot 522, Block 2,877, Section 11;) Land and Lien Co. against Francis Mulgannon et al. (motion to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, M. Frank.
BROOK AV, 300-302; Imac Haft against Rebecca Wolkenberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Borowsky & Borowsky.
ROAD leading from Village of West Farms to Hunts Point, w s, beginning at the southerly corner of lot belonging to William Smith; Emilie Barbier against Edward T. Mulligan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. E. Davis.
LOT No. 30, Block 3,270, Section 12; Clarence C. Ferris against New York Central & Harlem River Railroad Co., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, C. C. Ferris.

HOLIDAY TRIPS
Up the Hudson $1 Sun., July 4 Mon., July 5
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Return, 150 Miles
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Leaves foot of Franklin St., both days, 9:00; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music. Restaurant and Lunch Room.
MONDAY AFTERNOON TRIP
Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St., July 5th, 2:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at West Point for return boat to New York. This is a splendid opportunity for a delightful afternoon and twilight sail. Music; lunch room; restaurant. Round trip, $1.00.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lvs. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 29, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.
ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. West days.
Lvs. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Frank J. Waldeyer, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 1st day of July, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Interborough Moving Company, 167th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:
Liquor, whiskey, wine, case goods and soft stuff.
Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 28th and 29th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 14th, 1915.
JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACHNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$147,000 Obtained at Auction for 579 Clason Point Lots —Two Heights Deals Involving Apartment House Block Fronts—Forty-sixth Street Flat Resold—$1,350,000 Mortgage on Murray Hill Hotel.

In addition to the close of the two-day auction sale of Bronx property in the Clason Point section yesterday at the Vesey Street salesroom, there were several other features of noteworthy activity in the realty market. Upper Manhattan furnished some transactions of more than ordinary importance, including the sale of two block fronts of apartment houses, one being on Broadway and the other on Fort Washington Avenue. On the whole, as Messrs. Day and Davies remarked after their auction sale, it looked as though real estate was holding its own very firmly at the present time.

When Joseph P. Day began the final session of the Bradish Johnson estate holdings in the Clason Point district of the Bronx, in the morning, there was a good attendance, many new bidders being noticeable, attracted no doubt from the low prices on the preceding day. Of the total of 579 lots, 254 remained to be sold, and they brought $71,725. On the former day 325 lots were sold for $75,275, making a total for the 579 lots of $147,000, an average per lot of about $254.

Michale Garone, one of the leading buyers on the first day, was an active bidder, and in the two days he bought over thirty lots, being the largest individual buyer. W. Parsons Todd, who has been a buyer in all the recent sales held by Day & Davies, took ten plots. John Kottek, an operator, bought three lots at the northeast corner of Commonwealth and Story avenues for $850. Levine & Posner bought the northeast corner of Rosedale and Ludlow Avenues, 50 by 100, for $1,025. G. Suily took the adjoining two lots on Ludlow Avenue for $475 each. The northwest corner went for $1,175. A. Prokpowicz paid $1,400 for four lots on the east side of Rosedale Avenue north of Ludlow Avenue, and six lots, adjoining, were knocked down at from $350 to $300 to Emily Black, Samuel Horowitz, and I. Levy.

Lots on Beach Avenue, between Story and Ludlow Avenues, brought from $125 to $375, a small gore lot selling for $75. On Taylor Avenue, between the same thoroughfares, they brought from $75 to $175.

In the block bounded by Commonwealth, Lawrence, Story, and Ludlow Avenues, corners brought $400, $425, $450, and $475, and inside lots from $150 to $275.

Mr. Day said that he regarded the sale as a distinct success, showing that it was possible at the present condition of the financial and realty market to sell 579 lots and find active bidders for them. At the low prices for which they were obtained, he predicted profits within a short time.

Two Block Front Apartment Deals on Heights.

The Upper Washington Heights section contributed the largest share of activity in the Manhattan realty market, furnishing two block front apartment house deals and others of smaller volume. Of the two leading transactions one involved the two six-story houses on the easterly Broadway block front, 200 feet, between 163d and 164th Streets. The property was sold by the Hall-Berwin Corporation. The northeast corner of Broadway and 163d Street, occupied by the Medford South apartment, was sold for the Medford Realty Company, and the adjoining southeast corner of 164th Street, with the Barry Home apartment, was sold for the estate of Elizabeth N. Barry. Each covers a plot 100 by 100. The buyer was an investor.

A few blocks to the north the two six-story apartments on the easterly Fort Washington Avenue block front, between 171st and 172d Streets, 200 by 122, were sold by the Tillman Construction Company to the Hudson Trust Company. The property was held at $500,000. In part payment the buyer gave the three-story house at 558 West 161st Street, 16 by 99.11, nineteen lots at Morris Park, three two-family houses at 2,817 to 2,821 Creston Avenue, each 25 by 100, and twenty lots at Riveredge, N. J., figuring at a $200,000 valuation. Calder, Nassoit & Lanning were the brokers.

Operators and Builders Buy Upper Manhattan Parcels.

A plot of six lots, 150 by 100, on the north side of 191st Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, have been purchased by Lewine & Kempner from the Jacob estate. It will be offered for sale to builders. Joseph Silverson was the broker.

The vacant plot on the southeast corner of Haven Avenue and 171st Street, 51.8 by 108.11, has been sold by Hattie P. Weber to a building syndicate for improvement with an apartment house.

The two frame buildings at 515 and 517 West 156th Street, 50 by 100, have been purchased by Ennis & Sinnott from the Crowley estate. It will be resold to builders. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

The Lansdowne Resold.

The Lansdowne, a six-story apartment house at 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street, has been resold by the D. H. Jackson Company to an out-of-town investor.

In part payment the buyer gives 448 Broome Street, a six-story loft building, 25 by 50, adjoining the corner of Broadway, and leased to Spaulding & Son; also the dwelling 22 West 120th Street, facing Morris Park, on lot 18 by 115.

John P. Finneran and F. J. Ryan negotiated the trade. Mr. Jackson purchased the Lansdowne several weeks ago from John W. Condit.

Buys East Side Dwelling.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Jacob W. Rubin to Stephen Duncan Marshall 150 East Eighty-first Street, three-story and basement high stoop brownstone front dwelling, on lot 19.0 by 104.4.

Tenement Sales.

An investing client of the Charles R. L. Huston Company has purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company 532 West 125th Street, a five-story triple flat with stores, on plot 26 by 100.1.

$1,350,000 Mortgage on Murray Hill Hotel.

A mortgage of $1,350,000 has been placed by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company on the Murray Hill Hotel, covering the block front of the west side of Park Avenue between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, being 197 feet 6 inches on Park Avenue by 130 feet on Forty-first Street by 230 feet on Fortieth Street, and also including the small building on Forty-first Street adjoining the hotel, being 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company made the loan.

Riverdale Estate Sale.

Cammann, Vorhees & Floyd have sold a portion of the estate of Miss Julia Livingston Delafield at Riverdale, to the Stadacona Company. The property contains 116,580 square feet, fronting on both sides of Palisade Avenue and extending to the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, with 94,751 square feet under water west of the tracks.

Bronx Sales.

Louis E. Kleban has purchased from the Thomas Realty Company, Levis W. Minford, President, a plot on the easterly side of Crotona Park East, 450 feet north of the corner of 173d Street; 62.6 front by 130 in depth, and 95.6 in the rear.

This is the first plot sold from what was originally the Minford Homestead, and has been in the family for over fifty years.

The plot is directly in the rear of the 174th Street Subway Station, and will be improved with a high-class apartment house by the purchased. William J. Gabel was the broker in the transaction.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Frazer & Berau, Inc., a vacant plot of land 50 by 100, located on the northerly side of Hornaday Avenue, formerly West Street, between Crotona Parkway and Mohegan Avenue.

$74,905 for Flatbush Lots.

In the Brooklyn Exchange salesroom yesterday the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company sold 121 lots in various sections of Flatbush for the William Protzmann Estate for a total of $74,905. Lots on Gravesend Avenue, between Cortelyou Road and Ditmas Avenue, brought $1,025 to $2,000. Lots on Cortelyou Road, between East Second Street and Gravesend Avenue, brought $1,250 to $1,275, and on East Second Street, south of Cortelyou Road, from $875 to $975. Lots on Avenue Q and East Second Street went from $400 to $750; on Avenue S and West Third Street, from $300 to $325, and on Avenue M, between Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue, from $500 to $700.

Among the buyers were Patrick B. Lynch, Paul C. Weiner, John T. Laveille, Charles M. Burdaker, James J. Lahey, M. V. White, Herzfeld, Sweedler & Siegmeister, W. Redmond, Charles Thiele, and A. H. Selinger.

Builder Buys L. I. City Flat Sites.

The Seidel Realty Company has sold for William Wiencke a parcel of land on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, about 400 feet north of Broadway, in Long Island City. The purchaser will erect a four-story modern apartment for eight families.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for the Charles H. Downing estate a modern cottage at 15 Madison Avenue, Arrochar, Staten Island, on a plot 54 by 126 feet, to L. Laimo.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased the store and basement at 109 Reade Street to Topper & Berger, wholesale shoe dealers; also the store at 49 Church Street for the Schulte Realty Company to John Karagianis and Harry Carabilanias, and the store and basement at 63 Beach Street and 394 Greenwich Street for the Empire State Surety Company to Sirrotta & Lieb.

William A. White & Sons have rented through M. Bernstein the store and basement at 110 Bleecker Street to S. Weisman & Brothers.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store and basement at 803 Ninth Avenue to Nicolo Marzulli.

Real Estate Notes.

A syndicate headed by Leslie R. Palmer is reported to be negotiating for a lease of the Sloan estate property at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street and 10 and 12 East Thirty-ninth Street. Plans for a twelve-story building for the site have been prepared by Herman Lee Meader.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,774 to 1,748, s e corner of 56th St, 181.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; adjourned to July 14.

By Henry Brady.

130th St, 17 East, n s, 214 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against James E. Troy et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; Amanda A. Lynch, referee; due, $7,706.62; taxes, &c., $51.42; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Samuel Marx.

137th St, 241 West, n s, 451 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11, five-story dwelling; William Rankin against Colman Faludy et al.; William R. Adams, attorney; Alexander A. Tausky, referee; due, $10,712.51; taxes, &c., $576; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, 2 five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 7.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Nelson Av, 1,080, e s, 205.9 ft n of 165th St, two-story dwelling; Louise Schroeder against Jasper Bayne Co, et al.; Henry Wendt, attorney; C. O. O'Neill, referee; due, $3,816.78; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

Nelson Av, 1,080, e s, 205.9 ft n of 165th St, 15.10x93.1x15.10x93.1, two-story dwelling; Louise Schroeder against August Brandes et al.; Henry Wendt, attorney; C. O. O'Neill, referee; due, $3,879.96; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

Walton Av, 1 w corner of 172d St, 14.11x139.10x25x100x25x42.4 to 172d St x13.11x20x15 to 172d St x20.1; Action 8; vacant; A. R. Crossin against James A. Woolf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; George E. Weller, referee; due, $3,444.22; taxes, &c., $205; to the plaintiff for $100.

172d St, East, n s, 20.1 ft w of Walton Av, 17.7x20x15, gore, vacant; same against same; Action 7; same attorney and referee; due, $267.27; to the plaintiff for $100.

Parcel beginning at a point 42.4 ft n of 172d St, 25x50, vacant; same against same; Action 6; same attorney and referee; due, $570.65; taxes, &c., $30; to the plaintiff for $100.

Belmont St, s s, 148.9 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 56.5x23.11x45.10, vacant gore; Anna R. Crossin against Verona Schmitz et al.; Harold Swains, attorney; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $903.23; taxes, &c., $140; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 126th St, 14, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; John A. Brown, Jr., et al. against Jacob Schattman et al.; Frederick H. Comstock, attorney; Matthew P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $10,253.03; taxes, &c., $340.87.

By Samuel Marx.

Sherman Av, s w corner of 204th St, 100x110; vacant; J. Allen Townsend against Lawrence Mulligan et al.; Paul M. Goodrich, attorney; David E. Goldfarb, referee; due, $21,926.41; taxes, &c., $1,298.15.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Main St, or City Island Av, 280, e s, 109.7 ft s of Fordham Av, 25x87.1x25x86.11, vacant; John B. Livingston against Mary L. Roeder et al.; Charles P. Hallock, attorney; W Stebbins Smith, referee; due, $3,390; taxes, &c., $176.

Main St, 267, or City Island Av, 267, w s, 61.ft n of Prospect Av, 49x64.4x49x64, vacant; Jennie Y. Hallock against Mary L. Roeder et al.; Charles Hallock, attorney; W. Stebbins Smith, referee; due, $1,256; taxes, &c., $8,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bush St, 211, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 43.11x80x20.6x86.6, two story dwelling; William D. Lent against Frank A. Schorer et al.; Jacob H. Shaffer, attorney; Samuel S. Koenig, referee; due, $7,399.62; taxes, &c., $525.

By James Donovan.

Edgewater Road, 1,501, w s, 647.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Bertha Beringer against Amalie I. Millholland et al.; Lee & Fleischmann, attorneys; William W. Canfield, referee; due, $5,511.33; taxes, &c., $230.

Gleason Av, 1,807, n s, 50 ft e of 173d St, 25x100, vacant; Bernardina F. E. Hake et al; Frees & McEveety, attorneys; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee; due, $3,125.37; taxes, &c., $375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

West End Av, n w corner of 75th St, for a twelve-story apartment house, 105x131.6; Charmion Construction Co., (Henry Mayer, President,) 2,309 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $600.000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bowery, 222 and 224, to a five-story clubhouse; Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23d St, owner; Parish & Schroeder, 12 West 31st St, architects; cost, $35,000.

63d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, to a five-story dwelling; J. Huber, 111 East 54th St, owner; C. P. Petit, 108 Park Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

5th Av, 812, to a four-story dwelling; C. L. M. McMurtry, premises, owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 56th St, to a six-story apartment; A. J. Shipman and E. L. Mooney, 37 Wall St, owners; R. J. Reilley, 477 5th Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,384 and 2,386, w s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 80.8x100; Max Marx to Convent Court Corporation, 128 Broadway, (mtg $66,000,) June 26; attorney, M. Marx, 128 Broadway $1

ARDEN ST, e s, 161 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x 110; Maria C. Ott to Charles Heusle Realty Co, 530 West 207th St, (mtg $22,000,) June 30; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway $100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11 x25; Bertha Dodt to John D. Grothier, 1,998 Webster Av, (mtg $33,000,) June 28; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$100

BLEECKER ST, 375, e s, 86.9 ft n of Charles St, 18.9x81.10x irregular; Mary G. Becker to Manville B. Pitua, 533 West 152d St, Sept. 8, 1914 .....Gift

CANAL ST, 368, s s, 25.10x84.10x25x90.3, w s; Mary E. Mack, Livingston, N. Y., to Arthur C. Mack of Edgewater, N. J., and Ellens, June 4; attorney, E. McK. Whiting, 56 Pine St $1

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 100; Max Marx to Convent Court Corporation, 128 Broadway, (mtg $140,000,) June 26; attorney, M. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 38, n e corner of 190th St, 102.2x102.8; Maximus A. Lesser, referee, to Anne Werner, 1,020 Crotona Parkway, (mtgs $195,000,) June 29; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$200

INTERIOR LOT, begins at centre line between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 33.11 x n w — x e — to beginning; Harold Graham to Samuel M. Cohen, 507 West 112th St, a. t., quitclaim, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Douglas Graham to same, a. t., quitclaim, June 28; attorney, same $1

JAMES ST, 45, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25.1x60.2x25.3x59.8, (foreclosure June 29;) John H. Rogan, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, June 30; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St $12,000

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 213.8 ft s of Edgecombe Av, 25x100; John A. Murray to William D. Kilpatrick, 71 East 86th St, (mtg $2,750.) June 28; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $1

MANHATTAN AV, 517, w s, 84.11 ft n of 121st St, 16x90, (foreclosure June 26;) John H. Judge, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 28; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $9,000

MANHATTAN AV, 519, w s, 84.11 ft s of 122d St, 16x90, (foreclosure June 25;) same to same, June 28 .....$9,000

SOUTH ST, 13, n w s, 16.5x75.5; Louise Schermerhorn to Eliz. C. Schermerhorn, her daughter, 1,219 Madison Av, B. and S., all liens, June 26; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St .....Gift

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 39 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; Deane Realty Co. to Lamont McLoughlin, 415 Fort Washington Av, quitclaim, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

WATER ST, 592, w s, 45.9 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.2x56.3, (foreclosure, June 25;) Jacob M. Guedalla, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $4,400

WAVERLY PLACE, 156, s s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 22.2x97; Mary G. Becker to Mayelle E. Titus, 533 West 152d St, Sept. 8, 1914 .....Gift

3D AV, s w corner 113th St, 25.2x100; Max Tannenbaum to Anel Realty Co., Inc., all liens, June 28; attorney, S. W. Tannenbaum, 135 Broadway $100

5TH AV, 1,080, n e corner of 89th St, 25.2x 102.2; 1,080 5th Av Corporation to Jennie C. Whitman, Burlingame, Cal., (mtg $180,000,) all liens, June 19; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $100

8TH ST, s s, 412.3 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x 97.6; Sarah Ehrenteich to Jacob Reisberg, 122 Penn St, Brooklyn, (mtg $15,250,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

10TH ST 384 East, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Jacob Rosenthal to David Glauber, 885 Bergh St, ½ part, (mtg $30,000,) June 28; attorney, M. Goodman, 237 Broadway $1

19TH ST, 49 West, n s, 225.4 ft e of 6th Av, 18.11x92.5, with all right, title, and interest to strip on w 0.4x92x on e 0.2½x92, (foreclosure;) Thomas W. Churchill, referee, to Emanu-El Congregation of N. Y., 43d St and 5th Av, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & A., 37 Wall St $30,000

32D ST, n s, 588 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9; Grunert Realty Corporation to D. A. Cushman Realty Corporation, 192 9th Av, (mtg $360,000,) also assumption of bills, &c., for $25,000, of issue of 2d mtg bond for $115,000, May 29; attorneys, Kidder, A. & Riggs, 27 William St $500,000

33D ST, 317 East, n s, 211 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Francis E. O'Callaghan, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary for Italians, 317 East 33d St, all liens, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

34TH ST, 123 East, n s, 111.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 22.9x98.9; Harry Bijur, referee, to Louise D. Bergh, 109 West 75th St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $38,000

39TH ST, 316 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Charles Buerhmann Realty Co. to Harris Realty Co., 507 Grand St, all liens, April 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

66TH ST, 425 East, n s, 260 ft w of Avenue A, 40x1½ block; Samuel Jacobs to Herman S. Jacobs, 54 St. Mark's Place, (mtg $41,500,) May 28; attorney, Solomon H. Eisler, 269 Broadway $100

68TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Amos Riehl to Thomas F. Devine, 227 West 85th St, (mtg $50,000,) Dec. 13, 1914; address, 79 West End Av $1

75TH ST, s s, 153.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.10x102.2; 79th St, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; William A. Hawes to Isabella R. Schloss, 159 West 75th St, b. & s., c. s. g., all liens, May 18; attorney, N. Y. T. I. Co., 135 Broadway $1

87TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Joseph V. Treat to Valentine Treat, 153 West 87th St, party of the first part reserves life interest, June 30; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St $1

87TH ST, 60 West, s s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Frank C. Wiley to Frederick Talcott, Seabright, N. J., to himself, b. and s., Feb. 5; attorneys, Dexter, O. & F., 71 Broadway $1

87TH ST, n s, 154.8 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 98.9 to w s of 20-ft lane x w 2x w — x s 100.8 to st x e 19.8 to beginning, with all title to lane; John W. Bohlman et al, executors, &c. of Hugo Gorsch, to Gertrude Isaacs, 213 East 87th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,750

101ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x 100.11; St. John's Park Realty Co. to John A. Murray, 3,920 Broadway, (mtg $11,000,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

102D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 62.9x e 25x n 88.2x e 25x s 100.11 to street x w 50 to beginning; Milton Rosenthal to Joseph Mescor, Yonkers, N. Y., undivided right, title, and interest, (mtg $24,000,) June 28; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway $1

136TH ST, 243 West, n s, 435 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Marion C. Moffett, Clinton, N. J., to Louis M. Bailey, 113 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, b. & s., all liens, June 28; attorney, Alexander & C., 120 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 241 West, n s, 451 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11, (foreclosure, June 30;) Alexander A. Tansky, referee, to William Rankin, 110 West 77th St, June 30; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Park Row $2,000

172D ST, s s, 84.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40.8x95; The Gerbereux Co., Yonkers, N. Y., to Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co., 334 5th Av, (mtg $34,500,) June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; William E. Smith (referee) to Hermann C. Schrader, 850 Tinton Av, June 28; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av 3,000

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; William J. Harnisch to Mary Harnisch, 28 Watson Av, East Orange, N. J., June 29; attorney, George S. Husch, 460 Broadway $1

FOX ST, w s, 167.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Charles H. Clark and another, executors, Sound Beach, Conn., June 29; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $1,000

FOX ST, w s, 200 ft n of Longwood Av, 66.8 x100; Charles Volkie to Realty and Commercial Corp., 80 Church St, (mtg $39,000,) June 29; attorneys, Hilliquit & L., 30 Church St $100

GREEN LANE, w s, 200 ft n of Lyons Av, 22x100; Dolphin Allard to John N. Wayland, 1,840 Harrison Av, May 22; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,040 East Tremont Av $100

HEWITT PLACE, 760, e s, 26.11x45.7; Lawrence P. Decker to Jacob Klein, 1,020 Avenue St. John, (mtg $4,800,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, 1,116, e s, 160.8 ft s w of Kelly St, 20x irregular; Raffaele Ferrilino, 1,116 Intervale Av, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 31, 1914; attorney, A. H. Vitale, 1,044 East Tremont Av $100

KATONAH AV, s w corner of 237th St, 23x 95; N. Taylor Phillips to Mary E. Lowry, 1,906 Emerson St, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

LOT 496, map of Van Nest Park, 25x100; John A. McEvoety (referee) to William Dettner, 790 East 100th St, June 22; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$3,000

LOTS 689 to 692, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Roscoe E. Reich to Kath. K. Hänszey, Cummock, N. C., (mtg $8,100,) March 24; attorney, S. A. Henszey, P. O. Box 1,277, N. Y. $1

LOTS 218 and 219, map of Seton Homestead; Henry Steilman, trustee, to Gotham Investors Co., 2,426 Westchester Av, June 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $200

MARMION AV, 1,915, s w corner of Elsemere Place, 100x25; Steinmetz Construction Co. to John J. Brennan, 239 East 95th St, (mtg $28,000,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MONTGOMERY AV, n w corner of Popham Av, 61.1x125.1; Sarah E. Henderson to Mellwin Realty and Construction Co., 1,004 Clay Av, (mtg $5,249,) June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MORRISANIA AV, e s, 157.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 75x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Charles H. Clark and another, executors, Sound Beach, Conn., June 29; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $1,500

OLD MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 283.10 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 57x158.11; Charles R. Baxter Construction Co. to Marie E. Baxter, 3,073 Middletown Road, (correction deed,) June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 100 ft s w of 173d St, 50x100; Dressel Railway Lamp Works to Mabel M. Glasser, 886 East 180th St., Brooklyn, June 28; attorneys, Sproull, E. & S., 1 Madison Av $100

STEBBINS AV 865, w s, 449.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Sandow Realty Co. to Moses Hess, 545 West End Av, (mtg $20,000,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 121.3 ft s of 174th St, 38x41.8; Annie C. Olsen and another to Lawrence Nelson, 127 Smith St, Newark, N. J., Jan. 8; attorney, A. H. Olsen, 2,706 Heath Av $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,752-54, e s, 35.10x 109.7; Sarah Ensler to Adeline A. Sass, 17 Livingston Place, (mtg $83,667,) June 29; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.$100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 272.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 33.8x111; William Oppenheim to L. & S. Co., Inc., 446 Westchester Av and another, (mtg $24,000,) June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Mechanics' Liens.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 368; D. Friedman & Son against S. & H. Realties Co., Inc., owner; Nevens-Perelman Co., Inc., contractor..$132

CHARLES ST, 28 to 32; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against Margaret M. Fritz, owner, (renewal) $125

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 66th St, 100.5x100; Charles Bruhms against Thomas Healy, owner; Thomas J. Brady, Jr., contractor $97.98

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 603 ft s of 177th St, 182.10x212, (2 liens;) Daly Av, x — Salvatore Naccarato against Defender Construction Co., and Narcroth Construction Co., owners; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor, (renewal) $233

ELSMERE PLACE, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 140.8x95.8; Salvatore Naccarato against Defender Construction Co. and Narcroth Construction Co., owners; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor, (renewal)...$75

14TH ST, 207 East; Mayer Horowitz against Mary S. Donnelly, trustee, owner; William C. Links, agent, contractor $70

111TH ST, 158 East; Abraham Reisner et al. against Salvatore Isaly, owner; Michael Agento, contractor $21

137TH ST, 513 East; Charles Wiesman against Diano Rao, owner and contractor....$111.53

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 60 ft s of 180th St, 47x—; Frank J. Johnson against John Doe, owner; Raphael Kurzrock, contractor, (renewal) $350

TREMONT AV, 531 to 535; Abraham Sonken against James Friedhoff, owner; Jere T. Sullivan, lessee; Stravoula G. Morgan, contractor $294

179TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Bathgate Av, 50x100; Alfio Mosimeci against Burnett-Wall Construction Co., owner; P. Pecora and Thompson Bros., contractors.....$802.15

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

Bronx.

BARTOW MANSION; Pelham Bay Park; New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co. against City of New York et al., June 24, 1915 .....$1,568

LELAND AV, e s, 325 ft n of Lacombe Av, 21.7x100; Patrick J. Twomey against David Handrahan et al., Sept. 26, 1914.....$53

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x100; Pheon Contracting Co. against Blanche D. Taylor et al., May 12, 1915.....$36

Building Loan Contracts.

Bronx.

MONTGOMERY AV, n w corner of Popham Av, 18.1x118.7; Van Dyck Estate loans Mellwin Realty and Construction Co., to erect one five-story apartment.....$40,000

POPHAM AV, n s, 18.1 ft w of Montgomery Av, 43x100; Van Dyck Estate loans Mellwin Realty and Construction Co., to erect one five-story apartment $30,000

Real Estate at Auction.

MONDAY, JULY 12.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
at 14 Vesey St., at 12 noon.
359 E. 3rd St., 20 x 77.
357 E. 3rd St., 20 x 102 x irreg.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

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NEW 12-STORY HOTEL
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms with baths.
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 110TH STREET.
One seven and one eight room fully furnished apartments. Southern exposure. Reasonable terms for Summer months. Inquire Manager, on premises.

Recorded Leases.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

12TH ST, 48 West, all; Annie R. Greenberg to Victorine Francfort, 48 West 12th St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915.....$1,800

9TH AV, 535, store and basement; Mathilde Beinhauer, executrix and trustee, to John H. Howard and another, 535 9th Av, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1912; attorney, H. Hahn, 535 9th Av.....$7,251 for term

MADISON AV, 176, second floor; Centerboro Realty Co. to Mountain Community, Inc., 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, Charles A. Edgerton, 160 Broadway.....$4,800

HOUSTON ST, 97 West, west store; Bertha Weinlaudt to Charles Walther, 26 West 98th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, F. A. Stroh, 38 Park Row $540

LEXINGTON AV, 730, all; George O. Pitzipio to Nora E. Higgins and another, Lexington Av, 10 3-12 years, from July 1, 1915; attorney, T. A. McCarthy, 20 Vesey St. $1,500

Bronx.

BARNES AV, 4,037, store; Theresia Manko to Pasquale Montagna, 829 East 226th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Pasquale Montagna, 829 East 226th St.....$240

EAST TREMONT AV, 742, all; Arville Realty and Amusement Co. to Edward Derrick, 755 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, 10 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, J. E. Derrick, 755 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, $3,200 to $4,000

FORDHAM ROAD, 586, s w corner of Hoffman St, corner store; Rudolph Simon to Joseph Lepne, 2,500 Hoffman St, 9 years and ten months from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheim & S., 120th St. and Amsterdam Av. .....$1,200 and $1,320

PROSPECT AV, 594, store; Morris Podolsky to William Rosenblatt, 594 Prospect Av, 3 years from March 15; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St.....$660 and $720

PROSPECT AV, 1,407, store next to corner; Samuel Tieshoff to Abraham Steinberg, 775 Jennings St, 3 years, May 1; attorney, Joseph S. Kulkin, 887 South Boulevard, $480 to $540

Mechanics' Liens.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 368; D. Friedman & Son against S. & H. Realties Co., Inc., owner; Nevens-Perelman Co.,

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Residence for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession could be had; absolutely modern in equipment and recently renovated. Apply Libman, 352 West 116st St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 60 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party in need of some ready cash will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each; two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. Bryan, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, easy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

House for Rent.—West 103d St.; 12 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (103d St.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROLL-TOP DESK, $1.50. ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. GOOD LIGHT. CLEAN. TELEPHONE. TOWEL SERVICE. NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Loft in fireproof Miets Building, 134 Mott St., near Grand St.; 75x80; excellent light; steady steam power, heat, elevator; suitable machinist, light manufacture; immediate possession. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

To Rent.—Office facilities in large, high-class office; mahogany furniture; just telephone; stenographers and general service. Apply 29 Liberty St., Room 310-315.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

LOFT—SHOWROOM—OFFICE.

Near Grand Central; very low rent; concessions desirable tenant. Inquire Henry Hof, 567 3d Av.

Sublet attractively furnished outside office; telephone and stenographer. Room 1,208, 110 West 40th.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Loft, light 4 sides. 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

1st Av., 318.—Large store, double show window; suitable for dry goods, stationery; $50.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Desk room to let, Singer Building; two large windows facing Broadway. Room 1,111.

Private office to rent; desk room; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Architectural gem at Hartsdale, built by an architect for his own home; very artistic and unconfortable; beautifully located corner plot; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 lavatories; will sacrifice. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection appointment. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

RYE—45 minutes from Grand Central Station, on New Haven Railroad; frame cottage, 9 rooms and bath; plot 100x190; large stable; a bargain at $7,000. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmor Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome seven-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, gas, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and two blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy, perfect title. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

Beautiful shore front gentleman's residence; magnificent views; deep water, sheltered anchorage; garage; fine plot, with large modern 14-room house in perfect order; 30 minutes from Broadway; price $45,000. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treisz, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Douglas Manor, shore front rights; rare marine and landscape views; high elevation; modern house; 5-cent fare zone; beautiful surroundings; reduction of $2,000 to settle estate. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for advance appointment. Herbert E. Williams, Executor, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm of 2 acres; good rich soil and shade trees; adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA, N. Y.—15 minutes from City, hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 53 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

GREAT BUNGALOW BARGAIN.

Needs repairs; few minutes from station, about 20 minutes' walk to the water; boating, bathing, and fishing; 50 minutes from city; price $2,900; will take $200 cash, balance $14 per month. A Bargain, 243 West 34th St.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Fine seven-room house; 35 minutes out; improvements; parquet floors; easy terms. Hellberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Bungalow Lots.—Bargain; easy terms; boating, fishing, tennis, electricity; 25 minutes from Penn. station. J. C., 2,483 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For sale, 140 acres, Farhills, N. J.; gentleman's country home and going farm in splendid condition. A. S. Lanphear, 25 Pine St.

Westfield and Fanwood houses and lots for sale on very easy terms; low prices for attractive cottages; send for particulars and photographs. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Bungalow, stucco, modern in every appointment; 7 rooms, large living room; plot 60x170; five minutes' walk from station; $4,900; easy terms. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Picturesque mountainside bungalow, overlooking river; glorious woodland; large rustic porches; fireplace; $675; commutation, 13c. Lane, 324 World Building.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

One of the few remaining acreage tracts on the Hudson River, commanding a twenty-mile unobstructed view; within five minutes' walk of station; near country club; 12 acres; owner will divide in acre plots. For additional information address Z 283 Times Annex.

St. Lawrence River cottage for sale; $3,500 buys Stanwix Lodge at Pine View, near Clayton, in 1,000 Islands; bargain, with easy terms. W. A. Douglas, Arcade, Utica, N. Y.

FARM FORECLOSED! Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Tents, bungalows, hotel; finest mountains; refined, simple; 3½ hours. C. Miller, Woodland, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paten, Box 156 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. C., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Payne, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS
A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath. Best location and service in New York. Price very reasonable. THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS
A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED APARTMENT; non-housekeeping; two rooms, bath; service included. Apply Superintendent, 77 Irving Place.

19 East 48th.—Large studio, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, bath, elevator. Holley. (daily.)

Apartment, ground floor and studio; two grand pianos. Christensen, 121 E. 40th.

321 St., 7 East (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1301.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., | 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. | 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., | 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. | 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av. Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 4, 5 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 805 West 98th, near Riverside.—Why live in hotels when you can get two to five roomed apartments and housekeep? Strictly high class, cosily furnished; maid service, linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Completely furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; Summer months or longer; linen, silver, electric lights, tiled baths, and hardwood floors. Earl D. Wright, phone 4020 Audubon. 550 West 157th St.

Sublet attractive four-room apartment; complete, modern; immediate possession; moderate; Riverside. Inquire after Wednesday, Goff, 910 West 141st.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

115th St., 604 West.—8-room elevator apt.; specially cool; best location in city for Summer; park, subway; lowest terms. Phone 6740 Morning. Allen.

Attractively, completely furnished, six rooms, southern exposure, from July 1 to Oct. 1; reasonable rent to desirable party. 519 West 145th St. Phone 2054 Audubon.

Sublet to responsible party for $45, nicely furnished five-room apartment, complete in every detail; near subway. M. Rosenblatt, 519 West 160th St.

SUBLET FIFTEEN MONTHS.
High-class, seven-room furnished apartment West 57th; 3 months considered. L 162 Times.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartments: long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Artist's studio, large, delightfully cool, north light; private phone and bath; kitchenette; small suite optional. 2627 Plaza.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Five outside large, light, cool rooms; elevator; $65 month, now to Sept. 15. Apartment 52, 200 West 86th.

44th, 210 West—Bachelor chambers; complete service; old English garden; ideal city Summer residence; telephone Bryant 6890.

29 Convent Av., Handsomely furnished, 4 rooms, front, $35. Tel. 8420 Morningside.

Riverside Drive, 400, (Apt. 6-B.)—Six rooms, best class; faces Hudson; reasonable.

Handsome corner 7-room apartment; reasonable; sacrifice. Blackley, 303 West End Av.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, nicely furnished; 2d flight; $7-$8 weekly.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartments; $40-$50; one unfurnished, $30; references.

5 rooms, bath; well furnished; $50; references; subway 96th. 336 West 95th.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WISH TO FIND FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 5 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH. MUST HAVE OPEN FIREPLACES AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS, AND BE ON OR NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. S 39 TIMES.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY restaurant; Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St; rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

203 EAST 19TH ST.,
near 3d Av., 12 rooms and 2 baths; suitable for furnished rooms or doctor's office; rent $1,000. Apply to caretaker on premises.

Attractive apartments, two rooms, bath, $35; modern improvements. Janitor, 128 Lexington Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7832.

179th St., 714 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $28 to $38; near 181st St. Broadway subway.

169th, 516 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric lights and telephone; all modern improvements; $28-$32; near 168th St. Broadway subway.

67th St., 129-31-25 West, (near Broadway.) —5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath, hot water, &c.; rent $25-$30.

178th, 599 West.—Corner apartments, four, five, seven rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $28-$46.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 11 East 125th St.

12th St., 182 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; improvements; $45. See janitor.

113th, 507 West.—4-5-6 rooms; elevator; every improvement; $540-$900.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.: 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av. and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining.)—All modern improvements; 5 and 6 rooms; $31-$35; concessions.

140th St., 505 East, (Near Brook Av.)—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14; per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

ENGLISH family offer to gentleman or married couple every comfort in their modern, artistic home; lovely, large garden; beautiful surroundings; private setting room if desired; 40 minutes South Ferry. F 350 Times Downtown.

BOYS FIND good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies in country parsonage. M 54 Times.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 87.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 800 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) frequent trains; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music, dancing; charming young society; bountiful table; delicious cooking; dainty service; room and board, $14-$21 each; two in room, $25-$50; special advertising "get-acquainted" rate over July 4, limited to first 80 persons applying, mail or phone; room and board, two days, $5; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch, includes large room two nights, six square meals, ticket to Arverne and return, and ocean bath; three days, Saturday lunch to Tuesday after breakfast, railroad ticket, ocean bath, $8. THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y. Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay. (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Far Rockaway, L. I. Phone 401-402.
Special over the Fourth, from Saturday to Tuesday morning, $10.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; $10 weekly. Coney 1808.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

Seagate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Northport.—Bay View Cottage, at water's edge; boating, bathing, fishing; home cooking.

New York State.

LADY, widow, graduate of medicine, owning beautiful home, can accommodate a few guests; special diet and care given to middle-aged or convalescent guests. Address Ideal Home, general delivery, Middletown, N. Y., or phone 4498 Audubon.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; excellent table; $10-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 309 West 146th. Phone Bryant 84.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2977.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

Attractive rooms and board; excellent location, at Horseshoe Lodge; $8.50 up; one hour city on D., L. & W. Tabor, N. J.

Beach Hotel, Sea Girt, N. J., offers you special 4th of July rates; Sat. dinner to Mon.; dinner $4; directly on surf.

BOARDERS wanted at Horseshoe Lodge; Tabor, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

A beautiful farm, charming section of Poconos, near lake house; newly furnished, bath; excellent table; $8, $10. G. H. Eberhardt, R. D. 1, Stroudsberg, Penn.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Vermont.

Gentlewoman, having charming home directly on Lake Champlain, offers few rooms to people of culture seeking homelike conditions. Owner, 38 West 50th, Plaza 5442, or Del Khos, Grand Isle, Vt.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

TO LET.
Newmarket, N. H.—Magnificent 6-acre estate bordered by dammed trout stream. Modern 12-room colonial house, beautifully furnished, with pool room; fruits, garden, etc.; garage; 5 minutes to Great Bay (salt water.) Rent for season, $750.

Also several estates in Jaffrey, Peterboro, and Dublin, N. H. Also beautiful estate, Reading, Mass. 12 miles from Boston, $600. Also largest list of farms, estates for sale throughout New England. Chamberlain & Burnham, Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AT TWIN LAKES, CONN., Foothills of the Berkshires.
Furnished bungalow with six bedrooms. Private dock and boats; accommodation for car. Fine bathing, boating, fishing, walks and drives. Convenient to station, post office, store, telegraph, telephone. Rent August and September very reasonable. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, etc.

Beautiful furnished seven-room cottage, bath, electric light, every convenience; garage; wide verandas; salt water three sides; private dock; bathing beach; boating, fishing, crabbing; between New London and Watch Hill. Address Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

To let, July 1 until October, furnished house, Summit, N. J.; nine rooms and baths; improvements; short walk to station; garage; price $200 for three months; references. F 348 Times Downtown.

Country house, Westchester County, 35 minutes, for rent furnished for Summer; two servants, large porches and grounds, three baths, garage, &c.; references. F 346 Times Downtown.

LONG BRANCH.—Cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths, on Ocean Boulevard, 3 minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds, garage; completely furnished; $400. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms, bath; facing lake in New Hampshire; seven fireplaces; magnificent trees, large grounds, wonderful country; garage, stable, boats; $350. S 19 Times.

Attractive home, Huntington; 7 rooms, bath; very well furnished; garage, garden, beautiful grounds; season, $300; exceptional value. D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.C.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent, fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel; famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Ocean Grove, Asbury Park.—Six rooms, $125 season. Particulars, phone 4194 Riverside.

Sea Gate.—Well-furnished, eleven-room house, two baths; private park; near ocean. Enos Booth, 165 Broadway. Cort. 5186.

Exquisitely furnished house, twelve rooms; improvements; private water front; low rental. M 90 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

West Side

50TH ST., 72 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; board two, $14; single, $7 upward; Southerners.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

54 AND 56 WEST 68TH.
Electricity, private baths; also smaller rooms.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, cool parlor, private bath, alcove; also small room.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners.

78D ST., 118 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms; Summer visitors or transients; private bath; excellent table; subway, L, surface cars.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table, parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; private baths; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

79th, 114 West, Norsce Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; cool, comfortable, convenient; advantageous terms now; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location. — Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

85TH, 51 WEST.—Large, cool, beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; American family; moderate.

86TH, 137 West.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms; excellent table; refined home; convenient location; moderate; references.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, all home comforts; excellent board; refereuces. Strauss.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

114TH, 526 WEST. — Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets; water; good meals; telephone; reference.

157TH SUBWAY, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Cool, quiet room. Apartment 4.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8557.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Attractive, cool rooms; electric light; in finest Summer location; references; table guests.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel or club life, may find cool, comfortable room; with, without bath; references; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

56TH, 63 EAST.—Cheap during Summer; large, handsome rooms; call and make offers.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

59TH, 154 EAST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two; telephone; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

71 IRVING PLACE.
Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath.

West Side.

127H, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; telephone, references.

32D ST., (Off Broadway.) New Hotel Strand. —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

50TH ST, 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; telephone; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath; also desirable single room; reasonable.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; $8 week Summer months; gentlemen; reference.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; small rooms; Summer rates.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, $5-$9-$10; electricity, bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, kitchenette; private bath; telephone; $9; other rooms.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; running water; elevator, electricity, telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway. $5 upward. Steel.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST ST., 282 WEST. — Large, small rooms; corner house; hot, cold water; references.

72D, 152 WEST.—Two large, connecting south rooms; private bathroom; reasonable; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D ST. WEST.
Exceptional room, floor; private house; gentlemen.

Z 227 TIMES ANNEX.

73D, 153 West. — Attractively furnished rooms; also room with bath; telephone; Summer rates.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Second story; private baths; single rooms; Summer prices; references.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; subway; "L"; transients accommodated; moderate rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also small room; gentlemen, couple; private house.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; home comforts; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy, single front room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front, back parlors; private bath; single, basement; modern improvements.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILES, 1915, 1914, 1913 MODELS.

All are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed the same as new. They have every equipment and many extras. No reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Beautiful 1914 Velie, Oakland, King, touring and runabouts; electric equipment; greatest bargains ever offered; installment plan or cash; your own expert permitted to thoroughly examine any car; wonderful value for discriminating buyers; don't purchase before examining these cars. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1914, like new, $900; 38,000 75 H. P. Fiat roadster, perfect shape, $800; 1913 Oakland 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, electrically equipped, $750.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.,
World's Largest Dealers,
S. W. Corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Packard (1916) Touring, 88 H. P.
Mercer (1915) Touring, six weeks old.
Lancier (1914) Runabout, 25 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

S. G. V. BROUGHAM, limousine, Westinghouse shock absorber, wire wheels, electric system, curved roof; like new. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 Broadway.

Cadillac touring car, 1912; full equipment; electric starter and lights, &c.; A1 condition; will sacrifice; $525. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 roadster; A1 condition; $400. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Cadillac 1914 seven-passenger car, like new, $975. Phone 127 Melrose.

STUTZ ROADSTER, foredoor, 1912, perfect. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, by Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract. Phone 774 Circle, 126 West 52d St.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

To rent, monthly, day, or hour, latest model touring car, with competent chauffeur. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

FIAT touring car to rent, with chauffeur, hourly, daily, or monthly. Al. Cella, 880 6th Av. Plaza 470.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Large five-passenger touring car for hire reasonable. Telephone 4567 Madison.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hour. Telephone Kingsman, 1,941 Circle.

Packard touring car for hire; satisfaction guaranteed; day, month. Gilfoord, 9021 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.
226 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7820 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large; single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Small family; rent large, small front room; newly furnished.

86TH, 342 WEST.—A large furnished room, with a private bath, exclusive neighborhood.

86TH, 306 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable; subway; references; telephone.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Three attractive connecting rooms; beautiful back parlor; private baths; electricity; refined house; Summer rates. Schuyler 3933.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; near Riverside Drive, Subway, L, Bruns.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates. Railing.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large or small room; private house; every convenience; telephone.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room; adjoining bath. Linz.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, en suite or single. Apt. 4D. Moderate.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; small room; gentleman; couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Corner Broadway; attractive room, running water, excellent table. Jantzen.

108TH, 7 WEST.—

MRS. BECKER PLEADS WITH ROSE FOR HELP

Surprises Him by Appearing in Schepps's Shop, to Which Another Calls Him.

THEIR STORIES IN CONFLICT

Condemned Man's Wife Asserts ex-Gambler Admitted He Lied, but He Denies It.

Jack Rose, whose testimony in the Rosenthal murder case was chiefly responsible for the conviction of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, told last night of a meeting with Mrs. Becker in this city on Sunday, at which, he said, she implored him to help save her husband, who has been sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing in the week beginning July 12.

The meeting was at Sam Schepps's jewelry store, 702 Seventh Avenue, Rose declared, and was arranged without his knowledge. He said he told Mrs. Becker that, although he was very sorry for Becker, he could do nothing for her, for he had told the truth when he said Becker plotted the gambler's murder. Mrs. Becker tried to arrange another meeting with him at her home in the Bronx, Rose asserted, but he sent word that he would not see her.

Mrs. Becker had a different version to tell of her meeting with Rose, though her story agreed with his as to the manner of their meeting.

"Last Monday, when I heard that Jack Rose was in town and could be found in Sam Schepps's jewelry store," she said, "I went to see him to have him tell the truth and try to save my husband from going to his death. He was astonished when I confronted him, and I thought he was greatly shocked at the sight of me. I said to him: 'I'm sorry that I have taken you so by surprise, but you know that you ought to tell the truth.'

Says He Admitted Lying.

"We then went aside and held a confidential talk. Jack Rose told me that he had testified falsely at both trials in order to save himself. I asked him if he wouldn't be man enough to tell the truth openly. He said he had had some of the best legal advice obtainable and had been told that it would be suicidal for him to retract his statements. He told me, though, that he would go to Governor Whitman and try to save my husband.

"We parted pleasantly after he promised to telephone me Tuesday evening and arrange another consultation after he had consulted his lawyer again. On Tuesday evening I received a telephone message at my home from some man who said he represented Jack Rose, and I had my suspicions who this was. He told me, 'It is impossible for that party to keep engagement with you.' There was nothing else said."

Mrs. Becker was certain that it was Rose who had suggested going to the Governor, and that she had not asked him to do anything except to "tell the truth openly." She was equally sure that he had admitted perjuring himself, though none but herself heard the confession.

Rose was found last night at the home of Reginald Wright Kauffman, the author, at 119 East Thirty-first Street. The meeting was arranged by Bernard H. Sandler, his attorney, as the result of a story that Rose had consented to see Governor Whitman in an effort to save Becker.

"That story is untrue," Rose said. "I am going to tell you exactly what happened. In the first place the story said that I called Mrs. Becker on the telephone last week and arranged a meeting which took place later in the week. I was not in New York last week and my visit here this week is entirely a business trip.

Called by Sam Schepps

"I came here on Sunday to see about a suit in connection with moving picture interests with which I am associated. Mr. Sandler is my counsel. When I arrived at the Maryland Hotel I got a telephone message from Sam Schepps to meet him at his store, Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Now, when I come to New York from Medford, Mass., where I am now in business, I often stop in to see Schepps, so I was not surprised to get the message.

"It was about 11 o'clock in the morning when I went there. The store is usually closed on Sundays, but it was open that day, and when I went in I found Schepps and another man, whose name I will not disclose unless the District Attorney or some one in authority wants me to. We talked there for some time, and several times I started to leave, but the others asked me to stay awhile. Then a shower came up, and I had to stay.

"It must have been 12.30 when I saw the door open and a lady walked in. I recognized her immediately as Mrs. Becker. I was greatly surprised. I had not seen her since the trial. Mrs. Becker walked right up to me and said:

"'Mr. Rose, I have been wanting to see you very much.'

"'What do you want to see me for?' I asked.

"'I have a message for you from Charlie,' she replied in a very low voice.

"'I trust our trying, I felt very sorry for her, for I have always admired her loyalty and love which she has shown toward her husband. 'I want you to help us,' she said.

"I told her that there was nothing I could do. I am very sorry for Becker, as I am for every man in the death house. When I finished my testimony at Becker's trials I had done everything that I was to do in the case. But I told the truth when I testified, and there is nothing that I could say to help Becker.

"'Don't you know that my husband is innocent?' she said then.

"Your Husband Is Guilty."

"I didn't know what to reply. I didn't want to say anything to hurt her. Finally I said:

"'Mrs. Becker, you arranged this meeting, not I. I knew nothing about it. But you are asking me now whether the testimony which I gave at your husband's trials was not false. I can only say that your husband is guilty—as guilty as hell.'

"When I said that, Mrs. Becker said something to the effect that there must be a dictograph concealed in the store. I told her that if there was any dictograph it had been placed there by those who arranged the meeting, not by me. Then I started to leave. She stopped me.

"'Won't you let me see you again some time?' she asked. 'Can't you come to see me at my house in the Bronx?'

"I thought a moment and replied: 'I will not see you at your house. Perhaps I will see you at some place outside, however. I will let you know.' She gave me her telephone number in the Bronx. Here it is—Fordham 1029.

"Yesterday I sent a friend of mine, the Secretary of the company with which I was associated, to call her up. 'Mr. Rose will not come to see you.' I told him to tell her. He reported that he had called up the number and that a lady's voice answered. He gave her the message and she asked him to repeat it, which he did.

"There is nothing I can do for Becker. I am sorry for him, but I will see no one connected with the case—the Governor or the District Attorney, any one else. If the Governor or the District Attorney sends for me I will tell them what I have told you and also the name of the man who was present besides Schepps."

"Was the other man a relative of Becker's?" Rose was asked.

Pleas by Becker's Agents.

"I will not say anything whatever about him to you," he replied. "I want to say further that that was not the first time since Becker's second trial that agents of his have been to see me."

"Have you ever seen Martin T. Manton or John B. Johnston, Becker's lawyers?"

"Not since the trial."

"Of course," Rose continued, "what has been intimated is that there was a frame-up. That is not true. In the underworld's code of ethics there is one rule stronger than any other—'Thou shalt not squeal.' When I was arrested after Rosenthal's murder I had no idea of squealing. I was going to shield Becker. I made a statement for one of his lawyers in which I said I did not know Becker and that he had nothing to do with the killing. I made a similar statement to the District Attorney and repeated it several times later.

"Becker knows that when his agent, Plitt, came to see me I sent word back that I would stick. My decision to tell the truth did not come until I heard that Webber and the others were about to tell what they knew. Those circumstances show that there was no frame-up."

"Was there any truth in the report, published last week, that you told Deputy Sheriff Edward Ginty, of Danbury, that Becker did not say to kill Rosenthal, but to 'queer' him?" Rose was asked.

"No," Rose replied. "I have talked with many persons all over the country about the Rosenthal murder, but I never said that. I have told you that the truth was as I testified."

Rose said he would remain in New York for several days to consult with Mr. Sandler in regard to the legal matters which called him here. After that he would return to Medford.

Schepps Won't Discuss It.

When Sam Schepps was found at his jewelry store last night he refused to give any information about the meeting of which Rose told, and referred a TIMES reporter to Governor Whitman.

Mr. Manton will go to Albany today to confer with Governor Whitman about Becker's plea for clemency. He will present documents, the nature of which he has refused to discuss, in support of a request that Governor Whitman hold a hearing in Becker's case. The meeting will be in the nature of a preliminary conference.

DU PONT ON MUTUALIZATION

Announces Equitable Plans to Insurance Supt. Hasbrouck.

General T. Coleman du Pont has written State Insurance Superintendent Frank Hasbrouck that, as holder of the majority of stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, he is ready to cooperate in all ways possible with the management in working out a method of mutualizing the society. If mutualization is found not to be practicable, he says, he will assist in working out a plan which will make clear to the public exactly what the future management is to be. The letter supplies the first information from General du Pont himself as to his attitude toward mutualization, although his position has been made known before through his representatives.

The letter replies to one written to General du Pont by Mr. Hasbrouck inquiring about the plans of the majority stockholder. At a recent meeting in this city of the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners Mr. Hasbrouck was asked to write General du Pont to this effect as a matter of public interest. General du Pont's reply, dated June 28, was given out by Mr. Hasbrouck yesterday.

"My desire is that mutualization of the society be brought about," he says, "in order to give assurance that its affairs will always be managed in the interest of the policy holders, fears relating to stock control being forever ended. For I believe that such assurance, is necessary, if the society is to be brought to the larger success which seems to be within its reach.

"I understand that the management has been for some time trying to find a way to mutualization. I wish to cooperate with them, and to this end have already been in conference with the Mutualization Committee.

"If such mutualization as is practicable is not satisfactory, I am ready to co-operate in seeking some other way to accomplish the purpose above stated, that is, giving assurance as to future management.

"Whatever plan may be agreed upon must, of course, have the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance; and I assume that we shall have his cordial co-operation in the work of finding such a plan, and, thereafter, in carrying it out.

"Since the problem is a new one to me and is one which has puzzled abler men and men of larger experience in such matters, I cannot, of course, be expected to suggest a plan at once; but with the Insurance Department, the management of the society and myself working with the same purpose, I feel justified in expecting that the problem will be solved before long.

"As to distribution of earnings and savings through policy holders, dividends and safeguarding the company's investments, I have now neither opinion nor intention. I presume such matters are controlled for the most part by the law and the Insurance Department. The majority of the present Board of Directors represent the policy holders, and all of the Directors are men of the highest character, who may be expected to use their best efforts to conserve the assets of the society, safeguard its interests and increase its power for good in the community.

"While we are trying to devise a plan for the purposes stated above, it is my intention, by continuance of the present voting trust or otherwise, to secure that the stock which I own shall be voted by gentlemen of high character and standing in the interest of the policy holders according to their judgment."

BAILEY GOT NO LOAN.

Acted as Attorney When He Deposited $1,500,000 Terminal Stock.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The statement made in St. Louis two days ago, in the hearing of a suit before the Circuit Court, that the National Bank of Commerce contended that J. W. Bailey, ex-Senator from Texas, had pledged $1,500,000 worth of stock of the Nashville Terminal Company as security for a loan is an error. It now appears that the bank in its suit does not contend that Mr. Bailey pledged this stock for a loan.

Mr. Bailey never borrowed anything from the Bank of Commerce on this stock. His only connection with the Nashville Terminal Company was as attorney for the Tennessee Construction Company. Mr. Bailey, it appears, deposited certain stock under option with a New York trust company. The option never was exercised and the securities deposited under it have reverted to their proper owners. The bank began suit June 28 to recover the stock in question.

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

O. OSBORNE FLIRTED FROM OVER THE WAY

Miss Ungar Says She Saw Him Across Street and Repulsed Missing Man's Advances.

HIS COLLAR IS IDENTIFIED

Landlady Recognizes It by Betting Memorandum Inside—How Slades Met Safford.

The Government produced another witness to swear that the elusive Oliver Osborne was a very real person and not a myth when the conspiracy trial of David and Maxwell Slade and their private detective, Albert J. McCullough, was resumed yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court. This witness was Miss Blanche Ungar, a stenographer in Bloomingdales' department store, who said that from her desk in the office of the store she could look directly in the window of Oliver's room at 161 East Sixtieth Street, and that he had flirted with her and with other girls in the store. She also produced two notes which she said he wrote to her.

James W. Osborne, who was the defendant in Rae Tanzer's original $50,000 breach of promise suit, from which the present suit sprang, was not in court yesterday.

Miss Ungar described Oliver about as other witnesses had described him and said that he often went to his window and nodded at her and other girls in the store. He also waved his hand at them, she said. It was in September that she first noticed him. One day Oliver waved a note at her, Miss Ungar said, and shortly thereafter she saw him enter the office in which she worked with other girls and nod to her. He had two notes in his hand and she went to the railing to see what he wanted. Oliver handed her the notes and tried to make an appointment to take her to dinner, but she declined.

More "Oliver" Notes.

One of the notes was addressed "To the girl over the way." They were read in evidence and in both of them he called her "My dear friend." He explained that one of the notes was written a week before the other, but that he had had no opportunity of getting it to her, and spoke of one note he had sent to her going "to the wrong lady." In both notes he urged her to take dinner with him and afterward "go to a show," but Miss Ungar said she did not accept the invitation. One of the notes was signed "O. H. O." This was the first record that Oliver had ever used a middle initial.

In February of this year, the witness said, Oliver again appeared in the store and she found him talking with another girl, who introduced him as "Mr. Osborne."

Mrs. Stewart N. Dunham, who ran the house at 161 East Sixteenth Street in which it is said Oliver lived from July, 1914, to March, 1915, was recalled to the stand for cross-examination by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense. She explained that she delivered letters addressed to "Oliver Osborne" to her boarder, who had given her the name of "C. Bacon," because several girls had called at the house and inquired for him and because he had received notes from them addressed to Oliver Osborne. Mrs. Dunham identified positively a certain collar that she said Oliver had had in his room. This identification was possible because there was written in ink inside the collar the following notations:

"Won $50 on Army-Navy. Won $100 on Harvard."

Mrs. Dunham said the collar had hung on her boarder's bureau for a long time.

How Safford Was Found.

William M. Darling, a printer of Bound Brook, N. J., who was an acquaintance of Franklin D. Safford, the witness at the preliminary hearing in the Tanzer-Osborne case, who has been convicted of perjury, testified that Safford had sent a letter to the Slades by him just before he (Safford) resigned as clerk at the Hotel Kensington, in Plainfield, N. J., where it was alleged that Rae Tanzer was accompanied by Oliver Osborne. The Slades said they wanted to see Safford, according to Darling, and he told them Safford was in Paterson. They went for him in an automobile and finally found Safford at the Mountain Lake House, Greenwood Lake, N. J. Here, the witness said, Safford told them he had only twenty-one or twenty-two cents and they gave him $10 for expenses and took him to New York to look at a photograph of James W. Osborne and say whether James W. was Oliver. On seeing the photograph, Darling asserted, Safford said that it looked like the man "as far as the neck," but that he could not identify the profile.

The production of Darling brought the Government's case to the point against the Slades involving "tampering with witnesses." At the request of Roger B. Wood, Assistant District Attorney, in charge of the prosecution, Judge Russell agreed to hold the hearing today in Commissioner Houghton's court, a floor below the room in which the case has been tried. It was there that, the prosecution charges, James W. Osborne was pointed out to Safford by McCullough, the detective, as he entered the room and before he had been called on to identify Osborne. The object of transferring the hearing is to give the jury an opportunity to see the actual place in which each person concerned stood.

Judge Russell announced yesterday that court would convene at 10 o'clock this morning and that it would hold a session on Saturday to prevent losing three days during the celebration of the Fourth of July.

A rumor that the Federal authorities had been notified that Oliver Osborne was in the city was denied by Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein.

MURDER PLOT ARREST.

Prisoner Admits He Is "Bill" Named in Forney's Promissory Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—William McKinley Bowers, 19 years old, an electrician, was arrested at his home here today on the charge of being implicated in a conspiracy to murder T. Franklin Schneider, the Washington capitalist, who was assaulted in a Pittsburgh hotel last Thursday and whose son-in-law, Thomas G. Forney, a Washington lawyer, has confessed to having plotted to kill him. Bowers readily admitted to detectives that he was the "Bill" mentioned in a promissory note which Forney is alleged to have given to George McHenry, a Washington waiter, to secure the payment to McHenry and "Bill" of $4,000 for murdering Mr. Schneider.

The promissory note was found in McHenry's room here. It read as follows:

"I agree to pay Bill and George $4,000 for putting this man out of the way.

T. G. FORNEY."

Bowers said he knew his name was mentioned in the promissory note because Forney had told him so. He had protested against this use of his name

KIAO-CHAU REFUGEES SAIL.

Safe Conduct Given by Britain to 77 Germans, Including Officers.

The seventy-seven German refugees who arrived in New York last Saturday from the Province of Kiao-Chau via San Francisco sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. They were brought to the pier in Hoboken from the Hamburg-American steamship President Lincoln, lying in South Brooklyn, where they slept Tuesday night, in a special tug. Mrs. Meyer Waldeck, wife of the former Governor of Kiao-Chau, who is held a prisoner by the Japanese, and Mrs. von Pappenheim, wife of the German Attaché to Peking, declined to make any comments before they sailed. The safe conduct of the entire party of seventy-seven persons, including thirty non-commissioned officers from legation and official residences in Peking and Kiao-Chau, has been guarantee by the British Government.

THREATENS WHITE HOUSE.

Austrian Arrested Here by Secret Service Men.

Rudolph Malick, an Austrian, was locked up late last night in the Greenwich Street Police Station by Agents Schlamm and Rich of the Federal Secret Service, who, under the direction of Chief William J. Flynn, had been on his trail for some time. It was said he was charged with sending a threatening letter to the White House in Washington, and Chief Flynn intimated last night that he had confessed.

Malick is 43 years old and a salesman, and, according to information obtained by the Secret Service officials, has been in this country only a year.

CAPTAIN SWEENEY HONORED

Organizer of Junior Police Wins Two Tributes in a Day.

A large delegation from the east side gathered in Police Commissioner Woods's office yesterday to praise Captain John F. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station, organizer of the junior police of the neighborhood. Speeches were made by ex-Assemblyman Meyer Greenberg, Dr. John Broder, Dr. L. J. Ronker, Henry Freedberger, and Nathan Philipson extolling the Captain for his work with the junior police and the general improvement in his precinct. A set of engrossed resolutions was presented to Captain Sweeney, and a check for $85 to the Honor Roll Relief Fund.

APACHE TOWED IN DISABLED

Clyde Liner's Steering Gear Breaks Down Off Scotland Lightship.

The Clyde Line steamship Apache, which left Jacksonville with passengers for New York on June 27, arrived at midnight in tow of the tug Dalzell.

Her steering gear was disabled as the vessel was nearing the Scotland Lightship yesterday, the Captain said.

SUBSIDIARY OUSTS LACKAWANNA MEN

Morris & Essex's Stockholders Win Proxy Fight Lasting for Nine Hours.

TRUESDALE PUT OFF BOARD

Victors Hope to Enforce Provisions of Lease Strictly—8 Per Cent. Dividend at Issue.

The stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad, a leased line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, rebelled against the Lackawanna at their annual meeting yesterday, and by a decisive vote threw out of office their President, William H. Truesdale, also President of the Lackawanna, and defeated for election as Directors all twelve of Mr. Truesdale's selected nominees. The vote marked the end of a bitter proxy fight against the Lackawanna-Morris & Essex interlocking directorate. An entirely new directorate, opposed to the strong forces of the Lackawanna, was placed in office.

A special committee of Morris & Essex stockholders, headed by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, led the fight against the Lackawanna. The Lackawanna officials, led by Mr. Truesdale, fought hard for the continued control of the Morris & Essex. The meeting, which was held in the Lackawanna Terminal in Hoboken, started at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was 7 o'clock at night before all of the votes had been counted.

Out of 300,000 shares of stock of the Morris & Essex Railroad outstanding, 218,784 were voted. The Van Tuyl Proxy Committee voted 127,554 and the Lackawanna 91,230. The insurgent faction, therefore, had a majority of 36,324.

Members of New Board.

The new board of the Morris & Essex will consist of Philemon L. Hoadley of Newark, N. J., President of the American Insurance Company; Edward Milligan, Hartford, Conn., President of the Phoenix Insurance Company; A. N. Williams, Hartford, Vice President of the Aetna Insurance Company; George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Dunlevy Milbank, representing the estate of Joseph Milbank; J. William Clark of Bernardsville, N. J., President of the Clark Thread Company of Newark; Samuel S. Dennis, Morristown, N. J., President of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark; Wynant D. Vanderpool, Morristown, representing the Vanderpool family and estate; William E. Stewart, Director of the American Insurance Company, and John O. H. Pitney, Morristown; John R. Hardin, Newark; Adrian R. Larkin and Henry V. Poor, all attorneys for the Van Tuyl Proxy Committee.

These thirteen new Directors represent more than 12,000 shares of stock. The retiring Directors, it is asserted, represented only about 150 shares in their own names.

With Mr. Truesdale on the defeated slate were Moses Taylor Pyne, Charles S. Colton, E. E. Loomis, Arthur D. Chambers, Frederick H. Gibbens, Samuel Sloan, Dudley Olcott 2nd, John Sanford, Charles B. Rogers, Frank Sturgis, Howard C. Brokaw and Wetmah H. Bailey.

No organization meeting has been called by the new Board of Directors, but it is expected that Mr. Hardin, Mr. Larkin, and Mr. Poor will retire and make way for other stockholders. The three lawyers were included in the list at the last minute to make it complete. Probably one of the places will be offered to Mr. Truesdale or to some other Lackawanna official. Others who have been named for places are Frank Dunlap Pavey, attorney for Madeline Dinsmore, holder of 1,200 shares of Morris & Essex stock, and Archibald A. Gulick, attorney representing the Mrs. Mary Bell estate, which holds 1,600 shares.

To Enforce Lease Provisions.

"This is an important victory for the stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad," said Mr. Van Tuyl last night. "The Lackawanna has been controlling the Morris & Essex not only through its perpetual lease, but through the interlocking Directorate. The stockholders had no voice at all. The new Directorate will, of course, not attempt to operate the Morris & Essex. The Lackawanna, under its lease, will continue the operation. But we aim to see that the property is operated in accordance with the lease and not in disregard to the best interests of stockholders."

The success of the insurgents has a direct bearing on the suit filed by minority stockholders of the Morris & Essex against the Lackawanna and its officials on April 24. This suit is now pending in the Chancery Court of New Jersey. It is asserted that the Lackawanna should pay 8 per cent. on the $15,000,000 stock of the Morris & Essex instead of 7 per cent. The lease of the Morris & Essex, signed in 1868, provides for a 7 per cent. dividend, but calls for 8 per cent. when 30 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Morris & Essex are sufficient to pay all the interest on its bonded indebtedness and 10 per cent. on its capital stock. That condition, it is contended in the suit, has existed for at least ten years. It is alleged also that the interlocking Directorate hid the real earnings, authorized illegal bond issues, and charged millions in expenses to the road which should have been charged to the Lackawanna proper. An accounting is demanded.

Mr. Truesdale in a recent interview denied all the allegations against the Lackawanna.

8 Per Cent. Dividend Claimed.

It was recalled yesterday that the claim for an 8 per cent. dividend often had been made, but that the Lackawanna always had been in a position to head off any legal fight. The suit, with the backing of many large insurance companies and trust companies, would now be pushed hard, it was announced. If the insurgents win the action the new board may call for the repayment by the Lackawanna of $1,500,000 back dividends and place the Morris & Essex on a regular 8 per cent. basis.

The result of yesterday's contest was a surprise. When Mr. Van Tuyl, at the opening of the meeting, thumped on the Directors' table and laid down a pile of proxies several feet high it caused astonishment in the room. The attorneys for the Lackawanna vised every proxy. Many stockholders, it appeared, had given their proxies to both committees. In the weeding-out process several thousand were lost.

There are about 2,500 shareholders in the Morris & Essex, and each side represented about half of the number. The Van Tuyl faction claimed support largely from banks, trust companies, and individual holders in Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Lackawanna support, it was said, came mainly from Lackawanna stockholders who held Morris & Essex stock also.

FLEMISH REFUGEES HERE.

Son from Duluth Will Care for Aged Farmer of Ypres.

After living all his life on the farm in old Flanders, where his forefathers had dwelt for more than 300 years, Victor van Elslande, 76 years old, arrived yesterday on the steamship Chicago from Bordeaux to end his days in Duluth, Minn., with his son, Cyrille, who met him at the pier. The old farmer was accompanied on the ship by his granddaughter, Alice, 13 years old, who had been living with him at the farm for seven years, while her parents were in Duluth.

Alice told the reporters that she and her grandfather had remained on the farm at Boesenche, three miles from Ypres, until May 24, when all the surrounding houses had been destroyed by the shells of the Germans. They had to flee into France to save their lives with what was left of their possessions.

"For many months," the young Flemish girl said, "we heard the thunder of the cannons day and night. I saw the wounded soldiers carried past the house by hundreds, and the worst of all were the poor men who had been poisoned by the gases from the trenches, two and a half miles away."

In speaking of the poison gases, the girl burst into tears. Many of the victims were young Flemish farmers from around Ypres.

Cyrille Van Elslande said he had come to this country seven-years ago with his wife and started in the mill engineering business in Duluth and had become naturalized. He had a letter from the State Department authorizing the immigration authorities to permit his father to land.

Five New Fire Captains.

Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday promoted five Lieutenants to the rank of Captain as follows: Washington S. Howe of Engine 33, Peter Farley, Hook and Ladder 110; William S. Ferry, Engine 16; Charles M. Lauth, Hook and Ladder 7, and Hugh T. Dunn, Hook and Ladder 29. The promotions are all to take effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

RIPWOOD
E&W RED-MAN COLLARS
2 for 25cts.
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

These theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:10.
Greatest Musical Show Ever Presented.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Added Feature:—Nora Bayes.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY, JULY 5TH
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | JUST LAUGHS

BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY. Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Xtra Holiday Mat. Mon., July 5.
TWIN BEDS

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Saturday 2:15.
Extra Holiday Mat. Monday, July 5th.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

ASTOR B'WAY, 45th St. Daily 2.30 & 8:30. Mts. 25-50c. Nights & Sat. Mts. 25-50-75c.
NOW A COMPLETE PHOTO TRIUMPH.
GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Monday.
Laughing Hit of New York.
A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Last 4 Times. LAST MATINEE SAT. 2.20.
500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00.
ON TRIAL

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. MAT. TODAY.
LEW KELLY BEHMAN SHOW
Added Feature Morton & Moore in "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St.
EVA TANGUAY, Wm. COURTLEIGH, Sam & Kitty Morton, Alan Brooks & Co., Herman Wasserman, others.
Daily Mats. 25c to 75c.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place
Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys
Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 2.

LUNA Free Dancing, Free TOYS
Free Concerts, Free Circus
Free Vaudeville, Free Playgrounds.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15.
6 PEACHES AND A PAIR (Musical Comedy) & 10 other acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Loreict Madonna. The Goddess. Beg. Sun., Frank Daniels in Crooky.

Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50c.
Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden"
Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Orville Harrold, Edward Abeles & Co., "Woman Proposes," Ben Welch, Willie Hoit Wakefield, Ota.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions.
MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

G. F. TOUCHARD, JR., ARRESTED AS THIEF

Tennis Champion Accused of Stealing Golf Balls from His Employers.

FOLLOWED BY DETECTIVES

Young Athlete Alleged to Have Disposed of Booty—Other Peculations Talked Of.

Gustave Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., the champion tennis player and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes of 108 East Seventy-eighth Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night charged with the theft of forty-eight dozen golf balls, worth $288, from Abercrombie & Fitch, 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, for whom he had been head of the sporting department for the last three months. It was said by the police that Touchard's peculations from the firm would prove to be greatly in excess of $288, since they had been going on for weeks.

Frederick E. Hill, Treasurer of the firm, declined to tell when the thefts had been discovered or how much in all his firm had lost. Touchard was arrested on his charge, and Mr. Hill will appear against him in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

Touchard had nothing to say for himself when he was arraigned in Police Headquarters, and answered only questions as to his name and address, saying that he lived at 24 East Forty-eighth Street, was 26 years old, and was a widower. His wife, the former Miss Emeline Williams Holmes, died on May 30 of last year, a week after a son was born to her. She was only 21 years old, not yet having made her debut when she was married to Mr. Touchard in the South Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, on Oct. 11, 1911.

Miss Holmes met Touchard in the tennis set at Newport, and their engagement followed his victory, with Raymond D. Little, in the national doubles championship over Hackett and Alexander in 1910. Miss Holmes had been one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Vivien Gould and Lord Decies and was the third of these girls to marry within a year after that wedding.

The arrest late yesterday afternoon followed the discovery, some time ago, that Touchard's employers were being robbed systematically. Private detectives were employed and suspicion fastened on Touchard. According to Detective McGann of Headquarters, he and Detective Devanney followed Touchard yesterday when the latter left the store carrying a suit case to another sporting goods store in Forty-third Street near Fifth Avenue. There, they say, he disposed of the golf balls, which were recovered later.

Touchard was in financial difficulties in 1912 when, on March 12, he filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as $3,033 and his assets as $12. At that time he lived with his wife at the home of her parents. He contended that creditors whom he named held gambling debts over him and it was said then by his friends that his passion for gambling had been a source of worry to them at many times.

Touchard was bailed out just before midnight, a surety company providing a bond of $1,000, which Magistrate Deuel accepted.

Bomb in Tenement Basement.

The explosion of a bomb at 11 o'clock last night drove thirty families in terror from the tenement house at 17 Stanton Street. The bomb was placed in the basement occupied by Frank Alleo, a dealer in spaghetti. It wrecked the basement and the force of the explosion blew in the door of the Alleo apartment and shattered the plate-glass window in front of the store. Alleo lives behind the shop with his wife and three children. None was injured. The damage was $200. Alleo told the police that he had received no threatening letters.

LION-ROLL
3 IN.
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Escape the Heat
of mid-day by lunching at Shanley's. A remarkable appetizing luncheon in a delightfully pleasant place.
Cabaret throughout the evening—seven to one.
Ideal for the luncheon—Seven courses—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

Jansen wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

REISENWEBER'S Columbia Circle and 58th Street
Phone, 9640—Columbus.
CABARET—DANCING
Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00
Served from Five to Ten and Sundays Noon to Ten.
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Estimates Submitted.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

RESTAURANT-GRILL POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET. Daly's "TRY OUR QUALITY LUNCHEON." Near Fifth Avenue.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

THE MONACO
Visit Broadway's Latest and Most Magnificent French Restaurant. Winter Garden Bldg.
B'way & 50th St. Phone Circle 2330.
Parisian Dinner $1. Also a la Carte.
Dancing—3 P.M. to closing time. Beautiful Souvenirs for ladies. ANTHONY SCAZZINI (late of Bustanoby's Domino Room), Mgr.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

—MODERN DANCES—
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. E., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 832 L. Writs for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 427. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th & 87th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Terms.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 42d St. Bryant 6100.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway express at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Mansfield Studios, 32 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

The entire Sample Line of Blum & Koch Straw Hats (about 4000 of them)
Yours to choose from at $1.95
THERE are some few things in the world that stand so far in the lead that the mention of the name alone tells the whole story—
In Straw Hats the name that counts most is Blum & Koch—incidentally they make no hats that sell for less than $3—from that on up to $10.
Sennits, Splits, Milans, Leghorns, Bankoks, included.
Wallach Bros.
Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. 647 Eighth Ave. Open Evenings.
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

84th Remnant Sale Starts Today—Suit, $18
Opportunity is again knocking. Piece ends—short lengths—$25 to $50 materials—are ready to be made to your measure. There is a big assortment.
Broadway & 9th St. Store Closes Saturday at 1 P. M. Arnheim

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,978. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ASTOR GIFT TO SON $7,000,000 REALTY

William Waldorf Presents Three Pieces of Property Here to Capt. John Jacob.

HE WAS WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Part of Astor House, Exchange Court Building, and 10 Wall Street Transferred.

AVOIDS AN INHERITANCE TAX

Big Gift Is Unconditional, While One to Donor's Heir Some Time Ago Put Waldorf Hotel in Trust.

Property assessed by the New York City Tax Commissioners at more than $7,000,000 has been given by William Waldorf Astor of England to his youngest son, Captain John Jacob Astor. Knowledge of the gift became public yesterday when the lawyers for Mr. Astor's interests in this country, Montgomery & Peabody of 2 Wall Street, had deeds filed in the Register's Office recording the gift. The papers indicated that they were signed in England at Mr. Astor's London home, 18 Carlton House Terrace, on May 31.

The property is in three parcels and includes the northern portion of the old Astor House at Broadway and Barclay Street, with adjacent property on Barclay Street, and a 75-foot plot on Vesey Street; the twelve-story Exchange Court office building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Exchange Place, running through to New Street, and the eight-story office building at 10 Wall Street, extending through to Pine Street.

In addition to the main Astor House plot, Captain John Jacob Astor gets the old buildings adjoining at 6 to 10 Barclay Street, giving him a frontage on that street of 240 feet, 100.7 feet on Broadway, and 75 feet on Vesey Street, from 12 to 16, immediately in the rear of the lower portion of the building owned by Vincent Astor and torn down two years ago for the construction of the Broadway subway. This entire parcel in 1914 was assessed at $2,617,000, of which $2,505,000 was land value.

Well-Known Office Building.

The Exchange Court Building has a frontage of 135 feet on the south side of Exchange Place, occupying the entire block front between Broadway and New Street, with frontage on the former of about 125 feet and 130 feet on New Street. Its assessed valuation is $2,750,000, of which more than $2,000,000 represents land value. Although one of the oldest it is one of the best constructed office buildings in the lower part of the city, and with its statues of famous personages, including one of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, on the Broadway façade, presents an artistic appearance. Years ago this plot was covered by a row of dingy storage warehouses which were sold at auction in 1888 for $430,000. In 1896 it was bought by John Jacob Astor, father of William Waldorf Astor, for $1,000,000, and a few years later the Exchange Court Building was erected.

The smaller office building at 10 Wall Street, including the numbers from 8 to 12, fronting 66 feet and running through to 7 and 9 Pine Street, with a depth of 195 feet, is assessed at $1,800,000, of which $1,730,000 represents land value. The building is an old one, erected somewhat earlier than the Exchange Court edifice, but it has always been kept in modern condition and is a popular office structure.

The total land valuation of these properties is $6,285,000, and with the improvements the taxable value is $7,200,000.

Largest Realty Gift Here.

In the opinion of realty men this is by far the largest gift of real estate, other than by bequest, ever recorded in New York City.

Captain John Jacob Astor, who now becomes one of the large real estate holders on Manhattan Island, is the fifth of that name from the original John Jacob, founder of the Astor fortune. The posthumous son of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, cousin of William Waldorf Astor, is the sixth member of the family to bear the ancestral name. This youngest member of the Astor family was born in the Fifth Avenue Astor mansion on Aug. 14, 1912, and will soon be 3 years old.

Captain John Jacob Astor has not been as prominently identified with English political life as his elder brother, Waldorf Astor, who has been a member of Parliament. He joined the English Army in 1906 and went to the front with the English troops early in the war as a Captain of the First Life Guards, and was reported as being slightly wounded in a battle in France last October. He is 30 years old. His sister, Pauline, is six years older, and Waldorf Astor, the eldest son, is 37 years old.

Astor's Second Big Gift.

The gift of William Waldorf Astor is the second large transfer of his New York City holdings made within a few years. In June, 1911, he deeded to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in trust for the eldest son, Waldorf, the Waldorf section of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, being the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street half of the big hostelry. In addition there were included the Astor Court Building and the old structures at 23 to 27 West Thirty-third Street. Their assessed valuation is now more than $6,000,000. The present transaction differs from this earlier one in that it is an outright gift, while Waldorf Astor's property is held in trust for his use.

It was stated at that time that one reason for Mr. Astor's transfer of his own interest in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was his desire to escape a heavy State inheritance tax law, which is 5 per cent. on bequests over $1,000,000. That statement was never denied by Mr. Astor's lawyers, and it seems likely that Mr. Astor may have adopted the same principle in the present case, although it was impossible to reach the lawyers for the estate last night to confirm the supposition.

These parcels, however, are relatively a small part of William Waldorf Astor's real estate holdings in Manhattan Island, which include the Hotel Astor, the Hotel Netherland, and the row of three private residences on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street adjoining the Huntington mansion.

It would surprise you how much cooler you would feel these hot days in an OLUS shirt.—Advt.

GERMANS STOP TRAFFIC WITH SWITZERLAND

Great Movement of Troops from East to West Believed to be in Progress.

GENEVA, July 1.—The Swiss people are wondering what is happening on the other side of the Rhine. No German trains are arriving at Constance, and the Swiss railway, as a consequence, has been obliged to suspend its international service in this section. The Germans have suspended the steamer service on Lake Constance.

Swiss, as well as other neutrals, including Americans, have been unable to enter Switzerland, all being stopped at the frontier.

It is believed here that the Germans are sending large reinforcements through southern Germany from the Russian to the French front, and for this reason have put the usual restrictions on travel.

PARIS, July 1.—The German frontier along the Swiss-Baden line has been closed since Sunday. The Württemberg border was closed today. Travelers who proceeded by boat from Switzerland to Friedrichshafen were reduced to the alternative of returning immediately or remaining in Germany for several days, possibly several weeks.

BRITISH DESTROYER DAMAGED BUT SAVED

The Lightning May Have Been Torpedoed—Fourteen of Crew Missing.

LONDON, July 1.—The torpedo boat destroyer Lightning was damaged last night off the east coast by a mine or torpedo explosion. She is now in harbor. Fourteen members of the crew are reported as missing.

Announcement that the Lightning had been damaged was contained in an official communication issued by the British Admiralty tonight.

The Lightning was a boat of 320 tons, carried 50 officers and men, and was armed with one 12-pounder and five 6-pounders. She was built in 1895.

GERMAN SQUADRON REPULSED AT WINDAU

Torpedo Boat Blown Up by Mine in Daring Attack on Russian Port.

PETROGRAD, July 1.—An attempt by German warships to bombard the port of Windau, Courland, and land troops were repulsed by the Russians, according to an official statement issued last night at headquarters of the General Staff. The communication follows.

A squadron of German ships consisting of one patrolling cruiser, four light cruisers, and many torpedo boats bombarded Windau and attempted to make a landing on the coast, but was repulsed. One of the hostile torpedo boats was blown up by a mine. Our torpedo boats engaged the enemy's cruisers. Other Russian torpedo boats, protecting these operations from the north, compelled the enemy to retire.

WOMEN TO MARCH IN LONDON AGAIN

Mrs. Pankhurst to Lead Demonstration for Women Workers in War Industries.

LONDON, July 1.—The first woman's street parade since the outbreak of the war will be held on the afternoon of July 17 under the direction of the Women's Social and Political Union, of which Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is the leader. This parade will be held in celebration of the promise of David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, to receive a delegation of women anxious to serve the country as shellmakers and in other capacities.

Mrs. Pankhurst explained at a mass meeting held today that the parade was planned to impress the Government and the nation with the desire of women to be of service, and she urged all women, whether suffragists or not, particularly the leisure and nonproducing classes, to participate.

"We want the vote first," cried several women in the back of the hall in the course of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech, to which she replied: "I am glad that those ladies are in the very small minority."

HOLLAND TO LEARN LIMIT FOR IMPORTS

Agreement with England Aims to Prevent Re-export to Germany.

LONDON, July 1.—A representative of the Netherlands Overseas trust is here for the purpose of negotiating an agreement with the British Government providing for the limiting of imports by Holland to an amount necessary for the normal consumption. The agreement contemplates regulations which will prevent accumulations that might tempt the ultimate consignees of the goods to reexport them to Germany.

The British Government is in possession of evidence that importers wish to bring into Holland large stocks of goods, some of them in contemplation of the advantage of having the goods there when peace is declared, while others apparently are desirous of running the blockade into Germany.

Since a virtual blockade of American exports to Holland already exists, the only effect the proposed new measure will have on American exporters will be to give them more definite information relating to the amounts they can ship.

GRANTS BECKER SHORT REPRIEVE

Refusing Commutation, Gov. Whitman Allows Time for Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court.

TWO WEEKS' LEASE OF LIFE

Execution in Week of July 26, Instead of July 12—Won't Hear Becker's Graft Revelations.

FURTHER STAY POSSIBLE

Will Depend Upon Federal Court's Action—Manton to Yield to Other Counsel, Possibly Cockran.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Unmoved by an offer made on behalf of Charles Becker of disclosures of police graft in New York City, Governor Whitman today refused to commute to life imprisonment the sentence under which the former Police Lieutenant is awaiting execution for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The Governor, however, granted Becker a reprieve of two weeks—until the week beginning July 26.

Under the sentence imposed Becker was to be put to death in the week beginning July 12. The reprieve was granted for the purpose of giving counsel for Becker ample time to prepare papers in connection with an application to be made to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error under which the case of the condemned man could be reviewed by the highest tribunal in the land.

Although Becker offered to make revelations in connection with graft in New York police circles, the Governor refused to consider this phase of the case. The only issue before him, the Executive held, was the actual killing of Rosenthal. Save for the statement that Becker had not confessed the killing of Rosenthal, or offered to implicate others in the killing, the Governor would say nothing regarding offers of revelations by the convicted man.

The following statement was issued by Governor Whitman from the Executive Chamber after an hour's conference behind closed doors between the Governor and Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel:

I deem it my duty to decline to appoint a commission to further examine into the Becker case. I feel that I must deny the application for commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Manton is of the opinion that he has done all in his power for his client and has asked for a reprieve in order that other counsel may have ample time for preparation in the effort to take the case into the Federal court.

Owing to my absence during the last week from the Capitol and the incident delay, I think it is fair that the extra time should be given, and I have granted a reprieve postponing the execution of the sentence to the week beginning July 26.

Mr. Manton reached the Capitol promptly at noon, the hour arranged for the conference. Before he was ushered into the Governor's private office he denied a report that Mrs. Becker was preparing to make a personal appeal to the Governor to commute her husband's sentence. Mr. Manton said an application undoubtedly would be made to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error. The court is not now in session, but the application can be made to any one of the Justices. Mr. Manton left it to be inferred that he would not himself make the application, and the general belief at the Capitol is that W. Bourke Cockran will be Becker's counsel in the future proceedings. Mr. Cockran is Mr. Manton's law partner and already has taken some part in the efforts made in Becker's behalf.

When Mr. Manton was through talking with the Governor he escaped interviewers by making his exit through a private door seldom used. The Governor left the Capitol by the same exit shortly afterward. The official statement was not forthcoming until two hours later. Governor Whitman said tonight that he had nothing to add to it. He declined to discuss the report that Becker had offered to make a "confession," but there is authority for the assertion that such an offer was formally made.

After Governor Whitman had declined to commute Becker's sentence and had told Mr. Manton that his familiarity with the case had convinced him of the condemned man's guilt, Mr. Manton urged the Governor to appoint a commission composed of retired Judges of high standing to review the case and make a report, with recommendations for a line of action, to the chief executive. The Governor refused, declaring that the responsibility must rest with him and that he had no desire to shirk it or to shift to other shoulders any part of it.

Prominent lawyers who are at the Capitol as members of the Constitutional convention expressed the opinion tonight that the Governor's refusal to intervene had sounded the death knell to any hope of escaping the electric chair which Becker may have entertained. Any application to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error, in their opinion, must be made on the ground that fateful circumstances had made Becker's erstwhile prosecutor his last resort in a petition for mercy, and that thus he might be assumed to have been deprived of the constitutional right of having his application for clemency considered by an unbiased arbiter.

Lawyers here are divided in opinion as to whether an application for a writ of error would carry with it a stay of execution. Louis Marshall said that a stay could be had only through an explicit order by the Court or the Justice to whom the application was made.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—According to precedents of practice available here, the Becker case could come before the Supreme Court of the United States only by way of the Federal Courts in New York, where a constitutional question would first have to be raised. Then, either the Federal Court in New York or Justice Hughes, who has charge of that circuit, might certify that there was ground for review of a constitutional question in the Supreme Court.

Continued on Page 1.

Sir John French May Be Retired

The feud between Lord Kitchener and the Chief of the British forces at the front has started unpleasant gossip about the latter that may cause his recall.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

MEXICO CITY RAISES INTERVENTION ISSUE

Conditions Reported Worse Than When President Gave His Warning a Month Ago.

PEOPLE INCITED TO RIOT

Stores Barricaded and Diplomats in Daily Conference—Carranza Force Nearer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Conditions in Mexico City have reached such a critical phase, with attendant danger to Americans and other foreigners, that Government officials feel that it may be necessary for the United States to undertake armed intervention. President Wilson and his advisers decided recently that they would do everything possible to avoid such serious action, but it was admitted today that matters had taken such a turn that intervention might be required as an act of humanity. It was gathered, from what was learned, that this serious problem is under consideration.

It will be just a month tomorrow since President Wilson issued his public warning to the Mexican factions to compose their differences. The President told the leaders of the several military movements that unless they arranged a peace "within a very short time" this Government would be compelled to take action. There seems to be no prospect that the President's warning is to be heeded, and it is apparent that the patience of high officers of the Administration is rapidly becoming exhausted.

Official communications to the State Department from its agents in various parts of Mexico have demonstrated undeniably that conditions are worst today than on June 2 when the President issued his warning. The failure of Carranza to consider overtures from the Villistas and Zapatistas for unification, the famine conditions in various sections of Mexico, the inability of Carranza to make good his promise to occupy Mexico City within a week, the Huertista complications, to say nothing of Yaqui disorders and unrest in Yucatan, and the military see-saw between the warring factions—all of these, capped by the alarming news just received as to conditions in Mexico City, are matters of gravest concern to the Washington Government.

At present the Mexico City situation is uppermost in the thoughts of officials and diplomats, and the fear of great disaster there is growing. The Mexican capital is unable to communicate with the outside world except by courier. Even the diplomatic representatives of great foreign governments have been incommunicado except in two instances. The British Chargé d'Affaires, Thomas B. Hohler, succeeded in sending out a courier with a message to Vera Cruz on June 23. The Brazilian Minister, Senhor Cardoso, who for more than a year has been the diplomatic mainstay for the United States in the Mexican capital, also managed to send out a courier who left on the night of June 25, and the news he brought was of the most alarming character.

This courier arrived at Vera Cruz yesterday after a journey of five days overland under hard conditions. He carried two messages from Senhor Cardoso for the State Department. One of these messages bore date of June 22, but the courier was unable to depart until the 25th, and in view of more serious events on the latter date, the Brazilian Minister handed to the courier a second dispatch dated the evening of that day. The messages were delivered to American Consul General Canada at Vera Cruz, by whom they were cabled to Washington.

Official Reports Secret.

The messages were sent to Washington in cipher, and contained about 1,000 words, but much of the information was of a character that the Washington Government has not cared to disclose. No part of the long message of June 22, thus received, had been given out by officials of the department.

All that was disclosed as to the contents of the later message of June 25, sent by this courier, was as follows:

First—Conditions in Mexico City are desperate and alarming.

Second—Although the cable had not been cut on the evening of June 25, the manager of the cable company in Mexico City had informed Señor Cardoso that the Carranzista authorities were refusing to permit messages to be sent to Vera Cruz over that line.

Since June 25 the Carranzistas have cut the Zapatistas off from the east by cutting out a section of this cable line about two kilometers (a little over a mile) in length.

Third—The Zapatista convention forces, defending Mexico City against the army of General Pablo Gonzales, were claiming in Mexico City on the night of June 25 that they had that morning repulsed the Carranzista forces in the northern suburbs of the city.

Fourth—Señor Cordoso reported that on June 25 the general situation in Mexico City was growing worse because of the inability to relieve the hungry populace and that grocery stores had been sacked and looted in the city the morning of June 25, though there is understood to have been nothing in the message showing that any attacks had been made on Americans or foreigners, numbering nearly 25,000 persons in Mexico City.

Fifth—The situation in the city had been made more acute because several of the Zapatista Generals, disregarding orders given by Provisional President Lagos Chazaro, had incited the people to disorders.

Sixth—The Brazilian Minister expressed the opinion that the only possible relief for the city could come through the opening of railway communication with Vera Cruz to enable supplies to be brought into the city to relieve the hunger of the populace.

Seventh—That the Carranzistas forces had been unable to enter the city or reopen rail communication.

Carranza Troops Nearer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 1.—Private Secretary of General Carranza states that Cerro Gordo, dominating the northeast entrance of Mexico City, fortified by ex-Federals, was taken by assault by the Constitutionalists under Gonzales this afternoon. They captured many prisoners. The troops advanced to Villa de Guadalupe, dominating the northern portion of the Valley of Mexico.

A special train has been sent to Pachuca, carrying 15,000 bushels of corn

Continued on Page 4.

Shorty McCabe, national fun-maker, has moved into EVERY WEEK. Spend 5c and read "Shorty" story this issue.—Advt.

RUSH OF REVENUE ENDS FISCAL YEAR

Last Day's Collections Total $44,715,154, Reducing the Deficit to $35,864,000.

BIG INCOME TAX PAYMENTS

Total Receipts from This Source $79,828,675—Government's Total Receipts $696,596,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Receipts of revenue yesterday, the last day of the fiscal year, passed all expectations, totaling $44,715,154, and started the Government on the new fiscal year with a net working balance in the general fund of $82,025,000. The excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary receipts for the year is $35,864,000, far less than was anticipated, and expenditures for the Panama Canal bring the deficit to only $64,165,000.

Friends of the Administration are pleased at the way the income tax has come up to expectations. It was estimated that this tax would produce $80,000,000, and it actually did produce $79,828,675, as against something over $71,000,000 last year. Yesterday's receipts alone from the income tax amounted to over $36,000,000; customs, $860,000; internal revenue, including the special war tax, $7,469,000; and miscellaneous receipts, $81,000.

The Treasury Department's figures for the year ordinarily do not include the accounts of the Post Office Department, which devotes its own revenues to its own expenditures. But the figures this year do include an item of about $6,500,000 supplied to the Post Office Department for its deficit. The Post Office Department estimates its deficit for the year at about $18,000,000, but, with the exception of the $6,500,000, most of this will be accounted for in the books of the new year.

The total receipts of the Government for the year were $696,596,000, as against an estimate of $728,000,000. Internal revenue for the year, including the special war tax, amounted to $335,828,377, as against an estimate of $359,000,000 and receipts a year ago of $380,618,000. Customs for the year totaled $209,268,000, as against an estimate of $220,000,000 and receipts a year ago of $292,028,000.

The total ordinary expenditures of the year were $731,527,000.

With an actual net balance of $82,025,716 on hand and every prospect that it will be increased possibly by $10,000,000 in the next ten days, it is evident that there will be no issue of Panama Canal or other Government bonds to replenish the coffers for many months to come, if at all.

With the end of the war apparently remote many Treasury officials are convinced that it will be necessary for Congress to restore the old duty on sugar at the next session. Sugar becomes free next year, whereas in the days when it paid duty it brought in about $60,000,000 a year.

There remain ten days of grace in which income tax may lawfully be paid. Officials are confident that during this period there will be received in income tax payments at least $6,000,000. The personal income tax proved a surprise this year. Last year it brought in only about $28,000,000, but up to date this year it has produced more than $41,000,000, and that probably will be augmented by several millions. This increase is not to be accounted for in any large increase in the number of taxables, in fact, it is understood that the number remains practically what it was in 1914. A closer examination of returns and the evident intention of officials to prosecute tax dodgers probably helped to swell the total received.

The corporation income tax apparently will be about the same as that received last year.

Contrary to current reports, the emergency tax law proved a better producer than was expected. Despite this, however, internal revenue receipts for the year, $385,828,377, were only about $27,000,000 in excess of last year's. One contributing fact is that whisky is not paying the revenue it used to produce by somewhere between $16,000,000 and $20,000,000 a year.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—For the fiscal year ended yesterday internal revenue collections for the eastern district of Missouri totaled $11,826,781. The collections overtopped those of the preceding year by half a million dollars. The increase was due largely to the emergency war tax.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1.—More than $2,000,000 was collected by the four Internal Revenue offices in this district during June, a larger sum than for any previous month on record. The total collections for the fiscal year were $6,250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 1.—The receipt of income taxes for June totaled $4,000,000, a substantial increase over June, 1914.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The total Federal tax receipts in the Philadelphia district for the year ending yesterday were $16,346,064.68. The individual income tax returns are within about $100,000 of the assessment levied by the local officials and the deficit probably will be wiped out by the receipt of belated checks.

The total receipts from income taxes for the year were $2,064,783.79. The assessment was $2,776,000. The receipts again place Philadelphia second on the list, New York leading and Chicago following in third place by a small margin. The total gain in tax receipts over last years is $8,444,147.93.

A SUMMER FRUIT PUNCH SYRUP. Hay's Five Fruit. Deliciously refreshing. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.—Advt.

ARMENIAN CAPTAIN TELLS OF CHASE; 13 KILLED AS HE TRIED TO ESCAPE; GERMANS RESCUED SOME OF THE CREW

Kaiser Studies Draft of Reply to Our Note; War Party Still Opposing Concessions

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—The German reply to the American note is now in the hands of Emperor William at Army Headquarters. The Emperor's decision is expected in time so that the note can be presented to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, probably on July 5 or 6.

High officials are endeavoring to bring about a friendly settlement of the questions with America, and there is every reason to believe that they are anxious to make the proposals as conciliatory and acceptable as possible. These officials, however, have to reckon with the force of strong public opinion, which undoubtedly will oppose anything savoring of complete acquiescence in the American proposals. This force is being skillfully exploited by those who are opposed to all concessions.

Friends of a settlement are working under these circumstances with considerable difficulty, and the note probably will represent a compromise not in accordance with their desires.

2,000,000 TEUTONS IN POLAND DRIVE

Rapid Advance of Mighty Host Northward from Galicia, Puzzles England.

ZAMOSC FORTRESS TAKEN

Great Stronghold of Ivangorod Believed to be First Objective of Invaders.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The northward drive of the Austro-German armies from Galicia into Poland is daily becoming more formidable, and England is puzzled as to whether they purpose to make their main effort in this direction, instead of maintaining a concentrated offensive to the eastward, to force the Russians out of the southeast tip of Galicia.

Whatever the ultimate object is, the fighting along the Galia Lipa has not abated, and the latest Berlin official communication not only records progress in this sector, but further north, in the arc around Lemberg, as well as along what has now become the northern front, between the Vistula and Bug Rivers.

The Austro-German forces on this front are estimated at 2,000,000 men, and their progress has been rapid. They have crossed the forest fringing the Tanew River and have taken the fortress of Zamosc, twenty-five miles north of the Galician frontier.

Only 100 miles to the north is the great Russian base, Brest Litovsk, linked with Warsaw by important railways and lying almost due east of the Polish capital.

An Unexpected Situation.

The development of the Galician campaign has created a situation entirely unexpected by the Allies. A few months ago the Russians were at the Carpathian passes, and during the Spring months there were confident predictions both in England and France that Hungary would soon be overrun. The British press has been optimistic for weeks that the Russians would turn and make a stand, but it now frankly concedes that the new invasion of Russia is serious.

The papers, however, place faith in Russia's munitions campaign, much the same as the British public is relying upon David Lloyd George's plan to so equip the British Army in France as ultimately to match the Germans in explosives and munitions, especially machine guns.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Field Marshal von Mackensen's German army, on its northern adventure from Galicia, is flanked by Austrian forces under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Boehm-Ermolli. Everywhere in Galicia German and Austrian troops were sandwiched together, the Austrians within easy reach of German support.

"The first objective of the Teutonic advance between the Vistula and the Bug is Ivangorod by way of Lublin and Brest-Litovsk. A turning movement also is expected east of Brest-Litovsk by way of Kovel."

Ivangorod is at the confluence of the Vistula and the Wieprz. With Nowo Gorgievsk and Brest-Litovsk it forms an important triangle of the Russian fortresses in Poland.

Roll Russians Back Everywhere.

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—The following report was issued today on the operation on the Russian front:

Eastern theatre of war: Our positions here are unchanged. The booty taken during June amounts to two flags and 25,695 prisoners, of whom 120 were officers; seven cannon, six mine throwers, fifty-two machine guns, and one aeroplane, besides much material of war.

Southeastern theatre of war: After bitter fighting the troops under General von Linsingen yesterday stormed the Russian positions east of the Gnila Lipa River near Kunioze and Luozynoe and to the north of Rohatyn. Three officers and 2,328 men were made prisoners and five machine guns were captured.

East of Lemberg the Austro-Hungarian troops have pressed forward into the enemy positions. The army under Field Marshal von Mackensen is continuing to press forward between the Bug and Vistula Rivers. West of the Vistula, after stubborn fighting by the Russians, the Teutonic allies are advancing on both sides of the Kamenna in pursuit.

The total amount of captures during June made by the Teutonic allied troops under General von Linsingen, Field Marshal von Mackensen, and

Continued on Page 3.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

PEACE ADVOCATE REBUKES BRYAN

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant Defends This War on Prussian Militarism.

NO PEACE POSSIBLE NOW

Would Give Germany Time to Prepare Another Blow—Our Silence on Belgium a Surprise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—The Temps publishes the following open letter by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant to William J. Bryan:

Paris, June 17, 1915.

Dear Mr. Bryan: I am sure you will allow me, now that you have resumed your freedom of action, to write you with full freedom of expression. This is a duty I feel bound to discharge, for the information of many of our mutual friends, who have heard us both advocating the cause of peace. We both owe it to them to explain clearly why we now stand apart from each other, and why you are for peace and I am for war.

I have not changed. I am more than ever attached to peace, for which I have worked all my life; but peace has been violated in spite of us and in spite of the numerous forms of progress we have accomplished, step by step, for the benefit of international justice. We cannot admit this premeditated and barbarous violation without abandoning all our principles and, consequently, making future treaties and peace impossible.

I have not hesitated to remain faithful to our cause by opposing German militarism. I have opposed it, not only in the interest of my own country, but in that of every country, and especially in that of the weakest. If German militarism had triumphed without encountering an obstacle, and if the Belgian and French ports were now in the hands of Germany, what would have become of England, Holland, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian States, and even of the United States and of all the young republics of the New World in the full flower of their early manhood? We would have delivered them without mercy to the yoke of a power whose blind and ferocious savagery is now known. We would have delivered our children, and all the children of the civilized world, over to the domination that we would never accept for ourselves. Is this what we were trying to obtain for them?

You and I have done all in our power to avert this war. In many European States and the leading cities of your country, you have advocated recourse to the new institutions of justice and international conciliation. I have done likewise. I have not confined myself to pleading our cause in France and England, at the Hague, in the United States and most of the countries in the world. I went to Germany, to offer Germany, her Emperor, her ministers, her Parliaments, her manufacturers, her workmen, her universities, her young men and women—all Germany in fact—an honorable and lasting peace, founded on the settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question by mutual concessions. I was not alone in making these offers. I was accompanied by many of my friends, representing the majority of the French people in Parliament. The same majority existed in England, and—whatever may be said of governmental designs—it is well known today that neither France, Russia nor England was prepared to disregard the wishes of the people and make war. How were our conciliatory attempts eventually received? By the most cowardly attack that could possibly be imagined; by an attack carefully prepared beforehand, like a crime; by slaughtering, imprisoning or torturing innocent people, sacking the library of Louvain University, bombarding Rheims Cathedral, and sinking the Lusitania.

I fully understand that it is repugnant to you to see the United States join the belligerents and give the lives of your sons on the same side as ours; but it is much more repugnant to encourage crime by making it certain of impunity. Moreover, no one, and I least of all, is asking the United States to declare war on Germany. What would be the good of it? You have neither army nor navy available for a great war beyond the seas, and your history proves that, if Germany committed a final folly and attacked you, you would repulse her with no more difficulty than your ancestors had in throwing the English into the sea at the battle of New Orleans.

All that the world asks of the United States is not to be mere lookers-on while the cause of Right is being violated. Your voice should be raised in defense of a cause which is yours just as much as it is ours. Every one in Europe, and especially in Belgium and France, acknowledges the generosity of American private initiative. Thousands of American men and women have helped to relieve the victims of the war, but the charity of a nation does not relieve its Government from the obligation of taking up a position.

The silence of the United States Government in regard to the invasion of Belgium has surprised all your friends. It has been imitated by European neutrals, who are weaker and more exposed than your country to German reprisals. The German people themselves would have been grateful to you for opening their eyes to the truth, which their own Government has concealed from them. They would certainly have been impressed by the infamy and the enor-

Continued on Page 2.

IGNORED WARNING SHOTS

Mule Ship Then Riddled by Shells and Ablaze Before She Stopped.

OUTRACED BY SUBMARINE

New and Powerful Craft Appeared with Flags Flying and Made Amazing Speed.

STIRS SENSATION IN LONDON

Ambassador Page Reports the Armenian Was Engaged in Admiralty Business.

ANOTHER STEAMER WARNED

Shots Fired Across the Bow to Halt the Lomas—Armenian Survivors Returning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Captain Trickey of the Leyland liner Armenian, in describing the sinking of his vessel by a German submarine, through which several Americans lost their lives, said today that he made every effort to escape. The submarine, he said, fired two warning shots, and when he turned away from her and put on all speed, her guns opened on him with shrapnel, fairly riddling the steamer.

The Armenian was afire in three places and thirteen men lay dead on her decks before he signaled that he would surrender. Some of her lifeboats had been hit by shells and several of the men had fallen into the sea. Some of these, he said, the Germans rescued. The Captain also said the Germans acted fairly toward him after the surrender, giving ample time for all on board to leave the ship.

"We sighted the submarine about 6:48 o'clock Monday night, June 28, when we were about twenty miles west of Trevose Head, on the northwest coast of Cornwall," said Captain Trickey. "We were then about four miles away. She drew closer. She fired two shots across our bows. I then turned my stern to her and ran for all I was worth. The submarine shelled us all the time, killing several of the crew and cutting away several of our boats. The boats had already been swung out, and some of the men had taken up positions in them ready for the order to lower away. In some cases the falls were cut by shrapnel, and several of the men fell into the sea.

"A stern chase ensued, lasting for about an hour, the German shelling us unceasingly. My steering gear was cut and knocked out of order. One shell came through the engine room skylight, and another knocked the Marconi house away. Still another shell went down the funnel, disabling the stokehole and making it impossible to keep up a full head of steam. Thirteen of my crew were lying dead on the deck, and the ship was on fire in three places. Then I decided to surrender. It was the only thing I could do. By this time the submarine had decreased the distance between us to about a mile.

"From the moment we surrendered the Germans acted fairly toward us and gave us ample time to get out of the ship. They even rescued some of the men—three, I think—who had previously fallen from the boats and were still afloat aided by their lifebelts. When we had got away from the ship the submarine fired two torpedoes into her and she sank at 8:07 o'clock. We remained in the boats all night and were picked up the next morning by the Belgian steam trawler President Stevens. The skipper and crew of the trawler treated us with the greatest kindness. Later on we were transferred to two British vessels and taken to port.

"Among the lost is my fourth engineer, Mr. Achison, a Liverpool man. He was clinging to some wreckage with the chief and second stewards. He was unable to hold fast and loosened his grip and sank from view. A few minutes later one of our boats came up and rescued the other two men."

Captain Trickey has been with the Leyland Line for many years. He was recently transferred to the Armenian from another ship. The Captain's story was supplemented by a vivid account given by one of his officers.

"The submarine," this officer said, "was a new one of the very latest type. We could see her quite clearly as she came up with her number, U-38, clearly marked, and all flags flying. She was coming up at great speed, and as she drew near we could see her commander leaning against the conning tower. He was wearing brown overalls. We did not stop when she fired her warning shot, and then a storm of shrapnel burst from her guns. All the time she kept up a furious fusillade, and the shrapnel fell around us like hail. The ship suffered heavy damage, and there was considerable loss of life. The first shell, too, found its mark. It burst on our starboard quarter and killed ten men outright. Another smashed the Marconi cabin, but the operator stuck to his post till the last, sending the S O S signal until the apparatus was smashed. Then the steering gear was damaged and another shell shattered the funnel and caused havoc in the stokehold.

"The submarine was comparatively close up and there was nothing for us to do then but to surrender, so we signalled to that effect. The whistle was sounded three times and the vessel hauled to. Then the wounded were lifted into the boats and the rest of us

lumbered in. We rowed away into the night. Some of the poor injured chaps were suffering terribly, and four of them died before daylight. They were buried at sea. The next morning we were picked up by a trawler and eventually reached port."

CABIN BOY'S STORY.

Lad from the Armenian Swam for an Hour Before Rescue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARDIFF, July 1.—Albert Talbot, a cabin boy, gave a vivid account of the sinking of the Armenian. He said: "It was about 5:30 o'clock Monday night when we sighted the German submarine. Immediately the Captain gave a signal for full speed ahead, but the submarine chased us until 7:30 o'clock, all the time firing shells. I think the submarine fired about twenty in all and several of them struck the ship.

"One of the boats, which had thirty-eight men in her, including myself, was just being lowered into the water when a shell cut the ropes and we were all thrown into the water, where we swam about for an hour until we were rescued by the men in another boat. We pulled away and were in the boats all that night.

"The Germans kept firing and we thought the flashes were from the Lundy Lighthouse. We made in their direction, but quickly found out our mistake. Eventually we were picked up by a Belgian trawler. One of our crew, a Belgian, rescued twenty-eight ment out of the water, one of whom was the chief officer. Four of the crew died in one boat. The Captain was the last man to leave the ship, and he acted with wonderful bravery. The U-38, which attacked the ship, took on board the ship's doctor, who was an American."

The boy's own life was saved by the quick action of a negro named Johnson, who knocked him down and out of the path of a shell which killed four men.

"We were told before leaving Newport News," said the boy, "that we would have bad luck because we had four cats on board."

Another of the survivors said he was at the wheel when he sighted the submarine, and called out to one of the officers, who called the Captain on deck.

Captain Trickey immediately left the cabin," said he, "and gave orders to put on full steam. This was done, but the submarine came up fast and opened fire. Every effort was made to keep the stern of the steamer to the submarine, but a well-directed shot fell through the skylight into the engine-room and compelled the steamer to give up.

"One of the first shots cut away the falls of No. 3 boat, leaving the boat hanging on one davit. The order was given to lower all the other boats and the officers, crew, and cattlemen got into them as fast as they could. One boat load capsized while she was being lowered, all the men being thrown into the sea. A shell killed four men who were on deck. Meanwhile the wireless message had been sent out for help, but we had no time to wait for anything. We scrambled into the boats and were glad to get away without anything except what we were wearing.

"As we were pulling away another boat capsized, and we picked up the carpenter and a few other men out of the water. The submarine ran close to the capsized boats, but did not attempt to rescue any of the men. Five of our boatloads kept together and we rowed about until nearly 6 o'clock in the following morning, when the Belgian trawler came up. Previous to this four men had died in the Captain's boat and their bodies had been thrown overboard. Approximately, there were sixteen ship's officers on board, with two Marconi operators. The crew numbered about fifty, and I believe about thirty were killed either by shell fire or by drowning."

Six men landed at Cardiff, including two Americans. All have since resigned and sailed except two Norwegians, who are still at Cardiff. Another survivor said the crew were mostly English, but there were a number of Norwegians and men of other nationalities. Most of the stocktenders were negroes.

Among the survivors from the Armenian were two Americans named C. Berman and A. Fleming. Both men hailed from Virginia and signed on the Armenian. Forty other members of the crew, including many Americans, arrived from Avonmouth, but during the day they signed on other vessels and left port.

CAUSES SENSATION IN LONDON.

Loss of Americans on Armenian Arouses Much Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—The news of the sinking of the Leyland liner Armenian created a sensation here, more because of the bearing that the contingent loss of American lives might have on the developments of the Lusitania discussion between the United States and Germany, than as an incident in the submarine warfare against British ships.

From this latter point of view, only the special circumstances of the affair, particularly the shelling of the vessel without an examination, which might have justified the German Commander in sinking her with her cargo, are creating any excitement. Opinion on this aspect of the affair shows considerable divergence. With regard to the effect which the killing of American citizens will have upon American popular feeling and the American Government, speculation is very keen. The general view here is that no fresh element has been interjected into the controversy between Berlin and Washington as to Germany's methods of submarine warfare, but that the President's position will be fortified by this further German disregard of his contention that lives of noncombatants cannot be lawfully or rightfully put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman. It is, however, recognized that there are special circumstances in this case on which Germany will lay stress.

Publication of the news of the sinking of the Armenian was not permitted in England until this afternoon, although the essential details of the event had been known in the newspaper offices for more than forty-eight hours.

The American Consul in Bristol corroborates the story telegraphed from Washington that he informed his Government of the loss of twenty American lives on board the Armenian. A party of sixty of the survivors were landed at Avonmouth on Tuesday night.

After they were landed motorbuses were requisitioned to convey the party, some of whom were wounded, to Bristol, where the injured were admitted to the military hospital. It is reported that one of the engineers was disemboweled by shell fire while the boats were being lowered from the ship. Survivors say the Captain saved many lives by cutting away the boats when they were hanging from the davits, and it is asserted that the boats were not cut by shells from the submarine.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

Newspapers Discuss Our Rights in the Armenian Incident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The Daily Chronicle says of the sinking of the Armenian:

"Americans will take what view they like of the sinking of the Armenian and the loss of American lives, but it is worth while for us at least to be clear about the exact bearing of what was done. When the submarine was first encountered it was on the surface, and fired shots across the Armenian's bow, as a cruiser might, for a signal to her to stop. When a cruiser signals thus it is the business of a merchantman to lie to, and if she does not, the cruiser may lawfully fire at her until she does.

"The Armenian did not stop. The submarine fired at her and those killed apparently were killed by shells.

"Had the submarine been a cruiser or had the German submarines been in the habit of following international law and only sinking ships whose crews and passengers had been taken off in safety, no blame would have been attached to the enemy. But this was not so.

"The commander of the Armenian disregarded the signal because he knew if he stopped, his ship and crew would not be treated according to international law. He knew his ship would be ill-legally sunk, as it eventually was, and his crew cast adrift in open boats over fifty miles from land as they eventually were.

"He therefore was justified in running away and the responsibility for the deaths which resulted cannot be laid at his door.

"The dead Americans are just as much victims of German's illegal submarine method as if they had been drowned after the ship was torpedoed, and one would need to be very anxious to shirk the issue which their deaths raise if one accepted any other conclusion."

The Daily News says:

"The right of American sailors to earn their livelihood on board British or any other foreign merchant ships cannot be questioned. The sinking of merchant ships, whatever cargo they may be carrying, and to whatever nation they may belong, without giving the unarmed and helpless crew time to escape, is an outrage against all rules of honorable warfare and a monstrous offense against the elementary sentiments of humanity.

"The incident brings into clearer relief the justice of President Wilson's contention that submarine warfare as the Germans practice it is inconsistent with the observance of the rights of neutrals. If the Germans did not advance the utterly inadmissible claim to the right to sink merchant ships at sight without examination of their cargo, the conduct of the challenged merchantmen themselves would be very different. They would not lightly incur the risks of hopeless flight or the still more dangerous counter-attack on their armed opponent. On the other hand, these very actions are held up by Germans as justification for sinking merchant ships at sight. It is a vicious circle from which there is no escape."

The Daily Express says:

"American citizens have been murdered by orders of the War Lord, and the murderers have received the highest mark of his favor. President Wilson inquires and protests, Berlin replies and argues, notes and counter-notes are written and received, until the whole question is stale and half forgotten, and there is an end of it. This happened with the Lusitania, and will happen again with the Armenian.

"Meanwhile the British Government does not help its case with the Americans by withholding the news of this tragedy which occurred on Monday, but which the American public, by favor of our censorship, was not permitted to know until yesterday. That is what may be called a bull point for the pro-Germans in America who will make much of the exasperating British interference with American cables.

"Doubtless German apologists in America will find ample excuse for the sinking of the Armenian in the fact that she endeavored to escape and that her captain refused to stop until she had been shelled and many of the crew killed or wounded. It is not for us to criticise the policy of the Washington Cabinet.

"The President and his Ministers are responsible to the citizens of the United States and not to us. We realize the many difficulties the President has to face. Nevertheless, it is quite certain that the United States is the one great power in the world that would have refrained from regarding the cold-blooded slaughter of the Lusitania as a cause for war. We agree that, compared to the Lusitania the Armenian is very small. There have been no babies killed and Wilhelm Herod will certainly not reward the Captain and crew of the U-38 with any fun crosses. A majority of the American people, whose sympathies are already ours, will pray the more fervently for Germany's defeat, but Washington will do nothing."

WASHINGTON AWAITS FACTS.

Wants Full Report of Status and Conduct of the Armenian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Not until a full report has been received from Ambassador Page at London giving detailed facts regarding the manner in which the Leyland Line steamer Armenian was sunk by the German fleet submarine U-38, off Trevose Head, Cornwall, on Monday night, will Secretary Lansing be able to form a competent judgment as to the attitude of the United States in the matter.

Press dispatches from Avonmouth, England, the port to which the Armenian was bound from Newport News with a large cargo of mules for the French armies, saying that the Armenian was attacked by shell fire from the submarine while the freighter was attempting to escape, and that she was sunk by torpedoes after she had been halted and "surrendered," placed the Armenian case in a wholly different status from what it appeared in yesterday's official dispatches from American Consul John S. Armstrong, Jr., reporting from Bristol, England.

A cable dispatch today quoted Captain Trickey of the Armenian as saying that the submarine fired two shots across the steamer's bows as a signal for her to stop, and that when he put on all steam and attempted to escape the German craft began pelting his ship with shrapnel.

Neither in Consul Armstrong's message nor in a brief message received from Ambassador Page today, confirming the information previously sent by the Consul, was there any statement that the Armenian had been attacked while endeavoring to elude capture. As the matter stood last night, the pivotal international law issue involved in the case appeared to be whether the Armenian, admittedly carrying contraband, had been chartered by the British Government in such fashion as to place upon that Government the responsibility for the navigation and control of the vessel, thus giving her the status of a military supply vessel, or whether the vessel was carrying the contraband as an ordinary freight cargo.

Must Stop on Challenge.

While this is still an important element in the consideration of the responsibility of the German Government for the destruction of the Armenian and the loss of several Americans, the gravity of the issue may be somewhat lessened if official reports from Ambassador Page confirm the newspaper accounts of the attempt of the Armenian to elude capture. It is a fundamental principle in law that every merchantman, when challenged by a regularly commissioned armed vessel of a belligerent, on the high seas, in the exercise by the latter of the immemorially recognized right of visit and search, must stop or proceed at her peril. It is admitted here that the Armenian refused to halt the commander of the German submarine acted fully within his rights in firing the necessary shots to compel the vessel to halt and surrender; but the mere fact that the Armenian had refused to halt and had to be brought to by warning shots, or even by salvos of solid shot, would not, under recognized principles of international law, justify the commander of the submarine in torpedoing the vessel without first affording the officers and crew an opportunity to escape. Nor would it justify him in firing shells into the Armenian and thus placing in peril those on board the steamer after the vessel had once halted and surrendered, unless the steamer, after halting, showed resistance.

Ambassador Page has been instructed to report fully all the particulars regarding the status of the Armenian, the character of her cargo and charter, and also to investigate fully with the view of ascertaining the detailed particulars of the alleged attempt of the Armenian to escape for the purpose of ascertaining how and when the various shots—gun and torpedo—were fired, and whether any lives were lost by gun or torpedo firing, as a direct result of such firing, after the vessel is understood to have surrendered.

Secretary Lansing today refused to comment in any way on the Armenian affair. He said until Ambassador Page had submitted detailed reports the United States Government would reserve judgment and take no action.

May Mean New Policy.

While it is plainly stated here by officials that no competent judgment of the gravity of the Armenian case can be formed until the facts are obtained as to the circumstances under which shots from the gun or torpedo tube were fired at that vessel, the latest unofficial information suggests, oddly enough, that the Armenian incident may furnish the basis for clearing away the differences that have threatened the continuance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States. Granting that the Armenian was sunk while she was engaged in attempting to escape after the submarine had fired warning shots and called upon her to halt, and that she was not fired on after her surrender, this Government would have no cause for complaint. But beyond that the evidence that the submarine commander endeavored to halt the Armenian indicates that the German Admiralty has decided to concede in most essentials the main point on which President Wilson has insisted in the diplomatic communications to the German Government, that is, that unarmed merchant vessels must not be sunk without warning or an allowance of time for their crews and passengers to reach places of safety.

There is nothing yet to show that the submarine commander intended to exercise the right of visit and search, upon which President Wilson has insisted, but his action in calling on the Armenian to halt and subsequent course in rescuing some of the crew of the Armenian indicate that an attack without warning, such as was practiced in the case of the Lusitania, was not to be followed.

In view of all the circumstances there would seem to be reason to expect that Germany was prepared to concede what President Wilson has emphatically called for in the conduct of Germany's submarine warfare. That Germany will be willing to modify the manner of conducting this warfare is all the more to be credited, in the opinion of observers here, because she should adhere to her previous position this Government would be able to make the strong argument that in the case of the Armenian she observed the rules of the game as laid down in international law and practice and afforded the United States and was able through this very observance to prosecute her submarine warfare successfully.

Injury to a Lifeboat.

It is evident from various press dispatches that one of the Armenian's lifeboats was damaged, and if it develops that a shell was fired while the boats were being lowered after the vessel had surrendered, or halted, or ceased to show flight, or resistance, it would be a very serious matter, for it has been the contention of this Government that the force used to compel the steamer to stop for visit and search must be exercised in accordance with the rules of international law, with due regard to the code of humanity requiring opportunity to be given for officers and crew to escape after the steamer has halted.

If such was the situation, the case of the Armenian, as regards the firing of shots after the steamer had halted, would be somewhat similar to that of the British steamer Falaba, which figured in the controversy between this country and Germany. The Falaba was torpedoed, according to the official German version, while she was endeavoring to escape. The latest German version of the Falaba case, involving the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen, is set forth in the German note of May 28 is:

"In the case of the sinking of the English steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew ample opportunity to save themselves. However, when the Captain disregarded the order to lay to and took to flight, sending up rocket signals for help, that the German commander ordered the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. As a matter of fact, he allowed them twenty-three minutes, and did not fire the torpedo until suspicious steamers were hurrying to the aid of the Falaba."

In the American note of June 9, to which the German Government has not yet replied, the United States set forth its views regarding the treatment of vessels attempting to escape capture as follows:

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been on the minds of statemen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when pursued can stop or change the purpose of visit, and the part of the merchantman, has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried in the course which he took.

Status of the Vessel.

This extract from the American note affords the surest clue to the probable attitude of the American Government toward the Armenian case. Unless it can be shown that the Armenian had forfeited her rights as a commercial vessel by being taken over and operated by the British Government as a military auxiliary or transport it would appear that the Armenian case would fall within the rules enunciated by the United States in stating its attitude toward the Falaba case.

It will undoubtedly be contended by the German Government that the Armenian was loaded with contraband and that the firing of shells with destructive effect before officers and crew took to the sea in open boats was justified by the efforts of the merchantman to escape capture. But this contention will not meet the case unless it can be shown that the effort to escape amounted to continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop and that no shots were fired, if the Armenian stopped, until after the rule of humanity had been invoked and the officers and crew had an opportunity to escape.

The Law of Stopping Ships.

In 1860 Attorney General Jeremiah S. Black, in an official decision, gave this interesting opinion:

A cruiser of one nation has a right to know the national character of any strange ship he may meet at sea, but this right is not a perfect one, and the violation of it cannot be punished by capture and condemnation, or even by detention. The party making the inquiry must put up his own colors, or in some other way make himself fully known, before he can lawfully demand such knowledge from the other vessel. If this be refused, the inquiring vessel may fire a blank shot, and, in case of further delay a shotted gun may be fired across the bows of the delinquent, by way of positive summons. Any measure beyond the summoning shot, which the commander of an armed ship may take for the purpose of ascertaining the nationality of another vessel, must be at his peril; for the right of a ship to pass unmolested depends upon her actual character, and not upon that which was erroneously attributed to her, even though her conduct may have caused the mistake. The latter may affect the amount of reparation, but not the lawfulness of the act.

In the famous case of the Anna Maria, the United States Supreme Court ruled: "As a belligerent right it (the right of visit and search) can not be questioned, but it must be conducted with as much regard to the rights and safety of the vessel detained as is consistent with a thorough examination of the character and voyage."

While it is admitted that the commander of the U-38 had a perfect right to fire as many shots as were necessary to bring the Armenian to a halt to compel the exercise of the right of visit and search, the position of the United States Government as outlined by President Wilson in the note of June 9 is that an effort on the part of the merchantman to escape does not alter the obligation of the submarine officer to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives on board the merchantman when the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape.

The Charter Question.

In his dispatch to the State Department today Ambassador Page reported that the Armenian was engaged in "Admiralty business," but the question as to how far, if at all, the vessel was under the control of the British Government by charter or otherwise was not stated by the Ambassador, and, while in a way this aspect of the case has been overshadowed tonight by the reported resistance to capture, the charter question has not lost its importance, in view of the undoubted expectation that the German Government will probably also seek to justify the attack on the ground that the vessel carried contraband as a Government ship. If the Armenian had the real status of a transport or Admiralty auxiliary, navigated by officers and crew furnished by the Admiralty, she could then have been torpedoed without visit and search, and the status of the Americans on board would be that of persons employed in the Admiralty service.

The charter question, first raised in this war in the Armenian case, is expected to become important in other submarine attacks, in view of the expectation that the Germans are now embarking on a new phase of the submarine campaign. This new phase is expected to be a concentrated attack on so-called munition freight ships crossing from this country to England or France, and it undoubtedly will be charged that some of the ships have been chartered by these countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today obtained citations from decisions by the United States Supreme Court on the status of chartered ships. In the office of the International Mercantile Marine in New York City yesterday it was denied that the Armenian was chartered by the British Government so as to involve its operation by that Government, but that the vessel was making the voyage under the operation of the Leyland Line. In this event she could not be attacked as a military vessel, but would have to be subjected to visit and search as a merchantman before she could be sunk.

The ruling Supreme Court case is that of the United States Government against Shea, decided on March 5, 1894. Justice David J. Brewer delivered the opinion. The case turned upon the construction to be given to the contract of May 28, 1896, taken in connection with the action of the parties. The question for the court was whether it was a contract "of affreightment or for service?" Justice Brewer, in giving the court's opinion, quoted as follows from the previous decision of the Supreme Court in the Reed case, in which Justice Clifford, speaking for the court, said:

Affreightment contracts are of two kinds, and they differ from each other very widely in their nature as well as in their terms and legal effect. Charterers or freighters may become the owners for the voyage without any sale or purchase of the ship, as in cases where they hire the ship and nave by the terms of the contract, and assume in fact, the exclusive possession, command and navigation of the vessel for the stipulated voyage. But where the general owner retains the possession, command and navigation of the ship, and contracts for a specified voyage, as, for example, to carry a cargo from one port to another, the arrangement in contemplation of law is a mere affreightment sounding in contract and not a demise of the vessel, and the charterer or freighter is not clothed with the character or legal responsibility of ownership.

Courts of justice are not inclined to regard the contract as a mere demise of the ship if the end in view can conveniently be accomplished without the transfer of the vessel to the charterer, but where the vessel herself is demised or let to hire, and the general owner with the possession, command, and the navigation of the ship, the hirer becomes the owner during the term of the contract, and if need be he may appoint the master and ship the mariners, and he becomes responsible for their acts.

Still Another Ruling.

These are aspects of the charter status of the ship that will be considered by the State Department in handling the case. In the same basic opinion Justice Brewer quoted what Justice Field, another famous member of the Supreme Court, said in the case of Leary against the United States, as follows:

If the charter party let the entire vessel to the charterer with a transfer to him of the command and possession and control over its navigation, he will generally be considered as owner for the voyage or service stipulated. But, on the other hand, if the charter party lets only the use of the vessel, the owner and the same time retaining its command and possession, and control over its navigation, the charterer is regarded as a mere contractor for a designated service, and the duties and responsibilities of the owner are not changed. In the first case, the charter party is a contract for the lease of the vessel; in the other it is a contract for a special service to be rendered by the owner of the vessel. All the cases agree that entire command and possession of the vessel, and consequent control over its navigation must be surrendered to the charterer before he can be held as special owner for the voyage or other service mentioned. The retention by the general owner of such command, possession, and control is incompatible with the existence at the same time of such special ownership in the charterer.

In the case of Marcardier vs. Insurance Company, Justice Story, speaking for the court, said:

"A person may be owner for the voyage, who, by a contract with the general owner, hires the ship for the voyage, and has the exclusive possession, command and navigation of the ship."

Such is understood to have been the case of Vallejo vs. Wheeler. But where the general owner retains the possession, command and navigation of the ship, and contracts to carry a cargo of freight for the voyage, the charter party is considered as a mere affreightment sounding in covenant, and the freighter is not clothed with the character or legal responsibility of ownership.

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ANOTHER MULE SHIP SAILS.

Fate of the Armenian No Deterrent to Stock Tenders.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 1.—Investigation here disproves the theory that some of the Americans on board the British steamer Armenian, which was torpedoed by a German submarine, merely signed as members of the crew in order to obtain passage to Europe. The agent supplying the men said tonight that all of them were anxious to be assured that they would receive return passage and refused to sign until such a promise was made.

The large number of negroes aboard the mule-carrying steamer was accounted for by the fact that no white men were available for the jobs. All of the white men in charge of the mules were rated as foremen or assistant foremen.

Notwithstanding the sinking of the Armenian no trouble was encountered today in signing a full complement of stock tenders for the British steamer Indoro, which sailed for Avonmouth with a cargo of mules.

Some anxiety is felt here regarding the safety of the British steamer Turcoman, which is now due off the British coast with a cargo of mules aboard.

No advices have been received by families of local men who were on the Armenian when she was torpedoed.

Although those directly connected with the gathering and shipping of horses and mules from the Virginia ports are silent as to the details of the transactions, it is well known that the examination and shipment of the animals are directly superintended by British Army officials. The steamship Madonna has been chartered in New York City and will arrive within a day or two to take on a cargo of 2,000 horses.

The British force superintending the shipment of horses from Newport News is headed by Major Marshall of the British Army. He has with him a staff of veterinary surgeons, and at times employs local men to help in the work of inspection.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 horses and mules have already been shipped from the Newport News camp. It is also said that 100,000 will be handled through Norfolk within the next three months.

ITALIAN SHIP TORPEDOED.

Hit Without Warning, and Two of the Crew Killed Outright.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The Italian ship Sardomene, timber laden, was torpedoed without warning, five miles from Castletown, Bearhaven, Ireland. Two of the crew were killed outright and several were wounded or missing. Seven were saved.

The Sardomene sailed from Bunbury on Feb. 21 for London. She was a vessel of 2,000 tons gross and was built in 1882.

Word has been received from Castletown Bearhaven that nine of the Sardomene's crew drowned and two others died or injuries. The mate is the only officer among the nine survivors, two of whom were wounded. After the submarine had fired on the Sardomene she disappeared within two minutes. The crew had no opportunity of saying lives, and but for the timely arrival of a patrol boat all would have been lost.

WILSON RELIEVED OVER THE ARMENIAN

Steamer Was "Engaged in Admiralty Business," President Learns Through Ambassador Page.

CORNISH, N. H., July 1.—President Wilson learned tonight from official sources that Ambassador Page had transmitted to Washington announcement from the British Admiralty that the steamship Armenian, sunk Monday by a German submarine, with a loss of American lives, was "engaged in Admiralty business," the announcement was taken as lessening the danger of complications over the incident, and, in consequence, tension here was relieved.

The President continued his policy of refusing to discuss the sinking of the vessel, but talk of his leaving immediately for Washington, which was heard early in the day, was not in evidence following the receipt of the latest word from Ambassador Page. Mr. Wilson continued, however, to hold himself in readiness to go to Washington if any emergency should arise.

It was indicated here tonight that the investigation into the sinking of the Armenian would be continued, to determine all the facts connected with the clearance of the vessel from Newport News and the status of the American muleteers lost when she was sunk. The President, it is understood, will continue to keep his mind open until he has ascertained all the facts.

Mr. Wilson has been receiving information about the Armenian later than he usually gets official news, because the mails have been used in transmitting dispatches instead of the telegraph or telephone. By tomorrow, however, Secretary Lansing is expected to inform him fully whether the facts received regarding the Armenian bring the incident within the class against which the United States has been protesting to Germany.

The President has not yet been informed whether the American muleteers killed were in the employ of the British Government. If the ship is established to have been in the actual service of Great Britain and carrying contraband of war, it is not believed here that she could be regarded as an "unarmed merchantman" in the sense used by the President in his note to Berlin.

Germany is expected to give an explanation regarding the reason for the torpedoing of the Armenian, together with the German conception of her status, and this explanation will be considered in connection with other facts before the President finally makes up his mind whether a further protest to Germany should be sent.

The President is still awaiting word as to when Germany's reply to the latest American note about submarine attacks on merchant vessels can be looked for. Because of the trip abroad of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard bearing dispatches from Ambassador von Bernstorff, Mr. Wilson understood that there would be some delay in the receipt of the reply, but he is expecting that it will arrive now in the near future.

After devoting several hours to official business today the President put on a rubber hat and coat and went with Dr. Cary T. Grayson for a long walk in the rain through the woods surrounding Harlakenden House.

SUBMARINES SINK TWO BRITISH SHIPS

Warning Shots Fired for Freighter But One Kills Officer—Part of Bark's Crew Landed.

LONDON, July 1.—The British steamship Lomas, bound from Argentina for Belfast with a cargo of corn, was sunk by a German submarine on Wednesday afternoon, sixty miles west of the Scilly Islands.

The submarine first fired two shots, presumably as a summons to halt, but the second shell struck the steamer, killing the second officer. The crew took to the boats and were picked up by a Belgian trawler and landed at Milford Haven.

The submarine sent the Lomas to the bottom by a torpedo and shell fire.

The British bark Thistlehank, which sailed from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, April 26 with a cargo of wheat for Queenstown, was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday at a point off Fastnet, Ireland.

Some of the crew were landed at Baltimore, a small seaport forty-seven miles southwest of Cork.

The Lomas was of 3,048 tons gross, her length being 425 feet. She was built in 1898 at West Hartlepool and was owned by the Buenos Aires & Southern Railroad Company or Hull.

The Thistlebank was a four-masted bark built at Glasgow in 1891. She was of 2,430 gross tonnage.

FOR MORE SCIENCE IN WAR.

Sir William Ramsay Advocates a Central Advisory Body.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The eminent scientists and chemists, Sir William Mather, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Roverton Redwood, Sir Philip Magnus, M. P.; Professor Perry, Sir Ronald Ross, Sir Archibald Geikie, and Sir Alexander Pedler, condemned, at the annual meeting yesterday of the British Science Guild, the attitude adopted by the Government toward science in connection with the war and demanded that in the future greater use should be made of opportunities afforded by scientific knowledge.

"The history of the relation of Government to science is a painful one," said Sir Archibald Geikie, "and as an old civil servant I have seen the true inwardness of it. There always has been a sort of antipathy in the official mind toward science, and it continues to this day."

Sir William Ramsay said this was a war in which pure and applied chemistry played an all important part. As early as Aug. 4 the French Academy of Sciences offered all its resources to the French Government. That offer was accepted and commissions were appointed on every phase of the subjects, whose reports and suggestions went direct to the chamber. In this country nothing of the sort has been done.

Sir William instanced refusal of the Government to declare cotton contraband against the advice of scientific experts. Had they made cotton contraband in January when they were implored to do so, he said, in all probability Germany would have been running short of propulsive ammunition. It was notorious there was very little intercommunication between the various Government departments. The prime necessity of the present moment was a central body of scientific men to whom the various Government departments should be compelled to apply for advice and assistance. Moreover, it should be within the province of such a central organization of science to propose new methods of circumventing the enemy. Above all there must be no delay. Government departments are proverbially deliberate, but now speed means life, delay death.

ASK LEAVE FOR AMERICANS.

Correspondents in France Want Soldiers to Celebrate the Fourth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—American press correspondents permanently in Paris have petitioned the authorities to grant forty-eight-hour leaves to Americans fighting for France to celebrate the Fourth of July.

It is reported that the proposal is likely to receive a favorable reply.

New $20,000,000 Swiss Loan.

GENEVA, July 1, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Government intends to issue at an early date a new internal loan of $20,000,000. The rate will be 4½ per cent.

SAYVILLE MESSAGES REFUSED BY CENSORS

Obviously Not What They Purported to Be, Wireless Experts Declare.

TO WATCH FOR SUBMARINES

Navy May Patrol Maine Coast to Prevent Establishment of Bases —Denials by Dr. Frank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—With the return to Washington today of Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, action is expected soon in connection with the consideration that the Secretaries of State, Navy, and Commerce have been giving to the question of the Government taking over the control and operation of the German-owned radio plant at Sayville, L. I., which exchanges messages directly with Nauen, Germany. In some official quarters the evidence at hand is regarded as sufficient to justify this course, but those concerned in the solution of the problem desire to do nothing that may work an injustice to the company operating the plant.

This important question is now before the Departments of State, Navy and Commerce through an application of the Atlantic Communication Company, the owner of the plant, for a Federal license to operate two new stations at Sayville that have been equipped with apparatus much more powerful than that used in the station now in operation. Conferences on the subject were held at the State and Commerce Departments today.

While it is conceded that the Government might properly refuse to grant the new license on the ground that no belligerent nation or its agents has the right to establish a wireless station in a neutral country after war has been begun, the matter is being considered from another angle. It is apparent that the Government has been impressed with information which at the very least leads to the suspicion that messages of a military character that would be valuable to the German Government in the conduct of its land and naval operations have been sent from Sayville under cover of ordinary commercial dispatches in plain English and German.

Although officials will not admit it openly, it is known that the presence at the Sayville plant of Professor Vennick, a famous German cipher code expert, has given some concern and that the possibilities involved in his thorough knowledge of secret cipher codes have been considered here. Professor Vennick is said to be an officer of the German Marine Reserve. He was in this country at the outbreak of the European war and was unable to get back to Germany.

Some of the messages filed have been rejected by the naval censors on the ground that they were too obviously not what they pretended to be. For example, orders from this country to buy cotton in Germany impressed the censors as entirely unworthy of being intended to be taken at their face value by those to whom they were addressed. Other commercial orders, so pretended commercial orders, that could not in the nature of things be executed in Germany on account of the present commercial isolation of that country, were rejected also. Instructions to persons in this country to execute orders for goods that could not be shipped to German ports or would be useless in Germany in this time of war, if it were possible to get them into German territory, shared the same fate.

The consideration that the Government is giving to the advisability of closing the Sayville station or taking it for operation by the United States, dovetails into the concern that exists in official circles over the information received that the German Government contemplates making an attempt to establish submarine bases on remote islands off the coast of Maine. It is admitted in the quarters from which THE NEW YORK TIMES obtained its knowledge that this information had come to the Government that it seems incredible to suppose that the German Government would undertake such a foolhardy enterprise, with all the possibilities of discovery and the consequent danger of a severance of relations with the United States. But the most positive statements are made that the information is of a character that the Government cannot afford to overlook, and that it has been the subject of official conferences.

The main object of the establishment of submarine bases on islands off the Maine coast would be to enable the German submarines to intercept and sink merchant vessels engaged in carrying ammunition and other war supplies from American ports to Germany's enemies. Submarines of the new type, with great steaming radius, would be in a position also to operate from the Maine islands against the transports engaged in carrying Canadian troops to England. It is expected that the Government will assign coast guard or naval vessels to patrol the Maine coast and the adjacent islands to prevent the establishment of any submarine bases.

The fear has been expressed by some officials that the Sayville station might be used to communicate military information to German submarines. The significance of this fear is now apparent when taken in connection with the information that Germany contemplates the establishment of submarine bases off the Maine coast.

Dr. Karl G. Frank of the Atlantic Communication Company said yesterday afternoon that he was going to Washington to talk over with the proper Government officials the report that the station is being used for unneutral purposes, and that, among other things, German officials in this country are communicating from Sayville direct with the submarines now operating around the British Isles.

Dr. Frank said he did not consider the reports worthy of serious consideration for the reason that they were unfounded and untrue. He said that it was a physical impossibility for Sayville to communicate with the German submarine flotilla, even were it desired to use the plant for such a purpose.

"In the first place," said Dr. Frank, "the wave length we use at Sayville is of eight or ten thousand meters, whereas the wireless equipment of submarines would produce a very much shorter wave length.

"As to the use of the wireless plant at Sayville for the transmission of messages, the wording of which messages might convey a meaning wholly different from that indicated, such a course would be entirely unnecessary. It is a simple matter to cable such messages, provided any one wishes to send them, to Norway or Sweden, whence they can be forwarded over-land to Germany. There would be no advantage in using the wireless under the circumstances. Of course our station is not being used for any such purpose.

"Several copies of each message are made, the extra ones being for the censors and the Navy Department. We send fifty, sixty, or more messages a day, each of which is repeated from Berlin as a check, and copies of all the messages sent since early in August are available for examination by the authorities."

Dr. Frank said that the more powerful Telefunken apparatus now being installed at Sayville was not yet completely ready for general use, but he added that it would be in a very short time.

MYSTERIOUS RADIO MESSAGES

Cause Suspicion That Germany Has Secret Plant on This Side.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

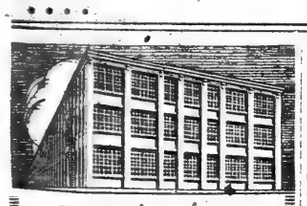
"The efforts of the German Admiralty to secure submarine bases on the North Atlantic Coast are believed to have first been brought to the knowledge of the Administration about two weeks ago, although certain representatives of foreign Governments in Washington are said to have had specific information with regard to these efforts for over two months past.

"The secret meeting held on the afternoon of June 23 in the office of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and attended by Secretary of State Lansing and some radio and navigation officials was held for the purpose of discussing this particular point, and it is understood that two destroyers have been patrolling the coast of Maine and certain islands off the southern coast of Massachusetts since that meeting in the attempt to discover indications of such activity and the establishment of these bases.

"At a meeting also, it was declared, certain wireless messages caught by the Government at its station at the Brooklyn navy yard and also by Tuckerton, sent out from Berlin without the name of the sender, and without the name of any place or person to whom they were being sent, were really communications from the German Admiralty, through Nauen, to submarines or secret wireless stations on the North Atlantic Coast.

"These messages, which have been repeated several times during the last week are in a code that is entirely different from any that had previously been used, and consist of long words, each one of which is a combination of a word from two different languages.

"Why Nauen should send anonymous messages of this character on a wave sufficient to carry them to the North At



Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo.
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Architects.

"Turner for Concrete"

As soon as you give the order, Turner starts.

The Engineering Department studies the plans; the Purchasing Department buys; the Construction Department starts. The job begins. No time is lost.

TURNER
Construction Co

NO AMERICAN SHELLS USED BY THE FRENCH

Official Denial for Prince Rupprecht's Statement About Poisonous Ammunition From Here.

PARIS, July 1.—With reference to an interview published in the United States in which Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was quoted as saying that 50 per cent. of the shells used by the French were manufactured in the United States, the Ministry of War made to the Associated Press the following official statement:

"Neither now nor at any time since the beginning of the war has the French artillery made use of any shells whatsoever manufactured in the United States."

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Flat contradiction of statements that American shells have been used to a large extent by the French, was contained in a statement issued today by the French Embassy. It follows:

"Statements have appeared in the press from time to time describing the use by the French of American shells and the killing of German soldiers by such American ammunition, said to be vastly more destructive than that made in France. It has been added of late that the mortalities thus caused have been considerably increased because the French were using 'poisonous American shells' made by a certain company in Cleveland, Ohio, in such a way that 'in many cases even slight wounds resulted in terrible infection, causing quick death.'

"One of the German Princes was asked 'what was the percentage shot by the French,' in the great drive north of Arras, in the course of which the French captured the Labyrinth and some other important positions. His Royal Highness vouchsafed the opinion that 'it is rather difficult to estimate this accurately,' but he thought that at least 50 per cent. were American shells,' adding: 'This last French offensive would not have been possible without American ammunition.'

"In view of such frequently repeated assertions, it cannot be amiss to state once for all that France has bought no shells of any sort in the United States since the beginning of the war."

2,000,000 TEUTONS IN POLAND DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

General von Woyrich amounts to 400 officers and 140,650 men and 80 cannon and 265 machine guns.

A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Austrian headquarters summarizes the situation since the latest breach in the Russian lines, expresses the belief that the Russians now contemplate abandoning East Galicia and are preparing to take new positions beyond the frontier, where they will regroup their southeastern forces.

As this requires long preparations and time needed for bringing up reinforcements and fresh materials of war, the Russians are trying to make their retreat as slow as possible in order to gain time.

VIENNA, via London, Friday, July 2.—The following official communication was issued last night by the War Office:

Battles in Eastern Galicia continued on July 1 on the Gnila Lipa and in the region east of Lemberg. Our troops advanced in several places on the heights east of the Gnila Lipa and broke through hostile positions. The allied troops also succeeded, after stubborn fighting, in reaching the eastern bank of the Rohatyn.

On the Dniester complete calm prevails. In the region of the source of the Wieprz we occupied Zamosc, north of the Tanew all lower lands are occupied. West of the Vistula our troops pursued the flying enemy up to Turkow.

The total booty taken during June by the allied troops during the fighting in the northeast comprises 521 officers and 194,000 men, 36 guns, 164 machine guns, 18 caisson, and 100 military railroad carriages.

Petrograd Reports Successes.

PETROGRAD, July 1.—The following official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was issued tonight by the Russian Army Headquarters:

The enemy's offensive between the Wieprz and Bug Rivers continues. Rear-guard actions of the most stubborn character occurred here on June 29 on the Tomaszow and Zamosc Road, as well as on the roads to Sokolka.

In Galicia the enemy, on June 29 and the morning of June 30, delivered persistent attacks in various sectors of the front from Kazonka to Halicz. All his attacks were repulsed. We inflicted great losses on the enemy and took about 3,000 prisoners. The enemy was unable to make headway along the front of our trenches for a distance of several hundred paces except in some sectors.

On other fronts absolute calm prevails.

An earlier bulletin read as follows:

There has been a lull in the Shavli (Baltic Province) region, on the Nieman and Narew fronts, and on the left bank of the Vistula.

The enemy offensive between the Wieprz and the Bug on the Zamostie-Sokolka front (Southern Poland) continues.

On the Western Bug and on the Gnila Lipa on the 28th and 29th we successfully repelled enemy attacks.

Noticing the enemy crossing the Dniester, near Halicz, we took the offensive and drove him back, making hundreds of prisoners.

RUSSIANS GET MUNITIONS.

Inflicting Heavy Losses with New High-Explosive Shells.

GENEVA, July 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck states that the Russians have received a new supply of high explosive shells.

The Austro-Germans, the dispatch adds, have begun a general offensive southeast of Lemberg, where the Russians are retiring slowly on Tarnopol, their artillery inflicting heavy losses on the enemy with their new ammunition.

CZAR OPENS GERMANS' EYES.

Berlin Paper Warns Them Russians Don't Consider Themselves Beaten.

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—Commenting on the Imperial rescript issued by Emperor Nicholas in connection with the formation of the Russian Board of Military Supplies in which the determination is expressed to carry on the war until Russian arms triumph, the Tageblatt says:

"This proclamation shows how far removed the Russians still are from peace thoughts, and how undependable were the reports, originating chiefly in Scandinavian coffee-houses, which professed knowledge of a growing inclination for peace in the Russian Court and all sorts of peace negotiations."

The Tageblatt expresses the belief that the Duma also will decide that the war must be continued until victory is won, and asserts that Russian ministerial changes do not denote preparations for peace but merely for a better conduct of the war. The paper adds that the Russian Army, in spite of all misfortunes, does not consider itself defeated.

SENDS ATROCITIES REPORT.

Russian Commission Wants Result of Investigation Known Here.

PETROGRAD, July 1.—Senator Krivtzoff, President of the Extraordinary Commission, which investigated the reports of German atrocities, shipped today to the Russian Ambassador at Washington 500 copies of the first edition of the report of the commission.

These copies are to be distributed by the Ambassador to President Wilson, to present and former members of Congress, to the newspapers, to Governors of the States, and to learned societies.

The commission also has taken the depositions of eleven Russian survivors of the steamship Lusitania, which will be made public in a subsequent report.

Laws governing the sale of habit-forming drugs are years behind the store policy of Riker - Hegeman Drug Stores. Drug Stores with character and a conscience! The customer is always right.

43 New York Stores.

REPULSE ITALIANS IN RENEWED ATTACK

Captured Trenches on the Isonzo Retaken by Austrians in Counter Charge.

WEATHER HINDERS ADVANCE

Much Snow and Deep, Almost Impassable Streams Block Way in Trentino Mountains.

BERLIN, July 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official statement concerning the operations on the Italian front was issued today:

Austro-Hungarian Headquarters report that the Italian general attack, renewed yesterday by several infantry divisions against the Austro-Hungarian position on the Doberdo Plateau, was everywhere repulsed, with heavy losses for the Italians.

The enemy's main charge was directed against the front comprising Sagrado and Monte Corsich, northeast of Monfalcone. The first Austro-Hungarian trenches were entered by the Italians, who, however, were driven back into the valley by a counter attack. The slopes of Monte Corsich were covered with bodies of Italian dead.

The charge against the heights east of Monfalcone and one to the northeast of Sagrado, as well as several lesser charges against the Goritz bridgehead, broke down.

After this defeat the enemy has remained quiet on the Northern Isonzo front. On the Corinthian frontier the cannonade continues.

ROME, July 1, (via Paris, July 2.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

A detachment of the enemy, preparing defenses on the positions of Monticello and Saccarant, was dispersed by our artillery fire.

In the Valley of Padola barbed wire protected intrenchments were located at Heikofel and afterward were demolished by artillery.

Vigorous night attacks against our positions in the defiles of Monte Croco and Val Piccolo, with the aid of rockets, searchlights and asphyxiating bombs were repulsed at both points. Our artillery dispersed groups of workers on the northern slopes of Freikofel and Val Grande, as well as on the route in the Bombasch Valley. The fire on Fort Hensel was resumed with good results.

At the head of the valley of Sesia, an important position dominating Plezzo was solidly occupied by us.

On the Isonzo the forward march of our troops, although not interrupted, is very slow by reason of the necessity for snatching the ground inch by inch from our adversary and reinforcing each stage against a return to the offensive on the part of the enemy. Persistent rains are increasing the difficulties of progress and transforming the trenches into torrents of mud. Last night the enemy tried repeatedly but vainly to capture some points recently conquered by us.

Enemy aviators continue their misdeeds and most of their victims are among the civil population. Our aviators effectively bombarded a column of troops and wagons near Appachiasella and the San Daniel railroad station.

UDINE, Italy, July 1, (via Lugano to Paris.)—The Italian advance in Tyrol is seriously hindered by the continued bad weather, which is exceptional in midsummer. The mountaineers do not remember a season when there has been so much snow on the heights on July 1. The mountain streams, which usually are dry at the end of June, are deep and almost impassable.

The Italian troops are encountering snowstorms and thick fogs, which have interfered with long-range firing. Hailstorms were beating today in the men's faces in parts of Tyrol, where the advance upward is still in progress.

More elaborate Austrian defences are confronting the invading forces. The Austrian trenches are protected by wide ditches and wire entanglements. At other points pits have been dug and covered with branches of trees and earth, with spikes at the bottom. Into these infantry in the course of a charge are in danger of falling. The Italians, therefore, are obliged to advance slowly and with extreme caution.

One of the most effective sections of the Italian light troops is comprised of customs guards, whose duty heretofore has been concerned with mountain smugglers. These guards are now being utilized as scouts, and many of their exploits are being related along the front, some of them even being mentioned in the orders of the day.

On one occasion four of these guards crawled close to the Austrian outposts and came into possession of information of great value to the Italian commanders. All of them refused rewards for this service.

REGRETS ATTACK ON GREY.

Conybeare Says He Is Anxious to Undo Harm of His Letter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—Sir Walter Raleigh has sent to The Morning Post a letter he received from F. C. Conybeare, who expressed a desire that it should receive the fullest publicity. Sir Walter wrote to Mr. Conybeare pointing out that the latter's letter in a vital issue was being widely circulated in America and that the material points of his accusation of Sir Edward Grey and Prime Minister Asquith had been answered. Mr. Conybeare in his reply says:

"During the past week I have been studying afresh the published records of the diplomatic transactions of last July. My new study of them has forced upon me the conviction that in my letter to a friend residing in America which against my wishes and injunctions was published there, apart from the deplorable tone of my allusions to Sir E. Grey and Mr. Asquith, I was quite wrong in imputing motives which I did especially to the former. It does appear to me in the head these dispatches over again that Sir Edward throughout had in view the peace of Europe and that I ought to have set down to the awful contingencies with which he was faced, many passages which I was guilty of grossly misinterpreting.

"I was too ready to forget that in the years of the Balkan wars it was after all he alone who by his patient and conciliatory treatment of the situation held in check the antagonistic forces which last July he was ultimately unable to control. I was too ready to ascribe to want of good will on his part results which harsh necessity entailed on him, and I deeply regret that I misunderstood his aims, and in my endeavor to be fair to the enemy was grossly unjust to him. I am only anxious to undo, if it be still possible, some of the harm which my hasty judgments and intemperate language has caused."

GERMANY'S NEED OF COTTON

London Press See a Plan to Stir Americans to Get It Through.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The Times says:

"In one of its recent weekly reports the very pro-German American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin gives a highly colored picture of the success with which England impeded the exportation of cotton to Germany via Swedish, Italian, and Dutch ports. It emphatically insists that the German Army and Navy have ample supplies on account of the large seizure of stocks in Belgium, France and Poland, but for the legitimate trade prospects are by no means rosy.

"The purpose of this depressing story is shown in the following paragraph:

"'Interested circles of cotton merchants and brokers are curious whether the United States will undertake any steps to secure shipments to Germany. These circles claim that, in view of the last record crop and the bright outlook for the next, the American has a vital interest to sell to Germany and much more so as Germany is America's best customer.'"

The Daily Mail, commenting on the foregoing, says: "It is obviously intended to obtain American support for the unimpeded importation of cotton into Germany on the plea that this cotton will not be used for military purposes. Such a clumsy trick will deceive no one outside of Germany. The German supply of cotton has never been absolutely assured.

"It has always depended on the tolerance of inaction of Great Britain. It seems as if the German Government were becoming a little uneasy as to the maintenance by our new National Government of the remarkable policy of the late Government, which permitted cotton freely to reach German ports."

LATAPIE ON HIS INTERVIEW.

May Have Been Errors of Detail in Quoting Conversation with Pope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—The Liberté, which had printed no reference to the storm of condemnation roused by the interview of M. Lataple of its staff with the Pope, publishes today the following statement by M. Latapie under the heading, "Back from Rome":

"I told the truth, if there were some errors of detail they were inevitable in a long conversation reported from memory. I never understood I had to submit the text to previous control. Three days after the interview the Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican organ, merely made some trifling reservations.

"I wrote in a spirit of sincere respect for the Catholic faith but naturally, also, with an uncompromising love of my country. In publishing it I wished to unveil the enemies' intrigues influencing the Vatican against us. This object I attained. It is useless to prolong controversies when all energies ought to be devoted to the sacred aims of the nation."

DUEL OF BIG GUNS ON WESTERN FRONT

Fiercest North of Arras and on the Aisne—Vigorous in the Vosges.

GERMANS' LOSS IN ARGONNE

They Fail to Hold Wednesday's Gains There, but Have the Advantage Near Arras.

LONDON, July 1.—Heavy cannonading was the feature of today's engagements on the Arras and Aisne fronts, apparently without any marked effect, though Berlin claims the advantage in the Arras fighting. In the Argonne the German bombardment became violent, and the French War Office reports that the German gains yesterday were for the most part lost before Wednesday night. Two German attacks in the Vosges are also said to have been repulsed.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office in Paris tonight:

"In the north the day has been relatively calm, although to the north of Arras the cannonade has been very violent.

"Before Dompierre one of our mines demolished some of the enemy works. The cannonading has continued on the Aisne front.

"The Germans attacked on June 30 between the road from Benarville and Le Four de Paris, with great energy, with the intention of penetrating our lines of defense. They reached our first trenches only by reason of the destruction caused by projectiles of heavy calibre and by the employment of asphyxiating shells.

"The enemy was stopped, thanks to the solidarity of our second line, and immediately driven back by counter-attacks of our infantry, which established itself on a front about 200 yards distant from the destroyed works of our first line.

"The enemy's bombardment diminished today. Two new attacks were immediately arrested by our artillery.

"There was an artillery duel in the region of the Bois d'Ailly, Flirey, and Le Prêtre Forest.

"In the Vosges, after the bombardment of our front of Langenfeldskop and Eichenfirst, two attacks were delivered against us by the enemy, but were completely repulsed.

This afternoon's Paris report follows:

Last night passed quietly in the north, the vicinity of Arras, and as far as Champagne. The German attack in the Argonne, reported yesterday, was particularly violent. It is estimated that the forces engaged amounted to two divisions. This attack, however, was checked. Furthermore, two fresh movements against our trenches at the east of the Benarville road were repulsed.

Another violent attack delivered by the Germans in the vicinity of Metzeral has been completely checked. The Germans suffered important losses.

The following official statement was issued today from the Berlin headquarters of the German Army:

North of Arras fighting around the trenches, under continuous artillery fire, is proceeding favorably for us.

In the Champagne district, southeast of Rheims, the French attacked without success.

On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there were only lively artillery duels.

Enemy airmen dropped bombs on Zeebrugge and Bruges without doing any damage of a military character.

ESCAPED IN A MAIL BAG.

French Officer Eluded German Jailers and Reached Home Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—Disguised as a mail bag, a young French officer who escaped from Germany has just returned to Paris via Switzerland.

Having been wounded before he was captured, he was sent after his cure to a camp from which he tried to escape, but was detected and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in a fortress. When he was sent back to camp he told his comrades: "I can't stand this any more."

He managed to conceal himself in a mail bag addressed to a town near the Swiss frontier. On his arrival there he remained hidden in the bag until nightfall, then cut his way out and reached the frontier on foot. He expects to return to the front next week.

FRENCH MUNITIONS MINISTER

Thomas to Act as Such—Accumulating a Big Stock of Shells.

PARIS, July 1.—The French Cabinet today decided to add two new Under-Secretaries of State to the personnel of the Ministry of War, thus giving three under-secretaries to this department.

The President appointed Deputy Joseph Thierry and Deputy Justin Godart to fill the Under Secretaryships.

Albert Thomas, who recently was appointed Under-Secretary of War, will be virtually Minister of Munitions. The two new officials will direct the army transport and sanitary services.

The Cabinet determined upon this action so as to decentralize administration and give Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War, added freedom from administrative details and more time to consider larger questions.

The recent action of Parliament in passing the Dalbiez law for industrial mobilization, so that the Government would be able to secure an increase in the number of skilled workmen for the production of munitions, by taking men from the ranks, seems to have been in anticipation of future requirements for shells, when all arms of the artillery are likely to be in prolonged action.

It does not appear that the French Army has been short of shells at any time since last September or October, but the efforts of the Government are constant to increase the output, since it has been seen how enormously effective is the artillery arm, causing, as it does, seven-tenths of all casualties. Shell production since the beginning of last December has been about 100,000 a day in excess of ordinary consumption on the firing line.

GERMANY STILL SELLS GOODS TO AMERICA

Exports Thus Far This Year $1,153,000, as Against $14,994,000 For the First Half of 1914.

BERLIN, July 1.—During the first six months of this year there was exported to the United States and American possessions from Hamburg, Lübeck and Kiel goods to the value of $1,153,000. Statistics on this same trade for the first six months of 1914 show the export of goods valued at $14,994,000.

This information is taken from the first of the American Consular reports on trade from Germany to the United States issued this year. It was prepared by Consul General Henry H. Morgan of Hamburg.

MAKE PASSPORTS TO ORDER?

Conversation Heard at a German Consulate in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—The Journal des Débats on June 10 affirmed that the Germans were using a forged American seal for passports to England. Today it prints without comment the following dispatch from a correspondent in Holland:

"Having business in the German Consulate at Rotterdam, I waited in a first floor room until an employe deigned to notice me. Meanwhile another client arrived whom a superior employe greeted. The following conversation in German ensued:

"'I want a passport.'

"'Where for?'

"'England.'

"'Go to the second floor; they will make one out for you.'

"I concluded that the German Consulate fabricates passports."

FRENCH BIRTH-RATE LOWER.

Has Fallen from 1,000 to 850 Per Week Since the War Began.

PARIS, July 1.—The decline in the birth-rate of France has been particularly noticeable since the war began. The rate in 1914 averaged 1,000 births daily; but at the beginning of 1915 the figures dropped to 850, and there has been a rapid decline since then. In the week of June 6-12, which was the last week recorded, there were only 356 births in the entire country.

A tax on bachelors and the prolonging of their military service while that of the fathers of families is shortened, and a diminution in the taxes on the heads of families are among the measures being urged to help solve the question.

MUNITIONS BILL PASSED.

House Sits Late to Amend Labor Measure.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The House of Commons, after suspending the 11 o'clock rising rule, sat until after midnight this morning in order to put the munitions measure through the last stages.

An amendment limiting the Government's power to settle by arbitration all labor disputes, together with other changes, was adopted.

In proposing a new clause transferring all powers possessed by the Ordnance Department of the War Office to the new Minister of Munitions, Sir Henry Dalziel declared that the management of the department had been recognized as a national scandal. Other members criticised the department and urged the Government to enlighten the House on the truth of the accusations.

David Lloyd George, in replying, said that it was more important to guarantee that mistakes made in the past should not be perpetuated. He admitted that there had been serious mistakes of judgment, and added that the questions raised would have to be investigated and responsibility placed on the right shoulders. He assured the House that the powers already given him were adequate to prevent a repetition of the mistakes.

After the Minister's assurances, Sir Henry withdrew the proposed clause, and the Munitions bill passed through the remaining stages to a third reading.

CAPTURE A ROTHSCHILD.

Germans Put Member of Paris Branch of Family to Hard Work.

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—A Bavarian courier reports that among the prisoners of war at Lerchenfeld, one of the quarters of Vienna,) is a member of the Paris branch of the Rothschild family, who was captured while driving an automobile.

The courier declared that efforts made through the Spanish Embassy to have special treatment accorded M. Rothschild resulted in his being compelled to go to work in the hay fields with other prisoners at 4 o'clock the next morning.

HOW ALLIES WON DARDANELLES FIGHT

French and British Rushed Atchi Baba Trenches Simultaneously on June 21.

7,000 TURKISH CASUALTIES

Enemies Praise Ottomans' Valor, Saying Each Turk Is Equal to Two Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—An Alexandria dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The British and French line on the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Aegean to the Dardanelles is confronted by rising ground that culminates in the centre with the flat summit of Atchi Baba, 800 feet high. On either side the ground falls away to the sea in ravines and dry water courses called 'deres,' which the Turks have had time to make impregnable to any except those superb troops that are now fighting to pass over them.

"There is no room upon the Gallipoli Peninsula to find peak points, and we are now in the position of having to storm an immensely strong fortress, the advanced works of which, by an amazing feat of arms, we already hold and the glacis of which has to be crossed before we move forward to the assault upon the bastion of Atchi Baba and beyond to the final assault upon the very walls of that fortress.

"On June 21 it was determined to straighten the line upon the extreme right, and at 1:30 A. M. the preliminary bombardment began. All through the morning the cannonade went on. By noon the second division of the French had on the left stormed and captured all the Turkish trenches of the first two lines. Even the Haricot redoubt, with its damnable entanglements and maze of communicating trenches, was in French hands.

"On the right, however, the first division, after reaching their objective, had been counter-attacked so effectively that they had fallen back. Again they advanced, again they took the trenches, and again they were driven out. It began to look as if the victory upon the left would be fruitless, that the position would become an untenable salient, and that the Haricot redoubt would revert to the enemy.

"At this moment a message was sent to say that the trenches must be recaptured, and, when recaptured, held. There were still five hours of daylight for this battle of the longest day. The British guns and howitzers were asked for and sent at once. The bombardment was resumed at 5:30; it seemed as if every gun on earth were pouring shells on the Turkish lines. At 6 o'clock the third assault was delivered. In one trench there was a temporary shortage of ammunition, but the enemy fought even with stones, sticks, and fists. A battalion came hurrying up from the Turkish right to reinforce it. It was caught on open ground by the drumming '75s' and melted away.

"Thus 600 yards of Turkish trenches were taken, and still the bombardment was continued in order to ward off the counter-attack that was anticipated.

"In the morning we heard gladly that the enemy's counter-attacks had failed, and that our allies were indeed fairly well established.

"The Turkish casualties were at least 7,000. One trench 200 yards long and 10 feet deep was brimming over with dead. They had been valiant, those dead men. French officers who have fought in the west say that as a fighting unit one Turk is worth two Germans. In fact, with his back to the wall, the Turk is magnificent."

TOTAL BRITISH LOSSES AT DARDANELLES 38,635

Of These 7,422 Were Killed, 24,676 Wounded, 6,537 Missing.

LONDON, July 1.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the British naval and military losses in killed, wounded and missing in the operations against the Dardanelles up to May 31 aggregated 38,635 officers and men.

The figures showing the killed, wounded and missing follow:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	495	1,134	92
Men	6,927	23,542	6,445
Total	7,422	24,676	6,537

The enormous British casualties reported, not only from the Dardanelles but also from Belgium and France, may, in a measurable degree, be accounted for from the fact that British method of recording the wounded is different from that of either France or Germany, or, indeed, of any other nation. In the British list every man injured, no matter how slightly, is recorded. In the French and German lists a wounded man is only recorded if he has been placed hors de combat.

REPORTS KRITHIA TAKEN.

Unconfirmed Athens Rumor of the Turkish Stronghold's Fall.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch received tonight from Athens says that the Allies have taken the Turkish stronghold of Krithia, on the Gallipoli peninsula, to the western edge of which General Sir Ian Hamilton's report of yesterday carried his forces; but there is no confirmation.

Gratification over the British progress in Gallipoli is hardly more pronounced than the realization of the tremendous task which faces England and France in their attempt to clear the Turks from their natural defenses barring the way to Constantinople.

CRISIS IN DARDANELLES FIGHT.

Atchi Baba's Fall Would Doom Constantinople, British Writer Says.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The British press representative at the Dardanelles sends a dispatch by way of Alexandria, dated from the latter place Friday, in which he describes the battle of Atchi Baba. This began with an allied advance on June 4, and, the correspondent says, still continues.

He again emphasizes the difficulty of the allied advance against "an almost impregnable natural fortress," and pays tribute to the tenacity and bravery of the Turks.

"The force drawn up against the Allies," he says, "is the flower of the Turkish Army which, notwithstanding casualties that must already amount to 70,000, is fighting valiantly and desperately, realizing that when the bastion of Atchi Baba falls the occupation of the Kilid Bahr plateau becomes a mere question of time, and when Kilid Bahr falls the doom of Constantinople is at hand.

"In view of the difficulties which confront the Allies, a gain of twenty yards in Gallipoli may fairly be likened to a gain of 500 yards in Flanders, and the 500-yard advance on June 4 was equal in its way to the battle of Neuve Chapelle."

"MUDDLE" AT DARDANELLES

London Times Says Responsibility Should Be Fixed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The Times, referring editorially to the list of British casualties at the Dardanelles, criticises the Government for having "hopelessly mismanaged" the expedition from the outset. It adds:

"Our difficulties at the Dardanelles have arisen chiefly because the naval and military forces were not effectively combined.

"In the earliest stages the navy attacked far too soon and the troops arrived far too late. During the interval the Turks and their German masters were thoroughly warned, and they had ample time to turn Gallipoli Peninsula and the approaches into an almost impregnable position. Lack of co-operation between the Admiralty and War Office extended to the hospital arrangements.

"The prospect of great numbers of wounded appears never to have occurred to anybody. The story of the experience of the earlier batches of wounded from the Dardanelles represents one of the most discreditable phases of our participation in the war.

"Three ships were at first sent out to transport the wounded from Gallipoli Peninsula, and the total accommodation they were meant to provide was for less than one thousand men. They were not properly equipped, they had very few doctors and dressings, and no nurses at all; they were crammed with wounded and sent to Alexandria, where it was found that no accomodation had been provided.

"The ships were left lying at Alexandria for three days, during which time the unhappy wounded received no attention whatever from those on the shore. They were not even washed, nor did they receive any clean clothes. The ships were then sent to Malta, where better preparations seem to have been made, though the arrangements remained inadequate."

"For some time some of the more severely wounded were left at Alexandria, and we hear distressing accounts of their treatment.

"We trust that before more decorations are scattered broadcast some attempt will be made to fix the responsibility for the grievous muddle we have described."

ROTTERDAM HELD 8 DAYS.

Detention by British Said to Have Been Due to Defective Papers.

The agents of the Holland-America Line received a cablegram yesterday informing them that the liner Rotterdam, which sailed from Rotterdam for New York on June 24 with passengers and a full cargo, had been detained at Deal and Avonmouth for eight days by the British Admiralty.

After leaving Rotterdam on the morning of June 22 the liner arrived off Deal in the afternoon and was stopped by a British cruiser. The ship's papers, including the cargo manifest and bills of lading, were taken to London for examination, and on June 25 the Rotterdam was ordered to proceed to Avonmouth, in the British Channel, where she was detained until June 30, without any reason, the agents of the company assert.

In shipping circles yesterday it was said that the Holland-America steamships had been held up by the British warships because the papers sent over to the head office of the company in Rotterdam did not clearly show that the goods in dispute had been purchased and paid for in Germany before March 1. The fact that nearly all the importers had German names increased the suspicions of the British officials that goods bought in Germany after that date might be shipped on the Dutch steamships to New York.



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Black-and-White Check Linen, **$2.95**
Gray Mohair Coats, **$5.00**
Silk Pongee Coats, **$7.25**

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REJECT CITY'S PLEA FOR MORE SENATORS

Removal of Restrictions Beaten by Solid Republican Vote in Constitutional Convention.

ROLL CALL IS 92 TO 32

First Taken by Present Assemblage —Talk of Greater Home Rule to Appease Defeated Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—After an all-day debate the Constitutional Convention this evening, by a vote of 92 to 32, turned down a plea made on behalf of New York City for representation in the State Senate in proportion to its population. A clause inserted in the organic law by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 bars the city from what the Democratic members of the present convention declare to be its rights.

Today's was the first vote taken by roll call in the present Constitutional Convention. The Republicans presented an unbroken front in opposition to the change for which the Democratic delegates were clamoring. One Republican delegate, Richard E. Weber of Brooklyn, voted with the Democrats on the roll call, but later asked to have his vote changed. Two Democratic delegates, Andrew McLean, Brooklyn editor, and Charles Schoonhut of Buffalo, voted with the Republicans. Mr. McLean made a spirited speech in which he urged that neither side was wholly right and that some way ought to be found to settle the question at issue on a compromise basis.

All day both Republicans and Democrats had their heaviest guns on the firing line. Ex-United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, ex-Congressmen Herbert Parsons, and Louis Marshall held up the heavy end of the Republican argument against equal representation for New York City. De Lancey Nicoll was perhaps the most distinguished Democratic spokesman of the day. William N. Dykman, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, entered a vigorous protest on behalf of Kings against what he characterized as an unjustified discrimination against its people. Ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith and Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, were Tammany's spokesmen.

Though the Democratic contention suffered overwhelming defeat, there is some talk tonight of conciliatory measures, with a view of averting peril to the proposed revised Constitution from aroused voters in New York City. An ample grant of home rule is proposed.

The debate was a continuation of yesterday's oratorical contest over the motion made by Senator Robert F. Wagner that the convention disagree with the adverse report from the Committee on Legislative Organization on the proposal presented by ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, which would have assured representation to New York City in the Senate on a basis of population. After defeating the Wagner motion, the convention voted to sustain the adverse report. The vote stood 92 to 32.

The O'Brien proposal provided for an amendment to Section 4, Article III. of the Constitution by eliminating this clause, which found its way into the Constitution during the heavily Republican Constitutional Convention of 1894:

> No county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; and no two counties, or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators.

The vital part of this clause applies to no locality in the State except the City of New York.

DeLancey Nicoll in his speech portrayed vividly the bitter partisan feeling in which the clause was conceived.

"I was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894," he said. "The clause the O'Brien proposal would repeal was an after thought, jammed through during the closing moments of that convention. Old friends parted company forever over what was said then, and the language in which delegates paid their respects to one another was anything but parliamentary. "I think the time has come to take that objectionable clause out of the legislation. It accomplishes nothing except to arouse antagonisms that should never have been aroused. It ought to go out because it was put in as the result of bitter partisan passion and prejudice. It might well be taken out now, even from a partisan point of view, because it can serve no political necessity any longer. New York City, I regret to say, is no longer a Gibraltar of Democracy. It has gone Republican in several elections since that clause was put into the Constitution.

"There is a deeper and more fundamental reason for exorcising it. It is the very antithesis of the fundamental principle of Anglo-Saxon liberty. It opens the way to taxation without adequate representation. The objections raised in 1894 were academic. No two counties then had a majority of the population, nor did any two counties pay even one-third of the taxes. But in 1910 New York City had 52 per cent. of the population and paid 70 per cent. of the taxes, and by this time I understand taxpayers in New York City pay 73 per cent."

"There is always politics in reapportionment and kindred questions, and you cannot take politics out of them," said ex-Speaker Smith. "Witness the last attempt made by the Republicans to reapportion the Aldermanic districts in New York City. The plan was too raw even for Mayor Mitchel. We are contending for our just share of the representation because a multitude of acts by the Legislature has demonstrated that New York City needs protection here at Albany. It is being discriminated against constantly. I warn you that in jamming this through you are flaunting a red flag in the face of a bull. You will be sorry for this day's work if you continue the discrimination against New York City in the Constitution."

Andrew McLean said the Democrats were wrong in their contention that representation must be based on population.

"There is no such narrow principle in true Democratic doctrine as that bare majority rule should prevail," he said. "There is nothing to prevent a modification of that theory by consideration of territorial claims. Above all, there is no partisan question involved. This proposal ought to be sent back to the committee it came from, where I have no doubt it could be amended in a way that would lead to the elimination of the bitter feeling that has been reflected in the debate here today."

President Schurman of Cornell cited provisions in the Federal Constitution and in the Constitutions of many States to show that representation was far from being exclusively based on population and that territorial restrictions had been imposed in a great number of instances.

"Every city should have home rule, but no city should have the right to rule the State," said Dr. Schurman. He urged as a solution of the difficulty a plan which would involve the election of two members of the Senate at large.

Herbert Parsons cited what had been done in the Republican State of Pennsylvania with regard to Philadelphia, the Republican stronghold of the State. Philadelphia, Mr. Parsons said, had eight Senators in the Legislature. On a population basis it was entitled to ten. Democratic Missouri had allotted sixteen representatives to St. Louis, where the Republicans had their greatest strength, while, on a basis of population, it should have twenty-eight. Baltimore had four Senators, whereas its population entitled it to eleven, and twenty-four Representatives in the lower house of the Legislature, whereas on a population basis it should have forty-three.

"In its practical operation this clause does not restrict the representation of New York City," said Mr. Parsons. "It only applies to New York and Kings. New York has reached its limit of population. Kings may not have, but it is a safe prediction that in the next twenty years the greatest increase of population in any county in New York City will occur in Queens."

Mr. Parsons said that the Presidential vote in 1912 in the entire State was 1,588,315. The vote cast for President in New York City was 983,273.

"With the State divided into 51 Senate districts," he said, "that would mean that New York City would be entitled to 21 3-10 Senate districts. The city has 22."

Ex-Senator Brackett contended that New York already had all the representation it was entitled to. He said danger lurked in giving great centres of congested population too great an influence in the affairs of a Commonwealth.

"The ability to cram human beings into crowded tenements," he said, "should not be the final test of representation in the city or in the country. It would be better for the State if New York City, as Governor Sheehan threatened, should take it into its head to secede than that it should dominate the rest of the State."

Louis Marshall said that a territorial basis for representation had been recognized in the first Constitution this State ever made, and again in the Constitutions of 1821 and 1846.

"When you talk of 'the crime of 1894,'" he said, "you are merely criticising a provision which was placed in our fundamental law to aid us in applying a proper principle ingrained in the Constitution of this and other States."

George W. Wickersham, in closing the debate, read a letter from Joseph H. Choate, who presided over the 1894 Convention. The letter was addressed to the voters and was written on the eve of the 1894 election. Mr. Choate pronounced the clause of which the New York Democrats complained to be "ideal, reasonable, just, and wholesome."

William Barnes, in explaining his adverse vote on the Wagner motion, said that as suffrage was not a right, but a privilege, no civil right could possibly be infringed by placing restrictions on the representation of New York City or any other locality.

MILLIONS STARVING IN WAR-TORN POLAND

Helpless Population Constantly Swept Back and Forth by Invading Armies.

IMMENSE AREA DEVASTATED

Russian Poland and Galicia, in Austria, Both Laid Waste—Beginnings of Pestilence Appear.

WARSAW, June 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Of all the regions suffering from the war Poland not only is the worst sufferer, but will require more time to recover. The case of the Belgians is plainly not so bad as the case of the Polanders. In comparison the Belgians had an easy time in escaping the horrors of war by flight to England and France, but with the Polanders it has been a case of facing a gun, no matter in which direction they turn. In the case of Belgium the sweep of war was swift and final, while with the Polanders it has been, and still is, a matter of being swept in one direction and then the other.

The area and population affected in Poland are more than ten times those of Belgium, considering both the kingdom of Poland in Russia and Galicia, Austrian Poland, equally devastated by the war. While at least three large committees are at work in the relief of the conditions in Poland, they have been handicapped by the fact that the war has been waged actively there ever since the European conflict began, and that it is even more fierce today.

Of the eleven provinces or governments of the kingdom of Poland only one, the province of Siedlce, has escaped invasion. The devastated territory amounts to more than 40,000 square miles, in which 200 cities and towns and 9,000 villages have been partially or entirely destroyed. Five thousand villages have been razed to the ground.

Railroad tracks for a distance of 1,000 miles have been torn up. The soil has been rendered unfit for tilling by innumerable trenches and big holes bored into it by heavy projectiles. The agricultural production of this part of Poland, representing $500,000,000 a year, has been stopped in its entirety for lack of funds, seeds, farmhands, and cattle.

An agricultural population of 7,000,000 people is starving. The people hide themselves in forests or under the ruins of their former dwellings, having as food only roots, bark, rind, and decaying carcases of horses killed on the battlefields.

The fate of cities and industrial regions is no better. Some of them suffered depopulation, some were flooded by a tremendous wave of refugees who had deserted the fighting zone. Eighty per cent. of this class of refugees are Jews. The City of Kalisz, capital of the province of the same name, which before the war had a population of nearly 30,000, numbers now 10,000 inhabitants. Warsaw, the capital of the kingdom, twice as large as Brussels, harbors over 200,000 refugees.

The city of Lodz (500,000 inhabitants), the centre of the great Polish textile industry, twice captured by the Russian and German armies, looks like a cemetery. Important industrial centres like Chenstohova, Sosnoviec and the coal basin of Dombrova have shared the same fate. The industrial output of the kingdom of Poland, valued at $400,000,000 a year, has been annihilated. Three millions of people who had earned their daily bread in factories and mines are starving. The coal mines, though not in the fighting zone, have been flooded by the Germans for strategical reasons and all the costly machinery destroyed.

The total of material losses is $700,000,000. On all sides there is hunger, disease and ruin. Out of a total of 1,500,000 horses in this part of Poland 800,000 have been requisitioned by both fighting armies. Not less than 2,000,000 cattle have been confiscated for the same purpose. Milk is rare and the mortality among infants shows a terrific increase. Sanitary conditions are worse than deplorable.

The conditions in Galicia (Austrian Poland) may be still worse. Galicia has an area of 32,000 square miles and a population of over 8,000,000. All of her territory, except Cracow and its immediate vicinity, has suffered. Many places were subjected to invasion as many as seven times. A hundred cities and towns and 6,000 villages suffered cruelly; 2,500 villages have virtually disappeared from sight. Eight hundred thousand horses and 1,500,000 cattle have been taken away by the armies, as well as almost all provisions like corn, potatoes and fodder.

The total agricultural production of Galicia, valued at $200,000,000 yearly, and the industrial output of some $100,000,000 per annum, have been destroyed. Cities like Tarnopol, Tarnow, Brody, Nisko, Stryj, Kolomea, Stanislavov and Przemysl, are but heaps of ruins. Over a million Galicians are actually living as refugees in various parts of Austria-Hungary and are suffering there severely.

In the counties of Przemysl, Rzeszow, and Jaroslav, people are dying from hunger by the hundreds. The counties of Cieszanov and Dovromil in Eastern Galicia and those of Lancut, Przeworsk, Nisko, Tarnobrzeg, Jaslo, and Krosno in Western Galicia are so thoroughly devastated that they look as if they had been destroyed by some terrific earthquake. Among heaps of ruins dogs are running wild with hunger and flocks of crows and ravens in search of food are digging out with their beaks the shallow graves of Russian and Teutonic soldiers.

Of the total area of Galicia only 7 per cent. has been untouched by the war, 23 per cent. has been partially and 70 per cent. totally ruined. In the mining region of Dombrova typhoid fever and hunger typhus are spreading rapidly.

The devastation of Poland is the worst between Lodz and Warsaw. Every house left intact by the Germans is being razed by the Russians "for strategical reasons."

SUIT REVEALS ORDER FOR 1,000,000 RIFLES

Westinghouse Co. Sought Factory in Which to Fill Contract for War Munitions.

GOT J. STEVENS CO. PLANT

Attachment Obtained by Agents, Who Claimed $345,000 Fee from Arms Company, Is Vacated.

The suit of Dickerson G. Baker and Edgar Park against three Directors of the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company for $345,000 in commissions, alleged to be due on the sale of 90 per cent. of the stock of the Stevens Company to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was said yesterday by Justice Goff of the Supreme Court to be lacking in proof that the sale was due to the efforts of the plaintiffs. Pending trial of the action a temporary attachment had been obtained from Justice Donnelly against the property of the Stevens Company. On the application of the defendants Justice Goff yesterday vacated the attachment.

In his complaint Mr. Baker said that he learned that the Westinghouse Company desired to purchase a plant which could turn out 1,000,000 rifles a year, and that he notified that company that the Stevens plant could make a thousand rifles a day, and that its automobile plants could also be used in the manufacture of arms.

Mr. Baker is a mechanical engineer, and for a time was the general manager of Caroks Freres at Ghent, Belgium, manufacturers of Diesel engines. Previous to his employment abroad he was superintendent of the Ilion plant of the Remington Arms Company. After the outbreak of the war Mr. Baker left his employment abroad and came home. He said that shortly after his arrival here he met Frank H. Page, one of the Directors of the Stevens Company, and learned that that company was willing to sell control of its business. There were many conferences between Mr. Page and two other Directors of the Stevens Company, Irving H. Page and Henry H. Bowman, during which the price of 90 per cent. of the stock of the Stevens Company, the plaintiffs alleged, was fixed at $2,400,000.

This price included the Stevens-Duryea automobile plants, near the rifle factories in Chicopee Falls, Mass. Finally the price of the stock was reduced to $2,343,750, but the Westinghouse Company delayed in accepting the offer until it had the contract for the sale of 1,000,000 rifles a year actually in hand.

The plaintiffs said that they discovered that the sale had been completed in April. They demanded that each one of the three Directors with whom they had discussed the matter pay them $115,000 each. The demand was refused, and the suit was brought.

The papers in the case contain no information regarding the contract for the rifles, nor of the destination of them. The assumption is that they are going to one of the Allies.

In his opinion vacating the attachment Justice Goff said:

"The substance of the claim is that plaintiffs were employed by the defendants to negotiate a sale of the stock and plant of the Stevens Arms Company; that upon such sale they were to receive certain commission, and that by their efforts the sale was effected. They fail to show that the three defendants either directly or indirectly employed the plaintiffs to negotiate a sale, that whatever was done by plaintiffs in relation to a sale was done in pursuance of any employment by the plaintiffs, and that if a sale was effected plaintiffs induced, negotiated, or aided in its consummation. If there was any employment it was by the defendant Frank H. Page, and the obligations were incurred by him alone."

PUSHES BABY ASIDE, HANGING TO RUNAWAY

Fifth Avenue Parkside Throng Sees Policeman Master Horse in Mad Dash.

The park side of Fifth Avenue near 104th Street was well filled with pedestrians and mothers with babies and children on the benches beside the park wall, when the horse attached to the carriage of James Bragg of 1,637 Third Avenue, collector for a brewery, took fright at a passing automobile stage and bolted from in front of a saloon between 106th and 107th Streets, which Bragg had entered. At 105th Street, Policeman Harry Dunwoodie of the East 104th Street Station got the animal by the head, was jerked from his feet, and dragged along the pavement.

Near 103d Street the horse, dodging another stage, ran upon the sidewalk, where men, women, and children scattered in terror, one mother deserting in her fright a three-year-old son who lay in a baby carriage.

The horse was bearing down on the baby when Dunwoodie got his feet under him. Still clinging to the animal's head he reached for the baby buggy with his left hand and shoved it out of the path of the horse. It rolled along the walk and came safely to a standstill some feet away, just as one wheel of the carriage collided with a tree.

The shock halted the horse long enough for Dunwoodie to get control of it, and presently he was able to lead it back to the saloon. Meantime, however, the frightened mother had returned for her boy and had hurried home with him, so that the policeman did not learn the name of the youngster whose life he had saved.

Dunwoodie's uniform was torn and he was badly bruised, but after reporting the affair he returned to duty.

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—Unusual Values—
SMART GOLF & TENNIS SKIRTS—$7, $10
$10 TO $15 SUMMER BLOUSES—$5
LINEN & SHANTUNG COATS—$15, $20, $25
$25 & $35, LINEN SUITS—$18
$35 TO $55 COUNTRY FROCKS—$18, $25
$45 TO $75 SUMMER WRAPS—$18, $35
COUNTRY AND OUTING HATS
formerly $10 to $25—at $5 and $10

MEXICO CITY RAISES INTERVENTION ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

consigned to the Red Cross. The train carried a strong guard to insure safe arrival.

Zapata Leader Killed.

GALVESTON, July 1.—General Raphael Pacheco, in command of Zapata forces in Mexico City, was killed yesterday during an eight-hour engagement with troops under Pablo Gonzales, according to a cablegram reaching the Constitutionalist Consulate here this afternoon. General Gonzales reports San Pablo and Tacama, near Mexico City, have been occupied by his troops.

REPORTS FROM ISOLATED CITY.

Business Houses Barricaded—Diplomatic Corps Meets Daily.

MEXICO CITY, June 27, (by Wireless, via Steamship City of Mexico to New Orleans, July 1.)—Repeated attempts made by the Carranza Army, directed by General Pablo Gonzales, to capture Mexico City have failed so far, and the forces under General Zapata and Gonzales Garzo claim to have had the advantage in the fighting.

The Carranza Army penetrated to the city, but was driven back, and the Zapata forces say that the Constitutionalists have received a definite check.

Looting is feared by the merchants should the Constitutionalists capture the city. All business establishments have been barricaded.

The members of the diplomatic corps are meeting daily in an endeavor to protest the lives of foreigners.

The shortage of food is becoming serious. Forty thousand poor were in line in front of the International Relief offices today.

The Convention Government archives and treasury funds have been removed to Cuernavaca, forty miles south of the capital. A train is being held in readiness to take the officials of the Government to the southern town should the Constitutionalists enter the Federal district.

People Resist Carranza.

PUEBLO, June 24, (via Havana, July 1.)—Fighting for possession of Mexico City by the forces of General Carranza and General Zapata has been in progress for eight days.

Reports received in Pueblo indicate that General Pablo Gonzales at the head of the Constitutionalist army of 30,000 men, which marched on the federal capital from Pueblo, met with severe resistance by General Zapata's army and armed citizens who barricaded the approaches to the city.

The Constitutionalist forces on June 20 penetrated to Xochomilco, a suburb, hoping to gain possession of the waterworks, but they are reported to have been driven back with heavy losses.

Suffering among the poor in the capital is thought to be intense, as traffic at present is cut off entirely, and the projected Red Cross relief has been indefinitely interrupted.

According to some advices received here the people of Mexico City are said to oppose the return of the Constitutionalist forces because, they say, in the previous occupation of the capital Carranza forces they were not treated properly. The stubborn resistance of the population is reported to have greatly surprised the Constitutionalists, as they expected to march into the city without much opposition.

RICH COUNTRY IN RUINS.

Bodies Hanging from Trees and Thousands in Want.

JALAPA, Mexico, June 26, (by Mail to New Orleans.)—Bodies of men hanging from trees and telegraph poles, thousands of hungry women and children crowded into freight cars or huddled beside railway stations, destroyed bridges, wrecked trains and entire villages deserted or ruined, were found sixty miles from General Carranza's headquarters on a trip through what once was one of the richest parts of Mexico. Everywhere it now presents scenes of idleness, ruin and human misery.

Bodies dangling from trees or telegraph poles, hanged first by one faction and then by another as a warning to the enemy that no quarter was to be expected, were reported by Americans arriving from Oaxaca, and interior points.

Jalapa, capital of Vera Cruz State, has suffered less from starvation than many other parts of the Republic, because it is the centre of a fertile region, yet there has been much suffering here. The normal population of 20,000 has been swelled to 30,000 by the arrival of refugees from nearby villages.

Inquiry among the better classes of Mexicans tended to confirm reports that noncombatants are growing tired of the domination of military chiefs and would welcome an end to revolution by whatever means it might be brought about. President Wilson's recent warning to the chiefs that they must surrender their personal ambitions to the welfare of the millions of Mexican noncombatants is gaining favor, it was said.

VILLA CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Sends Another Representative to Washington Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government in the territory controlled by General Villa, left El Paso this morning for Washington to confer with Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa Government, and with Manuel Bonilla, a former member of the Madero Cabinet, who is here on a special mission from General Villa. General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief military assistant, is also in Washington. The Villa agents here have been seeking to bring all possible pressure to bear upon General Carranza to induce him to enter into negotiations for a unification of the revolutionary factions.

General Villa claims to have won a victory of first importance over General Obregon's forces yesterday at Lagos, south of Aguascalientes. According to a message from Villa's secretary at military headquarters at Aguascalientes, Villa captured the town and "routed the enemy."

HUERTA'S CASE PUT OFF.

New Revolution Movement Said to be Going Ahead.

EL PASO, July 1.—The case against Victoriano Huerta, Pascual Orozco, and four others, charged with conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws, was postponed today to July 12. The defendants were continued under the same bonds.

The postponement was granted on request of attorneys for the prosecution. R. E. Crawford, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that the Government had been unable to collect and arrange all its evidence or to bring important witnesses into court.

As Huerta emerged from the Federal Building he was greeted with "vivas" and handclapping by several hundred Mexicans. Long before the hour fixed for the preliminary hearing prominent Mexicans, adherents of Huerta, representatives of the Carranza and Villa factions, reached the courtroom.

General Huerta, accompanied by J. P. Ratner, his interpreter, entered the courtroom and took his seat quietly. He was followed in a few minutes by General Pascual Orozco, José Zozaya, Frank and Ike Alderete. The last defendant to arrive was General Marcelo Caraveo.

As Huerta passed from the courtroom he was presented to a number of American women spectators, prominent in the social life of El Paso. The General expressed keen pleasure at the meeting and chatted genially for a few minutes.

The court proceedings passed off without disorder.

Speculation has been rife along the border as to what effect the arrest of Huerta and his five co-defendants would have on the new revolutionary movement. Since his detention it has been intimated in some quarters that the plans contemplated that Huerta should maintain the rôle of adviser, the actual direction of field operations being left to others. Others have contended that the success of any movement in Mexico depends upon the personality of the leader and his active participation, arguing, therefore, that any movement organized around Huerta probably would fail, unless Huerta took the field. Since Huerta's detention Sunday continued activity has been noted in Cientifico circles here, and some observers express the belief that the present plan is to attempt to launch the movement even should Huerta be held over for the Federal Grand Jury.

NO MEXICAN PLANS, GEN. BLANQUET SAYS

Huerta's War Minister Denies Any Intention to Re-enter Politics—Thinks Peace Far Off.

General Aureliano Blanquet, famous in Mexico as the commander of the old Twenty-ninth Regiment and Minister of War in Huerta's Cabinet, who arrived in New York from France a few days ago, talked last night of the situation in his native land. It was the first interview given by General Blanquet since he quit Mexico, following the resignation of Huerta last year. General Blanquet was found in a Spanish boarding house not far from Columbus Circle. With him were General Manuel Mondragon, his predecessor as War Minister in the Huerta Cabinet; one of the younger men of the Mondragon family, Colonel Anthony Guzman, and several other Mexicans not so well known.

General Blanquet still lives up to his reputation of being the most martial in appearance of Mexicans, and he is still the "fashion plate" who rode at the head of the famous Twenty-ninth. He was very much surprised when a TIMES reporter called on him, and in granting an interview he explained that he was doing something he had done on very few former occasions in his long career.

Asked what had brought him to New York, General Blanquet said:

"Personal business, nothing more, and reports that I am here to take part in any conferences looking to my own and others' re-entry into the political affairs of Mexico, are entirely untrue and without excuse. For the last ten or eleven months I have lived in Madrid, very quietly, and now I have come to New York to live just as peacefully. I hope soon to bring my family to New York from Spain, and it is my intention to place my children in a school here.

"Have you seen General Huerta?"

"In Spain I lived in Madrid. Huerta lived in Barcelona. I have not communicated with him by word or in writing for more than ten months. I am ignorant of the plans of General Huerta, and know nothing about the alleged affair that has gotten him into trouble down on the border."

"Are you and General Huerta still friends?"

"I have nothing to say for or against Huerta at this time."

"What do you think of the outlook for permanent peace in Mexico?"

"Ah, that is a difficult question," General Blanquet replied, "and one that I doubt if anybody could answer just at this time. In my opinion it will prove a most difficult matter to bring Villa and Carranza together in a peace conference. Besides, that would not end the trouble, for even if Villa and Carranza came together somebody else would rise up to dispute their power with them. I do not know what somebody would be. It might be Obregon or somebody else, nobody can say."

"What do you think of Villa, anyway?"

"Everybody knows what kind of man Villa is, and why should I express again the common opinion? Some call him a bandit. Perhaps he is."

"What do you think would be the result of intervention on the part of the United States in the affairs of Mexico?"

"I cannot believe there is any prospect of armed intervention in Mexican affairs on the part of this country. I do not believe that President Wilson has that course in mind. There may be American intervention of some sort, but not armed intervention."

"Do you contemplate returning to Mexico?"

"Some day, perhaps, when peace is restored. But for the present I have no such intentions."

"Did you participate in any conferences here in New York in which ways and means for a possible restoration of normal conditions in Mexico were discussed?"

"I did not."

General Blanquet said he had no comment to make on the efforts being made by General Robles to bring Carranza and Villa together in a peace conference. Neither did he discuss the mission that has brought General Felipe Angeles to the United States.

General Mondragon, it was stated, is here on personal business also.

300 KILLED IN WRECK.

Carranza Troop Train, with Women and Children, Goes Into Canyon.

LAREDO, July 1.—Three hundred Carranza soldiers and their wives and children were killed and several hundred injured in a wreck of a military train near Monte Morelos, between Tampico and Monterey, according to an American who arrived here today from the interior. The accident took place ten days ago, he said.

The American traveler's story was the first intimation here of the wreck, but this was attributed to the censorship, which has been extraordinarily strict recently. The train was heavily loaded and proceeding at full speed when it left the track, and tumbled into a small canyon, the American said.

The train was made up of box cars. Men, women, and children were crowded inside. Others were on top, while many, as is a Mexican revolutionist custom, were slung under the box cars.

Passengers and crew fell with the train into a canyon and many were ground to death beneath the wreckage, the American declared.

Villa Would Extradite Huerta.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, July 1.—Governor Avila, acting upon instructions direct from General Villa, filed a formal application today for the extradition of General Huerta from the United States to Mexico on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Francisco I. Madero and Piña Suarez. The application was filed with American Consul Marion Letcher, and the request has been transmitted to the American State Department.

The Coward Shoe
"Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 only"
During July and August the Coward Shoe Store will close at
1 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS
James S. Coward
264-274 Greenwich Street, New York

Brill Brothers
NEW STORE
The Seventh in the Brill Chain—The First
IN BROOKLYN
On Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street
Will Open To-Morrow Morning
Brooklyn's newest store at Brooklyn's busiest corner—a splendid new shop, up to the minute in every respect, opened by us as a result of the constant, long continued and steadily increasing patronage from Brooklynites with which the Three Lower New York Brill Stores have been favored.
A store where Smart Clothing, Hats, Haberdashery and Big-Value Giving will be forever featured in that fashion which has made the Brill Stores in New York famous, and where courtesy, attention and perfect satisfaction are absolutely assured you.
A store opened for the benefit and convenience of Brooklynites by an organization second to none in America in its ability to clothe men correctly, satisfactorily, and above all, economically.
Our Opening Day Souvenir
$25 Summer Suits, Special at $15
We extend you a cordial invitation to visit and inspect this 7th Brill Store.
Six Other Convenient Brill Stores in New York:
279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway at 49th Street — Broadway at 42nd Street
Union Square, 14th St., near B'way — 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich
125TH STREET, AT THIRD AVENUE

Founded 1859
If you have the inspiration to spend the double-day recreation out of town—we have the clothes to increase your comfort for visiting, lounging, golfing and motoring.
Homespun sack suits and norfolks, flannel suits, silk suits, mohair suits, linen suits, serge suits, dusters, flannel trousers, swimming suits, sport shirts, belts, straw hats, golf and motoring caps.
We close at noon tomorrow
BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
SUMMER
CLOSING HOURS
GEO. C. FLINT CO. — R. J. HORNER & CO.
Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-22-24-26 WEST 36TH STREET
JUNE 5TH TO SEPTEMBER 11TH INCLUSIVE: 5 P. M. DAILY
SATURDAYS: FROM JUNE 5TH TO JUNE 26TH — 12 O'CLOCK NOON
DURING JULY AND AUGUST THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY ON SATURDAYS

$10,000,000 LIMIT FOR COURT HOUSE

McAneny's Committee Demands Revised Estimates from Building Board.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PLANS

Previous Estimates of Cost Had Been $17,000,000 by McAneny and $25,262,190 by Controller.

Much to the surprise of the other members of the Board of Estimate, President George McAneny yesterday went on record as opposing the plans for the new Court House. President McAneny, Controller Prendergast, and Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn make up the committee appointed last week by the board to investigate the probable cost of the new Court House as well as the probable loss to the city should the project be abandoned.

President McAneny said that in looking over the plans of the Court House Board the committee had found "prodigality of planning and extravagance of detail," and he offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for explicit estimates from the Court House Board at the earliest possible moment as to the quality of all work and the material to go into the proposed building.

"This committee," said Mr. McAneny, "cannot go on until it gets these estimates. Our superficial examination shows certain extravagant features of detail, particularly in the libraries, Justices' chambers, and lunchrooms. While the construction of these rooms is called for in the legislative act, the details of such construction lie finally with this board, although the Justices and the Court House Board have prior opportunity to pass on them."

Mr. McAneny also said that every possible opportunity would be taken to cut down expenses so that the building would not cost more than $10,000,000. Controller Prendergast prophesied that the new Court House complete would cost $25,262,190 when he made his protest a month ago. Mr. McAneny had then estimated the cost at $17,000,000. When asked later why he had opposed the plans Mr. McAneny said the step was purely routine. In order to keep the cost of the building within $10,000,000 he said it was necessary to check up all the specifications. It was agreed, he said, that the Court House Board should call in outside experts to go over the plans and cut down expenses wherever possible.

A. T. Briggs, Secretary of the Court House Board, said it was unnecessary to make any further changes in the plans, and that it would mean an extra expense of $2,331 a day so long as this work went on, as the city's investment in the site and the carrying charges on the investment would amount to that sum. The accommodation plans, he said, were approved twice by the Board of Estimate in 1913, and the competition drawings had been under advisement and careful scrutiny by the Supreme Court Justices.

The plans before the Board of Estimate at present, he said, were merely the working drawings to be used as the basis for contract and specifications. The Board of Estimate must approve them before there is an advertisement for bids.

Tilden Adamson of the Board of Estimate Bureau will submit a report today regarding the Court House Board plans. The original plans which the board approved called for an area for each Justice's room of 600 feet, while the plans submitted last week increased this to 900 feet. It was said also that the plans for a large auditorium to be used for extra important cases and for meetings of the Judiciary and to hold hearings had been changed to provide for ten such rooms, all of which were larger than the regular court rooms.

While he was working on the plans, Mr. Adamson said Secretary Briggs of the Court House Board came to him and said he had no business going over the plans, as he, Briggs, controlled fifteen votes in the Board of Estimate and that Adamson "got off nowhere."

Vickers Held for Grand Larceny.

Ernest M. Vickers, who was mentioned by Percy E. Anderson in his suit for divorce, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Koenig yesterday for examination on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant, Peter Finnafredde of 210 East Twenty-ninth Street, testified that he gave Vickers $362 on Nov. 29 to pay some bills and that Vickers kept the money. Vickers is a real estate agent of 1,764 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

RICH DOCTOR'S WIFE DIES AMONG NEGROES

Week's Search for Mrs. John Sinclair Ends in Atlantic City's Slums.

CALLED HER A MULATTO

Colored Undertaker Sought to Bury Woman Fugitive from Philadelphia in Potter's Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 1.—Broken in health, her money gone, and her clothing in rags, Mrs. John Sinclair, the wife of a wealthy and socially prominent physician of Philadelphia, was found dead here today in a negro lodging house in the very heart of the resort's "black belt." Liquor—the police say she drank a quart of whiskey a day—is believed to have been the cause.

Mrs. Sinclair disappeared from the Sinclair cottage in Ventnor on June 24, and although her husband and family had searched for her and had called on the Atlantic City and Philadelphia detectives to aid them, nothing was learned of her whereabouts until today. A negro undertaker appied to the city authorities for permission to bury the body of a "mulatto woman" in Potter's Field. Suspicions of the detectives were aroused and investigation brought out the fact that the woman was the missing Mrs. Sinclair, who had taken refuge in the lodging house after leaving her own home and family.

The detectives were told by the undertaker that the body had been turned over to him with a death certificate describing it as that of "Martha Conday." They went to the lodging house and discovered marks on the dead woman's throat. They jumped at the conclusion that she had met with foul play, but later it was learned the marks came from an injury previously received.

Dr. Sinclair, after learning of his wife's death, said she had several times absented herself from their home at 4103 Walnut Street, in one of Philadelphia's exclusive residential sections. He said she would be gone for days at a time, always when suffering from some mental trouble. He said it was her custom to return of her own volition or to telephone from some hotel or other place where her wanderings had led her.

SEVEN KILLED BY STORMS.

Great Damage to Crops and Property in Oklahoma—Tornado in Colorado.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 1.—Five persons were reported killed in a storm which last night swept through northeastern Oklahoma in the vicinity of Ottawa County. Clifford Boyd, a farmer, was killed by lightning near Miami. Two deaths at Commerce, a mining town, were attributed to the storm, while two unidentified bodies were reported buried under the ruins of a wall near Miami.

Great damage was done to crops and buildings. Wire communication with the stricken district was interrupted and it was impossible to learn details of the loss.

LAMAR, Colo., July 1.—Two persons were killed and more than a score injured by a tornado that swept a large section of Southeastern Colorado Tuesday night, according to word brought here today. Physicians returning from the stricken region said Cleta Baker, 4 years old, and Letha, her sister, 10, were killed by flying timbers from their ranch house in the Cat Creek district. Twenty-two others are said to have been badly injured. Automobiles bearing supplies left here today for the devastated district.

Arnold Constable & Co

TODAY ONLY

Store Closed All Day Saturday

6,285 Men's Shirts

For All Summer Wants

Woven Madras, Mercerized Madras, Jacquarded Madras, Silk-finished Shirtings, Best Plain Sateen.

95c 3 for 2.75

New Mercerized Fabrics, White Cheviot Sporting Shirts, Black and White Sporting Shirts.

Regular Prices, $1.45, $1.65 and $2.00

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—various popular summer materials, in the most desirable colorings. *Values $2.00 and $2.50* — 3 for 3.25 — **1.15**

SPORTING AND OTHER SHIRTS, including Silk Striped Flannel and Cheviot. *Value $2.00, $2.50, $3.00* — 3 for 4.00 — **1.45**

FINE SUMMER SILK SHIRTS in a large assortment of designs and colorings. *Value $5.00* — 3 for 8.00 — **2.75**

WHITE AND FANCY SILK SHIRTS with satin stripes. Unusually clever designs. *Value $6.00, $6.50* — 3 for 10.00 — **3.45**

NEW CREPE DE CHINE SILK SHIRTS—smartest designs, special weight and quality found only in finest custom shirts. *Value $7.50 and $8.00* — 3 for 14.00 — **4.95**

1,000 Men's Bathing Suits

All Wool—Most Desirable Weaves

Short sleeve two-piece Suits, plain colors or trimmed. Perfectly proportioned.

2.55 Regular value, $3.50

Professional two-piece Suits, extreme athletic cut; sleeveless two-piece Suits, regular athletic style.

Broadway & 19th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Wear Department, First Floor.

Decided Reductions have been made in the prices of

Men's Straw Hats

including Sennits, Split Straws, Milans, Mackinaws, Leghorns and Bangkoks. These Hats are now marked at the following range of unusually low prices:

$2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 5.00 & 7.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Store Open ALL DAY Saturday

Until July 10th
GIMBEL BROTHERS, *Bankers*
(Under the Supervision of the New York State Banking Department)
Will Accept Deposits in Their INTEREST DEPARTMENT
Bearing Interest From July 1
At 4 Per Cent Per Annum
Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

It Is a Tremendous Undertaking to Move Such a Mass of Goods as That Comprised in the

Simpson-Crawford Stock

but we are getting it ready, as quickly as a large force and many automobile trucks can do it, for

The Opening of the Sale
in the GIMBEL Store, Broadway and 33d St.
On TUESDAY, JULY 6th

We shall have more to say about this great event between now and then. Watch for the news from day to day.

Ten or Fifteen Dollars More in Your Pocket—

When you start off on that trip *"over the Fourth,"* will make you glad you came to GIMBELS for these



Men's $30 and $35 Suits, reduced to

$19.50

It is an exceptional thing—right NOW—to be able to secure at such important savings, Suits that are RARE GOOD VALUES at their *regular* GIMBEL prices.

Models are shown both for the young fellows and those not so young, in all sizes from 33 to 46, in one style or another. Full, half, or quarter linings. The fabrics include all the more popular and desirable weaves and effects for Summer wear.

A Sport Coat is *de rigueur* with your flannel trousers.

$7.50 for the $10 Kind

Reminiscent of the English *"blazer,"* but more versatile in that they are just as good form on the Avenue as on the board-walk or tennis court.

Cut in Norfolk model, in navy blue, green, red, and white flannel, and in brown and grey mixtures of the new knitted fabric. All sizes from 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor

$2 Silk Collar Sport Shirts, at $1



The demand for these *"double service"* Shirts is phenomenal.

That's why some stores have not got them at all, while others ask absurdly high prices for them.

Ours are the best shirts we ever saw for a dollar!

With the collar *down*, they are in order for *ANY* kind of outdoor wear. With it *up*, they may be worn with a cravat, in town or for any semi-formal occasion.

Bodies of white mercerized pongee, collars and pocket flaps of PURE SILK in smart colored stripe effects. Short sleeves. Sizes 13½ to 17.

The Shirts are MANNISH enough to strike the women's fancy—and they are buying and wearing them freely for out-of-doors.

Main Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

The Store Will Be Open All Day Tomorrow (Saturday)

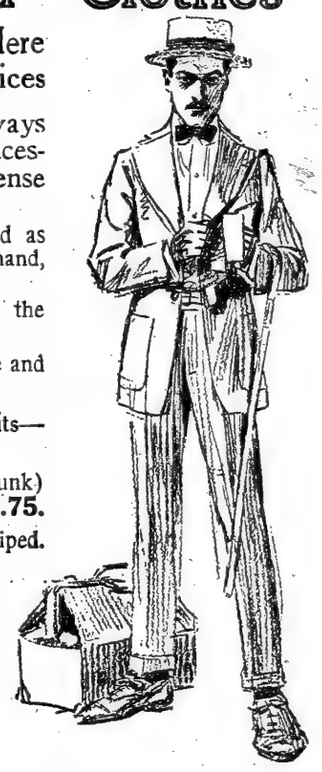
Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Leave Developing and Printing Orders at Main Floor, Kodak Counter

Men's "Cool" Clothes

All the New Things Are Here At "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices



Cool clothes for men were always a luxury until Macy Price Concessions made them a common sense necessity.

You can be cool, comfortable and as stylish as the highest standards demand, without paying fancy prices.

For example, see these before the "Fourth" offerings:

Men's English Mohair Suits—stripe and plain effects, at **$12.75.**

Men's Silk Shantung Pongee Suits—made with French facing. **$9.50.**

"Palm Beach" Suits (cold water shrunk) in the new tan and gray effects. **$7.75.**

"Kool Krash" Suits—plain and striped. A Macy Innovation. **$8.75.**

Knitted Golf Coats, Norfolk models, in five different styles, at **$8.95.**

Golf Coats, Norfolk models in Shepherd Checks at **$5.50.**

White Flannel Trousers, **$3.49.**

White English Gabicard Trousers at **$6.75.**

Macy's—Men's Clothing Store, Fifth Floor.
Special Entrance 35th St., just off Broadway—Special Elevator.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Silk Lisle or Fibre Silk 6 Pairs, 94c

AN opportunity to enjoy wholesale advantages in your season's hosiery purchase by taking 6 pairs at once. Our immense quantity purchases make possible this exceptional offering and we turn the advantage to you—if you buy in 6 pair lots.

White, Black and Colors—All Sizes

Silk lisle half-hose, a superior quality; or fibre silk hose with toe, sole, heel and top of cotton. In black, white, tan, gray, pearl, purple, navy and "Palm Beach." Choice of colors at this price. Sizes 9½ to 11½.

On sale Today and Saturday. A very attractive offering.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.



Fashionable Holiday Shirts

The Men's Shop has three special Summer shirt offerings that indicate the immense savings this shop offers to careful men.

1. A very complete assortment of hard-wearing and good-looking woven Madras, Repp, and mercerized shirts, soft cuffs attached. All at a price you find only at Macy's. **77c**

2. An infinite variety of colors and styles in men's All-Silk, Satin-Striped Shirts. The most popular shirt for the man who wants coolness, durability and style. Distinctively economical at Macy's price. **$2.69**

3. Men's White Silk Shirts of **Japanese Habutai.** Specially imported and made up by us. The coolest, most comfortable and serviceable informal dress shirt obtainable. Our price for these shirts is a striking example of Macy economy. **$2.89**

We have special conveniences in the shirt shop for fitting out the tall, thin man, or the short, stout man.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.



New STRAWS at a New Price

STRAWS like these—new, snappy and well-made, some Imported and some Domestic, will make Macy's Hat Shop a magnet for the man who knows a good thing when he sees it.

There are two good reasons for a price like this so early in the season. **One**—we purchased $2.00 hats at less than half their usual cost. **Two**—we want to keep up our reputation for lowering prices **first.**

Get a new hat at a "Clearance Price" before the "Clearance Season."

You will find just the style you like in just your size, here. **94c** At this price it's a real saving for any man to buy another hat.

Macy's—Hat Shop, Main Floor, 35th Street.

Men's Cool Summer Underwear

At Special Holiday Savings

Balbriggan Underwear at 29c
Really unusual in finish at the price—double seat, pearl buttons, suspender straps. Long or short-sleeve shirts, knee or ankle-length drawers.

98c "Porosknit" Union Suits at 69c
A trifle imperfect in weave—but perfect in wearing quality. Short sleeves, in either knee or ankle length.

Athletic Underwear Special at 59c
"Top-notch" values from our regular stock. Light-weight, attractive fabrics—colored stripes, woven Madras, white basket-cloth, mercerized striped Madras and fancy white checks. Each garment in sanitary paper wrapping.

Spring-Needle Ribbed Union Suits at 98c
Made of light-weight, elastic white cotton with comfortable *closed crotch.* Short sleeves, in knee and three-quarters length.

Macy's Main Floor, 35th Street.

Union Suits, Special at 59c
A great value—if your size is 40 to 46. Think of it! Materials, fine striped Madras or light-weight mull. Waistband, elastic. Crotch closed.

Athletic Underwear at 74c
Imported; made of fine white lisle thread; "Pullover" sleeveless shirts; open, knee-length drawers with double gusset suspender straps.

R. H. Macy & Co.



"Safe & Sane"

Many men think of Interwovens as "those *handsome* socks."

But *use* will prove to you that of *all* socks Interwovens alone have *no equal for wear.*

25c. up

Interwoven
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TOE & HEEL
Socks

TO DIE FOR KILLING BRIDES IN THE BATH

Jury Quickly Finds Prisoner Guilty of the Murder of Three Wives.

JUDGE APPROVES VERDICT

Charge to Jury Interrupted by Defendant with "You Will Hang Me Before You're Done, My Lord."

LONDON, July 1.—A verdict of guilty was brought in by the jury today in the case of George Joseph Smith, who was charged with the murder of three of his wives. It had been alleged by the Crown that Smith had killed his wives while they were in their baths and had collected insurance money on their lives.

Smith was sentenced to death.

"You will hang me before you're done, my Lord," was Smith's excited outburst while Justice Scrutton was summing up the case. The prisoner quickly followed this with:

"You cannot hang me for murder; I've done no murder. This is a disgrace to a Christian country."

Justice Scrutton told the jury that while no direct evidence connecting Smith with the murder of Beatrice Mundy, one of the three wives, with the murder of whom he was specifically charged, there was seldom anything but circumstantial evidence in cases of cold-blooded, calculated murder.

The jury, continued the Court, must consider if Smith had opportunity and motive. There was no doubt that he had opportunity, and if he gained by the woman's death the jury could see the motive. Even then, continued the Justice, the jury might not be sure whether the deaths were accidental or designed, but if it were found that an accident which benefited the prisoner happened a number of times they could draw a strong inference that so many accidents benefiting him could not happen unless by design.

After Justice Scrutton concluded his summing up it took the jury just twenty-two minutes to find a verdict of guilty of murder against Smith. Asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, the prisoner, who seemed dazed by the verdict, took a full half minute before showing that he realized the purport of the question.

"I can only say I am not guilty," he finally said. He stared blankly at the Judge as he assumed the black cap, but he bore the ordeal of the Judge's brief address and subsequent pronouncement of sentence grimly. Before he was removed to the cells he thanked Counsel Hall for what he had done, adding: "I still have great confidence in you and I shall bear up." He then walked firmly to the cells.

Addressing the prisoner before pronouncing sentence the Judge remarked that he entirely concurred in the verdict. He did not propose, he said, to follow the practice of some judges of warning the public against the repetition of such crimes or in exhorting the prisoner to repentance.

"I don't believe there is another man in England," the Judge said, "who needs to be warned against the commission of such a crime, and to exhort you to repentance would be a waste of time."

After passing sentence on Smith the Judge remarked that perhaps the jury would be interested to know, as showing that their verdict was right, that there was evidence which had not been presented in court, to the effect that the prisoner had gone through the ceremony of marriage with two other women, both of whom he had robbed of considerable sums of money.

GOETHALS SOON TO RETIRE.

Canal Builder, with Son, Will Organize Engineering Firm Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 1.—General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, who returned from a business trip to the United States yesterday, will practically give up his work here on Aug. 1, when he will go back to the States on a two months' leave of absence. He will return to Panama in October to remain just long enough to go over the estimates for appropriations, and will then retire from the army. He is to go into the general engineering and construction business in New York on Jan. 1 with his son, Captain George R. Goethals, and S. B. Williamson. C. A. McIlvaine, now Executive Secretary of the Panama Canal Zone, will also be with the organization.

Captain Goethals is an instructor at West Point. He was formerly in charge of the fortifications here. Captain Goethals is now here on leave of absence.

CHUMS TRADE SONS BORN SAME MONTH

Both Fathers Are Newspapermen and Each Will Teach the Other's Boy the Business.

PLANS MADE YEARS AGO

Youngsters Have Made Good on College Papers and Are Ready for Real Work.

Twenty years ago T. D. Taylor, now advertising manager for THE NEW YORK TIMES, was employed on the business staff of The Appeal-Avalanche of Memphis, Tenn. A good friend of his was C. S. Duell. In the same month a son was born to both of them. One day Father Taylor said to Father Duell:

"Charles, that's a fine boy of yours. When he gets through college, send him to me and I'll teach him to be a newspaper man."

"I'll do it," said Mr. Duell. "We'll just make a trade of it. Send me your boy and I'll teach him a few things."

The years went on. The Appeal-Avalanche published its last edition. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Duell left Memphis, Mr. Taylor going East and Mr. Duell, West.

Last Summer at a publishers' convention in New York, the Advertising Manager of THE TIMES clasped hands with the owner of The Springfield Leader of Springfield, Mo.

"How's that boy of yours?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"Fine. How's yours?" asked Mr. Duell.

"Well, it's about time we traded, isn't it?"

Mr. Duell's memory was jogged a little and he remembered the agreement of almost two decades before. The fathers were mutually pleased to find that their sons had followed the fathers' footsteps. W. D. Taylor was Advertising Manager of The Columbian of Columbia University, and John B. Duell was editor of The Missourian of the University of Missouri.

W. D. Taylor reached Springfield yesterday to become the apprentice of his father's chum, and young Duell is expected soon in New York to learn what Mr. Taylor can teach him of the newspaper business here.

Mr. Taylor said last night that neither father had decided just how long the grade was to last, but that it had not yet been made final.

U. S. BAR ADMITS CHINESE.

Hua-Chuen Mei, First of Race to Practice in Federal Tribunal.

Hua-Chuen Met, a Chinese, was admitted to the Federal Bar in this district yesterday and clerks of the court said they believed he was the first Chinese to gain this privilege. He already was entitled to practice before the State courts and Mr. Hua-Chuen said last night that he would be ready to take any case, civil or criminal, for members of his own race or for anybody else.

"I shall not specialize in work among my countrymen," said he, "though doubtless I shall be able to help them, since the poor Chinese frequently fall into the hands of shyster lawyers."

Mr. Hua-Chuen is twenty-seven years old and was born in San Francisco, his father being a wealthy merchant. He spent seven years of his childhood in China and was then sent to this city where he was educated in the public schools and entered Columbia in 1908. He was graduated in 1911 and two years later was graduated from the law school. Another year at the New York University Law School finished his schooling and he went with the firm of Wherry & Maygatt of 40 Wall Street. He resigned recently and is now going on an indefinite visit to China. On his return he will take up the practice of law here.

For eight years Mr. Hua-Chuen had lived with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bacon, now of 457 West 123d Street who were friends of his parents and it was here that he told last night of his plans. He declined to talk at first and later explained that he feared he would be suspected of trying to advertise himself.

Mr. Hua-Chuen is a Phi Beta Kappa man and Secretary of the China Society of America. He said that in 1903 he won one of the prizes offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES in its New York City History Competition for essays based on a series of articles on the city by Thomas A. Janvier.

NO SCIENTIFIC BURGLAR.

Alleged Safe Opener Proved to be an All-Around Romancer.

A self-confessed thief who used the fictitious name of William F. Smith to save his family, as he told the police when arrested here early in June and held for the Pennsylvania authorities, has been exposed as a romancer as well. He regaled his captors with boastful accounts of his exploits as a "scientific burglar." He claimed to be able to master the combination of an ordinary safe by applying the senses of touch and hearing to the lock mechanism. It appears now that he has never opened any safe, except that of Mrs. George Richards, at Media, Penn., which he says he robbed while employed there as gardener. He got into that safe because it was not locked.

"He is a faker of the cheapest kind," said a detective, who had looked up Smith's stories, yesterday. "This fellow couldn't open a tin-box safe with a lock on it unless he had the combination and plenty of time to work at it. Oh, yes, indeed, safes are still useful and needed, and there are practically no safes the most skillful burglar or cracksman could open and reach the contents without drilling or dynamiting. No cracksman I have ever met has acquired the skill to open a safe without noise."

Smith told of studies at college, mentioning the name of one he had attended, where it was proven he had never been seen even on a visit. There was no truth in his statement that he had worked for a burglar alarm company, where he said he learned the secrets of wiring and how to avoid them and to prevent an alarm when engaged in a burglary. Smith also said he had opened a safe at Police Headquarters in inspector Faurot's office.

"That fellow didn't open my safe, for the simple reason that I know he could not do it if I permitted him to try," said the Inspector. "He couldn't open any kind of a safe."

New Line Direct to Archangel.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Caribbean and Southern Steamship Company of 17 Battery Place that a new direct line from New York to Archangel will be inaugurated on July 15 by the sailing of the new Norwegian freighter Skard. It will be a subsidiary line of the Caribbean and Southern Company called the New York-Russia Direct Line, and it will fly the Norwegian flag. The Skard was built at Bergen this year and is a modern cargo boat of 2,000 gross tonage. The next sailings will be July 25 and Aug. 10.

To-day

Brill Brothers

Half (½) Off Sale

Of the Entire Stock of

Smith Gray & Co.

Men's Clothing

One of the Greatest Sales New York Has Seen in Years

On Sale at These Four Stores This Morning

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue — Open Evenings

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Coat Dresses, $4.95

A special purchase of coat dresses secured at a decided concession in price has just gone on sale at Bloomingdale's at $4.95.

Coat dresses have become very popular during the past two years, and this season we have sold hundreds of similar dresses at much higher prices.

They button down the front, being open all the way, and are very comfortable and easy to get into.

They are excellently tailored and for general utility purposes will be found very desirable. Made of natural linen, ramie linen, ratines and similar appropriate materials.

At this very unusual price it is fair to suppose that the supply will soon be exhausted, and an immediate selection is urged.

Second Floor.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

INDEPENDENCE DAY JULY 5th
LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 ALSO SUNDAY, JULY 4th AND EVERY SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
$1.60 INDEPENDENCE DAY, AND SUNDAY, JULY 4th
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Lv. Liberty St. 8.30; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Athletic Equipment



for all sports—only the best—sold courteously always.

Quality—Service

Golf, Tennis, Baseball, &c.

ALEX. TAYLOR & CO. INC.
26 E. 42d St. Ph. 7077 Mur. Hill

CELESTINS VICHY

Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN

Ask your Physician

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CALIFORNIA

Lackawanna Railroad

ROUND TRIP $94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

PASSING EVENTS PICTURED.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed by rotogravure process, presents a perfect pictorial representation of leading events. Illustrations of war actualities. 10c a copy by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Trustees' Sales at GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY. "THE BIG STORE" BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET. Meet me at the Fountain.

(By Order of the United States District Court)

50 L.M. Green Trading Stamps FREE Today, *with purchase of $1 or More Present Coupon*

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, July 2.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. Times, 7-2-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 58

Phenomenal Sale Today—For Men and Women

Over 10,000 Pairs of Perfect

"Walk-Over"

High and Low Shoes

A Sale That Caps the Climax of Value-giving. Surplus Stocks, Discontinued Lines, Samples and Accumulations of One of America's Best Factories—"THE WALK-OVER"

$1.95 *For Women's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES*

$2.45 *For Men's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES*

A sale that is possible at Greenhut's and nowhere else. This is a "once-a-year sale" at The Big Store. We have carefully planned in such a manner that it should take place this year before "the Fourth" so that everybody may be supplied before the festival.

"WALK-OVER" SHOES need no introduction—no "boost." So we'll get right down to facts,—merely stating that HERE ARE THE BEST SHOES MADE IN AMERICA (price considered) FOR LESS THAN YOU CAN BUY THEM ANYWHERE.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF THESE WORLD-FAMOUS SHOES IN THIS GREAT SALE TODAY. EVERY PAIR PERFECT.

Judging from previous sales of this character, it will be necessary for you to come as early as you can in the day. This for your own shopping comfort and to help us in the matter of prompt and adequate service.

For Women There Are:

All the newest styles in this season's footwear in Pumps, Colonials and Oxford Ties in plain and combination effects; also high shoes in button or lace. All styles heel, all wanted leathers. All sizes and widths—2½ to 7; AA to D.

For Men There Are:

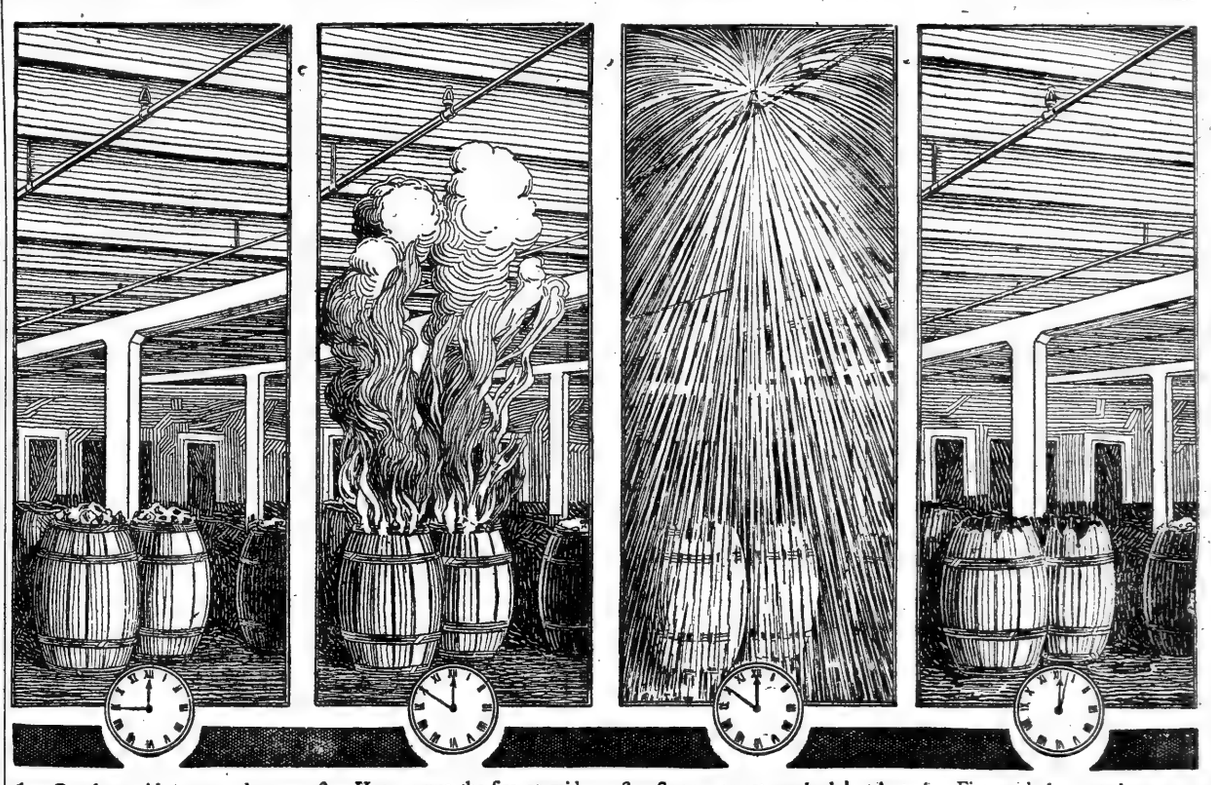
High Shoes in Patent Leather, Gunmetal Calf and Tan Russia Calf. The Oxford Ties are in Tan Russia and Gunmetal Calf; the low shoes are all made in the new and popular flat English last, with cloth inlay. All sizes and widths—6 to 11; AA to D.

MAKE NO MISTAKE—THIS IS THE BIGGEST SHOE SALE WE HAVE HAD IN A TWELVE-MONTH. We shall have extra and competent salespeople to wait on you. You will make no mistake if you will supply your season's needs in footwear at this sale. Positively you cannot go wrong, and whatever you fancy in the way of a shoe is here, offered at a price that cannot be beaten.

No Mail, Phone or Approval Orders Filled.

Store will be open all day Tomorrow, July 3

Double L.M. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single L.M. Stamps Thereafter



1. On duty with many others, waiting for a fire—waiting perhaps for thirty years, up in the dust and cobwebs near the ceiling.

2. Here comes the fire at midnight! The column of heat rises and at 155° the fusible strut in the nearest Grinnell softens and melts.

3. Snap—spurt—splash! A drenching downpour right on the heart of the fire and there only Alarm bell clanging in the distance.

4. Fire out before watchman arrives. Water turned off. No damage worth reporting. Next morning—business going on as usual.

Snap! — Spurt! — Splash! Here's a Grinnell in Action!

Fire *can't* start under a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System without starting the sprinkler overhead. Just as sure as fire means ascending heat, the fusible strut in a Grinnell Sprinkler head will melt at 155° and release a drenching downpour of spray and ring the fire alarm.

And just as sure as water kills fire, a Grinnell System will extinguish or control a blaze before it gets half way started. Usually the fire is out before the watchman can get there in answer to the alarm. No wonder you can get insured for almost nothing if you have a Grinnell System overhead!

If you own and occupy your own building the saving in insurance pays for the System in from three to seven years. If you don't have Sprinklers you are paying for them anyway and not getting the protection.

The best sprinkler system is the Grinnell. Its price is a shade higher and it gets the price right along.

The Grinnell standard is higher than the Fire Underwriters require. We don't try to see how close we can skate to the line. We are not content with satisfying minimum regulations. We undertake to give infallible fire protection. We maintain the only research laboratories in the trade.

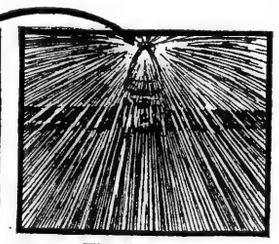
Grinnell Systems are strictly shop assembled. Field work is not good enough for sprinklers.

The Grinnell Sprinkler heads are self-tightening, with corrosion-proof annealed glass valves. Every detail is as perfect as a $6,000,000 organization can make it.

A hundred Grinnell engineers have the whole technique of sprinkler engineering at their finger tips. Grinnells, today, protect more property than all other systems put together.



Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head



The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

UPSET!!

Try

Hercules WATER



the famous, tasteless Hungarian Water, a mild and certain purgative. At all druggists.

EISNER MENDELSON CO., AGENTS, N. Y.

TOUCHARD HELD AS THIEF.

Tennis Title Holder Said to Have Confessed Stealing Golf Balls.

According to an affidavit presented to Magistrate House in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Abercrombie & Fitch, 52 West Thirty-sixth Street, Gustav Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., tennis titleholder, confessed the theft of twenty-four dozen golf balls, valued at $144, from the sporting firm, following his arrest by Headquarters detectives Wednesday afternoon. Touchard was manager of the stores golf department. The affidavit was signed for Abercrombie & Fitch by Frederick E. Hill, Treasurer of the company.

Touchard waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. The bail was furnished by a surety company, and Touchard was released. He made no statement in court and refused to talk when he left the building.

It was said in court by representatives of Abercrombie & Fitch that all together more than $400 worth of golf balls had disappeared from the store. Mr. Hill refused to reveal what Touchard had told him further than was contained in the affidavit.

Detectives Devanney and McGann, who arrested Touchard, said that when he came out of his office Wednesday carrying a suit case they followed him to the sporting goods store of F. L. Slagenzer, 12 East Forty-sixth Street, where he disposed of the suit case. They said they went into the store after Touchard's departure and found the suit case contained twenty-four dozen golf balls. Touchard was arrested at his office.

Mr. Slagenzer yesterday denied he had bought the golf balls from Touchard. He said he had known Touchard for several years, first as a buyer for the sporting department of Wanamaker's, and later as a buyer for Abercrombie & Fitch. He said Touchard often visited his store on business, as he sold sporting goods to Abercrombie & Fitch. However, Mr. Slagenzer said he never sold any golf balls to Abercrombie & Fitch or bought any from them or Touchard. He said if the suit case was left in his store it was probably for an acquaintance of Touchard's.

CROCKER RELIEF SHIP READY

The Cluett Sails in Search of MacMillan on July 10.

The schooner George B. Cluett, chartered by the Crocker Land relief expedition to go in quest of Donald B. MacMillan and the members of his party in Greenland, is almost ready to set sail from North Sydney, Nova Scotia. Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, Chairman of the Crocker Land Exploration Committee, and who has been actively interested in the work of the expedition, left yesterday for North Sydney.

"I expect to stop off at Portland," said Dr. Hovey yesterday, "and will go to see Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, at his request, and from him obtain the latest advices as to the trip to Greenland. Peary is at his home in South Harpswell, Eagle Island, Me., and has always been interested in the Crocker Land expedition. I will then proceed to Sydney, Nova Scotia, and will leave North Sydney on the George B. Cluett not later than July 10. We expect to bring back to New York in September the men of the MacMillan expedition and the collection gathered in Greenland for the American Museum of Natural History."

Donald B. MacMillan and the members of the Crocker Land expedition sailed from New York for Etah, Grenland, on the Diana on July 2, 1913. The Diana was later shipwrecked on the coast of Labrador, and the party continued its voyage northward on another ship. In the Macmillan party are Ensign Green, U. S. N.; W. Elmer Ekblaw, Dr. Harrison J. Hunt of Bowdoin College, Maine; Maurice C. Tanquary, Jerome Lee Allen, and Jonathan Small.

Troy Assistant City Counsel.

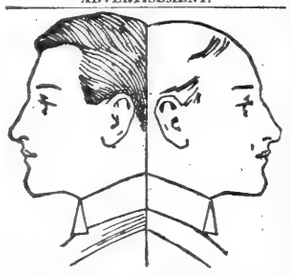
Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk appointed Andrew C. Troy yesterday Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau of Street Openings in Brooklyn to succeed Melville J. France, who resigned to become United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. Mr. Troy, who lives at 139 Hewed Street, Brooklyn, is a graduate of Cornell University and the Columbia Law School. He is a former member of the Assembly and is an independent Democrat. The salary is $5,000 a year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't Visit the California Expositions

Without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be Shaken into the Shoes, or dissolved in the foot-bath. The Standard Remedy for the feet for 25 years. It gives instant relief to tired, aching feet and prevents swollen, hot feet. One lady writes: "I enjoyed every minute of my stay at the Expositions, thanks to Allen's Foot-Ease in my shoes." Get it TO-DAY. Sold everywhere. For FREE trial package address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.



HAIR OR NO HAIR?

It is Certainly Up to You and Cuticura. Trial Free.

Hot shampoos with Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings of Cuticura Ointment rubbed into the scalp skin tend to clear the scalp of dandruff, soothe itching and irritation and promote healthy hair-growing conditions. Nothing better, cleaner, purer, sweeter.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

SAYS JAS. W. DID NOT SIGN AS 'O. OSBORNE'

Handwriting Expert Scores a Point for Government in Trial of the Slades.

TANZER HEARING REHEARSED

Judge, Jury, and Audience Adjourn to Room Where Safford First Pointed Out J. W. Osborne.

As though rehearsing a movie play, the Government's witnesses in the Slade conspiracy trial yesterday demonstrated to the jury the exact movements they went through and the exact positions they stood in when events in question took place during the preliminary hearing of Rae Tanzer's $50,000 breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne.

The jury had the unusual opportunity of viewing the actual scene of the alleged crime while they listened to testimony, for, in order that the scene in which it is charged that Maxwell and David Slade, former counsel for Rae Tanzer, and Albert J. McCullough, their private detective, "tampered with witnesses" might be reproduced, the Government had Judge, jury, witnesses, and audience in the present trial transferred to the room in which Commissioner Houghton held the preliminary hearing.

Three witnesses who were in the courtroom during Commissioner Houghton's hearing and who appeared before the Grand Jury that indicted the Slades and McCullough for conspiracy to obstruct justice, were brought to the stand by the prosecution after the scene of the trial had been shifted, and during his testimony each of the witnesses left the stand and again went through the movements he went through at that hearing.

William M. Darling, the New Jersey printer and friend of Franklin D. Safford, who was convicted of perjury as a result of his testimony at the preliminary hearing, showed how he had entered the room with Safford and McCullough. That was before Safford, the clerk at the Kensington Hotel in Plainfield, N. J., where Rae Tanzer charged James W. Osborne had taken her under the assumed name of Oliver Osborne, had ever seen James W. Osborne in court.

Stand on Exact Spot.

Darling stood for a moment where he said he and his two companions had stood when they entered the room, at the right of the door, then moved up the aisle to the spot where he said they paused a moment, and then across to the other side of the aisle, where he said Safford spoke to William Kitchen, proprietor of the Kensington. Post Office Inspector Swain was called as a witness and walked into the aisle to show where he stood when, he said, he saw McCullough nudge Safford and point through the crowd toward James W. Osborne, who all testified was sitting just inside the railed-off section for counsel. Safford soon after said, on the witness stand, that he was able to identify James W. Osborne positvely as the man who had been at the Kensington with Rae Tanzer.

The contention of the defense is that it is customary for lawyers to point out a man in court or elsewhere and ask their witnesses if he is the man involved by the witness's story, and the defense holds that the burden of proof that the mental attitude of the present defendants was culpable is on the prosecution.

Darling said that after the hearing he went to the Slade office with Miss Tanzer and her sisters and heard David Slade say to Ruth Tanzer: "If this girl goes to jail it will be your fault. When you were on the stand, if you were not sure James W. Osborne was the man you should have said 'No,' and you should have said 'Yes' if he was." In this and other respects Darling proved as much a witness for the defense as the prosecution, and in cross-examining him Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, made him go over much ground not covered by the prosecution in its direct examination. He also testified that McCullough had said Safford was "half-stewed" at the time of the preliminary hearing, that Safford was afterward "sick," and that he registered at hotels afterward as "S. A. Ford," explaining that he had deserted his wife and didn't want her to find him.

Safford Was Not Sure.

Darling said the Slades paid him $19 and gave Safford $15 before and after the hearing. Darling also said Safford was not sure James W. was the man who registered as Oliver at the Kensington before he took the witness stand.

Post Office Inspector Mayhew was called to the stand and corroborated Swain's story to a large extent.

One witness was put on the stand before the scene of the trial shifted yesterday, and through his testimony the Government officials believed they established a vital point. He was William J. Kinsley, a handwriting expert, and on comparing a number of checks signed by James W. Osborne with the missives signed "Oliver Osborne," which have bene produced in court, he declared that the handwriting was quite different. The signatures on the Kensington Hotel register were produced.

"In my opinion," said the witness, "the hand that wrote the checks signed James W. Osborne did not write the signatures on the hotel card. The handwriting is not the same."

Professor Kinsley admitted that he could not be positive that the man who wrote the Oliver Osborne love letters also signed the hotel register. He said that these letters were in a half effeminate hand, either the hand of an effeminate man or a masculine woman.

"That is, they were written by someone in the twilight zone?" inquired Mr. Littleton.

"Yes," laughed the authority on handwriting.

Mr. Littleton said he would not contend that James W. Osborne wrote the love letters sent to Rae Tanzer and a number of witnesses and signed "Oliver."

HOPE TO REORGANIZE GREENHUT AFFAIRS

Debtors and Creditors Confer in Effort to Find Common Basis for Action.

REVISED PLAN SUBMITTED

Another Meeting of Those Interested Expected Soon—Proposals Under Advisement.

Serious efforts were made yesterday by those interested to bring together the groups of creditors and debtors at odds over the question of reorganizing of the J. B. Greenhut Company. Counsel representing all factions met and discussed the situation for more than two hours in the afternoon before the three trustees of the bankrupt in the office of ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, 32 Nassau Street, one of the trustees. The other two trustees are Alfred A. Cook and William A. Marble.

The others present were Cornelius W. Wickersham of counsel for the Monmouth Securities Company; Benjamin G. Paskus, counsel for Captain J. B. Greenhut and the J. B. Greenhut Company; Richard E. Dwight of counsel for the Creditors' Protective Committee; Saul S. Myers and Selden Bacon, counsel for the Independent Creditors' Committee, and Frank M. Rosenberg, counsel for the trustees.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, and no announcement of its proceedings was made, but it was learned that no definite decision had been reached, although many present saw in the discussion some promise of an amicable and equitable settlement. It was understood after the meeting that Mr. Dwight, speaking for the Creditors' Protective Committee, submitted for consideration a revised reorganization plan, but that Mr. Myers and Mr. Bacon, in the name of the Independent Creditors' Committee, declined to accept the new proposal.

Mr. Myers then submitted, according to report, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the bankrupt store, which his clients were willing to accept with the members of the Creditors' Protective Committee. After this proposition had been discussed at some length, the representatives of the Protective Committee and of the Greenhut intrests announced that they would take it under advisement.

It is expected that there will be another conference within a few days, and a definite announcement may be made next Tuesday afternoon, when Referee Peter B. Olney is scheduled to preside at the further examination of Captain J. B. Greenhut. In the event that the creditors of the two committees and the Greenhut interests come to an agreement it is probable that the examination of Captain Greenhut will be brought to a sudden end, for its purpose at present is to enable counsel for the Independent Committee to prove, if they can, the justice of their claims and attacks upon the Greenhut interests.

There were many rumors about the plans discussed at the meeting yesterday afternoon, but the only fact that could be established was that the proposal of the independent creditors included a recognition by the Protective Committee and the Greenhut interests of the validity of the claims against the Greenhut family amounting to $2,408,000 which have been itemized by the independents as "uncollected assets" of the store. Whether the independents insisted upon a distribution of the assets favoring the merchandise creditors over the bondholders was not learned.

Before the conference with the trustees the Creditors' Protective Committee met for an hour in the office of the Chairman, Otto L. Dommerich of L. F. Dommerich & Co., 254 Fifth Avenue. This meeting was also secret, but it was reported that at it the plan later submitted by Mr. Dwight before the trustees was approved.

BURIED BY STEEL, DIRECTS RESCUE

Joseph Bick, an Ironworker, Escapes Unhurt After Two Tons Fall on Him.

HAD ONLY SOME RED WELTS

He Belittles the Affair and Objects to an Examination by the Amazed Physicians.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., July 1.—Joseph Bick, a boss ironworker, was standing by a flatcar today superintending the unloading of several tons of steel beams, each 25 feet long, for the new plant of the Crucible Steel Company here, when one of the beams became dislodged. The stakes which held the beams in the car had been removed, and the beam rolled off the side of the car, striking Bick and knocking him down.

Fifteen or twenty other beams rolled off after the first one, burying Bick under more than 4,000 pounds of steel. Telephone calls were sent at once to a hospital here and to Dr. A. A. Mulligan. Dr. Mulligan in his automobile and a hospital ambulance ran a race at high speed to the railroad yard, while all the laborers near the place of the accident were put to work lifting off the steel beams, each one weighing several hundred pounds.

After the top beams had been removed, the voice of Bick, who had been thought dead, was heard shouting up: "Easy, there! Easy, there! Now—one, two three!"

This formula he repeated two or three times, mixed with boss ironworker's English. Evidently Bick was not dead, but it was believed that many of his bones must be broken, and that he was probably raving. However, when the last beam was swung off his body, he jumped up and began spanking the dust from his overalls. The two physicians ran forward and started to examine him, but he waved them aside.

"I'm all right," he said. "It takes more than that to hurt an ironworker."

The physicians insisted on examining Bick, but could not find anything more than some temporary red welts, where the rails must have fallen in such a way as to form a sort of arch over him, so that only a small fraction of the two tons of steel was supported by his body.

Girl Killed by Motor Truck.

Lena Kravitz, 13 years old, of 26 Boerum Street, Williamsburg, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital of injuries sustained Wednesday night at Boerum and Leonard Streets when she was run over by a motor delivery truck operated by Joseph Edwards of 393 Hinsdale Avenue. Edwards brought his machine to a stop, placed the child in it, and rushed her to the hospital. She had been terribly injured and did not again regain consciousness.

GRANTS BECKER SHORT REPRIEVE

Continued from Page 1.

So far as is known, the mere application for review would not act as a stay of execution.

NEW COUNSEL NOT CHOSEN.

Becker's Family Still Conferring on Highest Court Action.

Martin T. Manton returned to this city late yesterday afternoon. He evaded reporters at the Grand Central Station and met his associate, John B. Johnston, at a hotel. Mr. Johnston said last night, when he was found at his home in Brooklyn, that Mr. Manton had gone right on to Philadelphia. His business there was not connected with the Becker case, Mr. Johnston asserted.

Mr. Johnston had no statement to make as to Becker's plans. He intimated, however, that no one had been selected as yet to make the appeal to the United States Courts. He would not affirm the report that W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. Manton's law partner, was the new counsel in the case. Mr. Cockran appeared in the Becker case at the beginning of the second trial and took a part in the proceedings brought a few weeks ago to have the Court of Appeals grant a reargument.

A friend of the Becker family said last night that no counsel had yet been selected, although Mrs. Becker and the condemned man's brothers, John and Jackson Becker, had conferred on that matter. It was said that the announcement of the new counsel might not be made for several days.

The report that Mr. Manton was to withdraw from the case was without foundation, a person who is in the confidence of Becker's lawyers said last night. He will co-operate with the new counsel in all further proceedings.

After the Court of Appeals denied Becker's application for a reargument, Mr. Manton announced that he probably would not bring the case to the United States Supreme Court, because he had failed to find any grounds upon which a plea of a violation of constitutional rights might be based. This attitude on his part was thought to be responsible for his determination to let some other person make the appeal.

Father Cashin, the Sing Sing chaplain, took to Becker the news of Governor Whitman's action, which was received at the prison shortly before 2 o'clock. Becker seemed pleased to learn that the Governor had granted him a two weeks' reprieve, but did not seem to be sure in the light of Governor Whitman's refusal to appoint a commission or to commute Becker's sentence, that the Governor's action was entirely favorable.

Mrs. Becker arrived at the prison after 5 o'clock, and remained there for more than two hours. She left Ossining at 8 o'clock, but had not returned to her home in the Bronx at 11:30 last night. She heard the news of the reprieve from her lawyers.

Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Taylor, who opposed both of Becker's appeals, did not consider Governor Whitman's action favorable to Becker, he said.

"It is just an act of kindness." he said. "It was done to give Becker a chance to prepare proceedings for the United States Courts if he wanted to do so. As far as an appeal to the United States Courts goes, there has been no suggestion whatever of any invasion of constitutional rights."

Former Assistant District Attorney Harford T. Marshall, who was Bridgie Webber's counsel before the first trial and who acted with Mr. Manton as Becker's counsel in the second trial, asserted yesterday that he would go to see Chief Justice Bartlett of the Court of Appeals about Becker's case.

"I cannot see that man die without telling what I know," he said. He intimated that there was no use in bringing the matter to the Governor's attention.

Mr. Marshall said that his intended visit to Chief Justice Bartlett waited upon Mr. Manton. The information which he will convey to the Chief Justice, it is understood, concerns things which he learned from Webber. He tried to tell the story at the second trial, but his testimony was ruled out.

OSBORNE MAKES FUTILE PLEA.

Governor Refuses to Reprieve David Dunn's Death Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison came to Albany today to plead for the life of David Dunn, 20 years old, who is to be executed at Auburn Prison tomorrow morning. Dunn shot Hary Edwards, an express messenger, at Corning, on Feb. 22, 1914, and then when Edwards showed fight beat him to death with his revolver. The purpose of the attack was robbery, but Dunn was unable to open the safe.

The condemned is the youngest of eleven children, nearly all of whom have criminal records, it was shown when the Court of Appeals heard his appeal from conviction.

Warden Osborne wanted the Governor to reprieve Dunn until his sanity could be inquired into, and when the Governor said that he could not see his way clear to grant the request, Mr. Osborne showed great disappointment.

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Make this Independence Day a real Independence Day—make certain that your home will have in it real American music. Go to your Columbia dealer today—he will be glad to play any one or all of these patriotic records for you. Here are just a few of them, taken at random from the big Columbia catalog. There are many more.

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A 1685	**America. (My Country 'Tis of Thee.)** Columbia Mixed Chorus. **Battle Hymn of the Republic.** (Julia Ward Howe.) Columbia Mixed Quartette.	10-inch 85c.
A 1704	**Dixie.** (Emmett.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment. **Maryland, My Maryland.** (Randall.) Herbert Stuart, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.	10-inch 85c.
A 1154	**"America"—Overture on National Airs,** Part 1. (Moses.) Prince's Band. **"America"—Overture on National Airs,** Part 2. (Moses.) Prince's Band.	10-inch 85c.
A 335	**Battle Hymn of the Republic.** (Julia Ward Howe.) George Alexander, baritone. **Old Folks at Home.** (Foster.) Henry Burr, tenor.	10-inch 85c.
A 1643	**Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.** (Shaw.) Columbia Stellar Quartette. **Medley of American War Songs.** (Arranged by Maurice Smith.) Prince's Band.	10-inch 85c.
A 1644	**We Take Our Hats Off to You, Mr. Wilson.** (Merrill.) Peerless Quartette, Orchestra accompaniment. **The A. O. H.'s of the U. S. A.** (Glogan.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.	10-inch 85c.

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	*362 E 149th Street	Melrose 3340	

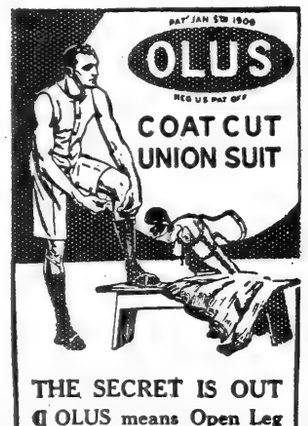
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OLUS one-piece pajama, delightful for sleeping or lounging. No strings to tighten or come loose. $1.50 and up.

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Sun winds and flying dust often cause squinting and other contortions which make wrinkles. These can quickly get rid of every line, however caused, by using a harmless wash lotion made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel.

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Landing Under Fire

Great doors were cut in the sides of a ship. Then the liner, loaded with men under arms, with Maxims ready to sweep the beach, was run ashore on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Down the gangway dashed 200 Englishmen. Only a few survived to gain shelter. All the others were killed on the gangway by a tornado of Turkish rifle and Maxim fire. Disembarkation meant certain death.

The story is told by one who was there—in the June Number of

The New York Times
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DODGERS HAVE NO MERCY FOR GIANTS

They Drive the Ball All Over Ebbets's Lot and Win by Score of 9 to 2.

About the only thing that the Giants are doing in Brooklyn these days is keeping the Dodgers out of last place. As long as the New Yorks frolic as they have for the past few days, Brooklyn will never be in danger of going back into the cellar. Brooklyn garnered another game at Ebbets Field yesterday by a score of 9 to 2. The next thing Brooklyn knows, they will be ahead of those Giants in the league standing, and then there will be some shouting.

The Dodgers' rare old masterpiece Nap Rucker laughed aloud at the withering hand of age which was beckoning him into oblivion. Nap didn't have enough speed to make a dent in Otto Miller's big mitt, but he had a curve which outfaded Matty's fadeaway when it was doing the most fading. It had a bend like the little iron fence around Christy Columbus's statue up in the Circle. Yesterday Nap could have chucked that ball right around the corner of a brick building. After the game Rucker said that he didn't think it would be necessary for him to go back to his Georgia farm to plant potatoes yet awhile.

The Dodgers continued their ruthless bombardment of the Giants' pitchers, Jeff Tesreau taking his turn at being batted out of the game. In the third inning the Dodgers bruised Tesreau's pitching, so that no one could possibly recognize it after they were through. Four hits, a pass, and an error by Fletcher gave Brooklyn five runs in that round, which was more than enough to win. The Giants did manage to get a couple of runs, but that was because the Dodgers didn't press their objections very strong.

The grouch which Fred Snodgrass has been nursing for the past few days won him a hard seat on the bench in the second inning. Snodgrass loafed on his way to first base in that session, and permitted the Dodgers to make an easy double play. Just for that McGraw yanked Snodgrass out of the game. He whispered words in Snodgrass's ear, in fact, both ears, which the player could not possibly construe as a boast.

When Tesreau had been pounded out of the game, Babe Schauer and Ferdie Schupp both got a chance to exercise a little. When Schupp and Schauer intrude into the Giants' line-up it's almost always safe to calculate that the controversy is regarded as lost. Lew Wendell, who has the distinction of playing on the New York team even though he was born in New York City, also got into the game and made a couple of hits. If there are any other people in New York who can hit, they would look pretty sweet on the team just about now.

The Giants got a run in the first inning, and for a while they were actually in the lead. Snodgrass got a single and went to third on Doyle's safe rap to centre. Fletcher rolled to O'Mara, who tossed to second to force Doyle, but Cutshaw missed the bag and Snodgrass scored.

Up to this point the Dodgers were evidently joshing. In the third inning they quit fooling and settled down on the job. Otto Miller started the round with a single, and the Dodgers batted all the way around. Miller had a big day with his stick and hammered out a triple, a two-bagger, and a single. He scored a couple of times, and also did a little catching for Nap Rucker.

A flock of two hits and a rash double steal gave the Dodgers two more in the fifth. Old Man Myers was feeling so kittenish yesterday that he also made a couple of hits and drove in Miller twice. Rucker is said to be a very old man, but yesterday he didn't look a day over 60. The second Giant run was scored in the eighth inning—but perhaps you are not interested in it. Anyway, Doyle singled, got to second after Wheat caught Fletcher's fly, and to third on an out. He scored on Merkle's single. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	5	1	3	2	0
O'Mara, ss	5	1	2	3	3
D'bert, 1b	5	1	2	8	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	0	4	0
Cat'w, 2b	4	2	1	6	3
Stengel, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Getz, 3b	3	1	2	1	1
Miller, c	4	2	3	2	1
Rucker, p	4	0	2	0	3
Total	37	9	14	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Sgrass, cf	2	1	1	1	0
Burns, lf	5	0	2	1	0
Doyle, 2b	5	1	3	1	4
F'cher, ss	4	0	0	3	4
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
M'kle, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
L'bert, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
Meyers, c	2	0	1	2	1
Tesreau, p	1	0	0	0	2
Schu'er, p	1	0	0	0	1
Schupp, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Srainerd	1	0	0	0	0
†Smith	1	0	1	0	0
Total	37	2	12	24	16

*Batted for Schauer in seventh inning.
†Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.
Errors—Burns, Fletcher.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	5	1	2	0	1	0	—9

Two-base hits—Getz, Burns. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, (2,) Getz. Earned runs—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 8. Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Double play—O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Schauer, 1; off Schupp, 1; off Rucker, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 6 in three innings; off Schauer, 6 in three innings; off Schupp, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Schupp, 1; by Rucker, 1. Wild pitches—Rucker, Schauer. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Mamaux Blanks Cubs.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Pitcher Mamaux of Pittsburgh shut out Chicago, 4 to 0, today by holding the locals to four scattered hits. Pittsburgh's long hits, daring base running, and some erratic fielding by the locals gave the visitors their runs. Mamaux pitched a great game and got good support in the pinches, especially from Wagner, Viox, and Hinchman. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	1	2	2	0
Coll's, cf	5	0	1	2	0
Baird, 3b	4	1	1	1	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	0	3	4
Viox, 2b	3	1	1	2	1
John'n, 1b	3	0	2	12	1
Gib'n, c	4	1	1	4	1
Mam'x, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	36	4	10	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	0	3	1
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	2	5
Sch'te, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Zim'n, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
Saier, 1b	2	0	0	12	1
Will's, cf	3	0	1	0	0
Phel'n, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Archer, c	3	0	1	4	0
Vaughn, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	29	0	4	27	14

Errors—Wagner, Viox, Fisher, Vaughn, 2.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Three-base hits—Gibson, Viox. Stolen bases—Fisher, Viox, Johnston, Collins, Baird. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Baird, Johnston. Double plays—Fisher and Saier, Viox to Wagner to Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 1; off Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Mamaux, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Mayer Marries, Then Wins Game.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Erskine Mayer, who was married last night, spent the first day of his honeymoon taking the scalp of the Boston Braves for Philadelphia, 2 to 1, as a trophy for his bride, who was seated in the grandstand. Mayer had a battle with Ragan, and three times got out of trouble with the bases filled. Cravath brought the battle to a close by hitting a home run into the bleachers in the ninth inning, with no one out. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
E'croft, ss	4	0	1	2	4
Whit'd, cf	3	0	1	1	0
C'vath, rf	3	1	2	2	0
Becker, lf	2	0	0	2	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	0	1	1
Lud'us, 1b	3	0	1	7	0
Killifer, c	3	0	0	11	2
Mayer, p	3	0	2	0	2
Total	28	2	8	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilbert, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	0	2
Moran, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	3	2
Sch'dt, 1b	4	0	2	11	0
Magee, lf	3	0	0	4	0
M'ville, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	0	2
Ragan, p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	30	1	7	24	10

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Cravath. Home runs—Smith, Cravath. Stolen bases—Bancroft. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Double plays—Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 1; off Mayer, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, 1 (Moran, Magee.) Struck out—By Mayer, 9; Talk—Mayer. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 5; New York, 3.
Philadelphia at Boston—Rain.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 5; Detroit, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Buffalo, 4; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 13; Buffalo, 0.
Chicago, 3; Newark, 2. (Twelve innings.)
Baltimore, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
Pittsburgh, 13; Baltimore, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 9; Toronto, 7.
Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 3.
Rochester, 7; Montreal, 3.
Montreal, 3; Rochester, 2.
Newark, 9; Richmond, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	46	21	.687
Boston	36	23	.610
Detroit	39	27	.591
Washington	31	28	.525
New York	33	31	.516
Cleveland	23	39	.371
St. Louis	22	41	.349
Philadelphia	22	42	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	35	26	.574
Philadelphia	33	27	.550
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533
St. Louis	35	32	.523
Boston	29	34	.460
New York	28	31	.466
Brooklyn	25	34	.451
Cincinnati	26	32	.448

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	42	26	.618
St. Louis	38	26	.593
Chicago	33	30	.569
Pittsburgh	36	29	.554
Newark	33	34	.493
Brooklyn	30	38	.441
Baltimore	25	40	.385
Buffalo	25	44	.362

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	31	22	.585
Buffalo	29	22	.569
Montreal	33	27	.550
Richmond	29	29	.500
Newark	25	26	.490
Toronto	28	31	.475
Rochester	26	29	.473
Jersey City	20	35	.364

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.

Griner's Wildness Lost Game.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—With the score tied in the ninth inning, Griner hit Killifer, who later went to second on Groh's sacrifice, took third on Clark's out, and scored on Griffith's single, Cincinnati winning the game 5 to 4. Errors in the earlier part of the game helped Cincinnati in scoring its runs. Griner pitched good ball, while Benton was hit hard. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	2	2	1	2	0
Tw'bly, cf	1	0	1	0	0
M'witz, lb	4	0	0	9	1
Horsoz, ss	4	0	0	0	4
Killifer, lf	3	1	1	3	0
Groh, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Clark, c	4	0	0	4	3
G'ffith, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Olson, 2b	3	1	2	2	2
Benton, p	2	0	0	0	4
Toney, p	0	0	0	0	1
†Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	7	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss	5	1	1	1	1
H'gins, 2b	4	0	1	3	3
E'scher, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Miller, 3b	4	1	1	1	0
Wilson, rf	3	0	3	4	1
Long, cf	3	0	1	5	0
Snyder, c	3	0	0	7	0
Griner, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	34	4	11	*26	18

*Two out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Benton in eighth inning.
Errors—Butler, Long, Snyder.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1—5
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hit—Wilson. Three-base hit—Leach. Stolen bases—Leach, Olson, Twombley. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Long, Groh. Double plays—Wilson to Snyder; Benton, Clark to Groh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Griner, 2; off Benton, 2. Hits—Off Benton, eleven in 8 innings; off Toney, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Griner, 1; by Benton, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes.

James's Muff of Pop Fly Costly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—Five runs scored in the third inning of today's game gave Cleveland the first game of the series 5 to 2. O'Neill and Southworth scored when James dropped Chapman's pop fly and threw wild to Severeid. Chapman scored, as did Jackson and Graney on Smith's triple to centre.

Pratt's hitting saved the locals from a shutout. His triple in the first scored Austin and his double in the eighth scored Shotton. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'haw'h, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Ham'd, 2b	3	0	1	3	3
Chap'n, ss	4	1	0	3	4
Jack'n, 1b	4	1	1	12	0
Graney, lf	3	1	0	0	0
Smith, rf	4	0	1	3	0
W'sg's, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
O'Neill, c	4	1	2	5	0
Morton, p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	33	5	5	27	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Sisler, 1b	4	0	2	8	2
Pratt, 2b	4	0	2	0	2
C.W'r, cf	4	0	0	2	0
E.W'r, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	1	1	6
Seve'd, c	3	0	1	6	1
James, p	1	0	0	0	4
*Ruel	1	0	0	0	0
Fer'y'n, p	1	0	0	0	0
Koob, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Leary	1	0	0	0	0
‡Schm'dt	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	9	26	10

*Batted for James in fifth inning.
†Batted for Perryman in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Koob in ninth inning.
¶Wambsganss out, hit by batted ball.
Errors — Wambsganss, O'Neill, Austin, Pratt, James.

Cleveland	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hit—Pratt. Three-base hits—Pratt, Smith. Stolen bases—Chapman, Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Hammond. Double play—Hammond, Chapman, and Jackson. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2; off James, 2. Hits—Off James, 4 in 5 innings; off Perryman, none in 2 innings; off Koob, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Morton, 4; by James, 2. Wild pitch—Morton. Passed ball—Severeid. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

American Association.

At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 1; St. Paul, 0.
At Minneapolis—Kansas City, 7; Minneapolis, 1.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 11; Indianapolis, 4.
Cleveland at Columbus, postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 5; Binghamton, 0.
At Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, 4; Scranton, 3.
Albany at Troy, postponed; rain.
Utica at Syracuse, postponed; wet grounds.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

GALLIA'S PITCHING DEFEATS YANKEES

Fisher Unable to Hold Washington Invaders, Who Win by Score of 5 to 3.

The Yankees backed out of the first division spotlight yesterday, urged by the insistant demands of the Senators and particularly that one member of the organization who goes by the name of Bert Gallia. Bert may not on all occasions have a really justifiable claim to the title of a baseball genius, but yesterday he paced along the same trail that Walter Johnson has worn smooth for years. Yankee ambition tottered and fell before his cunning and when the second day's program between the Washingtonians and the Yankees had been finished at the Polo Grounds, Wild Bill Donovan's team had accumulated the small side of a score that was 5 to 3.

It was a hot day under Coogan's bluff and perhaps that is the reason the game was a bit sluggish at times. Neither team showed what the baseball fan would call "snappy play." Nick Altrock, aside from Gallia, was the only one who took the trouble to interest the crowd. He played the comedy stuff with his old-time proficiency and in consequence the spectators were in good humor.

The Yanks made a great rally in the ninth, but as has been the case on many other occasions, they didn't bring it along soon enough. It happened when Roy Hartzell gratified his craving for the daily home run and it just duplicated the conditions under which the hit was made in Tuesday's game. Doc Cook accepted a pass to first and then Hartzell sailed the ball into the right field grandstand for a homer. As there was no one out the prospect for another pair to tie the game was not altogether dim. However, listen to the tale of disaster! Dan Boone lifted one into Connolly's waiting glove. Birdie Cree, batting for Sweeney, lifted another to him, and Daley, batting for McHale, selected the same man to receive his weak effort and the game ended right there.

The real opportunity for the Yankees came in the second inning and all the possibilities turned on High, who fizzled by striking out. Doc Cook led off by singling to left and infield outs by Hartzell and Boone advanced him to third. Sweeney walked and stole second and Fisher also walked. Of course the stage was set for High to play the sensational act by repeating his double of the first inning. But High fanned—called out to be exact—for he never made a pass at the sphere.

Ray Fisher started pitching for the Yankees and lasted for five innings, which was just about three innings too long. Marty McHale succeeded him and if Marty had been given a chance to break into the game in the third inning the Senators might now be holding the small end of the score. Three hits were made from his delivery, as compared with eight from Fisher.

The Yankees opened the game like real champions. High cracked a double through Foster, went to third on Peckinpaugh's infield out, and scored when Maisel tapped one to Foster and was thrown out at first.

With the Senators there was the steady accumulation of runs one at a time. In the second Milan shot one past Foster that also evaded Boone, who was backing him up. Gandil dropped a Texas League hit over short that advanced Milan to third. On Neff's infield out he scored. In the third Gallia scored after he had doubled past Maisel and advanced around the circuit by Connolly's single and Foster's force out. A ball pitched against his ribs gave Gandil a base in the fourth and a sacrifice and a Texas league hit over short brought him home. The next inning found Milan again the run bearer. He was safe when the play went to get Shanks between third and home, and took second while his teammate was being run down. Gandil's double to right brought him to the plate. Milan also scored the last run in the eighth when he doubled to right, was advanced by Gandil's sacrifice, and walked leisurely in on Henry's triple to right. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Con'ly, 1b	4	0	1	5	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Shanks, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Milan, cf	4	3	2	2	0
Gandil, 1b	2	1	2	9	0
Neff, 3b	3	0	0	2	1
Henry, c	4	0	3	5	1
McB'de, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Gallia, p	4	1	2	1	5
Total	33	5	11	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Peck, ss	3	0	1	1	4
Maisel, 3b	4	0	1	0	3
Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	15	0
Cook, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Schulz, c	3	0	0	4	0
Boone, 2b	4	0	0	7	8
Sw'ney, c	2	0	0	1	2
Fisher, p	0	0	0	0	1
‡Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
McHale, p	1	0	0	0	0
†Cree	1	0	0	0	0
‡Daley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	6	27	24

*Batted for Fisher in fifth inning.
†Batted for Sweeney in ninth inning.
‡Batted for McHale in ninth inning.
Errors—Neff, Maisel.

Washington	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0—5
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Two-base hits—High, Gallia, Gandil, Milan. Three-base hit—Henry. Home run—Hartzell. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Neff, Gandil. Stolen bases—Sweeney, Foster, Shanks. Double play—Boone and Pipp. Earned runs—New York, 3; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Gallia, 3; off McHale, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher (Gandil.) Hits—Off Fisher, 8 in 5 innings; off McHale, 3 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Fisher, 1; by Gallia, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Scott Outpitches Coveleskie.

DETROIT, July 1.—Scott outpitched Coveleskie today and Chicago defeated Detroit 5 to 3. In six of the nine innings the Tigers were retired one, two, three, and Cobb, who singled in the ninth with two out, was the only man left on base. Bush's error was responsible for one Chicago tally, but the White Sox batted in enough to win. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Weav'r, ss	4	1	0	2	2
E. C'll's, 2b	3	1	1	1	2
Fr'n'er, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
J. C'll's, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Roth, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Schalk, c	4	0	2	7	0
Bl'k'b'e, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
Scott, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	32	3	8	27	7

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
Kav'h, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
Cobb, cf	3	0	1	4	1
Crawf'd, rf	4	0	0	0	1
Veach, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	14	0
Bush, ss	3	1	1	0	5
Stanage, c	2	0	0	3	1
McKee, c	0	0	0	1	0
Cov'le, p	2	0	0	0	2
Dauss, p	1	0	0	0	2
*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	4	27	15

*Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.
Errors—Bush (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit — Roth. Three-base hits — Kavanagh, Bush. Stolen base — Felsch. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 3. Sacrifice hit—E. Collins. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Double play—Weaver, Collins, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Detroit, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; off Dauss, 1; off Scott, 1. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 5 in 6 innings; off Dauss, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Dauss, 1; by Scott, 6. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires — Messrs. Connolly and Wallace.

New England League.

All games postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

All games postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 7; New Orleans, 5.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 3; Nashville, 2.
Memphis at Chattanooga, postponed; rain.

BROOKFEDS LOSE TWICE.

Wards' Team Plays Indifferently and Kansas City Wins Easily.

The Brooklyn Federal League camp was all excited yesterday over the desertion of Benny Kauff, and the team dropped two games to the Kansas City Feds, the first 6 to 2 and the second 6 to 3. Brooklyn was entirely devoid of hustling spirit, and because of their listless playing the Westerners did not have to extend themselves. In the first game Henning held the Ward outfit to three hits, one of which was a homer by Griggs. Jim Bluejacket was on the firing line for Brooklyn and Kansas City touched up his delivery for nine safeties. Smith at third base covered lots of territory and pulled down six difficult chances.

In the second game the Kansas City batsmen started right after Don Marion, who was doing the pitching for Brooklyn, and in the second inning rolled up four runs, but when it seemed that Don was about to be knocked out of the box, Umpire Brennan jumped into the limelight and banished Don from the diamond for protesting decisions on strikes and balls.

Main, who pitched for Kansas City, held the Brooklyn batsmen at bay in the second game, and although he issued a pass and allowed three singles in the second inning, Magee's men could only push one tally across the plate. They added another in the ninth when Griggs doubled and scored on Smith's sacrifice fly. Kansas City did not have to try very hard, but with seven free passes and as many safe hits they scored six runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'e, cf	5	1	3	2	0
Haw's, ss	4	1	1	1	1
Stov'l, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Perr'g, 2b	4	0	2	3	3
Shaw, lf	3	1	0	4	0
B'dl'y, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Glim'e, rf	3	2	1	2	0
Beat'y, c	4	1	2	1	2
Henn'g, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	35	6	9	27	16

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'per, lf	3	1	2	1	0
Holt, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Laf'te, rf	4

TREANOR WINS SCHOOLBOYS' TENNIS—WEINERT DEFEATS SMITH

TWO SURPRISES IN TENNIS TITLE PLAY

Goldman Defeats Chambers and Dionne Wins from Graves in Long Island Championship.

M. Goldman and G. A. L. Dionne reached the round before the semi-final in the Long Island men's singles tennis championship tournament yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club at Brooklyn. Both victories were in the nature of reversals of form. Goldman eliminated Charles Chambers at 1—6, 9—7, 6—2, and the former captain of the West Side Tennis Club defeated Louis Graves at 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. Both matches were productive of good tennis and were watched by a big gallery.

The defeat of Chambers was the biggest upset of the tournament. The veteran won the first set, 6—1, and led in the second at 5—3, and within a point of the match, when Goldman rallied and brought the game to deuce. He won the game and carried the score to 5—all. From this point he succeeded in mastering his opponent's chop stroke, and equalized the sets with the score of 9—7. Goldman used forcing tactics in the final set, and easily captured the match, Chambers winning but two games in the set.

Opposed to one of the most scientific court generals, Louis Graves met his master. Dionne did not vary from his usual style of gradually wearing down his opponent until the latter was enticed out of position only to be passed by clever shots. The contest was marked by long rallies, principally from the back court. Graves made a number of well executed placement shots, but the unvarying steadiness of Dionne forced him to defeat.

Frederick G. Anderson, last year's champion, and his son, Frederick C. Anderson, were defeated in the third round of the doubles by J. W. Anderson and E. Oelsner, after three hard-fought sets at 4—6, 6—1, 6—4. E. H. Henderson and J. W. Mesereau, the University Heights cracks, proved easy victims for Ralph Baggs and J. Halsey Wood in the same round. The latter pair played a strong combination game, and won in straight sets. The summary:

Long Island Championship, Men's Singles.—Fifth Round—M. Goldman defeated Charles Chambers, 1—6, 9—7, 6—2; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Louis Graves, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Swain and Burr defeated Dr. Waite and partner by default; Oelsner and J. W. Anderson defeated Arthur Cragin and partner by default.

Second Round—Chambers and Reiner defeated Steinacher and partner by default; Edmonds and Price defeated Graham and partner by default; Colwell and Chapman defeated Swain and Burr, 6—1, 9—7; Boggs and Allen defeated Ostendorf and Hunter by default; Baggs and Wood defeated Goldman and Burrows, 6—0, 6—3; Henderson and Mesereau defeated Gutwillig and partner by default.

Third Round—Baggs and Wood defeated Henderson and Mesereau, 6—3, 6—3; J. W. Anderson and Oelsner defeated Frederick G. Anderson and Frederick C. Anderson, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Singles, Consolation.—First Round—E. E. Thomas defeated G. B. Regram by default.

Second Round—G. C. Burrows defeated K. Thompson by default; Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated L. F. Baker, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5; R. B. Gatcomb defeated C. J. Ranney, 6—1, 6—4; L. P. Moore defeated W. G. Young, 6—2, 6—2; Dr. H. K. Bell defeated R. N. Beach, 6—2, 6—2; W. J. Quinn defeated Dr. W. D. Price, 6—1, 8—6; A. Copeland defeated R. H. Boggs by default; H. Swain defeated G. Donaldson by default; J. C. Allen defeated E. M. Behar, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round—G. C. Burrows defeated Lieutenant W. S. Anderson, 6—2, 6—4; L. P. Moore defeated R. B. Gatcomb, 6—3, 6—1; J. T. Allen defeated Harold Swain, 6—2, 6—4.

TENNIS AT GLEN COVE.

Many Leading Metropolitan Players Compete in Nassau C. C. Tourney.

Many of the leading metropolitan lawn tennis players accepted the invitation of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, and yesterday competed in the first round of the tournament, the feature of which was the match between C. C. Pell and Cedric Major. The contest was long drawn out and ended in favor of Pell by the score of 4—6, 7—5, 6—2. Major captured the first set, and appeared to hold the second with little apparent effort, when Pell rallied, and after taking the second set at deuce he added the third to his score with little apparent effort.

Fred C. Inman came on from Pittsburgh, where he competed in the Clay Court championship. He scored an easy victory over H. W. Warner, at 6—1, 6—2. Leonard Beekman, the former intercollegiate champion, defeated G. C. Caner of Boston, at 6—3, 9—7. Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale star, found unexpected opposition from Harry F. Parker of the West Side Club, and won a hard three-set match after losing the second set at love. Theodore R. Pell eliminated Frederick C. Baggs in straight sets. The summary:

Nassau Country Club Men's Invitation Singles.—First Round—C. C. Pell defeated Cedric Major, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2; Walter Merrill Hall defeated S. Millett, 6—1, 6—3; Hugh Tallant defeated Henry C. Martin, 6—1, 6—3; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Harold Throckmorton by default; Frederick T. Freitnguysen defeated Walter L. Pate by default; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Harry F. Parker, 3—6, 6—0, 7—5; S. Howard Voshall defeated David Duncan, 6—3, 6—1; Fred C. Inman defeated H. W. Warner, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; Leonard Beekman defeated G. C. Caner, 6—3, 9—7; Theodore R. Pell defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 6—4, 6—1.

Winners in Night Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 1.—Rain prevented the outdoor tennis scheduled for last night in the night tournament of the Ilderan Outing Club. Tonight Copeland and Campbell defeated Brown and Meyers, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. E. Randall and B. Throckmorton defeated Nelson and Whitney, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

Shawkey Balks at the Yankees.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—Pitcher Bob Shawkey, until recently of the Philadelphia Athletics, may wear a Buffalo (Federal League) uniform in a few days. Shawkey, who has been ordered to report to the New York Americans, has refused to play with that team. He resents being shifted from team to team. Shawkey is now at his home at Sheffield, Penn. From there last night he said over the telephone that the Buffalo Club had made him a good offer, which is now under consideration. President W. H. Robertson, when questioned regarding the deal, would neither affirm nor deny the report that any such deal was under way.

Disbrow and Hearne Favorites.

Louis Disbrow and Eddie Hearne are favorites for the automobile race meet to be held at the Brighton Beach race track Monday afternoon and evening. These two are being freely picked to fight it out for the 200-mile sweepstakes to be run Monday night with ten other drivers in the race to be selected after the preliminary trials.

In order to keep up the tone of the races only the fastest cars will be allowed to participate in the finals of the big event, and for the 100-mile race no car unable to do a mile in fifty-seven seconds on a circular track will be allowed to start. This precaution will be taken to guard against accidents and also to eliminate any drones should there be any.

O'Brien Western League Umpire.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Joseph O'Brien, formerly umpire in the American Association, has been signed as umpire by the Western League, President O'Neill announced today. He will report for duty at St. Joseph tomorrow.

CLAY COURT TENNIS FINAL.

R. Norris Williams Will Play George M. Church for Title Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 1.—The officials of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association made strenuous efforts to put the courts in condition for the clay court tennis championships today, pouring benzine over the ground and then setting fire to it. This was the means of getting a couple of courts ready early in the day, and several more by noon, so that the men's singles were narrowed down to the final, which will take place tomorrow afternoon between R. Norris Williams and George M. Church.

These two players have shown good form during their last two matches and had to stretch to get through the semi-finals today. Church had for his opponent W. M. Washburn of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, and it resulted in the Princeton star coming off victorious in three straight sets, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2. Church won only one game out of the first four in the first set, but soon got into his stride and won out by scoring 41 points to Washburn's 33 in the 7—5 score. In the second set Church again started badly, but won the last five games and the set. The points in this set were 37 to 33. The third set was easier for Church, who won 6—2, scoring 33 to Washburn's 22 points.

Immediately following this match came the semi-final between N. W. Niles of Boston and R. Norris Williams. In the first set, which went to Williams, the fifth game went to a score of 11 to 9 before a decision was reached. The Harvard star won the set 6—4, with 46 points to his credit as against 41 for Niles. The other two sets also went to Williams, 6—4, 6—2, the points being respectively 45 and 31 for the winner and 41 and 21 for the loser.

In the women's singles the second round has been finished, and two matches of the four in the third were played today. Miss Buda Stephens, the Ohio girl, was expected to go to the semi-finals, but she was eliminated in the third round by Mrs. W. G. Wightman of Boston, who is playing her usually careful game, and will likely be seen in the final. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian girl, had it easy with two local girls in the second and third rounds. It looks like a contest between her and Mrs. Wightman for first honors in this event, although Miss Clare Cassel of New York is to be taken into account. The latter qualified for the third round today, and will be the opponent of Miss Myrtle McAteer, the former local champion, tomorrow.

Progress was made in the men's doubles, the preliminaries and first round being finished and several games of the twelve in the second round were contested. Morgan and Curtis, Johnson and Niles, Williams and Washburn and Church and Mathey, Eastern men, all qualified for the third round.

TENNIS TITLE FOR TREANOR.

West Virginia Youngster Captures First Staten Island Junior Honors.

Paul Treanor, the West Virginia interscholastic tennis champion, won the first junior championship of Staten Island yesterday on the courts of the Clifton Tennis Club at Arophar, S. I., defeating Gordon Gildersleeve three sets to one at 6—2, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4. The contest closed the tournament, which was very successful, and brought out some excellent tennis. It was the second of the local junior championships, which are designed to develop young players.

A number of the youngsters who took part in the high schools championships showed good form during the tournament, but the final match for the title was the best of the series. Although Treanor won three sets to one, the match was much closer than the score would indicate. Treanor scored 118 points, while his opponent aggregated 110. Many of the games went to deuce, and half the number played in the last set required extra games to reach a decision.

After losing two out of the first three sets Gildersleeve made a good rally in the fourth and led three games to two, and again at four to three, when Treanor settled down and played strong from the back court and ran out the game and match. The summary:

FIRST SET.

									Pts.	Gs.
Treanor	4	0	7	6	4	4	4	4	37	6
Gildersleeve	1	4	5	8	4	1	1	1	25	2

SECOND SET.

									Pts.	Gs.
Treanor	4	4	6	1	2	2	2	1	22	2
Gildersleeve	1	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	31	6

THIRD SET.

									Pts.	Gs.
Treanor	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	24	6
Gildersleeve	4	2	2	2	2	0	4	1	17	2

FOURTH SET.

									Pts.	Gs.
Treanor	6	4	6	0	7	5	4	0	41	6
Gildersleeve	4	1	8	4	5	7	1	4	37	4

KRAMER WINS MATCH RACE.

American Defeats Alf. Goullet in Straight Heats at Newark

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. H., July 1.—When Frank Kramer defeated Alf. Goullet of Australia, in a match bicycle race at the Newark Velodrome tonight he disposed of a contestant who approaches his class as a match race rider. The Yankee won in straight heats, and in the first he equalled the world's record for an eighth of a mile.

Kramer won the two-mile open race. Goullet was second, McNamara third, and Marcel Dupuy of France fourth. In this finish Kramer lowered the furlong record a fifth of a second.

Ellegaard of Denmark and Moretti of Italy won the tandem race in a thrilling finish. Grenda and Hill finished second and McNamara and Spears, the Australian team, was third.

The amateur scratch race was won by Hans Ohrt of the Olympic Club of San Francisco. Whitney was second and Al Krushel of Buffalo third.

Taylor, 20 yards, won the one-mile amateur handicap race with the New York A. C. pair, Kane and Whitney, second and third respectively.

Joe Reeber, 45 yards, won the one-third mile event, with Spears, 5 yards, second, and J. G. Schmidt, third.

Willie Hanley of California won the two-mile professional handicap from scratch. Magin, 45 yards, was second, and Corry, 75 yards, was third.



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WEINERT DEFEATS GUNBOAT SMITH

Californian's Boxing Evidence That He Has "Gone Back" in the Ring.

Gunboat Smith and his wicked right-hand punch got a setback at Ebbets Field, in Brooklyn, last night, when rugged and young Charley Weinert of Newark outpointed the Californian in a ten-round glove contest. Weinert was aggressive all the way and landed several telling punches on the Gunner which would have decided the match much sooner if they had carried more steam behind them.

Smith seemed as if he had gone back considerably, for even his choppy right-hand smash, which has always been his greatest asset, did nothing more than cut Weinert's left cheek when such a blow landed in the fifth round. On several occasions, Weinert cleverly ducked and blocked the Gunner's wild swings and upper cuts, so that none of them did any serious damage.

Weinert forcefully drove Smith back to the ropes repeatedly after the fifth round, and the Gunner took refuge in rushing into clinches to save himself. A hard right to the jaw in the sixth rocked Smith and sent him staggering on to the ropes. Smith managed to use his straight left jab at times, and this blow had the cut on Weinert's cheek bleeding continually.

Smith tried to rally in the seventh when he stuck a stiff left into Weinert's face, which sent the Jerseyman's head back. Smith started a left uppercut, which would have given his young opponent an abundance of trouble if it had connected. Weinert just threw his head aside in time and missed the haymaker by only a few inches. Gunboat tired somewhat in the seventh, for he was continually laying on Weinert in the clinches. He was willing, however, to mix it, and Weinert had Smith taking ground throughout the bout.

The Jersey boxer was aggressive again in the eighth and he smashed a solid left into Smith's face after the Gunner had missed him with a long, wide right swing. The Jersey boy was too fast on his feet to permit Smith to land any of his hard blows, for which he had to set himself to deliver.

A tattoo of left jabs and right hooks had Smith's nose and mouth bleeding in the ninth, but the Gunner kept continually poking his left into Weinert's face and following it up with the expectant right, which never landed. When these blows went wild Weinert got inside of Smith's guard and beat him back to the ropes in the fury of his attack. There was no time, however, when Weinert seemed to have power enough behind his smashes to finish the Gunner.

Smith tried hard to make up for lost ground in the final round, but his upper cuts and swings again missed the mark by a big margin.

Weinert got a big reception from the crowd of about 7,000 at the close of the bout.

Welsh's Unusual Record.

Freddy Welsh, the lightweight champion, who boxes Charley White at the Brigton Beach race track tomorrow night, has a world's boxing record. Welsh has been in twenty-two contests since he won the title from Willie Ritchie last Summer. All of Welsh's bouts have occurred since last November and two of the contests were to referee's decisions.

Welsh has engaged all comers and despite the fact that Charley White won his last six fights by knockouts, Welsh agreed to box him. This, coupled with the fact that White had Welsh reeling in their last bout.

Milwaukee Wants Willard Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—Bids for the Jess Willard and Jim Coffey boxing contest will not be confined to New York. The Cream City A. C. of Milwaukee has announced that a substantial bid has been submitted to Tom Jones, manager of the champion, for the match to take place in the Fall on any date the men decide on.

Heavyweights in St. Nick's Show.

Joe Jeannette and Bill Watkins will head the bill tonight at the St. Nicholas A. C., where a card of fifty-two rounds of boxing has been arranged. There will be two other heavyweight bouts beside the main event, then there will be the bantams, lightweights and welterweights in bouts.

HAGEN BEST IN OPEN GOLF.

Passes Brady in Second Day's Play for Massachusetts Title.

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 1.—Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, N. Y., former National open champion, today won the Massachusetts open golf championship tournament. His score was 298 for the seventy-two holes of title play, five strokes better than the card of M. J. Brady of Wollaston, winner of the second prize. Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington, Del., was third, and Francis Ouimet of Woodland, the National amateur champion, was tied for fourth honors with J. M. Barnes of White Marsh Valley.

Individual honors in the afternoon went to C. H. Hoffner of Woodbury, N. J., recently risen from the ranks of the caddies at the Bala Club, Philadelphia, who made the round in 71. To the ordinary hazards of the course the added water traps, created by a torrential downpour of rain, and the young man's score was considered remarkable. He took sixth money.

Those who came within the prize list, with their scores, are as follows: Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, N. Y., 146, 152—298; M. J. Brady, Wollaston, 144, 159—303; Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington, 149, 155—304; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 151, 157—308; J. M. Barnes, White Marsh Valley, 150, 158—308; C. H. Heffner, Woodbury, N. J., 160, 150—310; Tom Anderson, Montclair, 155, 156—311; P. J. Doyle, Mycpla, 158, 157—315; Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook, 153, 163—316; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 160, 156—316.

Among the prominent golfers shut out of the awards were Fred McLeod of Columbia, former National open champion, with 317; Wilfred E. Reid, the Englishman, playing from Seaview, 319, and Tom McNamara of Boston, who was runner-up to Travers at Baltusrol in the recent National open tourney, with 320.

GOLF AT VAN CORTLANDT.

New York Golf Club Opens Its Tournament with Four Divisions.

Sixty-four members of the New York Golf Club qualified for their July tournament at Van Cortlandt Park, the field being divided into four flights of sixteen each. Many of the scores were high because of the storm at the time. Walter F. Purcell, the able left-handed golfer, and M. S. Brown tied for the privilege of leading the field, each with a score of 76.

For the remainder of the month match play will be in order, each contest being decided on a handicap basis. The scores:

First Sixteen.—Walter F. Purcell, 76; M. S. Brown, 76; H. E. Back, 77; D. G. McConnell, 78; Harry Scharff, 80; M. A. Bonnefond, 83; P. F. Gilmartin, 84; W. F. Bentham, 84; Charles Farrell, 85; W. B. Parsons, 85; M. W. Atkinson, 85; Henry S. Tilley, 86; P. L. Thompson, 86; W. G. Mulock, 86; J. J. Campbell, 86; Harry A. Linton, 87.

Second Sixteen.—G. M. Stenton, 87; J. B. Hare, 87; Dr. T. W. Martin, 88; E. G. Dumahaut, 88; Max Lange, 88; Dr. F. B. Long, 88; M. J. O'Reilly, 89; J. M. Pringle, 90; W. C. Wolf, 91; B. Alcock, 91; L. J. Dumahaut, 91; B. M. Robinson, 92; H. W. Andrus, 92; W. F. Buckner, 92; R. O. Grover, 93; W. T. Chamberlain, 93.

Third Sixteen.—G. H. Weller, 93; F. T. Deshon, 94; J. P. Fitzpatrick, 94; W. L. Otis, 94; D. T. Stuart, 94; W. G. Ashmead, 94; P. B. Hoyt, 94; S. Drexu, 95; S. A. Shibley, 95; B. R. Abbott, 97; G. H. Chichester, 98; C. T. Black, 100; Theobald Grimler, 100; L. E. Clarke, 101; G. T. Luckett, 101; Thomas Boone, 101.

Fourth Sixteen.—J. Ogden Davidson, 102; P. L. Bloodworth, 102; W. E. Cannady, 102; A. Kirschke, 102; L. T. Millikin, 103; R. C. Whitman, 104; T. A. Aikire, 104; G. C. Harrison, 104; R. J. Hess, 104; J. J. Harris, 105; L. H. Moon, 108; F. H. Hoyt, 109; Robert Ellis, 110; J. Glaser, 110; J. H. Tomlinson, 126; Alfred Suter, 129.

Walthour in Form, Again.

Bobby Walthour has again reached his best form and will strive to turn the tables on Madonna tomorrow night at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome where they race in a twenty-five-mile paced race with Georges Columbatto as the third man in the long grind. The Georgia veteran is popular with the fans and when he is in winning form it will take a Carman or a Didier to beat him. Madonna proved last Tuesday he can go the distance, but the question will be, can he beat Walthour?

Two big features on the card aside from the paced race will be a five-mile and a half-mile handicap of five heats and a final for professionals.

Freebooters Win Polo Match.

In the semi-final round of the Islip polo tournament for The Brooklyn Eagle Low Goal Trophy, played yesterday on the club's grounds at Bay Shore, L. I., the Freebooters defeated Piping Rock by the score of 21 to 5 goals. The victors started to make goals in the opening period, and scored consistently every few minutes until time was called. The Locust Valley team was outplayed at all angles of the game. The line-up:

Islip Freebooters—A. Pinkerton, A. C. Swariz, H. Havermeyer, H. T. Peters.

Piping Rock—S. D. Ripley, R. Kirlin, T. C. Eastman, F. S. Alexander.

COLUMBIA MAY PLAY FOOTBALL IN BRONX

Old Columbia Oval at Williamsbridge Available for an Athletic Field.

With football re-established at Columbia next Fall there is much speculation as to where the Blue and White will play the intercollegiate games. The agreement between the students says that they must be played on "college grounds," and that has been interpreted as meaning that they must be confined to property owned or controlled by Columbia except in such instances as out-of-town games may be scheduled.

It is generally believed that South Field is out of the question, for it does not allow the building of stands which would be adequate to accommodate the crowds which will undoubtedly attend the football games. Then, too, there is a belief that the college authorities will not care to deface South Field with even such stands as the limitations of the field impose.

Columbia will, therefore, probably turn to that piece of property at Williamsbridge which Columbia men of the past are quite familiar with, but which has been lost sight of during the last few years owing to the adaptation of South Field to meet all of the requirements of the athletic life of the University. At present Columbia Oval, the name by which the property is known, is leased, but it is considered that satisfactory arrangements will be made whereby Columbia may use the old athletic field for a football gridiron.

The plot of ground is so large that stands to accommodate a big gathering of spectators can be erected. In fact, there is already one old stand at the oval, though its limitations are inadequate to what would be required for the football games. The main fact, however, is that it does offer possibilities which no other Columbia properties possess. Heretofore it has necessitated a long journey to reach the grounds, but the completion of the new Lexington Avenue Subway will make it so accessible that the trip from the university can be made in little more than half an hour. There would be little cost entailed in fixing the field for football other than that involved in the erection of the stands, for it is comparatively level now and years ago did have one of the best running tracks in the city. The Columbia track men used it for training during several years when South Field was in poor condition, and its inaccessibility was the only thing that counted against it. With that removed by having a subway station near Columbia would have a stadium that would be admirably located in the Bronx.

ANOTHER SWIM RECORD.

C. Browne Sets New Mark for Mile in Central A. A. A. U. Events.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—C. Browne of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, broke the Central Association A. A. U. record for the one-mile swim this afternoon at Broad Ripple Pool. He swam the distance in 25:59 2-5, providing the feature performance of the final program of the 1915 tournament. The old record was 27:14 2-5, made by J. J. Handy at Chicago in 1908.

Browne's performance came near equaling that of A. H. Reilly at Rye, N. Y., in 1911, in setting the American record at 25:40 2-5.

Other events today were won as follows:

220-Yard Senior Event.—H. L. Hebner, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago. Time—2:54 3-5.

440-Yard Women's Championship—Margaret Cunningham, Independent Turn Verein, Indianapolis. Time—9:39 3-5.

High Dive, (Decided on Form)—W. P. Heyn, Chicago Athletic Association.

Fancy Dive, (Ladies)—E. Burnette, Lorelei Club, St. Louis.

Illinois Athletic Club defeated Chicago Athletic Association at water polo 9 to 1.

Chicago swimmers captured all the honors in the tournament. The Illinois Athletic Club led in point credits for the entire meet, with 54. Chicago Athletic Association was second with 39, and the Hamilton Club third with 37.

DAN TIPPLE FOR YANKEES.

Sensational Indianapolis Pitcher to Come to New York Team.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—A deal has practically been closed, whereby Dan Tipple, the right-handed pitcher of the Indianapolis American Association team, who won ten straight games this season before he pitched a loser, and included in the number a no-hit game, will go to the New York Americans, it was said here tonight.

Captain Tillinghast Houston, part owner of the New York club, has been here several days with Scout Joe Kelley, watching Tipple. He left for the East tonight. Before his departure he announced he and Manager Hendricks of the Indianapolis club had agreed on a deal, but that it has still to be ratified by President Jacob Ruppert of the New York club and President McGill of the Indianapolis club.

The consideration was not announced.

MILLROSE CLUB GAMES.

Wanamaker Athletes Dedicate Their New Field on Broadway.

The new field of the Millrose Athletic Association, at Eighth Street and Broadway, was dedicated yesterday with one of the best athletic meets that has ever been held by the Wanamaker organization. The older boys of the Millrose Club divided the honors of the day with the youngsters of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, who, in addition to furnishing some of the best competition of the meet, also supplied the music which entertained a good-sized crowd of spectators while the athlatic competitions were in progress. No closer finish could have happened than that between Charley Pores, the Brooklyn-Seagate marathon winner, and Nick Gianakopulos, the veteran of more than a hundred hard-fought races, in the three-mile handicap, in which both started from the forty-yard mark. Pores was the victor in a thrilling run, but it was only inches that gave him the verdict over the sturdy Greek.

Mike Devanney, national indoor two-mile title holder, was the back marker in the three-quarter mile run, and though he exhibited the best of form he has shown in weeks, he was unable to catch T. Moore, who had an allowance of 75 yards.

Ezra Wenz, the Colby College cross-country star, made his first appearance under the colors of the Millrose Club, and took third to Devanney, in the "three-quarters."

Gene Jennings, a former indoor high jump champion, leaped 5 feet 11 inches in winning the jump contest from scratch. There were only three contestants in the event.

In the one-mile run for senior members of the Commercial Institute, M. Sullivan, with a start of a lap, was the winner in 5:01 2-5. J. Hite, with a quarter of a lap advantage, was the runner-up, with T. Battle, handicapped at three-quarters of a lap, third.

MONK EASTMAN SENTENCED.

Gets Two Years and Eleven Months on Grand Larceny Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—James Delaney, better known as Monk Eastman, pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, second degree, and burglary, third degree, before County Judge Addington this afternoon and was sentenced to two years and eleven months in prison. Eastman made a strong plea for a suspension of sentence, saying he would reform and never again be found in the criminal courts. He said further that he had well-to-do relatives in the West who had promised to care for him if he would reform.

Charles Murphy, who was convicted with Eastman, was sentenced to one and not more than two years.

Investigate Hempstead Official.

The Grand Jury of Nassau County, in session at Mineola, L. I., has been investigating the accounts of Thomas J. Wicks, formerly Superintendent of the Hempstead waterworks. Wicks's position was abolished at a village election last April. A week later he was removed to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, suffering from an overdose of bichloride of mercury. He was soon discharged as cured, and left the county. An expert accountant was put to work on his books. Wicks is supposed to be in Stamford, Conn.

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Italian Students Enlisting in a Body.
Reservists Arriving in Rome.
Departure of Italian Red Cross Corps.
A Farewell Hour with His Family.
Departing Troops of Aosta.
Recruits in Their Barracks at Rome.
Italian Hussars Entering Town.
Four Sons to the Front.
Raiding German Consul's Residence, Milan.

With Germans on Eastern Front
Announcing Capture of Russians.
Russian Position Destroyed by Shells.
Giant Bridge Stormed by Austrians.
Soldiers Tilling Russian Soil.
Germans on the Baltic Shore.
Wounded Germans and Austrians.
Hindenburg Reviewing His Troops.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.

THE CITY'S "MANDATORY" EXPENSES.

During the discussion of the budget of the city in connection with the State direct tax Mayor MITCHEL publicly said that the city had control of only $70,000,000 of its expenses, roughly about one-third, the rest being mandatory. The Mayor has now received from his Commissioner of Accounts a most detailed and accurate statement of this feature of the city's financial condition. Commissioner WALLSTEIN finds the condition less hopeless than the Mayor described it, and it may be said that it also is less hopeless than even the Commissioner reports. The debt service is "obligatory," rather than mandatory, and would be so if the law did not require its payment. The city could not go on without the payment of that $66,000,000 of "dead horse" yearly. The amount is certain to grow, but that considerable sum will supply no new necessities. Of the remaining $133,000,000 of the budget 26 per cent. was entirely mandatory, 37 per cent. was either mandatory or partly mandatory, leaving only 63 per cent. as "entirely discretionary with the city's budget makers." That seems to add up 126 per cent., but the 37 per cent. is inclusive of the 26 per cent., according to the detailed statement. That leaves two-thirds of the budget within the control of the budget makers, after the deduction of the obligatory item.

Already there appears to be an improvement over the conditions as described by the Mayor, although the two statements do not refer exactly to the same things, and therefore are not contradictory. But that is far from exhausting the deductions which must be made from the Mayor's statement, and other deductions may be suggested as appropriate to be made also from the Commissioner's statement in discovering how far the city can control its own expenses. To the 63 per cent. which is within the control of the makers of the budget should be added the further sums which are within the control of the city's officials. When the Legislature names a maximum sum it does not command the payment of the maximum. The fixing of the sum below the maximum is in the discretion of the official named, and the city controls the official, although it cannot control the maximum. Another example is the fixing of the rate of pay without fixing the number of persons who shall be employed. The rate is mandatory, but the expense is within the control of the city through the officials who have discretion. Over seven million dollars is appropriated for "reasonable expenses," but the mandate is not for the seven millions, but for what is reasonable. Another seven millions is appropriated under a mandatory rate, but the total is discretionary. Another seven millions is appropriated for county expenses, but running through the tables for New York County there will be found salaries fixed at the maximum.

The upshot is that the Board of Estimate is not the only authority regulating the city's expenses. There are many officials who have discretion, and whose exercise of discretion is the mandate to which the city responds. The control of the city's expenses, therefore, lies with the officials named by the Commissioner of Accounts to a considerable percentage of the total. The attention of the economizers should be directed to these officials, as well as to the Board of Estimate and the Legislature. No one of them can be exculpated from lavishness, but no one of them alone is responsible. The city will not have exercised its existing power of home rule until it shall have concentrated its attention upon the 37 per cent. of "mandatory or partly mandatory" expenses.

It is just at this point that reform and economy are accustomed to become unpopular and therefore impracticable. There is no mandate fixing the number of employés, and although there is a mandate for the maximum limit of pay, there is no requirement that the maximum always shall be paid. The statement has been published that the administration knows how to reduce expenses. There would be too much dynamite politically in action upon a report for the standardization of salaries or for the discharge of unnecessary employés. There would be harshness in the suggestion of the discharge or underpayment of efficient workers, particularly of those in the lower ranks. The discharge or demotion of political employés is another matter. To them it is the fortune of war, and to the city it is a matter of financial importance. Mr. MCANENY has said that he is familiar with the report which it was thought might have been acted upon for the budget of 1915, but that it may not be acted upon for the budget of 1916 because other members of the Board of Estimate require more time for the decision upon a matter of so much importance. The delayed report may not be worthy of adoption, but it is entitled to attentive consideration.

THE ARMENIAN.

The stories of the men who survived the attack of the German submarine that destroyed the steamer Armenian are somewhat confused and not free from elements of improbability, but they seem clearly to establish the fact that the ship was attacked while trying to escape, having refused to obey the German commander's order to stop. If that is the case our Government is free from responsibility in the matter, as it cannot be expected to extend its protection to American citizens outside the sphere of their rights, and the attempt of the Armenian to escape put them in that position. In the note of June 9 we said concerning the sinking of the Lusitania: "Only her actual "resistance to capture or refusal to "stop when ordered to do so for the "purpose of visit could have afforded "the commander of the submarine "any justification for so much as "putting the lives of those on board "the ship in jeopardy."

According to the stories of survivors the Armenian was chased by submarines for two hours and something like a hundred shells were fired at her. That puts the destruction of the ship outside the class of cases discussed in the notes interchanged between the two Governments. It appears, moreover, that the German commander did call to the Armenian's Captain to surrender or he would sink the ship. The order may have been given with a view to visit and search. This is an indication that the German Navy has changed its methods of submarine warfare, and the fact is distinctly encouraging. The Lusitania had no order to stop, no warning was given, she was torpedoed before any of her passengers or crew had an opportunity to escape.

So far as Germany is concerned the refusal of the Armenian's Captain to stop when he received the order of the submarine's commander deprives the question of the ship's status of any special interest or importance. If she was a merchant ship, even though chartered by the British Government for merchant service, it would appear that no question would be raised that would particularly concern us. If, however, she was at the time of her sailing from Newport News a Government ship under the command and the control of naval officers, our neutrality laws would seem to have been violated. That is a matter to be determined by the court records and would immediately concern the officers of the Port of Newport News. While the loss of the lives of American citizens, even though they were humbly employed aboard the ship, is to be deplored, it is fortunate that the case is not of a nature to bring fresh elements of trouble into the questions that have been raised between the United States and Germany, now believed to be in the way of a friendly adjustment.

CAPITAL IS PACIFIC.

In a stormy session of the Prussian Diet last week, the subject being the possibility of making peace, Herr KARL LIEBKNECHT, Radical, heard of for the first time since the Imperial Government suppressed him last Spring on account of his anti-war utterances, shouted: "Only the capitalist interests demand the continuance of the war. The masses want peace."

It may be true that the masses want peace. It cannot be true, not even in Germany, that the capitalist interests want war. Capital is pacific. If there were such a thing in the world as a purely capitalistic state of mind, quite divorced from the human emotions of the owners of capital, it would be for peace at any moral price. That would seem to be perfectly obvious. The mere rumor of war is enough to cause a sudden shrinkage in the quoted values of capital on Stock Exchanges around the world. War itself produces panic among the holders of bonds and stocks, plunges finance into utter confusion, causes payments to be deferred, and renders international trade hazardous, or destroys it altogether for the time. It is preposterous to suppose that the destruction of property and the cessation of trade can benefit capital, or that capitalist interests should desire those consequences of war.

And yet the Liebknecht fallacy is seemingly indestructible. Those who entertain it will point you to the strength of the "war stocks" that go up in so theatrical a manner, as has happened both here and in Europe, but the enhancement in their value deducted from the total depreciation of other securities would leave a staggering figure of loss. They might point to the rise in the prevailing rate of interest, forgetting that the higher rate is for new capital or is intended to divert old capital from peaceable uses, and that all existing capital is depreciated in principal value by that event. They may point to the enormous increase in the volume of money, but that is inflation, and inflation is an affliction from which capital prays to be saved. The inflation now taking place in Europe, especially Germany, amounts indirectly to an appropriation of capital for purposes of war. And capital is helplessly exposed to the ultimate risk of being confiscated, even in its own land, on account of war.

Some may suppose that our export figures, showing excess exports of $1,000,000,000 worth of goods to Europe in a year, contain the presumption that American capitalists would have a selfish reason for wishing war to continue. It is not so. Individuals profit by this trade; capital in general would infinitely prefer a normal exchange of goods with Europe. In the last resort it may be argued that the ammunition makers, who are capitalists, are for war. Even that is debatable. The war munitions industry flourishes unnoticed in times of peace, on works of "preparedness," and when war comes profits may be regulated by the Government, as has been done in Great Britain.

Speculators do profit by war. They anticipate changes. They buy war stocks for a rise or sell British consols for a fall. They seize immediate opportunities. They live upon war as they live upon anything else that happens. They will gamble in rumors of peace. But speculators are not capitalists, they have no sentiment one way or the other, and their number is relatively few.

CONSIDER ONLY THE FACTS.

It is desirable that the taxpayers of New York should view the belated dispute over the cost of the new Court House with a clear vision and an unprejudiced understanding of the situation. The city has been paying out money for a Court House, to supplant the uncomfortable and inadequate building which incumbers the northern end of City Hall Park, for a dozen years. Within the last few years a site and a plan have been agreed upon and the site has been acquired. Now various persons, actuated by various motives, in which a genuine desire to save the people from the enforced expenditure of a large sum of money in a time of financial stress must be included, are trying to have the plan abandoned. In that case the city will still have the site. A neighborhood, such as it was, has been eliminated. Without the proposed improvements the land will not be easily salable. It might be held for many years and the interest charges would be enormous.

Meanwhile the courts would be poorly housed. A new building for the law courts must be built sooner or later. Obviously it will be in the interest of economy, when we have gone so far, to go ahead with the work, to clear the ground, make the excavations, build the foundations, by easy stages, and complete the building and the other projected improvements, thus carrying out a plan which will enormously increase the value of real estate in a large section of lower Manhattan and transform a neighborhood which has always been squalid and undesirable into one of the most attractive in the city. The money required for this purpose will not exceed $12,000,000, which may be still further curtailed, and, by a special act of Legislature, it will be appropriated in yearly installments. Eight or ten years may be required to finish GUY LOWELL'S circular building and complete the approaches, and there is no doubt whatever that within that time arrangements will be made for erection of buildings for the State and Federal Governments in the centre thus created. The land not required by the city will then be easily salable at good prices. These are the facts.

WHY NOT GET TOGETHER?

MANUEL CALERO says that he hopes this country will soon see "that there "are Mexicans able enough and pa"triotic enough to save their own "country without the sacrifice of na"tional dignity." Hope implies a certain measure of faith. Here is a hint of a plan at least to restore law and order in Mexico. Mr. CALERO repudiated any movement in which HUERTA may be involved. He has no faith in either the cientificos or the followers of CARRANZA, and complains that "none "of the fighting factions has shown "any capacity to understand the needs "of social justice, which are at the root "of the Mexican trouble." This must include VILLA. JOSE ISABEL ROBLES, who has also come forward as a pacificator, was for a time associated with VILLA. He seems honestly to believe that VILLA and CARRANZA may yet come to an understanding. But EDUARDO ITURBIDE, who has been spoken of more frequently than any other Mexican of late as a potential leader, has no faith in either VILLA or CARRANZA, so far as we can judge by a report of an interview with him. He repudiates HUERTA and marvels that the ex-Dictator should have precipitated himself into the Mexican question at an unpropitious moment. ITURBIDE looks to the establishment of a strong temporary Government, holding out no specious promise of an early popular election, which shall carry out the measures of land reform and enact such other laws as may be required for the betterment of the Mexican people. All three of these gentlemen are opposed to American intervention under any conditions.

American intervention, however, is not at present a vital subject. The pacification of Mexico by Mexicans is vital. We confess to great interest in the pronouncements of Messrs. ROBLES, CALERO, and ITURBIDE. But if each is talking only for himself or only for a small group, what he says is of small consequence. If all three and their followers, if they have followers, could manage to come to an amicable understanding with CARRANZA and OBREGON and VILLA, could make mutual concessions, and agree on an intelligent plan to restore order, the end of disruption in Mexico would be in sight. It seems a pity that such a multitude of good intentions should be wasted. Without co-operation of a kind which might be possible in any other country of the relative importance of Mexico, they will be unserviceable except for renewing the pavements of a certain place which must always be reasonably well paved.

A NEW INTEREST IN THE CITY.

An article in THE TIMES Sunday Magazine this week on the new Society of Native Born New Yorkers quotes JOHN D. CRIMMINS as saying that only in recent years has the city begun to be appreciated and citing as proof the fact that thirty or forty years ago hardly any one paid any attention to the destruction of old landmarks, while today if a building of some historical interest is torn down a wail of sorrow goes up from the public.

Another mark of interest is the increasing number of collectors who devote their attention to illustrations of the ancient landmarks already destroyed and also to the prints made by modern artists of the picturesque or beautiful buildings and streets still existing. Mr. CRIMMINS himself has a very important collection of such material, and the artist who thriftily chooses one of the historic squares or churches or inns of the multitudinous town is fairly certain to receive his reward in dollars and cents. It is fair to remember, however, that the artists created before the collectors acquired, and that many an artist whose work brings very little in the salesroom has left charming records of his city. HENRY FARRER is one whose silvery drawings of the downtown district are known to few connoisseurs and who chose his subjects for the sake of their direct aesthetic appeal.

That American artists are now turning to their own country for their subjects, with a wholesome interest in what they know best, is known to all students of art and exhibition visitors. The Brooklyn Bridge is becoming almost as familiar as Notre Dame in the modern exhibitions, and some one has made a quite delightful etching of Gowanus Canal. The necessity has passed for stimulating the interest of Americans in America when the cosmopolitan beauty of New York becomes a matter of general recognition. But the real thing must always precede the official announcement of its existence; therefore the precise moment has arrived for a Society of Native Born New Yorkers that shall inform the world of our new interest in the city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

When Rossa Ran for the Senate.

One notable episode in the career of the JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN who added "Rossa" to his name because it fitted his hair, seems to have been forgotten by the writers of his obituaries. When TWEED, as a characteristic insolence, sought to enter the State Senate, though the disclosures of his crimes had already begun, he was still sufficiently powerful to make difficult the finding of a candidate to oppose him. O'DONOVAN ROSSA took the risk, made a hot campaign for the office, and though he was beaten, he at least left no doubts as to the sincerity of his efforts to defeat the vindictive boss.

In those days—and since—ROSSA won respect and liking even from men with no sympathy for his methods of "agitation," and those who knew him personally are tender with his faults and his mistakes. One of his old friends recalls a jest of the old days that ROSSA appreciated. It was the statement that his paper was called The United Irishman because no more than one Irishman could unite.

Government Action Is Needed.

Just how and why did there happen to appear in a paper like The American Machinist an advertisement which to all except unusually—even unreasonably — careful readers seemed to proclaim the ability and willingness of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company to provide machines for the making of shells that would fatally poison all victims not killed outright when hit by fragments of those missiles?

Zealous reporters at the behest of deeply interested editors have propounded this question wherever it seemed likely that information could be obtained, but everywhere either they have been rebuffed with cold professions of ignorance or else they have been asked to content themselves with explanations which anybody with even a little knowledge of how advertisements are written, printed, and paid for had to dismiss as absurd. The mystery so laboriously built up and maintained remains unsolved.

Meanwhile the advertisement has been used in the only possible, and therefore presumably intended, way. It has been sent over to Germany and there repeatedly republished and commented on as showing that Americans, for money, are willing to facilitate the destruction of the Kaiser's soldiers by supplying their enemies with devices for slaughter such as only ruthless barbarians would employ. The effect has been the natural and inevitable one of inspiring Germans with hatred of Americans, thus adding appreciably to the difficulty of preserving peace between Germany and the United States.

In the circumstances, one would expect The American Machinist and the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company eagerly to assist in ferreting out the inventors and perpetrators of this abominable trick, but—well, they have not been helpful. That being the case, why doesn't our Government utilize the large powers of its Secret Service and do what unofficial investigators have failed in doing? The spirit, if not the letter, of our neutrality laws has been most outrageously violated, and the very least deserved by those who did it is to have wide publicity given to their identities, their acts, and their motives.

Innocent Victims of Warfare.

While other commentators are ably devoting space and large type to the sinking of the steamer Armenian as a matter involving international relations and the loss of human lives, in this humbler domain there is excuse for some feeling remarks about the 1,422 mules that also perished when the ship went down, dumb and helpless victims in a quarrel for the origin of which they had no responsibility, in the outcome of which they had no interest.

The mule, it must be confessed, is not what could be called a sympathetic beast. His abilities and his utilities are widely recognized, but the recognition is always cold, and for it, naturally enough, he shows no gleam of gratitude. Never an object of affection, he never gives it. He remains to the end of his hopeless days a stolid cynic, breaking his dull endurance of inevitable toils only by a rare, but always to be apprehended, demonstration of efficiency as a kicker.

The mule, however, is as little to blame for his faults as for his ancestry. Men made him what he is, and they are therefore under a special obligation to treat him with a special gentleness. That obligation they have never met. The hardest and least honorable services have always been his, and to him have been ascribed bad qualities, like stupidity and obstinacy, out of mere prejudice, apparently, for he surpasses the horse in both intelligence and docility.

It is not carrying too far, perhaps, the anthropomorphizing tendency so strong in us all to endow the 1,422 mules on the Armenian with a sense of bitter wrong as they perished so miserably—to imagine them as thinking with hot scorn of the human beings into whose ruthless conflict they had been dragged. "Contraband of war" in the English Channel, the poor mules are torpedoed by the Germans; used as a living screen on the shore of the Dardanelles, they are shot by Turks. Always the mule suffers and nobody seems to care!

The Trees on Central Park West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We can always rely on THE TIMES for the defense of our public parks. The thousand and one schemes of good or evil intent are usually exposed or soundly berated on your editorial page long before they have half a chance to make the havoc that would surely follow if THE TIMES were not ever on the alert for these ever ready destroyers.

Nevertheless, there has been a scheme on foot for more than a year to rob Central Park of hundreds of its finest trees, to utterly destroy a lovely avenue extending a distance of two and a half miles. The scheme is the more dangerous because there is no business or vested interest promoting the plan. On the contrary, the motive is one of civic improvement. It is proposed to cut off several feet of sidewalk throughout the entire length of Central Park West, which would involve the destruction of these trees. And, strange to say, the chief sponsor for the unnecessary and unholy idea is THE TIMES. We are therefore called upon to request THE TIMES, with all its wit, its subtlety, and its great force, to fight a plan originated and persistently maintained by THE TIMES. Just how THE TIMES is going to carry on a campaign against itself is a mighty problem. A recent letter in THE TIMES points out that the danger of leaving or entering the street cars on Central Park West is rather less than on any other street, because passengers going north take no risk at all, since they step directly from the car to the sidewalk. But even if your correspondent was mistaken there is yet another solution—simply place both tracks in the middle of the street. ERNEST COOK.

New York, June 20, 1915.

[Even if the tracks are placed in the middle of the street—and they must be—the trees outside of Central Park must go, to save human life in Central Park West. The Park sidewalk must be narrowed. The street is not wide enough, as it is, to put both tracks in its middle. THE TIMES protects the parks. It also aims to protect the inhabitants of the city. The trees this correspondent speaks of are not in the Park.—Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

Will Not Discuss Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date and under the title "Mexico Factions to Discuss Peace," it is said, among other things, that I am one of those who have been holding "important conferences" with Generals Mondragon and Blanquet, former members of the Huerta Cabinet.

I ask you to be good enough to publish my formal denial of the above statement, as I have never seen those gentlemen in New York, nor have any intention to discuss political matters with them.

MANUEL CALERO.
Former Mexican Ambassador to the United States.
New York, June 30, 1915.

A City of Roses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Millions of Dorothy Perkins roses growing in great profusion for a half mile along the New Haven Railroad cut in the City of Mount Vernon gladden the eyes of the commuters each morning and evening as they pass them while riding on the New Haven trains or on the trolley lines running beside the railroad cut. Shrubs bloom freely beside them, and one wonders if Rosemont would not be an appropriate name for this city of roses. WILLIAM A. ROWAN.

New York, June 25, 1915.

"BY ORDER OF THE KINGS."

Kaiser and Czar and Emperor have
sent their minions forth;
They hurry to the east and west, they
hasten south and north,
On countless highways, long and white,
the horse-hoofs thunder loud,
The airships climb through fog and
mist and sail above the cloud,
The dreadnoughts scour the Seven Seas
as greyhounds course the plain,
But swifter than the best of them and
fleetest of the train
Is one who speeds by day and night
with terror for his wings,
For Death is riding fast and far "By
Order of the Kings."

Through field and wood he takes his
way, and by the river-sands,
He sweeps across the oceans gray and
o'er the stricken lands,
He knocks at lonely cottage doors, he
enters palace halls,
He halts where stubborn forts are held
and under crumbling walls;
A thousand drop before his breath, ten
thousand at his word,
And millions yet shall fall before he
sheathes his dreadful sword.
For Earth and Air and Water know the
message that he brings,
And Death is riding hard upon "The
Service of the Kings."

ANNIE JOHNSON FLINT.

UNBLOODTHIRSTY MR. MAXIM

He Defends Only Good Wars and Is Scornful of Ultra-Pacifists.

New York, June 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the report to the newspapers of my speech at the World Peace Foundation Conference at Cornell University, on the evening of the 25th instant, some one misquoted me as saying that war is a good thing. The report has been printed in some newspapers that I said that war is always beneficial. I shall appreciate the courtesy if you will print this letter in order to give me the opportunity of telling your readers that I have been falsely reported.

I did not say anything of the sort. Why such a false report should be sent out, your readers must judge for themselves. If, however, the peace-at-any-price pacifists can make it appear that I am such a bloodthirsty militarist as to pronounce war always a good thing, then the public, knowing well that war is not always a good thing, will discount what I say about other things, and the pacifists want what I say about our needs for national defense to be discounted.

What I did say at the conference was that I was a peace advocate, and that, for the very reason that war is a bad thing, we should prepare against war with the necessary arms to prevent it.

But, I said, all wars are not bad. There are good wars as well as bad wars. Old Mars, I told them, has a dual personality—he is both a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde; I told them that wars of aggression for conquest and plunder are bad wars, while wars for national defense against aggression and plunder are good wars; I told them that wars for freedom are good wars; that most of the freedom which this world has enjoyed has been won by such good wars; that our American Revolution was one of those good wars; that wars for freeing slaves are good wars, like our great civil war.

I presented ten thousand copies of my book, "Defenseless America" to the students graduating in the American universities this Spring. The Cornell students received five hundred copies of the work. Consequently, a good many members of the audience had read the book and were in agreement with me. More than two-thirds of the audience were stoutly with me, while about a third, who were ultra-pacifists, were in violent disagreement with me, and tried to break up the meeting.

I was allowed fifty minutes in which to speak, after which an hour was set apart for the hecklers to question me. My utter discomfiture had been expected and predicted. They had misjudged me, for I always much enjoy answering the questions of heckling pacifists.

One lean, lanky fellow concluded his questioning with the interrogatory, had I myself ever fought. I told him that, if he would put on the gloves with me after the meeting, I would give him an opportunity of finding out for himself first-hand. I said that my left hand being made of steel, and he being opposed to the mailed fist, I recommended boxing gloves. The audience roared with laughter.

An ultra-pacifist Chinaman also made some impertinent remarks, which, together with the remarks of the lean one, led the rational members of the audience to move that the meeting make an apology to me. The ultra-pacifists tried to break up the meeting by forcing through a motion to adjourn. This failed, and a rising vote was called for the apology. About two-thirds of the audience immediately rose to their feet and cheered. The ultra-pacifists rose to go, in a flurry of indigation, and as they were standing with the voters, they were also counted with those who voted, and the motion for apology was carried unanimously. The meeting then continued for another half hour in an orderly manner. The offending Chinaman came to me after the meeting and apologized for what he had said.

HUDSON MAXIM.

Safety In More Noise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What protection is insurance to me, an automobile owner, after some one has run into me, or I have run over somebody? I have the loudest possible warning signal on my car solely for my own protection. In rainy weather, with the curtains up, it is absolutely impossible to hear some of the electric buzzers which are on some cars masquerading as horns. And as for rubber bulb horns, they are an absolute farce, and even pedestrians in crossing streets now pay no attention to them, because of the laughing stock made of the "honk, honk," on every vaudeville stage.

Recently I was party to an automobile accident which cost me a considerable amount, and yet for which I was in no way responsible. When riding, other automobiles will pass you and come within a foot or less of your car, all without even sounding their warning. I might see a rut in the road and turn even the very slightest in order to prevent my wheel going into the rut. Not knowing that the other automobilist was to pass me, I would, of course, bring about an accident. He might claim that I should have put out my left hand, indicating that I was about to turn, when the real trouble was that he should have sounded his warning signal, and had a warning signal loud enough for me to hear. It is the same with half the car owners when they turn a corner or are about to pass motor cyclists or boys on bicycles. They slide up alongside without giving the boys any idea they are so near, when a good, strong blast on their warning signal, while they were yet 50 or 75 feet away, would certainly keep the boys posted as to impending danger. Half the people who are injured might have saved themselves if automobilists had only thought to have sounded a loud enough warning in time.

I am heartily in sympathy with the Society for the Prevention of Useless Noises, but I certainly protest against any laws that will hamper a man's protecting himself. What they should have is a signal that can be heard above all road noises, and then be compelled to use it.

GRIDLEY ADAMS.

New York, June 25, 1915.

U. S. of Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The universal acceptance of the term American as the national distinction of the people of our United States renders suggestions regarding any change in this designation superfluous. No real American wants to be called anything else.

The man of Canada is a Canadian, of Brazil a Brazilian, of Chile a Chilean, of Mexico a Mexican, and why cannot the man of the United States of America be an American? E. D. COLLYMORE.

New York, June 25, 1915.

Upton Sinclair to Prof. Nearing.

From The New York Call.

Scott Nearing, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

My Dear Nearing: I am in receipt of a letter of June 17, from Mr. Morris of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, informing me that you have been turned out, and suggesting that I "telephone, telegraph or write to the provost, or to one or two of the trustees, protesting against this infringement of the right of free speech." I am not going to do it. If I were to telephone, telegraph or write to one of these august personages it would do you more harm than good. Instead, I am going to write you and send you my heartiest congratulations upon the distinction which you have earned and received. You have worked hard for it and you will be able to use it to excellent purpose. You are a live man and you do not belong in a university. You belong with us Socialists and free lances. It won't hurt you in the least to lose your job. It has helped every single radical to whom it has happened. Instead of addressing small audiences of college boys, you will be able to address large audiences of grown-up men. You will have more time to give to the writing of your very useful books and you will be free to tell what you know about the control of American universities by special privilege. UPTON SINCLAIR.

Gulfport, Miss., June 21, 1915.

REPROACH OF PLATONIC NEUTRALITY

Whether the World Be Freed or Mastered, in What Esteem Can Those Regard Themselves Who Failed to Do Their Part?

A Letter from Georges Dumesnil, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Grenoble.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., June 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will probably be interested in the inclosed letter from M. Georges Dumesnil, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Grenoble and one of the most distinguished scholars and editors in France. Comparatively speaking, French savants have been so reticent about expressing abroad their views on various aspects of the war that it seems to me your readers might welcome the frank opinion of one of them, even though they might not fully concur with all that it connotates.

FREDERIC D. CHEYDLEUR,
Docteur de l'Université de Grenoble,
Instructor Romance Language Williams College.

The Letter.

Grenoble, 4 Marceau St.,
June 11, 1915.

Dear Sir: I thank you for the kind thought you had in sending me the fine collection of illustrated NEW YORK TIMES. Am I wrong in concluding from it that you have received all right the number of the "Amitié de France" that I sent you? I am directing to you another of them.

We are continuing to work, but you know through what trials. Mournings are endless. The brother of our maid, she who used to open the door for you when you were so kind as to come to my house, is dead. The second eldest son of our Dean, M. Morillot, is dead. One of my farmers froze his feet last Winter in the trenches; three others of my men from the country are in the army. Our students have paid a liberal tribute to the murderous fury of Wotan. My stepson has been at the front since the beginning of hostilities.

Do you recall one evening when you were sitting in our garden? You were expressing to me your astonishment at seeing so many soldiers in Europe; you had scarcely seen any during all your life in America. And my stepdaughter Mlle. Madelein Le Cégue said to you: "The French are not afraid."

I believe that we have shown it in a terrible manner since that time. With our inferior numbers and armament it was we who broke the first dash of the wild animal. Still today after ten months of war and while recognizing openly the invaluable service that our friends, the English, are rendering us in ruling the sea, on the western front of 600 kilometers they scarcely hold sixty of it and it is we, invaded and decimated, who are bearing the principal weight of the day. The poor French soldier, often so insignificant in appearance and so peaceful in life, shows every day that in our time as formerly he is inferior to no other in the world, to say nothing more.

A great sentiment sustains us in our cruel battle. We know that we are struggling, not only for the liberty of France, but for the liberty of the world. The whole world saw us with indifference or even with applause succumb to the ambush of 1870. People were blind. Their eyes are being forced open. Who thought that the liberty of the planet was attached to the steeple of Strasburg? One sees clearly at the present moment that it is attached to the towers of Notre Dame.

I am too much of a philosopher not to face the two issues of the struggle. If we were to go down in it, we should have this sad consolation, namely, that of seeing the world ruined with us. You alone would remain standing in it, but one does not have to be an adept to be assured that it would not be for a long time. You are hated in Germany, as I ascertained more than thirty years ago the English were, without their deeming it worth their while to take the matter fully into account. Even though your just pride of an American be provoked by it, it is evident to every man of common sense and a little foresight that the Germans would suffer only the shortest possible time that the last obstacle subsisting on their worldly course should impede their march toward universal dominion; which is their avowed aim; and after having conquered the whole of Europe and the old world, they would have a good opportunity of reducing you. They would do it with enthusiasm. Like England you are going to be rapidly less and less insular. When that time comes it will be neither the fine judicial argumentation of President Wilson nor still less the unifying intentions of Mr. Bryan that will delay your downfall one second. To establish the foundations of peace between men, they must have at least a sincere desire of preserving it, and it is that of which there is no trace in the hearts of the ruling Germans. It is evident, except for those qui oculos habent et non, &c., that there will be no peaceful development of the world possible so long as German militarism will not have been exterminated, unless one counts, as they do, for a peaceful development the common servitude: pax Germana.

We are unanimously grateful to America for the beautiful humanitarian task that she has assigned to herself and for the generosity with which she is accomplishing it. But while I am in the act of conversing with you frankly, as is proper, I wish to inform you of a feeling from which the most thoughtful among us do not refrain. After the violation of all the conventions of The Hague signed by all the great powers, the violation and the disemboweling of Belgium, the violation of all strictly humane laws of war, brought back far below the level where it was 2,500 years ago, (since the Greeks regularly made truces to bury the dead,) if we understand and approve of the reserve of the small, powerless nations, it is more difficult for us to enter into the reasons of neutrals who have strength and who look on the struggle as at a play more or less exciting in which one takes sides only platonically and in idea. And in whatever way events may turn out after the end of hostilities, whether the world be freed or whether it be mastered, we ask ourselves what exact measure of esteem will those who might have been actors in the formidable drama and will have been only spectators of it be obliged to grant themselves. It is to tell you with what serious consideration we welcomed the so brave action of Italy.

GEORGES DUMESNIL.

THE PULPIT AND WAR.

A Protest Against Preaching a Doctrine of National Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see from a report in THE TIMES, that the National Security League has sent letters to the clergy of the city of New York, requesting them to preach on "national defense" next Sunday, suggesting such topics as "The Duty of Preparedness" and "Peace Through Preparedness."

The world is passing through the greatest crisis of its history. Civilization is turned upside down. Religion is overshadowed. Humanity is groping for light. My mail brings me most distressing letters from leaders in Europe who are utterly discouraged and dismayed.

All Europe is looking to America to lead the world out of the pit and speak the word of lasting peace. Is the biggest word the American pulpit has for a groping, listening world, on this Independence Day. "The Duty of Preparedness?" If there ever was a time when great nations as well as great men should be thinking of what they can do for the rest of the world, rather than of taking care of themselves, it is now. Let us hope the pulpits of New York will have some more prophetic message for the world next Sunday than self-protection—a word that does not occur in the Gospels.

It may interest the clergy of New York to know that I recently sent a letter to ten thousand of the most eminent ministers of the United States, asking them whether they sympathized with the movement to greatly increase armament, as the National Security League and Navy League are urging, or with President Wilson's recent utterance that any agitation of "America's unpreparedness for war" is unfortunate at just this time, and that twenty-nine out of every thirty answers were in sympathy with President Wilson's point of view. It is quite evident that the great majority of the clergy of this country are not being stampeded into militarism and are thinking of bigger things in these great hours than preparedness for war.

FREDERICK LYNCH,
Editor The Christian Work.

New York, June 29, 1915.

Four Families in Need.

Four families, in each of which there are small children, are known to the Charity Organization Society to be in need this Summer for such physical necessities as food, ice, rent, clothing, &c. These families are all in a single section of the city:

Mrs. B., whose husband, a Spanish war veteran, is in a sanatorium for consumptives. There are three little children. Other war veterans are paying the rent, but $10 more is necessary each month to supplement the mother's small earnings.

Mrs. W., a widow now ill, with three small children, and an aged aunt with a crippled foot, who cannot leave her room. As soon as Mrs. W. is better she will go back to work, but for the next three months at least $10 is needed for rent and $6 a week for food.

Mrs. A., whose husband is in the workhouse for non-support. James, the eldest boy, earns $5 a week, but, with five young brothers and sisters, food and shelter cannot be provided unless the mother can have $4 a week more. Every step is being taken to force the father to accept his proper responsibility, but meantime the mother and children must not suffer.

Mrs. M., a widow who has recently had a hospital operation, and whose four little children also have had to have medical care. The health of all is better now, but, though Mrs. M. earns free rent and a little extra as a janitress, the youngsters cannot be fed and clothed unless she has $4 a week from the society. The church helps a little, too.

It will take only $250 to keep these families together till Fall comes. Keeping them together means (among other things) giving the twenty-one persons in them as nearly as possible a happy, normal home life; and this is especially desirable for the children. Gifts for "the four families fund" may be sent to the Charity Organization Society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and every penny will be used for material needs.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Mr. J. P. Chalmers, $30; "J. M. P.," $5; "Anonymous," $1; "E. N. E.," $14; Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, $5; "G. W. C.," $10.

THE CUSTOM OF CONQUEST.

Examples That Might Be Cited by a Victorious Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every neutral who preserves, or who tries to preserve, a friendly feeling toward all the nations now at war must sympathize with the German protests against German jingoism, recorded in today's TIMES, and be glad to see similar expressions of calm reasonableness proceed from Russia, France, England, and the United States of America.

I venture, however, to take exception to the remark in your editorial that "Germany went to war for the execution of her plans of conquest." A careful study of the columns of THE TIMES at the beginning of the war left me with the conviction that the one thought of the German people and Government alike was to defend themselves against attack and ruin, and that the aggressive intention lay with

STOCKBRIDGE GIVES A FLORAL EXHIBIT

Miss Kobbe Wins First Award for Arrangement and Mrs. De Gersdorff the Second.

J. H. CHOATE'S ROSES BEST

Miss Weyburn Takes First Prize for Delphinium—Contestants in Lake Mahkeenac Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 1.—The cottagers of Stockbridge gave the first of a series of specialized flower shows in the Casino today. Miss Emily Tuckerman was Chairman of the committee in charge and was assisted by Mrs. Thomas S. Southworth, Mrs. Walter Prichard Eaton, Miss Marion Hague, Mrs. Bernard Hoffman. The exhibits were roses, delphinium, and strawberries. In arranging the exhibits the committee placed the delphinium on the stage in the hall and banked the sides of the hall with the rose exhibits. At one end was a carefully arranged setting of Canterbury bells and delphinium. On the centre tables were the displays of floral centrepieces arranged for effect.

Those who judged the exhibition were Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, and Miss Louise Farnum.

For the best arrangement of flowers the first award went to Miss Marie Kobbe for a wicker basket of meadow rue, delphinium, and yellow loosestrife. The second award was to Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff for a bowl of yellow, pink, and lavender columbine. Also the judges gave to Mrs. De Gersdorff an award for originality in decorative arrangement of flowers and one basket of fruits.

Also the judges awarded honorable mention for the arrangement of flowers for effect to Mrs. Walter Prichard Eaton for blue and white peach bells and fox glove in a Japanese bowl; to Mrs. Bernard Hoffman for hybrid tearoses in a copper jar; to Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson for orange colored azaleas in a basket; to Miss Edith Tracy for an arrangement of fox glove and spirea.

In consideration of the strawberries the judges passed only on size and appearance. The awards were: First, Frederick Crowninshield; second, Mrs. W. G. Thompson, honorable mention, Miss Helen C. Butler.

Joseph H. Choate won the first award for the best twenty varieties of roses from Naumkeag Gardens. The winning award was hard pressed by second award to Mrs. J. Woodward Haven. Both exhibitions were of high merit. The first award for the greatest collection of roses was won by Mrs. Bernard Hoffman. Honorable mention was given in various classes of roses to Mrs. Austin Fox Riggs, Mrs. S. W. Woodward, Miss Emily Tuckerman, and Miss Helen C. Butler.

Miss Mary Weymouth won the first award for delphinium, showing a mixed vase of various shades: Miss Edith Tracy was second; Mrs. Charles Evans and Mrs. W. G. Thompson had honorable mention. Mrs. Bernard Hoffman, Mrs. Henry L. Parsons, Mrs. James Gibbons Parsons, and Mrs. S. W. Woodward also exhibited.

Besides these exhibits were handsome showings of Canterbury bells by Mrs. Bernard Hoffman and of sweet peas by Mrs. S. W. Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold gave a picnic party and dance at Mahkeenac Boating Club tonight, entertaining there a large party of young people.

Ambassador and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba gave a dinner at the Poplars tonight. Following the dinner some of the guests went to the Hotel Aspinwall for dancing.

Miss Marguerite Janeway is a guest of Miss Beatrice Sorohan in Stockbridge.

Miss Symphrosa Bristed, who will direct the water sports at Mahkeenac Lake Saturday, posted the entries for the eight events this afternoon. The mixed canoe race will be the big event of the program and will have twenty pair. This race will be rowed in heats. The entries for the mixed canoe race include: Miss Alma De Gersdorff and Charles G. Shaw, Jr.; Miss Helen Frothingham and Theodore Evans, Miss Ethel Satterlee and Henry R. Guilds, Miss Africa Dahlgren and Murray Hoffman, Miss Edith Bonsal and Edward M. Guilds, Mrs. Allen B. Fenno and F. Skiddy Marsden, Miss Grace Bristed and Ashwell Dulliver, Miss Barbara Sorohan and Richard D. Olmsted, Miss Helen Rice and W. H. Taylor, Miss Katherine Dahlgren and Sherman R. Smith, Miss Anna R. Alexandre and Dwight Partridge, Miss Madeline Dahlgren and Sampel Frothingham, Miss Josephine De Gersdorff and Charles B. Reynolds, Miss M. Scull and John Welles, Miss Christine Sedgwick and Wirt D. Walker.

Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston has arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate.

Mr. and Mrs Charles Astor Bristed are entertaining Miss Susan Hoyt, Miss Flora Bewick, Charles D. Shaw, Jr., Richard T. Emmet, Howard Bourne, Dwight Partridge, Francis C. Henderson, and John F. Hubbard of New York for over the Fourth. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed will give a dance at Lakeside tomorrow night for their daughter, Miss Grace Bristed.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren has issued invitations for a dance for twenty-five guests at the Lenox Club tomorrow night. After dinner Mrs. Dahlgren and her guests will go to Lakeside for the dance.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry L. Kearney of Lakewood, N. J., and Mrs. Peter Doelger are guests of the Misses Doelger, E. Clarence Jones, William McMaster Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. D. G. French of New York and H. L. Rutherford of Philadelphia registered at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. Edward A. Goodrich of Flushing, Mrs. G. W. Keep, Miss Keep, Mrs. F. V. Angle, Miss Angle of New York, John S. Sills of New York, and Mrs. H. A. Hand of Port Jefferson, N. Y., arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Atwood and Mrs. John P. Duncan of New York, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, went to the White Mountains by automobile.

Nicholas Rutgers Rutler and Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler of New York, Miss Marguerite Barton of Boston, and Sussex D. Davis of Philadelphia arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Inslie of New York, Samuel Howell, Mrs. S. A. Reiff, and Mrs. L. H. Rogers of Philadelphia arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield

Pope-Thompson Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot P. Thompson of Goshen, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Anna Thompson, to Christopher H. Pope. The wedding of the couple will take place in October, and after an extended wedding trip they will live in Washington, where Mr. Pope is the Vice President of the Munsey Trust Company.

A Son In Dr. Leo Buerger's Home.

Dr. and Mrs. Leo Buerger of the Ansonia, who are occupying their Summer home at 10 Frank Avenue, Rockaway Beach, L. I., announce the birth of a son, Gerald Henry Buerger, on Sunday, June 27. Mrs. Buerger was formerly Germaine Schnitzer, the pianist.

INSTRUCTION

Eastman Gaines — Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, Spanish and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

THE BLAKE SUMMER SCHOOL, Tarrytown, N. Y. (Estab. 1908.) WHY lose a year when your conditions may be made up in a Summer? Tutors sent to any Summer resort or private family. City School, 665 5th Ave., open all Summer. WILLIS G. CONANT, Head Master.

PRATT SCHOOL—67 West 45th St. evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. All summer. Individual instruction, day.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT Only correct method for Men, Women & Children. Day or evening. Dr. Savage Swimming School, 308 W. 59. Free enrollment of all schools. Amer. Sch. Bur's. 1,013 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

NEW FIRE ALARM ASSURED.

Board of Estimate Allows Adamson $879,000 to Complete It.

The Board of Estimate yesterday allowed Fire Commissioner Adamson $879,588 in corporate stock for the completion of the new fire alarm system in the Borough of Manhattan, which has been urged by Fire Commissioners, business men, and insurance men for the past eleven years. A small and isolated section of the new system has been completed and a new central station has been built, but the station cannot be occupied until the entire new system is completed.

In his report to the board, Commissioner Adamson stated that the old system, owing to age, had become almost useless, that between May 1 and June 15 this year there were 430 interruptions of some part of the service, and that it took on an average one hour and fourteen minutes to repair each interrupted part. During the storm of March 6 and 7, 144 boxes were put out of commission. In his report the Commissioner said:

"It has been extremely expensive to the city to maintain and operate this dilapidated system. The saving in maintenance alone which we will be able to make when the new system is built will more than cover the interest charges on the cost of the new system, not to speak of the greatly increased protection to life and property that will be given."

It is expected that the new system can be completed within two years.

OPERATE ON F.D.ROOSEVELT

Assistant Secretary of Navy Suddenly Taken Ill with Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was operated on for appendicitis this afternoon at the United States Naval Hospital here. It was said at the hospital tonight that the operation was successful and that Mr. Roosevelt was doing nicely.

Mr. Roosevelt's attack was sudden. He awoke early this morning suffering intense pain and telephoned for his secretary, Louis McH. Howe. Mr. Howe sent for a physician, who directed Mr. Roosevelt's removal to the hospital. The trouble was so far advanced that it was determined that an operation should be performed without delay. Mr. Roosevelt's uncle, Frederic A. Delano, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and former President of the Wabash Railroad, was at the hospital at the time of the operation.

Mr. Roosevelt is very popular in Washington society and throughout the naval service. Before coming to Washington to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy he represented Dutchess County in the New York State Senate and was the leader in that body of the independent Democrats who opposed Tammany Hall. He is 33 years old and was apparently in the best of condition.

MGR. QUIGLEY RALLIES.

But His Condition Is Made Acute by a Second Stroke of Paralysis.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 1.—Dr. Joseph R. Culkin of Rochester, chief physician at the bedside of Archbishop Quigley of Chicago, issued a bulletin at 9 o'clock tonight in which he stated that the Archbishop had regained consciousness shortly after 9 o'clock. He recognized Bishop Hickey of Rochester, and the members of his family and spoke a few words to them. Dr. Culkin said he believed the Archbishop would live through this crisis.

The slight improvement in the prelate's condition came at the end of a day marked by gradual failure of his strength, which became acute with another stroke of paralysis just before noon. Throughout the day he was unable to take nourishment. Dr. Culkin said earlier today that the patient's lungs gradually were filling up, so that the improvement noted tonight is not believed to alter his condition materially.

Following the stroke today, Chancellor Hoban of the Chicago Diocese wired to the administrator of the diocese, the Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, in Chicago, that the death of the Archbishop was imminent.

TELL OF THEIR BETROTHAL.

Miss Nichols, Sister of Bride, Mrs. E. R. Pierce, to Wed F. B. Gilbert.

At a reception which followed the wedding of Miss Jeannette Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Willis Nichols, and E. Reed Pierce at the home of the bride's parents, 147 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., Wednesday evening, the bride's parents announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Marion Bowne Nichols, to Frederick Bore Gilbert of Binghamton, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Gilbert of 17 Cypress Avenue, Flushing, and of Low Gables, Sound Beach, Conn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. Pierce is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Pierce of Otsego, N. Y., and is a member of the Faculty of the Flushing High School. He is Secretary of the Men's Club of the Bowne Memorial Church of Flushing, and is an amateur musician of note.

MISS C. T. THAYER ENGAGED.

Will Wed Douglas Gibbons, a Governor of the Yale Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer, to Douglas Gibbons of this city.

Miss Thayer, who made her début two seasons ago, has appeared in many amateur theatricals and is popular in society. She has been active in charitable work and belongs to several charitable organizations. Miss Marie Thayer, her sister, was a débutante last season.

Her mother was Miss Marie Renouard before her marriage.

Mr. Gibbons is the son of Mrs. John F. Gibbons of 341 Madison Avenue. He is a graduate of Yale, class of '06, and is one of the governors of the Yale Club. He also belongs to the Union Club. No plans have been made for the wedding, although it will likely take place in New York in the Autumn.

MISS ETHEL DENTON A BRIDE.

Married to J. Ritchie Stevenson in St. Gabriel's Church, Hollis, L. I.

The wedding of Miss Ethel S. Denton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Denton of North Wertland Avenue, Queens, L. I., to J. Ritchie Stevenson, took place on Wednesday evening in St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church at Hollis, L. I. The Rev. Richard Pope of the Church of the Advent, Westbury, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white taffeta. Her tulle veil was caught up with a novel headdress of diamonds, which were worn by her grandmother for the same purpose. Her sister, Miss Harriet de V. Denton, acted as maid of honor, and little Miss Frances Denton, a niece of the bride, was the flower girl. Dr. Hector Stevenson of Richmond Hill was the best man, and the ushers were Elbert Denton, Stevenson Hill, and C. H. Denton.

After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson will make their home in Queens.

HEADS THE FILM CENSORS.

Cranston Brenton's Election as National Board Chairman Ratified.

At a meeting of the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures, held yesterday, the election of Cranston Brenton to succeed Frederic C. Howe, who recently resigned as Chairman of the National Board, was ratified. Mr. Howe resigned to devote his time to his duties as Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York.

Mr. Brenton is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and for ten years after graduation he was a member of the faculty of the college. He has had several years' experience as Superintendent of a manufacturing establishment in New York. He served for some time as Executive Secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York and last October became war relief director of the American Red Cross.

Will Sing at Suffrage Celebration.

A feature of the suffrage celebration to be held Monday night in Claremont Park will be the appearance of May Peterson, an American singer, who has sung with success in opera abroad. Miss Peterson, who is a native of Wisconsin, made her debut in the Opera Comique, Paris, in June of last year. At that time she sang in "Lakme." Miss Peterson will sing "The Star Spangled Banner" at the suffrage fete.

MISS MORGAN PLANS STREET FETE ON 5TH

Paris Festival Will Be Copied in 39th Street by the Vacation Committee.

SUFFRAGISTS TO CELEBRATE

Two United States Senators Will Speak at Tammany—City's Exercises in Stadium.

Some of the big Fourth of July celebrations which will be open to the public on Monday are the ceremonies at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee, a street fête in Thirty-ninth Street by Miss Anne Morgan's Vacation Committee, and Tammany Hall's feast of oratory. Suffragists will hold exercises on Bedlow's Island during the evening.

One of the features obtained for the program at the Stadium will be a series of dances by Maurice and Florence Walton. The dancers have been loaned to the Mayor's Committee by Miss Elisabeth Marbury, under whose management they are.

After their appearance at the Stadium, the dancers will drive down Fifth Avenue to the vacation house on Thirty-ninth Street, where they will take part in the festivities. Miss Anne Morgan has been granted the right by the city to close Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and here the Fourth of July will be celebrated in the same manner as is July 14 in Paris with a street fête. Mayor Mitchel will make an address. There will be other prominent speakers, patriotic songs, moving pictures, and dancing in the street.

Tammany is preparing an elaborate celebration. The ceremonies will be held at the hall on July 5 at 10 o'clock in the morning. Grand Sachem John R. Voorhis, who is 86 years old, will preside. The "long talks" will be delivered by United States Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey and United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

The "short talks" will be made by Congressmen James A. Hamill of New Jersey, William A. Cullop of Indiana, James C. Cantrill of Kentucky, and James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague of Massachusetts. Vincent Gilroy, nephew of former Mayor Gilroy, will read the Declaration of Independence. There will be patriotic songs by the Tammany Glee Club, and the Fifty-ninth Regiment Band will furnish the music. At the conclusion of the exercises refreshments will be served in the Council Chamber and on Monday evening to celebrate the Fourth. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse has sent an invitation to yacht clubs to participate in the demonstration.

Margaret Wycherly, the actress, who is to read an appeal, said yesterday:

"No Government is just which is guilty of so absurd a discrimination as that of putting a vote in the hand of male paupers and denying that privilege to at least a third of its taxpayers; of counting the opinion of illiterate males, and denying that count to the teachers of the State. In the name of those women, who, side by side with our forefathers, bore the hardships of Colonial life and planted the American ideal deep in the hearts of their children, we women of today make our appeal for liberty."

While reading the "Appeal for Liberty," Miss Wycherly will be dressed as a Goddess of Liberty. On the float from which she will stand on Riverside Drive she will have with her Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Miss Amy Catlin Hicks, Miss Nella Whitlock, Miss Callista Edward O'Neill, Miss Elizabeth Frazer, Miss Kate Seaman, Mrs. John Williams, Miss Alice Read, Mrs. Margaret Owen, Miss Anita Hunt, Miss Agnes Pelton, Miss Janet Scudder, Miss Theodora Bean, and Miss Marie Benton Cooke.

The singing of the Star-Spangled Banner will be a feature of the suffrage demonstration at Claremont Park, and the singer who has been asked to give it as a solo is Miss May Peterson, who won her laurels as a soprano soloist at the Opera Comique in Paris.

AUTOS KILLED MANY IN JUNE.

Great Increase in Deaths Due to Traffic in First Half of Year.

The report of the National Highways Protective Society of accidents due to traffic in June and the first six months of the year, issued yesterday, shows that in the month twenty-six children were killed in the streets of New York City. Automobiles caused the death of sixteen, trolleys three and wagons seven. The total number of persons killed in June in New York streets was forty-two.

In New York State, outside the greater city, thirty-six persons were killed in June by automobiles, seven by trolleys and three by wagons. This is the greatest number of automobile fatalities in any one month in that State.

The report further shows that the fatalities due to automobiles in New York State, including New York City, for the first six months of this year increased from 183 in 1914 to 241. In New Jersey in the same period in 1914 automobiles killed forty-eight; this year eighty-eight.

YOUNG ZIONISTS ORGANIZE.

New League Receives Financial Support from the Federation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 1.—Although the convention of the Federation of American Zionists was concluded last night, a considerable number of delegates remained over for tonight's celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the death of Theodore Herzl, founder and leader of the Zionists. The Association of Greater Boston held a memorial meeting at the Blue Hill Avenue Synagogue. The speakers were Dr. Shmary W. Levin, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Friedlander of Greensboro, N. C.; Max Shulman of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Louis Goldberg of Norfolk, Va.; Nathan Kaplan, President of the Knights of Zion of Chicago; Professor Horace N. Kallen of the University of Wisconsin, and the Rev. Dr. P. Israell of Boston.

A banquet was given in Chelsea tonight for the members of the Young Judea, following the adjournment of the business meeting of the organization. The delegates present numbered 107. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips; Honorary Vice President, Joseph Barondess, Nathan Straus, and Rabbi Meyer Berlin; Secretary, David Schneeberg; Treasurer, Maurice Wortheim. Among those elected to the Advisory Board are Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. D. De Sieyoel, Mrs. Richard Gotthell, Miss Henrietta Szold, Miss Sarah Kussy of Newark, Miss Jessie E. Sampter, Louis Lipsky, and Charles A. Cowen.

Chairmen were chosen as follows: Executive Committee—Reuben A. Posner, Zionist Training School, Israel Goldberg; Publication Board, Sundel Doniger; organization, Isaac Rosengarten; "The Young Judean," I. Feinberg; Physical Training, Dr. E. Hansen; celebrations, Joshua Sprayesegen; social work, Miss Esther Abramson.

An important departure was taken by the formation of a senior league, to include members between the ages of 17 and 21. The various clubs pledged $500 to support the organization. Mr. Brandeis addressed the meeting. He said he considered the work of young Judea among the most important of the activities of the Zionist movement.

The Provisional Committee of the Federation today entered upon a three days' session, which is held behind closed doors.

EPISCOPALIANS GET FUND.

$250,000 Raised for Missions Wipes Out Long-Standing Deficit.

The General Mission Board of the Episcopal Church announced yesterday the success of its emergency fund to the extent of $250,000 since April. This result has been achieved in great part by inducing men and women to give the equal of a day's income. This sum practically wipes out an accumulated deficit of the board, covering several years, and amounting to $254,000. The declaration of independence, which has to be put aside as a loan fund, so that if future deficits occur the board can borrow from itself, and not be compelled to resort to the banks.

No diocese led all others by giving $48,000 to the fund in addition to more than $175,000 in the regular way. Newark diocese leads the whole country in proportion to its members. Bishop Lines is Chairman of the Emergency Committee.

The Episcopal Church in the whole country has 8,400 churches. Only 1,700 have had part in this special fund plan, together with 700 organizations out of a total of 15,000, and 4,000 individuals in a membership roll exceeding 1,000,000.

PRIZE FOR CHORAL WORK.

Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City Music Festivals Offer $500.

The Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City Music Festival Associations have offered jointly a prize of $500 for the best composition by an American for mixed chorus and orchestra, with solo parts if desired, on an American subject. The winning composition will be sung at the annual festival of the organizations next spring. It was originally intended to offer three prizes aggregating $500 in value, but it has been decided instead to give only the one prize, the second and third best compositions to be published and performed, however, and the composers to receive royalties on the sales.

The first requirement is that "compositions must not be over twenty minutes long." They must be sent inscribed with a pseudonym, accompanied by the composer's name and address in a sealed envelope, and with return stamps. The judges, not yet named, but described as musicians of prominence, will reserve the right to withhold awards if the compositions submitted are not worthy of production. All compositions must be sent to Thornton W. Allen, 593 Broad Street, Newark, not later than Oct. 1.

In announcing the competition the associations say there is at present a great scarcity of American choral works that can be produced at large festivals such as this, even though there is a large demand for them through the country.

YOUNG ARCHITECTS TO VIE.

Friends of Artists to Hold a Third Competition for Prizes.

The Friends of the Young Artists, who have held two successful competitions already, one for young sculptors and the other for young painters, announced yesterday a third competition, this one for young architects. Of this Thomas Hastings will be in charge.

Mr. Hastings will select the theme, and will announce it on Oct. 31. As in the other competitions, thirteen prizes will be awarded, the first of $200, the second $150, and the third $100, and ten prizes of $25 each. Four weeks will be given for the development of the work, and the exhibition will be opened to the public on Sept. 1 to continue for one month. Mr. Hastings will select a jury of twenty-five prominent architects, and will preside over it.

It is Mr. Hastings's opinion that there are many young architects out of work, and that while the leading schools and universities are closed for the vacation, many students might avail themselves of a chance to compete. He had a consultation yesterday with the men associated with him and who studied at the Beaux Arts, and the consensus of opinion was that a subject should be named for the competition which should be at the same time educational and purchasable.

Upholds H. L. Batterman.

It was announced yesterday that Surrogate Ketcham of Brooklyn had not sustained the objections of Mrs. Sarah E. Batterman, widow of Henry L. Batterman, dry goods merchant, to the investment of the $800,000 trust fund left her by her husband. The action was directed against her son, Henry L. Batterman, as trustee of the fund. The Surrogate decided against her and upheld the judgment of her son in his administration of the trust fund.

Major William H. Bucke.

Major William H. Bucke, who served through the entire civil war with the Fifty-second Ohio Regiment, died yesterday at his home, 248 East Twenty-third Street, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when 15 years old and settled in Dayton, Ohio. After the war he went into business in Cincinnati and in 1872 came to this city, where he became associated with the Royal Baking Powder Company with which he remained for many years. Major Bucke was a widower and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Mary C. Goldrick, with whom he lived.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Hugo Reisenfeld, ex-concert master at Hammerstein's Opera House, has been engaged by S. L. Rothapfal to conduct the orchestra in the Rialto Theatre. Mr. Reisenfeld, who is a native of Vienna where he was a pupil in the Royal Conservatory, will recruit his players from the symphony orchestras of the country.

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon have been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler for their production of "Pollyanna," in which Patricia Collinge will be starred next season. The play will be put in rehearsal shortly and will be produced in Chicago next month.

James Kearney, Frank Kingdon and Susanne Willis are recent additions to the cast of "Rolling Stones," which will be one of the early productions of Selwyn & Co.

The 350th performance of "It Pays to Advertise" will be given in the Cohan Theatre tomorrow night.

JOHN CLINTON GRAY BURIED.

Many Jurists Attend the Services in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The funeral of John Clinton Gray, Judge of the Court of Appeals for twenty-five years, who died on Monday at his home in Newport, R. I., took place yesterday morning at St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, Rector of the Church, assisted by four curates and the full vested choir, led by Arthur Hyde, conducted the services.

A great number of judges, lawyers and prominent persons attended the funeral, the Court of General Sessions having adjourned for the purpose.

Members of the immediate family who attended were Mrs. John Clinton Gray, ex-Judge Gray's widow; his four sons, John Clinton Gray, Henry G. Gray, Albert Zabriskie Gray, and Austen Gray. Mrs. Albert Z. Gray and Mrs. Austen Gray, daughters-in-law of ex-Judge Gray, accompanied their husbands. His two daughters and their husbands, Mrs. Thomas F. Witherspoon and Mrs. Reynolds Hitt, also attended.

The pall bearers were Alton B. Parker and Edgar M. Cullen, both former Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals; William Nesbitt, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Morgan J. O'Brien, former Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department; F. K. Sturgis, Scott Foster, William H. White, Henry A. C. Taylor, Stuyvesant Fish and George Zabriskie.

The wardens and vestrymen of the church were honorary pall bearers. These were Henry Lewis Morris, William H. Butterworth, Anson W. Bird, W. Wat Appleton, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, James W. Lane, William Armstrong Greer, William B. Osgood Field, Alvin W. Krech, and Robert S. Brewster.

A delegation from the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, consisting of its former presidents and present officials, was present, as was also a delegation from the New York State Bar Association. Members of these delegations were Austen G. Fox, William D. Guthrie, ex-Judge Albert Haight, George Hawkins, John G. Milburn, Arthur N. Masten, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry W. Taft, Judge Irving C. Vann, and Frederick E. Wadhams.

The interment took place in Woodlawn Cemetery and was attended only by members of the family.

COLLEGE GIRLS AID POOR.

Vassar Students Give Up Vacations to Do Settlement Work.

Five society young women, who usually spend the Summer at Bar Harbor, will begin next week a six weeks' residence on New York's extreme east side. They are Vassar students, and will teach boys and girls in a Vacation Bible School of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Eighty-eighth Street, near First Avenue. The building was the gift of Miss Sarena Rhinelander, and the Vassar girls selected it in part on this account. The volunteers are Miss Blossom Smith of Brooklyn, who will be the head of the vacation school; Miss Georgie Brown of this city, and Miss Hazel Mills of Garden City. They will be assisted by Misses Lucy and Abbie Tillotson of this city.

Many other college women and men this year are taking up vacation school teaching. Misses Dorothea Storer, Kate Krier, and Margaret Jackson, Barnard young women, have a school in Bethany Church, First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, and they will be assisted by Leon Hendrickson of Yale to instruct boys.

Young women from the State Normal School of North Carolina are to have charge of a school at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, and young women from Swarthmore will teach in Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church in Thirtieth Street, another east side work. Mt. Holyoke College girls will have charge of a school, "Good Will," near the New York Navy Yard. Wellesley young women will teach in Brooklyn.

REFUSES WOMAN'S BEQUEST

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond Flies Renunciation of Gift from Patient.

In her will, filed yesterday, Mary Louise Smith, who died on June 20, bequeaths her residuary estate of more than $1,500 in equal shares to her three nieces, Mary L. Paxton of Newark, N. J., and Josephine E. Sares and Delia A. Simons of Brooklyn. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of 60 West Fifty-fifth Street, who attended the testatrix, receives under the will all moneys in banks and all bonds. The noted specialist on nervous diseases has refused to accept the bequests and accordingly has filed his renunciation.

The instrument contains this clause:

"In making the above disposition of my property I am aware that I have other relations who may consider that I have not had them in mind when I made this will. For that reason I declare that I made this will after mature consideration of all those who may have any claim upon me, through kinship or otherwise, and above is my deliberate determination as to the final disposition of my estate."

EXECUTOR DUNN IS BLAMED.

Preferred Payments from ex-Sheriff Dunn's Estate Alleged.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday appointed Henry W. Jessup as referee to take further testimony in the matter of objections presented by creditors of the estate to the accounting filed by Bartholomew Dunn, as executor of the estate of his brother, Thomas J. Dunn, who was Sheriff of New York County in 1898 and 1899.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom, who recently died, and had been referee, and reported that there was $164,572 for distribution. The report also found that Mr. Dunn, the executor, had made preferred payments to creditors on claims in which he was partly liable with the decedent. Such payments aggregated $68,457.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday held that Executor Dunn had no right to make such preferred payments. The Surrogate did not hold, with Referee Ransom, that Dunn was responsible for failure to collect $14,000 on a claim against the Bureau of Buildings, nor for payments totaling $14,000 to lawyers.

Bequeaths Parrots to Friend.

Celeste Ferrer, who died on April 11, in her will, filed for probate yesterday, bequeaths her two parrots, Coco and Lauretta, and $300 in cash to her friend, Julia Mozsi. The niece, Felicie Dupraz of 40 West 128th Street, receives the residuary estate of more than $1,200.

William M. Thomas.

William M. Thomas, a partner in the real estate firm of Thomas & Eckerson, which he founded thirty-six years ago, died yesterday at his home in Belle Harbor, L. I., in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Belvidere, Penn., and had lived in this city for forty years. Mr. Thomas, who was known as "Colonel" Thomas, had managed a number of great estates, among which was that of the late Dr. Oliver L. Jones. He was proprietor of the Mineola Garage, and before the automobile era had owned the Mineola Stables. He was a Mason, and is survived by his widow and four sons.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

During the Summer, Order by Mail Our Distinctive English Importations.
(Latest issues received by the first steamer.)
Britain's Deadly Peril. Net, 50c.
Eye Witness's Narrative of the War. Net, 50c.
The Peace of the World. By H. G. Wells. Net, 25c.
What I Saw in Berlin. By Piermanini. Net, $2.00.
A Song of the English. By Kipling. Net, $2.00.
Dutton's
681 Fifth Ave., New York

MYLES STANDISH DIES AT 66.

Eighth Descendant of Pilgrim Soldier Was a Retired Lawyer.

Myles Standish, the eighth descendant in the direct line from Miles Standish, the Pilgrim soldier, whose memory is preserved in Longfellow's poem, "The Courship of Miles Standish," died on Wednesday at his home, 14 East Seventy-fourth Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

Mr. Standish traced his descent through Alexander Standish, the oldest son of Miles Standish, who married Sarah Alden, the daughter of John Alden, his father's friend, who was commissioned to arrange the marriage of Captain Miles Standish and Priscilla Mullins, which transaction ended in Alden marrying her himself. The next in the direct line was Ebenezer Standish of Plympton, Mass.; then came Zachariah Standish of the same town; following him came Ebenezer Standish, Shadrach Standish, Levi Standish, and John Avery Standish of New Bedford, Mass., who was the father of Myles Standish of this city.

Mr. Standish was born in New Bedford, and was the youngest and only surviving son of his father. He was educated at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, later being graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Standish had been a resident of this city for many years, and until recently lived in Fifth Avenue, near Washington Square. He maintained an office at 20 Nassau Street, but had been retired for years, having at one time been active as a lawyer.

Mr. Standish was a member of the Century, Metropolitan, Lawyers', City, and Garden City Golf Clubs. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the New England and American Geographical Societies. His widow survives him. She was Miss Katharine Lanier, the youngest daughter of the late James F. D. Lanier of this city.

Lanier Dunn Dies at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 1.—Lanier Dunn, well known in social circles in New York, Washington, and Richmond, died here suddenly at 12 o'clock today of apoplexy. His funeral will be held at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Gramercy Farm, his Summer home here. The Rev. Harwood Huntington, rector of St. Luke's Church, will conduct the services, and the body will be taken to Washington for interment. Mr. Dunn left a wife who before her marriage was Miss Harriet Hildreth Heard, a son, McKee Dunn, and two daughters, Mrs. George Cole Scott and Mrs. Sidney Buford of Richmond. He also left a brother, Colonel George Dunn, who is Military Attaché at Rome.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MAUDE JONES, daughter of the Rev. Samuel H. and Emma Jones, is dead from pneumonia at the home of her parents at 217 Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J. Miss Jones was a trained nurse, and had been employed for several years in the Smith Infirmary, Staten Island.

Mrs. ELLA MAY BOYD, wife of the Rev. Rufus K. Boyd, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City, died yesterday in the parsonage. She was a daughter of Dr. Nate Dane Tompkins, and was a graduate of the New Jersey State Normal College.

SIMON A. WEISMAN, a pioneer Jewish merchant of Providence, R. I., and for the last fourteen years a member of the firm of S. Weisman & Brother, 46 Howard Street, woolen merchants, in this city, died on Wednesday in Providence, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Warsaw, Russia, and came to this country in 1870, settling in Providence, where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business.

JAMES C. TIMMONS, 68 years old, for years leader of the Socialists in Morristown, N. J., died there Wednesday night following an operation for appendicitis. For many years he was in mercantile pursuits in New York. Mr. Timmons was head of an organization to aid worthy discharged prisoners from the county jail.

HENRY C. JENKINS, 72 years old, and for sixty-seven years a resident of Boonton, N. J., died there Wednesday at his home on Myrtle Avenue. Mr. Jenkins was born in Wales.

THEODORE CHARLES GODRON, a retired stationary engineer, is dead at his home, 1,629 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 69 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ENGELHARDT, 70 years old, widow of Philip Engelhardt, formerly a well-known grocer of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died at her home, 114 Chestnut Street, Cypress Hills, on Wednesday. She was a native of Germany and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

Mrs. MARIE ANNA DISTLER, wife of Ernest F. Distler, President of the Munch Brewing Company, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,049 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, aged 52 years. Mrs. Distler was a leading member of the Ladies' Aid Society of Christ Evangelical Church, of which her husband was a trustman.

PETER STOBBE, 72 years old, a retired interior wood decorator, is dead at his home, 109 Dupont Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HELEN LOUISE EAGLETON, formerly prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home in Bridgehampton, L. I. She was born in Nantes, France, in 1834, and was for several years Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd in Brooklyn and a delegate to the Women's Auxiliary. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. W. J. Baugher, and two sons, Dr.

LACKAWANNA COAL LEAVES RAILROAD

Directors Announce Plans to Carry Out Mandate of Supreme Court.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Loomis Resigns as President and New Men Replace Truesdale and Baker on the Board.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company was six years old yesterday, and the Directors made a special note of the occasion. In addition to the regular 2½ per cent. quarterly dividend on the $6,590,000 stock they declared an additional cash dividend of 50 per cent. The coal company has paid regular annual 10 per cent. dividends since its organization. It paid an extra dividend of 20 per cent. in 1913, an extra 10 per cent. last year, and, with the present 50 per cent. bonus has paid a total of 140 per cent. in the six years.

This is the coal company which the United States Supreme Court a few weeks ago ordered separated from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The stock of the coal company is held almost entirely by stockholders of the Lackawanna, and there is no stock control by the railroad, consequently. It was held, however, that the contract relations between the railroad company and the coal company brought the two companies into conflict with the commodity clause of the Hepburn act, and also with the Sherman anti-trust laws.

The Directors, at yesterday's meeting, took formal cognizance of the Supreme Court decision, and announced the plans intended to bring the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company within the mandate of the Supreme Court. This is the formal announcement made by the company:

Steps were taken to comply promptly with the recent rulings of the United States Supreme Court.

The board authorized the officers of the company to execute a new contract which should conform to all matters questioned by the Supreme Court as either illegal or objectionable.

The only Directors of the coal company who are Directors of the railroad, viz.: Messrs. W. H. Truesdale and George F. Baker, Jr., resigned from the board, and Messrs. Loomis and T. J. Mumford were elected in their places.

E. E. Loomis, President of the coal company, tendered to the board his resignation to be accepted as soon as his successor can be selected, and arrangements were made to procure separate office accommodations without delay.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, as explained by President Loomis, will have no physical or legal connection with the Lackawanna proper. The interlocking Directorate will disappear altogether, and the coal company will have offices in a building separated from the building occupied by the Lackawanna offices. It will no longer be possible to call the Lackawanna on the telephone and ask for connection with the coal company.

There will still be a contract between the railroad company and the coal company, but this contract will not deny the coal company the privilege of buying coal from producers other than the Lackawanna Railroad. The Lackawanna will continue to sell to the coal company all its output, excepting only what the Lackawanna must use to run its engines, but the price will be fixed. This means the elimination of the so-called 65 per cent. clause of the present contract. Under this clause the coal company paid the Lackawanna Railroad 65 per cent. of the prevailing tidewater price for all the coal it took. The price continually shifted, and it was alleged by the Government that the Lackawanna, by means of this clause, could control anthracite coal prices in New York.

In the new contract, it is understood, the price will be fixed at the mines. It is proposed to fix the prices so positively that it cannot accrue to the advantage of the railroad to hold up shipments to avail favorable New York markets. It is probable that the new contract will call for a sliding scale of rates different for different months of the year. The details, however, have not yet been arranged.

It was said yesterday by Mr. Loomis that the coal company had actually changed its original contract with the Lackawanna a year ago. The first changes were made to conform to suggestions made by the agents of the Department of Justice when the coal case was tried in the lower Federal Court. The Supreme Court decision took no cognizance of the fact that the coal company had made any changes. Its decision was based on the contract which prevailed when the case went to trial in the lower court.

"The changes which remain to be made, consequently," said Mr. Loomis yesterday to a TIMES reporter, "are less numerous than the decision really calls for. Last year we abolished the so-called written consent clause whereby the coal company was prevented from buying coal from other producers without the written consent of the Lackawanna Railroad. Under the original contract there were also several obligations which could be carried out only at a loss to the coal company. These obligations were also canceled in the revised contract.

"In our second revision of the contract we will aim to make a perfect job. The 65 per cent. clause will, of course, be eliminated. If the lawyers suggest any other changes they also will be made. We are going to try to do just what the Supreme Court wants us to do. We have nothing to conceal and we make no objections. We are glad that we have a final decision to go by."

Mr. Loomis said the changes which will now be made might have been made earlier if the coal company had not been sustained in its course by the lower court. The best lawyers available had passed on the contract, he said, and the company believed it was doing exactly the right thing. As to controlling prices, Mr. Loomis contended that the coal company, since it brought less than 10 per cent. of the anthracite prepared-sizes coal to the New York market, could not possibly have controlled the market.

When asked about the probable effect on the earnings of the company under a contract for fixed coal prices, Mr. Loomis said that he could foresee no detrimental effect. The 50 per cent. extra dividend was not taken entirely out of this year's earnings, but it is understood that a handsome surplus will remain in the treasury after the dividend is paid out.

HALF A YEAR'S FAILURES.

They Numbered 12,740, with Liabilities of $188,587,535.

There were 12,746 commercial failures in the United States during the first half of 1915, with an aggregate indebtedness, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., of $188,587,535.

Both in number and amount these figures exceed those for any similar period in the past, and compare with 8,543 defaults, supplying $135,099,730 in the corresponding six months of 1914. The relatively moderate increase in the liabilities over the preceding year is explained by the fact that the total at that time was distorted by the Clafflin suspensions, which involved upward of $40,000,000.

While the insolvency statistics make a decidedly adverse comparison with former records, of late there has been a marked trend toward improvement, and the returns for the second quarter, though showing fully 1,800 more reverses than in 1914, disclose a reduction of 1,692 failures and nearly $23,000,000 from the opening three months of the current year.

DEMANDED $300 OF WILSON.

Malik, Austrian, Indicted for Threatening Letter to President.

Rudolph Malik, the Austrian salesman who was arrested on Wednesday by Captain John Henry of the local United States Secret Service at a boarding house at 1,489 First Avenue, was indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of having, on June 23, mailed a threatening letter to President Woodrow Wilson. Malik demanded an indemnity of $300 under the threat of committing "a political crime."

The letter, written in German and mailed at Branch Post Office Station Y in this city, was directed to "Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President, U. S. A., Washington." This is a translation:

New York, June 22, 1915.

Honored Mr. President: You will surely pardon me for troubling you with this letter. I find myself in a hopeless situation, in the greatest need, but not through my own fault. I came to America in the year 1914 on account of business affairs. In the meantime the war broke out, and because I am an Austrian citizen I was not allowed to return to Europe. Meanwhile, my finances are already exhausted, and I am here without any help. The Austrian Consul will not help me, as he is in duty bound to do, because his Government had called for this horrible war. The Government of the United States, on account of its neutrality, is also guilty of my misfortune. Through the delivery of war materials to the Allies you are prolonging the war indefinitely.

I, therefore, have the right to demand indemnity from your Government. This amounts to the sum of $300, which you will send to my address, within a week at the latest. Should this amount, however, not be sent within the time, I will, without further ceremony, commit a political crime, for it is absolutely impossible for me to live longer in my critical situation.

Observe once more that it is my firm resolution to give my wit, my knowledge no longer any rest. I must do something for my rescue. Should you deny me the indemnity asked for, then, pray let me be immediately arrested, whereby you can still prevent the greatest misfortune. Oh, this horrible war. I am here and my wife and three children in Europe. In this case it is also the same to me what happens further to me. Respectfully,

RUD MALIK,
1,489 First Avenue.

The prisoner explained that he came to this country to act as a salesman for a hardware concern in Austria, and after transacting his business sought to return to his wife and children, who were without funds other than what he was forwarding them.

The prisoner is 43 years old and tall and gaunt. He was arraigned before Judge Gordon Russell in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court and entered a plea of not guilty. As the Austrian was penniless, Charles A. Oberwager of 233 Broadway, at the request of Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, was assigned to defend him. In default of $3,000 bail Malik was committed to the Tombs.

CHICAGO LOCKOUT BEGINS.

Labor War May Affect 500,000 Workers in the West.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Manufacturers and dealers in building materials today endeavored to bring to an end the strike of 6,000 union carpenters by shutting up shop. James Fryer, President of the Builders' Commercial Agency, estimated that 200,000 men employed in Chicago mills, quarries, and building material yards would be thrown out of work by the lockout. He added that 300,000 men employed in mills in Illinois outside of Chicago and in Wisconsin and Indiana plants would be affected because the outside mills dispose of a great portion of their output to Chicago contractors.

Officials of the Carpenters' Union declared tonight that 12,000 of the union's members were at work for contractors not members of the Contractors' Association. These contractors, union officials said, would not be affected by the shutting down of the supply sources. They had sufficient material to last six months, the union men declared.

The carpenters demand an increase from 65 to 70 cents an hour. More than 100 contractors have signed this scale, according to John A. Metz, President of the Carpenters' Council.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—Fifty corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $1,007,950, were chartered today. They included:

American Import Export Union, commission, $150,000; J. Boltzer, W. I. Palmer, H. Kahrs, 43 Hudson St.

Radmin Luminous Metal Corporation, luminous material, ingredients, chemicals, $100,000; L. F. Smith, Robert A. Grannis, Jr., A. W. Evans, 60 Wall St.

Trutone Co., drugs, $100,000; J. M. Ninhauser, F. Devoe Holder, E. B. Holder, 105 West 72d St.

E. Pepper & Co., tobacco manufacture, $100,000; S. D. Lesky, B. and E. Popper, 104 West 42d St.

J. W. Wupperman, Angustura Bitters agency, bitters, wines, liquors, aerated waters, $100,000; J. W. Wupperman and A. E. Wupperman, 827 Riverside Drive.

Society of Modern Art, magazine publisher, interior decorators, $50,000; F. Stockinger, M. Curt Weller, O. Wilhelm Wentz, 10 West 31st St.

Talbot & Co., commission, selling agents, $50,000; J. D. McGrath, R. H. Lipp, W. I. Glover, 198 Broadway.

Suburban Utilities Corporation, Nassau, realty, construction; building materials, $50,000; D. G. Sprague, A. Williams, J. R. Graves, Ivey, 35 Central Park West.

Home Planters' Supply Co., Rochester, horticultural products, supplies, $55,000; R. D. Luetchford, F. L. Pearce, M. E. Fricker, Rochester.

Dean & Bramley Co., Delhi, grain, flour, farm produce, hardware, $20,000; A. F. Robinson, W. H. Bramley, E. C. Dean, Delhi.

Coyle and Gilmore Co., stationery, engraving, lithographing, printing, $25,000; C. T. Kinsley, J. A. Gilmore, J. P. Coyle Mt. Vernon.

The E. M. P. Producing Corpn., photography, motion-picture theatres, $25,000; Felix F. Feist, A. B. Brennar, R. W. Lynn, 25 Broad St.

Madame Blanpain, Inc., wearing apparel, $20,000; F. W. Scharfer, M. B. Jeltrup, E. Blanpain, 19 West 51st St.

Double Grip Garter Co., suspenders, belts, arm bands, clothing, $25,000; A. Kolbe, M. A., and D. E. Latham, 185 Broadway.

Rolling Stock Finance Corpn., locomotives, machinery, cars, $12,000; G. S. England, L. G. Benjamin, G. Rosenbaum, 56 Wall St.

The Kaiser Shops, men's and women's apparel, $10,000; J. Welf, J. N. and H. B. Kaiser, 555 West 151st St.

F. G. Schmidt, Inc., optical goods, merchandise, $25,000; O. H. Cacciola, Lymna E. Warren, F. G Schmidt, 11 East 42d St.

Southampton on the Hills Development Corpn., construction, contracting, poultry, taxicabs, brokerage, stocks, bonds, $25,000; H. F. Asbury, L. Harrington, G. D. Beattie, 420 West 119th St.

Leavery Heating and Ventilating Co., Syracuse, ventilating, sanitary power contractors, $23,000; E. F. and A. A. Leavery, 308 Kellogg St., Syracuse.

The Dartmoor Co., men's and women's apparel, $20,000; Waldman, E. E. Philips, F. Struss, 310 East 161st St., Brooklyn.

Callora Realty Co., Brooklyn, construction, realty, $10,000, A. Philips, Antonio Colorno, G. Guido, J. Giudici, 63 Park Row.

St. Paul Garage Co., autos, motor cycle, garage, $10,000; A. F. Moons, J. J. Duffy, C. J. Brennan, 65 West 141st St.

Georgia Curliess Chemical Co., chemists, druggists' supplies, $10,000; J. M. Betts, C. P. Sands, F. A. E. Bausch, 650 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.

The Glen Island Operating Co., amusements, exhibitions, bathing facilities, realty, $10,000; C. M. D'Keefe, E. A. Loucks, G. A. Parker, Pier 13, Cortlandt St., North River.

Mueller & Valentine, contractors, builders, realty, $10,000; P. Valentine, J. A. Mueller, Jacob M. Kolnaik, 768 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

McAdy Co., acquire and hold shares of the Addograph Co., a California corporation, $5,000; R. Frese, S. Marks, C. A. Ruthrie, 90 Broadway.

Sun 5 and 10 Cent Wall Paper Stores, Schaezcady $5,000; S. B. George W. and J. M. Cooper, Schenectady.

Casual Ostrich Feather Co., feathers, plumes, artificial flowers, $10,000; J. Shapiro, A. Luban, W. Seligman, 668 Broadway.

K. A. V. Realty Co., construction, realty, $10,000; D. Vassilief, A. Angelinoff, Mrs. Nadejon Karastoyanoff, 220 Audubon Av.

Rapid Disinfectant Chemical Co., $10,000; A. Bertram Samuels, A. C. Zauderer, A. Noback, 2,150 Crotona Parkway.

American Mirror Mfg. Corp., mirrors, machinery implements, toys, novelties, $7,000; I. S. Chirourg, S. Mayer, R. Lewis, 27 Cedar St.

Lily Holding Co., realty, $5,000; M. B. Loeb, S. B. Lillienstern, E. H. Costenan, 115 Broadway.

Supreme Waist, fabrics, realty, construction, ladies' waists, $5,000; S. Weinstein, M. De Solo, M. Schenkman, 27 Cedar St.

Felton Mercantile Co., Ogdensburg, mercantile farm products, $5,000; G. W. Walker, Jr., Floyd E. Felton, 105 Elizabeth St., Ogdensburg.

Edgemere Park Co., realty, construction, $5,000; R. M. Hodes, M. N. Choenso, Mathew P. Doyle, 633 East 165th St., Bronx.

The Ervin J. Smith National Detective Agency, realty, construction, research, investigation, $5,000; Louis A. Sarecky, Hoey A. Hennessy, Erwin J. Smith, 880 Cauldwell Ave., Bronx.

Avenue D Building Co., realty, construction, $5,000; Minnie L. and Richard von Lehn, Jr., Michael M. Nolan, 113 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn.

Dorothy Property Co., realty, construction, general contracting, $5,000; Edward J. Dowling, Frank Williams, Thomas J. McLaughlin, 1,790 Broadway.

Authorizations—Prudential Film Corporation, Richmond, Va., motion pictures, $1,750,000; repres., Harry M. Koster, 110 West 40th St., Manhattan.

National Paper Products Co., San Francisco, $500,000; repres, H. L. Samson, Carthage, N. Y.

General Container Corp'n, Wilmington, Del., barrels, containers, $1,000,000; repres., L. L. Gill, 2 Rector St., Manhattan.

Capital reduction—R. B. Henry, New York, $75,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Canavan Brothers Co., Manhattan; Durst & Rubin, Manhattan; the Shubert-Anderson Co., Manhattan; W. J. Richtmyer, Inc., Hornell.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 1.—Charters were filed here at the State Department today as follows:

Mississipoi Valley Railway and Power Company; $4,500,000; construct, maintain, and operate steam and electric power motors used on all kinds of railroads, &c., to construct railways, telephone, telegraph lines, &c.; inc., Charles B. Bishop, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington, Del.

Matanzas American Sugar Company; $3,000,000; to acquire sugar estates, and the development of the same in the Republic of Cuba, &c.; inc., Segundo Botety Suris, Matanzas, Cuba; Albert N. Conmat, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Walter L. Worrall, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market felt the influence of the delayed crop movement which has resulted from the prolonged period of wet weather over the Winter wheat belt. Old crop cash wheat has been commanding a high premium over the new crop contracts, and when it was seen that there was no wheat tendered on July contracts in Chicago yesterday there was an active covering movement which sent the July position up 2c a bushel from the opening. During the day the other months sympathized partly with July, although very favorable crop news directed a good deal of the selling into September and December, and prices at one time were ⅝c to ¾c below the final of Wednesday. In the local cash market No. 3 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.33 and No. 2 hard $1.39, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.39, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.31½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	....	....	1.14⅝	1.14½	88⅝
Sept.	....	....	1.09½	1.09⅝	87¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.08⅝	1.06¼	1.07¼	1.06⅝	79½
Sept.	1.03⅝	1.01⅜	1.02¼	1.02½	79
Dec.	1.06¼	1.05	1.05⅜	1.05⅝	81⅞

CORN.

There was only a small volume of business in the corn market, but prices were relatively firm throughout the day, closing ½@½c net higher. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74¼	73½	74	73⅝	63⅜
September	72⅝	72	73¼	72⅝	65½
December	64⅛	63⅝	64	63⅞	55⅛

The firm cash position in oats was the dominating factor, and prices throughout the day were higher, closing with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 56c; No. 3 white, 55½c; No. 4 white, 55c; fancy clipped white, 58½@58c; ordinary clipped white, 55½@56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	45¼	44¾	45¼	44⅝	36⅝
September	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅜	35⅜
December	39⅝	39	39¼	39⅛	36⅝

PROVISIONS.

July deliveries of hog products in the West were large, amounting to 26,900 barrels of pork, 41,000 tierces of lard, and 1,200 pounds of ribs. This caused some selling pressure early, and prices were easy. Late in the day the market was firmer, closing near the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 29,000; estimated for Friday, 28,000. Kansas City received 18,000 and Omaha 10,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.47	9.40	9.40	9.42	10.05
September	9.67	9.60	9.62	9.67	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.42	10.35	10.40	10.40	11.70
September	10.72	10.65	10.67	10.67	11.70
Pork—					
July	16.82	16.72	16.80	16.80	21.85
September	17.80	17.20	17.25	17.25	20.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was easier under liquidation of the late positions, especially September, by those who bought recently. Shorts were fair buyers at the decline, but on the whole the selling was rather more aggressive than the buying, and final quotations were 3 to 8 points lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.15	6.15
July	6.14	6.14	6.17@6.25	6.20
August	6.40	6.34	6.39@6.41	6.42
September	6.55	6.47	6.53@6.54	6.58
October	6.58	6.54	6.56@6.57	6.64
November	....	....	6.51@6.53	6.55
December	6.55	6.55	6.54@6.56	6.58
January	6.61	6.59	6.60@6.62	6.66
February	....	....	6.58@6.63	6.66

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steadier early in the day on moderate buying by leading operators, prompted by an advance of 8-32d. in Rio exchange on London, but at best the market was a narrow one, and when a few selling orders appeared near the close, values gave way and final quotations were 2 to 4 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.03	7.03	6.98@7.01	7.01
August	....	....	6.85@6.85	6.87
September	6.85	6.78	6.78@6.79	6.82
October	....	....	6.84@6.86	6.88
November	....	....	6.84@6.86	6.88
December	6.86	6.84	6.84@6.84	6.85
January	....	....	6.87@6.88	6.91
February	....	....	6.91@6.94	6.94
March	7.00	7.00	6.95@6.97	6.97
April	....	....	7.00@7.02	7.03
May	....	....	7.05@7.07	7.08
June	....	....	7.10@7.12	7.13

SUGAR.

Futures opened at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 5 points, with no sales on the call. Later in the day prices gained a few points on buying by trade interest, and the market closed unchanged to an advance of 5 points, with sales for the day 2,950 tons.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	3.87	3.87	3.91@3.93	3.87
August	4.00	4.00	4.00@4.01	3.98
September	4.05	4.05	4.04@4.10	4.04
October	4.15	4.13	4.14@4.15	4.09
November	4.07	4.07	4.07@4.08	4.05
December	3.80	3.80	3.77@3.80	3.78
January	3.50	3.50	3.49@3.50	3.49
February	....	....	3.42@3.44	3.40
March	....	....	3.42@3.45	3.40
April	....	....	3.42@3.45	3.40
May	....	....	3.50@3.52	3.50
June	....	....	3.50@3.52	....

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,833 packages. Demand only moderate, and, while prices are fairly sustained on the highest grades of fresh table butter, there is an easy feeling on all other classes of stock, with some pressure to sell. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@27¼c; seconds, 24@25¼c; thirds, 23@25½c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26¼c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 23¼@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20¼@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,834 cases. The market shows no improvement. Arrivals continue liberal, trade is quiet, most of the stock is more or less defective, and for the great bulk of the supply there is strong pressure to sell with a disposition to accept any reasonable offers. The bulk of the business is in range of 18½@19c. Finer qualities, containing a good to large proportion of strong-bodied fresh production, are not easily found, and values for these are fairly well sustained. Strictly fancy nearby white in light supply and firm; average and lower grades, irregular, with a quiet trade. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 23@23c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18@19½c; seconds, 16½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14½@16c; dirties, No. 1, 16c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 12@14½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23c; ordinary to good, 21@22c; gathered whites, extra

GROUT GAINS A POINT BY RULING OF JUDGE

Court Strikes Out Nine of Forty-eight Items in Indictment for Union Bank Failure.

STATE REPORT ELIMINATED

Defense Will Open Today, and Former Controller Will Testify for Himself.

Preliminary motions made by Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for Edward M. Grout, former City Controller and ex-bank President, on trial before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, on a perjury indictment in attacking the State's case presented by District Attorney James C. Cropsey, resulted yesterday to the advantage of the defense. The Court ruled out nine items of the forty-eight contained in the indictment against the defendant.

The items are included in the Union Bank report as of March 23, 1910, sent to the State Banking Department, in which Mr. Grout is accused of swearing that it was a truthful statement of the financial condition of the bank while Grout was President, whereas the charge is made that he knew at the time it was a false statement.

These items are listed under loans and discounts and aggregate $700,000. Chief among the items excluded by the court are the Gilbert Elliott loans and loans aggregating $433,000. Another is the note for $50,000 made by Randolph Hulsart, a carpenter, who signed the note for Elliott. Mr. Baldwin brought out that the indebtedness on this note was guaranteed during Sullivan's régime of the Union Bank and not while Mr. Grout was President.

Judge Lewis granted the motion made by Mr. Baldwin to exclude from the evidence the unpaid note of the late ex-Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham for $5,000.

Mr. Baldwin will open for the defense at this morning's session and Grout will testify in his own behalf.

CABRERA CONTRIBUTES $200

Guatemala's President Aids Our National Guard Aviation Corps.

President Emanuele Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala sent a subscription of $200 to the National Aeroplane Fund now being raised by the Aero Club of America, according to an announcement yesterday by the club. The fund is to be used to develop aviation corps for the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States. President Cabrera is a member of the Aero Club of America, is keenly interested in aeronautics, and takes active part in the club's projects. He is a member of the Committee on Aeronautical Maps and Landing Places.

Other subscriptions during the week include one from Dr. M. O. Terry of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who writes:

"It really appears to me in view of our great interest in other people's affairs, the Cuban war, the millions and millions spent likewise in the Philippines, that some wisdom might be inculcated into the men who represent the people at Washington—not to mention the leaders—to make an appropriation sufficient for an equipment which will place every department of the army and navy in a position beyond question for defense in our words. I feel it is simply initiative, in order to direct the attention of all to the importance of the work you have in hand.

"This is only one of the many neglected features of our Government as to national preparedness. We have the lesson now before us of what great nations like England and France, with their vast wealth, have to suffer because of lack of adequate preparation and of munitions of war.

Other subscriptions of the week are as follows:

Mrs. P. W. Root.	$100	T. J. Coolidge	$50
D. Van Emburgh	50	J. L. Seligman	25
H. E. Sawyer	25	N. C. Kingsbury	10
D. H. Morris	25	N. J. Gould	10
Henry Mehl	25	Miss S. Mower	10
Geo. P. Tredwell	10	E. L. Gardner	10
W. D. Sargent	10	Anonymous	5
C. C. Auchincloss	10	T. D. Murphy	5

The Aero Club is in receipt of many applications daily from men who offer their services to the National Guard and Naval Militia for the aviation corps. The volunteers are referred to the heads of the National Guard and Naval Militia, to whom the offers of aeroplanes and the services of aviators also have been referred.

BELLEVUE SICK WATCH FIRE.

Flames in Medical College Nearly Alarm Patients.

Patients in Bellevue Hospital were excited by a fire in a basement of the six-story brick building at 443 First Avenue, just after 6 o'clock last night. The building is occupied by the Bellevue Medical College and is across the street from the hospital. The clanging of the bells of the fire engines brought to the windows scores of patients who watched the half hour fight before the firemen extinguished the blaze which did $2,500 damage.

There was no one in the building at the time and the origin of the fire is unknown. The blaze was discovered by Toby Schneider, a watchman, who called to Patrolman Hogan of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station to turn in an alarm. The flames and dense smoke from the burning furniture which had been stored in the basement, attracted such a crowd that the reserves of the Twenty-second Street Station were called out.

Hoseman John Birmingham of Truck 7 suffered painful injuries to his right hand when he caught it on a nail in a partition he was moving. He was attended by Dr. Rutledge of Bellevue and sent home.

OPPOSE NEUTRALITY SIGNS.

Delegates from Women's Clubs Tell Mayor They Are Misleading.

Kate Shepard Moulson, Jennette M. Cummings, and Eleanor F. Garfield, delegates from women's clubs opposed to the posters of the "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," called upon Mayor Mitchel yesterday to protest against allowing such posters to stay on the billboards in the city. The visitors did not see the Mayor, as he was presiding at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, but they left a petition in which they asserted that the posters calling upon the citizens to "Uphold the hands of the President in his noble efforts to preserve peace" were misleading.

Besides the delegates, the signers of the petition were Chrystal Herne, Ellen Haggin, Festetics, Florence Guernsey, Helen Varick Boswell, Mary S. McNutt, Anne Abbott, Alice S. Blunt, Sara Webster Lewis, Harriet Wadhams Stevens, and Catherine W. Arrowsmith. The Mayor will ask an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to his power in the matter.

SAVE $60,000 ON CITY BONDS

Cost of Printing New Issue Cut by Competition to $15,085.

Bids were opened yesterday afternoon in the office of David Ferguson, Supervisor of the City Board, for engraving and printing the certificates required by the $71,000,000 bond sale of June 29. The low bidder was the American Bank Note Company, its price being $15,085. The next lowest bidder was the Hamilton Bank Note Company.

If the city had paid the same price that ruled before competition was invited the cost of engraving and printing the new certificates would have been in the neighborhood of $75,000, Supervisor Ferguson said.

CHINA ADMITS WEAKNESS

And President Says He Is a Man of Little Virtue and Ability.

PEKING, May 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Remarkably frank confessions of China's weakness and humiliation in agreeing to the Japanese demands appear not only in the newspapers, but in high official documents. For instance, a Presidential proclamation issued immediately after the signing of the new treaties with Japan reads:

"In 1894 and 1900 China went to war with foreign powers, but, owing to lack of knowledge of our real strength, we met on both occasions with grave disasters, losing great privileges and paying hundreds of millions of dollars in indemnities. The heart of the people was then aroused, and, had we commenced reform with one accord, we would have been strong and powerful. But as soon as the trouble was over we indulged again in all kinds of pleasures, forgetting all the former humiliations.

"I, being aware of the critical situation of this country, have adopted a peaceful policy with the hope that the foundation of our nation may still be consolidated. Yet all the time violent people have started sedition and disturbance in many places, ready to make themselves tools of the enemy.

"Although there is hope for the restoration of Kiao-Chau to-day, our rights and privileges in Southern Manchuria have suffered enormously. We are ashamed of the humiliation, but why should we blame others while we ourselves are at fault? Our own weakness has invited the insult, and I feel that I am a man of little virtue and ability. However, we have no right to take the existence of the nation; therefore we have to work out her salvation with care.

"If we can remember our past mistakes and be warned, and resolve to leave the pernicious rut of languishing, then we can still hope for a strong China. The people should absolutely refrain from letting loose their passions and acting like madmen. Remember the miseries of 1894 and 1900."

Another example—an appeal made to President Yuan Shu-kai by the National Censors:

"This country is passing through a most difficult and critical period, and we should not hold her builds and wait for destruction to come. We should work together with one accord and for the salvation of the nation. We offer the following suggestions:

"The military expenditure should be reduced and reforms introduced in the army. The standing army of this country is 600,000 men, with an expenditure of $150,000,000, which (Mexican,) which figures are one-third of the total revenue of the Government. It is most unsatisfactory to note that when trouble came we dared not put this army in the field against our enemy. The standing army of Japan is 500,000, with an expenditure of $80,000,000, (Mexican.) A comparison of the above will readily show that there is something wrong in our expenditure, which can be reduced.

"The troops recruited since the revolution, and the remnant of the precautionary forces in the provinces are not worthy of the name of soldiers, and should be disbanded. Governors and high military commanders of the provinces should be rebuked for amassing wealth regardless of the interests of the nation. Drastic measures should be adopted to punish irregularities and corruption on the part of the officers and insubordination and disobedience among the troops.

"The treaty with Japan has been concluded and the people feel shame and humiliation; they have been aroused as never before by a sense of nationality."

RARE SHARK PULLED ASHORE

Big Denizen of the Arctic Caught Off Long Island.

One of the rarest sharks known to ichthyologists, the basking shark, Cetorhinus maximus, was captured this week on the south shore of Long Island, at Westhampton Beach. The specimen measures fourteen feet in length and weighs about three-quarters of a ton. It became entangled on Tuesday in the bluefish net of George Johnson, a fisherman of that place. After a hard tussle he succeeded in hauling it to shore and up on the beach, where it wriggled about for nine hours in the surf before it died.

Dr. L. Hussakof of the American Museum of Natural History, went to see it yesterday and identified it as a basking shark. When he reached the scene the shark had already been cut up for removal from the beach, but fortunately he was in time to save the head, jaws, and some other parts for future study in the museum.

The basking shark is an arctic species, inhabiting cold waters, and very rarely comes this far South.

ESTERBROOK ASKS WAGE CUT

Won't Profit by Law Giving Him More Than Other Magistrates.

O. Grant Esterbrook, who was appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Mitchel on Monday to fill the five-year unexpired term of the late Otto H. Kempner, Chief Magistrate of the old Second Division, Brooklyn, asked the Board of Estimate yesterday to request the Aldermen to take steps to make his salary $7,000 a year, instead of $8,000, which was the salary of Chief Magistrates of both division.

The new Minor Criminal Courts act, which passed the Legislature last Winter, abolished the Chief Magistrate of the Second Division and put all the Magistrates in one division, and under the charge of one Chief Magistrate. The law, however, did not reduce the salary of the Brooklyn Chief Magistrate.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

CANAL PROFIT $250,000.

Waterway's Earnings for First Year Exceeded the Expenditures.

PANAMA, July 1.—Figures compiled by H. A. Smith, Canal Auditor, indicate that the Panama Canal will show an excess in earnings over expenditures for the first year of operations ending June 30, of approximately $250,000. Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who returned last night from a trip to the United States, expressed gratification when shown the auditor's figures and declared that the canal would have shown a handsome return on the investment for the first year but for the European war, which reduced the number of ships passing through the waterway.

Earnings for June were $541,231. From July 1, last year, to July 1, this year, the total earnings were $4,424,306, while the expenditures were approximately $4,200,000.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Bronx Grand Jury, which is hearing testimony on the poisoning of forty-six inmates of the Hart's Island Reformatory, last Sunday, continued its hearing yesterday.

Jacob L. Wasser, 22 years old, who tried to commit suicide on June 15 by jumping from the Williamsburg Bridge because of ill health, was discharged by Magistrate Koenig in the Tombs Court yesterday.

Magistrate Simms in Morrisania Police Court yesterday sentenced John Kovacs, 25 years old, 625 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, to three months in the Workhouse for beating his mother.

Peter Parelli, a newsboy, was fined $25 yesterday by Magistrate House for selling papers in Greeley Square too close to George Henckel, who had paid the Park Department $75 a month for the privilege.

The man who committed suicide Wednesday night by leaping from a Sandy Hook boat off Desbrosses Street was Walter P. Laidlaw, a valet and artist's model, of 128 East Fifty-ninth Street, according to papers found in a valise he left on the boat.

An attempt to steal bedclothing worth $1.85, cost Arthur Williams, a negro, two broken legs, injuries to his spine and three years and six months in Sing Sing. The prison sentence was imposed yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. He was hurt when trying to rob an apartment on Jan. 28 at 2,182 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Mary Foy of 116 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, ran into the McDougal Street police station yesterday and said she had lost her memory. Later she renewed it and her husband was sent for. He took her home.

George Sidney Webster, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, sailed for Panama yesterday on the Colon at the invitation of Governor W. H. Goethals, who is a vice president of the society. He goes to study the possibility of starting an institute in the Canal Zone.

William Silmintsky, 240 Cherry Street, was taken to Gouveneur Hospital last night charged with attempting suicide after he had been found in his kitchen with a pair of scissors sticking in his head. He was driving the scissors with a flat iron. He died at midnight.

TRADE HINDERED BY BAD WEATHER

Conditions Improving, as Shown by Reports from Twelve Banking Districts.

BIG BOOM IN WAR ORDERS

Iron, Steel, and Rubber Industries Active—Inward Movement of Gold Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Bad weather conditions, with slow banking, are the subject of comment in the reports from the twelve banking districts summarized in the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board. From several districts comes the statement that conditions are slowly improving, but the general tone of the reports is not optimistic. The one exception is in regard to special industries, which are booming in Pennsylvania and some other States—the iron and steel and rubber industries working on large war orders.

In New York City the weather has retarded trade, though a slow improvement is noted. Of conditions in New York the summary says:

"More new companies were incorporated during the month than in May last year, but the figures of new incorporations for the last five months are still far behind those of the corresponding periods of recent years. Building permits issued last month show a decline in number of over 50 per cent. Failures in the district increased sixty-six in number over May, 1914, but the liabilities decreased about 50 per cent. Trading in bonds and stock fell off considerably from the preceding month.

"Transactions through the New York Clearing House in May totaled $7,238,531,558, which is $1,396,623,951 less than a year ago. Offerings of bankers' acceptances and commercial paper were lighter. Loans to other countries amounting to $247,500,000 have been reported as negotiated here during the last five months. Nevertheless, money continues to accumulate at this centre. The movement of gold inward since the beginning of the year is reaching unparalleled proportions; $112,250,000 has thus far been received from other countries, chiefly from Canada on London account.

"The total excess reserves of the Clearing House members on June 19 was $200,400,000, a gain of $30,220,000 since May 1. The result is an easier money market, with rates generally one-eighth to one-fourth per cent. lower than they were a month ago. Prime commercial paper finds markets ranging from 3¼ to 4 per cent. acceptances 2⅛ to 2⅜ per cent."

SAW ICEBERGS IN THE DARK.

Carpathia Passenger Says Titanic's Boats Were Not Filled.

The suit of the White Star Line for limitation of liability in the Titanic disaster claims, which is being tried before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court, will probably be adjourned after today's hearing until Aug. 16, at which time Judge Mayer will have returned from his vacation. It was the original plan to finish the hearing before Judge Mayer went away, but the case of the claimants took longer than was expected.

Captain Ruser of the Vaterland was recalled to the stand. He said he was Captain of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria prior to the Titanic disaster and that his steamer carried 35 lifeboats which would carry 2,200 persons, or more than all the passengers and crew of the Titanic, although the ship was of 24,000 tons, against the Titanic's 46,328 tons.

Louis M. Ogden, a passenger on the Carpathia, said that at 4:10 A. M. the Carpathia picked up the first Titanic lifeboat, and at that time, although it was dark, they sighted a large iceberg about a third of a mile away. After daybreak, he said, many large icebergs were seen. The witness said there were 14 lifeboats of the Titanic not nearly filled. One had only 12 and another only 16 persons on board, though the capacity was 65 in each case. He offered photographs in substantiation of his statement and they were admitted as evidence. The witness estimated that about 100 icebergs were visible at dawn, and about one of these, he said, were more than 200 feet in height.

C. T. Bowring, a steamship builders's agent, who was a passenger on the last trip of the Lusitania, was the first witness called by the White Star Line. He described his experiences in the Lusitania disaster.

FOUND CHAOS IN TAXES.

State System Had Broken Down, New Commission Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—In an informal report of the work of the new State Tax Commission to Governor Whitman, President Martin Saxe charges that there has been a general breakdown in the administration of the tax laws during the last few years. His commission, he says, found pending appeals from equalization of Supervisors in seven counties, some dating back for years.

"The previous plan of reorganization of the department," he says, "there had been absolutely no co-operation between the three divisions of the Franchise Tax Bureau, no responsible executive head for this work, no policy of procedure; every where were confusion, neglect, inefficiency, and waste."

Corporation reports were found scattered about the office. In the Mortgage Tax Bureau cases had been awaiting action more than a year, the total being $150,000,000, the amount of the tax thereon being $130,000, half of which will be available to the State as soon as the commission makes its final decisions.

Another charge is that the records of thirty-two counties never have been examined, and that the work of the Mortgage Tax Bureau are declared to be in an "indescribable condition." Attention is called to the fact that a staff of seven auditors, whose monthly salaries aggregated $1,400, with expenses additional, was busy from July 1, 1914, to April 15, 1915, making a detailed examination of the mortgage tax records in one county.

$620,000 TO TRY GARY PLAN.

Board of Education Will Equip 12 Schools in the Bronx.

The Board of Estimate yesterday allowed the Department of Education $26,500 in special revenue bonds, the proceeds to be used for alterations and equipment of certain public schools in Manhattan and Brooklyn in order to make such schools suitable for the furnishing of luncheons to school children at cost and without further expense to the city.

The board appropriated $820,000 in corporate stock to provide means to defray the cost of construction and equipment of additions and additional land incidental to installing the "Gary plan" in twelve elementary schools in the Bronx. Additional land will be purchased for Public Schools 32, 40, and 53, and additions will be built to nine other schools.

SUN TO LEAVE OLD HOME.

Luncheon in Ancient Building After Newspaper Moves.

The staff of The New York Sun, including the editorial, publishing, printing, and business departments, will give a farewell luncheon at 2 o'clock Sunday, July 11, in the old building at Frankfort and Nassau Streets and Park Row, to which the members of The Sun Alumni Association have been invited.

The editor-in-chief of The Sun, Edward P. Mitchell, will preside, and between 300 and 400 are expected to attend. Among the guests who have been invited are President Wilson, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and a number of the city officials.

On July 4 The Sun will move to its new home at 150 Nassau Street, where five floors and the basement have been equipped with modern presses, machinery, and equipment.

FOR NATIONAL PEACE MEET.

Henry Weissman's Committee to Invite Sympathizers to Convention.

The General Committee of the Friends of Peace, which arranged the Madison Square Garden meeting on June 24, at which William J. Bryan was the chief speaker, has decided to continue the peace propaganda by a national movement. It will call a convention of delegates from all organizations in sympathy with the peace propaganda. At a meeting of the committee last night in Maennerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth Street the members voted unanimously not to dissolve, but to go on with the work in a nation-wide effort for universal peace and for an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition.

The National German Alliance, of which Dr. H. Hexamer of Philadelphia is President, the National Federation of Austro-Hungarian Societies, each of which is said to have 100,000 members in the United States, American women of German descent, Irish-American societies, the Truth Society, the Neutrality League and all others in sympathy with the objects of the committee, will be asked to send delegates to a convention to be held on or before Labor Day. These questions are to be submitted to the national societies:

"Are you in favor of peace between this country and European powers, and are you in favor of universal peace?

"Are you in favor of an embargo on arms and ammunition?"

If the convention should approve these questions the committee will prepare an appeal to President Wilson to call a special session of Congress to consider the embargo proposition.

The committee will meet next week to decide the place and date of the convention, which will be held in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, or Washington. Henry Weissman, President of the New York German Alliance, Chairman of the committee, said the committee had decided to ask Charles Nagel, former Secretary of the Department of Commerce, and ex-Secretary of State Philander C. Knox to speak at the convention.

TO OFFER PEACE PLAN AGAIN

Labor Leaders Propose to Make New Appeal to President.

The National Labor Peace Council voted last night to try again to get to President Wilson to allow it to lay before him its peace plans. Efforts to see the President were made by a delegation from the council two weeks ago, but failed when the members neglected to make an appointment.

One of the demands is that President Wilson put an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition.

Treasurer Ernest Bohm issued a statement last night in which he said:

"A large delegation of labor leaders, headed by Frank Buchman, chairman of the National Labor Peace Council, will try to see the President and submit a world peace plan to him within the next ten days.

"We will ask the Administration to co-operate with the labor leaders for the purpose of calling a special session of Congress to bring about world peace."

It was announced last night that branches of the National Labor Peace Council have been formed in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Missouri, and Indiana. There are now ten branches of the council.

PLEADS FOR SERBIAN BABIES

Mme. Grouitch Says Thousands Will Die if Charity Fails Them.

"There are thousands of babies and little children in Serbia," said Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, "who have lost both parents and who will die unless some provision is made to care for them."

Mme. Grouitch will sail in a few days for Serbia after several months' work in this country in the interest of the Serbian relief fund. She is now busy raising a fund to be used in establishing a baby infirmary for the care of the Serbian infant orphans.

In many cases children of 10 or 15, the eldest survivors of large families, are burdened with the care of burying the infant dead. Serbian girls of 12 are mothering as best they can families of little ones.

It is to care for these babies that Mme. Grouitch is making her farewell appeal to the women of America, to women's organizations and church societies. She is asking that they send to her at 11 East Thirty-second Street, this city, whatever they can in the way of baby clothing, bedding, and cash contributions.

WILSON DAY AT THE FAIR.

Big Parade in President's Honor at the Exposition Grounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Today was "Woodrow Wilson Day" at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. When the nation's Chief Executive at the "Summer White House" at Cornish, N. H., pressed a button, a transcontinental electric current unfurled an enormous American flag at the Exposition Grounds as a signal for the start of the ceremonies. The program included the firing of a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns, the rendition of an "historical symphony" by three massed bands, and a military program participated in by marines and sailors from the battleship Oregon, and several companies of infantry stationed here.

Tributes to President Wilson were spoken by United States Senator Phelan, Governor Johnson, Congressman Nolan, and Charles C. Moore, President of the Exposition.

CORNISH, N. H., July 1.—President Wilson today touched a telegraph key at Harlakenden House, which sent a flash to San Francisco and opened a "Wilson Day" celebration at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. His act unfurled some flags at the Exposition in the presence of 15,000 people. With him at this end of the wire were his daughter, Mrs. Francis Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide and physician. Soon after a message was received from Senator Phelan of California congratulating the President on the opening of the celebration and expressing the hope that he would visit San Francisco later.

POLICE HONOR FUND GIFTS.

Commissioner Reports Donations for Annual Carnival.

Police Commissioner Woods made public yesterday the following contributions received for the benefit of the Honor Relief Fund of the Police Department in connection with the Police Carnival on the grounds of the Brooklyn Jockey Club:

H. C. Frick	$2,000	W. A. Harriman	$400
I. Guggenheim	1,000	J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.	250
J. P. Morgan & Co.	1,000	Mrs. R. Sage	250
William and Percy A. Rockefeller	600	Consolidated Gas Co.	200
G. J. Gould	500	Guaranty Trust Co.	200
Vincent Astor	400	R. A. C. Smith	125

Citizens of the 15th Precinct in honor of Captain John F. Sweeney and his Junior Police $85

Captain Sweeney and 100 of his junior police will attend the carnival games on Saturday as guests of the department.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate s. e. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate variable winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light to moderate variable winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Fri. Sat. probably fair.

Okla.—Partly cloudy Fri., probably showers Fri. night. Sat., fair and cooler.

Ark.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat.

Tenn.—Partly cloudy Fri., probably showers in e. Sat.

Ky.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ind., Upper Mich., Lower Mich., and Ohio—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill. — Partly cloudy Fri., with possibly showers; cooler in n. Sat. fair.

Mo.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers Fri.; cooler in n. Fri.

Wis.—Partly cloudy and cooler Fri. Sat. fair.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in e. Fri.

Iowa—Partly cloudy and cooler Fri., possibly showers in s. Sat. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Neb.—Partly cloudy, with showers in s. and w. Fri., and w. Sat.; cooler in e. Fri.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably showers; cooler Fri.

S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.

3 MORE MIDDIES ACCUSED.

Twenty-six Now Defendants in the Gouging Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 1.—Interest in the gouging inquiry which is being conducted at the Naval Academy today centred largely in the testimony of Midshipman Nelson of Peekskill, N. Y., who was on the stand for the greater part of the session. Three more midshipment were added as defendants today, bringing the total to twenty-six. These were Midshipmen Holden, Keefe, and Denny. Holden and Denny were implicated by statements which they made themselves on the stand, and Keefe through the testimony of Midshipman Moss.

Nelson was questioned about his alleged possession of keys to enter the buildings of various departments at the academy, as had been testified by Reagle. Nelson's explanation of this testimony was that he was seeking a typewriting machine for use in personal matters which, he learned, was in the room occupied by the staff which edited the class annual. He entered this room by a key he found hanging outside the door, he said, and absentmindedly slipped it into his pocket, later loaning it to Reagle, who came to him several times to borrow it, but on the last occasion failed to return it.

When the Spanish examination was held this Spring, Nelson continued, members of the first class upon realizing that their advance information was "good dope" were jubilant. It was considered a joke," he said, "to put something over" on the Spanish department.

Asked by the Judge Advocate if he did not think it his duty to have reported the fact to the academy authorities when he found that he had seen a copy of the examination in advance, Nelson replied that he did not, "that was up to Adams, the class President."

$750,000 PAPER MISSING.

Letter of Credit Fails to Reach British General in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., July 1.—General C. H. Bridge, a remount officer in the English Army, has reported to the postal authorities here the loss of a letter of credit for $750,000 which should have reached here more than a week ago. It has been either lost or stolen while in transit from Montreal.

The letter was addressed to General Bridge at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, and was mailed two weeks ago from the Montreal Headquarters. It was drawn on the Southwest National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. Payment was stopped immediately when the letter failed to reach Denver on time.

Asthma Sufferer a Suicide.

Frank Wesserman, 70 years old, retired jeweler of 3,924 Park Avenue, committed suicide yesterday in Claremont Park, the Bronx, by drinking some unknown poison. The body was found by school children, and Dr. Schwenck of Fordham Hospital said the man had been dead but a short time. The body was identified in the Morgue by the widow, who told the police her husband had suffered from asthma for a long time and had slept but little during the past week.

Boy's Skull Fractured by Auto.

William Ludwig, 8 years old, of 683 East 133d Street, the Bronx, was removed to the Lebanon Hospital by Dr. Krakow last night with a fractured skull, suffered when an automobile owned by C. Schirmer of 2,000 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, operated by William Schaeffer of 430 Bronx Park Road, Yonkers, struck him at Third Avenue and 151st Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Capt. L. E. Goodier, Jr., Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, (1st Lt. C. A. C.,) is relieved from detail in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, effective today.

Capt. W. J. Lutz, 28th Infy., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for 10 days' duty, then revert to status of absence with leave.

Orders of June 8 relating to Capt. C. H. Lanz, 5th F. A., and Capt. D. H. Currie, Signal Corps, revoked.

Orders of June 8 relating to Capt. C. H. Lanz, 5th F. A., and Capt. D. H. Currie, revoked.

Following officers now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, are detailed to enter next class at Army Staff College: Maj. W. A. Mitchell, Corps of Eng., Capts. R. L. Ward, Corps of Eng., 4th; D. Dixon, 4th Cav.; H. U. B. Myers, 6th Cav.; H. La L. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav., C. C. Winnie, 14th Cav.; C. P. Tyner, 15th Cav.; H. Hill, 5th F. A.; 1st Lt. L. C. Crawford, C. A. C.; H. Tupes, 1st Infy.; L. M. Nuttman, 4th Infy.; R. H. Hearn, 9th Infy.; G. A. Herbst, 14th Infy.; 1st Lt. Monroe, 18th Infy.; C. Penrose, Jr., and H. C. Clement, Jr., 29th Infy., and Maj. O. W. B. Farr, Field Art.

Changes in M. R. C.—Following relieved from duty at Army Medical School, this city, July 5th, to post prescribed for duty: 1st Lts. H. D. Offutt, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; G. D. Chunn, Columbus Barracks, O.; A. B. Jones, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Lt. M. O'Connor, Jr., from Army Medical School, this city, to Walter Reed Hospital for temporary duty; 1st Lt. F. H. Dixon, from Army Medical School, this city, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty; 1st Lt. H. G. Mauk, from Army Medical School, this city, to Texas City with 2d Div. Following relieved from Army Medical School, this city, to join to Texas City for duty with 2d Div.: 1st Lts. R. H. Hagood, Jr., Fort Ethan Allen, 4th, and D. D. Hogan, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Orders of June 21 directing 2d Lt. E. B. Spiller, C. A. C., to proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty, is amended to direct him to proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty.

Orders of May 4 relating to Capt. T. J. Rogers, 11th Infy., is revoked.

First Lt. G. F. Gill, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Capt. R. E. Wood, 12th Cavalry, on his own application, is retired with rank of Major.

First Lt. J. F. Curry, 5th Infy., to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for examination for fitness to detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Resignation of First Lt. F. W. Snow, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: Lt. Col. J. P. O'Neil, 30th Infy., 10 days; First Lt. L. C. Musgrave, 17th Infy., 2 months; Capt. H. C. Smither, General Staff, 2 months, and First Lt. C. A. Eaton, C. A. C., 7 days.

Navy.

Cmdr. Dewitt Blamer, Puget Sound Yard, to Naval War College, R. I., Aug. 1.

Lts. A. C. Reed, Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; E. F. Johnson, the Prairie, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.; B. Dutton, Jr., the Kansas, to the Machias as Executive Officer.

Jr. Grade Lts.: W. A. Edwards, New York Shipbuilding Co. to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; G. M. Ravenscroft, Naval Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio, to the Prairie as Executive Officer; G. N. Reeves, North Dakota, to the San Francisco; R. R. Paunack, the Rhode Island, to the Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.; R. P. Myers, the Minnesota, to connection fitting out the Wilmington and to report when commissioned, and W. M. Corry, Jr., the Kansas, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

Ensigns: H. W. Scofield, the Jupiter, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, and J. P. Norfleet, the New Hampshire, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

Naval Constructor R. P. Schlabach, from Assistant Inspector of Hull Material, Western District, Munhall, Penn., to Portsmouth, (N. H.) Yard.

Chief Pharmacist H. Henry, retired.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prometheus at Dutch Harbor; Drayton at Rosebank; Jouett, Parker, and the Burrows, at Newport; Orion, at Lambert Point; Dolphin at Hampton Roads; Chester, at Alexandria; Trippe at Boston; Marietta at Vera Cruz, and the Denver at San Blas.

Sailed—Tecumseh, Washington for Norfolk; Jenkins, Fanning, Beaile, and Jarvis, Norfolk for Newport; Lamson and Preston, New York Yard for Boston; Lebanon, Indian Head for Washington; Wheeling, Vera Cruz for Tuxpan; Birmingham, Boston for Newport; Washington, Guantanama for Cape Haitien; Chattanooga, San Francisco for Long Beach; Albany, Bremerton for Tacoma, and the Nero, Guaymas for San Diego.

The trip of the Proteus from Atlantic Coast to Philippines, via Panama Canal, has been postponed for the present, and the vessel has been ordered to proceed from Hampton Roads to Boston and return to Hampton Roads.

Coast Guard.

Captains: N. E. Cutchin, to Fleet Engineer, Eastern Division, and R. O. Crisp, to duty as Assistant Inspector of Coast Guard stations.

First Lts: J. B. Turner of Engineers, to the Monawk, and W. L. Maxwell of Engineers, to Washington, D. C., on official business.

Carpenter G. H. Kahler, retired.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE MOUNT VERNON-WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK COMPANY,

Mt. Vernon, Woodberry, Druid, Clipper, Meadow, Park, Mt. Washington, Phoenix, Franklinville, Laurel, Columbia and Talassee Mills.

By virtue of the decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division, passed in the cause entitled The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, et al., vs. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, et al., the undersigned Special Master will sell at public auction at the times and places hereinafter stated, the following property of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company.

1. MOUNT VERNON MILL NO. 1, situate on the Falls Road north of Cedar Avenue south of the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising approximately 26 acres of land with improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres improved by main mill building, 3 story brick, floor area 128,000 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house and store house, equipped with 16,752 spindles and 288 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 8 acres, more or less, improved by 46 stone, 35 brick and 11 frame dwellings, Superintendent's stone dwelling house and outbuildings. The tenements lie in two groups, one on the ground between Cedar Avenue and the extension of Chestnut Avenue south through the mill property. The houses face on Front, Liberty, Bay and Field Streets. The other group on what is known as Brick Hill just south of the Falls Road and between the Falls Road and Mill No. 3.

2. MOUNT VERNON MILL NO. 3, situate on the Falls Road north and west of Cedar Avenue and the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, adjoining Mount Vernon Mill No. 1, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, also sometimes called Mount Vernon Mill No. 2, comprising 20 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements therson, i. e.:

Mill Plant 20 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 3 and 4 story brick, floor area 74,700 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house, repair shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, waste house, pump house, equipped with 12,960 spindles and 319 looms, more or less: with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

3. DRUID MILL, also known as Mount Vernon Mill No. 4, situate on Union Avenue east of the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 17½ acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 2 story stone with basement under west end, floor area 47,900 sq. ft., and picker house, weaving building, storehouses, equipped with 14,840 spindles and 256 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 8 acres, more or less, improved by 22 stone, 22 brick and 13 frame dwellings and a large stone house. The greater number of the tenements lie north of the Clipper Mill Buildings on the east side of Clipper Road and on both sides of David Street, (a continuation of Druid Avenue.) The remainder are just east of the mill, adjoining the city property containing the Hampden reservoir. Subject with Meadow Mill to an annual ground rent of $1,200.00, one half to be assumed by the purchaser of each mill.

5. MEADOW MILL, situate at the southeast corner of Union Avenue and the Clipper Road, in the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 19 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 13 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 4-story and basement, brick; floor area 66,400 sq. ft. (without basement), and picker house, packing building, opener building, waste house, cotton warehouse, finished goods warehouse, engine house, boi

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Semi-Annual Report

of condition at the close of business June 30, 1915

Resources

Investment Securities	$9,911,940.36
Loans and Bills Purchased	30,413,934.15
Cash on Hand and in Banks	11,874,339.38
Accrued Interest Receivable	332,964.66
Real Estate	63,826.85
	$52,597,005.40

Liabilities

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits (earned)...	*6,145,049.24
Deposits	44,326,519.07
Accrued Interest Payable	47,942.09
Reserves for Taxes and Rent	77,495.00
	$52,597,005.40

*Less dividend

Three-Year Comparison of Deposits

July 1, 1913	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1915
$19,932,008	$29,383,744	$44,326,519

Metropolitan Trust Company

of the City of New York

George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President

49 Wall Street

ESTABLISHED 1887

Lawyers Title & Trust Company

Member of the New York Clearing House Association

160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Branch 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1915

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Company's Buildings 160 Broadway, N. Y., 188 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 367 Fulton St., Jamaica	$3,054,810.00	Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00
Other Real Estate	480.443.02	Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,075,903.28
Bonds and Mortgages	7,630,089.28	Deposits	15,406,342.26
Stocks and Bonds	5,517,470.06	Certified Checks	65,543.83
Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	4,271,010.86	Officers' Checks Outstanding	1,257,740.18
Int. Accrued Receivable	296,064.62	Taxes and Rent Accrued, Payable	108,392.19
Accounts Receivable for Search, Title Fees, etc.	130,641.68	Interest Accrued, Payable	26,563.42
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,667,513.10	Reserved for Current Expenses and Contingencies	54,488.99
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2,996,931.53	Dividend Payable, July 1, 1915	50,000.00
	$26,044,974.15		$26,044,974.15

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York

55 Liberty Street, New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 1, 1915

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Mortgages	$7,354,923.55	Capital	$2,000,000.00
U. S. and other Bonds	2,503.00	Surplus	400,000.00
Inter. Receivable	145,137.35	Undivided Profits	158,748.26
Cash	165,125.78	Mortgage Bonds	4,871,900.00
		Mtge. Certificates	152,443.30
		Interest Payable	84,598.12
	$7,667,689.68		$7,667,689.68

OFFICERS

GEORGE A. HURD, President

RICHARD M. HURD, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, } Vice-Pres. GURDON M. MAYNARD, Sec'y J. HENRY WESTON, Treas.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $192,882.50,) market value		$190,490.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,810,545.55,) market value		1,573,204.28
Real estate owned		511,772.43
Mortgages owned		35,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		5,240.17
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,255,260.63
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,183,090.84
Overdrafts		.09
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$828,226.94	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	61,509.91	
		857,736.85
Specie		790,351.29
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		86,250.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$217,677.59	
Other cash items	88,883.83	
		306,561.42
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		38,604.45
Total		$7,863,562.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$800,000.00	
Undivided profits	193,616.46	
		993,616.46
Surplus on book values, $1,017,963.61		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,034,440.99	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	50,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,295,321.59	
Demand certificates of deposit	174,300.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,375.69	
Certified checks	90,269.89	
		6,646,708.16
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	7,257.83	
Estimated unearned discounts	15,980.00	
		23,237.83
Total		$7,863,562.45

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COLONIAL BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $19,720.00,) market value		$19,720.00
Private securities, (book value, $231,108.55,) market value		231,108.55
Real estate owned		230,000.00
Mortgages owned		31,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,607,671.31
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,175,001.49
Overdrafts		835.26
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$732,940.84	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	69,622.80	
		802,563.64
Specie		983,791.42
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		298,100.00
Federal Reserve notes		12,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$232,717.99	
Other cash items	59,986.82	
		292,704.81
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		3,000.00
Total		$9,683,186.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$800,000.00	
Undivided profits	186,257.60	
		786,257.60
Surplus on book value, $807,957.60.		
Due New York State savings banks	$101,358.61	
Deposits by the State of New York	60,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	106,113.78	
Not preferred:		
Deposits subject to check	7,947,104.86	
Demand certificates of deposit	63,537.52	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	46,949.50	
Certified checks	62,098.63	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	69,968.17	
Total deposits		8,457,131.02
U. S. income tax	$147.65	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	7,886.92	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	8,763.29	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,300.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	21,700.00	
		39,797.86
Total		$9,683,186.48

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 2,879.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23d, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$102,300,287.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,282.73
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$450,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	50,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value)	600,000.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	300,000.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	98,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	94,290.01	
Total U. S. bonds		1,550,290.01
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits		$3,485,920.00
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)		2,147,735.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		22,775,635.51
Total bonds, securities, etc.		28,409,335.51
Securities sold with agreement to repurchase		1,157,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, $600,000.00; less amount unpaid, $300,000.00	$300,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	354,164.35	
		654,164.35
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$11,969,688.55	
Due from banks and bankers	1,384,456.89	
Customers' liability—letters of credit	551,717.73	
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	225,242.86	
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,467,675.57	
Outside checks and other cash items	189,166.71	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,066.84	
Notes of other national banks	236,750.00	
Federal Reserve notes	226,000.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates	26,062,172.00	
Legal-tender notes	5,038,498.00	
		54,622,447.15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$22,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	305,000.00	
		327,500.00
Customers' liability—account of loans		5,383,851.22
Customers' liability for bills accepted		2,500,000.00
Total		$197,448,160.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, $5,712,206.70; reserved for taxes, $115,335.64	$5,827,542.34	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	985,454.75	
		4,832,087.59
Circulating notes		450,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$107,604,261.06	
Dividends unpaid	2,500.00	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	53,336,282.80	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	53,087.16	
Certified checks	2,862,704.14	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,600,263.64	
United States deposits	100,419.68	
Postal savings deposits	3,814,245.18	
State, county, or other municipal deposits	556,506.09	
		171,930,169.77
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	$100,000.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	528,913.89	
		628,913.89
Loans for account of customers		5,383,851.22
Bills accepted		2,500,000.00
Letters of credit		566,138.53
Securities sold with agreement to repurchase		1,157,000.00
Total		$197,448,160.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. M. CONKEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. M. CONKEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of July, 1915.
EDMUND HAIGHT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN, FRANCIS L. HINE, H. W. CANNON, } Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,007,194.90;) market value		1,007,194.90
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		2,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,283,552.14
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,963,507.48
Overdrafts		161.62
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	$1,112,741.58	
		1,112,741.58
Specie		2,578,184.10
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		669,540.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$396,665.55	
Other cash items	188,383.61	
		585,049.16
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$76.49	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	23,000.00	
		23,076.49
Total		$18,200,957.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,126,212.84	
		2,126,212.84
Surplus on book value	$2,161,213.34	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings banks	$1,403,962.15	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	13,195,941.17	
Demand certificates of deposit	32,774.64	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	20,502.81	
Certified checks	119,262.47	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	170,354.75	
Extend total deposits		14,952,827.49
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$8,849.68	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	35,067.96	
Estimated unearned discounts	78,000.00	
		121,917.64
Total		$18,200,957.47

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 881.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23rd, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$107,004,055.86	
Due from customers on account of acceptances	124,970.38	
Total loans		$107,429,004.24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		18,714.76
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		8,580,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$565,500.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	285,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	100,502.55	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		901,002.55
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$900,000	
Less amount unpaid	450,000	
	$450,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	16,469.39	
		466,469.39
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,654,640.82
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		5,364,165.99
Due from banks and bankers		2,827,578.06
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting Bank		269,980.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,512,530.39
Outside checks and other cash items	$9,280.94	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	3,205.20	
		12,486.14
Notes of other national banks		385,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		11,980,158.75
Legal-tender notes		404,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$179,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	177,153.00	
		356,153.00
Total		$146,662,829.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$5,550,570.34	
Reserved for taxes	87,423.60	
	$5,637,993.94	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	33,690.84	
		5,604,303.10
Circulating notes—less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		3,580,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$70,835,070.57	
Dividends unpaid	1,996.00	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	47,160,160.49	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	659,240.00	
Certified checks	866,461.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,363,626.79	
United States deposits	550,000.02	
Postal savings deposits	223,248.20	
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	163,752.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	200,000.00	
		122,823,555.82
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		30,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Time acceptances		124,970.88
Total		$146,662,829.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, M. H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. H. EWER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of July, 1915.
B. P. ROBBINS, Notary Public, Kings County, Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES SCRIBNER, THOS. F. VIETOR, EDWIN G. MERRILL, } Directors.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,751,833.03,) market value		$1,751,833.03
Private securities, (book value, $7,867,901.48,) market value		7,974,831.51
Real estate owned		5,719,897.71
Mortgages owned		2,409,356.01
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		1,867,014.20
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		29,450,033.44
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,107,157.10
Overdrafts		10,733.67
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$8,089,396.47	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,353,758.26	
		9,443,153.73
Specie		4,078,134.80
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		838,510.00
Federal reserve notes		83,290.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,780,455.14	
		1,780,455.14
Other assets, viz.:		
Trust department advances	$5,708.88	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	109,739.14	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	186,698.74	
		302,146.21
Total		$81,372,058.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$7,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	400,317.46	
		7,400,317.46
Surplus on book value $7,358,335.97		
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$671,506.26	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and Land Bank	23,901.54	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	8,857,186.28	
Deposits by the State of New York	180,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	63,762.78	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	112,819.52	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	39,068,443.06	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	15,054,002.23	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,965,892.78	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,001,672.94	
Certified checks	152,008.56	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	4,140,416.01	
Total deposits		71,391,111.95
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes and dividend	$258,945.87	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	210,029.81	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	107,648.28	
		571,623.96
Total		$81,372,053.87

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX BOROUGH BANK,

at the close of business on the twenty-third day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $312,837.50,) market value		$301,376.25
Private securities, (book value, $159,793.70,) market value		156,106.25
Real estate owned		277,646.79
Mortgages owned		183,700.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		45,780.83
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		170,282.67
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		844,992.56
Overdrafts		286.17
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$75,967.74	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	32,298.80	
		108,266.34
Specie		48,549.44
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		74,894.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$8,799.63	
Other cash items	38.99	
		8,838.62
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$13,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	16,295.00	
		29,795.00
Total		$2,255,517.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	12,518.16	
		62,518.16
Surplus on book value, $72,442.07.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$54,421.88	
Deposits by the State of New York	150,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	25,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,468,446.91	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	145,523.03	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	4,074.70	
Certified checks	54,974.97	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	17,357.61	
		1,919,828.60
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$112,100.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,666.25	
Estimated unearned discounts	5,404.00	
		123,170.25
Total		$2,255,517.01

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTING of Mills, Merwin & Gross is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. J. B. MILLS,
BERKLEY R. MERWIN.
JAMES S. GROSS,

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm name of Merwin, Gross & Co., and will continue the business formerly conducted by Mills, Merwin & Gross at the same address, 36 Wall St.
BERKLEY R. MERWIN.
JAMES S. GROSS.
ALFRED J. ROMARY,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 3415.]

Report of the condition of the

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 23, 1915:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$26,798,912.86
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$440,000.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	165,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		605,000.00
Other bonds loaned	$138,265.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,071,210.12	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		1,204,475.12
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$180,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	90,000.00	
	$90,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	4,205.00	
		94,205.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		3,216,678.47
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		267,247.42
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		92,754.90
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,816,869.27
Outside checks and other cash items	$3,521.81	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,442.02	
		4,963.83
Notes of other national banks		76,575.00
Federal Reserve notes		2,250.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		4,834,300.75
Legal-tender notes		1,496,845.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$22,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	35,000.00	
		57,000.00
Accrued interest		31,883.33
Customers' liability under letters of credit		2,547.50
Total		$43,592,513.45

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,030,087.67	
Reserved for taxes	18,000.00	
	$1,048,087.67	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	174,552.95	
		873,534.72
Circulating notes	$440,000.00	
Less amount on hand in Treasury for redemption or in transit	35,002.50	
		404,997.50
Due to banks and bankers	$19,400,111.27	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	16,215,883.80	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,258.90	
Deposits held for acceptances	2,916,992.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding	676,204.53	
		39,210,300.98
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		100,000.00
Income tax withheld		1,182.75
Letters of credit guaranteed		2,547.50
Total		$43,592,513.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1915.
CHAS. O. FISHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD C. BODMAN, E. H. R. GREEN, H. C. FOLGER, } Directors.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street

NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 23, 1915.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$12,378,591.72	Capital Stock	$500,000.00
United States and Other Bonds	1,125,253.43	Surplus and Undivided Profits	996,540.25
Safe Deposit Vaults	50,000.00	Reserved for Taxes and Contingencies	11,861.57
Due from Banks	3,673,086.65	Circulation	99,695.00
Exchanges and Cash Items	171,934.70	Deposits	18,391,000.27
Cash Reserve	2,600,230.59		
	$19,999,097.09		$19,999,097.09

COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS AT COMPTROLLER'S CALLS

March 20th, 1911	(Date of Charter)	$4,100,000
Sept. 1st,	1911	7,200,000
April 18th,	1912	9,900,000
Nov. 26th,	1912	11,300,000
April 4th,	1913	12,100,000
Jan. 13th,	1914	13,900 000
Dec. 31st,	1914	14,300 000
March 4th,	1915	15,900 000
May 1st,	1915	17,300 000
June 23rd,	1915	18,300 000

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIDELITY BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $950.00,) market value		$963.75
Private securities (book value, $216,206.13,) market value		217,011.13
Real estate owned		187,000.00
Mortgages owned		22,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		213,220.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		808,080.45
Overdrafts		20.82
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$216,870.73	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	18,762.40	
		235,633.13
Specie		116,988.71
Federal Reserve notes		18,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		8,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$41,317.55	
Other cash items	1,399.91	
		42,717.76
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		5,100.00
Total		$1,814,735.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	82,554.42	
		182,554.42
Surplus on book value, $82,935.67		
Deposits:		
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits, subject to check	$1,120,488.80	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	200,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	354.09	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	60,994.01	
Certified checks	1,660.49	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	32,793.94	
		1,426,181.83
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$700.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,200.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	5,100.00	
		7,000.00
Total		$1,814,735.75

DIVIDENDS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, June 16, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record, June 26, 1915; and a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record, June 26, 1915; both payable July 10, 1915.
Checks will be mailed.
C. J. KULP, Treasurer.

REALTY ASSOCIATES.
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dividend No. 25.
May 24, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable July 15, 1915, out of the earnings for the first six months of the fiscal year, to stockholders of record at the close of business, 3 P. M., Tuesday, July 6, 1915.
AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.



Statement of condition
at the close of business June 23, 1915.

ASSETS

Loans & Discounts	$59,187,845.51
United States Bonds at par	3,818,000.00
Other Bonds & Securities	13,930,600.04
Banking House	2,850,000.00
Cash Resources	39,342,747.19
	$119,129,192.74

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,774,877.00
Special Deposit of Bonds	1,200,000.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	3,538,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	198,500.00
Deposits	96,417,815.74
	$119,129,192.74

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON

The Second National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

FIFTH AVENUE and 28th STREET

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

June 23rd, 1915

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, discounts and investments	$13,518,167.49	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
United States bonds and other securities to secure circulation and Treasury account	785,000.00	Surplus and undivided profits	3,158,109.70
Banking House	1,171,950.99	Reserve for Taxes	9,397.31
Due from banks	584,538.87	Circulation	685,000.00
5% redemption fund	34,250.00	Deposits	13,368,610.99
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	1,016,648.37	United States bond account	835,000.00
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	2,191,846.04	Other liabilities	245,778.76
	$19,301,896.76		$19,301,896.76

DIRECTORS

John W. Aitken	Percy A. Rockefeller
Daniel A. Davis	William A. Simonson
H. Blanchard Dominick	John J. Sinclair
Frank A. Munsey	Louis M. Starr
Edward H. Peaslee	James A. Stillman
Dwight S. Richardson	Percy S. Straus

[No. 9,890.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 28, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, (notes held in bank)	$8,627,440.91	
Overdrafts, unsecured	158.90	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	400,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$459,842.89	
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded)	15,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	960,861.03	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		1,434,703.92
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$102,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	51,000.00	
	$51,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	1,500.00	
		52,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,000.00
Other real estate owned		58,654.04
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		768,688.99
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8 or 9)		774,784.23
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		29,483.45
Exchanges for clearing house		504,352.54
Outside checks and other cash items	$8,287.91	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,843.25	
		10,611.16
Notes of other national banks		17,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		646,000.00
Legal-tender notes		238,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		20,000.00
Customers' liabilities, letters of credit		26,400.00
Total		$13,610,778.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits	$488,158.71	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	131,231.66	
		304,922.05
Circulating notes		400,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (

Severe Tests

Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco St. Louis

Activity in War Securities

Such as ordnance and powder stocks has made many investors neglect the sound, conservative securities which are selling on such a remunerative basis. The investments we suggest considering will not suffer at the close of the war, but should on the other hand improve considerably in value. They provide assured and liberal incomes.

Send for Our List of Offerings No. 168.

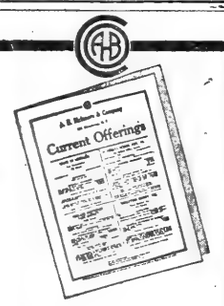
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—our latest list of Current Offerings

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4¼ to 7%

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111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Redmond & Co.

Municipal Bonds

33 Pine St.

New York

BY investing in the Bonds of Municipalities in New York State, you avoid the payment of all State taxes as well as the Federal Income tax.

Write for offerings and further details

Estabrook & Co.

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$850,000 City of Minneapolis Minn.

Gold 4s, 1927

Coupon or Registered

Price 96½ and Interest

Yielding 4⅜%

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
DRAFTS ON LONDON AND PARIS

BRANCH OFFICES

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1122 Broadway · 96 Warren St.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Irregular—Good Demand for City Bonds —Foreign Liquidation.

Interest in the investment market was divided yesterday between the unexpectedly favorable response to the public offering of the new issue of New York City bonds and a continuance of the foreign liquidation of our securities. The stock market was an uninteresting affair, dull and showing few price changes of any importance save in stocks which reflect special influences rather than general market sentiment.

The subscriptions for New York City bonds which are reaching the bankers who received the bulk of the issue at the public sale suggests very clearly that New York's undoubted credit and the attractiveness of the yield on this issue is overcoming the deterrent influence exerted by the fact that the capital market is in a period of change. The day's actual selling for foreign account was probably lighter than on other recent days, but on the other hand offerings have begun to reach this market in much larger amounts than most of the offerings which have figured in recent liquidation. It is inferred in banking circles that these offers are due to a shifting on the part of English insurance companies and other financial institutions of part of their American investments into the new war loan. Some of these institutions are said to have subscribed in amounts greater than they could care for without liquidating some of their other investments, and the easiest investments to liquidate these days are investments in American securities.

Foreign liquidation on the scale which is now going on would be a matter of serious concern to this market if it had its origin in misgivings concerning our securities. It is well recognized, however, that they are being sold for no such reason; furthermore, no one doubts our ability to absorb a very large amount of our own securities under existing conditions. As a matter of fact, in a long view of the matter this liquidation is being welcomed by bankers instead of being regretted. For one thing, it is clear that we cannot expect to get payment for all that we are now selling in cash, and if we are to accept securities of any kind no form of payment more satisfactory to ourselves could very well be found than payment in our own securities.

The Chairman of the London bankers' committee which is considering the international exchange position has suggested, according to yesterday's cables, that the simplest way to deal with the existing exchange situation would be to have Americans purchase large amounts of the war loan which Great Britain is now putting out. That might be a very simple way, but it seems to be an entirely impracticable way, for there is nothing at all to show that any large demand exists here for the 4½ per cent. bonds which Great Britain is now putting out. Compare that loan subject to the English income tax with the new bonds of the City of New York bearing the same interest rate and free from all taxes in this country, and it is easy to see why there can be no great demand here for a 4½ per cent. British war bond. It is perfectly well understood in banking circles that if Great Britain is to borrow here she must borrow in some other form than the bond which she is now offering to her own subjects. Clearly some way must be found of obviating the handicap of the English income tax if a British offering here is to meet with favorable response from investors.

The news of the sinking of the Armenian was scarcely a market factor, for as much as the impression created by the first news of that happening, which was not received until after the market had closed on Tuesday, was greatly modified by the additional facts when they were made known in yesterday's papers. The prevailing belief was that this incident in no way changed the grounds for expecting a satisfactory response from Germany to our second note in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania. A favorable reply is generally looked for, but at the same time caution increases rather than decreases as the time approaches for the transmission of Germany's response. That makes for irregularity in price movements and for restriction of the volume of trading, and in both of these respects yesterday's dealings were in keeping with the tendencies, which were indicated at the beginning of the week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½
90 days	2¼@2½
4 mos	2⅜@3
5 mos	3
6 mos	3
7 mos	3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76½	$4.76¼	$4.76¾
Cables	4.77¼	4.77⅛	4.77½

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76¾	$4.77¼
Paris	5.63	5.64
Berlin	.81½	.81¾
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	..	38.00
Switzerland	5.45	5.44
Scandinavia	26.20	26.25
China—		
Hongkong	43.00	43.15
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.39¾	.40
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.15	6.14
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.80	41.90
Rio	25.80	25.95
Spain	18.85	18.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71⅛	$4.72	$4.71¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $476,089,687; balance, $44,331,417; Sub-Treasury credit-balance, $2,538,445. The local banks have lost $5,526,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 8.12½c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 15-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 48¼c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	253,579
Same day last year	88,337
Year to date	62,518,234
Same period last year	38,316,613
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.14 — .27
Same day last year	68.09 + .09

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37½	37⅝	600	Alaska Gold Mines	37½	37½	37½	37⅜	— ¼
37½	37⅝	50	do. odd lot	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	...
16⅞	17⅛	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
52¼	53	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
52¼	53	70	do. odd lot	53	53	53	53	...
74½	74¾	2,610	Amalgamated Cop.	74¼	74⅞	74¼	74⅝	— ⅜
48½	48¾	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48⅝	48	48¾	— ⅛
46	46⅛	33,400	Am. Can	43¼	46⅞	44½	46	+ ⅞
100	102	100	Am. Can pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
53⅝	54½	700	Am. Car & Fdry	54½	54½	54	54	— ⅞
117	120	3,900	Am. Coal Products	113	123	113	118	+4½
45½	47⅛	300	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46¾	46	46¾	+1¾
...	...	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91	91	91	...
34	34¾	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34¾	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅛
28½	29	600	Am. Ice Securities	29½	29⅞	28⅞	28⅝	— ⅛
48¾	49	2,500	Am. Locomotive	49	49½	48	48⅝	— ⅝
79½	79⅝	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78⅝	79⅝	78⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
106¾	107½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107	107	107	107	...
36½	38	700	Am. Steel Foundries	37	37	37	37	— 1
120½	120⅝	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120⅝	120⅝	120	120	—1½
223½	228	100	Am. Tobacco	226⅞	226⅞	226⅞	228⅞	+ ⅞
226⅞	228	20	do., odd lot	226⅞	226⅞	226⅞	226⅞	...
5½	6¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	36	4,125	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅞	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅞
100	100⅛	1,110	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	— ⅛
97	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98	98	98	98	...
97	98	200	do., s. 30 f.	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97½	...
64⅛	64⅝	2,500	Baldwin Loco	64½	64⅝	64	64¼	— ⅝
70⅛	70⅝	900	Baltimore & Ohio	70¼	70¾	70⅛	70⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	71	14	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
169½	169	400	Bethlehem Steel	168⅝	169	168⅝	169	+ ⅝
87⅞	88⅛	900	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	88⅝	88¼	88	88	...
87⅞	88⅛	50	do., odd lot	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
71¼	72	2,600	Butte & Superior	70¼	72	70¼	71½	+ ⅞
14	14⅜	100	California Petrol.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
143¼	143⅜	3,800	Canadian Pacific	143	144⅛	142⅝	143⅜	— ¼
40½	40¾	2,500	Central Leather Co.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40⅝	...
103	104	100	Central Leather pf.	103¼	103¼	103⅛	103¼	...
38¼	39¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
29½	29⅝	500	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
90¼	91	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
125	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	126	126	126	126	—1
15⅜	16⅛	8,250	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
45¼	45⅝	1,300	Chino Copper	45½	45¾	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
100½	103	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	—1⅝
30⅜	31½	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	31¼	30⅞	31¼	...
13	14	600	Comstock Tunnel	*14	14	13	14	...
125¾	126⅜	900	Consolidated Gas	123½	125⅜	123½	125⅝	— ⅝
99¼	101	1,100	Con. Can pf. s. 30 f.	99	100	99	100	...
14¼	15	900	Corn Products Ref.	14	14½	14⅜	14½	...
78	78¾	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	19½	79½	78½	78½	—1
31¼	31¾	10,640	Crucible Steel	31⅞	32¼	31⅜	31½	— ⅞
9	10	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	9½	9¾	9	9	...
24⅞	24⅞	2,100	Distillers' Securities	25	25	24½	24¾	— ⅜
17½	18¼	1,700	Dome Mines	18½	18½	18	18	— ⅜
25⅞	26	2,900	Erie	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	26	— ⅛
40⅛	40½	500	Erie 1st pf	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
31	33	1,100	Erie 2d pf	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞	—⅜
230	256	200	General Chemical	224	230	224	230	+10
230	250	50	do. odd lots	240	240	240	240	...
163⅜	171	900	General Electric	169	170¼	169	169¾	— ¼
154½	156½	700	General Motors	154½	155	153⅞	155	—1
101⅛	102⅝	200	General Motors pf.	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
53½	54	6,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52⅞	54⅜	52⅞	53⅞	...
104	104½	1,230	Goodrich pf.	103⅜	104	103⅜	103½	+⅛
113¾	115¾	100	Great Northern pf.	118	118¼	118	118¼	+2½
34⅝	35	1,000	G. N. certs. ore prop.	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
62⅝	62⅞	1,275	Guggenheim Explor.	62½	62⅞	62¼	62¾	— ⅛
30⅞	31	3,500	Inspiration Copper	31	31¼	30⅝	31	— ⅛
22	22¼	2,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	22	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
75½	75¾	960	Inter.-Met. pf.	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75⅝	— ⅛
...	...	200	Interborough pf.	77½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	37	100	Int. Paper pf.	37	37	37	37	—1
24⅜	25	100	Kansas City South.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
130	137	50	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	130	130	130	130	...
141¼	142¾	500	Lehigh Valley	141½	142½	141½	142⅛	— ⅛
223	225	300	Liggett & Myers	225	225	223	225	...
60	...	100	Loose-W. Bis. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
126	127⅜	100	Manhat. Elevated	126	126	126	126	...
50	51	100	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	52	—2
39⅜	40½	200	Maxwell Motors	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
85	85½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
36⅜	38	200	May Dept. Stores	38	38	38	38	—1
75¼	76	1,700	Mexican Petrol.	75	76¼	75	75¼	—1¼
28⅛	28⅜	18,375	Miami Copper	26½	28⅝	26½	28¼	+2¼
122	124	53	M., St.P.& S.S.M.pf.	124½	124½	124½	124¾	...
..	76	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M., leased l.s. 30 f.	75	75	75	75	...
9	0¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
26	27	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+1⅛
6¼	6¾	5,000	Missouri Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
48⅝	49⅛	400	Montana Power	49¾	49¾	49	49	—1¼
165	170	39	Morris & Essex	165	170	165	170	...
17¼	17⅝	400	Nat. Enam. & St.	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
63¼	64	200	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63	63	63	—1
5¼	6	200	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	6	6	5½	5½	—1¾
14⅜	15	100	Navada Con. Cop.	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
90½	91½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
87½	89¼	600	N. Y. Central	88⅝	89¼	88½	89¼	+ ⅞
62⅝	64	506	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64¾	64¾	63½	63½	—1⅛
27⅝	28	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28⅜	28⅝	27½	27½	—1½
103	104	100	Norfolk & West	103	103	103	103	...
104¼	104⅜	600	Northern Pacific	104¼	105⅜	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
32	33½	1,700	Pacific Mail	32¾	34	32¼	33	+ ¼
105⅜	106	1,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	106⅞	106	105⅞	105⅞	...
105¾	106	40	do., odd lot	105¾	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	...
36	39	300	Pettibone, Mui. Co.	36	36	36	36	+ ⅜
23	23¾	8,700	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23⅞	23	23¼	+ ⅛
93¾	94	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	94¾	95	94	94	— ⅛
47½	48	600	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
2	2⅛	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
50¼	51	700	R'way Steel Spring	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	—2
23⅜	24	800	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅜	...
147⅜	147½	6,100	Reading	147½	148¾	147½	147½	— ½
29	29½	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
29	29¼	50	do., odd lot	29	29	29	29	...
87	88	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	88	88	88	88	...
2⅝	3	7,950	Rumely (M.) Co.	4½	4½	2⅝	2⅝	—2½
7½	8	2,950	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	11⅝	11⅝	7½	7½	—4½
6¾	7	1,000	St. Louis & San F.	6⅝	7	6½	7	+ ½
35	36	100	Seaboard Air L. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	...
139	139½	100	Sears, Roebuck Co.	139	139	139	139	...
139	139½	10	do., odd lot	139½	139½	139½	139½	...
87⅝	87⅞	800	Southern Pacific	87⅜	88	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	16	1,100	Southern Railway	15¾	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
49	50	700	South. Railway pf.	51¼	51¼	50	50	—1⅜
53	56	100	Standard Milling	55	55	55	55	...
70½	72	100	Standard Milling pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ½
76¾	77½	1,800	Studebaker Co.	76½	77¾	76½	76¾	+ ¼
100	101	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	99½	100⅞	99½	100⅞	+ ½
36⅜	37	600	Tennessee Copper	36⅝	37	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅛
127	129	800	Texas Co.	128	128	128	128	...
52	52¼	600	Third Avenue	52	52¼	52	52	— ⅛
1¼	2	100	Tol., St. Louis & W.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
127½	127⅝	8,900	Union Pacific	127⅜	128	127	127⅝	— ⅛
80⅝	...	700	Union Pacific pf.	80⅝	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	45	75	United Cigar Mfrs.	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	...
93	96½	65	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
2½	3½	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	19,400	U. S. Rubber	51¼	53⅜	50½	51⅛	+ ⅝
105⅜	106	87	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103¼	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
60⅜	60¼	32,100	U. S. Steel	59⅜	60⅝	59⅜	60⅛	+ ⅛
109¼	109½	525	U. S. Steel pf	108⅞	109⅜	109¼	109⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	2,700	Utah Copper	67½	67¾	67⅜	67⅝	— ¼
..	⅜	200	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
98	99	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	98	98	98	98	+1
23	24¼	100	Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	...
98	98¼	6,600	West'house E. & M.	97¾	98½	97½	98	...
¾	1¼	100	Wheel. & Lake E.	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Difficulty Experienced in Selling Except by Negotiation with Dealers.

LONDON, July 1.—Money was plentiful today. Dividend disbursements amounted to £28,000,000 and this sum together with the month end balances released, will be largely invested in the war loan. Discount rates were steady on the poor bank return.

The stock market was quiet owing to the difficulty of selling except by negotiation with dealers. The old war loan was active and home rails were steadier on dividend prospects.

The tendency was uncertain in the American section, but the closing was steady. Trading was light with Canadian Pacific and Pennsylvania receiving the most attention.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£3,572,000
Circulation increased	1,507,000
Bullion decreased	2,065,273
Other securities increased	18,521,000
Public deposits decreased	18,064,000
Other deposits increased	31,091,000
Notes reserve decreased	3,445,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.16 per cent.; last week it was 18.87 per cent.

Prices Lower on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 1.—Prices were lower on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 70 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 95 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	4,376,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,209,000
Notes in circulation increased	111,181,000
Treasury deposits increased	27,687,000
General deposits increased	90,813,000
Bills discounted increased	11,831,000
Advances decreased	360,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Railroads	71.02	70.61	70.76	— .26
Industrials	68.33	69.14	69.33	— .27

COMBINED AVERAGES.

June 24	71.43	70.24	70.51	—1.07
June 25	71.02	70.34	70.63	+ .12
June 26	71.04	70.57	70.85	+ .22
June 28	71.27	70.67	70.96	+ .11
June 29	70.97	70.12	70.36	— .60
June 30	70.73	70.12	70.41	+ .05
July 1	70.47	69.87	70.14	— .27

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1915	70.24 July 28	68.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1913	82.76 July 3	79.76 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	78.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	70.14
Year, 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	68.00 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	88.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	*16⅛	16⅛	16½
Atlantic Refining	550	555	550	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	710	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. Line	45	48	45	47
Eureka Pipe Line	225	228	225	229
Galena S. Oil	148	149	147	149
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois P. L.	137	139	137	139
Indiana P. L.	97	99	97	99
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½
National Transit	29	31	29	31
N. Y. Transit	206	210	205	210
Northern P. L.	92	92	94	..
Ohio Oil	135	137	133	135
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Pierce Oil pf. 6s. 1924	73	76	74	77
Prairie O. & G.	310	315	310	315
Prairie P. L.	161	163	162	164
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern P. Line	208	212	208	212
South Penn Oil	278	282	280	284
S. W. Pennsylvania	108	112	108	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	275	278	276	279
Stand. Oil of Ind.	412	415	410	415
Stand. Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	245	250	245	250
Stand. Oil of Neb.	306	315	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J.	398	400	397	399
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	184	185
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	108	113
Union Tank	80	90	80	90
Vacuum Oil	197	199	197	200
Washington Oil	33	35	33	35

*Ex dividend.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Funds Waiting for Borrowers.

While the demand for money for commercial purposes is very much under normal yet, bankers are growing more optimistic over the business outlook. The fact that the mills at Fall River, New Bedford, and the manufacturing centres are being speeded up to capacity, with the growing activity in the steel districts, is taken to presage an early spurt in business in other lines. "When a real borrowing demand from merchants and manufacturers comes along," said a credit man at one of the big institutions yesterday, "it will not hesitate; it will hit us over night, and we have the money ready to meet it."

***

Cotton Problem Up Again.

Financing the cotton crop this year promises to be an unusually hard matter, but it will be done, even if the unprecedented conditions now obtaining make necessary the adoption of unprecedented methods. More than 4,000,000 bales of last year's crop have been carried over, and with Germany shut off, mills in other industrial countries closed or running only a part of the time, and millions of persons unable to buy as much cotton goods as in normal times, the outlook for the consumption of the 1915 yield is not of the best. In some cases growers turned to other crops, but in the main the planters are just as much dependent upon cotton this year as in former times.

***

Lackawanna Coal Dividend.

The announcement of an extra dividend of 50 per cent. on the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company yesterday afternoon caused general surprise. It also caused some confusion. Quotations of the stock were between 250 and 255 early in the week, but when the announcement was made the stock jumped to 300 on the Curb. One report of the sales showed that 30 shares sold at 295, 12 shares at 299, and 10 shares at 300. One report stated that the 50 per cent. extra dividend was a stock dividend, and this probably caused the 50-point jump. It was stated positively later in the afternoon that it was a cash dividend. A cash dividend of 50 per cent. on a stock of $50 par value naturally would not be worth as much as a 50 per cent. stock dividend. It was announced on the report of sales that all of the transactions in the coal company stock would be cance

July

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Montana Power

In this week's issue there is published a review of the Montana Power Co. Investors will find the reading of the article of value.

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ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.

Allows Interest on Deposits.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

RALLY, THEN LOSS ON COTTON REPORT

Liberal Offerings Meet Rush to Buy on Strength of Acreage Reduction.

MARKET SENTIMENT BEARISH

No Account Taken of Heavy Liverpool Spot Demand and Good Trade Here.

There was no disposition on the part of the cotton trade yesterday to put a bullish interpretation on the crop report, which was published at 1 o'clock by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The figures both on condition and acreage were very close to the average of private estimates, and in some quarters received a bullish construction.

There was a rush to buy on the fairly heavy acreage reduction, but offerings were so liberal that prices failed to advance. October, for instance, was selling around 9.81c. when the report was issued, and the rally carried it barely to 9.86. The close around 9.74c. represented a loss of about 4 points on the day.

The condition of the crop was placed at 80.3, compared with 80 last month and 79.6 last year and a ten-year average of 79.9. The area planted in cotton was estimated at 31,535,000, compared with 37,406,000, the revised estimate of last season's acreage. This represents a reduction of 15.7. The reduction in acreage was somewhat in excess of expectations, and may lay the basis for bullish activity later in the season, provided the condition of the crop shows some deterioration.

It is impossible to give an accurate idea of the indicated crop. The largest yield per acre on record is .45 of a bale. A duplication of this yield would mean a crop of 14,200,000 bales. An average yield per acre would be predicated on a production of a little more than .39 of a bale per acre and would result in a crop of 12,314,000 bales.

Although the condition of the crop reported yesterday was slightly above the average, the cotton plant has not yet had its test, which is likely to be unusually severe this season, owing to the heavy decrease in the use of fertilizers. Several experienced cotton men from the eastern belt who were in the market yesterday said that the plant was somewhat undersized owing to the reduced use of fertilizer, and this feature would probably be reflected still more substantially later in the season, when the fruiting of the plant might prove to be very unsatisfactory.

Sentiment just now is strongly of a bearish average. No account is taken of the heavy increase in the spot sales at Liverpool, which were 15,000 bales yesterday. A continuance of transactions on this scale would result in a rapid reduction of stocks in the English market. Moreover, Southern shippers report a surprising number of inquiries for forward deliveries, notwithstanding the assumption that Europe already is fairly well supplied with cotton.

Textile reports in this country are extremely optimistic. B. B. & R. Knight, who are the largest manufacturers of bleached goods, report the heaviest business during the past six months in the history of the concern. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says the cotton goods market is in a very satisfactory condition and that there has hardly been a time when a wider range of cloths was desired.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged; Houston, 5c advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; 9.60c for middling upland.

The range of contract prices, which closed easy, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.39	9.35	9.29@ 9.32	9.34@ 9.35
Oct.	9.86	9.74	9.74@ 9.75	9.78@ 9.79
Dec.	10.08	9.97	9.97@ 9.99	10.01@10.02
Jan.	10.13	10.04	10.04@10.05	10.08@10.09
March	10.38	10.30	10.29@10.30	10.32@10.34
May	10.52	10.32	10.30@10.31	10.53@10.55

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,652	1,692	1,267
New Orleans	630	832	329
Mobile	2	152	....
Savannah	528	591	238
Charleston	26	144	19
Wilmington	....	314	....
Norfolk	209	526	107

Total ports receipts 18,450 bales, against 3,647 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	373	294	130
Memphis	48	137	1,304
St. Louis	....	1,574	76
Houston	550	1,014	248

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	2,500 to 2,750	747	1,870
New Orleans	200 to 400	2,884	215

Total exports yesterday, 18,954; sales so far this season, 8,127,996, against 8,903,714 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
2,900	New Orleans	9.00	152,532	90,751
—	Mobile	8.63	15,336	6,494
225	Savannah	8¾	70,018	19,509
—	Galveston	9.00	172,604	90,345
—	Wilmington	—	34,455	10,915
242	Norfolk	8.75	50,843	18,775
650	Augusta	8.88	85,421	15,329
620	Memphis	8.75	94,956	22,319
—	St. Louis	9.00	22,313	17,667
—	Houston	9.00	67,279	45,079

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.22d. Sales, 15,000 bales. Receipts, 11,000 bales, all American. Steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Wall Street Employes' Relief Committee will be dissolved on July 3. There are still many applications and positions on the committee's lists, and in order that places may be obtained for them the names will be kept on file with the library committee of the Stock Exchange, where employes needing clerks will be able to consult them.

F. H. Hornby has been appointed assistant cashier of the German American Bank.

Michael Gavin, a son-in-law of James J. Hill and a former member of the firm of Moore & Schley, has been admitted to partnership with Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler.

The syndicate headed by White, Weld & Co. and Hornblower & Weeks to purchase 40,000 shares of Stewart-Warner Speedometer common stock, anounces that the shares have all been placed with investors.

George F. Baird has been made chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bankers' Trust Company of Buffalo succeeding the late Seymour H. Knox.

A luncheon was held by the New York members of the investment Bankers Association at the Lawyers' Club yesterday noon for the purpose of arousing interest in the annual convention to be held this year at Denver beginning Sept. 20.

The July 1 statement of the Metropolitan Trust Company shows deposits of more than $44,000,000, comparing with $29,000,000 a year ago and $19,000,000 in 1913.

A protective committee for the Sunday Creek Company collateral trust 5% sinking fund thirty-nine-year gold bonds, consisting of James S. Alexander, Chairman, Arthur M. Anderson and Frederick H. Shipman, has been formed, in view of the non-payment of coupons due July 1, its formation to protect the interest of the bondholders.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s	Sept., 1917	103¼	103½	104	104¼
4½s	June, 1965, w. i.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s	March, 1963	101⅞	102¼	101¾	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅞	102¼	101¾	102⅛
4½s	May, 1957	101⅞	102¼	101¾	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100½	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100½	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	97⅞	98⅛	97½	98¼
4½s	March, 1962	97⅞	98⅛	97½	98¼
4½s	Sept., 1960-62	97⅞	98⅛	97½	98¼
4½s	March, 1960-62	97⅞	98⅛	97½	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94¼	95	94¼	95¼
4s	Nov., 1958	94¼	95	94¼	95¼
4s	May, 1957	94¼	95	94¼	95¼
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1935	84¾	..	84¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84¾	..	84¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	84¾	86	84¾	86

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Cons. Power	107	107	107	107
20	Hous. Oil pf.	59	59	59	59
15	No. Central	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
550	Un. Rys. & El.	23¼	25⅛	23	25

BONDS.

$500	C. Balt. 4s, '54	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,700	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95¾	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	City & S. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Newport News Old Pt. 5s	96	96	96	96
2,000	Southbund 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½
5,000	U. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
16,000	Un. Rys & El. inc. 4s	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Ahmeek	98	98	97	97
1,375	Alaska	37½	37¾	37⅝	37½
15	Algomah	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	*Allouez	55⅞	55⅞	55¼	55⅞
95	Amalgamated	74⅛	74⅜	74½	74⅝
4,090	Am. Zinc	53⅜	55½	53⅜	55
30	*Anaconda	35	35	35	35
93	Ariz. Com.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
10	Bonanza	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
2,588	Butte & Sup.	70	72¼	70	71⅝
600	Cal. & Ariz.	64	64	63¾	63½
33	Cal. & Hecla	580	580	575	580
448	Copper Range	53¼	53¼	53	53¼
210	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
105	Franklin	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
92	Granby	88	88	87½	87½
100	Greene-Can.	39	39	38½	38⅝
523	Hancock	16¼	16¼	15	16
40	Island Creek	47¼	48	47¼	48
25	Isle Royale	28½	28½	28½	28½
10	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
195	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
155	Lake	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
130	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
306	Mass. Con.	12½	12½	12	12⅜
425	Miami	27½	28½	27½	28½
10	Michigan	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½
200	Mohawk	79	79	79	79
348	New Arcadian	11¼	11½	11	11
20	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
469	North Butte	31½	32	31½	31½
118	North Lake	2	2¼	2	2¼
100	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
20	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
35	*Osceola	86½	86½	86	86
400	Pond Creek	16	16⅜	16	16½
35	Quincy	86	86	86	86
110	Ray Consol	24	24	24	24
10	Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
25	Shattuck	27	27	27	27
35	South Lake	6½	6½	6½	6½
25	St. Mary's Ld.	56½	56½	56	56
175	Sup. & Boston.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
60	Sup. Copper	28	28	27½	27½
20	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Tuolumne	48c.	48c.	48c.	48c.
640	U. S. Smelting	43¾	43⅞	43½	43½
305	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½
840	Utah Apex	4¾	5¼	4¾	5⅛
90	Utah Consol	14¼	14¼	14	14
115	Utah Copper	67½	67½	67½	67½
110	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
2	Wolverine	60¾	60½	60½	60½
225	Wyandotte	1¾	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

10	A., T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
70	Boston & Me.	29¾	30	29¼	30
6	Bost. & Me. pf.	40	40	40	40
5	C. & M. Class 4	94	94	94	94
90	Me. Central	90	90	93	90
2	Nor. N. Hamp.	95	95	95	95
131	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64¼	63	63
50	Union Pacific	127	127	127	127
5	W. E. S. R. pf.	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
20	Am. Sugar	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
11	Am. Sugar pf.	115	114½	115	115
204	Am. T. & T.	121	121	120½	120½
7	Am. Wool. pf.	86	86	86	86
394	A., G. & W. I. pf.	27	27¼	27	27¼
50	E. Boston Ld.	9½	9½	9½	9½
35	McElwain pf.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½
10	N. E. C. Y. pf.	25	25	25	25
14	N. E. Tel.	120	129	129	120
10	Pullman	160½	160½	160½	160½
136	Swift & Co.	110	110¼	110	110½
35	Torrington	23½	23½	23½	23½
94	United Fruit	135	136	135	135¾
114	Un. Sh. Mach.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
35	Un. Sh. M. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
855	U. S. Steel	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	60⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½
105	West. Union	66⅜	66½	66⅜	66½

BONDS.

$8,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
6,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95¼	95¼
6,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	70	70	70	70
2,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 1.—The closing Boston curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	70	80	First N. Cop.	2¾	2⅞
B. S. Gas.	10c	11c	Houghton.	4⅞	4¾
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	82	85
Bingham	9	9¼	La Rose.	50c	52c
Bohemia	2¾	3	Majestic	99	1.00
Boston Ely	2⅜	2½	Mc. Dar.	22	23
Butte & L.	22	24	Mex. Met.	25c	27c
Calaveras	1⅞	2	M. of Am.	2¾	2⅞
Cham. Cop.	9	11	New Baltic	3¼	3⅜
Chief Cons.	1¼	1⅜	New. Doug.	40	45
Cortez	30c	50c	Nipissing Cop.	20c	25c
N. Cornelia	7⅜	7½	Oneco	1	1⅜
Con. Ariz.	87	1.00	So. Lake	6¼	6⅞
Con. Cop.	1½	1⅝	Stewart M.	2¾	2⅞
Crown Res.	65c	75c	Utah Met.	4¼	4⅝
Davis Daly	1¾	1¾	U. V. Ext.	4½	4⅝
Eagle & B.	1½	1⅝	Yukon Gold	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amer. Can	46½	46½	46½	46½
40	Amer. Shipb'g.	37	37½	37	37
15	Amer. Sh. pf.	70	70	70	70
10	Chi. Pneu. Tool	57¾	57¾	57½	57¼
5	Chi. Rys., S. 2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
34	Edison	135	135½	135	135
70	Illinois Brick	65	65	65	65
20	Montg'y-W. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½
10	Public Service	82	82	82	82
40	Pub. Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
5	Quak. Oats pf.	106	106	106	106
120	Sears-R'buck	139¾	139½	139	139½
161	Swift & Co.	110¾	111	110½	111
387	U. Carbide rts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
60	Stew.-Warner	67	67¼	67	67¼

BONDS.

$4,000	So. Side 4½s	89	89	89	89
7,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
820	Baldw. Loco.	64¼	64½	64	64½
31	Bald. Loco. pf.	102	102	102	102
10	Buf. & Sus. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
62	Cambria Steel	48¼	48¼	48	48
370	Elec. Storage	53¼	53¾	53¼	53½
10	Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
320	Gen. Asphalt	32	32	32	32
77	Ins. Co. N. A.	22	22¼	22	22
530	Lake Superior	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
68	Lehigh Nav.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
41	Lehigh Valley	71⅜	71⅜	71	71⅜
320	Mant. Coupler	28½	28½	27¾	28½
75	Mo. Pacific	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
481	Penna. R. R.	53¼	53¼	53	53
124	Pa. Salt Mfg.	88	88	88	88
252	Phila. Electric	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23⅝
10	Ph. R. T. t. c.	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
50	Ray Consol	24	24	24	24
100	Reading	74	74	74	74
430	Ton. Belmont.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Ton. Mining	7	7	7	7
274	Union Traction	33	33⅛	33	33
1,185	U. S. Steel	59¾	60¼	59¾	60
1	Westm'd Coal	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
374	Cramp & Sons	59	60	59	60

BONDS.

$700	A. G. & E. 5s	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85⅞
2,000	Bald. Loco. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	City 4s, 1940	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
200	City 4s, 1940	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
500	E. & P. 4s, ctfs.	78	78	78	78
1,000	Har. Elec. 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99	99	99	99
11,000	Leh. Val. gen. con. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	104	104	104	104
1,000	L. V. con. 6s, registered	110	110	110	110
12,000	Pa. R. R. 4½s, 1960, ctfs.	103	103	102⅞	102⅞
23,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s, 1965	97⅞	97⅞	97¾	97¾
7,000	Pa. R. R. 1st. 4s, 1948	97½	97½	97½	97½
9,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101	101	100¾	100¾
700	Phila. Elec. 5s	101	101	101	101
11,000	Read. gen. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
50,000	Read. Imp. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
3,000	U. Rys. 4s, t. c.	74½	74½	74⅛	74⅛

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Am. Sewer P.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞
10	Am. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
425	Col. Gas & E.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½
20	Elk. C. N. G.	115	115½	115	115½
120	Ind. Brewing	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
20	Ind. Brew. pf.	15	15	15	15
75	Nat. Firepfg.	5½	5½	5½	5½
155	Ohio Fuel Sup.	42¼	42½	42	42
70	Pittsb. Brew.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
30	Pittsb. Coal	23	23½	23	23½
111	Pittsb. Pl. Gl.	103¼	105½	105	105
201	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
3,600	San Toy Mg.	14c	14c	14c	14c
27	Un. Sv. & Sig.	100½	100½	100½	100½
45	Westhse. Elec.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾

BONDS.

1,000	West. E. c. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	106	109
American Cigar pf.	90	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	170	178	170	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100	99½	101
Porto Rico Am. Tob.	180	190	180	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	330	340	330	340
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

WE CAN LET EUROPE HAVE $1,000,000,000

National City Bank Says America Is Menaced by Its Tremendous Hoard of Gold.

DARE NOT USE IT OURSELVES

Can Save the Situation by Lending a Billion of Idle Money on Our Securities Held Abroad.

The July letter of the National City Bank, out today, contains comments on the change in the financial position of the United States, due to the war. The letter says, in part:

"The abnormal state of the foreign exchanges is the most notable feature of the financial situation. The merchandise balances in favor of the United States have averaged approximately $140,000,000 per month over a period of seven months, and as this one-sided trade continues it becomes increasingly difficult to find the means of payment. Our current indebtedness in London, which in ordinary times is large, owing to the great facilities of that money market, has been wiped out. The speculative holdings of American securities have been mainly liquidated, and there has been constant selling of our securities held for investment, but, notwithstanding these offsets, about $120,000,000 in gold has come to this country since Jan. 1 last.

"After gold shipments and the return of our securities the alternative is the placing of loans in this country, and the most promising suggestion as to these is a scheme for borrowing American securities owned in Great Britain and France and pledging them here as the basis of an issue of notes. This is being done in France, and if the securities can be obtained the policy may be largely extended. That loans of this character can be placed in the United States, the proceeds to be expended for our products, admits of no doubt. There is so much idle money in this country that it does not seem improbable to say that a billion dollars of credits might be established if high-grade railway and municipal bonds of American issue are available for the purpose.

"Experience has shown that irredeemable paper money, if not issued in excess of the normal needs of a country for currency, will maintain a fairly stable value, but if issued in excess it will depreciate, because it can be neither retired nor exported. If the whole amount is forced into use, the purchasing power will decline to that of the amount normally required to do the work. This principle also applies to gold and bank credit based upon gold in such a situation as now seems to be in prospect in the United States.

"Ordinarily, there is a free movement of gold among the countries that use the metal as the basis of their monetary systems, and the effects of an increasing supply are spread over them all. Various influences, such as the relative development and prosperity of the countries, the currents of trade between them, and the movement of securities are effecting a constant distribution. It is a principle of political economy that these movements act and react upon each other in such manner as to maintain or quickly restore an equilibrium. If a country by reason of favoring conditions obtains an undue share of the stock of gold, a stimulus to overdevelopment will be given, prices will rise until it becomes a good country to sell goods in and a poor country to sell goods from, when the trade balance will turn over, gold flow out, and the check is administered. In recent years the large volume of securities of international standing has had much to do with stabilizing the relations between money markets.

"At this time these checks and equalizing influences are absent. Trade is subject to none of the ordinary rules. Gold is coming to this country in enormous amounts, and our sales are free from competitive conditions, because the demand is imperative, and this is the only market where the goods can be had. There is no prospect for any counter movement while the war lasts, but eventually the counter movement will come, supported by all the influences that naturally work to restore the equilibrium, and in what position will this country be to meet it? For the time we lose touch with normal world values and are subjected to conditions that have always worked mischief.

"It is a singular demonstration of the fundamental interdependence of modern society that we cannot safely use this gold until normal conditions are restored and the other nations are able to sell us something for it. We dare not use the available credit ourselves, for that can only be done by wholesale borrowing on the part of the public, borrowing far beyond the needs of our legitimate natural and due development. The condition of the country under such an indebtedness, and with the inflation of nominal values which such an amount of expenditure would cause, would be most precarious, and indeed hopeless until the deflation was accomplished. With the war over and natural laws again in play, with prices and wages on a fictitious basis, the best country in the world to sell in and the poorest to sell from, with productive capacity over-developed and the export business gone, our losses would far exceed all the profits of the war period."

AMERICAN SHIPPING GROWS.

Year's Increase 744,618 Tons—Registry Act a Stimulant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Under the encouragement of the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1914, providing for American registry of foreign-built ships and the ordinary increase by building at home, the increase of American shipping during the fiscal year just closed has been 744,618 tons in 1,373 vessels, the largest made in any year in the history of the country. The increase, however, does not measure up as satisfactorily as the figures seem to show, considering the supposed advantages of the new law.

For instance, there were built at home last year 1,226 vessels of 215,711 gross tons, a falling off of nearly 100,000 tons as compared with the previous fiscal year, when there were built in the United States 1,291 vessels of 311,578 tons. The additions to our merchant marine in consequence of the new registry law were 147 vessels of 528,907 tons, which obtained American registry in the ten months since the passage of the act last August.

The addition to the tonnage of our merchant marine in 1908 was 718,683 tons, and in 1907 it was 696,708 tons. The losses to the merchant fleet during the past year, although not all reported, were for the nine months for which the figures are available, 1,062 vessels of 195,052 tons.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, June 30, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance June 19		$17,208,101.17
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,728,982.70	
Miscellaneous	339,484.90	
Loans:		
Corporation stock notes	1,500,000.00	
Public sale of corp. stock, principal	56,369,100.00	
Public sale of corp. stock, premium	694,237.33	
		60,631,804.63
		$77,839,905.80
Payments—		
General administration	$10,290,417.86	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Revenue bonds and bills	1,400,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	1,652,000.00	
Interest on city debt	84,241.84	
Transfer of surplus water rev., Brooklyn	801,142.55	
		14,227,802.25
Balance June 30		$63,612,103.55

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested June 19		$13,612,874.26
Receipts		2,896,522.06
		$16,509,396.32
Payments		1,506,506.70
Balance uninvested June 30		$15,003 889.62
Aggregate balances June 30		$78,615,993.17

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twelve roads	$2,967,472 + $180,668
Fifteen roads	7,310,053 —1,102,219
Total (27 roads)	10,297,525 — 921,551

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for May—

| | 1915. | 1914. | 1913. |
|---|---

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives

C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N.Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector.

We Will Buy
Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Offerings Wanted
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Hendee Mfg. Co.
Common Stock
Bought—Sold—Quoted
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4030 John

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
American Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
Atlas Powder Com. Stock
Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
Great Northern Paper Stock
Hercules Powder Com. Stock
New Jersey Zinc Stock
New York Shipbuilding Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Victor Talking Machine Com. Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Guantanamo Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Elliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

We Buy, Sell and Quote
GUANTANAMO SUGAR
Stock
SLATTERY & CO.
60 Exchange Pl. Phone 4361 Broad. N. Y.

Trading Market in all Active
Curb Stocks
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—'Phone 6951-6 Broad—N. Y.

We Are Specialists In
Denver Gas & Electric 5s
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Denver Gas & Electric 6% Notes
American Gas & El. Com. & Pfd.
American Lt. & Trac. Com. & Pfd.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

Morgan & Finlay
Moline Plow 1st Pfd.
Chalmers Motor Com.
Am. Five & Ten Cent Stores Pfd.
Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Stocks
Otis Elevator Pfd.
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

Aetna Explosives Com. Pfd. & Notes
United Light & Railways 1st Pfd.
American Typefounders Com.
Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Niles-Bement-Pond
Common
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3455 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Hendee Mfg.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Ft. Smith Lt. & Tract. 5s
Standard Gas & Elec. 6% Notes
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific 5s
Cent. States El. Corp. 5% Notes
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST.N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

American Type Founders
Du Pont Powder
Harrison Bros.
Phelps Dodge
Savage Arms
Worthington Pump
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

FOR SALE
$10,000
Aetna Explosives 6s 1945
Price on Application.
Kiely & Horton
Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 8873.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 171,717 shares of stock and $146,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 24,070; railroads, 600; oils, 877, and mining, 146,170. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Am. Zinc	53¾	55⅝	53⅜	55
700	Can. N.G.Cpn.	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2
650	†Car. L. & P..	6¼	6¼	⅞	6½
500	†Cramp Ship	59	59	57½	58½
100	†Electric Boat	118	119	118	119
100	†Elec. Boat pf.	116	117	116	117
200	Emer. Phono..	14⅝	14½	14⅜	14½
125	Fisk Rub. T...	75	75	75	75
2,500	†Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
2,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	7¼	8¼	7¼	⅞
100	Int. Steam P..	7	7	7	7
35	Kelly Sp. Tire	161	161	161	161
750	Manhat. Tran..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Marc. of Am..	3	3	3	3
200	Mut. Prof. Sh.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
400	N. Y. Transp..	15	15¼	15	15¼
370	†Pyrene Mf.Co.	11¾	12	11¾	12
600	Cpn. of R.&H.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
400	†Stand. Motors	6½	6⅝	6½	6¼
300	Sterling Gum...	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
5,000	†St. J. Lead...	12	13¼	12	12⅝
300	Un. C. S., new.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
1,100	Un. Prof. Shar.	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛
3,450	†World Film...	4⅜	4½	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Atl. Refining	553	553	553	—2
4	Buckeye P. L.	103	101	101	
1	Crescent P. L.	42	42	42	
60	Illinois P. L.	136	134	136	—3
140	National Tran.	30½	30	30½	+ ½
2	Penn. Mex. Oil..	61	61	61	
420	Pierce Oil	10½	9⅜	10	
172	Prairie P. L.	164	160	162	— 1
50	Prairie O. & G.	313	310	313	+ 3
3	South Pa. Oil.	280	280	280	— 1
5	S. O. of Ind.	410	410	410	
5	S. O. of N. J.	400	400	400	+ 8
10	Union Tank L.	80	80	80	

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	†Wabash, w. i.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞
100	†Wabash pf (a)	43	45	45	45
200	†Wabash pf (b)	21⅜	21⅜	21½	21½

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	†Alaska J'eau.	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅞
400	†Alta-C. M. Co.	68	68	68	68
2,700	††Atlanta	31	31½	30½	30½
2,500	††Big Cot'wood	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
1,400	Blg. L. D. Co..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,500	††Booth	48	49	48	48
2,800	Braden Cop....	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛
100	†Caledonia M..	88	88	88	88
1,900	†Canada Cop...	1¼	1⅜	1	1
2,200	†Cashboy	6	7	6	7
600	†Chile Copper..	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20½
2,000	C. Ariz-Sm....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
21,000	C. Nev.-Utah..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Cons. Cop. M..	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½
200	Davis D. Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,300	Dia. Black B..	3	3½	3	3
5,000	††Emma Cop...	18	22	22	22
1,600	††Florence	50	54	50	53
500	Goldf. Cons....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	††Goldf. Merger	22⅛	22½	21	21
50	Greene-Can. ...	38	38⅜	37	38⅜
100	Howe Sound...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
550	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅜
7,250	††Kewanaa	13	14	12½	13
16,000	†Keane. Cop.	32¾	32¾	32½	32¾
600	Kerr Lake....	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
10	Lake Sup. Cor.	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
2,450	†Lone Star....	6	6½	6	6
2,000	†McK.-Darragh.	21	24	19	21
4,000	†Majestic M...	1⅞	2	1⅞	1
100	Mines of Am...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Nevada Hills.	21	21	21	21
850	N. Utah Bing.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
600	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅜	5⅝
1,000	†North Star..	14⅞	14½	14½	14½
2,000	††Oro	9	9	9	9
500	††Sells	25	25	25	25
3,210	††Silver Pick..	10½	10¼	9¼	10
800	St. Silv.-Lead.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½
2,000	Stewart	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
28,000	††Success M..	88	89	87	88
3,200	†Sup. M. Co...	24	24	24	24
200	Tono.-Belmont.	4	4	4	4
4,300	†Tono. J. But.	1.00	1.03	.98	.98
1,300	Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞
3,700	†Tonopah Mer.	41	41	40	40
200	†Tono. Mont..	25	25	25	25
500	Tono. of Nev..	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
1,250	Tri-Bullion ..	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
175	Utah Cons....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
600	†Wasatch	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	1⅛
8,150	†W. End Cons.	83	.85	.80	.84

BONDS.

$10,000	†Ken. Cop. 6s.	117½	118½	117½	118¼
125,000	†Westh. Elec.	106⅝	106⅝	105⅞	106⅛
2,500	Westh. El. rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 1. Bid.	Asked.	June 30. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord..	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼
B.-A. Tob Co., o. b..	1 ½	16½	15½	16½
International Motors.	11	13	12	13
Inter. Motors pf.....	32	36	34	36
International Nickel.	150	155	150	155
Inter. Nickel pf.....	103	106	103	106
Inter. Petroleum.....	8¼	8½	8⅛	8⅝
Inter. Rubber.....	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump..	6¼	7½	7	8
Inter. Steam P. pf..	14	17	14	18
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	85	87	85	87
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Lehigh T. Co., S. Co.	160	165	160	165
Riker & H., new....	5¼	6	5¼	6
U. C. S., new, pf....	11¾	12	11¾	12
U. C. S. Co. of Am..	102	104	102	104
Wayland O. & G....	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Goldfield Con.....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Iron Blossom.....	85	86	84	86
Tonopah Mining.....	7	7½	7¼	7½
Tuolumne Copper.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the start the sinking of the Armenian by a German submarine, with loss of American lives, was the dominating influence in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It brought on a selling movement under which prices gave way for a time. Trading gradually quieted and the market took on a waiting aspect. In the late afternoon, however, some tendency toward reaction showed.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold ..	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
60	Allis Chalmers.	17	17	17	17
1,040	Amal. Copper..	74½	75	74⅝	74⅝
10	Am. Beet Sug..	49	49	49	49
4,210	Am. Can	46¾	46⅝	44⅜	46⅞
30	Am. Car & Fdy.	54½	54½	54¼	54½
150	Am. Ice Sec...	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28½
170	Am. Loco.....	49	49	48½	49
550	Am. Smelting..	79	79⅜	79	79½
70	Anaconda Cop.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
10	At., T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
60	Baldwin L. Co.	64½	64½	64¼	64⅜
570	Can. Pacific...	142⅞	144¼	142¼	143
60	Cent. Leather..	40¾	40⅝	40¾	40¾
40	Ches. & Ohio...	38½	38⅝	38¼	38¼
20	C., M. & St. P.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
90	C., R. I. & Pac.	16¼	16¼	16	16
20	Chino Consol..	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
40	Colorado Fuel..	31	31½	31	31½
50	Corn Products..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
570	Crucible Steel.	32	32¼	31⅜	31½
80	Dist. Secur.....	25	25	24½	24¾
110	Erie	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛
50	Erie 1st pf....	40¾	40¾	40⅜	40⅝
400	Goodrich Co....	53	54½	53	53⅜
50	Gt. North. pf..	85	85¼	85	85
20	Guggenheim Ex..	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
160	Inter. Met.....	22	22¼	22	22
20	Inter. Met. pf.	75	75	75	75
40	Mex. Petroleum.	76	76¾	75⅜	76¾
330	Miami Cop.....	27¾	28⅜	27½	28⅜
240	Mo. Pacific....	6¾	6⅞	6¼	6⅜
20	Nat. Enameling.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
90	N. Y. Central..	88⅞	89½	88⅜	89
80	N.Y.,N. H. & H.	64	64	63¾	63⅞
10	Pacific Mail ..	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾
330	Pitts. Coal	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
20	Pressed S. Car.	47½	47½	47½	47½
120	Ray Copper....	23⅝	24	23⅞	24
2,880	Reading	147½	148¼	147¼	147⅝
180	Rumely Co.....	4	4	2¾	2¾
40	South. Pacific..	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87½
10	South. Ry.....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Studebaker....	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
40	Tenn. Copper...	37	37	37	37
20	Third Avenue..	52½	52½	52½	52½
690	Union Pacific..	127⅛	128	127½	127½
1,510	U. S. Rubber...	53⅝	53⅝	50½	51⅜
4,410	U. S. Steel....	59⅜	60⅜	59⅜	60
250	Utah Copper....	67½	67⅝	67¼	67⅜
260	West'h'se Elec..	98	98½	98	98
20,210			MINING STOCKS.		
800	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
400	Comstock	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Elkton	.39	.39	.39	.39
900	Jim Butler....	1.00	1.00	.99	.99
500	Jumbo Ext....	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½
500	Nevada Hills..	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
800	Silver Pick...	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
200	Tono. Ext....	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
800	Tono. Merg...	.40	.40	.40	.40
5,500			BONDS.		

BOYS "WORKED" EXCHANGE.

Conduct Committee Investigates Deal Between Floor Employes.

The Business Conduct Committee of the Stock Exchange is investigating an unusual breach of the rules on the board. As the result of recent disclosures two boys employed on the floor who evolved a plan for making money have hurriedly sought employment elsewhere, according to a story heard in the Street yesterday, and the committee is looking into the matter from several angles.

According to the story, a telephone boy employed by a brokerage house to look after its telephones on the Exchange floor some time ago presented an envelope to his employers which contained a letter from a third person, supposed to be an uptown merchant, and a check for $1,000. The letter said that the check was to be used by the boy for market purposes, and as trading by employes of a firm with the firm itself is permitted by the Exchange, the recipient of the check was allowed to deal in odd-lots.

On the Exchange floor when the market is lively a broker in odd-lots frequently has a boy stick close to his shoulder throughout the session to keep a record of his purchases and sales, as business often comes too fast for accurate records by one man. At the end of the day the broker and the boy will compare notes, and the broker places much reliance on his employe's figures.

Apparently the telephone boy and the assistant to the odd-lot specialist fixed up a deal. The broker began to notice that every day or two fifty shares of Copper or Steel would be bought at the very lowest price, as the records of his helper showed, and sold at the very topmost price of the day. Sometimes the stock would be sold at the highest price and covered at the lowest. The broker thought that collusion existed somewhere between a customer and someone familiar with his records, and an inquiry brought the problem down to the $1,000 check.

The Business Conduct Committee is looking into the origin of the check. Under the constitution of the Exchange members must exercise "due diligence" in inquiring into the standing of customers before accepting accounts, and this is said to supply one phase of the inquiry.

TO ASSESS RUMELY SHARES.

Stock and Debentures in New Company for the Old Securities.

Reorganization of the M. Rumely Company will be brought about through an assessment of $9 per share on the common stock and $17 a share on the preferred, according to a plan of the Reorganization Committee, to be made public next week. In the process the $32,000,000 authorized capital stock of the concern will be scaled down substantially, and old securities will be exchanged for stocks and debenture bonds in a company which will succeed the Rumely Company.

The company at present has five plants, the most extensive being at La Porte, Ind. Three will be retained and two sold as soon as the new company is formed. The successor concern will devote all its energies to manufacturing tractors and threshing machines, for which the Rumely Company controls valuable patents, and the numerous side lines put out by the present concern will be abandoned.

The new company will have $11,000,000 preferred and $13,000,000 common stock. Holders of Rumely preferred will receive 50 per cent. of their holdings in new common stock and the balance in new 6 per cent. ten-year debenture bonds. Onwers of old common stock who pay the assessment will also receive new common stock and a certain percentage of the debentures, while to holders of the outstanding $10,500,000 6 per cent. notes will go new preferred stock up to 85 per cent. of the par value of their notes and the balance in debentures.

From the proceeds of the assessment, the Reorganization Committee expects to realize enough to liquidate the company's pressing debts and have about $750,000 cash for working capital. This is said by persons familiar with the plans for the new company to be ample for the work in contemplation.

A majority of the Rumely 6 per cent. notes has been deposited with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and extensive deposits of the stocks have been made with the New York Trust Company.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COTTON OUTPUT

Report Indicates That Farmers Heeded Government's Appeal for Smaller Planting Areas.

STAGNATION IN MARKET

Has Existed Since Outbreak of the War—Year's Production Will Be Reduced by 2,454,078 Bales.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Repeated appeals by the Government to Southern farmers to reduce their cotton planting areas, in view of the stagnation in the market caused by the war, has resulted in a reduction of 5,871,000 acres from last year's acreage, which would, according to last year's yield, reduce cotton production approximately 2,454,078 bales of 500 pounds each.

A total area of 31,535,000 acres of cotton is under cultivation in the United States, according to the preliminary estimate of the Department of Agriculture announced today. That compares with 37,406,000 acres under cultivation a year ago, 36,832,000 acres picked last year, 37,089,000 in 1913 and 34,283,000 acres in 1912. Abandonment of acreage during the season last year amounted to 1.5 per cent. of the planted area and for the past five years it has averaged 1.8 per cent. of the area planted.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 80.3 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 80.0 per cent. on May 25, this year, 79.6 per cent. on June 25, last year, and 79.9 per cent. the ten-year average on June 25. The average change in condition from May 25 to June 25 during the past ten years has been an increase of 0.4 per cent.

Growing conditions generally were favorable throughout the month since the last condition report was canvassed. Precipitation during the first week in practically all portions of the belt furnished sufficient moisture for the time being, and the crop made satisfactory growth. Excepting in portions of Oklahoma, Arkansas and some of the more eastern sections of the belt, where the soil was too wet, cultivation proceeded satisfactorily. Rapid growth was forced during the final week of the month by continued warm weather, with sufficient moisture, and the crop was in good condition and well cultivated in nearly all districts. Some retardation of growth was reported from Oklahoma and adjoining sections, and grassy fields occurred locally, with boll weevil reported as active in portions of Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. The crop was fruiting in Southern districts and some bloom was reported as far north as North Carolina.

The area planted and under cultivation at the end of June by States, with last year's planted area and area picked, (000's omitted,) follows:

States.	Planted 1915.	Planted 1914.	Picked 1914.
Virginia	36	45	45
North Carolina.....	1,201	1,550	1,527
South Carolina.....	2,399	2,890	2,861
Georgia	4,684	5,510	5,433
Florida	202	224	221
Alabama	3,832	4,075	4,007
Mississippi	2,726	3,100	3,054
Louisiana	1,139	1,340	1,299
Texas	10,365	12,052	11,931
Arkansas	2,193	2,550	2,480
Tennessee	813	935	915
Missouri	107	148	145
Oklahoma	2,102	2,920	2,847
California	35	47	47
All other States.....	17	20	20

Condition of the growing cotton crop on June 25 and May 25 this year, with the June 25 condition last year and the ten-year average of June 25 condition, follows:

States.	1915. June 25.	1915. May 25.	June 25. 1914.	June 25. 10-Year Av'ge.
Virginia	78	88	86	84
North Carolina..	79	86	82	80
South Carolina..	76	80	81	79
Georgia	79	81	83	80
Florida	78	80	86	84
Alabama	78	78	88	80
Mississippi	84	82	81	78
Louisiana	83	76	81	77
Texas	82	79	74	80
Arkansas	85	84	90	80
Tennessee	87	85	79	82
Missouri	86	90	93	84
Oklahoma	79	76	79	81
California	90	82	100	*98

*Five-year average.

The next report will show the condition of the crop on July 25, and will be issued at noon Monday, Aug. 2.

Reduce Freight Rates on Fruit.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Reduction in carload freight rates on dried fruits from California points to all points east of Colorado, which rate experts said would save shippers several hundred thousand dollars annually, was announced today by the Southern Pacific Company, representing all California terminal railroads.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 23rd day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz:		
Public securities, (book value, $53,445.20;) market value....		$81,600.00
Private securities, (book value, $4,290,154.89;) market value.		4,152,000.00
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral....		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		14,229,130.21
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,020,978.74
Overdrafts		2,904.81
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$216,053.03	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	595,229.24	
		811,282.27
Specie		4,605,798.43
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks...		1,609,880.00
Federal reserve notes.....		30,500.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings..$9,841,068.58 Other cash items.. 55,911.03		9,896,979.61
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		82,800.00
Total		$47,428,354.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market value: Surplus fund.....$6,000,000.00 Undivided profits. 239,747.99		6,239,747.99
Surplus on book value, $6,307,847.99		
Deposits: Due New York State savings banks $4,911,482.23		
Deposits subject to check 16,635,818.47		
Demand certificates of deposit	528.58	
Cashier's checks outstanding	891,859.02	
Certified checks ..	6,649,889.24	
Unpaid dividends..	247.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers 11,058,386.63		
Total deposits		39,648,206.17
Other liabilities, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....		40,400.00
Total		$47,428,354.16

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101¼	2.80
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98½	99½	6.35
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	98¼	97½	10.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅜	96⅞	6.30
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.73

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.70
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	102	5.75
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91	91½	7.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1919	100	100⅜	2.75
Chi. Eli. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	6.15
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅜	5.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	97⅝	97⅞	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1913	100⅜	101½	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅜	99¾	5.10
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98	98¼	7.20
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	2.80
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99	6.66
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96½	97	7.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100¾	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	2.00
N.Y.,N.H. &H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100⅜	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅜	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100½	100⅜	4.45
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.55
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98½	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96¼	97¼	6.00
Union Type w.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	95⅞	96⅜	5.35
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	322	325
American Light & Traction pf....	108	111
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	91	92½
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	47	48
American Power & Light.....	61	64
American Power & Light pf.....	79	82
American Public Utilities.....	33	37
American Public Utilities pf....	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric.	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	57	62
Cities Service	47	49
Cities Service pf.....	54	56
Colorado Power	17	20
Colorado Power pf.....	91	95
Columbia

U. S. RUBBER PASSES COMMON DIVIDEND

President Colt Says the War Makes It Prudent to Conserve Quick Capital.

NET EARNINGS KEEP UP

Stock Had Recovered 3 Points from Recent Slump on Reports Dividend Had Been Earned.

Directors of the United States Rubber Company yesterday passed the dividend for the current quarter on the $36,000,000 outstanding common stock. The company had been paying 1½ per cent. each quarter since the middle of 1913, and previously had distributed 4 per cent. in the full year of 1912 and 1 per cent. in 1911.

When the stock began to break down ten days ago from 65½ the Street heard that the dividend was in danger and a rapid decline of 17 points in a week worked to confirm this impression. Of late talk of a reduction to 1 per cent. for the quarter instead of a complete cessation of the payment had steadied the price, and yesterday the closing quotation was 51⅞, a recovery of more than 3 points above the lowest. The belief that a payment of some sort would be voted was based on reports that the dividend had been earned.

The usual first and second preferred dividends of 2 per cent. and 1¾ per cent. for the quarter were ordered as usual, payable July 31 to stockholders of record July 15.

President Samuel P. Colt discussed the earnings in a letter to the Directors, which was made public after the close of the meeting.

"The net earnings of the company so far this year," he said, "are substantially the same as those of last year, and as a rule the earnings of the latter half of the year exceed those of the first half. The unexpected prolongation and extension of the European war have presented uncertainties which it may be urged make it now especially desirable to maintain an unusually strong financial position. The pendency of the war makes it prudent to carry a larger amount of crude rubber than in normal times, involving the use of a larger amount of quick capital.

"The report for 1914, dated March 4, shows that the surplus profits of the company for the year were $721,959 over dividends paid on the preferred and common stocks during the year. It further shows that $4,850,000 was expended during the year in fixed properties, including the rubber plantations in Sumatra, which sum, less surplus earnings, was taken from the quick capital of the company.

"The outstanding common stock being $36,000,000, 6 per cent. dividends amount to $2,160,000 per annum. It is undoubtedly desirable that current bank loans should be reduced in volume. The lower price of crude rubber, resulting from its cultivation in the East, opens up new lines of manufacture, in the development of which capital is especially desirable."

The annual statement for 1914 showed that the company's loans and notes payable amounted to $17,900,000, while other items of the floating debt, principally acceptances and accounts payable, brought the total up to $23,500,000. Cash on hand amounted to $10,276,000.

Colonel Colt stated that in 1911, after considerable pressure from shareholders, the common stock dividend was advanced to a 4 per cent. yearly basis, and continued at this rate until the increase to 6 per cent. took place.

"This increase," he added, "was made largely in order to effect the purchase of the Rubber Regenerating Company, which company was paid for by the issue of $6,000,000 of common stock of the United States Rubber Company."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors immediately following the outbreak of the war, the letter said, it was evident that a number of members were averse to paying the common stock dividend. Hope of an early termination of hostilities and motives of patriotism influenced their action in favor of the usual distribution then.

Killed Under Capsized Truck.

Jacob Baker, a chauffeur, of 751 East 168th Street, was crushed to death yesterday morning when a large auto delivery truck he was operating skidded on the wet pavement in Crotona Park, opposite Claremont Avenue, the Bronx, overturned, and buried him beneath it. Baker was employed by the Jandorf & Steiner Baking Company, 1,077 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx. Patrolman Mulrooney of the Tremont Station said Baker had been instantly killed.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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ATLANTIC CITY



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Asbury Park Department of Public Affairs and Chamber of Commerce

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Wertheim<Ritter Bros. | Same<Lefkowitz.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Clarke<NY., NH & H RR. | D'Amato<Pitts Con Co
Loughery<Borden's C M Co. | Smolik<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Shapiro<Wells, Fargo Co. | Beath<Silverstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Pilots' Assn<SS Manchineal. | US<Tug E F Moran.
Marconi Co<same. | US<Tug M Moran.
Payne<83bt Old Colony | US<Tug P J T Co 7.
Penn RR<Tug Gladiator. | Fernait<SS Mohawk.
US<Tug J C Moran. | US<Tug Jornlan.
US<Tug M Moran. | Dailey<Tug Baltimore.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor.—At 10 A. M. Admiralty—Case on: Re SS Titanic, (limitation.)
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
US<Palumbo & Mesina. | US<Cartalano.
US<Reudon.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
London Finance Co<Rahilly.
Same<McCormick.
Same<Hveen.
Same<Spanier.
Same<Esselborn.
Same<Healey.
Same<Sneden.
Leff<Leff.
Lorenz<Lorenz.
Re Prentiss Co<Wash Tr Co.
Union Trust Co<same.
Curtis<Same (2.)
Jarvie<same.
Ten Brook<same.
Re Smith<same.
Bristow<same.
Union Trust Co<same.
MacDonald<Cassidy.
Marsch<McKay.
Carret<Dick Chiarello & Bros. Inc.
Wesler<Palliser.
Paul<Hastorf.
Ward<Leonard (2).
Thomas<Thomas & S.
Stone<Bresky.
Stewart<Ireland (2).
Ross<Moore.
Neher<Neher.
Reilly<Daly.
Cooper Union, &c<Senft R E Co.
Bucca<Pompeian Co.
Senders<Baxt.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Hesse<Gimbel Bros.
Hochstrasser<Neudewitz.
R H Motor Sales Co<Bernheimer.
Lutrell<Van Benschoten.
Spear<Morris.
Clapp<Colburn.
Elias<Elias.
Bowery Sav Bk<Schierenbeck.
Roosevelt<McClosky.
Central Trust Co<Fleischmann R C.
Central Tr Co<same.
Same<Silver.
Lindenmeyer<Celia.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Bernheimer<Solomon.
Mann Ry<Fosler.
Latham Realty Co<Hudson Trust Co.
Rich, Wash & Ches Ry<Northern Neck Const Co.
J H Taylor Const Co<Phillips Week Est.
Joseph, a Corp,<Montalto.
Marsullo<Rosendorf.
Bolderberg<Nat Surety
Mann Ry Co<Wertheim.
Same<Payne.
Theodoru<Theodoru. Preferred cause: Moller<Moller. Undefended divorces:
Dreiman.
Telford.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII., XIV., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. | No day calendar.
Marks<Reliance Trading Co.
PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. | No day calendar.
Colasuenno<Sun Con.
PART XVI.—Recess.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Wm J McCormick, Albert Plant, Adelia O'N Austin, Madeline Claussen.
John Lowe, Alice W Banness, Adeline L Dorr, George Goetting, Bernhard Kolb.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Mary Sweeny, Catherine A Plimley, Frank Fuller.
Silvin C Milligan, Kate Sullivan. Estate of: Domick Colaizzi.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Baum<Rosenberg.
N Y Live Post Co<Baldwin.
McDermott<Quinn.
Dutton & Co<Cushman
Rappaport<Vengroner.
Israel<Silverman.
Velvet Co<Rubin.
Gimbel Bros<Cremin.
Richards<Eliesen.
Geffen<Poldelsh.
Halpern<Kantro.
Feinberg<Reilly.
Kohn<Kartos.
Berkowitz<Smith.
Spinelli<Grossman Bros & Rosenbaum.
Barber<Day's Exp Co.
Werner<Kemp. (2.)
Smith<Franklin Feed Stores.
Dickson<Shearer.
Burns Bros<Collins, Ivan & Co.
Cohen<NY Rys.
Jordan<Phillips.
Plaza Motor Renting Co<Willard.
A C Brown & Sons<Rich.
Bay<Steward.
Am Kalamein Works<Sire.
Steinfeld<Mayper.
Berger<Lipsky.
Ruckgaber<Straus.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Bandler<Newark-Ohio Furn Co.
Novita<Wolansky.
Schwartz<No German Lloyd.
McGetterich<NY Rys. Clear.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
No day calendar.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.
PARTS III., V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on. No day calendar.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Hemowich<Moore—Warren Leslie. Baker<Reda—Warren Leslie. Welch<Francis W. Pollock. Beller<Fischer—Henry Smith. Howard<Nadell—Winter Russell. Mahler Co.<Mahler—William J. A. Caffrey. Re Bienstein—John S. Dyer. Laughlin<Cohen—Thomas L. Feltner.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Levy<Bram—John H. Logan. Arnold<Kohner—Sheridan S. Norton. Cruikshank<Barnes—Theodore Sutro. Alonzo Co.<Dunlop Co.—Robert L. Luce.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Kearney<Kearney—William J. Moran.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Ogden—Brower<Ludwig Zodikow—J. Power Donellan.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Chas. G. Koss<Nellie Sandy—Joseph P. Shea. Jos. Yeska<Concetta D. Paoli—John C. Elnstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Re Cohen.
Re Cooper.
Cromwell<Fordham Realty Co.
Busing<Kunkley.
Lohmann<Bouaba.
Yanofsky<Yanofsky.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Emilie S. Schillinger<176th St & Anthony Av.—Joseph Herzog. August Ganzenmuller<Same—Joseph Herzog.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Smith<Cook.
Altman<Dempsey.
Schmidt<Schmitt.
Re Doran, (Greenpoint.)
Eisenhardt<Levinson.
Schamdeke<Gallehe.
McGrath<McGrath.
Re 64th & 65th Sts. Re Avenue Q.
Winkler<Kirsch.
Kirschenbaum<Jaffe.
Stoppick<Goldstein.
Kirschenbaum<Jaffe.
Re Hetherington, (Flanagan.)
Caton Rty Co<Hardenbergh.
PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the Summer.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10. Actions triable by the court without a jury.
Berger<Bergen.
Casablanca<Pipitone.
Batnick<Domroe.
Grossman<Wingerth.
Feinstein<Thomasso.
Reiser<Geegold.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

The following amendments and additions to the present calendar rules for the Supreme Court in Westchester County are made and established: Rule 10, as amended, shall become effective on the 1st day of September, 1915. Rule 11, as added, shall take effect immediately. Rule 12, as added, shall become effective as therein provided.
SPECIAL CALENDAR FOR SHORT CAUSES—In an action on contract, express or implied, (other than a contract to marry,) or to recover damages for a breach of contract, either party may apply, on five days' notice of the application to the adverse party, or in any action wherein the plaintiff seeks to recover a debt or liquidated demand, upon a bond or other obligation for the payment of a specific sum of money, a bond of undertaking upon appeal, a negotiable instrument, an account stated, for wages, salary, or compensation for services; upon a policy of insurance, for rent or hire of real or personal property, for money had and received, for money loaned, for goods sold and delivered, on a statute where the sum sought to be recovered is a sum of money other than the penalty, or on a guarantee, the plaintiff may apply on five days' notice to the defendant for an order placing the cause upon the special calendar for short causes. Such application shall be made returnable at and heard in Part II. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court on the first Monday of any term.
Upon such application if it satisfactorily appears by the affidavits submitted and the pleadings that the trial of the action will not occupy more than two hours, and that no good reason exists why the same should not be promptly tried, or if upon the affidavits also submitted and the affidavits of the opposing party and the pleadings, the Court shall be satisfied that there is no substantial defense to the action or that the answer was not interposed in good faith, or was interposed for the purpose of delay, the Court may order the cause to be placed on the Special Calendar for Short Causes to be called in Part II. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court on the third Monday of each term of said court, and such cause shall be disposed of with other causes placed upon said calendar, in the regular order thereon.
No oral arguments will be heard upon such application. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavits, if any, must be filed with the Clerk of Part II., at or before 12 o'clock of that day for which the application is noticed. No costs will be allowed upon such application.
Within five days after the making and entry of an order granting such application, and not less than five days before such case shall appear upon the day calendar, the party who made such application shall serve, either personally or by mail, upon all other parties to the action, written notice of the granting of such application and the making and entry of the order thereon, unless such notice is waived by stipulation of the parties or otherwise, or unless the court in the order granting the application shall otherwise direct.
All causes to be placed on such special calendar shall be so placed in the order of filing with the Clerk of said part, the order directing the cause to be so placed thereon.
If the trial of any cause which is placed upon the calendar shall occupy more than two hours, the Court may, in its discretion, send the cause to the foot of the general calendar.
Notes of issue must specify the particular nature of and the object of the action, as required by Section 977 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Clerk shall not file a note of issue unless it complies with this provision.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:31|Sun sets..7:34|Moon rises..11:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:58	12:00	5:48	6:09
Governors Island	12:39	12:00	6:25	6:50
Hell Gate	2:29	1:50	8:05	8:30

Arrived—Thursday, July 1.

SS Tsormina, Naples, June 17.
SS Ardgorm, Cardiff, June 16.
SS Santa Marta, Jamaica, June 28.
SS Olinda, Gibara, June 21.
SS Stephano, St. John's, June 28.
SS Trafalgar, Calbaries, June 20.
SS Santa Rosalie, Cuba, June 25.
SS Chicago City, Swansea, June 17.
SS Tronto, London, June 16.
SS Mariteres, Huelva, June 10.
SS Frances, Macoris, June 20.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, June 26.
SS Stamboul, Buenos Aires, June 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	June 23
Oranje Nassau	Curacao	June 19
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	June 26
Comal	Galveston	June 26
E. Sud	Galveston	June 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Atherstono	Havre	June 17
Langton	Oran	June 17
Kronoland	San Francisco	June 13
Ponistone	St. Nazaire	June 18
Advance	Cristobal	June 28
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 30

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Meches	Rotterdam	June 18
Lancastrian	Cardiff	June 19
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Soa	Liverpool	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 1
Morro Castle	Havana	June 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Uller, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

*Kristianiafjord, Bergen	——	6:00 A.M.
Ardgorm, London	——	12:00 M.

*Mails on the Kristianiafjord close at 11 P. M. Saturday.

SAIL MONDAY.

Czartiza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 1.

SS Lapland, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 2d, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 1,050 miles S. at 8 P. M., June 30.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 122 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 474 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 221 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 195 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Luzyra to New York, was 235 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 148 miles S. at noon.
SS Nelson, Matanzas to New York, was 80 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cacigul, at Pantilac, June 27.
SS Alfred Hobel, at Havre, June 29.
SS Cliftonian, at Havre, June 29.
SS Jersey City, at Havre, June 30.
SS Largo Law, at London, June 30.
SS Saistan, at London, June 30.
SS Lodewyk van Nassau, at Las Palmas June 29.
SS Halizons, at Cape Town, June 28.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, from Avonmouth, June 30.
SS Rio Colorado, from Rio Janeiro, June 30.
SS Constantinos XII., from Buenos Aires, June 29.
SS Portland, from Blyth, June 28.
SS Montevideo, from Cadiz, June 30.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 5, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 30, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 3, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....July 2
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....July 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonia.....July 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Tahiti, Marqueses, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama .....July 16

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 29; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 5; Yokohama, June 13, and Honolulu, June 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east on June 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 3.
Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 25; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 7, and Yokohama, June 12—which arrived per steamer Titian, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 3.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following certifications have been made for one watchman to be employed in the Willard Parker Hospital, Manhattan, at $600 a year:
Albert Lelk, 88.40; James F. Hickey, 88.40; Florence J. Dunn, 88.20; James A. Doyle, 88.20; William Kral, 88.20; James J. Harrington, 88.10; Patrick Hurley, 88.10; William E. McSorley, 88; George Nichs, 88; Daniel W. Hahn, 88; Bernard Cullen, 88; George Lazarus, 88; William R. Green, 87.80; John J. Tierney, 87.80; Melbourne Yorst, 87.80; Cornelius F. Sheehan, 87.80; Nathan J. Abraham, 87.80; John W. Thompson, 87.80; William J. Donegan, 87.60; Thomas A. Naddy, 87.60.

United States.

The commission announces for July 6 an examination for mechanical draughtsman, male, in the office of the Chief of Ordinance, War Department, to fill vacancies as they may occur at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

85TH ST, 234 and 236 East; Sam Silz against Amelia Building Corp., owner; John K. Emerich, contractor.....$140
110th ST, 158 East; Abraham Reisner et al. against Salvatore Isaly, owner; Michael Agento, contractor, (correction).....$21

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,418; Louis Leon against Alfreda McClinchie, owner and contractor.....$92

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 66th St; Charles A. Bruhna against Thomas Healy et al., June 30, 1915.....$97.89
72D ST, 118 West; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Edward W. Browning et al., May 22, 1915.....$84.12
72D ST, 42 West; Same against Same, May 22, 1915.....$31.29
73D ST, 126 West; Same against Same, May 22, 1915.....$84.32
104TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Northern Cornice and Roofing Co., Inc., against Edwin Shuttleworth et al., Nov. 25, 1914.....$350

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Pressure is low generally east of the Mississippi, with centres of lowest pressure over Southern New England and Lake Michigan. This condition has been attended by scattered showers and thunder storms over much of the country east of the Mississippi and in the Northwest. Heavy rains fell in New England, New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New Jersey, the greatest fall in the last twenty-four hours being 4.18 inches at Boston.
Lower temperatures prevail throughout New England, the Ohio Valley, the Rocky Mountain region, and the North Plains States.
Indications are that the weather will be cloudy Friday and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, with some probability of local showers and thunder storms. Showers are also probable in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, while in the West Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the region of the great lakes the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday. No important temperature changes are indicated for the East and South during the next forty-eight hours.
Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh south and southeast; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly west.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair north, probably cloudy south portion Friday and Saturday.
Southern New England—Cloudy Friday, probably showers on the coast. Saturday cloudy.
New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Local thunderstorms Friday. Saturday cloudy.
Western New York—Partly cloud Friday and Saturday.
Northern New England—Cloud Friday and aSturday; probably showers on the coast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	64	67	4 P. M.	69	81
6 A. M.	67	68	6 P. M.	68	80
9 A. M.	73	72	9 P. M.	61	74
12 M.	72	78	11 P. M.	64	78

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.
The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.
The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.65 inches, and the same at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:55—927	Intervale Av.; George Troy	Slight
1.10—853	Union Av.; Charles Pennywell	$50
2:35—983	Jennings St.; Abr. Rosenstein	$150
P. M.		
12:05—427	Cherry St.; Lena Weinstein	Slight
12:50—1,325	Franklin Av.; Fannie Angscrincht	Slight
1:45—51	Macdougal St.; not given	Slight
2:40—1	E. 132 St.; Florence Young	Slight
4:05—48	W. 42 St.; 3d Av. R. R. Co.	Slight
6:10—6	Howard St.; Wrought Iron Fireproof Co.	$1,500
6:15—132	St. & 12th Av., (auto.)	Richard Fitzpatrick	Slight
6:25—443	1st Av.; N. Y. University and Bellevue Medical College	Slight
6:35—981	Simpson St.; Bernard Perpbid	Slight
8:20—154	E. 63 St.; Fred J. Sterner	Slight
8:40—435	E. 56 St.; not given	Slight
8:50—9	Av. B; Frank Klein	Slight
9:15—1	W. 133 St.; Rose Jones	Slight



Holiday Trips
July 4th and 5th

150 miles on the beautiful Hudson with lots of fun and music to make the day perfect. Picnics and amusements for those who wish to land at Beacon or Newburgh. Go by the big fast steamer

"Benj. B. Odell"
Poughkeepsie & Return $1

Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M., for West Point, Beacon, Newburgh and Po'keepsie. Music, Restaurant, Lunch Room. $1 Round Trip.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Independence Day
(July 5th)
Outings on Big, Swift Day Line Steamers
"Hendrick Hudson"
and
"Washington Irving"
To KINGSTON POINT and return..... $2.00
Also West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie Excursions.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 9 and 10 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN TAURUS
Deep Sea Fishing Str.
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75c. Sundays and Holidays, $1.

CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET,
9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5.25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
*Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STR. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M.; *1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A.M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
Saturday Special, Fare, $1.25
Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

DANCING
S.S. "Mandalay" DAILY UP THE HUDSON
AFTERNOONS—Lvs. Battery 1:15; West 131st St. 2:15.
EVENINGS—Lvs. Battery 7:30; W. 131st St. 8:30. Ret. to W. 131st St. only. Tel. Pier, Morn. 4399 or Broad 179-3263

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 248 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

To Boston
Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.
Other Long Island Sound Routes
NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 2:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

Hudson River Day Line

A fast boat to Albany every day but Sunday with direct rail connections to all points North, East and West. The time to go is NOW.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point
Leave Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Afternoon Boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, on Saturday, July 3rd, also to Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. 4141 Spring New York

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY TRIPS
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
SUNDAY, JULY 4
TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret. leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Tickets $1.00; children, 50 cents.
MONDAY, JULY 5
OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M.; Ret., due N. Y. 5:15 P. M. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
SUNDAY, JULY 4, AND MONDAY, JULY 5
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven, 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets on Sunday, $1.00; on July 5, $1.50. Children, half fare.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
MUSIC. RESTAURANT.
The New England Steamship Co.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

All Steamers Depart from Pier 32, N. R., Foot Canal St., New York, 5:30 P. M.—Capital City Line, daily, New York to Albany and Troy. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6 P. M., Albany, 8 P. M. Fare $1, staterooms 75c. "Economical Way."
6:00 P. M.—People's Line, daily, New York to Albany. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip. "Luxurious Way."
9:00 P.M.—daily, N. Y. to Albany & Troy. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 10:00 P. M.; leave Troy 9 P. M., except Sunday; Albany 11:00 P. M. daily. Fare $2.00 one way. $3.50 round trip.
Send stamp for beautiful historical calendar.
Tel. Spring 9400.

The World's Pleasure Grounds
GLEN ISLANDS NOW OPEN
Commodious Steamer Greenport or Frank Jones, will leave 132 St., North River, 9 A. M. Battery 10 A. M. Round trip tickets, 50c., good only on these boats leaving Glen Islands at 2:30 P. M.; other steamers leave Battery 10.15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. West 24th Street 10:45 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Tickets on these boats good returning until 9 P. M.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Portland Maine Steamship Line Steamships
NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR.
Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. BOUND TRIP $5.40
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.75
Direct ROUND TRIP $3.50
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms. $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 2:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
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No Extreme Altitudes
Dry and Invigorating Atmosphere greatly reducing the Sensible Temperature
A Galaxy of Fine Cities En Route
The Remarkable Viaduct of the Pecos River
The Mexican Border
The Hanging Cliffs of the Rio Grande
The Mirages of Ar

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

East Side Apartment in Deal for Fifth Avenue Plot—Sale in Fortieth Street—Brooklyn Block Front Purchase and $500,000 Lease—Active Suburban Market.

The realty market continued to show an active tone yesterday, the upper east side furnishing two good deals, one being an old residence in East Fortieth Street and the other and more important being that of the nine-story apartment house completed in the Fall of 1913 at 27 East Sixty-second Street, near the northeast corner of Madison Avenue. It covers a plot 57 by 100.5 and is fully rented. The property was sold by the Rivoli Realty Company, Judson S. Todd, President, to Isabel C. Forbes and others. It has been held at $375,000.

In part payment Mr. Todd took the six-story commercial building at 226 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, on the west side, adjoining the new Victoria Building, which covers the Twenty-seventh Street frontage from Broadway to Fifth Avenue. The 226 Fifth Avenue parcel is assessed at $195,000.

Harris & Vaughan were the brokers in the transaction.

East Fortieth Street Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 122 East Fortieth Street, a lot 20 by 98.9, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, has been sold by Rice & Hill for Mrs. Edith McK. Miller. It has been held at $50,000. The purchaser is an out-of-town investor, who will make extensive alterations, converting the house into bachelor apartments. The adjoining corner of Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street, 40 by 85, was purchased some time ago by Hoggson Brothers, who demolished the buildings with a view to erecting a building for their own occupancy, but have abandoned the plan.

100-Foot East Side Apartment House Site Assembled.

The site purchased at 156 to 160 East Seventy-ninth Street several months ago by Julius Tishman & Sons for the erection of a thirteen-story apartment house has been increased by an additional forty feet. The property just bought consists of two four-story dwellings, each on a twenty-foot lot.

They are owned by the heirs of Karl M. Wallach and the sale was arranged subject to the confirmation of the court.

With this purchase the Tishmans now control a site 100 feet square, located seventy feet east of Lexington Avenue. To protect the light of the projected apartment, they also purchased in March the dwelling at 152 East Seventy-ninth Street, separated from the larger plot by a twenty-foot parcel, and being but thirty-four feet from Lexington Avenue.

Another East 81st Street Deal.

Bernard Pfeifer has increased his holdings on East Eighty-first Street by the purchase of 117, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2, from Albert Arnstein.

O'Reilly & Dahn, who negotiated the sale last week, assembled the site of 109-115, adjoining, comprising four dwellings and measuring 80 by 102.2. Mr. Pfeifer, who was the owner of one of these dwellings, was said to be interested in the plan to erect a nine-story apartment on the property.

A Recent Buyer.

Mrs. Emilie Mehlich is the buyer of the taxpayer at 1,905 to 1,909 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, reported sold last week.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to G. Vasopollo 2,304-2,306 Belmont Avenue, two one-family frame dwellings, each on a lot 25 by 100.

The Benenson Realty Company has resold to Louis E. Kleban 1,331 Franklin Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on a plot 50 by 208, located between 169th and 170th Streets.

A five-story apartment house will be erected on the site by the buyer. The sellers purchased the plot last month from Edward Robitzek as executor.

A Bronx-Jersey Trade.

Charles Kuntze sold for Mrs. Ernestine Sturm 1,526 Brook Avenue, near Claremont Parkway, a four-story double flat with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. The purchaser, Certhie Halpin, gave in part payment a two-family, eleven-room house, 30 Forty-first Street, Bayonne, New Jersey.

Biggest Building Year in Bronx.

The first six months of this year shows that 1915 is destined to be the banner building year for the Bronx. Superintendent Robert J. Moorehead of the Bureau of Buildings, in his semi-annual report issued yesterday, showed that in the six months plans for 535 buildings have been filed, at an estimated cost of $15,897,500. They include a school house at $255,000, and several amusement places to cost about $1,300,000. Plans for many expensive apartment houses were also filed.

In the first six months of last year plans for 435 buildings were filed at an estimated cost of $10,003,142. This year so far is about $500,000 ahead of 1913, which was the biggest previous building year for the Bronx.

Builders Buy Brooklyn Block Front.

A building syndicate has purchased from the "Phipps Houses" a block front in Brooklyn for immediate improvement with four-story flats and stores. The property includes the easterly block front on Utica Avenue between St. John's Place and Sterling Place, 240.7 feet on the avenue by 100 feet deep on each of the side thoroughfares. The buyer is the Novelty Building Company, Joseph I. Aaron, President. The property, with an adjoining parcel, was bought in 1908 by the "Phipps Houses" for model apartments, but the original plan was changed. The brokers in the transaction were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, and Ghegan & Levine.

$40,000 Bay Ridge Deal.

In the Bay Ridge section Samuel Galitsa & Co. sold for John H. Bahermburg to Simon Abies a plot, 107 by 123, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

Five three-story buildings, with stores, will be erected on the property by the buyer. The property was held at $40,000.

Brooklyn.

Friday & Lehman have sold 592 Decatur Street, a two-story-and-basement brownstone one-family dwelling, for a client to Louise Frankel for occupancy; also 459 Chauncey Street, a four-story double brick flat, for Annie Uterstaedt to a client for investment.

$500,000 Brooklyn Lease.

Contracts were signed yesterday for a long-term lease of the building at 442 and 444 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by I. Blyn & Sons, shoe dealers.

The property is owned by the Smith estate, and the aggregate rental amounts to about $500,000. Meruk & May were the brokers.

Golf Club Buys Acreage.

Negotiations pending for several months have been completed whereby the Villa Park Association, a subsidiary company of the McKnight Realty Company, will convey to the Great Neck Golf Club ninety-five acres of land at Great Neck Estates, which for the past five years has been leased by the club for its eighteen-hole course. In addition to the ninety-five acres which the club has just decided to purchase, the links comprise twenty-seven acres more, which is held under a lease. The club will take title to the property this month.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Realty Company has sold a plot 100 by 100 feet on Oxford Place to R. Samson and a plot 40 by 100 feet on Kinsey Avenue to C. Maybie.

Buys Yonkers Corner.

James E. Barry & Co. have sold for the American Real Estate Company to Joseph Bierworth the northwest corner of Franklin and Riverdale Avenues, Yonkers, a plot 40 by 100 by irregular. The buyer will erect a two-story building to be used as a market.

New Rochelle Sale.

Lillian Banks sold to a client of J. C. Gleason & Son the private dwelling at 71 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle.

Buys Choice Montclair Site.

The large plot on the northeast corner of South Fullerton Avenue and the Crescent, Montclair, has been purchased by Dr. James Spencer Brown, President of the Mountainside Hospital of Montclair, from Frank W. Gordon of Alberta, Canada. It has a frontage of 114 feet on South Fullerton Avenue and about 120 feet on the Crescent, adjoining the Montclair Club. Dr. Brown intends to erect a large residence. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

J. B. English has leased for John H. Martin for a term of years to a client the store and basement 751 Seventh Avenue. The premises will be renovated and occupied as a lunch room.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry, in conjunction with Rice & Hill, have leased for a long term of years the entire sixth floor in the new twenty-story building at 8 West Fortieth Street, to the Stuyvesant Company, publishers of Town and Country.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased the bakery at 472 Columbus Avenue for W. Schedko to C. Wolf.

Alexander Selkins has leased for the Henry Morgerthau Company the store at 859 Prospect Avenue for ten years to Adolph Harms for use as a confectionery store.

Plans For New Tenements.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for one five-story and cellar apartment house on lot 72 feet 11 inches by 85 feet, for the 114th Street & Seventh Avenue Construction Company, Max Weinstein, President, located on the southeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 139th Street, and for one five-story and cellar apartment house, located on the south side of Edgecombe Avenue, 18 feet, 11 inches north of West 138th Street, on a lot 90 feet by 85 feet. These buildings will accommodate sixty-two families and will cost $125,000.

Plans have also been completed for one six-story and cellar apartment house located on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and West Eleventh Street, on a lot 35 feet by 145 feet by irregular, for the Leonard Weill Construction Company. This building will accommodate twenty-five families and cost $40,000.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected on the south side of Montrose Avenue, 79 feet 8 inches west of South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, running from street to street, with a frontage of 87 feet 1 inch on Montrose Avenue, and a frontage of 75 feet on South Fifth Street, for the Montrose Avenue Company, Inc., owners. Cost, $65,000.

New Brooklyn Warehouse.

The Turner Construction Company and Prudential Realty, Buffalo, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a three-story warehouse 60 by 100 feet for W. Beckers, Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc. This building will be located at East Eighty-fourth Street and Ditmars Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will be constructed entirely of reinforced concrete.

Realty Notes.

The Cross & Brown Company was the broker in the lease recently reported for the erection of a four-story factory and distributing station for the Studebaker Corporation by the Degnon Realty & Terminal Improvement Company, at Anable Avenue and Meadow Street, Long Island City.

Justice Shearn has appointed Chester J. Byrns receiver of the tenement at 116 East Ninety-seventh Street, pending foreclosure proceedings.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

126th St, 14 East, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x—, three-story dwelling; J. A. Brown, Jr., against Jacob Schattman et al.; F. H. Comstock, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $10,253.03; taxes, &c., $340.87; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Sherman Av, s w corner of 204th St, 100x110; vacant; J. A. Townsend against Lawrence Mulligan et al.; P. M. Goodrich, attorney; D. E. Goldfarb, referee; due, $21,926.41; taxes, &c., $1,298.15; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bush St, 211, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 43.11x20x20.6x86.6, two-story dwelling; adjourned sine die.

By James J. Donovan.

Edgewater Road, 1,501, w s, 647.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Bertha Beringer against A. I. Milholland et al.; Lee & F., attorneys; W. W. Penfield, referee; due, $5,511.33; taxes, &c., $239; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Gleason Av, 1,807, n s, 50 ft e of 173d St, 25x100; P. J. Hale et al. against E. M. Mayhew et al.; Frees & M., attorneys; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $3,125.37; taxes, &c., $575; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Main St, 280, e s, 109.7 ft n of Fordham Av, 25x87.1x25x86.11, City Island; J. B. Livingston against M. L. Roeder et al.; C. P. Hallock, attorney; W. S. Smith, referee; due, $1,256.; taxes, &c., $3,500; to the plaintiff for $4,606.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

119th St, 324 East, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10, two-story dwelling; Grace F. Leaster et al. against Abraham H. Sarasohn et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $7,261.24; taxes, &c., $213.60.

119th St, 326 East, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.8x100.10, two-story dwelling; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Abraham H. Sarasohn et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $7,263.22; taxes, &c., $221.99.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 76.4x41.5x irregular, 2 five-story tenements and stores and 2 four-story rear tenements; Charles N. Lee, executor, against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. et al.; William C. Orr, attorney; Henry C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

6th St, 423 East, n s, 265.10 ft e of 1st Av, 21.10x90.10, four-story tenement and stores; Edmond L. Campion et al. against Zabarsaer Realty Co. et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Isaac T. Flatto, referee; due, $16,120.15; taxes, &c., $334.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 789, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x80, five-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Gotham Mortgage Co. et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; John J. Sullivan, referee; due, $28,732.72; taxes, &c., $763.59.

1st St, 7 East, s s, 116 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x73.10x22.4x77.5, five-story hotel; Julius H. Sussman against Rosa Hertz et al.; Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys; John J. Sullivan, referee; due, $21,060.66; taxes, &c., $230.45.

By Samuel Marx.

1ST AV, 156, e s, 67.4 ft s of 10th St, 90x100x irregular, six-story tenement and store; Charles Hoefler against Max Heller et al.; Leavis & Davis, attorneys; Archibald E. Baxter, referee; due, $9,379.69; taxes, &c., $60.90; subject to first mortgage of $32,000. East 131st St, S, s s, 128.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; Rudolph F. Ribe et al. against Sarah McCormack et al.; Edgar R. Mead, attorney; William Bernard, referee; due, $8,020.70; taxes, &c., $258.55; subject to tax lien of $759.08.

West 69th St, 515, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Harry Rotman against Herman Sacks et al.; Arthur Smith, attorney; Samuel Ecker, referee; due, $618.53; taxes, &c., $137; subject to first mortgage of $18,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 176th St, n s, 75.2 ft w of Boston Road, 75x167, vacant; Nellie C. Richards against Sarah A. Bennett, administratrix, et al.; William H. Hamilton, attorney; Adam Wiener, referee; partition.

By James J. Donovan.

Jackson Av, 600 and 602, e s, 100 ft s of 151st St, 50x104, six-story tenement and stores; Public Bank of New York City against Brocaval Realty and Holding Co. et al.; Stroock & Stroock, attorneys; John L. Hynes, referee; due, $7,985.71; taxes, &c., $1,236.80.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 235 ft n of 138th St, 260x235x210x264, one-story and two-story marble works; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Robert C. Fisher et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin A. Hartenstein, referee; due, $240,000; taxes, &c., $2,972.85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Av D, w s, 25 ft s of 7th St, for a one-story garage; 84.11x93.1 M.; Morrissey St Av Ir, owner; Glucroft & Glucroft, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $8,000.

Hull Av, w s, 229.60 ft n of 205th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 60x85; W. A. J. Building Corporation, William Vanota, 1,841 Marmion Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Hunter Av, w s, 175 ft n of Ditmar St, for a one-story frame locker house, 13x77; Harlem Yacht Club, Harold Krausemann, City Island, Commodore, owner; cost, $500.

213th St, n s, 220 ft e of Holland Av, for a one-story brick stable, 25x10; Frank Scopelliti, 437 East 12th St, owner; Katz & Feiner, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $250.

Morris Park Av, s w corner Mulford Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19.9x31; John Bentz Construction Co., John Bentz, 2,362 Westchester Av, President, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,200.

Bronxwood Av, w s, 89.22 ft n of 216th St, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 22x45; Alfonso Rosati, 570 East 141st St, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Bailey Av, w s, 335.11⅜ ft n of 231st St, for a one-story garage, 25x50; James Whelan, 3,131 Bailey Av, owner; Alfred C. Wein, 188 West 101st St, architect; cost, $750.

Morris Park Av, s w corner Mulford Av, for a rear two-story frame dwelling, 19.6x31; John Bentz Construction Co., John Bentz, 2,362 Westchester Av, President, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,200.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

17th St, 336 to 37 East, to a six-story store and loft; E. W. C. Arnold, West Islip, N. Y., owner; Rusling Co., 39 Cortlandt St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Rivington St, 125, to a five-story moving picture theatre and lodge room; I. Suchman, premises, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,500.

80th St, 65 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; C. Arnold, 108 East 29th St, owner; K. C. Budd, 527 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 94th St., 29x100, Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J., her husband, 320 West 88th St, all liens, June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St.....Gift

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 88th St, 26.5x90x irregular, Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J. Colton, 320 West 88th St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St.....Gift

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 138th St, 26.5x90x irregular, Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J. Colton, 320 West 88th St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St.....Gift

AV A, s w corner of 8th St, 24.8x70; Rebecca Hyams to Helen H. Fuchs, 4,819 14th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, June 30; attorney, Max Perlman, 35 Nassau St.....$1

BROADWAY, s w corner of Barclay St, runs w 240x s 202.9 to n s of Vesey St, at point 232.3 ft w of Broadway x n 73.5 ft, n 10.1x e 91 ft to Broadway x n 100.7 ft to beginning; Broadway, s e corner of Exchange Place, runs s 124.11x e 159.10 ft to w s of New St x n 130.1 ft to Exchange Place x w 135.2 ft to beginning; Wall St, 10, n s, 114.7 ft e of Broadway, runs n 120.8x e 20.10x n 73.10 ft to s s of Pine St, at point 146.6 ft e of Broadway x e 45.1x s 72.5x e 1x s 122.10 ft to Wall x x w 46 ft to beginning; William W. Astor et al. to John Jacob Astor, 18 Carlton House Terrace, London, Eng., b. and s., May 31; attorneys, Montgomery & Peabody, 2 Wall St.....Gift

BROOME ST, 448, n s, 50.1 ft e of Mercer St, 20x85 ft, Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $13,000,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St.....$100

BRONXWOOD AV, w s, 89.22 ft n of 216th St, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 22x45; Alfonso Rosati, 570 East 141st St, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

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COOPER ST, n s, 100 ft w of 20th St, 20x100; Charles Leasonfeld to Edith W. Lawson, 554 West 181st St, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

DIVISION ST, 53 and 55, s s, 25x68; Leon Hirsch to Samuel Fishman, 41 Division St, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

EAST END AV, e s, 51.4 ft s of 83d St, 25.4x82; Noah Kaufman to Lewis L. Richman, 510 Neptune Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) June 25.....$100

GRAND ST, 69, w s, 138.6 ft s of Spring St, 37.6x100; Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St.....$100

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LEXINGTON AV, 1,797, e s, 46.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x73; Helen M. Chew and Grace W. MacDonald to Frederic W. MacDonald, 16 West 76th St, n s, 100 ft e of Central Park West, June 4; attorney, John C. West, 206 Broadway.$1

WASHINGTON ST, 790 and 801, n e corner Horatio St, 41.11x87.10x41.10x—; Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $50,000,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Windamere Real Estate Co. to Hargis Real Estate Co., 60 Wall St. (mtg $50,000,) all liens, July 1.....$100

16TH ST, n s, 179 ft e of Livingston Place, 26.6x92; David Silva to Ermina M. C. Schoen, 981 Madison Av, (mtg $30,000,) July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

20TH ST, 26 East, s s, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 25x92, (foreclosure June 29;) Laurence N. Martin, referee, to Conrad Stein, Shippen Point, Stamford, Conn., July 1; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$45,000

21ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x92—; Kroyven Realty Co. to 50 East 21st St. Corporation, 247 West End Av, (mtg $500,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.--$1

25TH ST, 242 West, s s, 380 ft w of 7th Av, 15x78.9; Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $7,000,) June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St.....$100

27TH ST, 523 West, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Margaretha Frey and another to the F. R. Merrill Spring Co., 530 West 28th St, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Ackerson et al. by Charles A. Pletz, guardian, to same, all title, June 30; same attorney.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; John W. Sherrill to same, quitclaim, June 28; same attorney.....$1

38TH ST, 326-28 East, s s, 380.9 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9; James Hughes to Ede Levenson, 31 West 34th St, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Lachman & I., 35 Nassau St.....$100

46TH ST, 332 West, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.5; Caroline E. B. Condit and Olive W. Hall to Robert Weber, 22 West 120th St, (mtg. $90,000,) b. and s., June 28; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 75x100.5; Harry F. Coleman to Edward Coleman, 1,695 Broadway, b. and s., July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

63D ST, 17 East, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 29.6x100.5; Frances H. Park, at Longneil-Aunel, France, to Jos. Huber, 111 East 54th St, all liens, June 11; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jos. Huber to Ethan M. R. Huber, his wife, 17 East 63d St, b. and s., all liens, July 1; same attorney...$1

70TH ST, 224 East, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure June 24;) Hal Bell, referee, to Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn, July 1; attorneys, Cullen & D., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn.$16,000

76TH ST, 140 West, ss, 855 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Henry Neckermuer, referee, to E. Matilda Ziegler and another, (foreclosure May 28,) June 28; attorney, Robt. L. Moffett, 54 William St.....$26,000

82D ST, 36 West, s s, 258 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100; James M. Corduke to Agnes Shaughnessy, 56 West 82d St, (mtg $18,000,) June 7.....$100

101ST ST, 303 East, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Katharina Bonifer, executrix of Valentine Bonifer, to Mary A. Kern, 3,018 Concourse, (mtg $5,000,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

102D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100; Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J., her husband, 320 W. 88th St, (mtg $32,000,) June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St.....$100

108TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Hymen Oken, 936 Tiffany St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,000

111TH ST, 302 West, s s, 260 ft e of Manhattan Av, runs s 106.2x e 33x n e 8.6x n 100 to st, x w 89 to beginning; William Oppenheim to Rebecca Abrahams, 110 Forsyth St, all liens, ¼ part, (mtg $48,000,) June 29; attorney, I. Weckstein, 61 Park Row...$1

120TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.5 to old Manhattan Road, x18.7x114.3; Susan G. F., wife of Robert Weber, to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $12,000,) June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St.....$100

139TH ST, 219 West, n s, 496.1 ft e of 8th Av, 32.4x99.11; Minna Tobias to Edward Tobias, 1,045 East 12th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,650,) all liens, June 7; attorney, William Langdon, 2 Rector St.....$1

143D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hermine Debrovzky to Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, 320 Broadway, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation to Samuel A. Singerman, 20 West 104th St, all liens, June 30; attorney same.....$100

180TH ST, 511 West, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x107.5; Hauptman Realty Co. to Charles Leasonfeld, 100 Morningside Drive, (mtg $65,000,) June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John Lawson to same, quit claim, June 30.....$1

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, s e corner of Fox St, 75x100; 152d St. Construction Co. to Hermine Debrovszky, 835 East 160th St, (mtg $67,000,) June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BELMONT AV, 2,304, e s, 50x100; Moses Hess to Giancinto Vasapollo, 480 College Av, (mtg $4,000,) June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 140th St, 95.9x200.5; William H. Steinkamp, refree, to Edgar S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., 30; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway.....$25,000

FOX ST, 551 and 553, n s, 76.10x107.6x132.1; Building Corporation, William Vanota, 1,841 Marmion Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Hunter Av, w s, 175 ft n of Ditmar St, for a one-story frame locker house, 13x77; Harlem Yacht Club, Harold Krausemann, City Island, Commodore, owner; cost, $500.

213th St, n s, 220 ft e of Holland Av, for a one-story brick stable, 25x10; Frank Scopelliti, 437 East 12th St, owner; Katz & Feiner, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $250.

Morris Park Av, s w corner Mulford Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19.9x31; John Bentz Construction Co., John Bentz, 2,362 Westchester Av, President, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,200.

Bronxwood Av, w s, 89.22 ft n of 216th St, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 22x45; Alfonso Rosati, 570 East 141st St, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Bailey Av, w s, 335.11⅜ ft n of 231st St, for a one-story garage, 25x50; James Whelan, 3,131 Bailey Av, owner; Alfred C. Wein, 188 West 101st St, architect; cost, $750.

Morris Park Av, s w corner Mulford Av, for a rear two-story frame dwelling, 19.6x31; John Bentz Construction Co., John Bentz, 2,362 Westchester Av, President, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,200.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

17th St, 336 to 37 East, to a six-story store and loft; E. W. C. Arnold, West Islip, N. Y., owner; Rusling Co., 39 Cortlandt St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Rivington St, 125, to a five-story moving picture theatre and lodge room; I. Suchman, premises, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,500.

80th St, 65 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; C. Arnold, 108 East 29th St, owner; K. C. Budd, 527 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 94th St., 29x100, Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J., her husband, 320 West 88th St, all liens, June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St.....Gift

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 88th St, 26.5x90x irregular, Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J. Colton, 320 West 88th St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St.....Gift

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 138th St, 26.5x90x irregular, Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J. Colton, 320 West 88th St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St.....Gift

AV A, s w corner of 8th St, 24.8x70; Rebecca Hyams to Helen H. Fuchs, 4,819 14th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Lachman & I., 35 Nassau St.....$1

BROADWAY, s w corner of Barclay St, runs w 240x s 202.9 to n s of Vesey St, at point 232.3 ft w of Broadway x n 73.5 ft, n 10.1x e 91 ft to Broadway x n 100.7 ft to beginning; Broadway, s e corner of Exchange Place, runs s 124.11x e 159.10 ft to w s of New St x n 130.1 ft to Exchange Place x w 135.2 ft to beginning; Wall St, 10, n s, 114.7 ft e of Broadway, runs n 120.8x e 20.10x n 73.10 ft to s s of Pine St, at point 146.6 ft e of Broadway x e 45.1x s 72.5x e 1x s 122.10 ft to Wall x x w 46 ft to beginning; William W. Astor et al. to John Jacob Astor, 18 Carlton House Terrace, London, Eng., b. and s., May 31; attorneys, Montgomery & Peabody, 2 Wall St.....Gift

BROOME ST, 448, n s, 50.1 ft e of Mercer St, 20x85 ft, Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $13,000,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St.....$100

COOPER ST, n s, 100 ft w of 20th St, 20x100; Charles Leasonfeld to Edith W. Lawson, 554 West 181st St, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

DIVISION ST, 53 and 55, s s, 25x68; Leon Hirsch to Samuel Fishman, 41 Division St, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

EAST END AV, e s, 51.4 ft s of 83d St, 25.4x82; Noah Kaufman to Lewis L. Richman, 510 Neptune Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) June 25.....$100

GRAND ST, 69, w s, 138.6 ft s of Spring St, 37.6x100; Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pensioned, 12 M., July 1: Lieut. E. J. Blaney, 182, (on his own application,) at $1,125 a year. Appointed July 13, 1885.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 2: Lieuts. O. E. Treanor, 13 to 26; W. O. Wettlaufer, 26, to Marine Div.; G. C. Dunham, Marine Div. to 59. 8 A. M., July 4: Patrol. L. G. Offerman, 157 to 28.

Temporary Assignments: Lieut. C. H. Washburn, 148, to 11 in D., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 2; Patrol. A. Cava, 15, and A. Romer, 99, to D. Bu., 20 days, noon, July 2; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 2 in D., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 3; A. J. Terra, 29, to D. Bu., 20 days, 8 P. M., July 5; P. J. Sweeney, 89, to D. Bu., 5 days, noon, June 30; E. J. Sullivan, 68, to C. O. duty at Record Room, 300 Mulberry St., 30 days, 8 A. M., June 30; J. E. Beasley and W. W. Ruege, 158, to 11 in. Dis., 4 P. M., July 3, to 8 A. M., July 6; F. Fasulio, 154, to 17 in D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 2; W. Weissler, 156, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Asst. Property Clerk, 60 days, 4 P. M., July 2; J. M. Simmon, 283, to D. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., June 28; N. M. Grotheer, Traffic Div., Sub. A, to D. Bu., 20 days, 4 P. M., July 6.

To B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 3: D. E. Reilly, 12; R. Walker, 144; W. M. Lewis, 165; H. J. Etherington, 143; T. W. Gray, 161; D. J. Maher, 226.

To D. Bu. from commands indicated, 10 days, 4 P. M., June 30: J. T. O'Shea, 2; J. P. O'Neil, 7; G. C. Kessler, 13; M. Murphy, 17; A. D. Smith, 18; G. MacDonald, 25; T. Lowenthal, 26; F. J. M. Buckley, 35; P. J. Murphy, 37; P. J. Beadle, 42; F. L. Hogan, 43; C. F. Armstrong, 65; A. J. Tully, 66; A. Snydecker, 156; W. S. Drum, 166; J. Geoghan, 292; G. C. Leavitt, T. and M.; J. J. Paton, 5; J. H. Fitzgerald, 7; J. A. Leonard, 13; J. F. McCoy, 17; G. J. Whitney, 22; J. A. Fitz Gerald, 26; T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 30; J. C. Niemand, 40; J. V. Fitzpatrick, 42; H. Sommers, 63; F. Stepat, 66; J. S. Maher, 146; A. R. MacConeghy, 164; G. H. Nuppenau, 283; J. Lavelle, B. B. H. Sq.; T. Grady, B. B. H. Sq.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. W. T. Arneel, 18, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; A. T. Saltalamacchia, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; T. R. Parker, 24, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; W. P. McDermott, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 5; J. L. Hayes, 26, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 4; T. F. Appel, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 3; F. N. Neuberth, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 2; G. A. Michel, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 3; J. Ryan, 43, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 1; J. W. Torson, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; J. T. Reilly, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 5; B. B. Milker, 275, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. J. Sheehy, 161, 12:30 P. M., June 28; J. Fortune, 274, 4:43 P. M., June 30.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. J. J. Sheehy, 161, 12:40 P. M., June 28.

Fire Department.

The following Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Captain at $2,600 a year, 8 A. M., July 1: W. S. Howe, Eng. 33; P. Farley, H. & L. 170; W. S. Ferry, Eng. 16; C. M. Lauth, H. & L. 15; R. T. Dunn, H. & L. 29.

The following engineers of steamer and first grade firemen are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant at $2,100 a year, 8 A. M., July 1: Engs. of Str. J. A. Murray, Eng. 202; A. E. Mantovani, Eng. 4; W. E. Merrill, Eng. 231; P. Wynn, Eng. 35; A. F. Gels, Eng. 214. Fir. 1st Gr. H. H. Hawke, Eng. 84; F. P. Boltz, Eng. 25; J. J. Oates, Eng. 99; W. E. Daly, H. & L. 116; J. A. Allister, Eng. 212; J. A. Switzer, H. & L. 46; T. J. Flanagan, Eng. 210; J. E. Stafford, H. & L. 23.

The following firemen first grade are promoted to the position of Eng. of Str. at $1,600 a year, 8 A. M., July 1: J. M. Mulrean, Eng. 254; J. Connolly 24, Engs. 3-4; G. F. Ritchie, Eng. 51; W. Walsh, H. & L. 23; A. F. Mathes, Eng. 246; W. F. McLiney, Eng. 7; K. A. Muller, Eng. 75; J. J. Potter, Eng. 53; P. Fink, Jr., Eng. 16; A. B. Fountain, Eng. 137; L. Hartens, Eng. 78; L. Harris, Eng. 67; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 67.

Assignments, 8 A. M., July 1: Capts.—P. Farley, Eng. 230; H. T. Dunn, H. & L. 24; W. S. Ferry, Eng. 85; C. M. Lauth, Eng. 20; W. S. Howe, H. & L. 9. Lieuts.—A. F. Gels, Eng 203; P. Wynn, Eng. 1; H. H. Hawke, Eng. 76; F. P. Boltz, Eng. 33; J. J. Oates, Eng. 165; W. E. Daly, Eng. 25; J. A. Murray, H. & L. 110; A. Mantovani, H. & L. 3; J. J. McAllister, H. & L. 113; J. A. Switzer, H. & L. 20; T. J. Flanagan, H. & L. 107; J. E. Stafford, H. & L. 15; W. E. Merrill, H. & L. 11. Eng'rs of St'mer—J. M. Mulrean, Eng. 213; J. Connolly, No. 2, Eng. 34; G. F. Ritchie, Eng. 4; W. Walsh, Eng. 69; A. F. Mathes, Eng. 271; W. F. McLiney, Eng. 31; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 18; J. J. Potter, Eng. 36; K. A. Muller, Eng. 28; J. Fink, Jr., Eng. 17; A. B. Fountain, Eng. 214; F. L. Petersen, Eng. 21; L. Harris, Eng. 55.

The following are appointed and uninformed firemen for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,000 a year: Assignments, 8 A. M., July 1—J. Russert, Eng. 266; J. de Caulle, Eng. 16; J. L. Kiesel, Eng. 230; D. Maloney, Eng. 27; C. Donivan, Eng. 76; J. A. Shea, Eng. 13; F. P. McCready, Eng. 212; E. Schneider, Eng. 25; W. J. Rogers, Eng. 18; H. C. Stoltenroth, Eng. 216; J. P. F. Heins, Eng. 251; J. J. Farrell, Eng. 13; C. T. Frohne, Eng. 210; E. H. Veigel, Eng. 68; F. J. McGurty, Eng. 40; W. J. Hammer, Eng. 207; C. Bauman, Eng. 237; I. Reich, H. & L. 23; D. McAlinden, H. & L. 181; M. M. Hartnett, H. & L. 43; J. A. Jennings, H. & L. 131; J. J. Fullam, H. & L. 66; R. B. Long, Eng. 44; E. P. McGaghlin, Eng. 4; A. Golipsky, Eng. 17; P. J. Baker, Eng. 27; D. D. Mahoney, Eng. 226; J. A. Gloeckner, Eng. 6; A. Fey, Eng. 22; C. Kalbfell, Eng. 39; F. J. Gerard, Eng. 57; J. J. Farrell, Eng. 30; P. F. McKenna, Eng. 3; W. J. Hammer, Eng. 218; W. R. Burness, Eng. 217. W. H. Lutgen, Eng. 76; C. W. Holzman, Eng. 10; W. J. Winder, H. & L. 20; J. V. Murray, H. & L. 18; B. F. Harrington, H. & L. 10; A. J. Gillespie, H. & L. 24; C. A. Baldauf, H. & L. 40; E. P. Hollister, H. & L. 6. Engs.—J. A. Bell, Eng. 5; G. E. Ryan, Eng. 228; J. M. F. Hannasy, Eng. 210; P. F. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 4.

Transfers, 8 A. M., July 1: Capts. H. J. Turley, Eng. 6, to Eng. 90; P. McGuire, H. & L. 9, to H. & L. 1; J. H. Hill, Eng. 35, to Eng. 42; R. McGrath, H. & L. 24, to Eng. 257; F. F. Mahoney, Eng. 230, to H. & L. 108; J. W. Smith, 1st, Eng. 225, to Eng. 214; F. Curran, Eng. 214, to Eng. 235; J. Connolly, Eng. 93, to H. & L. 9; F. A. Lear, H. & L. 9, to Eng. 93. Lieuts. J. T. Brown, Eng. 76, to H. & L. 145; W. Kiemle, H. & L. 24, to H. & L. 20; M. Gibney, H. & L. 20, to H. & L. 24; J. Woods, Eng. 25, to Eng. 262; J. J. McCambley, H. & L. 48, to Eng. 83; W. H. Hartman, Eng. 83, to Eng. 70; R. F. Magrino, H. & L. 8, to Eng. 248; J. F. Stothard, H. & L. 127, to H. & L. 112; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 11, to H. & L. 127. Engrs. of Str.—T. P. Costigan, Jr., 88, to Eng. 79; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 213, to Eng. 231; J. F. Barrett, Eng. 24, to Eng. 287, (1st sec.); L. F. Price, Eng. 86, to Eng. 90; P. J. McKenzie, Eng. 21, to Eng. 317; A. Reside, Eng. 23, to Eng. 33. Fire'n 1st grade D. C. McMahon, Eng. 44, to Eng. 5; T. F. Schoppe, Eng. 47, to Hose 3; J. F. Kenehan, Eng. 93, to Eng. 76; W. Leary, Eng. 76, to Eng. 93; C. R. Nagle, Eng. 1, to Eng. 54; J. C. Calhoun, H. & L. 3, to H. & L. 19; E. T. Meyers, Eng. 43, to H. & L. 27; A. Gelhaus, H. & L. 43, to H. & L. 145; S. Schiel, Eng. 234, to Eng. 283; M. Carrig, H. & L. 39, to H. & L. 42; H. Gallagher, Eng. 289, to Eng. 221; D. J. Smith, H. & L. 14, to H. & L. 27; H. Hoffmann, H. & L. 4, to H. & L. 16; M. J. Gannon, H. & L. 19, to Eng. 62; J. J. Walsh, 3d, Eng. 14, to Eng. 40; R. J. McNamee, Eng. 2b, to Eng. 14; J. J. Cuff, Eng. 269, to Eng. 277; J. Buckley, 1st Eng. 7, to Eng. 249; T. Golden, Eng. 43, to Eng. 68; C. Juna, Eng. 27, to H. & L. 29; T. J. Losen, Eng. 265, to H. & L. 107; E. F. McGaffney, H. & L. 7, to H. & L. 112; C. J. Miller, Eng. 93, to H. & L. 128; J. J. Nelson, Eng. 224, to Eng. 210; C. Sabisch, H. & L. 10, to H. & L. 135; G. Schappert, Eng. 266, to H. & L. 9; J. Sullivan, 1st H. & L. 5, to H. & L. 23; D. J. Sullivan, Hose 9, to Eng. 287, (1st sec.); A. H. Conihan, Eng. 60, to Eng. 62; J. Shea, Eng. 29, to Eng. 244; H. M. Muir, Eng. 249, to Eng. 255; F. Stiltwagen, Eng. 210, to H. & L. 135; G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 13, to Eng. 83; J. S. Ward, H. & L. 21, to H. & L. 12; J. Mulholland, Eng. 30, to Eng. 54; E. Manning, Eng. 203, to H. & L. 125; A. J. Gibbons, Eng. 257, to H. & L. 128; A. Morgenstern, H. & L. 124, to H. & L. 135; H. C. Bongardt, Eng. 234, to Eng. 247; J. A. McGuire, Eng. 119, to Eng. 256; L. W. Fell, Eng. 232, to Eng. 293; J. T. Pyne, Eng. 85, to Eng. 288; Firemen 2d grade M. Straus, Eng. 44, to Eng. 5; D. W. Foley, H. & L. 77, to Eng. 20; C. E. Greenhagen, H. & L. 18, to Eng. 20; W. H. Jarvis, Eng. 29, to Eng. 227; A. W. Olson, H. & L. 15, to H. & L. 119; C. Charous, Eng. 221, to Eng. 258. Firemen 3d grade H. F. Carlson, Eng. 17, to Eng. 4; J. Fetton, Jr., H. & L. 11, to H. & L. 34; W. L. Cahill, Eng. 76, to Eng. 34; A. W. G. Conny, Eng. 200, to H. & L. 143; J. S. Dolan, Eng. 234, to Eng. 205; F. F. Farrell, Eng. 216, to Eng. 269. Firemen 4th grade C. C. Antony, H. & L. 10, to Eng. 153; M. J. Gleason, H. & L. 10, to H. & L. 6; J. M. Williams, Eng. 13, to H. & L. 6.

Mutual transfers: Lieut. J. B. Steininger, Eng. 234, to Eng. 253; Lieut. P. J. Grace, Eng. 253, to Eng. 234; Engr. of Str. T. A. Campbell, No. 1, to Eng. 67, to Eng. 40; Engr. of Str. F. E. Smith, Eng. 40, to Eng. 67; Engr. of Str. T. E. Tyrrell, Eng. 153, to Eng. 93; Engr. of Str. L. S. Eccleston, Eng. 93, to Eng. 153; Fire. 1st Gr. F. J. McGehee, Eng. 245, to Eng. 249; Fire. 1st Gr. G. C. Watson, Eng. 249, to Eng. 245; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Collins, No. 1, Eng. 7, to Eng. 230; Fire. 1st Gr. E. P. Keane, Eng. 230, to Eng. 7; Fire. 3d Gr. A. Joseph, Eng. 234, to Eng. 210; Fire. 1st Gr. P. H. A. Nixon, Eng. 210, to Eng. 234; Fire. 2d Gr. R. B. Gann, H. & L. 101, to Eng. 275; Fire. 3d Gr. J. J. Cronin, Nassau, Eng. 275, to H. & L. 101; Fire. 3d Gr. W. H. Anderson, Eng. 279, to Eng. 239; Fire. 2d Gr. E. M. McGarry, Eng. 239, to Eng. 279; Fire. 3d Gr. J. Brunner, Eng. 253, to Eng. 271; Fire. 3d Gr. D. Burdick, Jr., Eng. 9, to Eng. 93; Fire. 1st Gr. O. P. Regan, H. & L. 23, to H. & L. 4; Fire. 2d Gr. J. J. Ryan, No. 2, H. & L. 4, to H. & L. 23; Fire. 1st Gr. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 139, to Eng. 157; Fire. 1st Gr. W. J. Taylor, Eng. 157, to Eng. 139; Fire. 1st Gr. C. J. McFarland, Eng. 57, to Eng. 223; Fire. 1st Gr. A. Bracconier, Eng. 223, to Eng. 57.

The Division of Fire Marshals of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, and the Division of Fire Marshals of Brooklyn and Queens are detached from the Bureau of Fire Prevention and consolidated into a new bureau, to be known as the Bureau of Fire Investigation. Fire Marshal Thomas P. Brophy is designated as Acting Chief of the new bureau, and Fire Marshal John P. Prial is designated as Acting Deputy Chief of the bureau.

Retired. Engr. of Str. T. J. McDonald, Eng. 31, (on his own application,) retired on annual pension of $800, 8 A. M., July 1.

Leaves of absence, with pay: 8 A. M., July 1 to 31, to Capt. D. F. Burke, H. & L. 107; 8 A. M., July 1 to 31, to Capt. J. Bridges, H. & L. 113; 8 A. M., July 1 to 31, to Capt. A. McDonald, Eng. 157.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Harvey, Eng. 85, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 1; Fire. 1st Gr. W. F. Renz, H. & L. 29, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 8.

EDUCATION NOTES.

President Churchill of the Board of Education has written a letter, which will be read to the boys and girls of public school playgrounds at "the safe and sane" July 4 exercises. In it he says:

"This year when so many of the countries of the Old World are engaged in the cruel war, we should rejoice in the blessings of peace. Let us hope that soon all nations now at war may settle their differences, and that peace and friendship may reign over the whole world."

Twenty-two public schools in which opportunity classes are to be held this Summer were open yesterday for the registration of pupils. They will be open today for the same purpose. On next Tuesday regular sessions will be begun, and will be continued five mornings a week for six weeks.

Edward C. Zabriskie, Principal of the Washington Irving High School, has received a present from P. S. 27, Manhattan, of which he was Principal prior to his obtaining his present position.

Contracts have been awarded for the rental of pianos for use in the vacation playgrounds in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Richmond.

The sum of $50 has been appropriated to pay the bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furnishing ten waste paper cans.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $1,198.69, representing the proceeds derived from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to the Special Trade School Fund 1915.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FERRER, CELESTE, (details elsewhere.)

JEWETT, JOSEPH, (June 28;) personalty, over $10,000; New York Church of the New Jerusalem gets $5,000; residue in trust for life to sister, Mary L. Jewett; then to relatives.

KOLB, BERNHARD, (May 18;) personalty, over $1,000; realty, over $1,000; all to children.

SCHOENEBERGER, NICOLAS, (June 18;) personalty, $7,000; all to Martha Hildebrand, a "good friend," of 242 E. 19 St.

SMITH, MARY L., (details elsewhere.)

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HORNE, WILLIAM, (April 23, 1905;) net estate, $18,444: Peter, Barbara, Anna M., Margaret H. Davison, and Agnes Campbell, children, each received one-fifth of estate; assets, 67 112 St., appraised at $11,600; deposits, $6,013; personalty, $100; claim against James Gerard Wagner, $2,071.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 148 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Residence for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession could be had; absolutely modern in equipment and recently renovated. Apply Libman, 552 West 181st St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party in need of some ready cash will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each; two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. Bryan, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROLL-TOP DESK, $8.50. ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT, CLEAN. TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Loft in fireproof Mietz Building, 134 Mott St., near Grand St., 75x80; excellent light; steady steam power, heat, elevator; suitable machinist, light manufacture; immediate possession. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

To Rent.—Office facilities in large, high-class office; mahogany furniture; just telephone; stenographers and general service. Apply 29 Liberty St., Room 310-315.

LOFT—SHOWROOM—OFFICE.
Near Grand Central; very low rent; concessions desirable tenant. Inquire Henry Hof, 587 3d Av.

Factory lofts, 68x75, with power; light on all sides; freight elevator, heavy carrying capacity; accessible location. 512-516 West 41st St.

Sublet attractively furnished outside office; telephone and stenographer. Room 1,208, 110 West 40th.

1st Av., 818.—Large store, double show window; suitable for dry goods, stationery; $50.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Architectural gem at Hartsdale, built by an architect for his own home; very attractive and comfortable; beautifully located corner plot; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 lavatories; will sacrifice. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection appointment. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 816 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome seven-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and two blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission finished ceilings and mantel; with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 156 Times Downtown.

Beautiful shore front gentleman's residence; magnificent views; deep water, sheltered anchorage; garage; pine pier, with large, modern 14-room house in perfect order; 50 minutes from Broadway; price $45,000. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treiss, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Douglas Manor, shore front rights; rare marine and landscape views; high elevation; modern house; 5-cent fare zone; beautiful surroundings; reduction of $2,000 to settle estate. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for advance appointment. Herbert E. Williams, Executor, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down, $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Small farm of 2 acres; good rich soil and shade trees; adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; price $175. Will give responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

Fine seven-room house; 35 minutes out; improvements; parquet floors; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 364 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Cranford houses, bungalows; plot, 100x300; rent, $25 up; near station; steam heat, hardwood floor, open fireplace, sleeping porch; sewer, gas, electric; sell cheap; commutation, 10½c. Shaheen, 864 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

Business reverses compel me to sell ideal home, Newark branch Erie, nine rooms, tiled bath, electricity; station three minutes, 30 to Chambers St.; genuine bargain; plenty shade, fruit. Owner, 625 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Slinger Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bungalow, stucco, modern in every appointment; 7 rooms, large living room; plot 60x170; five minutes' walk from station; $4,900; easy terms. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Tents, bungalows, hotel; finest mountains; refined, simple; 3½ hours. C. Miller, Woodland, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Only $75 cash and $13.50 monthly buys beautiful plot, 84 foot front, 90 deep, with Sound view and same restrictions, improvements, clubhouse and beach privileges as $2,500 lots in finest residence park on Connecticut shore. No objectionable nationalities or cheap annoyances. W. T. Yale, 110 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH. 30 EAST 23D ST.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

East Side.

19 East 48th.—Large studio, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, bath, elevator. Holley. (daily.)

321 ST., 7 East. (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and 181st and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 68th St., Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 6th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 505 West 98th, near Riverside.—Why live in hotels when you can get two to five roomed apartments and housekeep? Strictly high class, cosily furnished; maid service, linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Three rooms, bath, completely furnished; elegant elevator apartment; Summer; $50 month; West 81st. Inquire Morris, 226 West 82d.

A sunny five-room apartment at Washington Heights, artistically furnished and in excellent condition; good references required. Apply Jencks or Janitor, 1,533 St. Nicholas Av.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included, July to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st.

Seven spacious, light rooms, furnished; elevator apartment; responsible couple only; $60 Washington Heights; convenient all cars. M 112 Times.

Four-room apartment, completely furnished; two rooms overlooking Columbia campus; below unfurnished rental. Apt. 5C, Laureate Hall, 435 W. 119th St.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable; Apartment 2.

Apartment, furnished; housekeeping; opposite Teachers' College; immediate occupancy. 527 West 121st. Canton.

SUBLET FIFTEEN MONTHS.
High-class, seven-room furnished apartment West 57th; 3 months considered. L 162 Times.

Wadsworth Av., 190, near 181st St. subway.—Five cool rooms; all conveniences; pianola; for Summer months; reasonable. Alladice.

Completely furnished four light, cool rooms, bath, shower, kitchen; high-class apartment; seen 2-6. Murray, 528 West 111th.

Central Park West.—Large, furnished apartment, occupied by a physician, to sublet very cheaply. Inquire 5 W. 91st.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

44th, 210 West—Bachelor chambers; complete service; old English garden; ideal city Summer residence; telephone Bryant 5880.

Artist's studio, large, delightfully cool, north light; private phone and bath; kitchenette; small suite optional. 2327 Plaza.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, nicely furnished; 2d flight; $7-$8 weekly.

47th, 19 West.—Small kitchenette apartments; $40-$50; one unfurnished, $30; references.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
78d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

179th St., 714 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $28 to $38; near 181st St. Broadway subway.

169th, 516 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric lights and telephone; all modern improvements; $28-$32; near 168th St. Broadway subway.

9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
THE ROSARY; ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT, &c.; RENT $1,500. 306 W. 99TH ST.

173th, 599 West.—Corner apartments, four, five, seven rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $25-$45.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

8 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT; RENT $900.
140 WEST 104TH ST.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 31 East 125th St.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

113th, 507 West.—4-5-6 rooms; elevator; every improvement; $540-$900.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Broadway, 3,905 (163d.)—Cheerful 5 rooms, front; sacrifice until October; after, $45.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
AND
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn or for full particulars, booklet, etc.

Summit, N. J.—On Lackawanna Railroad; furnished house for rent to September 10th or 15th; seven large bedrooms, bathroom, very large porch and side shady; electric light and gas; ten minutes' walk from station; $75 month; big bargain. Apply John McClay, 407 Springfield Av., 12 noon.

LONG BRANCH.—Cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths, on Ocean Boulevard, 3 minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds, garage; completely furnished; $400. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms, bath; facing lake in New Hampshire; seven fireplaces; magnificent trees, large grounds, wonderful country; garage, stable, boats; $350. S 19 Times.

Completely furnished, centrally located home, thirteen rooms, (five master and two double maids' rooms,) and three baths, for rent for season at Long Beach, L. I. Address M 82 Times.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent, fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel; famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Furnished house, 5 minutes from station, 12 rooms, 2 baths, large grounds, vegetable garden; $65 per month. 92 Jamaica Av., Flushing. Telephone Flushing 2021.

Elberon, N. J.—Choice furnished cottage, directly on the ocean; reduced rent. Owner, Schuyler, 7,818, or local agents.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Attractive home, Huntington; 7 rooms, bath; very well furnished; garage, garden, beautiful grounds; season, $300; exceptional value. D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.C.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—Room and board; married couple; upper west side; state rates. M 117 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all outdoor sports; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 73 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

ENGLISH family offer to gentleman or married couple every comfort in their modern, artistic home; lovely, large garden; beautiful surroundings; private sitting room if desired; 40 minutes South Ferry. F 350 Times Downtown.

BOYS FIND good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies in country parsonage. M 54 Times.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 87.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 300 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) frequent trains; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music, dancing; charming young society; bountiful table; delicious cooking; dainty service; rooms and board, $14-$21 each; two in room, $25-$50; special advertising "get-acquainted" rate over July 4, limited to first 80 persons applying, mail or phone; room and board, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch, includes large room two nights, six square meals, ticket to Arverne and return, and ocean bath; three days, Saturday lunch to Tuesday after breakfast, railroad ticket, ocean bath, $8.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

INWOOD, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations; high

SCHIFF HEADS MOVE TO AVERT A STRIKE

Urges Cloakmakers and Employers to Submit Differences to Arbitration.

UNION ACCEPTS PROPOSAL

Manufacturers Will Give Their Answer Today—They Charge Radicals Control Employes.

Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Louis Marshall, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and J. L. Magnes yesterday sent to the Cloak, Skirt and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association, and to the Cloakmakers' and Shirtmakers' Unions, an appeal to settle their differences and prevent a strike of 50,000 workers at a time when conditions brought on by the war would make such an industrial fight doubly calamitous to the business and to the families and dependents of the needle toilers.

On Tuesday the unions sent to the protective association "an ultimatum giving the manufacturers one week to accept a proposal for the appointment of an Arbitration Board, headed by Mayor Mitchel, to settle the quarrels that have arisen since the abrogation two months ago of a protocol made five years ago. The protocol, which was effected following the bitter strike of 1910 through the work of Louis D. Brandeis and Mr. Marshall, by its terms was of indefinite duration. It guaranteed no strike on the part of the workers in return for concessions by the manufacturers. It was abrogated by the manufacturers on the ground that its terms had been broken by the workers.

Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the protective association, as soon as he received the letter yesterday called a meeting of the Executive Committee for this afternoon to consider the proposal of the committee headed by Mr. Schiff. He said last night he was not willing to comment on the letter until it had come before his Executive Committee.

Union Accepts Proposal.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the most aggressive and powerful of the needle workers' organizations, sent to Mr. Schiff's committee last night a letter accepting the proposal of arbitration as outlined.

"We don't want a fight," said Schlesinger. "We want our rights. We believe we can trust the proposals and plans of the men who wrote the letter. A strike is not wanted by us in these hard times, but we will not see the union crushed, for that is what the manufacturers want."

The letter written to the manufacturers and unions follows:

"As citizens interested in the public welfare, we have followed with the keenest interest the situation which is at the present time confronting employers and employes in the important cloak and suit industry in the city.

"Under ordinary circumstances, we should hesitate greatly to approach you on this matter. But in these days of war and catastrophe, we cannot, in good conscience, be the mute witnesses to an impending struggle in your industry, a struggle which would affect some fifty thousand workers, and several thousand employers, and many thousands of others dependent upon them. Warfare will disturb the orderly progress of an industry which the community has of late been taught to look upon with pride. A conflict at the present time would mean an appalling economic and moral waste to the entire community, and will engender a bitterness that will last many years.

"We are not unmindful of the difficulties and complexities of the situation. We are well aware that you have given much time and thought to a serious study of these difficulties, and that you have endeavored in painstaking fashion to meet these complexities.

"We know of the many sacrifices that you have brought during the past five years to make effective the collective agreement with your organized workers.

"We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that matters have come to such a pass that serious strife and its distressing consequences are absolutely the only way out. On the contrary, we feel that a reasonable solution of the problem can and ought to be found.

"We have learned with considerable interest that the union has proposed to you that the contentions in the industry be forthwith submitted for adjustment to a committee or board of unbiased persons. We would urge you in the public interest, as well as in the true interest of employer and employe, to accept this proposal. We wish at the same time to assure you that our committee, either collectively or individually, stands ready to do anything it can to aid in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties confronting the industry.

Employers Want Protocol.

The manufacturers have signified their willingness to enter into a new protocol, which will be a modification of the old, instead of a protocol the unions prefer a working agreement of one or two years. They have declared for the following features of agreement:

A reasonable minimum wage scale for week workers.

A uniform basis of pay for piece workers.

Equal distribution of work.

A method for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employes and "such other provisions as shall be found necessary to maintain proper standards and preserve peace."

On the day the unions issued their ultimatum to the manufacturers, Mr. Heineman for the manufacturers issued a statement in which he declared the unions were led by radicals who had no regard for business.

"We are dealing not with an American trades union," his statement said, "but with a radical socialistic group that treats a peace agreement merely as a means of continuing the so-called class struggle. A protocol with a union under leadership that would recognize that the day of the co-operative commonwealth has not arrived, and that the industry must be run on a business basis would undoubtedly result in progress for the workers as well as for ourselves."

WILL AID MUTUALIZATION

But Price for Equitable Stock Must Be Fair, Says Phillips.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Jesse S. Phillips, who entered upon his duties as State Superintendent of Insurance today, gave out a statement this evening relative to the acquisition of the majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society by T. Coleman duPont and to Mr. duPont's desire to bring about a mutualization of the society. Mr. Phillips declared hearty sympathy with the mutualization movement and said he would co-operate in any plan of real benefit to the stockholders.

"The price to be paid for the stock," he said, "is the vital question."

The desirability of mutualization, in his opinion, would depend upon whether the stock could be retired at a reasonable price. Mr. Phillips declares his intention is to protect the policyholders, not only in the Equitable, but in all the other companies doing business in this State.

Doctor, Ill, Tries to Die.

"Fannie, I have taken enough poison to kill me sure. I want to die." Dr. Hyman Bacol, 36 years old, of 52 East 100th Street, said to his wife yesterday, after he had taken fifteen grains of bichloride of mercury. Mrs. Bacol called in a neighbor and they persuaded him to accompany them to Mount Sinai Hospital, where he was made a prisoner, charged with having attempted suicide. Mrs. Bacol said her husband recently gave up his office at 27 Seventh Street because of a nervous ailment, and that this discouraged him. The Bacols have three young children.

RICH JUNK DEALER SLAIN.

Brooklyn Police Seek Man Who Shot Him from Doorway.

Frank Monza, a prosperous junk dealer of 298 First Street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed at 1 o'clock this morning in front of 22 Garfield Place, not far from his home. His assailant, who sprang from a doorway and fired one shot from a revolver, the bullet landing over Monza's heart, escaped around the corner. The police of the Bergen Street Station are looking for a man who lives in President Street near Third Avenue and who, they say, they are sure did the shooting.

According to the police, Monza had been threatened with death by enemies in the last week. No attempt was made to blackmail him, but the police say he was in fear of his life and never left his home without his daughters, Josephine, 23 years old, and Julia, 14, thinking that no one would attack him while the children were with him.

They were with him this morning and aroused the neighborhood with their cries. Policemen came up and Dr. Kelly was called from Seney Hospital, but he found Monza dead.

Policeman Hogan arrested Pasquale Voruri of 19 Garfield Place, whom he said, he saw running away after the shooting. From the daughters he learned that the assailant had escaped in an automobile, and Voruri was held as an accomplice, the police believing he was trying to reach the automobile when it made off with the murderer.

NO SEIZURE OF RIFLES.

Arms Intended for Java Are in Hands of Owners Here.

Customs officials and Secret Service officials denied the story printed yesterday in a Brooklyn paper that a consignment of rifles and ammunition intended for shipment to Java had been seized at Pier 3 of the Bush Terminal.

The rifles and ammunition are in the hands of H. Tauscher and H. Muck of 320 Broadway, who are the representatives of the Krupp and Mauser factories in this country, and are now stored at 200 West Houston Street.

H. Muck, who is in charge of the old Springfields, refused last night to discuss the matter, but said he was willing to tell later how his firm had obtained possession of the arms. They were manufactured at the Springfield Arsenal of the United States Government and are said to bear date of 1865.

Joseph McShane and John Cupps, freight handlers, were held for trial several days ago on the charge of stealing a case of rifles and ammunition from 200 West Houston Street. Fred Lutz of West Hoboken was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen rifles, but was discharged in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

FLIRTED ON FERRYBOAT.

Mrs. Fregle Gets Divorce—Her Sister Saw Husband Spooning.

Flirting with women on ferryboats and a habit of throwing pokers, stove lids and tableware at his wife were the charges against Anthony Fregle when Mrs. Sadie Fregle of 420 Fifth Street, Jersey City, got a divorce yesterday from Vice Chancellor Lewis. Mrs. Fregle testified that her husband began to treat her cruelly soon after their marriage on Dec. 21, 1902. He beat her when she was a bride and threw things at her. Once he threw their baby under a bed to get the infant out of his way in his attack on his wife.

Mrs. Benjamin Dates of 9 Palisade Avenue, a sister of Mrs. Fregle, testified to having seen Fregle hugging women on a ferryboat plying between New York and Jersey City. One night she remained on the boat, Mrs. Dates said, and saw Fregle with a strange woman who had her arm on Fregle's shoulder. Fregle's arm was around the woman. Mrs. Dates stayed on the boat during several trips, and when she left at 12 o'clock Fregle and the woman were still spooning. Fregle was not present or represented at the hearing.

THREAT TO KILL WITNESSES

Girls Who Testified Against Owen Madden Seek Protection.

District Attorney Perkins is investigating a story told by two girls who were witnesses at the trial of Owen Madden, gang leader, for the murder of Patsy Doyle, that since the trial of Madden they had received death threats. The girls are Frieda Horner and Marjorie Everdeane, both of whom testified that Madden told them he was across the street from a saloon at Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street when Doyle was shot down.

Madden was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to Sing Sing for from ten to twenty years. Since the trial Marjorie Everdeane has been living at Woodside, L. I., and Frieda Herner has been living with her mother at 214 East Seventeenth Street.

The girls told Assistant District Attorney Edwards that a number of persons who lived in the district where Madden's gang held sway had told them of plans to murder them. The District Attorney assigned detectives to the case.

SCALDED IN POWDER MILL.

Steam Pipe Bursts in du Pont Works at Haskell, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 1.—Four men were scalded, two of them probably fatally, when a steam pipe burst in the du Pont Powder Mills at Haskell today.

Martin Anderson of Pompton Lakes and John Murchill of Midvale are in the Paterson General Hospital with many burns about their faces and bodies. John Wilson and William Greely received minor burns and went home.

The men were all steam fitters and were connecting up a boiler in the engine room.

Special—
Worsted
Bathing
Suits
$1.95

Friday and Saturday only

Full fashioned two-piece suits that won't shrink. Navy, black or gray, plain or with assorted stripes.

Regularly $3—today and tomorrow—$1.95.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
647 Eighth Ave.
} Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

THAW'S HEAD BOWED TO ALIENISTS' GAZE

Displays No Emotion as Testimony Tending to Prove Him Insane Is Read.

EXPERTS WATCH CLOSELY

Ex-Gov. Slaton of Georgia on Bench —Evelyn Thaw to Appear Tuesday —Two Weeks More of Trial.

Reports which reached here yesterday morning from Malone, N. Y., that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw would not testify against her husband, Harry K. Thaw, at his sanity trial before Justice Hendrick and a jury, despite the fact that she had been served with a subpoena, were set at rest later in the day, when Mrs. Thaw, at her camp near Malone, told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that she would come here Tuesday next to take the stand. This information was verified by the State.

"The report that Evelyn Thaw refuses to go to New York to testify on account of poor health is not true," THE TIMES correspondent telegraphed. "She stated at noon today that she would go to New York on Tuesday, July 6."

The statements published yesterday morning that Mrs. Thaw would testify caused added interest in the trial, and a larger crowd than usual waited for the courtroom to open. Ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment, had a seat on the bench beside Justice Hendrick. They are old friends. Ex-Governor Slaton watched Thaw closely. Mrs. Slaton also came to court and had a seat to the right of the bench. They remained until noon.

Ex-Governor Slaton Interested.

When he was leaving the courtroom ex-Governor Slaton told reporters that he was interested in the case because he had attended one of the earlier proceedings and had seen the exhibits. Justice Hendrick had invited him to attend the trial. He denied a report that he would open a law office here. He said he would return to Atlanta, Ga., after a trip to San Francisco and would continue his law practice there.

The day was taken up by the reading of testimony from the records of other proceedings. For hours Thaw was forced to sit in court, while the State, in an effort to prove that he was irrational and should not be released, used the very evidence that he had employed at his second murder trial in convincing a jury that he actually was insane when he shot Stanford White and therefore should escape punishment. For a time he followed it closely and consulted with his counsel, but he did not show much nervousness. During most of the afternoon session he sat quietly, reading "The Hussite War," by Count Lutzow. There was a map of the Province of Bohemia in the book, and he studied that in detail as he followed the thread of the story.

Alienists Observe Thaw.

Deputy Attorney General Cook completed the reading of the testimony of Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, the prisoner's mother, given at the second murder trial, in an effort to prove that her son was insane when he shot White. Drs. Austin Flint and Carlos MacDonald, alienists for the State, sat directly behind Thaw in order to study the effect of this testimony upon him, and Dr. William Hirsch, another alienist, sat in a corner where he could get a full view of Thaw's face. Thaw noticed this inspection, and, packing away some books of testimony he had been studying, sat with his head bowed and without apparent emotion during the recital.

Mrs. Thaw's testimony was followed by further excerpts from the Matteawan case book. Then followed the reading of testimony of many witnesses called by Thaw at his second murder trial. In much of this the jury seemed to take a lively interest, and the State's lawyers lost no opportunity to emphasize points which could be used best to counteract the effect of the testimony of Thaw's alienists and those who came here from New Hampshire to swear that in their opinion Thaw was rational and ready to go free without being a menace to the community.

Nervousness in London.

The testimony of Dr. Sidney Wells of London, England, who told something of Thaw's life there in 1899, 1900, and 1901, was in direct contradiction of other expert testimony which Thaw had produced. Dr. Wells, the records told, had sworn at the second murder trial that Thaw was highly nervous and came from neurotic stock. Dr. Wells thought Thaw might well be called eccentric. He testified that Thaw had wanted a corps of nurses in attendance, and had asked to have the wall of his room at the hotel removed so that he could get more air. Thaw, he also said, was subject to hysterical outbursts.

Lillie McBride of London, a nurse, swore that Thaw had asked to have the wall torn down. He had told her, she said, that he wanted her to take command of a corps of nurses and train them every day. He was incoherent at times, she swore, and highly excitable. Alice C. Fletcher of Washington, D. C., who had visited at the Thaw home in Pittsburgh, testified at the murder trial that Thaw as a boy had a vacant stare to his eyes and showed constant abstraction. Abraham R. Beck of Allentown, Penn., a teacher, had testified that Thaw was a strange boy who spoke a strange language which the teacher had to learn in order to get along with him.

The testimony of Dr. Charles F. Bingham, the Thaw family physician, was introduced to show that Thaw as a child had exhibited peculiar traits, that he suffered from insomnia, and gave other indications of not being entirely sound mentally. There was much more testimony along these lines.

When court was adjourned Mr. Becker said that the reading of documents would be completed by the noon recess today and that the State would then call the first of its witnesses to the stand. The policemen who arrested Thaw at the time of the murder will be among the early witnesses. There will be no session of court on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday. The State may not be able to complete its case until the week after next.

Thaw refused to make a statement of any kind yesterday. He referred reporters to his counsel, John B. Stanchfield, and Mr. Stanchfield in turn referred to what Justice Hendrick had said in warning the newspapers. If further efforts to question Thaw were made, said the attorney, he would ask the court to take some action.

Mr. Stanchfield said it was a matter of indifference to him whether Mrs. Thaw testified or not.

The trial will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Birthday Gift for Col. Williams.

When Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, reached his office in Clinton Street yesterday morning he was surprised to find on his desk a big silver loving cup filled with American Beauty roses. It was the twentieth anniversary of his connection with the Brooklyn transit system, and the gift was from nineteen men of the company's official staff, whose service has been co-extensive with his own.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning B&K King & Co

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Lay In a Stock Now

A Notable Sale of Shirts, Scarfs & Underwear

Furnishings are perishable in a way. We can't and won't carry over from one season to another the special patterns that are the present glory of our Summer Haberdashery. And so, here goes for quick action:

MEN'S FANCY NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, soft or stiff cuffs, plain or pleated bosoms:

Regular value $1.50		Now $1.15,	3 for $3.25
" " 2.00		" 1.35,	3 " 3.75
" " 2.50		" 1.85,	3 " 5.00
" " 3.00 & $3.50		" 2.35,	3 " 6.75

MEN'S FANCY SILK AND SILK CREPE SHIRTS.

Regular value $5.00 & $6.00		Now $3.65,	3 for $10.50
" " 7.50		" 5.45,	3 " 16.00
" " 8.50 & 10.00		" 6.50,	3 " 19.00

SILK NECKWEAR.

Regular value 50c		Now 35c,	3 for $1.00
" " $1.00		" 65c,	3 " 1.75
" " 1.50 & $2.00		" $1.15,	3 " 3.25

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, Athletic Union Suits of Nainsook and Madras.

Reduced from $1.00 to 65c
" " 1.50 " 95c
" " 2.00 " $1.35

MEN'S PAJAMAS.

Regular value $1.50		Now $1.15,	3 for $3.25
" " 2.00		" 1.35,	3 " 3.75
" " 2.50 & $3.00		" 1.65,	3 " 4.50

All Children's Furnishings Greatly Reduced.

ALL STRAW HATS TO GO.

$1.25 for any of our $2 Hats.
1.85 for those that were $3, $4 & $5.
4.50 for all Panama, Bangkok & Leghorn Hats that were $6, $7 & $8.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Broadway near 32nd Street.

Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

When the Fourth of July Comes on the Fifth

There's an extra day out of town—Have an extra Summer Suit—Today's reduced prices here make it doubly easy—doubly worth while to spruce up your summer wardrobe.

A Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

$20, $22.50 and $25 Summer Suits..... $15.00
$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Summer Suits $19.50
$30, $32.50 and $35 Summer Suits..... $22.00
$35 and $40 Summer Suits..... $25.00
$40 and $45 Summer Suits..... $30.00
$45 and $50 Summer Suits..... $35.00

$3 to $10 Blum & Koch Straw Hats, $1.95

We were lucky to get the entire sample line of Blum & Koch straw hats—the best straw hats made—none retail for less than $3—from that up to $10. Get yours today—at $1.95.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
} Open Evenings

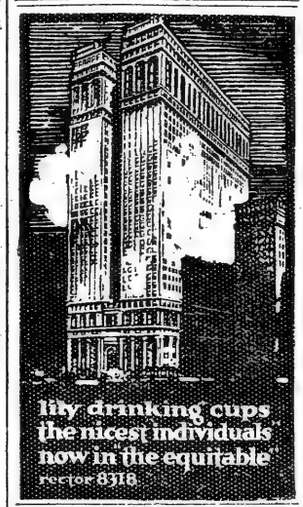
$4,000 GEMS STOLEN.

Vanderbilt Hotel Guest Wore Them in Posing for Photographs.

Miss Valerie Padelford, who lives at the Vanderbilt Hotel with a relative, Mrs. Albert Ordway, has notified the police of the loss of jewels valued at $4,000, which she missed after leaving the photograph studio of Arnold Genthe, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, on Monday. The jewels include five sapphire and diamond rings, a diamond horseshoe pin, diamond brooch, a three-stone diamond ring and a bracelet of diamonds and sapphires. Miss Padelford, who believes the valuables were stolen and not lost, has engaged private detectives, and has advertised her loss in this way:

"LIBERAL reward and no questions asked for the return of Pocketbook containing jewels and visiting card, lost between Thorley's and the Vanderbilt Hotel, Monday afternoon, 28th. Apply room No. 416 Vanderbilt Hotel."

When ready to leave the studio, where Miss Padelford had used several changes of costumes for the photographs, she placed her purse containing the jewels in a box which held one of the gowns she had worn. This, with other boxes, was carried downstairs and placed in a taxicab. After the boxes had been taken to her rooms at the hotel, where they remained an hour before being opened, she said, she was unable to find the purse or the jewels.



STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR

2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

DR. E. E. ROWELL, JR., FOUND

Missing Stamford Physician Had Been Working in Indiana Quarry.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 1.—Dr. Edward E. Rowell, Jr., who disappeared on May 24 last, has been found in North Judson, Ind., and is now en route to Stamford with his cousin, Dr. E. Everett Rowell, who went there in response to a telegram received here Saturday. A letter received today from Dr. E. Everett Rowell stated that his cousin was in a state of aphasia when he found him. He had been working in a gravel pit there and fell ill. He was unable to tell who he was, but a paper found on him gave the name and address of his cousin, George P. Rowell, a Stamford lawyer, and the latter was notified by wire.

Dr. Rowell had given him up for dead. It is said he had no trouble of any kind, but was in a highly nervous state from overwork at the time of his disappearance, and he had been arranging to take a vacation. He is a member of a prominent family here, and his wife was the daughter of the late Henry Thompson, who was a traction magnate in New York City. They have one child, a son, Henry Thompson Rowell, aged 11.

BRIGHTON BATHS 25¢ WEEK DAYS
NEW YORK'S RIVIERA
A Galaxy of Attractions and Moonlight Movies on the Beach.
TO-NIGHT:
The Sensational "WHERE COWBOY IS KING" and CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
MAX SCHMIDT'S BAND
WHITE AND GOLD

ASTOR B'WAY, 45th St. Daily 2.30 & 8.30. Mts. 25-50c. Nights & Sat. Mts. 25-50-75c
NOW A COMPLETE PHOTO TRIUMPH.
GEO. BEBAN THE ALIEN
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow. Monday & Wed.
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
CANDLER West 42d Street. Last 3 Times.
500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00. LAST MAT. TOMORROW 2.20. ON TRIAL

BROOKSIDE THEATRE.
OPEN AIR BEDFORD STATE ROAD, Near Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
The Treason and Death of Benedict Arvold.
A Great American Play.
July 5th, from 4:30 till 6.
If rainy, on July 10th.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St.
EVA TANGUAY, Wm. COURTLEIGH, Sam & Kitty Morton, Herman Wassermann, others.
Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place
Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys
Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

LUNA Free Dancing, Free TOYS Free Concerts, Free Circus
Free Vaudeville, Free Playgrounds.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. MAT. TODAY.
LEW KELLY BEHMAN SHOW
Added Feature, Morton & Moore in "Alexander's Rag Time Band."

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Orville Harrold, Edward Abeles & Co., "Woman Proposes," Ben Welch, Willa Holt Wakefield, Ota.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15.
MATINEES TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY, 2:15.
Greatest Musical Show Ever Presented.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Added Feature:—Nora Bayes.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2.20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY, JULY 5TH
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
JUST LAUGHS

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15.
TWICE DAILY. Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.50
Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1
BIRTH OF A NATION
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2.30.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY, JULY 5.
TWIN BEDS

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8.15. MAT. TO-DAY. LAST 3 PERFORMANCES. MORROW
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8.15.
6 PEACHES AND A PAIR (Musical Comedy) & 10 other acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED. 25c, 35c, 50c.

Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11.30 P. M. 10 to 50c.
Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden"
Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Lorelei Madonna. The Goddess. Reg. Sun., Frank Daniels in Crooky.

RECTOR'S

Not only the most palatial, but the coolest and best ventilated restaurant in America.



Ernest Evans and his "Gold Dust Twins."

Why not Rector's tonight? Come and enjoy the beauty, refinement and palatial environment—where you will always find New York's most beautiful women and men of consequence. You will appreciate the excellence of the viands, the service and the entertainment.

Rector's Superior Cabaret
A Program of All-Star Features

Headed by Ernest Evans, society's favorite, assisted by his "Gold Dust Twins" and a company of clever dancers. Mr. Evans presents nightly a series of the very latest specialty and ensemble dances. The most artistic example of New York's latest entertainment fad.

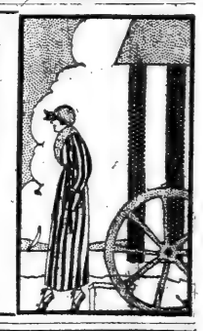
Then when you have finished your demitasse you are invited to remain and dance in Rector's big, airy ball room, which opens at 8 o'clock. Finest dancing music in New York. An ideal floor. Cooling breezes from three sides. Four of the best dancing acts in America to entertain you between dances. Free to Rector's guests.

Cold Buffet
Nothing like it in town! Rector's Cold Buffet of tempting individual cold delicacies ready prepared for luncheon and dinner. No waiting. Help yourself, if you desire.

Broadway, 48th Street, 7th Avenue
Breezes sweep thru windows opening on three wide streets.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 Per Day
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year) from $540
2 Rooms and Bath (per year)....from $730
3 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)...from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENIHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

MONTE CARLO
(European Plan)
Belden Point City Island
New Asphalt Road from Pelham Parkway Direct to Monte Carlo.
Bathing a l'Ostend
Boat Landing and Pier.
Dining and Dancing on the Terrace.
For Reservations Phone 37 City Island.



Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price.
SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

REISENWEBER'S Columbia Circle and 58th Street
Phone, 9640—Columbus.
CABARET—DANCING
Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00
Served from Five to Ten and Sundays Noon to Ten.
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Estimates Submitted.

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maison Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

Known the world over. French Cuisine. Parisian atmosphere.
BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS
39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, din.

"OPEN AIR DINING."
CARLTON TERRACE
100TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
JOSEPH F. PIKE, Sole Owner.

HOTEL Netherland
5th Av. and 59th St.
New Management.
Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO,
30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE
John A. Ross—Miss Mabelle Joyce.
Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449.
32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9827.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2nd Grade.

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
500 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $3 and up.

The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment.
HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West at 72d St.
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
Closed July 4th & 5th.
The Fernery
Miss Tucker, 23 East 32d Street
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves.
Smoking in the Conservatory.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Sunday fair; moderate temperatures; light to moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,979. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TO GET $100,000,000 BRITISH LOAN HERE

Morgan Group Willing to Take That Amount of the New War Issue.

RATE UPWARD OF 4½%

American Investments Likely to be Invited by Remission of British Income Tax.

MANY BUYING ORDERS HERE

Success of the Flotation Predicted —Exchange Situation Gives American Investors an Advantage.

A group of local bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. the National City Bank, and the First National Bank, is negotiating with the British Treasury authorities for the flotation in this country of $100,000,000 of the new British war loan. It was learned yesterday that "conversations" to this end had been conducted by cable for several days, and that the long-expected British credit here would be established through the sale of war bonds. While $100,000,000 is the amount so far mentioned, it is learned that the offering will comprise a substantially greater total if the bonds are well received by institutions and individual investors.

Bankers who have studied investment conditions throughout the United States said yesterday that they had small doubt that the British bonds would have an excellent reception. Evidence in support of this belief was being presented, it was said, in the many inquiries about the bonds that had been received from banks and trust companies of major cities, and also in the number of buying orders that local institutions had already had from customers.

The British loan is being placed at home at par. The interest rate is 4½ per cent. In view of the fact that numerous sound issues of municipal bonds are selling here on a basis to yield buyers close to 4½ per cent., and are free of income tax, it is expected that the British securities will be issued here on a basis to yield investors something more than that return.

It may be assumed that the income basis will be higher than in Great Britain to an extent, at least, that will offset the domestic income tax that buyers will have to pay.

Intimations have been received by bankers interested in the international credit situation that within a few days the British Treasury will rule that war bonds sold outside the confines of Great Britain shall be free of the British income tax. Unless this is done, it is said, hope can hardly be held out that the issue will be popular among American investors.

May Have a Definite Maturity.

The terms under which the loan is being issued provides that the British Government may have the option of retiring any part of the bonds whenever it desires after 1925. The bonds thus have an indefinite life in so far as English buyers are concerned, and such a provision would not appeal to either banks or individuals in this country. Beside the uncertainty owners would have about the date of retirement of their holdings, bond dealers would have difficulty in properly figuring prices in the open market. To offset this handicap, it is understood, the bonds distributed in this country may have a definite maturity, probably of ten years, which will bring the date of retirment in the year before the British Government begins to exercise its option for periodic retirement of the issue.

American purchasers of the British war loan will have an advantage in making payment which does not exist when conditions of international finance are normal. As a result of the enormous trade balance piled up in favor of the United States, the English pound is in a state of depreciation as expressed in dollars. With sterling exchange selling around 4.76, the American purchaser of a bond will pay 10 cents to the pound less than he would have paid a year ago, and when tens of millions of the bonds are considered, it is seen that an additional attraction lies in the issue at this time.

In banking quarters it was said yesterday that the question of neutrality would not enter into a public offering of British war bonds. Several months ago an issue of $50,000,000 French bonds was offered by the same group of bankers that is interested in the present negotiations.

The offering, if carried through, is expected to have a material influence on the market for foreign exchange. The proceeds of the loan will be left in this country to be drawn against by the British Government in buying supplies, and to the extent to which bonds are sold the exchange market will be relieved of pressure. When purchases are made here for foreign account and payment is made through the ordinary medium of exchange, the supply of bills in the market is increased, and sterling rates reflect the offerings.

PLAN TO REMIT INCOME TAX ON BRITISH LOAN

English Financiers Hope Thus to Attract Heavy American Investments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—I have good authority for saying that arrangements are being made by the British Treas-

Continued on Page 2.

GIGANTIC OFFENSIVE PREDICTED IN WEST

Germans and Austrians Said to be Gathering Forces for a Great Drive at Allies' Left.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—News reaches me that the Germans intend to resume the offensive in the west shortly on a gigantic scale, and are now making thorough preparations to concentrate men and guns in enormous force on a point on the Allies' left wing. From Austria and all over Germany guns are being concentrated at various points for the journey west. Enormous quantities of ammunition have been stored at Lille and at other places behind the firing line.

Guns will be massed not in tens, but in hundreds, and the fire will be concentrated at one selected point. When (if the plans succeed) the defense has been paralyzed, hordes of infantry will dash through the breach. These tactics will be repeated until the enemy achieves his object.

SUBMARINE SINKS SHIP FILLED WITH SOLDIERS

Turkish Transport Torpedoed by British Vessel in the Sea of Marmora.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3, 1:55 A. M. —A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora on June 26, sank the Turkish transport No. 42, which was full of troops, according to the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

FRANCE TO APPEAL FOR HOARDED GOLD

Will Ask Citizens to Exchange It for Notes—Private Stock Is Over a Billion.

PARIS, July 2.—The private stock of gold in France has been unofficially estimated at from 5,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 francs, ($1,000,000,000 to $1,400,000,000.)

The Government has decided to invite the citizens of France to exchange their gold for notes, and to that end Finance Minister Ribot has addressed a letter to the Bank of France, suggesting that special counters be set aside in the bank in Paris and its branches throughout the country for the receiving of gold from citizens who desire in this way to render service spontaneously to the national defense.

In addition to the banknote given in exchange for this gold, each depositor will receive a certificate setting forth his service to the country.

TWO INDIAN FANATICS KILL THEIR OFFICERS

Murderers of Four Shot to Death by Their Loyal Comrades.

LONDON, July 2.—The killing of a Major, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a bombardier and the wounding of a Captain and a Sergeant, all of the Eighth Indian Cavalry, by two fanatical Mohammedans, who subsequently were shot to death, was announced tonight by the British Official Press Bureau. The statement follows:

"A lamentable tragedy occurred in the Eighth Cavalry of the Indian Army stationed at Jhansi, (in the united Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.) Two Mahommedan soldiers ran amuck in the lines, shooting and killing Major M. H. L. Gale and cutting down Lieutenant Courtenay, who since has died of his wounds.

"The murderers ran toward the officers' mess, and on the way met and wounded Captain Hudson. Turning toward the artillery barracks, they fired at a Sergeant and a bombardier, wounding slightly the former and killing the latter.

"The murderers were pursued and shot down by a party of men of the regiment, led by two British officers; but not before they had fired at and killed another officer, Captain Cooper.

"The two men are reported to have been of a morose and fanatical disposition. They kept aloof from their comrades. The act was an isolated one in which no one but the two murderers was involved."

WON'T VOTE SYMPATHY FOR GERMAN WORKERS

British Trade Unionists Reject the Suggestion as "Sentimental Bosh."

LONDON, July 2.—The trade unionists of Great Britain today dismissed with contumely the suggestion that a vote of sympathy be given to their German fellow trade unionists. This suggestion was made at the annual conference of the federation now in session at Derby.

"Drop such sentimental bosh," was the advice of Ben Tillett, the fighting head of a number of leading unions. "This is a scrap," he added, "and must be fought out in that spirit. Whoever heard of two prizefighters stopping in the middle of a fight to kiss each other?"

One of the other delegates said:

"British workmen whose sons are at the front are so bitter on account of German outrages that they would hardly be content with anything less than the wiping out of the German people."

Some trade union delegates who were in Germany in June, 1914, said they had found the German workers in full sympathy with the German Government; that they had openly boasted that "when the great war came Germany was going to crush France and then England.

Loud cries of "Next business!" buried the proposal to pass a vote of sympathy with the German workmen.

A DELICIOUS ICE, quickly made with Hay's Five Fruit. Has many other refreshing uses. Sold by Charles & Co.—Advt.

BOMB EXPLODED IN THE CAPITOL

Reception Room in the Senate Wing Damaged by Mysterious Blast Near Midnight.

WRECKS PHONE BOOTHS

Blows Out Windows and Injures Walls, but Apparently Does Not Injure Structure of Building.

NO TRACE OF EXPLOSIVE

Investigation Was in Progress by Capitol Superintendent Early This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 3.—A tremendous explosion, believed to have been caused by some kind of bomb or infernal machine, wrecked the east reception room on the main floor of the Senate wing of the Capitol Building just before midnight last night. No one was injured.

Officials thought that the explosive was placed there by a crank, who desired to create a sensation. Visitors were allowed in the room during the day, and a timed machine might have been left without attracting attention.

Part of the plastering of the ceiling and side walls of the room was shaken down, a huge mirror and a crystal chandelier were shattered, and the doors were blown open. One of the doors, which led into the office of the Vice President, is said not to have been opened in forty years.

Superintendent Woods of the Capitol Building, summoned by watchmen, made a hurried investigation, then telephoned for an expert on explosives. Until he has reported no official statement concerning the incident will be made.

One of the officials said early this morning:

"If it was a bomb, it was evidently placed by some crank to create a sensation. If he really wanted to wreck the building there were many better ways of placing the bomb to do damage.

"After an investigation of the most careful character we are absolutely at a loss to explain the cause of the explosion. Nobody knows what caused it. There is nothing to indicate that it was spontaneous combustion, as there was nothing in the vicinity to explode of which we have any knowledge. The reception hall was not littered with any material, but was neat and clean before the explosion occurred.

"The explosion occurred at the north end of the east reception room on the main floor of the Senate wing, either in or near the telephone booths.

"It could not have been caused by illuminating gas. There is no illuminating gas in the building.

"The explosion caused about $600 damage to the reception room, but otherwise the room was not harmed. Fragments of glass damaged the frescoes on the sides and ceiling of the room, but to no considerable extent. There was no evidence that the electric wiring was out of kilter, for the electric lights of the main chandelier of the reception room were still burning after the explosion."

Another official said:

"The suspicion grows that the explosion was intentional. If it was, and the purpose was to wreck the Capitol, the purposes of the person who caused the explosion failed absolutely. A most careful examination has been made in a preliminary way, and we are certain that there has been no structural damage to that part of the Capitol. The damage is superficial."

There were not lacking some persons who suggested that the explosion might have been caused by a person desiring to demonstrate his disapproval of some of the policies of the Administration.

It was apparent that there was no intent to cause loss of life, as it was generally known that the room was empty at night.

No fragments of any bomb were found, and no other fragments than those of the débris from the telephone booths and scattered glass.

A strong odor permeated the building, but none seemed able to tell just what it was.

Soon after the explosion the police were notified, but efforts were made to make it appear that it was caused by spontaneous combustion, in order to minimize the matter until a careful investigation could be made and the facts ascertained. This investigation was begun by Superintendent Woods, who directed that no person be allowed to leave or enter the building without special permission.

Those at the Capitol participating in the investigation, with Mr. Woods, were Captain H. Harrison of the Sixth Police Precinct in which the Capitol is situated, Lieutenant Dunnigan, and Sergeant Whalen, with policemen from that precinct.

Representatives of the office of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House were also present, as well as electric light company men, who were summoned and examined the wires.

All the men on duty were being closely examined with a view to ascertaining who was seen in any part of the build-

Continued on Page 2.

German State Secrets Revealed

Confidential agent lifts the veil and shows Turkish, Egyptian, and Balkan intrigues. In

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

EXPECTS BECKER TO TELL OF GRAFT

Counsel Says Condemned Man Will Probably Make a Statement if he Goes to the Chair.

NAMED GUILTY TO WHITMAN

But Governor Declined to Consider Revelations in Connection with Clemency Plea.

Martin T. Manton, counsel for Charles Becker, said yesterday that the present indication was that Governor Whitman would not make any further investigation into Becker's case. He admitted that in his talk with the Governor on Thursday he had brought up the matter of police graft, but said he would not talk about this unless Becker consented. Six men were mentioned during his talk with the Governor, he admitted, but he declined to tell who they were.

If all attempts to save Becker failed, Mr. Manton said, Becker would probably make a statement.

"Becker feels that if he is to die he wants to do something to prevent the same thing ever happening to others," Mr. Manton asserted.

Becker's final effort to escape the electric chair, which is to be an application to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error, will be made early next week, according to Mr. Manton. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. Manton's partner, will be in charge of all future proceedings in Becker's behalf.

Three points will be urged by Mr. Cockran in his contention that Becker's constitutional rights were invaded. They are: First, that certain newspaper stories, printed just before Becker's second trial, prejudiced the jury; secondly, that Justice Seabury denied the motion for a change of venue without a hearing and, thirdly, that, because of Governor Whitman's position, first as prosecutor and then as Governor, Becker was deprived of his constitutional right to have an impartial Executive deal finally with the case.

Becker May Make Statement.

Other moves outside of the regular legal processes will be made in Becker's behalf, it was learned yesterday. A statement by Becker himself to the general public will be one of them. Another will be Harford T. Marshall's statement to Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals concerning admission which, he said, Bridgie Webber made to him as his counsel. Mr. Marshall gave a detailed account yesterday of conversations which, he asserted, he had with Webber.

The application for a writ of error will probably be made to Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes. Mr Cockran will urge that the publication of the confession of Karl Dresner, a witness in the eleventh hour attempt to save the four gunmen who killed Rosenthal, greatly influenced the jury. Dresner, in an affidavit, charged that John Becker got him to testify. The Dresner affidavit was the occasion of Mr. Cockran's appearance before Justice Seabury at the beginning of the second trial to demand that District Attorney Whitman be adjudged in contempt of court on the contention that he caused the confession to be published.

Justice Seabury's refusal to grant a change of venue because of the publication of the Dresner affidavit will be mentioned in this connection. The argument that Governor Whitman could not judge the case impartially was included in Becker's application to the Court of Appeals for a reargument. The Governor declared that he would be shirking his duty if he referred the matter to the Lieutenant Governor or to a Commissioner.

Webber's Self-Preservation.

Mr. Marshall's story of his relations with Bridgie Webber was told at Mr. Manton's request. Webber's answer to Mr. Marshall's allegations was: "The man must be crazy."

"I remember quite distinctly," Mr. Marshall told the reporters, "of the call to go to the Elizabeth Street Station to see Webber. What he told me about the movements of persons implicated in the murder convinced me that he knew what happened on the night that Rosenthal was killed.

"The first time I saw him Webber never mentioned Becker's name. Two weeks later, when I went to see him in the Tombs, he said to me: 'How bad does Whitman want Becker?' I asked him what he meant, and he replied: 'Does Whitman want Becker bad enough to let me go in order to deliver Becker?'

"'Did Becker have anything to do with the murder?' I asked Webber.

"'No,' he answered, 'but whatever I do, I've got to get out of it.'

"I told Webber then that the best thing he could do was to get another lawyer right away and let me get out of the case. As I was leaving Webber he asked me to get in touch with Max D. Steuer and have him act as counsel. I called Mr. Steuer by telephone, and he said he would see Webber.

"I could have told this on the witness stand at the time of Becker's trials had my testimony not been excluded on the ground that it concerned confidential relations between lawyer and client. I know I am putting myself in the position of being haled before the Appellate Division, but I am willing to take the chances. A man's life is at stake."

Webber, who is the head of the Garfield Paper Box Factory at Passaic, N. J., made this answer to Mr. Marshall's statement:

Webber Denies Story.

"I have not seen Marshall for three years. He was only my lawyer for about an hour. I never released him from his confidential relations with me. The man is crazy. What I said on the witness

Continued on Page 5.

SUMMER WEABINESS—Horsford's Acid Phosphate quickly relieves hot weather languor, exhaustion and nervousness.—Advt.

SING SING IN REVOLT AT RILEY'S METHODS

Prisoner Tries Suicide When Superintendent Orders Him Sent to Auburn.

OSBORNE PLANS THWARTED

Arbitrary Drafts Make Merit Reward Impossible—Open Breach Near.

Conditions at Sing Sing, near a crisis for several weeks because of differences in policy between Warden Thomas Mott Osborne and State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, became acute yesterday, when seventy-nine inmates were taken to Auburn on the orders of the State Superintendent. It became known also that one of the men attempted suicide when he was told he must leave Sing Sing. It was the second draft of men taken from Sing Sing in two weeks, with another scheduled to go next week.

Prisoners in Sing Sing regard it as punishment to be taken to Auburn, and a serious situation has arisen because Superintendent Riley selects the men to be transferred, whereas Mr. Osborne thinks he should select them. Mr. Riley, according to Sing Sing critics, deals in numbers; Mr. Osborne deals in men.

The dangerous spirit of unrest and rebellion at the prison is said to threaten not only the safety of the officials but of other inmates. Mr. Osborne's Mutual Welfare League has been founded upon the reward of good behavior. The punishment of removal to the prisons up-State falls alike upon the just and the unjust, under Superintendent Riley's system, and Warden Osborne resents it, because not only does it weaken his honor system by destroying the assurances of reward, but it has caused resentment in the prisoner body toward officials of the Welfare League, who have made promises on promises the Warden gave them.

Punish Only Unruly.

Mr. Osborne contends that well-behaved men should be allowed to stay in Sing Sing if they want to, and the punishment of removal visited upon the unworthy. Mr. Riley holds that a prisoner is a prisoner, and that if there are too many in Sing Sing there is room at Auburn. Seventy-five prisoners are seventy-five prisoners is the way Mr. Riley sees it. Mr. Osborne's point of view is different.

When told on Thursday night that he must leave for Auburn a long-term prisoner attempted suicide by taking poison. At the prison hospital he told Warden Osborne that he had been in Auburn once and preferred to die rather than to spend the many months that remain of his term in the up-State prison. This man was a prominent member of the Mutual Welfare League and was known as a good prisoner. He got into a medicine chest and swallowed a mixture of poisons. After treatment at the prison hospital he was taken to Auburn. Warden Osborne last night refused to reveal the name or number of the man, but elsewhere it was learned that he was "Champ" Anse.

Last week seventy-five men were taken to Great Meadows. Next week another draft will go to Auburn. In the draft taken to Great Meadows was a member of the Executive Committee of the Welfare League and the prison landscape gardener. The draft also took away every horseshoer at Sing Sing, so that two had to be returned from the up-State prison.

The unrest at Sing Sing is said to be the most dangerous in many years. The feeling of quiet resignation that had grown up since the reform Warden took charge has been largely replaced by the old-time suspicion and trickery, while the inmates worry in the fear that they may be taken away from Mr. Osborne's care.

Warden Osborne blames the unrest and the two recent escapes on this fear and he is especially bitter against the indiscriminate selection of the drafts, which he says destroys the effect of all his theory that deserving inmates shall be rewarded and that the underserving shall be punished.

Practically Chosen by Lot.

Early this week two men came down from the Albany office of the Prison Superintendent and in the Sing Sing office looked over the index cards and picked the men to be deported. Mr. Osborne's pleas that he or the Welfare League be allowed to select those who best might be sent to Auburn or Great Meadows availed nothing. The list practically chosen by lot stood and the men so selected rode away from Sing Sing yesterday morning.

"The method of making up the drafts is all wrong," said Warden Osborne last night. "It is causing unrest because the men have no longer the great incentive they had before to be good prisoners. The men who deserve rewards should have some assurance that good behavior will result advantageously for them."

The Warden didn't wish to be quoted further, but it is known that he has objected with all his power to the restoration of an "iron hand" in the rule of Sing Sing. The "iron hand" is the one particular feature that Mr. Osborne has been trying to remove from prison life. The prisoner drafted for Auburn has no appeal. He can go to his friend, the Warden, but the Warden can do nothing. The Superintendent is superior to him.

Mr. Osborne doesn't ask of Superintendent Riley that he be allowed to name arbitrarily the men to go to the up-State prisons. He had formally requested that the lists be made up at Sing Sing and sent to Albany for confirmation. This he thinks would give him a much greater power for good influence.

In political circles there is much speculation as to what is behind the breach between the reform Warden and Supt. Riley. Mr. Osborne was appointed to the Sing Sing post by Governor Martin H. Glynn following the removal by the Governor of Warden McCormick, who had been "white washed" by Riley. Last Winter Warden Osborne asked the Legislature to spend no more money on Sing Sing, but to build a new and humanitarian prison. Supt. Riley opposed this and advocated the erection of

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling-Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

RUSSIANS WIN A BALTIC SEA BATTLE; GERMANS LOSE ONE SHIP, TWO DAMAGED; TEUTON ARMY SWEEPS ON IN POLAND

Germans Think Armenian Affair Helps Their Case; President Hears Berlin Will Reply on July 8

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 2.—A leading statesman told The New York Times correspondent today that Germany's answer to the American note was still in the conference stage, hence that specific information of its probable contents or the date of its delivery was impossible until the final version had been agreed on by the various departments interested.

The alleged statement of the Captain of the Armenian that he tried to escape after warning shots had been fired across his bow, it is believed here, will materially strengthen Germany's case.

CORNISH, N. H., July 2.—President Wilson today received official information from Washington that Germany's reply to the last American note on submarine warfare might be expected about July 8, and in consequence he expects to return to Washington on July 9 or 10, in order to consider the note with Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet.

The President is hopeful that the German reply will be favorable, but he is maintaining strict silence on the subject, and reserving judgment until he has had an opportunity to read the note itself. Ambassador Gerard has kept him fully informed of the state of official and public opinion on the question in Germany.

NEW WAR LESSON IN ARMENIAN CASE

Attack on Mule Ship Shows the Latest Type of Submarine Can Keep International Law

AND MEET OUR DEMANDS

Washington Thinks Undersea Craft with Guns Can Visit and Search Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The lessons to be derived from the destruction of the Leyland liner Armenian off the English coast are expected to have a most important bearing upon the diplomatic controversy between Germany and the United States over the safety of human life in the submarine warfare.

It is believed here that the Armenian affair demonstrates that it is possible for German submarines of the latest types, when equipped with outside rapid fire guns, to comply with the demand of President Wilson that the belligerent right of visit and search must be complied with before merchantmen and passenger ships are torpedoed.

Ambassador Page has not yet communicated to the State Department the facts regarding the Armenian, and Washington is holding judgment until his report has been received. There is, however, a strong opinion that the report will show that the loss of life was directly attributable to the efforts made by Captain Trickey of the Armenian to escape.

Whatever the facts as to minor detail, the outstanding lesson of the affair is that a merchantman tried to escape capture and was finally forced to halt and surrender by a pursuing submarine, and the destruction of the liner by torpedo was not attempted until after those on board who survived the chase had an opportunity to take to the boats. It is evident that if the Armenian's Captain had heeded the warning shots of the submarine and halted the steamer he could have submitted to visit and search and in all probability the destruction of the Armenian could have been effected without loss of life. All international law experts agree that a vessel that refuses to halt when challenged by warning shots from a properly commissioned belligerent war vessel proceeds at her own peril.

In its broader aspects, the Armenian incident presents the most important lesson that has come out of the German undersea campaign for consideration by those engaged in the diplomatic controversy over the various acts of the German submarines—and the lesson is considered extremely vital in its bearing on the pending negotiations, because, if it is at all possible for submarines to exercise the right of visit and search and they actually proceed in accordance with that rule, the Germans may proceed with their warfare against merchantmen carrying contraband without running counter to the expectations of the United States Government. Occasional merchantmen may try to escape capture or destruction by disregarding warning shots, but that will be their affair and the responsibility for loss of life due to efforts to elude submarines, and caused during the period of continued efforts to escape, would not then rest upon the submarines.

Value of the Guns.

The effective use of rapid-fire guns mounted on submarines in bona fide efforts to halt merchant steamers for purpose of visit and search is the important factor in the situation. A submarine not so equipped would find it difficult, if not impossible, to apply the rule of visit and search. Without the outside guns such a submarine would possess no other effective weapon than the torpedo. The submarine that carried no exterior armament could not compel obedience to its mandate for the merchant Captain to stop without firing a torpedo and thus risking the destruction of life with the sinking of the steamer, and a submarine with no outside armament might run the risk, as frequently contended by the German Admiralty, of bomb attack from the rails of the merchant steamer when going alongside of such a vessel.

A submarine like the U 38, which sank the Armenian, carrying one or more outside guns, capable of discharging various kinds of shell, from blank

Continued on Page 3.

"BEST FOR SUNBURN."
Lundborg's Peroxide Massage Cream. 25 cents. Take it with you.—Advt.

GERMANS STORM ARGONNE FRONT

Crown Prince's Troops Penetrate French Lines for an Eighth of a Mile.

ATTACK AIMED AT VERDUN

Berlin Reports the Capture of 1,735 Prisoners—Paris Denies Loss of Any Ground.

LONDON, July 2.—Renewing their attacks on the French lines in the Argonne with increased vigor, German troops under the direct command of the Crown Prince have made an advance of an eighth to a fifth of a mile on a three-mile front according to official announcement from Berlin.

French military writers had predicted that the furious German attacks in that region by an entire army corps with the object of breaking through the French line in the hope of reaching Verdun would be repeated. Lieut. Col. Rousset, military critic of the Petit Parisien, asserted only yesterday that the successive checks had not discouraged the Germans and that they would continue their efforts to gain control of this hilly forest section which is called the "Thermopylae of France."

Lieut. Col. Rousset and other writers insist, however, that the French forces have made such preparations as to insure the failure of all efforts on the part of the Crown Prince's army.

Neither the day nor the night bulletin of the French War Office admits that the Germans have won success in the Argonne. The violence of the attack, which is being made in the Pour de Paris-Bagatelle district, is commented on, but the French say, "We were able to hold all our positions."

Another area of stiff fighting is the Vosges. Here the Germans carried part of the French works on the third assault, but Paris asserts that all the lost ground was regained by a counter-attack this morning. The scene of this encounter was Hilgenfirst.

The Berlin official statement says:

A night attack on our positions west of Souchez was beaten off.

In the western portion of the Argonnes a part of the army, under the Crown Prince, stormed a point of support. North-west of Le Four-de-Paris we advanced by storm over a front five kilometres long and from 200 to 300 metres wide. This was carried out by the Württemburgian troops.

Twenty-five officers and 1,710 men were made prisoners. Eighteen machine-guns, forty mine throwers, and one revolver cannon were captured. The French losses were important.

In the Vosges, on Hilgenfirst, we took an enemy work. Attempts made by the enemy to recapture it were repulsed. Three officers and 149 men men into our hands.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

During Friday on the entire front, from the Yser to the Argonne, there were nothing but artillery duels, especially in the region of Quennevieres.

In the Argonne the enemy, after a very violent bombardment, attempted a new and general attack between the roads leading to Binarville and Bianlieu. After an especially stubborn fight, which at certain points developed into a hand-to-hand encounter, we were able to hold all our positions.

Yesterday evening the Germans, after most intense artillery preparation, attempted on our positions on Hilgenfirst (in the Vosges) a series of attacks, the first two of which were repulsed. In the course of the third attack the enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in our works. Through a counter attack we recaptured this morning all our positions, which the Germans are continuing to shell violently.

The afternoon report says:

The artillery fighting was spirited all last night at a great many points along the front, notably in the vicinity of Woesten, northwest of Ypres; in the region of Souchez, and in the neighborhood of Verneuil, to the north of the Aisne.

After a violent and continued bombardment upon our positions along the road from Ablain to Angres, to the north of the Bethune highway, German grenadiers delivered an attack at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The result was a complete failure.

Near La Boiselle, one of our mines

Continued on Page 2.

Spend 8c and read the money giving "system" of the world's richest man—John D.—in EVERY WEEK, out to-day.—Advt.

KAISER'S FLEET DRIVEN OFF

Windau Attack Fails; Two Crippled Battleships Back at Kiel.

CZAR'S ARMY FALLS BACK

Abandon Krasnik and Teutons Advance on Both Sides of the Vistula.

THEIR LINES NOT PIERCED

Fighting Rearguard Actions, Said in Petrograd to be Causing Heavy Losses to Germans.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—Reports of the naval engagement in the Baltic, brought on by the attempt of the Germans to land an invading force at Windau, give the Russian fleet credit for full victory. It is reported from various sources that the Germans lost one ship—variously described as a mine layer, a torpedo boat, and a cruiser—and that two battleships were damaged.

"A naval action occurred this morning off the east coast of the Island of Gothland," says the Stockholm correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. "The German mine layer Albatross was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran ashore to escape capture. Twenty-one of the mine layer's crew were killed and twenty-seven were wounded."

The Copenhagen correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company states that a message has been received from Gothland saying gunfire was heard last night, and at 6:30 o'clock this morning a naval action was observed from Ljugarn harbor, and later warships steamed north. At 10 o'clock four cruisers were seen closely engaged near land. Later a German torpedo boat with many wounded arrived at Katthammersvik, on the east coast of Gothland.

Another Copenhagen dispatch says:

"The German battleship Wittelsbach, which is damaged, and a battleship of the Kaiser class, with many shots under the water line, from the battle in the Baltic, have returned to Kiel.

"The Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states that it is reported that not only was a German torpedo boat sunk at Windau, but a cruiser of the Magdeburg type was also lost.

"The correspondent adds that in preparation for an advance north, supported by a German fleet, eight German army corps were concentrated in the Shavli region. The attack on Windau, the correspondent believes, was an evidence that this was the object of the German military and naval authorities."

The Stockholm correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that the Swedish Minister to Petrograd has been instructed to protest against the violation of Swedish neutrality involved by Russian warships firing on German warships within Swedish territorial waters.

A division of Swedish torpedo boat destroyers has been sent to interne the German minelayer Albatross.

According to the Stockholm correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Albatross went ashore at Heereikan, near Katthammarsvik. Twenty-one members of the minelayer's crew were killed and seventy-one wounded, the survivors being landed at Khattammarsvik. The engagement occurred between Eestgarns and Farce.

When the Russians attacked the Albatross the German Baltic flotilla came almost immediately to the mine layer's assistance, and after a heavy exchange of gun firing the Russians retired slowly northward.

German Cruiser Reported Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is reported that a cruiser of the type of the Magdeburg has been sunk near Windau on the coast of Courland, where the German squadron failed at an attempted landing the other day.

The battleship Wittelsbach is of 11,830 tons displacement. Her complement in peace times is 650 officers and men. Her armament consists of four 9.4-inch and eighteen 6-inch guns. She was placed in service in 1902.

The battleships of the Kaiser class each have a displacement of 10,130 tons and a complement of 658 officers and men. The armament of this class consists of four 9.4-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns.

Vessels of the Magdeburg (Breslau) class have a displacement of 4,350 tons. They have a complement of 370 officers and men. They are armed with twelve 4.1-inch guns and two torpedo tubes.

TEUTONS SWEEPING NORTH IN POLAND

Great Force Continues Its Advance on Both Sides of the Vistula.

LONDON, July 3.—The Austro-German advance in Galicia and in Poland is unchecked, and the Teutons have

shown no disposition to diminish the intensity of their eastern offensive.

The Polish fortress of Zamosc has been captured and progress in other sectors of strategic importance in the east is claimed by Berlin.

BERLIN, July 2, (via London.)—The German forces have reached the Russian positions at Krasnik, in the southern district of Russian Poland, according to the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters. The statement also says that the Russian forces in the region west of Zamosc have been driven back. The official account follows:

In the Eastern Theatre: Southwest of Kalwarya, after stubborn fighting we took a mine position from the enemy and made 600 Russians prisoners.

In the Southeastern Theatre: After storming the heights southeast of Bukaszowice, north of Halicz, the Russians along the whole front from the district of Maryampol to just north of Firjilow have been obliged to retreat. Troops under General von Linsingen are pursuing the defeated enemy.

Up to yesterday we had taken 7,765 prisoners, of whom 11 are officers. We also captured eighteen machine guns.

The army of Field Marshal von Mackensen has driven back the enemy west of Zamosc, after continuous fighting over the Labunka and Por sector, and has crossed these rivers in part.

Further to the west the enemy position on the line of Turobin-Krasnik-Jozefow, the latter place on the Vistula, has been reached. [Jozefow is a town on the Vistula twenty-five miles north of Sandomierz. Krasnik lies twelve miles east of Jozefow, and Turobin is twenty-five miles still further to the east.] The forward positions are at Stronza and Krasnik, and these places themselves were occupied yesterday evening.

To the west of the Vistula River the Russians under pressure of our attack evacuated their bridgehead positions near Tarlow. Both banks of the Kamienna are clear of the enemy.

Troops under General von Woyrosch have after successful fighting driven the Russians out of their positions southeast of Sienno and Iliza, where they took 300 prisoners of the Grenadier Corps.

Teutons "Attacking Everywhere."

VIENNA, July 2, (via London.)—General von Linsingen's army has driven the Russians from strong positions along the Gnila Lipa from Firjilow southward, according to an official statement given out tonight by the Austrian War Office. The statement follows:

After many days of bitter fighting General von Linsingen's army has driven the Russians from their strong positions along the Gnila Lipa southward from Firjilow. The enemy is retreating eastward and is pursued along the whole front. The enemy has suffered heavy losses, 7,065 men and 18 machine guns being captured.

Northward the fighting continues. On the Dniester, nothing of importance has occurred. In Russian Poland on the Vistula and the Bug we are combating a strong Russian force, and also on the Por and Brok and Wyznica sectors. Our armies are attacking everywhere.

Westward from the Vistula River we attacked hostile positions north of Tarlow this afternoon, subsequently progressing to within storming distance of other parts of the front, and at night entered Russian positions, the enemy fleeing. Pursuing the Russians we captured Jozefow, a town on the Vistula. The Russians were also repulsed from positions southeast of Sienno, where we captured 700 men.

PETROGRAD, July 2, (via London, July 3.)—The following Russian official war statement was given out here tonight:

On June 30, north of Przasnysz, and the following night in the Shavli and the Racionz regions we repulsed local German attacks. On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy on Thursday delivered barren attacks on the front, Sienno-Josefow. In the direction of Lublin the enemy is in contact with us along the Rivers Wyznica and Por.

Between the Vieprz and Bug Rivers the enemy continues to progress toward the north and the northeast.

In the region north of Zamosc on Thursday there was stubborn rear-guard fighting. A regiment of Prussian guards which had seized the village of Jourkoff was dislodged by our counter-attack.

On the Sokal-Halicz front the enemy on Wednesday and all of Thursday morning delivered numerous attacks, most of which were repulsed, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. During our counter-attacks we took over 2,000 prisoners and captured several machine guns. Nevertheless, south of Rohatyn important enemy forces succeeded on Thursday evening in establishing themselves on the left bank of the Gnila Lipa.

There is no change on the Dniester River.

RUSSIAN LINES INTACT.

Germans Said to be Losing Heavily as They Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Field Marshal Mackensen's main army is hurrying as rapidly as the light cavalry and artillery, picked troops and motor transports can go across the gap of broken country toward the junction of the railway at Cholm. The continued absence of rains in this district favor his project, yet the German General has before him a dangerous passage across the marshy fens in the region of Kovel.

Mackensen's enormous forces are trying their utmost to pierce the Russian line, but without success. The Russians maintain a stubborn defense and only engage in rearguard actions. Their main force has been spread wide and the Germans are suffering heavy losses.

PLAN ECONOMIC WAR IN ANSWER TO ALLIES

Austro-German Leaders Hear Entente Agreed to Make No Separate Commercial Deals.

ZURICH, July 2, (via London.)—At the conference at Vienna of the industrial leaders of Germany and Austria to discuss means for bringing about a closer economic union between the two countries, Dr. Reiser, President of the Hansa League, pointed out that the allies of the Quadruple Entente not only had entered into political treaties, but had concluded several economic arrangements.

One of the most important of these, he asserted, provided that none of them should conclude a commercial treaty with Germany or Austria without the consent of the others.

LONDON, July 2.—Commenting on the Austro-German economic conference, The Morning Post in a column editorial urges the Allies to take adequate steps to meet after the war the "menace of German economic penetration." The Post suggests a system of preferential tariffs aimed against Germany.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin yesterday said that a resolution was passed at the Vienna conference declaring for an economic alliance of the two countries to as great a degree as possible. One of the means proposed to bring this about was a preferential tariff system designed to equalize differences in the cost of production.

DUTCH SHIP HITS MINE.

Ten of the Crew Drowned in the North Sea.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following:

"Ten of the crew of twenty were drowned when the Dutch lugger 'Katwyk 147' struck a mine in the North Sea."

SUBMARINES BLOW UP SEVEN CARGO SHIPS

Caucasian, Inglemoor, and Welbury, All Big British Freighters, Among the Victims.

U-39 IS ACTIVE AGAIN

Craft That Sank the Lusitania on Raid—One Submarine Disguised as a Steamer.

LONDON, July 2. — Three British steamers, the Caucasian, Inglemoor, and Welbury, the bark Sardozne, and the schooner L. C. Tower were reported today to have been sunk by German submarines in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands and off the south coast of Ireland. The Captain of the L. C. Tower reported that he saw two other sailing vessels sunk by a submarine after his own craft was destroyed.

The Caucasian met her fate southwest of Lizard Head, on the coast of Cornwall, on Thursday morning. While engaged in picking up the Caucasian's crew the Inglemoor fell a victim to the same submarine.

The Caucasian, when the submarine opened fire, put on full steam in an endeavor to escape. Not until the steamer was struck by several shots, one of which demolished the wheel, did her Captain surrender. The crew of the steamer took to the boats. The submarine hauled alongside and fired eight shells into the vessel. A dog belonging to the Captain of the Caucasian jumped overboard, and the Captain plunged from one of the boats into the rough sea and rescued his pet.

A few hours afterward the Inglemoor appeared on the scene and started picking up the Caucasian's boats. The Inglemoor had taken the occupants of the small boats on board when the submarine emerged and opened fire on her. Escape being hopeless, the crew took to the boats, and the submarine then torpedoed and sank the Inglemoor, subsequently returning to the Caucasian, which was still floating, and sending her to the bottom.

The crew of the Inglemoor and a part of the crew of the Caucasian were landed at Penzance, but one of the Caucasian's boats, with nineteen men in her, was being rowed toward France when last sighted. The Welbury's crew is safe, and that of the L. C. Tower has landed at Queenstown.

The Caucasian sailed from London June 28, bound for Jacksonville, Fla.

The steamers Inglemoor and Caucasian were sunk by the U-39. This was the craft that torpedoed and sank the steamship Lusitania.

The commander of the submarine which sank the Welbury was delighted on learning that the steamer carried a cargo of sugar. After the ship left Cuba it was discovered that some one had painted inside the vessel's forehold the words:

"You have a cargo of sugar for England, but you will never get there."

Submarine in Disguise.

The schooner L. C. Tower was sunk off Fastnet and her captain said that the submarine, after sinking two other sailing vessels, disguised herself with rigging, two dummy canvas funnels, two masts and a false bow and stern. These contrivances gave her the appearance of being a deeply laden steamer with smoke issuing from her funnels.

The Norwegian bark Kotka, which was reported to have been sunk on June 30 off Fastnet, Ireland, by the gunfire of a German submarine, was discovered this morning still afloat. The Kotka left Stockton, Maine, on May 5 for an English port. When the bark was attacked by the submarine the twelve men of the crew took to the lifeboats and were landed six hours later at Queenstown.

Steamers have been dispatched to tow the Kotka into Cork, to which port her timber cargo was consigned.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 2.—The four-masted schooner L. C. Tower sailed June 1 from Port Greville, N. S., on her maiden voyage. The schooner was laden with lumber shipped by J. Newton Fugsley, the owner. The news that Captain Tower and his crew of eight, who are Nova Scotians, had been saved and landed at Queenstown, was telegraphed to Parrsboro.

JACKSONVILLE, July 2.—The steamer Caucasian's cargo, consigned to the Eppinger & Russell Company of this city, consisted of 1,000,000 gallons of creosote.

The Caucasian, the largest of the vessels sent to the bottom by the German submarine today, was a tank steamer of 4,636 tons gross. On her last eastward voyage across the Atlantic she left Port Arthur on May 12 and Newport on May 20 for Darthmouth. She was 365 feet long, 49 feet beam, and 28 feet deep. She was built at Sunderland in 1899, and was owned by the Petroleum Steamship Company of London.

The Inglemoor, according to the latest maritime records, left Bahia Blanca, Argentina, on March 31, bound for Naples. She was of 4,331 gross tons and was built at Blyth in 1912. She was 360 feet long 51 feet beam, and 27 feet deep. She was owned by W. Runciman & Co., of London.

The steamer Welbury left Kingston, Jamaica, on May 22, by way of Matanzas, Cuba, on June 8. The Welbury was of 3,591 tons gross and was built at West Hartlepool in 1907. She was 340 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. She was owned by the Burg Shipping Company, Limited, of Hartlepool.

RUSSIANS BLAME GERMANS.

Deny Their Torpedo Boat Sank Dutch Steamer Renes.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 2.—The Russian Ambassador, George Bakhmeteff, today gave out a message which he had received from the Minister of Marine at Petrograd denying Russian responsibility for the sinking of the Dutch steamer Renes. The message follows:

"The Germans are spreading the news through the wireless from Stockholm as though the Dutch steamer Renes had been blown up by a Russian torpedo boat off Cedr-Arm Island in Olandshaffday, adding that the Russian boat did not even aid in the rescue of the crew. This statement is entirely false, as at the time the steamer was said to be sunk there was not a single Russian ship in the described region. Evidently the German purpose is to lay upon a Russian vessel a misdeed committed by themselves."

FIFTEEN LOST IN LIFEBOAT.

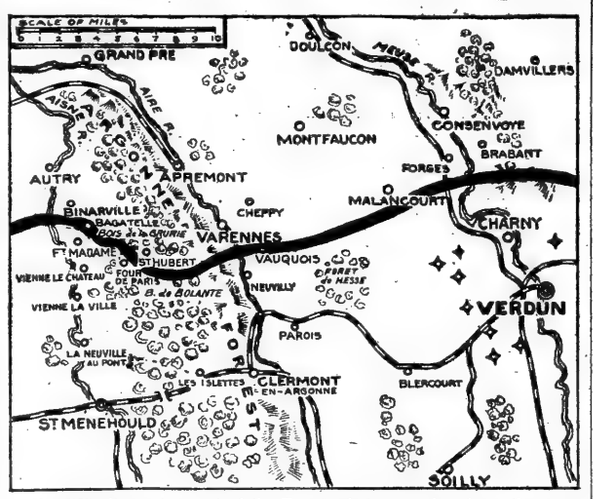
Lone Survivor Tells of Fate of the Scottish Monarch's Men.

ST. IVES, England, July 2.—Michael Opposin, the sole survivor of sixteen of the men who escaped in one of the lifeboats which carried the crew of thirty-six away from the British steamer Scottish Monarch, when that vessel was sunk by a German submarine last Tuesday, was landed by a trawler here this afternoon.

Opposin said that the sea was very rough when the boat was launched, rising higher as the storm increased and breaking continuously over the boat. Fourtean men were washed overboard from the boat. Chief Officer Gabrielsen died in the boat from exposure and injuries. His body also was landed by the trawler.

A previous dispatch stated that the Captain and nineteen of the crew of the Scottish Monarch were picked up and landed at Dunmore, Ireland.

The Great German Drive in the Argonne.



The difficult country west of the Forest of Argonne has been the scene of several terrific struggles since the war began, but the present movement is probably the strongest yet undertaken by the Germans, who, according to the Berlin official report, are under the command of the Crown Prince.

The scene of the hottest conflict is apparently on the Bagatelle-Four de Paris line. A serious break in the French defensive works in this region would enable the Kaiser's forces to come much closer to Verdun—a long desired objective.

GERMANS STORM ARGONNE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

was successful in destroying the advance works of the Germans.

In the Argonne there was very violent fighting all last night. One of the German attacks was supported by the use of asphyxiating bombs as well as large hand bombs. It was driven back.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre there was also a forward movement on the part of the enemy which followed a violent artillery fire to prepare the way. This attack also was driven back by the fire of our infantry.

ALGERIANS ARE WITH FRANCE

Priests Attached to Fighting Regiments Voice Their Loyalty.

PARIS, July 2.—On the recommendation of the Governor of Algeria, the French Minister of War has appointed three Mohammedan priests to be attached to the Mohammedan colonial troops now fighting in France.

One of these priests is Boumezrag Mokrani, a descendant of the famous Kabylian dictator, the Bachagha Mokrani, who headed a rebellion against France. Another, Katrandji by name, belongs to one of the most ancient Moorish families. Both are graduates of the French Mussulman College at Algiers. Asked for their impression after their first visit to the co-religionist hospitals, the priests said:

"We must repeat the assurance that the hearts of all Algerian Mussulmans beat in unison for France, and all are ready to pour out their blood and surrender all their possessions to safeguard her power. No falsehoods can turn them from the way upon which they have set their feet. France has done too much for them and for Algeria that they should now forget that they became her children."

FRANCE WILL BUY CATTLE.

Deputies Adopt Measure to Obtain 100,000 on the Hoof.

PARIS, July 2.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a bill authorizing the Minister of War to buy in foreign countries 100,000 head of cattle on the hoof. These are in addition to the 30,000 head already bought in the United States and the 240,000 tons of refrigerator beef contracted for.

The consumption of beef has increased since the war began, it being estimated at 36,000 tons for refugees and 250,000 tons for soldiers. The high cost of living in France was discussed during the debate on the bill, the speakers urging in particular the adoption of measures against the increased price of meat.

FOUR AMERICANS MISSING.

Two Others, Serving with Canadians, Are Reported Prisoners.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The names of twenty-seven are given as killed in action, and more than one hundred are mentioned as wounded in tonight's list of casualties among the Canadian contingent issued by the Militia Department here. Five are reported as having died of wounds. Lieutenant George Coldwell of Brandon, Manitoba, and Corporal Hay Howden of Fairfield, Conn., are mentioned as prisoners in Germany. Corporal George Frazer of Detroit and Privates James Lothian of Providence, Frank Dolhenty of North Cambridge, Mass., and Thomas Freebairn of Erie, Penn., are listed among the missing. Private Edward Martin of Portland, Maine, and John Edwards of Salt Lake City, Utah, are reported wounded.

MORE DARDANELLES GAINS FOR ALLIES

Turkish Redoubt, with Six Lines of Trenches, Captured by the French.

OTTOMANS' LOSSES HEAVY

Their Violent Counter Attacks Repulsed—British Destroyer's Effective Aid.

LONDON, July 2.—An official statement given out by the British Government this evening announces the capture of certain trenches in the Dardanelles operations which supplements the victory at that part of the Turkish line gained by the French on June 21. The full text of the statement follows:

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on the afternoon of June 29 hostile columns moving west from Atchi Baba and south from Kilid Bahr toward the Turkish right flank indicated that the enemy was preparing for a counter attack against our position we captured on the previous day. During the evening two mine galleries in front of our right centre were blown in, after which the enemy subjected the trenches to a heavy rifle and machine gun fire for two hours. After a lull and another outburst of fire a determined attack was made against the left of our position with the bayonet. This attack was repulsed with a heavy loss to the enemy.

On the southern front the Turks made a concerted attack along the coast, where H. M. S. Wolverine, a destroyer, got searchlights and guns on to the main body and caused a heavy loss.

To the east the attack was pressed closer under a heavy artillery fire, but finally was checked about forty yards from our parapet. Bomb attacks and intermittent shelling continued, but no further general attack was made, and at 6:30 A. M. the French moved out and by 7:20 A. M. had taken a strong system of intrenchments immediately in front of the left centre of the line called by them the Quadrilateral.

A number of Turks were driven out of the trenches by the French bombardment, and much execution was done during their retreat.

PARIS, July 2.—The following report on the fighting at the Dardanelles was issued tonight by the French War Office:

"In the Dardanelles, after the successes gained by the British troops on June 28, the Turks attempted several violent counter attacks against the positions taken from them. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

On June 30 we carried a Turkish redoubt in the form of a quadrilateral, including six successive lines of trenches. The ground is covered with the bodies of Turkish soldiers. We have not been counter attacked.

MERCIER THANKS ENGLAND.

Letter to Cardinal Bourne, Dated March 17, Reached London July 1.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—The Tablet publishes a letter from Cardinal Mercier to Cardinal Bourne. The letter, which is dated March 17, was received at the Cardinal Archbishop's house in Westminster only yesterday.

Cardinal Mercier expressed his thanks for British charity toward the Belgians and concluded as follows:

"Let me end by telling you that, though laboring under some constraint, our hearts cherish undaunted hope that, to apply England's proud motto, strengthened by God's help and confiding in the justice of our cause, the day will dawn when our united armies will restore peace and liberty to our land; and then, without restraint, we will be able to proclaim our heartfelt gratitude and show the world that even as Belgium preferred mutilation and endless suffering to the loss of honor so also she will ever remember her debt to England."

C.P.R. TO HANDLE MUNITIONS

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Tells of Arrangement with British Cabinet.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned yesterday from England on the White Star liner Lapland, after spending a month in London conferring with Lord Kitchener and members of the Cabinet on the question of war supplies from Canada.

"I hold no official position," Sir Thomas said, "and the purchase of war munitions and supplies is in the hands of David A. Thomas, who will arrive here soon.

"There was some dissatisfaction among the Canadian firms regarding the awarding of the contracts by the British Government, and I went over to see the chiefs of the War Department and talk things over. There will be no trouble from now on about Canada not getting her fair share."

"Was not the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. criticised in regard to the contracts?" he was asked.

"There could be no criticism of the manner in which Morgan & Co. handled the war contracts," he replied, "because it was understood that they would award only those in the United States."

Sir Thomas went on to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway would act in Canada for the British Government in a similar way to that J. P. Morgan & Co. were doing in the United States, being an intermediary in the accumulation and shipping of supplies.

"It is the intention of the road's officials," he said, "to reconstruct the manufacturing equipment of the company so that it can make any sort of material that may be called for by the War Office. The staff of the purchasing department will be placed at the disposition of the Government and the officials will see to the shipment of all supplies and war munitions.

"At the present time all the vessels belonging to the steamship department have been taken over by the Admiralty for carrying troops and stores, and I shall arrange to charter tonnage to handle the crops, which we expect to be 25 per cent. greater than they have ever been before."

Speaking of conditions in England, Sir Thomas said there had not been such a great shortage of ammunition as had been reported, and the outlook for the war was more hopeful than people had been led to expect.

RUSH TO INSURE BONDS.

Large Shipments Coming to United States from England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—The Daily Express says the feature of the marine insurance market yesterday was the abnormal rush to insure bonds against all risks on carriage to America. It is understood that this was the result of vast operations on the Stock Exchange in connection with the new war loan. The total of bonds insured was said to be "practically unlimited."

Bonds have to be carried in the finest British or American liners. The rate paid for insurance ranged from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per cent. according to the vessel and departure port.

Deny Comment on Wireless Charges

Lieutenant Francis Cogswell, U. S. N., one of the naval censors on duty at the Telfunken wireless station at Sayville, L. I., denied last night that he had stated to any newspaper reporter that statements made in various newspapers that the Sayville station had been used in an unneutral way were "not only false, but ridiculous." The Evening Mail stated yesterday that Lieutenant Cogswell, as well as Lieutenant Clark and Lieutenant Winslow, who are also on duty at Sayville, had made such a statement.

CHECK ON BELGIAN INSIGNIA.

Gen. von Bissing Says It Must Not Be Worn in "Provocative Manner."

BRUSSELS, July 2, (via London.)—General von Bissing, the German Governor General of Belgium, has issued an order forbidding, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, the wearing or exhibiting of Belgian insignia in a provocative manner, and forbidding absolutely the wearing or exhibiting of the insignia of nations warring against Germany and her allies.

PUTS ALLIED FLEET LOSSES AT 50 SHIPS

German Press Publishes Detailed List of Warcraft Said to Have Been Destroyed.

STICKS TO BERGEN STORY

Of the Larger Vessels the Germans Name 13 Battleships, 10 Big Cruisers and 11 Small Ones.

Late issues of German newspapers received here yesterday present for the first time a summing up of the total losses in warships of the Allies, as compiled from German sources, supplementing the published official list of losses issued by the British Admiralty.

It is explained that in the German list only those losses are given that can be regarded as established, but that in some cases the ship may have been merely of the same class as the vessel named in the list, "as, for instance, in the late skirmishes in the North Sea and at Bergen." The British Admiralty has never announced a fight at Bergen, where the Germans said English ships had fired by mistake on their own vessels.

The German list is as follows:

ENGLISH LOSSES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Date and Place.
Battleships—		
Audacious	27,000	Nov. 24 Irish Coast
Bulwark	15,250	Nov. 25 Sheerness
Formidable	15,240	Jan. 1 Channel, by submarine
Irresistible	15,250	Mar. 18 Dardanelles
Ocean	13,150	Mar. 18 Dardanelles
Superb	19,000	Apr. 9 Bergen
Goliath	13,150	May 11 Dardanelles
Triumph	12,000	May 25 Dardanelles, by submarine
Majestic	15,150	May 27 Dardanelles, by submarine
Agamemnon	16,750	May 27 Dardanelles, by submarine
Large Cruisers—		
Cressy	12,200	Sep. 23 Hk. of Hol'd; submarine
Hogue	12,200	Sep. 23 Hk. of Hol'd; submarine
Aboukir	12,200	Sep. 23 Hk. of Hol'd; submarine
Good Hope	14,300	Nov. 1 Coronel
Monmouth	9,950	Nov. 1 Coronel
Tiger	29,000	Jan. 24 North Sea
Warrior	13,750	Apr. 9 Bergen
Small Cruisers—		
Amphion	3,500	Aug. 7 Thames
Pegasus	2,200	Sep. 22 East Africa
Hawke	7,820	Aug. 15 North Sea; submarine
Hermes	5,700	Oct. 31 Channel; submarine
Pathfinder	3,000	Sep. 23 F. of Forth; submarine
Arethusa	3,600	.....
Patrol	3,000	Dec. 5 North Sea; submarine
Liverpool type	4,900	June 9 San Giovanni di Medua; submarine

FRENCH LOSSES.

Battleships—			
Courbet	23,470	Mar. 18	St. of Otranto; submarine
Bouvet	12,000	Mar. 18	Dardanelles
Gaulois	11,300	Mar. 18	Dardanelles
Large Cruisers—			
Leon Gambetta	12,800	Apr. 27	Cape Maria di Leuca; submarine

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Large Cruisers—			
Pallada	8,000	Oct. 11	Baltic; submarine
Panteleimon	12,800	May 22	Black Sea; submarine
Small Cruisers—			
Jemtshug	3,180	Oct. 30	Penang
Donez	1,250	Oct. 30	Odessa

JAPANESE LOSSES.

Small Cruiser—			
Takatshio	3,700	Oct.	— Tsing-tao

Puts Total at 50 Vessels.

In further explanation of the losses of the allied fleets, the German statement, as published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 13, says:

"According to this there were, all told, 13 battleships, 10 large cruisers, and 11 small cruisers lost of the enemies' fleets, of which there fell to the share of England 10 battleships, 7 large, and 8 small cruisers; to the share of France 3 battleships and 1 large cruiser; to Russia, 2 large and 2 small cruisers, and to Japan 1 small cruiser. These ships had a tonnage of 387,540 tons, of which the English alone represented 290,260 tons, and were armed with 800 guns, of which 358 were heavy.

"But therewith the naval losses are by no means exhausted, for in addition there have been destroyed gunboats, torpedo boats, and submarines, as well as auxiliary vessels in a considerable number. Thus England has lost 1 gunboat, 5 torpedo boats, 4 submarines; Italy, 1 torpedo boat and 1 submarine; Russia, 4 torpedo boats, and Japan, 1 gunboat and 1 torpedo boat, a total of 50 war vessels, to which must be added also a number of mine seekers and mine layers and auxiliary cruisers. On the latter, moreover, many lives were lost, since they were used by England as troop transports.

"The reports give no reliable account of the losses in men. Figures of losses have become known only of a part of the ships, but not in the majority of cases. Including the troop transports that were sunk in the Channel, the English figures of losses heretofore made known exceeds 12,000 men; the losses of the French are more than 1,200, and those of the Russians 2,000, as made known. The actual figures are, naturally far greater, since no figures are given for more than half of the destroyed ships. Added to this is the fact that also the ships that have been preserved after taking part in the battles, have suffered doubtlessly heavy losses in men, especially in the Dardanelles where so many English and French ships that escaped destruction were nevertheless heavily damaged, and certainly lost many of their men in these bombardments.

Heavy Losses in Dardanelles.

"The action in the Dardanelles has, besides, been that most fraught with fate for the hostile fleets. Of the sixteen larger ships that were at the beginning active in the Dardanelles operation, twelve English and four French, the five English battleships, Agamemnon, Triumph, Majestic, Irresistible, and Ocean, and the two French battleships, Bouvet and Gaulois, comprising all told 95,600 tons, have been destroyed; and the English ships of the line, Albion and Cornwallis, and the large cruiser Inflexible, as well as the French ships of the line Charlemagne and Cuffren, have been heavily damaged; so that only two ships have remained in a manner spared from damage. Also the ships sent there in replacement have suffered heavily. Of these there sank the battleship Goliath and heavy damage was suffered by the small English cruisers Amethyst and Sapphire, and the French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc.

"There is uncertainty as concerns the fate of an English armored cruiser that was successfully torpedoed by a submarine at Tenedos on June 2, concerning which, however, it is not known with certainty whether it was destroyed completely or heavily damaged.

"If there is counted also the Russian losses in the Black Sea—the torpedoed large cruiser Panteleimon—the Dardanelles action has cost 8 battleships and one large cruiser, with a total tonnage of 121,500 tons and 328 guns, without counting the damage aboard the other ships. There are to be added as further victims 8 torpedo boats, 7 submarines, and 10 mine ships.

"The single reports already have shown how dangerous the submarines have grown against our opponents. The complete survey shows that the German and Austrian submarines have so far had as victims 5 battleships, 6 large and 3 small cruisers, 2 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 1 Italian submarine. A respectable achievement that bears testimony of the mighty effect of this weapon! Inasmuch as the submarines, by reason of the experiences that have been gained and ever greater perfection, operate with ever greater accuracy of aim, we may expect of them for the future also an equally successful activity."

The British Admiralty has never admitted the loss of the Agamemnon, and the German report cabled to this country via Amsterdam that a "ship of the Agamemnon type" had been put out of commission in the Dardanelles has never been published in England.

The "mysterious battle off Bergen," mentioned in the German account and often repeated in German newspapers, has never been admitted by the British Admiralty. The German Admiralty on May 9 reported this battle as of April 7, saying that rumors thereof had persistently come from several independent neutral sources, from ships that reported seeing the gunfire of the battle near Bergen.

Among the English losses that of the Audacious also has never been officially reported by the Admiralty, although there appears to be plenty of evidence of her destruction by a mine or torpedo. The sinking of the Superb and the Agamemmon has been officially denied. The Warrior, which was in the Mediterranean when the war began, was first reported sunk by the Goeben, and later at six different times as she proceeded to join Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty's squadron, with which she now is. Her last demise was reported from Berlin in the form of "stranding in the Bosphorus"—a point she could hardly have reached, considering the mines of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora. No announcement has been published in any French, English, or Italian paper concerning the loss of the Methusa, Patrol, or a light cruiser of the Liverpool type.

According to official reports, the French have lost one battleship, the Bouvet, and one large cruiser, the Leon Gambetta.

46,000 VOLUNTEERS FOR MUNITIONS WORK

Situation One of Grave Anxiety, Curzon Tells Lords Who Pass the Bill.

LONDON, July 2.—Introducing the Munitions bill in the House of Lords today Lord Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, announced that the first week of the campaign made to speed up the manufacture of arms and ammunition resulted in the enrollment of 46,000 volunteer munition workers.

He was confident, Lord Curzon added, that before the end of the year the advantages in both men and material would be decisively on the side of Great Britain and her allies.

Lord Curzon said the present situation was one of grave anxiety. It was not too much to say that the country was in great peril. Events and recent statements had removed the scales from every one's eyes.

This was not a time, he said, for a critical or a censorious attitude, but the time to pass the bill, which would enable the organization of a rapid supply of munitions, and to go ahead, make up the leeway, and put matters sraight.

After a few remarks had been made by Baron Weardale, who criticised the remissness of the late Government and placed the responsibility for it upon Premier Asquith, the Munitions bill was passed in all its stages.

There are manifold indications throughout the United Kingdom that the people only now, after nearly a year, fully sense the seriousness of the war. Only a few months ago the boast was, "Business is as usual." Theatre patronage was diminished, and the restaurant trade normal. The Cabinet Ministers now are urging the necessity of the most rigid economy by individuals, and school children are being besought to invest in the war loan. The papers daily are carrying full-page advertisements of the war loan.

The Teutonic successes in Galicia, the slowness of the Dardanelles operations; and the failure of the Allies to inaugurate the much-discussed offensive in the west are responsible for this change in public demeanor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—During the debate in the House of Lords on the munitions bill, Lord Grimthorpe said, according to The Times Parliamentary report, that the bill conferred unprecedented and almost revolutionary powers on the Minister for Munitions, and it would be inexcusable if the nation were not now to avail itself of the vast resources of Canada in order to obtain shells. Canada was producing 40,000 shells a day, he said, and if satisfactory arrangements were made he understood the dominion could bring up her production of shells to 200,000 a day. Canada's efforts had been hampered by lack of official appreciation. It was essential that Great Britain should apply for assistance to Canada and the United States and to any other quarter from which she could get ammunitions.

"Reference has been made lately to the contract with Messrs. Morgan," he said, "and if we were to conduct our munition business in America through the electric connections by which the charge afterward was detonated.

The explosion destroyed most of the main conduit of the electric system.

ITALIANS' MUNITIONS PLAN.

Lombardy Committee Moves to Organize the Nation's Industries.

MILAN, July 2.—Lombardy, Italy's greatest manufacturing centre, has organized a "Preparation for Munitions" Committee, the executive committee of which, in collaboration with the military authorities, will work to organize Italian industries on a vast scale to cope with the new and unexpected national situation regarding munitions.

The duties of the committee will be to ascertain if the various factories can supply the necessary machinery to enable them to undertake army work, inform the various industries what the State requires, supply designs and patterns, regulate the prices to be charged and stimulate rapidity in construction, which is expected to be obtained through methodical work during longer hours and the alternation of fresh artisans for day and night duties.

The committee, whose services will be rendered gratuitously, consists of experts, belonging to the Milan College of Engineers and Architects, and the Italian Electro-Technic Association, which are largely providing the funds required, aided by subscriptions from residents of Milan.

DEFENDS MORGAN CONTRACT

Earl Curzon Replies to Attacks on It in House of Lords.

LONDON, July 3.—The British Government's arrangements with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. for financing purchases in the United States was again debated in the House of Lords today. Lord Grinthorpe, who is a banker by profession, urged that Canada should have the preference in the order for shells, and added that "one reason why more orders are not going to Canada is that the big shadow of an interloper stands between her and the Government." He continued:

"I am not saying a word against the Morgans. No better firm could have been chosen if it were necessary to employ American bankers to conduct our business in America, but this arrangement has been very severely criticized. Although the Government declares the arrangement productive of large savings, business men state that on the contrary we have spent millions unproductively."

Earl Curzon, Lord of the Privy Seal, replying to this speech, informed the House that he had made a mistake on a previous occasion when he said the commission of J. P. Morgan & Co., was 2 per cent. He stated that it really was only 1 per cent., and continued:

"I beg Lord Grinthorpe to be more cautious before condemning in such strong language the arrangements made in America. Within the past forty-eight hours I have seen testimony from the highest authority that the Morgan arrangement assured us the highest efficiency and economy and had been most beneficial to both the Government and the country."

Lord Grinthorpe called attention to the fact that huge supplies of spelter are lying idle in Australia because they are owned by Germans, and he urged that the Government confiscate them. Earl Curzon replied that the Government was employing the resources of the colony to the greatest possible extent.

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

ITALIAN FORCES TAKE TOLMINO

Important Stronghold North of Goritz Captured, Despite Strong Resistance.

KEY OF THE ISONZO VALLEY

Austrians Massing in Hope to Regain It—Big Guns in Duel Along Whole Front.

PARIS, Saturday, July 3.—The Italians have occupied the village of Tolmino, on the Isonzo, north of Gorizia, according to a Rome dispatch to The Herald.

The Austrians still hold the neighboring fortifications and are bombarding the village.

Italian heavy artillery has been brought up and mounted for use against the forts.

Tolmino, the key to the Isonzo Valley, has been regarded by the Italians as indispensable in their operations in that district. It is protected by strong natural and artificial defenses and is said to have been garrisoned by 30,000 Austrians.

BIG GUNS DISLODGE AUSTRIANS

Italian Artillery Fire Becoming More Intense, Rome Says.

ROME, July 2.—This official statement concerning the progress of hostilities was given out tonight:

The action of the artillery is becoming more intense along the entire frontier, especially in Carnia, where fire has been opened against the defensive works of Predil Pass, an effective result being obtained in a short time.

An enemy camp of about 500 tents in the vicinity of Elder, beyond Ploeken, was demolished. The enemy also was dislodged by our fire from intrenchments in construction at Strahica and at Sella de Prasnik.

Yesterday an Alpine detachment captured an enemy intrenchment on the northern slope of Val Grande, the fire from which was hindering our occupation of Freikofel. During the night and at daybreak the enemy in two violent counter-attacks tried to dislodge our troops from the intrenchment, but were repulsed both times with heavy loss. One hundred and fifty dead were counted. Some prisoners were captured and a hundred guns were taken.

On the Isonzo River the action continues its course.

Fire from our artillery burned the village of Oblitnica, east of Plezzo, where a large depot of supplies was reported. A munitions depot also exploded.

Last night the enemy twice attacked a position captured on the Carnic Plateau, but they were repulsed.

VIENNA, July 2.—The following official report on operations in the Italian theatre of war was issued today:

In the Italian war theatre yesterday the Italians attacked on the Plateau of Doberdo repeatedly after preparation by heavy guns for several hours, they launched infantry attacks between Saroaussina and Vermigliano, which we repulsed with heavy loss. Feeble attacks against the bridgehead in the Goritz region and at Krn were repulsed, our troops maintaining their positions. Artillery fighting continues.

BRESCIA, Italy, July 2.—Five Italian mountaineers have succeeded in rendering inoperative the electric works supplying power and light to the Riva-Roveto system of Austrian forts in the Trentino district. The mountaineers worked quietly, undetected by sentinels, for four nights, carrying dynamite, which they planted near the works at the Falls of Ponale and then arranged the electric connections by which the charge afterward was detonated.

The explosion destroyed most of the main conduit of the electric system.

ITALIANS' MUNITIONS PLAN.

Lombardy Committee Moves to Organize the Nation's Industries.

MILAN, July 2.—Lombardy, Italy's greatest manufacturing centre, has organized a "Preparation for Munitions" Committee, the executive committee of which, in collaboration with the military authorities, will work to organize Italian

RAMESES

The Aristocrat of Cigarettes



BRYAN PLEDGED WILSON TO YIELD?

Providence Journal Asserts He Agreed with Dumba on Compromise in Submarine Warfare.

BERLIN AT ONCE ACQUIESCED

But When Bernstorff Consulted Wilson on Terms He Found President Knew Nothing of Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 2.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The Journal is able to publish this morning the exact facts concerning the interviews between Baron Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, and William J. Bryan.

"Mr. Bryan saw Ambassador Dumba several times after the dispatch of our note of Feb. 10 to Germany—at least three times at the State Department and twice at his own home.

"During these conversations they discussed President Wilson's note very frankly, and as a result of the discussions, at the last meeting, (the one about which there has been so much controversy,) the Austrian Ambassador took with him a document in which he embodied what he considered to be the attitude of the Administration in connection with the note, as outlined to him by Mr. Bryan.

At that meeting he presented to Mr. Bryan the following statement in typewritten form:

(1) Germany is willing to discontinue submarine attacks on vessels aboard which it is known there are United States citizens unless such vessels are known to be carrying contraband of war.

(2) That provision be made for such passenger boats.

(3) Proclamation to be issued by the President of the United States, advising United States citizens that they must not, in the future, take passage aboard vessels sailing under a belligerent flag which are carrying contraband of war, either from the United States or from any other point anywhere from any country in the world.

"Mr. Bryan then and there agreed with the Austrian Ambassador that if this proposition were put up to President Wilson in the form outlined, it would be accepted.

"The Austrian Ambassador immediately notified Count von Bernstorff of Mr. Bryan's declaration.."

"Count von Bernstorff at once communicated the entire story of the conferences between Mr. Bryan and Ambassador Dumba to the Foreign Office in Berlin, and the German Ambassador was then instructed to visit the President of the United States and agree to the terms.

"Count von Bernstorff went to the President with this proposition, and it was not until he unfolded the scheme to Mr. Wilson that the latter knew anything about it.

"The above statements are correct in every particular. The memorandum agreed upon by Ambassador Dumba and Mr. Bryan, is now on file, both in the offices of the Austrian and German Ambassadors, and in the Foreign Office in Berlin.

"Mr. Bryan was proceeding on his own initiative and had no warrant whatever in any way for his definite pledges to the Austrian Ambassador."

An attempt was made last night to communicate with ex-Secretary Bryan concerning his reported negotiations with Ambassador Dumba, as related in the above dispatch, but the west-bound train carrying Mr. Bryan to the San Francisco fair had left Ogden, Utah, before a message of inquiry to him arrived there.

A similar effort to reach Ambassador Dumba, now on his Summer vacation in the Berkshires, was unsuccessful.

REFUSED $25,000,000 ORDER

Pullmans Wanted Cash on Russia's Contract for Railroad Cars.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The recent refusal of the Pullman Company to accept a huge order for railroad cars for the Russian Government was explained today by a high official of the Pullman Company, according to The Daily News.

The Russian agent who approached the Pullman Company wanted 50,000 cars, worth about $25,000,000. The Pullman Company rejected the offer for two reasons, namely, that pay was to be in Russian notes, and 40,000 of the cars were to be built in shops which the Pullman Company was asked to install in Russia. President Runnells of the Pullman Company demanded cash, as he said the company did of all customers, and declined to build a plant in Russia.

The Russian agent was without discretion in the matter. He had his instructions, could not change them, and the deal fell through.

Bryan, Through The Times, Answers French Critic; Urges Belligerents to Make Known Peace Terms

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

OGDEN, Utah, July 2.—I have just received your telegram communicating the open letter addressed to me by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of Paris, dated Paris, June 17. I send herewith my reply, and shall be pleased if you will communicate it to him and give it to the press of this country.

W. J. BRYAN.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, France:

Esteemed Sir—Your open letter, dated June 17, recalls the many pleasant days which we have enjoyed together as co-laborers in the cause of peace. I am greatly distressed that the situation in Europe compels you and other distinguished pacificists, residing in the belligerent nations, to turn aside from the peace propaganda in order that each, true to his patriotic impulses, may support his nation in the unprecedented conflict which now convulses the Old World. You and they could not do otherwise.

If, however, peace advocates residing in the warring countries are in duty bound to support their respective Governments while the war continues, it is likewise the duty of the citizens of neutral nations to be neutral in spirit as well as in word and act. It would violate the spirit of neutrality for neutrals to declare judgment upon the acts of the belligerent nations; they have not the complete information necessary to form an unbiased judgment, even if they felt it their duty to announce such judgment during the progress of the war.

While I regret that you should deem my Government deserving of criticism, still I am not surprised. The neutral countries, if they carefully refrain from unneutral acts, must expect criticism from both sides, because each side is too intensely interested in its own success to act as an impartial judge. It is as natural that the Allies should criticise us for not doing things that would help them as it is for Germany and Austria to criticise us for not placing an embargo on arms and ammunitions. Criticism from both sides is proof that this Government has successfully maintained a neutral position.

I do not conceive it to be the duty of neutrals to decide at this time whether it is more cruel to attempt to drown noncombatants at sea than it is to endeavor to starve noncombatants on land. Neutrals can, in my opinion, serve humanity better by refusing to approve of either method of warfare.

I am sending you by mail the views which I have expressed, and I shall very much appreciate your judgment upon the propositions which, in the interests of humanity, I venture to advance. I especially call your attention to my statement entitled "The Causeless War," and beg you to give me the benefit of your opinion upon the facts presented and the conclusions drawn from them.

To my mind, the paramount question now is not "Who began the war?" or "Which side has been most cruel in its conduct of the war?" History will render a verdict on these questions when passion has subsided and when all the facts are obtainable. The most important question now is, "How can peace be restored?"

The war cannot last always; the end must come some time. Why should any belligerent nation hesitate to state the conditions upon which it will agree to peace? The war is not an international secret; it is being waged in public, and all nations are suffering. Has not the world a right to know why bloodshed continues? Is it not due the neutral nations that the participants should give not vague generalities, but definite and explicit statements as to the end sought? If the belligerents are too much absorbed in the struggle to consider the rights of neutrals, do they not owe it to their own brave soldiers and their own suffering people to answer the question, "Why do we die?"

Who knows but that peace may be possible now, not a truce, but a permanent and enduring peace? If the nations will only make known for what they are fighting they may find it possible to come to a satisfactory understanding. Recrimination as to what is being done and silence as to what is desired—these mean an indefinite prolongation of the struggle. The only possible hope of reaching an end lies in a frank statement by each nation of its position. In announcing the terms which will be acceptable, the nations will be restrained by a sense of responsibility, because upon the nation or nations which demand conditions which are unjust must rest the blame for a continuation of the indescribable woes of this unspeakable war. The conditions of peace must be announced ultimately; why not now? With assurances of great respect,

I am, sincerely your friend,

W. J. BRYAN.

"NATIONAL REGISTRY" DEAD.

British Expect Long's Labor Bill to be Quietly Buried.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—In well-informed political circles there is a growing impression that the National Registry bill introduced by Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, will be quietly and decently interred in the course of the coming Parliamentary discussion. The proposed measure from the outset has been regarded askance by a certain section of the Liberals as introducing the thin end of the wedge for conscription.

The opposition to the bill will not, however, be waged on this ground, but on the question whether the measure can be of practical utility in a war crisis. Before all the information which the bill—which calls for the putting of questions to every man and woman in the United Kingdom between the ages of 15 and 65—is designed to collect could be classified and collated to any useful purpose, it is argued, the war will be over, even if it should last much longer than Lord Kitchener's three years. The expense of making the proposed supplementary census would be great, and it is contended that the labor it would entail could be applied to much better purpose.

It is noteworthy that the chief support of the bill comes from the advocates of conscription. Many Members of Parliament who are prepared to welcome any steps to increase the national efficiency in carrying on the war are determined to oppose certain features of the bill, such as that requiring notification of a change of address, which has already been dubbed "the ticket-of-leave clause," because it is similar to the methods by which convicts released on good behavior are kept under police surveillance.

Germans Open Swedish Mail.

LONDON, July 2.—Letters have been turned over to the Foreign Office showing, it is announced, that first-class mail on board the Swedish ship Bjoern, which was seized in the North Sea and taken into a German port, had been opened by the German censor. It is expected that Sweden will protest to the German Government.

ACTORS' SUBMARINE PERIL.

Fear of Atlantic Trip Offered as Defense in a London Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—The torpedoing of the Lusitania and American actors' alleged fear of the Atlantic voyage since that disaster occurred were mentioned in the Chancery Division today as reasons why a play could not be produced in London before Oct. 31.

The Judge had before him a motion by John and Rocco Gatti, the proprietors of the Vaudeville Theatre, for an order directing the owner of the English rights to deliver to them the manuscript of the American play entitled "Kick In" so that copies might be made.

On the plaintiffs' behalf counsel said that the defendant had the right to produce the play in England, and that the partnership agreement said the plaintiffs should pay the defendant half the sum he paid the original owner, A. H. Woods of New York, the profits and expenses to be divided. The defendants' agreement with Mr. Woods was that he should produce the play here not later than May 1. He paid Woods $2,500 for the rights, and the time for its first production was extended to Oct. 31 on payment to Woods of $500. Of the $3,000 the plaintiffs had provided half, and the arrangement was that the play should be produced Aug. 20.

The defendant, counsel said, now refused to carry out this arrangement or let the plaintiffs make copies of the play, and the reason he gave was that the torpedoing of the Lusitania had produced such a state of alarm in the theatrical profession in America that it would not be possible to persuade American actors to cross the Atlantic by the time the play was to be produced.

"But," said the plaintiffs' counsel, "that seems to be an imputation on the courage of American actors."

Counsel for the defendant did not agree that Aug. 20 should be the date of production. However, he was prepared to offer the plaintiffs a copy of the play. This offer the plaintiffs' counsel accepted and the Judge said no order was necessary.

CROOKES, AT 85, SEES LONG BUT SURE WAR

Noted British Scientist Says Allies Only Need to Hold On to Win in the End.

"MUST DESTROY GERMANS"

Deadly Gases Now Prepared for British Troops, but He Would Avoid Use If Possible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—The Daily Chronicle prints an interview with Sir William Crookes by Harold Begbie, wherein the eminent scientist gave his views on the war. He said:

"I think we started badly; we were certainly not as well prepared as Germany. I do not know that anybody can rightly be blamed for that state of things. We have done very well considering and I am inclined to say that as regards that part of the work in which I have been able to render the authorities some little help this country will very soon be on an equality with our foes. There is no need for anxiety, certainly no need for panic.

"It looks as if it will be a long war, but the longer it lasts the stronger will be the power of the Allies. We must simply set ourselves to wear out the Germans. To do that we have only to press steadily and quietly forward on our road. We have not got to take cities and execute wonderful marches. All we have to do is to go on with our absolute and unquestionable duty of thinning the enemy. We must stay longer, we must sap him, we must weaken him at every point, we must destroy him by inches. After that we can enter his country and do what we like with it.

"A great thing for men to convince themselves of is that this war will be won not by fury of attack and not by gallantry, but simply by hanging on. He who hangs on longest will win, and a man need not think very profoundly to assure himself that whereas we can hang on almost indefinitely the Germans can't. Every day might be called a victory for the Allies; time fights for us."

Asked his opinion on the employment of asphyxiating gas, Sir William said:

"On the whole, I am against its use by the Allies. The Germans have gone to the devil to help them. I don't like to think that we with our just cause should go to the same source for assistance, but I can see the justice of arguments in favor of employing gas. We in England, I believe, have now made our preparations in this respect and it rests with the authorities to decide whether our troops should be supplied with such a weapon. If it is possible, I should like to win with clean hands.

"We must destroy the Germans. There can be no other end for civilized mankind. I take it the German Empire will fall into its original parts. It will be left with no power of attack; it will never again be an organized machine for world mastery."

Mr. Begbie, referring to Sir William's wonderful vigor and intellectuality at the age of 83, says Sir William told him he was conscious in himself of no change of faculty during the last thirty or forty years. He can work as hard, see as well, hear as well, bear fatigue as well and is just as interested in life now as he was then. Indeed, he is inclined to doubt whether he was aware in himself of any physical inhibition for more years than this.

"I feel," he said, "very much as I felt when 35 years old."

Begbie adds: "We were speaking of eyesight and he showed me a miniature dictionary, the pages of which were, perhaps, the breadth of a six-pence. I could distinguish not a single letter, not even the capitals at the top of the page. I put on glasses, but the words were still a mist of minute grey. Sir William gave me a magnifying glass and I could then just spell the words, but he took this tiny book out of my hands and without glasses read aloud and quite quickly three or four words, with their definitions in much smaller type."

NEW TELEPHONE IN WAR.

British Have Taken Delange's Invention for Use on Land and Sea.

The new variety of telephone receiver invented by Pierre Delange, a Dutch engineer now in London, is being tested out by the British Admiralty with a view to installing it on battleships, and is already being used in the field by the British War Office, according to information brought here yesterday from London.

Delange's invention, which was described in a cable message to THE TIMES on June 7, is said to do away completely with rattling and buzzing sounds caused by strong vibration in telephone receivers of the type in general use, and the new receiver is so sensitive that it transmits whispers. Due to this latter quality, it is reported, Scotland Yard has decided to adopt the new receiver on a comprehensive scale.

The Delange receiver is minute in comparison with present telephone receivers, and can be readily carried in the pocket, which makes it of exceptional value for field operations. Instead of the diaphragm used in the ordinary receiver, Delange makes use of a thin platinum wire in the air chamber of the instrument. He has named the instrument the "thermophone," and it is expected to bring the telephone into more general use throughout England, where adoption of the instruments now in use has been slower than in America. The instrument is also expected to facilitate reducing wireless telephony to a practicable basis for general use.

WOULD TAX STAY-AT-HOMES.

French Deputy's Plan to Increase Aid to Soldiers' Families.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—A monthly tax on all Frenchmen of military age not definitely incorporated in the service of the country is suggested. Pierre Rameil, Deputy for the Eastern Pyrenes, has just introduced a proposal in Parliament that all such citizens pay three francs per head monthly plus 20 per cent. addition to their ordinary direct State taxes. The money thus collected M. Rameil would devote to increase the amounts paid to the wives and families of the men who have been mobilized. Those liable to such taxation would be all those unfit for service, unless invalided through wounds or illness during service.

Since France has no income tax, it is likely that some such measure as M. Rameil's will soon become a law.

Vorwaerts Published Again.

AMSTERDAM, July 3, (via London.)—The Berlin newspaper Vorwärts, which was suspended recently for publishing the Socialist appeal for peace, has reappeared.

ASSAILS BRITISH CARE OF WOUNDED

London Editor Lays High Mortality to Lack of Hospitals at Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—A. G. Gardener, editor of The Daily News, publishes a special article in that journal criticising the British methods of treatment of the wounded.

Analyzing the casualty figures, recently announced by Mr. Asquith, he shows that out of every 100 British soldiers wounded nearly 24 per cent. die. Mr. Gardener contrasts this with the percentages of 22 in the Crimean war and 20 in the South African war, and expresses the opinion that the high rate of mortality is due to the lack of sufficient hospitals immediately behind the fighting line.

The method now in force is to have the wounded receive preliminary dressing at receiving stations behind the front and then be sent back to base hospitals at Boulogne or England. Mr. Gardener complains that this journey involves lack of efficient treatment at the most critical period. He says:

"What is the hospital experience in this country of the condition of the wounds with which the surgeons have to deal? I am assured on expert authority that it is extremely unsatisfactory and that a clean aseptic wound is a rare occurrence. It is important to avoid exaggeration in this matter and I have no wish to play the part of an alarmist, but the evidence which I have had put before me warrants the demand that an official parliamentary request should be made to the hospitals for detailed statements of their experience on this vital point. The replies will not make pleasant reading, but it will show us where we are and it will point with a deadly finger to what is wrong. And that wrong is the lost hours between the battlefields and the base.

"The utter inadequacy of seven fixed stations for an army of half a million men, covering a front of thirty-five miles, is apparent. We do not want to carry the wounded to the doctor and the nurse. We want to carry the doctor and the nurse to the wounded."

PLEAS FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Clergymen Asked to Concentrate on the Spiritual Side.

The following open letter to the clergymen of New York City was given out yesterday through the American League to Limit Armaments:

"The request of the National Security League to the clergy of New York to aid them on July 4 with sermons on the duty of preparedness leads us to suggest to our brothers in the ministry that amid the many voices calling us to preparation, the churches may concentrate their voices on spiritual preparedness.

"Shall we not call upon our hearers in this crisis of the world's history to see to it that the unconquerable idealism of America shall not be dulled by fear or greed or cowardice, that the daring of our forefathers who were willing to try a new experiment in government shall be matched by their sons who dare to attempt an international government by law, and that in our effort to express our love of country, we make clear that we mean no hatred of other countries.

"The churches of New York stand for peace, not because of the suffering of war or their fear of bodily pain, but because of the moral and spiritual degeneracy which characterizes it.

"To be soldiers of the Cross demands a spiritual heroism which does not hesitate at personal sacrifice of ease or comfort or of life itself."

This was signed by William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church and member of the Executive Committee of the American League to Limit Armaments; Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union; Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Howard Chandler Robbins, rector of the Church of the Incarnation; James Wood, minister of the Society of Friends and President of the American Bible Society, and Junius B. Remensnyder, former President of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, and President of the Peace and Arbitration Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

WORLD IS BUYING AMERICA'S FOOD

The Exports in Eleven Months Ended May 31 Reached Record Total of $724,000,000.

GREAT SHIFT IN MEAT TRADE

Importations Are Much Heavier, but the Amounts Sent Abroad Are Swollen to Huge Figures.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The large share of the United States in feeding the world during the European war was disclosed today in statistics of the Department of Commerce. Foodstuffs valued at $724,000,000 were exported during the eleven months ended May 31. This was the principal factor in the nation's billion dollar foreign trade balance. The total exports of food for the same eleven months a year ago were $443,000,000.

Wheat formed the largest item in foodstuffs sent abroad. In all 249,576,000 bushels were exported, an increase of 164,000,000 bushels. It was valued at $319,961,000, an increase of $239,138,000 over the previous year.

Oats valued at $51,669,000 were shipped, an increase of $51,028,000.

Flour showed the next largest increase, with a value of $87,650,000, or $37,638,000 more than in the previous period of 1913-14. Almost 5,000,000 more barrels were sent this year, the total being 15,077,000.

Corn exports were valued at $34,542,000, an increase of $28,351,000. There were 43,718,000 bushels exported, an increase of about 35,000,000.

The Shifting Meat Trade.

The value of meats and dairy products exported this year will once more attain the $200,000,000 level that marked the decade prior to 1909.

Almost 305,000,000 pounds of bacon were shipped, an increase of 22,000,000 pounds. It was valued at $41,294,000, an increase of $17,028,000.

There was a big increase in beef shipments. Fresh beef exports were 121,487,004 pounds, an increase of almost 16,000,000 pounds; canned beef, 65,359,000 pounds, an increase of 51,000,000; pickled beef, 28,622,000 pounds, an increase of 7,000,000. The value of the beef exported was: Fresh beef, $15,363,000, an increase of $14,652,000; canned beef, $10,708,000, an increase of $10,284,000, and pickled beef, $3,004,000, an increase of $883,000. Ham and shoulders exported weighed 162,283,000 pounds, and were valued at $23,435,000, an increase of $1,734,000. Lard exports amounted to 441,762,000 pounds, valued at $48,917,000, a small increase.

The shifting phases of the meat trade since the passage of the Tariff act, placing meats on the free list, has caused some unexpected results. The United States is now importing large quantities of meats from Argentina and exporting unprecedented quantities to Europe.

Under the conditions of a year and a half ago, the foreign meat trade had fallen to a low point. American capital in Argentina seemed likely to transfer the trade entirely to that country, and, with the construction of large packing houses and the building up of vast cattle ranches at the same time that the large grazing areas of the United States had passed under the control of farmers supplied with irrigating facilities, American supremacy in the meat trade seemed about to pass.

Following the putting of meats on the free list, the importation of meat assumed large proportions. During the twelve months ended April 30 the United States imported from Argentina 112,000,000 pounds of fresh meat and from Canada, Uruguay, and Australia 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds. The total imports were three times the value of those for like period two years ago and seven times those of the fiscal year 1905.

A statement issued by the Department of Commerce today points out, however, that the United States still exports far more meats than imports, for although there have been record-breaking arrivals in the last two years, exports have been even larger.

Huge Fresh Meat Shipments.

While the imports have consisted chiefly of beef and mutton in the primary stages of preparation, the exports have included considerable quantities of bacon, hams, lard, canned and preserved meats, and other meat products. In fresh beef there is a large movement, both into and out of the country. The large outward movement is a development of recent months. Over 25,000,000 pounds of fresh beef were exported in April. More than 100,000,000 pounds were sent abroad in the period from Aug. 1, 1914, when the European war began, to the end of April, 1915.

For the ten months ended with April 30, 1915, the imports and exports were 65,000,000 and 102,000,000 pounds, respectively, valued at 9¼ cents a pound for the imports, and 12½ cents a pound for the exports.

AWARDED
THE GRAND PRIX
at The International Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.
LA CORONA
BRAND OF
IMPORTED
HAVANA CIGARS
This highest possible award, based on the unanimous opinion of a jury of experts, is indisputable proof of the superlative quality of the world-famed
LA CORONA
CIGARS

IRELAND HAS SENT 120,741 MEN TO FRONT

Redmond Gives the Figures and Says 24,000 Are Enrolled National Volunteers.

LONDON, July 2.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, speaking at Dublin on Thursday night, said that up to June 16, 120,741 Irishmen from Ireland had joined the army, according to a report of the speech, made by The Freeman's Journal, which reached London late today. Mr. Redmond said that of those who had enlisted upward of 70,000 were Catholics, and some 24,000 were enrolled members of the Irish National Volunteers.

Mr. Redmond was quoted as saying that he still did not believe in coalition government, but that inasmuch as it existed only from day to day, as it were, it could not in any event prevent home rule from coming into operation automatically at the end of the war.

DROP CLEVELAND BOMB CASE

Government Satisfied with Manufacturers' Explanation.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Investigation by the Department of Commerce of an advertisement by a Cleveland (Ohio) manufacturing company of a machine for making acid bombs was brought to a close today, and Acting Secretary Sweet announced that no further action was contemplated by the department.

Assistant Solicitor Edward T. Quigley, who conducted the inquiry to determine whether there had been any violation of neutrality or of the laws of humanity, returned to Washington today and submitted an informal report. He found, according to Mr. Sweet, that the Cleveland company manufactured no bombs nor shells, but merely turned out machines which not only were being exported now, but which were sold before the war to European countries generally for use in the drilling of metals.

Mr. Sweet said the report showed that the advertisement was furnished from a trade paper for publication by the regular advertising agent of the company and that the evidence was quite strong that no one interested in any foreign country had investigated the statements in the advertisement.

It was explained that similar advertisements would not be published hereafter.

INSISTS BRYAN IS LOYAL.

Kern Says He Will Support Wilson Heartily Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, Democratic leader of the Senate and a close friend of William J. Bryan, said today that there was no truth in the reports that Mr. Bryan would not support President Wilson for renomination next year.

"There will be no more enthusiastic supporter of President Wilson in the next Democratic National Convention than Mr. Bryan," said Senator Kern. "And there will be no man whose support of the President after the nomination will be more necessary than that of Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Kern's statement had particular reference to reports that as Mr. Bryan was committed to the letter of the one-term plank of the Democratic national platform of 1912, he would be obliged to oppose the renomination of the President.

PAIGNTON HOSPITAL PRAISED

American Red Cross Loses Only Three Out of 1,000 British Wounded

Only three of the first 1,000 disabled British patients cared for at the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, England, which is under the direction of the American Red Cross, have died. Of the rest, 29 are still in a serious condition, 345 are rapidly recovering, and 623 have been discharged as entirely cured. This was the statement made yesterday by Mrs. William Kincaid Draper of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross. Mrs. Draper's remarks about the work at Paignton were made following the receipt of a letter from Dr. Howard Beal, the American surgeon in charge of the hospital.

The American women who compose the committee in charge of the Paignton Fund of the Red Cross are Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Frederick Guest, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Shane Leslie, the Princess Edmond de Polignac, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, Mrs. George Fox, Mrs. Urwin Laughlin, and Lady Hadfield.

"A striking fact disclosed in Dr. Beal's letter," said Mrs. Draper, "is that so few of the injured men bear any marks of hand-to-hand conflict. Fifty-two per cent. of them are suffering from gunshot wounds and 40 per cent. were struck by shrapnel. Only six-tenths of 1 per cent. received bayonet injuries. No gas bacillus infections are reported, and there have been no deaths from blood poisoning, in spite of the fact that four of the wounded men treated waited three days before even a primary dressing was placed on their injuries, and twenty-five bore their wounds for a day or more before first aid was applied.

Joseph H. Choate has sent to Mrs. Draper a copy of a letter he recently received from Sir Malcolm, Director of the Inquiry Department for Wounded and Missing Soldiers of the British Red Cross, in which Mr. Malcolm expressed the thanks of the British society for the aid given by the American society.

During the present week the Red Cross has shipped to Germany, for the American units on duty in that country and for the German Red Cross, a consignment of hospital and other supplies valued at $36,000. To-day the Austrian Red Cross the American Red Cross sent this week a consignment valued at more than $16,000. The Red Cross also shipped during the week a motor ambulance to Dr. De Page, the Surgeon General of the Belgian Red Cross.

BRADDON ESTATE $340,000.

English Novelist Leaves Personal Property to Son, W. B. Maxwell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—Miss M. E. Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell), the novelist, who died in February, left an estate of a gross value of £68,112 ($340,560.)

She left all her books and manuscripts, but not copyrights, her residence, Lichfield House, and household and personal effects, to her son, William Babington Maxwell.

LEAVES A MILLION FOR ART.

Widow of Ex-Gov. Currier Bequeaths Estate for an Institution.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 2.—By the will of Mrs. Hannah M. Currier, widow of ex-Governor Moody Currier, made public today, nearly a million dollars is given to establish an art institution in this city to be known as the Currier Gallery of Art.

Mrs. Currier's bequest carries out the wishes of her husband, who desired that upon her death his estate be converted to this use.

NEW WAR LESSON IN ARMENIAN CASE

Continued from Page 1.

shots to shrapnel, represents an important evolution in the development of marine warfare. Such a craft has the equipment to enable her to visit and search a passing merchantman, and to provide for the safety of removal of officers, crew or passengers from a challenged steamer, before the destruction of the vessel. It is only necessary for such a submarine to fire her torpedoes as a last resort for the destruction of the steamer. With her exterior guns a submarine like the U 38, upon meeting a merchant vessel, may fire one or more warning shots, as Captain Trickey of the Armenian says the U 38 did. The raider, he said, fired two warning shots, and when he turned away from her and put on speed, the submarine's guns opened fire on him with shrapnel.

It was asserted in a high official circle today that it was not necessary, under accepted rules of international law, for the commander of a warship to serve notice by megaphone, or word of mouth, in order to compel a passing merchantman to stop for visit and search. The warning shot fired by the war vessel is sufficient notice for the merchantman to stop. The practice is to fire first a blank shot, and, if the steamer fails to heed this notification, the warship may fire a solid shot across the bows of the steamer. The idea of these two preliminary shots is to assure the commander of the merchant vessel that the warship means business. If the merchant captain fails, or refuses to heed the two preliminary shots, then the warship may aim her shots at the steamer and fire just as many as are necessary to overhaul the escaping merchant ship to compel her surrender.

In the Armenian case—as represented in the narrative of Captain Trickey—this is exactly what the commander of the U-38 did. Had the Armenian halted, then the U-38, without standing in close enough to have been damaged by any dropping of bombs, might have given orders by signal, for the Captain of the Armenian to send an officer to the submarine with the papers of the Armenian. These could have been examined on the submarine to enable the commander of the U-38 to determine the nationality, port or orgin, and destination and character of the cargo of the steamer, and whether the manifest showed she was carrying contraband or engaged in a hostile mission. If satisfied from such an examination that the Armenian was not a British vessel, but a neutral one, and not carrying contraband or engaged in any hostile mission, the U-38's Captain could have permitted the steamer to proceed. But if the papers showed that the steamer was British owned, that fact alone would entitle the submarine's Captain to capture the steamer, to arrange for the safety of officers and crew, by giving them time to take to the boats, or otherwise, or he could have ordered the mules to be thrown overboard as contraband, and after the human lives on board had been saved, the submarine Captain could have destroyed the steamer on the plea of military necessity.

Way to Settle Mistakes.

If any mistakes were made in the destruction of ship or cargo that mistake could then become the subject of diplomatic negotiations, but the human lives would have been saved. If desirable, the commander of the submarine could have called for a boat, once the Armenian had halted, and sent an officer on board the Armenian to make an extended search to wipe out all doubt as to the character of the Armenian's mission or cargo. Under such a procedure the submarine would not be in jeopardy because she could stand far enough away from the ship not to be the victim of bombs, and if the merchantman should have attempted to move away or escape while being visited, or searched, the exterior guns of the submarine could have been fired to bring the steamer to a halt.

The more the Armenian case was studied in official circles today the more some high authorities in the Government were inclined to believe that the efforts of the merchantman to escape, and the conduct of the submarine Captain carried a lesson which should be most seriously studied in connection with the efforts to adjust the issue growing out of the submarine warfare.

It affords the German Government an excellent argument for use in its response to the President's note of June 9. "Nothing," said the President in that note, "but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit and search on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers.

On the basis of the Armenian incident the German Government might suggest that merchantmen could avoid loss of human life by halting when summoned, in which event submarines might be used to attack merchant vessels only in the enforcement of the right of visit and search. In the note of Feb. 20 last from Secretary Bryan to the American Ambassadors at London and Berlin, proposing a modus vivendi agreement between Germany and England, those Governments were asked to agree:

1. That neither would sow floating mines.

2. That neither would use submarines to attack merchant vessels of any nationality except to enforce the right of visit and search.

3. That each would require their respective merchant vessels not to use neutral flags for the purpose of disguise or ruse de guerre.

With respect to the second of these suggestions the German Government replied:

The German Government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack mercantile of any flag except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search. Should the enemy nationality of the vessel or the presence of contraband be ascertained the submarine would proceed in accordance with the general rules of international law. As provided in the American note, this restriction of the use of submarines is contingent on the fact that enemy merchantmen abstain from the use of the neutral flags and other neutral distinctive marks. It would appear to be a matter of course that such mercantile also abstain from arming themselves and from all resistance by force, since any conduct contrary to international law would render impossible any action of the submarines in accordance with international law.

Chance for an Agreement.

In the note of May 28 the German Government, replying preliminarily to the first Lusitania note said:

"The Imperial Government * * * believes that it should recall here that it took note with satisfaction of the proposals of good offices submitted by the American Government in Berlin and London with a view to paving the way for a modus vivendi for the conduct of maritime war between Germany and Great Britain. The Imperial Government furnished at that time ample evidence of its good will by its willingness to consider these proposals. The realization of these proposals failed, as is known, on account of their rejection by the Government of Great Britain."

In his note of June 9 President Wilson paved the way for a counter proposal from Germany, such as may now be made on the basis of the lessons derived from the attempt of the Armenian to escape from the U-38. After observing that the German note of May 28 closed with the intimation that Germany was willing to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea might be changed, the American note of June 9 said:

The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interest or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

If the German Government should agree to adhere to the rule of visit and search, and should merchant captains be advised by the allied Governments to halt when summoned by submarines, and not to indulge in forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape, such a suggestion, undoubtedly, would be submitted to the allied Governments by the United States, regardless of whether the German Government takes advantage of the Armenian incident as the basis for a suggestion of counter-proposal. It is believed here that the Armenian affair can be made the basis of a proposal or suggestion by the United States to the belligerents that in every case German submarines can follow the course pursued by the Captain of the U-38, and give lawful warning to merchant ships.

The U-38 may have been capable of greater speed, but in the chase of the Armenian her greatest speed would appear to have been about seventeen knots. Several of the submarines built at the Dantsic Dockyard have a displacement when submerged of 800 tons, with a surface speed of seventeen knots. Vessels of this type were fitted with 75 millimeter (2.95 inch) disappearing guns. When not in use the gun is stowed in the space between the upper deck and the main body of the submarine, and in which it is laid down backward. The space is closed by a cover, and there is only a slightly raised portion which offers practically no resistance to the water. When the gun is to be raised it turns on a pivot placed near the front edge of the fixed base, and after the cover has been lifted there is only one bolt to be released, and the gun is automatically raised into the vertical firing position by springs. It is arrested in that position until the spring catches are released, and the gun can then be lowered to the horizontal position. The whole of the operations from opening the cover, which conceals and protects the gun when the submarine is submerged, to getting the gun in firing position and including the attachment of the finder and shoulder support only requires twenty seconds. The stowing of the gun, including the removal of the two parts just mentioned, can be done in like time.

The gun itself, together with its mechanism, is made of a practically non-rusting nickel steel, so that no harm comes to it when the vessel is running submerged.

Consul Armstrong at Bristol, England, today cabled the State Department the following information about Americans who were on the Armenian:

"The following white muleteer foremen are among the survivors: Hart, Cox, Osborne, Taylor, Cline, Driver, McCool and Baer.

"In hospitals, slightly wounded: Pond and Brennick.

"Williamson, Granberry, and Stone, wounded by shells, taken in boats. The latter succumbed and was buried at sea. Brooke was killed by a shell when coming from the cabin."

ATTACK AIMED AT US?

London Standard So Construes Sinking of the Armenian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Of the sinking of the Armenian The London Standard says: "We can understand that this latest outrage, which may include the drowning of twenty American citizens, is distinctly disturbing to the diplomatists who have been trying to smooth down the friction caused by the Lusitania episode. The reply to President Wilson's last note has been deferred, but there apparently is a hope at the White House that it will be conciliatory enough to relieve a perplexed Chief Magistrate endeavoring to hold a balance even between a belligerent who deliberately murders women and children and a belligerent who causes a certain amount of inconvenience to shipowners and exporters.

"The circumstances of this last dastardly performance of the pirate squadron must be disconcerting. There is a peculiar insolence in this display of frightfulness while the American demand for redress is still unanswered. It is not for us to frame a policy for the United States, and we can sympathize with the desire of American statesmen to keep their country outside the radius of our unhappy European conflict. But this latest exhibition of Teutonic arrogance seems designed, if it is not indeed cynically intended, to stretch their forbearance to the breaking point."

ARMENIAN'S CREW BRAVE.

Capt. Trickey Praises the Conduct of His Men Under Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—In a further interview here today Captain James Trickey of the steamer Armenian said:

"I had a crew numbering 162 men. They were of mixed nationalities, although the majority were American citizens. I wish to pay a tribute to them for the way they obeyed orders while shells were flying all about them. They were coo and courageous and were enthusiastic in making a dash for it. The officers, engineers, sailors, and firemen stuck to their posts to the last, especially two firemen, although they were in imminent danger all the time. No crew could have behaved more bravely. Their coolness under fire was admirable and worthy of all recognition.

"I daresay between forty and fifty shells struck the ship. Among the drowned was Dr. Vivo, the ship's doctor, who came on board at Newport News.

One of the sailors drowned was on the Lusitania when she was torpedoed. An Arab on board died of fright and another committed suicide in terror. Several men flung themselves overboard.

Among the Americans who were lost on the Armenia were S. R. Sutton of Cartersville, Va.; B. M. Grandberry of Montgomery, Ala.; Harry Stone of New York, Carpenter Brown of Harrisburg, Penn.; Edward Williamson of Memphis, Tenn., and Dick Brooks.

PARIS CALLS IT DEFIANCE.

Say Armenian Sinking Is the Real German Answer to Our Notes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—The recrudescence of German submarine activity, culminating in the sinking of the Armenian, is regarded here as proof that von Tirpitz has defeated

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PORFIRIO DIAZ DIES AN EXILE IN PARIS

Ruler of Mexico for 30 Years Passes Away Quietly in Modest Apartment Where He Lived.

NO FRIENDS AT BEDSIDE

Wife, Son, and Daughter-in-Law His Only Companions—Notable Career of the Former President.

PARIS, July 2.—General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, died at 7 o'clock tonight.

General Diaz's wife, Señora Carmen Romero Rubio Diaz, and their son, Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and the latter's wife were at the bedside when the end came.

General Diaz began to fail rapidly about three weeks ago, and while his death was not unexpected, owing to his advanced age (he was nearly 85 years old) and his recent failing health, the crisis came suddenly this afternoon. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and his wife were hastily summoned, and arrived at the bedside only a few moments before the end.

Colonel Diaz, in announcing the death of his father, said that he was unable to state the nature of the malady, but expressed the opinion that a complication of diseases due to advanced age was the cause.

Two tragic circumstances marked the death of the exiled ruler. Owing to the troubled state in Mexico, it has been judged impossible to send the body home with all the ceremony which would have befitted one of the greatest figures in Mexican history, and further, Colonel Porfirio Diaz, Jr., has tried in vain to inform his sisters, Señora Ignacio de la Torre and Señora Rincon Gallardo, who are now in Mexico, of the death of their father.

Alone in Last Days.

Not less tragic, perhaps, is the fact that not one of those whom General Diaz raised up to be his assistants in governing Mexico and who prospered and grew rich in the shadow of his greatness was with him when he died. José Yves Limantour, former Mexican Minister of Finance, is in London; Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President of Mexico and holder of other important positions, including the Ambassadorship to the United States, and Guillermo Landa y Escandon, former Governor of the Federal District in Mexico, are in Biarritz. Scarcely any one outside the family knew of the seriousness of General Diaz's illness or that he was in Paris.

The end seems to have been brought about by failure of the heart, which was weakened by a severe attack of grip last year. This illness also left the aged exile almost blind. Nevertheless, he was accustomed to walk out daily during the past Spring in the Bois de Boulogne, which he loved because it resembled Chapultepec Park in Mexico City. He had been hoping to go to Biarritz shortly, but his illness prevented this.

General Diaz lived here in the greatest simplicity, occupying a modest apartment, in striking contrast to the great houses and retinue of servants maintained by some of his friends who left Mexico with him.

No decision has yet been made concerning the final disposition of the body or the date of the funeral.

Diaz Five Years Ago.

The eightieth birthday of Porfirio Diaz, which was celebrated on Sept. 15, 1910, found him, despite the discontent which was already showing itself in Mexico, one of the strongest and most respected rulers in the world. At that time he was ranked as one of the three or four greatest men of the nineteenth century, and he was credited with having rescued Mexico from anarchy and semi-barbarism and having made her one of the powerful, prosperous, and progressive nations of her time.

The last four years have seen the ruin of much that Diaz did for Mexico, and the country of which he was the President for thirty-one years is now in far worse case than she ever was before. How much of this is due to the spread of material prosperity and education which Diaz made possible and how much to the radical tendencies which he stifled is something on which Mexicans and foreign experts on Mexico cannot agree.

But if the work of Diaz the statesman has been marred, there remains Diaz the adventurer and Diaz the soldier. Born in a god family of reduced circumstances, with one-eighth of Indian blood to stiffen his Spanish ancestry, he studied for the priesthood, then became a professor of law, turned revolutionist at the age of twenty-four, when one of Mexico's succession of dictators became too threatening, then was a soldier, a romantic adventurer who escaped from prison six times, and who had the capacity for raising an army overnight and winning battles with arms captured from the enemy, and finally became a brilliant scientific general and a leader of the party of political reform. He was President of Mexico at the age of forty-six, and could have had the office eight years earlier if he had been willing openly to oppose Benito Juarez, who had saved the republic from the French.

Diaz was born in 1830 in Oaxaca, a region noted for the production of radical leaders. His father, an innkeeper, died when he was three years old, and he was educated under the patronage of the Bishop of Oaxaca, who tried without success to turn him toward the church. At the age of seventeen he enlisted for the war against the United States, but had no chance to see much fighting. Then he went back to Oaxaca and was a professor in the Law Institute there when in 1854 the radicals under Alvarez rose against Santa Ana. Diaz joined them, was proscribed, and began his career as a soldier. Santa Ana was driven out, and then the radicals started a crusade against the Church, which at that time had overwhelming power. Their leader was Benito Juarez, acclaimed the greatest of Mexicans before Diaz. In the great war of the Reform, lasting from 1855 to 1861, Diaz gained in reputation, and proved himself a general of extraordinary ability, winning enormous popular favor in the southern states, and finally being made a general in 1861, after he had commanded the troops which saved the capital and the liberal Congress from capture by the clericals.

Checks the French Invaders.

But no sooner had the clerical conservatives been reduced to the status of guerilla bands than the foreign situation became acute. Spain, France and England had legitimate grievances against the Juarez government on account of the repudiation of securities, and when their joint armaments landed at Vera Cruz late in 1861 Napoleon III. saw an opportunity for extending his imperialist schemes. Spain and England withdrew, thanks to the scruples of General Prim, when it became evident that Napoleon was bent on conquest; but the French remained at Vera Cruz and Orizaba, and in the Spring of 1862 a French army advanced on Puebla. Diaz met and routed them in front of the city on the 5th of May, and for nearly a year the foreign invasion was stopped. Then General Forey came back with irresistible numbers; Diaz, still commanding in Puebla, was besieged and forced to surrender after desperate fighting, and the capture of Mexico City and the installation of the puppet Emperor Maximilian soon followed.

In this crisis Mexican liberty was carried on the shoulders of two men—President Juarez, retreating slowly, with constant fighting, toward the north, and finally establishing his capital just across the river from El Paso in the city then called Paso del Norte, which has since been given his name; and Porfirio Diaz, who refused to give a parole with his subordinate officers when Puebla surrendered, and presently escaped, and after a series of adventures made his way back to Oaxaca. Here he used his personal influence and patriotic feeling to raise an army which gave the French a great deal of trouble, and finally Marshal Bazaine went against him with a force three times as large as Diaz and captured Oaxaca in February, 1865.

Again Diaz refused to give his parole, and before long he had escaped once more, and after another succession of incredible adventures broke out into the open, raised another army, and maintained guerrilla warfare until the United States at the close of the civil war forced Napoleon to withdraw his army and leave Maximilian to depend on Austrian and Belgian volunteers and the Mexican clericals. Diaz rapidly gained in power in the south and east from that time on, as Juarez did in the north, and Maximilian was caught between the upper and nether millstones. On April 2, 1867, Diaz captured Puebla, the scene of some of the greatest of his former battles, and then he repulsed an imperialist army advancing from Mexico City, and captured the capital on June 21, two days after Maximilian had surrendered at Queretaro.

Winning the Presidency.

After the war Diaz wanted no honors, and was with difficulty persuaded to take part in the reorganization of the army. He retired to La Noria, the estate near Oaxaca which had been given him by the people of that State, and here he lived with his young wife, while Juarez, the champion of Radicalism, became more and more conservative as he lost heart in his later years, and surrounded himself with reactionary advisers. In 1872 Diaz and Lerdo de Tejada came out as radical candidates against Juarez, who was ranked as a moderate liberal at that time; but though there was considerable disorder the death of Juarez prevented Diaz from coming out in open revolt against his old chief, and Lerdo de Tejada succeeding to the Presidency, according to the Constitution, Diaz went back to La Noria.

Lerdo's four-year term was a stormy one. By the time set for the next election in 1876 there was general discontent, and finally Diaz went to Texas and returned to the radical northern States to head the revolt. His resources were inefficient, and when the Lerdistas won victory after victory Diaz decided to make his way to his own south and try again from that quarter.

His experiences on the steamer from Tampico to Vera Cruz were among the most exciting of his whole career, including a recognition despite his disguise by former prisoners, arrest, an attempt to escape by a four-mile swim through a shark-infested bay, recapture, and finally several days of hiding in a window seat in the purser's cabin, on which the men who were out for his life used to sit while playing cards. But he got through in safety, raised an army in the south, and presently, at the great battle of Tecoac, routed the Lerdistas and became President of Mexico in November, 1876.

Diaz's first term was devoted principally to the restoration of order and the attempt to reconcile the political factions, and at its close in 1880 he retired to make way for Gonzalez. During the four-year term of the latter Diaz traveled in the United States with his second wife, who later became extremely influential in Mexican affairs. At the expiration of Gonzalez's term in 1884 he was recalled to the Presidency as the only man we could fill the place.

From the establishment of Mexican independence to 1876 Mexico had seventy-nine executive heads—Emperors, Presidents, dictators, and chiefs of council. In the few weeks more than four years which have elapsed since Diaz's resignation there have been nine Presidents and Provisional Presidents—or ten, if Francisco Villa receives a place in the list. But from 1876 to 1911 Mexico was Diaz. During that time the growth of the country economically, the extension of railroads and telegraphs, the development of mines and plantations, the suppression of brigandage and revolution, the establishment of sound finance—all this put Mexico in the class of the A B C powers, even of Japan, as one of the coming countries. Diaz was always reelected, that no serious opposition dared to raise itself. Diaz composed difficulties that threatened war in Central America, he was the friend of the United States, in his honor occurred the only occasion on which an American President went outside American territory—President Taft's visit to Ciudad Juarez in October, 1909. Around Diaz was a circle of able men—Francisco de la Barra, José Yves Limantour, Enrique Creel, the Terrazas family, and their like; and to outsiders it seemed that they would perpetuate the benevolent rule of the best which seemed to be working such good in Mexico.

Symptoms of serious discontent began to appear, but for a long time Americans were led into the belief that the scandalous stories about Mexico were simply the work of sensation seekers. The first leader of this discontent was General Bernardo Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon, who was first put in jail and then sent abroad on a long mission to inspect the armies of Europe. Close after Reyes came Francisco I. Madero, a doctrinaire of the type that flourished in the days of the French Revolution, who conducted a Presidential campaign in jail, escaped after being defeated by the ordinary Diaz methods, and started a revolution from San Antonio. Diaz was growing old; he had lost much of his physical vigor, some of his mental power and hold on the people. After a revolution, which assisted mostly by widespread guerilla fighting, Diaz finally resigned May 5, 1911, and left for Europe at once.

He spent the last four years of his life in various European capitals, and he said but little about Mexican affairs or anything else. It was said that he would never return to Mexico unless the country were invaded, and while rumors not infrequently connected him with revolutionary plots, the connection was never satisfactorily established. He lived to see Mexico in worse demoralization than ever even in the days of the War of Reform, and to get what consolation he could from the fact that the idealistic revolution that had turned him out had been unable to hold together against the tendencies that he had held in check.

The Late Porfirio Diaz.



Former President of Mexico, Who Died in Paris.

HUERTA CABLES SYMPATHY.

Says Ashes of Diaz Should Be Brought to Mexico.

EL PASO, July 2.—General Victoriano Huerta, who was selected by Porfirio Diaz to command the guard that escorted him from his capital to Vera Cruz when he left Mexico, sent tonight a message of condolence to Mrs. Diaz.

"My family, those sons of Mexico who are about me, and I lament the news published in the papers today," Huerta cabled. "The death of President Diaz has removed one of the greatest men the republic has produced."

Huerta appeared deeply affected by the news of Diaz's death. He was the last man to order fired a national salute to Diaz, and the official playing of the national hymn. These orders were given by him at Vera Cruz when Diaz went aboard the steamer Ypiranga. Earlier in the day he and Diaz had embraced each other in the presence of the troops, and Diaz, while tears appeared on his cheeks, assured General Huerta that, while he could see little that was bright in the future, the hope of Mexico rested upon the national army.

"Diaz committed errors, of course," said Huerta, "but the good that he did entitles him to be classified as a great man, as a genius. All Mexicans will come to realize this. The Mexican people should bring his ashes home to rest in native soil."

COHALAN SCORES JURORS.

Justice Charges Gross Miscarriage of Justice in Sobel Case.

The jury in the suit of the Tenement House Commission to collect a fine of $1,000 against Leon Sobel on the charge that he rented apartments to disorderly women in his house at 202 Manhattan Avenue, failed to agree after considering the case for nearly twelve hours. When the jurors came before Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court yesterday morning to report complaint was made that the jury had been hung by three men. Matthew Larkin, one of the jurors, told the court:

"These three men told us that a verdict for the plaintiff would hurt the interests of hundreds of owners of flats. I learned that one of the three had an interest in a concern that represented 172 apartments."

The three obdurate jurors were Eli Baff, a buyer and a nephew of the poultry man, Bernard Baff, who was recently murdered; Benedict Theise, an agent, and Peter Karsten, who is a retired business man. Addressing Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien, who had charge of such cases for the city, Justice Cohalan said:

"This is one of the grossest miscarriages of justice ever brought to my attention. In order that these men may hang no more juries I shall have their names stricken from the jury list."

The court took under advisement a motion that a verdict be recorded for the city.

In the charge against Sobel it was asserted that on June 17 and Sept. 19, 1913, May Conley and Marie Robinson were arrested in the Manhattan Avenue house and sent to the workhouse on the charge of maintaining disorderly resorts. The conviction of the Robinson woman being the second one made the defendant liable to the maximum fine of $1,000.

INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

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WILL KEEP HUERTA AWAY FROM MEXICO

Force Will Be Used if Necessary to Prevent ex-Dictator from Crossing the Line.

DEPORTATION CONSIDERED

Department of Justice Representative Confers with Immigration Head—Extradition Question Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There are abundant indications that the United States Government will do everything it can to prevent the return of General Victoriano Huerta to Mexico at a time when his presence might be a further menace to the efforts of the United States Government to aid the restoration of peace. If General Huerta should attempt to cross into Mexico while at liberty on bail in Texas, it was said today that the military forces of the United States would be used, if necessary, to prevent his crossing the line.

One way of disposing of General Huerta might be deportation of the former dictator to Spain, or an attempt to do that under the American immigration laws, and this question is being considered by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

Secretary Wilson had an important conference today with Assistant Attorney General Charles Warren, who represents the Department of Justice in diplomatic matters, concerning the status of General Huerta. While it is understood that the Government is determined to press to trial the charges of revolutionary conspiracy against the Mexican ex-President, it is believed that the possibility of deporting General Huerta in case the charges against him were insufficiently supported by evidence was considered. The subject of deporting aliens is within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor.

Secretary of State Lansing said today that if any request for the extradition of General Huerta had been presented by the Villista authorities of Chihuahua it had not been brought to his personal attention. Dispatches from El Paso this morning reported that Governor Fidal Avila of Chihuahua had presented such a request for Huerta's extradition to Consul Marion Letcher, who was to forward it to Washington, and that formal demand would be made on the State of Texas under an old treaty arrangement by which persons wanted on criminal charges in border States of Mexico or in Texas might be delivered by the border State for trial.

While it was pointed out in official circles today that the United States Government could withdraw its conspiracy charge against Huerta, if it chose, and surrender Huerta, if he were extraditable, it is hardly likely that General Huerta will ever be extradited in connection with the death of ex-President Madero. It is true that the Treaty of 1899 between Mexico and the United States permits the chief military officer of a Mexican State to make a requisition on the authorities of an American border State for a fugitive, but this applies only to offenses alleged to have been committed in the "frontier States" of the United States or Mexico and would not be applicable to an offense alleged to have been committed in Mexico City. If extradition proceedings were instituted against Huerta he would probably set up the defense that he is not extraditable, as the same extradition treaty of 1899 specifically provides that "extradition shall not take place * * * when the crime or offense charged shall be of a purely political character."

An official report from the Collector of Customs at El Paso states that the presence of General Huerta on the frontier has brought about tense local feeling, which appears to be growing. As an instance of the local feeling in Texas the report stated that there had been a fist fight between a newspaper reporter and an officer of a court over Huerta.

EL PASO, July 2.—Publication of the request for the extradition of General Victoriano Huerta, made upon Governor Ferguson of Texas by Fidel Avila, Governor of Chihuahua, caused widespread discussion in Mexican circles today. American, Federal and State officials and General Huerta were silent, however.

It was understood the execution of Abraham Gonzales, a former Governor of Chihuahua, was given as a basis for requisition, Villa officials maintaining that Huerta was responsible for ordering the execution.

BETTER NEWS FROM CAPITAL.

Travelers Say Poorer Classes Have Not Reached Actual Starvation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A slightly hopeful announcement regarding the situation in Mexico City was issued by the State Department late this afternoon on the basis of a telegram received from Vera Cruz stating that "several persons who left Mexico City on Tuesday en route to the United States bring reassuring reports as to the situation there."

The last previous word as to Mexico City conditions was contained in the messages from Señor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister there, sent June 25, which stated that on that day stores had been sacked, and that the situation was acute, because of the inability to relieve the hunger of the populace and the action of Zapata Generals in inciting the crowds to demonstrations. The word received today was taken to Vera Cruz by couriers who arrived there on June 29, four days after the Brazilian Minister sent his courier. The announcement concerning the report taken to Vera Cruz by these new couriers said:

"They report that while there has been some sacking, it has been confined to small grocery stores by crowds of women. They state that the condition of the poorer classes has not reached the point of actual starvation. It is reported in Vera Cruz that 1,500 Villistas have left Mexico City and gone North."

The dispatch from Vera Cruz stated that in attacking the Villistas at Naolinco with 1,500 men on last Sunday, General Heriberto Jara lost 450 men and retreated in order to reorganize his forces, and obtain artillery. The Interoceanic Railway at Jalapa has been interrupted for the past few days.

Vigorous efforts are being made by the Red Cross, aided by the American Government officials at Vera Cruz and the Carranzista authorities to put Red Cross supplies into Mexico City. Secretary Lansing today received a telegram from Consul John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz stating that Arnold Shanklin, Consul General at Mexico City, and J. J. O'Connor, the special representative of the Red Cross, who are endeavoring to take Red Cross supplies from Vera Cruz into the Mexican capital, had left Pachuca on June 30 for Mexico City, taking with them light freight but leaving heavier articles in charge of Joseph W. Rowe, Consul General Shanklin's secretary.

Consul Silliman notified the State Department today from Vera Cruz that a special train with twelve cars of corn left Vera Cruz yesterday for Pachuca, following a passenger train which left Vera Cruz early yesterday morning. The train was provided with an armed escort and was accompanied by W. P. Gavin, an American citizen. Consul Silliman reported that Carranza's Secretary of War and the railroad officials at Vera Cruz gave special attention to the unloading and transportation of this shipment, giving preference over their own needs, and that everything possible was being done to facilitate the shipment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 2.—A decree has been issued which prohibits exportation of articles of first necessity, such as flour, white sugar, lentils, dried peas, and rice. All unfilled special permits are declared null and void. Exportation of bank bills is prohibited.

PEACE EFFORTS IN VAIN.

Supporters of Iturbide Unable to Reach Faction Leaders.

Manuel Calero, former Ambassador of Mexico at Washington, issued a statement yesterday in reply to the suggestion made in yesterday's TIMES that Eduardo Iturbide, José Isabel Robles, and himself, as representative Mexicans, get together for the purpose of bringing the warring elements in Mexico to a peaceful agreement.

Señor Calero says:

"THE TIMES suggests in its editorial that General Eduardo N. Iturbide, General José Isabel Robles, and myself get together and manage to come to an amicable understanding with Carranza, Obregon, and Villa, making mutual concession and agreeing on an intelligent plan to restore order. You are right, we ought to get together; in fact, I am working in perfect harmony with General Iturbide and many other Mexican citizens who have accepted Iturbide's leadership. We are willing to join efforts with General Robles, who is a sincere revolutionist and an honest man; but how to join with Carranza, Villa, and Obregon? Are they sincere revolutionists, who really strive for the intellectual and economical improvement and for the liberty of the Mexican people? Judging them by their acts, it is difficult to assume that they seek the welfare of the people. However, we would be willing to discuss matters with them if they give us a chance. These men, however,

EX-HUERTA OFFICIAL JAILED.

Robio Accused of Violation of American Neutrality Laws.

SAN ANTONIO, July 2.—Ricardo Gomez Robio, Attorney General of Mexico in the Huerta administration, was arrested here tonight by United States Marshals on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws. In default of $5,000 bond fixed by United States Commissioner Edwards he was placed in jail.

Robio was alleged to have been associated with Emilio Vasquez Gomez in a revolutionary movement a year ago. Twenty-one persons were arrested and Robio, who was placed under $1,000 bond, left the United States. He returned to San Antonio last January, was rearrested and convicted of jumping his bond and fined $500.

Officers said tonight they have had him under surveillance for three months.

hate each other, and hate everybody else. Obregon thinks that no Mexican has the right to call himself a citizen of his own country if he does not take a rifle and go to fight. These were his words in answer to the invitation extended to him by the San Antonio Peace Conference. Obregon calls Villa and Angeles traitors, Villa vilifies Carranza and Obregon; Obregon shows disrespect to his chief, Carranza; the latter distrusts Obregon. The worst part of the whole affair is that these men are all armed and by sheer force terrorize the great mass of the Mexican population. They convert into American rifles and American ammunition all the products of the country, principally foodstuffs; they assume that they are the only Mexicans that have the right to decide as to the fate of their countrymen and the future of Mexico. They are hated to such an extent that even Huerta is lionized and applauded, as he has been by thousands of Mexican refugees in El Paso. They, in one word, pose as the representatives of the country when they do not represent anything but their selfish interests.

"As to Iturbide, he is a truly representative Mexican. Though highly educated, most of his life has been spent among the poor classes, which he has always favored and uplifted. He was convinced by his friends to accept the important position of Governor of the Federal District that Huerta offered him, for no other purpose but that of protecting the inhabitants of the capital against Huerta himself. He did this wonderfully, even at the risk of his own life. When the United States troops landed in Vera Cruz he protected peaceful and innocent Americans against the fury of the mobs, whose passions had been stirred up by Huerta's agents. He was the sole authority remaining in the capital when the victorious forces of Carranza took possession of it, and he managed to prevent the fearful consequences of a violent military occupation by undisciplined soldiery. Being only a private citizen when Carranza fled from the capital, he was called by the Diplomatic Corps to undertake the protection of natives and foreigners against the Zapatista hordes that were approaching. He fulfilled all these difficult tasks with great ability and unflinching courage.

"All these facts are known all over the country, and naturally every Mexican looks to Iturbide as the man to restore order. He has the supreme advantage of being without political ambitions, and he is not seeking the Presidency. If a man like him is not a representative Mexican, I do not know who deserves that name. He is ready to conciliate, and if he does not get together with the factionists it is because the latter do not want to conciliate with anybody."

W. W. HOWLAND ACQUITTED.

Colorado Legislator Did Not Violate State Laws, Judge Decides.

DENVER, July 2.—W. W. Howland, who some time ago was expelled from office as a member of the Colorado House of Representatives, was acquitted today on the charge of perjury. Judge John Perry in the District Court upheld the contention of Howland's attorneys that alleged false statements of the defendant before a Grand Jury did not constitute perjury under the Colorado statutes.

On Feb. 9 a package of currency was handed to Howland by a messenger while the legislator was seated at his desk in the House chamber. Howland told conflicting stories before a legislative investigating committee and the Grand Jury, finally declaring that the money, which Howland said amounted to $15, was sent him by Dr. Mary Bates to be paid to a woman detective.

Mrs. L. L. Hartzell, a woman detective, then told that she had been employed by Dr. Bates to "shadow" an officer of the Denver Juvenile Court presided over by Judge Ben B. Lindsey.

A bill abolishing Judge Lindsey's court was passed by the Legislature, but vetoed by Governor Carlson.

SING SING IN REVOLT AT RILEY'S METHODS

Continued from Page 1.

a six-hundred-thousand-dollar cellhouse at Ossining. Mr. Osborne made several eloquent pleas at Albany and won. The Sing Sing cellhouse was not authorized, and a legislative committee reported in favor of a new prison on the Wingdale site. Supt. Riley is a prison manager of the old school and has never looked kindly upon what he regards as the "pink tea" methods of Mr. Osborne.

Supt. Riley is one of the few Democratic State officials who retained office after Governor Whitman was inaugurated. There is among Republican organization leaders a strong desire to control his office for patronage purposes. Owing to the recent escapes from Sing Sing, there has been more or less criticism of Warden Osborne, and it is said on good authority that Supt. Riley thinks he could run the prison department to his own satisfaction without the services of the millionaire art connoisseur and prison reformer.

Mr. Osborne's feeling that much of his work at Sing Sing has been thwarted by Supt. Riley gave rise to the report this week that he would yield to the alleged declaration from Albany that "Osborne must go, and resign. He said last night that there was no foundation for the report, and that he intended to stay at Sing Sing and do the best he could under the circumstances.

Two prisoners have lost the easy berths they had enjoyed for some months and are in the hospital under treatment for alcoholism. They slept in a barn outside the prison and indulged too freely last night, according to the prison authorities, who believe they got the money for drink by selling a calf which has been missing for two days.

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Flag Sets

NO, Sir, the Fourth is not what it used to be! Bobby *knows* it isn't. But Mother is glad—and so is Dad—that Fireworks have given place to Flags. At Bloomingdales' the Fourth means Flags—Flags—and *more* Flags!

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INDEPENDENCE DAY JULY 5th
LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 ALSO SUNDAY, JULY 4th AND EVERY SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Trey. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
$1.50 INDEPENDENCE DAY, AND SUNDAY, JULY 4th
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Lv. Liberty St. 8.30; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

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Thousands of stomach sufferers have found that by sipping a glass of Man-a-cea Water with their meals they can do away with drugs and artificial aids to digestion and still eat freely of hearty palatable foods. Man-a-cea is a delicious natural mineral spring water used as a table water for thirty years in the treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders. It is sold by druggists and high-class grocers generally. Your money will be refunded if you do not benefit by its use, so why not 'phone your dealer for a case today? Man-a-cea is also most helpful in rheumatism and kidney disorders.

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The Store will be closed all day to-day (Saturday) and will remain closed until Tuesday, July 6th.

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NEW STORE

Our Seventh—The First in Brooklyn

OPENS THIS MORNING

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A store where Smart Clothing, Hats, Haberdashery and Big-Value-Giving will be forever featured in that fashion which has made the Brill Stores in New York famous, and where courtesy, attention and perfect satisfaction are absolutely assured you.

A store opened for the benefit and convenience of Brooklynites by an organization second to none in America in its ability to clothe men correctly, satisfactorily and above all economically.

Our Opening Day Souvenir

$25 Summer Suits, Special at $15

We extend you a cordial invitation to visit and inspect this 7th Brill Store.

Six Other Convenient Brill Stores in New York:

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway at 49th Street . Broadway at 42nd Street
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SCHIFF COMMITTEE STOPS LABOR WAR

Cloak Manufacturers Agree to Its Proposal to Arbitrate Differences with Union.

SETTLEMENT NOW IN SIGHT

50,000 Workers Were Ready to Strike—Brandeis or Mayor Mitchel May Head Board.

An imminent strike of 50,000 garment workers was averted yesterday when the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, through its Executive Committee, voted to submit to arbitration the differences between it and the Cloakmakers' and Skirtmakers' Unions. The action was taken at the end of a stormy four hours' meeting in the headquarters of the Executive Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, on the last business day before the expiration on Tuesday of the time of the ultimatum delivered by the unions on June 28.

The meeting yesterday was called Thursday night after the receipt by the manufacturers and by the union of an appeal from a committee of prominent Jews of the city, headed by Jacob H. Schiff, that both sides do all in their power to prevent a strike at a time when the conditions brought on by the war would make the industrial battle doubly calamitous. Mr. Schiff and his colleagues urged the submission of the differences growing out of the abrogation of a protocol two months ago by the manufacturers, be submitted to arbitration, and declared their willingness to do everything in their power to affect an amicable settlement.

Earlier in the day Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said that if the manufacturers failed to reply to his ultimatum by Tuesday, he would call a general strike.

Many of the manufacturers went to yesterday's meeting determined not to yield from the stand taken at the abrogation of the protocol. It was said that the suggestion of Mr. Schiff was not very different from the demands in the unions' ultimatum of last Tuesday for a restoration of some tribunal to which the unions could submit their grievances. But Mr. Schiff's argument of the probable criticism of a strike which would bring suffering to 200,000 persons had great weight. It was also recalled that on the second week in July the Fall season begins, and while this brought from some a voice in favor of a settlement, others were bitter, alleging that the unions had made the issue acute at just this time.

At the adjournment of the meeting, Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, issued this statement:

"In their efforts to avoid a possible strike of 50,000 garment workers, the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association sent the following reply to the union in response to the union's offer to conciliate and arbitrate:"

Benjamin Schlessinger, Esq., President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Elmer Rosenberg, Esq., President Joint Board Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, New York City.

Gentlemen: We have your letter of the 28th ultimo. We are willing to go before a Council of Conciliation, to be made up of disinterested and neutral parties, and to lay our case before them, with the understanding that arbitrable questions may be left to a Board of Arbitration, to be subsequently formed, if necessary. Very truly yours,

CHAS. HEINEMAN,
Chairman Executive Board.

The association sent to Mr. Schiff the following reply to "a committee of well known New York citizens, headed by Jacob H. Schiff, who offered their services as mediators to avoid a calamitous situation in New York City:"

The letter signed by yourself, Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, Dr. J. L. Magnes, and Mr. Louis Marshall, addressed to the Executive Committee of our association, and dated June 29, 1915, was read at a meeting of the board, held today, and is gratefully appreciated by all of the members. It is, indeed, a source of gratification, to have, over your signatures, an appreciation of the sacrifices made by our organization during the past five years in the effort to maintain industrial peace in this industry and to make constructively for progress. We are in accord with you that every honorable effort should still be made to solve the problems of our industry without resort to warfare and we assure you that we are prepared, as we always have been, to do everything in our power honorably to accomplish such a result.

When, however, you know the situation as thoroughly as we do, you will realize with us that there are certain matters of vital principle that we cannot surrender. Indeed, if we did surrender then, we are certain we should forfeit your respect for us. On the other hand, we court the fullest investigation into our conduct, not only of the whole five years past, but especially of the recent history of our relations leading up finally to the inevitable termination of relations. We are confident, when these facts are fully disclosed to you, that you will marvel at our patience and forbearance.

We send you herewith a copy of our reply to the union's proposal, from which you will see that we are quite prepared to aid in securing lasting "peace and honor."

After he had read the letter sent to the unions by the manufacturers, Schlesinger issued this statement last night:

"In voting to arbitrate the manufacturers have done the sensible thing, and they will find the unions will meet them half way. A strike at this time, at the beginning of the Fall season and while the war is in progress, would have done little good to any one and much harm to all. We are very glad of what has been done.

"The unions are very desirous that the arbitrators get to work at once and patch up the differences in two weeks, so that both workers and manufacturers may enter upon the Fall work in full understanding and good humor. This will be no less to the manufacturers' advantage than to ours.

"We shall take up the naming of the arbitrators early next week. For myself I have no objection to any of the five men, headed by Mr. Schiff, who so kindly proffered their good offices. I am sure there will be little trouble in getting the committee, and I am just as sure that we are to have no strike this year."

The action of the manufacturers is regarded by the union officials as a distinct victory, for it agrees not only to an arbitration of present differences, but for a board of arbitration to hear future disagreements. The big question now is the personnel of the arbitration. The ultimatum sent by the unions suggested Louis D. Brandeis or Mayor Mitchel as Chairman of the board. The manufacturers are said to be averse to Mr. Brandeis. It is understood they would be glad to have the board headed by Mr. Schiff.

The demands of the unions are in brief:

An explanation of the abrogation of the five-year protocol by the manufacturers on the eve of the submission to the Board of Arbitration of important disputes.

A minimum wage scale for week workers.

A uniform basis of pay for piece workers.

Equal distribution of work.

A method for adjustment of disputes between employers and employes.

The manufacturers take the stand that the protocol was abrogated because the unions did not live up to it. This is denied by the workers. The manufacturers also allege that a flat rate of pay does not promote the development of peculiar efficiency and is demoralizing to the standard of workmanship. As to the distribution of work, they say they know better than the workers how to conduct the business end of the trade.

It is probable that there will be a meeting of representatives of the manufacturers and of the workers on Tuesday inasmuch as the workers' ultimatum provided that the arbitrators reach an agreement within two weeks. The finding of the arbitrators will be made the basis of a working agreement for a time to be decided upon by an agreement between the workers and the manufacturers.

The protocol which has been abrogated was the outcome of the strike of 1910, which cost the manufacturers hundreds of thousands of dollars and caused much suffering among the workers and their families. The manufacturers are in favor of another protocol which guarantees them against strikes in return for concessions. The workers prefer a working agreement of one or two years' duration instead of an indefinite protocol.

ALDERMEN INSPECT CITY'S CHARITIES

Visit Blackwell's and Randall's Islands with Commissioner Kingsbury.

SEE REASON FOR DEFICITS

Wards Number 16,000, While the Yearly Appropriation Is Made on a Basis of 14,000.

As the guest of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, twenty Aldermen, representing every borough and led by Alderman Stevenson, the new Chairman of the Finance Committee, inspected the city institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands yesterday. The trip was the outcome of a speech made before the Aldermen by Commissioner Kingsbury, in which he explained the reason for the yearly deficit in the Charities Department. He told the Aldermen of the needs of the city institutions, and when some of them seemed surprised because of certain demands, he invited them to "come and see for yourselves." They went yesterday, and some of them confessed they had never been on the islands before.

The party arrived on Blackwell's Island about 10:30 o'clock. The visitors were met by Dr. Charles B. Bacon and escorted by him through the City Hospital. With Commissioner Kingsbury went Deputy Commissioner Wright and Chief Inspector Dinwiddie. The Aldermen were particularly interested in the children in the hospital.

At the door of McAneny Hall, an annex of the City Home, Mrs. M. C. Hartigan, the matron, was waiting. Inside were 200 of the 1,140 old women inmates. Most of them were exceedingly active, which was shown by the way they jumped to their feet as Mrs. Hartigan led the visitors down the aisle. Later a party of women, led by the youngest, Hannah Collins, 65 years old, did a series of jigs to the tune of the piano.

"None of your modern dances for me," said Mrs. Collins. "I like the old ways best, and beside I wasn't raised to hug a young man and go through all sorts of gymnastics. The valse was a dissipation with me."

Most of the afternoon was spent visiting the group of buildings that go to make up the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools. The visitors were particularly struck by changes made by Joseph Flick, the new Superintendent, and Commissioner Kingsbury said the Aldermen were impressed by the fact that the institutions on Randall's Island had been allowed to run down. The Commissioner explained to his guests the uses to which the different buildings were devoted and the method of dealing with the feeble-minded. The Commissioner pointed out why there was a deficit of $176,000 in 1914 and why there would probably be a deficit of $253,000 this year. The city is to be asked to pay this deficit with special revenue bonds.

"The custom of exceeding the budget has been practically an annual custom in the Department of Charities," said the Commissioner. "The fact that the budget allowance has been regularly exceeded would seem to indicate that the financial authorities of the city have commonly underestimated the needs of this department, and that it has become an absolute necessity for the head of the department to ask for special revenue bonds to supplement his appropriation. To illustrate, the 1914 budget makers cut the 1914 appropriation down to meet the needs of an estimated daily population of 14,000 people. The request of the Commissioner of Charities was reduced one-third, with the result that the Commissioner had to face the problem of caring for a daily population of 16,000, and he had to exceed the budget appropriation."

The Commissioner explained to his guests that technically it might be wrong to exceed the appropriation, but humanity demanded that the money be spent.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the visitors left the island.

MAYOR TO VISIT WAVERLEY.

Officials Will Inspect Institutions for Feeble-minded.

As the guests of the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded, of which Dr. Charles L. Dana is Chairman, the Mayor and other city officials will visit the Massachusetts Feeble-minded Institution at Waverley, Mass., next Thursday. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, a member of the commission, has placed her private car at the disposal of Dr. Dana for the trip. The committee is conducting a scientific investigation to find out just what the faults are in the city's system of caring for the feeble-minded and to devise a better method than now employed.

The party will leave the City Hall at 3:30 o'clock next Wednesday in automobiles and will spend the afternoon on Randall's Island inspecting the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools. At 7 P. M. there will be dinner in the Nurses' Home, and the party will leave the island about 10 P. M. Mrs. Vanderbilt's private car will be waiting on Track 29 in the Grand Central Terminal, and as soon as all are on board it will be switched on to the train for Boston, which will be reached next morning, and automobiles will be waiting at the Back Bay Station to convey the party to Waverley.

Dr. Walter Fernald will conduct the visitors through the buildings at Waverley, and the visitors will return to New York at 8:45 P. M. Thursday.

Among those who will make the trip will be the Mayor, Controller Prendergast, City Chamberlain Bruere, Leo Arnstein of the Borough President's office, Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, Mrs. William K. Draper, and J. Buck.

The committee, of which Dr. Dana is Chairman, consists of Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Vice Chairman and Secretary; Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Dr. Walter Fernald, Raymond B. Fosdick, Charles Dana Gibson, Justice Franklin C. Hoyt, Franklin Kirkbride, Dr. William L. Russell, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and Professor Robert S. Woodworth.

SALE OF GIRL FOR $1 IS FILED FOR RECORD

Adoption of Child by Foster Parents Made Out in Form of a Bill of Sale.

MOLLY LIKES NEW HOME

Widower with Five Boys Turns the Little Girl Over to Childless Couple.

A bill of sale, the first one recording the sale and purchase of a free-born white child on the Island of Manhattan, was placed on record in the Register's office yesterday. The unusual document recites in formal language that Samuel Gaines has, for the consideration of $1, transferred "the good will, right, title and interest in and to my child Molly, who was born in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York."

The document also records, in the ancient form that has come to our courts from the English law, that Samuel Gaines is the party of the first part and that Moritz and Becky Green of 143 Forsyth Street are the parties of the second part, and that "the said Gaines renounces all his rights to the said Molly from this day until the expiration of his natural life."

The document is dated and witnessed and sworn to before William Herrmann, notary, of 111 Rivington Street, on June 26, 1915. The bill of sale also includes "that said Molly is to remain the sole child of the said parties of the second part."

Mr. Herrmann said that Mr. Gaines had signed an affidavit to the effect that he would not approach the little girl until so requested by the Greens. Mr. Herrmann, when reminded that the legal procedure for such a matter was to have the girl brought before the Surrogate and formally adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Green, with the father's consent, replied that the "law is all a humbug, and besides, that would cost a lot of money."

The notary then, with a shrug of his shoulders, launched into the "foolishness" of having a lawyer draw up a lot of papers and getting a fee for legal services. He was quite insistent that he had discovered a short and inexpensive way of effecting the result which, if a lawyer were hired, would require a lot of formalities in the court, in addition to added expense. He was quite proud of his method.

Mr. Herrmann then said that he twice before made out similar bills, but had not recorded them. He said that eighteen years ago, at 158 Suffolk Street, he had filled in the blank bill of sale for a girl three years old, in similar fashion, that the girl is now married and has always been happy.

Mr. Herrmann accompanied the reporter to the home in Forsyth Street, on the way explaining that the little girl's natural mother had died in February and left the father with five small boys and Molly to care for. A cousin of Mrs. Green worked in the tailoring shop with Gaines and learned that the father was willing to have his little daughter cared for by some Jewish family that might want her.

Mr. Herrmann said that Mrs. Green, 32 years old, has been childless for twelve years, and that she has longed for a little girl upon whom she might bestow her affection. Then Molly's father was so informed and he investigated for two weeks, before he consented to the transfer of the little one.

Molly was found asleep yesterday when the reporter called at the Forsyth Street home. Beside her crib bed Mrs. Green was sewing, and Tootsie, a King Charles spaniel, kept a strict watch on the little girl as she slumbered coyily.

Mrs. Green said that Molly gets a ride in the street cars daily, and that she is going to Coney Island on July 4 to see the waves, the carrousel, and all the wonderful things that children enjoy.

NEW BOAT LINE TO JERSEY.

Ten-Cent Ferry from Here to Atlantic Highlands Begins Sunday.

A new steamboat service between Manhattan and the Atlantic Highlands, competing with the boats of the Sandy Hook route of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, will be opened tomorrow under the name of the Atlantic Highlands Ferry Company, according to an announcement made yesterday.

The company has rebuilt the pier at the west of the Sandy Hook route pier at the Highlands, where it will land passengers, and at the Manhattan end permission has been obtained from the Dock Department for landings at the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry slip, at the foot of Whitehall Street, and at South Ferry.

A representative of the new company said it was proposed to carry passengers one way over the twenty miles for 10 cents. The fare one way on the railroad boats is 60 cents. The round trip costs $1. The new line will make a specialty of carrying automobiles, for which the rate will be 25 cents a foot on the wheel base. Only in the carrying of passengers will competition exist between it and the old line, as the Sandy Hook boats do not carry freight or automobiles.

The former municipal ferryboat Castleton, which operated between the Battery and St. George, Staten Island, has been purchased from the city by the Atlantic Highlands Ferry Company. It will make the first trip at 9 A. M. on Sunday, starting from the ferry slip at South Ferry.

Close Simpson-Crawford Store.

The work of removing the merchandise from the Simpson-Crawford Store, at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, was completed yesterday afternoon and marked the passing of a business landmark established in 1865. A hundred trucks had been busy on the job for ten days. The Simpson-Crawford Store was placed in the hands of receivers with other Siegel enterprises in December, 1913, but the Simpson-Crawford Store was reorganized by creditors and run for some time. The entire stock, valued at retail at $680,000, was bought in one lot by Gimbel Brothers.

Monkey House Annoyers Sentenced.

Baldo Mero Lopez, a tobacco dealer of 205 East 104th Street, and Joseph Tartaglino of 339 West Thirty-eighth Street, were each sentenced to serve six months in the Workhouse by Magistrate House in Yorkville Court yesterday for annoying women in the monkey house in Central Park last Sunday. In sentencing them the Magistrate said he would aid the police in their crusade against annoyers of women in the monkey house by imposing on them the extreme penalty of the law. Thirty-seven men have been convicted of annoying women in the Central Park menagerie since the campaign against this nuisance was begun several weeks ago.

EXPECTS BECKER TO TELL OF GRAFT

Continued from Page 1.

stand at the trials is the truth. I am through with the Becker case. I am not seeking notoriety like Jack Rose and Sam Schepps."

Max D. Steuer, who succeeded Mr. Marshall as Webber's counsel, said that Webber had never told him that Becker was not guilty. "I don't know what he told Mr. Marshall," Mr. Steuer said, "but I do know what he told me. I came into the case through Mr. Sullivan, Jack Rose's lawyer, two weeks after Webber was arrested.

"I heard of District Attorney Whitman's negotiations with Webber," he continued, "and I was engaged to pass upon them. I am not interested in any one's guilt or innocence. I wish I could tell with Governor Whitman's permission what I know about the case."

Sam Schepps was quoted yesterday in an evening paper as saying that he held the secret of the Becker case and that he would tell Governor Whitman if he wanted it. "I guess Governor Whitman knows more about the case than any one else at that," Schepps was quoted as saying. "Ask Bridgie Webber what he has to say. He is the next one to make a squawk."

Schepps declined to discuss the authenticity of the interview when he was found at his jewelry store, Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, last night. "I will neither affirm or deny it," he said. "If any one wants any story from me let them come around and pay me for it."

Mrs. Becker spent two hours with her attorneys yesterday afternoon. She declined to make any statement about the future plans to save her husband's life. Mr. Manton said that Mrs. Becker would not make a personal appeal to the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—Governor Whitman would not comment on the assertion of Sam Schepps that he had the "secret in the Becker case," other than to say that he would consider any evidence placed before him properly. The Governor also said that the names of the persons whom Martin T. Manton mentioned as having been involved in graft he paid no heed to in the application for commutation of the condemned man's sentence for the reason that the alleged graft transactions did not enter in the murder case.

TO SPARE MRS. FEROLA.

Governor Will Commute Her Sentence—Martin Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 2.—Governor Whitman announced today his intention to commute the sentence of Mrs. Madaline Ferola from death to imprisonment for life. Mrs. Ferola was convicted of killing an admirer of hers in the Bronx. A petition from a number of prominent women in New York asking clemency for the condemned woman was filed with the Governor yesterday.

The Governor also announced today that he had dismissed the charge of malfeasance in office which was filed by William J. O'Gorman against Francis Martin, District Attorney of the Bronx. The charges grew out of the District Attorney's prosecution of Mrs. Ferola and of William De Gorge, convicted for white slavery.

It was alleged that Mrs. Ferola was removed from the Tombs and forced to make a confession by one of Mr. Martin's assistants. In the case of De Gorge, "abusive treatment of witnesses" was charged.

In a general denial of the charges Mr. Martin stated that O'Gorman was intimately connected with the defense in both cases.

The commutation of Mrs. Ferola's death sentence was in a large part due to the efforts made by the fifty women who met at the Hotel Biltmore last Wednesday. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Helen Hay Greeley, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. William Einstein, and Mrs. Frank Cothren, a lawyer, who was sent to Albany to see Governor Whitman.

Mrs. Ferola was a widow with two children, living at 529 Morris Avenue, when she stabbed Carmelo Carnestrale to death on Dec. 29, 1913. She confessed that she had killed him because he refused to marry her. She was convicted in May, 1914, after having repudiated her confession. Mrs. Ferola was the first woman to be convicted of murder in New York City since the execution of Mrs. Martha Place of Brooklyn in 1898.

Her case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the verdict of the lower court, although Judges Cullen and Hogan wrote strong dissenting opinions in which they favored a new trial for the defendant.

Becker Witness to Sing Sing.

Judge Tiernan, in the Kings County Court yesterday, sentenced Morris Luban, who was a witness for the State at the first trial of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, to serve not less than five nor more than ten years in Sing Sing Prison. Luban was convicted of forgery as a second offender. At the Becker trial Luban testified that he saw "Jack" Rose and Becker in the Lafayette baths on the morning following the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

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The news flashed across the continent in an instant. One of our own executives, even, heard it in the Middle West, before our telegram, announcing the event, could reach him.

For days we were overwhelmed with inquiries as to the date of the Sale—from our own customers, from old Simpson-Crawford patrons, from people who just scented "good bargains" when the merchandise should actually be put on sale.

Tuesday is the day appointed; and the work involved in moving the stock from the Simpson-Crawford Store to GIMBELS has been tremendous. But hundreds of enthusiastic workers, and more than a hundred GIMBEL automobile trucks have accomplished the task in time. As an example, one truck load of furniture was dispatched every **five** minutes!

The Sale beginning Tuesday will be unique, because its opportunities are **natural,** not artificial. Therefore they possess an interest, an importance of their own, impossible to duplicate.

Of this you shall be the judges yourselves when you come on Tuesday to see.

Sound the cymbals for two kinds of independence joy!

Rip things right up the back on the Fourth! Because it's the nation's birthday, *and because* Prince Albert tobacco has *set free* men who yearned for the joys of jimmy pipe "packing" and *real* cigarette makin's—and who shied at tortured tongues and throats! Bang-away like it's freedom's frolic!

Kick-off the covers *early.* Let the orators pump patriotism into your spirit *while you puff P. A.* into your smokeappetite! And keep on puffing "P. A. forever" because it's the *happiest,* the *truest* tobacco you could wish to jam in a jimmy pipe or roll into a cigarette! The patented process fixes that! *And removes the bite and parch!* It'll be a *regular* celebration, via



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Open up a toppy red bag of P. A. (mighty handy for rollers) or a tidy red tin, like it was a package from home, then you'll know why men *smoke* Prince Albert and *boom* Prince Albert from one land's end to the other! Get that independence spirit on the tobacco question!

So, unlimber your jimmy pipes or makin's papers—and *fire away!* Because, men, Prince Albert will put *new* ideas of tobacco goodness into your system. Just write it down in your little diary, "Today I started smoking Prince Albert." This is the joy'us time to become pals with P. A. and declare yourself for smoke happiness!



A nickel buys Prince Albert in the toppy red bag, 10c for the tidy red tin. P. A. is also sold in handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—in that classy pound crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco at the high point of perfection—always!

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

PORFIRIO DIAZ has passed away in the saddest hour of Mexico's history. He had lived nearly five years in retirement, an old and broken man, to see the country he had upbuilded and to which he had given a place among the industrial nations of the world sink into anarchy, as the result of a revolution against the autocratic but helpful rule he had established. For thirty years, largely by the force of his own genius, he had maintained in Mexico a mechanical peace for which the Madero revolutionists vainly attempted to substitute an organic peace and the actual rule of the people, with the result that they reawakened the old rebellious spirit DIAZ had so long held in check and precipitated an era of destruction.

The age of DIAZ indeed has passed. Mexico, we can well believe, will never again submit to thirty years of such rule as he gave it, but, all in all, it was by far the best the nation ever had, it was an era of sound finance, of industrial development. He gave the country railroads, water works, sanitation. He made Vera Cruz, which had been renowned as one of the pest holes of the earth, a splendid and healthy city; he beautified and extended the capital, he built opera houses, he established free schools, he gathered about him men of real ability as administrators and financiers, and, until he grew too old to attend personally to all the details of government, he avoided scandals and kept the administrative machinery in an efficient state. He encouraged the investment of foreign capital in Mexico, and it flowed in to the great benefit of the country. To be sure, there was always discontent, but it was strictly suppressed. Criminal law scarcely existed. The civil courts were corrupt and incompetent. The army, which had been the pride of DIAZ, dwindled to a skeleton force in his old age. He was tricked by men he trusted, men in whose patriotism, according to his own practical standards, he believed. So he went into exile, and from his abiding place across the Atlantic he has seen his country going to ruin, without the power to help it by word or deed.

Yet no true Mexican hated PORFIRIO DIAZ. The men of the Maderista type denounced the privileges he permitted and called some of his closest adherents traitors. Many of these acquired large fortunes, while PORFIRIO'S fortune was small. His personal honesty was never doubted. BAZAINE had occasion to prove that, when, on the eve of the downfall of MAXIMILIAN, he tried to induce DIAZ, whom he recognized as the most potent figure among the Mexican patriots, to join with him in founding a new empire. As a soldier, he will rank well in history. Especially will his marvelous success in guerrilla warfare in Oaxaca, in the war of the churchmen against the republicans, be remembered and his rapid assembling of a formidable army to help JUAREZ, after his escape from prison in Puebla in 1865.

As a statesman, his constructive ability, his foresight, and his power over men were all remarkable. He had lived almost through his eighty-fifth year. Five years ago next September he had reached, as it seemed, the very zenith of his fame. The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Father HIDALGO'S rebellion against the Spaniards was then simultaneous with the nation's celebration of its ruler's eighteth birthday. But the threat of revolution was already in the air, and the end of the sway of the greatest, the most progressive, and the most efficient President Mexico ever had was at hand. He had disregarded the Constitution and he had not understood the signs of the times. But when the nation regains its sanity, in the years to come, the memory of PORFIRIO DIAZ will be cherished throughout Mexico and memorials to him will be erected in all the cities he helped to upbuild and make prosperous.

HUERTA NONSENSE.

We can scarcely credit the reports that the State Department is giving serious consideration to a reported demand from PANCHO VILLA for the extradition of HUERTA. VILLA has no standing whatever which the United States can recognize. To turn HUERTA over to him, or to the nominal Governor of Chihuahua, who is merely VILLA'S tool, would be to send the ex-Dictator of Mexico to certain death. That the Governor of TEXAS has any right whatever under our laws to heed the request of VILLA is not likely. VILLA is in no sense the ruler of Mexico. At the best estimate of him, he is the defeated leader of a counter-revolution against the leader of another revolution much nearer to success, though he has not yet begun to restore order in the country. A demand from CARRANZA for the extradition of HUERTA would be more reasonable, but it would not be complied with, of course, and the VILLA demand will be ignored.

To return HUERTA to the country he came from, Spain, as an undesirable immigrant seems a more reasonable way to solve the problem, but HUERTA is not a Spaniard and it is possible that Spain would not take him back. Perhaps the best way of all would be to permit the General to return to Forest Hills and keep on plotting with the eye of the Secret Service fixed upon him. Nine-tenths of the Mexican plotting in this country comes to naught. When guns and invading troops are not involved and the freedom of the mails is not abused it is harmless.

THE IMPROVED FOURTH.

The improvement in our manner of celebrating the Fourth of July may tend somewhat, as it becomes more common throughout the country, to lessen the patriotic ardor of the youthful male. In that case, pains should be taken to stimulate his immature patriotism in other ways than by permitting him to explode gunpowder dangerously. Our boys must not be deprived of the wholesome educational influence of the old Fourth. They must always grow up with a lively sense of the significance of Independence Day, and this is particularly true of the sons of immigrants, who must be taught, while young, that men bled and died to make this country, that the making of it was worth the blood and the life; that they are to be citizens of this country, to enjoy the benefits of its civilization, to fight and die for it if necessary, to give allegiance to no other country. But the cannon cracker and the toy pistol, though they gave temporary delight to the youngsters of old, had a sort of brutalizing influence apart from their danger as playthings. They were offensive to all and sundry except those directly employed making a noise and befouling the air with them. The effort that is needed, now that they have all but disappeared as instruments in the celebration of the Fourth, is to provide always some means by which the significance of the anniversary shall be impressed upon the youthful mind. The old Fourth, we must remember, was unlike any other holiday in its observances. The celebration, rude as it often was, vividly represented the meaning of the day to the common mind. There is a chance that the new Fourth may become too much like our other holidays if a strong and persistent effort is not made, year by year, to keep alive the glorious memories of our nation's birth.

This year in this neighborhood it seems likely that the opportunity will not be neglected. The spirit of patriotism is indeed uppermost throughout the country at this time, and the safe and sane Fourth of 1915 will likely be abundantly patriotic. There can be no serious objection to the attempt of the women who fancy they want to vote to make a special demonstration on that day, but it is desirable that the children shall be made to understand that the anniversary of our independence as a nation has no particular relation to woman suffrage or Socialism or any other by-product of complacent democracy. The beginning of a republic, a land of golden opportunities for all who are competent to seize opportunity, the foundation of a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, must be intelligibly expressed in all the pageantry, in all the oratory, in all the festivities of the day. Whenever that is done there will be no remotest cause for regret that the popular way of celebrating the Fourth has been changed for the purpose of saving numberless children from the disastrous consequences of playing with fire.

COMPLACENT AND SATISFIED AUSTRIA.

Those are interesting dispatches which the Foreign Office in Vienna sends to the Austrian Embassy in this country, describing the reverent observance throughout the empire of the anniversary of the death of the Archduke FRANZ FERDINAND, whose murder was the occasion, if not the cause, of the war. They tell, among other things, of the publication in Vienna of memorial articles which declare the death of the Archduke to have been avenged by the "justified "resistance of the House of Hapsburg with the army and navy, "whose strengthening the late Archduke regarded as his life work."

Two expressions in this announcement arrest attention. One is the word "avenged" and the other is the phrase "justified resistance." Austria, assailed by the conquering hordes of Serbians, justifiably resisted. This is of a piece with the inconceivable impudence displayed by Austria when, in 1913, she determined to bring the war on a year ahead of the time when she did actually bring it on. She decided to attack Serbia, notified her Italian ally, and invited that country's co-operation on the ground that her attack on Serbia was "defensive." GIOLITTI'S reply was that it could not be defensive, "since nobody dreams of attacking her," and Austria, thus notified that she would not have Italian assistance, postponed the war a year.

But perhaps "justified resistance" does not mean just that. Perhaps it means that Russia, in coming to Serbia's aid, assailed Austria in shameless disregard of Austria's right to wreak on Serbia what ruin she pleased, and that resistance to this was justified. That is, Austria found it advisable to invade Serbia with arms in hand; Russia interposed as Serbia's defender, and this constituted an act of aggression on Austria by Russia, which Austria was justified in resisting.

The news that the Archduke's murder has been "avenged" is still more interesting. It was on Serbia that Austria proposed to wreak this vengeance. Three times her armies have been hurled back from Serbia, and Serbian soil is now as free from the touch of the invading avenger as it was a year ago. A little country has confounded, dismayed, and defeated disgracefully a great empire. Since the last Austrian army was thrown back across the border no new invasion has been attempted. This strange vengeance is so complete that now there are rumors that Austria is trying to negotiate a separate peace with Serbia. She could not do it if she wished, which is rather a pity from one standpoint; it would complete the topsy-turviness of Austria's position by leaving her at peace with the unpunished enemy she began the war to punish, and at war with that enemy's defenders.

However, Austria's position is sufficiently suggestive of Alice in Wonderland as it is. There is in it the logic of a dream. She made war to avenge the Serajevo murder, and this war was a justifiable resistance either to the country she was trying to punish or to that country's would-be rescuer—it is not clear which. She has taken her vengeance by having her armies driven back in utter rout time and again and by seeing her enemy, at the end of a year, crowing triumphant defiance to her across the boundary, and is satisfied with her achievements; remembers with gratitude the labors of the Archduke in giving her the army which has accomplished these disasters. Her attitude is strongly reminiscent of John Phoenix's victory over his assailant. It will be remembered that John accomplished it by striking the enemy on the fist with his nose, throwing himself on his back and dragging his adversary down on top of him, inserting his nose between the enemy's teeth and twining his hair about the enemy's fingers.

HOME RULE AND TAMMANY RULE.

It is amusing to remark that "up-State" rejects for itself the sort of home rule which some New Yorkers are asking for the city. The Republicans do not want Tammany rule for the State, although some reformers from the city are so willing to accept it, or the risk of it, that they are begging for it. "Up-State" is not so partisan that it would vote to disfranchise the city if that were all the question. But there is more to it than one man one vote, in city and country alike. On that issue we prefer to believe that the ayes would have it. But memory records that "up-State" is usually Republican, and regrets its Democratic experiences. On the other hand, the city is usually Democratic and has extricated itself with much pain and cost from the results on sundry occasions.

These experiences are not on the record, but they account for the result. THE TIMES has a record of anti-Tammany achievement which prevents it from being wholly unsympathetic with the decision not to impose an average Tammany administration upon the State. THE TIMES' memory compels it to admit that on the whole a Republican administration by law in this State is safer than a Democratic administration made secure against punishment at the polls. On the straight issue of one man one vote, for Republicans of Democrats alike everywhere, THE TIMES is as pure and patriotic as the convention would have been had the straight question been put to it. But that is not the question in its entirety. If there never had been any Tammany wickedness the home-rule question, which is involved in the apportionment of representation, would have been simpler.

There is an impulse to run away from Tammany rule in the city as well as in the country, and that sentiment complicates the home-rule proposal. Tammany has been beaten more than once, and its victors are the promoters of home rule. But Tammany has a way of coming back, and once it got back under a home-rule charter it would be more difficult than ever to expel it from its fortress under the law. To be sure, it may be said that if the city voted Tammany it would deserve Tammany. There is an equality of argument on that under either home rule or charter rule. The city could get Tammany rule with equal ease under either form of charter, but it would not get rid of Tammany with equal ease under the home-rule proposal. The vote of the State Convention is reprehensible in some aspects, but it shows the way to the city in other aspects.

GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

An article to be published in THE TIMES Magazine tomorrow describes a method now obtaining in Germany for restoring the wearied troops and bringing them into proper trim for resuming their heavy tasks. This method consists in sending the tired soldiers by train for a long trip across country before calling them into the fighting lines again. The Germans for years have been solving the problems of resting tired nerves. Their various "Kurs" are founded upon their knowledge of how to relieve strain, and they are perfectly aware of the fact that no one can rest properly too near the scene of the labors that have exhausted him. Therefore they apply the logic which they use in time of peace to the exigencies of war when they send their men to an improvised rest cure.

The actual rest cures and the healing baths also are being pressed into service to relieve the condition of strain in which the officers and their families find themselves. Bad Nauheim in particular is said to be full of such cure guests. In the meantime the Allies are taking a leaf from the German book and are making new efforts toward building up health and creating a sane and sound race to fill the hideous gaps made by the war. Great Britain is using her own spas with excellent results for wounded soldiers and those suffering from rheumatism, shock, and the many other disorders due to life on the battlefield. The bath treatments are making their efficacy felt and a new system of case records has been established. There has hitherto been no worthy Institute of Hydrology in London, where research and systematic teaching could be carried on, and one is now proposed.

It will be a national mistake if we do not succeed in achieving "preparedness" of this kind if of no other. Disease is an enemy always on the firing line, and we are at liberty to make the greatest war of the world against it. As the various plans for national health resorts develop it will become apparent to every one concerned that there can be no victory without the thorough knowledge and mastery of detail characterizing the European baths. Physicians of the highest standing are needed for the generalship in order to establish public and professional confidence. It ought to be possible to procure them from a profession famous for its sacrifices in the cause of humanity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Not Larger Horns, But None.

A misunderstanding more nearly complete of the automobilist's rights and privileges as a sharer with other people of highway utilities could hardly be imagined than was the one shown by the correspondent whose letter on the subject was printed on this page yesterday. The imagined wrong for which he demanded sympathy, in the very evident expectation of getting it, was that other motor folk neglect to provide themselves, as he has done, with a device for making noise so efficient that nobody can fail to hear it and betimes get out of the way of an approaching car.

Failure to do this, he wrote quite truly, had often put his life in danger from cars approaching his own from behind, and of course the lives of pedestrians are constantly imperiled in the same way. But the deduction drawn by him from this situation—that all automobiles should be equipped with signaling implements with powers sufficient to waken all except the dead—is logical and tolerable only on the assumption that the whole duty of an automobilist is done when he has let all and sundry know that he is coming.

That assumption, as a matter of fact, is utterly false, and, as another matter of fact, it would be much more sensible, much more in accord with the fundamental decencies and proprieties of life, if, instead of making the automobilists get louder horns than many of them have now, they were deprived by law of all those they possess at present. That would put the man with a car exactly where he belongs—on an equality with everybody else—and would force him to keep constantly in mind the large truth that the obligation of pedestrians and others to give him passage is no more and no less than is his to keep out of their chosen pathways.

He has no excuse whatever for expecting a crosswalk to be cleared because he has signaled his approach, either loudly or gently, but it is very much his duty so to drive his car as to get only his fair share of road privileges. The motor horn neither creates nor increases rights, and it puts on the defensive—or the jump—nobody who is exercising only his rights.

Scientists Enter a Protest.

There is significance, and lugubrious significance, at least for sympathizers with the Allies, in the fact that eight of England's most eminent scientists, including Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, Sir ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, and Sir ROLAND ROSS, were moved at the annual meeting of the British Science Guild, this week, to make public protest against the inappreciation, and worse, with which the Government had received the offer of their abilities and services in the conduct of the war. The men in high office showed no realization of the possibility that these men might be of assistance, and, judging from the tone of the speeches made at the meeting, the rejection of their aid must have been something like scornful. Otherwise these men of science would hardly have departed from their accustomed calm and spoken with open bitterness of their experience.

That they could have been helpful is shown plainly enough by the efficiency—the often terrible efficiency—with which like, but certainly not more able, men have served the German armies. The English, however, though they have brilliantly demonstrated their ability to produce as many scientists of the very highest rank as any of their neighbors, have never been as ready as has been one of these neighbors in admitting that science, even what is called "pure" science, has practical value. As a result they have suffered many and serious commercial losses and have seen more than a few of their own discoveries used to their disadvantage in the markets of the world.

As Sir ARCHIBALD GEIKIE put it, "there has always been a sort of antipathy in the official mind toward science, and it continues to this day." The British Army officer, like the British manufacturer, obstinately resists suggestions from those upon whom he looks as mere laboratory workers, and he abandons with reluctance, if at all, the methods that were good enough for his father and ancestors even more remote. The Germans, politically so much younger, have fewer venerable traditions to enchain them, and their spectacled Professor, though he is apt to be somewhat more industrious than ingenious or original, is promptly, gladly, and profitably utilized for the furthering of German activities of all sorts.

Even War Has Two Sides.

Claiming to be a pacifist himself, HUDSON MAXIM takes pains to correct those who quoted him as praising war. To the correction, however, he is careful to add that he no more condemns war than praises it. Instead he does both, dividing war into good war and bad war, and applying to each the epithets it deserves.

In other words, Mr. MAXIM recognizes what one would expect to be to everybody the obvious possibility that fighting may be for a good cause or a bad one, and deserves to be commended or reprehended according to the needs it serves and the purposes it achieves. His contention is that war should be viewed, not as producing slaughter and destruction alone, but in its relations to motive and ultimate consequences.

Some of the current talk about war would be closely imitated if one were to describe what goes on in the operating theatre of a great hospital and mentioned only the slashing of flesh, the shedding of blood, and the infliction of pain. That is what the anti-vivisectionists do when they discuss laboratory research—they see the incidental act and ignore or deny the purpose and the effect.

The abstract and the absolute are dangerous domains for the debater of any subject. He is sure to go wrong as soon as he enters them, and sure to be wrong as long as he stays there. This is as true of war as of peace, and of peace not less than of war. Whether either is good or bad—depends.

Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that the Century Theatre is likely to remain vacant during the coming season. Why should it not be utilized for the splendid purposes for which it was originally intended? The failure of the New Theatre was due mainly to the wrong idea that it was backed by unlimited capital, and three dollars was spent where one would have sufficed. Thus it had three directors, three stage managers, &c. If it were conducted economically, with a true sense of its real as well as ideal requirements, it could be placed on a paying basis.

Since the closing of the New Theatre, the moving picture is about the only form of theatrical entertainment that has moved forward. In the theatrical field, as in everything else, supply and demand encourage each other, and dramatic art and artists are suffering for the want of support. If Shakespeare came to New York today he would starve to death if he tried to make a living as a playwright or as an actor. Most managers would not like "As You Like It," and he would probably be told that a play like "Hamlet" is not "the thing." So his great works would be "Love's Labor Lost." And yet never before has humanity needed so much the beneficial influences of art and letters, and nowhere could they flourish better at the present time than in our country. Great good would be accomplished for our public in general, and the tottering stage in particular, by the establishment of an artistic, dramatic Mecca at the beautiful temple of amusement in Central Park West.

FRANK M. FRANKLIN.

New York, June 30, 1915.

From Mr. James M. Taylor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am informed that the widely published statement that Ambassador Dumba and other diplomats mentioned were present at the meeting addressed by Mr. Bryan, and regarded generally as an attack on the Administration, is not true. I regret that I have followed our error in basing my criticism of some diplomats on this statement. So much of my letter as was due to that alone must be withdrawn.

JAMES M. TAYLOR.

New York, July 1, 1915.

No Relation to Mr. McKim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of yesterday states that Dr. Maloney, returning from the Dardanelles, was a son-in-law of Alexander R. McKim. Please correct this, as I am unmarried, never had a child, and never knew Dr. Maloney.

ALEXANDER R. McKIM.

Albany, N. Y., June 30, 1915.

COATS FOR THE TOURNEY.

The coat I loved was firm and fine, a splendor
Woven of myths and faiths as old as time.
I wore it as a knight
Wears shield and armor bright,
Sweeping my way where all the galleries eyed me;
Yet when I left the fight
The sun had burned its colors out, the tender
Of foemen's blades had slashed it till, beside me,
It fell in rags and dulled my sword hilt's chime
Beating my belt's bronze buckle, foul with slime.

Time heals my hurt. I am all hale. I gather
New strength and life. Once more I love the sun.
But what shall clothe me warm?
What coat shall shut the storm
Out of my breast when all the winds are round me?
I cannot patch or form
The broken threads again. I toss them, rather,
Out where the driven tempest's furies hound me;
And yet, unclothed, I need not think to run
The wintry highway till my dreams are won.

There are new cloths and textures, strange new fashions,
They seem grotesque, and yet I long to go
On, on, with plume and lance
Tossing as I advance,
With love's fresh favor from my helmet flying.
Some tremble of romance
Must yet endure to meet my living passions.
Some web must yet be woven for the dyeing
That makes it stainless through time's pauseless flow,
Changeless, secure, whatever wild winds blow.

The coat that I shall wear!—Oh, men, my brothers,
New faiths must be. I cannot ride the lists
Unbonneted, unclad,
Joyless, my heart grown mad.
Give me your gonfalon to bolt about me.
Tell me what cry you had
Deep in the heart, fearing the ears of others,
Give it my lips, and not the world shall rout me,
But dawn shall break a glory through the mists
And light my sword hilt's clustered amethysts.

LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH.

WOMEN IN OFFICE.

Their Temperamental Unfitness for It Discussed by Themselves.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial on the state of mind of the Commissioner of Correction calls attention indirectly to an important argument advanced by the more thoughtful opponents of woman suffrage. It is asserted by them that the woman's point of view is, and should be, personal, and therefore she is unfitted for those official duties which should rigidly exclude personal elements.

While the interesting case of the Commissioner of Correction does not prove anything, it does serve as an illustration of the temperamental unfitness of women for authority involving the welfare of the community which is based upon principle and not upon emotion.

Dr. Davis is a woman of more than average ability. She has had the education of long experience in administrative affairs, and her personal integrity has not been questioned. She is a good test case. As you say: "She shows an involuntary and unconscious tendency to regard whatever office she holds as a personal belonging." Her petulance and rather clamorous refusal to be subject to criticism in the Bedford Reformatory matter, as well as in the present instance, gives good ground for your sharp comment.

Since she does not lack experience, nor intelligence, nor honorable character, it is fair to conclude that her failure is due to the fact that her womanly qualities are not such as to fit her for impersonal official duties. That it is simply because she is a woman that she should not fill the office she now holds. This is said with full recognition of the fact that there are many equally important positions to be filled that cannot be well filled by men, just because they are men.

Mrs. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your excellent editorial of June 30, headed "People Who Butt In," you speak of the involuntary and unconscious tendency on the part of the Commissioner of Correction, Katharine B. Davis, to regard whatever office she holds as a personal belonging, and any interference with it as blasphemous and seditious. This unfortunate tendency, which is characteristic of the sex, is a matter of common observation in all women who hold office or who are in any way slightly elevated in position.

Women at heart are despots. Pettiness and vanity are blemishes that mar the entire sex. They do not possess the broad vision and democratic view so common in men. It is a great pity and in one way a disgrace that a woman should have been appointed to the difficult and important position of Commissioner of Correction. An office the success of which depends upon the exercise of those qualities natural only to the male sex, no woman should even hope to fill.

After Nov. 2, when the voters of the State of New York have dealt woman suffrage a blow from which it will not recover, and the short-sighted politicians who, in the hope of gain joined the Woman Suffrage Party, come to their senses, it is to be hoped that the reaction which is bound to set in will bring about a stronger sense of the fitness of things and that men will stay where they belong and that women will be for all time KEPT where they belong.

ETHEL BEYEA,
Secretary of the 'Wage Earners' Anti-Suffrage League.

New York, June 30, 1915.

"Verbotten."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to reply to the statements of "A Traveled German," contained in your issue of July 1? I doubt if the writer has traveled much in Germany. Certainly his powers of observation and of arriving at fair conclusions were not in good working order if he has ever traveled in Germany. I am not now speaking of so-called "German militarism," "Junkerthum," or the self-sufficiency of the typical Prussian soldier and statesman. I have in mind the German people among whom I have lived for over four years as an American sojourner and student.

The morality of the German people is as strong, as virile, and as sound as the morality of the American people. During my four years in Berlin and Munich I neither had occasion to see any evidence of this moral rawness nor were my personal liberties or enjoyments interfered with by Prussian militarism or autocratic rule. I regard my stay in Germany as an experience which I cannot value too highly; in fact, it was a liberal education and enabled me to see how much better the municipalities there are governed than they are in the United States; how much more economical they are in using public money; how the much criticised "verbotten" sign is in reality a guaranty of personal liberty. It is designed to limit the excesses of unthinking people so that 999 out of every 1,000 may enjoy the carpets of greensward, have seats in the tramway cars, have undisturbed slumber after unreasonable night hours, &c.

A TRAVELED AMERICAN.

New York, July 1, 1915.

The Mules.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course, the sufferings of the wounded on the Armenian were bad enough, but how about the 1,400 mules? Surely some of your newspapers should take notice of it.

Furthermore, how about the fact that the Armenian was 52 per cent. American owned, 52 per cent. of the stock of the Leyland Line, which owned her, being held by the International Merchant Marine, an American-owned corporation, whose ships are requisitioned by a belligerent nation and are anything but neutral. Reference to Moody's Financial Manual will prove this.

If we had less foolish navigation laws, the ships of the White Star and affiliated lines would fly the flag of the country which owns them. It surely isn't pleasing to comprehend the statistics in Moody's Manual and then to realize our own ships are compelled to fly a foreign flag because legislators in Washington are so blind.

R. E. CROPLEY.

New York, June 30, 1915.

Babies' Eyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily indorse the letter of John E. Miller in your Monday issue referring to the great suffering and injury to the eyes which so many little babies are compelled to endure from lack of sufficient protection when out of doors. I have often thought that if the mothers and nurses could be made to lie and gaze up into the sky in the same way, for even a short time, they would realise what the children must suffer. Let them try it!

The lining of carriage hoods or parasols should be dark, as the light through pale pink or blue covering is far too strong.

FRANCES M. OLMSTED.

Amagansett, L. I., June 22, 1915.

The Habit of Being Miserable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the subway, not during rush hours, and on almost every train, I find the centre cars packed and plenty of seats in front and rear cars. Why is it? Are New Yorkers so accustomed to hanging to straps that they are not comfortable sitting down? Or do they stand so they will be ready to make a wild dash for some other destination the instant the train stops?

L. J. W.

New York, June 29, 1915.

Refreshments in Their Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I add my protest to the noise and nuisance of venders of ice cream, soft drinks, &c., at the baseball games. It is very objectionable, and should be stopped. Why not have bar or refreshment stands here and there, where they will not interfere with the patrons' comforts and quiet?

JOHN D. TOSTEVEN.

New York, June 28, 1915.

Waves of Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Presumably some feel that so long as Britannia rules the wave then must Germany waive the rules.

C. K. N.

New York, June 26, 1915.

THE MYTH OF A POISONED SHELL.

A German Discussion of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company's Amazing Advertisement in The American Machinist.

New York, July 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your editorial entitled "Mendacious Propaganda" allow me to say that you have been misinformed, and I feel certain that, while THE TIMES may have its prejudice in the matter of the war, so distinguished a paper will not close its eyes to truth when that and nothing but it must be spoken on what belongs to the Great Question. No! Americans must not be deceived. And THE TIMES will, no doubt, consider the following as very fit to print, because it will bring in an entirely new construction and meaning on your editorial, and the public will soon find out where "Mendacious Propaganda" begins and where it ends.

In the first place THE TIMES has not been informed regarding the last two paragraphs of the sensational advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company. I consider it essential that they should be mentioned:

From what we are able to learn of conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance to any one in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary to immediately cauterize the wound if in the body or head, or to amputate if in the limbs, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison.

It can be seen from this that this shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel balls and fragments in the muscles are not as dangerous, as they have no poisonous element making prompt attention necessary.

CLEVELAND AUTOMATIC MACHINE COMPANY.

When I first learned of this advertisement I took a great deal of interest in it, and I had an extended correspondence with the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, as well as The American Machinist. My correspondence with them amply proves that both were responsible for the advertisement, and fully aware of its contents, and that it was not inserted by "error" or through a "misunderstanding," as is stated on Page 1 of THE TIMES on June 30.

Your editorial of today leaves the impression that this advertisement was inserted by a German propagandist as a "hoax diabolically planned," and that this propagandist, knowing its implications to be preposterous and hideously false, he caused it first to be printed here and then to be circulated in Germany. The facts, as I have learned them from the direct correspondence with these two firms, are in such absolute variance with your explanation that I consider it my duty to bring them to your attention.

In a letter from the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, dated May 28, 1915, and signed by J. P. Brophy, one of the officials of the company, there occurs the following paragraph:

The most ordinary man who reads our ad can plainly see that all we are trying to do is to impress upon those interested that this particular shell we understand is being used by all nations at war and is a deadly one, and the more the American people get this into their minds the less they will be clamoring for war. The newspapers have said a thousand times more than we ever have about the dastardly things going on in this war, and because we use a few remarks of this kind to put ginger into our advertisement, which was the idea, why Tom, Dick, and Harry in the newspaper business gets busy and writes articles about something they know nothing about.

I would specifically like to call to the attention of THE TIMES that Mr. Brophy in his letter says: "We are trying," "we understand,' 'and that "our idea" was to put ginger into our advertisement. You, Mr. Editor, and the public will also notice that they are interested in "this particular shell."

Does this give an indication or even a trace of a German propagandist who planned and executed a diabolical hoax? Does it not on the other hand prove in the most convincing manner that the Cleveland Company knew the contents of the advertisement?

But not enough. I took this matter up with Mr. Mason Britton, manager of The American Machinist, and his letter to me, dated June 2, contains the following sentences:

Some have misconstrued this advertisement to mean that the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company were advertising poisonous shells for sale, when as a matter of fact they were only advertising machines for making shrapnel.

This advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company gives the time in which their machines will turn out two different kinds of shells, the regular shrapnel and the high-explosive shell, both kinds of which, we are reliably informed, are being used by all of the Governments.

By these lines it can plainly be seen that The American Machinist not only defended the Cleveland Company but their own course. At that time they found nothing depraving or immoral in their action. But now a month has passed, and the condemnation and righteous indignation of all decent Americans is heaped on them. What do they do and what happens? The blame is shifted and a German propagandist is made responsible for the advertisement. Why not name him? Because he does not exist! Was there ever a more diabolical attempt to pervert the truth and to create prejudice in the minds of the American public? This is not a "piece of subtle mendacity," but an abuse and a crime against the whole American nation, which without any basis of fact is once more inflamed against a friendly country!

To prove to the public that The American Machinist is not as innocent as it is colored in your editorial, and to show that they are anxious to assist all those who are willing to take part in this murder business, I am giving you the following copy of a circular letter which was recently sent to various manufacturers who are engaged in decent, peaceful business:

Suite 602, 60 Broadway,
New York, June 16, 1915.

Gentleman:

I am authorized to place contracts for the receiver parts of one million Mauser rifles, and have been referred to you by Mr. Mason Britton of The American Machinist, as possibly being open to consider a contract of this nature. The work calls for profilers and milling machines principally, and there would be a year's steady work for at least five hundred men. Drawings and further details will be furnished, if you decide that you care to consider a whole, or a part of, such contract.

Awaiting the pleasure of your reply, I remain yours very truly,

J. BOARDMAN CANN,
Consulting Engineer, 60 Broadway, Suite 602, New York City.

This very letter refers to the same Mr. Mason Britton, the same American Machinist, who now wishes to be known as the innocent victim of a "diabolical hoax of a German propagandist." I have submitted the evidence, and will be satisfied to let the public judge. The whole correspondence was published in The Vital Issue two weeks ago, and the originals are at the disposal of any one who is interested.

At this opportunity I would like to mention that I have maintained from the beginning of the war that the manufacture of arms and other things that kill and destroy will have a most disastrous effect on the American people, both economical as well as moral. We are destroying values and properties; we are killing our customers, not only Germans, for many of whose deaths we are directly responsible; but we are indirectly killing French and English customers. This murderous and destructive trade may be of financial gain to a few individuals, even to a few thousands; but the consequences will and must be a disastrous reaction. The greatest assets of a nation are the good and strong character as well as the good morals of the people, which together make its reputation in the eyes of the whole world. I fear that character, morals, and reputation have severely suffered. Indeed, there are many indications of the depraving influence of this murder business, and the case under discussion is only one. I could cite many others.

And in closing I wish to refer to the well-meant closing sentences of your editorial. You seem to be worried whether the truth of this terrible hoax (as you saw it then) will ever be known in Germany. After you have read these lines, does not the thought occur to you that it might be well to look after the truth right here? Is not the duty of the editors of American newspapers first to the American people? That is my conception, and I am sure that it is the one of THE TIMES. I am sure THE TIMES will not knowingly help in subtle mendacity or in any work of immoral or depraving nature, and that it will be the last to stand before the public as victim of a diabolical hoax.

For these reasons, for your own sake, for the sake of truth, and in order to counteract the prejudice which your editorial is bound to have created, I trust that you will find space in your columns for the printing and circulating of the above statements.

FRANCIS J. L. DORL,
Editor The Vital Issue.

The Deadliness Irrelevant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How we German-Americans feel about the manufacture of American poisonous shells to be used against our brothers at the front I give below my letter of June 24 to the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company:

June 24, 1915.

Cleveland Automatic Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I inclose herewith a clipping from The New York Tribune, stating, as you will see, that the manufacture of poisonous shells, "which means death in terrible agony," with your machines, as per your advertisement, "Worth Knowing," in The American Machinist of May 6th, 1915, is being investigated by the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, and that the matter has been discussed at a recent Cabinet meeting.

I am inclosing also a page of The Fatherland of June 23d, which is the second article on this subject, and a double page of The Vital Issue of June 26th, with an article containing several letters regarding your machine for the manufacture of poisonous shells.

It might interest you to know that, after receiving your letter of May 23d, I turned it over, together with your advertisement, to the editor of The Vital Issue, who then communicated with you under date of May 25th. Later the papers went to other parties and finally to Governmental officials at Washington.

You will note that I am doing what I can to make known what your concern and The American Machinist believe is "Worth Knowing." I regret to note in your letter of May 28th that your undertaking has done you "considerable damage throughout the country," and that The American Machinist "has suffered more or less." A wider degree of publicity, however, may counteract such damage and suffering, and to that end I shall endeavor to be of whatever assistance is possible.

I am confident that I shall have a certain degree of success in this endeavor, particularly after the war is over. Your page advertisement I shall copy in my forthcoming book, "America After the War," which is written to be read by business people. However, I do not expect to confine my field to America, as I am making arrangements for the translation and publication of my book in Germany, where the German edition of The American Machinist is published, and where you

MISS LAWRANCE TO WED W. A. HARRIMAN

Romance in Match of Late Railroad Magnate's Son and C. Lanier's Granddaughter.

FIANCEE A SPORTS DEVOTEE

Just Recovered from Injury Received While Horseback Riding with the Young Financier.

Charles Lanier of 30 East Thirty-seventh Street yesterday announced the engagement of his granddaughter, Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance, to William Averell Harriman, eldest son of the late E. H. Harriman, and Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The announcement of this engagement is one of unusual interest to society, and there is a degree of romance about the match. Mr. Harriman, son of the master railroad builder, is only 24 years of age, and after graduation at Yale University two years ago he served in several modest capacities while in training for a big job on the Union Pacific. About five years ago he worked in a surveying gang on the railroad. He is the probable inheritor with his younger brother and three sisters of $75,000,000, and only about a year ago made his début in Wall Street as Director of banks and railroads.

It was last April that Miss Lawrance was horseback riding with Mr. Harriman when she was injured under her horse, which reared and fell back upon her at Ninety-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue while she and Mr. Harriman were on their way from Central Park to the bridle path on Riverside Drive. Miss Lawrance was removed to the Knickerbocker Hospital. Mr. Harriman went with her to the hospital.

The young people's engagement will not come wholly as a surprise to society, as it has been rumored from time to time. Miss Lawrance was quite often seen around after her accident only about a fortnight ago. She is now with her grandfather at Allen Winden, his estate at Lenox, Mass.

Lives With Her Grandfather.

She is prominent and popular in society, although she has never taken part in many of the social spectacles. She is devoted to outdoor sports, however, particularly horseback riding, and has ridden horseback since she was 10 years old. Neither of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lawrance, is living, and she has made her home with her grandfather since girlhood. She is 22 years old, of a quiet disposition, and never so happy as when mounted on her own horse.

Mr. Harriman is also of a retiring disposition, and has a thoughtful, quiet manner. He was elected Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad last June a year ago, and took office on July 1 of the second year. He entered financial life in the middle of his senior year at Yale University, when he was elected a Director of the Union Pacific. About a month later he became a Director of the Harriman National Bank. After his graduation the Illinois Central voted him on its board. He has also acted in many capacities for his mother, the sole executor of the Harriman fortune. He was active in crew coaching while at Yale, and was the first graduate at Yale ever trusted to coach its crews.

Fiance Fond of Farm Life.

In many respects he resembles his father, especially as regards his executive ability in railroad work and his fondness for dairy and farm work, from which his father got much recreation. He is a Director of the Arden Farms Dairy Company, and also likes good horses. Last June a year ago he was thrown while appearing as an amateur driver at a meet near Cleveland, Ohio, and escaped with a few scratches.

Mr. Harriman has two married sisters, Mrs. Charles Cumnock Rumsey, formerly Miss Mary Harriman, eldest of the Harriman children, who was married to the well-known sculptor in May, 1910, and Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry of 816 Fifth Avenue, who was Miss Cornelia Harriman. Another sister is Miss Carol Harriman, and his only brother is E Roland Harriman, who is a student at Yale.

The Harriman town house is at 4 East Sixty-ninth Street, and their country place, Arden House, at Harriman, N. Y., is one of the largest and finest estates in the East.

Miss Lawrance's grandfather, Charles Lanier, is a prominent figure in the financial and social world. Her grandmother, the late Mrs. Lanier, was Miss Sarah E. Eggleston. Through the maternal side Miss Lawrance is descended from a French Huguenot family, the founder of the American branch being Thomas Lanier, who first came to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Lanier is associated with many important corporations in New York, and commenced his Wall Street career in 1859 with the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co. He is a Director of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, Trustee of the Central Trust Company and Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a Director of the Southern and West Shore Railways, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company.

He joined the Union League Club in the year of its birth, and is also a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Riding, Tuxedo, and Century Clubs, and is Treasurer of the American Museum of Natural History and several charitable organizations.

Although no date has been set for the wedding, it is said that it will probably take place in September at Mr. Lanier's country place at Lenox.

DWIGHT C. HARRIS WEDS.

New Yorker Marries Daughter of Sir William and Lady Foster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Dwight Carlton Harris of New York was married today to Aileen Cavendish Foster, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir William and Lady Foster, at Holy Trinity Church, Bracknell.

Miss Foster is one of the four daughters of Sir William and Lady Foster and lived in Norwich. One of her sisters, Miss Frances May Foster, was married to Hugh A. Stanton of the Royal Scots Regiment. Her brother, Lieutenant William Foster of the South Staffordshire Regiment, died in November from wounds received at Ypres.

Mr. Harris is a member of a family prominent in this city. His father was a first cousin of George J. Gould, and up to the time of his death the family owned a fine estate at Lakewood, N. J. For the last ten years Mr. Harris has lived abroad. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fanning of 37 Fifth Avenue are his grandparents, his mother before marriage being Miss Ada L. Fanning. He is a survivor of the Lusitania disaster.

TO WED IN CHAPEL ROYAL.

Miss Page's Marriage to C. G. Loring Will Take Place at St. James's.

LONDON, July 2.—King George, it was announced today, has placed the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace at the disposal of the American Ambassador, for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Katherine Page, to Charles G. Loring of Boston, and the ceremony will take place there in August.

The King and Queen Mary, on account of the war, will not attend the wedding, which will be a private one.

$5 for the Frank Norris Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from Mrs. Adolf Lieberman for the benefit of the Frank Norris family.

ONLY $10 FOR R. L. CUTTING.

Mother Left $250,000 Estate to His Brother, James D. W.

In her will, filed for probate yesterday, Mrs. Judith Carter Cutting left all but $10 of her estate of more than $250,000 to her son, James D. W. Cutting, of 135 East Fifty-seventh Street. The $10 went to Robert Livingston Cutting, another son, who, the petition attached to the will recited, was dead. The instrument explained the latter bequest:

"It is my earnest wish, hope, and desire that he shall not in any other way share in my estate, either directly or indirectly, because he has been undutiful, disloyal, and unfaithful to me."

In 1910 Mrs. Cutting started a suit in the Supreme Court against Robert L. Cutting, complaining that he had wrongfully converted to his own use more than $200,000 worth of securities which she had intrusted to him, as her attorney, for management, and that he had failed to account for the income and profits from the property.

Mrs. Cutting obtained from Supreme Court Justice Blanchard an attachment against her son's property and served copies of this on the Colonial Trust Company, the Hanover Safe Deposit Company, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, Henry Clews & Co., the Illinois Central Railway Company, and John Monroe & Co. to hold all securities and moneys deposited by her son. A lis pendens was filed against his property at 241 West 100th Street.

Robert Cutting married Minnie Seligman, an actress, in 1892, against the wishes of his family, and for this was cut off without a cent in his father's will. He began a contest, which was settled by giving him $300,000 and a life annuity of $4,000. His wife divorced him in 1895, and in 1897 he married Mrs. Harriet L. Hosley, a young widow. At one time Cutting tried to make a career on the stage, but failed.

D. PARISH, JR., LEFT $106,000

Bequeathed Books and Engravings to New York Historical Society.

Daniel Parish, Jr., who had been President of the American Numismatic Society, left a net estate of $106,882 when he died on Dec. 17, 1914, according to the report of Appraiser John J. Lyons, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

All of the decedent's books, manuscripts, engravings, and illustrated materials were bequeathed to the New York Historical Society, of which Mr. Parish had been a member. No valuation is given to these, because they are exempt from taxation.

Susan D. and Helen Parish, sisters of the testator, each receive $26,732, and John Wood, a friend, receives the income for life from a trust fund of $30,000. There are bequests of $2,627 each to thirteen nephews and nieces, and to George Temple Bowdoin, a great-nephew

The assets included stocks and bonds aggregating $77,091, and mortgages totaling $40,815.

$2,000,000 ESTATE TO FAMILY.

Will of Montgomery B. Cowperthwait Filed in White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 2.—Montgomery B. Cowperthwait, who died at his home, 309 North Broadway, Yonkers, on June 25, left his estate to his family, according to the will filed here today with Surrogate William A. Sawyer. The value of the estate is not given other than to say that it exceeds $250,000, but the total is placed at $2,000,000 by those who are interested in it.

Mr. Cowperthwait was the principal owner of the George C. Flint Furniture Company and he also owned the controlling interest in the three Cowperthwait stores. The homestead and contents at 309 North Broadway, Yonkers, are left to a son, Herbert M., and the widow in trust for a daughter, Margaret, until she is 21 years old.

To Mrs. Mabel C. Eilbeck, a daughter, of Garden City, L. I., are given all the shares of the Flint company on the condition that she assume all of the firm's liabilities and pay another daughter, Mrs. Louise Lawrence of Manhattan, $3,000 annually. Mrs. Lawrence also gets the income from a $25,000 trust fund.

The residue is divided equally between Herbert M. and Morgan Cowperthwait, sons, the latter of Chappaqua.

INSURES ALL ITS EMPLOYES.

Studebaker Corporation Provides Life Insurance for 12,000 Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 2.—Through a contract, effective Friday, with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Studebaker Corporation has provided for giving every workman in its plants life insurance without expense to them. Approximately 12,000 employes will be affected.

The life of each employe is protected by the plan, regardless of how long he has been connected with the corporation. No medical examination is required by the insurance company, which will accept the examination which all applicants for employment undergo before entering the factory. The policy involves several millions of insurance, providing fixed amounts for each individual.

Grosser Kurfuerst Band Will Play.

The band from the North German Lloyd steamship Grosser Kurfürst is to be the special attraction at a concert and dance which is to be given on Monday evening by the El Mora Country Club at the clubhouse in Elizabeth, N. J. The Grosser Kurfürst has been lying at the docks in Hoboken since the beginning of the European war.

W. W. Chapin, Publisher, to Marry.

SACRAMENTO, July 2.—A marriage license was issued here this afternoon to William Wallace Chapin, formerly publisher of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer and of The San Francisco Call, and one time business manager of The Chicago Herald, and Mrs. Katherine Grey Sunderland, a widow of New York. The couple stopped in Sacramento on their way to Lake Tahoe in an automobile.

MELA—REH.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand H. Mela of 217 East Sixty-first Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Syylvain Reh of this city.

FRISCH—COHEN.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Cohen, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Cohen of Galveston, Texas, to the Rev. Ephraim Frisch of Far Rockaway, L. I., has been announced.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—J. H. Andrews, W. E. Andrews, Rev. M. J. Battle, A. Black, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Brewer, Miss W. Brough, C. S. Carstair, J. S. Charlton, D. S. Cooper, Mrs. J. T. Davies, W. T. T. Dunlop, C. H. Ellison, Miss M. P. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Fowler, S. B. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. William Gates, Mrs. C. R. Jackson, J. S. King, C. P. Lynch, Mrs. A. E. Lumsden, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Count Ignace Plator, Capt. M. Plummer, Sir Charles Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Spring, Arthur Vernay, F. J. West, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wood.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Rev. and Mrs. W. D. P. Bliss, C. A. Carleson, Otto Bucher, Mrs. L. Bruger, Mrs. D. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Luther, O. B. Owesen, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Spurgeon.

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—Malcolm Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Black, M. Boyd, Duncan Campbell, Miss E. G. Clark, R. H. Coleman, Edward Craven, J. Curtis, J. Davies, L. Gerard, Alfred Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Heron, J. B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. L. Lewis, Ernest Neylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Peach, C. S. Read, Mrs. L. Sargeant, Mrs. P. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stanwood, W. Thompson, Herbert Trigg, and the Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Williams.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lapland from Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Atkinson, Miss Genevieve Beatty, H. G. Cook, J. A. Dundas, G. W. Farrell, J. C. Holbrooke, Miss A. Leeson, Miss G. Lowry, Edgar Platt, R. B. Pollitt, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Donald Slingluff, and Burton T. Bush.

WON'T LET OFFICERS OF THE NAVY RETIRE

The President, on Secretary Daniels's Advice, Refuses to Grant 20 Recent Requests.

SAYS SERVICES ARE NEEDED

Decision Has Direct Bearing on the Rush of Army Officers to Leave for Employ of Munitions Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Acting on the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, President Wilson has declined to authorize the retirement from active service of about twenty Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders who had applied to be retired under the terms of the Naval Personnel act of March 3, 1899. The main ground for this action was that the services of naval officers were urgently needed at this time. The President's action has a significant bearing on the question whether some officers of the army, who have tendered their resignations, have a right to leave the military service in time of peace. Some of these officers have had offers from manufacturers of firearms and supplies.

It was stated at the Navy Department today that there were indications that officers on the retired list of the navy, and perhaps some of those who wished to retire, had offers to take employment with firms engaged in the manufacture of munitions. It was learned that the Navy Department would lay down the rule that no retired officer of the navy could accept such employment. The position of the department is that as retirement does not end the connection of an officer with the service, his employment by a firm engaged in supplying war munitions to a nation at war with another nation which is on friendly terms with the United States might be construed as an unneutral act.

The Personnel act of 1899 provided that there should be forty vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the navy each year. That number was obtained by permitting officers to retire on their own applications. About twenty officers have applied for retirement this year, and it is these that the President has declined to accept.

A Navy Department statement issued today said that the officers who would have been promoted if the twenty had been retired were below the ages at which they would be promoted if the department succeeded in getting enacted a bill which has to be presented to Congress in December. This bill provides for the promotion of officers at ages "that should qualify them for advancement into the higher grades." The Navy Department statement said that if the proposed bill should fail and the present voluntary retirement provision remained in force the President could authorize next year approximately double the number of voluntary retirements ordinarily made in any one year.

In spite of this explanation, it is understood that the naval administration is opposed to letting officers leave the active service at this time.

SEEK DELAY OF WABASH SALE

Bondholders File Petition to Vacate Order of Foreclosure.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—A petition asking the Federal Court to vacate the order of foreclosure against the Wabash Railroad, issued last January, was filed here today on behalf of bondholders. Granting of this request would defer indefinitely the sale of the Wabash at auction, which has been set for July 21.

The petition asks that if the foreclosure decree is not vacated the court grant the Wabash Railroad permission to answer further the original bill of complaint filed by the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

If this extension of time is denied, the petitioners ask that the Court consider further all questions relating to the validity of the refunding bonds issued in exchange for Wabash debentures and permit stockholders to be heard on these questions. Should any stockholders desire to be heard, the petition requests that the sale of the road be delayed until the Court decides the validity of the refunding bonds.

RABINOFF'S AIDS ARRIVE.

His Choreographic Opera Repertoire to Include "Enchanted Garden."

Joseph Holbrooke and Adolf Schmid arrived yesterday on the Lapland to assist Max Rabinoff in his season of choreographic opera next Fall. Mr. Holbrooke, who has been associated with the Hon. James Beecham at Drury Lane, London, is the composer of the score of "The Enchanted Garden," a choreographic opera in which Anna Pavlowa, Maggie Teyte, Ippolito Lazzaro, George Baklanoff, and Gaudio Mansueto will appear.

Among the other operas with choreographic accompaniment the Pavlowa Imperial Russian Ballet will present will be "Fennela," "L'Amore de tre Re," "La Gioconda," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," and "Pagliacci." These will be presented in the largest cities of the East.

$10,000 PRIZE OPERA SUNG.

Premiere of Parker's "Fairyland" Conducted by Alfred Hertz.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 2.—Horatio Parker's $10,000 prize opera, "Fairyland," received its first performance here last night. An audience of 3,000 persons who paid $8,000 for their seats heard the opera, which proved to be pleasingly melodic, with a brilliant orchestration. Alfred Hertz, former conductor of German opera at the Metropolitan, conducted an orchestra of fifty. In the principal rôles were Kathleen Howard, who sang the part of Myriel; Marcella Craft, Wade Hinshaw, Albert Reiss, and Ralph Errolle. Albertina Rasch was the prima ballerina.

There was a fifteen-minute ovation for Mr. Parker and those associated with him at the end of the performance.

Eva Tanguay Quits at the Palace.

Eva Tanguay did not go on at the Palace Theatre at either performance yesterday, and her place was taken by Fritzi Scheff. Thursday night the management persuaded her with difficulty to fill her time on the program, but yesterday the comedienne announced that her engagement was at an end. At the Palace it was said a standing sign was kept for her, which reads as follows: "The management announces with regret that owing to the indisposition of Miss Tanguay she will not be able to appear today. In her place will be seen Miss ——."

"Chin-Chin" Ends Its Run Tonight.

Charles Dillingham has reached a sudden decision to interrupt the run of "Chin-Chin" in the Globe Theatre after tonight's performance. The interruption is to give Fred Stone and Dave Montgomery, stars of the production, and the other members of the company a brief vacation. Aug. 2 or 9 the engagement of the musical comedy will be resumed in the Globe, and after several more weeks the piece will be sent on tour. "Chin-Chin" was first performed here early last September.

Von Bernstorff Gives Scholarship.

Count Heinrich von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, has established a scholarship to be given to a pupil of German descent in the school of Dr. Frank Dossert, the composer and teacher. Mr. Dossert's school is in Carnegie Hall.

OLD MASTERS GO CHEAP.

A Lawrence Brings the Highest Price, $27,300, at Christie's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Old masters went cheap at the second day's sale at Christie's of the collection of pictures of the late Charles T. D. Crews.

The highest price was $27,300, paid by Colnaghi, for "The Daughters of Colonel Cartaret Hardy," by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

"Off Scheveningen," by J. Van Der Cappelle, was sold to Colnaghi for $5,250. This is a view on the coast with figures disembarking from a boat in the foreground. Beyond are seen a stranded boat and figures, with a man-of-war and sailing boats on the left.

"A Winter Scene: Daylight," by A. Van Der Neer, went to Colnaghi for $5,510. This is a view down a frozen river, a snow-clad village appearing through trees on the right, with a group of figures and men playing golf in the foreground and numerous skaters and sledges in the distance.

"On the Road to Haarlem," by Ruysdael, was sold to Wallis for $1,995. Two carriages have halted on the road, and the occupants are standing by the roadside. A cart and figures are on the right and two peasants and a dog on the left.

"An Interior," by Jan Steen, was sold to Clark for $1,995. "A Brawl in a Tavern," by Steen, was sold for $2,205. "A Portrait of a Young Girl," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was sold for $787.50.

The "Portrait of Nathaniel Dance, R. A.," by Romney, was sold to Leggatt for $1,233.

"A Pastoral," by Boucher, went to Wodehouse for $760.

A "Portrait of a Lady," by Holbein, brought $787.50.

"A View in Lucca," by Canaletto, was sold to Agnew for $472.50. "A Street in Venice," by F. Guardi, brought $472.50. "The Courtyard of a Palace," by F. Guardi, went for $708. "A View on the Giudecca," by the same painter, was sold for $882.50.

"The Virgin and Child," attributed to Raphael, (the Madonna in red dress looking down at the Child who lies on a bed in front,) sold for $551.50.

"St. Augustine Celebrating Mass," by Tiepolo, brought $446.

"The Portrait of Antonio Zantani," attributed to Tintoretto, went for $840.

"Moses and the Burning Bush and Gideon and the Fleece," by Dirk Bouts, brought $2,730.

"An Annunciation," of the school of Westphalia, brought $2,730.

"The Legend of the Bell," by Zurbaran, went for $1,470.

AUTOS KILL TWO BOYS.

Machines Also Severely Injure Two Others.

Two boys were killed and one boy and a child seriously injured in automobile accidents in Manhattan yesterday. The boys who were killed were George Courtney, 11 years old, of 244 West 112th Street, and Harold Cullen, 7 years old, of 342 East Ninety-second Street. The Courtney boy was struck by an automobile owned by Armand H. Serposs, Treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Shop, while crossing Eighth Avenue, near 112th Street, early last evening. He was on an errand for his uncle, and when he ran across Eighth Avenue the big touring car was too near for the chauffeur, Oscar Holub of 674 Dawson Street, the Bronx, to stop it in time. He applied the brakes, but the fact that the pavement was wet prevented a sudden stop, and the boy was knocked down.

Abraham Meyer, a stepson of Serposs, was in the car with a companion. They lifted the boy into the machine and hurried to Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Cohen made an examination and said that death had been instantaneous.

Young Cullen was playing in front of his home and was struck by an automobile bakery truck operated by Joseph Keltel of 1,704 First Avenue. The front wheel of the truck passed over and crushed the lad, and Dr. Jones of Reception Hospital pronounced him dead. No arrests were made in either case.

A boy about 11 years old, whom the police had been unable to identify up to a late hour, was run down by an automobile owned and driven by Frederick L. Grosslight of 609 West 114th Street, as the boy was crossing Eighth Avenue at Forty-third Street yesterday morning. Mr. Grosslight took the boy to Polyclinic Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Walter Michensky, 3 years old, of 519 West Forty-eighth Street, climbed up on the hood of a Ward Bread Company automobile in front of 498 Tenth Avenue last evening, and, according to witnesses, a companion accidentally started the machine. The child was flung to the street and the wheels of the truck passed over and fractured both legs. He was taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

WOMAN KILLED IN CRASH.

Hurled Out of Auto, Mrs. M. S. Kaplan Hits a Pole.

Mrs. Sarah Kaplan, 39 years old, wife of Meyer S. Kaplan of 68 Henry Street, was instantly killed yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, when an automobile in which she was riding collided with the automobile of Charles Beck of 242 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, at Bedford Avenue and Hayward Street, Brooklyn. She was thrown out and struck an electric light pole.

Mrs. Kaplan was returning from Coney Island in an automobile with her brother-in-law, Dr. L. Freedman, of 150 Henry Street, his wife, and another woman, when the machine broke down at the Flatbush Avenue entrance of Prospect Park. She was forced to hurry home and asked Morris Marine of 619 West Forty-sixth Street to take her back to Manhattan in his machine, which was passing. The rest of her party decided to remain with the crippled automobile.

Nine other persons in the smashed automobiles were badly shaken up and bruised. The police said that the machine driven by Beck was owned by J. Baron of 24 Second Avenue.

FIND $100 IN COAT ON PIER.

Card in Pocket Indicated It Belongs to Pittsburgh Man.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and the detectives of the Second Branch Bureau were trying last night to learn the identity of a man who left a coat containing money and other belongings on the Lehigh Valley Railroad Pier, 66 North River, yesterday. The coat was found by Arthur Mullin, who has no fixed place of residence. He did not turn the coat in until last night.

In the coat was found $100 in bills, a receipt for $3 paid as dues to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, made out to Thomas Kane, and a pawn ticket issued by Joseph Le Roy & Sons to D. J. Long of Pittsburgh. There was also a baseball pool ticket made out to Thomas Kane.

Georgia Legislators Must Be Sober.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2.—The General Assembly of Georgia adopted a standing rule today which provides that no member shall be admitted in an intoxicated condition, and the doorkeepers are charged with rigid enforcement of it. It is reported that the rule was adopted because of recent occurrences, but these reports are denied, and the supporters of the rule declare it is aimed at no particular person or persons. Statewide prohibition is the law of Georgia, and some members wanted to know how a legislator could get drunk without being a party to the violation of law.

Boy Fatally Hurt at Art Museum.

Fred Meisel, 12 years old, 222 East Eighty-first Street, died last night in Flower Hospital from injuries he suffered when a wheelbarrow fell from the roof of the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday afternoon and struck the lad on the head.

McCARREN DIED INSOLVENT.

Anthony N. Brady Saved the Estate from Forced Liquidation.

Although his most intimate friends had knowledge of the fact, the general public in Brooklyn was surprised yesterday to learn that Senator Patrick Henry McCarren for years the Democratic leader of Kings County, who was supposed to be a millionaire, died insolvent. This truth was revealed in an intermediate accounting by Samuel S. Whitehouse, surviving executor of the McCarren will.

When Senator McCarren died on Oct. 23, 1909, his estate was appraised at $1,121,169. Since that time it has increased to $1,314,871. A large part of this increase is attributed by Mr. Whitehouse to aid given him by Anthony N. Brady, who helped the executor to obtain the best possible prices for the securities which made up the bulk of the estate. Mr. McCarren owed J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, $793,870. To secure payment of this loan the bankers held stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company. When the banking firm pressed for a settlement Mr Brady obtained the transfer of the claim to the Central Trust Company. The estate was thus enabled to await a more favorable market for the liquidation of its assets.

Mr. Whitehouse's account shows that he has paid out $1,153,725. A balance of $156,146, which the executor has in hand, is not sufficient, he states, to meet the unsatisfied claims against the estate.

Senator McCarren was known as a speculator in Wall Street, and he was also a heavy bettor at the race tracks.

SULLIVAN SEES LANSING.

Minister Won't Comment on Rumors of His Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, who arrived in New York this week on leave from his post, had a long talk with Secretary Lansing today. Neither Mr. Lansing nor Mr. Sullivan would make any statement concerning rumors that the latter would resign from the Diplomatic Service as a result of the investigation made by Senator James D. Phelan of California into charges against the Minister. Senator Phelan's report has not been made public. It is known, however, that he found nothing that reflected in any way on the integrity of Mr. Sullivan, but expressed the opinion that he was temperamentally unfitted for diplomacy.

Considerable sympathy is felt for Mr. Sullivan in diplomatic circles. Some officials are of the opinion that if he is required to tender his resignation he will be placed in the position of having been found guilty of having committed wrongful acts, whereas the findings of Mr. Phelan, while favoring Mr. Sullivan's retirement, show that he was innocent of anything dishonorable. All the indications are, however, that Mr. Sullivan will be informed that considerable embarrassment will be spared to all concerned if he tenders his resignation.

THIEVES PESTER JUSTICE.

Riverhead, L. I., Magistrate, Robbed Many Times, Offers Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 2.—Justice of the Peace George F. Stackpole has the reputation of being a good natured man, but the Judge's patience is exhausted, and in yesterday's issue of a local newspaper he offered rewards for the capture of the persons who had been despoiling him of various articles.

The advertisement recites that on Thursday morning the Judge found two units from the coil of his automobile missing. He offers $10 reward for the arrest of that thief. He will pay $5 more or the capture of the person who stole a coil from his motor launch. Another $5 may be earned by the sleuth who finds the man who stole the wheels from two bicycles owned by the Justice.

To cap the climax, some one stole two jars of cans that Mr. Stackpole had left at the clubhouse on the town dock. In his advertisement he implores the thief to be satisfied with one pair and return the other.

WANTS RIOTERS PUNISHED.

Georgia Jury Condemns "Recent Manifestations of Mob Violence."

ATLANTA, July 2.—A special presentment condemning "the recent manifestations of mob violence" in Atlanta and Fulton County, and declaring it the duty of the courts to be "active and unrelenting against the offenders and punish them to the limit," was submitted to Judge Hill in Superior Court by the County Grand Jury which was discharged today. Judge Hill, after hearing the presentment, stated he concurred heartily in it.

No date has been set for the trial of the twenty-six men indicted several days ago on charges of rioting near the suburban home of ex-Governor Slaton.

BRYAN CROWD GUARANTEED.

He Won't Talk Peace in St. Louis to Fewer Than 50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—If 50,000 persons will turn out on July 24 to hear him William J. Bryan will deliver an address here under the auspices of the St. Louis branch of the American Neutrality League, an organization opposing the exportation of munitions to the Allies. The meeting is to be called "Anti-War Day," and will be staged at one of the ball parks.

An invitation to speak was telegraphed to Mr. Bryan by an official of the league, and an audience of 50,000 was guaranteed. He wired back that he would come "if you can make good the guarantee of 50,000 people."

COPPER MINERS' PAY UP.

Further Increase Is Announced by Several Companies.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 2.—An advance of 2½ per cent. announced today as the result of increased prices for copper, brought the wages of miners and smelter men in Arizona to the highest rate ever paid in the Southwest.

Five thousand employes of the Copper Queen and Calumet and Arizona companies benefit by the increase, which amounts to about $18,000 a month.

Archbishop Quigley Improves.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2.—Continued improvement in the condition of James Edward Quigley, Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, who is critically ill here at the home of his brother, Chief of Police Joseph Quigley, was announced today. Temperature and pulse were better and the prelate's mind was clear. Physicians in attendance make no secret of the fact that they are baffled at the change, which set in late yesterday afternoon, a few hours after the patient suffered a second stroke of paralysis, and regard it as either marking a chance for recovery or the forerunner of a sudden collapse.

Dies Five Days After His Wedding.

Morgan L. Bogart, Adjutant General of the Union Veteran Legion of the United States, died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn from heart disease. Though 73 years of age, Mr. Bogart was married on last Saturday to his dead wife's sister, the marriage taking place as the result of the request of his dying wife. He was a veteran of the civil war, and took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Bloomfield, and Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mr. Bogart was a proofreader on The Brooklyn Daily Eagle for twenty years.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

LIEUT. KRUPP'S MOTHER DIES

Mrs. Bohlen und Halbach Was Member of a Philadelphia Family.

ESSEN, Germany, July 2.—Mrs. Bohlen und Halbach, the mother of Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the head of the great German gun works here, died today. She was formerly Miss Sophie Bohlen of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 2.—Mrs. Bohlen und Halbach was a member of an old and distinguished family in this city, but had lived abroad for many years. Her sister, Alvina, is the Baroness Brantsen. Her nearest relative here is Professor Francis Bohlen of the University of Pennsylvania, a distant cousin.

Mrs. Halbach was a daughter of the late General Henry Bohlen. She married Gustave Halbach, also of this city, and who at that time was United States Minister to Baden. Her son, who married Bertha Krupp, daughter of the founder of the Krupp Gun Works, was a German citizen and was in the diplomatic service of that country.

Mrs. Janie Jacobson.

Mrs. Janie Jacobson, wife of Selly Jacobson and a Jewish settlement worker for many years, died yesterday at her home, 58 West 117th Street, in her fifty-sixth year. She was born in London, England, and had lived in this city for thirty years. Mrs. Jacobson was the founder of the Bible School of Temple Beth-El, and at one time was Secretary of the Council of Jewish Women of New York City. She was a Biblical playwright and wrote a number of children's plays which have been acted all over the United States. Mrs. Jacobson was also a musician. She was a niece of former Mayor Nathan Barnert of Paterson, N. J., and, besides her husband, is survived by a sister.

Matthew H. Shay.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—Matthew H. Shay, 72, one of the most picturesque and best known railroad men in the United States, died here today. He was a veteran engineer of the Erie Railroad and for twelve years was Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declining re-election at the recent triennial convention in this city six weeks ago because of failing health. The biggest engine in the world, which is owned by the Erie, is named the Matt H. Shay in his honor. Shay started his railroad career thirty-five years ago.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS FRANCIS POWELL, for the last twenty-two years employed by Lord & Taylor, died at his home, 153 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 38 years.

Mrs. EMMA FARDAN KENT, 42 years old, wife of John Rust Kent, died on Thursday at her home, 369 West Twenty-first Street, Flushing.

OTTO HEINIGKE, a well-known manufacturer and designer of stained glass, died on Thursday at his home, 420 Ovington Avenue, Bay Ridge, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Heinigke designed and manufactured all of the stained glass work in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., and many of the windows in Manhattan churches. He was born in Brooklyn, a son of an artist, and first entered business as a designer of carpets, later branching out for himself in the stained glass business. He was one of the oldest members of Christ Episcopal Church, Bay Ridge, and a member of the National Association of Mural Painters, the Art and Crafts Club, the Brokers of the Book, and the American Federation of Arts. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. CORA B. LANE, wife of Robert E. Lane, a well-known importer of cigars, and a daughter of the late Thomas J. Lockwood, who was an official in the New York Custom service, died on Thursday at her home, 394 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in her forty-seventh year. Besides her husband she left four sons and four daughters.

Mrs. FANNY S. WRIGLEY, 73 years old, is dead at her home, 474 East Second Street, Brooklyn, after an operation. She was born in Catskill, N. Y., and was twice married, her first husband being James F. Birmingham, a commission merchant of Manhattan. Her second husband was Benjamin F. Wrigley, a lawyer, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. ALICIA W. FITZGERALD, widow of Edward Fitzgerald, a broker of Manhattan, is dead at her home, 428 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Mrs. LUCRETIA B. QUEVEDO, a daughter of the late John R. Harrington, who was the original inventor of carpet lining and other patents, died in the Baptist Home, Brooklyn, on Thursday, in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Dayton, Ohio, and during her long residence in Brooklyn was actively interested in the Baptist Home, of which she was one of the first directors. She is survived by her husband, Joseph B. Quevedo, and two sons.

GEORGE W. MACDONALD, 53 years old, for many years with the Standard Oil Company, died on Thursday at his home, 1,335 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARIE N CHENES, widow of Charles Chenes, formerly a broker in this city, died on Thursday at the home of her son, Edward Chenes in Grantwood, N. J. She was born in Paris, France, and formerly lived in Hoboken.

Mrs. MARY A. FASSETT, wife of E. K. Fassett, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at her home, 590 Wadsworth Avenue, in her sixty-ninth year.

WILLIAM L. PARKER of Boston died on Thursday at his Summer home in Cohasset, Mass., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Boston and educated at Harvard University.

Miss MARY J. BLAIR, a member of the old New York family of that name and a sister of James F. Blair, died on Thursday in a hospital in Hoboken, N. J.

MICHAEL CATOGGIO, for thirty-eight years in the paper mills supply business at 3 North Moore Street, where he also made his home, died on Thursday in the New York Hospital, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Armento, Italy, and came to this country forty-two years ago.

WILLIAM T. SCHULTZ, twenty years ago prominent in the towboat industry in this city, died yesterday at his home in Apponegansett, Mass., in his seventy-fifth year. He was a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families of Dutchess County of this State.

Mrs. HELEN DEAN ISAACS, widow of J. Sidell Isaacs and daughter of the late Commander William C. Hudson, U. S. N., died on Thursday night at the Madison Square Hotel.

Mrs. ELINORE A. HOUGHTON, widow of Oscar R. Houghton, formerly a member of Houghton-Mifflin Company, publishers, died on Wednesday at Greenwich Hospital in Greenwich, Conn. With her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Tyson, Jr., she was motoring through Connecticut when she was suddenly taken ill. She was born in Newcastle, England, in 1848

BROOKLYN SHUTS OUT GIANTS 3 TO 0—YANKEES BLANK SENATORS—TURF

VETERAN PITCHING MASTERS CLASH

Coombs Defeats Mathewson, as He Did in Their Last Battle as Rivals in 1911.

Visions of an almost-forgotten baseball classic arose before the small gathering of fans at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon, when Christy Mathewson and Jack Coombs opposed each other. The last time the master flingers clashed was on Oct. 17, 1911, at the third game of the World's Series between the Giants and the Athletics at the Polo Grounds. Coombs beat Matty in 11 innings, 3 to 2.

The Iron Man yesterday repeated what he did on that memorable occasion. Both of the brainy, skillful boxmen pitched almost as well as they did when in their hey-day. It was, as in the World's Series duel, a hard, close pitching battle; but Matty was the first to crack. Grimly Coombs pitched Brooklyn to victory by a score of 3 to 0. The Dodgers disrupted Mathewson's service violently in the eighth inning and left no doubt about the result.

Since their last meeting Matty has pitched on and on, bearing the burden of duty of the Giants' pitching staff. Coombs, disabled in that year, has had a long rest. Baseball sharps said that his pitching days were over. But Coombs, with the Brooklyns this season, has shown that he has much of his cunning and strength left. There was no doubt about it after yesterday's game.

New York got only four hits off Coombs, and at no time did they have a chance to score. As of old, Coombs was wonderfully effective in the pinches, and several times got out of difficulties by his superb pitching. There may be something more spectacular, more flashy about the twirling of the present-day class of boxmen; but it is a relief to see seasoned veterans like these two work. There is no waste of motion, no delay in posing, no apparent effort or strain. It is the smooth, finished achievement of masters of their craft.

The tottering Giants went back on Matty in the hour of need. Their support was not the air-tight kind that had given him so often. The infield defense was shaky and unreliable. The Dodgers' first run in the first inning came through faulty support. And at other times up to the eighth they got him in trouble through poor fielding.

Matty overcame these obstacles for a time, but in the eighth he weakened, and the Brooklyn bats met him squarely and decisively. They made hits close together, one of them a three-base smash by "Buck" Wheat. Then Matty's pitching duel with the Iron Man was at an end. Matty's right arm is paying the toll for the many years of hard service.

No one wanted to see Matty win this game more than Manager McGraw. He was out for every point he could get, and in addition his star umpires resulted. In the fourth inning the latter was benched for his wrangle with Umpire Eason. Umpire Byron faithfully seconded Eason's verdict.

The play which caused all the trouble happened in the fourth inning when Cutshaw stole third base. Lobert had the ball in plenty of time and was waiting for the runner to slide in. He even had him successfully blocked so that he could not possibly pass safely. It surely looked that way from the grand stand. Eason, to everybody's surprise, called Cutshaw safe and Manager McGraw hopped to the diamond to protest. He protested so emphatically that he was sentenced to exile. It was a dark, dismal day and umpirical eyesight needed all the light possible to judge some plays.

In the first inning, Hap Myers got a single to short and O'Hara bunted in front of the plate and got to first base before Chief Meyers could collect the ball. Daubert sacrificed both runners a station each. Wheat rolled to Merkle, who tossed home to get Myers at the plate. The throw was high and the runner was safe.

The pitching duel then began in earnest and it was a toss-up between the two veterans. In the third inning, Mathewson got a pass. He went to second on a passed ball and to third on Doyle's single. Matty then was fooled by the old trick of a bluff throw to second and started to come home, but was caught on the way. In the fifth inning Myers hammered a long hit to the right field wall which looked good for extra bases. Stengel played the ball off the wall perfectly and Matty was nipped trying to stretch his hit into a double.

Mathewson's finish came in the eighth, with two out. Daubert smashed a single to right and scored when Wheat tripled to right center. Cutshaw came through with a single which scored Wheat.

The Giants' three straight defeats in Brooklyn has shoved them down next to last place, while Brooklyn is on even terms with the Boston Braves. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	1	2	1	0
O'M'a, ss	4	0	1	4	4
D'bert, 1b	3	1	1	11	0
Wheat, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Cut'w, 2b	3	0	1	2	6
St'ng'l, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Getz, 3b	2	0	0	3	2
Miller, c	3	0	0	2	1
C'mbs, p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	31	3	6	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Robin, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	2	2	4
Fletc'r, ss	4	0	0	4	4
McK'le, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Lob't, 3b	4	0	1	0	4
Mur'y, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	6	0
Math'n, p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	31	0	4	24	15

Errors—Doyle, (2,) Merkle, Myers, O'Mara, Daubert.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Wheat. Stolen bases—Cutshaw (3), Robertson, Merkle. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Getz. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 2. Struck out—By Coombs, 2; by Mathewson, 4. Wild pitch—Coombs. Passed ball—Myers, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

Meadows Allows Reds One Hit.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2.—Meadows allowed Cincinnati one hit and St. Louis won, 2 to 0. St. Louis made its two runs on three successive hits and a sacrifice hit in the eighth inning. With the exception of this inning, Toney also pitched good ball. Groh spiked Betzel in the fifth inning, and the latter was forced to retire from the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'tler, ss	4	0	0	1	4
Hug's, 2b	3	0	0	1	1
B'cher, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Wils'n, rf	4	1	2	3	0
Hyatt, cf	4	1	1	6	0
Betz'l, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
Beck, 3b	1	0	1	0	2
Snyder, c	2	0	1	7	1
Mead's, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	6	27	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Moll'z, 1b	3	0	0	7	2
H'zog, ss	4	0	0	3	6
Miller, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Groh, 3b	2	0	1	1	1
Clarke, c	3	0	0	7	1
Grif'h, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Olson, 2b	2	0	0	5	0
Toney, p	3	0	0	1	2
*Twomb'y	1	0	0	0	0
†Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	1	27	12

*Batted for Leach in ninth inning.
†Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Groh. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Snyder. Double play—Herzog to Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Toney, 1. Struck out—By Meadows, 6; by Toney, 6. Wild pitch—Meadows. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0—1
Buffalo	0	0	0—0

Called on account of rain.
Batteries—Bader and Lalonge; Manning and Kocher.

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal-Rochester game postponed; rain.

AT HARRISBURG.

	R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	2	0	0—2
Jersey City	0	1	0—1

Batteries—Crutcher and Tragresser; Schacht and Heckinger.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Admission, 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 1; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia at Boston—Rain.
Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland at St. Louis—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 3; New York, 0.
Boston at Philadelphia—Rain.
St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Buffalo, 8; Baltimore, 4.
Chicago at Pittsburgh—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester at Montreal—Rain.
Toronto, 1; Buffalo, 0.
(Five innings; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	46	22	.677
Boston	36	23	.610
Detroit	40	27	.597
New York	34	31	.523
Washington	31	29	.517
Cleveland	23	39	.371
St. Louis	22	41	.349
Philadelphia	22	42	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	36	26	.581
Philadelphia	33	27	.550
St. Louis	36	32	.529
Pittsburgh	32	29	.525
Boston	29	34	.460
Brooklyn	29	34	.460
New York	26	32	.448
Cincinnati	26	33	.441

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	42	26	.618
St. Louis	38	26	.594
Chicago	38	30	.559
Pittsburgh	36	29	.554
Newark	34	34	.500
Brooklyn	30	39	.435
Baltimore	25	41	.379
Buffalo	26	44	.371

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	31	22	.585
Buffalo	29	23	.558
Montreal	33	27	.550
Richmond	29	29	.500
Harrisburg	26	26	.500
Toronto	29	31	.483
Rochester	26	31	.473
Jersey City	20	36	.357

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York—2 Games.
Philadelphia at Boston—2 Games.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn—Two Games.
Boston at Philadelphia—2 Games.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Jersey City.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

GIANTS RELEASE MURRAY.

Speedy Outfielder Cast Adrift, and Is Now a Free Agent.

Jack Murray, the veteran right fielder of the Giants, was unconditionally released last night by the New York Club. The club asked for waivers on him some time ago, but none of the other clubs put in a claim for him. For the past few seasons, Murray has not played up to the high standard he showed with the Giants for so many seasons.

Murray played with Notre Dame University and went to the St. Louis Cardinals from college in 1906. He played there for three seasons and came to the Giants in a trade. Under Manager McGraw he became one of the fastest base runners in the National League. Murray, in 1909, led the National League base runners and made a big reputation as a long hitter. Even to the present season, Murray has been a brilliant fielder and has one of the best throwing arms among outfielders.

As Murray has been in the major leagues more than ten years, he is entitled to his unconditional release. On account of the new twenty-one-player limit, the Giants will be compelled to get rid of other of the older players to make room for the youngsters.

Cubs Nose Out Pirates in Ninth.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Chicago bunched hits today and defeated Pittsburgh, 2 to 1. Good's single, a sacrifice, and Saier's Texas leaguer gave the locals the winning run in the ninth inning. Their other run was made on singles by Saier and Williams, a sacrifice, and an infield out. The visitors' lone run was a gift, which resulted from a base on balls to Baird, his stolen base, and Zimmerman's wild throw of Wagner's grounder. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	1	1	2	1
Fisher, ss	3	0	0	1	4
Schulte, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Z'man, 2b	4	0	0	3	4
Saier, 1b	3	1	2	8	0
W'l's, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Phe'n, 3b	2	0	0	1	0
B'n'h'n, c	3	0	0	8	2
Pierce, p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	28	2	5	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Collins, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Baird, 3b	3	1	0	0	6
H'man, rf	3	0	0	2	0
W'ner, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Viox, 2b	2	0	0	2	2
J'hs'n, 1b	3	0	1	12	1
Schang, c	3	0	0	3	2
Har'on, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	28	1	3*	26	15

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Zimmerman, (2,) Pierce.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Baird, Carey. Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, Johnston, Fisher. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Pierce, 6. Struck out—By Pierce, 6; by Harmon, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Columbus—Cleveland, 11; Columbus, 5.
Columbus, 2; Cleveland, 1.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 5.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 1.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Utica, 1. Syracuse, 0; Utica, 0, (seven innings, agreement.)
At Troy—Troy, 11; Albany, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—Taunton, 3; Springfield, 0.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Nashville, 8; Chattanooga, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

Walter Johnson is "Papa" Now.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Walter Johnson, premier pitcher of the American League, hurried home this morning from New York to see a baby boy which was born during the night. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Congressman E. E. Roberts of Nevada.

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SENATORS GET TWO HITS OFF CY PIEH

One to Nothing Victory for Pitcher Who Gets in a Game Only Now and Then.

There was a lot said about Cy Pieh when baseball was just glimmering on the season's horizon, but it was nothing compared to what should be said about him after the way he pitched himself into baseball fame yesterday at the Polo Grounds. For quite a while he has been leading a hermit sort of existence, seldom coming out of the shadows, and just why such should have been the case is one of the mysteries to which only "Wild Bill" Donovan holds the key. At any rate, he has been on the bench when other Yankees were floundering and losing games, almost his only pastime having been to go in as a relief pitcher. Yesterday he showed that his ability had been woefully misjudged. The whole Yankee team was touching only the high spots in baseball, but Pieh was poised far above any of them when he turned the invading Senators away with a lonely pair of hits, so that the Donovanites scored a shut-out by a score of 1 to 0.

The ball he turned down the trail had as much jump as a grasshopper. It was a complete stranger to the Griffith team, and they never could inveigle it into becoming friendly. But Pieh's only claim to honor lay not in his pitching, for in the sixth inning it was this one of the Yankees who trotted across the plate with the run that won the game. He didn't make a resounding hit that gave him his place on the first sack. To be exact, he got there because he used good judgment. Sweeney had been passed, and Pieh, weighing the situation carefully, decided that the Yankee catcher would be an incumbrance to him, so he forced him out by hitting one to Shaw, who passed the ball along to Neff for the out at second. High did his best, and Neff his worst when he fumbled the grounder after that was hit to him, and the pair of Yanks were safe. Peckinpaugh, who has a habit of falling when a small single would help, lived up to expectations when he struck out. Maisel, however, shot one to short right, and the bases were as full as an east side tenement. Pipp knocked down one of Shaw's slants so that it bounced over the Senator's head, and the Yankee pitcher with the funny name trotted over the plate. The play to get Maisel on a force-out at second failed, and the bases were again full, so that Doc Cooke could get everybody bubbling over with excitement and then shiver it by striking out.

Pieh got himself into one difficulty in the seventh that threatened disaster, and it was Hartzell who saved him. After Connelly had popped one to Peckinpaugh, Foster one passed, and the same thing happened to Shanks, eight pitched balls having been sufficient to make them dangerous. Milan tried to sacrifice, and succeeded beyond his expectations when he beat out the bunt and the bases were full with only one out. Gandil then sent one that whistled out to Hartzell, and it had the stamp of a sacrifice fly. It was a fraud, however. Hardly had it touched Hartzell's glove before it was steaming back to the plate, the return journey being just as fast as the out trip and just as true. Gandil was easily in a double-play trap, and the tally that would tie was as far off as ever.

That double was the last of three that the Yankees flashed to the Senators. In the first inning, with one down, Foster accepted a free ticket to first and Shanks hit into a double play. The ball went from Peckinpaugh to Boone and was then whipped over to Pipp. In the fourth inning Shanks again displayed his appreciation of the Yankees' fast play by hitting into another double that went the same way, and again it was Foster who was his partner in the crime.

The Senators had a last opportunity for a run in the eighth, and High allowed everybody to get home for an early supper. He pulled down Neff's hit and Henry "died" on an infield tap. Peckinpaugh, who had been fielding perfectly, slipped up on McBride's hit and to make the error emphatic let the ball sphere far above Pipp's head, and the runner went to second. Williams, batting for Shaw, walked, and when Connolly burned one to left centre that looked for a couple of bases High made a great running catch that retired the side. Boone also made a thrilling catch in the fifth, when he pulled Gandil's liner out of the atmosphere, and Pipp made one by accident when he stopped a stinger from Milan in the ninth. The ball plunked into his glove, and there was much satisfaction for the Yanks in having a left-handed first baseman—any other kind would have lost a hand. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf-rf	4	0	0	2	0
Peck'h, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Maisel, 3b	3	0	1	0	2
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Cook, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Hartz'l, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Boone, 2b	3	0	0	5	3
Sw'ney, c	2	0	0	8	1
Pieh, p	3	1	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Con'ly, rf	3	0	0	0	0
F'star, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Sh'nks, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Milan, cf	4	0	1	0	0
G'dil, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wal'h, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
Henry, c	3	0	0	7	0
M'B'e, ss	3	0	0	3	5
Shaw, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Ayres, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	0	2	24	12

*Batted for Shaw in eighth inning.
Errors—Neff, (2,) Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Maisel. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp, (2;) Hartzell and Sweeney. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pieh, 4; off Shaw, 3. Hits—Off Shaw, 2 in seven innings; off Ayres, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Pieh, (Connolly.) Struck out—By Pieh, 5; by Shaw, 5. Passed ball—Henry. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

Rain Prevents Clay Court Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 2.—Bad weather again prevented any play in the clay court tennis championship today. The committee of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association will have men work on the courts all night, if the rain ceases, so that the finals of the men's singles, women's singles and men's doubles can be played tomorrow. Otherwise they will go over until next week. However, the Eastern team—Williams, Church, Washburn and Mathey—must leave for the Pacific Coast tomorrow night, so they will not be able to play in the mixed doubles tomorrow.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY
$3,000 Great American Stakes
$2,000 Brooklyn Derby
and 4 Other Attractive Races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys. Automobiles from New York should take Queens Boulevard to Woodhaven Av., thence to Track.
GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50.
MUSIC BY LANDER.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. Tel. 2164 C. I. Tonight, 8:45: Madonna, Walthour, Columbatto, Goullet, Fogler, Grenda; other stars. Take Ocean Ave. car or Brighton L. Admission 25c.

AUTO RACES—Brighton Beach Motordome Day and night, Monday, July 5th: Disbrow, Kearns, Endicott, Kalmey, Kennedy; other noted drivers. $10,000 in prizes.

BARRY SOLD TO RED SOX.

Boston to Place Athletics' Shortstop at Second Base.

BOSTON, July 2.—Jack Barry, shortstop of the Philadelphia Athletics for several years, was sold to the Boston Americans today. He will oppose his former teammates tomorrow, when he will play second base for the Red Sox, President Lannin stated tonight.

The deal was accomplished at a cost of about $8,000 to the Boston management, it was said, although neither Manager Connie Mack of Philadelphia, nor President Lannin would announce the price officially.

Barry has been out of the game for two weeks as a result of an injury to a hand, but Manager Mack said he was ready to play at any time.

The sale of Barry is the latest of a series of dismemberments of the baseball machine which brought Philadelphia many championships of the league and of the world. Only a few of the stars of other days are left, and two of these, McInnis, first baseman, and Schang, the young catcher who is being played temporarily at third base, have been mentioned as being on the market. Manager Mack tonight would not say whether any deals were pending for these players.

"It is my intention to build another championship team and my plans are well under way," he said.

Faber Loses Third Game of Year.

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—Urban Faber suffered his third defeat of the season today when Detroit defeated Chicago, 2 to 1. He has won thirteen games. Dubuc gave more hits than Faber, but Chicago could not bunch them. Crawford's home run drive over the bleacher screen was the feature. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
K'v'h, 2b	3	0	0	3	0
Cobb, cf	3	0	1	0	0
C'ford, rf	3	1	1	2	1
Veach, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Burns, 1b	2	0	1	11	0
Bush, ss	3	0	1	0	3
Baker, c	3	0	0	4	3
Dubuc, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	26	2	5	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	4	0	0	2	0
W'ver, ss	4	0	2	0	8
E. C's, 2b	4	0	2	3	3
Fo'n'r, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
J. C's, rf	3	0	1	5	0
Roth, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Schalk, c	3	0	1	2	3
B'b'ne, 3b	2	1	1	0	3
Faber, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	29	1	8	24	14

Errors—Felsch, E. Collins.

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	—2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Home run—Crawford. Earned run—Chicago, 1; Detroit, 1. Sacrifice hits—Faber, Bush. Double plays—Bush to Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Dubuc, 1. Struck out—By Faber, 1; by Dubuc, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes.

Buffeds Hit Ball Hard and Win.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Buffalo took the opening game of the series here today, 8 to 4. Blair's hitting featured. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Lord, 3b	4	2	3	0	0
Hofm'n, 1b	3	1	1	6	2
Dalton, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Ward, ss	4	0	2	0	3
Watson, lf	1	0	1	0	0
L'den, 2b	1	0	0	3	3
Engle, cf	4	0	0	6	0
Roach, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Fisher, c	4	2	3	6	1
Krapp, p	0	0	0	0	0
Bed'nt, p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	33	8	11	27	13

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'C'l's, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Knabe, 2b	5	0	0	1	4
Zinn, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Evans, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Walsh, 2b	4	1	0	1	1
S'cina, 1b	3	1	1	12	0
Agler, 1b	0	0	0	1	1
Dool'n, ss	2	0	2	2	6
Ott'ch, c	4	0	0	4	0
Quinn, p	3	0	1	0	2
Bender, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Russell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	7	27	14

*Batted for Quinn in the eighth inning.
Errors—Roach, 2.

Buffalo	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Evans, Lord. Three-base hits—Meyer, Quinn, Blair. Home run—Blair. Stolen bases—McCandless, Dalton. Earned runs—Buffalo, 6; Baltimore, 1. Sacrifice hits—Ward, Doolan, Meyer, Watson, Engle. Double play—Roach, Louden, and Hofman. Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Baltimore, 10. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 4; off Bedient, 3; off Bender, 1. Hits—Off Krapp, none in one-third of an inning; off Bedient, 7 in eight and two-thirds innings; off Quinn, 7 in eight innings; off Bender, 4 in one inning. Struck out—By Bedient, 2; by Quinn, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

After being ill for almost a week with an attack of grippe, Lawson Robertson, the Irish-American A. C. trainer, was able to visit Celtic Park yesterday, where his youngsters are preparing for the junior championships which will be held under the auspices of the General Electric A. A. in Schenectady, N. Y., two weeks hence.

Homer Baker, the international half-mile champion, who was injured several days ago in a motor-cycle accident at Travers Island, is not showing much improvement, and his outlook for going to the national championships in San Francisco is slim. Baker was picked for the A. A. U. Eastern team, with the proviso that he must be in shape in the latter part of July.

Sparrow Robertson, track builder and starter, will be engaged to build the cinder path on which the national championships will be held in Newark, N. J. Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., is now drawing up the plans for the track, which will be one of the best in the East, and when his work is completed the remainder of the task will be turned over to Robertson. The track will be built along the same lines as those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is classed with the finest.

When the entries for the safe and sane Independence Day athletic meets scheduled for all the public playgrounds and parks in the city were opened yesterday it was found that more than 25,000 youngsters had entered one or more events. This is a record list, considering the fact that the committee had only two weeks in which to accomplish the big task. Thirty thousand entry blanks were issued from the office of Recreation Commissioner William J. Lee.

Norman Taber, the Oxford student who ran well in the mile race at Boston last Saturday, plans to lay of for two weeks before resuming training for the championships on the Coast. Taber was timed for a mile in 4:15 1-5, and from the easy manner in which he won it is believed that he could have beaten Jones's world's record of 4:14 2-5 had he been urged. In San Francisco Taber will have the chance to get under this mark, for the Exposition track is said to be the fastest in the country.

Duluth Plans Big Regatta.

DULUTH, Minn., July 2.—It was announced today that invitations would be sent at once to the Detroit Boat Club and the Peoria Rowing Club, the Grand Rapids Boat Club, the Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago and several others, asking them to send crews here for the Northwestern International Rowing Association regatta to be held here July 23 and 24. From an official source it was said that if several outside crews accept the invitation an attempt would be made to expand the association to include Detroit, Grand Rapids, Peoria, Chicago, and a number of other boat clubs.

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KAUFF SUSPENDED 10 DAYS, FINED $100

Deserter Must Play with Brookfeds or Nowhere, Says President Ward.

The troubles of Benny Kauff, the temperamental player of the Brooklyn Feds, continued yesterday. He was fined $100 and suspended for ten days by President Gilmore for quitting the Brooklyn Club so unceremoniously. Benny attended the Giants-Brooklyn game at Ebbets Field yesterday. He wore his latest suit and all his jewelry, and said he wasn't worrying.

Kauff stated that he would not play with the Brookfeds again until the club paid him the $500 which was deducted from his salary on July 1. He asserts that the Brooklyn Club had no right to withhold this money, which dates back to an advance he got from the Indianapolis Club a year ago. Business Manager Dick Carroll is just as emphatic in saying that it is recorded in Kauff's contrct that he should repay the $1,500 in three annual installments of $500 each.

"I am not playing baseball for fame and glory," said Kauff at Ebbets Field yesterday, "and I want the money which is due me."

Kauff yesterday shook hands with Manager McGraw of the Giants, but nothing was said about joining the New York Club. Manager McGraw said that the National Commission had decided that Kauff could not play with Organized Ball, and that's all there was to it.

Yesterday President Tener of the National League said that the case was closed as far as the League was concerned and that he did not care to have anything more to do with it.

Kauff last night had a conference with his counsel, Attorney John M. Ward, relative to the suits he is preparing to bring against the Giants to recover the bonus which he alleges was promised him for signing a New York contract.

It was announced last night that President Weeghman of the Chicago Federal League Club had made an offer to Brooklyn for Kauff's services. He stated that he believed the player could get along under Tinker's direction, and he thought that the Wards would let him go. President Robert B. Ward of the Brookfeds said yesterday, however, that Kauff would not be traded or permitted to play with any other club than the Brookfeds.

BROOKFEDS LOSE AGAIN.

Return

RAIN STOPS TENNIS — YACHTING

RAIN STOPS PLAY IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Voshell and Dionne Qualify for Long Island Title Before Storm Floods Courts.

Just as G. A. L. Dionne and M. Goldman finished their match in the semi-final round of the Long Island lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club at Brooklyn, the storm which had been threatening all afternoon broke, and within a few minutes flooded the courts, preventing further play. The former captain of the West Side Club qualified in the lower half for the final round in straight sets at 6—0, 6—1, while S. Howard Voshell came through in the upper half by a clever victory over Ralph Baggs at 6—1, 8—6.

The victory of Dionne was not unexpected, but in view of Goldman's defeat of Charles Chambers in the preceding round the score was expected to be very close. Dionne rather forced the pace in order to complete the match before the rain fell, and as a result of the abandonment of his usual deliberate methods Goldman was caught unawares. Not once did Dionne lose his service, and the only point made by his opponent came as the result of a long-drawn-out deuce game. Dionne kept his shots close to the top of the net and used good judgment in placement. Frequently he enticed his opponent out of position and then passed him with little apparent trouble.

In three of the first six games played Dionne served only thirteen balls, taking the games at love, while the odd ball was a service fault. He was deadly in his accuracy in sending the balls to the side and back lines and easily outclassed his opponent. The latter captured the second game of the second set, but with this exception failed to score against the winner.

In order to play in the Nassau Country Club invitation tournament S. Howard Voshell and Ralph Baggs played in the morning. The match found Voshell at his best. He set a fast pace at the start and maintained it throughout the match. He established a 6—1 lead in the first set and appeared to hold an easy winning hand in the second, when Baggs rallied and carried the score to 5-all. In the extra deuce games Voshell got back into his swing and won handily.

Two doubles matches were played, both of which were in the third round. Chambers and Reimer defeated Edmonds and Price in love sets and Henry and Gatcomb triumphed over Colwell and Chapman. The summary:

Long Island Men's Singles Championship.—Semi-final Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Ralph Baggs, 6—1, 8—6; G. A. L. Dionne defeated M. Goldman, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—Third Round—Chambers and Reimer defeated Edmonds and Price, 6—0, 6—0.

CLOTHIER BEATS WATROUS.

Former Tennis Champion Wins in Nassau C. C. Tournament.

William J. Clothier, former national champion, was in splendid form yesterday when he defeated Frederick M. Watrous in straight sets in the first round of the men's invitation singles tennis tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I. Clothier showed much of his old-time form and made a number of clever gets, his unusually long reach enabling him to reach shots which would be impossible for other players.

Two players qualified for the third round before rain stopped the play. Charles M. Bull, Jr., the Crescent Athletic star, won from Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Theodore R. Pell eliminated Leonard Beekman, the former interscholastic champion, two sets to one at 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. Beekman, who is playing in improved form this year, made a plucky fight against his more experienced opponent, but was not quite equal to the task of winning.

In order to complete the tournament according to schedule the doubles will be started this morning and the singles will be hurried along so as not to conflict with the doubles. The summary:

Nassau Country Club Men's Invitation Singles.—First Round—William J. Clothier defeated Frederick M. Watrous, 6—0, 6—1; Ward Dorrance defeated M. B. Verdi by default; A. S. Dabney defeated Fennimore Cady, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round—Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 6—4, 6—4; Theodore R. Pell defeated Leonard Beekman, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Lake Erie Intercity Tennis.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—Toledo was beaten four matches to one with another contest unfinished here today in the first day of the Lake Erie Intercity Tennis League championships. Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo and Detroit are represented with six men each in the tournament, which ends tomorrow. The Detroit-Buffalo contest was unfinished because of the late start.

NOTES FOR TENNIS PLAYERS.

The fifth annual open lawn tennis tournament of the University Heights Tennis Club for the championship of the metropolitan district will begin this afternoon with singles and doubles to be decided. The club has an excellent set of clay courts on University Place, just south of Fordham Road. Entries closed yesterday and the list shows a big increase over that of last year.

The tennis tournaments of the Metropolitan League of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be held on Sunday, July 18. In the first series Mt. Vernon is scheduled at Terrace, Williamsburgh will play at Bath Beach, Bronx at Manhattan, and South Brooklyn at Borough Park. The second series, which will be played one week later, will be between the four winning teams. The courts will be announced later.

A tournament for newspaper men has been announced by the Brighton Beach tennis courts. The matches will be arranged to suit the convenience of the players after the draw is made. Entries close with Lee Woodruff at Brighton Beach Tennis Club.

Many metropolitan tennis players are entered in the tournament for the championship of Point Pleasant, N. J., which will be started today on the courts of the Point Pleasant Lawn Tennis Association. The events to be decided are women's singles, men's singles, and men's doubles. The tournament will continue tomorrow and Tuesday.

Play for the Woodmere Challenge Cup will begin on the courts of the Woodmere Club, Woodmere, Monday afternoon, July 12. The trophy will become the property of the player winning it three times. G. A. L. Dionne has won it twice and M. L. Gallet and Cecil Chambers each once. The holder is required to play through the tournament. Entries close on Sunday, July 11, with L. M. Scheuer, Secretary, Woodmere Club.

SOUTHAMPTON DOG SHOW.

Nearly 700 Dogs Have Been Entered —Pekes Leading Breed.

Nearly 700 dogs have been nominated for the Southampton Kennel Club Dog Show, to be held at the Meadow Club on next Saturday. This is in excess of last year's show, and means an entry of 1,200 in the different classes. There was an attendance of 2,800 last year, and the expectation is that there will be a still larger throng on the grounds this year.

Pekingese are the leading breed, with an entry that surpasses the Charity and Westminster shows, the Winter fixtures that have held the records for the Chinese toy dogs. Sealyhams, pointers, setters, sporting spaniels, Chow Chows, and fox terriers come next in the volume of nominations. Fox hounds will be represented by the Suffolk County Hunt, and a pack from the Washington (D. C.) Hunt and Riding Club. The Belray Beagles, of which Raymond Belmont is master, leads in the little hounds, but there is a representative entry in every breed.

A "dog show" special train will leave from New York, Brooklyn, and Jamaica on the morning of the show and return at its close. There will be a reduced rate of fare and baggage cars attached for dogs. Tickets for this train must be bought on the cars from the representative of the Superintendent, Frank F. Dole. There will also be transportation provided free between the Southampton station and the Meadow Club, both ways, for the train passengers and dogs.

Judging will begin after the arrival of the special train. Henry G. Trevor, President of the Southampton Kennel Club, will entertain the judges at luncheon and luncheons for the general visitors will also be served in the Meadow Club annexes. In case of rain the judging and benching will be under canvas, but otherwise in the open air on the lawn. There will be an exhibition by police dogs in front of the Meadow Club.

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Polo Ponies and Hunters Classes to be Features on July 17.

The annual Bay Shore Horse Show will be held this year under the auspices of the Islip Polo Club on the club's grounds, Oakwood Park, between Bay Shore and Islip, L. I., on Saturday, July 17. It is expected that the number of entries in the polo ponies and hunters events will be larger this year than ever before, due to the fact that during the past twelve months most of the Long Island stables have added more and better polo ponies and hunters. From these a large number will be selected to compete for prizes.

The rivalry among the owners, who will be represented in these classes, promises to be very keen, and already much interest is being shown in the coming show. There will be seventeen events, including a quarter-mile dash for polo ponies, amateur riders up. A cup will be awarded to the winner. The first prizes will be cups, and the usual ribbons will be awarded to the first, second, third, and fourth in each class. The events follow:

No. 1—Saddle horses under 15 hands.
No. 2—Saddle horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.
No. 3—Saddle horses over 15.2 hands.
No. 4—Ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride.
No. 5—Novice saddle horses not exceeding 15 hands.
No. 6—Novice saddle horses over 15 hands.
No. 7—Combination horses, any height.
No. 8—Road pony or polo pony hacks.
No. 9—Heavyweight polo ponies.
No. 10—Lightweight polo ponies.
No. 11—Teams of three polo ponies.
No. 12—Children's harness ponies, to be driven by child not over 14 years.
No. 13—Children's saddle ponies, to be ridden by child not over 14 years.
No. 14—Heavyweight hunters.
No. 15—Lightweight hunters.
No. 16—Pony jumpers, not exceeding 15 hands.
No. 17—Quarter-mile dash for polo ponies, amateur riders, to carry 160 pounds.

W. S. Blitz of 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, is receiving entries, and he states that the number already received warrants his prediction that the coming show will far eclipse any previous events. The Bay Shore Horse Show is one of the society events of the Summer season on Long Island and a large attendance is assured.

The committee consists of Edward C. Blum, Chairman; August Belmont, Jr., Jay F. Carlisle, Juan Caballos, William K. Dick, George A. Ellis, Jr., Horace Havemeyer, Charles F. Hubbs, Harry T. Peters, Allan Pinkerton, and Simon F. Rothschild.

Montclair Horse Show Sept. 25.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 2.—Montclair's annual horse show is to be held earlier than usual this year. At a meeting of the Montclair Horse Show Association Directors today it was decided to have this year's show on Saturday, Sept. 25. Heretofore the show has been held on a Saturday of the first or second week of October. Last year it was held on Oct. 3. This is the ninth annual show to be conducted by the Montclair Association. Each year the exhibition assumes greater importance to the horse lovers of the metropolitan district because of the improved quality of the entries. J. M. Greenfield is President of the Montclair Horse Show Association and Vincent S. Mulford, Vice President. The Secretary is W. S. Blitz, who has an office at 35 Nassau Street, New York. The Directors are George Battenn, Union Noble Bethell, Louis F. Dodd, F. G. H. Fayen, H. F. Wierum, Hosea Webster, John J. Blondel, William A. Bryant, Dallas Flannagan, William G. Frost, L. O. Ivey, Andrew Morrison, I. Newton Rudgers, Carl Thalheim, Charles Edmund Van Vleck, and Tom Taylor Waller.

BURGLARS SPURN MONEY.

Leave 50 Pennies Found in a Safe, with Flippant Note.

Burglars broke into the Tremont Carpet Cleaning Works, 4,339 Park Avenue, the Bronx, last evening, moved the safe from the front office to a rear room and blew it open. It was the second robbery in seven months. The burglars got $500 the last time, so Andrew S. Wright, the proprietor, since then has never left much money in the safe. Last night there were fifty pennies in a bag and no more. The burglars left this bag as a weight to keep in place on top of the damaged safe this note:

"Sorry, but we can't take this money. It would surely trouble our conscience."

The safe-blowing was discovered when an employe of the place passed there late in the evening and saw that the safe was not in the front office.

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CUP YACHTS START NEW TRIAL RACES

Resolute and Vanitie to Sail in First of New Series on Sound Today.

The America's Cup candidates Vanitie and Resolute will open their second season of trial tests today with a thirty-mile race on Long Island Sound. The start will be made at 1 P. M. from a new buoy one mile southwest of Great Captain Island, off Greenwich, Conn. This is the first of a series of twenty-odd races that will determine finally which of the big seventy-footers shall defend the cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's fourth Shamrock challenger.

While Resolute will be handled by the same group of amateurs, headed by Charles Francis Adams and Robert W. Emmons, 2d, Vanitie will be in new hands. W. Butler Duncan, former chairman of the New York Yacht Club's America's Cup Committee, will be at the helm, and her sailing master will be Captain Chris Christensen, formerly of the Resolute. With an amateur in charge Vanitie's work will be closely watched by those who contend that her professional skippers last season never succeeded in getting the best out of her.

When the European war called off the trial tests last August there had been just twenty races. In these Resolute had made eighteen starts and won fifteen, and Vanitie had started in every race and won five. While the showing of the yachts last year will be taken into final accounting, most of the races were so unsatisfactory that the two contenders meet today on virtually an even footing. Alexander Smith Cochran, owner of Vanitie, has turned the boat over to Mr. Duncan and Cornelius Vanderbilt, who will manage her this season.

KING'S YACHT PRIZE.

Gold Trophy Two Feet High for Panama-Pacific Regatta.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A gold vase standing more than two feet high, the gift of King George V. to the yachtsmen of America, was received at the British Embassy here today from London and forwarded to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where it is to be one of the prizes in the aquatic contests. It is inscribed:

"Presented by King George V. Panama-Pacific International Exposition Regatta, 1915."

KNOCKOUT SMITH WINS.

Nearly Starts Another Fight When He Strikes Lewis Foul Blow.

Knockout Smith of the east side defeated Johnny Lewis of Harlem in the main bout last night at the New Polo A. A. It was a hurricane affair from start to finish, with the east sider having the better of the majority of the ten rounds.

A hard right to the stomach, followed by a left to the jaw, sent Lewis down in the fourth. Smith, in his anxiety to finish his opponent, hit him while he was still on his knees. The former's seconds immediately jumped into the ring, one flourishing a water bottle, and ran over to Smith's corner, but he was stopped before any damage was done. Smith apologized and the bout continued.

Lewis again took the count in the eighth, when he was sent down twice from blows in the stomach. Smith tried hard to put him out in the ninth, but by repeated clinching he managed to stay the three minutes. The east sider worked for a knockout in the tenth, and four times Lewis went to the mat, but each time he was able to get up before being counted out.

Lewis showed wonderful gameness and managed to last out the ten rounds, although he was outboxed and took a severe drubbing.

Jeannette Outpoints Watkins.

Joe Jeannette had no difficulty in outpointing Bill Watkins in a ten-round bout at the St. Nicholas A. C. last night. Watkins did not land a half dozen clean blows, his main endeavor being to see how often he could run into a clinch, and each time he held on like a leech. Jeannette was willing to box, but Watkins thought he was in the ring for a wrestling match, and that idea made the bout a farce from start to finish. Jeannette did not force matters until after the fifth round, and thereafter he did manage to get in a few clean punches, but they were all with his left hand. He seemed to think that his right was back home on his plate. In point of interest the bout did not compare with some of the others between the lesser of the black boxers. They lacked science to such a marked degree that it was a laughable spectacle, which was more than could be said for the main attraction.

Corbett Here with English Boxer.

Accompanied by Tom Cowler of Cumberland, Eng., an aspirant for Jess Willard's crown, Jim Corbett, ex-champion heavyweight, yesterday returned from Australia. Among those who greeted Corbett at the station were Jim Coffey, now one of Willard's foremost rivals, and his manager, Billy Gibson, who was prepared to talk about a match with Cowler. Arrangements were concluded whereby Corbett and Gibson will confer in a day or two about a match. Cowler looks like a real athlete. He is more than six feet high and weighs about 200 pounds. In Australia he had three bouts and won them all with knockouts. Corbett is willing to match him against any heavyweight in the world, with the exception of Willard, and with Coffey preferred.

Jacobs Wins at Long Acre A. A.

Teddy Jacobs of the east side last night earned the honors over Barry Hill, a west side featherweight, in the feature bout of ten rounds at the Long Acre A. A. on the Bowery. Jacobs used a left hand jab, with an occasional right hand uppercut, effectively throughout the bout, and rolled up the majority of his points at infighting, for which style he excelled his opponent. Hill, although aggressive at all times, could not overcome the lead piled up by his opponent in the early rounds of the bout, and the final bell found Jacobs the winner by a shade.

In the semi-final ten-round contest Young Fulton and Paul Edwards, both east side boxers, were the contestants, and the latter was entitled to the honors at the finish. The first bout, scheduled to go ten rounds, ended in the first round, when Frankie Notter knocked out Young Wilson.

Stone Outpoints Alberts.

Harry Stone, the recognized welterweight champion of Australia, last night easily outpointed Johnny "Kid" Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J., in the main ten-round bout at Brown's Far Rockaway A. A. The contest was uninteresting, for neither boxer exerted himself often, but in the closing two sessions Stone cut loose and landed some effective blows on the face and body.

The semi-final ten-round bout was the best. The principals were Jack Toland, a Philadelphia middleweight, and Knockout Sweeney of this city. They boxed on even terms the entire ten rounds, each assuming the aggressive alternately, and a draw was the result.

CLUB IN NEW COURT HOUSE.

Mayor Finds Many Alterations in Original Plans.

Tilden Adamson of the Bureau of Contract Supervision of the Board of Estimate submitted to Mayor Mitchel yesterday a report on changes made in the plans for the new Court House. The Mayor said he would not make the report public yet. He may make a thorough investigation.

The new designs, it was said, among other things include provision for a luxurious lawyers club not in the original plans, as well as provision for a number of dining rooms. These extra rooms, if built, will add materially to the cost of the Court House.

HALT SLADE CASE; JUDGE ILL

Reporters Tell Incidents of Preliminary Examination.

The trial of David and Maxwell Slade, who represented Rae Tanzer in her suit against James W. Osborne and of Detective Albert J. McCoullough on a charge of attempting to obstruct justice, was postponed yesterday until Tuesday because of the sudden illness of Judge Gordon Russell. The Judge had had a chill in the morning and a physician ordered him home. It is not believed that Judge Russell's illness, which was due to a slight attack of malaria, will be serious.

At the morning session the Government finished its evidence regarding happenings at the preliminary hearing of the Tanzer case before Commissioner Houghton, when, it is alleged, the Slades attempted to "tamper with witnesses." George Morris, a reporter, said he watched Miss Tanzer as James W. Osborne entered and she looked at Mr. Osborne without interest. When David Slade leaned over and whispered to her she eyed Mr. Osborne and seemed "agitated."

Another witness who told of remarks made by David Slade was A. E. Evans, another reporter. Milton Herts, a lawyer, who came into the room at the Tanzer hearing to speak to David Slade, testified that when Mr. Osborne entered he heard Slade whisper to the girl: "Here he comes."

Post Office Inspector Swain, recalled to tell of the express company's checks for "Oliver Osborne's" baggage when it was transferred from the house in East Sixtieth Street to the Grand Central Station and back, said the checks had been destroyed.

The jury was sent out during discussion of a question brought up while John J. Hannan was on the stand. Hannan runs the detective agency from which the Slades procured Albert J. McCoullough. Mr. Littleton fought to have admitted as evidence the daily reports of McCoullough which Hannan kept at his office. He declared that these would have great weight toward proving that the Slades had acted in good faith and would show that, when Mr. Osborne denied that he had known Rae Tanzer, they set about having the matter investigated before bringing their action.

The Government, it is expected, will rest on Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Littleton said the defense probably would want three or four days to present its side.

EXTORTION PLOT CHARGED.

Arrest Made After Wealthy Man Tells of a "Badger Game."

On the complaint of Robert Plaut, a wealthy wholesale butcher at 325 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, who said he was the victim of a "badger game," Joseph Levine of the New York Fire Detective Bureau, who lives at 1,824 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of extortion by Magistrate Geismar, in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

In his complaint, Mr. Plaut, who was represented by Ira Leo Bamberger, said that he owned considerable real estate in Bay Ridge, and made his home in Arverne, L. I. He said that in April he was called on the telephone by Mrs. Rachel Gutkowitz, of 1,210 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and told that she had a prospective purchaser for a parcel of real estate. In response he went to Mrs. Gutkowitz's home in his automobile to talk over the sale, and when he was there two men rushed in. Mr. Plaut several days later was served with papers in a $10,000 suit brought by Mrs. Gutkowitz's husband.

Several days ago Mr. Plaut went to Police Commissioner Woods and told him that Levine had threatened to have a story affecting him and Mrs. Gutkowitz published unless he paid $250. The police say it was arranged for Levine to meet Mr. Plaut in the latter's office. Detectives Biene and McQuade secreted themselves in the office and said they saw Mr. Plaut pass Levine $60. They asserted the $60 in marked money was taken from Levine, and he was locked up in the Stagg Street Police Station.

MISS ADDAMS ASKS DELAY.

Reception for Her to be Held in Carnegie Hall July 13.

According to a wireless message sent yesterday to the headquarters of the Women's Peace Party, 553 Fifth Avenue, Jane Addams, its Chairman, is on board the American liner St. Louis and will arrive here tomorrow afternoon. It was the intention of the society to organize a joint committee to meet her at the pier. This demonstration has been postponed until Tuesday night, July 13, at the request of Miss Addams.

The meeting on July 13 will be held in Carnegie Hall, and both men and women of national prominence have been invited by the committee to speak. Miss Addams also will speak. It is understood that Mayor Mitchel and the other city officials will be invited to attend. A small committee, headed by Miss Lillian D. Wald, will go down the bay on the revenue cutter tomorrow to meet the St. Louis at Quarantine.

According to her message Miss Addams will go to Washington or Cornish on Monday to see President Wilson regarding her trip through the belligerent countries in Europe, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Hamilton Holt have been making arrangements for the interview.

10,000 IN ROGUES' GALLERY.

Police Finish Work of Classifying Photographs by Criminals.

After devoting several months to rearranging and systematizing the photographs and records in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters, Inspector Faurot announced yesterday that the task was complete. He was assisted in the work by Lieutenant James Allen.

The 10,000 photographs of criminals now out of jail have been grouped together and subdivided into special classes. In the pickpockets' class are 200 women and 1,200 men. The burglars are classed according to their style—the loft thieves being placed in one group, safe crackers in another, and second-story men in a third. There are 2,500 photographs and descriptions of sneak thieves, forgers, confidence men and gamblers.

Deputy Commissioner Lord has sent communications to prison wardens in all parts of the country requesting them to forward finger prints and photographs of criminals who have left their institutions, to augment the list in the Rogues' Gallery here.

NOT A "RIPPER" ATTACK.

Ill-Treatment of a Little Girl Starts Unfounded Rumor.

Tree-year-old Bessie Helfand of 315 East 100th Street was enticed into the cellar of her home yesterday by a youth who offered the little one a penny. Later the child was found by her mother in a semi-conscious condition. She was carried to the Mount Sinai Hospital, where it was said she would recover.

The occurrence started a story in the neighborhood that a "Jack-the-Ripper" had appeared there, but the police, after an investigation, declared that no attack with a knife had been made on the child.

From the little girl the meagre description was obtained that the man was young and wore a cap, but that was all the police could get to help them in a search for him.

Ex-Keeper Sent to Prison.

Martin Curry, formerly a keeper there, was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months yesterday in Special Sessions after he had pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying a package of morphine to William Lasky, a prisoner. Curry is 38 years old, and lives at Greenpoint, L. I. He made a full confession, giving the details of drug traffic on Blackwell's Island.

Picks New Jury Commissioner.

Under authority of a so-called "ripper" bill passed by the Republican Legislature, the appointing board of county officers of Kings County yesterday deposed T. R. Farrell, Democrat, Commissioner of Jurors. The board, by a vote of six to two, appointed ex-Judge Jacob Brenner, a Republican, as his successor. The appointment is for five years, at a salary of $6,000.

BLAMES TITANIC'S OWNERS.

Admiral Watt Testifies They Limited Safety Devices.

Rear Admiral Richard M. Watt, former Chief Constructor in the United States Navy, was the most important witness yesterday in the trial of the suit of the White Star Line Company to limit the liabilities growing out of the Titanic disaster, which is being heard by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court. Admiral Watt testified that "side rips," such as caused the Titanic to sink, were unknown in the United States Navy.

"Our experience with navy ships," said the witness, "is that they sometimes suffer bottom rips, due to grounding or striking a submerged reef, but we have had no experience of side rips."

The witness said that if the Titanic had had a water tight deck extending to the top of her bulkheads she would be afloat today. Longitudinal bulkheads, he said, would have increased her buoyancy. The owners of the Titanic, he said, were at fault, because they did not give the constructors a free hand in the installation of safety devices.

On cross-examination the witness said the Lusitania might have met the same fate as the Titanic if she had struck an iceberg, but he later admitted that he was not conversant with the Lusitania's construction in some particulars. He also admitted that the Kronprinzessa Cecilia would have met the same fate under like conditions, but added that little was known about the construction of German ships. Regarding water-tight doors, the witness said they were easily disarranged, that even a small piece of coal or other obstruction might nullify their usefulness.

Ernest R. Rigg, Chief Naval Architect of the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, was called by the White Star Line attorneys as an expert. He said the Titanic was built according to the established practices of the time.

REALTY OWNERS SUE STATE.

Seek to Enjoin Controller from Redeeming $6,000,000 Notes.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association of New York has filed in the Supreme Court in New York County a complaint asking for an injunction restraining State Controller Eugene M. Travis from redeeming $6,000,000 short term State bonds sold to New York banks to raise money to meet State obligations until 1915 taxes are available in the Fall.

The injunction sought would also restrain the United States Trust Company of New York, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Trust Company, the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Bankers' Trust Company, and the Central Trust Company, purchasers of the six $1,000,000 notes, from receiving or accepting money in redemption of the bonds or short term notes, as such certificates of indebtedness are generally known.

The complaint alleges that the Controller has no right under the Constitution to incur more than $1,000,000 State indebtedness without a special act of the Legislature, and that the sale of the bonds constitutes a violation of Section 2, Article VII. of the Constitution. The complaint sets forth that the complainant is composed of realty owners controlling $300,000,000 in property and that upon them would fall a great part of the burden of paying the $6,000,000. The complaint is signed by Stewart Browne for the Association.

The $6,000,000 has been received by the State and a part of it expended. The bonds are payable Oct. 15, 1915.

WIFE SUES W. T. MILLS.

Says He Ejected Her from Their Home in Night Attire.

Accusing her husband of putting her out of their home in September, 1911, when she was clothed only in her nightdress, and other acts of cruelty, Mrs. Edna Maud Mills sued William T. Mills in the Supreme Court yesterday for a separation. The defendant gets a salary of $6,000 a year with the dry goods commission house of Lawrence & Co., at 24 Thomas Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills were married on Feb. 20, 1895. They have four children, ranging in age from 19 years to 12. Mrs. Mills says her husband once struck her with a baseball bat, and that he is addicted to drinking.

To Enlarge Pratt Library Park.

The Directors of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn have decided to extend the park surrounding the Pratt Library in Ryerson Street to De Kalb Avenue, giving the grounds a frontage of 200 feet on the avenue. A row of dwellings on De Kalb Avenue, owned by the Institute, is to be razed to make way for the extension to the library park. On the avenue side of the park an ornamental entrance is to be built.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District, County of Bronx.—In the matter of the application of the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, acting on behalf of The City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute and an estate by way of easement in and to certain several premises at and near the intersection of MAIN AVENUE AND EAST 138TH STREET, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the LEXINGTON AVENUE ROUTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Separate Report of Cyrus C. Miller, Martin Geiszler, and Josiah A. Briggs, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 8th day of June, 1915, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 19th day of June, 1915.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report relates to and affects Damage Parcel No. 2 in the above entitled proceedings.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part thereof, for the Hearing of Motions, to be held in and for the First Judicial District, at the Bronx County Court House at 161st Street and Third Avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, June 22, 1915.
FRANK L. POLK,
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss.:
WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Jesse Metcalf, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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The Summer schedule for season of 1915 is now in effect.
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MOUNTAIN PARADISE.

'A ROUTINE REPORT' IS GROUT'S DEFENSE

Counsel Declares Banker Had No Personal Knowledge of Data in Statement.

PREPARED BY ACCOUNTANTS

Signed Document Merely as Responsible Head of Bank—Will Take Witness Stand.

In his opening address Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Edward M. Grout, on trial in the Kings County Court in Brooklyn charged with making a false statement of the assets of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, declared yesterday that while Mr. Grout may have committed errors of judgment, he never signed the report of the condition of the bank knowing it to be false. Before his address Mr. Baldwin put several witnesses on the stand to testify as to Mr. Grout's character, and after his address several witnesses as to fact were examined. After a session lasting less than two hours Mr. Baldwin asked for an adjournment and the case went over until next Tuesday.

Mr. Baldwin in his address outlined the history of the Union Bank and the connection of Edward M. Grout and Paul Grout, his brother, with it. He dwelt on the career of Edward M. Grout and laid stress on his service to the city as the first Borough President of Brooklyn, and as Controller of the Greater City for two terms. Continuing, he said:

"The reports signed by Mr. Grout every quarter were not prepared by him. They were prepared by men experienced in the profession of banking, by men having a knowledge of the assets and liabilities of this very bank. Those reports were mere trial balances and showed only totals. Those totals were made up of thousands of items. No man, certainly not Mr. Grout, could know what they were. He understood that the report showed the resources and liabilities as recorded in the books of the bank, recorded by experienced accountants, who knew that they should be recorded, who knew under what headings to record them, books at all times subject to the examination and scrutiny of the experts of the Banking Department. He received the assurances that the reports were correct, and he so certified under oath to the best of his knowledge and belief.

"What was done by Edward M. Grout and all that was done by Edward M. Grout was frankly stated as it was being done to the bank examiners, and no exception was taken by them at any time. The bank was under the direct and constant supervision of the Banking Department and their experienced officials, and Mr. Grout relied on their advice in all matters. They were familiar with such matters and he was not. They were familiar with the affairs and condition of this bank, whereas all that he knew about the bank was what was reported to him by them and others.

"Edward M. Grout will be a witness in this case. He is the principal witness for the defense. He will go over the grounds stated in the indictment. These grounds involve charges of criminal intent, and he will be ready to answer any lawful question put to him by you or by the District Attorney, and, while he may, because of the limitations which beset all frail atoms in the human field, have committed errors of judgment and made mistakes, it will be shown that never did he sign the report of the condition of the Union Bank, as of the 5th of March, 1910, knowing it to be false."

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Harrison, and Dr. James M. Farrar, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, testified that they had known Mr. Grout for twenty-five years and always considered him truthful and honest.

James F. McKinney, a member of the law firm of Edward M. and Paul Grout, testified that he advised Mr. Grout not to take the Presidency of the Union Bank, but that Mr. Grout told him that while he knew it meant a financial loss he considered it his duty.

Former Senator Barth S. Cronin testified that he was one of those who urged Mr. Grout to take the Presidency of the bank. Dr. A. M. Goodrich, the Grout family physician, told of Mr. Grout going to business in spite of his orders, and declared that his attention to the affairs of the bank caused him to become seriously ill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is so much testimony in the Grout case that I would like to make plain to your readers that the court yesterday of its own motion ordered stricken from consideration the loans made to companies with which I was connected on the ground that these loans were secured, and District Attorney Cropsey stated that he had never claimed that the loans were not secured, but that they should have been carried as investments made for the bank by the companies and not as loans.

GILBERT ELLIOTT.

Brooklyn, July 2, 1915.

THINK POLE IS DERANGED.

Chrostowski, Who Sent Letters to the President, Held for Observation.

Alphonse Chrostowski, contributing editor of the Polish paper Julrzenka, known in English as The Morning Star, was arraigned before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with being deranged, and sent to Bellevue for observation. He was arrestd Thursday night at his home, 128 West 109th Street. Secret Service Agent Peter Rubano appeared as the complainant.

The latter testified that Chrostowski had written a number of long letters to President Wilson and to members of his Cabinet, in which he complained that the Secret Service agents were pursuing and persecuting him under direction of Chief William Flynn, and that they were tampering with his mail. The first of the letters were received by the President in December, 1913, and others were sent on April 27, May 14, and June 23 of this year.

"Are you married?" asked the Magistrate.

"No," answered the prisoner. "I wish I were, as then all my troubles would cease."

He expressed surprise that the President objected to his writing, and declared that he would not write to him again. The Secret Service agent said that he had told him to "stop writing to public officials some time ago.

"When Mayor Gaynor was elected," said the prisoner, turning to the Magistrate, "I wrote him, asking him to make you Police Commissioner, as I considered that you were a competent and able man, and that I esteemed you highly."

CHILDREN TO GUIDE BLIND.

150 Volunteers to Conduct Them to Roof Garden for Sightless.

Though much has been done for the blind in this city, no systematic effort had been made until recently to provide, for the sightless, guides to take them from place to place, with the result that many of the blind have been confined to their homes.

The Hebrew Association for the Blind, which has a roof garden on top of the Bank of United States Building, 77 Delancey Street, donated by Joseph S. Marcus, President of the bank, found that the roof garden could not be successful unless some means were discovered of bringing the blind to it and guiding them to their homes. Accordingly it has undertaken to solve the problem, and with the co-operation of some of the east side public schools it has organized the "Light Bringers," a group of boys and girls who will act as guides for the blind. About 150 children have volunteered.

The association's office is at 77 Delancey Street.

$5,000 LOOT FROM EDITOR.

Negro Houseman Arrested and Police Seek Two Others.

Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday held William Mosely, a negro, 23 years old, of 1,839 Third Avenue, in $1,000 bail to await examination Tuesday on the charge of robbing the apartment of Robert H. Lyman, one of the editors of The World, at 204 West Seventieth Street, on June 16. Two other men are being sought. Mr. Lyman reported that jewelry valued at $5,000 was stolen.

Mosely was employed at the house and disappeared after the robbery. Yesterday he telephoned for wages due him and was told to come and get it. Detective McCormack arrested him.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist. of N. Y.—In the matter of MORRIS GREENSPAN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named alleged bankrupt has filed his petition, verified the 30th day of June, 1915, setting forth among other things that he has offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the alleged bankrupt to his creditors has been deposited with the undersigned, and that the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in a duly designated depository, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing before the Honorable Judge of the United States District Court on July 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 52 Beaver Street, New York City. Dated New York, July 2nd, 1915.

NO. 21,775.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BELL DRY GOODS CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1915, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above named alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of its property and a list of its creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court, the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to his creditors of 25% cash, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated, New York, July 2, 1915.

NO. 20198.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DAVID KOHAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Kohan, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4, 1915, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN C. KNOX, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21724.—In Bankruptcy.—NATIONAL WOOLEN COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said National Woolen Company, Inc., are hereby given notice that on June 30th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 52 Beaver Street, New York City, July 14th, 1915, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, July 2, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21881.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH WEISNER, Bankrupt.

Joseph Weisner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 26, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 16, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21735.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX SHENKOW, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Max Shenkow are hereby given notice that on June 15th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 15th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,879.—In Bankruptcy.—PHILIP WOLFENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Philip Wolfenstein, are hereby given notice that on June 25th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated, New York, July 2, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21867.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE DRAPP, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George Drapp are hereby given notice that on June 28th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 15th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOVE, HARRIS, WOODWORTH CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 9th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 304 E. 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of (1) two color press, Babcock press, automatic feeders, motor, Wesel blocks, cutter, inks, office fixtures, &c.

FRANK J. WALDEYER, Receiver.

FREDERIC O. BECHTSCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 258 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS E. LANDON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 8th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Excelsior Stables, 166-172 E. 124th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 2 black horses, 1 team truck, 2 delivery wagons, and harness. ARTHUR F. COSBY, Receiver.

WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. ALHAMBRA MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, Complainant, vs. KRITERION FILM CORPORATION, Defendant.

Samuel Strasbourger, temporary receiver in equity, of the assets, property and effects of the above named defendant Kriterion Film Corporation, will receive sealed bids for all the property, assets and effects, consisting of furniture, negative films, positive films, test proofs, both released and unreleased, also office fixtures, safes, &c., all located at premises of the above named defendant, No. 1600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., on the 9th day of July, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 74 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash of at least 10 per cent. of the amount of said bid.

Property located at 1600 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

Property located in the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the attorneys for the receiver.

Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver.

MORRIS AND SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

GAS LAMP BIDDER APPEALS TO MAYOR

Rival Says Welsbach Co. Has Been Favored by Commissioner Williams.

ASKS AN INVESTIGATION

Corporation Counsel's Opinion Has Sustained Rejection of Bids and New Advertisement.

Frank Reese Greene, a lawyer of 233 Broadway, representing the Public Lighting Service Corporation of this city, has written a letter to Mayor Mitchel requesting him to investigate the action of Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in twice rejecting and threatening a third time to reject the lowest bid which was offered by his company for the contract to furnish gas lamps and equipment to Manhattan during the present year. The letter to the Mayor is accompanied by correspondence with Commissioner Williams.

For the past sixteen years these contracts have been obtained by the Welsbach Street Lighting Company of America.

Mr. Greene alleges that Commissioner Williams has attempted in various ways to discourage the Public Lighting Service Corporation and induce it to withdraw from competition with the Welsbach Company.

Mr. Greene said yesterday that there had been enormous profit in the city's gas lamp contracts, and that his company, while offering a lower rate and installing $50,000 or $60,000 worth of new material, expected that it would be able to break even the first year and to make large profits in the ensuing years, if it continued to obtain the contracts.

The first bids called for this year were for Manhattan, 10,500 lamps with equipment. The bid of the Welsbach Company was $1 a month a lamp, or $126,000, and it has had the contract at this figure for several years past. Mr. Greene said the profit of the Welsbach Company on this contract was between $60,000 and $70,000 a year. The actual outlay per lamp, he said, was $5 or $6 per year. According to Mr. Greene, the Welsbach Company has in the last fifteen years made a profit of 100 per cent. a year on its original investment in equipment.

The financial statement given by the corporation and finally accepted by Commissioner Williams showed cash on hand $8,000; bills receivable, $25,000; accounts, $500; stock on hand, $7,000; treasury stock, $45,000, and no liabilities.

In his letter to Mayor Mitchel Mr. Greene says:

"Whether from mere ignorance, or from petty malice, or from a corrupt subservience to the interests and wishes of the present contractor, Commissioner Williams has steadily pursued a course of conduct in relation to the letting of this contract which has already caused the loss of thousands of dollars to the City of New York and has made a farce of public bidding on this important work."

The formal statement of Commissioner Williams in reply said:

"The first two bids of the Public Lighting Service Corporation were rejected because it declined to give the Department the information necessary to enable it to determine whether or not it was financially responsible. It had no mercantile rating. All of this is set forth in Commissioner Williams's letter of April 6 to the Board of Estimate.

"Last May, at the instance of a representative of the Board of Estimate, it finally furnished this information and the department was thereupon prepared to award the contract to it as the low bidder, but in the meantime conditions had undergone a great change. For the relatively inefficient gas lamp electric lamps are being widely substituted all over Manhattan. In place of 10,000 gas lamps, the number at the beginning of 1915, it is estimated that by the end of the year there will be fewer than 3,000. Under date of June 25 the Corporation Counsel advised the department that in view of this changed condition it would be improper to award the contract to either of the bidders."

ACCUSES O. C. HEINZE & CO.

Creditors' Trustee Charges Attempt to Withhold Assets.

An answer to the suit of Henry P. and Arthur M. Hatch against the members of the bankrupt firm of Otto C. Heinze & Co. was filed yesterday with County Clerk Schneider by Henry B. Singer, who was named by the Heinze creditors as their trustee and who was made a co-defendant in the action. Realty being involved in the suit, the wives of Otto Heinze and of his partners, Arthur P. Heinze and Max H. Schultze, were also made defendants. Among the other defendants were the many companies organized by the Heinze concern prior to its failure.

The suit charged fraud against the members of the firm and was for the purpose of having all of the transfers made by the firm set aside and for an accounting. Mr. Singer, in his answer, makes the same charges as those contained in the complaint.

The Heinze firm filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in December, 1913. The complaint says that prior to the failure its assets were transferred to other corporations organized by the firm for that purpose. The first of these corporations, the complaint said, was the Western Development Company, with a capital of $16,000,000. It was charged that the cost of organizing this company was paid for out of the assets of the Heinze concern, that its officers and Directors were dummies controlled by the Heinze firm, and that all of the latter's assets were transferred to the new corporation.

Later, the complaint charged, several other companies were organized and the assets divided among them.

DIES WHILE GUIDING AUTO.

Son in Adjoining Seat, Sees Father Collapse Upon Wheel.

Charles Samuels, 55 years old, owner of an automobile garage at 57 East 96th Street, died of apoplexy at the steering wheel of his car yesterday at Grand Concourse and 182d Street, the Bronx. He was on the way with his family to spend the holiday week-end in Connecticut.

Mr. Samuels was driving, and next to him sat his son, Seabrooke, 28 years old. Mrs. Samuels was in the rear seat. Seabrooke turned to speak to his mother, and as he did so he felt the car leap forward. Then he saw that his father had collapsed over the steering wheel.

With the aid of Patrolman Morris he moved his father's body to the Elks Club, at Tremont Avenue and Grand Concourse.

DU PONTS WIN BIG SUIT.

Court of Appeals Affirms Anti-Trust Decision in Its Favor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed the verdict rendered in the Federal District Court in the case of the Buckeye Powder Company against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Eastern Dynamite Company, and the International Smokeless Powder Company, the action against the du Pont concerns being to recover $4,000,000 for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

It was charged that the defendants stifled competition in the manufacture and sale of black blasting powder. A jury in the lower court had found for the defendants, deciding that the evidence produced did not sustain the charges.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:32|Sun sets..7:34|Moon rises..11:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:06	12:49	6:35	7:03
Governors Island	12:47	1:32	7:14	7:43
Hell Gate	2:37	3:22	8:54	9:25

Arrived—Friday, July 2.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, June 23.
SS Bolton Castle, Boston, June 30.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Baracoa, June 28.
SS Mimer, Gibara, June 25.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, June 26.
SS Malm, Mobile, June 25.
SS Keelung, Manchester, June 20.
SS Nordland, Guantanamo, June 20.
SS Nelson, Matanzas, June 27.
SS Fred Luckenbach, Colon, June 17.
SS Ratlov, Liverpool, June 17.
SS Morene, Tunis, June 12.
SS El Sud, Galveston, June 26.
SS Chippewa, Jacksonville, June 29.
SS Alderney, Montevideo, June 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Oranje Nassau	Curacao	June 19
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Atherstone	Havre	June 19
Langton	Oran	June 17
Kroonland	San Francisco	June 15
Ponistone	St. Nazaire	June 18
Advance	Cristobal	June 26
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 30

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Lancastrian	Cardiff	June 19
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 10
Philadelphian	London	June 20
Siva	Liverpool	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 1
Morro Castle	Havana	June 29

DUE MONDAY.

Athinai	Palermo	June 20
Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Rosario	Cardiff	June 19
Celia	Lisboa	June 19
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Kirkoswald	Marseilles	June 19
Metapan	Cristobal	June 28
Bayamon	San Juan	June 25
Coamo	San Juan	June 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 3
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Proteus	New Orleans	June 30
El Mundo	Galveston	June 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Richard, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 2.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 830 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 4th, afternoon. American Line.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,377 miles E. at noon; due 6th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 69 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 110 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Kroonland, Balboa to New York, was 877 miles N. of Colon at noon.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 636 miles S. at noon.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 171 miles S. at noon.

SS Oranje Nassau, Port Depaix to New York, was 900 miles S. at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 36 miles W. of Key West at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 473 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 244 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 563 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, July 1.
SS Bovic, at Liverpool, July 2.
SS Pinc, at Arica, July 1.
SS Asiatic Prince, at Santos, June 30.
SS Perugia, at Gibraltar, July 2.
SS St. Fillans, at Havre, June 28.
SS Idaho, at Hull, July 1.

Sailed.

SS Tuscan Prince, from Sabang, June 27.
SS Herminius, from Barbados, June 30.

Passed.

SS Maartinsdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Vasco de Gama, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 5, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Richard.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 8, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....July 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonia.....July 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Tahiti, Marqueses, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama.....July 16

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 29; Hongkong, June 1; Shanghai, June 5; Yokohama, June 13, and Honolulu, June 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east on June 29, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 25; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 7, and Yokohama, June 12—which arrived per steamer Titian, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 28, and are due in New York today.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The vacation playground in Public School 16, Queens, will open on July 5, under the direction of Miss Helen G. McArdle.

Nine classes for anaemic children will be established in September. There will be one class in each of the following schools: 14, 20, 22, 64, 75, 88, 91, 177, and 188, Manhattan.

The Board of Education has rescinded the resolution adopted on Feb. 25 requesting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to approve of the leasing of a certain parcel of land on Washington Street, south of Astoria Road, East Elmhurst, Queens, as the owner has refused to execute the lease at the rental fixed by the Committee on Buildings.

Contracts have been awarded for furnishing and delivering coal for use in the schools in Richmond Borough.

Contracts have been awarded, amounting to $8,327.10, for furniture for various schools and offices in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

Contracts for $4,811 have been awarded for sanitary alterations for Public Schools 10, 14, 20, 31, 36 Annex, and the Morris High School.

The Teachers' Council has submitted to the Board of Education a report relative to extending the term of evening elementary schools.

BUSINESS.

Current financial news presented each week by The Annalist for the business man, broker, banker, and investor. On all news stands, 10c a copy; $4.00 a year. Send postal for free sample. Cloth-covered Annalist Binder, holding 26 issues, delivered to your address for $1.25.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—First Lt. H. A. Smith, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty, July 13, then to Fort Porter, N. Y., for duty until July 24, when he will stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

First Lt. W. A. Smith, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty on each of following-named dates, and will report on those dates to Commanding Officer, Fort Moultrie, S. C., for duty July 5, 19, and Aug. 4. He will stand relieved from duty at Fort Moultrie on each of the dates specified, and will then stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C. July 14, 29, and Aug. 13.

Resignation of 2d Lt. R. H. Williams, 7th Infy., accepted.

Following First Lieutenants will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Eastern Department, for duty as instructors at a camp of instruction for infantry officers of the Florida militia at Youkon, Fla., July 19 to 25. Infy.—G. C. Bowen, 20th; J. M. Cummins, 18th, O. O. Ellis, and J. Gaston, Infy. On completion of this duty they will return to their proper stations.

First Lt. J. R. Bradley, M. R. C., is relieved from duty at Fort Barry, Cal., about Aug. 25, then to his home and report to Adjutant General by telegraph. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C. on expiration of leave.

First Lt. J. C. Ashburn, 19th Infy., is detailed for general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice First Lt. R. L. Meador, Infy., relieved from further duty on recruiting service.

Following officers are assigned to regiment indicated, July 1: First Lt. H. E. Marr to 5th F. A., and 2d Lt. B. R. Peyton to 4th F. A.

Leaves: Major C. F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, 5 days; First Lt. F. S. Besson, Corps of Engineers, 4 months; Capt. W. M. Fasset, Signal Corps, 2 months; Lt. Col. M. G. Zalinski, Quartermaster Corps, 1 month's extension, and First Lt. J. R. Bradley, M. R. C., 4 months.

Navy.

Admiral W. C. Cowles transferred to retired list from July 11; detached Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet, to home.

Lt. Commanders F. L. Sheffield to the Florida as Senior Engineer Officer, and G. B. Landenberger, the Minnesota, to the Louisiana as Navigator.

Lts. W. H. Tease, the Florida, to the Minnesota as 1st Lt., and A. W. Sears, the Machias, to the Kansas.

Civil Engineer E. H. Brownell, Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., to three months' sick leave.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, July 1: Junior Grade Lts. G. L. Woodruff, the Saratoga, to the Cincinnati, and G. K. Stoddard, the Galveston, to the Saratoga.

Ensigns W. Trammell and H. K. Lewis, the Cincinnati, to the Saratoga; H. O. Roesch, the Helena, to the Saratoga; R. Pfaff, the Saratoga, to the Cincinnati; R. Hannon, the Saratoga, to the Galveston; W. Perkins, to the Monadnock; A. Marcus, the Saratoga, to the Helena; M. Mates, the Saratoga, to the Samar; F. K. O'Brien, to the Chauncey, and H. W. Pillsbury, the Chauncey, to the Palos.

P. A. Surgeons E. A. Vickery, Naval Hospital, Canacao, to the Cincinnati; F. P. W. Hough, from treatment Yokohama Naval Hospital to Naval Hospital, Canacao, and C. A. Porter, the Cincinnati, to home and wait orders.

A. Surgeons G. W. Calver to Naval Station, Castle; N. R. Sullivan, Canacao Hospital, to the Saratoga, and H. V. Cornett, the Saratoga, to the Samar.

Marine Corps.

Major H. C. Davis, Headquarters Marine Corps, to Naval War College, Newport.

Capt. E. B. Miller, to San Diego Barracks on arrival in United States.

1st Lt. J. Dixon, Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, to the United States.

Second Lts. T. C. Burgy, First Brigade, Phila. Yard to 34th Co., Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, and S. L. Howard, Norfolk Barracks, to 32nd Co., San Francisco Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lebanon, at Washington; Jenkins, Birmingham, Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, Vulcan, and the McDougal, at Newport; Tecumseh, at Norfolk; Flusser, at President Roads; Washington, at Cape Haitien; Yorktown, at Mare Island; Neptune, at Guantanamo; Wheeling, at Tuxpam; Cheyenne, H-1, and H-2, at San Francisco; H-3d, at Boston Yard; G-1 at Bridgeport, and the H-3, at Mare Island.

Sailed—Michigan, Newport for Bristol, R. I.; Nebraska, Newport for Eastport, Me.; Wyoming and Balch, New York Yard for Newport; Patterson and Vestal, Boston for Newport; Panther, Charleston for Newport; Mason, Hampton Roads for Galveston; Walke, New York Yard for Norfolk; Amphion, Kearsarge, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads; Denver, San Blas for Manzanillo; Proteus, Norfolk for Boston; Albany, Seattle for Port Angeles; Eagle, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Warrington, New York Yard for engine trials; Hull and Whipple, San Diego for San Pedro; Hopkins and Lawrence, San Diego for Santa Barbara.

The North Dakota was placed in reserve and joined the reserve fleet at Philadelphia, July 1.

The Justin was placed in full service at Mare Island July 1.

The World's Pleasure Grounds

GLEN ISLANDS NOW OPEN

Commodious Steamer Greenport or Frank Jones will leave 132d St., North River, 9 A. M.; Battery, 10:00 A. M. Round trip tickets, 50c., good only on these boats leaving Glen Islands at 2:30 P. M.; other steamers leave Battery 10:15, 11:00 A. M., and 2:30, 3:30 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Last Boat leaves Glen Islands 8 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50 EVERY SUNDAY AND JULY 5TH

Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."

Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.) and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water

BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.

Portland Maine Steamship Line Steamships
NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR.
Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN TAURUS
Deep Sea Fishing Str.
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75c. Sundays and Holidays, $1.

CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE, Coney Island, 10:35 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

FOURTH FESTIVITIES EXTEND OVER 3 DAYS

20,000 Naturalized Citizens Will Celebrate in City College Stadium Monday.

GREETINGS FROM WILSON

Thousands of Children Will Compete In Parks for Prizes—Vacation Committee's Street Fete.

Celebration of the Fourth of July will extend through three days because Independence Day this year falls on Sunday. Twoscore patriotic meetings and entertainments, some beginning this evening, will be held throughout the greater city. Extensive preparations have been made for all these celebrations, and particularly for the two big public meetings arranged by the Mayor's Fourth of July Committee, the first at the City Hall Monday morning, and the second in the Stadium of the City College in the evening. The safest and sanest Fourth on record is promised.

Mayor Mitchel will preside at the patriotic exercises at the City Hall, beginning at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, when noted speakers will make addresses. There will be also a musical program. The Stadium of the City College will be especially illuminated for the celebration there Monday evening at 8 o clock, when a crowd of 20,000 is expected. The exercises will begin with a great song rally and band concert, followed by speeches. There will be an exhibition of modern dances and a demonstration of Edison's new searchlight.

Exercises for New Citizens.

Special exercises will be held to impress the duties of citizenship on the 20,000 foreign born who were naturalized in the courts of New York during the past year, and the half million other aliens who have not become citizens. The new electors will be greeted by State and Federal representatives.

President Wilson, who was asked to send a message of greeting to the foreign born, has written this letter to Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the National Americanization Day Committee:

Cornish, N. H., June 30, 1915.

My dear Mr. Trumbull: I have read with care your letter of June 28 in regard to Americanization Day and am greatly interested in this nation-wide movement. I wish that my time would permit me to send you a message such as you request, but I can only ask you to do good enough to convey my warmest greetings to all assembled on that day and my best wishes for their prosperity and welfare as citizens of our beloved country.

May I not congratulate you upon the prospect of a most successful movement?

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

George Gordon Battle is Chairman of the Mayor's Fourth of July Committee. The athletic program is the greatest in the history of the city, according to W. J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Department of Parks, appointed Chairman of the Park and Playgrounds' Committee, with Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union, Vice Chairman; John J. Downing, Secretary, and Miss Mary E. McKenna, Secretary of the Girls' Branch, assisting him.

In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx there will be six baseball games in which the teams will compete for silver cups. In Manhattan games will be played at Bennett Field, Jasper Oval, Reservoir, Riverside Oval, Astor Field, and Forty-fourth Street and Twelfth Avenue.

Children's Athletic Events.

Swimming events will be held at the public baths at 262 West Sixtieth Street, Twenty-third Street and East River, and 407 West Twenty-eighth Street. At nearly 100 other centres there will be track events, and silver and bronze medals will go to the winners.

In connection with these games and athletic meets the various Park Commissioners have promised to furnish as many band concerts as their funds will permit, and the Board of Aldermen has made provisions to supplement their offer. Mayor Mitchel has been elected Honorary Referee of all the contests, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward Honorary Judge, and George Gordon Battle Honorary Chairman.

Two performances will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand Street, the first tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when motion pictures relating to the early days of American independence will be part of a program, including musical selections and an address by Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, who will read President Wilson's address to new citizens.

A second performance will be given at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. On Monday evening, the Henry Street Settlement, which yearly has invited the men and women of the neighborhood to celebrate Independence Day, will hold its annual street dance in Henry Street between Scammel and Grand Streets. For this occasion the street will be festooned and illuminated, and tenement and settlement houses will be decorated.

Three celebrations Monday morning have been arranged by the Broadway Association, having a membership of property owners and business men on Broadway. The two principal celebrations will be held at 10 o'clock, one in Greeley Square at Thirty-second Street, and the other at the Maine Monument in Columbus Circle. At the close of these two celebrations the speakers and delegates from various military schools, State and civic organizations will march to Times Square, where the largest American flag ever made will be unfurled by Borough President Marcus M. Marks at the Times Building. The flag exercises will begin at 12:30 o'clock.

Miss Morgan's Street Fete.

The Mayor's Fourth of July Committee has made arrangements for illuminations and patriotic addresses at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, and at Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive and 121st Street, Monday evening. At the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Henry Clews will tell about his "Personal Recollections of President Lincoln and General Sherman."

Miss Anne Morgan has obtained permission from the city to close Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, so that a street fête may be held there under the auspices of the Vacation Committee, of which she is Chairman. Maurice and Florence Walton, who will dance at the Stadium by permission of Miss Elizabeth Marbury, under whose auspices they appear, will then go to Thirty-ninth Street to take part in the festivities.

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock Tammany Hall will hold a celebration at which Grand Sachem John R. Voorhis, who is 86 years old, will preside. Invitations have been sent to yacht clubs to participate in a Fourth of July celebration to be held on Bedloe's Island Monday evening, when leading suffragists and city officials will make addresses.

The Block House Society will hold its annual ceremonies in Central Park at 110th Street, beginning at 5:30 o'clock Monday morning, with a reading of the Declaration of Independence and the raising of an American flag.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s,	Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100⅜
6s,	Sept.,	1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s,	Sept.,	1917	104	104	103⅝	104⅛
4½s,	June,	'63, reg.	1.13¾	101¾	101¾	101⅝
4½s,	March,	1963	1.101¾	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4½s,	Nov.,	1967	101½	102½	101⅝	102¼
4½s,	May,	1957	101½	102½	101⅝	102¼
4½s,	Nov.,	1917	100½	100¾	100¼	100½
4½s,	May,	1917	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
4½s,	March,	1964	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s,	March,	1962	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s,	Sept.,	1960	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s,	March,	1930-60	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4s,	May,	1959	94¼	95¼	94½	95
4s,	Nov.,	1958	94¼	95¼	94½	95
4s,	May,	1957	94¼	95¼	94½	95
4s,	Nov.,	1956	94	95	94	95
4s,	Nov.,	1965	94	95	94	95
4s,	Nov.,	1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s,	May,	1917	99¼	..	99	..
4s,	Nov.,	1917	99	..	99	..
4s,	May,	1919	98⅝	..	98⅝	..
3½s,	Nov.,	1956	84½	..	84⅜	..
3½s,	May,	1954	84⅝	89	84⅜	86
3½s,	May,	1954	84⅝	86	84⅜	86

IMPORTS OF A WEEK.

Little Change in Total, but Those of Dry Goods Increase.

General imports of the week ended June 26, exceeded those of the week before by about $10,000, while dry goods entries ran ahead of the previous week $252,171, according to the Custom House statement made public yesterday. The imports of general merchandise totaled $17,651,350, compared with $17,641,309 in the week before, and $15,848,668 in the week before that.

Indigo entries, natural and of synthetic, had a value for the week of $54,856, while aniline colors were down to $3,013. Dyewood extract was appraised at $41,807, and dyewood at $75,290. Fustic was valued at $3,252, and cutch at $1,658. Argol imports reached $63,504. There were no entries of alizarine colors. Jewelry, precious stones and watches totaled $322,564.

India rubber, manufactures and waste were valued at $2,693,710, while leather, hides and findings were imported to the value of $1,254,627. Sugar entries included 435,937 bags, worth $2,902,280, while coffee had a value of $1,935,943. Raw Cocoa imports were appraised at $405,925, and wool at $89,583, representing 630 bales. Copper imports totaled 4,706,699 pounds, valued at $621,651.

Dry goods entered for consumption totaled $2,015,503, silk entries being appraised at $784,196. In the preceding week, dry goods entries were set down at $1,763,382, and silk merchandise at $757,357. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $503,372, while dry goods warehoused totaled $546,779. In the corresponding week a year ago the values were, respectively, $457,949, and $768,196.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Outlook for Second Half of Year Much More Encouraging.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Prospects at the opening of the second half of the year afford a striking contrast to those of six months ago. Then, new problems were presented that made the outlook extremely uncertain, whereas business has since become more fully adjusted to the unusual conditions created by the war, and the future is now viewed with equanimity rather than concern. The record of the first half of 1915 is largely one of difficulties encountered and obstacles surmounted, and the fundamental soundness of the economic structure is demonstrated by the steady recuperation from effects of the previous strain. Acute depression in many lines has been succeeded by gradually reviving activity, and in some instances by rapid recovery, and in its broader aspects the general situation is better now than was the case even before the outbreak of the war.

Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States make the most indifferent exhibit for a considerable period, the total aggregating only $2,900,887,025, a decrease of 13.3 per cent. as compared with the same week last year, and of 11.2 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913. A large proportion of this loss is due to the sharp contraction at New York City, the total at that centre amounting to only $1,899,775,918, whereas last year the aggregate reached $2,226,782,875, and two years ago $2,130,849,692, so that losses are those of 14.2 and 10.8 per cent., respectively.

Bradstreet's says:

Further improvement, notwithstanding vagaries of the weather and slow movements at some points, is the outstanding feature of this week's reports. Where the weather has been favorable, seasonable goods have moved from the counters of retail dealers in larger volume, and though clearance sales have been a stimulus to this line, the trend in the future is marked. Crops, collectively considered, are promising, some of them more so than ever before. War orders are of enormous proportions; brass mills in New England, sold far ahead, are intensely active; machine tool plants are overflowing with orders, subletting of contracts being a feature; steel mills are doing heavy specifications for finished steel are larger; the melt of pig iron is increasing, and idleness continues to decrease.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 2.—Charters were filed here at the State Department today as follows:

Bell Securities Company, New York, $1,000,000, to carry on a general brokerage business, advertising, &c.; M. M. Hirons, L. E. Phillips, local Dover parties.

The Weston Corporation, New York, $1,000,000, to acquire by purchase real estate for the construction of hotels, restaurants, casinos, &c.; W. M. Fyfe, George G. Stengler, Lawrence W. E. McCarthey, all of Wilmington, Del.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$3,260,670	+$205,804
Fifteen roads	7,310,053	—1,102,219
Total (28 roads)	10,570,723	— 896,525

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL SYSTEM for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$7,244,196	$7,112,659	$7,338,031
Net aft. taxes	1,804,466	1,830,577	1,804,898
11 mo. gross	83,624,606	85,759,058	86,452,139
Net aft. taxes	21,894,215	24,360,465	25,489,062

HOCKING VALLEY for May—

Gross	518,376	442,016	735,451
Net	197,789	145,872	286,162
Sur. aft. chgs.	36,374	18,929	175,030
11 mos. gross	5,683,071	6,544,209	7,094,143
Net	1,816,042	2,062,095	2,513,726
Sur. aft. chgs.	463,065	894,382	1,706,848

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for May—

	1915.	1914.
Mileage of road op	2,002.99	2,007.14
Railway operating rev	5,754,806	5,637,704
Op. exp., uncol. ry. rev. and taxes	4,016,530	4,876,808
Railway operating inc	1,738,272	1,260,900
Non-operating income	190,230	200,775
Gross income	1,928,502	1,461,676
Deduct'ns—Int., rent, &c.	1,585,472	1,650,771
Net corporate income	338,030	*189,094

*Deficit.

Eleven months to May 31:

Mileage of road op	2,003.04	2,050.04
Railway operating rev	59,051,276	61,607,224
Op. exp., uncol. rwy. rev. and taxes	43,200,625	48,281,272
Railway operating inc	15,850,650	13,325,952
Non-operating income	2,501,722	2,009,513
Gross income	18,351,772	15,416,785
Deduct'ns—Int., rent, &c.	16,804,518	16,714,689
Net corporate income	1,547,254	*1,297,903

NORTHERN PACIFIC for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	4,650,062	5,206,904	5,766,417
Net aft. taxes	1,340,773	1,381,971	1,299,038
11 mos. gross	57,835,879	64,639,391	66,651,916
Net aft. tax	19,446,319	20,026,978	22,870,020

ROCK ISLAND for May—

Gross	5,386,704	4,974,841	5,594,101
Net aft. tax	804,453	450,650	972,165
11 mos. gross	65,238,216	62,471,860	54,410,218
Net aft. tax	12,886,700	12,083,124	11,922,132

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for May—

Gross	770,560	876,339	1,030,261
Net aft. tax	142,134	19,849	181,199
Other income	100,360	83,888	104,941
Total income	242,515	103,737	286,140
Def. aft. chgs.	25,314	158,623	*55,289
11 mos. gross	9,814,198	11,930,617	12,380,900
Net aft. tax	1,626,534	2,235,792	3,453,157
Other income	1,144,133	975,218	928,031
Total income	2,670,666	3,209,010	4,381,189
Surp. af. chgs.	2,926,707	2,821,970	1,855,609

*Surplus.

WABASH for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	2,368,452	2,304,225	59,226
Net	2,068,371	2,026,366	17,221

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$462,256	$479,462	$11,206
Net	267,915	276,700	10,785
Res. for amort	13,490	13,490	.....
Balance	240,425	265,210	10,785

Sur. aft. chgs. avail. for inc. bonds	56,138	69,731	13,593
5 mos. gross	2,324,163	2,384,930	60,767
Net aft. taxes	1,352,422	1,402,320	49,898
Res. for amort	67,450	67,450	.....
Balance	1,284,972	1,334,870	49,898
Sur. aft. chgs. avail. for inc. bonds	295,798	362,152	66,359

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	227,166	210,865	16,301
Net aft. taxes	152,824	131,385	20,939
Total income	163,352	142,307	21,045
Surp. aft. chgs	54,737	23,650	31,087
5 mos. gross	1,136,916	1,053,882	83,034
Net aft. taxes	744,306	606,754	138,552
Total income	799,976	679,456	120,520
Surp. aft. chgs	259,273	176,656	82,617

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT (American Power & Light subsidiary) for May—

Gross	242,822	234,735	8,087
Exp. & taxes	133,010	134,734	*1,724
Net earnings	109,081	99,701	9,811
12 mos. gross	3,137,468	2,702,577	434,891
Exp. & taxes	1,630,946	1,497,588	133,358
Net earnings	1,506,522	1,205,089	301,433

*Decrease.

Will Not Deal in Trifles.

A man in the woolen market, who has had quite some experience in dealing with foreign markets, states that the chief reason for the small progress made by the domestic manufacturers in obtaining this sort of business is their distaste for starting it in a small way. There is every chance, he believes, for the American manufacturer to create a profitable export trade, if he will only take care of the small details. "If a mill, however, is asked to make a slight change in any one of its fabrics," he said, "the mill executive would rather lose an order than make the necessary change. This uncompromising attitude will have to be lost before we can expect to build up our export trade."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—Forty-one corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $1,586,500. They included:

Atkins Filter Press Corporation, machinery, implements, metal wares, merchandise, $500,000; A. H. Bissell, B. Peacock, W. B. Shelton, 55 Liberty St.

Philo E. Remington, Inc., autos, motors, engines, supplies, accessories, realty, construction, $500,000; T. P. Wadleigh, N. M. Kaplan, P. E. Remington, 1,790 B'way.

The American Magnet Power Co., patent electric appliances, $200,000; C. Wintrowd, W. T. Liberenz, T. J. Scherer, E. R. Thomas, Rector St.

Mason's "Best Yet" Laundry Co., Greece, $50,000; H. Archibald, C. H. Mason, F. E. Mason, 1,440 Highland Av., Rochester.

J. J. Snyder & Son, Brooklyn, hardware, garages supplies, realty construction, $50,000; P. A., L. R., and J. J. Snyder, 346 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

Undertakers' Fluid Co., Syracuse, embalming fluid, undertakers' supplies, $40,000; J. Metz, N. B. Hacker, C. C. Carroll, 1,217 Milton Av., Syracuse.

Sanit-Air Co., toilet articles, appliances, devices, $10,000; L. F. Pelletier, E. F. Ciglia, E. H. Fickinger, 154 11th Av., N. Y.

Netherlands Hotel Co., hotels, apartment houses, restaurants, cafes, $25,000; K. R. Morton, J. Randolph Appleby, Jr., A. P. Anderson, 24 Nassau St.

Cardone Chemical Co., Milbrook, peroxide of hydrogen, other chemicals, $12,500; M. and R. de Mattia, P. D. A. Cardone, 245 4th Av.

Perkins Foundry Co., Amsterdam, hardware, engines, boilers, $200,000; W. E. and E. Walker, D. B. Perkins, Amsterdam.

Broadway Central Operating Co., hotel, restaurant, caterers, provisions, $20,000; S. Dubois, J. G. Wilbraham, J. J. Smith, 142 West 49th St.

Newark Mat Co., rubber and metal matting, mechanical engineering, $15,000; C. R. Dollman, S. A. Williams, C. B. Jordan, 140 Claremont Av.

Wayne Williams-Kinney Co., Oneida, ales, wines, liquors, $12,000; J. E. Kinney, C. L. and W. R. Williams, Utica.

All Languages Advertising Service, advertising, devices, novelties, $10,000; W. Wirt Mills, A. B. Landau, H. Green, 25 Broad St.

American Piano Hammer Co., Dolgeville, piano hammers, accessories, $10,000; E., L. J. and N. Snell, Dolgeville.

The Power Generating Co., mechanical contrivances for generating power, $10,000; C. A. Brodek, W. H. Kimmel, F. Krause, 29 West 19th St.

Hygrade Printing Co., Brooklyn, printing, publishing, advertising, $10,000; E. W. and L. R. Winans, D. Ver Nooy, 11 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

Ismann Realty Co., realty, construction, $10,000; M. I. and M. Fannie Mannheimer, 204 West 129th St.

E. H. Smith Co., Bronx, talking machines, automatic musical instruments, sporting goods, $10,000; F. Nanheimer, E. H. and E. Smith, 1,028 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Boehlman & Grosch, millinery, caps, headgear, $10,000; P. A. and A. Edelman, S. Grosoff, 16 East 106th St.

Ho Ho Kus Flour Mills Co., flour, feed, bakery, $5,000; H. H. Shook, F. E. Stonevenel, S. Schener, 1,095 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Coastwise Warehouses, cold storage, trucking, contracting stevedore, warehousing, $5,000; E. A. Barlow, E. S. Johnson, E. R. Whitney, 162 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

J. Berg & Co., cloaks, suits, $5,000; G. and S. Korn, Becky Zolan, 1,103 Washington Av.

The Thompson Novelty and Button Works, jewelry, novelties, button, $5,000; J. Roth, S. Green, S. Spitzer, 638 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

The Rosoff Corporation, hotel, cafe, restaurant, apartment house, motion pictures, brokerage, $5,000; I. Cstol, A. Lubin, I. Rosoff, 36 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Ravitch Bros. Construction Co., realty, construction, $5,000; S. Ravitman, D. and J. Ravitch, 1,385 Madison Av.

The Golden Rule, wearing apparel, mail order, $5,000; H. H. Waller, S. S. and M. Wieder, 931 Fox St., Bronx.

Warren P. Keck & Co., paints, oils, autos, boats, $5,000; M. Keck, E. J. Tetlow, Warren P. Keck, 267 89th St.

Kessel Engineering Works, Brooklyn; machinery, specialties, appliances, motors, boilers, $5,000; T. Keenan, A. and G. Sahiman, 74 Middleton St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Turkish Baths, Brooklyn, hotels, restaurants, bathing pavilions, $5,000; I. Friedberg, H. and E. Johnson, West 32d St. and Sea Place, Brooklyn.

Capital Inoreases.—Mann Ink Works, Buffalo, $30,000 to $100,000; the Electric City Novelty and Mfg. Co., Schenectady, $6,000 to $11,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Phoenix Fire Appliance Co., Manhattan; Syracuse Improvement Realty Corporation, Syracuse; Bushwick Glass Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday:

Jacob D. Brown Co., Paterson; to wind, warp, quill, beam and bind silk; $20,000; Jacob P. Brown, Charles P. Weiss, Joseph Senz, all of Paterson.

Knight Construction Co., Morristown; to build and construct; $50,000; D. J. Knight, E. A. Carpenter, L. W. Ward, all of Morristown.

E. V. Magee & Son, Inc., Hoboken; to act as agent for brokers of all kinds of insurance; $50,000; E. V. Magee, E. H. Magee, C. A. Kingsland, all of Hoboken.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,526 packages. A few jobbers were securing a little fine stock to carry them over the holiday, but the general demand was light and the market without material change. Feeling about steady on top grades, but rather easy on other qualities. Creamery, extras, (95 score,) 26c; higher scoring, 25½ @ 29c; firsts, 24 @ 27½c; seconds, 24 @ 25½c; thirds, 23@ 23½c; State dairy, finest, 26@27½c; good to prime, 25@26½c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, extras, 22@23c; ladle, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@ 20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,172 cases. The market closed without improvement. Some receivers report a little better trading on Thursday afternoon, but the movement yesterday was light, and there is still a good deal of stock unsold for which holders are very anxious to find an outlet. Strictly fine qualities are in relatively light supply, and the values for such are sustained, but outside quotations in the various grades are extreme. A large quantity of fair to very good stock has been freely offered, and can still be bought in range of 16½@18c, with inferior to fine lower-by-ways and eggs, firm in the finest qualities; trade for average offerings is quiet and values are irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22 @23c; extra firsts, 21c; firsts, 19@20½c; seconds, 16½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14½@ 16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 13½15c; checks, good to choice, dry 15@ 17½c; cuts and inferior, 12@14½c. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery white, fine to fancy, 25@28c; ordinary to good, 21@ 24c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@24c; Western, gathered white, 20@22c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery browns, 22½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 17½@22c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 24@25c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun., fair; moderate varimble winds.

East. Texas.—Cloudy Sat., not so warm in the interior of s. Sun., fair; moderate variable winds.

West. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Probably fair Sat. and Sun.

Ind., Lower Mich., Upper Mich. and Ohio—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate temperature; moderate to fresh w. winds.

Ill., Wis., Minn., and N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Mo.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy, probably showers in w.

Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun., becoming unsettled in w. Sun.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat.; probably showers Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat., with probably showers.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat., probably showers in w. Sun., probably showers.

Kan.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably showers.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall coats; call all week. 38-44 W. 26th St., 3d floor.

HIGH-GRADE line of suits for jobber at popular prices. Fischer, Weiskopf & Co., 40 East 12th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .3½@3¾% per cent for the best names
Thursday .3½@3¾% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dress Goods Demand Holding Off.

The unsettled conditions in the coat and suit trade due to threatened strike is having the effect of holding up orders for dress goods. The manufacturers are desirous of seeing what the outcome of their break with the union will be before proceeding for their needs. Because of this fact, sellers in the dress goods market are inclined to believe that the demand will not become heavy until the labor trouble is settled one way or the other. The willingness of the sports trade in the matters at issue between its members and the manufacturers is regarded as a promising sign.

Building Up a Trade.

Starting out with the idea that a store to be successful must always add to the number of its customers while holding its usual patrons, a retailer in this city has incorporated in his publicity campaign items of appeal to the younger generation. Not satisfied with providing a room where the children of customers may recreate in various ways while the parent is making her purchases, this retailer also gives as premiums something that the children will appreciate. In this way the children are won over and their influence in the home is something to be counted upon as worth while.

Piece Goods Export Business.

The report from England, which told of that Government going back to the old bid system in giving out army work and releasing the mills, is taken as a sign in the piece goods market that from now on the chances are small of doing an export trade for supplying the civilian trade abroad. The mills in Great Britain have been released, according to this report, from the order that restricted their output to Government purposes, and, consequently, they are now in a position to supply the civilian demand. While the export business which the domestic mills were doing was not of very large proportions, it showed signs of growing, so that some houses are rather disappointed over the way the situation has changed.

About Colored Cottons.

The gingham situation has been the point of interest in the cotton goods trade in the last few days, so far as colored merchandise is concerned. Both Eastern and Southern staple and dress ginghams have been offered in a quiet way from the benefit of the cutters-up, and the latter are said to have taken liberal amounts of goods in cases where they could pin the selling agents down to definite prices. Little desire to quote such prices will be in evidence, however, until the leading factor in the field makes known the condition. The belief is quite general, however, that higher prices are inevitable in view of the dyestuffs shortage and the present position of cotton. The situation has not changed greatly of late on such goods as denims, chambrays, prints, percales, &c.

Markets for Pumps.

Commercial Agent Porter, in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that the office has just received a series of extremely interesting special reports from all parts of the world covering the market conditions and the opportunities for American pumps and pumping machinery in various countries. These reports not only cover the general market conditions and the possible markets, but are accompanied by catalogues and illustrations showing the type of goods which have been sold in foreign countries. Mr. Porter said that there is at the present time a favorable opportunity for the development of foreign markets for these products. The reports will be on file for one week, and manufacturers and exporters interested are invited to consult them in Room 409, Custom House.

Summer Dresses Still Selling.

The coming of seasonable weather, coupled with the lateness with which many buyers began their operations this season, is resulting in continuous business in Summer dresses in spite of the fact that the buyers are due in this market shortly to look over the Fall lines. Both silk and cotton dresses are being taken, the latter in the fancies also being done. In the silks the leaning is toward taffetas, crepe de chine, and crepe Georgette. Georgette crêpe and taffeta combinations are also favored. White dresses are in demand generally, leading the call for the other shades, it is said, by a comfortable margin. The black and white vogue is still effective, and black and white striped and checked dresses continue active. Pink and white, blue and white and green and white striped cotton dresses are also good.

Gray Goods Closed Quiet.

With a number of executives in the local gray goods market closing their desks early yesterday, it cannot be supposed that a great deal of business was done. Early in the day there was a fair inquiry for sheetings, but it was said that not a great deal of it developed into orders. Silks were not wanted apparently, and the call for printcloths was limited. Some orders were placed, notably on 38½-inch 64-60s, at 3 13-16 cents and 60-48s at 3 15-16 cents for July delivery, and, while limited orders were also placed on other constructions that have been asked for in the last week, the volume of goods moved was not large. Prices, which were largely nominal, follow:

39 -inch, 80-80s.	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s.	3½c
39 -inch, 72-76s.	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s.	3½c
39 -inch, 68-72s.	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s.	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s.	4c	27 -inch, 64-60s.	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s.	3⅛c	27 -inch, 56-52s.	2½c

The Glovemakers' Troubles.

Leaving the possibilities of Fall business out of the question, there are a number of things to make the glove manufacturers worry. While imports of foreign gloves will be smaller this year than for a long, long time, the same apparently holds true of glove leather. This is the first of the manufacturers' troubles, and the others are said to range straight down to the clasps they use. Metal clasps are reported to have gone up in price, while the supply of pearl ones is practically exhausted and has left a chance of being replished for some time. In the silk end of the glove industry a generally good Spring season has been had. A better business has been done on short gloves than was looked for, it is said, and somewhat less on long ones than had been expected. This condition is charged to the popularity of long-sleeved dresses for street wear, but it is expected to change when the weather gets really hot and short-sleeved garments make their appearance more freely.

Fall Millinery Outlook.

Reports from the millinery trade tell of a wide variety of merchandise that will be offered to the retailers for Fall. This applies not only to shapes, but to trimmings. Among the leading shapes that will be shown are included wide and flat-brimmed sailors, turbans and tricornes. A large number of felt shapes are to be offered, it is said, and a new hatters' plush will be shown in addition to a variety of velvet and silk shapes. In the trimmings there will be a profusion of feathers, in which ostrich, in various shapes, will play no small part. Several new and unique ways of making use of coque will be shown. Other trimmings will include floral effects, beads and tinsel. Velvet and gros-grained ribbons are to be used to more or less extent, with narrow ribbons best in the early part of the season and wide ones later on. In many of the novelty trimmings there is a distinct leaning toward the military idea. A large number of buyers is expected here shortly after the holiday to cover their trimmed hat needs, after which they will turn their attention to the supply houses.

Veiling Outlook Good.

The veiling makers are luckier than usual this season, for just as they were about to make ready for the time-honored between-seasons dullness a nice demand sprang up for the kind of veils that women have lately found to go very well with automobile trips and other outings. In other words, such types of goods as chiffons and Shetlands have been in demand actively enough more than to keep the wolf from the door during the usual off season. The Fall outlook is considered good, the types of Fall hat shapes for women promising to keep the demand as diversified and active as was the case this Spring with the leading houses. Loose veils are expected to continue popular with the woman who looks best in a large hat, especially the droopy-brimmed effects that cannot be worn effectively with a veil that is drawn in tightly. On the other hand, the little hats that are forecasted are expected to take care of the veils that are worn drawn in at the nose or the chin. Taken all in all, there is little cause for pessimism in this branch of business.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hair Nets, Trimmings, and Crash Figured in the Decisions.

Testimony placed before the Board of General Appraisers by E. Mittelstaedt resulted yesterday in sustaining claims for lower duty on silk hair nets and silk rettings imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The goods were returned for duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem as fabrics made on the clothrough or Lever machines. The importer convinced the board that the goods were made on other kinds of machines and that the proper duty was 60 per cent.

It was decided that merchandise imported by Strouse, Adler & Co., at Bridgeport, Conn., and invoiced as cotton and gum elastic bands, were properly assessed for duty under the tariff at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of cotton.

Pinch, Van Cleek & McConville, St. Louis, were sustained in contentions relating to flax crash having a colored border. Duty was levied at 35 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of flax.

A. B. Fiedler & Sons and others, Chicago, imported trimmings, ornaments, galloons, flounces, and other articles, which were returned by the Appraiser as being composed in chief value of beads or spangles, and in part of netting. The Collector accordingly took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem on trimmings. The importers claimed that as the goods were in principal value of beads, the duty should be 50 per cent. The board upheld the claim.

The Stone & Downer Company lost because of making a wrong protest. The merchandise was invoiced as flax shipped from Russia. The Collector assessed duty at $20 per ton under the act of 1909, as tow of flax. It was claimed free of duty as waste used chiefly for paper making. The examiner stated at the trial that he should have returned the merchandise at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for. As this claim was not made in the protest the board overruled the claim without affirming the correctness of the Collector.

The board reversed the action of the Collector in assessing a 40 per cent. duty on fabrics made of cotton and classified as articles made from pile fabrics. The importers claimed a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as towels made from cotton. The board held that the provision under which the merchandise was dutiable specific. The protestants included George Borgfeldt & Co., B. Altman & Co., and the H. B. Claflin Corporation.

Wool Demand Strong.

LONDON, July 2.—The wool auction sales were continued today with offerings of 8,400 bales. The feature was the persistent demand for scoured combings for Russia and Yorkshire at 15 and 20 per cent. advance and occasionally more. Queenslands realized 2s 8½d, Victorians 2s 8d, and New South Wales, 2s 5½d. Other grades of scoureds were from 5 to 10 per cent. dearer. Crossbreds were strong.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell
WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., on Premises,
528 8th Ave., near 37th St., N. Y. C.,
$25,

New Secured Debts Tax Law

The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

Send for Booklet 60

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Wanted
Western Power Pfd.
E. & C. Randolph

Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.

Savage Arms
Aetna Explosives
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27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Niles-Bement-Pond
Common
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3455 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Established 1889
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn 166 Montague Street
Offices 569 Fulton Street

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 14, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

128TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

June 8, 1915.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 entitled on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 19th, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, draw interest from July 1, 1915.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary.
ARTHUR STILES, Ass't Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.

124th DIVIDEND

New York, June 8, 1915.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1915, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1915.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHEIER, Sec'y. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Cor. 4th Ave. and 1 th St.
New York, June 7, 1915.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

Dollar Savings Bank

2308 Third Avenue,

Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK

125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

3½ Per Cent. Per Annum

on all deposits entitled thereto according to the by-laws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 19th, 1915. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Violent Breaks in St. Paul and Rubber—Effect on General Market Sentiment.

Two movements stood out so prominently in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange that they overshadowed practically all else that occurred in the market. Both of them took the form of violent declines. One of these, in United States Rubber, was a foregone conclusion after the announcement made Thursday afternoon of the passing of the dividend which for two years had been paid at the rate of 6 per cent. The other, a break of more than six points in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, came as a complete surprise. It was variously attributed to rumors that the dividend on this stock would be reduced and to large selling for European account.

There was still another explanation offered for the break in St. Paul, but that appeared to some extent to beg the question. It was to the effect that large traders had assumed a bear position in the market and picked out St. Paul as a medium through which to depress prices generally. It is true that the manner in which the stock was pressed for sale lent some color to the suggestion of a deliberate attempt to make the issue play the rôle of a leader on the bear side, but if that was all the explanation there was for the decline it was strange that the stock did not receive more effective support.

The fall of Rubber also affected sentiment unfavorably, but for a somewhat different reason. It was perfectly plain in that case why the stock receded, but the financial district did not feel that it was equally plain why a company which felt justified for the last two years in paying 6 per cent. on its common stock should, without any decline in its earnings sufficient to force such a step, come to the conclusion that the dividend should be passed altogether. With unusual unanimity the Street expressed the view that the dividend ought never to have been raised to 6 per cent., and it was also very widely agreed that the wise thing to do was to reduce the company's floating debt. The wisdom of devoting surplus earnings to that purpose was not questioned. What was questioned, rather, was the wisdom of having for two years paid dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. under conditions which led to passing the dividend entirely.

One also heard expressed in more quarters than it is usual to hear such talk that the Stock Exchange had a duty to perform in respect to the dealings in this stock. It is argued that the episode was one which was likely to bring fresh blame upon the Stock Exchange, and that, for its own protection, if for no other purpose, it should look into the dealings which preceded the passing of the dividend with the object of determining whether advance information was used to the disadvantage of outside stockholders. The Stock Exchange seems to regard itself impotent to deal with such questions, but its power to deal with them is by no means as small as the Exchange chooses to assume.

The rest of the market gave what may under the circumstances well be regarded as a good account of itself. There were a number of declines, but, on the other hand, many issues showed net gains for the day, notwithstanding the price recessions in the list as a whole, which were prompted by a violent decline in a stock as prominent as St. Paul is among the country's railroad securities.

Foreign selling of bonds continues on a scale to make this the outstanding feature of the investment market, but the influence of this selling upon prices would not be so great were it not for the competitive offering of our securities by European holders. Our ability to absorb our own securities is large, but at the moment European selling seems to be reflecting enough urgency to induce buyers here to make the best of their opportunity.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90. Over 90.
Boston	5	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½ 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4	4	4½ 5
Atlanta	4	4	4½ 5
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5
Minneapolis	4	4	5 5
Kansas City	4	4	4½ 5
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½ 6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¾
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1½	1½
		ON TIME.		
60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos		3
90 days	2¼@2¾	6 mos		3
4 mos	2¾			

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76¼	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.65	5.64
Berlin	.81⅞	.81⅞
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		38.00
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	26.20	26.25
China—		
Hongkong	48.00	48.15
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.26	5.26
Holland	.39⅝	.40
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.12	6.11
Japan—		
Kobe	49.87	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.80	41.90
Rio	25.80	25.95
Spain	18.65	18.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71½	$4.72⅛	$4.70¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $630,081,610; balance, $53,994,586; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $9,436,664.

The local banks lost $12,097,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 8.12½c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 15-16d, unchanged; New York, 48¼c., unchanged.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 2.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs, 15 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	336,601
Same day last year	151,670
Year to date	62,849,835
Same period last year	38,468,283
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.91 — .23
Same day last year	68.60 + .51

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37½	37⅝	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	37½	38	37¼	37½	...
17	17½	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	17⅛	17	17	...
52¾	54	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	53	54¾	53¼	53¼	+ ⅝
74½	74¾	3,000	Amalgamated Cop	74⅞	75¼	74½	74¾	+ ⅞
51	51½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ¼
49	49½	700	Am. Beet Sugar	48⅝	49⅛	48¾	49	+ ¼
104	104½	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	104	104	104	104	...
46½	46⅝	46,200	Am. Can	46¾	47⅛	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
101½	102½	200	Am. Can pf	102	102⅝	102	102⅛	+ 1⅛
54¼	55⅞	500	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	54¼	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ⅝
112⅞	114	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf. do., odd lot	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
112⅞	114	50		114	114	114	114	...
123½	125	3,900	Am. Coal Products	120	127	120	123½	+3½
46½	47⅛	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46¾	46	46¾	— ⅛
34¼	34¾	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
28	29	200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	29	29	+ ⅝
28	29½	100	Am. Linseed pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+1
49	49¾	1,100	Am. Locomotive	49¾	49¾	48⅞	49¾	...
98⅜	98¾	400	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅛	98⅜	+ ⅜
79¼	79⅝	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79	80⅛	79	79¼	— ⅝
79	80	50	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	80	80	80	80	...
108	109	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109⅞	109	109½	+2
120½	121	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅞	121⅛	120⅝	120⅝	+ ⅞
225	227½	100	Am. Tobacco	226⅞	226⅞	226⅞	226⅞	...
35¼	35⅜	2,800	Anaconda Cop. x d	35⅛	35⅞	35⅛	35⅜	...
100	100⅛	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅛	100⅝	100	100	...
97¼	97¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97½	— ⅛
66⅝	67	15,950	Baldwin Loco	64½	68	64½	66⅞	+2⅝
76⅝	77	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	76¾	77⅜	76½	76½	— ⅛
70½	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
...	...	15	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
⅛	1⅜	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
167½	168½	900	Bethlehem Steel	169¾	169¾	167¾	167¾	—1¼
87¼	88	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87⅞	87⅞	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
71¼	72⅛	2,500	Butte & Superior	72	73	71¾	72	+ ½
14	15	100	California Petrol	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
35¾	38	100	California Pet. pf	36	36	36	36	+ ½
142½	142⅞	12,050	Canadian Pacific	143½	144½	142	142⅞	— ⅛
40½	40⅝	4,015	Central Leather Co	40½	41¼	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
38¾	39	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅛	39⅛	38½	38½	+ ⅛
...	9½	100	Chicago & Alton	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¾
20¼	20½	1,200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	29	29½	29	29½	— ⅛
84½	85	16,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	91	91	83¾	84¼	—6
124	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	—1
125	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	125	125	...
16¼	16½	2,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	13⅞	16⅛	13⅞	16⅛	+ ⅝
44⅞	45½	2,800	Chino Copper	43⅝	45½	44⅞	45	— ⅝
31	31⅝	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	31⅝	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
13	14	400	Comstock Tunnel	*14	14	14	14	...
65	67	100	Continental Can	67	67	67	67	...
99	101	400	Con. Can pf. s. 20	99¼	99½	99½	99½	...
14¼	14⅜	400	Con. Products, ctf.	14½	14½	14¼	14½	...
30⅜	31	12,500	Crucible Steel	31¾	32	30⅜	31	— ⅛
87½	88½	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	88	88¼	88	88¼	+1¼
422	425	100	Del. Lack & West	422	422	422	422	+1
24⅛	24⅜	2,900	Distillers' Secur	24⅝	25	24¼	24¼	— ½
17½	17¾	600	Dome Mines	18¾	18¾	17½	17½	— ½
26½	26⅝	3,750	Erie	26¼	28⅝	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
40¾	40¾	200	Erie 1st pf	40¾	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
40½	40¾	35	do., odd lot	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	...
245	250	100	General Chemical	240	240	240	240	+10
245	250	50	do., odd lot	249	249	249	249	...
168¾	169½	1,400	General Electric	169½	170¾	169	169	— ¾
156	158	1,200	General Motors	156½	158	156	156	+1
101⅛	103¼	900	General Motors pf	102¾	103¾	102¾	103	+ ⅞
53½	54	8,760	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	53⅞	54	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
104	104½	100	Goodrich pf	104	104	104	104	+ ½
117⅞	118½	1,400	Great Northern pf	118¾	119¼	117⅞	118	+ ½
35	35½	1,500	G. N. certs. ore prop	34¾	35⅝	34¾	35¼	+ ⅝
63	63½	1,700	Guggenheim Explor	63	63⅝	63	63¼	+ ¾
118	120	10	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	...
30⅝	31	900	Inspiration Copper	31⅜	31⅝	31	31	...
22	22¼	2,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	21⅞	22¼	22	22	...
75	75½	300	Inter.-Met. pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	— ¼
73¼	74	300	Interb. Con. pf. x d	74½	74½	73½	73½	— ⅞
58	59	100	Kan. City South. pf	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
44	47½	200	Lackawanna Steel	44	47	44	44	—1½
142⅝	143	1,000	Lehigh Valley	143	143	142	142¼	+ ⅛
115	116½	500	Louis. & Nash	117¼	117¾	115	115	—2½
37¼	37¾	2,200	Maxwell Motors	40¼	40¾	37	37½	—2½
33½	33¾	400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	33	33	33	33	—1
33½	34¼	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	35¾	35¾	34	34	—1¾
74⅛	75	2,000	Mexican Petroleum	75¼	76¼	74½	74½	—1
28	28⅛	8,486	Miami Copper	28¾	28⅝	27⅞	28	— ⅛
14⅜	16	10	Minn. & St. Louis	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	...
110	112	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	113½	113⅝	112	112	—3¼
120	122	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf s. 15 f	...	123	123	123	...
9	9½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9	9	9	— ½
8	6¾	8,550	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6¾	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
102	103	200	Montana Power pf	103	103	103	103	+1
17	18	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
62⅜	64	400	Nat. Lead Co	63¼	63¾	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	500	Nevada Con. Cop	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	...
92½	93	1,900	N. Y. Air Brake	92	94⅝	92	92¼	+2¼
88⅝	88⅞	2,600	N. Y. Central	89	89¼	88⅝	88¾	— ⅜
63½	64½		N. Y., N. H. & H	64	64½	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅞	28	27½	27½	...
103	104	100	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	...
105	105¾	4,500	Northern Pacific	106⅝	107	105	105	—1½
33¼	34	4,700	Pacific Mail	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33½	+ ½
30	33	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30½	30½	30½	30½	—2½
106	106¼	2,400	Penn. R. R	103⅞	106⅛	103⅞	106¼	+ ⅜
38	40½	300	Pettibone, M. & Co	40	40¼	40	40¼	+4¼
38	40½	20	do., odd lot	37	37	37	37	...
23	23¾	600	Pittsburgh Coal	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
94	94½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
48	48¼	800	Pressed Steel Car	47⅜	48½	47⅜	48	+ ⅞
156	160	100	Pullman Co	157½	157½	157½	157½	—2½
238½	23⅞	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
147⅛	147¼	9,800	Reading	147⅝	148⅞	147¼	147⅜	— ⅜
29½	30	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	...
87	88	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	...
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2½	2⅝	8,800	Rumely (M.) Co	2½	2¾	1⅞	2⅛	+ ½
6	7¼	1,400	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	6¾	7⅜	5¼	7¼	— ¼
6¾	6⅞	600	St. Louis & San F	6¾	7	6¾	7	...
7	7⅜	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
14	14¼	300	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
34	34½	400	Seab. Air Line pf	35½	35½	34½	34½	—1
140	141	2,700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	139½	143	139½	140	+1
87	87¼	2,900	Southern Pacific	88	88¼	87	87	— ¾
15⅝	15⅞	100	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	...
49⅞	52½	1,100	So. Railway pf	49	50¼	49	50	...
55¼	56	100	Standard Milling	55⅜	55⅞	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅜
70½	72¼	100	Stand. M. pf., s. 30 f	71	71	71	71	...
76½	77½	900	Studebaker Co	77	77¾	76⅝	77	+ ¼
100	101	200	Studebaker Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
36⅜	37	500	Tennessee Copper	37	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
52½	53½	1,000	Third Avenue	53	53½	53	53¼	+1¼
127⅜	127⅝	5,700	Union Pacific	127¼	128¾	127¼	127⅜	+ ⅜
80	80¾	900	Union Pacific pf	80¼	80⅞	80¼	80¾	— ⅛
43	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	45	45	45	45	+ ⅝
55	58	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	57	57	57	57	+ ¼
46¼	46⅝	36,750	U. S. Rubber	45	47	44¼	46⅜	—5½
105⅛	105¾	550	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106⅜	106	106	+ ⅞
60¾	60⅞	21,300	U. S. Steel	60½	60⅞	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
109⅜	109⅝	400	U. S. Steel pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
67⅛	67¾	1,500	Utah Copper	67½	68	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅜
...	⅛	1,300	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅛	¼	200	Wabash pf	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
99	100	200	Wells Fargo Exp	99⅜	99⅜	99	99	+1
66⅛	66⅝	100	Western Union Tel	66⅛	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝	...
98¼	99¾	20,550	Westingh. E. & M	98¼	100¼	98¼	99⅜	+1⅜
¾	1	300	Wheeling & L. E	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
2	4	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	4	4	4	4	...
½	1	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
126	126¼	400	Willys-Overland	127½	127½	127	127	—1½
30	31½	100	Wisconsin Central	31	31	31	31	— ½
104¼	105	50	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	104	104	104	104	...

*Cents per share.

ADJUST RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Confusion at Opening of Exchange Straightened by Committee.

So much confusion attended the opening transactions in United States Rubber common stock at the Exchange yesterday that the Committee on Arrangements had to be called upon to straighten matters out. The passing of the dividend the previous afternoon, after the stock market had closed, brought in a heavy volume of selling orders overnight, and in consequence three-quarters of the members on the floor were gathered around the Rubber post when business started up.

Immediately upon the ringing of the gong Rubber sold at 43 and 44 in one part of the crowd at the same time that 45 was being quoted in another. At 43 the price represented a break of 8⅞ points from the final quotations on Thursday. Before any quotations were sent out over the ticker the committee inquired into the transactions and decided that the trades at 43 and 44 should not be allowed. There were sufficient bids at 45, said the committee, to absorb all offerings at the opening. The first transaction on the ticker was 5,000 Rubber at 45, and thereafter the price grew firmer. The net decline for the day was 5½ points.

LONDON MARKET IMPROVES.

War Loan, However, Continues to be Most Active Issue.

LONDON, July 2.—Money was in good supply today. Discount rates were steady on the prospects of dearer conditions with applications for the war loan taking funds off the market.

The stock market had a better tone. The war loan continued the most active issue, but oil shares were prominent again and home rails maintained their recent firmness. Brazilian stocks closed weak.

Most of the business in the American section was in United States Steel and Canadian Pacific at steady prices. Gold bonds were again frequently marked. Insurance rates on the latter have advanced to 20 shillings per cent. owing to the quantity being exported.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.19	70.17	70.25	— .17
Industrials	70.05	69.21	69.53	....

COMBINED AVERAGE.

June 24	71.43	70.24	70.51	—1.07
June 25	71.02	70.34	70.63	+ .12
June 26	71.04	70.57	70.85	+ .22
June 28	71.27	70.67	70.96	+ .11
June 29	70.97	70.12	70.36	— .60
June 30	70.78	70.12	70.41	+ .05
July 1	70.47	69.87	70.14	— .27
July 2	70.62	69.69	69.91	— .28

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July, 1914	89.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.76	July 12	81.83
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	69.91
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	...	5.75	...	5.75
Tin	38.75	39.25	39.00	39.50
Spelter, (spot)	*22.00	...	*22.00	...
Antimony	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Quicksilver	$90.00	$95.00	$90.00	$95.00
Aluminum	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 20½@20⅝c a pound unchanged, in the open market yesterday. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	79	2	6	80	5	..
Copper, futures	80	7	6	81	10	..
Tin, spot	170	10	..	170	10	..
Tin, futures	168	..	..	167	10	..
Lead	24	17	6	25	15	..
Spelter	100	..	..	100	..	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 1.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$890,236	$17,991,744	$209,283,107
Internal rev.	7,469,581	37,300,235	335,828,377
Corp. & inc. tax	86,308,525	63,167,652	79,828,675
Miscella's	81,809	7,087,564	70,738,080
Tot. rcts.	$44,715,154	$125,547,195	$695,663,190
Expendit's	715,608	55,508,517	731,527,571
Surplus	43,999,545	70,038,677	*35,864,381

*Deficit.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

St. Paul's Big Slump.

The most sensational incident of the day was the sudden collapse in St. Paul, which occurred near the close, after a day of fairly large dealings in this issue. From the opening price of 91 St. Paul dropped down to 83¾, and closed at 84¼, with a net loss of six points. Why the slump should have occurred no one seemed to know, and the reasons guessed at did not satisfy. For a conservative old-time railroad issue to drop off six points in price with no apparent change in the company's circumstances was so revolutionary that the man in the street could not grasp it. He talked of crop scares, which usually make their début about the first of July, and of rumors of a reduction in the dividend, which was not payable again until Sept. 1, and which, therefore, had in all likelihood not come up for any consideration by the board. Another suggestion was that some one had tried to sell too large a block of the stock at a time when there were no buying orders in the specialists' hands.

Earnings Statement Not Bad.

The monthly earnings figures of the St. Paul were published yesterday, but they contained nothing to justify the weakness in the company's stock.

COTTON IS STEADY AS MARKET CLOSES

Futures Gain 12 Points from Low Opening and Close Only 1 to 6 Off.

BRITISH SPINNERS BUYING

12,000 Bales of Spot Product Sold in Liverpool at a Reduction of 2 Points.

Cotton showed considerable irregularity yesterday and at times the tone was rather weak. Liverpool was lower than due, although spot sales again reached the large total of 12,000 bales, thus indicating that spinners themselves are not very well supplied. From the low level of the first half hour there was a rally of ten to twelve points, but renewed selling in the afternoon caused a loss of part of this gain, and the close was steady, with prices one to six points net lower.

One incentive for the rally was furnished by reports of very heavy rains in Georgia, although this feature was not taken very seriously, as dry weather is more to be feared than excessive moisture. The forecast for the Western belt called for unsettled weather, with showers, thus disposing of any fear of drouth in that section for the time being.

There was very little discussion of the Government report of Thursday. The mere fact that it failed to bring about an advance was regarded as supplying good reasons for its being bearish. The only crop feature which could furnish a bullish influence just now would be a scare as a result of dry weather, and this is not likely to come until the latter part of July or the first of August.

On the other hand, a modification of the British blockade would change the supply and demand situation substantially. It is not at all unlikely that Great Britain's policy may be still further relaxed. The South shows a disposition to abandon the pressure on the Administration to induce England to accord more liberal treatment for its cotton exports. As a case in point, The Montgomery Advertiser ends a long editorial protest as follows:

"The South is asking nothing not guaranteed by international law. It is asking only that its non-contraband cotton be permitted to pass to the markets of the world. Except for sentiment and sympathy, it is not directly important which side shall win in the war, for the South it is a matter of importance to have free use of the seas, or having the war end, so that it may not be overtaken by disaster."

The new plan for the Cotton Clearing Association went into effect yesterday with a membership of sixty-nine firms and individuals. At the close of business yesterday the contracts entered into on the Cotton Exchange were passed over to the association. It is said that only about three or four firms have refused to join the organization.

The "ginning" for the week was 58,901 bales, against 33,080 last year. The total for the season was 14,846,000, against 14,776,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was unchanged at 9.80 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.34	9.20	9.28@ 9.30	9.29@ 9.30
Oct.	9.76	9.64	9.70@ 9.71	9.74@ 9.75
Dec.	9.98	9.87	9.93@ 9.94	9.97@ 9.99
Jan.	10.05	9.94	9.99@10.00	10.04@10.06
March	10.22	10.11	10.23@10.25	10.25@10.30
May	10.41	10.40	10.44@10.46	10.50@10.51

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	2,834	747	1,570
New Orleans	308	2,084	215
Mobile	34	2	508
Savannah	276	976	35
Charleston	64	158	5
Wilmington	34	176	5
Norfolk	424	322	18
Total, all ports	4,047	bales, against 3,017 same day last year.	

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	159	195	249
Memphis	48	574	260
St. Louis	100	184	683
Houston	1,088	16,728	605

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	500 to 800	2,164	1,690
New Orleans	500 to 1,200	652	423

Total exports, 8,140,246 bales so far this season, against 8,006,524 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
480	New Orleans	9.00	172,256	88,096
125	Mobile	8.63	15,348	5,962
690	Savannah	8½	67,744	17,647
100	Galveston	9.00	155,366	92,215
	Wilmington		34,489	10,715
114	Norfolk	8.75	50,810	17,977
810	Augusta	8.88	84,574	14,627
125	Memphis	8.75	94,278	21,609
—	St. Louis	9.00	22,263	17,492
883	Houston	9.00	67,051	44,686

The Liverpool market closed steady. There was some business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points off to 5.20d. Sales were 1,200 bales.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

St. Paul's sharp break in price stood out as the feature of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the afternoon. The general list reacted under the influence of the St. Paul decline, but the recessions, as a rule, were moderate. In the early dealings the market had improved and the bulls on the floor made much of the apparent tendency of business to enlarge in volume on the advances. The early betterment was in the face of a very sharp decline recorded by United States Rubber on the overnight news of the passing of the common dividend.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	38	38	38	38
20	Allis-Chalmers	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
550	Amal. Copper	74⅞	75¼	74⅞	74½
50	Am. Beet Sug	49½	49½	49	49
170	Am. Can	46⅝	47⅜	46½	46⅞
70	Am. Locomo	49⅜	49⅜	49¼	49¼
960	Am. Smelting	79⅞	80½	78⅝	79⅛
90	Anaconda Cop	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
20	A., T. & S. Fe	100¾	100¾	99⅞	99⅞
980	Baldwin Loco	65⅛	67⅞	65	67¼
10	B'klyn R. T	87½	87½	87	87⅛
840	Can. Pacific	143⅜	143⅜	141⅞	143⅜
180	Cent. Leather	40½	41¼	40½	40⅝
4,080	C., M. & St. P	91⅛	91⅝	84½	85
10	C., R. I. & P	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
70	Chino Copper	45⅜	45⅝	45	45¼
50	Col. Fuel & I	31¼	31¼	31	31¼
600	Crucible Steel	31⅞	32	30⅝	31
190	Distr. Secur	24½	25	24⅜	24½
140	Erie	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅜
1,080	Goodrich Co	54¼	55	53⅞	54⅛
20	Gt. North. Ore	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
20	Guggenhim Ex	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
10	Inspir. Met	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
730	Miami Copper	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼
960	Mo. Pacific	6⅛	6⅞	5¾	6¼
470	N. Y. Central	89¼	89¼	88½	88½
50	N. Y., N. H. & H	64⅝	64⅝	63⅜	63⅜
120	Northern Pac	105⅜	106¼	105	105¼
400	Pacific Mail	34½	35⅜	33⅞	33⅞
20	Pennsylvania	108	108	106	106
10	Pittsburgh Coal	25⅜	25⅜	24⅜	24⅜
40	P. Steel Car	48½	48½	48½	48½
9,160	Reading	147½	148⅜	147⅛	147¼
30	Rumely Co	2¼	2¼	2	2
60	Southern Pac	87⅜	87⅜	87¼	87¼
80	Southern Ry	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
30	Studebaker Co	77¼	77¼	77	77
50	Tenn. Cop.	36⅜	37	36⅜	37
10	Third Av	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
980	Union Pacific	127⅜	128½	127	127½
2,190	U. S. Rubber	46	48	44⅜	46
7,880	U. S. Steel	60	60⅞	60	60⅜
40	Utah Copper	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67¼
1,580	Westingh. El	99	100¾	99	99½
	BONDS.				
$3,000	Int. M. Mar. 4½s	57½	57½	57⅜	57½
	MINING STOCKS.				
800	Booth	.49	.49	.49	.49
200	Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	.06	.06	.06
500	Great Bend	.10	.10	.10	.10
800	Jim Butler	.98	.98	.98	.98
200	Jumbo Ext	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
200	Ophir	.13	.13	.13	.13
100	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
500	Silver Pick	.11	.11	.11	.11
800	West End	.81	.83	.81	.83
8,400					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Con. Power	106½	107	106½	107
2	Drov. & M.Bk.	218	218	218	218
10	Exchange Bk.	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼
10	Fidelity & D.	135	135	135	135
10	North Cent.	83½	83½	83½	83½
170	Un. Rys. & El.	23	23	22½	22⅝
16	Western Bk.	36½	36½	36½	36½

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. Co., W. & E. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,600	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	C. & I. Ry. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
6,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1,500	Con. Pow. nts.	100	100	100	100
4,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	95	95	95	95
4,900	Ga. S. & F. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Knox. Tr. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	M. & S.P.pf.5s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
6,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg 5s, small.	80⅝	81	80⅝	81
100	Un. Rys. & E. notes	100	100	100	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,795	Alaska	37½	38	37⅝	37¾
30	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Allouez	55	55	54½	54½
10	Amalgamated	75	75	75	75
13,380	Am. Zinc	55¼	57	55¼	56¾
100	Ariz. Com'l	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Butte & Bal.	3¼	3¼	3	3
3,403	Butte & Super.	72	73⅛	72	72⅛
189	Calumet & Ariz.	64	64	63	63⅝
7	Calumet & Hec.	579	579	575	575
300	Copper Range	53⅝	54¼	53½	53½
110	Daly West	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
250	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
50	Franklin	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
147	Granby	87½	87⅝	87	87½
150	Greene-Can	38½	38½	38½	38½
171	Hancock	16⅛	17¼	16½	16½
100	Indiana	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
83	Island Creek	48½	49	48½	48⅞
25	Isle'd Creek pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
100	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
105	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Mass. Consol.	12	12	12	12
53	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
105	Miami	28½	28½	28	28
450	Michigan	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
142	Mohawk	78¾	79	78¾	79
20	New Arcadian	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
113	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
540	North Butte	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
127	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
35	Ojibway	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Old Dominion	55	55	55	55
20	Osceola	86	86	86	86
250	Pond Creek	16½	16⅝	16½	16½
30	Quincy	86	87¼	86	87¼
50	Ray Consol	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
600	Santa Fe	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
10	Shannon	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
101	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
35	St. Mary's La'd.	57	57	57	57
1,330	Super. & Bost.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
22	Superior Cop.	28	28	28	28
60	Tamarack	36½	36¾	36½	36½
25	Trinity	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,013	U. S. Smelting	43¾	44	43	43¾
92	U.S. Smelt. pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
810	Utah Apex	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
45	Utah Consol	14	14¼	14	14¼
100	Victoria	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Winona	4¼	4½	4¼	4½

RAILROADS.

33	Boston Elev.	73¾	73⅞	73	73
2	Bos. & Lowell.	125	125	125	125
5	Bos. & Me.	30	30	30	30
125	Bos. & W. pf.	45¾	45½	45½	45½
65	N.Y., N.H. & H.	64⅝	64⅝	64	64
15	W. E. S. Ry. pf.	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch.	52	52	52	52
150	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	94⅝	94⅝	93½	93½
160	Amoskeag	85	85	85	85
60	Am. P. Sef. pf.	16⅞	17	16½	17
148	Am. Sugar	109	109⅞	109	109
20	Am. Sugar pf.	114¾	114⅝	114¼	114¼
318	Am. Tel. & T.	120¾	121	120¼	120¾
3	Am. Woolen pf.	86½	88½	86½	86½
58	A.G. & W.I. pf.	27	27½	27	27½
52	Edison	239	239	239	239
10	Gen. Electric	169½	169½	169½	169½
108	Mass. Gas	88½	89	88½	88½
20	Mass. Gas pf.	89	90	89	90
165	Mass. Electric	5¼	5½	5	5
160	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	35½	35½
10	McElwain pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
14	Pullman Co.	158	158	158	158
30	Reece But'hole	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
118	Swift & Co.	110½	111⅜	110½	111⅜
10	Torrington	33	33	33	32
5	Torrington pf.	29	29	29	29
352	United Fruit	136	136½	135⅝	136
87	U. Shoe Mach.	51½	51¾	51	51
460	U. Shoe M. pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
485	U. S. Steel	60¾	60¾	60⅜	60⅝
15	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
50	West. Union	66⅛	66½	66⅛	66½
200	Wollaston L'd.	88c	88c	87c	87c

BONDS.

$2,000	A. T. & S. 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	71	71	71	71
200	C. Vt. 4s, reg.	67	67	67	67
3,000	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	M. R. Pow. 6s	71	71	71	71
3,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	96	96	96	96
4,000	W'house E. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 2.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N. C.	2½	2⅝
Ray S Gas	.10	.11	Houghton	4½	5½
Segole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	.98	1
Bingham	9	9¼	La. Rose	.50	.55
Bohemia	2⅝	3	Majestic	.98	1
Boston Ely	.27	.32	McK-Dar.	.21	.22
Butte & L.	.21	.24	Mex Met.	.24	.26
Calaveras	1⅞	2	Mines of A	2⅜	2½
Champ Cop	.08	.09	New Baltic	3½	3⅝
Chief Con.	1⅛	1⅜	New Doug.	.40	.45
Corbin	.30	.50	Ohio Cop.	.22	.24
N Cornelia	7	7⅝	Oneco	1	1¼
Con Ariz.	.85	.95	So Lake	6½	6⅝
Con Cop	1⅝	2	Stew Min.	2⅝	2½
Crown Res	.65	.75	Utah Met.	4⅛	4⅜
Davis-D.	1⅜	1⅞	Un V Ext.	4⅞	4½
E & B B.	1⅝	1½	Yukon G'd.	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Chi. Pn. Tool	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
10	Chi. Rys., S.	1 84	84	84	84
50	Chi. Rys., S.	2 23¾	23¾	23½	23¾
5	Chi. Rys., S.	4 1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
24	Chi. Title & T.	210	210	210	210
190	Comwlth. Edis.	135⅝	135⅝	135	135½
7	H. S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
20	People's Gas	115¾	115¾	115½	115½
15	Public Service.	82	82	82	82
20	Pub. Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
35	Quaker Oats	260	262	260	262
960	Sears, Roeb.	139⅜	142⅜	139⅜	141
2,148	Stewart Warn.	67⅜	69¼	67	67½
94	Swift & Co.	111	111½	111	111½
100	Un. Carb., rts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$7,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Amer. Can	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
90	Amer. Milling	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,635	Baldwin Loco.	65	68	65	67⅞
53	Baldw. Loc. pf.	102	102	102	102
45	Elec. St. Bat.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
100	Erie Comm.	28½	28⅝	26⅞	26⅞
5	Gen. Asphalt	69½	69½	69½	69½
965	Lake Superior	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
197	Lehigh Navga.	74⅛	74⅞	74⅛	74⅞
10	Missouri Pac.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Miami	28½	28½	28	28
195	Penna. R. R.	53⅛	53⅛	53	53⅛
415	Phila. Electric	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
150	Phila. R. Tran stock	9	9¼	9	9¼
330	Phila. R. Tran tr. ctfs.	9	9	9	9
21	Phila. Trac.	75	75	75	75
246	Reading	73⅛	74⅜	73⅜	73⅝
550	Ton. Belmont	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
6	Utah Copper	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68¼
321	Union Traction	33	34	33	33½
71	Un. Gas Imp.	84½	84½	84½	84½
600	U. S. Steel	60¼	60⅞	60¾	60¾
200	U. S. Rubber	45	45	45	45
65	W. Jer. & Sea.	48½	48½	48	48
610	Wm. Cramp & Sons	59½	62	59½	61½

BONDS.

$500	Am. G & E. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½
3,000	Baldw. Locom. ref. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	City 4s reg.	97.101¾	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
2,000	Haw'd El. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Interst. Rys. 4s	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	L. Nav. con. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s, t. c.	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97¾
1,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s, w. i.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9,000	Pa. & Md. St. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½
500	Phila. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101	101	101	101
500	Phila. Elec. 5s	101¼	101¼	101½	101¾
25,000	Read'g imp. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	Col. G. & Elec	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
155	Cruc. St. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝
35	Duk Co. & G.	115	115⅛	115	115⅜
50	Harb. Wal. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
70	La. B. I. pf.	108	108	108	103
35	Nat. Fire. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½
20	Oliv. Pr. G.	13	13	13	13
10	Pitts. P. G.	105	105	105	105
29,300	San Toy	15c	15c	14c	15c
25	U. S. Steel	61	61	61	61
10	West. A. B.	130½	130½	130½	130½
10	West. Elec.	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Pitts. C. deb. 5s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼
15,000	West. El. 5s	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10¾	11½	Gold Sov	4½	4¾
Elkton	39	40	Isabella	18	18½
El Paso	92	93	Jackpot	6½	
Findlay	4	5	McKinney	36½	40
Golden Cy.	177	182	Portland	144¾	146
Gold Dol.	2	5	Vindicator	165	175

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

With a Few Exceptions, the Curb Stocks Close Higher—Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 130,624 shares of stock and $208,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 27,123; railroads, 250; oils, 1,401, and mining, 101,650. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	Amer. Zinc	55¼	57	55½	57
20	Am. Wr. Paper	½	½	½	½
1,395	Can. N. G. Cor	2	2¼	1⅞	2
825	*Car. L. & P.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,120	*Cramp Shipb.	59½	62¼	59½	61½
95	*Elec. Boat	116	117	115	117
150	*Elec. Boat pf.	117	117	117	118
208	Emer. Phonog.	14½	14½	14¼	14⅝
1,750	Hendee Mfg.	41½	43⅝	41	41
1,500	*Int. M. Mar.	2¼	2½	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	*Int. M. M. pf.	9¾	9¾	8	8
75	Kelly Sp. Tire	161	161	160	160
30	Kelly Sp. Tire 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
2,750	Manh. Transit.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
750	Marc. of Am.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
150	N. Y. Transp.	15	15	15	15
130	*Pyrene Mfg.	12	12	12	12
850	Corp. R. & H.	26⅝	6¾	6¼	6½
2,500	*Stand. Motors	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½
2,000	*St. Jos. Lead.	12⅞	13	12⅜	12½
300	U. Cig. S., new	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	*U. Cig. S. Am.	102	102	102	102
1,500	Un. Profit-Sh.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	*World Film.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
10	G.-S. O. pf.	138	138	138	— 1
10	Illinois P. L.	134	134	134	— 2
900	*Inter. Petrol.	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
10	Nat. Transit.	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
10	Ohio Oil	135	135	135	+ 1
200	Pierce Oil	10	10	10	..
170	Prairie P. L.	163	160	160	— 2
55	Prairie O. & G.	318	314	316	+ 2
28	South. P. P. L.	111	108	108	— 2
8	S. O. of N. J.	400	400	400	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Mo. Pac., w. i.	20	20	20	20
100	M. P., w. i., pf	50	50	50	50
50	*Wabash, w. i.	12	12	12	12

MINING STOCKS.

500	*Alaska Juneau	13⅛	13⅜	13½	13⅜
1,000	*Alta-C. Min.	63	63	63	63
1,700	*Atlanta	31	31	30½	30½
2,500	*Big Cot'nw'd	5½	6	5½	6
1,300	Big L. D. Co.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
4,500	*Booth	50	50	48	48
1,400	Braden Copper	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	†Caribou Cob.	35	35	35	35
4,300	†Cashboy	6	7	6	7
1,000	Cons. Ar. Hon.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	Cons. Nev.-U.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cons. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Crown Reserve	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	†Diam'd'f'd D.	4	4	4	4
1,000	*†Emma Cop'r.	20	20	20	20
3,500	*†Goldf'd Mer.	22	22	22	22
100	Howe Sound	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	†Iron Blossom	85	85	85	85
300	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	†Kewanas	13	13	13	13
23,000	*Ken'c't Cop'r	32½	32⅝	32	32¼
500	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,300	†Lone Star	6	6	5¾	5¾
2,000	†MacNamara	3	3	3	3
3,000	†McK.-Dar.	21	23	21	23
2,100	†Majestic M.	99	1⅛	99	1⅛
200	Nevada Utah	22	22	22	22
550	New U. Bingh.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
1,000	Nip. Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	†North Star	16	16	16	16
1,000	†Sells	25	25	25	25
3,000	*Silver Pick	11	11	11	11
2,000	Stewart	2¼	2½	2⅞	2½
13,700	*Suc. Mining	88	93	88	90
4,300	†Sup. M. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
1,000	†Ton. Cash B.	6	6	6	6
500	Tonopah Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	†Ton. Jim B.	98	98	96	96
5,700	†Ton. Merger.	40½	41½	40½	41
2,000	†Ton. Midway.	16	16	16	16
1,000	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	United Verdi.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II,—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Greenwich Sav Bk<Runyon—Wm. A. McQuaid.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Newburger & Morris Co<Talcott—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Weis<Herald Realty Co—Max Altmayer, Young<Braun—Bainbridge Colby. Davis<Davis—Henry W. Pollock.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Re Rothstein—James A. Farrell. Re Schlesinger—Charles A. Obergast. Kralovich<Adler—Karl R. Miner. Nelson<Harrison Realties—Eugene Freyer. Gucker<Knopp—Phoenix Ingraham. City R E Co<Rowan—Warren Leslie. Lindenmeyer<Cella—J. Campbell Thompson. Van Boskerck<Horner—James T. Curnen. Re Bleustein—John C. Dyer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—N Y Life Ins Co<Fort Amsterdam Realty Co—Phoenix Ingraham. Jonas Weil<Liebowitz Realty Co (2)—Jacob Klein. Am Mtg Co<Elias J. Marsh—Thomas Walker.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—James McCreery Realty Co<Associated Merchants Co—Paul H. Fairchild.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Chas. Gerst<Mathias Goldensohn—Chas. S. Campbell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS.—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Brady, J. — Edward Bachteldt<John Werle—David L. Woodall. Bertrice L. B. Ziegel<Allen Const. Co.—James J. Donovan.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner 179th St, 25x100; Rexton Realty Co. loans Aldus Construction Co., Inc., to erect a six-story flat, (11 payments) $28,000

Bronx.

176TH ST, n e corner Marmion Av, 50x119.1; Rockland Realty Co. loans Kirwan Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, (18 payments) $43,000

MARMION AV, e s, 50 ft n of 176th St, 50x118.3; Rockland Realty Co. loans Kirwan Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, (18 payments) $32,000

173D ST, s w corner Weeks Av, 84x95; Sherman Co. loans Adavine Construction Corporation to erect one five-story apartment, (12 payments) $72,500

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, n e corner of 49th St; Geo. F. Root Co. against N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. et al., March 27, 1914.....$2,019.04

Bronx.

WOODYCREST AV, 990; James A. Byrnes against Arthur Kirkpatrick et al., Sept. 28, 1914 .....$476.61

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.

10:30 A. M.—"Baptism."

3:00 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures.

8:00 P. M.—"Celebrating Liberty—Are We Not Slaves?"

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—"The Christian's Preparedness."
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 924 St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Charles L. White, D. S.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C.F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. ERNEST EATON preaches.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 175th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 42d St.

Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Chas. R. Brown, D. D., Dean of Yale School of Religion, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. M. J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. Services every Sunday during the month of July at 11 A. M.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman. Song Service on church steps at 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. 11 A. M., Communion; 8 P. M., Mr. Marshall's sermon. "The Alabaster Box." Motion pictures of the Passion Week. St. Andrew's Quartet.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer, F. W. Sears.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 116 West 76th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject, "The Law of Compensation."

MRS. CHAPIN, PRESIDENT METAPHYSical Club, Boston, Hotel Biltmore, Sunday, 11:30. Patriotic service July 4; subject, OUR NEW AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Newsboys will sing patriotic songs. Flowers will be distributed. Come and celebrate with us.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT MASS MEETING. Auspices International New Thought Alliance. Harry Gaze, Speaker. Villa Faulkner Page, Chairman. Irene Cummings, Soloist. Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Clermont and Lafayette Avs. All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 Madison Avenue. Sunday morning, 11—Speakers, Mrs. Van Marter, Mr. Henry Gage. No Sunday night or Monday afternoon meeting.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

"COME AND SEE." SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D. D., will preach at both services. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—B. FAY MILLS. 8 P. M.—DR. MARTIN.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Rev. P. Elwood Erickson, 11, Patriotic service, 7:30. Twilight service on church steps.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Rev. Howard S. Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11, Mr. Harold C. Jagrith, 8, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY, DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Monday, July 5, and Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening Service omitted.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11 and 8—Rev. GEORGE REID ANDREWS.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. H. Cambridge. Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. —Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Gerald A. Cornell.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Litany, Holy Communion, sermon by Rev. Francis C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. HENRY LUBECKE, D.C.L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8 and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Mansfield Groton).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, July 4th, The RT. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. L. Caswell.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNION, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th. Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Days We Celebrate." At 8 P. M., Patriotic Temperance Service. Addresses by Hon. George A. Carlson, Governor of Colorado. Subject: "Why Colorado Went Dry." and Rev. Howard H. Russell, D. D., Founder of Anti-Saloon League and Lincoln Lee League. Subject: "What Would Lincoln Do?" Music by the University Quartette.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship, 11; 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av.; Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic. Questions answered.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—Union Service at 11 A. M., Rev. LEON A. HARVEY. Subject: "AMERICA LIBERTY AND THIS GREAT WAR." The Public cordially invited.

Other Services.

ARCHIE D. BALL, D. D., 11 and 8.—Harlem-New York, 122d St. and Mount Morris West. Coming: Daniel Russell, D. D., July 11 and 18; Frederick J. Stanley, D. D., July 25, Aug. 15, 22; James S. Kittell, D. D., Aug. 1 and 8; John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Aug. 29 and Sept. 5.

BIG UNION TENT EVANGEL, W. 124th St., bet. Ams. and Morningside. Rev. B. Fay Mills, Sunday at 3:30 and 8 P. M.; Mrs. Mabel Q. Stevens of Florida, July 1, nightly to July 14; noted evangelist, July 5 and 6 at 8 P. M.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. H. Raud.

Special Lecture. "The San Francisco Exposition, the Trip, and Metaphysics in the West," free, by W. Frederick Keeler, (who the West," by W. Frederic Keeler, (who will have returned,) 1918 Broadway, corner 64th, Friday, 9th, 8 P. M. Services at Baldwin, L. I., 4 P. M. Sundays.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA will give lectures, private lessons, and class instructions during Summer months at the "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. Write for circulars.

TENT CATHEDRAL, Amsterdam Av., at 112th St.

The Gospel preached in a great tent on the Cathedral grounds by prominent preachers. Every night except Saturday, beginning July 6. Preacher July 6, Bishop Courtney. QUESTION BOX.—All written questions regarding religion will be answered publicly. Send questions now. Church people from all parts of the city are urged to attend, to bring non-church people, and to have them ask questions. ALL ARE WELCOME.

Vedanta Society, 236 C. P. W., near 84th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Our God," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., between Henry and Hicks Sts. Patriotic service, in which Plymouth and Mayflower Bible Schools unite. Address by Dr. William L. Tenney, "Right Makes Might."

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Apartment House Plot in a Quick and Profitable Resale — Investors Buy Bronx Flat Houses—Big Dutchess County Farm Purchased by Louis Gordon Hamersley.

A quick and profitable resale of a valuable plot in the heart of the Washington Heights apartment house district, to builders, was the feature of what little trading avtivity there was in the Manhattan realty market yesterday.

In the Bronx conditions were somewhat better, and several sales of flat houses and vacant property to investors and builders were reported. A block front deal in the Tremont section also was reported pending, the prospective buyer being a west side builder.

The Washington Heights sale involved the two old frame dwellings, 515 and 517 West 156th Street, occupying a plot 50 by 100, sold by Ennis & Sinnott, operators, to the Hargood Realty and Construction Company, of which Henry Goodstein is President. It is located 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and was acquired from the Crowley estate by the sellers last Tuesday.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Valentine A. Schultz sold to an investor, for the George Fennell estate, the five-story tenement 211 East Fourth Street.

J. Jacobs and K. Schiffer have sold for Rosa Mintz, to Morris Graf, 126 Rivington Street, a three-story tenement, on lot 20 by 75, between Essex and Norfolk Streets.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Morris Cukor, acting for Mrs. Hermine Debrovsky, has exchanged the six-story tenement property, 256 West 143d Street, 25 by 99.11, for the newly built apartment house, 600 Fox Street, Bronx, 75 by 100, owned by the 152d Street Construction Company.

Bronx Sales.

M. S. Auerbach sold to Frank Banister a plot 75 by 100 on the east side of Jessup Avenue, between Featherbed Lane and 172d Street, being lots 143, 144, and 145 of the Upland Realty Company sale.

H. H. Cohen sold for the Criscuolo Realty Company, Pietro Criscuolo, President, 509-11 Union Avenue, a six-story new-law flat, with stores, on plot 39.9 by 100, about 64 feet north of 147th Street. The property was held at $45,000.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for the National Bank of Far Rockaway the property, 2,954 Park Avenue, on a plot 50 by 130. This property was recently purchased at foreclosure by the bank and was sold to the adjoining owner, M. Martinilione, who will improve with a five-story building to conform with his present holdings.

Charles A. Weber sold 380 East 153d Street, a four-story triple flat, on a lot about 25 by 100 feet, for William Rohrbach, to a cash investor.

Frederic E. Klein has purchased from Henry Greenspan, 903 and 905 Intervale Avenue, two five-story new-law flats, on plot 50 by 100, located just west of Westchester Avenue. The buyer gave in part payment the six-story tenement, 328 East Thirteenth Street, on lot 25 by 103.3, near Avenue A. Grossman & Phillips, who negotiated the trade, also sold for Grossman Brothers to Rosenbaum, to Harry Greenspan, 909 Stebbins Avenue, a six-story apartment on a plot 47 by 115, near 163d Street.

Eugene J. Busher has resold for cash for the Daly Realty Company, 655 East 164th Street, a three-story private residence on lot 25 by 100, to Fritz Koch.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the Floria Realty Company to Louis Rosenheim the two-story-and-cellar brick one-family house, 548 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 20 by 100, for occupancy, and for John H. Behrenburg to an investor the two-story-and-attic Queen Anne cottage, on a plot 30 by 100, known as 477 Seventy-seventh Street.

Saul C. Lavine has purchased five one-family houses, 1,113, 1,125, 1,133, and 1,137 East Fourteenth Street, 100 feet south of Avenue K, from the Penn Holding Company.

Long Island.

John Schmeizel has sold through the J. Albert Johntra Company the property at 83 Broadway, Flushing, to O. B. Lennard of Astoria, who buys for investment.

The building on the plot was formerly the Town Hall of the old Town of Flushing and stood at Broadway and Main Street.

J. W. Doolittle sold for the Douglaston Realty Company to Martin M. Curry a plot 90 by 100, on Dartmouth Road, near the Boulevard. Mr. Curry is having plans drawn for a dwelling for his own occupancy.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold 119 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J., a modern residence, and about half an acre for Frederick W. Butterfield, to an investor.

Dutchess County Sale.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Frank S. Ormsbee his residence and farm containing 106 acres, situated in Madalin, Town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y. The property adjoining to the north is now owned by the Redmonds, and was formerly owned by Johnston Livingston. The purchaser is Louis Gordon Hamersley, who recently purchased, through the same brokers, adjoining properties, which now gives him an estate of about 891 acres.

Commercial Leases.

Amos & Co. have leased the store 128 West Thirty-fourth Street to Michael Newman; also the store 130 West Thirty-fourth Street to Leonard J. Cohen, and the store 132 West Thirty-fourth Street to Golden & Sugerman.

H. B. Kaiser, Inc., dealers in men's and women's apparel, has leased store No. 4 in the Standard Arcade. The space taken is 24 by 30 feet, ceiling 25 feet in height. The lease is for a long term. Tucker-Speyers & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 769, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x80, five-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Gotham Mortgage Co. et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; John J. Sullivan, referee; due, $25,732.72; taxes, &c., $703.59; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

1st St, 7 E, e s, 116 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x73.10x22.4x77.5, five-story hotel; Julius H. Sussmann against Rosa Hertz et al.; Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys; John J. Sullivan, referee; due, $21,060.66; taxes, &c., $259.45; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 76.4x41.5x irregular, 2 five-story tenements and stores and 2 four-story rear tenements; Charles N. Lee, executor, against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. et al.; William C. Orr, attorney; Henry C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56; adjourned to July 12.

By Henry Brady.

119th St, 324 East, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10, two-story dwelling; Grace F. Isaacs et al. against Abraham H. Sarasohn et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $7,261.24; taxes, &c., $212.60; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

119th St, 326 East, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.8x100.10, two-story dwelling; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Abraham H. Sarasohn et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $7,203.22; taxes, &c., $221.30; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

6th St, 423 East, n s, 265.10 ft e of 1st Av, 21.10x90.10, four-story tenement and stores; Edmond L. Campion et al. against Zabaraser Realty Co. et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Isaac T. Flatto, referee; due, $16,120.15; taxes, &c., $384.10; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $16,000.

By Samuel Marx.

131st St, 8 East, s s, 128.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; Rudolph F. Rabe et al. against Sarah McCormack et al.; Edgar R. Mead, attorney; William Bernard, referee; due, $8,020.70; taxes, &c., $258.55; subject to tax lien of $759.08; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

1st Av, 156, e s, 67.4 ft s of 10th St, 25x100x irregular, six-story tenement and store; Charles Hoefler against Max Heller et al.; Davis & Davis, attorneys; Archibald E. Baxter, referee; due, $9,379.69; taxes, &c., $40.90; subject to a first mortgage of $32,000; to the plaintiff for $33,453.

59th St, 515 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Harry Rotman against Herman Sacks et al.; Arthur Smith, attorney; Samuel Eckar, referee; due, $618.83; taxes, &c., $187; subject to a first mortgage of $15,000; to the plaintiff for $15,675.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, East, s s, 75.3 ft w of Boston Road, 75x167, vacant; Nellie G. Richards against Sarah A. Bennett, administratrix, et al.; William H. Hamilton, attorney; Adam Wiener, referee; partition; to the Benenson Realty Co, for $6,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Jackson Av, 600 and 602, e s, 100 ft s of 151st St, 50x104, six-story tenement and stores; Public Bank of New York City against Broadval Realty and Holding Co. et al.; Stroock & Stroock, attorneys; John J. Hynes, referee; due, $7,985.71; taxes, &c., $1,236.80; subject to a prior mortgage of $41,000; to the plaintiff for $42,000.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 200x325x21x364, one-story and two-story marble works; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Esther Fisher et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin A. Hartstein, referee; due, $240,000; taxes, &c., $2,972.85; adjourned sine die.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

132d St, n s, 206.7 ft e of Locust Av, for a one-story brick tunnel shafthead house, 45.8 x40.2; Consolidated Gas Co., 130 East 15th St, owner and architect; cost.....$3,000

221st St, n s, 205 ft w of White Plains Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 17.6x30; Joseph Ruppel, 362 East 145th St, owner; Ebbing & Irving, 752 East 220th St, architects; cost $1,500

Pugsley Av, s e corner of McGraw Av, for five two-story frame dwellings, 18x35.6, 33.6x35; Chris Daly, 710 Columbus Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost $15,000

106th St, n s, 413 ft e of 1st Av, for a one-story storage, 50x100.11; S. Imperato and L. Cammra, 2,107 1st Av, owners; M. L. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, architect; cost $5,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, s w corner of 99th St, to a four-story sub-station; Manhattan Elevated Railway Co, 24 Broad St, owner; G. H. Pegrim, 103 Broadway, architect; cost.....$25,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Rexton Realty Co. to Aldus Construction Co., (mtg $18,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CANAL ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 65.6x48.8; Firm of S. Jarmulowsky to estate of Sender Jarmulowsky, June 29, (mtg $200,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; as estate of Sender Jarmulowsky to Rehson Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, June 29, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 398 and 400 East, n s, 40x60.7 to s s of 2d St, 40.4x35.8, w s; Louise Kaufold to Kaufold Realty Corporation, 350 Throop Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $50,750,) June 30; attorney, Albert Prigohzy, 275 Montague St, Brooklyn $1

INTERIOR GORE, begins at centre line of block between 40th and 41st lots and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 33.11x n — x s — to beginning; Hy H. Craigie to Samuel M. Cohen, 507 West 112th St, all title, quitclaim, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Cath. C. Craigie to same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel J. Peck to same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Cath. S. Seabury and another to same.....$1

INTERIOR lot, begins 93.8 ft s of 19th St and 204 ft e of 8th Av, runs e 43.3 to centre line of old Fitzroy road x 21.4x w 43.11x n 24.4 to beginning; Florence Eisenacher, Rutherford, N. J. to Rehcansie Realty Co., 245 West 18th St, correction deed, July 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 34x55; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Charles W. Hotze, 317 West 58th St, (mtg $23,000,) July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,238, w s, 76 ft n of 108th St, 24.10x100; Edward C. Prescott to Lina O. C. his wife, 203 West 122d St, 1/2 part, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 57th St, 40x93; Hy. Morgenthau Co. to Joseph Hoffy Co., 150 East 42d St, (mtg $45,000,) July 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x75; Leo L. Schwab to A. Marie Schwab, 25 West 96th St, June 2; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

MADISON ST, 314, s s, 25.11x112.5x21x113.6; Samuel Kaufman to Samuel Cohen, 305 Madison St, (mtg $25,000,) July 1; attorney, John Heim, 302 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, w s, 51 ft s of 104th St, 25.2x95; Edw. C. Prescott to Lina O. C. Prescott, 203 West 122d St, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, begins at n e s of Lot 509, runs w along Place, 188.2 to s e corner of Lot 510, Map 725, Dyckman estate x n 86.10x n e 50x s e 165.1 to beginning; Catherine M. Tesse to Thomas Biggin, at Prescott Av and Nichols Place, West 204th St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SHERIFF ST, 66 and 68, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x75, foreclosure June 28; Maurice Marks, referee, to Joseph Kaplan, 370 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $34,000,) July 1 .....$1,000

SPRING ST, n s, Lot 1,220, Bayard east farm, 25x111, e s, 25x118, w s; Brevoort Realty Co. to William J. Vallon, 116 East 54th St, (mtg $35,000,) June 30; attorneys, Bandler & Haas, 42 Broadway.....$1

STANTON ST, 18, n s, 25x100; Abr. Hochman to Beatrice Hochman, 156 East 79th St, (mtg $27,000,) June 30; attorney, Isidore Lowenbrann, 116 Nassau St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 161st St, 103.7x172.8x99.11x144.2; James H. Wolfboro, N. H. and another, executors, S. J. Higgins, to Lehigh Building Corporation, 7 East 42d St, (mtg $55,000,) all liens, June 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner 141st St, 126.7x91.10x124.11x114.9½ Trustees of the Presbytery of New York to St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church, n w corner 141st St and St. Nicholas Av, C. A. G. May 14; attorney, Hy W. Jessup, 55 Liberty St.$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 724, e s, 299.4 ft w 145th St, 19.6x100; Lizzie J. Waugh to Harry B. Davis and another, Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., all liens, June 1; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $100

1ST AV, e s, 75 ft n of 61st St, 25x95; Maybelle Realty Co. to Lunigiani Realty Co., 156 1st Av, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

4TH AV, s e corner of 30th St, 19.9x60; Leo L. Schwab to Leo L. Schwab, 35 West 96th St, June 3, 1-3 part; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

4TH ST, n e s, 150.10 ft s e of Avenue C, 42.10x96; Dora Stecher to Louis Stecher, 354 East 88th St, (mtg $48,000,) July 2; attorney, Charles Tollers, 132 Nassau St..

.....$8,000

5TH AV, w s, 112.8 ft n of 28th St, 22.8x100; Mabel S. Forbes et al. to Rivoli Realty Co., 18 East 41st St, all title, 2-3 part, April 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Frazier-Coleman Realty Co., Inc., to same, 1-3 part, all right, title, and interest of Alice C. Frazier, b. and s., June 4.....$1

11TH ST, 627 and 629 East, n s, 270.6 ft w of Avenue C, 37.6x103.3; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, all liens, June 9; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

11TH ST, 631 East, n s, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 37.6x103.3; same to same, all liens, June 9 .....$100

19TH ST, 224 East, s w s, 307 ft n w of 2d Av, 21x92; James R. Waters to Julia A. Waters, 224 East 19th St, ½ part, (mtg $7,400,) July 1; attorneys, Rosendale & Dodd, 52 Broadway.....$1

20TH ST, n s, 620 ft w of 5th Av, 106.9x92x106x92; Ann C. Ewing, Yonkers, N. Y., to 1,126 Park Avenue Co., 60 Wall St, b and s, c. s. g., June 23; attorney, Leo Oppenheimer, 60 Wall St.....$1

25TH ST, s s, 338.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20.4x98.9; Michel Parzini to Rosette & Parzini Corporation, 218 East 25th St, July 1, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Percy Jackson, 47 Cedar St $1

28TH ST, 441 West, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 280th St, 443 West, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Norah Kussell to Chelsea Homes Corporation, 436 West 27th St, (mtg $21,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

28TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 12.10x98.9; Anna Egan to John J. Egan, 323 East 41st St, all liens, Dec. 1, 1914.....$1

39TH ST, s s, 187.10 ft e of 3d Av, 12.2x98.9; same to same, all liens, Dec. 31, 1914 .....$1

48TH ST, 520-24 West, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.5; Oscar L. Kindler and Uno to the Louise Realty Co., Inc., June 18; attorney, Philip J. Dunn, 15 Broad St $100

54TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Margaret E. Weill to H. M. Weill Co., 264 West 54th St, quitclaim, June 30.....$1

62D ST, 27 to 33 East, n s, 680 Madison Av, 57x100.5; Rivoli Realty Co. to Frasier-Coleman Realty Co., 206 Broadway, 1-8 part, (mtg $200,000,) all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Isabel C. Forbes, 114 Commonwealth Av, Boston, and another, (mtg $200,000,) 3-8 part, all liens, July 1, C. A. G.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

70TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x80; Leo L. Schwab to A. Marie Schwab, 35 West 96th St, June 3; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

75T

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The disturbance that was over Lake Michigan Thursday night passed to the Middle Atlantic Coast, attended by showers and thunder storms in the Northern States from the upper Mississippi Valley to New England. The usual Summer thunder showers for this season again occurred in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Southern Plain States, the Mississippi Valley and the upper Lake region, while warmer weather prevails in the North Pacific States. Temperatures are now near or below the seasonal average generally east of the Rocky Mountains, and the general pressure distribution is such as to indicate that there will be no unseasonably warm weather over the eastern half of the country during the next several days. Except for scattered showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday in the region east of the Mississippi River, although there will probably be showers in New England.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday, fair.

New England—Local showers Saturday; Sunday, probably fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday, and probably Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	62	69	4 P. M.	72	71
6 A. M.	59	65	6 P. M.	70	65
9 A. M.	71	69	9 P. M.	71	65
12 M.	76	71	11 P. M.	65	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 11:50 A. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 6:30 P. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.75 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
8:30—731 Amsterdam Av.; Henry O. Hare.. Slight
P. M.
10:10—41 Rutgers St.; M. Davidson..... None
10:20—604 W. 175 St.; John O'Neill....Slight
P. M.
2:30—40 E. 12 St.; Sham Bros..... Slight
2:45—6-7 Canal Place; M. P. Kuahe.... None
3:10—1,275 Hoe Av.; John S. Meizer...Slight
P. M.
3:50—316 W. 134 St.; not known....Slight
4:15—1 E. 132 St.; James Hastings..Slight
4:30—1,043 Morris Av; Morris Rosenfeld .....Slight
8:00—1,400 2 Av.; Benjamin Weinberg ..... Slight
5:30—866 Trinity Av.; Charles Shurry.. None
6:35—1,201 Elder Av.; not given...Slight
7:50—615 E. 11 St.; Jacob Kauffman...Slight
7:55—46 Manhattan Av.; Elnore Hailt...None
9:00—119 Broome St.; Isaac Cuminsky..Slight
9:00—418 E. 89 St.; Oscar Godler..... Slight
9:45—227 E. 11 St.; Harry Ashenman.... Slight
11:40—438 E. 11 St.; A. Monteford.....$150

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., July 4: Sergts. H. E. Boyle, 156 to 167; J. Herzing, 167 to 156. Mtd. Patrol, with horses and equip., A. A. Walsh, 166 to 167; W. A. J. Harley, 167 to 166. Patrol, 8 A. M., July 3, 166 to 172: W. Myer, W. J. Mullen, J. Gallagher, J. Manley, T. J. Mulvey, John S. Perfors. 8 A. M., July 4: C. Brueggema in, 283 to Marine Div., Subdi. A. From precincts indicated to 167th precinct: J. P. Donohue, 146; A. Bricker, 149; J. P. Crawford, 50; W. E. Rhinland, 172; J. A. O'Keefe, 149; J. Anicker, 149; P. Stanton, 153. From 167 to precincts indicated: A. E. Quellan, 145; J. F. Murphy, 149; J. O'Dea, 150; F. P. Brown, 172; T. O'Connor, 149; T. Troy, 149; J. T. Deviney, 153. (Mutual) 8 A. M. July 4: Patrol E. F. Kemmeter, 22 to 283; E. L. Warner, 283 to 22.

Temporary assignments: Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, as Acting Chief Inspector, 9 A. M. July 5 to 8 A. M. July 13. Inspector J. Daly, 8 I. D., to assume the duties of the Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his own, 9 A. M. July 6 to 9 A. M. July 13; Supt. McElroy, 16 I. D., in command 11 I. D., in addition to his own, 4 days, 9 A. M. July 14. Surgeon P. J. Murray, 16, 8 I. D., in charge 21 S. D., in addition to his own, 15 days, 6 A. M. July 2. Lieut. J. O'Hara, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, in command, 12:01 A. M. July 1 to 8 A. M. July 4. Sergts. R. V. McCauley, 21, to Commr.'s Office, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 4; D. Glenn, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 2; C. Kensler, 79; J. S. Minogue, 80, and P. E. Mahon, 278, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 6 to 10 days, 8 A. M. July 6. Patrol J. Horn, 7 and J. Hellreigel, 154, to B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M. July 5; G. N. Faust, 155, and P. Flamm, 26, to 4 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. July 5; T. Boland and R. J. Hoerr, 16, to duty in plain clothes, 15 days, 4 P. M. July 4; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, Special Squad 1, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 4; A. W. Wallander, 39, to T. S., as Physical Inst., 30 days, 9 A. M. July 6; E. M. Burns, 40, to Det. Bu., 30 days, 6 P. M. July 1; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. F. Pehrson, 62, and H. Roedel, 63, to 7 I. D., 4 P. M. July 3 to 8 A. M. July 6; G. Downey, 68, to Commr.'s Office, 30 E. Stanley, 69; A. Rossner, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, and B. Gulager, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, to 42, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M. July 5; F. Kehoe, South, 188; G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 1 day, 2 P. M. July 4; J. T. McGann, 169; S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 Insp. Dist., 4 P. M. July 3 to 8 A. M. July 6.

To 12 I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 3, to 8 A. M., July 6: T. M. Webster, 279; P. Schappert, 283; T. V. Duffy, 285; F. L. Connors, 281, E. Schmitzler, 283; H. Winters, 285.

To Bur. of Tel. from precincts indicated, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 3: F. J. Hedden, 1; F. Brickley, 19; J. E. Pence, 274; J. J. O'Brien, 37; J. M. Sheehan, 169; G. F. Ring, 278.

To T. S. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 6: H. F. Bresnan, 42; W. F. J. Sullivan, 42; F. Farrington, 278; J. J. Fitzgerald, 278; T. J. Foster, 42; H. A. McAvoy, 278; C. W. Morgan, 278.

To 278 from commands indicated, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 6: G. Blom, Jr., 38; P. E. Burns, Traffic C; W. J. McGowan, 43; D. McCarthy, Traffic C. Matron Maria A. H. Young, 135, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M. July 6.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. G. C. Cole, 35th, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 8 A. M., July 2; V. F. Durning, 60, and E. S. Franklin, 149, to Commr.'s office, 8 A. M. July 2.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Chief Inspector M. F. Schmittberger, 6 days, 3 A. M., July 7, to be deducted from vacation; Inspector H. Cohen, 11 I. D., 4 days, 9 A. M., July 14, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeon E. H. Fiske, 21 S. D., 18 days, 6 A. M., July 2, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol J. A. Nelson, 4, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; J. Lamain, 147, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; W. J. Corbett, 21, 1 day, 12 P. M., July 4; J. A. Whitmore, 43, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 1; W. F. Byrnes, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; P. Reilly, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 7; F. E. McGreevy, 144, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 3; F. H. Gerstenfeld, 144, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 8; G. D. Lang, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 5.

Sick leave: Patrol A. Kerrigan, 12, 14 days, 8 A. M., July 5.

Full pay while on sick report: Capt. W. F. Fennelly, 151, 11:05 A. M., May 31, to noon, June 24. Acting Sergt. Second Grade D. C. Devoti, D. B., noon, June 12, to noon, June 19. Patrol L. Schubert, 79, 9 A. M., June 29, during disability.

Resignation accepted: Patrol P. F. Fitzpatrick, 28, 12 P. M., July 1.

Fine remitted: The fine of thirty days' pay imposed upon Sergt. A. F. Muldoon, 158, under Special Order 57, Series 1913, is remitted.

Fire Department.

Revocation of temporary detail, 8 A. M., July 1: Fire. 1st Gr.—F. L. Petersen, Eng. 78 to the School of Instruction, while on sick report.

Retired: Fire. 2d Gr.—F. A. Swift, Eng. 157, firefighter, (physically disqualified,) on an annual pension of $400, 8 A. M., July 2.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Brokers J. McCarthy, Eng. 56, for two tours of duty, (total of 16 hours,) on July 3 and 4, to undergo an operation.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Tuesday, July 6, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: C. E. Schmidt, H. & L. 142; J. J. Merrigan, Eng. 54; A. A. Fulham, Eng. 93; D. J. Costello, H. & L. 12; B. Quigley, H. & L. 25; W. Blair, H. & L. 120; A. V. Buckman, Eng. 93; E. L. Linehan, Eng. 2; W. J. Luse, Eng. 72; O. P. Regan, H. & L. 42; J. Wallace, H. & L. 108; J. G. Geller, Eng. 276; H. W. Smith, Eng. 16; George Grattenthaler, H. & L. 119; D. J. Cucullo, Eng. 14; J. F. Bedell, Eng. 207; H. L. Koecher, Eng. 155; J. Kaufman, H. & L. 103; W. L. Lamb, Eng. 226; R. Grant, Eng. 23; F. Parks, H. & L. 21; J. P. Ryan, H. & L. 122; L. B. Large, Eng. 65; H. M. Kell, H. & L. 123; G. Fricke, Eng. 5; J. Goertz, 11; E. J. O'Brien, Eng. 34; John T. Meaney, H. & L. 78.

The following named will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Tuesday, July 6, to complete their course in the Automobile School: F. A. Lennon, Eng. 73; E. E. Gilmartin, Eng. 56; S. J. Winters, Eng. 238; J. E. McDonnell, H. & L. 13; C. J. Lazarro, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. W. McMahon, H. & L. 45; W. Nikl, Eng. 221.

The following Prob. Fire. will be directed to report at School of Instruction, Wed., July 7, at the time specified, for a period of 30 days, for test as prescribed by rules: 9 A. M.: H. E. Griffard, Eng. 7; J. A. Shea, Eng. 13; A. Golipsky, Eng. 17; E. Schneider, Eng. 23; D. Maloney, Eng. 27; F. J. Farrell, Eng. 30; C. Kalbfell, Eng. 89; E. H. Veigel, Eng. 53; C. Donivan, Eng. 76; J. Russert, Eng. 206; J. M. F. Hannar, Eng. 210; G. E. Ryan, Eng. 226; W. R. Burness, Eng. 217; C. L. Barry, Eng. 237; J. F. F. Heinz, Eng. 251; P. F. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 4; B. F. Harrington, H. & L. 10; E. P. Hollister, H. & L. 11; W. J. Winder, H. & L. 20; G. I. Reich, H. & L. 23; A. J. Gillespie, H. & L. 24; M. M. Hartnett, H. & L. 43; J. A. Jennings, H. & L. 131. 1 P. M.: P. F. McKenna, Eng. 3; E. P. McLoughlin, Eng. 4; J. A. Gloeckner, Eng. 5; J. Darnell, Eng. 13; J. G. Guilde, Eng. 18; W. J. Rogers, Eng. 18; A. Fey, Eng. 22; P. J. Baker, Eng. 27; F. J. McGurty, Eng. 40; R. J. Long, Eng. 44; W. H. Lutgen, Eng. 76; W. J. Chapin, Eng. 207; L. T. Frohne, Eng. 210; F. P. McCready, Eng. 212; H. C. Hottenroth, Eng. 216; W. J. Hammer, Eng. 218; D. D. Mahoney, Eng. 226; J. L. Klecak, Eng. 230; C. W. Holmes, H. & L. 10; J. V. Murray, H. & L. 18; J. J. Fullam, H. & L. 26; C. A. Baldauf, H. & L. 40; D. McAlinden, H. & L. 131.

Charge dismissed: Fire. 1st Gr. F. W. Burns, En. 41, reckless driving of auto hose wagon.

Penalties: Fire. 2d Gr. Jos. Rolg, Eng. 57, (absence without leave,) six leaves withheld; Fire. 1st Gr. J. V. Tierney, En. 86, (same,) seven leaves withheld.

Fined: Fire. 3d Gr. R. A. Sweeney, H. & L. 45, $5 for loss of coat badge.

Leaves of absence, with pay, are granted to the following, to attend the 12th annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans at Utica, N. Y. Credentials certifying their attendance will be submitted to the Office Chief of Department: Capt. L. Flanagan, Eng. 33, 3 days, 8 A. M. July 6; Lieut. W. McGough, Eng. 33, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Eng. of Str. F. A. Paulus, Eng. 86, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Eng. of Str. G. J. Sammons, Eng. 13, for 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Thornton, Eng. 57, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Fire. 1st Gr. J. T. Tierney, Eng. 86, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5. Fire. 1st Gr. W. E. Roche, Jr., H. & L. 14, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Fire. 1st Gr. T. F. P. Sampson, H. & L. 28, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Fire. 1st Gr. E. Bracken, Eng. 226, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5.

The members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fire. 1st Gr. A. J. Muir at the bandstand in the Mall, Central Park, at 4 P. M., and at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Riverside Drive and 89th St., at 8 P. M., July 5. The members of the band so reporting, who happen to be on regular 24-hour leave of absence, will be granted the 12-hour leave on the night of the 4th and the 24-hour leave on Tues., the 6th, in lieu of the 5th; they will also be excused after the performance from reporting at quarters until the expiration of their leave on the 6th instant.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. C. D. Halloran, Eng. 226, 12 hours, 12 noon, July 3; Capt. J. O'Connor 1st, Eng. 50, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 7.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for inspector of weights and measures. The usual salary is $1,200 a year. The age limits are from 21 to 50 years. Subjects and weights are as follows: Duties, 4; practical test, 3; experience, 3. Candidates will be given a practical examination as to their knowledge of the mechanism of the various machines and devices employed in weighing and measuring.

United States.

The commission announces for July 27 an examination for wheelwright at $720 a year to fill a vacancy in the Indian service at Fort Apache Agency. The appointee must be without dependents. The subjects of the examination are physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their 20th, but not their 50th, birthday on the date of the examination.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CONKLIN, WILLIAM B., (Nov. 26, 1914;) real estate, $43,367; Mrs. Helen R. Conklin, widow, given $43,112; assets, lot at Ardsley, Westchester County, $500; lot at Great Neck, L. I., $2,800; deposits, $6,945; salary due from Orange County Milk Association, $200; notes and personalty, $6,222; stocks, $28,563.

HARKNESS, LIZZIE R., of Oceanic, N. J., (July 2, 1911;) entire estate not disclosed; assets taxable in New York, stocks, $18,100; net value, $13,253; sister and two nephews beneficiaries.

LUDLOW, EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON, (Feb. 11, 1915;) net estate, $309,821; Mrs. Margaret T. Ludlow, widow, given $285,-927; Marie Hortense Shaw, friend, life estate in $25,000; Hugo Forsman, an employe, $1,000; James Hampton, an employe, $2,000; annuity of $500 provided for W. Richmond Clarkson, a friend; assets, 23d Central Park West, $88,000; net, $80,868; deposits, $2,728; personalty, $553; stocks and bonds, $222,700; larger holdings included 200 shares National City Bank, appraised at $71,300; 25 shares U. S. Trust Co., $26,250; 400 shares Penn. R. R., $21,-200; 25 shres N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., $24,000; 100 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $12,075.

PARISH, JR., DANIEL, (details elsewhere.)

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ASPINWALL, BESSIE, (May 3;) personalty, $1,000; daughter, Anna A. Chapin, gets all jewelry and other personal effects; residue in trust for life to sister, Jeannie M. Reed, then to brother and sisters.

BROOKHEIM, EMMA, (June 17;) personalty, about $4,000; all to children and grandchildren.

CUTTING, JUDITH C. (Details elsewhere.)

HORNBY, ROBERT, (April 9;) $1,000 to daughter, Annie J. Hornby; residue to widow, Elizabeth C.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SELECT SACRIFICE BARGAINS.
Beautiful up-to-date, det. 6-room Flatbush cottage.....$3,700
Another detached, 6 rooms.....$2,900
Semi-detached, 7 rooms.....$3,400
2-family detached, 11 rooms.....$3,300
Some of these worth $2,000 more under normal conditions. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 4616 Av. L, Flatbush Av. car to Flatlands Av., walk east 4 blocks; phone 6546 Main.

Brick, one-family, $4,700; two-family, $6,200; easy terms. Write or call, Fleer Bros., 304 Enfield St., (Eldert's Lane,) Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sacrifice fifteen-room, two-family house, five lots, to meet mortgage interest and save foreclosure; cost me $7,500; title company mortgage $5,000; deed for $1,250 cash; Queens; thirty minutes from Wall St.; write today. A 377 Times Downtown.

Party in need of some ready cash will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each; two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. Bryan, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROLL-TOP DESK, $8.50. ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. GOOD LIGHT, CLEAN, TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Loft in fireproof Mietz Building, 134 Mott St., near Grand St., 75x80; excellent light; steady steam power, heat, elevator; suitable machinist, light manufacture; immediate possession. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

1st Av., 818.—Large store, double show window; suitable for dry goods, stationery; $50.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Manasquan Park.—Bungalows for sale, with plots, $800, $900, to $8,000; lots from $100; wooded acreage from $250 per acre; convenient to Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Lakewood, Allaire; over 100 trains daily, New York and Philadelphia; 200 acres, combining features of shore and forest life and recreation; half-mile water front appeals especially to persons of artistic and refined tastes; clubhouse, dock, tennis courts for park residents; easy payments; safe investment. A. P. Filt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Cranford houses, bungalows; plot, 100x200; rent, $25 up; near station; steam heat, hardwood floor, open fireplace, sleeping porch; sewer, gas, electric; sell cheap; commutation, 10½c. Shaheen, 304 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement; parquet floors throughout; plot 100x300; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bungalow, stucco, modern in every appointment; 7 rooms, large living room; plot 90x170; five minutes' walk from station; $1,900; easy terms. P. O. Box 2, Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

For sale, 140 acres, Farhills, N. J.; gentleman's country home and going farm in splendid condition: A. S. Lanphear, 25 Pine St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Architectural gem at Hartsdale, built by an architect for his own home; very attractive and comfortable; beautifully located corner plot; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 lavatories; will sacrifice. Telephone 2587 Greenpoint for holiday inspection appointment. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome seven-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and two blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash; balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 156 Times Downtown.

Beautiful shore front gentleman's residence; magnificent views; deep water, sheltered anchorage; garage; fine plot, with large modern 14-room house in perfect order; 30 minutes from Broadway; price $45,000. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treisz, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Douglas Manor, shore front rights; rare marine and landscape views; high elevation; modern house; 5-cent fare zone; beautiful surroundings; reduction of $2,000 to settle estate. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for advance appointment. Herbert E. Williams, Executor, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Small farm of 2 acres; good rich soil and shade trees; adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; ful price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

Fine seven-room house; 35 minutes out; improvements; parquet floors; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

St. Lawrence River cottage for sale; $3,500 buys Stanwix Lodge at Pine View, near Clayton, in 1,000 Islands; bargain, with easy terms. W. A. Douglas, Arcade, Utica, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line

Mortgage, (second,)—$7,500 at 6 per cent., two years; residence, 54th St., between 5th and 6th Av.; reasonable bonus. S 60 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, etc.

BAILEY ISLAND, ME.
Attractively furnished bungalow, splendid location near water, can be rented from July 6; 2 fireplaces, large living room, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, improvements. J. C. Armstrong, Bailey Island, Me.

For Rent—Furnished house during July and August, located in Saratoga Springs; large lawn; one block from Broadway; all modern improvements; fine bath, gas, &c.; terms reasonable. Address Owner, 115 Woodlawn Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

LONG BRANCH.—Cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths, on Ocean Boulevard, 3 minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds, garage; completely furnished; $400. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP.
Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms, bath; facing lake in New Hampshire; seven fireplaces; magnificent trees, large grounds, wonderful country; garage, stable, boats; $350. S 19 Times.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent, fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel; famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Cottage, Columbia Av., near Broadway, 6 minutes to station, 4 bedrooms, bath, extra toilet, 2 months, $350. Phone Far Rockaway 2233.

Elberon, N. J.—Choice furnished cottage, directly on the ocean; reduced rent. Owner, Schuyler, 7,318, or local agents.

Ocean Grove-Asbury Park.—Six rooms, $135 season. Particulars phone 4194 Riverside.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Attractive home, Huntington; 7 rooms, bath; very well furnished; garage, garden, beautiful grounds; season, $300; exceptional value. D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.C.

In Westfield, N. J., 230 Kimball Av.—House, nine rooms and bath, in fine condition; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, 304 East Dudley Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 80 East 42d St.

West Side.

To Sublet.—6-room apartment, unfurnished; fine location; 50-mile view; near subway and "L"; $50; sacrifice; regular lease after Oct. 1; references required. 70 Morningside Drive. Apartment 63.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

179th St., 714 West.—Four and five large light rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $28 to $38; near 181st St. Broadway subway.

169th, 516 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric lights and telephone; all modern improvements; $28-$32; near 168th St. Broadway subway.

To sublet; bargain; 5-room elevator apartment; all outside rooms; exceptionally attractive. Inquire superintendent, 559 West 150th St.

178th, 599 West.—Corner apartments, four, five, seven rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $25-$45.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 21 East 125th St.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two months from July 12; upper west side, convenient Columbia; three light, airy sleeping rooms, kitchen, all completely equipped for housekeeping; state lowest terms for advance payment by responsible party; no smoking; Gentile. Address M 141 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED APARTMENT. Non-housekeeping, 2 rooms, bath; service included. Apply Superintendent, 77 Irving Place.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 8970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside.—Why live in hotels when you can get two to five roomed apartments and housekeep? Strictly high class, cosily furnished; maid service, linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

THE LANGHAM,
732 to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 75th St., corner Broadway.

91st St., 251 West.—A business woman will share her cool, light apartment with two women; $4 and $5; references essential. Tel. 9632 Riverside. E. K. Lente.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 543 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable; Apartment 2.

57th, 204 West.—Completely furnished; modern corner apartment, adjacent Park; best transportation.

44th, 210 West—Bachelor chambers; complete service; old English garden; ideal city Summer residence; telephone Bryant 5860.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Artist's studio, large, delightfully cool, north light; private phone and bath; kitchenette; small suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

Attractively furnished four-room apartment; Riverside; Summer rates. Goff, 610 West 141st St.

12th St., 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; improvements; $45. See janitor.

121st, 414 West.—Four sunny rooms; elevator; near Columbia; reasonable. Apt. 56.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartments; $40-$50; one unfurnished, $30; references.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board optional; block park.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6968.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

53RD, 57 WEST. — Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

73D, 256 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; unsurpassed table; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Cool rooms, double, single; private baths; table guests.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.
Established 21 years; large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; parlor dining room; permanent, transient; Summer rates.

74TH, 153 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; moderate; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; table board; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; cool, comfortable, convenient; advantageous terms now; references.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location. — Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, transients or permanent table guests; telephone; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable 1-2; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 West.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; back parlor; private bath; facing Park; excellent cuisine.

92D, 52-54 WEST. — Attractive, large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

118TH, 525 WEST.

GUARD CALLS THAW DANGEROUSLY MAD

Testimony of Two Canadian Officials Takes Prisoner by Surprise.

IN RAGE WHEN DEPORTED

Broke Window with Beer Bottle, Shouted "They're Kidnapping Me," and Scared Custodians.

The State had a surprise for Harry K. Thaw yesterday at the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Hendrick when counsel called as witnesses two Canadian officials who had charge of Thaw while he was a prisoner at Sherbrooke and Coaticook after his escape from Matteawan on Aug. 17, 1913. They testified that he had impressed them as irrational.

One witness said he had considered the prisoner "dangerously mad." On cross-examination, however, he admitted that the circumstances under which Thaw was taken out of the country, without being permitted to consult counsel or get his breakfast, might have had something to do with the outburst of temper he showed.

Much of the day was taken up with the reading of more testimony given at former proceedings, including that of Mrs. Susan Merrill. Just before Mrs. Merrill's evidence was read Justice Hendrick announced that much of it might prove objectionable to the spectators and asked all those in the courtroom who were not ready to "listen to anything" to leave. There were sixteen women in the room and twelve of them withdrew.

Next Session Is Tuesday.

At the close of the afternoon session adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. A short time will be taken up then in reading other documentary evidence before more witnesses are sworn. It is expected that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be in court on Tuesday and take the stand either Tuesday or Wednesday. Thaw will not be called before the end of next week or the beginning of the following week. The State has carefully guarded the identity of the witnesses who will be called aside from Thaw, his wife, and the alienists.

Patrolman Barrett, who stood on the steps of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station when Thaw was brought there after killing White at the Madison Square Roof Garden on the night of June 25, 1906, was the first witness yesterday. He said Thaw had his head thrown back and that there was a peculiar staring expression of his eyes. Shortly after Thaw was locked up, he said, half a dozen women arrested earlier in the evening began to scream.

"'Where are those little girls screaming?' Thaw asked," said the witness. "I told him they were not little girls, but women. 'Oh, no, they are not, they are little girls,' he replied. 'I hear them screaming.'"

"As a matter of fact whether they were little girls or big girls, or old girls or young girls, they were making a lot of noise, were they not?" asked John B. Stanchfield on cross-examination.

"Yes," said the witness.

Detective Thomas F. Rich, who relieved Barrett at 8 o'clock in the morning, said Thaw had told him he had heard little girls screaming during the night.

"I told him," said Rich, "that they were not little girls, and he replied they sounded to him like little girls 10, 12, or 14 years old."

Broke Window in a Rage.

The Canadian witnesses were Frank McFadden, agent of the Canadian Immigration Department, and H. Giroux, an Inspector of the Dominion police. They had charge of Thaw after the Immigration Department took up his case. When Thaw thought himself safe from deportation they went to his room early one morning, awakened him, dragged him out half dressed, and hurried him off in an automobile to the Vermont border.

McFadden testified that when he went to Thaw's rooms in Coaticook with the papers ordering him deported, signed by the Acting Minister of the Interior, Thaw threw a beer bottle through the window, smashed the glass with a cigar box, and yelled to a few people collected outside: "They are kidnapping me."

"He flared up in an awful rage, but he came down just as quickly," said the witness.

"Did his actions and conduct impress you as rational or irrational?" he was asked.

"I would say irrational."

On cross-examination Mr. Stanchfield asked McFadden why he characterizes Thaw's conduct as irrational, and he replied: "Because it was a rash act."

"I don't think a rational man would act as he did when he had nothing to gain by it," he said.

"You entered Thaw's cell with an order to deport him to Vermont without notifying his lawyers or giving him a chance to see his lawyers, did you not?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. "Did you give Mr. Thaw time to have his breakfast?"

"No, Sir."

The witness admitted that Thaw was a pretty well informed man and that the only rash act he had seen him commit was when he threw the bottle through the window. He said that Thaw looked in much better condition than when he saw him in Canada.

Thaw seemed to enjoy the testimony and laughed as he reached his exciting experience. He referred to the witness as "a fine man" and shook hands with him when he left the stand.

Thought Him "Dangerously Mad."

Inspector Giroux corroborated McFadden's testimony.

"I would say that he was dangerously mad," he said in referring to his impression of Thaw at that time.

"It was an act which inspired you with fear, was it not?"

"Yes."

"Did it impress you as being rational or irrational?"

"Truly irrational."

The witness said that when Thaw was taken from the jail he shouted, excitedly: "Take that man away." He believed Thaw referred to Captain John Lanyon, a detective in the employ of New York State, but he said he didn't see anybody around.

"Is it not a fact that the population up there was more excited than Thaw?" asked Mr. Stanchfield on cross-examination.

"Oh, every one was excited up there then," replied Giroux.

Mrs. Susan Merrill's testimony given at the last habeas corpus proceedings to test Thaw's sanity was read. By it the State sought to establish that Thaw had rented rooms at a house run by Mrs. Merrill, in West Fifty-eighth Street, and that under the names of Professor Reid and Mr. Munroe he had lured young girls there and had whipped them.

The testimony was to the effect that she had seen Thaw in a room with girls on two occasions. The girls were screaming because of the punishment Thaw had inflicted on them. Thaw, she said, had two whips, one described as "like a riding stock," and the other a dog whip. Thaw, according to her testimony, had offered the explanation that the girls were stupid and that he could not train them for the stage unless he whipped them.

The State tried to get Mrs. Merrill to come here to testify, but she refused. It is said she is in Boston. Mr. Stanchfield, for Thaw, read the cross-examination by which it had been sought to discredit her. An effort was made also to get before the jury the opinion expressed by the Appellate Division concerning the woman's testimony, but this was ruled out by the court.

Thaw's Will and Letters.

The will and codicil made by Thaw, in which he left $50,000 in trust for his wife, and set aside $7,500 to be used in obtaining evidence against and prosecuting Stanford White and Henry W. Poor, and several of the so-called Longfellow letters and other exhibits were introduced in evidence. One of these exhibits was a letter Thaw wrote to Anthony Comstock, in which he described the mirrored room with its velvet swing, where, he said, young girls were lured to their run. In his letter he mentioned houses in East Twenty-fourth and East Twenty-second Streets.

The session was closed by the reading of the testimony of John S. Brunges, a hospital orderly, who observed Thaw at the Tombs after the murder, and the testimony of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, an alienist, at one time a Thaw witness, but who testified at the habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Keogh that he believed Thaw a paranoiac.

Thaw showed little evidence of nervousness yesterday and spent much of the time reading. At the afternoon session the crowd gradually dwindled away, and there were many empty chairs. Thaw seemed cheerful, optimistic and unruffled by the testimony produced.

He exhibited some interest in a man who was seated not far from the jury box. The man followed the case closely, and Thaw with a laugh expressed the belief that he might be a witness for the State.

W. K. BRICE TO WED ACTRESS

Lawyer and Union Club Member to Marry Olive Wyndham.

The engagement of Olive Wyndham, the actress, and W. Kirkpatrick Brice, son of the late United States Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, was announced yesterday. Although confirming the report of his engagement Mr. Brice refused to say what were the plans for his wedding and would not say when it would take place.

Miss Wyndham, who is the sister of Janet Beecher, the actress, made her début in 1902 in "Mice and Men." Since that time she has appeared in more than a score of plays, one of the most recent of which was "What Happened to Mary," in which she took the title rôle.

Mr. Price is a lawyer with offices at 60 Wall Street and makes his home at 633 Fifth Avenue. He is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1895 and is a member of a number of clubs, among which are the Union, University, City, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. His sister, Miss Helen Brice, is prominent in society, and the family have a summer home in Newport. His brother is John F. Brice, with whom Mr. Brice lives.

It is understood that Miss Wyndham will retire from the stage after her marriage. She is staying with friends out of town.

TO UNITE DUCAL FAMILIES.

Marquis of Titchfield and the Hon. Ivy Gordon Lennox to Marry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—The engagement is announced of the Marquis of Titchfield and the Honorable Ivy Gordon-Lennox, daughter of Lord Algernon Charles Gordon-Lennox. The marriage will unite two of the most famous ducal families in Great Britain, Titchfield being the son and heir of the Duke of Portland, and his fiancée the niece of the Duke of Richmond. She is one of the most celebrated sportswomen in the country, while Titchfield is one of the wealthiest and perhaps the most sought-after young man in England. He is an officer in the Horse Guards and is at present attached to the Headquarters Staff in France. He is heir to 184,000 acres and the future owner of Welbeck Abbey.

WILSON ON NEGROES' WORK.

Issues Proclamation Urging Support of the Coming Exposition.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Wilson's proclamation, bespeaking national interest in the exposition to commemorate the achievements of the negro race, was issued from the White House today. It is as follows:

"A national exposition in commemoration of the achievements of the negro race during the last fifty years will be held in Richmond, Va., July 5 to 25, 1915. The occasion has been recognized as of national importance by Congress through an appropriation of $50,000 to aid in its promotion and consummation. This sum is being expended, by the terms of the appropriation, under the direction of the Governor of Virginia. The exposition is under the auspices of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association. The action of Congress in this matter indicates very happily the desire of the nation as well as of the people of Virginia to encourage the negro in his efforts to solve his industrial problem.

"The National Negro Exposition is designed to demonstrate his progress in the last fifty years and to emphasize his opportunities. As President of the United States, I bespeak the active interest of the nation in the exposition and trust that every facility will be extended to the leaders whose earnest work has made the undertaking possible."

GREATEST BIRD YEAR IN ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Good Weather Has Brought Native Visitors to Add to Collection's Charm.

FILLS WANT MADE BY WAR

Importation from Germany Cut Off, Foreign Cages Show Lack of Species.

Never before have there been at this season of the year so many young birds or so many birds in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, according to Dr. William T. Hornaday, the director. This, he said yesterday, holds true not only with the hundreds of birds in the collection, but also among the feathered visitors to the park. Indeed, he said, there is at present an abundance of bird life throughout all of Southern New York. This condition of affairs is especially pleasing to C. William Beebe, Curator of Birds, for as Germany, the principal bird mart of the world, is practically closed to commerce, there had been a diminution of birds in the collection.

"I do not know the reason for this quickening of bird life," said Dr. Hornaday. "I suppose there are several contributing causes, and one of these is the remarkably fine weather we have been having for this season of the year. The sun has had no chance to burn up the foliage and the trees are full leaved and the grass and undergrowth is luxurious. This is conducive to an increase in bird life. In the park, where protection is offered to the birds, it is natural it should become the refuge of innumerable species. I think this year, however, there are more here than on previous years.

"We have robins, of course, and we have nearly every other kind of bird that visits this part of the country nesting in various parts of the park properties. We watch them come and go each season, but this year they are in greater abundance. One colony is especially interesting, and that is the group of swallows that have taken up their home in the elk house. For several seasons we have wanted to have established here a swallow colony, but these birds have passed us by. This year they have stopped with us. They are a decided attraction."

The star of the bird collection just now is a baby emu, the first of its kind to be hatched in the park, and one of the first to be hatched by birds in captivity in this country. The new emu is a lusty youngster, with length and strength of legs and an appetite which Mr. Beebe says assures it length of life. Little Emil, as head bird keeper Sam Stacey has named it, is giving much attention to the coming of a dull brown, black striped clothing of feathers. There were four eggs in the nest when the season started, but through accidents only one survived to the hatching point.

New arrivals also include two penguins. These youngsters are occupying quarters in the yak house. They are the pets of Keeper Stacey, who vows that they are about the cutest pair of birds he has ever cared for.

At night, long after the more respectable birds have tucked their heads under their wing, the noise in the owl house begins. Much of this noise is contributed by a whole nest full of young owls. These now fill their quarters to overflow, and they have just gained a size where they can put their eyes above the edge of their box and add their "hoooo-hoooo" to the general chorus. In the day time this is a very well behaved family. Another interesting family is that of the laughing gulls. The mother gull is now sitting on half a dozen small eggs, and Stacey expects any day now there will be an increase in the family of Mr. Laughing Gull.

Other birds that are nesting at present are pheasants, the sora railbirds, the guinea fowls, saffron finches, peacocks, and mandarin ducks. There are many other birds getting ready for nesting, and just at present the bird department is a very interesting place. A walk through it under the guidance of the genial Stacey is well worth any visitor's time. For one thing, there is "battling row," where some of the most pugnacious of the Curator's charges are kept. The casual visitor would pass the row without notice, except to comment upon the brilliant colors of some of the feathered prizefighters. The row consists of fourteen small individual cages placed on each side of the passage from parrot hall to the glass court. Mr. Beebe is enthusiastic over the row, for by its use the Zoological Society has been enabled to exhibit many delicate as well as quarrelsome birds which otherwise it would not have kept.

Another place of interest is the yak house and there besides the penguins and their young are the flock of six emus and the ostriches. The latter were raised on an Arizona farm.

One of the interesting arrivals is a kagu. This bird is a native of New Caledonia, one of the small French Islands lying east of Australia. It was part of the last shipment received in this country from Germany and was purchased just before war began. The kagu is one of the sub-orders of the cranes, and is allied to the sun bitterns, trumpeters, and seremas. In a nearby cage is shown a yellow-tufted honey eater, a handsome little bird, with a tuft of stiff yellow feathers extending behind each ear. Another bird attraction is a bevy of red spur fowl, curious little bantam-like partridges, the male of which is armed with two or three spurs on each leg.

The flock of jackass penguins has had considerable care from the bird men, and for a time it was thought the entire collection would be wiped out. Shortly after their arrival several of the birds were attacked by fungus growths on the head, but under treatment they recovered, and all are now reported to be in the best of health.

The society has never before had an exhibit of blue geese to equal the present one. Since 1912 by a series of experiments, gifts, and exchanges, a flock of eight of these rare birds have been obtained. They now form one of the most striking features of the wild fowl pond. Another recent addition in the duck family is a ringed teal, one of the handsomest looking fowl on the pond. Another rarity is the Cape gannet.

MIDDY EXAMINES TUTOR.

Brings Out Important Point in His Own Behalf at Naval Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 2.—Commander F. A. Traut, head of the Department of Modern Languages at the Naval Academy, was called to the stand today and examined by Midshipman Nunnally, one of the defendants before the Court of Inquiry which is investigating the irregularities in the recent examinations. Nunnally was made a defendant after Commander Traut had testified to the finding of certain notes relating to the examination in the handwriting of the midshipman outside the room on examination day. In answer to a question from the midshipman, Commander Traut stated that the notes and the answers, as written by the questioner, differed to such an extent as to cause no suspicion that the notes were used in the room. Commander Traut said that he had no proof of any improper conduct on the part of any of the defendants.

Midshipman Hough, who testified today, gave his side of the visits to the engineering building, of which other witnesses have told. He said that he had been unsatisfactory in mechanics during the first term of the year just closed, and appealed to Midshipman Nelson for help. He said that he had gone with Nelson to the engineering building to find out his mark as the first step to trying to improve it. On this occasion and one or two others, he said, he had taken sheets containing problems which covered the work of the whole class. These sheets, he explained, contained no solutions, and were used merely as guide to study. During his testimony Hough said that he had learned more from Nelson in some subjects than he had ever learned in the class rooms.

Eight midshipmen implicated in the hazing inquiry which has been started at the Naval Academy, together with about twenty others who are witnesses, were brought ashore from the practice squadron this morning. Those under charges were quartered on the Reina Mercedes and the witnesses in Bancroft Hall.

The investigation will not be allowed to delay the start of the practice squadron. Admiral Fullam stated today that the midshipmen from the ships were charged with hazing of a lighter nature, such as ordering plebes to "brace" and ordering them from Lovers' Lane, from which they have been barred by traditional regulations. Those quartered in Bancroft Hall are under more serious charges, and will undoubtedly be dismissed if convicted.

CHOSEN IN McCREERY SUIT.

P. M. Fairchild to Receive Rents of Old Store.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum appointed Paul M. Fairchild yesterday as temporary receiver of the rents for the Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue property formerly conducted by the James McCreery Company as a department store, in a suit filed by the James McCreery Realty Corporation against the Associated Merchants Company, M. S. Vandervater, and the Lorica Realty Company, to determine the interest of the McCreery Realty Company in the property.

Mr. Fairchild was directed by the same court order to file a $5,000 bond in the matter.

USING THE POLICE AS HEALTH OFFICERS

Dr. Goldwater Says New Plan Has Worked Well on the Lower East Side.

TO TRY BROWNSVILLE NEXT

The Man on Post Has Become a Friendly Neighborhood Adviser as Well as Law Officer.

The Health Department, which has been experimenting in the use of policemen as Deputy Health Officers, believes the plan has been successful, and Commissioner Goldwater said yesterday that the system will now be tried in the populous Brownsville section of Brooklyn.

"Of all the city employes, the policeman, from the very nature of his duties and the circumstances under which he works, comes into the closest personal relation with the people," said Dr. Goldwater. "He should be the first to notice unsanitary conditions and to do his part toward their betterment, either by personal effort or by reports to other city departments charged with the control of such matters. Already the moral guardian of the community, he should keep an eye on its health and surroundings.

"It is because of his position that we have sought to enlist the services of the members of the Police Department. During the last two years suggestions for widening the scope of work of the policeman have been advanced by various authorities on municipal matters. The plan for the co-operation of the police was submitted to Commissioner Woods, by whom it was favorably received."

The Health Department selected as the first scene of this co-operative effort the new Health District No. 1, which has been established by the Commissioner on the lower east side. In this district all the functions elsewhere performed by various bureaus of the Department of Health, have successfully been unified with a saving of effort and expense.

The policemen began their work there in the latter part of May, and the officials report that from the very start affairs have moved smoothly. The Commissioner reports that the policemen took an interest in the work. Dr. Goldwater has told Commissioner Woods that the results obtained have been better than under the old way and the Health Department has been greatly assisted by the police co-operation.

After much study, the work of obtaining this co-operation has been reduced to a minimum of labor, and it is reported that in no case has its work clashed with police work. Every complaint and requests for assistance of various kinds submitted by the physicians, field nurses, and food and sanitary inspectors of the district are turned over by the physician in charge of the district to the police. They are assigned to the policemen personally by the physician in charge when each outgoing squad is lined up before the desk before going out on patrol. The assignments are in the simplest language, and only call for an "O. K." or "Not O. K." by the policeman. By this method clerical work is eliminated.

The policeman thus becomes an observer and investigator of the city's health. He must see that the instructions of the Health Department are carried out, guide persons to the source of relief, see that quarantine is observed, that stables are kept clean, that tenements are not overcrowded, and in a hundred ways do his share toward bettering conditions along the beat which he patrols.

Commissioner Goldwater has urged the men do all this so that each policeman can obtain added prestige as a friendly neighborhood adviser, rather than as the stern impersonation of the law. None of his duties take him from his post. The policemen are also instructed as to sanitary nuisances of various kinds and the action to take. It requires not more than ten minutes each day for the physician in charge to give assignments and instruction.

To supplement the instruction of the policemen, arrangements are under way to include in the regular curriculum of the training school for new policemen a course of lectures and instructions in health matters.

SUED FOR COFFEE MARGINS.

Heads of Bankrupt Concern Alleged to Have Misused Funds.

Stonewall Jackson, August C. Wuerpel, and James P. Butler, Jr., trustees in bankruptcy of the Smith Brothers Company, Limited, of New Orleans, brought suit in the Federal Court yesterday to recover $100,455 from Joseph D. Picksley and Walter F. Blake, surviving partners of the brokerage firm of Williams, Russell & Co., of 101 Front Street.

The action grows out of marginal transactions in coffee futures, carried out by the defendants in the years 1912 and 1913, for James B. Sinnott, Sr., Charles J. Sinnott, Walter L. Saxon, and Paul J. Orchard, officers, Directors, and stockholders of the Smith Brothers Company, Limited, and paid for out of the bankrupt company's funds. The complaint alleges that the payments were unauthorized by the company, and that the defendants knew that they were illegal and fraudulent.

MILES BARS J. L. SULLIVAN.

Won't Preside if Ex-Pugilist Addresses Anti-Saloon League.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 2.—General Nelson A. Miles, who has been chosen to preside over the convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America here next week, has refused to appear if John L. Sullivan, the ex-prizefighter, is to have any part in the program. That was the message conveyed to the gathering chieftains of the league here today by William E. Johnson, editor of the New Republic, the official weekly of the cause.

Sullivan was to address the convention on Friday. His acceptance has not been definitely given, leaders said tonight. A decision rests with the Board of Directors, which convenes at the Hotel Chalfonte on Monday.

Invite Slaton to California.

LOS ANGELES, July 2.—Ex-Senator Flint, representing a committee which petitioned for the commutation of Leo M. Frank's death sentence, today invited ex-Governor Slaton of Georgia to visit Southern California. "We want to honor Slaton for the manly thing he did in giving Frank the benefit of the doubt and saving his life," said Mr. Flint.



ARRESTED AS BRIBE TAKER.

Samuel Lefkowitz of State's Automobile Bureau Accused.

Detectives Quinn and Stepat of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau accompanied State Senator R. L. Lawson of Brooklyn and Paul Laser, a chauffeur, of 1,009 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Secretary of State's Automobile Bureau, 227 West Seventy-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. Laser had told Lawson, who escorted him to the police, that when he had failed in a test for a license on Thursday, Samuel Lefkowitz of 96 Goerck Street, an employe in the bureau, had offered to "fix it" for him for $5.

Laser carried two marked $2 bills and a marked $1 bill on the advice of the detectives, and they stayed in the hall until they heard Laser call. Then they entered and arrested Lefkowitz, in whose possession, they say, they found the marked bills.

The chauffeur said Lefkowitz had approached him, asking if he wanted "to fix up that matter," and had accepted the bills when Laser told him he was ready to go ahead.

Lefkowitz denied that he had made such an offer to the chauffeur, or that he had accepted the money in payment for assisting Laser to get a license. Nevertheless he was locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with bribery.

STAHL WITNESS IS HELD.

Herdenberg Has Denied Story of Guns on Lusitania.

Heinz Herdenberg, who was arrested as a material witness in the case of Gustav Stahl, the German reservist awaiting trial on the charge of perjury, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Russell in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court and held under $2,500 bail. In default of surety Herdenberg was turned over to the custody of Marshal McCarthy. Stahl, according to the indictment, committed perjury when he testified before the Grand Jury that he saw four guns mounted on the Lusitania while aboard the vessel on April 30 last.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood said yesterday that Herdenberg had denied Stahl's story and had said that Stahl was in his company elsewhere at the time he swore he was aboard the Lusitania. Herdenberg was brought here from Cincinnati under arrest.

DUNN DIES IN THE CHAIR.

Murderer for Whom Osborne Appealed Executed at Sing Sing.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 2.—David Dunn, the 20-year-old Corning murderer, died in the electric chair early today for the murder of Harry T. Edwards, a Wells Fargo agent, at Corning, in February, 1914. Warden Osborne appealed to Governor Whitman yesterday to obtain a respite because he believed Dunn was insane.

Dunn was fully reconciled and bade farewell to his mother and brother in the condemned row late last night, going to bed soon afterward and being ready this morning. He spent his final hours in prayer, and as he took his seat paused a moment to say good bye to Father Crowley, the attending priest.

His crime was unusually brutal, and his arrest came as the result of knocking down a telephone receiver. He had gained access to the express office, and, after shooting Edwards in an effort to get money, he knocked down the receiver. The telephone girl, in her effort to learn why the receiver was down, learned of the murder, and Dunn was apprehended in bed in his home, not far from the scene.

PLANS FOR HUSS MEMORIAL.

Bohemians Will Observe 500th Anniversary of Martyr's Death.

New York Bohemians are making plans for an extensive celebration of the 500th anniversary of the martyrdom of John Huss, the famous Bohemian reformer who was burned at the stake as a heretic in 1415. The celebration will begin tomorrow, when a $40,000 neighborhood house will be dedicated as part of the Huss Memorial Church, in East Seventy-fourth Street near First Avenue. In this vicinity there are about 40,000 Bohemians. Addresses will be made by Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin and Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, representing the Presbyterian Church.

On Monday there will be a pageant in the Bohemian section, in which floats will depict parts of the tragic life of the martyr. On Tuesday, the exact date of a double anniversary, for he was burned on the forty-fourth anniversary of his birth, there will be two services in the Huss Memorial Church, and a Huss memorial bell, presented by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, will be rung for the first time.

A public meeting in Carnegie Hall for tonight has been arranged by the Bohemian societies of New York.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. MATINEES TODAY & WEDNESDAY 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Presented. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Added Feature:—Nora Bayes.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 42d St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY, JULY 5TH. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. JUST LAUGHS.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION. AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. TWICE DAILY, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Mats. Today & Wed. Xtra Holiday Mat. Mon., July 5. TWIN BEDS

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 2 PERFORMANCES. MAT. TODAY.

MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

NORTH BEACH. Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. MAT. TODAY. LEW KELLY. Added Feature, Morton & Moore in "Alexander's Rag Time Band." BEHMAN SHOW

Steeplechase. Coney's Only Funny Place. Foxey Grandpa Given Free Toys. Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

LUNA. Free Dancing, Free TOYS, Free Concerts, Free Circus. Free Vaudeville, Free Playgrounds.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Orville Harrold, Edward Abeles & Co., "Woman Proposes," Ben Welch, Willa Holt Wakefield, Una.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

ASTOR B'WAY, 45th St. Daily 2.30 & 8.30. Mts. 25-50c. Nights & Sat. Mts. 25-50-75c. NOW A COMPLETE PHOTO TRIUMPH. GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Monday & Wed. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Last 2 Times. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:30. 500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00. ON TRIAL

BROOKSIDE THEATRE.

OPEN AIR BEDFORD STATE ROAD, Near Mt. Kisco, N. Y. The Treason and Death of Benedict Arnold. A Great American Play. July 5th, from 4:30 till 6. If rainy, on July 10th.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. TRIXIE FRIGANZA, Wm. COURTLEIGH, Sam & Kitty Morton, Herman Wasserman. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Loew's American Roof 6 PEACHES AND A PAIR (Musical Comedy) & 10 other acts. 42d St. & 8th Av. Eve. at 8:15. $1 SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50c. Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden" Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

VITAGRAPH 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. Lorelei Madonna. The Goddess. Beg. Sun., Frank Daniels in Crooky.

PALISADES Amusement PARK opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool.

To spend a pleasant Fourth of July, visit North Beach. There are ever so many attractions that they are bound to interest any who are fortunate enough to visit North Beach. The greatest free attraction is Gala Park, where the famous chutes are located; not forgetting Jungleland, with its famous waltzing mice and the mysterious snakes, with their alluring charmers. Here also is presented twice daily a free open-air circus. At the Terminal Music Hall such performers as Al. Edwards, comedian; Bland & Dixon, character change artists; Merkle Sisters, singers and dancers; All-Star Trio, rag entertainers, may be seen in the high-class vaudeville performance.

Then, again, dancing, cabaret, photo-plays and pictures are now in vogue at North Beach, and many pleasant moments may be enjoyed at these popular auditoriums. Free fireworks, as usual, will be displayed every Tuesday and Thursday with marvelous and sensational set pieces and aerial creations.

Boats from 90th and East 134th Sts., as well as cars frequently from Queensboro Bridge at 59th St. and 2d Ave., N. Y. City.



It's Cool at Shanley's

The warmer the evening the more inviting is Shanley's—always refreshingly cool and airy.

A collection of twenty excellent acts every evening—seven to one.

An unusually attractive luncheon—seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

A Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

The way to judge the values offered is to see the clothes themselves. See these suits today—All the late fabrics in Hart Schaffner & Marx smartest and best suit model—Varsity Fifty-Five—included.

$20, $22.50 and $25 Summer Suits	$15.00
$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Summer Suits	$19.50
$30, $32.50 and $35 Summer Suits	$22.00
$35 and $40 Summer Suits	$25.00
$40 and $45 Summer Suits	$30.00
$45 and $50 Summer Suits	$35.00

Broadway Stores open till 6. Harlem Stores open till 11.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

REISENWEBER'S Columbia Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9040—Columbus. CABARET—DANCING. Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25. An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00. Served from Five to Ten and Sundays Noon to Ten. Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions. Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Estimates Submitted.

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant. BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET. Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY. "The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

HOTEL MAJESTIC. GARDENS IN THE AIR. Central Park West at 72nd St. Open Nightly 8:30 to Closing. Dancing Under the Direction of MR. AND MRS. ROWLEY DOWNES. Dancing and Dining Under the Open Sky. Come and Cool Off Above the Sky Line.

MODERN DANCES. Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for Information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 85th-87th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2588 Greeley.

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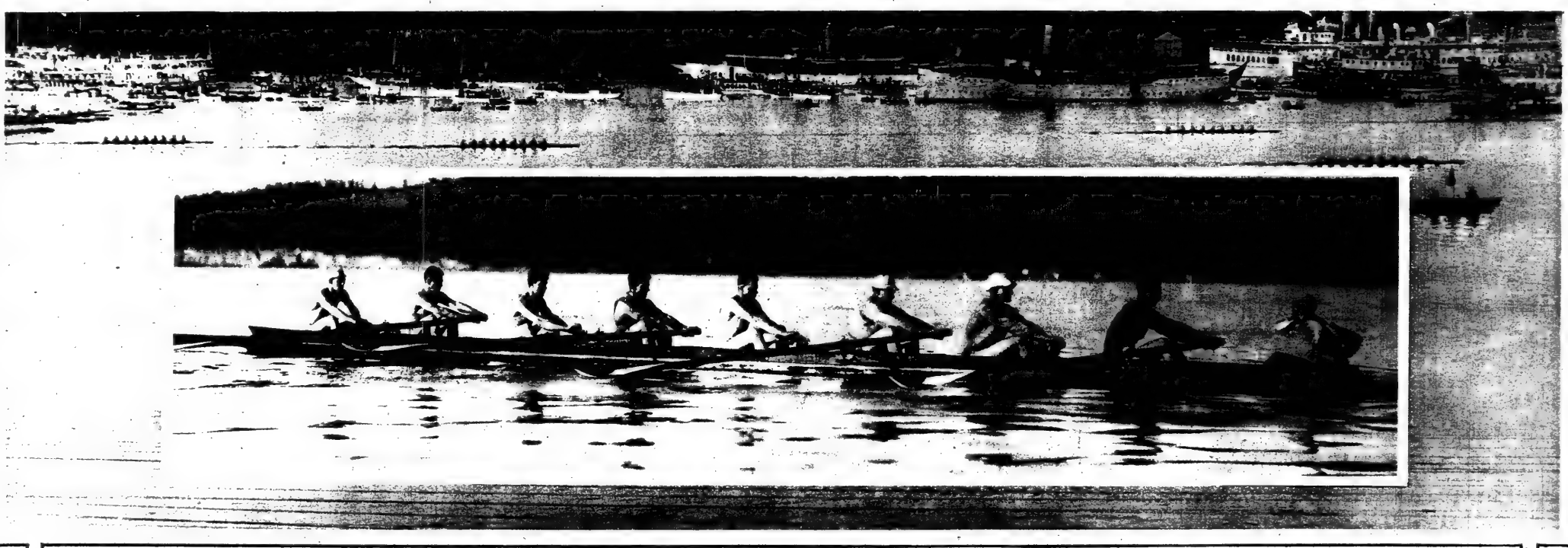
Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
July 4, 1915



EX-GOVERNOR JOHN M. SLATON OF GEORGIA, ACCOMPANIED BY GOVERNOR NAT. E. HARRIS AND SURROUNDED BY A STRONG BODYGUARD OF PERSONAL FRIENDS, DEPUTY SHERIFFS, AND TROOPS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF GEORGIA, LEAVING THE STATE CAPITAL, ATLANTA, AFTER GOV. HARRIS'S INAUGURATION.



CORNELL CROSSING THE FINISH LINE, WINNING THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA ON THE HUDSON, WITH LELAND STANFORD SECOND, SYRACUSE THIRD, AND COLUMBIA FOURTH.
Insert: Cornell's Victors at Close Range, With K. H. Fernow, Bow, R. G. Bird, Second; C. E. Lund, Third; C. Andrus, Fourth; G. A. Worn, Fifth; A. A. Cushing, Sixth; J. E. O'Brien, Seventh; J. O. Collyer, Stroke, and B. C. Janes, Coxswain.
(Photo by American Press Assn.)



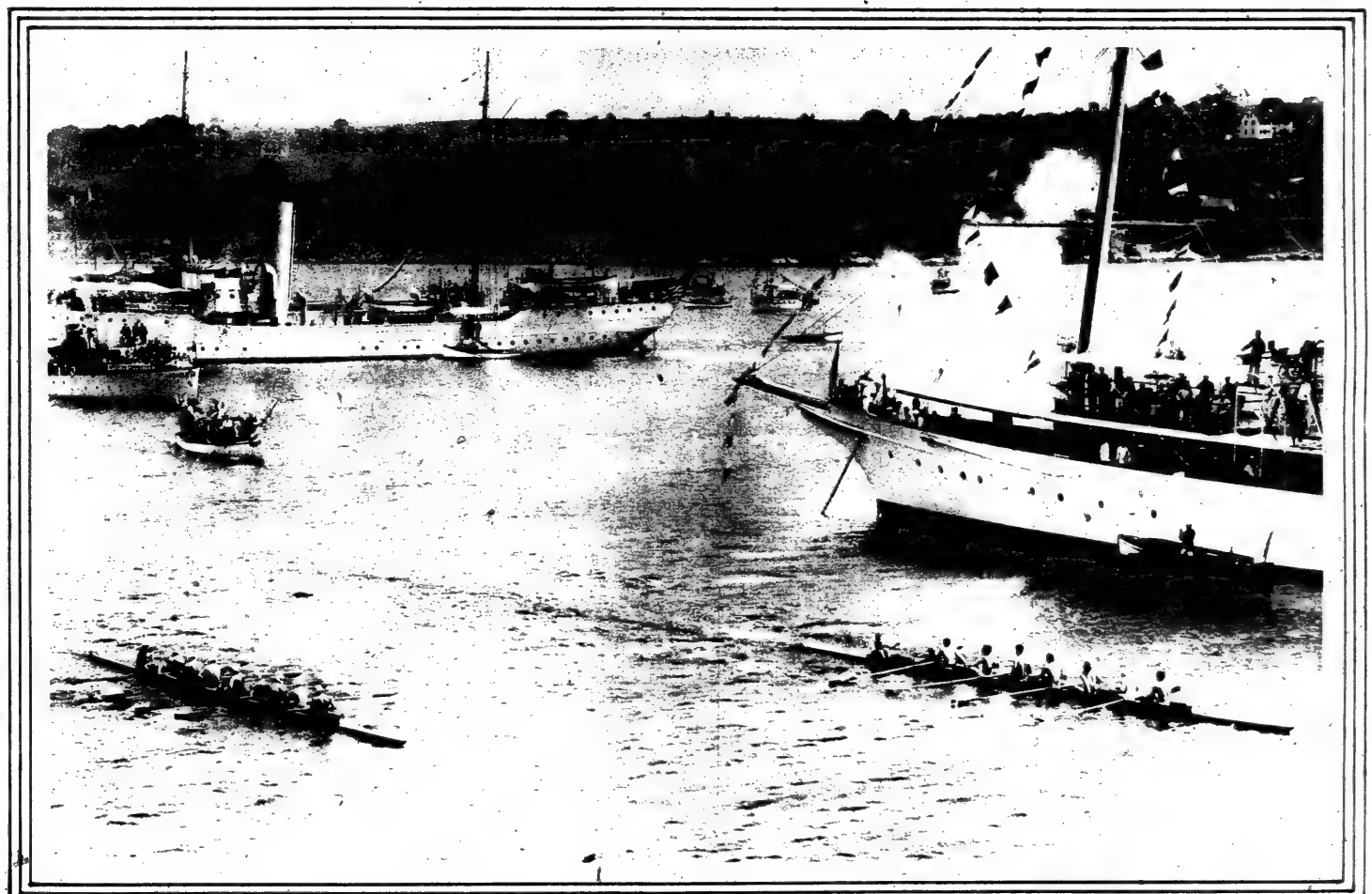
CROWDS SEE THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA FROM OBSERVATION TRAINS STRETCHED ALONG THE WEST SHORE OF THE HUDSON.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



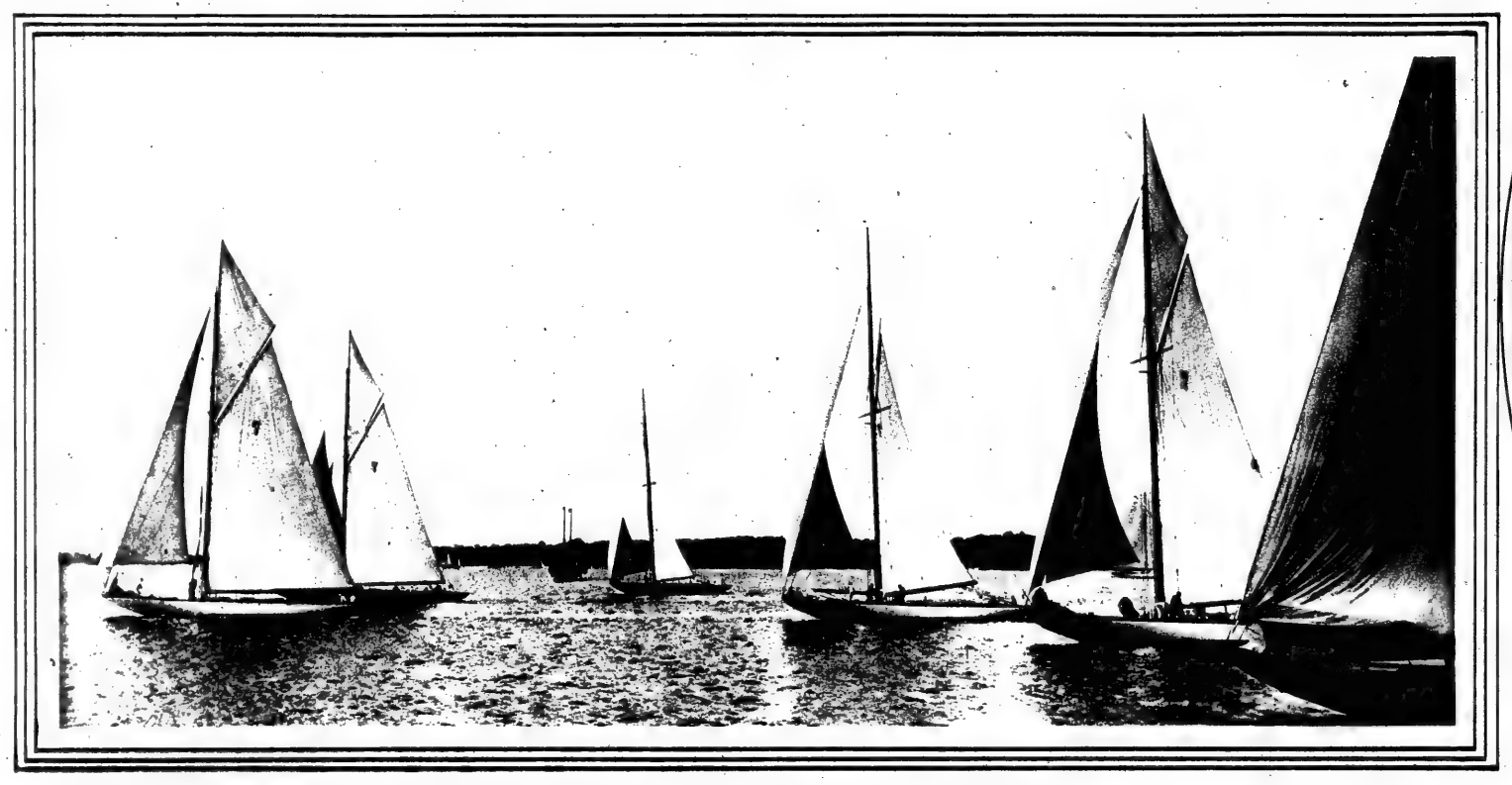
YALE 'VARSITY WINNING, WITH HARVARD "NOWHERE," IN THE FORTY-NINTH YALE-HARVARD REGATTA ON THE THAMES.
(Photos © by Edwin Levick.)



J. PIERPONT MORGAN AND PARTY AT THE YALE-HARVARD REGATTA.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



YALE SECOND 'VARSITY WINNING IN A ONE-THIRD LENGTH, HEART-BREAKING FINISH FROM SECOND HARVARD.
This Photograph Was Taken the Instant the Finish Gun Was Fired on the Judges' Yacht, Morton F. Plant's Kanawha.



START OF THE "FIFTIES" OFF GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND, IN THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA, WON BY RALPH N. ELLIS'S IROQUOIS II., SECOND ON THE RIGHT.



MRS. ROBERT LANSING,
Wife of the New Secretary of State.
From Her Latest Photograph.
(Photo © by Clinedinst.)



Mrs. Gurnee Munn, Formerly Miss Marie Louise Wanamaker, and Bridal Party, including Misses Gretchen Clay, Frances Moore, Katherine Herman Kramer, Mrs. Arturo de Heeren, Misses Mary Browne Warburton, and Margaret Derwind, and Little Pauline Munn and Rodman Arturo de Heeren, Flower Bearers.
(Photo © Reilly & Way, from International News Service.)



MRS. F. SKIDDY von STADE, Formerly Miss Kathryn Steele, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



Darwin P. Kingsley Getting Out of a Trap in the Father and Son Tournament on the Sleepy Hollow Links While His Son Walton Looks on.
(Photos by Edwin Levick.)



MRS. FRANCIS W. HUNTER,
Formerly Miss Elizabeth Elkins Oliphant, Daughter of Mrs. Alexander Coulter Oliphant, in Her Wedding Gown.
(Photos by Campbell Studio.)



MRS. CHARLES DE L. OELRICHS AND DAUGHTER,
Early Newport Arrivals.



Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Jr., Leaving the Church After the Wedding of Mrs. von Stade.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

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Fig. 1. The Famous Bust Reducing Brassiere. Also reduces under the bust. Price, $6.00.

Reduce your flesh

THERE'S no necessity for being too fat when, by simply wearing one of my famous

Dr. Jeanne Walter's
Famous Medicated Rubber Garments
For Men and Women

for a few hours each day or at night you can remove accumulations of fat from any part of the body.

Write to me personally in confidence, tell me where you are too fat, and I will advise you what to do. Don't think these garments are uncomfortable—they are not. They reduce by perspiration—making you feel cool and comfortable.

My garments are made to order and are guaranteed to be the only rubber garments of their kind.

Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter (Inventor and Patentee), 45 West 34th St., New York.



Fig. 2. Corsage and Chin Reducer.



Fig. 3. Abdominal Reducer.

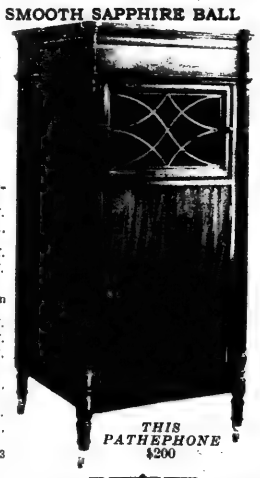


Fig. 4. Eton Jacket for reducing back, bust to waist line.

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Fred. Kraft, 36 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Ben H. Janssen Piano Co., 82-88 Brown Pl., N. Y.
Henry B. Pye & Co., 2918 Third Ave., N. Y.
James Mather Music House, 4181 B'way, N. Y.
Geo. Fennell & Co., 2209 Third Ave., N. Y.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave., N. Y.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 832 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
Ryder Sound Regulator Co., 71-73 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Frank Steadman, 41-43 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 146 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 807 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Pathephone Shop of New Jersey, 8 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.

NO STEEL NEEDLES TO CHANGE.

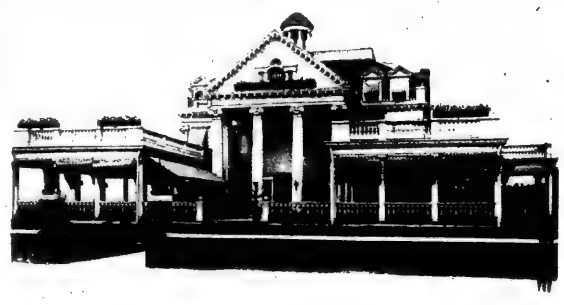
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Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."



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No. 660—Dress of superior Crepe de Chine; a coat effect in solid color; pleated skirt of same color with white stripes; colors are

Watermelon Pink, Seaweed Green, Navy, Gold, Helio, Light Blue and Black.

Sash, Revers and Cuffs of White Crepe.

Exceptional Value

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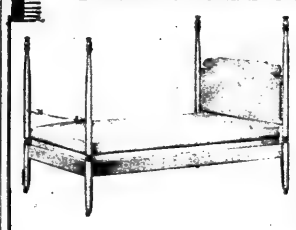
French Felt Hat in White, Rose, Old Blue and Green, trimmed with ribbon.

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Buckskin Pumps... 6.00

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ALL SIZES Special at $12.50

REGULARLY $21.50.

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Same style in Dull Imitation Mahogany.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF 4 POST COLONIAL BEDS.

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining-room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

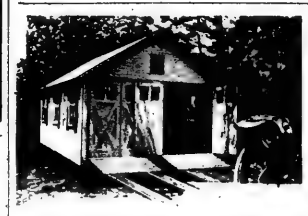
ODD PERIOD PIECES *in wide variety,* Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc., $4 up.

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Main Entrance **115 & 117 WEST 23D ST.** and **108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.**



Bossert Redibilt Garage recently completed for large estate on the Hudson: chauffeur's quarters built on rear.

THE QUALITY GARAGE

Portable in Structure—Permanent in Use.

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"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

are made in standard 8-foot sections—each section having air chambers—not cut lumber. Come ready painted in two colors, your selection—two coats. Fitted with fine hardware. All you need in erecting is a monkey wrench—can be put up in a day. Equally good for rented or owned place. May be erected in New York City under fire ruling where frame buildings are permitted.

Prices range from $170 up, according to size.

Send for illustrated catalog which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS

Builders of Bungalows for 25 years.

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AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

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Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy. Trial will convince you.

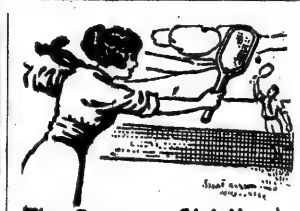
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PLEXO CREAMS

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Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities.

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Protects your skin from dust, wind and sun burn.

Do not grow hair.

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other, and will produce results obtainable in no other way.

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or, better still, call at our showrooms.

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Striking "Eight Bells" same as "Aboard Ship."

Day with Jewelled Movement.

$13.50

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At Special Prices

MEN'S FURNISHING SHOP—16 West 38th St.

Men's Silk Shirts of heavy tub silk, in a large variety of combinations, stripes and colorings. 13½ to 17 neck measure. ***Regular Price $5.00*** **3.50**

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Men's White Calfskin Belt, with gilt buckle. Sizes 30 to 44. **1.00**

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White Flannel Trousers, of white English tennis flannel, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist; all lengths. ***Regular Price $5.75*** **3.75**

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White Buckskin Oxford Ties, with black dull finished calf tip, lace stay and heel foxing, leather soles. **6.50**

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Business in eleven Big Blyn Stores is developing in consequence.

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Patent Colt and Gun Metal — **For Children**

Sizes	
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Button Blucher and Oxfords

Tan Russia Calf

Sizes	
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10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

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Beauty of finish and individuality of style are combined with superlative comfort in the new Summer **RED CROSS SHOES** for women.

No rubbing—no chafing—no binding—**RED CROSS** flexibility of sole eliminates every discomfort.

In New York, Brooklyn and Newark at Blyn Stores only.

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Brooklyn Stores { B'way, bet. Park & Ellery Sts. 485 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. Broadway, near Greene Ave.

Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

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Maternity CORSET

The only corset of this kind made for its own purpose—can be worn at any time, allows one to dress as usual and preserve a normal appearance.

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Similar corsets for ordinary wear for young girls, stout women and for invalids.

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Dainty, Crisp and Summerlike.

The material is exceedingly beautiful, "Imported Snow-Flake Voile," Chic Jacket effect, not lined. Puritan collar and cuffs of very fine filmy hemstitched organdie. The guimpe is also of tucked organdie. Skirt of generous fullness and falls in graceful lines.

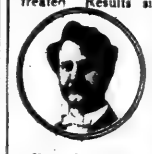
White Only.

Women's and Misses' Sizes. 14 years to size 46.

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METHOD OF
HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.



Send today for free booklet "T." "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!

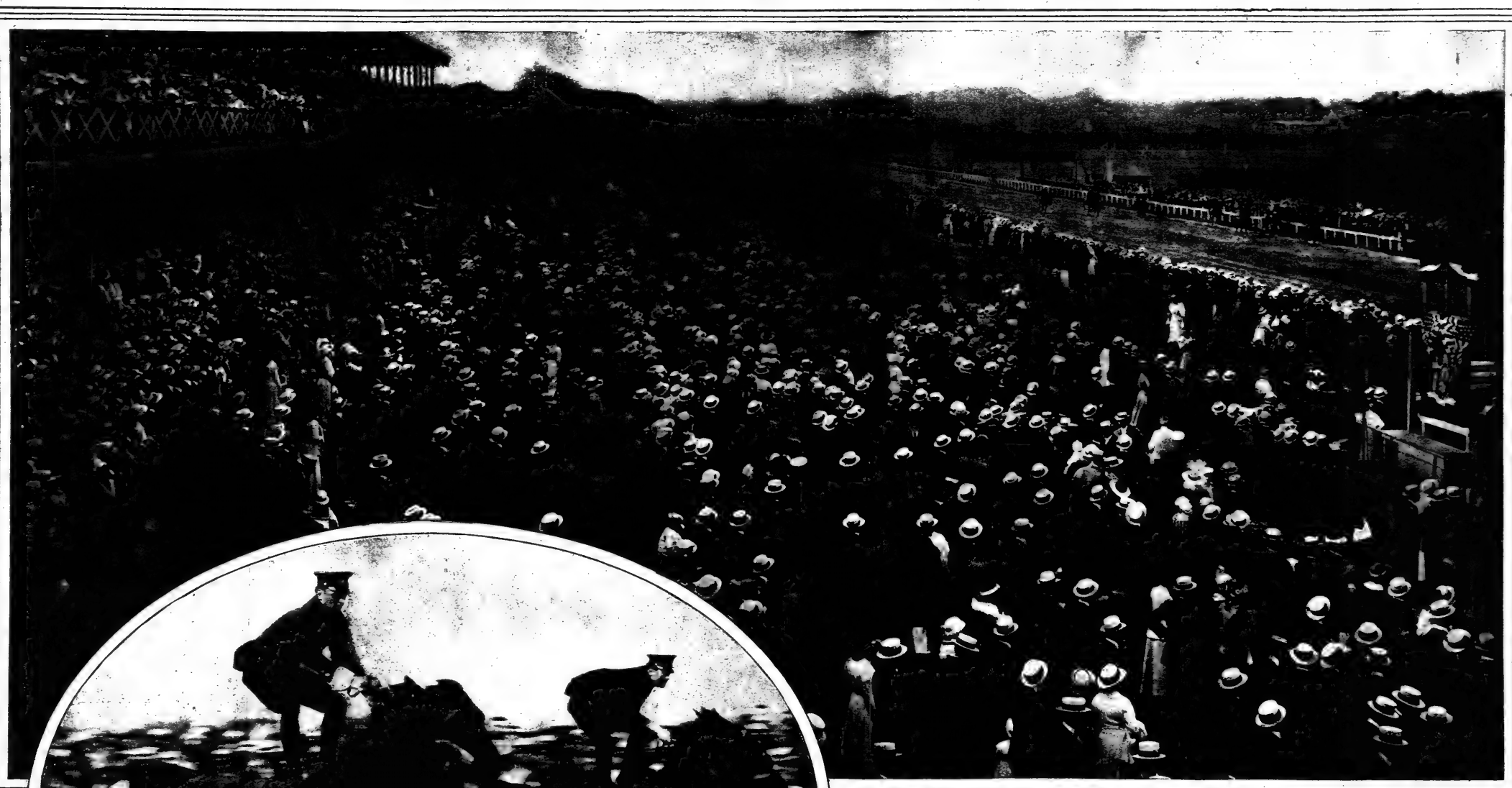
By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

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SPÉCIALITÉS DE BEAUTÉ
of distinctive excellence
PARFUMERIE RIVIERA
480 FIFTH AVENUE

The New York Times





Mounted Policemen Giving An Exhibition of Cossack Riding at the Police Carnival.

(Photos by Paul Thompson.)

FINISH OF THE HALF-MILE RACE AT THE POLICE ATHLETIC CARNIVAL, BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB TRACK, WON BY MOUNTED POLICEMAN JOHN BRIDEGROOM.



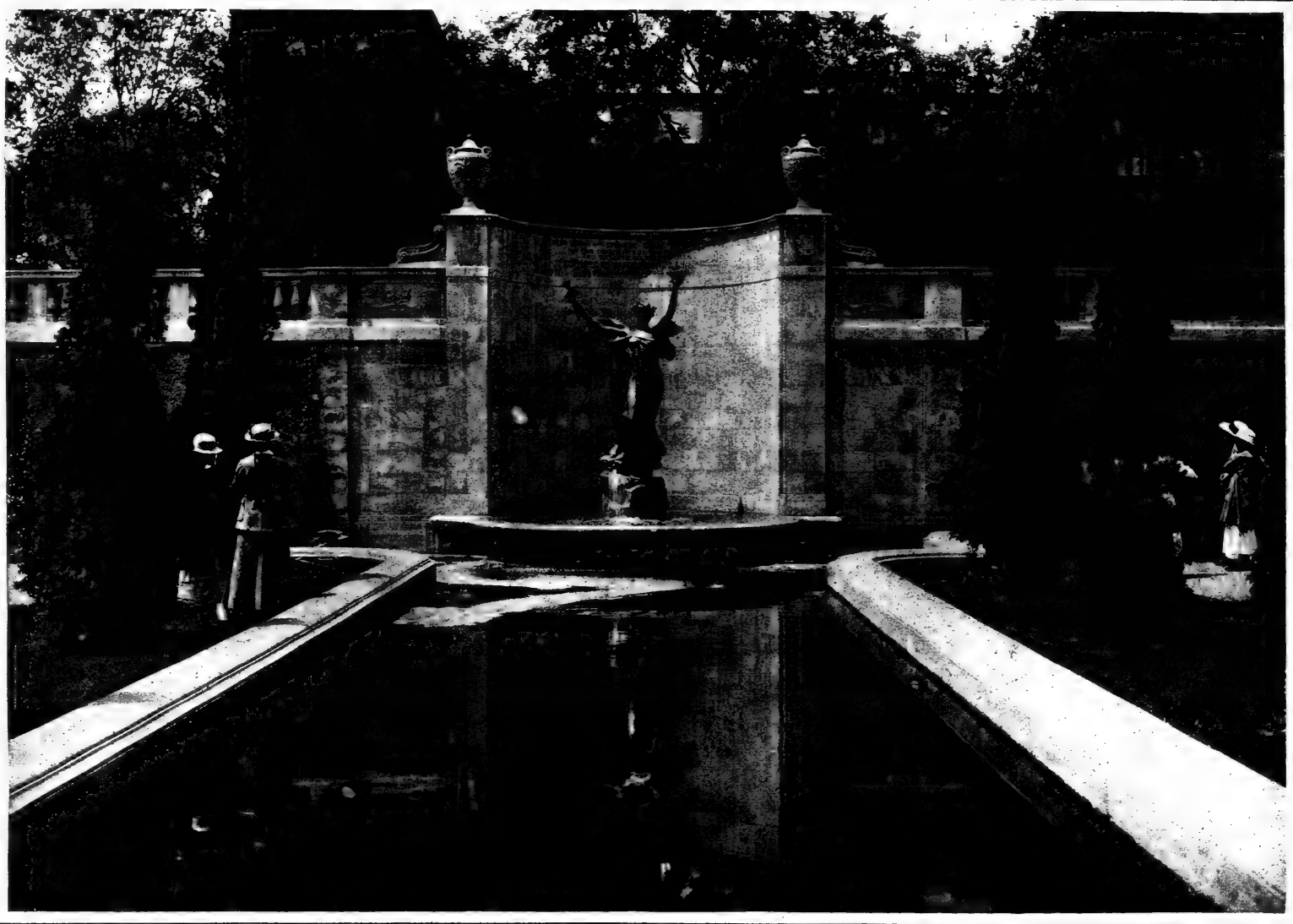


Sir Hiram Maxim at 75 Engaged in Completing an Invention Designed to Combat Poisonous Gases Used in the War by Forcing Them Over the Heads of the Soldiers.
(Photo © International News Service.)

Mayor Thompson of Chicago Congratulating Earl Cooper on Breaking the World's Record for 100 Miles at the Chicago Speedway Race.
(Photo by International News Service.)



COLUMBIA STUDENTS, ORGANIZED BY PROF. PUPIN AS THE "COMMITTEE OF MERCY," SAILING AWAY TO AID THE WAR-STRICKEN SERBIANS.
(Photo © International News Service.)



BRONZE FIGURE SYMBOLIC OF "THE SPIRIT OF LIFE," DESIGNED BY DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH
For the Spencer Trask Memorial at Saratoga Springs, and Unveiled a Week Ago.



Katrina Van Dyke, Little Daughter of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, Who Unveiled the Statue.



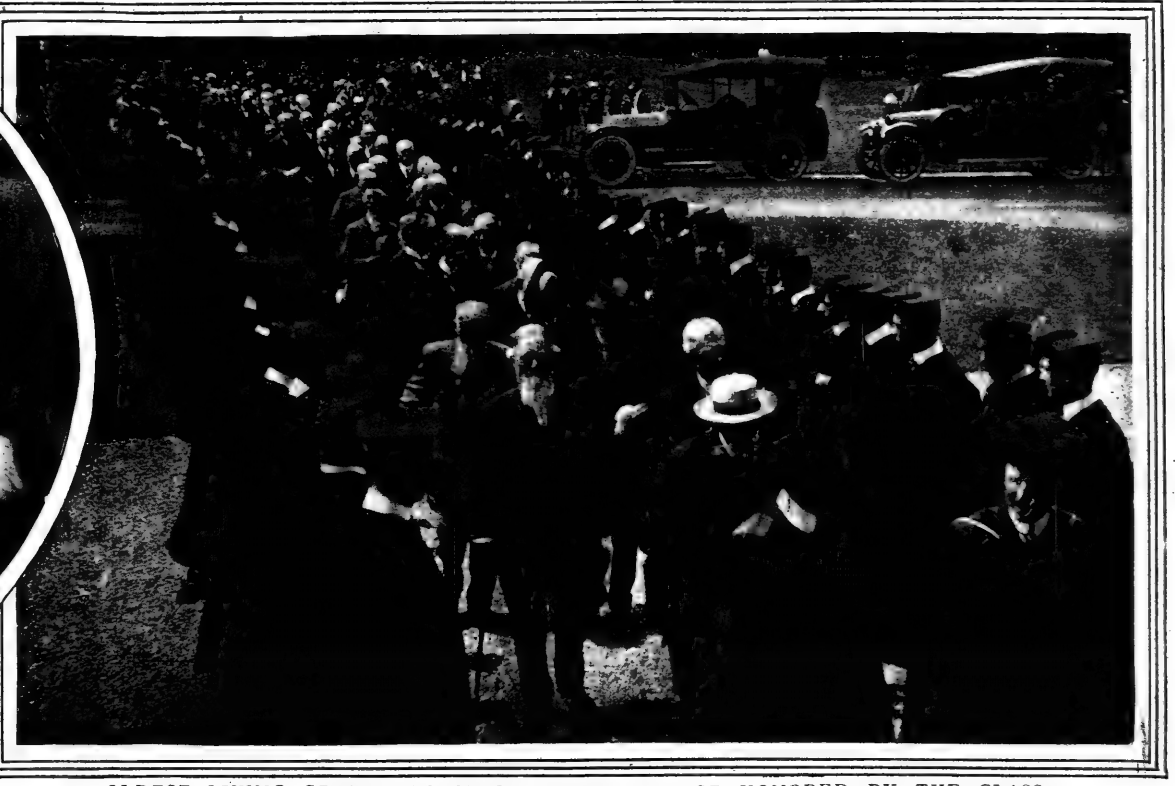
SIR EDWARD CARSON, THE NEW BRITISH ATTORNEY GENERAL, EXAMINING CAPT. WILLIAM T. TURNER ON THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA AT THE BRITISH OFFICIAL INQUIRY, PRESIDED OVER BY LORD MERSEY.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



GROUP OF PROMINENT PERSONS ATTENDING THE TRASK MEMORIAL EXERCISES.
In the First Row, Left to Right, Are: Ex-Mayor Seth Low, Daniel Chester French, the Sculptor, and George Foster Peabody.



(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)
Mayor Mitchel Receiving from the Hands of the Netherlands Consul General, M. A. Van de Sande Bakhuyzen, the New City Flag Presented by the City of Amsterdam on the 250th Anniversary of Manhattan as a Municipality.



OLDEST LIVING GRADUATES OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE HONORED BY THE CLASS OF 1915 AT THE COMMENCEMENT.



THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION AT THE YALE COMMENCEMENT.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



SONS OF YALE GRADUATES OF 1900 LEADING THE CLASS AROUND THE YALE BOWL. *(Photo by N. S. Jacobs.)*



Former President Timothy Dwight, Now in His 87th Year, and President Arthur Twining Hadley, Who Led the Yale Academic Procession, at Close Range.



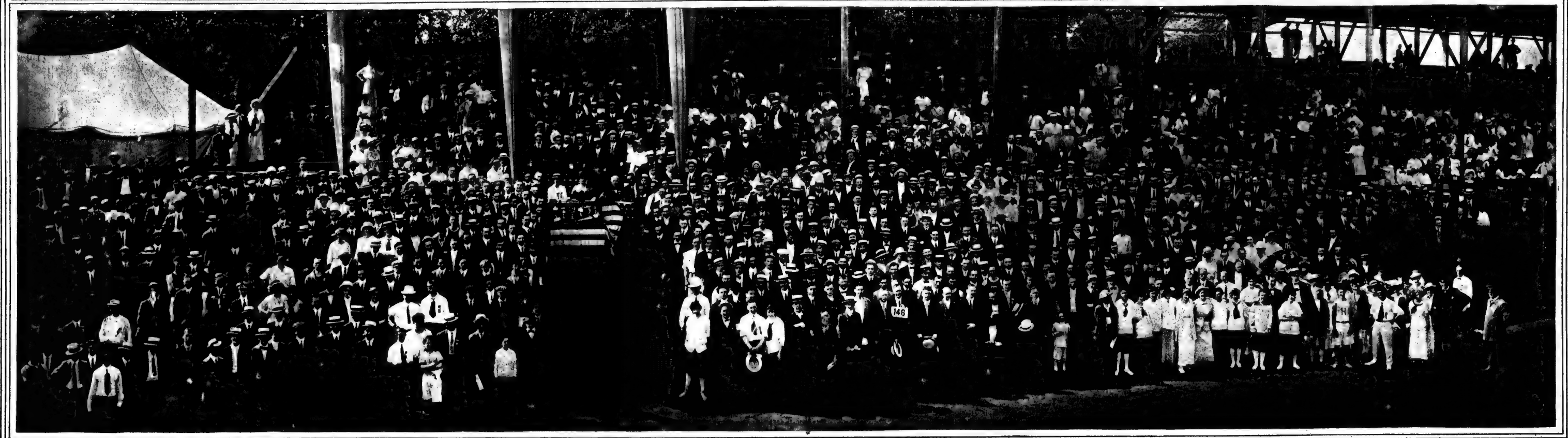
The Rev. L. C. Blower, of Crawley, an English Clergyman Who Has Permitted His Coachman to Enlist.



ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CHARLES E. HUGHES, as a Yale Doctor of Laws.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



KING ALPHONSO XIII. OF SPAIN AND COUNT DE MARCEDA "HELD UP" BY GIRLS OF MADRID SOCIETY, WHO WISHED TO SELL THE KING FLOWERS FOR A CHARITY.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS EDISON AND THE EMPLOYES OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES ASSEMBLED IN OLYMPIC PARK FOR THEIR FOURTH ANNUAL FIELD DAY, IN THE TRACK EVENTS OF WHICH MANY OF THE GIRL EMPLOYES TOOK PROMINENT PART. *(Photos by Pictorial News Co.)*



MRS. JAMES M. THOMSON, FORMERLY MISS GENEVIEVE CLARK, DAUGHTER OF SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, IN HER WEDDING GOWN.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



"CANTERBURY BELLS," First Prize Winner at the Newport Flower Show, Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks, Exhibitor.



FRENCH RAPID FIRE GUNS IN ACTION FROM BEHIND LOW EARTHWORKS.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



SCENE FROM THE ELABORATE HISTORICAL PAGEANT MARKING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ALLEGHANY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PENN., AND THE GIFT OF $50,000 FROM ANDREW CARNEGIE FOR A NEW HALL OF CHEMISTRY. Starting With the Arrival of Col. George Washington and His Guide Gist at Meadville, the Pageant Presented the History of That Section of Pennsylvania from Colonial Times Down to the Present, with National Personages Represented by Professors or Students of the College.



CAPT. LIEUT. VON MUECKE OF THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN AND MEMBERS OF THE CREW WHO LANDED ON COCOS ISLAND ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



Capt. Lieut. von Muecke Wearing His Iron Cross and Carrying a Bouquet Given Him by Admiring Turks.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)



Crowds Greeting Queen Mary on Her Arrival at Southend, England, to Visit Those in the Hospitals Injured in Zeppelin Raids.
(Photo © International News Service.)



ITALIAN GIRL SCOUTS DECORATING AN ITALIAN SOLDIER WITH THE TRICOLOR.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



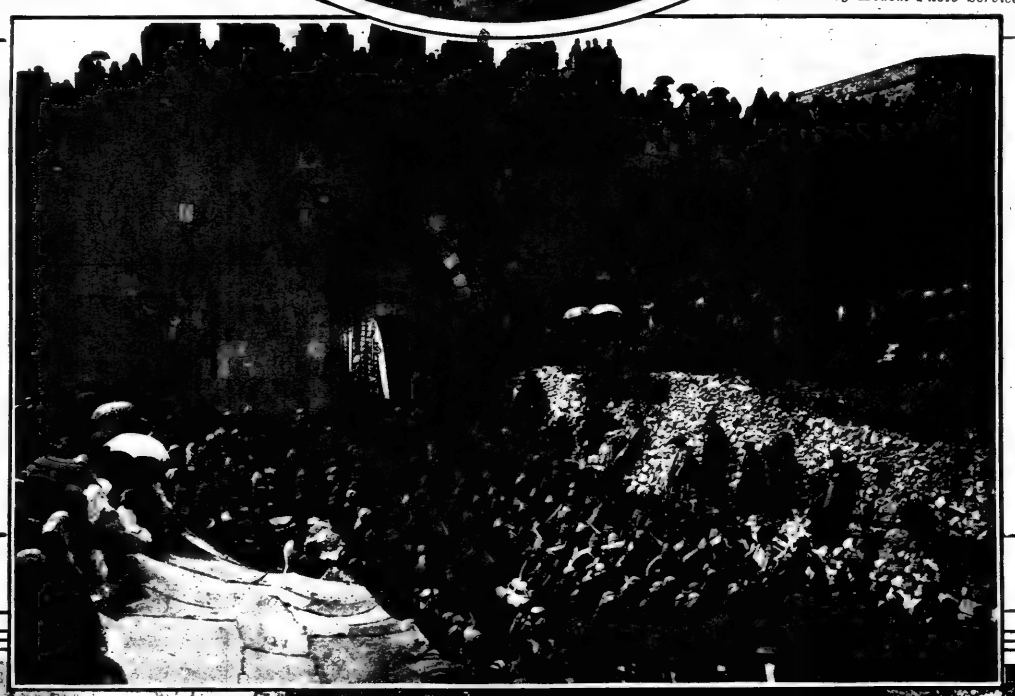
GERMAN TROOPS CHARGING ACROSS AN OPEN FIELD UNDER FIRE FROM THE RUSSIANS.
From a Photograph Taken by William Durborough, a Newspaper Photographer of Chicago.
(Photo ©, 1915, by N. E. A., from Press Illustrating Co.)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP MAJESTIC BY THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U-51 IN THE DARDANELLES.
The Supports of the Majestic's Torpedo Nets May Be Plainly Seen, As Well As Her Men Swarming Over Her Sides or Else Leaving in Boats. *(Photo © International News Service.)*



MONUMENT RAISED BY TURKS IN FORT SEDD-EL-BAHR, DARDANELLES, BEFORE ITS CAPTURE.

Capped by an Unexploded Shell From the Allied Fleet, It Alone Escaped Destruction From the Subsequent Bombardment. *(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)*





Turkish Reinforcements Leaving Constantinople for the Gallipoli Peninsula. ← *(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)*

Great Throng of Turks in Front of the Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, Awaiting News From the Dardanelles Fighting.



GENERAL VON EMMICH, WHO CONDUCTED THE SIEGE OF LIEGE, EXPLAINING TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR THE WAR SITUATION ON THE SAN RIVER.
The Kaiser's Hair and Mustache Appear Nearly White in This Photograph.
(Photo by R. Sennecke, from Paul Thompson.)

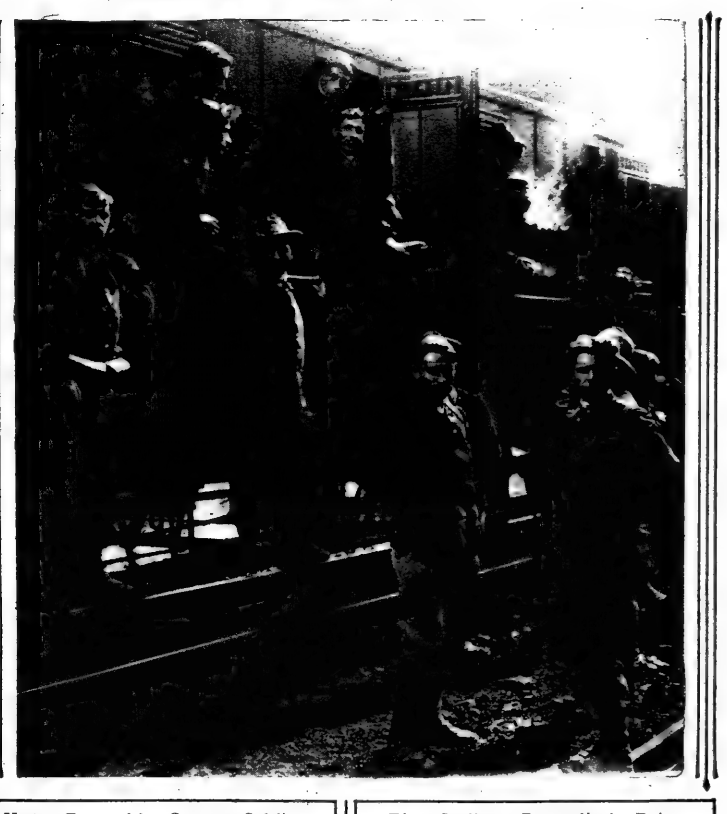


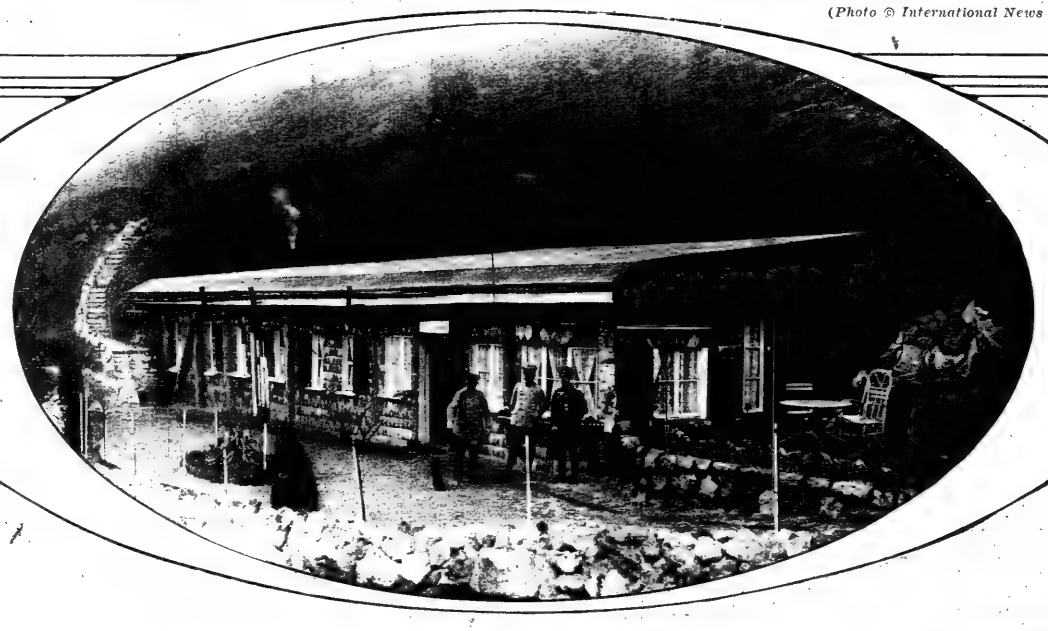
GERMAN SOLDIERS RIDING THROUGH THE BURNING RUSSIAN TOWN OF SZAWLE AFTER THE RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD FLED.



Austrian Armored Train Decorated With Flowers and Shrubs. Partly for the Purpose of Hiding It From the Enemy and Partly as an Expression of Jubilation Over the Retreat of the Russians in Galicia.

(Photo © International News Service.)

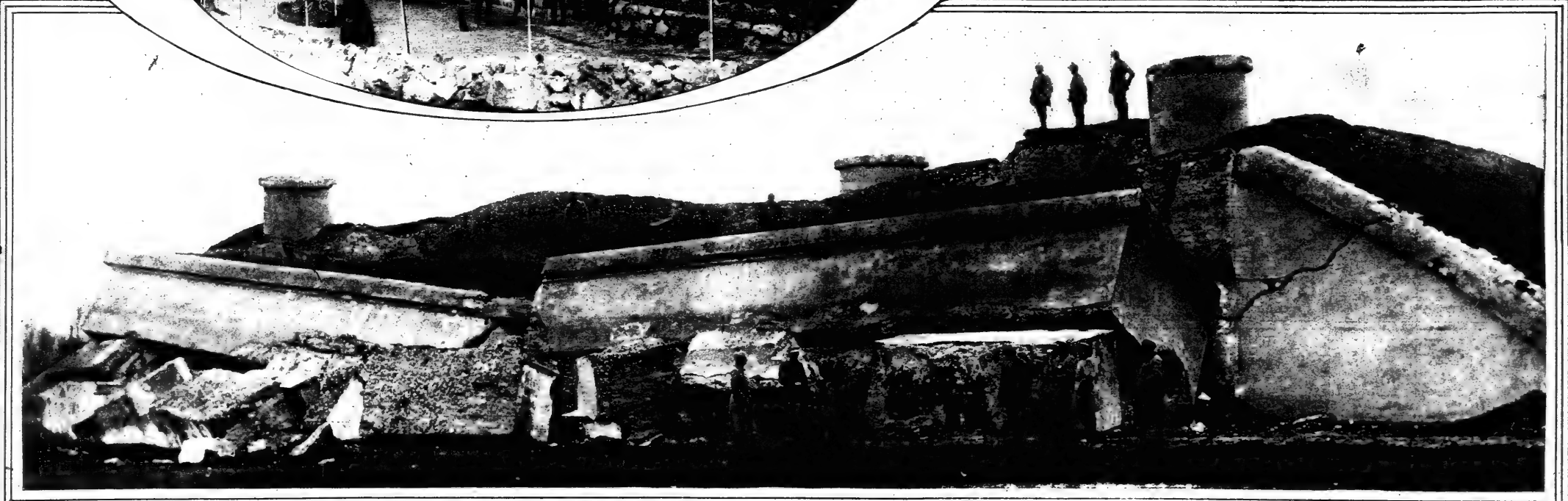




(Photo by A. Grohs.)

Little House Erected by German Soldiers Behind Their Trenches in Northern France, Stone Steps and a Tunnel Leading to the Fighting Line.

The Italian Bersaglieri Reinforcements Entrained and Ready to Start for the Trentino Front.



FORTIFICATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN CITY OF LIBAU, ON THE BALTIC, BLOWN UP BY RUSSIANS BEFORE THEIR EVACUATION.

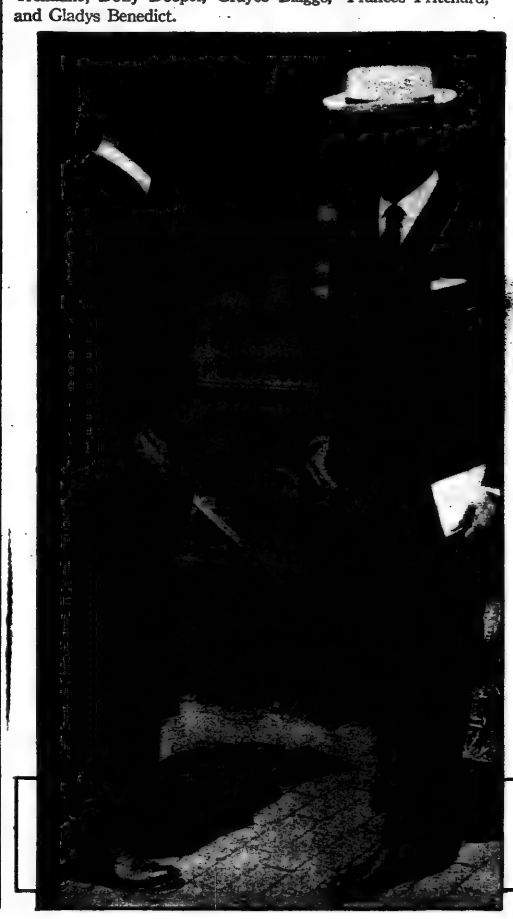
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)



INA CLAIRE, WITH THE "ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF 1915," at the New Amsterdam Theatre.
(Photo © Ira L. Hill Studio.)



GROUP OF CONTESTANTS FOR THE GODDESS OF PROSPERITY PRIZE IN THE BILTMORE HOTEL COURT WHERE THE ARTIST JUDGES SAT.
They Are, Left to Right: Misses Anna T. Nilsson, Beatrice Tremaine, Dolly Doepel, Grayce Blaggs, Frances Pritchard, and Gladys Benedict.



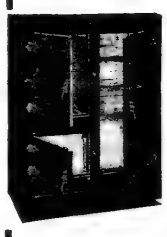


MISS FLORENCE CASSASSA, WHO IS TO BE THE "GODDESS OF ELECTRICITY AND PROSPERITY."
Miss Cassassa, a Brooklyn Girl, the Winner in the Beauty Contest Conducted by the Society for Electrical Development, Was Selected by Eleven Artists From Among Hundreds of Competitors. *(Photos © U. & U.)*

Lionel de Jersey Harvard, of London, a Descendant of Thomas Harvard, Cousin of John Harvard, Founder of Harvard College, Talking With A. Lawrence Lowell, President of the University. Mr. Harvard Has Just Graduated From Harvard Where He Was the Class Poet.
(Photo © International News Service.)

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Special Mid-Summer Sale
for a limited time, of
Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators



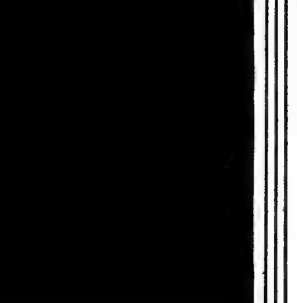
Here is a great opportunity to purchase one of these splendid Refrigerators at an extremely low price. For a very short time we are making the following special price reductions on 12 of our most popular models:

No.	Regular Price.	Size.	Ice Capacity.	Special Reduced Price.
30	$17.50	18" x16" x39¾"	30 lbs.	$14.00
31	$20.00	24" x17" x39¾"	50 lbs.	16.00
11	$28.00	29½"x18" x39¾"	60 lbs.	22.40
32	$30.00	24" x17½"x54"	75 lbs.	24.85
12	$33.00	33" x19" x45"	90 lbs.	27.40
12½	$33.00	29½"x18" x49"	90 lbs.	27.40
13	$40.00	36" x20" x49"	125 lbs.	31.50
13¼	$42.50	34" x19" x56"	125 lbs.	35.00
33	$51.00	32" x23" x70"	175 lbs.	40.00
13½	$55.00	36" x20" x66¾"	175 lbs.	42.50
14	$55.00	44" x23" x56¾"	200 lbs.	42.50
15	$68.00	45" x25" x66¾"	250 lbs.	55.00

Made in the same factory with the world-famous Bohn Syphon Refrigerator, the Bohn SANITOR rivals the latter in materials and construction. The selected oak exterior cases, the genuine fused porcelain lining (not paint) throughout the food compartments and the remarkable heat-resisting qualities (low ice consumption) are especial points of excellence of the Bohn SANITOR.

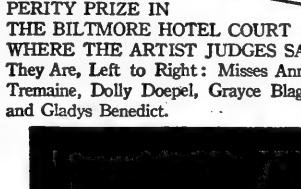
FOR YOUR FALL HOMECOMING—Select now, before these special low prices are withdrawn. On a small deposit we will hold your Refrigerator for fall delivery. If you cannot call, write for our illustrated catalog.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of New York, 53 West 42d St.



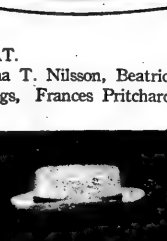
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STRAIGHT HAIR MADE WAVY
My new Electrical Method will make the straightest hair permanently wavy. It is the only known device that imparts a smooth wave to the hair **without injuring it.**
Guaranteed to remain unaffected by washing or dampness for at least six months or money refunded.
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Makes Manicuring Easy
Smooths away rough, ragged cuticle without bothersome cutting and leaves a perfect outline to the nail. Makes a surprising difference in even neglected nails. Absolutely harmless; contains no acids. 25c. and 50c. at all drug and department stores.
CUTEX NAIL WHITE cleans and whitens nail tips. 25c.
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Are Best Given by the
"J. B. L. Cascade"
which is the scientific invention of Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D., the eminent specialist of New York City. Dr. Tyrrell has specialized on Internal Bathing for 25 years, and the Cascade is the perfected result of his research and experience. It permanently relieves Constipation, and absolutely prevents Auto-Intoxication. Cut this out while you think of it, and call or write for free book, "The What, The Why, The Way, of Internal Bathing." Dept. 175.
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Detachable
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$50 to $80
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Rowboats
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All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.
REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.
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POSITIVELY 70 DIFFERENT STYLES OF ELECTRIC AND HAND POWER CLEANERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
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Cast them in KATHODION BRONZE
Our process makes them indestructible and imperishable. We cast them in either genuine silver, plate, Etruscan gold finish or statuary bronze for $5.00 The Pair
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Address Baby Shoe Dept.,
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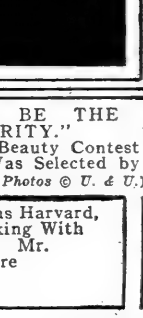
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VARICOSE VEINS, Weak Ankles or any Limb Troubles.
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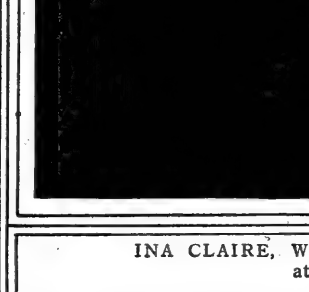
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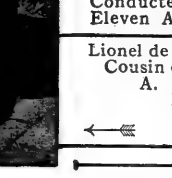
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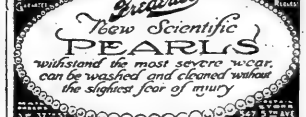
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Frederics New Scientific PEARLS
withstand the most severe wear, can be washed and cleaned without the slightest fear of injury



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Hand carved handles. Size 8x18. 9½ inches high.
$4.50
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Wincarnis, the famous English Tonic, recommended by over 10,000 physicians.
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, probably thunder showers Sunday and Monday; slight temperature changes; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 68.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,980. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915.—86 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. P. MORGAN SHOT BY MAN WHO SET THE CAPITOL BOMB; HIT BY TWO BULLETS BEFORE WIFE DISARMS ASSAILANT; HE IS FRANK HOLT, EX-TEACHER OF GERMAN AT CORNELL; PHYSICIANS SAY THE BULLETS TOUCHED NO VITAL SPOT

SET AN INFERNAL MACHINE

Waited Until He Heard Explosion, Then Rushed Off "To Kill Morgan."

CRIME CAREFULLY PLANNED

Smuggled Bomb Into Senate Reception Room at 4 o'Clock —It Went Off at 11:23.

MAILED LETTERS THAT NIGHT

Explosion a Protest Against Shipments of War Munitions, He Told Newspapers.

DISCUSSES DEED CALMLY

Studied Sulphuric Acid and Knew It Would Eat Out Cork and Explode Dynamite.

By his own confession, Frank Holt, the former Cornell instructor in German, who shot J. P. Morgan yesterday, was the man who set the bomb that wrecked the Senate reception room in the Capitol at Washington Friday night. Waiting in Washington until he heard the explosion of his infernal machine, Holt caught a Pennsylvania Railroad train, reaching New York just in time to get a train to Mr. Morgan's home at Glen Cove.

This man, until two weeks ago an educator with a reputation among his associates as an easy-going man, one elevated to high position in his profession because of his close attention to study, sat in a cell in Mineola jail last night and told Justice of the Peace Luyster and Police Captain Thomas Tunney, head of the Bomb and Anarchist Squad of the New York City Detective Bureau, how he had practised for months the making of a bomb to blow up the Capitol, and how after the explosion he raced back to New York and on to Glen Cove to kill the banker whom he accused of aiding the Allies.

He pictured in detail his fashioning of the missile of terror, the like of which has seldom come to the attention of the police. The method of exploding dynamite used by Holt, the police say, was one so seldom employed and so ingenious that they believe Holt had deep knowledge of more scientific secrets than he displayed in Cornell class rooms. Detectives worked last night trying to connect him with the placing of a bomb in front of the home of Andrew Carnegie two weeks ago.

Wrote Letter to President.

Holt told detectives last night that after he set the bomb in the Capitol he wrote President Wilson a letter explaining he had done it to call attention to "the murders being done in Europe by American ammunition."

It was established that Holt left Washington yesterday morning on the 12:10 Pennsylvania train, getting into the Pennsylvania Station at 6 o'clock. He took the 7:30 Long Island Railroad train, arriving at Glen Cove at 8:50 o'clock.

Police Commissioner Woods said that, according to the version of Holt's confession he received, Holt, after setting the bomb in the Capitol, went to a rooming house, where he had been staying, packed up and went to the Union Station, where he took a berth on the 12:10 Pennsylvania train for New York. He went into his car at 10 o'clock and was lying in the berth when he heard the explosion of his bomb in the Capitol.

It was announced at Police Headquarters late last night that detectives had found that one of the two revolvers Holt had with him at the Morgan home, a .38 calibre weapon, was bought on July 1 from Meyer, 352 Grove Street, Jersey City, by a man who gave the name of C. Hendrick. At the same time one dozen cartridges were purchased. For the outfit the man paid $2.25.

Similarity of Language.

Early in the day the similarity of language used in the notes sent to Washington newspapers concerning the bomb in the Capitol and the written confession of shooting Mr. Morgan made by Holt, were noted. In the letters mailed in Washington and signed "R. Pearce," the writer said: "We would, of course, not sell to the Germans if they could buy here." In his confession, Holt wrote: "If Germany should be able to buy munitions here we would, of course, positively refuse to sell to her."

There were other points of similarity in language and ideas.

It was after Major Raymond Pullman, Superintendent of Police in Washington, had advanced the theory that the man who shot Mr. Morgan was the man who set the bomb in the Capitol that Holt made his confession.

"I made the bomb and set it in the Capitol," Holt confessed. "I made it out of three sticks of dynamite, some match heads, and a bottle of sulphuric acid."

"Pretty clever," commented Captain Tunney, encouragingly. "I don't see how you did it."

"Well, you see," Holt continued, his eyes glistening with enthusiasm, "I had experimented, not once, but many times. I knew just what I was doing, and how to do it. I really didn't take any chances, for all my observations had been checked up, and I knew when the bomb would go off almost to the minute. In fact, I waited in Washington until I heard it go off. Then I hurried away as fast as I could, and caught the train for New York. I didn't have much time, so I had to hurry."

"How did you make the bomb?" Captain Tunney asked.

Construction of the Bomb.

"Well," he answered, "I took three sticks of dynamite and bound them together. Then I took my knife and hollowed out a place in one of the sticks. When I had cleaned it out deep enough I put some match heads into the hole—three or four, I don't know exactly how many. When the match heads had been put in the hole, I took a little bottle of sulphuric acid out of my pocket and put a regular cork in the neck. I turned the bottle upside down and fastened the cork to the hole in the dynamite just above the match heads. You see I had timed the sulphuric acid in my tests before and I knew just how long it would take to eat through the cork and get to the match heads.

"When the acid reached the match heads it set them on fire and caused the explosion. There wasn't any guesswork about it. I knew how much time I had. So I hung around while the acid was eating its way through the cork. I pulled out my watch and said to myself that it ought to be going off pretty soon. And, sure enough, it did go off pretty soon. Then I hurried to catch the train to New York."

Holt's confession of the Capitol explosion came close on the heels of his denial of the charge to newspaper men and detectives. Reporters told him the story from Washington, calling his attention to the marked similarity in the language used by him in his confession of shooting Mr. Morgan and the letters written to the Washington newspapers.

"Don't you know anything about this?" he was asked.

"No, I don't," he asserted. "I wasn't in Washington yesterday at all. I was in New York. I had my breakfast and my luncheon at the Mills Hotel, at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. So you see I couldn't have been in Washington."

"What were you doing all day?" he was asked.

"I was walking around the streets in New York trying to make up my mind to come out here today and do my duty. That was all. I was thinking it over."

Holt was told that the Mills Hotel clerks couldn't recall his being there Friday, but he stuck to his story.

"It does seem strange," he said, after reading the Washington story for the second time. "It does seem strange that the man who did that thought about as I did. It was rather odd that he used almost the same words I did. I can't explain it."

When Captain Tunney and Justice Luyster came out from their two-hour talk with Holt, the policeman intimated that something approaching the third degree had been resorted to.

"We had to go after him good and strong before he told what he knew," said the Justice.

Placed the Bomb at 4 P. M.

According to Holt's confession, he went to Washington from New York Friday, arriving in the capital about noon. He went to the Capitol, he said, in the afternoon and set the bomb about 4 o'clock, timing it to go off about midnight. He strolled about Washington several hours. In that time he mailed the letters he had previously written,

Continued on Page 3.

CARABANA Laxative Water. 35c., all druggists. Good in small doses, harmless in large.—Advt.

More Guards for President; He Rejoices Morgan Escaped

CORNISH, N. H., July 3.—Extra precautions were taken by Secret Service men today to guard the President. The attack upon Mr. Morgan and the explosion in Washington served to make the President's guards particularly alert. Eight Secret Service men are now on duty here, and another is on his way to join them.

While no particular fear is felt that an attack on the President might be attempted, it was thought best to take every possible precaution until all circumstances of the attack on Mr. Morgan and the bomb incident were known. The news that both were the work of one man relieved the tension among the President's guards tonight.

President Wilson expressed pleasure tonight when told that the attending physicians had said that Mr. Morgan's wounds were not expected to prove serious.

The shooting of Mr. Morgan and the explosion in the Capitol were the chief topics of discussion about Harlakenden House tonight. The President was informed early of the confession of the man who had shot Mr. Morgan that he had also placed the bomb in the Capitol.

Late in the day Mr. Wilson took an automobile ride.

HIS LETTERS EXPOSE HOLT

Washington Officials Get Early Proof He Caused Capitol Explosion.

SCREEDS NEARLY IDENTICAL

Four, Sent to the Newspapers, Told of Protest Against Munitions Export.

MAILED JUST BEFORE BLAST

"Don't Put This on Germans or Bryan; I am an Old-Fashioned American."

"R. PEARCE" THE SIGNATURE

Two Missives Are Originals and Two Duplicates, as He Had Only One Carbon Sheet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Frank Holt's confession, following his attack upon J. P. Morgan at the latter's home near Glen Cove, L. I., this morning, that he planted the bomb which was exploded in the public reception room of the United States Senate last night, came as no surprise to the Washington police. They were satisfied after an investigation this morning of the circumstances that the explosion was caused by a high-explosive bomb placed near the public telephone booths in the reception hall, adjoining Vice President Marshall's private office at the Capitol. Subsequent developments indicated that the man who placed the explosive and the man who shot Mr. Morgan were one and the same.

The behavior of the explosive convinced Dr. Charles E. Munroe, Consulting Expert of the United States Bureau of Mines, one of the leading American authorities on high explosives, who spent the day making an expert examination of the wrecked reception room and its débris, that the spontaneous combustion theory should be discarded. All indications were that a time bomb had been exploded. It had been filled probably with a very powerful form of dynamite.

The morning mails brought to the offices of all four of the Washington newspapers typewritten letters, evidently written by the person who placed the bomb in the Senate wing, indicating that the idea was that such an explosion would attract international notice. "R. Pearce" was the name signed to all four communications.

As soon as the text of Holt's statement to Justice of the Peace Luyster at Glen Cove was received in Washington and compared with the letters signed "R. Pearce," Captain Robert Boardman, Chief of Detectives of Washington, sent telegrams to New York City and Glen Cove, seeking to ascertain whether the man under arrest at Glen Cove could be identified with the bomb explosion at the Capitol. Five hours later Captain Boardman received long distance telephone information from New York that Holt had confessed that he had committed the crime at the Capitol.

Letters Postmarked 10 P. M.

The similarity of the four letters written over the signature "R. Pearce" to the Washington newspapers, to the general tenor and certain specific portions of the prepared statement issued by Holt at Glen Cove, led the Washington police, in co-operation with the New York City and Glen Cove authorities, to bend every effort toward connecting the man with the Capitol explosion.

Holt's letters to the Washington papers were postmarked "Washington, July 2, 1915, 10 P. M." The explosion occurred at 11:23 P. M. The postal stamping machine through which the letters were run indicated that the letters had been collected from mail boxes somewhere in Washington and had not been mailed at the City Post Office. It was apparent also that the letters must have been mailed not later than 9 o'clock last night.

Holt, it was found upon examination of the train schedules, could have left Washington on a train that would place him in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City early enough to connect with a train over the Long Island Railroad due at Glen Cove before the time of the assault on Mr. Morgan.

How the Police Worked.

Acting on the theory that Holt was the man who placed the bomb, Chief Boardman, as early as 2 o'clock this afternoon, sent this message to Major Raymond W. Pullman, the Chief of the Washington police force, who happened to be in New York City:

"Ascertain from F. Holt, in custody at Glen Cove, N. Y., for shooting J. P. Morgan, his whereabouts Thursday and Friday, as he may have placed the bomb in the Capitol here Friday night."

This telegram was sent in care of Inspector Faurot, of the New York Police Department. Major Pullman placed himself in touch with Inspector Wood, of the New York police, who communicated with the detectives engaged in the Glen Cove investigation. A little over three hours later this telegram was received from Chief McCahill, of Glen Cove:

"F. Holt was in Glen Cove, Thursday, July 1, P. M."

At 6 o'clock a second message from Chief McCahill read:

"F. Holt was in Washington Friday A. M. and P. M. Will wire more particulars later."

Detectives were sent to various places in the city in an effort to trace the movements of Holt yesterday. At 7 o'clock Captain Boardman obtained his first newspaper flash bulletins that Holt had confessed to having planted the bomb, and these were soon verified, without details, in a long distance telephone message officially received from New York. Major Pullman, as soon as he learned of the confession, notified his assistants in Washington that he was starting for Glen Cove to obtain a detailed confession, if possible, from Holt.

Captain Boardman at 8:45 o'clock received this telegram from Chief McCahill:

"Frank Holt placed dynamite bomb in Capitol building at 4 P. M. yesterday. Left Washington on midnight train for New York. Confession 5:30 P. M. this evening."

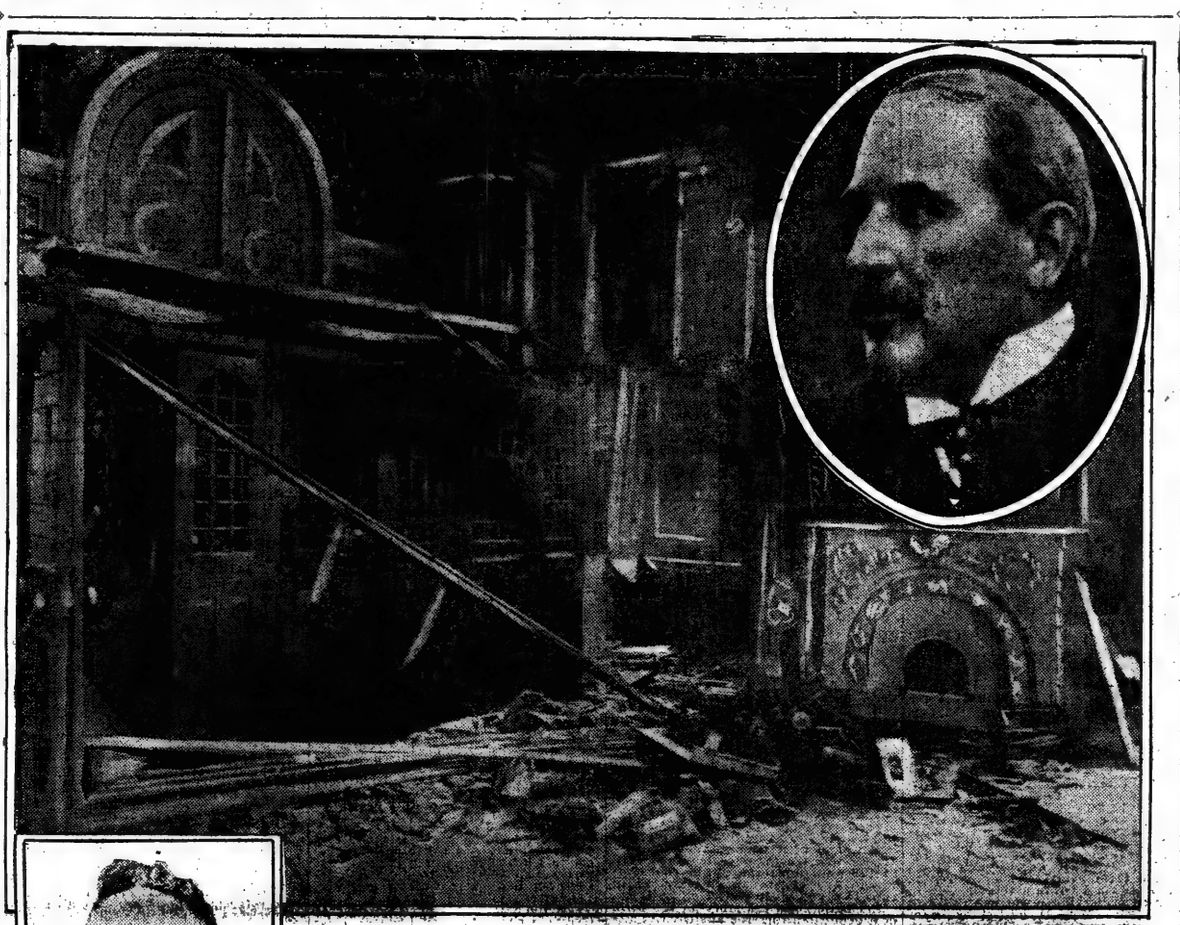
This telegram confirmed the theory of Dr. Munroe, who told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent early in the afternoon that there was every indication that the explosion was that of a bomb, probably containing dynamite, and that it might have been placed in the Capitol any time during the day.

Letters Practically Identical.

The letters signed "R. Pearce," received by The Washington Post, Star, Times, and Herald, with a few slight changes in phraseology, were identical. Two were originals, the other two carbon copies. One of the originals was sent to The Washington Star. A carbon copy of this letter was sent to The Washington Post. The second original was sent to The Washington Herald. A carbon copy of this second original was sent to The Washington Times. Scrutiny of the four letters at Police Headquarters tonight led to the belief that Holt wrote two originals merely because he

Continued on Page 2.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Ing. 1184 B'way.—Advt.



(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

J. P. Morgan, the Wrecked Room in the Capitol, and Frank Holt, Who Shot Mr. Morgan and Set the Bomb in Washington.



(Photo © American Press Assn.)

FRANK HOLT.

MORGAN ESTATE AN ARMED CAMP

Son and Bride Learn of Shooting Upon Arriving to Attend a Honeymoon Party.

RELATIVES AT THE BEDSIDE

Banker's Mother and Wife Near Collapse—Business Associates Call.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 3.—The Morgan estate is an armed camp tonight and at the lodgehouse on the bridge, by which all visitors must pass, those who sought admission were met by Charles Price, the keeper, armed with a repeating rifle.

"I wouldn't let you enter even if it were not against orders," he said, "for they might take a pot shot at you. There are a score of men with shotguns up there on the grounds. They are men who are not taking any chances, since Mr. Morgan was shot.

But there was much information about what was going on at the Morgan home which was obtained here tonight and one thing which aroused unusual interest was that Junius Spencer Morgan and his bride arrived here late in the afternoon and that they didn't know anything about the attempted assassination of Mr. Morgan until they arrived in their motor car at the lodgehouse on the bridge. They came home to attend a house party in their honor, at which thirteen guests were to be present. They were told that all plans had been abandoned and that Mr. Morgan had been injured. Nobody wanted to be first to tell the truth to the young couple.

Learn of the Shooting.

At the house, after they had passed the lodgekeeper and his repeating rifle, Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan learned just what had occurred, and were told that the guests who had been invited to greet them upon their return had been sent away on one of Mr. Morgan's yachts. There was some talk among the employes of the estate, it was said, over the fact that the number of guests, thirteen, had been a bad omen.

The young couple hurried to Mr. Morgan's room, and the young man greeted his father affectionately.

The names of the guests who had made up the house party were withheld tonight. It was said, however, that Mr. Morgan's yacht had been making regular trips back and forth from New York, taking back some of those who arrived before the shooting. Others who were to be met at the pier in New York and who had not learned of the shooting were told that the house party had been abandoned.

It was learned tonight that Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the mother of the wounded man, who reached here this evening, was in a serious nervous condition as a result of the shooting, and that Mr. Morgan's wife was also bordering on collapse. Other members of the family who came here were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Miss Anne Morgan, and Henry Sturgis Morgan, Mr. Morgan's son. Others at the estate were Charles A. Steele, William Pierson Hamilton, Dwight W. Morrow, Mortimer L. Schiff, Willard D. Straight, Clarence H. Mackay, and George F. Baker, Jr.

No News but the Bulletins.

Mr. Morgan's son was asked by newspaper men to make a statement. It was pointed out to him that more than twelve hours had elapsed since his father had been shot, and that rumors of serious import and conflicting nature had been published in the meantime, and that the exact location of Mr. Morgan's wounds remained yet a matter that only the physicians and the members of the family knew. One of the rumors, young Mr. Morgan was told, was that Mr. Morgan had been shot in the stomach, and that the bullet had penetrated the abdomen.

"I'll see what the doctors say," he replied. He returned a few minutes later and read the bulletin, issued at 6:15, which said that the bullets "did not involve any vital organs," and that Mr. Morgan's condition continued excellent. "This is all that the doctors care to say at the present," Mr. Morgan asserted.

An earlier bulletin stated that Mr. Morgan was shot in the region of the hip, young Mr. Morgan was told. "It might be inferred from that bulletin that the shot entered the abdomen. Do the doctors care to set that question at rest?"

Mr. Morgan replied that the doctors did not care to say anything more than the contents of the latest bulletin. No more bulletins, he added, would be issued tonight.

Telephone Order Canceled.

It developed tonight, and this was taken to be a good sign, that plans to install another private telephone in the Morgan home had been suddenly abandoned tonight. One comment was that it looked like a good sign, as earlier in the day the order to have the telephone put in was taken as evidence that Mr. Morgan's condition was serious.

Another physician, Dr. Culver, arrived at the Morgan home late today and consulted with the other physicians. It was said that other physicians aside from those announced earlier in the day had been called, but no official announcement was made here. Early in the afternoon three trained nurses were brought from New York and detailed in eight-hour shifts to watch Mr. Morgan and attend to his wants.

House Robbed Three Times.

The shooting today also brought out that the Morgan home has been robbed three times within a few months, and that in each instance Mr. Morgan had refused to make very serious efforts to trail the thief. Some said he was too kind-hearted, and recalled that recently he refused to appear in court against a man who had been employed at the house and who had robbed him.

The stolen articles were recovered at a pawn shop in New York, it was said, and Mr. Morgan dropped the case. Some thought that in such an attitude Mr. Morgan did not take the proper precaution to guard himself. But tonight the guard at the home was strong enough. Sheriff Pettit detailed twelve county detectives and there were several Glen Cove officers with shotguns and revolvers. Late in the afternoon three Central Office detectives came from New York and mene were detailed to guard all of the entrances to the house, while others were scattered through the grounds.

It was said tonight that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who had been one of the visitors at the Morgan home for the week-end, had been taken back to New York on the Mermaid.

HOLT TELLS WHY HE SHOT MORGAN

Says He Sought Influence of the Banker to Put Embargo on Ammunition Exports.

DID NOT MEAN TO HURT HIM

Still Hopes His Victim Will Listen to His Plea, and He Is Confident of God's Help.

When he was taken before Justice of the Peace William E. Luyster yesterday and questioned at length, Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, agreed to make a signed statement. He was supplied with pen and paper and rapidly wrote the following:

"I, F. Holt of Ithaca, N. Y., formerly professor of French (he was an instructor in German) of Cornell University, make the following statement:

"I have been in New York ten days, and made a previous trip to Mr. Morgan's a few days ago. My motive was to try to influence Mr. Morgan to use his influence in the manufacture of ammunition in the United States and among millionaires who are financing the war loans, to have an embargo put on shipments of ammunition so as to relieve the American people from complicity in the deaths of the thousands of our European brothers.

"If Germany should be able to buy munitions here we would positively refuse to sell them to her, for the reason that the American people have not put an embargo upon them. We are getting rich in the selling of ammunition, but do we not get enough prosperity out of the shipment of noncontraband, and would it not be better for us to make what money we can without causing the slaughter of thousands in Europe?

"I am very sorry I have caused the Morgan family this unpleasantness, but I believe that if Mr. Morgan would put his shoulder to the wheel he could accomplish what I had intended to do. I hope he will do so anyway. I did not mean to injure him, but I wanted him to do the work I could not do myself, and hope that with the help of God he will do this, as we must stop our part in the killing of Europeans.

"F. HOLT."

LAMONT HURRYING HOME.

Member of Morgan Firm Takes Special Train from Oregon Camp.

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., July 3.—Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. telephoned today from Pelican Lodge, the country place of the late E. H. Harriman, for a special train to take him to Weed, Cal., in time to catch a fast train for San Francisco and the East.

INTRUDER HAS DYNAMITE

Forces His Way Into Banker's House at East Island, L. I.

MRS. MORGAN RISKS LIFE

Leaps in Front of Husband, Who Thrusts Her Aside and Knocks Holt Down.

WIFE SEIZES HIS REVOLVER

As Financier Struggles on Floor She Aids Him Until the Servants Arrive.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR NEAR

Sir Cecil Spring Rice a Guest at Breakfast Party Which the Shooting Interrupts.

Latest Bulletin on Mr. Morgan's Condition

This bulletin on the condition of J. P. Morgan was issued by the attending surgeons at 7 o'clock last night:

A further examination of Mr. Morgan's wounds shows that the bullets did not involve any vital organ. The condition of the patient continues excellent.

J. W. MARKOE,
H. H. M. LYLE.

J. P. Morgan was shot twice at his country estate on East Island, near Glen Cove, L. I., shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning by Frank Holt, a former Instructor in German at Cornell University, who, fresh from setting off a bomb in the Senate reception room of the Capitol Building in Washington, said that he went to the Morgan home to induce the banker to use his influence to stop the exporting of munitions of war. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the fiscal agent of the Allies in the United States.

One of the bullets entered Mr. Morgan's groin, and lodged near the base of the spinal column. It was extracted. The other bullet struck the groin close to the right thigh, and went out at the rear of the thigh. Drs. J. W. Markoe and H. H. M. Lyle, who were in attendance, said in bulletins issued at night that no vital organs were affected, and that the condition of the patient was excellent.

At 11 o'clock at night it was definitely established that both bullets fired at Mr. Morgan had penetrated his hip and that neither had pierced the abdomen. The first shot struck the right hip and went through on a line almost horizontal, deflecting and slightly downward. The second shot struck nearer the groin and was deflected much more sharply downward. This shot passed out of the upper leg.

Holt was arrested and taken to the Glen Cove Jail, from which he was removed to the jail in Mineola, L. I. He is an American, 40 years old. He said that both of his parents were Americans, and that his remote ancestors were French and German.

Has Revolvers and Dynamite.

When he attacked Mr. Morgan, Holt carried two revolvers and a stick of dynamite in a coat pocket. In his suitcase in an automobile outside of the house were two sticks of dynamite and a large number of newspapers and newspaper clippings. He said that he had carried these to convince Mr. Morgan the exporting of ammunition should be stopped and that he had the weapons in case of trouble. He declared repeatedly that he fired only to frighten Mr. Morgan and that the financier was wounded because he had thrown himself forward violently in the way of the bullets instead of waiting to listen to what Holt had to say.

Before Holt arrived Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador; Lady Spring-Rice, and other guests were at breakfast in the breakfast room at the eastern end of the three-story brick mansion, which faces to the north, looking out over the Long Island Sound from the sixty-acre island which forms Mr. Morgan's estate.

Holt had hired an automobile at Glen Cove, which is about three miles away, and had driven to the front of the mansion. He went to the front door and

Morgan's Assailant Insists He Sought Only to Stop Munitions Exports

rang the bell, the butler, Henry Physick, answering.

Forces Way Past Butler.

"I want to see Mr. Morgan," he said, handing a card to the butler.

"What is your business with him?" asked Physick.

"I can't discuss that with you," replied Holt. "I am an old friend of Mr. Morgan. He will see me."

"You must tell me the business you have with him," Physick insisted.

Holt, who had his hands in two coat pockets, drew them out with a revolver in each and plunged against the butler, who stood with one hand on the door-knob. Forcing his way into the room, he exclaimed:

"Don't dare try to stop me."

The butler said in his statement to the Justice of the Peace Luyster that he pretended to be stunned and held Holt's attention for a minute. Then he led the intruder into the hall and said:

"You will find Mr. Morgan in the library."

Physick walked with Holt toward the library, which is at the west end of the house, the most distant room on the ground floor from that in which the Morgans and their guests were. As Holt entered the library, Physick ran down the hall in the direction of the breakfast room and shouted:

"Upstairs, Mr. Morgan! Upstairs, Mr. Morgan!"

Ruse Used by Servant.

The butler's intention, as he explained later, was to get Mr. Morgan and his family up to the second floor while he was arming himself and summoning other servants to help in subduing the invader. Lest he betray the whereabouts of his employer, he did not go near the breakfast room to explain the danger, and immediately after shouting he ran down to the basement and called for the other servants.

When they heard the shout, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and some of the guests ran up to the second floor by a staircase in the rear of the house close to the breakfast room and out of sight of that part of the hallway on which the library door opens.

Once upstairs, Mr. Morgan, his wife and the others went from room to room to see what had happened. The first person they encountered on the second floor was Miss Rosalie McCabe, a nurse. She stepped out of one of the rooms when she heard Mr. Morgan raising his voice to inquire why he had been called up to the second floor.

"What has gone wrong up here? What do you want me for?" he asked Miss McCabe.

"Nothing has happened up here that I know of," she replied. "Everything has been quiet."

Mrs. Morgan's Heroism.

The party was searching rooms on the second floor, when, a second later, Miss McCabe, who was nearest to another staircase which rose from the hall near the library, shouted that a man was coming upstairs.

Mrs. Morgan and her husband rushed to the head of the stairs. As soon as Mr. Morgan appeared, Holt, who had a revolver in each hand, shouted at him. Later, Mrs. Morgan said that she could not make out his words, but the nurse declared that they were:

"Now, Mr. Morgan, I have got you."

As soon as she perceived that her husband was in danger, Mrs. Morgan sprang forward and threw herself upon Holt. Mr. Morgan pushed her aside and rushed for the man, who had reached the second floor landing.

A second later the two shots had been fired and the man was continuing to pull the trigger, which snapped twice without discharging a cartridge. Mr. Morgan, who is large and weighs probably 220 pounds, plunged against Holt, who is tall and thin, and knocked him down. He fell with his feet toward Mr. Morgan and the revolver he had fired in his right hand. The banker threw himself forward upon his assailant, alighting with his shoulders on the man's knees, but instantly sprang forward so that his body covered Holt's.

Mr. Morgan caught the wrist which held the revolver and there was a struggle for the possession of it. In a second the banker wrung it out of Holt's hands.

All the while Holt held in his left hand a revolver which he had not attempted to fire. During the struggle for the first revolver, he tried to wrench out the second revolver which was pinned under Mr. Morgan's body. Before he could free the second weapon for action, Mrs. Morgan and Miss McCabe were upon him. Together they wrenched away the second weapon.

The revolver which had been fired was of .32 calibre and the other of .38 calibre.

Stunned with Lump of Coal.

The fight at the head of the stairs lasted only a few moments. Other persons on the second floor hastened at once to the help of Mr. Morgan, his wife, and the maid, and meantime the butler, followed by other servants, ran up the stairs.

The butler carried a heavy lump of coal. He put an end to the man's attempts to break loose by bringing it down heavily upon Holt's right temple.

After Mr. Morgan had regained his feet the servants obtained rope and bound Holt securely hand and foot. The banker watched this and then went to the telephone. He called up Dr. W. J. Zabriskie, who lives on Hyland Road, about three miles from East Island, and asked him to come at once to attend to his injuries.

It was not until after he had left the telephone that any one else in the house knew any of the bullets had struck Mr. Morgan. He assured his wife and others that he was not in pain, and that his injuries were slight. When he was examined, however, it was seen that the wound in the abdomen might be serious, and calls were sent in for several physicians in New York.

After he had been put to bed Mr. Morgan asked for the telephone. He called up Utica, N. Y., and got his mother on the wire. He told her she would hear reports that he had been shot, and that he wanted to talk with her himself so as to assure her that his wounds were slight, and that there was no reason to worry.

Soon after the shooting the Glen Cove authorities were notified. Justice of the Peace Luyster, County Detective Frank E. McCahill, and others arrived, and took the prisoner and the suitcase which he had left in the automobile to the Glen Cove jail.

Dropped Dynamite on Lawn.

In the suitcase were found two boxes of cartridges, and the two sticks of dynamite. Later one of the Morgan employes found on the lawn in front of the house a third stick of dynamite, which Holt evidently had dropped from his pocket.

The dynamite sticks were about a foot long and had been manufactured by the Keystone Powder Company at Emporium, Penn. The company's plant was bought several months ago by the Aetna Explosives Company to turn out munitions of war for the Allies.

At the Glen Cove jail Holt, who was suffering from bruises and lacerations and a deep gash inflicted by the lump of coal, at first refused to tell anything. Later he talked to the Justice of the Peace, and then he saw several reporters. He was first asked to tell who he was. He said:

"I was born in Dallas, Texas. I have a wife and two children living there. I am 40 years old. I was born in this country, and so were my father and mother. My ancestors were both French and German.

"I was for several weeks an instructor in the Vanderbilt University. A year ago I became an instructor at Cornell University in French."

It was learned at Cornell that Holt had been an instructor there in German.

"I left Ithaca two weeks ago and went to the Mills Hotel in New York at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue," he continued.

Here Holt was asked whether he had been incited to commit the attack by any German or sympathizers with Germany.

"No," he replied. "I had talked to nobody about it and had not been asked by anybody to do it. I had no intention of hurting Mr. Morgan. When I came here I wished to argue with him to induce him to use his influence to induce manufacturers of arms and ammunition to refrain from exporting them abroad."

I Shot to Frighten Him.

"Why did you shoot, if you had no intention of hurting Mr. Morgan?"

"I shot to frighten him. You see, I wanted to talk to him. He came running angrily toward me as soon as I saw him and I shot to frighten him so that it would be possible to avoid a mix-up and so that I could place my arguments before him."

"How did you come to hit him, if you did not shoot at him?" was asked.

"I shot into the air to frighten him, but instead of that, he came running at me and the bullets which I had intended to go wild struck him. That is, I am told he was hit. I am very sorry since that is the case. But it was not my intention to shoot him, and he would not have been shot if he had not been violent."

"Don't you see this," he continued spreading out his palms and smiling, as if puzzled and somewhat contemptuous of understanding which seemed not to be able to follow his argument.

"Don't you see that my purpose in coming to see Mr. Morgan proves that I did not want to hurt him? I wanted him to use his influence to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition, and how could I expect him to do that if I killed him?

"I conceived the idea of going to Mr. Morgan a month ago. Before that I had considered steps to do what I could to prevent the export of arms. Now, I feel that you and I and everybody in this country who fails to use his influence to prevent the exporting of arms and ammunition, is guilty of murder, since he contributes his part to the slaughter that is going on in Europe.

"Now, I wanted to go to every manufacturer personally and persuade him to stop this traffic. It was physically impossible for me to do this, but Mr. Morgan, with his great influence could do what was impossible for me, and so I decided to apply to him."

Calm in Discussing Act.

Holt talked in a low voice, without any heat or any signs of fear or nervousness, as calmly as an instructor might reason with pupils in the elucidation of a difficult problem.

Because of his battered and dishevelled state it was impossible to form a good idea of what he might look like ordinarily. He is nearly six feet tall, and so thin as to appear almost emaciated. His hair, almost black, was quite long and tumbled about his head, where it was not hidden by a large bandage. His eyes are dark. His features are pointed, and his nose is long and thin, with a slight curve. His mouth and chin are small. He was dressed in a dark gray suit, which hung loosely.

Holt had worn a plain gold clasp pin on his cravat, with "'09" engraved on it. He refused to explain what this stood for. He said that he had taken the degree of Ph. D. from Cornell in 1914. When he was asked what thesis he had written to get his degree, he said:

"Oh, that is wandering very far from the subject."

Asked about the newspaper clippings which he had carried, the prisoner said that he wished to use the evidence in those of the destruction caused by American ammunition in his arguments to persuade Mr. Morgan to his way of thinking.

"Did the story that Mr. Morgan was taking up $100,000,000 of the British loan have anything to do with your decision to see him today?" he was asked.

"That was only a detail. That had its effect, but I had decided on my course before that."

"Did the attitude of Mr. Bryan influence you?"

Approves of Wilson Notes.

"No. Mr. Bryan had nothing to do with it. You seem to think that my sympathies are pro-German. That is not the case. I am merely against wholesale slaughter.

"Now, I think that the notes of President Wilson to Germany have been fine. But I must add that Mr. Wilson has done nothing to stop the slaughter going on in Europe."

Holt was asked if he had taken any other steps to carry out his views before his visit to the Morgan house.

"I have done what I can," he responded. "I have argued with people to keep them neutral. I have written to the press. I wrote several letters in favor of preserving strict neutrality to The Ithaca Journal and they were printed. I have a well-trained mind and I studied for a long time as to what course I should pursue for me to pursue before I decided to take the matter up with Mr. Morgan personally."

The man refused to tell where he had obtained the dynamite or the revolvers. He paused for a minute to ask in what capacity his questioners came to see him. When he was informed that they were newspaper men he refused for a moment or two to say anything more, but then changed his mind and went over the story of what had occurred at the Morgan home, telling substantially the same story as that the officials obtained from members of the household.

"When I arrived at the head of the stairs I saw Mr. Morgan and his wife," he said. "His wife was in front of him, but he put her aside and grappled with me. I was going to tell him that something must be done to stop the slaughter in Europe, but he flew at me without giving me a chance.

"I admire Mr. Morgan's courage. If he would display a quality of moral courage equaling the physical courage which he showed toward me he would go down in history as a very great man."

Holt Telegraphs to Wife.

Holt said that he would like to send a telegram to his wife. Paper was given to him and he wrote:

Mrs. Frank Holt, 101 South Marseilles Street, Dallas, Texas:
Man proposes, God disposes. Don't come here till you get letters. Be strong.
FRANK.

In the afternoon Holt was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Luyster in the Glen Cove Court House. As he walked into the courtroom supported by a constable, he staggered and clutched his escort to keep from falling. His blood-stained garments had been taken off and he was dressed in a blue serge coat which had been loaned him and which fitted him like an overcoat. Justice Luyster read him the complaint, which was as follows:

Frank H. Holt, Ithaca, Tompkins, being duly sworn, says that he is informed and so believes that on the 3rd day of July, 1915, in the township of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, State of New York, Frank Holt, late of Ithaca, did commit the crime of assault in the first degree, and that at the time and place aforesaid, he did willfully, maliciously, and feloniously go to the home of J. P. Morgan at East Island, and with intent to do bodily harm to the said J. P. Morgan, and to kill him, did fire two shots at the said J. P. Morgan with a revolver with leaden ball cartridges, and did inflict grievous bodily harm upon the said J. P. Morgan."

When the Justice read "with intent to do bodily harm to the said J. P. Morgan and to kill him," the prisoner raised his long right arm with his index finger outstretched and started to protest but restrained. Justice Luyster began to speak to the defendant at the end of the reading, but he noticed that the crowd in the courtroom had surged to the rail between the prisoner and the lenses of two moving picture cameras, whose operators were pleading for a clear line of vision.

"I wish you gentlemen in front would all be seated," the Justice said. "There are some moving picture men here trying to take pictures, and let us let them have them."

After that he asked the defendant how he pleaded.

"Have that part about doing it willfully and intending to kill taken out," said Holt. "You know that that is not true."

"This is the language of the code," the Justice replied.

The defendant again asked to have the accusation of willfulness eliminated. When this was denied a second time he pleaded "Not guilty." Justice Lytser adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday.

In Holt's clothes, of which the Justice took possession, were three ten-dollar bills and an express company's receipt for a package sent by Holt from Ithaca on June 11 to D. F. Sinsabaugh of 101 South Marseilles Street, Dallas, Texas, who is his father-in-law, according to the prisoner.

Family's Names in Pocket.

But the most interesting article found on Holt was a piece of paper, on which was written:

"Junius Spencer Morgan—Camp Uncas—Jane Norton Grew—Francis Tracey—Henry Biurgis."

Junius Spencer Morgan is the son of J. P. Morgan. Jane Norton Grew is the maiden name of Mrs. J. P. Morgan. J. P. Morgan's mother was Miss Frances Louise Tracey, and one of his daughters is Miss Frances Tracey Morgan. One of his sons is Henry Sturgis Morgan.

The prisoner refused to say why he had jotted down this information. Justice Luyster talked with him at length after reading the piece of paper, and said afterward:

"The prisoner has made himself familiar with Mr. Morgan's family and with the first and last names of practically every employe on the Morgan estate. He has admitted that this is not his first visit to Glen Cove."

Later it was discovered that Holt had visited East Island on Thursday. He arrived there from New York on an afternoon train at about 3 o'clock and hired an automobile, which was driven by Matthew Kramer. He ordered the machine driven slowly toward the Morgan house. He sat by the driver and asked him questions about the names of the estates and their owners on the way.

There is a low bridge several hundred feet long across the narrow stretch of water which cuts off East Island from the shore. This bridge never has been barred and visitors have been free to drive over upon the Morgan estate. On the first occasion Holt did not have the car driven to the front of the house, as he did yesterday, but stopped it near the service gate. He did not get out, but looked the Morgan home over for a while before ordering the chauffeur to drive back.

Previous Visit to Estate.

On the way back he asked if Kramer knew "Campbell," an automobile driver for Mr. Morgan. Kramer said that he did, but Holt did not pursue the subject further. The authorities believed that Holt had visited Glen Cove on a previous occasion to acquaint himself with the names of employes on the estate, but no others who had seen him previously were found yesterday.

The authorities went hastily through the newspapers and clippings in Holt's suitcase, but these were too voluminous to examine in detail. The only clipping found in his pockets was a cartoon which had appeared in The Philadelphia Public Ledger. It pictures Columbia addressing Uncle Sam and pointing to a box of fireworks representing the European war, with the admonition that they are "dangerous fireworks." Justice Luyster and Assistant District Attorney Charles R. Weeks of Nassau County, who questioned the prisoner, excused themselves from passing judgment on his mental condition on the ground that they were not alienists. That side of the case was not taken up officially, and no insanity experts talked with the prisoner.

He was asked by one of the officials if he was an anarchist. He shook his head. Asked if he was a Socialist, he said, "Not yet."

Assistant District Attorney Weeks and other officials went to the Morgan home in the afternoon and conducted an inquiry in the office of Superintendent McGregor of the Morgan estate. Bernard Stewart, Mr. Morgan's valet, in his deposition, said that, after Holt had been subdued, he exclaimed:

"Kill me! Kill me, now! I don't want to live any more. I have been in a perfect hell for the last six months on account of the European war."

Miss McCabe, the nurse, told of the struggle on the second floor and how she had assisted Mrs. Morgan in getting the second revolver away from Holt.

Myron F. Ford, the driver of the automobile which had carried Holt to the Morgan estate, said that his passenger's conduct did not attract his notice until after the machine had been stopped in front of the house. Holt then remarked:

"Oh, I forgot. I have to get my card."

Ford saw him open the suitcase, and had a suspicion that the man took out a revolver. Holt walked very rapidly to the house. Ford saw him rush past the butler, and then realized that his passenger was a dangerous man. He ran to the garage on the estate and summoned the employes, who arrived in time to take part in capturing Holt.

The butler told his story in the form of a deposition to Assistant District Attorney Weeks. No one else in the household was questioned. Mr. Morgan was not asked to say anything. Mrs. Morgan's account of what had taken place was obtained from a friend of the family, who had called at the house.

None of the witnesses to the shooting was positive whether the shots had been fired before Mr. Morgan sprang on Holt or when they were grappling. It is said that they had seen Holt continue to tug at the trigger, but were not sure that he had caused the hammer to fall after the first two shots had been fired.

Saved by Defect in Weapon.

The fact that Mr. Morgan's life had been saved probably by a defect in the revolver or the cartridges was revealed positively when Captain of Detectives Tunney of the New York Police Headquarters arrived at Glen Cove in the afternoon and began an investigation. He found a deep dent in the cap on the first cartridge following the two which had been fired and a slight dent in the next one.

It was announced that all information concerning the condition of Mr. Morgan would be announced in bulletins at his New York office.

Through a friend of the Morgans who visited the estate it was established that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was one of the guests at the house when the shooting occurred. The Ambassador is an old and intimate friend of Mr. Morgan and frequently has visited him. Up to a late hour in the afternoon he had not left the Morgan residence.

Holt was asked if he knew that the Ambassador was a guest at the house. He said that he did not.

"That would not affect me, anyway," he said. "I am not against England. I am seeking to be neutral."

None of the bulletins given out contained precise information about the course of the bullets. According to officials, who talked with physicians, the bullet which penetrated the groin near the thigh and passed out the back of the leg traveled through muscular tissue only and was not likely to have any dangerous consequences.

Dr. W. H. Taylkie, who first attended Mr. Morgan, was asked whether the bullet which had entered the abdomen had penetrated the intestines or had followed the muscular walls. He said:

"I have been requested not to give out information concerning this case. I am willing to say, however, that I do not consider that the wounds of Mr. Morgan now appear to be serious."

The examination made by Captain Tunney showed that the cartridges in Holt's possession were new and clean, a fact which greatly lessened the danger of infection. Neither of the revolvers appeared to be newly purchased, but both were highly polished and bore no marks of handling.

Captain Tunney telephoned to New York a complete description of the two weapons, so that the hunt for the place where they were sold could begin without delay. Another exhibit which he is investigating is the card which was handed to the butler when he first sought entrance to the house. It reads:

"SUMMER SOCIETY DIRECTORY.
"Thomas C. Lester, representing."

Holt refused to explain where he had obtained the card or whether he had ever before represented himself to be Lester.

No effort was made to hold a prolonged examination of Holt because of his suffering from the blow on the temple. A report that he was wildly irrational was started because of the language which he used before he had recovered from the effects of the beating. When Dr. Zabriskie was treating him for his injuries Holt was asked who he was. He replied:

"Christian gentleman."

Detective Seaman, after talking to Ford, the driver of the automobile, said that he thought that Holt probably took the dynamite with him to throw in case he met Mr. Morgan passing in an automobile. Holt has asked Ford what kind of a car Mr. Morgan drove in and had instructed him to give notice of the fact if he saw the auto coming along the road. After asking this question, Holt opened his suitcase and took something out of it. There were no fulminate of mercury caps or other device to insure the explosion of the dynamite.

Immediately after the interview of the officials with Holt, he was taken in an automobile from the jail at Glen Cove to the County Jail at Mineola, where he arrived at 6:30 o'clock. On the trip to Mineola Holt was in the custody of Constables Cahill and William H. Suits and Deputy Sheriffs Thomas Campbell and Phineas C. Seaman.

Poses for Movie Cameras.

Outside the jail the prisoner posed for the moving picture men, who endeavored to have him remove a straw hat that was crushed down over the bandaged wounds on his head, but he refused to have the hat removed.

His demeanor, when he arrived at Mineola, was quiet and reserved. In Mineola Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn examined Holt's injuries and said that there were two moderately severe scalp wounds that ought not to prove serious in any way.

There were rumors at Glen Cove and Mineola that the prisoner had said he had three objects toward which his efforts were bent—the blowing up of the Capitol at Washington, the killing of Mr. Morgan, and a third, the nature of which he had refused to state. These reports could not be verified.

Holt asked for pencil and paper last night and wrote a short letter to his wife, which was read by the authorities before it was sent. In it he said that he was all right except that he had lost a great deal of blood. He said that he was being well treated and asked his wife to write to him about their children. He did not refer to the shooting. The entire letter was only a few lines.

NOT A PUZZLE TO SURGEONS.

Wounds Such as Mr. Morgan's No Longer Looked Upon as Mortal.

So great has been the progress in antiseptic surgery within the past few years that even had the bullet fired by the assailant penetrated the intestines of Mr. Morgan, his chances of recovery would be good, provided none of the vital organs was injured. Discussing the possible nature of Mr. Morgan's more serious wound last night a New York surgeon called attention to the advance that has been made in surgery since the assassination of President James A. Garfield thirty-four years ago last Friday, and of President McKinley at Buffalo Sept. 6, 1901.

"The shooting of Mr. Morgan and the great strides made in antiseptic surgery, the benefits of which it is his good fortune to have recourse to," said the surgeon, "furnishes a most interesting contrast between the surgery of Garfield's time and the present day. In other words, the progress in antiseptic surgery has been so great that abdominal wounds no longer offer the serious problems that they formerly did. With modern antiseptics and the aid of a perfected X-ray apparatus, abdominal wounds can be successfully treated, unless some vital organ has been injured. If the wound is in the lower abdominal cavity there is danger of injury to the bladder, kidneys, or other vital organs, and in that event any wound would of course be a very serious one and the recovery of the patient doubtful."

The surgeon pointed out that in a recent case in which a man was wounded in the abdomen the intestines suffered fourteen perforations. Yet the surgeons closed the wounds and the man recovered.

"It should also be remembered," the surgeon added, "that in the case of abdominal wounds, especially in cases where the victim is fully dressed when wounded, there is the chance of shreds of cloth being carried into the wound. In such an event the success of the treatment might depend upon the prompt recovery of the foreign matter in the wound, and the absolute cleaning of the injured area. Then also the situation would be rendered a great deal more serious if the assassin fired a poisoned bullet."

Sixteen years after the assassination of President Lincoln, and within a few months of the assassination of the Czar of Russia, President Garfield was shot down in the Union Station at Washington by Charles J. Guiteau, who gave as an excuse for his fiendish act that he "wanted to unite the Republican Party and save the Republic."

President Garfield was walking through the ladies' waiting room of the station at the time. His arm was linked into that of James G. Blaine, his Secretary of State. Guiteau fired two shots, one of which made a trivial wound, while the second and, as it proved to be, the fatal shot entered the back just above the third rib. The President was hurried back to the White House and antiseptic surgery was then in its infancy and the X-ray was unknown. The most noted surgeons in the country attended the President during the subsequent two and one-half months that he lingered. Mr. Garfield died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881. The bullet that tore into President Garfield's body was not found until the autopsy was performed. The autopsy showed that the bullet had taken an entirely different course to that which the attending surgeons had supposed it had taken.

President McKinley was attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo when he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an American-born Pole, on Sept. 6, 1901. Czolgosz as did Guiteau before him, fired two shots. The first shot made a slight wound, but the second entered President McKinley's body five inches below the left nipple. President McKinley lingered one week, and although the X-ray, which was then imperfected, was used, the surgeons were unable to locate the bullet. Subsequently the autopsy also failed to locate the bullet. The autopsy showed that the bullet passed through both walls of the stomach, near its lower border, and that in its course it struck and tore the upper end of the kidney. President McKinley died at 2:15 A. M. Sept. 14, 1901.

On Oct. 14, 1912, Theodore Roosevelt, then campaigning as the candidate of the Progressive Party for President, was the victim of an assault in Milwaukee. John Schraft, a Bavarian, who was obsessed with the idea that he had a mission to do away with Colonel Roosevelt, shot him in the right breast. Colonel Roosevelt was removed to Chicago, where he received all the benefits of the improved surgical and antiseptic treatments which had been denied to Mr. Garfield and Mr. McKinley.

CALM AT BANKER'S OFFICES.

Anxious Inquirers at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s Get Reassuring News.

The usual Saturday calm prevailed in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. at Broad and Wall Streets yesterday, although the partners and employes knew soon after the shooting that Mr. Morgan had been wounded severely. A telephone message to the firm from Glen Cove at 9:10 o'clock conveyed the news of the assault. At that time William H. Porter, a partner, was at his desk. Dwight W. Morrow arrived a few minutes later. The other partners, except H. P. Davison, who is abroad, are not in the habit of going to the banking house on Saturdays, but they were informed of the shooting by telephone as soon as they could be found. They are Charles Steele, William P. Hamilton, and Thomas W. Lamont.

After consulting with Mr. Porter, Mr. Morrow left for Glen Cove in his automobile. Before he started reassuring messages had been received from Mr. Morgan's bedside, and this statement was issued:

"Two shots were fired at Mr. Morgan, both of which took effect. Details regarding the wounds have not yet been received at the office of the firm. A statement by the doctors will be given out in about an hour.

The first news of the shooting reached the Street at 9.45 o'clock. The news ticker agencies sent out brief dispatches received from Glen Cove, and within a few minutes hurried callers with anxious faces began to pass through the big bronze doors of the banking house. Leading bankers and business men were among them. To all the same reply was made by George Miles, the doorman, that Mr. Morgan was resting easily and that the surgeons did not expect to find the wounds dangerous.

The calm of the Morgan offices was by no means reflected in the street in front when newsboys began to cry their extras about the shooting. Passers-by hastily snatched papers from the boys, paying them the first coins that their fingers touched, and within a few minutes after the first newspapers appeared Wall Street for half a block was filled with people reading the sheets.

Mr. Porter continued at work in his room on the second floor until the afternoon. He declined to comment on the attack n Mr. Morgan, but sent word to the visitors gathered in the downstairs waiting room at 1:30 o'clock that Mr. Morgan himself had just finished talking with him over the telephone and had given assurances that the wounds were not serious.

Among those who called to inquire after Mr. Morgan in the afternoon were A. Barton Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank; Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and Jerome J. Hanauor of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. All day long telephoned inquiries were being answered by employes assigned to the task.

At 6.45 o'clock last night this bulletin, signed by Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Dr. H. M. Lyle, the attending physicians, was issued from the Morgan offices:

"A further examination of Mr. Morgan's wounds shows that the bullets did not involve any vital organ. The condition of the patient continues excellent."

It was announced that no other bulletins would be issued in the night.

SEES AMERICAN RISING AGAINST ARMS EXPORT

Woman Head of "Neutrality" Propaganda Says Holt Exemplifies Resentment.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—"No persons can sympathize with such a man for taking such extreme action as he did," said Miss Nellie Miller, President of the organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, tonight commenting on the deed of Holt, in shooting Mr. Morgan, and attempting to blow up a room in the Capitol.

Miss Miller was emphatic in her statement that while there was such a thing as being firm in the belief that the export of arms to foreign nations was a violation of the neutrality of this country, there was no need to bring the matter to such a fanatical conclusion. She said that there were persons in every cause who were always extreme and ready to plunge in and do horrible things for the sake of their convictions, but she thought no sympathy could be extended the man who deliberately committed a crime such as Holt's.

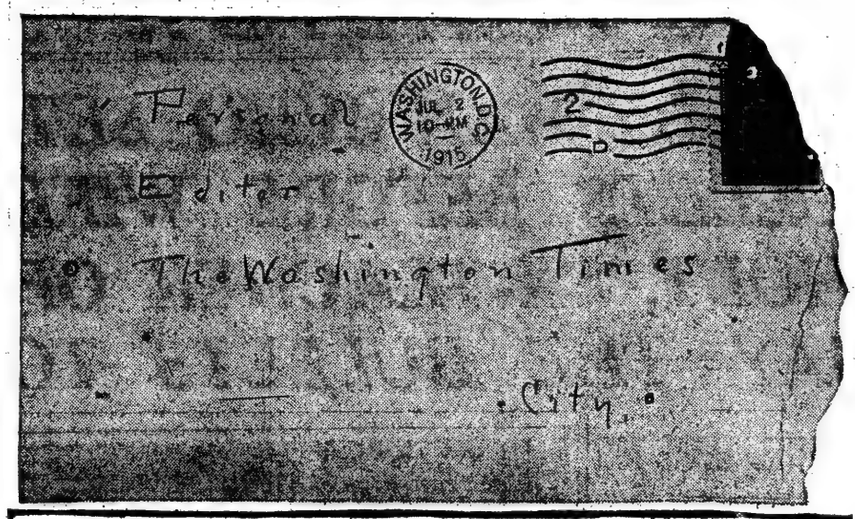
"The deed, in a manner, illustrates very well," said Miss Miller, "the growing resentment among the American people against the export of arms and ammunition. The laboring classes and the rank and file of the people all over the country are beginning to be angered at those who, for the sake of greed, are willing to risk the welfare of their country.

"If the country does not put an embargo on munitions, I can foresee nothing but trouble in store for us. While I have not had a chance to read about the crime of this man, I consider it a regrettable occurrance, but it only shows what a high pitch the resentment of the people has reached. We maintain that this country should have no part in the war, and we think that the way to keep it out is to put an embargo on arms, and, moreover, from communications which I have received during the past few weeks, I am convinced that popular feeling is with us."

As a result of the stand taken by the Government, the resentment has steadily grown, and has perhaps had a hand in this latest deed, which we all deprecate. Yet the fact remains that there are some people who will stop at nothing when once their resentment has gotten the best of them."

Facsimile of Holt's Letter to the Washington Times

Mailed before 10 P. M. Friday, an hour and a half before the explosion at the Capitol.



Unusual times and circumstances call for unusual means.
In connection with the Senate affair would it not be well to stop and consider what we are doing?
We stand for PEACE AND GOOD WILL to all men, and yet, while our European brethren are madly setting out to kill one another we edge them on and furnish them more effective means of murder. Is it right?
We get rich by exportation of explosives, but ought we to enrich ourselves when it means the untold suffering and death of millions of our brethren and their widows and orphans?
(By the way, don't put this on the Germans or on Bryan. I am an old-fashioned American with a conscience, if it is not a sin to have a conscience.)
We are within the international law when we make this blood money, but are we also within the moral law, the law of Peace, or of Love, or of Christ, or whatever else a Christian nation may call it?
Are we reasonable? Our children have to live after us! Europe helped and encouraged the Balkans in their bestial war and she reaped the whirlwind. Can't we learn a lesson?
Some of our fine Christian business men refused to furnish means of murder to mad Europe. Can't we learn wisdom?
Is it right to supply an insane asylum with explosives? Or give them to children? We even prevent our own children to kill and maim themselves at the rate of 200 dead and 5,000 maimed on the glorious Fourth. How much more should we not hesitate to furnish strangers, and they mad? Will our explosives not become boomerangs?
If we are willing to disregard our ideals for a dollar, will they hesitate some day when they get the chance?
A prostitute sells out for a dollar. Fi! Columbia too?
Wilson said in his Decoration Day speech that the war developed national spirit. Good! Now let peace make for national spirit. Let all real Americans say: "We will not be a party to this wholesale murder!" Would not that be national spirit? Better than one based on the murder of our fellow-man.
We want prosperity. Yes. But Europe needs enough non-contraband materials to give us prosperity. Let us not sell her explosives. Let each nation make her own man-killing machines!
Sorry I, too, had to use explosives. (For the last time, I trust.) It is the export kind and ought to make enough noise to be heard above the voices that clamor for war and bloodmoney. This explosion is the exclamation point to my appeal for peace!
One editor said: There are times when one Government may be expected to speak on behalf of other countries and of humanity in general. God bless you, Mr. Editor, that was a timely word in this bloodmoney madhouse. Let us stop this colossal American crime!
Let us have a vote on it by mail. We can trust the President. Let every man and woman in favor of not being party to further murder write to Mr. Wilson at once. This is necessary. The people financially interested in explosives have done all the talking so far (that includes many a newspaper). For once let the rest of us have a chance! Write at once and send petitions. We would, of course, not sell to the Germans if they could buy here, and since so far we sold only to the Allies, neither side should object if we stopped.
Dated June 1st, 1915

We would, of course, not sell to the Germans if they could buy here, and since so far, we sold only to the Allies, neither side should object if we stopped.

TEXT OF HOLT'S LETTER.

Here is the letter Holt sent to The Washington Times. It shows a number of changes in phraseology from the letters to the other three Washington papers, but none to change the import:

Unusual times and circumstances call for unusual means.
In connection with the Senate affair, would it not be well to stop and consider what we are doing?
We stand for PEACE AND GOOD WILL to all men, and yet, while our European brethren are madly setting out to kill one another we edge them on and furnish them more effective means of murder. Is it right?
We get rich by exportation of explosives, but ought we to enrich ourselves when it means the untold suffering and death of millions of our brethren and their widows and orphans?
(By the way, don't put this on the Germans or on Bryan. I am an old-fashioned American with a conscience, if it is not a sin to have a conscience.)
We are within the international law when we make this blood-money, but are we also within the moral law, the law of Peace, or of Love, or of Christ, or whatever else a Christian nation may call it?
Are we within reason? Our children have to live after us. Europe helped and encouraged the Balkans in their bestial war, and she reaped the whirlwind. Can't we learn wisdom?
Is it right to supply an insane asylum with explosives? or give them to children? We even prevent our own children to kill and maim themselves at the rate of 200 dead and 5,000 maimed on the glorious Fourth. How much more should we not hesitate to furnish strangers, and they mad? Will our explosives not become boomerangs?
If we are willing to disregard our ideals for a dollar, will they hesitate some day when they get the chance?
A prostitute sells out for a dollar. Fi! Columbia too?
Wilson said in his Decoration Day speech that the war developed national spirit. Good! Now let peace make for national spirit. Let all real Americans say: "We will not be a party to this wholesale murder!" Would not that be national spirit? Better than one based on the murder of our fellow-man.
We want prosperity. Yes. But Europe needs enough non-contraband materials to give us prosperity. Let us not sell her explosives. Let each nation make her own man-killing machines!
Sorry I, too, had to use explosives. (Never again.) It is the export kind and ought to make enough noise to be heard above the voices that clamor for blood money. This explosion is the exclamation point to my appeal for peace!
One editor said: There are times when one Government may be expected to speak on behalf of other countries and of humanity in general. God bless you, Mr. Editor, that was a timely word in this blood-money madhouse. Let us stop this colossal American crime!
Let us have a vote on it by mail. We can trust the President. Let every man and woman in favor of not being party to further murder write to Mr. Wilson at once. This is necessary. The people financially interested in explosives have done all the talking so far (that includes many a newspaper.) For once let the rest of us have a chance! Write at once and send petitions. R. PEARCE.
Dated June 1.
We would, of course, not sell to the Germans either if they could buy here!

"Senate" in Blank Space.

It will be noticed that there is a blank space in the second paragraph of this letter, left for the insertion of a missing word. In the letters to The Washington Times and The Washington Herald this missing word was inserted. It was the word "Senate," so as to make the sentence read: "In connection with the Senate affair, would it not be well to stop and consider what we are doing?"

Although the missing word "Senate" did not appear in the Star and Post letters, the word "Senate" did appear on the back of the envelopes which carried the letters to The Star and Post, apparently written there in pencil as an afterthought.

While the letters were typewritten, there appeared at the bottom of each in pencil writing a postcript. As it appeared on the Washington Times and Herald copy this postscript read:

"We would, of course, not sell to the Germans if they could buy here, and since, so far, we sold only to the Allies, neither side should object if we stoped."

The pencil postscripts written at the bottom of the letters to The Washington Star and Post were shortened into the following:

"We would, of course, not sell to the Germans either if they could buy here."

All four of the letters to the Washington newspapers contain this expression: "We want prosperity. Yes. But Europe needs enough non-contraband material to give us prosperity. Let us not sell her explosives."

This is the way Holt wove this same thought into the statement he prepared and addressed to Justice Luyster:

"But do we not get enough prosperity ou of non-contraband shipments, and would it not be better for us to make what money we can without causing the slaughter of thousands of Europeans?"

On their face it would appear that the letters were written a month ago, but it was suggested that perhaps Holt wrote "June 1" for "July 1."

Nothing had been developed up to a late hour tonight by the Washington police to show the movements of Holt while in Washington yesterday. The fact that he left blank spaces in which the word "Senate" was inserted in pencil in the "R. Pearce" letters was interpreted by the authorities here as indicating that Holt was not certain, at the time he wrote the letters, where the explosion would be staged. One theory is that he had in his mind different public buildings in Washington.

Building Closed at 4:30.

At this period, when Congress is not in session, the Capitol Building is open to visitors from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 o'clock each weekday. If the dynamite was placed there at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Holt had half an hour in which to depart. It is not surprising that Holt was able to make his plan without detection. He placed the bomb in a far corner of the public reception room on the main floor of the Senate in the northeast portion of the building, but in the northwest corner of the reception hall. This hall looks out through two large windows toward the north. These windows have large alcoves on account of the extreme thickness of the marble walls of the Senate wing of the Capitol. This window space was large enough for a small telephone desk exchange to be inserted.

On the west side of the reception hall were three large telephone booths. These are used by Senators mainly during sessions of Congress for long distance messages. The outside connections for these booths were made through the small telephone desk exchange. In each corner of the window were stacks of telephone books for New York, Chicago, and other cities to be consulted by the operator. But this branch exchange was not in use yesterday and had not been used since the adjournment of Congress on March 4. The operator's desk had been covered with a canvas slip.

The dynamite was placed against the wall below the window and between the two stacks of telephone books. The force of the explosion was terrific. It blew the operator's desk into fragments and doubled up a wire waste basket. The pressure tore the telephone books into strips, and portions of the operator's desk, as well as the operator's chair, were driven through the end of No. 1 telephone booth into the interior of the booth, where they were found after the explosion.

Marble Wall Cracked.

The window was incased in cast-iron paneling. This was torn to pieces with such force that the brick inner lining of the marble walls under the window was damaged so as to leave a hole a foot in diameter and three inches deep at the centre. The marble wall outside the point where the explosion occurred was cracked four feet by the explosion.

Tops were torn off the telephone booths. A marble clock on the mantel of the hall was blown to pieces. Its works had stopped at 11:23, as the hands showed. The heavy plate glass mirror over the mantel was wrecked, and the force of the explosion was so great that the locked door at the side of the hall, diagonally across the room from the point of explosion, a distance of twenty-five feet, was blown open. This door led into the room of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Inside this room prisms were blown off chandeliers. A panel on the north side of the hall was blown squarely out of a heavy visitors' bench. A heavy mahogany panel was blown out of a section of the door leading into the Sergeant-at-Arms's office on the east side of the room.

Leading from the reception hall, through an open door, toward the lobby behind the Senate Chamber, is a square pasageway. Plate glass in the lobby partition facing this passageway was broken into bits. This same passageway leads into the Vice President's room. Glass above the door of this room was shattered. The explosion broke a large plate of glass over the main outside bronze doors of the Senate wing.

The damage was estimated at $1,000. The explosion did not injure the Capitol structurally. The reception hall is an ornate room decorated with fine frescos. Flying fragments of glass tore nicks in these pictures,

Relatives of J. P. Morgan Named in List Found in Holt's Pocket

HOLT AN AMERICAN OF GERMAN DESCENT

Friends at Cornell, Where He Took Degree in June, Did Not Think Him a Fanatic.

AN INSTRUCTOR IN GERMAN

Was to Occupy Chair in New University—Intimates Agree He Must Have Been Mad.

Frank Holt, the man who shot J. P. Morgan, was, up to the close of the last session, an instructor in the German department of Cornell University at Ithaca. He is of German descent and a native of this country. He was known among his associates in the Faulty as a German sympathizer, although he took little part in discussions of the war.

Holt went to Cornell two years ago and had been both an instructor and a student. He received the degree of Ph. D. at the commencement in June. In the session of 1909-1910 he was Assistant Professor of German in Oklahoma University. He left there at the close of the term to go to Vanderbilt University, where he taught French during the college year of 1910-1911. The next year he went to Emory and Henry College in Virginia, where he taught French and German during the sessions of 1911-1912 and 1912-1913. The following session he went to Cornell.

At Cornell, Holt proved to be a brilliant student and soon distinguished himself. His proficiency in modern languages earned for him recommendation for on instructorship by members of the German department. For the remainder of his first session at Cornell he taught in the elementary classes and at the same time pursued his studies for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which was awarded at the commencement a little more than two weeks ago. In addition to his work in the university, Holt tutored in private schools in Ithaca which prepare for entrance at Cornell.

Mind Upset by Overwork.

His associates in the Cornell Faculty said last night in dispatches to THE TIMES that they believed overwork had upset Holt's mind. His thesis was finished three months before the end of the term, and he had not been burdened with university work between that time and the close of the session. His associates said that Holt was not only well versed in German, but thoroughly familiar with French and Spanish, and spoke all three fluently. He became interested in Spanish some years ago when he made a gold prospecting trip to Mexico.

It was learned also that he had spent much time in Germany. He was free to tell his associates in Ithaca that he condemned the export of arms from the United States to the warring nations of Europe, because Germany didn't get a square deal. It was said, however, that he never became excited in his discussions of the war and was known as a most temperate man. In fact, he was considered a rather reticent person.

Following the news of his act yesterday, teachers at Cornell recalled that he had left Ithaca last month without turning into the office the marks of his students. This was remarked upon because he had been considered a most methodical and orderly man.

His work at Cornell was eminently satisfactory, but at the close of the term he notified President Schurman that he wished to resign to accept the professorship of French in the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, which opens for its first session in September.

Before the close of the term he sent his wife and children to Dallas. When he left the university he told his associates he intended to stop in New York City a few days, and then to go on to Texas. That was the last they heard of him until yesterday.

Face of a Tired Student.

Holt's appearance would scarcely attract a second glance from a Broadway crowd. He is tall and sparely built, with dark hair and features larger than ordinary. He is about 40 years old, and has the face of a tired student.

Holt yesterday gave his home as Dallas, Texas. He said he was born in America, and that his ancestors were French and German. He is the son-in-law of the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, Presiding Elder in the Dallas District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A dispatch from Dallas last night said that Mrs. Holt was with her parents, and had expected Holt next week. The dispatch said that Holt had signed the contract to teach at the new Methodist College, so that he could be near his relatives. Mrs. Holt went to Dallas following the Cornell commencement, leaving her husband in New York. She received a letter from Holt yesterday morning, in which he gave his address as the Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The dispatch said the letter contained nothing to indicate that Holt had any designs on Mr. Morgan or nursed a desire to avenge Germany upon any one.

When first told of the shooting of Mr. Morgan by Frank Holt, Dr. Sensabaugh admitted at once that he had a son-in-law named Frank Holt, but refused to believe it was he who had done the shooting. He refused to talk of the case until he had received assurances that it was the Frank Holt he knew. He sent to the Mineola Jail last night a telegram asking for confirmation. Early in the afternoon Holt had sent to his wife at 101 Marseilles Street, Dallas, the following telegram:

"Man proposes God disposes. Don't come here until you get my letters. Be strong. FRANK."

Always Well Behaved.

Dr. Sensabaugh, according to THE TIMES dispatch, said his daughter had come to Dallas from New York several weeks ago. He said she was prostrated by the news of what her husband had done. He refused to allow reporters to talk to her. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have two children, a boy and a girl, the elder about 3 years old. He married Miss Sensabaugh about ten years ago in Dallas, while he was a student at the University of Oklahoma.

Dr. Sensabaugh said he could not remember in what State Holt had been born.

"He has been a perfect gentleman in the ten years he has been married to my daughter," said the clergyman. "And if he really did such a thing there can be only one reason. He must be—" Here he paused.

"It must be a mental aberration," was suggested.

"It could be nothing else," said Dr. Sensabaugh.

Dr. Sensabaugh, said THE TIMES dispatch, refused to give details as to his son-in-law's life. Asked what Mrs. Holt had to say, he replied: "I can't discuss my daughter now."

Professor Clark E. Northrup of Cornell was an intimate associate and a warm friend of Holt. Professor Northrup, who teaches English at Cornell, is one of the visiting professors in English at the Summer School of Columbia University. He was dumfounded when he heard of what his friend had done, and for a long time he refused to believe the Frank Holt who shot Mr. Morgan was the Frank Holt he knew. When he was convinced he said:

"I can scarcely believe it possible that my associate, Frank Holt, could do such a thing. And yet it must be he. I have known Mr. Holt intimately for two years. During that time he has been teaching and studying at Cornell. He received his degree of Ph. D. this year, his treatise being on 'The Effect of the Works of Shakespeare on German and French Literature,' I believe.

"At the close of the last school year, two weeks ago, Mr. Holt resigned, to take the Chair of Romance Languages in the New Methodist University, which is to open this Fall in Dallas. I think he is related by marriage to the President of the new institution. At least he was influential with those in charge, for he offered me the Chair of English, and I seriously considered accepting the offer until the question of religion made it seem inadvisable, I being a Unitarian.

Decidedly Pro-German.

"Mr. Holt was from the South and took his undergraduate work in a small Western college. I think he is of German extraction. At least, like all the other members of the Cornell German department, save one, he was decidedly pro-German. I do not recall that Holt engaged in any active German propaganda beyond belonging to a society that used to meet to discuss the war. The Deutscher Verein of the university was forbidden to discuss the war, and a new society was formed by German sympathizers of the school and town for that purpose. Professor Holt was interested in it.

"I used to see Holt two or three times a week. He often came into my office to talk. He told me once that he had planned staying in Ithaca this Summer to do some research work.

"Holt always impressed me as a particularly sane, intelligent man. His scholarship was well founded and he was considered an able teacher who might have held his position indefinitely. In my association with him I never detected any quirk that would give the slightest indication that he might do anything fanatical. If he really shot Mr. Morgan he was plainly mad when he did it."

Dispatches to THE TIMES from Nashville, Tenn., the seat of Vanderbilt University, said that associates of Holt when he was a teacher there recalled that he had several times exhibited peculiar and irrational tendencies.



Holt on His Way to the Jail in Mineola.

HOLT LOOKS LIKE FUGITIVE MUENTER

Cambridge Police Discover Resemblance to Harvard Instructor Whose Wife Was Poisoned.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Cambridge police are inclined to believe that Frank Holt may be the missing Erich Muenter, the Harvard instructor whom the Cambridge police have been seeking since the Spring of 1906 on a charge of murdering his wife, Leone M. Muenter, who died in 1906.

A description of Holt received in Cambridge tonight by Captain Patrick F. Hurley of the Cambridge detective force, tallies closely with that of the missing instructor, who disappeared when the police began an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding his wife's death. At one time a long printed folder, describing in a sarcastic vein the death of Mrs. Muenter and the newspaper reports, was sent to Harvard faculty members.

Mrs. Muenter died, according to the report of Professor Whitney, of the Harvard Medical School, from slow arsenical poisoning. At the time of her death the suspicious circumstances justified an autopsy, and, although the autopsy brought to light suspicious conditions, the Cambridge police allowed Muenter to flee the city, accompanied by his children and nurse, taking the body to Chicago with him for burial. The funeral and cremation took place the day after his arrival there, April 18. Muenter immediately disappeared.

Cambridge description of Meunter in 1906: Age 35 years; height 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; weight 150 pounds; florid complexion, dark brown eyes, dark hair, long face, slanting forehead; loose-jointed walker.

New York description of Holt in 1915: About 40 years; height 5 feet 11 inches; weight 150 pounds; dark brown hair; long, thin face; high forehead; loose-jointed walker.

A picture of Holt taken yesterday in Glen Cove was shown to Captain Hurley last night. The Inspector was impressed with the remarkable similarity to the pictures of Muenter.

Captain Hurley tonight sent records in the Muenter case to New York and prepared to summon witnesses who knew Muenter to make the trip to New York to view Holt.

It was in the Spring of 1906 that Mrs. Muenter died of slow poison, which she had taken with beef tea during the confinement attending the birth of one of her two children. Her husband, who had been an instructor in German at Harvard for two years, fled before the authorities could question him.

Acquaintances of Muenter told the police at the time that he was born in Germany, that a sister, Bertha C. Muenter, was a public school teacher in Chicago, and that he had come to Harvard from the University of Kansas.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Miss Bertha C. Muenter, a teacher living here, said tonight she had never heard from her brother, Professor Eric Muenter, since his disappearance after the death of his wife in 1906. Miss Muenter said she did not believe it possible that Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, could be her missing brother.

NO GUARD FOR BERNSTORFF.

Little Attention Paid to Threats, Ambassador's Councilor Says.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has received threats of death from cranks, Hanlel von Haimhausen, Councilor of the German Embassy, announced at the embassy's Summer headquarters in Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday.

"He has received many threats of death since the war began, but none since the embassy was removed to Cedarhurst," said the Councilor.

He declared that little attention had been paid to the threats, and that the embassy was not under guard.

Mr. von Haimhausen denied that Count von Bernstorff had broken down in health and had gone away to recuperate.

"The Ambassador is enjoying the best of health, and has simply gone away to spend the holiday with friends in the country," he asserted, but he declined to reveal the Ambassador's destination.

The attachés of the embassy are occupying the White cottage, on White's lane. Councilor von Haimhausen said that the embassy at Washington would not be entirely closed for the Summer, but that a force is being maintained there to transact business.

Prince von Hatzfeldt Trachenberg, second in charge of the embassy at Cedarhurst, was also said to be spending the holidays with friends elsewhere.

TOO MUCH FREEDOM FOR CRACKED BRAINS

Editors Point to the Many Others Who Share the Danger of Mr. Morgan.

TIME FOR DRASTIC ACTION

Pro-German Propagandists Blamed for Turning the Heads of Weaklings.

Editorial comment on the shooting of J. P. Morgan yesterday in his home at Glen Cove, L. I., differ as to the motives which actuated Frank Holt, but they agree that Mr. Morgan's rate reveals a condition from which many prominent men in America are not safe. Fault is found with a system of public protection under which a murderously inclined man or a lunatic may lay the elaborate plans which characterized yesterday's outrage.

The Attempt at Glen Cove.

From The Sun.

Mr. Morgan's assailant appears to have been inflamed against his victim by the exaggerated statements of American responsibility for the continuance of the war in Europe that have been indulged in generally since the receipt of orders in this country for arms and ammunition.

Against attacks by such demented creatures no man can be effectively guarded, although precautions which Mr. Morgan did not take are possible. To them all men are exposed.

The excited volubility of this would-be assassin appears to stamp him as a man of unbalanced intellect, whose malignant purpose was inspired by the recent activities of Mr. Morgan in the prosecution of his large business. The remarkable progress that Mr. Morgan has made in public confidence here and abroad since the administration of the affairs of his great business devolved upon him is measured and expressed in the general hope that the favorable prognosis of his physicians may be justified by a quick recovery.

The Shooting of Mr. Morgan.

From The World.

The man who shot J. P. Morgan made his preparations carefully. Besides the revolver that he used he carried a quantity of high explosives and extra ammunition. Every step was premeditated. Coming at this time, and in view of the circumstances, the attempt to kill Mr. Morgan must add to the general feeling of alarm and suspicion. It happens just at the time of a mysterious bomb explosion in the Capitol at Washington.

To dismiss such crimes as the work of cranks and lunatics is the easy way. But the question is forced upon public attention whether conditions do not call for greater precautions on the part of the public authorities against the class of dangerous cranks to whom the revolver and dynamite are convenient weapons.

What happened at the Morgan country home on Long Island might be repeated almost anywhere under similar circumstances for all the safeguards that are usually taken.

Work of a Crank.

From The Press.

There is no possibility that anybody but a crank could undertake to blow up the National Capitol, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is a crank who makes such an attempt as was made yesterday morning against the life of J. P. Morgan, the banker.

And there never was a time when the course of events in the world was more liable to upset weak brains and prompt them to deeds of violence and horror. There never was a time, therefore, when there was need of stricter precautions against the homicidal and generally destructive maniac.

Our public buildings should be carefully guarded and bridges closely inspected. Ships about to cross the ocean ought to be surrounded almost with an impenetrable wall, through which nobody shall be allowed to pass unless there is no question about his proper business and right to be there.

The maniac under the law is not a criminal, but every one responsible for life and property in these days of world influences that breed lunacy is criminal if he does not take full and successful precautions against the possible acts of the lunatic.

The Work of Our Anti-Americans.

From The Herald.

The attempt to assassinate J. Pierpont Morgan and the explosion of a bomb in the Capitol at Washington, coming within a few hours of each other, may well bring home to the American people the seriousness of a situation which is as deplorable as it is alarming.

A letter published in The Washington Times, which is evidently authentic, shows that the bomb at the Capitol was placed there by a crank as a protest against the shipment of arms to Europe. The man who shot Mr. Morgan was a well-equipped crank who felt that he must remove the great financier because of his business connection with the Allies.

It all comes from the preaching of the Dernburgs, the Ridders—yes, the Bryans, and other mouthpieces of the pro-German propaganda, if Germany had the control of the seas the shipment of arms would be all right, according to the creed of these American-Germans. But Germany having lost control of the seas, it is all wrong.

Crush Out German Terrorism.

From The Tribune.

The man who shot J. Pierpont Morgan and who set off a bomb in the Capitol at Washington acted in both cases under the same incitement. He was in both instances the agent of the same propaganda, of the same spirit of truculence and violence which the world has come to associate with German military policy.

Here is another flawless demonstration of the lawlessness and ferocity which have characterized Germany's attitude toward other nations and toward individuals who have stood in her way since the day she tore to pieces the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. Everything must yield to the alleged necessities of her military program.

Belgium was invaded and ravaged, Louvain was burned, savage outrages were committed on Belgian noncombatants, Rheims Cathedral was shelled, undefended cities were attacked, and women and children were killed by gunfire and Zeppelin bombs, poisonous gases were used in trench warfare, the inhuman under-sea system of warfare on unarmed merchantmen was instituted and the Lusitania, with its heavy complement of neutral passengers, was sunk—all in pursuance of the same policy of ruthless indifference to treaty obligations, to the restraints of international law, to the promptings of conscience or to the dictates of humanity.

Now the example has spread. German partisans in this country are beginning to take their cue from the barbarity and lawlessness of the German Government.

VIEWS OF GERMAN EDITORS.

The Confusion of Souls.

From The Staats Zietung.

The most dreadful thing about this terrible war is the confusion of souls which it causes. The smell of blood rises from the fields of battle over the whole earth and goes to the head. The poison which agitation and calumny engender trickles into the brain. The rage for destruction, which demands hundreds of thousands of human lives as a sacrifice, which turns itself against the name and fame of whole peoples and ventures as far as the conquests of centuries, festers itself also in heroic convulsions.

The attempt against the life of John Pierpont Morgan and that against the Capitol in Washington were planned out of the confusion of souls and brought to execution out of distraction of mind. In condemnation the American people will find itself one with the entire world. And for the judgment of the deed and the motive for the act any question as to the race and the origin of the doer will have no weight.

For only an unlawful lack of principle could construe out of the deed of one surely confused in spirit a "conspiracy." To torture on the Procrustean bed gratuitous meanings out of the motives would be the greatest crime.

In considering the deed, any business relation with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. is to be set aside. Congratulations that the chief of the house has escaped such pressing danger comparatively easily come with sincerity and sympathy from all.

But still the guilt for these deeds of a distracted mind lies before the doors of those who have produced the confusion of souls.

Sees Disturbed Conscience.

From The Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The deed of Holt was the outcome of a deranged mind, but while Holt went beyond the bounds of reason we are satisfied that a daily growing number of American citizens feel disturbed in their conscience over the sale of arms to the belligerent countries. They have a feeling that the American nation is not living up to its high standard of civilization in furnishing the means to produce and protract human slaughter, and that the national conscience ought to prevail over technical laws of neutrality.

Pray for Safe and Sane Press.

From The Denver Herold.

The attack on Morgan was uncalled for, cowardly, and probably the work of one whose mind has been deranged on account of the war. The work of the assassin is to be deplored at all times. Whatever may have been the object of the person who exploded a bomb in the White House, it must be taken for granted that he also was out of his head. There is too much luridness in our yellows, which reacts on the simple-minded and on those of erratic temperament whose mentality is not well poised. On this anniversary of the day of Independence we should also pray for a safe and sane press.

Grateful He's an American.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Waechter and Anzeiger.

Holt's act shows that the effects of the war on the brain are not confined to the men on the battlefields and in the trenches. Since he is an American, born of American stock, his deed cannot possibly be used to stir up more antagonism between the different components of our nation. We may be grateful at least for that.

FITTED BY TRAINING TO BE ALLIES' AGENT

Morgan Sent by Father to London to Begin Career as an International Banker.

Since the appointment of his firm as the fiscal agent for the Allies in the United States, J. P. Morgan has been the most prominent figure in the financial district. The costly new home which rose on the site of the old Drexel building at Wall and Broad Streets, was completed and occupied just in time to take in the biggest increase in business which any private banking house ever assumed over night. Almost the entire third floor of the new building was at once fitted up as the New York office of the nations of Great Britain, Russia and France for the handling of one of the most important problems of the war—the providing of arms, ammunition and foodstuffs for the millions of men in the field.

Mr. Morgan was peculiarly fitted for the task undertaken by his firm, for his business training abroad, which familiarized him with St. Petersburg and Paris as well as London, where he was stationed for several years, had made him favorably known to the men who are now conducting the Allies' operations. He went to London to serve an apprenticeship in the house of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., soon after his graduation from Harvard in 1889. J. P. Morgan, the elder, had received his early business training in London, and he wanted his successor in the firm to have the same start. So the younger Morgan began at a desk with the other clerks, and after a few years, was taken into the New York office to complete his banking education.

Most sons of great fathers are tolerated in their positions because of their parentage; the present J. P. Morgan quickly demonstrated that he stood on his own feet. Within a few years after his return to this country he became in fact the head of the firm for more than six months in each year. More and more the elder Morgan shifted his work to the son in order that he might gratify his passion for collecting and travel. So well was this fact established that the sudden death of the senior Morgan in Rome on March 31, 1913, caused no break in the routine of the firm. For several years previous the elder Morgan's desk had been closed most of the time, and the important questions that arose were settled by consultation with the present head of the house.

Big, Breezy, Good Natured.

Mr. Morgan is big, breezy, and good natured. There hangs in a corridor of the firm's office two portraits of father and son, both made at the same age. The profile view is shown, and the men wore the same style in mustaches and clothes. Looking at the two, it is difficult to tell which is father and which son. The same massive head, the same small eyes and resolute expression is shown in both pictures. At 40 years of age there was not a difference of an inch in their height nor hardly more than a pound in their weight.

It had been feared by some of his associates that the firm's connection with the purchases of the Allies would bring an attack upon Mr. Morgan and upon the office. For that reason a plainclothes detective was engaged months ago and placed inside the offices to keep his eyes on strangers. Mr. Morgan was always open to attack, for he was usually in sight in his room in the rear of the offices, and he walked freely about the financial district when he went from one meeting to another. He held himself aloof much less than his father, and was constantly jumping to his feet to extend cheery greetings to acquaintances as they entered the building.

A more attractive personality is not to be found in Wall Street. Clean living, much time in the open air, and plenty of exercise, have given him a fine color and good digestion. His conversation is punctuated with sallies of humor, and his infectious laugh frequently interrupts his conversation. He is a good mixer, in the better use of that term, and although he has been sobered by his father's death and the new responsibilities which he has undertaken in the conduct of the war he is still "Jack" to the other members of the firm and to a host of friends.

Devoted to Father's Memory.

Mr. Morgan is devoted above all else to his father's memory and to his family. When a report was taken to him a few months ago that a story was going around that his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, was soon to be taken into the firm, his face broke into an affectionate smile. He said:

"What, that youngster? Why, he is opening letters and sharpening pencils for Kidder, Peabody, up in Boston. We'll let him get some business experience before we talk of making him a partner."

The younger Morgan was married two weeks ago, and was on his honeymoon when his father was shot.

The head of the Morgan firm is powerfully built, but although he weighs more than 200 pounds he is active on his feet. He works hard, but takes a lot of fun between times. He returned from London a few weeks ago, where he had gone presumably to discuss the matter of British credit here. Shortly after his return Harry P. Davison, his right-hand aid, went to England, where he is now conducting the foreign end of the negotiations. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, was at the Morgan offices all day Friday in connection with that matter, and went to Glen Cove on the Corsair with Mr. Morgan at the end of the day.

The Corsair and the sailing sloop Elena are Mr. Morgan's hobbies. He inherited the Corsair from his father, and has made use of it whenever opportunity offered. He has followed the rowing fortunes of Harvard closely, and never misses the New London races when he is in this country. He recently returned from his camp in the Adirondacks, and, but for the shooting, would have left in a month for the Pacific Coast.

At one time Mr. Morgan was an active member of the directorate of all the New York Central and New Haven companies, the Steel Corporation, and several large banks. He has been relinquishing these positions in the past two years, and now devotes little time to any companies other than the Steel Corporation. His work inside the firm has increased so rapidly since the outbreak of the war that he has not had time for outside interests.

Mr. Morgan's clubs here are the Union, Metropolitan, Century, University, Racquet, Harvard, and the New York Yacht. In London he belongs to White's, the St. James, Devonshire, and Bath. He married Jane Norton Grew of Boston in 1890. hTey have two daughters and two sons.

THINKS HOLT "OVERWORKED."

Father-in-Law Lays His Deed to Temporary Insanity.

DALLAS, Texas, July 3.—Frank Holt of Dallas now is believed by his wife and her family here to be the man held in Glen Cove, L. I., for shooting J. P. Morgan. He was described here tonight by his father-in-law, the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, Presiding Elder of the Dallas District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as a man who had "thought deeply on the European war," and who was "opposed to all war and all strife."

Told that New York police said Holt confessed to setting the bomb which wrecked a room in the National Capitol last night, Mr. Sensabaugh exclaimed: "Oh, that can't be true, but I thank you for telling me!"

"I begged him not to go to New York this Summer," he added. "He has just overworked himself. Temporary insanity must have caused the deeds."

Mrs. Holt late today received the telegram from Glen Cove which press dispatches said Holt had sent her.

"Frank never advocated violence," said Mr. Sensabaugh. "He was born in Wisconsin, but I can't remember the name of the town. He was of German descent and was closely associated with the German element at Cornell, and naturally his sympathies were with Germany, but above all he desired peace."

Mr. Holt was to become head of the Romance Department at the new Southern Methodist University here, which is to open next Fall.

None of Holt's family in Dallas would receive newspaper men except Mr. Sensabaugh. Mrs. Holt and her two children, one two years and the other eight months, spent the afternoon in Mr. Sensabaugh's home. Mr. Sensabaugh tonight still hoped that it might not be his son-in-law who shot Morgan.

"Frank has not answered any of my telegrams," he said, adding that the telegram to Mrs. Holt "might be the work of some one else."

Holt is widely known in educational circles in the Southwest. He was graduated from Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, Texas. In 1906 he conducted private classes in German in Guthrie, Okla. He was a member of the Faculty of the University of Oklahoma in 1909 and 1910, going from there to Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

SHE DEFIED SCHOOL BOARD.

Woman Teacher Refused to Attend Commencement Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 3.—Because Mrs. Maude N. Gardiner, preceptress of the High School, failed to appear at the commencement exercises Monday evening, and, instead, is said to have chaperoned four of her pupils at a house party at Gilgo Beach, she was called before the Board of Education last night to answer some questions regarding the matter. She declined to do so without advice of an attorney.

The trouble originated through the refusal of the only Catholic member of the graduating class to attend commencement exercises in the South M. E. Church. The Board of Education sustained the dissenting student, and ordered the exercises held in the Avon Theatre. The other nine members of the class refused to appear at the exercises in the theatre. Four of the girl graduates went to a house party at Gilgo Beach, and, it is charged, Mrs. Gardiner went along as chaperon.

According to Mrs. Gardiner, the issue is whether or not attending the commencement exercises is a part of the school work. She holds it is not.

Won't Tell If Gems Are Found.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 3.—Sherwood Aldrich, from whose home a costly pearl necklace was stolen on June 21, and for which a reward of $10,000 was offered, refused today to discuss a report that the missing jewels had been recovered. He said he would have nothing further to say about the affair. When the time arrives for making a statement he said he would not withhold it.

ADVERTISEMENT.



LIQUOR FIGHT IN CONGRESS.

Leaders Say Struggle Will Be Deferred Until the Next Election.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—President Wilson will not in anyway be opposed by the Anti-Saloon League of America unless he deliberately opposes its propaganda, was the opinion of the national leaders gathered here for the sixteenth national convention, which will open Tuesday.

"Our fight is with Congress, not with President Wilson," declared the Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, National Legislative Director of the anti-saloon forces. A tentative suggestion from him in the workers' conference today, that it might be wise to defer the next battle in the open with the forces of John Barleycorn until a new Congress was elected, was welcomed by State and national workers.

"Unless Congress this Winter does the wise thing by passing our resolution, which, after all, merely provides for a referendum by the people upon a question which belongs to the people," he continued, "the hundreds of thousands of anti-saloon workers will be forced into the Congressional contests a year hence all over the country. We do not want to take any hand in a great Presidential fight, but it may be forced upon us."

Uncertainty as to the attitude of the Anti-Saloon League leaders respecting his protest against sharing honors with John L. Sullivan in next week's convention will not keep General Nelson A. Miles away from the meeting, it was said.

Much interest was evinced today in the fact that the Catholic Prohibition League of America will meet here next week.

AUTO TRUCK DERAILS CARS.

Two Men Wedged in Debris Extricated by Firemen.

A large automobile truck of the R. F. Stevens Company, dairy, Third Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, while attempting to pass a northbound trolley car on Fifth Avenue at Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last night, was in collision with a southbound Fifth Avenue surface car, which jammed the truck against the forward part of the northbound car. The cars were derailed.

Theodore Miller, 22 years old, the driver, 1,131 Canal Street, Woodhaven, L. I., was caught in the wreckage, from which he was extricated nearly a half hour later by the Fire Department.

His assistant, John Irvine, 28 years old, 5,410 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was thrown from the truck. Both were removed to the Norwegian Hospital. Miller suffered from a compound fracture of the right leg and contusions of the left foot, and Irvine from lacerations of the scalp and contusions of the body. The surface line was blocked for nearly an hour, while the tracks were cleared of the wreckage of the automobile, milk cans and bottles.

TRAIN ROMANCE—WEDDING.

Conductor Warren Marries Miss Washer, Daily Passenger.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., July 3.—Every schoolday for two years until yesterday Conductor Paul R. Warren assisted Miss May Washer, a primary teacher in the local public school, from the 7:38 westbound Lackawanna train. Miss Washer was not on the train yesterday, and a passenger recalling this as the 7:38 was pulling out this morning called the conductor.

"I noticed that the teacher was not on the train yesterday," began the passenger. "Have you heard whether she is ill?"

Warren blushed a little, then he replied, "Why, Miss Washer has given up the teaching. She is now Mrs. Warren."

The conductor went on to tell how he and the teacher went to the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hoboken on Thursday, where the Rev. Warren R. Neff married them. They are going on a trip on Tuesday, Mr. Warren not being able to get away earlier on account of the holiday traffic. They will live in Hoboken, where the bridegroom's home has been.

FIREWORKS AT FERNCLIFF.

Countryside Enjoys Display at Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 3.—The residents of Rhinebeck and the countryside received a rare treat tonight when they witnessed a big display of fireworks which was given at Ferncliff when Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor gave a week-end party to more than a hundred guests. The fireworks were set off shortly after 8 o'clock, after dinner was served.

Following the fireworks the guests danced on the broad veranda overlooking the river. The party was the largest of the kind held at Ferncliff since the death of Colonel Astor.

HOLT ADMITS HE PUT BOMB IN CAPITOL

Continued from Page 1.

explaining why he wished to blow up the Capitol. He had written the letters before he went to Washington, and in each there had been left a blank space in the typewritten lines for the insertion of the word "Senate." The police believe this indicated that he had been undecided what building to blow up, and they think that he might have considered dynamiting the White House. Holt caught the midnight train back to New York, which gave him just time to catch a Long Island train from the same station out to Mr. Morgan's home.

"I had two or three sticks of dynamite left over that I didn't need in Washington," he explained, "so I brought them along to Glen Cove. I intended to use them there if I had to."

"Why did you try to blow up the Capitol?" Captain Tunney asked.

"Well," was the reply, "I thought that was a good way to bring the attention of the American people to the terrible murders being committed in Europe. But what do you want to ask me that for? I explained the whole thing in my letter to The Washington Times. I understand my letter was printed today. Well, my reasons are all in that letter."

Before the confession Captain Tunney had been skeptical of Holt's connection with the Washington explosion, because he had regarded the former Cornell teacher as a man who knew little of explosives. He had remarked that no percussion caps had been found with the dynamite in Holt's suitcase, and had about concluded that the man had the dynamite, but didn't know what to do with it. Dynamiters almost invariably use a percussion cap to cause an explosion.

Captain Tunney and Justice Luyster said that in his talk to them Holt seemed to have abandoned his earlier declaration that he had not meant to do bodily harm to Mr. Morgan, and had said in reference to his hurry to catch a train back to New York that he had to return "to kill Mr. Morgan." District Attorney Weeks of Nassau County also heard the confession, which was made between the hours of five and seven in more or less piecemeal fashion.

Detectives Use Third Degree.

Holt told his story in his cell in the jail. He had discarded his shirt. He had bound across his forehead a white cloth that concealed his wound. The strain had told upon him and he had lost his self-reliance. When night and the rapid-fire questions of Captain Tunney and his detectives came Holt was a wreck. He huddled back in a corner and answered only about half of the questions hurled at him from three sides.

The detectives refused to let the weary man rest. They dragged him out to the corridor with a man on each side to support him and walked him back and forth. Time after time his stumbling feet dragged listlessly over the stone flagging. Then they would sit him down and ask more questions, despite his declaration that he had told all. They would let him rest a few moments and if he would answer no more would pull him out and up and down the corridor again. Then more questions, while his half audible answers were bitten off by the next question.

From the scores of questions put to Holt after his first confession it was learned that he left Jersey City Friday morning, arrived in Washington at noon and went to a house at Delaware Avenue and C Street where he rented a room. Before taking the ferry from New York to Jersey City he purchased a box of trick matches at a Sixth Avenue store. These matches, Holt explained, were of the kind that exploded or "popped" after they were lighted. The popping of the matches, he explained, furnished the concussion to explode the dynamite.

Didn't Want to Hurt Anyone.

Holt said he left the house where he rented a room, taking the dynamite with him, and walked across the Capitol grounds, up the steps leading to the main entrance of the Capitol and strolled around the corridors without meeting a guard or a policeman. He spent about half an hour in the building, he said, looking for a spot to place his bomb where the explosion would not injure any one, or cause great damage to the building.

"I didn't want to hurt any one," he declared. "I just wanted to call the attention of the nation to the terrible murders being committed in Europe. And I didn't want to damage the Capitol any more than was necessary."

After placing the bomb Holt said he walked slowly away, back to his room, and then to the Union Station. Then, he said, he wrote to the newspapers and to the President why he had set the bomb.

"Didn't you have an accomplice?" the detectives asked.

"No." Holt replied wearily, "none whatever. I did the whole thing myself. I planned it. I executed it. Nobody knew anything about it but myself."

"Didn't you have an accomplice at Glen Cove?"

"I tell you, no."

"Where did you buy the dynamite?"

There was no answer. When he failed for the third time to answer detectives dragged Holt out to the corridor for another walk. They said they were prepared to question him all night to find out all he knew.

"Do you think you are crazy?" he was asked by the detectives.

Thinks He May Be Crazy.

"I don't know," he replied. "Sometimes I do; sometimes I don't. I have been trying for six months to convince myself of one of two things—either that I am crazy or that I am not. I haven't been able to settle that question yet."

Chief of Police Pullman of Washington was present at Holt's examination. He said he had found he rode from Washington to New York on the same train with Holt.

"It's an odd thing," he said "that Holt occupied lower berth 6 in car 27, and I occupied lower berth 4 in car 26. I was in the car at the time of the explosion, but did not notice Holt."

Holt became so weak toward midnight that it was decided to let him rest until this morning, when the examination will be resumed. He refused to the last to tell where he had bought the dynamite.

The man once lived in Milwaukee, he told the police.

Members of the Morgan household told the police that when Holt recovered consciousness after being knocked down with the coal hod, he said:

"Kill me now, please. You might as well do it and end my suffering. For six months I have lived in hell. I could not rest because of the frightful murders in Europe."

Two Weeks at Mills Hotel.

At the Mills Hotel No. 3, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, it was said yesterday afternoon that Holt registered there about two weeks ago and was assigned to a 30-cent room, for which he paid in advance, as the rules require. A guest is a number rather than a personage at the Mills Hotels and so the clerks couldn't say much about Holt's movements. He is supposed to have stayed there intermittently most of the last two weeks. It was said that he was not at the hotel Friday.

Early this week he called at the hotel desk for his mail and received several letters and packages from Philadelphia. From this the police are working on the theory that Holt got the dynamite from Philadelphia. Marks on it showed the explosive had been manufactured in Philadelphia. It is believed that Holt carried on his experiments in bomb-making at the Mills Hotel, but a search of the room Holt occupied showed no trace of any experiment.

Clerks at the hotel said an average of 1,500 men stopped there every night. They recalled Holt only because of the large amount of mail he received. Two men in the lobby yesterday afternoon recalled a Mr. Holt, and said that he had become involved in an altercation in front of a newspaper war bulletin. The crowd was quieted by the police.

Staying at Mills Hotel No. 3 is a large party of Germans, said to be reservists, who arrived there about two weeks after the war started and who have been there ever since. Employes of the hotel said most of them appeared to be doing nothing in particular and that they were to be seen about the lobby at all hours. Their daily bills they paid in advance.

From Washington Wednesday Night.

J. L. Riland, conductor, and James N. Purcell, head brakeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad and on the New York-Washington run, identified a picture of Holt as that of a man who came to New York from Washington on their train on Wednesday. Both said the man left Washington at 12:30 P. M. Wednesday and got into New York at 5:56 o'clock Thursday morning.

"I remember the man perfectly," said Purcell, while Riland nodded his head in confirmation. "He occupied a seat in the 'cubby-hole' by the washstand in the smoking car. It was impressed upon my mind because I wondered why a traveler should select such a seat and ride backward when there were plenty of other seats at his disposal.

"Our passenger appeared to have a grouch. He did not speak a word, and when Mr. Riland came to collect the tickets the fellow handed his out without a word. Just as silently the conductor took the ticket and after he had inspected it, I stepped forward and placed an identification ticket in the hand of his straw hat.

"The man was sprawled out on the seat, and I could see that he was tall and thin. His hat lay on the seat beside him. All the way to New York he sat by himself and appeared to be half asleep."

Mr. Riland added that the man seemed to want to avoid conversation. He did not smoke, although he rode in the smoking car.

The brakeman said the passenger wore a cheap suit of light material with a stripe running through it. He wore an ordinary stiff-brim straw hat. Holt wore such a suit yesterday.

The two trainmen were asked whether Holt had traveled with them on any other trip. They said he might have, but they did not remember any such occasion.

The police said last night that Holt's methodical mind probably led him to the capital to make plans before the execution of his plot.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 86 Pages,

as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

II. General News.

III. Sports.

IV. Magazine Section.

FRANCE'S HYMN OF HATE.....*By Jules de Marthold*
*English Version by Barbara Hen

Orozco in New Revolt; Huerta Locked Up

OROZCO ESCAPES TO HEAD REVOLT; HUERTA IN JAIL

Mexican Revolutionist Reported Across the Border with a Band of 300 Men.

NEW UPRISING STARTED

Attack on Juarez or Desertion of Garrison to Huerta Faction Is Now Predicted.

NEW CASE AGAINST HUERTA

Lodged in El Paso Jail—Says He Would Have Killed a U. S. Marshal If Not Restrained.

EL PASO, July 8.—The escape of General Pascual Orozco from six soldiers and United States agents who were guarding his home, and the arrest and detention in the county jail of General Victoriano Huerta and five others on new charges of violating American neutrality were the striking incidents of the Mexican border situation today.

Orozco, who, with General Huerta, had been under surveillance of the United States authorities, disappeared during the night.

General Orozco was reported late tonight to be on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, fifty miles below Juarez, with 300 men who had joined him since he crossed. He is said to have been in hiding at a road house on the American side and to have crossed after dusk. The Juarez officials also have the report and are sending out patrols in the direction of Guadalaupe, thirty miles below Juarez.

Fear was expressed in Mexican circles that before many hours the Villa garrison at Juarez might place itself under the command of Orozco. It was reported last night that an armed force was marching toward Juarez from the west, and among the rumors in circulation was one that Orozco had planned to move toward Juarez with this organization.

For some time there has been reason to believe that disaffection in the Juarez garrison has gained such headway that it would not be difficult for any of Mexico's recognized factional leaders to take it over.

The escape of Orozco was accomplished in spite of a guard of six men—three soldiers and three agents of the United States Department of Justice. The orders of the guards were explicit and warranted their taking drastic action in case of an attempted flight.

The house in which Orozco lived is so constructed and located that guarding its occupants appears simple, but ten yards away there is a growth of shrubbery that would make comparatively easy the disappearance of a person after the intervening space had been covered.

Authorities were of the opinion that Orozco left the building through a window, gained the shrubbery, and made his way to an automobile waiting several blocks from the scene.

General Tomas Ornelas, in charge of the garrison at Juarez, when informed of the developments, said his border patrols had reported no unusual occurrences along the boundary.

Federal officials, civil and military, held a lengthy conference at which they discussed the situation arising from Orozco's escape. Orozco's bondsmen have not been called on to forfeit the money deposited, and it is improbable that they will be. The local legal department of the Government may not regard them in any way responsible until after July 12, the day set for Orozco's trial. Legally, it is contended, Orozco had a right to go and come as he pleased up to that time.

Orozco was arrested last Sunday with General Huerta on charges of conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws. He was placed under a bond of $7,500. Notwithstanding his bond, Federal authorities kept his residence under close watch.

Huerta Lodged in Jail.

General Huerta was rearrested on a Federal warrant issued at San Antonio charging conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by attempting to launch a revolutionary movement in Mexico. Five others, charged with aiding in the revolutionary plot, were arrested at the same time. All failed to obtain bonds and shortly after 5 o'clock they were taken to the county jail. A military guard probably will be stationed around the building.

In the Federal Court General Huerta declared he would have shot a deputy marshal guarding him if he had not been restrained. Huerta sent a long message of protest to Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court protesting against his treatment here. He has telegraphed to his agents in New York to wire $15,000 for his bond.

It was said tonight that when the United States Deputy Marshals went to Huerta's house to arrest him on the San Antonio charge he openly resisted arrest and the charge of resisting a United States officer may be filed against him. His aides are said to have attempted to take charge of the automobile in which they were being taken to the Federal Building and to make a dash for Mexico.

Huerta's message to Chief Justice White said:

I have the honor to inform you on the following affairs: That the representatives of the Judicial Department of the Government in this city, have, without just reason, molested me and my family here. I am already under arrest here under certain charges and have furnished bond with the local authorities. Now I have been rearrested.

I respectfully ask an order from your court that your representatives here be instructed to tell me of the duties I am to perform and the conduct I must pursue in order that henceforth they may leave me and my family unmolested.

Huerta reiterated and added to this protest when he appeared before Commissioner Oliver. Attorney Crawford had just asked that Huerta's bond be fixed at $100,000 when Huerta asked to be heard.

"While I respect the laws of this country," said he, "I must protest against the methods that have been used here since I was arrested. I gave the bond demanded. Then I was guarded like a prisoner who had not given bond."

Huerta's eye flashed as he turned toward Edward Bryant, a Deputy United States Marshal, and personally directed to him an accusation of failure to treat Huerta's family with respect.

"Having held high position," continued Huerta, "it is natural that I should have enemies, and these are the ones who are making the trouble. I came here to visit my daughter and then go to San Francisco. But no, I am a revolutionist; I am a trouble maker; I must be arrested and my home turned into a prison. I cannot eat, cannot sleep, and cannot talk without espionage. I am mortified and my family is shamed."

Huerta criticised Bryant for "undue vigilance." "Had I not been placed in the circumstances in which I was," said Huerta, "I would have shot him." In his speech Huerta did not disclose the cause of this declaration. Later in conversation Huerta said that his anger was aroused when Bryant pushed the General's little grandson from the running board of an automobile as they started for the Court House. Huerta's voice shook as he added:

"That is the first time I have permitted my temper to run away with me."

The five in jail with Huerta are J. B. Ratner, his interpreter; General Ignacio Bravo, General Eduardo Caus, General José Delgado, and Enrique Gerostieta, all charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws.

Huerta was confined in a narrow cell, him. When he reached the searching room of the jail, he did not wait for the jailer to search him, but gave his purse to the Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Martin Shallenberger, with the request that the $50 in gold in his purse be given to the poor. General Huerta was permitted to keep his Masonic charm, which was attached to his watch, and permitted to send his other jewelry and personal belongings to his daughter, Mrs. Fuentes, at his apartment.

"This is indeed an honor," said the General sarcastically.

"If any one had told me that a man could have been arrested on American soil and sent to jail without a hearing I would have told him he lied," said General Bravo as he was being searched.

"We will be out of here soon," replied Huerta.

A total of $1,600 was taken from the prisoners, the largest amount being taken from J. G. Ratner, who had $715.

$20,000 Sent to Huerta.

At General Huerta's home, at Forest Hills, L. I., it was said last night that no word had been received of his rearrest and commitment to jail.

Early yesterday, however, his wife received a telegram from him asking that $20,000 be wired to him at El Paso immediately, which request, it was said, was compiled with. Members of his family and A. Z. Ratner, his confidential business associate here, said that they did not know the reason for General Huerta's request for money.

MEAN TO HOLD HUERTA.

Washington Officials May Move Him from El Paso.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—General Victoriano Huerta was rearrested today at El Paso by agents of the Department of Justice, it became known tonight, to prevent the possibility that he might follow the footsteps of Pascual Orozco, who apparently has forfeited his bond in escaping the espionage of Federal agents.

The War Department had authorized General Funston to imprison General Huerta at Fort Bliss if the former dictator were rearrested today, and in view of the sympathetic feeling displayed in El Paso toward Huerta, the possibility of his removal to some city distant from the border was under consideration tonight.

Officials here were much disappointed when Huerta was promptly released on bond when first arrested. The belief prevailed tonight, although officials at the Department of Justice would not admit it, that the new bond had been made so high as to be practically prohibitive.

General Carranza, through Eliseo Arredondo, his representative here, has asked for the extradition of General Huerta and other prominent Mexicans, but it was indicated tonight in official quarters that no action would be taken on this application or on the one received from the Villa Governor of the State of Chihuahua. Irrespective of the possible misconstruction of the American Government's action as political recognition, should it surrender Huerta to either one of the Mexican factions, the possibility that his return to Mexico might lead to his execution has influenced officials here to abandon the idea of granting requisitions.

WANT A GUILLOTINE IN MEXICO CITY NOW

"Committee of Public Safety" Would Execute "Enemies of the Revolution."

MEXICO CITY, June 30, (by Courier to Vera Cruz, July 2.)—Confiscation of private property, and in some instances foreign property, is being carried on in wholesale manner, although rioting now seems to have disappeared. The International Relief Committee is supplying the poorest families with ground corn and has sufficient supplies to distribute a quarter million of rations.

Much apprehension for the residents of the city arose as a result of a socialistic meeting last Sunday. A "Committee of Public Safety" was organized, with Sotoy Gama as President, which was to begin work today. Summary punishment and the guillotine were advocated for "the enemies of the revolution." Apparently there are no prospects for the immediate re-establishment of telegraphic service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Mexico City situation does not improve. Telegraphic communication with the outside world has been severed and the United States Government is insisting to General Carranza that he permit diplomatic messages to pass over the portion of the telegraphic line controlled by his forces. The Zapata-Villa authorities in Mexico City have agreed that the portion of the line which they control may be used for this purpose.

Efforts are also being made to get in communication with Mexico City by wireless, and the Brazilian Minister there is to be asked if a communication can be sent to him that he arrange to use the wireless station of the German Legation. An attempt is being made to establish radio communication between the German Legation and the United States gunboat Sacramento, now at Vera Cruz.

The present efforts of the Washington Government are being directed mainly to getting food to Mexico City. So far nothing has appeared to show that the Government has decided to resort to forcible measures to open up communication with the Mexican capital, but officials indicate it may be necessary to take drastic action soon.

Officials of the American Red Cross admitted today that it seemed useless for them to continue their efforts to raise funds to purchase food supplies for the starving people in Mexico City in view of the inability to get these supplies to that place. The appeals for funds will not be renewed until present conditions change. The Red Cross, however, will continue to send supplies to Monclova and other places that can be reached. The State Department was notified today that twelve carloads of corn had arrived at Pachuca for distribution there.

A dispatch to the State Department from the American Consular agent at Puebla said that all was quiet in Mexico City at 6 o'clock on the evening of June 30.

$20,000,000 SECURITIES SAFE.

Bonds Deposited by Foreigners Checked in Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 3.—Securities worth $1,000,000, owned by the New York Life Insurance Company, which were deposited in Mexico City as required by Mexican law, and said to have been stolen by Constitutionalists upon their entrance in Mexico City, have been checked and found correct. They have been placed in a safe sealed by the Government officials and representatives of the company. They will be deposited in the Bank of London here until a transfer to Mexico City.

All special bonds deposited by foreign companies as required are intact, and they amount to nearly $20,000,000. Agents of foreign companies who deposited the bonds are pleased with the action of the Government, and it was rumored insistently that the bonds had been sold.

Judge Douglas and Mr. Metcalf arrived this morning.

WILSON PLANS MEXICO STEP.

Next Move to be Announced Soon After Return to Capital.

CORNISH, N. H., July 3.—The next step in President Wilson's new Mexican policy is being formulated by him here and will be announced soon after his return to Washington, according to information obtained today. He received several messages on the subject from Washington during the day. The dispatches painted conditions in Mexico in gloomy colors.

The President is still anxious to have the different factions combine to form a stable government, but he has received no definite information that such a solution is probable. Reports that General Carranza might consent to General Villa's proposal to attempt to reach an agreement are believed not to have been confirmed in the word reaching the President.

The selection of a former Madero adherent, probably Masquez Tagle, as Provisional President of Mexico, and his recognition as such by the United States, is understood here to be among the possibilities. Hopes are held that once such a man is recognized all the better elements in Mexico will rally to his support.

The President is known to be determined to do everything possible to end the present unsatisfactory conditions in Mexico. While desiring to avoid, as far as possible, direct interference in Mexico's political affairs, he has decided that the Mexicans must be helped to help themselves.

POPE'S NEUTRALITY NOT INDIFFERENCE

He Still Loves France, Paris Journalist Says Benedict XV. Told Him.

PARIS, July 3.—An account of a visit paid to Pope Benedict XV, last Monday by Fernand Laudet, Director of the Revue Hebdomadaire, who formerly was Secretary of the French Embassy to the Vatican, is published by the Figaro. While M. Laudet does not pretend that the report of his reception at the Vatican is an interview, he quotes the words said to have been used by the Pontiff after being told by the journalist of the impression caused in France by Louis Latapie's interview with the Pope, as printed by La Liberté.

When he mentioned neutrality, M. Laudet says, he was interrupted by the Pope with the exclamation, "Oh, that France would understand well that this neutrality is not indifference. I love France as I did fifteen years ago, and I have remained the same."

The Pope referred to his efforts in behalf of a French mother who wrote him regarding her son who was a prisoner in Germany, and told of sending a modest sum to France for charity.

"I have prayed for peace," the Pontiff is quoted as saying, "having no other concern than to implore the Lord to restore tranquility to a world thrown into disorder. You speak to me of the Cathedral at Rheims which the Germans continue to attack. But from the beginning I directed the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne to express my complaints to the Emperor and to ask him to spare religious edifices in future. The reply has been that the best would be done. If this promise has not been kept what can I do about it? I have done all I have been able to do in this and many other things which France ignores.

"You ask me if I condemn in principle the atrocities committed. 'In principle,' is not sufficient. I condemn them concretely. Everybody knows Germany has committed some atrocities, but I cannot specify reprobations as some would have it, because I have not the necessary elements."

At the sound of the Angelus, Pope Benedict withdrew, M. Laudet asserts, with the words:

"In any case, I condemn highly the martyrdom of poor Belgian priests and so many other horrors on which the light has been thrown. I await only the occasion to convince France of my sympathy."

MECHANICS MADE IN 3 DAYS.

Students on Vacation Solve Labor Problem in Pennsylvania Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 3.—Just returned from Europe, Samuel W. Traylor, head of the Traylor Engineering Company, of this city, has started to solve the labor problem that confronts many manufacturers who have contracted to fill large foreign orders.

The Traylor Engineering Company makes heavy machinery used in mining and crushing, and smelters and furnaces for the more valuable metals. Its contracts for work of this kind from one of the European Governments amount to more than $20,000,000.

On account of the many orders placed in this country for munitions of war, mechanics are in demand and labor of the required kind scarce. Needing a thousand men, Mr. Traylor obtained a number of college students on vacation, and by personal instruction taught them in three days to turn out the piece work desired. The students are making from $5 to $8 a day each.

The experiment has proven so successful that a school of instruction has been organized at the plant, where all who apply will be taught. The word has gone out among students who work during vacation that this employment is far more remunerative than harvesting, and the Western wheat growers will have to look elsewhere for help.

Skilled mechanics are able to earn as much as $10 a day for the same kind of piece work.

ARRESTED FOR 156TH TIME.

"Rattlesnake Bill" Escapes Jail on Promise to Leave the County.

STANHOPE, N. J., July 3.—William Van Horn, better known as "Rattlesnake Bill," was locked up in the Stanhope Jail yesterday by Recorder Isaac Kinnicutt and then let out again. This makes the 156th arrest of Van Horn. He said he just came from the Stroudsburg, (Penn.) jail, where he spent ten days for carrying two rattlesnakes through the town. He was on his way to see Governor Fielder, he declared, to convince the Governor if was unconstitutional for the Sussex and Warren County authorities to exile him.

Both counties having forbidden him to enter the counties on penalty of being sent to state prison, Recorder Kennicutt said he would sentence Bill to work ninety days on the public road with the State convicts. The word "work" not being in Bill's vocabulary, he fell on his knees and begged one more chance to travel. He promised never to enter Stanhope again.

MEXICO CITY COLD TO NEW 'PRESIDENT'

Change of Officials Causes No Interest—Threatened Shooting Mars Ceremony.

AN EMOTIONAL EXECUTIVE

Chazaro So Describes Himself in His Inaugural—Zapata Refuses Comment on U. S. Warning.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 11.—The succession of Francisco Lagos Chazaro to the very rickety executive chair of Roque Gonzalez Garsa has not caused here a ripple of interest, much less excitement. In this, as in many other incidents, is seen the indifference of the people toward revolutionary politics. Their only real sentiment is one of profound disgust for all the revolutionary factions.

The speeches made by Gonzalez Garza and Lagos Chazaro, on the occasion of the formal delivery of power by the former to the latter, were marked by the commonplaces customary at such ceremonies in Latin-American countries.

The really interesting feature of the occasion was not mentioned in the local press. When Gonzalez Garza had completed the transfer, some of the northern delegates to the convention approached to shake hands with him and assure him of their continued loyalty. Among them was José Quevedo, Vice President of the convention. But before Quevedo had time to extend his hand, Captain José Meraz of Gonzales Garza's staff, interposed and said in an audible voice to the retiring President: "Don't shake hands with that traitor and canaille!" Gonzalez Garza muttered something to the effect that he was of the same mind, and withdrew his hand. Meraz, evidently expecting an aggression from Quevedo, was in the act of drawing a pistol; and THE TIMES correspondent thought of seeking a place of safety. But Gonzalez Garza rebuked his aide and declared if he fired in such a place (the ceremony occurred in the Department of Foreign Relations) he would have him shot. Meraz put back his half-drawn pistol, swearing he would have it out with Quevedo in the street.

The resentment of the northern group against Quevedo arises from the fact that, in the first place, he is the representative of Aguirre Benavides, who accompanied Eulalio Gutierrez, in his hegira from the capital last January, and that, though logically belonging to the north, he has consistently worked with the Zapatistas, especially in their campaign to unseat Gonzales Garza, whom Quevedo, it is said, figured on succeeding.

Lagos Chazaro is a native of the State of Vera Cruz, and, as he himself acknowledged in his inaugural speech, is of a wholly emotional temperament, hardly suited to present conditions.

Several days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent telegraphed to Emiliano Zapata for a statement in regard to President Wilson's declaration of Mexican policy. Zapata took his time about answering, probably because he has been moving about a good deal of late. It was only yesterday that the southern generalissimo sent a reply from Amecameca, couched in the following terms:

NEW YORK TIMES Correspondent, Mexico:
Answering your recent message, for the present I cannot give an opinion in regard to the declarations of President Wilson. When opportune, I will say what I deem suitable.
General EMILIANO ZAPATA.

Some of the local newspapers treated humorously the elaborate arrangements for the exodus of foreigners organized by Chargé Hohler of the British Legation. La Verdad, a Zapatista paper, said:

"Mr. Hohler graciously offers to the esteemed and courageous travelers the following advantages: To take along two groups of clergymen, one Catholic and the other Protestant, to be on hand to impart the last consolations to the dying; to take along also a section of the Red Cross, whose physicians shall also be empowered to make out death certificates, as necessary; a notary public to draw up the last will and testament of the persons who, owing to their hurry, were unable to go through that formality before starting, and, finally, a traveling undertaker's agency, with a suitable supply of coffins, candles, mortuary notices, sextons, mutes, &c. Thus the party can travel with minds at ease, and we charge them to present our cordial regards to Mr. Wilson. As to the friends they have left behind in this city, perhaps two or three months hence they may hear that the party arrived safely at Tizayuca, but with not a stitch of clothing on their backs."

TWO DIE IN MOTOR CRASHES.

Boy Killed by Auto and Cyclist Dashes Into a Train.

Automobile and motorcycle accidents in and around New York City resulted in two deaths and two probably fatal injuries yesterday. John Wahlers, 7 years old, a schoolboy of 56 West 129th Street, was playing with several other boys at Seventh Avenue and 130th Street when he was struck by an automobile owned by Thomas C. Arnow of Williamsbridge Road, the Bronx, and driven by his brother, Matison Arnow. The driver and his brother picked up the unconscious lad and hurried him to Harlem Hospital, where he died five minutes after Dr. Cohen started to give him medical treatment for a fractured skull and other injuries.

Joseph Gallou, a foreman carpenter, of Mt. Kisco, while riding a motor cycle apparently did not see a train approaching a railroad crossing in that place, and ran into the train. He was killed in plain view of many persons waiting for a firemen's parade.

Genevieve Murphy, 4 years old, of 127 Edgecomb Avenue, was struck at 141st Street and Edgecomb Avenue by an automobile, owned by John Cook of 151 East Fifty-third Street, and driven by Meyer Griffin of 833 Ninth Avenue. She was removed to Harlem Hospital, suffering from a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Her condition is serious.

Mrs. Evelyn Gibben, 66 years old, of 356 East 142d Street, suffered a possible fracture of the skull when she was struck by a motor cycle at Melrose Avenue and 154th Street. The cyclist disappeared.

MAY REPEAL SHIP ACT.

Government Finds Various Lines Giving Up American Registry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Complaints from shipping interests all over the country, with reports that various lines are surrendering their American registry because of the La Follette act are attracting the serious attention of the Administration. President Wilson has asked the Attorney General for a construction of Section 4 of the act, which empowers any seaman on an American ship in any port and any seaman on any ship in an American port to demand half the pay then due him.

Most of the provisions of the act run counter to express treaty provisions with many of the great maritime countries of the world. Congress in enacting the law took cognizance of this in a provision directing the President to denounce all such treaties according to the provisions in the treaty for their termination. Notice of intention to denounce was sent out to over twenty countries early in June, and grave international complications are expected.

Some time ago the President caused Section 14 to be referred to the Attorney General. That section imposed sweeping duties upon all ship owners regarding life-saving apparatus, and these duties were imposed upon all foreign ships leaving American ports.

The President's study of the act may cause him to ask Congress for its repeal or at least for amendments eliminating some of the burdens it imposes upon shipping.

MANY AMERICANS REMAIN IN BERLIN

Adlon Colony Includes the Rockefeller Commission and Two Diplomats.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, June 7.—The American season is still at its height at the Adlon; at almost any hour of the day and night you can hear the voices of Americans abroad.

Among recent neutrals who have been making heavy inroads into the Kaiser's food supply three times a day have been the members of the Rockefeller Relief Commission, consisting of E. P. Bicknell, Colin Herris, Eliot Wadsworth, Charles Jenkinson, and W. Trumbull, and Miss Henriette Ely. Other Americans at the Adlon are Barclay S. Hiyes, Attaché of the Berlin Embassy; Edward Gordon of New York, Dr. Dyrenforth, a lawyer of Chicago; Robert E. Humphreys, a chemist from Indiana, and Thomas Smith of the American Embassy in London.

George Ehret, who had been staying at the Adlon for the last six months with his daughter, Baroness von Zedlitz-Leipe, whose husband is at the front, and his niece, Miss Burghard, has left for Bad Pyrmont to take the cure.

A conspicuous figure about the lobby of the Adlon is Dr. Louis H. Marks, an American physician and former assistant of Professor Ehrlich. Dr. Marks, who is the Director of a scientific research institute in Frankfort, has already lost in battle several of his ablest German assistants, who abandoned science at the call of the Kaiser. Mrs. Marks, who was a Miss Strauss of New York, will leave Berlin this week for a visit in Frankfort.

The Adlon has now become the undoubted news centre of the German Empire, for the dwindling band of American journalists has almost without exception sought refuge under its roof. The old guard, in addition to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, consists of two representatives of The Associated Press, a special correspondent of The New York World, and the correspondent of The Chicago Daily News. There are also three photographers from Chicago.

But this by no means exhausts the social possibilities of the famous international oasis, for the Adlon has recently become a Turkish headquarters. Here are to be seen daily his Excellency Halil Bey, the famous Young Turk leader and President of the Turkish Chamber; his Excellency Osman Nisami Pasha, former Turkish Ambassador to Berlin; his Excellency Djavid Bey, the former Minister of Finance; the Emir Ali Pasha, Deputy for Damascus and Vice President of the Turkish Chamber; and there is also a son of the late famous Abdelkader. These distinguished Turks are well worth watching, for they are automatic bulletin boards. They always look well fed and optimistic. But when these cheerful Orientals wear a smile such as the Anglo-Saxon wears only when his mother-in-law goes home after a long visit, then it pays the correspondent to inquire what is the reason.

"Another British battleship sunk in the Dardanelles," my favorite Turkish notable answers each time. For these delightful Turks get dispatches from Constantinople that beat the official Wolff's Telegraph Bureau bulletins by anywhere from three to eight hours. They are also able to puncture some pet delusions of the Allies, such as that Turkey is likely to run short of ammunition and is dependent upon Germany for a precarious supply.

"We are making all of our ammunition we need, and more, in our own factories," my informant told me, and he added, with a touch of patriotic pride, that all those mines on which the allied warships had come to grief in the Dardanelles had been made in Turkey. And when he told me that the Triumph had just been torpedoed he added, with tears of joy in his eyes: "We cannot thank the Germans enough for what they have done for us—and what they are doing."

To these representative Turks, Germany is the savior of European Turkey; they not only intensely admire the Germans, but are proud to be fighting with them. They are confident that, thanks to their German tutors and allies, Turkey has "come back," and is on the threshold of new glories. There is no talk about the "Sick Man of Europe" here.

The removal of the German Embassy in Rome to safer quarters still further added to the stock of personages at the Adlon. Prince and Princess von Bülow have reoccupied their old suite on the first floor. With them came the first counselor of the German Embassy in Rome, Baron von Hindenburg, with his wife, the latter a born American; also Baron von Stockhammern of the Bavarian Embassy in Rome.

Others who are helping the American correspondents add tone to the war season are the leader of the German colony in Antwerp, Consul General von Bary and his wife, the latter also an American; the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, Prince Solms-Braunfels, whose wife is an Italian Princess; Count Guido Henckel von Donnersmarck, the richest heir in Germany; the Dowager Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Charles Edwards of Milwaukee. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin come frequently to the Adlon for a few days to see their friend, the Princess Henry XVIII. of Reuss, a Duchess of Mecklenburg. You would never suspect that a state of war existed if it were not for the unavoidable absence of the customary flock of American millionaires.

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Redingote and Princess Silk Gowns

Early Fall Models Suitable for Immediate Wear

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

The very newest in Fashion—Redingote or Princess Gowns of French satin, gros de Londres, faille or taffeta silk, also serge combined with satin, showing the new straight lines, front, and back with belted-in sides and the full length Redingote tunic.

24.50 29.50 39.50

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 6th

Women's Summer Dresses

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Novelty Voile Dresses
Of pompadour, striped or checked novelty voile. Also linen dresses. Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50 — **7.50**

Crepe or Voile Dresses
Of white cotton crepe or French voile, embroidered in white or colors. Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50 — **9.75**

Women's Silk Gowns
Afternoon gowns of taffeta or crepe de Chine, also striped silks. Heretofore $29.50 — **18.50**

Dressy Net Gowns
Of plain or embroidered white net for afternoon or semi-evening wear. Heretofore $29.50 — **19.75**

White Summer Coats

New Models for Women and Misses

White Worumbo Chinchilla Coats
Detachable belted model, convertible collar, patch pockets. *Special* — **12.75**

White Worumbo Chinchilla Coats
New military model, collar of rose, Belgian blue or black velvet. *Special* — **14.50**

Summer Corduroy Coats
Of English corduroy, in white, Delft blue or rose, raglan sleeves, convertible collar, silk lined. *Special* — **18.50**

White Gabardine Coats
Seven-eighth length raglan model, silk lined, convertible collar. *Special* — **19.75**

Women's Summer Skirts

For Golf, Tennis and General Wear

White Pique Cord Skirts
Buttoned front with large pearl buttons, slash pockets, with embroidered crotax, detachable belt. *Special* — **3.95**

White Gabardine Skirts
Of cotton gabardine, ball crochet button front, double pockets, gathered back, wide belt. *Special* — **5.00**

Blazer Striped Linen Skirts
Of Cossack linen, cream ground, with wide green, Copenhagen blue or black stripes. *Special* — **5.75**

White Corduroy Skirts
Button front model, with pockets, wide detachable belt, washable bone buttons. *Special* — **6.95**

Sale of Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses

Plain and Paris Clox Silk Hose
Black, white and all colors to match shoes and gowns; garter top; also extra size and emb'd silk Hose.
3 pair for $2.50. *Special* — **.85**

Novelty Striped Silk Hose
In black, with white stripes; also white with black or colored stripes; also shoe shades with white or black stripes.
3 pair for $2.50 *Special* — **.85**

Superior Quality Silk Hose
Of extra quality pure thread silk in black or white; double heel, toe and Dub-L garter top.
Heretofore $1.85 and $1.50. 3 pair for $2.90 — **1.00**

Silk Hose, Hand Embroidered Clox
Pure thread silk in white or black, with self or contrasting color clox; also sand, fawn, champagne or gray.
Heretofore $1.45. 3 pair for $3.65 — **1.25**

Richelieu Ribbed Silk Hose
Pure thread silk, Richelieu ribbed, in black, white, sand, champagne or putty; lisle sole and garter top.
3 pair for $3.90. *Special* — **1.35**

Hand Smocked Silk Underwear

For Women—of Silk Crepe de Chine

Hand Smocked Silk Night Gowns
Parfait model, of fine quality flesh crepe de Chine; hand smocked in pink or blue, lace edge, ribbon trimmed. *Special* — **4.95**

Empire Smocked Silk Night Gowns
Of superior quality flesh silk crepe de Chine; hand smocked in pink or blue, trimmed with Val. lace and ribbon. *Special* — **7.95**

Hand Smocked Silk Envelope Chemises
Parfait model, of fine quality flesh crepe de Chine; hand smocked in pink or blue, ribbon and lace trimmed. *Special* — **3.95**

Smocked Silk Envelope Chemises
Empire model, of crepe de Chine in flesh or white; V front and back; hand smocked, lace and ribbon trimmed. *Special* — **5.50**

Hand Smocked Silk Underbodices
Of fine quality flesh or white crepe de Chine; hand smocked in pink or blue; Val. lace and ribbon trimmed. *Special* — **2.95**

Special Sales—TUESDAY, July 6th

Women's Georgette Crepe Waists
at Greatly Reduced Prices
Of white or flesh color Georgette crepe; dressy or tailored models.
4.50 *Heretofore $5.75 to $12.50*

Glove Silk Knickerbockers
For Women and Misses
In black, white, pink or blue superior quality glove silk; reinforced.
Special **1.65**

Real Japanese Kimonos
Richly Hand Embroidered Front and Back
Of superior quality cotton Japanese crepe, in pink, delft, sky, orchid or rose, Japanese sash and sleeves.
Special **2.95**

New Fashion—Linen Pumps
For Women and Misses
Of Palm Beach linen, trimmed with self buckles; also white canvas, smart, cool, hand sewed pumps, with Spanish heels.
Special **4.50**

Smocked Bathing Coat Dress
of Satin or Taffeta, for Women and Misses
A new hand smocked bathing dress, box pleated yoke Norfolk with patch pockets and loose belt.
Special **9.75**

Jersey Bathing Combinations
For Women and Misses
Low cut combination of black light weight worsted Jersey, can be used as a swimming suit.
Special **1.95**

Russian War Minister Cables The Times of Heavy German Losses in Galicia

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF SHIP IN BALTIC

But Says It Was the Albatross, a Mine-Layer—A Cruiser in Petrograd Account.

BATTLE ON ALL MORNING

Russians Report That German Squadron Fled and That They Suffered Very Little Damage.

LONDON, July 3.—Details of the naval battle between Russian and German cruisers in the Baltic yesterday appear in contradictory form today. The official story of the action from Petrograd says that a Russian cruiser squadron drove a German cruiser ashore, but the German Admiralty says the vessel which met disaster was the Albatross, which is a mine layer.

The official statement issued today by the Russian Admiralty under date of July 3 is as follows:

This morning, (July 2,) along the parallel of the Oestegarn Lighthouse, on the east coast of the Island of Gothland, our cruisers encountered in a fog two of the enemy's light cruisers and some torpedo boats, and engaged them in battle.

At 9 o'clock in the morning a German cruiser badly damaged lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and the torpedo boats fled.

At 10 o'clock our squadron encountered the armored cruiser Roon, one light cruiser, and one torpedo boat, and renewed the battle.

At 10:30 o'clock the enemy began to retire toward the south. During the retreat the enemy was joined by another light cruiser. This vessel was attacked by our cruisers and fled. At 11:30 o'clock the pursuit ceased.

After the battle our squadron was unsuccessfully attacked by submarines.

The damage to our cruisers was quite insignificant.

The statement on the engagement issued in Berlin follows:

The Admiralty reports that a portion of light Baltic naval forces returning from outpost duty, steaming in extended order, met at about 6 o'clock on the morning of July 2, in somewhat hazy weather, Russian armored cruisers patrolling between Gothland and Windau (Russia). Isolated fighting developed, our weak forces attempting to draw the Russian vessels within range of the other German ships.

In the course of the fighting the war vessel Albatross was unable to regain touch with her own forces. After two hours of heavy fighting against four armored cruisers, which continued firing within Swedish territorial waters, the Albatross, owing to several hits, was compelled to run aground in a sinking condition near Oeastgarns, in Gothland. Twenty men were killed and twenty-seven were wounded. The wounded were well tended by the Swedish officials and people.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, July 4.—A dispatch to The London Daily News, dated Copenhagen, Friday, says:

"According to private information from Sweden about ten cruisers and twenty torpedo boats took part in the Baltic battle, the Germans having an absolute superiority. Evidently it was the same cruiser that bombarded Windau. The battle was started by Russian cruisers, which attacked the German torpedo boat flotilla. Immediately afterward several fast German cruisers appeared."

Stockholm's Version of Battle.

STOCKHOLM, Sunday, July 4, (via London,)—Dispatches regarding the naval engagement in the Baltic Friday between German and Russian war vessels state that a German cruiser squadron and the minelayer Albatross sailed north to lay mines on the Russian coast. The Albatross lost touch with the rest of the squadron during a fog and suddenly found herself among Russian warships.

A battle began between the Albatross and the Russian ships, and soon afterward a German cruiser came to the help of the Albatross, which was beset by four cruisers. The German ships were obliged to retreat toward Swedish territory. The Russians, keeping up a furious fire, pursued them so near the coast that the population of Gothland could easily see the projectiles striking the water. The Albatross was hit by twenty-five shots and ran ashore on the nearby coast. The German cruiser escaped southward.

By this time another German squadron arrived on the scene and put the Russians to flight. Owing to the fog it was impossible to tell the number of ships in this German squadron.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE ACTIVE.

Sinks Turkish Ships in Black Sea and Drives Others Ashore.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—The activity of a Russian submarine in the Black Sea is recounted in an official statement issued by the Admiralty today. The undersea boat sank two Turkish steamers and one sailing ship, with cargoes of coal and provisions, and then exchanged shots with three armored schooners off the mouth of the Bosporus, driving them ashore.

The text of the statement follows:

A Russian submarine in the Black Sea today torpedoed and sank a steamer of 2,500 tons. It then set fire to and sank a sailing ship of 1,500 tons. Subsequently a small steamer was sent to the bottom. Three vessels were in the neighborhood of Kesken and were laden with coal and provisions.

The submarine also shelled another steamer anchored in the river, and several coal-laden barges and a tug were driven ashore.

Near the mouth of the Bosporus the submarine came into action with an armored schooner. After an exchange of shots this vessel, with two others of a similar type, were run ashore.

RUSSIANS FORM NEW LINES.

Their Task Now to Prevent an Austro-German Invasion.

PETROGRAD, July 3, (via London.)—The present alignment of the tremendous forces engaged in Galicia and Southern Russia is roughly divisable into two 75-mile fronts, one running north from Halicz and the Gnila Lipa River and the other traveling east from the junction of the Sa. and Vistula Rivers. Together the fronts form an obtuse angle at Sokal, on the River Bug, and on the Galician side of the Russian border.

Although the Germans recently gained new positions to the north of Halicz, where they fortified the left bank of the Gnila Lipa, a preponderance of the forces and the chief energy of the Austro-Germans were employed at the north end to advance into the Provinces of Lublin and Cholm along a front extending from the Vistula to the Bug River.

In this region, especially in the eastern half between the River Wieprz and the Bug, the Germans are making steady if not spectacular progress. The encounters in this section have not been characterized by pitched battles, but they consist chiefly of rear-guard action followed by Russian counter-attacks and orderly retirement.

Russian commentators describe the retreat from Tanew as so "artistic and secret" that there were scarcely any rear-guard battles. This retreat was caused, military experts say, by the progress of the Austro-Germans toward Lublin and Cholm and the presence of considerable forces along the Vistula. Being flanked on both sides the Russian Tanew position became untenable.

The Galician campaign is regarded by Russian officers to have come to an end. The new alignment of forces is intended as a defense of Russian territory against invasion.

$500,000,000 RUSSIA NOTES

To be Issued in Low Denominations and Pay 5 Per Cent.

PETROGRAD, July 3, (via London.)—The Official Journal today published an imperial edict authorizing the Russian Minister of Finance to make two issues of treasury obligations of $250,000,000 each. The issue is to be in the shape of 5 per cent. short term notes, free of income tax.

The issue will be in denominations of from $50 upward. This low denomination is expected to give the loan a popular aspect and to appeal to foreign as well as Russian investors. The issue is to run for six months, beginning today.

520,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN.

German Estimate for Period from May 2 to June 27.

BERLIN, July 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Military writers estimate that the Russians from May 2 until June 27 left in the hands of the Germans 1,620 officers and 520,000 men prisoners, and 300 field guns and 770 machine guns, besides incalculable war material.

FRENCH DARDANELLES COMMANDER WOUNDED

Gouraud Succeeded by Bailloud —Hurt by a Shell, But Not Dangerously.

PARIS, July 3.—General H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, has been wounded and is returning to France. This announcement is made in the French official statement issued tonight, which adds that the General, who received his injuries by the explosion of a shell which fell near an ambulance, is not dangerously wounded.

The text of the communication follows:

General Gouraud, command of the French forces at the Dardanelles, has been wounded by the explosion of a shell, which fell near an ambulance where the General had gone to visit the wounded. He is returning to France, his life not being endangered.

General Bailloud (formerly commanding the French troops in Algeria) has taken General Gouraud's place provisionally.

Major General Gouraud superceded General d'Amade as commander of the French force at the Dardanelles on May 8. D'Amade was invalided to the South of France on account of an attack of typhoid fever. General Gouraud is one of Joffre's "young Generals," being only 42 years of age. Until the present war he had always served in the colonies, where he was sent as the youngest Colonel in the army. In Morocco, where he was operating last August, he earned the two stars of the Brigadier General. His work north of Arras brought him a third star, and the attention of the Generalissimo.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2, (via German Wireless to London, July 3.)—The repulse of British assaults on the Gallipoli Peninsula is reported in an official statement issued today at the Turkish War Office. The communication follows:

Renewed attacks by the British during the past three days near Ayi Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr were beaten off with heavy enemy losses. The British were driven back into their old positions.

FLIER AMERICA IS SAFE.

Commander of Big Aircraft Denies Rumor of Her Loss.

A cablegram has been received by the Transatlantic Flight Committee of the Aero Club of America from Lieutenant John C. Porte, the pilot of the large flying boat America, saying that the report to the effect that the America had been sunk and that he had lost his life is unfounded.

The cablegram was in reply to a message sent to Commander Porte by William D. Grain, representative of Rodman Wanamaker and a member of the Transatlantic Flight Committee, and read, in part, as follows:

Report entirely unfounded. America flying better than ever. Best regards.
PORTE.

It is believed in American aeronautical circles that the huge flying boats of the America type have given excellent service, as twelve flying boats of that type were ordered by the British Government immediately after the America had been put in commission by them, and this order was followed a few days ago by an order for twenty more.

SLURS PORT COLLECTORS.

Staats-Zeitung's Lusitania Charge Challenged by Malone.

Under the caption "What the Armenian Teaches," the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, in its evening edition yesterday, said:

"The Government can draw all sorts of lessons from the sinking of the Armenian—above all, that German submarines of the newest construction can quite well, owing to their greater speed and more accurate aim, first visit the ship in accordance with international law and the demand of President Wilson, before they sink it.

"Those who draw this one lesson desire thereby to deprive Germany of its excuse in its answer to the note, that its submarines could not afford to risk a long preliminary investigation. But meanwhile they seek to hush up another lesson. What does the word of an American Collector of the Port concerning the character and cargo of a British ship signify, if the Armenian confessedly in the service of the British Admiralty,' could obtain its clearance papers as a harmless merchant ship?

"What signifies the assurance in the case of the Lusitania that it was not armed, not laden with explosives, if the colleague in Newport News could be so mightily misled that he could classify the Armenian as a 'merchant ship,' while it was in truth an auxiliary ship of the British fleet?"

The statement of the British Admiralty to Ambassador Page was that the Armenian was "on Admiralty business." The owners of the vessel have made it known that she was not chartered by the Admiralty, but was carrying mules under contract as other vessels carry other kinds of freight.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES read the Staats-Zeitung editorial to him, dictated the following reply to it:

"If the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung or any other newspaper, or any person or organization has any proof or information that any ship, including the Lusitania, has left the Port of New York in violation of any American statute or regulation, such proof should be submitted to the Government.

"I have no further comment to make."

When asked whether it were true that ships are at present in the harbor loading with arms and ammunition to be carried to the Allies, Mr. Malone said that his statement included the present as well as the past conditions in the harbor.

Russian War Minister Cables The Times of 100 Per Cent. Loss of One German Army

By Cable to the Editor of The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—The Austro-German losses cannot be estimated, even approximately, but they certainly exceed by far the figures for the preceding period.

One may get an idea of them from the fact that one of the German armies, composed of eight divisions, of which several had only three regiments, had to be renewed twice in a month. Its losses for the month reach 150,000 men, which is 100 per cent. of its initial effective strength.

In what concerns their plan for operations in the future, it is obviously difficult, from now on, to determine. But the Russian Army has always known how to retain its freedom of action.

POLIVANOFF, Minister of War.

GERMANY'S POLISH DRIVE CONTINUES

And Austrians Advance in Southern Poland and Eastern Galicia.

RUSSIAN ARMIES INTACT

But London Thinks Only a Powerful Diversion by the Allies Can Save Them.

LONDON, July 3.—Although the retreating Russian armies must be considered as yet to be virtually intact, the growing impetus of the Austro-German advance is such that a decisive Russian defeat seems inevitable, according to military experts, unless the Entente Powers initiate a powerful diversion on the Italian or the western front. Some of the most conservative British newspapers assert that this alone can compel Germany to withdraw men from the Eastern theatre of war, barring, perhaps, a sudden shortage in high explosives, the supply of which will flow to the front more irregularly as the railways become less and less available.

Neither to the north of Lemberg, nor to the southeast do the Russians appear to be trying to offer serious resistance; but, unless the approaches to Warsaw are to be left unprotected, military observers say, the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, must soon do some stubborn fighting over the Southern Poland frontier, while his extreme left in Galicia must match this in rapid retirement if it is to avoid a critical predicament.

Today's official statements from Vienna and Berlin chronicle nothing but successes for their arms. Again reports are current that the Germans are moving fresh forces west, but these reports have been intermittently circulated ever since the fall of Przemysl, and will not bear close analysis.

The following official report on the operations on the Russian front was issued in Berlin today:

In the eastern theatre: There is nothing of importance to report.

In the southeastern theatre: North of the Dniester River our troops are advancing under continuous fighting in pursuit of the enemy and penetrating by way of the line of Mariampol, Narajoa and Miasto toward the Zlota Lipa section. They have reached the Bug at several places between Kamionka and Strzumilowa and below Krylow and are quickly advancing in a northerly direction between the Bug and the Vistula.

The lowlands of the Labunka now are in our possession, after our opponents had offered stubborn resistance at certain places.

German troops also obtained a firm foothold on the northern bank of the river in the Wysnica section, between Krasnik and the mouth of the Labunka.

Between the left bank of the Vistula and the Pilica River the situation remains generally unchanged.

A Russian counter-attack southeast of Radom was repulsed.

The following Austrian official war statement was given out in Vienna tonight:

In East Galicia the Teutonic allied troops are advancing, pursuing the enemy east of Halicz and across the Narajowska, and to the north attacking successfully on the heights east of Janozyn. On the Bug River the situation is unchanged.

Between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers the Teutonic allied troops are steadily advancing, with fierce fighting. Zamosc has been stormed. West of there the Russians everywhere have been repulsed beyond the Por Plain, which is in our possession. At several places we forced a passage of the brook.

East of Krasnik, for which fighting is still proceeding, Studzianki has been captured. The village of Wysnica, west of Krasnik, also was stormed. Here and elsewhere in this sector the enemy was repulsed.

Friday on the Por and near Krasnik 3,800 prisoners were captured, and three machine guns were taken.

West of the Vistula there were artillery duels.

RUMANIA PRO-GERMAN?

Berlin Hears It Expects Concessions from the Central Powers.

BERLIN, July 3, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Reports have been received in Berlin political circles confirming the statement that the new offers submitted by the Quadruple Alliance to the Rumanian Government were without effect because that Government expects more favorable concessions from the Central Powers."

QUEEN AIDS AT LOTTERY.

Directs the Auction of Tickets to Aid Italian Red Cross.

PARIS, July 3.—Queen Helena of Italy directed the auction in Rome today of tickets in the lottery for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, which took place in the great court of the royal stables at the Quirinal, says the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency.

A vast crowd of the public was present, as well as members of the royal family, and a great number of tickets were sold, some of them at extraordinary prices, for the lottery which contains 40,000 prizes.

Among those present, says the dispatch, were the young Crown Prince, the Princesses Yolando and Giovanna, and other royal children. The Prince sold postcards and the little princesses passed among the people with baskets filled with bouquets, buyers emptying the baskets many times.

The Duke of Genoa, Lieutenant General of Italy during the King's absence at the front, also was present.

OUR TRIESTE CONSUL ACTIVE.

Has Protection Provided for Property of Foreigners.

GENEVA, July 3.—The Laibach (Austria) correspondent of the Geneva Tribune sends the following dispatch:

"The American Consul at Trieste is intervening energetically with the authorities to protect Italian property and that of other foreigners.

"As a consequence of the Consul's representations protection has been arranged for the private houses of wealthy Italians so as to prevent the looting of stocks of art and valuable furniture. In this way the Consul has already given confidential counsel."

ARMENIAN SAILED WITHOUT A CHARTER

Page Reports Ship Was Requisitioned, but This Was Canceled Before Voyage Began.

BERLIN DEFENDS SINKING

Copenhagen Hears Germany Will Suggest Joint Inspection of Ships Leaving Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A statement that may have an important bearing on the case of the Leyland liner Armenian, sunk by the German submarine U-39, with the consequent loss of several Americans, came to the State Department today in a cable message from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London.

Mr. Page said he had been informed by Horace Lee Washington, the American Consul at Liverpool, that the agent of the Leyland Line there had said that, while the Armenian had been requisitioned by the British Government, the requisition had been canceled before her departure from Newport News, Va. The Ambassador said also that Consul Washington had been informed by the Leyland Line agent that all the Americans on the Armenian were in the employ of the Leyland Line, and not in the employ of the British Government.

The importance of this statement rests on whether the United States Government reaches the conclusion that the Armenian was fired on by the German submarine after she had surrendered. If this Government finds that the Americans who lost their lives were killed or drowned through the submarine's continuing to fire at the Armenian after the surrender, it will be necessary to take a more serious course than if it should be found that the fatal shots were fired while she was trying to run away.

The indications are that it will be shown that the Armenian actually was running away from the submarine when the shots hit her. It is conceded by this Government that a merchant ship that is signaled to stop by a war vessel and attempts to escape forfeits her rights under international law. The statements of the Captain and members of the crew of the Armenian all tend to show that an attempt to escape was in progress when the submarine was firing at her.

The State Department was notified today that sixty survivors of the Armenian, all Americans, had sailed from Bristol for the United States yesterday. Fifty-six of them are on the Leyland liner Winnifredian. The other four are on the Victorian.

The State Department is still waiting for information from James W. Gerard, the Ambassador at Berlin, as to when the German Government's answer to the American note may be expected. It is the understanding here that President Wilson will not return to Washington from Cornish, N. H., until Mr. Gerard notifies the State Department that the German response has been delivered to him.

GERMANY SEEKS RESTRICTIONS

And May Suggest Joint Inspection of Vessels Leaving America.

LONDON, July 3.—The correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company says he learns from a diplomatic source that the German reply to the American note, which is expected to be delivered at Washington next week, will include the proposal that American citizens coming to Europe be restricted to sailing on certain specified vessels, the departure and destination of which shall be announced to the German Government.

A joint American and German inspection of these ships, to see whether they are neutral and American or British, is suggested. If the proposal is accepted, the correspondent says, Germany will guarantee that such ships will not be molested by her submarines.

According to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency, a semi-official statement was published today by the Wolff Bureau of Berlin concerning the sinking of the Leyland Line steamship Armenian by a German submarine, saying:

"If American citizens lost their lives the guilt lies solely with the British Government. If the story told by the English Captain be true, then the submarine commander acted in accordance with the Declaration of London, which specifies that a warship may use force when a vessel does not obey orders to stop."

ON VENGEANCE MISSION.

Englishman Aboard Armenian Whose Mother Was Killed by Bomb.

ELKTON, Md., July 3.—It was learned today that Reginald Thompson, a young Englishman, who had been working here for the past two years, and started for England to join the British Army was aboard the steamer Armenian, which was sunk off the coast of England by a German submarine. It is believed he lost his life.

Thompson, about a month ago, heard that his mother had been killed by a bomb during one of the Zeppelin raids. He declared he would avenge her death and started for his native country at once.

SWISS TIGHTEN NEUTRALITY

Fine and Jail for Those Attacking the Belligerents.

PARIS, July 3.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Geneva, says:

"The Federal Council of Switzerland decrees six months in prison or a fine of 5,000 francs ($1,000) or both, for any one who publicly by speech, by writing, or by illustration exposes to hatred or contempt a foreign nation, its rulers or its Government. There are lesser, but severe penalties for any one selling or circulating abusive publications. Full power is given to local authorities to seize copies or material.

"The Federal Council and local authorities are finding great difficulty in keeping down strong expressions of sympathy with the four belligerents hemming in this country. The Government is the object of almost daily protests from diplomatic representatives of [illegible]."

SIX BIG STEAMERS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Five British and a Belgian Cargo Vessel the Day's Toll of German Raiders in War Zone.

CREWS REPORTED SAFE

Majority of the Cargoes on the Destroyed Vessels Were Shipped from American Ports.

LONDON, July 3.—German submarines pursued their war on English commerce with unusual vigor today, taking a toll of five big British freighters and a Belgian steamer.

The British steamships were the Larchmore, of 4,355 tons gross; the Renfrew, of 2,248 tons; the Gadsby, of 3,497 tons, the Richmond, of 3,214 tons gross and the Craigard, of 3,226 tons. The Richmmond was bound from Queenstown for Boulogne laden with railway ties. She was sunk off the Scilly Islands. The crew was landed at Plymouth, England. The Gadsby's crew landed at Moiville, Ireland. She sailed from Sydney, C. B., on June 18.

The Belgian steamship which was torpedoed and sunk was the Boduognat. The crew was landed at Falmouth.

An empty lifeboat and another boat marked "Craigard, Leith," were towed into Penzance, England, today, giving the first intimation of the vessel's fate. The crew landed at Plymouth.

The British steamship Richmond on her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic left Gulfport on June 3 for Queenstown. She was 331 feet long, 50-foot beam and 21.9 feet deep. She was built at Glasgow in 1904 and owned by the British Steamship Company, Ltd., of London.

The steamer Larchmore made a voyage from Baltimore to Liverpool May 15 to May 29. This vessel was 375 feet long, 52-foot beam and 25.6 feet deep. She was built at Sunderland in 1912 and owned by W. Johnston & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool.

The Renfrew, which was formerly the Meridian, and was 340 feet long, 43.6 feet beam, and 24.10 feet deep. She was built in 1898 at Sunderland and was owned by the Horsley Line, Ltd. of West Hartlepool. The steamer Gadsby was built at Stockton, England, in 1884, and was owned by R. Ropner & Co. of West Hartlepool. She was 325 feet long, 43 feet beam, and drew 21 feet of water.

The Boduognat was last reported at Port Talbot, England, on June 12. She was owned by the Antwerp Shipping Company and was a vessel of 1,41[illegible] tons, built at Sunderland in 1909. She was 250 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 17 feet deep.

The Craigard sailed from Galveston June 3 and Newport News June 11 for Havre. She was 325 feet long, 48 feet beam and had a depth of 23 feet. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1901, and was owned by the Craig Line Steamship Company, Ltd., of Leith.

LONDON SHIPPING BREAKS ALL RECORDS

But Increased Dockage Allows Vast Inflow of Freight to be Handled Promptly.

LONDON, June 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—After nearly a year of almost unbelievable crowding and pressure in the Port of London, the shipping authorities have caught up with the sea traffic, and during the past week, for the first time since war began, not a single vessel had to be detained in the lower Thames waiting for a berth to be cleared in the docks.

Immense new facilities have been rushed to completion during the past two months. More than 400,000 front feet of additional shed space have been provided. The East India Import Dock, which will furnish eight new berths for large ocean-going ships, will be opened in August, and the early completion is also promised of the new refrigerated meat warehouse at the Royal Albert Dock, to contain 500,000 carcasses.

There is every indication, however, that even these urged facilities will be pushed to their utmost capacity as the Autumn comes on. The Autumn and Winter are normally the busiest seasons in all the ports of Northern Europe. The war situation will accentuate the position created by the ordinary increased flow of business. Moreover, several new lines are asking for berths in London.

Government purchases of Indian wheat have begun to leave India for London, and large shipments of timber are promised from Norwegian ports. It is also stated that as soon as the numerous cargoes of supplies for Russia are out of the way at Archangel, that port will begin shipping heavily to London.

More sugar is expected shortly from Mauritius to replenish the stocks kept in storage along the London waterfront.

The great rush of wool ships has ceased. Foodstuffs in store are abundant. The stocks of practically all classes of goods necessary for the support and comfort of the people are larger than they were in June, 1914. The only important exception to this statement is timber, which shows a substantial shrinkage owing to the demands of the army both at home and abroad.

In the service of food transit some unusual types of ships are being employed. One of the recent arrivals is the Nort, a small motor boat, bringing a cargo of sugar from Brazil. Another is the steamship Glenmavis, one of the Canadian lake steamers, which has found her way to the London docks, where she is discharging 1,500 tons of canned goods.

That port statistics are not always an index to the actual state of trade is evidenced by the fact that the registered tonnage of shipping entering the Port of London continues to show a marked decrease, as compared with twelve months ago. The explanation is that a ton of shipping today represents far more in cargo than it did before the war. For several years past the practice of most shipping companies has been to discharge part of their cargoes here, then going on to Antwerp and Hamburg to finish discharge and partly load there, later coming back here to finish loading. This is now impossible, now the Belgian and German ports being closed. Therefore a large amount of shipping which counted as two entries before the war is now only counted once and the shipping figures suffer accordingly. Yet the cargoes manipulated and stored in London from each ship are double what they were. This is an instance of how deceptive statistics of shipping tonnage entering a port may be for purposes of comparison with other ports.

The number of men at present employed on dock work by the Port of London authority is 7,800, as against 5,000 a year ago. The figure of goods housed at the docks has risen to 235,000 tons, an increase of 68 per cent. over last year.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Big Steamers Leave Boston with Cargoes for England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—Two steamers left

supplies for the British Government.

The Russian steamer Algol sailed for Manchester with 1,500 tons of steel, 20 carloads of lubricating oil, 500 bales of and shipments of shoes, leather, and cotton waste, five cars of machinery, assorted freight. She should pass through the submarine zone on July 17.

The British steamer Etonian sailed for Liverpool this morning with shipments of flour, grain, provisions, cotton, and a general cargo. She also carries a consignment of spruce lumber, which will be used in the construction of trenches on the French battlefields.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The only ship to clear this port for the war zone today was the steamship Kentucky, Danish, for Copenhagen with a grain and general cargo.

MAY BE KING OF POLAND.

Poles Are Enthusiastic Over the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The most popular man in Russia, and particularly in Poland, is the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar and Generalissimo of his armies—at least, this was the case before the Russian defeats in Galicia; and there are no reports as yet to indicate that his countrymen have lost confidence in his military ability.

Writing from Warsaw, before the fall of Przemysl, a correspondent of the Journal de Genève, after noting the legends current as to the Grand Duke's inflexible severity and justice in dealing with his military subordinates of whatever rank, records this tribute of a Polish landed proprietor:

"Undoubtedly the bureaucracy regrets the Grand Duke's proclamation to our people. It will do everything to prevent the restoration of our liberties, but he is determined to see his promise kept. He is a man who allows no one to doubt his word. I believe he would be capable of doing something startling if an attempt was made to cheat us. Besides, he loves the Poles; he has seen the service which we have rendered in the army. What a pity that he has no children! If he had, they might offer him the Crown of Poland, and that would be the best thing for the country."

His Polish admirers admit that Nicholas is not a Liberal, but they count upon his honesty and energy, if he should become their sovereign, to abolish the old bureaucracy of reaction and graft.

DEFENDS SUBMARINE'S ACT.

Vossische Zeitung Thinks the Armenian Was Destroyed Legally.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 3.—The evening papers contain little comment on the sinking of the Armenian. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"In the sinking of the Armenian the submarine complied with the clear rules of international law, but according to the English newspaper reports it is being made capital of by the anti-Germans in America, with what success we must wait and see, but the declaration that the Armenian was on Admiralty business will take the sharp edge off all diplomatic discussions."

CREW ALIVE A WEEK IN SUNKEN SUBMARINE

Divers Make Amazing Discovery on Finding Wrecked German Craft.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.—According to the newspaper Tyjd divers who inspected the German submarine which was sunk recently off the mouth of the Ems, found the crew still alive. It was impossible for the divers to raise the craft, however, and the men had to be left to their fate.

The submarine, the newspaper adds, lies in comparatively shallow water. Ships are now at the scene trying to raise her.

The first news of the sinking of the submarine mentioned in the foregoing dispatch came in a Reuter dispatch on June 28 from Amsterdam via London. The vessel, the dispatch said, had started from Emden for the North Sea, when, off the Island of Borkum, a severe explosion had occurred which caused her to founder. The dispatch added:

"The officer in command and two members of the crew who were in the turret are thought to have been saved. The others of the crew were drowned."

Hungary Raises $224,000,000.

BUDAPEST, July 3.—The Hungarian Minister of Finance today announced that the subscriptions to the second war loan totaled 1,120,000,000 crowns, ($224,000,000.)

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS: Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturday in July, August and First Saturday in September.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce, Beginning TUESDAY, July 6th, Their

General Clearance Sale

Throughout Every Department in the Shop

Small Groups, Odd Pieces & Incomplete Sizes in Women's, Misses' and Girls' Apparel and Dress Accessories

Regardless of Former Prices

Women's Cloth Suits	*Formerly up to 39.50*		10.00
Women's Cloth Suits	*Formerly up to 49.50*		15.00
Women's Cloth & Silk Suits	*Formerly up to 55.00*		22.50
Women's Palm Beach Cloth Suits			9.50
Women's Linen Suits		15.50 22.50	35.00
Women's Cotton Dresses	*Reduced to*	5.00 7.50	9.50
Women's Linen Dresses	*Reduced to*	6.50 8.50	10.50
Women's White Crepe de Chine Dresses	*Formerly 29.50*		15.00
Women's Net Dresses	*Formerly 39.50*		23.50
Women's Odd Silk Dresses (Afternoon & Evening Models)	*Formerly up to 49.50*		15.00
Women's Odd Blazer Coats	*Formerly up to 37.50*		10.00
Women's Odd Cloth Coats	*Formerly up to 22.50*		10.00
Women's Covert & Gabardine Coats	*Formerly up to 35.00*		19.50
Women's Linen Motor Coats	*Reduced to*		5.00
Jersey, Crepe de Chine & Satin Smock Coats	*Reduced to*		20.00
Women's Black or Tan Silk Coats	*Formerly up to 55.00*		25.00
Women's Odd Lingerie Blouses	*Reduced to*		2.00
Women's Silk, Chiffon & Georgette Crepe Blouses	*Reduced to*		3.90
Odd Handmade French Blouses	*Reduced to*	5.00	7.50
Women's Odd Cloth Skirts	*Reduced to*		2.95
Linen, Cotton Gabardine & Ratine Skirts	*Reduced to*		4.50
Misses' Serge Dresses	*Formerly up to 25.00*		6.95
Misses' Odd Evening Frocks	*Formerly up to 29.50*		10.00
Misses' Odd Silk Dresses	*Formerly up to 35.00*		15.00
Misses' Cotton Dresses	*Reduced to*		5.00
Misses' Odd Sport Coats	*Formerly up to 18.50*		6.75
Girls' Odd Cloth Coats	*Formerly up to 12.75*		2.95
Girls' Wash Dresses	*Formerly 1.75*		1.10
Women's Jersey Silk Sport Coats	*Formerly 13.50*		9.75
Women's Odd Fibre Silk Sweaters	*Formerly 15.00*		7.50
Women's Odd Shetland Sweaters	*Formerly 12.50*		6.75
Women's Linen Sport Suits	*Formerly 16.50*		10.00
Novelty Low Shoes & Pumps	*Formerly 5.00 & 6.00*		2.00
Novelty Low Shoes & Pumps	*Formerly 8.00 & 9.00*		3.75
Women's Wool Jersey Bathing Suits (without tights)	*Formerly 5.00*		3.95
Women's Wool Jersey Bathing Suits (with tights)	*Formerly 3.95*		2.95
"Bontell" Fancy Broche Corsets	*Regularly 4.00*		1.95
Corsets in Odd Styles	*Formerly up to 18.50*	2.50 4.75	9.75
Elastic Slip-On Corsets	*Formerly 5.00*		3.75
Ribbon & Lace Brassieres	*Formerly 1.50*		1.10
Nightgowns, Chemises, Combinations (odd pieces)	*Formerly up to 2.95*		.85
Nightgowns, Combinations, Petticoats (odd pieces)	*Formerly up to 3.95*		1.55
Crepe de Chine Matinees (odd pieces)	*Formerly up to 10.75*	4.95	6.95
Crepe de Chine Negligees (odd pieces)	*Formerly up to 16.50*		8.95
Satin Negligees	*Formerly 8.95*		4.95
Petticoats of Jersey Silk, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine	*Formerly up to 5.95*	2.95	3.95
Glove Silk Combinations (white & pink)	*Reduced to*		2.45
Glove Silk Vests (French band finish)	*Formerly 1.85*		1.45

France Announces That She Can Make All the Shells Her Army Needs

SEES LLOYD GEORGE THE NEXT PpremIER

Lord Devonport Thinks Success in Munitions Post Will Insure It.

ANALYZES WAR FAILURES

Says Responsible British Officials Have Been Lacking in Knowledge of Business.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—England, in the words of one of her publicists, is at last finding herself and waking up to the necessities of the situation which Lloyd George, temperamentally an optimist, admitted to be serious, and Lord Curson described as one of grave anxiety and great perils. Thursday's and Friday's debates in the House of Commons and House of Lords certainly presented the mistakes of the past in an unmistakably unpleasant light, though they by no means painted a gloomier picture than had been limned by common report in well-informed circles for some time past.

A special committee of the Cabinet was formed so long ago as last September to grapple with the problem of munitions. Though Lord Kitchener was its Chairman, the committee failed in its task because, as A. H. Nicholson says in The Contemporary Review, its efforts were strangled in the red tape of the War Office.

"The Ordnance Department experts," he says, "ruled that the manufacture of munitions should proceed through the regular armament firms, with a large extension of subcontracting, and the experts were wrong, for the system failed early in March to produce the expected results."

Then the Defense of the Realm act was passed, and a special Munitions Committee, with Lloyd George at its head, was set up. Some improvement was made, but more was needed.

"It became evident," says Mr. Nicholson, "that the clash between the Cabinet and the War Office Department should be ended. The much-abused War Office has performed some miracles in this war, but its traditions persist. It has overthrown every War Minister in recent times except Haldane and Kitchener.

"No praise is too high for the inestimable services Lord Kitchener has rendered in building up new armies; but these and other military duties would suffice for a Colossus. It was obvious that Lord Kitchener must remain at the head of the War Office, and it was therefore necessary that the office should be cut in twain and the civil administration of ammunition given to a new department."

Possibly the realization of this necessity overcame Mr. Lloyd George's objections to a coalition Government.

This week's exposure in Parliament of past mistakes has given rise to surprisingly little recrimination when all things are considered. The British public apparently does not believe that hanging a few scapegoats to the lamp-posts in Whitehall, as some M. P.'s have suggested, would advance matters at this juncture. It is not inclined to justify nowadays Voltaire's gibe about Admiral Byng being shot "pour encourager les autres." When the war is over there will be some surprising revelations in this respect. Meanwhile its eyes are turned to the future.

There is a certain section of the press and public which lugubriously, yet exultantly, says, "We told you so," but nobody who knows the English character would assert that this tendency to self-depreciation was anything but superficial.

Confidence in Lloyd George.

"We may now suggest to some of our own critics," says The Westminster Gazette, "that if they will turn a benevolent eye on the various fields of activity, they may begin to discover something for praise and something for encouragement in the attitude of the country in time of war."

This paper, whose sane and well balanced judgments on war questions have obtained the highest encomiums from its political adversaries as well as from its friends, intimates that Lloyd George will take supreme measures to make sure that past mistakes will not be repeated or obstructive traditions allowed still to hamper the activities of the Minister of Munitions. Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons spoke of appealing to the House in the event of anything of the kind happening. His friends say he is determined to have the fullest liberty of action, and will hesitate at nothing to obtain it, not even his resignation, which it is unthinkable that either Premier Asquith or the coalition Government would accept.

On this point Lord Devonport, who is one of England's business men upon whom the country is calling to run the business of the war, spoke illuminatingly to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. His lordship, whose recent inquiry in Parliament regarding the Morgan contract for supplying munitions was prompted, he told THE TIMES correspondent, by a desire to ascertain why ordinary common sense was thrown to the winds in running the war, said he was satisfied that there would be a vast improvement from now on. He has great hopes in David Thomas's mission to America. Incidentally, I may say that the first reports that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had been selected to do the work for which Mr. Thomas went to New York arose from the fact that Sir Thomas was approached with reference to undertaking Government tasks in Canada, and that the proposal fell through because of fears of jealousy between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, of which latter Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is President.

Lord Devonport predicts that Mr. Lloyd George, by winning his fight for organizing the nation's output of munitions, will be first in line for the next Premiership.

"I only hope," said Lord Davenport, "that when the darkest crisis in the war comes, as it must soon, the Government's leaders will show that they are equal to the responsibility put upon them. It is to be hoped that no upheaval will have to come at the time of the nation's severest perils. But to avert it the Government must equip its fighting forces for the supreme hour. That, it seems, they are now setting about. The Genesis of the whole mischief that aroused England is that in dealing with this war the whole responsibility, up to very recently, rested upon officials unacquainted with the business realities.

Lacked Business Training.

"The men associated with the Governmental departments on whom the load fell at the opening of the war were Army, Navy, or Civil Service officials. These men, from the very nature of things, had no knowledge of business problems. Although possessing qualities valuable in their particular spheres, they were not adaptable, and never had been trained to consider business propositions such as trained business men are accustomed to. Therefore, we had it that all these great and grave matters requiring organizing ability of the highest character were heaped on the shoulders of a class of men inherently unable to deal with them. But officialdom, like all close corporations, loves to hang on to its own problem. Why is it that it has become a colloquialism in this country in connection with war operations that we shall 'muddle through?' The true meaning of this expression is well understood in England. It is that a problem will with difficulty be handled by the unfit, and that the end will be reached through a painful process of attainment by incompetency.

"Every war, with no exception whatever, has increased the startling number

the price which we always and persistently insist on paying for this class of management; and as persistently as we pay it, it is as persistently proclaimed that it all arises from neglect to use the business man. But, after we have muddled through, the thing slides back to its old slot, and when a new chapter of war opens the Old Guard is to be found in possession once more.

"But this war happens to be of such magnitude that the existence of the empire itself is at stake, and unless the conduct of affairs is wrenched out of the hands of an incompetent coterie we may see the British Empire tottering to its fall. What everybody is asking is why is it that only in the tenth month of the war has this vital shortage of ammunitions been revealed. It is accepted generally as a fact—although not admitted in official circles—that Mr. Lloyd George was the first to penetrate the black cloud of official ignorance of the army's requirements for ammunition. He is the one bright spot in our Government today. With ability and courage to dig things out unaided and by his own force of will and character, he has revealed the facts in all their nakedness to his more than astonished colleagues. At last the organization necessary for the successful accomplishment of our objective, the defeat of the enemy, is assuming shape on business lines, the only lines that can carry a nation through. Mr. Lloyd George at the moment is the sheet anchor on which the nation is relying. He occupies a unique position, beyond the reach of political jealousies. If he succeeds in the work before him the war will end at no distant date, and after that he will, I believe, be found to occupy the highest official position in the Government, that of Premier.

"As he will have experienced the woeful shortcomings of the party system in both parties, it is to be hoped that when his day arrives he will form his own Government upon a basis of brains and business experience rather than on the worn-out principles which have hitherto prevailed. It remains to be seen after the war who is responsible for the shortcomings that have been so vividly impressed on the nation. One thing is abundantly clear, that some one blundered in not responding to the call for munitions. Field Marshal Sir John French knew what was wanted, and undoubtedly let those in official places know. At an opportune moment after the war the whole matter will be sifted, and those whose duty it was to help prosecute the war with vigor and who failed in their obligations to their country will have to step aside."

PURSUES MUNITIONS FIGHT.

Dalziel Says He Will Drive Incompetents from Office.

LONDON, July 3.—Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal member of Parliament and newspaper proprietor, whose arraignment of the Ordnance Department in the House of Commons last Thursday startled the British nation, today announced his determination to continue on the warpath until, in his own words, the "men directly guilty for the failures of the past year are cleared out, bag and baggage."

Sir Henry early next week will ask Premier Asquith to give the House of Commons facilities for full discussion "on the lack of guns and ammunition."

"I am determined," he says, "that the awful facts shall be dragged to the light of day. This scandal is due to two main facts—censorship and public indifference—and largely because the real state of affairs is not disclosed. The tragedy is further from being closed than the general public has yet conceived."

Sir Henry asserts that a conflict of authority already has arisen between the Ordnance Department and the Ministry of Munitions, and he declares that the only solution is to give David Lloyd George supreme authority for munition supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—The Daily Mail refers editorially to Sir Henry Dalziel's charges against General von Donop, and utilizes the occasion to make another veiled attack upon Lord Kitchener. Von Donop, it points out, is not the Minister responsible to Parliament for the conduct of the War Office.

"He is the subordinate head of one of its many branches," says The Daily Mail, "and we have yet to learn what orders he failed to carry out. He may or may not be the culprit-in-chief, but the way our governmental system works, both in theory and practice, is that for the shortcomings of a department, the supreme head of that department, and not any minor official, is primarily responsible.

"What, then, is the situation? Not a word has been spoken in the past two days in either house in defense of the War Office and its handling of the vital question of shells and machine guns. That it spurned, as Lord Grimthorpe said, with contumely the assistance and knowledge of business men, that it kept the country hopelessly in the dark, and that thousands of lives have been sacrificed by its omissions—these are points of common agreement among men of all parties."

The Daily Mail also refers to Mr. Asquith's declaration at Newcastle that there was not a word of truth in the statement that the British operations had been hampered by the failure to provide the necessary ammunition, and asks in conclusion, "who misled Mr. Asquith?"

ITALIANS CONTINUE ISONZO ADVANCE

Austrians' Resistance Is Increasing, But They Have Failed to Regain Lost Ground.

UDINE, Italy, July 3.—The advance of the Italian forces on the Isonzo front continues slowly but with some gains every day.

The defense of the Austro-Hungarians is increasing in power, and occasionally they make resolute counter attacks. Thus far, however, they have failed to retake any of the territory occupied by the Italians.

ROME, July 3.—This communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

Along the entire front the situation remains unchanged. The artillery action of an intense nature continued against the works at Malborgeth and Predil, causing serious damage and heavy explosions.

The enemy attempted yesterday afternoon a violent counter-attack against our positions on the Carnian plateau, but were repulsed, leaving in our hands about 200 prisoners.

VIENNA, July 3.—The official report on Austrian operations includes this statement:

In the Italian theatre renewed Italian attacks against the lower Isonzo River have been repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

BERLIN, July 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—This official bulletin was received here today from Vienna:

Yesterday the Italians suffered a new defeat on the littoral front. After unsuccessful charges near Sagrado and Polazzo the Italians attacked with at least two infantry divisions the Doberdo Plateau, Polazzo, and Monte Corsich. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. The enemy's attacks against the Goritz bridgehead, southwest of Monte Sabotino, likewise were repulsed.

A later bulletin read:

In the Italian theatre the enemy sustained a fresh defeat on the front in the coastal district. After fruitless attacks near Sagrado and Polazzo the enemy renewed the assault with at least two divisions along the sector of the Doberdo Plateau, from Polazzo to Monte Corsich. The attacks everywhere were repulsed, with a heavy enemy loss. Attacks against the Goritz bridgehead, southwest of Monte Sabotino, were repulsed, with equal losses.

In the last few days the fighting has progressed on the Carinthian border for Val Grande, east of Plocken Pass, the mountain finally remaining in our possession.

On the Tyrolean border there were [illegible] Artillery duels

CHARGES GERMANS FAKED PROPAGANDA

Press Bureau Misrepresented "Ad" of Cleveland Machine Co., Publisher Says.

SEES DERNBURG'S HAND

Manager of American Machinist Declares His Journal Is Not Interested in Helping Allies.

Mason Britton, manager of The American Machinist, explained yesterday that the advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, which has been widely and mistakenly attacked by German propagandists as an advertisement of "poisoned shrapnel shells," and which has been investigated by Government officials, was not published as a result of an oversight, as has been reported, but that it was written by J. P. Brophy, President and General Manager of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company himself, and ordered published by Mr. Brophy after due deliberation and after the advisability of changing its language before publication had been called to his attention.

This advisability, Mr. Britton explained, had been suggested by him to Mr. Brophy after protesting representations against the advertisement had been made in the office of The American Machinist by a man who represented himself as connected with the Hamburg-American Line and as coming from Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, till recently considered the unofficial mouthpiece of the German Kaiser in this country.

"Mr. Brophy himself writes the advertising copy of his company," said Mr. Britton. "Some ten or twelve advertisements were sent by him to our office for consecutive issues of The American Machinist, each describing widely different uses to which the Cleveland automatic machine could be put. The first I knew about this particular advertisement, which was to be published on May 6, was when some German telephoned to me, some time before the advertisement was published, saying it pictured German soldiers horribly mangled, and protesting against its appearance. Thereupon I looked at the proof of the advertisement. I thought it all right, and that it was none of the man's business. Evidently advance information about the ad. had leaked out from our composing room.

Message from Dernburg.

"Shortly afterward, and still before the advertisement was published, a man who said his name was Koenig and that he was connected with the Hamburg-American Line called at our office. He said he had heard about the advertisement and that Dr. Dernburg had sent him to protest against its insertion. He admitted that he had not seen the ad, but said he had heard much about it and that Dr. Dernburg was all worked up over it.

"Thereupon I showed him a proof of the advertisement. He admitted that it made the reports that had come to him seem exaggerated, but insisted again that Dr. Dernburg did not want it to be run. I told him that I was running The American Machinist, and not Dr. Dernburg.

"Nevertheless, in view of these protests that were being made, I thought it best to write to Mr. Brophy about them, and I did so on April 23, reminding him that there were Germans in his employ, as well as in ours, and telling him I thought that in justice to him I should put the matter up to him. In that letter I said:

I would not bring this up to you at all but for the fact that I believe that some of the German element will watch for the advertisement and make capital out of it against the Allies or against Cleveland automatics.

I do not think it would be a good thing for you to have your advertisement made a football of. My first feelings were to tell them to go to —— and fight it necessary, but my sober second thought says that there is already too much fighting, and if we can keep out of it honorably to do so.

I believe it would be better for you if the horrors caused by these shells could be toned down somewhat, although, as I remarked, you have nerve enough to put in print what every one else is thinking. If the advertisement could be changed somewhat so as not to disturb the excited sensibilities of either side I believe it would be better.

If you decide to do this will you kindly wire me on receipt of this letter, and I will hold the advertisement awaiting your instructions. The matter is entirely in your hands.

"Under date of April 26 Mr. Brophy wrote in reply:

When I received your special delivery letter yesterday morning I was just about to go out for an auto ride, and I hurriedly phoned the wire I sent you stating that I would consider changing the advertisement in question. After looking it over, I have made up my mind that I will make no change. It is simply nonsensical to do so. What is said about the destructiveness of this kind of shell doesn't mean any particular kind of shell. The fact is, I am under the impression that they all make shells similar to this, and why any German in your employ should take any exceptions is beyond my comprehension. As you say in your letter, the whole proposition all the way through is disgusting.

In yesterday's Cleveland Plain Dealer there was forty times as much said about shells similar to the one we are describing, with all the destructiveness in connection with them—two whole pages of the paper contained this kind of article—and the idea of making a kick about an explanation like ours, which mentions no particular Government, is, in my estimation, overstepping what I would call good common sense. For this reason you may go right ahead and use our advertisement just as it was sent to you. I wish to thank you for so promptly calling my attention to this matter.

Says Copies Were Altered.

"Thereupon," said Mr. Britton, "I let the ad. go, and it was published in our issue of May 6. On May 5, however, Germans began to come to our office, buying up advance copies of the issue. Then at once I found a German press bureau began sending out clippings of the advertisement to every newspaper in the United States. But they did it in such a way as to give an entirely erroneous impression of the purport of the advertisement.

"For, whereas the advertisement merely advertised that the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company manufactured a machine which could be used for making shells and thereto annexed this vivid description of the horrible workings of shells such as were now being used everywhere in the war, these clippings omitted the introductory paragraphs explaining this, and simply included the caption 'Worth Knowing' and the concluding paragraphs that described the havoc done by shells. Thus they made it appear that the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company was manufacturing such shells and boasting of their terrible effects."

Soon afterward there appeared in the newspapers an interview in which Mr. Brophy, manager of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, was quoted as explaining that the objectionable passage about the shells had been published by mistake, owing to the accidental inclusion of a page of such descriptive matter in the advertising copy sent out by his firm. Upon inquiry to Mr. Brophy concerning this, however, there was received from him at the office of The American Machinist a letter in which, under date of June 30, he explained that the published interview was erroneous, and that "they (The American Machinist) printed it (the advertisement) as we sent it forward, and we insisted on their doing so even after Mr. Britton wrote me that some comments were being made about it."

Germans Use the Machine.

Mr. Britton insisted that The American Machinist is not at all interested in helping the Allies, but simply in giving information to its readers, the machine trade, and that, with that in view, wherever it could help its advertisers who were not busy to get some work, it did so through its information bureau. In this way, he said, it had been able to place millions of dollars' worth of orders in the last few months. Inquiries for American sources where war machinery could be obtained, he said, had been received by it from England, France, Russia, Spain, and from Germany as well, and had been answered by it in each case, in order to help guide the business to its advertisers in the machine industry.

"It is interesting to note that the largest users of the Cleveland automatic machine, for instance, in all the world, are the Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany, where these machines and similar ones have been used all along."

In explaining the ethics and necessity of this policy as far as his publication is concerned, Mr. Britton showed a recent publication issued by his office dealing exclusively with "Shrapnel and Other War Material, a Reprint of Important Articles Presented in The American Machinist from January to June, 1915." In its preface was pointed out:

"A nation depends very largely upon its machine shops for industrial prosperity in time of peace—for machinery building is the basic industry upon which all manufacturing depends. In time of war these same machine shops must produce the materials for defense, a lesson which the Canadian shops have learned to the fullest extent during the last few months.

"Thus as a patriotic measure, it behooves machine shop owners and managers to become familiar with the general methods of making munitions of war, and to analyze their own capabilities along these lines if occasion to put them to use should arise. This is not predicting in the slightest degree that the occasion will arise, but advocates a business-like attitude on the part of the machinery-building industries of our country. The adoption of this attitude will eliminate serious delay if the remote possibility should ever become a fact."

POPULACE GREET MARCONI.

Inventor Enthusiastically Received on War Service Tour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 3.—William Marconi in the uniform of a second lieutenant of engineers has been visiting electrical works in and near Milan in connection with the systematic organization of factories of all kinds for State purposes in each place he had an enthusiastic reception.

At Melzo the Mayor and other notables with a large number of people welcomed him, and children presented flowers. Mr. Marconi expressed his appreciation of the reception, saying that he was proud and glad to return to his native country to serve her.

At Sangiovanni, where he visited an electrical establishment, workmen crowded around him, shouting, "Viva Marconi," and expressed their admiration of the inventor.

GREECE ANGERS ITALY.

Her Activities in Albania Occasion Press Criticism in Rome.

ROME, July 2, (via Paris, July 3.)—Commenting upon the reported movement of Greek bands toward Berat, Albania, which is a part of the hinterland of Avlona, the Giornale d'Italia says:

"Italy cannot tolerate such a patent violation of the Conference of London in a part of Albania directly affecting Italian interests. Either an official or unofficial advance in that direction assumes, from an Italian point of view, greater gravity than the Serbian and Montenegrin occupations of Elbassan, Tirana, and Scutari."

The Italians occupied the rocky and uninhabited Isle of Sasseno, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Avlona, on Oct. 30, 1914, and the environs of Avlona itself on Dec. 25, 1914, after Prince William of Wied and nearly all the members of the International Commission had left Albania, which fell into a state of anarchy. Avlona is thirty-three miles southwest of Berat.

OPPOSE EXPORT OF ARMS.

Pro-German Meeting in Detroit Resolves Against Such Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 3.—Two hundred delegates from all parts of the country attended a meeting in the Hotel Statler today under the auspices of the Detroit Deutscher Bund for the purpose of protesting against the shipment of arms by American concerns to European countries.

A resolution against such shipments was passed, which will be sent to President Wilson.

PROF. NORTON TELLS OF WORK UNDER FIRE

Goes Almost to Trench Edge with American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

SHELLS ROAR ABOUT THEM

Batteries in Action Within Fifty Yards—Graphic Story of Great Battle Scene.

Statements that American volunteer ambulances are never allowed to get near the fighting lines in France are refuted by a letter received by Elliot Norton of 2 Rector Street from his brother, Professor Richard Norton, former head of the American School for Classical Studies in Rome and an archaeologist of note, who early in the war organized the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, and is its commander. This corps is entirely separate and distinct from the ambulance corps of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, with which it has been frequently confused.

On the day the letter was written, June 7, Professor Norton and the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps were operating near Arras, just behind the trenches. The letter was penciled in the intervals of duty, partly while waiting for a car to be loaded just behind the firing line, partly while its freight was being transferred from the machine to the first line hospital. In fact, the letter itself is evidence that much of the difficult and dangerous work of getting the wounded away from the trenches is being performed by the American volunteers, who are giving their service without pay and using their own cars, or those supported by private subscriptions from Americans who have been quietly sending checks and automobiles and equipment since the early days of the war.

Much of Professor Norton's letter is personal and none of it was intended for publication, but it gives a stirring picture of the conditions under which the American volunteers work, and of the scenes just behind the trenches. It says, in part:

"The biggest battle that I have yet seen is under way. It is now 8 o'clock and we have been here since 4. I am now writing at the dugout at the entrance to the trenches, where the wounded wait for us. Batteries are all around us and along the road we follow to the hospital. One is 50 yards from the dugout.

"We have three groups of four cars each on the work today, the others doing regular evacuations (transferring wounded from one hospital to another) and reserve service.

"It is a wonderfully brilliant Summer day, but a strange haze from bursting shells and tons of flying earth hangs heavily over the fields. The poor wounded men we are carrying are all amazingly patient and uncomplaining. In fact, almost the only ones that ever murmur are those who have gone out of their minds, but there are few of them.

"The prisoners look a bit cast down, but otherwise bear themselves like men and are treated absolutely well.

"We are under a tree surrounded by some twenty women from the village, stretcher bearers, and the doctor who manages at the dugout. A couple of batteries of big guns—two 'twenties'—are booming and shells scream over our heads. It is curious to note the different sounds different shells make. These 'twenties' sound like big catherine wheels when they begin to revolve, with the same jerky whirl. If you are sufficiently near you don't notice this. One went off just as we were passing.

"Taken all in all, this is the most tremendous and interesting and horrible spectacle one ever could imagine. Overhead are aeroplanes, surrounded by long-lasting puffs of heavy white smoke. The horizon line, a few kilometers away, is one long string of black or white geysers of smoke, according to the sort of shell that explodes, and near by are volleying, booming, whirring batteries, ambulances, fresh and tired troops, uncomplaining, pain-sick wounded, and magnificent, cool, patient, heroic doctors.

"Back again to the home camp, safe and sound. For some hours shells have been going off all around us, making us run for the dugout.

"P. S.—Have just got our lists, and find we have carried just a few more than 600 today."

HINDENBURG'S NEW CARPET.

Turkish Admirers Give Him One with Map of Prussia Woven Into It.

A translation issued by the German Information Service concerns the presentation of a remarkable carpet to Field Marshal von Hindenburg. It reads:

"The City of Konia, in Asia Minor, recently presented Field Marshal von Hindenburg with a magnificent carpet. On it is woven an exact map of East Prussia, the seat of the Field Marshal's great victories, in the left corner of the carpet, surrounded by a laurel wreath, is a portrait of Hindenburg, and below an inscription in German and Turkish containing the words: 'To his Excellency General Field Marshal Paul von Beneckendorff and von Hindenburg, to express thanks for the great victorious battles at the Masurian Lakes, presented by the inhabitants of Konia, in Asia Minor.'"

FRANCE CAN MAKE SHELLS SHE NEEDS

So Says Yves Guyot, Who Tells How the Nation Organized Early for Big Output.

CAN NOW HOLD HER OWN

Requires Our Steel for Munitions, but Is Otherwise Ready to Fight Till Victory Comes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—"France can hold her own against Germany. She herself makes all the shells that play such havoc in the enemy's ranks, and she will keep on making all she needs."

In this confident tone spoke Yves Guyot, the French economist and former Minister of Public Works, in conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at a London hotel, where he had been staying a few days while engaged here on Red Cross work.

M. Guyot is sanguine that the French forces will show even greater aggressiveness in the next few months than they have yet done. He is sure that Joffre is able to beat back any fresh German attempt to take Paris and eventually to drive the Germans from France and the region of Alsace Lorraine as the prize of war.

"The munitions problem in France is not so acute as in England," said M. Guyot. "In France as soon as the war started we began turning out the shells as fast as our factories could work. So, in a short time, they were going full blast. We have been able to supply our army with ample ammunition and to have shells enough to shake up the enemy whenever we put on spurts.

"It is vitally important that England has come to the realization of the need of equipping her own army with adequate ammunition. Up to now the English Army has been sadly handicapped, but with the energetic Lloyd George in command the munitions output in the near future is certain to bring a sudden change in the status of England in the war.

"We in France being in such immediate contact with the horrors of war had a stern sense of the necessity of fully equipping our army forced upon us at the very beginning of the conflict. The only thing we have lacked has been steel, and we have been getting some of that from our old frinds, the United States. France has steel plants, and they do a tremendous amount of work, but altogether they do not turn out enough for our ammunition works. So we had to turn elsewhere for some of this product, and it was America that came to our aid.

"We have got the steel with which to make shells. Our workmen are well organized and the whole spirit prevailing among them is to help France to win the bloodiest war of her history. Everywhere in France the feeling is that the war must go on to the desperate end and that the Allies must win the victory.

"The French soldiers have shown charactertistic spirit, courage and daring throughout the war. Under skilful leadership they have fought valiantly, losing but one man to the Germans' ten.

"That is the strategy of the French warfare. Our field leaders do not believe in the needless sacrifice of men.

"At Dinant and Soissons the German dead were piled up like high walls, so that when our men rushed on, they had extreme difficulty in making way because of the blockade of human bodies. That is the way the German officers throw away the lives of their men. It is a wicked, wanton, brutal waste of human life.

"The French Army has the greatest confidence also in its 75-millimeter gun, the greatest ever built, and built entirely by France. In battle these guns work terible havoc in the German lines.

"The Germans have always boasted that they are the best fighters in Europe and that their guns and shells are the most deadly. In neither respect in this war has Germany shown herself superior. In the engagements with the French Army since the time when France caught its breath, France has shown that with all of Germany's many years of preparation for war the German army is actually the inferior of the French, and the near future will show more than ever the hollowness of Germany's boast."

When asked how long he thought the war would last, M. Guyot shrugged his shoulders.

"Nobody can foresee the duration of war," he replied, "but the outcome is not in doubt. Germany may get ahead in some parts of the fighting lines for the moment and the outlook may seem dark, but eventually the enemy will be vanquished. The war will go on until that day."

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Most Extraordinary Values will be offered Tuesday, in a sale of

Women's Summer Suits and Dresses

For every occasion of dress at the seashore or mountain, at the following exceedingly low prices:

DRESSES, of Voiles, Tissues, Linens and Crepes, at $3.95, 5.00, 7.50 and 9.50

DRESSES, of Crepe de Chines, Taffetas and Serges at $13.50, 19.75, 29.50 to 35.00

DRESSES, of Embroidered Voiles, Nets and Laces, at $10.50, 12.75, 13.50 and 19.50

SUITS, of Palm Beach Cloths, Eponge and Linen, at $7.50, 11.75, 17.50 to 29.50

Also Final and Unreserved Reductions in

Women's Smart Coats and Wraps for Motoring, Traveling or Dress Wear

Women's Voile & Batiste Blouses

In the very latest semi-tailored and lace trimmed models, will be placed on sale Tuesday,

at $1.50, 1.95 and 2.95

Women's Dressy Blouses

Made of Georgette and superior quality Crepe de Chine, in this season's most favored models,

Very Special at $3.95

Formerly marked as high as $6.50

Women's Bathing Dresses

Made of black salt water satin in a diversified variety of effective models and trimmings, including many high cost suits, greatly reduced, offering

Exceptional Value at $5.00

Also Mohair Bathing Suits

Effectively trimmed with braid and polka dot silk,

at $2.95, 3.50 to 7.50

Table Cloths & Napkins

A noteworthy sale of discontinued lines and odd patterns, from the foremost linen centers of the world.

At very emphatic reductions

Satin Damask Table Cloths,

2 x 2½ yds., - at $1.75, 3.25, 4.10
Regular prices $2.50, 4.50 and 5.50 each

2 x 3 yds., - - - at $3.95 & 4.90
Regular prices $5.25 and 6.75

2¼ x 2¼ yds, $4.50 Regular price $6.00 | 2½ x 2½ yds, $5.50 Regular price $7.25

Heavy Satin Damask Napkins,

24x24 ins., Regularly $4.25 doz. at $2.75
26x26 ins., " $7.75 doz. " 4.75

Heavy Bleached Damask Table Linen, Regular price $1.25 a yard, . . at 88c

Turkish Bath Towels, large size; Regular price $3.50 doz. at $2.75

Satin Finish Bedspreads, Regular price $3.75 each, . . . at $2.25

Beginning on Wednesday, July 7th, The Semi-Annual Clearance of

Women's Low Cut Shoes

At unprecedented price concessions.

Details will appear in Tuesday's Evening Papers.

Specials : : for Tuesday

Women's Sweaters Of Fibre Silk or Wool, *Very Special* at $4.85

Milanese Silk Gloves 16 button; in black or white, *Very Special* at 65c pair

New Model Parasols in smart shapes and colorings, *Very Special* at $1.85

Women's Neckwear A manufacturer's sample line of hand embroidered and lace trimmed effects, *Very Special* at 50c to $1.00

Combination Suits for Women; Glove silk tops and lisle bodies; pink or white, *Very Special* 95c a suit

Cotton Dress Fabrics

in this season's most wanted weaves, at the following specially reduced prices:

Printed Voiles 38 inches wide, in floral, coin spot, awning stripes and novelty effects, on white and colored grounds at 18c a yard

Imported Dress Linens 45 inches wide; pure flax, in a wide range of fashionable colors and white, at 45c a yard

Also Semi-Made Skirts of Linens, Ratines, Etamines and Golf Cords, at $1.95 to 4.50

Children's Play Outfits

Comprising Cretonne Dress with detachable White Waist, Cretonne Hat and Pail; sizes 2 to 5 years, At the special price of $1.98

Bloomer Dresses, made of Anderson Gingham; sizes 2 to 5 years, . . . at 89c

Imported Dresses, hand-made and hand-embroidered; high or low neck models; sizes 6 months to 2 years, at $1.50

Imported Waist Skirts, hand-made, hand-embroidered; 6 months to 4 years, 80c

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Ave., at 46th St.

ANNOUNCE

That they are constantly receiving shipments of *Seasonable Model Gowns* from Paris and have a particularly attractive display of absolutely *New Summer Dresses*, created from advanced ideas, at reasonable prices

Visitors passing through New York en route to Summer Resorts are invited to inspect the collection.

BRANCH STORES

Newport, R. I. Magnolia, Mass.
Watch Hill, R. I. York Harbor, Me.
Bar Harbor, Maine.

Heavy German Guns Shelling the Whole Allied Line From Belgium to Alsace

GERMAN ARTILLERY POUND ALLIED FRONT

Heavy Cannonading Is Begun from Belgium to the Aisne and on the Meuse.

FRENCH REGAIN HILGENFIRST

Germans Charge Them with Using Gas—The Argonne Struggle Has Almost Ceased.

LONDON, July 3.—German artillerymen are very active along the western front, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office. This is particularly true of the region from Belgium to the Aisne, on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

Apparently the German attack on the Argonne front has flagged for the time being at least. Paris states that fighting continued in that section all last night, but that the day was calmer.

Berlin admits that the French position, won at Hilgenfirst in the Vosges, has been recaptured by the French.

The night bulletin, issued at Paris, says:

The day has been marked by renewed activity by the artillery of the enemy, particularly in Belgium, in the region of Neuville, Ecurie and Rochincourt and on the front from the Somme to the Aisne. We have replied against the trenches and the batteries of the enemy.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the region of Soupir and Troyo, as well as in Champagne, on the Perthes-Beausejour front, mining operations have been carried out.

In the Argonne the day has been calmer. The enemy, after the check suffered in his latest attempts, has made no further attacks with infantry.

On the heights of the Meuse, at the Calonne trench and on the La Haye front, the cannondade continues.

In the Vosges there have been artillery actions at Fontenelle and Hartsmanns-Weilerkopf.

The day report says:

The fighting continued all last night in the Argonne with the same stubbornness. We maintained our positions and we inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

In the region of Metzeral two fresh attacks against our positions at Grete, situated to the east of this village, have been repulsed.

Along the remainder of the front there has been a very active cannonade; guns of all calibres taking part. Shells thrown into Arras started some fires, but the flames were placed under control.

French aviators successfully bombarded from the air the railroad stations at Challerange, Zarren, and Langemarck, in Belgium, as well as certain German batteries at Vimy and at Beauraing.

The German official statement is as follows:

The French attacked our positions northwest of Souchez during the night. The attack was repulsed.

At Les Eparges a French attack, prepared for by the enemy with incendiary grenades and bombs containing evil-smelling gases, failed.

The fortifications which we captured the day before yesterday on Hilgenfirst, were lost again to the enemy yesterday.

LABYRINTH BATTLE WENT ON UNCEASING

Day and Night With Hand Grenades, Bayonets and Fists Men Fought Underground.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, July 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The following details, given me by a young wounded French officer, present a new view of the heroism by which the Labyrinth was captured.

"Trench warfare," he said, "is nothing to what we had to go through in those three weeks, three weeks not in the open nor in trenches, but in underground lines of communication, narrow galleries in the earth, with no light but tiny flickering oil lamps.

"Remember, we were only separated from the enemy by sacks of earth, pushed one against the other. The moment the barrier was broken at any point ferocious hand to hand fighting started. Hand grenades and bayonets were the chief weapons, but the Germans sometimes used knives and Browning revolvers. One day they attacked with burning liquid that left fearful burns.

"No one knew when a fight might take place, so one had to be always on the watch, and when it started you had to fight with anything that came to hand, fists if there was nothing else. But our men always got the upperhand.

"The corridors were appalling places. Water oozed down from everywhere, and the smell was unspeakable all the time. We could not take out the corpses, and we lived among them day and night.

One corridor, 60 yards long, took us thirteen days of hard fighting.

"They made barricades, traps, pitfalls of every kind. Pushing along in the dark with nothing but pocket electric torches to give us spasmodic light, one never knew when the ground would give way, letting the men fall on bayonets, fixed upright, with just a little covering of earth above them.

"Then they tried mines. Luckily we heard the noise, and our sappers countermined."

LIEUT. ROCHAMBEAU KILLED.

Descendant of Yorktown Commander Dies Fighting for France.

PARIS, July 3.—Lieutenant Count Jean de Rochambeau, a great-great-great-grandson of Marshal Jean de Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces at the surrender of Yorktown, was killed on the battlefield at Hartmanns-Weiler, in Upper Alsace, on June 14. The Lieutenant, who was 23 years old, commanded a section of machine guns in front of a line of trenches on the crest of the mountain, which since January has been the scene of some of the most obstinate fighting of the war.

Young Rochambeau took part in all the engagements, winning promotion and mention in the orders of the day. As he had been a brilliant cadet at Saint Cyr and Saumur he was transferred to the staff of the General, commanding that part of the Vosges in which Hartmans-Weiler is located, but the Lieutenant, at his own request, went into the trenches again.

AIRMEN KILL CIVILIANS.

Bombs Dropped on Town Held by Italians Slay Woman and Boy.

UDINE, Italy, July 3, (via Paris.)—Two people were killed and five others were injured yesterday by bombs dropped from an Austrian aeroplane on the town of Cormons, Austria, near the Italian frontier, eight miles northwest of Goritz.

Cormons, which was formerly an Austrian customs post, is now occupied by the Italians, and Austrian aviators throw bombs every day on the little town.

One bomb dropped yesterday fell on the residence of Signora Donda, killing her and wounding five others in her household. Another bomb killed a boy, the son of Deputy Mayor Morik

SEES GERMANY HELD BY MILITARY PARTY

Lord Robert Cecil Declares the People Have Lost All Power of Independent Thought.

By T. P. O'CONNOR.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Central News.)

LONDON, July 3.—I sought an interview today with Lord Robert Cecil, new Undersecretary of the Foreign Office. Not, of course, about the torpedoing of the Armenian, which would certainly have brought the reply that it would be impossible to give a full answer until all the facts were known, but with reference to the various peace movements which, under the leadership of Bryan and others, now and then emerge in American life.

The appointment of Lord Robert Cecil was one of the surprises of the coalition ministry. Not, of course, that he was marked out by his abilities for the office, but because it was generally expected that he would reach cabinet rank instead of a subordinate position.

He is now the most remarkable of the great family of Cecils, for though he has not the astonishing oratorical glow of his brother Hugh, he is a far more effective parliamentarian and much more of a man of the world, as well as much more practical than Lord Hugh.

"I am very glad," said Lord Robert, "to have the opportunity you have given me of laying before your readers in America my views of the present international situation. Every Englishman owes much to the impartiality with which the American people as a whole have judged the vital issues raised by the present war and it is a privilege to be able to contribute, however slightly, to their clearer understanding.

"But it must be remembered that I am speaking purely as a private individual and not in any degree as a representative of the Foreign Office, which has its own appropriate channels for communicating the position of this country in any international controversy.

"The first thing to be said is as hackneyed an expression as it is literally true that in this war this country is fighting for its life. We see sometimes well meaning aspirations for peace and you know as well as any one how ardently all the inhabitants of these islands desired peace last Summer.

"But we must look facts in the face. I read only this morning, quoted in the London papers, a long article by Count Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, in which he advocates what he calls the 'Calais idea.' The Calais idea seems to me the occupation by Germany of a large part of the Atlantic Coast of France and Belgium. The reason Count Reventlow wishes to occupy that territory is because the occupation would be a "vital danger for England.'

"He is of course, perfectly right that with Calais in the hands of Germany the very existence of the British Empire would be threatened. No one doubts this in Europe, least of all England, France, or Germany. Nor is this all. With Belgium a part of Germany, Holland would soon have to follow, and it is not possible to imagine the cession of Calais by France unless that country had been crushed to earth. It is clear, therefore, that Count Reventlow and his friends have in nowise abandoned their dream of world empire for Germany. They realize that now as ever Great Britain stands for the liberties of Europe and the world as a consequence of her determination to preserve her own freedom."

"Do you think, Lord Robert," I asked, "that it is necessary to attach so much importance to the utterances of Count Reventlow? He is after all only the spokesman of the Militarist Party of Germany and we are constantly assured that there are many Germans who are not militarists. The Social Democratic papers and politicians, from time to time, give vent to very different sentiments and repudiate all ideas of conquest, and claim that Germany is fighting in self-defense and that as soon as her security is assured she will lay down her arms. They repudiate the utterances of the King of Bavaria and his son no less than those of Count Reventlow. Why, then, may we not regard them as expressing the true mind of Germany and trust to their pacific assurances?"

"The answer to that," replied Lord Robert, "is that unfortunately the history of the last forty years shows that whenever the Militarist Party has been at issue with any other force or party in Germany, it has been the militarists who have won. Even Bismarck, who for many years was not only their leader and prophet, whose unscrupulous and relentless policy is still upheld as their model of statesmanship, and who, himself, was by birth and education a 'junker'—even Bismarck, when he ventured to oppose the developments of junkerism was disowned by his followers and dismissed by his master. Since his fall the same thing has been repeated over and over again. Not once nor twice the official rulers of Germany have assured the world that they did not contemplate some particular action or some new expenditure on the army or fleet, or that they were favorably considering some domestic reform which would have diminished the power of the junkers, and within a few months of the declaration we have seen them submitting to militarist dictation and taking the very action they had repudiated.

"May I proceed," said Lord Robert, "to explain my meaning by a literary illustration. In Robert Louis Stevenson's story of Markheim, Markheim professes that with the proceeds of his latest crime he intends to establish himself as a reformed character.

"He is asked by his interlocutor whether his past history does not show that on every occasion he has allowed the worse part of his nature to triumph. When he admits that this is so he is told that his future is irrevocably determined by his past.

"So we must think of Germany. If there be any effective pacific forces in Germany they must give some proof of their existence and their power to control the policy of the country.

"There are many observers who declare that the Germans by long training in militarism have lost all power of independent action and even of independent thought. Certainly their recent history seems to support this view. The Social Democrats, for instance, are fond of boasting that they are the largest party in Germany. That may be true as a matter of numbers, but up to now their influence on the German policy has been virtually negligible.

"As for the so-called Liberal Party, they are, and have been, the obedient servants of the Imperial Administration. So long as that state of things continues we must consider the German militarism as the only thing in Germany that counts and take our measures accordingly.

"Pray tell our friends in America," he concluded, "that the views of all of us are faithfully set forth in the words of the Prime Minister:

"'Rather than sacrifice the cause of liberty we will fight to the last farthing of money, the last ounce of strength, and the last drop of blood.'"

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *5th Avenue*

Especially Attractive Offerings on Tuesday and Wednesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

JULY WHITE SILK SALE

18,000 Yards Summer Dress Silks

in the following weaves.

White Chiffon Taffeta

36 inches wide.....yd. **85c, 98c, 1.15** and **1.35**
formerly 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00

White Japanese Habutai

36 inches wide.....yd. **48c, 65c, 85c** and **98c**
formerly 75c, 95c, 1.25 and 1.50

White Washable Broadcloth Taffeta

36 inches wide.....yd. **68c** and **98c**
formerly 1.00 and 1.50

White Dress Satin

36 inches wide.....yd. **78c, 98c** and **1.25**
formerly 1.00, 1.25 and 1.75

White Crepe de Chine

40 inches wide.....yd. **98c, 1.35** and **1.65**
formerly 1.35, 2.00 and 2.50

SUMMER WASH DRESS GOODS

20,000 Yards of this season's best styles in White and Colored Wash Dress Fabrics.

35c Quality 40-inch Plain White Voile.....yd. **18c**
35c Quality 40-inch Fancy White Voile.....yd. **18c**
55c Quality 43-inch White Ratine Suiting.....yd. **18c**
50c Quality 40-inch White Crinkled Wash Crepe...yd. **18c**
35c Quality 40-inch Printed Voile, in a large variety of desirable styles and colors. yd. **18c**
35c Quality 36-inch Madras Shirting,—white grounds with smart color combinations. yd. **18c**
75c Quality 40-inch Printed Silk Stripe Voile, white and light grounds with beautiful floral designs. yd. **38c**
75c Quality 32-inch White Corduroy.....yd. **48c**
75c Quality 36-inch White Gabardine.....yd. **48c**

Remnants of Best Qualities of Cotton Wash Fabrics in suitable lengths for waists, misses' and children's dresses.
Waist Patterns.....**38c**
Dress Patterns.....**88c**

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Decided Reductions

Heavy Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths.
2x2 yards.....regularly 3.20, **2.25**
2x2½ yards.....regularly 3.75, **2.85**
2x3 yards.....regularly 4.75, **3.65**

Napkins to match.
22x22 inches.....regularly 4.00, doz. **2.90**
24x24 inches.....regularly 4.75, doz. **3.65**
Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....doz. **1.75, 2.25** and **2.75**
regularly 2.25, 3.00 and 3.50
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels...doz. **2.75, 4.50** and **6.00**
regularly 3.50, 5.50 and 8.00
Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. **1.90, 3.00** and **5.50**
regularly 2.50, 3.75 and 7.50
Hemmed Dish Towels.....doz. **1.45, 2.45** and **3.00**
regularly 2.00, 3.00 and 3.75
Pure Linen Pillow Cases,—hemstitched and hand embroidered. regularly 2.75, pair **1.95**
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets.....**3.25**
regularly 5.00
Lace Trimmed Bureau and Buffet Scarfs..**1.00, 1.50** and **1.75**
regularly 1.50, 2.25 and 3.00

BIRD CAGES

An attractive variety, richly decorated in Period designs; suitable for boudoir, conservatory or library.

Small Wicker Bird Cages,—daintily decorated with artificial flowers and silk ribbon and artificial bird. **95c**
formerly 1.95

Wicker Bird Cages,—regular size; prettily decorated with artificial flowers, silk ribbon and artificial bird **1.45**
formerly 2.95

Wicker Bird Cages with Imported electric bird; regular size cage, decorated with artificial flowers and silk ribbon. **2.95**
formerly 6.50

BED COVERINGS

Special Values

White Summer Weight Blankets,—full size..pair **3.75** and **5.50**
White Medium Weight Blankets,—full size..pair **3.25** and **4.75**

Comfortables:
Figured Silkoline; cotton filled.....each **1.50** and **1.75**
Figured Silk Mull; cotton filled.....each **2.35**

Bed Spreads:
Full Size Crochet, hemmed.....each **1.10** and **1.35**
Full Size Dimity, hemmed.....each **1.15**
Extra Size Dimity, scalloped.....each **1.75**

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

Royal Wilton Rugs

At 26.50

150 Rugs - - - - Size 9x12 ft.

Purchased from a Leading Manufacturer at ⅓ Less Than Regular Price

Every Rug is perfect in weave, pattern and color. Handsome designs and rich colorings for parlor, dining or living room.

Upon Request Purchases Will Be Held for Future Delivery

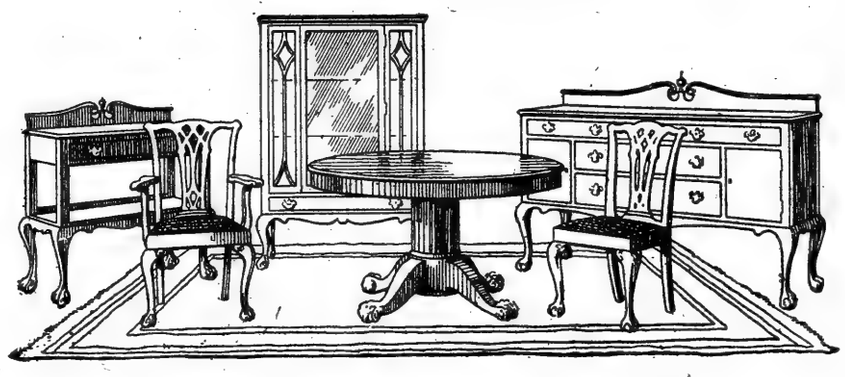
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ANNUAL JULY SALES

Comprising the Entire Stocks of High Grade

FURNITURE, BEDS AND BEDDING

At Savings Up to 50%



Ten-Piece Chippendale Model Suite, as Illustrated.
398.00 regularly 500.00

This suite is made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of the finest Selected Mexican Mahogany. Suite includes Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, Five Side Chairs and One Armchair.

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites with 54-inch pedestal Table. **395.00**
regularly 475.00

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites, including Buffet, 60 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 350.00, **245.00**

Ten-piece Colonial Model Suites, in Dull Mahogany. regularly 325.00, **250.00**

Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suites, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. regularly 315.00, **250.00**

Ten-piece Plain Sheraton Model Suites, in Dull Mahogany. regularly 300.00, **195.00**



Four Pieces, as Illustrated.
Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed.
250.00 regularly 325.00

This Suite is made of Solid Mexican Mahogany, all dustproof drawer construction and best French plate mirrors.

Chamber Furniture

Seven-piece Ivory Enamel Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Full Size Bed, Night Table and Two Rockers. regularly 528.00, **475.00**

Five-piece Louis XVI Model Suites, finished in Dull Mahogany. **326.00**
regularly 583.00

Four-piece Adam Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany, regularly 160.00, **125.00**

Four-piece White Enamel Suites....**75.00**
regularly 100.00

Four-post Solid Mahogany Beds,—twin or full size. regularly 50.00, **25.00**

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites in Dull Mahogany. regularly 275.00, **225.00**

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL

First Showing of

Advance Fall Suits and Dresses

On Tuesday, July 6th

This Preliminary Autumn Display will reveal many interesting changes in style that have thus far been developed for the coming season.

Prices ranging from **29.50** to **100.00**

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Special offerings in Early Fall Models of Smart Mixtures and Tweeds.

Automobile and Traveling Coats of Nobby Mixtures,—full mannish model; half lined; new cut. **19.50** and **29.50**

Midsummer Clearance of the remaining stock of Summer Cloaks and Wraps, at greatly reduced prices.

Smart Coats of Stripe Silks or Blue Serge. **14.50** and **18.50**

Dusters of Linen or Mohair—English cut **6.50** and **7.50**

Sport and Seashore Coats of Corduroy,—mull or silk lined. **3.85**

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

An attractive stock of Bathing Suits. Hats, Caps and Shoes, in newest models, moderately priced.

Special Values

Women's Bathing Suits of Silk, smartly trimmed. **5.95** and **7.50**

Women's Bathing Suits of Mohair,—pretty youthful models. **2.95** and **3.95**

Misses' and Children's Bathing Suits,—newest model. **2.25** and **2.75**

Bathing Caps.....**25c** to **2.50**

A number of Suits in broken sizes have been marked at about cost price.

HOUSE GOWNS & NEGLIGEES

Specially Priced

Negligees of Crepe de Chine in a variety of colors..... **7.25** and **9.50**

Kimonos of Albatross,—dainty models....**4.95** and **5.95**

Morning Dresses in pretty models and materials...**2.95**

Beach or Mountain Dresses in very attractive models and materials. **3.75** and **5.50**

House Dresses in neat washable materials..**1.25** and **1.75**

To Close Out: House Gowns, Negligees and House Dresses—various styles in broken sizes, considerably reduced.

MISSES' SUITS, DRESSES & SKIRTS

Extraordinary Clearance

Misses' Spring Suits, in various models. Size 14 to 18 years. **9.75, 14.75** and **18.50**
regularly 26.50 to 55.00

Misses' Afternoon Dresses of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Poplin, Striped, Plaid or Check Chiffon Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. **9.75** and **16.75**
regularly 26.50 to 39.50

Misses' Linen Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years....**4.75** and **9.75**
regularly 8.75 to 14.75

Misses' White Dresses of Net or Voile; very smart models. Size 14 to 18 years. **6.75, 12.75** and **18.50**
regularly 10.75 to 29.50

Misses' Summer Dresses,—Striped, Figured or Checked Voile; various models. Size 14 to 18 years.
regularly 8.75 to 24.75, **4.75, 8.75** and **12.75**

Misses' Washable Skirts,—Repp, Pique, Linen, Gabardine, Palm Beach Cloth, Ratine or Corduroy. Size 14 to 18 years. **1.95, 3.50** and **5.75**

Semi-Annual Sale

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Exceptional Values

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White, Gray or Bronze. regularly 1.50, pair **1.15**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White, Gray, Bronze and Sand. regularly 1.15, pair **85c**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles; reinforced. Black or White. regularly 75c, pair **60c**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; light weight; Black or White. regularly 2.00, pair **1.65**

Mercerized Lisle Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black or White. regularly 50c, pair **35c** 6 pair **1.95**

BECKER GRAFT TALE DENIED BY HIS WIFE

Despite Manton's Statement, She Says Her Husband Has No Revelations to Make.

GOV. WHITMAN IS ANNOYED

Declares He Would Not Barter with Murderer and Says His Story Can't Be Corroborated.

Ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker has no graft story to tell, his wife declared yesterday. She described reports that Martin T. Manton, her husband's lawyer, had taken such a story to Governor Whitman as "lies—absolute lies." Governor Whitman, in a statement issued later in the day, confirmed the offer of a graft story and said that Mr. Manton had his permission to make public the names of persons mentioned as having a part in the system of police blackmail.

"I do not propose myself to bargain with a condemned murderer who simply offers to confess that he divided his plunder years ago with three or four other persons," the Governor said in his statement. He added that he was fully convinced of Becker's guilt.

Mrs. Becker disclosed her ignorance of Becker's offer to disclose graft conditions when she denied in positive terms the truth of morning newspaper accounts of Mr. Manton's offer. Mr. Manton himself made public the details.

My husband has been furious over such newspaper stories," Mrs. Becker said. "In all my visits to him, and in my conferences with his lawyers, the subject of graft statements has never been mentioned. I am going to speak to my husband about it tomorrow when I see him. I want this matter to be disposed of once and for all."

"He Has Nothing to Say."

Mrs. Becker further asserted that there was no truth in Mr. Manton's prediction that Becker might issue a statement to the general public. "He has nothing to say," she said. The explanation was made by a close friend of Becker's, however, that the subject of the statement, if he makes one, will not be police graft, but a strong denial of his guilt.

Governor Whitman issued his statement after he had read the newspapers with Mr. Manton's version of his visit to the Capitol. He said:

"I notice in the morning papers today the following statement purporting to come from Mr. Manton:

> I am convinced that Charles Becker will give to the public the information that he gave to Governor Whitman, through me, last Thursday. I wish I could publish the names myself. It ought to be done in the interest of justice; the Governor ought to do it.

"Mr. Manton gave me no information whatever relative to graft or to the murder of Rosenthal. He did state to me substantially that he believed that Becker could involve in the infamous system of police blackmail, of which he was a part, three or four other persons, mentioning their names.

"I am willing and more than willing that Mr. Manton should publish these names. He is under no obligation of confidence to me, but I do not propose myself to bargain with a condemned murderer who simply offers to confess that he divided his plunder years ago with three or four other persons. As I have said before, Mr. Manton is at perfect liberty to make public the names which he mentioned to me.

"Police blackmail is one offense, and a very serious one, of course, but murder is quite another. And while all that Becker would tell involving others in his years of graft collections is perhaps true, it is not even suggested that any of these persons was connected with him in the commission of the awful crime of which he was twice convicted, and of which I am absolutely convinced he is guilty."

Whitman Is Annoyed.

The Governor, it was said in Albany, was annoyed with the impression which had prevailed that he was aiming from the start to trade upon the Rosenthal murder case for the sole purpose of besmirching the names of men "higher up" and in the New York Police Department.

He has declared that early in the activities of the District Attorney's office against the murderers of Rosenthal he was in a position to make use of several names of men in the Police Department if his desire had been to besmirch the names of persons whose names were freely used in connection with police graft stories. The Governor maintains that his only course was to fasten the crime on its perpetrators and convict them. This he feels he accomplished, and that the guilty ones were convicted.

Of the names which Mr. Manton mentioned during his interview on Thursday there were more than one which the Governor said he suspected during the murder trial of being associated with Becker in sharing graft. In the Governor's behalf it was stated that these names were brought to the attention of Becker, and he was invited to tell what he could in relation to them. But Becker not only steadfastly refused to tell anything about them, but flatly denied any knowledge of graft in which they were concerned. The Governor now holds, in view of Becker's refusal, that if the condemned man has anything to tell it is evident that he held it in reserve, anticipating the need of something as a last resort in the hope of saving his life.

No Corroboration Says Manton.

Mr. Manton, it is said, admitted to Governor Whitman that Becker's statements relative to the alleged grafters could not be corroborated, and that Becker refused to submit the information in writing. The names were simply submitted by Mr. Manton together with the verbal allegations, and the information that Becker was prepared to tell all he knows, and to tell the truth, but there was nothing submitted to him to support its truthfulness, except the assertion of Becker that it was the truth. It is not even intimated that the information was connected with the Rosenthal murder in the remotest way.

Much speculation had been made on the two weeks' respite granted Becker by the Governor. It was explained that the Governor was absent from the State when the Court of Appeals gave its final decision, and consequently matters had to await his return. His absence prevented Becker's counsel from getting an immediate decision from the Governor. Had he been in Albany it is believed that the Governor would have refused to grant any respite whatever. In order, however, not to prejudice or restrict in any way any other means which might be employed by counsel in Becker's behalf the fourteen additional days' time to the condemned were granted.

It was the intention of the Governor to make no further statement than his official order of Thursday refusing commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment and granting the reprieve, but the purported remarks of Mr. Manton, published yesterday morning, brought from him the statement of yesterday. He said that he felt it incumbent on him after reading the published statement of Mr. Manton in which it was strongly intimated that he had exacted a pledge of secrecy concerning the names mentioned by Becker to let the public know just where he stood and how he felt about the conviction of Becker.

Manton Refuses to Give Names.

Mr. Manton's refusal to make known the names of the persons involved in police graft was explained, not only by the agreement with the Governor not to do so, but also that he was bound by the ethics of his profession, and was also restrained by the possibility that some of the men might be innocent. Mr. Manton was away on a three days' motor trip last night and his associate, John B. Johnston, said that he knew nothing of the details of Mr. Manton's conference with Governor Whitman.

It is understood that the names which Mr. Manton mentioned to the Governor were furnished by Jack Rose and had been spoken of in connection with police graft for years. At least two of the men named are dead. One of those named was a man influential in politics, the others were Police Inspectors and others connected with the Department.

While W. Bourke Cockran is making the fight for a writ of error for Becker on the ground that Becker's constitutional rights were violated, Becker's friends will continue their efforts to get one of the four informers—Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps—to recant the testimony which they gave at Becker's trials. The possibility of such recantation is regarded as remote.

Mr. Cockran, who is in charge of the final legal step which is to be taken in Becker's behalf, gave out this statement yesterday concerning the grounds for the Federal appeal as outlined on Friday by Mr. Manton:

> Mr. Cockran has never authorized any one to state the grounds on which he believes the judgment against Becker is in violation of his rights under the Constitution of the United States. The reasons imputed to him in the newspapers today show complete misapprehension of the grounds on which it is believed a Federal question arises. They would not in his judgment be sufficient to justify intervention by the Federal Court. The grounds for invoking the Federal jurisdiction will be disclosed for the first time to that member of the Federal judiciary who may be asked to issue a writ. Mr. Cockran is in no way responsible for the various statements concerning Becker and his case which have lately appeared in print. He knew nothing of them until they had been given to the press.

Marshall Gives Details.

Mr. Marshall added yesterday to the details of his account of his relations with Webber. He said that Webber had described minutely his movements for forty-eight hours before Rosenthal was murdered, but never said a word about telephoning to Becker after he and the other informers returned from the Sam Paul outing, as he testified on the witness stand.

"Webber could not have forgotten so important a detail," Mr. Marshall said. "The incident was a strong link in the chain of evidence which the informers placed around Becker, but it was a manufactured link. After the informers returned from the Sam Paul outing they took a taxi to Luchow's, and there discussed the gambling situation with a number of prominent politicians."

Mr. Marshall said that he would tell his story of his relations with Webber to Chief Justice Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals on Tuesday. Justice Bartlett is at his home in Brooklyn. Becker's case is in no way before the Court of Appeals at present and it is thought probable that Justice Bartlett will refer Mr. Marshall to Governor Whitman. Mr. Marshall has intimated that there would be no use in doing this.

Record of the Trial.

Mr. Marshall, in a statement issued Friday, asserted that he had retired as attorney for Webber the moment he discovered that it was Webber's plan to involve an innocent man.

It appears from the records of the second Becker trial that Mr. Whitman did not accept the same explanation for Mr. Marshall's retirement as Webber's counsel which Mr. Marshall now gives. Mr. Whitman, it appears from the record, was convinced that Mr. Marshall was forcibly dropped by Webber the moment that Webber discovered that Marshall was attorney for Becker. It appears from the record, in other words, that Marshall was Becker's attorney before he became Webber's. The following account, taken from THE TIMES of May 15, 1914, tells of an exciting scene in the courtroom during Becker's second trial, precipitated when Webber was in the witness's chair.

"Who was your counsel?" asked District Attorney Whitman.

"Harford T. Marshall," Webber replied.

"Why did you discharge Mr. Marshall and retain Max Steuer?" Mr. Whitman asked.

Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel objected, and the objection was sustained.

"You came to the District Attorney's office and told him that you were an accomplice in this murder the day after you discharged Mr. Marshall, didn't you?" Mr. Whitman then asked Webber.

"Yes, Sir," said the witness.

"And this Mr. Marshall is now counsel for Becker?"

"I will concede that," Mr. Manton said.

"Did you know he was then?" Mr. Whitman persisted.

"No, Sir," said Webber.

Mr. Marshall sprang up and, commanding the court's attention, said:

"I have been attacked here by the District Attorney of New York County."

"Wait a minute," said Justice Seabury, deprecatingly.

"It is not fair for Mr. Whitman to do that unless I'm allowed to take the stand," Mr. Marshall continued. "Your Honor will know my lips are sealed as to what this man Webber told me."

"I have nothing to do with it," said the Justice.

"I am perfectly sure they are sealed as to what you told him and he told you," observed Mr. Whitman.

"And you don't want them unsealed, either," said Mr. Marshall.

"Are you through with the witness?" asked the Court.

Mr. Whitman said he was.

Mr. Manton asked Webber:

"Are you willing now to allow Mr. Marshall to waive privileges?"

"No," said Webber stolidly. And that closed the incident.

When court had adjourned Mr. Marshall intimated to those about him that the version of his retirement as Webber's counsel put in evidence was incorrect.

Marshall's Affidavit.

It was recalled yesterday that Mr. Marshall figured prominently when the four gunmen were about to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing about fifteen months ago. A number of persons came forward with affidavits aiming to show that there was doubt as to the gunmen's guilt.

Mr. Marshall made one of these affidavits. He swore that William Shapiro, chauffeur of the "murder" car and an important witness against Becker, had told him in the Tombs before Becker's first trial that Harry Vallon was one of the passengers in the "murder" car. This was an entirely different story from that told by Shapiro on the witness stand, intended to discredit Shapiro as a witness against the gunmen, Shapiro having testified specifically that none of the so-called informers was in the car.

Mr. Marshall made a point in his affidavit of stating that he was not violating privileges. He had gone to the Tombs to see his own client, Jack Sullivan, he said. Shapiro, he stated, was never his client. Mr. Marshall added that Shapiro wanted to retain him, but that he had refused.

CONDEMNS BEACH CONDUCT.

Father Belford Says Summer Season Is the Worst Morally.

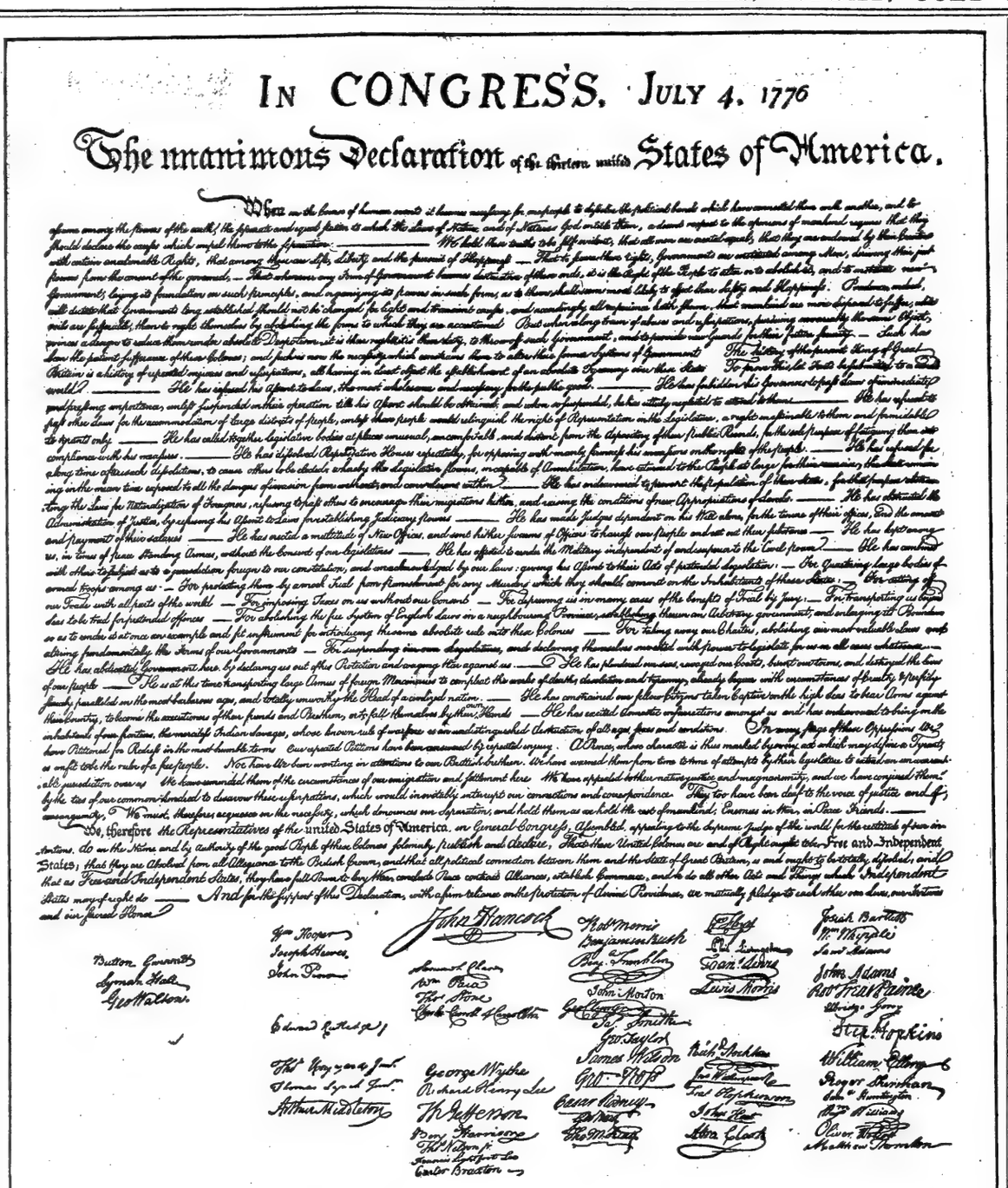
The Rev. John L. Belford of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, in an article in The Mentor, his parish paper, yesterday expressed himself as deeply shocked by the looseness of morals among pleasure seekers at the beaches and in the public parks. He said the Summer season was morally the worst of the year.

"The intense heat makes them physically bad and the general relaxation makes them morally bad," says Father Belford. "Rest and change are good for every one, but when they entail dissipation and vice they become real evils. When we leave home let us bear in mind that we do not leave God. The Ten Commandments are not bounded by city limits. Propriety and decorum are guardians of virtue and nothing should induce us to set them aside.

"A visit to the beaches is quite enough to convince the most broad-minded that there prevails a degree of immorality that is absolutely inexcusable. No one will dispute the fact that a certain degree of undress is essential for bathing, but when that degree is used to spend the day or a large part of it on the sands where the sexes mingle with a degree of freedom that would not be tolerated on the street or even in a ballroom it is time to cry out in protest."

Arrested for Theft on Cunard Pier.

Just before the Cunarder Saxonia sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool William H. Watmuff of Philadelphia, 26 years old, was arrested by Detectives Clair and Brown from Police Headquarters on a charge of larceny made by William Hone of 321 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia. According to Detective Ebald, who recognized Watmuff as he was entering the Cunard pier, the Philadelphia police have been looking for him for three weeks since he is alleged to have stolen $107 from the Hone



FACSIMILE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

Signed 139 Years Ago Today.

MAY ONE FLY IRISH FLAG?

Court to Decide Whether It Constitutes Disorderly Conduct.

Does it constitute disorderly conduct to hang out a large Irish flag from a window of one's home? Mrs. Margaret Matheney, who isn't Irish, thinks it does, and she therefore appeared in the Jamaica (Queens) Court yesterday against Frank Ryan, who occupies the upper part of the house in which she lives, at Union Turnpike and Grand Avenue, Jamaica.

The case was heard by Magistrate James J. Conway, who is himself an Irishman, and it was argued for the defendant by Attorney William E. Kennedy of Jamaica, who likewise admits that he is a descendant of the Emerald Isle. Counselor Kennedy was very sure it wasn't disorderly for an Irishman to hang out his country's flag, but Judge Conway wasn't so sure.

"I'll think it over," he said. "Decision reserved until July 6."

Mrs. Matheney said Ryan had hung a fifteen-foot Irish flag from his window. She told him to take it in, but he refused, and she had him summoned to court. Ryan said he was simply giving the green bunting an airing before packing it away.

RESCUES DROWNING PATIENT

Bellevue Doctor Leaps Into East River After Man Delirious of Fever.

At the risk of his life Dr. W. D. Cruikshank, a staff physician of Bellevue Hospital, dived into the East River shortly before midnight last night and saved Michael Metrick of 627 West Fifty-first Street, who in delirium jumped from a window of Ward B-1, where he was a patient being treated for typhoid fever, and then leaped into the river.

Metrick was taken to Bellevue from the Polyclinic Hospital on June 28 and was placed in a ward on the first floor. Last night, when the nurse left the ward for a few minutes, the patient jumped from the window, which was only a few feet from the ground, and ran to the river, 200 feet distant. Dr. Cruikshank and two employes of the hospital, who were walking near the river's edge, heard the splash and saw Metrick being carried away by the tide. The surgeon threw off his coat and plunged into the water.

Metrick in his delirium fought off the physician. A blow from Cruikshank took the fight out of Metrick, and the surgeon swam ashore with him.

Berchtold to Serve at the Front.

ZURICH, July 3, (via London.)—Emperor Francis Joseph gave a farewell audience today to Count Leopold von Berchtold, the former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is going to the front as a cavalry reserve officer.

DROWNS FIGHTING RESCUER.

F. Dobbeling Nearly Drags Friend to Death with Him.

Frederick Dobbeling of 302 West Ninety-second Street, Art Director for the J. Walter Thompson Company, advertising agents of 44 East Twenty-third Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Hudson River off the Hudson River Yacht Club at Eighty-eighth Street, notwithstanding heroic efforts to save him made by his friend, Charles Schum of 422 West 124th Street.

Both men were members of the club and yesterday decided to make some repairs on Schum's launch, which was anchored about 150 feet out in the river. They were in bathing suits and, after completing the work, dived overboard to take a swim. The water was cold and both were overheated from their exertions.

Dobbeling was a fine swimmer, but after they had been in the water a short time called out to Schum that he had a cramp in his leg. Before Schum reached him, Dobbeling sank, and when he came up his friend caught him under the arms. Dobbeling lost his head and fought him off.

Schum lost his grip but caught his friend as he was sinking again. Then Dobbeling gripped him by the throat, and both went under. By this time, their struggle had been seen by John Nevins, a towerman of the New York Central, who with Peter Schuldt, a boatman, put off to the rescue. When they reached the spot both men had disappeared.

A moment later Schum came to the surface, face down, and they pulled him into the boat unconscious. After waiting a few minutes to see if Dobbeling would come up, they rushed Schum to the shore.

Some one on shore had blown a police whistle, and shortly after they landed the unconscious man, Dr. Kilkourse arrived from the Knickerbocker Hospital. He immediately commenced to work over Schum, who slowly came to, and was taken to the hospital suffering from immersion and abrasions about the head and neck, where Dobbeling had struck and clutched him.

Nevins and Schuldt searched the river for nearly an hour before their drag found Dobbeling's body. Dr. Kilkourse tried to resuscitate him, but after a prolonged effort, pronounced him dead.

He was the only son of William M. Dobbeling, a retired advertising man, who recently lost his wife, brother, and sister. The dead man was well known among advertising men and received a salary of $7,500 a year, which was to have been raised to $10,000 on August 1. He was unmarried.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
This Establishment closes—at 5 P. M. daily—all day Saturday.
(Closed tomorrow.)
JULY CLEARANCE SALES
which begin Tuesday
Present the Most Decided Reductions of the Half Year
In Late Summer Fashions
SEE MONDAY MORNING PAPERS FOR FURTHER DETAILS

THE CITY PLANS A BIG CELEBRATION

Instructive Public Meetings to Displace Military Displays and Fireworks.

MANY ORATORS AT CITY HALL

To Welcome 20,000 Newly Made Citizens at City College Stadium Tomorrow Evening.

Final arrangements for the greatest, as well as the safest and sanest, Fourth of July celebration in the history of New York were completed yesterday. The celebration, extending through three days, was begun last night with a meeting of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, 82 Second Avenue, and will end tomorrow evening, when scores of patriotic public meetings and athletic carnivals will have been held in the parks, playgrounds, and athletic fields of the greater city.

The largest meetings will be held tomorrow, the first at 10 o'clock in the morning at the City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel will preside and addresses will be made by men of national reputation. Tomorrow evening there will be a great rally in the new stadium of the City College, at which more than 20,000 foreign-born persons who have been naturalized within the past year in the courts of New York will be welcomed as citizens by Federal and State representatives.

Fire Commissioner Adamson authorized the publication yesterday of a statement that he would exert every effort to prevent any semblance tomorrow of the observance of the old-time Fourth of July. Fireworks, it was said, were being confiscated everywhere by the Fire Inspectors, who will be on the alert to prevent the building of bonfires in the streets, which heretofore have resulted in many casualties.

The Health Department announced that, in accordance with its annual custom, Medical Inspectors would administer free of charge antitoxin for the prevention of lockjaw resulting from toy pistol and firecracker wounds during the Fourth of July celebrations. Hospitals, supply stations and Health Department branches have been provided with an ample supply of serum, which will be furnished to private physicians who may have occasion to administer it.

Celebration of Independence Day will be used as an opportunity by the National Security League to obtain greater support for the movement for greater and more adequate national defenses. The Security League has inserted an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES asking that Independence Day be celebrated in such a way as to insure the maintenance of American liberty by aiding the campaign to obtain Congressional acts for preparedness against war on scientific and economic lines or contribute to the National Security League, 31 Pine Street.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, motion pictures, a musical program, and addresses will be part of a patriotic celebration at the Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand Street. The performance will be repeated in the evening at 8:30.

Tommorow patriotic meetings, in addition to those already mentioned, will be held in the following places:

Blockhouse, in Central Park, opposite 110th Street, 5:30 A. M.; Fort Washington Park, 10:30 A. M.; League of Foreign-Born Citizens, 82 Second Avenue, 1 A. M.; Carl Schurz Park, 10 A. M.; Mount Morris Park, 10 A. M.; Social Centre Association, Public School 63, Fourth Street and First Avenue, 10:30 A. M.; Greeley Square, Broadway Association, 10:30 A. M.; Columbus Circle, Broadway Association, 10:30 A. M.; Public School 62, opposite Seward Park, 10 A. M.; Governors Island, 12 M., salute forty-nine guns; Times Square, unfurling largest American flag, 12:30 P. M.; Colonial Park, 285 West 150th Street, 2 P. M.; Central Park Mall, band concert, 4 P. M.; Isham Park, 4 P. M.; Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive and 121st Street, 8:30 P. M.; Chelsea Square, 8 P. M.; Hudson Park, 8 P. M.; Children's Playground, Ninety-seventh Street and Riverside Drive, 8 P. M.; Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.; Seward Park, 8 P. M.; Central Park Mall, 8 P. M.; Washington Park, Greenwich Village Association, 8 P. M.; Battery Park, 8 P. M.; Corlear's Hook Park, 8 P. M.; Yorkville Playground, 101st Street, between First and Second Avenues, 8 P. M.; Morningside Park, 8 P. M.; John Jay Park, 8 P. M.; Isham Park, 8 P. M.; Hamilton Fish Park, 8 P. M.; Abingdon Square Park, 8 P. M.; Union Settlement, 237 East 104th Street, 8 P. M.; Henry Street Settlement, street dance, 8 P. M.; Columbus Park, 8 P. M.; Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street, 8 P. M.; American Vacation League, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, street dance, 8 P. M.

FOREIGN BORN CELEBRATE.

5,000 Stand in Rain for Hours at Fourth of July Exercises.

Oratory was helpless last night before the enthusiasm for optical patriotic display that held a crowd of 5,000 for several hours in a drizzling rain in front of the headquarters of the League of Foreign Born Citizens at 82 Second Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The occasion was the Fourth of July celebration under the auspices of the league, and the block in front of the headquarters building was packed with men, women and children of all of the nine or ten nationalities represented in the league.

A series of motion pictures vividly depicting the history of this nation, the birth of the flag and the natural resources of the country were shown on a screen stretched across the front of the building, and these stirred the enthusiasm of the crowd to such a pitch that applause and exclamations made a tumult of noise even when the speakers tried to talk patriotism. Some of them succeeded in telling the crowd something of the glories of American citizenship and of the work of the league among the potential and recently naturalized citizens, but for the most part those on the program to speak desisted after short efforts and allowed the man at the projector to continue the stirring pictures.

And the speakers themselves admitted that this was just as well. What the league wanted was a lively, enthusiastic Fourth of July celebration that should impress the nature of the occasion upon all present and yet be most modernly "safe and sane," and such a celebration it had.

The Chairman was Dr. L. J. Wronker, and Nathaniel Phillips, founder and President of the league, read the address recently delivered by President Wilson to the foreign-born citizens of Philadelphia. Among those who spoke or attempted to speak were Herman Glauber, Leo Brown, S. W. Levine, Lloyd T. Williams, William Kaufman, and Louis Miller, editor of The Jewish Leader.

There will be further exercises at the league headquarters tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when Mayor Mitchel will be the chief speaker.

BOY BURNED BY 'SPARKLER.'

Drops Sputtering Fireworks and Clothing Takes Fire.

William Sexton, 4 years old, of 151 East Thirty-first Street, was seriously burned yesterday while setting off a "sparkler" at the home of Mrs. Anna Evans, his grandmother, 137 Seventh Avenue, Newark. He was burned about the face, arms, and legs, and was removed to the City Hospital in a critical condition. The youngster dropped the "sparkler" while it was sputtering, and his clothing caught fire.

Firecracker Sets Baby Ablaze.

The prank of some boys who put a lighted firecracker into the baby carriage in which Stanish Roccosky, 1 year old, of 36 Washington Street was lying in front of his home yesterday afternoon resulted in his being badly burned when the clothes caught fire.

LEADING CUBANS LAUD U. S.

Eulogistic Speeches at Fourth of July Luncheon in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 3.—Havana Americans celebrated Independence Day by a luncheon today at the American Club, attended by several hundred persons.

The speakers included Secretary of Justice Cristobal de la Guardia, Secretary of Agriculture Emilio Nuñez, Speaker of the House Ferrara, and the Mayor of Havana.

All were eulogistic of the United States, giving the latter full credit for Cuba's liberty.

William E. Gonzales, the American Minister, also spoke.

FLEET PROGRAM GIVEN OUT.

Fighting Craft in the Atlantic Will Be Busy Until October.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The program of exercises and the itinerary of the Atlantic battleship fleet were announced by the Navy Department today.

The fleet will be kept busy until the end of September. The vessels composing the fleet will be engaged in various patriotic celebrations until July 6, when ship drills, torpedo practices, and landing force exercises at Newport, interspersed with lectures on naval problems at the War College there, will be begun. During this period the entire fleet will be in Narragansett Bay. From July 13 to July 31 the First Division will be at Newport, the Second Division at Provincetown, the Third Division at Rockport, and the Fourth Division at Boston. Division exercises and division tactics will be undertaken during this period.

On Aug. 1 the entire fleet will reassemble in Narragansett Bay for torpedo practice, preparation for elementary practice, subcalibre drills, War College lectures, overhauling of machinery, and coaling at sea. This work will cover two weeks, and from Aug. 15 to Aug. 28 the entire fleet will be in Block Island Sound for fleet manoeuvres, night and day. Immediately after this manoeuvring has been completed the fleet will sail for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Virginia Capes, and will remain there to Sept. 18 for elementary and experimental target practice. At Hampton Roads the fleet will take on coal and stores and overhaul machinery, and the officers will hold conferences preliminary to a war game which will occupy the battleship squadron from Sept. 19 to 30.

The programs for the active and reserve destroyer flotilla, the submarine flotilla, the auxiliary squadron, and the cruiser squadron were announced also. The destroyer flotilla is now in Narragansett Bay and will be engaged until Aug. 14 in divisional and flotilla exercises, mine laying, mine sweeping, development of the offensive against submarines, engineering trials, game board exercises, and conferences. From Aug. 15 to 28 the destroyer flotilla will be with the fleet engaged in mine laying and mine sweeping in conjunction with the fleet manoeuvres. From Aug. 29 to Sept. 18 the flotilla will be with the fleet on the Southern Drill Grounds for elementary target practice. From Sept. 19 to Sept. 30 the flotilla will participate in the war game. The submarine flotilla will start Aug. 1 for special practice in torpedo firing and training officers and crews. It will be engaged in this work until Sept. 30.

The auxiliary squadron is now engaged in mine sweeping in various localities between Long Island and Nantucket. On Aug. 15 it will join the fleet and accompany it to the Southern Drill Grounds, where it will engage in elementary target practice and the war game until Sept. 30.

The various vessels of the cruiser squadron will be occupied during the Summer on police and patrol duty in the Caribbean Sea and the Central American, Mexican, and European waters. They will have target practice at Guantanamo, Cuba, in the Gulf of Guacanayabo, and the Southern Drill Grounds as the opportunity presents.

CAPTURE CENTRE ISLAND.

Invaders and Defenders in Sham Battle Then Stop for Tea.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 3.—Centre Island, the home of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, was lost to the United States according to the verdict given after the sham battle that had been waged there all day. It was announced that Long Island Sound had been captured by a foreign power and that it was full of the enemy's armed cruisers.

The American forces had been driven from both sides of the Sound with the exception of a small force on Center Island. The enemy attacked the home of the yachtsmen today. The enemy was represented by the U. S. S. Wasp, under Commander Poor of the State Naval Militia. A gun troop from Squadron A, under Captain H. Sheldon, defended the island and the clubhouse.

The defenders' cannon could not compare with the guns of the Wasp. After bombarding the shore and driving the cavalry troop from its position, the Wasp landed two boatloads of marines and several machine guns. They drove the defenders from the clubhouse and the island. Both the attacking and the defending parties then had tea on the veranda of the clubhouse.

B. Altman & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street
HAVE PREPARED THE FOLLOWING FOR TUESDAY, JULY 6th
Bungalow and House Dresses
will be on sale in the Department on the Second Floor. The materials used in these Dresses are the Summery wash fabrics now so much in demand, and the prices, considering style and quality, are exceptionally low.
A Sale of Girls' Washable Dresses, Blouses and Skirts, Light-weight Worsted Coats; and Little Children's Coats
will also offer unusual price opportunities on the Second Floor.
Summer Dress Fabrics and Semi-made Cotton and Linen Skirts
will be other important sale features.
Details of these Sales will be announced in Tuesday's morning papers.
THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is recommended to the notice of patrons spending the Summer out of town. All purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States.

SEES MUCH GAINED BY CHINESE VISIT

Government Representatives Tell of Great Interest in the Trade Commission Here.

TRAVELED 10,740 MILES

Business That War Has Taken from Europe Can Be Turned to This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The Chinese Trade Commission, which arrived in the United States early in May, arrived here on Friday. The commission traveled 10,740 miles and inspected nearly 200 industrial plants. The tour of the commission has just been reviewed by E. C. Porter of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who was assigned to accompany the visitors on their tour of Eastern cities. He points out that it is peculiarly significant that at a time when most of the Christian nations of the world are at war, the Chinese Republic should send to the United States eighteen representatives of its industrial, commercial, and educational interests for the purpose of studying American industrial and commercial methods.

"In general it may be fairly said that the practical benefits which can be expected as a result of the visit are dependent largely upon the personnel of the commission and the object of the visit," said Mr. Porter, "and it is the personnel and the purposes that have brought the commission to this country that make it seem probable that important trade results will be obtained.

"In the first place, the visit of the Commissioners comes at an exceptionally opportune time. The great European powers which have had such a strong hold on Chinese trade are concentrating their attention upon matters closer at home. The United States, which has always been considered by the Chinese as their friend, is therefore in a position to take over a large part of the trade which has heretofore gone to its competitors. The visit of the commission not only shows the desire of the Chinese to develop friendly relations, but also to stimulate and foster trade relationships.

"In each of the cities visited special attention was paid industrial establishments. The members have now obtained a fairly complete bird's-eye view of American business, and many relationships have been formed that should lead to practical results in the immediate as well as the more distant future. In fact, some actual business results have already been obtained, which augur well for future possibilities.

"For instance, the Chairman of the commission controls a large wine business at Chefoo. He has been accustomed to getting his wine casks from Austria. While visiting one of the Southern cities a cooperage plant was inspected, and a number of Southern oak wine casks were seen. As a result of this visit the owner of the plant is expecting to meet the commission in San Francisco, and it is probable that a transfer of part of this business will be made to the American plant. Another of the Commissioners is interested in the sale of raw silk. While in New York this Commissioner had a number of interviews with silk merchants and silk manufacturers. It was pointed out to him that one of the chief difficulties in importing Chinese silk was the fact that China silk was not sold in standard grade, and that, on account of the superior standardization, Japanese silk was in favor on the American market. As a result of these interviews it is expected that a permanent improvement will be made in reeling and grading of Chinese silk.

"Another of the Commissioners, who is the representative of the Chinese Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, was interested in getting information which will enable him to organize a suitable system for the registration of copyrights and trade marks in China. In New York and Washington this Commissioner was put in touch with those officials and those business men who were able to give him the necessary facts. If the visit of this commission results in the establishment of a proper system of registration of trade marks it will have done much to remove one of the difficulties which has hindered trade development in the Orient. In a similar way each one of the Commissioners has been able to obtain specific information on some subject in which he was particularly interested.

"One of the interesting illustrations of what can be done is the fact that the Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Company of Hunan has established sales offices in New York. The chief output of the Wah Chang Mining Company is antimony, and this company is one of the most important factors in the world's supply of antimony. Previously this company had been selling its product through brokers in England and Germany, who have contracted for the year's output.

"The keynote of the commission's visit has been direct trade relationship between American and Chinese merchants. The visit of this commission has brought to the attention of many an American manufacturer the immense possibilities in a great variety of American products in the Chinese market. At the same time the Chinese merchants are anxious to open up new markets for China's raw material. If American merchants and manufacturers realize the opportunity and will follow up the visit of the commission with as much energy and enterprise as the Chinese merchants have shown in sending this commission to this country, it is safe to predict that important and far-reaching results will follow.

"Aside from this outstanding fact this visit has done more to awaken among the American people an appreciation of the capabilities and sterling qualities of the Chinese race than any other event in the relationship of the two Republics. It is one thing to hear of the qualities of a race. It is another thing to see those qualities applied in the daily intercourse of human fellowship. Wherever this commission has been it has left a deep abiding impression. Americans who have come in touch with it now realize that the proverbial Chinese honesty, perseverance and business keenness are tempered by an appreciation of humor and good fellowship which makes these people as lovable as they are capable."

LOOPS THE LOOP HIGH UP.

Army Aviator Performs Remarkable Feat While 4,000 Feet in Air.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 3.—Lieutenant Byron Q. Jones, the young army aviator who recently established a record for continuous flight, while carrying a passenger, was receiving congratulations today on account of his achievement yesterday when he looped the loop four consecutive times at an altitude of 4,000 feet. He used a standard army biplane, the first time, it is said, a machine of that kind has been employed in such a performance.

The motor of the aeroplane stopped while the aviator was on his back in the fourth loop, but he succeeded in completing the circle and then volplaned down.

Mrs. Richmond Dies of Ptomaines.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 3.—Mrs. Agnes W. Richmond, wife of Robert G. Richmond, of 604 West 112th Street, New York, died at her Summer home on Highland Avenue here, last night, of ptomaine poisoning, the result of eating canned lobster on Wednesday. She was 60 years of age. Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters, Misses Agnes and Lillian, who live at home, and two sons, Milner, of Arizona, and Robert G. Richmond, who is in business with his father at 80 South Street, New York. The body will be cremated at Linden Hill, N. J.

BELL READY FOR JOURNEY.

Liberty Relic of 1776 Starts Tomorrow for San Francisco Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The Liberty Bell, precious relic of the American Revolution, will start Monday on its eighth and longest journey from Philadelphia since it was first hung in the old State House of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1752. It goes to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and before it is returned to its big glass case in Independence Hall next November or December it will have traveled more than ten thousand miles and will have been seen by millions of people. Four Philadelphia policemen will guard the relic until it is again returned to its home.

At sunrise on Monday workmen will remove the bell from its case and put it on the special hanger that will support it across the country. It will be wheeled on a truck into Independence Square, where patriotic exercises will be held. At 3 P. M. the bell train, with a party of twenty-five City Councilmen, will start on the journey. The car for the bell will be at the rear. This is a specially constructed flat car, with an iron railing at the sides and ends. American flags will wave from staffs at each corner, and there will be other decorations in American colors.

Even cities traversed in the night will get a glimpse of the relic, a system of illumination having been devised that will throw a blaze of light on the bell as it passes through in the darkness.

Shock absorbers have been installed on the flat car to keep the bell from being jolted. Municipalities have been advised to build movable platforms the height of the flat car with an incline at each end so that children may go up one incline, pass the bell, touch it if they care to, and then pass down the incline at the other end of the platform.

The committee refused to make any concessions to moving picture concerns. The committee, however, purchased a special moving picture machine for its own use. Pictures will be taken and films will be furnished to public schools without expense.

The train will arrive in San Francisco Friday night, July 16, and Saturday, July 17, will be Liberty Bell Day at the exposition.

After each return of the bell there has been a movement started to prevent the relic from leaving the city again. The crack in it has been slowly extending, and there has been fear that in its journey the bell might split in two.

HASTEN GOUGING INQUIRY.

Action Taken to Start Middies on Their Practice Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 3.—The court of inquiry which is investigating the irregularities in the recent examinations at the Naval Academy has made such progress in the last few days that there is now little doubt that the practice squadron will be able to start on its cruise for San Francisco on Wednesday. A session was held this afternoon, after which the court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Several of the defendants testified today, and, as their situations varied, different phases of the inquiry were presented. Midshipmen Glick and Whittaker told of a visit to the English department with Midshipman Reagle, the testimony of the latter having been responsible for their present status as defendants. Glick stated that they went to the English department to get their marks, and while there Reagle copied a paper while Whittaker was watching in the corridor. Glick stated that when he returned to Bancroft Hall Reagle gave him the paper which he had copied. Later, he said, he discovered that it was matter pertaining to the fourth-class work in English, and that he turned it over to Midshipman Whittaker, who belonged to that class.

Midshipman Harrison in his testimony refuted the testimony that the athletes received advance help from the coaches and other officers. Harrison said that he had been on the football team for four years and had also rowed on the crew and been a member of the wrestling team, but never received any assistance in his studies, though much in need of it at times.

Midshipman Reagle has written to the Secretary of the Navy asking that he be dismissed at once if this is to be the decision in his case. The Secretary answered that no action will be taken until he received the recommendation of the court of inquiry.

NEW DYE STANDS THE TEST.

Philadelphia Man's Invention Soon to be Placed on Market.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., July 3.—In the presence of representatives of a number of hosiery manufacturers, dye houses, and makers of dyeing machinery, a successful demonstration was given at the plant of the Bangor Silk Knitting Company, Bangor, this afternoon of a new dye invented by William Ames of Philadelphia.

It is claimed for the preparation that it gives a faster black than any heretofore made. It is composed entirely of vegetable and mineral ingredients, found in abundance in this country.

With Henry Behrendson, President of the Bangor Silk Knitting Company, Mr. Ames will organize a company for its manufacture in this State.

The price of the dye is cheaper, compared with present prices, than any other black dye. In normal times, however, the price of the dye will be slightly higher than other black dyes, it is announced.

The dye will be manufactured for general use, but especially for the members of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. It can be used for silk and cotton hosiery wool, cotton goods, mercerized gowns, and piece goods.

Mr. Ames has been working on the preparation for more than a year, but since the outbreak of the war, spurred on by the trouble experienced in getting dyes from Germany and the high prices prevailing, he redoubled his efforts, finally meeting with success.

BACKING REVOLT IN CHINA.

Partisans of Sun Yat-sen Raising Money in the Philippines.

MANILA, July 3.—Three former officials of the Chinese Republic are in this city collecting funds for the new revolution in China, which they say is to be headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first Provisional President of the republic.

The Chinamen declare they expect to raise half a million pesos ($250,000) among their compatriots in the Philippines, and that they already have a third of that sum. They are issuing bonds redeemable three years after the proposed revolutionary government has been established.

WOMAN DIES OF RABIES.

Mrs. Henry Brinkman Bitten by Stray Dog in April.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—After four days of suffering from rabies, due to a dog bite, Mrs. Henry Brinkman of Wortendyke died this morning. She was bitten by a stray dog nine weeks ago, and suffered no ill consequences until last Tuesday, when she was taken with severe pains. Her physician diagnosed the case as rabies and prescribed treatment, but it was too late to arrest the development of the malady, and the woman suffered terribly, becoming so violent that it was necessary to strap her to her bed.

Mrs. Brinkman lived on Cedar Hill Avenue, Wortendyke, and was one of two persons known to have been bitten by a stray dog late in April. The other victim, Harry Mitchell, killed the dog. He had his wound cauterized, and has not suffered from the bite. Mrs. Brinkman was 38 years old and is survived by her husband and two children.

SWITZERLAND ARMS FOR EVENTUALITIES

Appoints a General and Assigns 400,000 Men to Guard Her Frontiers.

ARMY A DEMOCRATIC ONE

Its Officers Are All Drawn from the Ranks—Rifle Shooting the National Sport.

LONDON, May 25.—Clarence Rook, writing in The Daily Chronicle about the Swiss Army, says:

"Soon after the outbreak of war, when it was uncertain how many nations would come into the conflict, Switzerland appointed a General. When Switzerland appoints a General she means business. The last time any such exalted title existed in Switzerland was in 1870, when the Republic asserted its neutrality by disarming and entertaining the army of Bourbaki, which was forced over the frontier.

"In ordinary times Switzerland has a President, whose name is almost unknown outside Berne; and its army has no General—nothing above a Colonel. Nobody outside seemed to notice that Switzerland had appointed a General. Now comes the news that the small country is placing some 400,000 men at the proper points to defend their neutrality. The Swiss tradition is being assailed. This little nation has quietly taken its place among the other little nations that have foreseen disaster if the Gospel of Force, with no spirituality behind it, shall prevail. It has been the fashion to talk of the modern Swiss as a nation of hotelkeepers. They keep very good hotels, as the English keep very good shops.

"But outside and beyond, and behind the hotel industry, the Swiss have built up an army which is the most democratic army in the world. Every Switzer is a potential soldier, and while the little nations are organizing their defenses, while Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, are desperately trying to keep out of the struggle, you would watch Switzerland. Its army is the most democratic in the world, and the cheapest, and for its size, according to the best estimates, the most efficient of the armies of the little countries.

"As to cheapness, the cost of the Swiss soldier to the Federal Government is about $35 per annum. For the Switzer by tradition spreads the cost of national defense over his lifetime. He remembers the Austrian oppression and William Tell. That apple shot from the boy's head was the second apple that made history. Both apples may be merely mythical, but the Austrian oppression certainly ground the Swiss into the beginning of its citizen army and the introduction of universal service of the individual for the nation.

In Defense of Neutrality.

"Switzerland presents a remarkable contrast with its former oppressor, Austria, always on the point of splitting asunder with dissonant speeches, races, and religions. The history of Switzerland is the history of a small gathering—a gradual gathering—of peoples in a small crinkle of Europe where many peoples meet. 'Of old sat Freedom on the heights,' and it is among these men of the mountain that we find the extraordinary unification of discordances in the passionate desire for a free and independent life.

"Think of the discordances. French, German, and Italian are the languages, with a few who still speak the Romance, and that means a possible split of nationalities. Besides the racial and lingual discordances of Switzerland there are the religions, and the country has always harbored enough creeds to save the world if they were believed in. But Switzerland did not worry about speech or nationality or religion, only about its safety from foreign aggression. And the various linguists set to work to insure their freedom together. Whatever happens, that little crinkle of Europe, with the mixture of races and talks and churches, will stand firm—with the answer to all assaults upon its neutrality—'the answer is in the negative.'

"It is a democratic army, that of the Swiss. The whole manhood of the nation is liable to service, and there are no officers but those who have served as privates. There are no such colleges as at West Point, or Woolwich, or Sandhurst, but the man who is to become an officer must get his instruction in a few weeks' training in the schools at Thun or Basle. The Confederation has the control of the skilled mechanics, such as engineers, the sanitary corps, the commissariat. So much the democratic country has left to the Central Government. But the cantons have to look after and supply the infantry, and their duty is to see that no man able in body and mind evades his military service; but no canton may keep more than 300 men as a permanent force, which is a curious illustration of the double sovereignty in that crinkle of Europe.

"The Swiss boy learns his drill at school, and from 20 to 32 he is liable to service if he is physically capable, and thereafter to 52—on demand—either in Auszug, Landwehr, or Landsturm. Rich and poor, professional man and laborer, serve side by side in the ranks, and each canton supplies the men who have known each other and can stand shoulder to shoulder with common memories of school life spent together. There are no "fashionable" regiments. The butcher and the baker are placed, as the civil engineer is placed, in the position he can fill to the best advantage.

"Every year the recruits come up for a six weeks' training, at Lausanne, Colombier, Berne, Lucerne, Aarau, Liestal, Zurich, and St. Gall. Their arms are supplied by the Confederation; the cantons are responsible for the uniforms and equipments, for which they are afterward reimbursed by the Federal authorities. After the six weeks' training the Swiss recruit is required to go up for sixteen days' training every two years. And the Switzer, whether he talk Italian or French, or German or Romance, as his native tongue, goes back to spend his holiday in that training.

The National Sport.

"Moreover, you must have noticed in Switzerland the sound of gun-fire on Sundays, saints' days, and holidays. It is the national sport, this rifle-shooting, as was the bow-shooting of William Tell. Officers and privates are side by side in the Schützgarten of the Commune, spending their leisure in perfecting themselves in the use of the rifle.

"No one is paid for his service in peace time as a soldier. Only his uniform passes him freely over the railways as he goes to drill. And, unless he is specially exempted by his calling, every Swiss male who does not perform military service has to pay an annual tax, whether his residence is in Switzerland or elsewhere, of six francs at least, and a proportional rate according to his income. The Swiss officer, unless he is one of the few on the General Staff, gets no pay except when he is called up for training, and in time of war the Commander-in-Chief is entitled to $10 a day, while the private receives about 16 cents.

"So you will see why so many Swiss waiters have cast aside their napkins and gone for their rifles. Every man of them is a soldier. But the most extraordinary thing about them is that democratic combination of nationalities and languages—a little inland island in the midst of Europe, unconquered, and sworn—in many languages—to freedom."

Fomenting Revolt in Honduras.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELIZE, British Honduras, July 3, (via Panama.)—Arrivals here from Honduras say General Lee Christmas is now there fomenting a new revolution.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Closed All Day Monday

COTTON DRESS FABRICS NOW HALF PRICE

7,500 lengths of white and colored Voiles, Lawns, Dimities, Crepes, Ratines, Corduroys and Piques, also other smart summer materials for blouses, skirts, dresses, or children's wear; for clearance at one-half usual prices.

Ground Floor.

3,500 MORE SEMI-MADE TUB SKIRTS

In white pique and blue linen, flaring model, on the newest lines, with patch pockets.

On sale Tuesday-Wednesday only for

$1.68

Ground Floor.

Summer Rugs Must Go Now

Kinds most in demand for Bungalows and Country Homes and for town houses, when cool and "summery" floor coverings are wanted.

Prices have been radically reduced to move them quickly.

Japanese Rag Rugs

In soft greens, browns and other favored colorings with the most effective floral and oddly striped borders.

Sizes.	Formerly.	Now.
30x60 in.	$2.00	$1.50
3 ft. x 6 ft.	2.75	2.25
4 ft. x 7 ft.	5.25	4.50
6 ft. x 9 ft.	8.25	6.75
8 ft. x 10 ft.	12.25	9.75
9 ft. x 12 ft.	16.50	13.75

Colonial Rag Rugs

In the quaint old-fashioned "hit and miss" effects with striped borders. Woven of clean, new rags in dainty colors.

Sizes.	Formerly.	Now.
27x54 in.	90c	70c
30x60 in.	$1.10	90c
3 ft. x 6 ft.	1.50	$1.15
6 ft. x 9 ft.	5.25	3.95
8.3x10.6.	7.50	6.25
9 ft. x 12 ft.	9.75	7.25

Porch Rugs

Imported and Domestic Sharply Reduced for clearance; in various grades, colors and sizes.

Imported and Domestic Wilton Rugs

Are Scheduled for Disposal. Patterns that we shall discontinue.

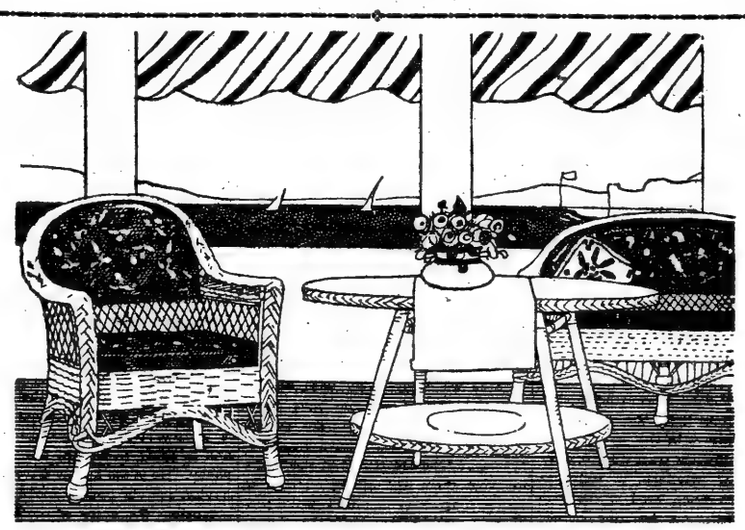
Highest Grade Wiltons

Sizes.	Formerly.	Now.
6 x 9 ft.	$38.75	$29.50
8.3x10.6.	56.75	41.50
9 x12 ft.	62.50	44.50

Fine Wool Wiltons

Sizes.	Formerly.	Now.
6 x 9 ft.	$23.50	$19.50
8.3x10.6.	37.50	29.50
9 x12 ft.	39.50	31.50

Fifth Floor.



Price Revisions on Furniture *for the* Country House

Willow, Reed, Fibre and Cane Suites and separate pieces for Living-Room, Veranda and Garden at Savings of ¼ to ½ from former prices

Several hundred fine pieces, mostly novelties; rich in that decorative quality so essential in Summer Furnishings, but seldom to be found at such low prices as these:

White Enameled Reed Suite, Very Special at $63.00

Four perfectly proportioned pieces, as illustrated. Settee, Rocker and Armchair, deep seated and wide armed, with cretonne upholstered cushions in the most charming Empire patterns.

Table with wide circular top. An ideal Suite for either porch or living-room.

Baronial Brown Reed Suite, Formerly $108—Reduced to $80.00

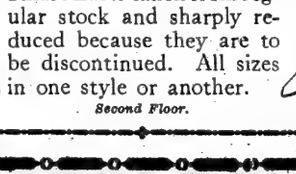
An exceptionally attractive Suite of finest reed in a rich brown finish. Four large pieces, one a Table with quartered oak top. The long Davenport, Rocker and Armchair are spring upholstered with cushioned seats and backs in verdure cretonne.

185 Pieces of Chinese Furniture Now priced $3.85 to $27.50

Hand-woven open-cane Furniture on well-braced, springy rattan frames. Cool, comfortable, picturesquely shaped Armchairs, Lounges, Morris Chairs and small Chairs. Also several styles of Tables.

Ostermoor Mattresses, Usually $23.50, Now $15

Special Sale of these most sanitary and comfortable mattresses; extremely resilient and in the finer tickings.



Armchair or Rocker. Was $55.00 Now $41.25.

125 Pieces of Sturdy Mission Furniture

Suites, Settees, Tables, Desks, Bookcases, Chairs and Rockers. ¼ to ⅓ Less than Usual Prices.

Sixth Floor.

Many Bedsteads at Many Prices

Bungalow Beds 3 ft. size, were $12.50. Now $9.75

Brass Bedsteads 3 ft. size, square tubing, were $40.00. Now $25.00

Brass Bedsteads 3 ft. size, were $20.00. Now $12.50

$28 Brass Bedsteads Massive, handsome; of superior style and construction, usually $22.50 to $80.00 Now $14.50 to $57.50

Brass Bedsteads Full size, were $40.00. Now $22.50

Leather and Mission Furniture—Reduced

Luxuriously upholstered pieces. Especially appropriate for club or hotel use, though equally desirable for the home.

Red Morocco Sofa

Huge; English style upholstery, with softest cushion seats.

Was $320.00. Now $240.00

Armchair to Match

Was $172.00. Now $129.00. (As illustrated.)

Brown Spanish Leather Armchair

Was $60.00. Now $45.00.

Upholsteries Must Go Now

Hence these extraordinary offerings in merchandise that conforms in every particular to Lord & Taylor high quality standards.

80 pairs of "Sunfast" curtains, **$1.75, 3.65** and **4.00** a pair. Formerly $3.25 to 6.75. Light weight; in plain and floral patterns, lovely colors.

30 pairs of portieres, reduced to **$4.75** a pair. Were $8.00 and 8.75.

30 linen couch covers, special at **$1.50.** Formerly priced $2.75. Heavy natural linen with hemstitched hem and colored striped border.

10 hand-blocked couch covers (floral), now **$4.50.** Were $8.00, 8.75 and 9.75.

Lounging Cushions

$1.00 and **1.50.** Formerly $2.00 to 4.00. The new shapes, covered in hand-blocked cretonnes, quaint prints, canvas, printed hemps and other most effective summer fabrics. Light and dark colorings. The majority are extreme novelties.

Upholstery Remnants

Lengths of 1½ to 6 yards, suitable for cushions, for portieres, for table covers and to cover furniture. Fabrics include:

Damasks, Velours, Velvets, and "Sunfast" Armures

Now **25c, 50c, $1.00** to **2.50** a yard. Were $1.00 to 22.00 yard.

Lace Curtain Section

Dotted Swisses, plain Swisses, floral bordered and ruffled Swisses, scrim with filet laces, in white, cream and ecru.

100 pairs, now **50c** to **$2.50** a pair. Were $1.24 to 6.50 (two to four pairs of a kind).

50 pairs, now **50c** to **$6.50** a pair. Were $2.00 to 20.00 (only one pair of a kind).

Figured curtain nets at **24c.** 1,500 yards that have been 35c, 45c, 65c a yard.

Fine scrims reduced to **10c.** Were 18c to 30c a yard. Short lengths from 2 to 8 yards.

Double bordered scrims, **22c** a yard. 700 yards in white and ecru, formerly 45c to 60c a yard.

Fifth Floor.

Chic Dresses at Lower Prices

Prettiest models of the season, with dainty, simply trimmed bodices and the new wide skirts, flaring, tucked, ruffled or flounced.

Dimities and Striped Voiles in white, fashionable colorings and smart combination effects. Formerly $6.50 to 14.50, exceptional values at **$3.95, 5.00, 6.95** and **7.50.**

Silk and Crepe-de-Chine Dresses, also combination of taffeta with filmy crepes in a diversity of smart models; in navy, Copenhagen and black. Sizes incomplete, hence the radical reductions.

Prices were $20.00 to 25.00, Now **$9.50** to **12.50.**

Third Floor.

CLEARING OUT TABLE LINENS

One-third to One-half Saved

Extraordinary even for Lord & Taylor—over three-quarters of a century famous for fine Linens. The present sale offers the greatest economic opportunities of the year and includes thousands of dollars' worth of the most desirable Linens.

Damask Linen Tablecloths

Perfect in weave, standard in qualities and in the choicest patterns.

Formerly $2.50 to $49.00
Now $1.75 to $24.50

Damask Linen Napkins

Formerly $3.25 to $23.00 a doz.
Now $2.25 to $11.75 a doz.

William Liddell & Co.'s "Gold Medal" Linens

Scalloped Damask Tablecloths for square and circular tables, and napkins.

At ⅓ less than former prices.

HuckabackTowels $2.75 a dozen. The $3.75 grade.

Turkish Towels $2.50 a dozen. Reduced from $3.00

Second Floor.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER SILKS

Unusually attractive values in the weaves that are most in vogue for Midsummer Frocks and Blouses.

Black Taffeta, Now $1.15 a yard

The quality that usually sells at $1.50; crisp, lustrous and of excellent texture. Width 36 inches.

Chiffon Cloth Lengths Now 98c a yard

Original prices were $1.50 to $2.00. One to three yards; in every new shade, light and dark, also black and white. Double width.

Genuine Shantung, 58c a yard

Practical, modish silks for summer dresses and traveling coats; in crisp, porous weaves and natural color. Width 33 inches.

1,200 Yards of India Silk at 68c a yard

Pure white, washable and fast black, waterproof.

For cool, dainty blouses and dresses. Width 36 inches.

Ground Floor.

Sport Coats in Smartest Styles

At the races, at the beaches, at the Country Club, Coats of chinchilla are much in evidence. Featured for this occasion are two clever new models in a light weight, white chinchilla, tailored perfectly in every detail.

A belted model, fastened with the new cylindrical buttons, boasts patch pockets; another on loose flaring lines has slashed pockets and a square convertible collar; both with the deep arm holes and set-in sleeves. Specially priced, **$15.00.**

Sport Suits of "Summermaid Cloth," a cool, crisp porous fabric, in neutral tones of tan and gray-green, are here in many well tailored models. Coats belted or mannish; skirts flaring and with pockets. Practical for town or country wear. Special at **$9.50.**

Tub Skirts this season are in high favor. Models are strictly tailored, with patch and "uniform" pockets, belts and buttons. Of white Cordeline, Pique, Repp and washable Corduroy, at **$1.98, 2.50, 3.25** and **5.00.**

Third Floor.

3600 PAIRS *of* WOMEN'S LOW SHOES

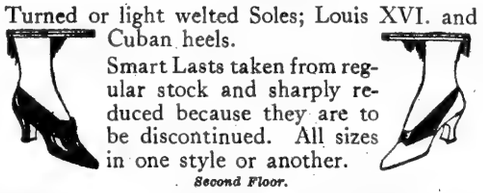
$5.00, $6.00, $7.00 Grades Now $2.95 a Pair



Pumps.—Gun metal with black or gray cloth quarters. Patent leather with gray, brown or black cloth quarters. Patent and gun metal, trimmed with colored kid.

Turned or light welted Soles; Louis XVI. and Cuban heels.

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Second Floor.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915.

THE ACT OF A MADMAN.

The worst enemy of Germany could hardly have done the Germans a greater disservice than by such a deed as that of the man who yesterday attempted to take the life of J. P. MORGAN. Nor could a malignant enemy have done greater injury to the men of German birth or descent who have their homes in this country and must continue to live and do business here. In this land of liberty and free speech sympathy for the cause in which Germany fights and such aid as sympathy and good wishes could render can be given only through public opinion. But the attempted assassination of so prominent an American as Mr. MORGAN or the attempt to intimidate him through threats of assassination can have no other effect than that of turning public opinion against Germany and her cause. The motive of the act was frankly avowed. It was to compel or persuade Mr. MORGAN to put a stop to the export of arms and ammunition from this country and to withhold financial credit from the Allies. By no possibility could the ends the assassin desired be accomplished by the method he chose. The inevitable effect, an effect which a man in his right mind would almost necessarily have foreseen, will be to deprive Germany even of some part of the sympathy she already has.

The man's reasoning was plainly inverted. Although the statement he makes has enough of the outward marks of sanity to give the impression that he is not insane, the nature of the deed itself is enough to create a very strong presumption of want of balance. Sane men do not attempt murder as a means of giving aid to a cause in which their interest is engaged, and no sane man could have failed to see that an attempt upon Mr. MORGAN'S life would do untold injury to the cause it was professedly intended to serve. It would be to the last degree unreasonable to impute responsibility for this murderous act upon Germany, the German people, or the German-Americans. It would be unreasonable, in the first place, because for an act so outrageous nobody can be held responsible save the person immediately concerned, and, furthermore, it would be altogether irrational to assume that any sane person of German blood would have wished to do such an injury to the men of his race. The question of responsibility hardly comes within the range of consideration because of the extreme probability that the man himself is irresponsible, that the project was hatched in his own addled brain. His senseless and futile attempt a few hours before to wreck the Capitol at Washington tends only to strengthen the presumption that he is mad.

It is in the highest degree fortunate, and from every point of view, that the assassin failed of his purpose, that he did not strike down a man of such prominence in the community, a man whose position and abilities render him capable of such great service to the country. And for the very interest which the wretch intended to promote, it is also most fortunate.

The would-be assassin and his act will be denounced with all vigor and sincerity by the German-American press, and by those whom German-Americans look upon as leaders. But in that quarter we hope that there will be no lack of emphasis upon the point to which we have made reference, that an attempt to serve the cause of Germany by the assassination of a prominent American is a monstrous wrong against those of the German race who have made their homes in the United States. To them the injury is immediate and manifest. While there can be no thought of imputing responsibility to German-American newspapers, we are decidedly of the opinion that this madman's act should impress upon them the wisdom of observing a greater sobriety in utterance and of putting some restraint upon the forms in which they give expression to the sympathies that everybody understands to be theirs by inheritance. For the German people the Americans have none but the friendliest feelings, which they have shown in many ways. It is upon the aims and policy of the German Imperial Government that they have visited their criticisms, it is against militarism and imperialism that they have exhibited their opposition. It was as natural that Americans who are the descendants of those who founded this free Government should be out of sympathy with imperialism and militarism as it is that Americans of German blood should show sympathy with their fatherland, but the German-American press, while exercising unrebuked the utmost liberty of utterance, has appeared to resent the expression of views contrary to its own. What we call the German propaganda, also, has been carried on much too strenuously, there has been too much disregard of the rights and the opinions of Americans, and in some cases, unfortunately, of the laws of the country.

The natural tendency of all this zealous work for Germany, carried on in this neutral country, is to breed mischief in such ill-balanced minds as that of the man who attacked Mr. MORGAN. More than one deplorable act of that nature in this country has been pretty directly traceable to similar abuses of privilege, to extravagances of utterance, bred of the passions of politics. A friendly counsel of temperance and restraint in manifestations of preference and sympathy will, we hope, be well received in the quarter to which we feel called upon to direct it.

In particular it would be well that there should be less insistence in the campaign against the export of munitions of war. It is a question upon which the wrong view is easily taken by those who permit perverted notions of morality to obscure their vision. The right of American manufacturers to make and sell the commodities in question is altogether beyond dispute, but the right of our Government to forbid them to continue their manufacture and sale cannot be asserted or legally defended. Nor could considerations of morality be invoked for such an unneutral act. It is evident that the weakened mind of Mr. MORGAN'S assailant had accepted topsy-turvy notions upon this question which have been widely spread abroad. That futile agitation should now be tempered by a fairer sense of right and reason, for the agitators have had warning of the evil that may result.

FOUNDERS' DAY.

The people of this nation have more than usual to think about in celebrating Independence Day this year. Their minds are weighted with thoughts pertinent to an era full of peril for other nations, not free from grave forebodings of peril for our own if we are tempted to forget our mission and to neglect the plain lessons of our history. The one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence falls at a time when the foremost nations of Europe are engaged in a great conflict, the logical outcome of which must be a relaxation of the old and false ideals of monarchical government, an end of the subjection of the many to the will of the few backed by military force. The system of the exploiting of the weak by the strong which we overthrew on this continent in the foundation of the Republic has been deliberately put to the test by its adherents in Europe, for the great war is essentially based on an effort of monarchical power to perpetuate itself by frustrating the extension of free government, the government of the people by themselves for the benefit of all and not of a class. It must end with the limitation if not the total elimination of the concentrated power and the militarism which, in making the Germanic nations strong, has also made them a menace to civilization.

We have reason to be grateful, indeed, in the thought that after 139 years this nation is still true to the principles on which it was founded, that it is pre-eminently the land of free government and equal opportunity. Nor must we forget, it would, in fact, be impossible for many of us to forget, in celebrating our patriotic anniversary, that the greatness, the inherent power, the vast wealth of this country are largely due to the thrift and energy of natives of other lands, many of them born to the oppression and lack of opportunity for the poor existing in the countries of Central Europe now involved in the war, and to their children, who have grown up under our institutions and have been made by education and enlightenment as true patriots, as good citizens as any descendants of the signers of the Declaration. We owe much to our foreign-born citizens, and if among the millions who have crossed the Atlantic to join in the work of making the United States of America an enduring power for the advancement of civilization there are a few thousands infected with moral disease which impels them ever to destroy and deny, to befoul their environment and reflect unmerited shame on their fellow-immigrants, we may console ourselves with the thought that as long as the people as a whole continue the march of progress in the direction indicated by the Founders, no lasting harm can befall the Republic because some few of its inhabitants are misguided and deranged by unreasoning discontent. Education, rightly directed, and the example of upright and honest citizenship must in time prevail over error.

Our system forbids the maintenance of a supreme military power. Militarism cannot thrive in a republic. The means of defense in time of danger we should always possess, a fit nucleus for an army, a navy which other nations must respect, and all citizens should have the inevitable truth forced upon them, strongly and often, that even when a nation is strictly just and honorable in all its dealings with foreign nations it is not always safe from the threat of war. We do not want, we cannot have, a strong army permanently established, and at the same time attend properly to our peaceful pursuits. We would not endure the menace of a permanent military establishment which might interfere in more ways than one with our civic routine. But we can have large numbers of citizens who have sufficient understanding of military operations to make them good soldiers in an emergency, we can upbuild and encourage our admirable National Guard, and it will be well if the need of national defense is kept uppermost in the celebration of the anniversary, a gunpowderless celebration of a nation anxious to preserve peace.

Peace we enjoy today with all the rest of mankind, and we have goodwill for all the nations; we are happily free from dangerous foreign entanglements, and we are united in the desire to avoid them and all incitements to war so long as we can do so while preserving the national honor. This should be, indeed, a glorious Fourth. The national flag never signaled to a troubled world a more hopeful message of sympathy and promise. It will be well if all succeeding anniversaries are marked by the same measure of zealous but thoughtful patriotism which is to distinguish this year's celebration. If we are to achieve our destiny we must never forget our origin. The nation's Founders' Day must ever be its greatest festival.

THE AVERTED NEEDLEWORK STRIKE.

The employers of needleworkers in this city have written to the representatives of their employés that they are willing to submit their case to disinterested parties, "with the understanding that arbitrable questions "may be left to a board of arbitration "to be subsequently formed, if necessary." To understand where that leaves the question it is necessary to place that sentence beside another in a letter to the committee, "there are "certain matters of vital principle "that we cannot surrender." In other words, the employers have consented to justify their position before disinterested persons, and do not now stubbornly insist upon their reserved right to be judges of their own interests.

It is creditable to them that they responded to the appeal of Mr. SCHIFF'S committee, and it is a step toward bringing pressure to bear upon the other side of the controversy. If the employers submit to inquiry into the merits of their position their employés can do no less. When the community comes into possession of the merits of both sides of the controversy it also will be in position to render an opinion based upon reason. Opinion based upon sentiment must be all one way. There is and can be no opinion favorable to cruelty toward humble workers individually, or collectively if the collective action is based upon such principles of morality as control individual conduct. But if the conflict is between trade organizations preferring or compelled to try their respective strengths rather than continue as they were, the appeal to pity loses force, and those desirous to be just as well as charitable are compelled to seek the rights of the controversy.

MR. BRYAN AND DR. DUMBA.

Whatever Mr. BRYAN'S answer may be to the charge made in The Providence Journal, and published yesterday in THE TIMES, there is an inherent probability in the story. It fits the other facts. The first thing which strikes the reader is the impudence of Mr. BRYAN in accepting a proposal of the gravest sort, and binding the President to accept it, without even informing his chief that it was under consideration. But next to that one will be struck by the revelation of where Mr. BRYAN got his peace program. He got it from Austria and Germany.

The Journal's charge is that the Austrian Ambassador gave Mr. BRYAN a typewritten statement containing three proposals. Boiled down, they are that Germany would leave traveling Americans their lives if they did not travel on contraband-carrying ships, but not otherwise, and that the President was to issue a proclamation warning Americans to keep off such ships. The inference was that if they did not obey his warning he would wash his hands of any responsibility for what might happen to them. Mr. BRYAN accepted these proposals and promised their acceptance by the President. The German Ambassador, receiving this information, communicated it to Berlin, was authorized to obtain the President's approval, visited the White House for the purpose, and there learned that Mr. BRYAN had never mentioned the matter to the President, either before or after his conversation with Ambassador DUMBA.

If this story is correct, Mr. BRYAN outdid himself in the exhibition of sheer cheek and utter irresponsibility. It is, let us hope, the final revelation of the light-hearted and light-headed way in which he kept plunging through the china shop at the gravest moment in our foreign relations for many years. No one can fail to see the exact resemblance of the program to which he pledged the President without the latter's knowledge to the program he is now using in his campaign before the country.

Even if The Journal's charge should prove inaccurate in one particular, and it should turn out that Mr. BRYAN proposed the plan to Dr. DUMBA, and not Dr. DUMBA to Mr. BRYAN, his position would be in no way bettered. If The Journal is right and Dr. DUMBA made the proposal, then the ex-Secretary of State is taking a program from a foreign nation which has been officially rejected by the head of his own country, and is using it to defeat and hamper the President in his efforts to deal with the situation from the American standpoint. Technically, this is not treasonable, only unpatriotic and contemptible. But if Mr. BRYAN himself originated the idea and proposed it to Austria for transmission to Germany, he is in a slightly different but no better position. In that case he went over the President's head to formulate a policy, committed the President to it, in the hope that he would not be able to back out, and when it was rejected by the President he resigned from the Cabinet and used it to thwart and embarrass his chief and to bring to naught the American policy. He is too lightly disregarded as having merely been a foolish and incompetent Secretary of State; he was a dangerous one. No one can tell into what perils he would have brought the United States if he had continued in office and continued in his course—perhaps even into the peril of war.

MR. GLADSTONE BOUGHT NO CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The old, old story, it is now more than fifty years old, that the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE was a subscriber in a considerable amount to the bonds issued by the Confederate States, although it has been authoritatively denied, appears to be accepted as true by Professor SAMUEL P. ORTH of Cornell, who writes, in the article he contributes in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES today:

> The grandiloquent GLADSTONE, whose amazing vocabulary of Liberalism made him in later years uncommonly popular in America, and who was then Prime Minister, bought Confederate bonds, thus virtually betting on the South, and he privately said that a severed Union was an accomplished fact.

While this story has been published times without number, and has been, we suppose, very widely believed, it was denied almost as soon as it started by Mr. GLADSTONE himself, who must be accepted as the final authority as to his personal investments. In the second volume of MORLEY'S "Life of Gladstone," Page 83, the author refers to the "many calumnies" brought forward against Mr. GLADSTONE after his Newcastle speech, in which he showed his sympathy with the South, among them being the charge that he had been "a subscriber to the Confederate loan." Then follows this extract from a letter written by Mr. GLADSTONE to a correspondent on Oct. 17, 1863:

> The statement is not only untrue, but it is so entirely void of the slightest shadow of support in any imaginable incident of the case that I am hardly able to ascribe it to error, and am painfully perplexed as to the motives which could have prompted so mischievous a forgery.

During the civil war the success of the South was desired by English society and the great majority of men in official and business life. There were conspicuous exceptions, but Mr. GLADSTONE was not one of them. In his speech at Newcastle on Oct. 7, 1862, Mr. GLADSTONE said that, whatever might be the view taken in regard to slavery, JEFFERSON DAVIS had "created a nation." Mr. GLADSTONE was a member of the Ministry, and this remark was held to foreshadow the recognition by England of the Confederate States as an independent Government. Mr. GLADSTONE'S colleagues in the Ministry were much disturbed by his most indiscreet and ill-timed utterance, about which they had not been consulted, and Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, our Minister, as MORLEY remarks, began to talk about his passports. There had been an abortive effort to bring about an offer of mediation, which would have amounted practically to intervention by England, France, and Russia. Mr. GLADSTONE in a letter to his family expressed his disappointment that the Ministry had failed to approve the plan, which had been hatched in the busy brain of NAPOLEON III. The rejection of the plan by the British Ministry made no difference, however, for it had been effectively squelched by Russia. That Power not only declined participation, but indicated its disapproval in a manner so significant that the project passed at once out of the realm of discussion.

Years afterward, when near the end of his life, Mr. GLADSTONE wrote many letters in which he expressed his regret for having misplaced his sympathies in the struggle between the States. In one of his letters in particular he characterized his Newcastle speech as a mistake, and was at some pains to show how he had made the mistake. His change of opinion was complete, his regret sincere. But we may take Mr. GLADSTONE'S word for it that he was never a subscriber to the Confederate loan.

BEHOLD THIS ROME!

In Her Eternal Place with the Cities of Truth and Light.

Address of Paul Deschanel in the French Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of Italy taking up arms for the Allies, May 26, 1915:

As throughout the past fifty-six years, Italy is with us.

The powers of life array against the powers of death. All nations menaced in their independence, in their security, in their future, rise up, one after another, against the brutal domination which pretends to rule the world.

Geography, history, ethics, here conspire to the same end. How could Rome, the mother of law, herself serve the despiser of treaties and of sworn faith? How could the heirs of Venetian grandeur suffer the Adriatic to become a German lake? How could the policy, refined, flexible, realistic, of the House of Savoy, which entered the Triple Alliance only for protection against the blows of the ancient enemy, accord with the absorption of Serbia and of the Aegean Sea by the advance guard of Germany? How could those who had arrested the Ottoman conquest and those who had delivered Lombardy and Venice aid the masters of Bosnia-Herzegovina, of Croatia, of Transylvania, of Poland, the oppressors of Trieste and of Trente, the conquerors of the Danish duchies and of Alsace-Lorraine? How could the proud nation of Manin, of Victor Emmanuel, of Cavour, of Mazzini, of Garibaldi, which has found its main force in Latin traditions, join the school of Nietzsche, of Treitschke, and of Bernhardi? And by what impiety could Italian Catholics combine with the fanatical destroyers of Louvain and of Rheims?

No, no! Rome, that after Athens is the source of all light; Rome, where century after century magnificently unfolds the ever new flower of the beautiful and the good, could not in these supreme hours stand with cities ruled by fraud and force; behold her here, in her true place and in her proper rank, with countries where law and humanity govern, with the eternal cities of truth and right.

Thus, while from the depths of the ocean the wail of innocent victims, the cry of children and of mothers wrung by an atrocious crime fills with sorrow and anger the whole thinking world, France, whose indomitable heroism has checked the effort of barbarism; France, who carries with unequaled glory the heaviest weight of the war; France, who spills her blood not only for her own liberty but for the liberty of others and for honor, France salutes fraternally as the token of triumphant right, the flight of the Roman eagles; she feels throbbing, from one end of the earth to the other, the heart of palpitating peoples, some to whom the propitious moment offers; others anxious, others crushed, and she witnesses the universal conscience light up in revolt against the mad pride of a nation become beasts of prey.

And now, O glorious dead of Magenta and of Solferino, arise and inflame with your magnanimous breath the two immortal sisters, reunited forever in justice—Italy and France.

War Stamps for Investment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have reason to believe that some Americans at least have been anxious to find a way not merely of contributing to the various forms of relief growing out of the war but more directly of helping to meet the enormous expenses of the Allies in defending our common civilization. Many are not able to invest in the Government securities of the Allies, which is the more obvious method, and yet wish to do what little they can.

In such cases, the purchase of unused postage stamps is to be recommended as a form of direct help, which will allow the useful combination of small sums, and also allow the original investment to be realized at some later time, probably without loss, though without income in the meantime. Such purchases should be made directly from the Post Office.

This form of help, especially in the form of overpayment of postage on mail matter, has been recommended in the papers here to those who can assist in a small way only. The French have issued a special war form of the ten-centime stamp, which sells for fifteen, five going to the Red Cross. These stamps can be used for ordinary postage as ten-centime stamps, and are to be had of the Post Office. The Russian special war stamps, of which there are several, are to be had either from the Post Office or from the Patriotic Stamps Office, 29 Catherine Canal, Petrograd. England has issued no special war stamp, but profits on the ordinary issues go directly to the Government. Besides the smaller stamps, there are issues for one, two-and-a-half, five, and ten shillings, and one pound.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.
11 Torrington Square, London, W. C., England, June 15, 1915.

Spare Your Horn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the article in THE TIMES by Gridley Adams, headed "Safety in More Noise," allow me to suggest to my fellow-motorist a solution of his problem, a method the writer has found most reliable in driving many thousand miles.

He seems to think that the louder he blows his horn the more safety his speed, that the fact that he blows his horn holds him blameless for any accident. The writer saw such a driver actually blow at a train and then run into it. His comment, when gathered up, was that he had blown his horn. Should all horns be forbidden within the city limits and the present penalty for killing people be rigidly enforced, thus compelling the motor driver to hold himself well in hand, there would be fewer horn-blowers out of jail. "When driving an engine of any description, depend only on yourself" is the rule to cover every case.

JOSEPH FORD.
New York, July 2, 1915.

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NOCTURNO.

(The French lyric poet, Rene Fanchois, who is widely known as an interpreter of Beethoven, has published the following poem under the title "Nocturno" in a collection of war poems.)

Sudden the mortars ceased. Under the smoke
Of the last bomb a corporal, with a sigh,
Slid dead into the trench. A maddened horse
Rears prancing. . . . A far pyre lights the sky,

Swells up and sinks; and flashing in its glare,
The steel of swords and star eyes stud the dell.
Far scattered horsemen gallop o'er the field
With shrill, mad laughter like the taunts of hell.

Then mounts the wind in all the woods around,
And wafts such heavy breezes of decay
That, perched upon their prey, the raven troops
Turn weary heads, drooping with dreams, away.

The straggling cripples to the ambulance
Limp in. Then comes black Night with silent tread;
Bowed deep with pain, she bends a mother's brow,
And, softly sobbing, watches o'er the dead.

Translation by D. H. J.

AS MEN SUFFER AND DIE.

They Do It Silently or Unexpectedly, but Very Seldom Dramatically.

New York, July 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Philip Snowden, in a recent interview, speaks pathetically of the wounded and dying German soldier who, in his last moment, murmurs "Mutter, Mutter!" In the war drama of Beulah Marie Dix, produced at the Princess Theatre, the wounded soldiers in the field hospital are picturesquely blasphemous over their officers and those who caused the war. These represent the two popular conceptions of the wounded and dying soldier.

Judging from a somewhat intimate experience, both are alike untrue. I have witnessed the unloading of the wounded at the reserve hospital until the ground was so covered that one walked warily for fear of treading on them, and the most plaintive cry was "Water, water!" The men were either cheerful or unconscious. They were cheerful because the inevitable difficulties of transportation were over. When these men had received their final dressings at the hands of the surgeons they were carried to their cots, and after having a cup of malted milk and whisky they went peacefully to sleep like tired children.

In caring for thirty of these men alone one memorable night just after being brought from the field, I rarely heard a groan and certainly never an oath. I recall one young Minnesota boy who would not go to sleep, was already boasting that "the old man" had nothing now on him. "The old man," his father, had fought in the civil war. Such was the temper of our men, and human nature is a pretty constant factor the world over.

In an old sugar shed where the wounded were brought by the Chinese litter bearers after the battle of Santa Tomas, before the wounded had any treatment but their first aid packages, one heard no expression but of great relief. Three men have died in my arms. One was unconscious and silent, another, a Captain, babbled of horse racing, although his friend, another Captain, said he did not believe the dying man had ever been at a horse race in his life. It is because he did not say the accepted things that I did not write to his family of his dying moments. The third man came the nearest to satisfying the popular demand, for in his delirium he murmured, "Oh, for a drink from the old well at home."

The truth is that wounded men do not begin to suffer as do sick men. A gun is much more lenient from that point of view than a germ. In fact I look back on a ward full of wounded men as a rather cheerful place, especially if there are plenty of cigarettes and an odd banjo or guitar, if there is somebody to strum it so that all may roar in chorus.

MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

Short Stories Then and Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was most interested in the interview with Gouverneur Morris published in THE TIMES for June 20, the more because, whereas he slightingly referred to the poor quality of magazine fiction twenty-five years ago, I have long maintained that the decade from 1885 to 1895 was the golden age of short story writing in America, and that the art has steadily and very appreciably declined since then.

I was strongly moved to write of my contention to THE TIMES, but was glad I had not done so, when J. K. Bangs said—and said so well—what was in my own mind. His communication of last Sunday was alike comprehensive, convincing, and clever. To his long list of authors of the early nineties I should like to add, however, T. R. Sullivan, Henry Beers, Grace King, R. M. Johnston, Charles Egbert Craddock, "C. S. White," John Seymour Wood, Robert Chambers's thrilling ghost stories; Brander Matthews, "J. S." of Dale, Amelie Rives, and F. J. Stimson.

And may I ask Mr. Morris a question? What did he find of humor in Washington Irving's Knickerbocker History of New York? To me it is unutterably dreary and dull, and I have plodded faithfully through every one of its many pages seeking vainly for the rare wit for which I had read in textbooks it was famed. Only once before have I found a supposititious fellow-reader. The other occasion was when, at a meeting of a literary club, some one read a paper extolling the Knickerbocker History. Plaintively I cried out to the essayist: Would she indicate to me where was that brilliant and pungent style she had lauded, setting forth the author's exquisite and quaint narration? She hesitated, bit her lip, and finally exclaimed: "Well, to tell you the truth, I never read the book. Only, that's what I've always heard of it!"

Has Mr. Morris read the book? Or is his high praise "what he has always heard of it?" I have my suspicions.

Catskill, June 29, 1915. RUTH HALL.

Psychology of the Converse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The late Professor James had a theory, known as the Reflex Theory, which he described in this fashion: "A man is not running away because he is afraid, but he is afraid because he is running away; he doesn't cry because he is sorry, but he is sorry because he cries."

Now, truly, does it not seem that the nations at war are fighting each other, not because they had an actual grievance against each other, but they have a grievance because they are fighting?

The appalling pity of it—that, not only grown-up individuals, but entire, self-possessed nations themselves often behave like a lot of unthinking children. Here they are, protesting their innocence; yes, solemnly declaring that none of them wanted this war; yet, on they go with their fight, growing bitterer and bitterer against each other as they do; instead of pulling themselves together like men and trying to settle their differences on a rational basis, along historical, logical, and philosophical lines, in preference to brute force, which will settle lastingly nothing, no matter who wins.

GABRIEL WEIS.
New York, July 1, 1915.

Herr Dorl Replies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of this morning you print a cable dispatch from London referring to a letter which Dr. F. C. Conybeare sent to Sir Walter Raleigh. The correspondence between these two gentlemen refers (as the cable dispatch says) to a letter by Dr. Conybeare, which was published in The Vital Issue of April 17, 1915. The cable dispatch furthermore says that Dr. Conybeare's letter was published against his wishes and injunctions. This statement is erroneous, because Dr. Conybeare at the end of his letter distinctly mentions that the letter may be published.

As the public might think that I have taken undue advantage of Dr. Conybeare's letter and committed some indiscretion by publishing it, I would thank you to insert these lines in your columns. FRANCIS J. L. DORL,
Editor and Publisher The Vital Issue.
New York, July 2, 1915.

Germans Plagiarize Queen Bess.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Strange it seems to see the German papers of these days overflow to nausea, in prose and in verse, with Bismarck's celebrated saying: "We Germans fear God and no one else." If our German friends studied some world's histories as assiduously as they do Bernhardi, Nietzsche, and Treitschke, they would know that Bismarck borrowed this saying from Queen Elizabeth, who wrote: "I am a King who feareth God and none else." They will find this celebrated phrase in genuine Motley's "History of the United Netherlands."

A NEUTRAL.
Mamaroneck, N. Y., June 30, 1915.

WHY WOMEN LACK GREAT ORIGINALITY.

A Biological Limitation at the Maternal Source—Historically Uninventive in Dealing With Their Own Domestic Problems.

By DR. SIMON BARUCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES contained an interesting letter from Dr. Adolphus Knopf defending women doctors against Dr. Cabot's aspersions upon their ability. While no fair-minded colleague would deny the earnestness and conscientious devotion to duty of the average woman doctor, the statement of the gallant advocate that, considering the difference in numbers of female and male physicians, as many of the former have distinguished themselves as of the latter, must be challenged by those who are familiar with modern medical history. The list of "distinguished women doctors" cited by Dr. Knopf does not contain one name that would be so regarded by the profession. Indeed, there are only three whose names are known to me, despite the fact that I am fairly familiar with medical literature, and two of these prove Dr. Cabot's contention with regard to social welfare work being the best medical specialty for women. If one of these otherwise good physicians had published any original work, accepted or acknowledged by the profession at large here or abroad, I have not discovered it.

Now, what does medical history say during the last seventy years of woman's admission to the profession? By reason of unwarranted opposition only courageous and well-educated women entered the ranks of medicine, abroad and in this country. Two men professors in American medical colleges published in a symposium in one of your valuable Sunday issues a few years ago the fact that their women students were equal, if not superior, in mentality and assiduity; to many male students, all of which goes to show that the medical representatives of the sex were of a high type, physically, mentally, and morally. What have these fine women doctors done, seven thousand of whom have labored all these years? If Dr. Knopf's list includes the best achievements it is a poorer showing than I had any idea of. Moreover, their male colleagues, the majority of whom have certainly not been, until the past decade, so well equipped mentally by preparatory education, have contributed more to the progress of medicine and surgery than during the preceding two centuries or longer.

The reason does not lie in the superior mental endowment or hereditary medical capacity of men, but in the biological fact that in medicine originality, logic, initiative, courage, and other distinctly masculine qualities are calculated to overcome obstacles which the truly feminine temperamental qualities that spring from the biological maternal source are incapable of coping with. It is by no means a mental inferiority, as some foolish men and women assert. It is a biological law of nature that bars women from original and great epoch-making achievement. This is proved by the history of improvements in the household, where woman has, according to the feminist orators, slaved for centuries. Has any one of these slaves initiated a single great idea to emancipate her sex from the enslaving drudgery of spinning, weaving, sewing, cooking, laundrying, sweeping, &c.? No, the original masculine mind came to her rescue with the machines that have lightened her labor until the feminists claim that having nothing to do at home she must seek for "other worlds to conquer" outside of the home. In their special work of plowing, sowing, and reaping, men, on the other hand, have sought relief from hard drudgery by devising machines for that purpose. Why have women not done it? Simply because they were biologically unfitted. Men were as busy with their humble tasks in the field as were women in the house with their tasks.

Let us look at the other side of the picture—woman in her own sphere. How grand her achievements in nurturing civilization and all that makes life worth living for both man and woman—achievements grander far than all that men have attained and without which these attainments would be worthless—achievements for the perpetuation of which both men and women have labored and suffered and for the maintenance of which men have sacrificed their lives on a thousand fields. This work is heralded by no blaring trumpets, no triumphant pageants; it is the field in which true woman has accomplished and is still accomplishing her biological functions—obeying nature's commands in silent and in most satisfying measure. One great epoch-making achievement of woman attained by her unaided is the revolution in hospital management originated by the femininely fertile mind of Florence Nightingale. Hers was Genius—a womanly inspiration in a womanly field. She studied of her own accord nursing and utilized her knowledge when, impelled by her womanly instinct, she went to the rescue of the stricken soldiers of the Crimean War. When men were at their wits' ends, this womanly woman appeared unasked (at that time) upon the scene and brought order out of chaos, giving the initiative to trained nursing that has become almost an exclusive field for women and a beneficence to all human kind. Another historical instance of a great achievement by a woman was that of the Empress Maria Theresa, who, when her country's enemies were at the gate of her capital and she had failed to arouse the patriotism of her people, appeared before the astonished Hungarian Diet with her infant in her arms, appealing for aid in her desperate straits. This feminine ruse succeeded after all other appeals had failed. Exceptional instances like that of Jeanne d'Arc are so rare that they prove the rule.

Now another leaf—this from medical history—to illustrate my agreement with Dr. Cabot. In the latter forties of the last century childhood fever was sending thousands of women all over the world to untimely graves. The Vienna Maternity was not excepted, though it was administered by trained midwives under the supervision of skilled physicians and charitable women of the upper and middle classes. To not one of the hundreds of these women in constant presence of the fatal scourge did it occur that the cause might be uncleanliness—negligence in housekeeping, as it were. It remained for a young doctor named Semmelweis to conceive this idea. Acting upon it without hesitation, he placed basins of water, with soap and nailbrushes, on each side of the entrance to the wards, with orders that every one entering the ward must wash and disinfect his or her hands. This was before disease germs were known. The epidemic ceased as if stayed by a magic wand. Up to the present time the same mechanical cleansing of the hands is regarded as superior to germicides, which were then unknown. Let me say in parentheses to show that lack of opportunity does not limit originality—the same discovery had been made by our own poet Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was not an obstetrician, but a Professor of Anatomy in Harvard Medical School. His published views antedate Semmelweis several years.

On the other hand, Dr. Cabot's contention that women doctors are specially endowed for social welfare work is demonstrated by a fact I noted while looking at a pictorial illustration of the development of the Public Bath in the Academy of Medicine last May. Having been in interested search for some proof of woman's ability for all kinds of tasks claimed by the feminists, I made note of the fact that among the lantern slides was a picture of the benevolent face of a woman doctor—Gertrude Wellington of Chicago—for whom the claim was made as the moving spirit of the first Free Cleansing Bath for the working people in the world. The name of this real benefactor of the race was not mentioned among the "distinguished women doctors" by Dr. Knopf, proving again that this excellent gentleman's gallantry exceeds his knowledge of the medical history of women.

These facts go to show that, as the psychologist Dana wrote in your last Sunday's issue, the dear women are "obsessed" with their fitness for all things masculine which blinds them to a sane view of their biological limitations. That the egotism of some leaders encourages this mistaken idea and induces them to characterize all those who honestly differ from them as ignorant will doubtless be demonstrated in some of your future issues that will contain tirades and ridicule in lieu of logic.

These lines are written in no spirit of controversy, simply to point out the irrevocable law of nature as it must affect urgent issues now before the public, the recognition of which may arouse men to clearer vision and an abandonment of their present attitude of indifference or ridicule toward the blatant claims of the feminists.

DR. SIMON BARUCH.

MR. MAXIM'S AUDIENCE.

It Was Held, Not by His Arguments, but by His Good Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 2 you print a letter from Hudson Maxim referring to his address at the recent Conference on International Relations at Ithaca. As the author of the apology to which he refers, I beg leave to correct certain misstatements.

Mr. Maxim says that he did not state that war is "always beneficial." That is literally correct. He did, however, ask the question, "Can you name a single war which has not resulted in more good than harm?" The inference was obvious. When the Crimean, Balkan, and other wars were mentioned he changed the subject.

Mr. Maxim says the "ultra-pacifists" tried to prevent an apology and break up the meeting by forcing an adjournment. I voted for the adjournment, and I moved the resolution of apology, and I know when and in what spirit they were made. The apology followed, and did not precede, the motion for adjournment. I felt that certain young men had, in the expression of their honest convictions, (with which I entirely agreed,) been rather disrespectful to Mr. Maxim's white hairs, and that Mr. Maxim was so excited that further discussion in the same mood would be useless. In that spirit the resolution of apology was moved and carried.

Two-thirds of the audience was not in sympathy with Mr. Maxim's ideas. It was as near unanimously hostile as any audience I ever saw. Subsequent discussion was proof positive of that. Not a man supported Mr. Maxim; but more than two-thirds did fully appreciate Mr. Maxim's quick wit, his ready retorts, and his delightfully irrelevant stories. Mr. Maxim cannot argue, but he does know how to tell a story. Mr. Maxim asks, as is well known, an immediate and great increase of our army and navy as "peace insurance." When interrupted in the midst of a laudation of war by the question, "Are you defending peace or war?" Mr. Maxim replied, "I'll tell you a story about a pet hen." LEWIS S. GANNETT.
New York, July 3, 1915.

So.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is rather amusing that when a Massachusetts woman wants to be sure of getting all the suffrage news (that's fit to print) she has to read a New York "Anti" paper.

MRS. DUNCAN BRADLEY.
Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1915.

A CITY CHILD'S VACATION.

In Summer the School Population Is Abandoned to the Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the point of view of the parents, the proposal to curtail the school vacations will be welcomed as most important. With the beginning of July we have an army of children flung suddenly upon the streets of New York and left for ten or eleven weeks, with their superabundant energy, wholly without aim

MILITARY MODELS RULE PARIS STYLES

High-Collared Winter Coats and Bersagiere Hats Among the Features.

NEW MODES INEXPENSIVE

Paris Custom Is Practically Nil, and Few American Buyers Are There for the Openings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—There has been considerable misunderstanding as to the date on which the fashion houses will show their Winter modes. The announcement was sent to America that it would be July 1, but President Aine of the Syndicat de Couture Parisienne now announces that all the leading houses have fixed upon Aug. 1.

The millinery houses are already showing the new styles, but very few buyers are here from foreign markets—only fifteen Americans, as against five times that number last year. Charles Kurzeman, the first to arrive, says that all the milliners are showing excellent styles, that the designers' work is better than it has been for several years, and that the styles are more practical and the shapes not so crazy. He also notes the fact that all high-priced materials, such as aigrettes and paradise plumes, have completely disappeared from the Paris market. The new modes are extremely simple and inexpensive.

Of the new designs Carolin Ribot is showing a small, high, narrow turban which Mr. Kurzeman believes will be the season's chief feature, although since Italy joined the Allies the Bersagiere hat of the crack Italian infantry has found its way to all the Parisian ateliers. As arranged for feminine wear it is constructed in black velvet, which is also the prevailing material of the season. It has an upturned brim on one side and a bronze coque pompon on the right.

Susanne Talbot also has a headline style in a metallic transparent hat for evening wear. It has a medium wide brim in gold or silver. Practically no felt hats will be worn during the coming season.

Mr. Kurzeman is the only dress buyer who has yet arrived. He says the feature of last season—short, wide skirts—will be continued. Outside coats are all military in style, with high, close-buttoned neck and buttoned down the front. A variation of the wide skirt style is a gown made like a riding habit, with a long jacket shaped to the bust and with a short, flaring skirt cut as if for riding. This is shown at Jenny's.

There is practically no such thing as a Paris custom, as the majority of Parisian fashionable women are either absent or in mourning. There are very few persons in the famous restaurants that a year ago rivaled the race courses as the scene of the launching of new modes in the early season of recent times. In the Bois de Boulogne the Pré Catelan and the Château de Madrid are closed, and the Pavillon d'Armenonville alone takes care of all who remain. In the Champs Elysées the Café des Ambassadeurs is open; the other famous places are either hospitals or workshops.

It has been decreed by the few fashionable persons who remain here that Evian shall be the place for the Summer season, inasmuch as it is the only resort which has no wounded to care for. The two Ritz hotels there remain open.

There will be no Fourteenth of July celebration this year.

At Deauville everything is closed except the Normandie Hotel, which is open for a brief bathing season. The Casino and the Hotel Royal are both Red Cross hospitals.

The American colony will give its usual Fourth of July banquet on Monday night at the Hotel Crillon, under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce. Several Cabinet Ministers will be present, but no women, and evening dress will not be worn. The usual Fourth of July memorial ceremonies will be carried out at Lafayette's statue.

COUNTRY CLUBS TO CELEBRATE

Sleepy Hollow and Ardsley Plan Entertainments for Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 3.—The Sleepy Hollow Country Club has prepared a delightful program for its members and guests on Monday. It consists of a band concert on the terrace in the afternoon, Japanese day fireworks for children from 3:30 to 5:30, and illumination of the clubhouse terrace and Italian gardens in the evening. A special quartet will play during dinner and for the dance afterward.

At the Ardsley Club there will be a band concert on the lawn and all kinds of sports. In the evening there will be many large dinner parties and a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard will shortly close Lyndhurst and go to Roxbury in the Catskills for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gregory and family have gone to the Berkshires for the Summer.

H. S. Brooks and family of Ardsley-on-Hudson have gone to Woodstock, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. W. Usher Parsons and family have left for their Adirondack camp.

Dr. Albert Shaw and family have gone to Pottersville, N. Y., until September.

MISS MARION DAVID ENGAGED.

Friend of Miss Margaret Wilson to Wed Ralph Kingsbury.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marion L. David of 49 West Eighty-fifth Street to Ralph Kingsbury of Detroit, Mich.

Miss David is a friend of Miss Margaret Wilson and has often been a guest at the White House, where she received with Mrs. Wilson and her daughters at the first official dinner in 1914. She is a sister of Ross David, vocal teacher, with whom Miss Wilson studies, and is herself an accomplished pianist, having acted as accompanist for the President's daughter.

Mr. Kingsbury is the auditor of the Père Marquette Railroad Company. The wedding will take place in October.

Miss Willis to Wed C. E. Schall.

Mrs. Gordon Willis of 16 Central Park West announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Kate Gordon Willis, to Charles Edward Schall, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Schall, Jr., of this city.

Miss Willis made her début three Winters ago, when Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore, her grandaunt, gave a dance for her at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. Schall was graduated from Harvard University last month.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mrs. J. W. Roberts of Philadelphia announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sarah Blake Roberts, to Newbury Davenport Lawton, Jr., of this city and New Rochelle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Utz of Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn Mildred Utz, to Prescott Barker Wiske, son of C. Mortimer Wiske of Paterson, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Matthews of Langhorne, Penn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alyse Matthews, to William Cooper Hunneman, Jr., of Boston.

Mrs. Theodore S. Wilkin of Philadelphia announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Louise Wilkin, to William Hildreth Blakeman, son of the late A. Noel Blakeman of New York.

FESTIVITIES AT TUXEDO.

Many House Parties Over the Fourth —A Dance for Miss Carey.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 3.—Many socially prominent journeyed to Tuxedo today to remain over the Fourth. As usual there will be the annual sports at the club on Monday, and the colonists have arranged many house parties and other attractions. There was a dance at the clubhouse tonight, preceded by dinners.

Today was Tuxedo day at the historic racetrack at Goshen and many of the colonists and their guests went over in a special train. A special racing program was arranged by Pierre Lorillard, Jr. The six races were exciting.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey gave a dinner last night at the club for their daughter, Miss Madeline Carey and Miss Marion Dinsmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore. The dinner was followed by a dance at the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster for the young people. The dinner guests were Miss Harriet McKim, Cyril Hatch, Charles Coulter, Le Grand Canon, Miss Howard, Richard Kent, Miss Huntington, Arthur Cotton, Miss Madeline Carey, F. Crosby, Miss Lincoln, E. Burrill, Miss Davies, E. M. Post, Jr., and Miss Marion Dinsmore. There were about one hundred guests at the dance.

Miss Marjorie Clinton entertained Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Clay, Miss Alberta Brentole, Miss Caroline Rogers, E. Thorp Geer, Reginald Willis, and Gerard DeWitt over Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. W. V. L. Thorne of New York also had a week-end party at the club.

The first of a series of three Saturday afternoon concerts were given today on the clubhouse lawn, during which many tea parties were given. Among those seen were Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, Mrs. Ernest Adee, Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mrs. H. M. Tiford, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Miss Smith, Mrs. C. H. Coster, and Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Barney.

Miss Miriam Sears of Boston spent the week here visiting Miss Dorothy Shepherd at the Vogel cottage.

Mrs. John J. McCook and the Misses McCook have moved into the Alexander cottage while the Alexander family are at the Panama Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander have arrived at the Dinsmore cottage. Miss Josephine Smith is at the Newbold cottage, and Mrs. William H. Young is in her cottage on Weewah Lake. Miss Leutze of Washington is visiting Mrs. Henry M. Alexander at the Kent cottage and Mr. and Mrs. John Magee are at the Club.

Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Field, Frederic Jewitt Dieter, Alexander Orr, Edward N. Tailer, Eugene D. Hawkins, Leroy Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simmickson, Miss Brewster, Mrs. A. T. Dorsey, F. M. Goodwin, Mrs. Harold Goodwin, and the Rev. Robert S. W. Wood.

MAUDE SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Will Return in September to Appear in "Grumpy" at the Empire.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, sailed yesterday on the Philadelphia to spend the Summer at his home in England. Mr. Maude returned recently from California, where he spent several weeks acting for the movies at the close of his tour in "Grumpy."

"I shall return early in September," said Mr. Maude, "and will begin my third season in 'Grumpy' in the Empire Theatre. After a short engagement there I will tour again in the piece. My advices are that the theatrical outlook in London is very bad, but I shall know more about that when I get there. I will give up the Playhouse, which was closed all last season with the exception of a month. With rents what they are in London you see I have had need for all I could make in Oshkosh."

Mr. Maude said he was afraid his daughter, Miss Margery, who played with him here in Wallack's two seasons ago, was going to give up the stage, although George Tyler wanted her to return to America to act under his management.

GIVE RECEPTION AT HILDEN.

Col. and Mrs. William Barbour Entertain at Their Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 3.—Colonel and Mrs. William Barbour gave a reception this afternoon at Hilden, their estate on the Rumson Road, which was largely attended by society folk who are passing the Summer in this section.

A platform for dancing was erected on the lawn near the rose garden, which is now in full bloom, and the Seventy-first Regiment Band of New York played.

Colonel Barbour's estate is named after the Barbour homestead near Belfast, Ireland.

Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Barbour of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Beck, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock, Robert, Warren W., and Fritz K. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund LeB. Barbour, and Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Finch.

Miss Hazel P. Mitchell a Bride.

Miss Hazel Pearl Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Mitchell of this city, formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn., and William Thomas Berle were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride, 306 West Thirtieth Street, the Rev. Montague Geer of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, officiating.

Miss Elma Fleisch, formerly of Pittsburgh, was the bride's only attendant. Dr. Harry Arrons acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Berle will be at home to their friends after July 12 at 351 West Twenty-eighth Street. Mr. Berle is with Engine Company No. 1 of the New York Fire Department.

ALLAN—MORROW.

The wedding of Miss Rachel Talbot Morrow of Westfield, N. J., to John J. Allan of this city took place yesterday morning in St. Joseph's rectory, Waverley Place. The Rev. Father Humphrey performed the ceremony, which was attended by a few of the nearest relatives and friends. The bride is a cousin of John C. Morrow of Westfield, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Allan left immediately for a wedding trip, and after Sept. 1 they will make their home in this city.

S. R. Guggenheim's Garden Party.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim entertained last night at a garden party and dance at their country home, The Towers, Elberon, N. J. The grounds were illuminated, and the floral decorations were from Mr. Guggenheim's conservatories.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 310.

LENOX JUNIORS VIE IN WATER SPORTS

Canoe-Tilting Contest on Lake Mahkeenac Won by Miss Dahlgren and H. Bourne.

TAKE SWIMMERS' PRIZES

Miss Rice and Sheldon R. Smith the Victors—Wm. A. Harriman Visits His Fiancee, Miss Lawrance.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 3.—At Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club this afternoon the third annual water sports held under the auspices of the Lenox Junior Lawn Tennis Association were carried out before a brilliant society gathering which filled the porches and made a grand stand of the stairs leading down to the boat landing. Miss Symphorosa Bristed, who had successfully managed the sports of 1914, was director of the events, assisted by a corps of timers and judges.

The events began at 3 o'clock and the sporting interest was high, more than forty young people participating in the events. The prizes for the various events were silver cups. The most spectacular of the events was the tilting, which was won by Miss Madeline Dahlgren, at the paddle of the canoe, and Howard Bourne, with the pole, who successfully pushed over the canoes of all-comers. The winners received the heartiest applause of the afternoon as they stepped upon the float after the last bout.

In the mixed canoe races the heats were all very close at the finish and held the interest of the large company.

The winners of the various events were:

Mixed Canoe Race, One-fourth of a Mile.—First Heat—Won by Miss Edith Satterlee and Henry R. Guild. Time—1:33.
Second Heat—Won by Mrs. Allen B. Fenno and William H. Tailer. Time—1:30.
Third Heat—Won by Miss Grace Bristed and Ashwell Gulliver. Time—1:31 2-5.
Fourth Heat—Won by Miss Josephine de Gersdorff and Charles P. Reynolds. Time—1:30.
Fifth Heat—Won by Miss Anita Delafield and Harry D. Forster. Time—1:34.
Final Heat—Miss Josephine de Gersdorff and Charles P. Reynolds defeated Mrs. Allen B. Fenno and William H. Taller by one length. Time—1:29.

Others who paddled in the canoe race were Miss Alma de Gerstorff and Charles D. Shaw, Jr., Miss Helen Frothingham and Theodore Evans, Miss Ulrica Dahlgren and Murray Hoffman, Miss Beatrice Sorchan and Richard F. Emmett, Miss Katherine Dahlgren and Sheldon R. Smith, Miss Madeline Dahlgren and Samuel Frothingham, Jr., Miss Margaret Scull and John Wells, Miss Esther Bonsal and Edward R. Guild.

Tilting contest in canoes—Miss Dahlgren at the paddle and Howard Bourne with the pole were the finals in the process of elimination. Others who took part included Miss Anna R. Alexandre and Miss Hoffman, Miss Ulrica Dahlgren and H. R. Guild, Mrs. J. E. Parsons and W. Roscoe Bonsal, Jr., Miss Grace Bristed and George E. Turnure, Jr., Miss Katherine Dahlgren and William Osborne, Mrs. Allen B. Fenno and F. Skidder Barsten, Miss Grace Bristed and Ashwell Gulliver.

Tub Race, 100 Yards.—First Heat—Won by Miss Katherine Dahlgren. Time—2:07½.
Second Heat—Won by George E. Turnure, Jr., 1:08⅘.
Third Heat—Won by Samuel Frothingham, Jr., 1:06 3-5.
Fourth Heat—Won by Miss Edith Bonsal, 2:04 2-5.
Tub race awarded to Samuel Frothingham, Jr., for best time.
Girls' Swim, 100 Yards.—Won by Miss Helen Rice. Others in the event were Miss Sylvia Hoit, Miss Anita Delafield, Miss Celestine Goddard, Miss Edith Bonsal, Misses Katherine, Madeline, and Ulrica Dahlgren, Misses Josephine and Alma de Gerstorff, Miss Helen Frothingham, and Mrs. Allen B. Fenno.
Boys' Swim, 100 Yards.—Best Time to Win—First heat, won by Sheldon R. Smith in 1:31 2-5.
Second Heat—Won by Gustav Kissel in 1:32 1-5.
Third Heat—Won by John Wells in 1:32 3-5.
Race awarded to Sheldon R. Smith.

Others in the contest included William Rand, 3d, W. H. Taller, Richard F. Babcock, Charles P. Reynolds, Samuel and Donald Frothingham, Edward and Henry Guild, Ashwell Gulliver, Charles D. Shaw, Jr., Murray Hoffman, and Richard F. Emmett.

The children's swimming race was won by Frank Stoddard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Stoddard of New York.

Among those at the boathouse were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler, Mrs. Edward S. Spencer, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and the Misses Rosalie and Lillian Goodman.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell and Miss Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, with the Misses M. Civilise Alexandre, Miss Marie O. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster with their guest, Captain Vanness Phillip, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stanton Blake, Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Matthew Griswold, 8d, Morgan Griswold, Mrs. Oscar Iselgi, with Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Smith, Miss Edith Kohlsaat, Miss Isabel Shutter, Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mrs. Malcolm Douglas Sloane, Prince Hohenlohe. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice.

Tonight the Lenox Club gave a dance, to which 150 were invited. The ballroom was decorated in roses and peonies. At midnight a supper was served.

There were many dinners in the Lenox colony tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris entertained at Brookhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Davis T. Dana at Birchwood, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham at Overlee, and Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Spring Lawn before the dance at the Lenox Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morawetz have arrived to visit with Miss Charlotte Barnes at Cold Brook.

Captain and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emerson and Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo of Baltimore, the parents and sister and brother-in-law of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, arrived today at Shadow Brook to visit Mrs. Vanderbilt.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance to William Averell Harriman created interest in the Lenox colony. Mr. Harriman arrived at Allen Winden last night. Today he and his fiancée went for a long automobile trip through the hills. Miss Lawrance received messages of congratulations from hundreds of friends.

Cortlandt F. Bishop, with Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylis, made an automobile trip to Lake Mohonk for luncheon today, returning to Lenox tonight.

Invitations were issued today for a picnic at Lake Mahkeenac tomorrow night at 6 o'clock. There will be about eighty guests, mostly of the younger set, who are members of house parties.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, is a guest of Bishop Thomas F. Davies of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts.

Miss Helen F. Lake, who has been at Curtis Hotel, has gone to Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker are guests of Miss Anna B. Shaw at the Homestead.

A Dinner for Mrs. Irving Crane.

A farewell dinner was held last night at the Hotel Astor for Mrs. Irving Crane, who is leaving for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mrs. Crane is President of the Bronx Maternity Hospital, Chairman of the Bronx Widowed Mothers' Pension Fund, and is also Chairman of the Twenty-first Senatorial District of the Women's Political Union of the Bronx.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Hundreds of Motorists Arrive at Resorts to Spend the Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 3.—A quiet Fourth in the White Mountains has attracted hundres of motorists, and many week-end parties are being given at the large hotels. Brides and bridegrooms figure largely in the early arrivals, and many parties of mountain trampers with knapsacks on their backs are seen en route to the Presidential and Franconia ranges. Henry S. Schley's family of New York have opened their cottage in Maplewood Colony, and William S. Dunspaugh of Philipse Manor arrived for the opening of the Maplewood Hotel yesterday. R. J. Walsh and family have come from Greenwich, Conn., to open their cottage, and Colonel W. V. King of New York has taken Cottage Eight.

The New Profile opened today and several of the cottage colony arrived, including Mrs. Emily Hopkins, Mrs. Algernon Sidney Jarvis, with Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Atwood. Mrs. John S. Duncan and Miss Susan Duncan came from Briarcliff Manor for the opening, and will spend the entire season at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Henry McHarg of Stamford, Conn., opened their cottage.

Frederic Holbrook arrived from Yonkers to spend the Fourth at the Crawford House. Mrs. McDowell arrived from New York to join friends at Crawford's. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Everett Thompson of New York, who are spending the week-end at Bangor, Me., will arrive this week at the Crawford.

The Balsams is entertaining many amateur fishermen, who are permitted to catch their own trout for breakfast. The Waumbek colony will include Mrs. Nathaniel Witherell, Mrs. Karl A. Neuhoff, Mrs. Augustus Kountze, and Mrs. William Steinway of New York. The Waumbek cottages are all let for the season. Walter W. Law of Briarcliff Manor will occupy his Summer home at Jefferson. The Intervale House opened yesterday. The Mountain View House has Mrs. Harris G. Colt and Mrs. Sam Sloan of New York as early guests. Admiral Hiwel opens Mizzentop for the season this week, and Congressman Samuel McCall and Congressman John S. Weeks of Massachusetts opened their respective estates at Lancaster for the Summer.

Motorists spending the Fourth at the Mount Pleasant House include Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Newberry of Detroit, whose marriage occurred at New Haven, following Mr. Newberry's graduation from Yale. His parents, former Secretary and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, were members of the bridal party.

Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Amory and J. D. Amory of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burnham Moffatt, Miss Elizabeth Moffatt, and Abbott Moffatt of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Quackenbush of Paterson, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones of Baltimore, who await the opening of the Mount Washington Hotel; Dr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Scharmar of Philadelphia, are spending the holiday in Bretton Woods at the Mount Pleasant.

Dr. Huntington Richards of New York and Canon J. McDonald McGrath of the Cincinnati Cathedral have arrived at the Mount Pleasant House for the Summer.

Mrs. Frank Crawford, Mrs. Henry Knox, and John Knox arrived from New York at the Elm Tree Inn at Colebrook for the season. Mrs. Anna Livingston Fox has arrived there from New York.

GREENE STATUE UNVEILED.

Monument to Colonial General Who Defeated Cornwallis.

BATTLE GROUND, N. C., July 3.—One hundred and thirty-five years after he had led his command to victory over General Cornwallis's red coats at Guilford Court House, a monument was unveiled today on this famous battlefield in honor of the memory of General Nathanael Greene, who commanded the Colonial forces in the South during the latter part of the American Revolution. It was in this vicinity that the battle was fought on March 15, 1781, which resulted in such heavy losses to Cornwallis, the British leader, that he was forced to retreat to Wilmington, N. C.

Troops from the colonies of Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina took part in the battle, and today's exercises provided for the participation of representatives of these States, including several Governors. Both State and Federal troops participated, among them the Kentish Guards of Greenwich, R. I., of which General Greene was a charter member.

The monument, erected with funds appropriated by Congress in February, 1911., is in the form of an equestrian statue of General Greene, made of bronze, on a granite base. It is thirty feet high. F. H. Parker of New York was the sculptor.

BOHEMIANS HONOR HUSS.

Celebrate 500th Anniversary of Religious Reformer's Martyrdom.

A memorial meeting in honor of John Huss, the Bohemian martyr, who was burned at the stake in Constance, Germany, on July 6, 1415, was held in Carnegie Hall last night. Some 2,000 Bohemians living in New York gathered to pay tribute to his memory.

Vincent W. Woytisek, Chairman of the meeting, introduced Professor Will S. Munroe of Princeton University, who recounted the deeds of Huss and described his death. He declared that the fall of the house of Hapsburg, the reigning family of Austria, would mean the rejuvenation of Bohemia.

"I hope to see the emancipation of 10,000,000 Bohemians from the influence of the Hapsburgs," he said. "The delivery of the Bohemians from the Hapsburg influence means the rejuvenation of Bohemia."

The rest of the program consisted of selections from Bohemian operas. The orchestra was composed of members of the New York and Boston Philharmonic Clubs and the symphony orchestras of both cities under the direction of Rudolph Prusa.

PASTOR ESCAPES DISASTERS

Montclair Minister Nearly Caught in Two Catastrophes.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 3.—The Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, who is expected to reach home tomorrow from England on the St. Louis, has had two escapes from injury or death on his trip. The first was when preparing to go to England last April. He had booked passage on the Lusitania, but changed his mind and sailed on the Adriatic.

During his stay in London he made frequent trips to his former home at Rothesay Bute, Scotland, and had arranged to go to London on the night express train which was wrecked at Carlisle, on its way from Scotland to England, when more than 500 soldiers and civilians were killed. At the last moment Dr. Black decided to remain with friends over night and take a morning train.

Dr. Black, who was formerly acting pastor of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, had been filling the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. R. J. Campbell at City Temple, London. He is a professor at the Union Theological Seminary.

Talks In Aid of War Relief.

At the Summer home of Mrs. Henry Phipps at Southampton, L. I., Henry J. Davison will give on Wednesday afternoon the fifth conference on "The Psychology and Philosophy of Form and Color in the Household," arranged by Mrs. Frederic Esler. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Ambulance St. Pierre, just outside of Geneva, where the Countess de la Forest Divonne has organized a small corps and is caring for soldiers who have received eye wounds.

On Thursday afternoon the sixth conference is to be held at Mrs. George L. McAlpin's country home at Easthampton, L. I. On Aug. 3 another conference is to be given at the Newport home of Mrs. John J. Mason, under the auspices of Mme. Bakmeteff, for the benefit of the convalescent soldiers in Russia.

GOV. BEECKMAN IS HOST AT NEWPORT

Entertains Army and Navy Officers and Families at a Dinner at Land's End.

FIREWORKS ON THE LAWN

Many Colonists Are Entertaining House Parties for Independence Day—Jamestown Casino Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman entertained tonight army and navy officers in charge of the stations and posts here, their wives, and guests from the Summer colony with a dinner at Land's End. After dinner the guests were joined by two hundred other guests from various dinner parties to see a display of fireworks on the lawn.

The picture of George Washington, with the orchestra playing a patriotic selection, brought loud applause.

The piece "Good-Night" was pretty, and for the final number hundreds of rockets were fired.

Later the guests returned to the house for supper, while the orchestra played and dancing followed.

The dinner guests were Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College; Miss Katherine G. Knight, Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman of New York; Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Captain Roger Welles, U. S. N., commanding the Training Station, and Mrs. Welles, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Colonel George F. Landers, U. S. A., Commandant of Narragansett Bay Defense District, and Mrs. Landers, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Charles A. Huhn, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, George M. Woolsey, W. Hude Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Lawrence Perkins, the staff of Governor Beckman and their wives, Colonel M. J. Lynch, Colonel Andrew Anthony, Colonel William McLeod, Captain and Mrs. Davis G. Arnold, Captain and Mrs. Herbert D. Dean, and Captain and Mrs. E. P. Chaffee.

Never in the history of Newport were so many of the Summer residents in their cottages or entertaining so many house parties over Independence Day as today.

Mrs. Oelrichs, who is arranging with Mrs. Conde Nast for the presentation of Fashions Passing Show on the terrace of Rose Cliff the afternoon and evening of July 24 for the relief of French women and children and Belgian refugees, has the Summer colony in a flurry over the identity of the society woman who has posed for the Fashions Passing Show poster.

Members of the Clambake Club gathered at their clubhouses on Easton's Point this afternoon for the first time this Summer. President William R. Hunter welcomed the large assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis entertained a dinner company at their residence on Narragansett Avenue tonight for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Street of New York, having among their guests the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Bristow, Charles Dale Oelrichs, Henry F. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robeson, and the Countess Gizkya of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Miss Louise B. Scott also entertained dinner parties tonight.

The opening of the Jamestown Casino tonight, where a dance was given, was attended by a throng of colonists.

A luncheon was given at Gooseberry Island today by members of the Newport Fishing Club.

Miss Evelyn Burden has joined her mother, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia have arrived on the yacht Josephine for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Haughton of Boston have arrived at Gould Island for the Summer.

Colonel O'Brien, Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, has leased the Neilson cottage, on Price's Neck.

Mrs. Peter D. Martin, who recently returned from San Francisco, is spending the Summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Miss Caroline Huibert of Cincinnati is visiting Miss Margaret F. Andrews, and will be one of the ten bridesmaids for her marriage to Morgan Belmont.

Twenty-eight couples were entered in the first tombstone golf tournament of the season, played at the Newport Golf Club today.

The cups presented by Miss Louise B. Scott were won by Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon and her partner, F. Harrison of Philadelphia, with Mrs. W. Earl Dodge of Newport and C. A. Biddle of Philadelphia second.

REV. JULIUS KALETZSKY DIES

Rabbi of Adas Israel Synagogue, One of the Largest in City.

The Rev. Julius Kaletzky, Rabbi for the last ten years of the Adas Israel Synagogue at 256 East 114th Street, one of the largest in the city, with a congregation of more than 5,000, died on Friday at his home, 1,267 Fifth Avenue, in his 68th year.

He was born in Russia, and after receiving his education there and being ordained at the age of sixteen, came to this country forty years ago. For a time he was Rabbi of a synagogue in Cincinnati, O., from where he came to this city. Rabbi Kaletzsky was known all over this country as an authority on the ancient Hebrew writings and was the author of "The History of the Jews in the Ancient East," which he wrote in the old script. He also wrote a number of Hebrew poems, which are known to all readers of that literature.

Rabbi Kaletzsky is survived by his widow, a son and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Louis Isaacs, whose husband is prominent in the real estate business.

Archbishop Quigley's Condition.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 3.—The following bulletin was issued from the bedside of Archbishop Quigley of Chicago at 10 o'clock tonight:

"There has been practically no change in the Archbishop's condition. The slight improvement noted yesterday has been maintained."

The Archbishop was able to take some nourishment during the day, was conscious, and spoke a few words to those at his bedside. Every precaution to conserve his strength was taken.

Physicians say now that there is a slight chance for his recovery.

San Francisco
Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

RATES FROM $2.00 UP.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
Member of Official Expositions Hotel Bureau.

QUIET FUNERAL FOR DIAZ.

Will Be in Keeping with the Simplicity of His Last Years.

PARIS, July 3.—Members of the family of General Porfirio Diaz have not yet determined what arrangements will be made for the funeral of the late President of Mexico, except that they will be of simple character in keeping with his quiet life in Paris. The ex-President died last night as the result of a complication of diseases due to advanced age.

General Diaz during his four years' residence in Paris made few acquaintances among the French people. He received a good many Mexicans, especially when he first came to France.

He always was absorbed in the news from Mexico, but became more and more distressed by the disorders there, as his friends, by letter and personally, gave him pessimistic accounts of the conditions and the destruction of institutions.

It does not appear that General Diaz ever regretted his resignation from the Presidency of Mexico after thirty years of rule, nor that he felt inclined to return, nor missed his loss of power. Nothing that he told his friends would indicate it.

Only once so far as known did the General endeavor directly to influence Mexican affairs. That was when he allowed two of his friends to use his name in recommending to General Victoriano Huerta, when Provisional President of the Republic, that he had better yield to the desires of President Wilson and resign.

William H. Rockfellow.

William H. Rockfellow, a retired wool merchant, died on Friday at his home, 59 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Bound Brook, N. J., and started as a boy with the woolen house of Bowers & Beekman, 45 Broadway, later becoming a member of the firm. When the business was dissolved he became a member of the house of B. H. Smith & Co., 60 and 62 Worth Street, which was continued under the name of Rockfellow & Shepard when Mr. Smith retired. Mr. Rockfellow retired eighteen years ago. He had been a resident of East Orange for thirty years, and is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Rossa to be Buried in Ireland.

The funeral of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, took place yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in New Brighton, S. I. The Right Rev. Mgr. Charles A. Cassidy, assisted by four other priests, celebrated the requiem mass, and many friends and members of the Irish Society attended the service.

Interment took place at St. Peter's Cemetery, from which the body will be sent to Ireland after the war, where the Irish patriot will find his last resting place, in accord with the promise made him by the Irish Society.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. TERESA KEENAN, wife of Thomas Keenan, an employe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 853 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, from kidney disease.

FREDERICK BITTMAN, 73 years old, a civil war veteran and Past Master of Justice Lodge, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 956 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. He was for eighteen years employed in the machine shop of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

DAVID WASHINGTON SANDS, a letter carrier for the last twenty-five years attached to Station T in the Wall Street district, died on Thursday at his home, 1,107 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

Mrs. JEMINA BLOODGOOD RADCLIFFE, widow of John E. Radcliffe, a contractor, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Blanche Peterson, 15 Suydam Place, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

JOHN PIERRE KEOUGH, head of the firm of John P. Keough & Co., monument makers at Maspeth, L. I., and Past Regent of Osceola Council, R. A., died on Friday at his home, 137 Russell Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia,

Store Closed Tomorrow, Monday

Tuesday, at GIMBELS,

Store Opens 8.30, Closes 5.30 Saturday at 1 P. M.

The Splendid Stocks of

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD STORE

Will Be Placed on Sale at an Average of HALF PRICE!

THIS remarkable merchandise transaction, the most important chronicled in years, marks the end of a retail dry goods business which has been honorably known to New York for the better part of two generations.

The fine Scotch firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, founded fifty years ago, won for itself a proud name among the merchants of this city through years of upright dealing and good merchandise, fairly sold.

The friendly old store, on the site of which the present splendid building of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation, the successors, now stands (occupying the whole block-front along Sixth Ave. from 19th to 20th St.), counted its loyal patrons by the thousands.

But retail conditions having changed, it was deemed best to give the business up. Until the very closing of its doors—only lately decided upon—Simpson-Crawford stocks had been kept fully up to the requirements of fashion and home comfort. The store, which has done as high as $6,750,000 worth of business in a single year, added over $4,000,000 worth of new goods during the year just past.

Letter From a Founder

New York, June 29.

Messrs. Gimbel Brothers,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am glad to learn that you have taken over the stocks of the business of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation; a fact which gives great satisfaction to one of its founders.

I also am delighted to know that you have taken over many of the former employees of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, many of whom have been with us for more than twenty years. Very truly yours,

(Signed) William Crawford

GIMBELS Bought The Entire Stock, Over $680,000 at Retail

And It Will Be Sold, Beginning
Tuesday, July 6th,
At an Average of HALF PRICE

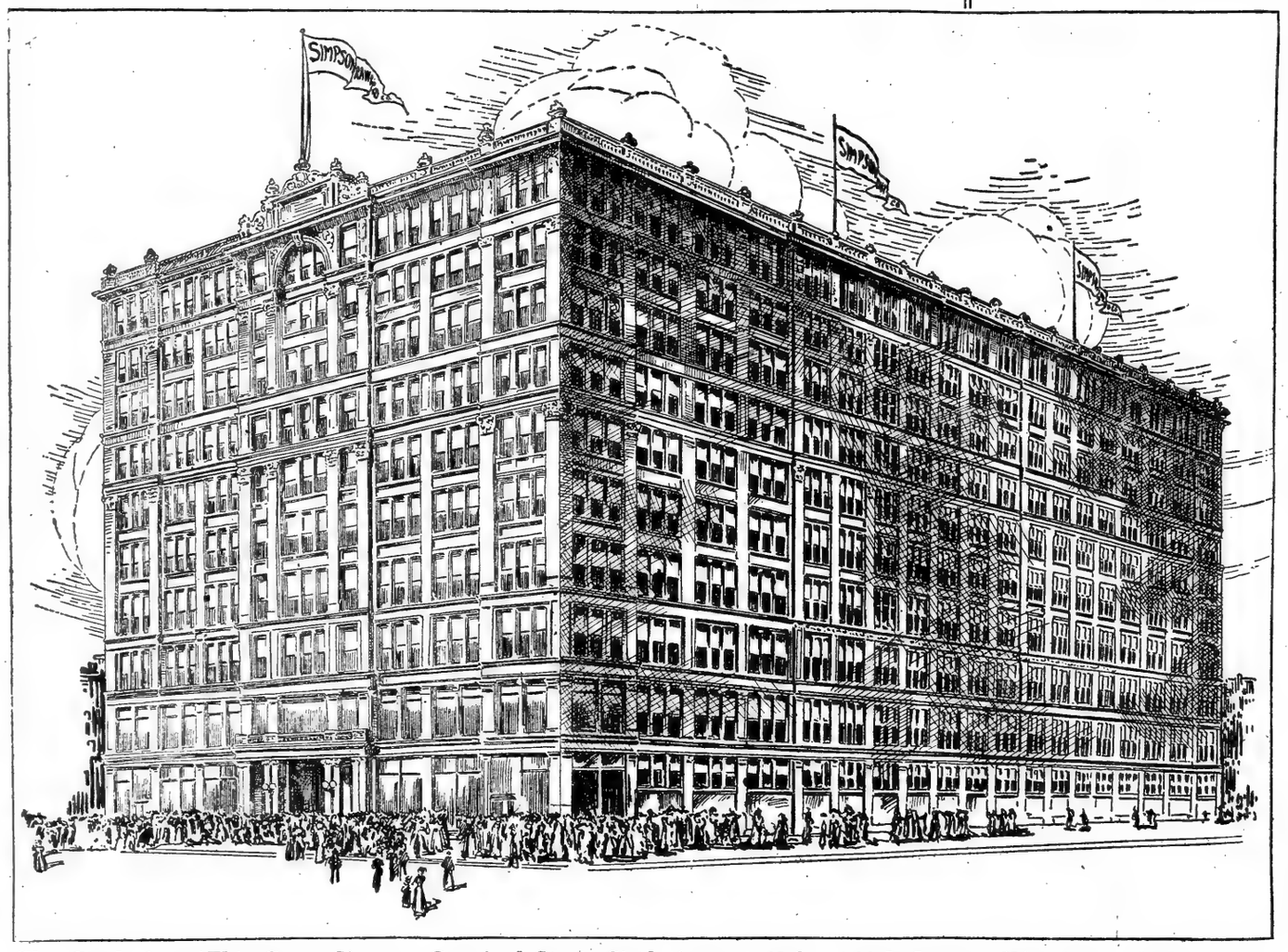
—so very, very much below the true value of the goods were we able to buy them. Of course, some of the lines were broken in assortments. Where we found this to be the case we strengthened them with goods from other sources. The result is

A Three-fold Massing of Desirable Goods Under-priced:

(1) The splendid Simpson-Crawford stocks themselves.
(2) Many fine lots of goods, purchased at relatively great savings, from manufacturers, importers and wholesalers eager to co-operate.
(3) Exceptional clearance lots from our own nearly $6,000,000 stocks.

Hence, rather more than A MILLION IN MERCHANDISE will go on sale in New York and Philadelphia on Tuesday morning at the most sensationally low prices we have offered for goods of like quality.

New Bargain Aisles have been opened on the Main, Second, Third and Fourth Floors, to enhance our already great facilities for display and service.
Watch these tables daily—they will contain some of the most important offerings in the Sale.



The Goods from This Great Simpson-Crawford Store, Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, Have Been Moved to the GIMBEL Store, Broadway and 33d Street, to be Sold at About HALF PRICE.

Here Is the Complete List of the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Stocks:

Women's Dresses & Suits	*Third fl.*	Men's & Boys' Hats	*Fourth fl.*	Office Furniture	*Eighth fl.*
Women's Coats	*Third fl.*	Men's Furnishings	*Main fl.*	Rugs and Carpets	*Sixth fl.*
Blouses	*Third fl.*	Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes	*Second fl.*	Linoleums & Mattings	*Sixth fl.*
Separate Skirts	*Third fl.*	Knit Underwear	*Main fl.*	Pictures	*Sixth fl.*
Furs	*Third fl.*	Hosiery	*Main fl.*	China and Lamps	*Fifth fl.*
House Dresses & Negligees	*Second fl.*	Gloves	*Main fl.*	Woolen Dress Goods	*Second fl.*
Children's Apparel	*Third fl.*	Umbrellas & Parasols	*Main fl.*	Silks and Velvets	*Second fl.*
Misses' Apparel	*Third fl.*	Trunks	*Fifth fl.*	Infants' Wear	*Second fl.*
Silk Petticoats	*Second fl.*	Leather Goods	*Main fl.*	Corsets	*Second fl.*
Linings	*Second fl.*	Books	*Main fl.*	Muslin Underwear	*Second fl.*
Men's & Boys' Clothing	*Fourth fl.*	Stationery	*Main fl.*	White Goods	*Second fl.*
		Dress Trimmings	*Main fl.*	Women's Neckwear	*Main fl.*
		Blankets & Comfortables	*Second fl.*	Laces and Embroideries	*Main fl.*
		Upholsteries	*Sixth fl.*	Veilings	*Main fl.*
		Wall Paper	*Sixth fl.*	Ribbons	*Main fl.*
		Housefurnishings	*Fifth fl.*	Handkerchiefs	*Main fl.*
		Bed Muslins	*Second fl.*	Notions	*Main fl.*
		Art Needlework	*Second fl.*	Toilet Goods and Perfumes	*Main fl.*
		Linens	*Second fl.*	Sporting Goods	*Fourth fl.*
		Cotton Dress Goods	*Second fl.*	Toys	*Fourth fl.*
		Millinery	*Third fl.*	Jewelry and Watches	*Main fl.*
		Furniture & Bedding	*Seventh fl.*	Silverware	*Main fl.*
		Pianos	*Eighth fl.*	Clocks	*Main fl.*

The GIMBEL Contract Bureau

Is at the service of HOTELS, CLUBS and INSTITUTIONS, which will find much to interest them in the Sale, in Furniture, China, Linens, Silverware, Upholsteries, Carpets.

In the SUBWAY STORE Will Be Found All the Lower Priced Goods in Every One of the Above Stocks

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Two sorts of price-tickets will distinguish the goods in the Simpson-Crawford Sale.

(1) "Gimbel Price—Simpson-Crawford Price" indicates goods that came from the Simpson-Crawford Stock.

(2) "Sale Price—Value" indicates goods from other sources, as explained above.

Every Precaution Has Been Taken to Assure Quick and Helpful Service for the Christmas Attendance Expected.

A cordial welcome to old Simpson-Crawford customers, to whom we also extend a hearty invitation to make GIMBELS their store home in future, and to open a Charge Account. They will find many familiar faces among the old Simpson-Crawford employees, of whom several hundred have joined our force.

Headquarters of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation have been established on the Seventh Floor of GIMBELS, for the payment of bills by Simpson-Crawford customers, etc.

Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 3.

S SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915. S

GIANTS BREAK LOSING STREAK—CALDWELL OUTPITCHES JOHNSON—RESOLUTE WINS

GIANTS SHAKE OFF BROOKLYN HOODOO

New York Takes Second Game of Double-Header, 4 to 3—Dodgers Win First, 2 to 1.

The unexpected is bound to happen once in a while. The Giants won a game in Brooklyn yesterday. It was a double-header and they managed to take the second half of it, 4 to 3. The Dodgers won the first game, 2 to 1. Of the five games New York has played at Ebbets Field during the past week, the Dodgers have taken four. It is a long time since the Dodgers have won four games straight from the Giants. But you mustn't be surprised at anything that happens to the Giants this season.

The next move the Giants are due to make is to tie Cincinnati for last place. Stranger things have happened. For instance, the Dodgers are still tied with the Boston world's champions for fifth place.

A crowd of 20,000—the largest of the season at Ebbets Field—shrieked with delight at the first game and groaned in distress because the New York team took one out of five games. The Dodgers came pretty close to winning the second game, because, in the ninth inning they launched a rally which boosted them to three runs after two were out. A two-base smash off Tesreau by Wheat and a home run by Casey Stengel caused a rumpus which was as noisy as a Fourth of July celebration. Tesreau pulled out of the fire just in the nick of time.

The Dodgers nabbed the first game in the eighth inning when the Giants didn't know anything about it. They had to be persuaded by Umpire Byron that Brooklyn had really won.

With the score deadlocked at 1 to 1, the Dodgers breezed into the eighth inning. Myers started out with a single and O'Mara fouled to Chief Meyers. Daubert got a single, which shoved Myers to second. Then Zach Wheat rolled a grounder to Doyle, who shot the ball to Merkle and Merkle sent it back to Fletcher, expecting, of course, to make a double play. Myers in the meantime sneaked around and scored.

The Giants walked off the field, supposing that the game was finished. It seems, however, that the eagle eye of the umpire had seen Merkle's foot off the bag and Wheat wasn't out at all. The only out was Daubert at second. So Myers's run counted and won the game, while Wheat went to second base. The Giants had to go back in their positions and make the third out. Cutshaw skied to Robertson and ended the complication.

Sherrod Smith, the Dodgers's collegian southpaw, pitched the first game and did pretty well. Against him the Giants pitted Ralph Stroud. The Giants didn't get a hit until the fourth inning, when Burns singled and Robertson flied to Wheat. Doyle's safe smash sent Burns to third, and he scored on Fletcher's sacrifice fly. Brooklyn tied it in the sixth, when O'Mara tripled and went home on Daubert's single. Then came the mix-up in the eighth, when Myers scored with the winning run.

New York had Brooklyn shut out up to the ninth inning of the second game. Tesreau pitched high-class ball for eight innings, while the Giants pounded Ed Appleton out of the box in the third, after they had collected three runs off him. Wheezer Dell went in and stopped the Giants's run getting until the final inning.

With one gone in the first inning, Robinson singled and went to third on Doyle's double to left. Fletcher's sacrifice fly scored Robertson and Doyle advanced to third on Merkle's single. Lobert flied to Stengel for the final out. Snodgrass walked in the second and Meyers fanned. Tesreau doubled to right centre, scoring Snodgrass. Tesreau went to third on an infield hit by Burns and scored on Robertson's sacrifice fly to Wheat.

In the third inning, after Doyle and Fletcher had singled, Appleton was taken out and Dell edged into the fray. Merkle was safe on O'Mara's error and the bases were full with no one out. Dell pitched himself out of the hole cleverly. Lobert popped to Cutshaw, Snodgrass filed to Myers, and Doyle was doubled at the plate on a close decision.

The Giants got their fourth run in the ninth. After Meyers flied out, Tesreau got a single, and Burns and Robertson walked, filling the bases. Doyle singled to right and scored Tesreau. After Fletcher fouled to Daubert, Merkle grounded to Dell, who got Burns at the plate.

O'Mara started Brooklyn's rally in the ninth with an infield hit. Daubert flied to Robertson. Buck Wheat doubled to right centre, sending O'Mara to third. He scored on Cutshaw's out at first. Stengel hit a home run over Snodgrass's head in centre, scoring Wheat ahead of him. Getz grounded to Merkle for the final out. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..4	1	3	2	0		Burns, lf..4	1	2	2	0	
O'Mara, ss.4	1	1	1	4	3	Robtson, rf.4	0	0	4	0	
Daubert, 1b.4	0	0	0	10	0	Fletch'r, 2b.4	0	0	2	3	
Wheat, lf..3	0	0	2	0	0	Fl'ch'r, ss.3	0	0	2	1	
Cash'w,2b.4	0	0	2	3	3	Merkle, 1b.2	0	0	10	2	
Stgel, rf..3	0	1	4	0	0	Lob't, 3b.4	0	1	1	1	
Getz, 3b..3	0	0	1	0	4	Sh'ds, cf..3	0	0	1	1	
McCy, c..3	0	1	5	5	0	Meyers, c.4	0	0	3	1	
Smith, p..3	0	1	0	1	1	Stroud, p.2	0	0	0	1	2
Total..31	2	9	27	11		Total..30	1	5	24	14	

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	..	2	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

Three-base hits—Burns, O'Mara. Stolen bases—Burns, Wheat. Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle; O'Mara and Daubert. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—off Stroud, 2; off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Stroud, 2; by Smith, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..3	0	1	1	0		Myers, cf..4	0	1	2	1	
Robtson, rf.3	1	1	3	2	0	O'Ma, ss.4	1	0	1	3	
Doyle, 2b.5	0	0	3	3	4	D'bert, 1b.4	0	0	4	2	
Fl'ch'r, ss.4	0	1	2	2	6	Wheat, lf.4	1	1	4	2	0
Merkle, 1b.5	0	1	13	1	0	Cash'w,2b.4	0	0	4	1	
Lob't, 3b..3	0	0	0	0	1	Stgel, rf..4	1	1	5	0	
Sh'ds, cf..2	1	0	2	0	0	Getz, 3b..4	0	0	0	0	1
Meyers, c.4	0	0	3	1		Miller, c..3	0	1	6	2	
Tesreau, p.4	2	2	2	1	1	Appleton, p..0	0	0	0	0	
						Dell, p....2	0	0	0	0	
Total..33	4	11	27	15		Total..33	3	8	27	12	

New York	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	4	
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	

Errors—O'Mara, (2.)

Two-base hits—Doyle, Tesreau, Wheat. Home run—Stengel. Stolen base—Robertson. Earned runs—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hit—Snodgrass. Sacrifice flies—Robertson, Fletcher. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle; Myers and Miller. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 4; First base on errors—New York, 2; Bases on balls—Off Appleton, 1; off Dell, 3; off Tesreau, 1. Hits—Off Appleton, 4 in 2 1-3 innings, (none out in third); off Dell, 4 in 6 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dell, (Lobert.) Struck out—By Appleton, 1; by Dell, 2; by Tesreau, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

Phils and Braves Get Even Break.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Philadelphia and Boston split even today before the largest crowds of the season, the former winning the first game, 4 to 1, and the visitors the second, 5 to 4. Each victory was due to the sterling work of a "south-paw," Rixey for Philadelphia in the opener and Tyler for Boston in the closing contest. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.4	1	0	1	1		G'bert, rf.4	1	1	1	0	
B'e'ft, ss.4	1	1	0	4	0	F'pat'k,2b.3	0	0	0	1	
W'ted, cf.4	0	1	1	0		Cather, lf.3	0	1	3	0	
C'vath, rf.4	0	2	1	0		Smith, 3b.4	0	1	4	0	
P'kart, lf.4	0	3	3	0		S'mdt, 1b.3	0	1	6	0	
N'hoff, 2b.3	0	0	5	2		Mayee, cf.3	0	1	3	0	
Lud's, 1b..4	1	1	10	1		M'w'le, ss.2	0	0	1	4	
Kil'fer, c..3	1	1	6	2		Gowdy, c..3	0	0	6	1	
Rixey, p..2	0	1	0	2		Rud'ph, p.1	0	0	0	2	
						Davis, p..0	0	0	0	1	
Total..32	4	10	27	14		*Egan ...1	0	0	0	0	
						Total..27	1	5	24	8	

*Batted for Rudolph in seventh inning.
Error—Schmidt.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	..	4
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Gilbert, Rixey. Three-base hit—Killifer. Stolen base—Paskert. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Fitzpatrick, Niehoff. Sacrifice fly—Rixey. Double plays—Rudolph, Maranville, and Schmidt; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus; Luderus, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 3. Hits—Off Rudolph, 9 in 7 innings; off Davis, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Rixey, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.—Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'bert, rf..4	0	1	2	0		Byrne, 3b.3	0	0	0	3	
Evers, 2b.4	1	2	3	2		B'e'ft, ss..4	1	2	2	6	
Mo'ch, cf.3	0	0	3	0		W'ted, cf..3	1	1	3	0	
Smith, 3b.4	0	2	0	2		C'vath, rf.2	1	1	0	1	
S'mdt, 1b.4	1	2	6	1		P'kert, lf.4	0	0	6	0	
Magee, lf..3	1	2	5	0		N'hoff, 2b.4	0	0	3	2	
M'w'le, ss.3	0	1	0	3		Lud's, 1b.3	0	0	8	1	
Wh'lg, c.4	0	0	0	5	0	Killif'r, c.4	0	0	2	2	
Tyler, p...4	1	2	1	1	0	Ch'm's, p.2	0	0	0	0	
						Dem'e, p..0	0	0	0	0	
						*Stock ...1	0	0	0	0	
						†Durey ...1	0	0	0	0	
						‡Welser ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	5	12	27	8		Total..32	3	4	27	15	

*Batted for Chalmers in seventh inning.
†Batted for Luderus in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Demaree in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Luderus.

Boston	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Schmidt, Tyler, (2,) Magee, (2.) Home run—Cravath. Earned runs—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert, Maranville. Stolen base—Schmidt. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 9. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 4; off Chalmers, 4. Hits—Off Chalmers, 11 in 7 innings; off Demaree, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Tyler, 1. Wild pitch—Chalmers. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Cubs Win and Lose.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chicago and Pittsburgh broke even in a double header today, the locals taking the first, 6 to 3, while they lost the second, 2 to 4. The first game contained plenty of hits by both teams, but Chicago's were more valuable because they followed bases on balls. Poor base running and poor coaching prevented the visitors from winning this game. Zabel held Pittsburgh to four scattered hits in the second game, but his numerous bases on balls cost him the game. Adams was hit hard, but got sensational support, especially in the pinches. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..5	0	1	2	1		Grey, lf..5	3	2	2	2	
Fisher, ss.5	1	1	1	0		C'lins, cf..5	0	2	3	1	
Schulte, lf.2	1	1	2	1		Baird, 3b..4	0	1	1	6	
Z'man, 2b.4	0	3	4	1		H'man, rf.4	0	1	1	0	
Saier, 1b..3	0	0	7	1		Wag'r, ss.4	0	0	1	1	
W'ms, cf..4	0	1	2	0		Viox, 2b..4	0	2	0	0	
Phan, 3b..2	2	1	3	3		J'rton, 1b.3	0	0	13	0	
Archer, c.4	1	1	6	0		Gibson, c.4	1	3	3	0	
H'phr's, p.3	1	1	0	2		C'per, p..0	0	0	0	1	
St'dge, p..1	0	0	0	0		*Gerber ..1	0	0	0	3	
Lav'der,p.0	0	0	0	0		C'z'm'n, p.2	1	1	0	3	
						†Costello ..1	0	1	0	0	
Total..81	6	10	27	13		‡Schang ..1	1	0	0	0	
						Total..37	5	13	24	12	

*Batted for Cooper in third inning.
†Batted for Conzelman in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
Error—Williams.

Chicago	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	..	6
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Viox, Zimmerman, Archer. Three-base hits—Phelan, Costello. Stolen base—Williams. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Saier. Double play—Collins and Gibson. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; off Conzelman, 3. Hits—Off Cooper, 4 in two innings; off Conzelman, 6 in six innings; off Humphries, 10 in six and two-thirds innings; off Standridge, 3 in one and two-thirds innings; off Lavender, none in two-thirds inning. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Humphries, 2; by Conzelman, 2; by Standridge, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..3	1	0	0	0		Good, rf..5	0	2	2	0	
Cutshw, cf.3	0	1	1	6	0	Fisher, ss.3	0	2	3	0	
Baird, 3b.3	1	1	4	3		Sch'lte, lf.5	0	0	2	0	
H'man,rf.3	1	0	1	0		Z'm'n, 2b.4	1	3	4	3	
W'gn'r, ss.4	1	1	3	2		Saier, 1b..3	1	0	6	0	
Viox, 2b..1	0	1	1	3		Wi'ms, cf.3	0	1	2	0	
J'st'n, 1b.2	0	1	8	1		Phlan, 3b.4	0	1	3	0	
Schang, c.4	0	0	4	2		Er'h'n, c..2	0	0	5	2	
Adams, p.4	0	0	0	0		Zabel, p..3	0	0	0	4	
						*McLarry..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..29	4	4	27	15		Total..32	2	9	27	9	

*Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.
Errors—Johnston, Schang, Fisher.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Baird, Good, Phelan. Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Baird, Saier, Phelan. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 3. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Williams, Johnston. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 9; off Adams, 4. Struck out—By Zabel, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo-Montreal—Both games postponed, rain.

AT ROCHESTER—(FIRST GAME.)

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Hersche and Williams.
Called on account of rain.
Second game—Postponed rain.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	8	0
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Morrisette and Schaufele.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	0
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	8	11	2

Batteries—Ring, Verbout, and Reynolds; Chabek and Heckinger.

Change in National Schedule.

John A. Heydler, Secretary of the National League, last night made the following announcement:

"Boston will play two games at Brooklyn Wednesday, July 7, instead of two games July 27, as previously bulletined. The change was made necessary owing to the Boston Club being required to catch an early train after the scheduled game of July 27 in order to play in Cincinnati the next day."

YANKS BREAK EVEN WITH WASHINGTON

Caldwell Outpitches Johnson in Second Game, but Errors by Senators Aid.

There can be no doubt about it—Walter Johnson must have a very even disposition. If it were otherwise, if he had one like that which belongs to Silk O'Loughlin, for instance, there would have been a merry powwow at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It would not have involved the Yankees or the umpires, but it could with justice have felt a bit of resentment toward some of the Washington set who were playing, apparently, with the Donovanites. Walter was just as smoky as ever, but smoke and a hop and a curve could not accomplish everything, for his own teammates were doing just the things to make a pitcher lose control of himself. Behind Johnson the Washingtonians were engaged in manufacturing errors and the plant worked so well that they turned out seven before the game ended with the score 4 to 1 in favor of the Yankees.

Ray Caldwell and Johnson were the opponents, just as it was on a day long ago in April, and the result was almost an exact duplicate of the conditions then. That game Caldwell won and allowed the Griffith players only one pair of hits. Yesterday he gave a little better measure, three being the total. It is justice to say that Caldwell was at all times the master, but it is also true that while more hits were made by the Yanks they did not get an earned run. Washington errors won the game.

That accounts for the second game, but the first of the double-header went to the visitors in an exciting finish, by a score of 8 to 7, and it extended to two hours and a half, which consumed eleven innings. For the fan who likes a real old-fashioned batting bee that first game was a treat. Pitchers made their bow and retired so often that it was hard to keep track of them. If you turned your head to call to a friend you would find a new one out there when you looked back at the diamond.

There were 18,000 people at the grounds yesterday, and every one of them looked as if he or she was having a feast of fun. There was a demonstration on nearly every play, but when the second game came along the enthusiasm was a bit deadened.

As a matter of fact, the first game was the more exciting contest. It was closer, and the unexpected was always obtruding. Just think, there were four home runs sprinkled to every corner of the lot, and two of them came at critical periods of the game.

If it hadn't have been for the short, little High's ambition to steal a base in the seventh the Yanks would have won the game. He hit a single to left, and then trotted down to second, to be caught wide. Just after he was out Peckinpaugh sent a clean single to left centre, and would probably have scored on either of the infield outs by Maisel and Pipp. That run would have tied the score, and when Peckinpaugh dropped a single into the left-field bleechers, when two were out, in the ninth, the game would have been won. However, such was not the case, but Peck's hit that made the tie did bring him a lot of applause.

The last of the homers was the one that gave the contest to Washington. Henry struck out, and little was expected of McBride. He hits just about as infrequently as any of a half dozen weak hitters that might be mentioned. For all that Griffith can forgive him when he swings on the ball as he did yesterday in a pinch that was hurting fearfully. You see the Washington pitchers were being used up altogether too fast, and if it had kept up much longer Griffith might not have had any one of his string of ten left. So McBride took a deep cut and hit at the ball, and what a wallop it was! It just hummed over to the left-field bleechers, said "hello" to the fans, forever was lost, and McBride almost walked around the bases with the winning tally.

In the fourth inning the Yankees got two home runs, and they helped to spill across the plate the first three tallies that the Donovan players hung up. Maisel went out on a tap to Gandil and Pipp leaned against the ball so hard that it cavorted against the upper right field stand, just fair by a shade. Doc Cooke walked, and Hartzell sent a rocket to centre field. Dan Boone was up, and Dan does hit harder when the count strikes. Yesterday he hit one to right centre field.

In the fifth inning the Yanks boomed along with three tallies more that started with a single by Birdie Cree, who was hitting for Brown. High was safe on an error, and Peck took a base on Foster's wide throw. Maisel forced Peckinpaugh, and Cree scored. Our friend Pipp, who was hitting like a sledge hammer, pounded a three-bagger to left that scored High and Maisel.

Washington opened the game with four runs, and Warhop retired from the argument before all of those had been scored. Three more were added in the fifth, when Brower was hit for four safeties, and that ended the scoring for the Senators until the winning tally of the eleventh.

The first two Yankee runs in the second game were scored because of Johnson's wildness and errors by Neff. In the third, one started with another pass to Pipp, who stole second and came in on Hartzell's double. The final one in the seventh opened with a double by Peckinpaugh, who scored on Gandil's wild throw to catch him at third, after Pipp had been tossed out at first base by Foster. The one Washington tally should have been a homer by Foster. It went into the stand, but bounced back to the field when it hit a fan, and Silk gave only two bases. Foster stole third, however, and Milan's single through short scored him. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'ler, rf.4	1	2	0	0		High, cf...6	1	2	2	0	
Foster, 3b.3	2	1	2	1		Pip'gh, ss.5	1	1	2	2	
Sh'ks, lf..6	1	3	0	0		Maisel, 3b.5	1	1	1	4	
Milan, cf..4	1	2	1	0		Pipp, 1b..5	1	3	15	1	
Gandil, 1b.4	1	1	12	0		Cook, rf..4	1	1	1	0	
Neff, 2b..4	0	1	4	4		Hart'l, 2b.3	0	1	2	2	
Henry, c..4	0	0	10	2		Boone, 2b.5	1	1	2	3	
McB'e, ss.4	1	1	1	6		N'm'r, c..5	0	0	8	2	
Bl'g, p..2	1	1	1	0		Whop, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Ayres, p..0	0	0	0	0		Brown, p..1	0	0	0	0	
Gallia, p..2	0	0	0	0		*Cree ...1	1	1	1	0	
J'nson, p..1	0	1	0	0		McH'e, p..1	0	0	0	3	
						†Caldwell.1	0	0	0	0	
						O'Neil, p..1	0	0	0	0	
						‡Bauman .1	0	0	0	0	
Total..41	8	13	33	14		Total..45	7	12	33	17	

*Batted for Brown in fifth inning.
†Batted for McHale in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Cottrell in eleventh inning.
Errors—Foster, Neff, Peckinpaugh, Maisel.

Washington	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—8
New York	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0—7

Two-base hit—Foster. Three-base hits—Gandil, Pipp. Home runs—Pipp, Boone, Peckinpaugh, McBride. Stolen base—Moeller. Earned runs—New York, 4; Washington, 8. Sacrifice hits—Moeller, McBride, Milan. Double play—Brown, Pipp and Nunamaker. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 7. Sacrifice fly—Neff. First base on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 1; off Cottrell, 1; off Boehling, 1. Hits—Off Warhop, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Brown, 6 in 4 2-3 innings; off McHale, 0 in 4 innings; off Cottrell, 3 in 2 innings; off Boehling, 5 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Ayres, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Gallia, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Johnson, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Brown, (Gandil,) Struck out—By Brown, 2; by McHale, 2; by Cottrell, 2; by Boehling, 2; by Gallia, 4; by Johnson, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf..4	0	0	2	0		M'ler, rf..3	0	0	0	0	
Pip'gh, ss.4	2	2	1	3		Foster, 3b.4	1	1	0	4	
Maisel, 3b.4	0	0	0	1		Sh'ks, lf..1	0	0	1	0	
Pipp, 1b...2	2	1	14	0		Milan, cf..4	0	1	3	0	
Cook, rf...3	0	0	1	0		G'dil, 1b..3	0	0	11	0	
H'tz'l, lf..4	0	2	2	0		Neff, 2b...3	0	0	3	4	
Boone, 2b..4	0	1	2	7		Henry, c..3	0	0	4	2	
Sw'y, c...3	0	0	5	1		McB'e, ss.3	0	1	2	3	
C'well, p..3	0	0	0	1		J'son, p...3	0	0	1	1	
						Hopper, p.0	0	0	0	0	
						*Williams,1	0	0	0	0	
						Con'ly, lf.3	0	0	1	0	
Total..31	4	6	27	13		Total..31	1	3	24	12	

*Batted for Neff in ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, Gandil, Neff, (3,) Henry, Johnson, Peckinpaugh, (2.)

New York	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	..	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Two-base hits—Hartzell, Peckinpaugh, Foster, Sacrifice hit—Foster. Three-base hits—Pipp. Stolen bases—Moeller, Pipp, Boone. Earned runs—New York, 2; Washington, 1. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 5. First base on errors—New York, 3; Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; off Johnson, 3. Hits—Off Johnson, 6 in 7 innings; off Hopper, 5 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Pipp.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 4; by Johnson, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes

Athletics Win, Then Are Defeated.

BOSTON, July 3.—After Philadelphia pounded out a 7-to-3 victory in the first game today the Red Sox turned the tables in a second game and batted in eleven runs, while Wood and Gregg held the Athletics scoreless. Crowell pitched a heady game in the first contest. Jack Barry, sold to the Red Sox by the Athletics yesterday, appeared against his former teammates at second base in the second game. Haas walked the first four men to come in the third, while Boston, with three hits and an error, scored five times. Knowlson, who finished, was hit for four consecutive singles in the seventh inning. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..5	2	3	0	0		H'per, cf..5	0	0	2	0	
Str'k, cf..4	1	1	3	0		Wag'r, 2b..3	0	2	4	2	
Walsh, lf.4	0	0	2	2	0	Spk'r, cf.4	0	0	2	0	
Sch'g, 3b..5	1	3	3	2		H'lt'l, 1b.3	1	0	10	0	
Lajoie, 2b.5	0	1	2	2		J'vrin, ss.3	0	1	1	3	
Mcl's, lb..5	1	0	10	0		Lewis, lf..4	1	1	2	0	
Lapp, c...3	1	1	7	0		W'k'r, 3b..3	1	1	1	2	
Kopf, ss..5	0	2	0	4		Thomas, c.3	0	2	5	1	
C'well, p..5	1	2	0	2		C'lins, p...2	0	0	1	2	
						Leon'd, p.0	0	0	0	0	
						†Hksen ..0	1	0	0	0	
						†Ruth ...1	0	0	0	0	
						‡Rodgers..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..39	7	15	27	12		Total..31	3	7	27	10	

*Batted for Thomas in ninth inning.
†Batted for Leonard in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Wagner in ninth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, Lapp, (2,) Janvrin.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	—7
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Murphy, Schang, (2.) Stolen bases—Lewis, Strunk, Schang

BROOKLYN DERBY FOR NORSE KING—SCHOOLBOYS' BIG YEAR IN ATHLETICS—BASEBALL

BARGAIN SALE COLT LANDS $2,275 EVENT

Norse King, Sold by Belmont for $375, Beats Sam McMeekin in the Brooklyn Derby.

Such racing attractions as the Great American Handicap for two-year-olds and the Brooklyn Derby for three-year-olds, with five other sprinting races, which brought out an unusually high class of entries, constituted the magnet which drew an old-fashioned racing crowd to the Aqueduct track yesterday. Among those present was an exceptionally large number of smartly gowned women and the racers received enthusiastic applause at the finish of the several events.

That F. B. Lemaire made no mistake when he bought Norse King for $375 at the clearing out sale of the Belmont stable last Fall has been proven repeatedly in the past. The colt has proven better than any which Mr. Belmont retained in his string, as have Thornhill and others. This colt, picked up for the proverbial "song," won the Brooklyn Derby yesterday and thereby inflated his owner's bank account by $2,275—a decidedly valuable stake as stakes go now-a-days, and a very comfortable return for the original investment. It must have been particularly irritating to the Chairman of The Jockey Club and his trainer, who jointly paid $15,000 for Sam McMeekin, only to see him trail in several lengths behind their cast-off, which they had not rated high enough to carry him over to his 3-year-old form.

Norse King has been running in cheap purse races so far this year. Therefore Sharpshooter, which has been running second and third in stake races, was made the favorite for the race. Norse King had raced himself into condition, but there was reluctance among the speculators to accept him as a sure enough stake horse. That was before the race. At its conclusion, in spite of the fact that he was in receipt of ten pounds from Sharpshooter, there was a general belief that only The Finn was good enough to take his measure. This valuation was not due only to the fact that he won rather handily, but that he was able to go to the front at the fall of the flag, make his own pace, and then in the stretch where the test came, stall off all opposition like a high class racer; and all with speed and strength to spare. He raced Sam McMeekin to submission in the run through the back stretch and around the back turn, stalled off Sharpshooter's challenge in the home stretch, and won well in hand without having been forced out to his best at any part of the journey. Butwell had the mount and it was his excellent judgment of pace and masterly handling that led to the unexpected result.

Of the sixty-one horses eligible for the Great American Stakes but seven were considered good enough to make a trial for the money, as Ormesdale was known to be so good that only a first-class racer would be able to take his measure. Ormesdale had a rather easy day of it in annexing the second rich stake for his owner R. T. Wilson, who won the Brooklyn Handicap with Tartar just a week ago.

The start was made in the chute, five furlongs away from the stand, and just what happened to Paddy Whack could not be seen. He got a good start with the rest of the field, but seemed to prop himself just as the barrier rose, and when Borel got him in motion Paddy Whack was three or four lengths behind the rest of the field, a disadvantage he could not overcome, particularly as his big chestnut rival got away "flying," as the jockeys call it, and never had any interference at any part of the journey. None of the other contestants was ever able to get near enough to him at any stage of the race to give his jockey any uneasiness. He practically came home alone, so that whatever of a fight there was in the race was that for the place between Bromo, from the stable of Harry Payne Whitney, and Damrosch of the August Belmont string. They had a battle for the second honors which lasted for three full furlongs and which finally resulted in Bromo's favor.

Favorites fared rather badly during the day, only two of them scoring; Doublet, in the race for gentlemen jockeys, and Tinkle Bell, in the last event of the day. Ormesdale, Norse King, Helen Barbee and Success were strong second choices in the races they won, and Rayberry Candle was the only rank outsider, winning with as good as 8 to 1 against her. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-years old and up; high-weight handicap; purse $500. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

Helen Barbee, R. J. Mackenzie's ch. m., aged, by Peep o' Day-Lady Bramble, 114 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Borel).....1[3]
Grumpy, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 3, 112, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Griffin).....2[3½]
Vladimir, F. Ambrose Clark's ch. c., 3, 109, 16 to 1 and 5 to 5, (Buxton).....3[12]
Garbage also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; high-weight handicap for gentlemen riders; selling; purse, $500, and a silver trophy for the rider of the winner. One mile. Time—1:47 3-5.

Doublet, A. Ludlow Kramer's b. g., 3 years, by Disguise-Fairy Slipper, 160 pounds, 7 to 10 and out, (Mr. John Tucker).....1[3]
Stars and Stripes, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., 4, 157, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Mr. Fred Alpers).....2[3]
Singsong, Deep Run Stable's br. c., 3, 140, 8 to 5 and out, (Mr. T. Wright).....3[4]
Kilcrea also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Twenty-fifth running of the First American Derby Stakes, for two-year-olds; value to winner, $2,400; five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

Ormesdale, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., by Ormondale-Madchen, 120 pounds, 12 to 5 and 3 to 5, (McCahey).....1[4]
Bromo, L. S. Thomson's b. c., 107, 9 to 2 and 3 to 2, (Troxler).....2[4]
Damrosch, August Belmont's br. c., 107, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, (coupled with Libyan Sands,) (Dugan).....3[3]
Woodward, Prince of Como, Libyan Sands, and Paddy Whack also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-seventh running of the Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds; value to the winner, $2,275; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 4-5.

Norse King, F. B. Lemaire's b. c., by Fair Play-Nineveh, 111 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Butwell).....1[1]
Sharpshooter, Schuyler L. Parson's b. g., 4, 118, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4, (Loftus).....2[2½]
Sam McMeekin, August Belmont's b. c., 111, 16 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Dugan).....3[9]
Runes also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $750; one mile. Time—1:41.

Rayberry Candle, J. G. Greene's ch. f, 4 years, by Cunard-Tower of Candles, 111 pounds, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Butwell).....1[3]
Buckhorn, R. J. Mackenzie's b. h., 6, 125, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Borel).....2[3]
Flying Fairy, Capt. J. H. Cassatt's br. m., 5, 109, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, (Davies).....3[1]
Rhine Maiden also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $500; five furlongs. Time—1:02.

Success, Quincy Stable's b. c., by Waterboy-Enterprise, 107 pounds, 17 to 10 and 1 to 3, (McCahey).....1[1]
Broomvale, W. Linker's b. g., 111, 13 to 20 and 1 to 5, (Butwell).....2[2]
Moonstone, R. T. Wilson's ch. f., 99, 50 to 1 and 10 to 1, (Watson).....3[3]
High Horse, Ingot, and Helen Marie also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race since June 1, 1915; selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

Tinkle Bell, James Butler's ch. g., 3 years, by Peter Pan-Lady Gay, 105 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Turner).....1[3]
Hiker, Richard Pending's b. f., 3, 96, 18 to 5 and 13 to 10, (McKeever).....2[3]
Gilt Edge, James McManus's b. f., 3, 103, 3 to 1 and even, (McCahey).....3[1]
Bill Stream, Dryad, Ambrose, Northlight, and Canto also ran.

20 P.S.A.L. RECORDS BROKEN

Schoolboy Athletes Equal Times in Nine Other Events in 1915.

Twenty Public Schools Athletic League records were broken in competition this year—eight high school records, six evening high school records, and six elementary school records. In nine other events the schoolboys' performances during the year equaled existing records. Some of the records have withstood the attempts of many years.

Four new high school records were set in swimming. T. Cann of Commerce clipped 0:02 3-5 off the time of 1:04 4-5 for the 100-yard swim. W. O'Sullivan swam 220 yards in 2:45 3-5, two seconds faster than the old record. When L. Giebel of Stuyvesant plunged 60 feet 6 inches in a pool at the College of the City of New York, he went 4 feet 6 inches deeper than the previous record for the event. The other record was in the 800-foot relay race. George Hughes of Flushing was the only one to lower an indoor high school record. He ran the 100-yard high hurdles in 0:14, beating the former record by two-fifths of a second.

When W. Albrecht of Stuyvesant ran 440 yards in 0:52 1-5 his performance was two-fifths of a second faster than the record. The other two outdoor records lowered were the 440-yard relay and the mile relay. Four outdoor records were beaten by evening high school students. In the 220-yard dash R. Schulze of the New York Evening High School lowered the record from 0:25 3-5 to 0:23 4-5. In the 440-yard dash his time of 0:53 was three seconds faster than the previous record.

G. Trefry of the Brooklyn Evening High School went 19 feet 8 inches in the running broad jump, and in the running high jump in the indoor meet he cleared 5 feet 9½ inches, excelling his former performance by 3⅜ inches. Four elementary school records were bettered in high jumps for different classes, two indoor and two outdoor. The records for the 440-yard relay, indoor, and the indoor broad jump record were lowered.

The records made during the year and the former records follow:

HIGH SCHOOLS.

100 Yards High Hurdles, (Indoor.)—0:14, George Hughes, Flushing, H. S., Jan. 30, 1915; former record, 0:14 2-5, J. Slattery, De Witt Clinton H. S., Jan. 28, 1911.

100-Yard Swim, (Swimming.)—1:02 1-5, T. Cann, Commerce H. S., March 13, 1915; former record, 1:04 4-5, F. J. Frerichs, Commercial H. S., March 8, 1912, and H. Vollmer, Stuyvesant H. S., March 13, 1913.

220-Yard Swimming.—2:45 3-5, W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 12, 1915; former record, 2:48 3-5, J. Smith, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 18, 1914.

Relay Race, 800 Feet, (Swimming.)—2:47 4-5, Commercial H. S., (A. Callahan, L. Wilson, F. Albanus, and T. Cann,) March 2, 1915; former record, 2:48 2-5, De Witt Clinton H. S., (Seymour, Brocken, Davidow, and Moore,) March 13, 1913.

Plunge for Distance, (Swimming.)—60 feet 6 inches, L. Giebel, Stuyvesant H. S., March 12, 1915; former record, 55 feet, L. Schwartz, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 18, 1913.

440-Yard Dash, (Outdoor.)—0:52 1-5, W. Albrecht, Stuyvesant H. S., May 29, 1915; former record, 0:52 3-5, A. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., May 22, 1915.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Class, (Outdoor.)—0:50, Commerce H. S., (Meyer, Gettelson, Usher, and Alpert,) May 31, 1915; former record, 0:50 4-5, Bryant H. S., (O. Thunstrom, E. Thomas, F. Dousseau, and I. Siegel,) May 22, 1913.

One-Mile Relay, Heavyweight, (Outdoor.)—8:31 4-5, Morris H. S., (H. Schulnan, J. Bonaparte, Ballister, and Taub,) May 31, 1915; former record, 8:33 3-5, Manual Training H. S., (E. Stevens, F. Wheeler, F. Finegan, C. Drew,) June 3, 1910.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

70-Yard Dash, 120-Pound Class, (Indoor.)—0:08, Ana Feinberg, Morris Evening H. S., March 26, 1915; former record, 0:08 1-5, C. Evans, South Brooklyn Evening H. S., April 11, 1913, and H. Richardson, Harlem Evening H. S., March 21, 1914.

Running High Jump, (Indoor.)—5 feet 9½ inches, G. Trefry, Brooklyn Evening H. S., March 26, 1915; former record, 5 feet 7⅞ inches, G. Trefry Brooklyn Evening H. S., April 11, 1913.

220-Yard Dash, (Outdoor.)—0:23 4-5, R. Schulze, New York Evening H. S., May 31, 1915; former record, 0:25 3-5, I. Sommergode, Brooklyn Evening H. S., May 25, 1912.

440-Yard Run, (Outdoor.)—0:53, R. Schulze, New York Evening H. S., May 31, 1915; former record, 0:56, H. O'Brien, Long Island Evening H. S., May 29, 1909.

880-Yard Run, (Outdoor.)—2:07 3-5, A. Rolly, East Side Evening H. S., May 31, 1915; no former official record for this event.

Running Broad Jump, (Outdoor.)—19 feet 8 inches, G. Trefry, Brooklyn Evening H. S., May 31, 1915; no former official record for this event.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Class, (Indoor.)—0:55, P. S. 27, Manhattan, (W. Flanigan, L. Arminini, R. Sheappe, J. Fitzpatrick,) Dec. 19, 1914; former record, 0:55 1-5, P. S. 9, Manhattan, Dec. 28, 1912.

Standing Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class, (Indoor.)—8 feet 5⅝ inches, C. Schening, P. S. 90; 4queens, Dec. 19, 1914; former record, 8 feet 4 inches, A. Solomon, P. S. 10, Manhattan, Dec. 11, 1909.

Running High Jump, 100-Pound Class, (Indoor.)—5 feet ⅞ inch, L. Johnson, P. S. 10, Manhattan, Dec. 19, 1914; former record, 4 feet 11⅞ inches, W. Reis, P. S. 27, Manhattan, Dec. 20, 1913.

Running High Jump, Unlimited Weight Class, (Indoor.)—5 feet 3¼ inches, G. Corcoran, P. S. 184, Manhattan, Dec. 19, 1914; former record, 5 feet 2⅜ inches, H. Baker, P. S. 9, Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1909.

Running High Jump, 85-Pound Class, (Outdoor.)—4 feet 10 inches, P. Kantrowitz, P. S. 62, Manhattan, June 12, 1915; former record, 4 feet 9½ inches, A. Cellar, P. S. 29, Manhattan, June 14, 1914.

Running High Jump, Heavyweight Class, (Outdoor.)—5 feet 5 inches, C. Fairbanks, P. S. 93, Brooklyn, June 12, 1915; former record, 5 feet 2½ inches; I. I. Glass, P. S. 34, Manhattan, June 10, 1911.

RICKENBACHER REPEATS.

Auto Driver Captures Sioux City Sweepstakes for Second Consecutive Year.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 3.—Leading practically the entire distance, Edward Rickenbacher, winner of last year's race, finished first today in the 300 mile automobile sweepstakes on the speedway across the river in Union County, S. D. Rickenbacher covered the distance at an average of 74.77 miles an hour. Edward O'Donnell was second and Tom Alley third. When Rickenbacher flashed across the tape a winner O'Donnell was less than two laps behind.

Dario Resta who won the Chicago race last Saturday made a poor showing, giving out on the twelfth mile. It was reported that Resta was afraid of the dirt track.

Only one accident marred the contest. C. Cox, who took Rawling's place, caught the rear of Rickenbacher's wheels on the back stretch and crashed through the fence. At the hospital this evening it was said his condition was serious. His mechanician was only slightly hurt.

Freebooters Take Polo Cup.

The Islip Freebooters yesterday won the Islip Polo Cup when they defeated the Islip Wanderers in the final game of the tournament at Islip, L. I., by the score of 7½ goals to 5½. The contest, while interesting enough, was, nevertheless, far below the standard of playing that has characterized these two teams in their previous competitions. Probably the reason that the Freebooters did not play up to their usual form can be accounted for by the fact that Allan Pinkerton was taken ill at the beginning of the match, and, regardless of his condition, played up to the eighth period. Pinkerton's condition was uppermost in the minds of his teammates undoubtedly, and as a result they could not bend their best efforts to the game. The Wanderers, on the other hand, displayed a decided falling off in their team work and their offensive playing.

Frank Gotch Wrestles Again.

HUMBOLDT, Iowa, July 3.—Frank Gotch, the world's retired champion wrestler, won a match with Henry Ordman of Minneapolis, Minn., here today. Gotch won in straight falls of twenty-one and eighteen seconds respectively. The match was part of a "home-coming" celebration. Gotch retired two years ago, and Dr. Roller assumed the American championship.

NEW RECORDS IN CENTRAL A.A.U. MEET

Rival Chicago Clubs Protest Each Other's Athletes—Chicago A. A. Point Winner.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Seven new Amateur Athletic Union central records were made and two were tied in the annual senior track and field championship meet of the organization here today. The team of the Chicago Athletic Association, with 89 points, won first honors, the Illinois Athletic Club being second with 72. Sixteen institutions or clubs were represented in the meet, which was held on Stagg Field at the University of Chicago.

Several protests were filed by the rival leaders. The I. A. C. charged that C. C. Cooke and Arthur Alexander, who competed for the Cleveland A. C. at the Dayton meet last July, were not eligible to compete for the C. A. A. today because their year would not be up until tomorrow. Carroll of the C. A. A. team, a University of Michigan student, was protested as a nonresident since his home is in Lockport, N. Y. The C. A. A. filed similar objections against Alma Richards, who competed for the I. A. C., alleging that his home is in Provo, Utah. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Smith, Chicago A. A., second; Cooke, Chicago A. A., third; Casey, University of Wisconsin, fourth. Time—0:08 4-5.

Three-Mile Walk.—Won by Nippe, Danish-American A. A.; Zellars, Danish-American A. A., second; Meitens, Chicago A. A., third; Boyde, Mystic A. C., fourth. Time—23:36 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Campbell, University of Chicago; Meyers, Illinois A. C., second; Eby, Chicago A. A., third; Bechtel, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—1:55.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Stiles, University of Wisconsin; Haskins, Chicago A. A., second; Hearn, Illinois A. C., third; Van Camp, Illinois A. C., fourth. Distance—22 feet 10 inches.

Shot-Put.—Won by Mucks, University of Wisconsin; Richards, Illinois A. C., second; Kanzler, Chicago A. A., third; Bachman, University of Notre Dame, fourth. Distance—46 feet 6¼ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Knourock, Illinois A. C.; Graham, Chicago A. A., second; Landers, Chicago A. A., third; Schobinger, Chicago A. A., fourth. Height—12 feet 5⅜ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Alva Richards, Illinois A. C., second; Porter, Chicago A. A., third; James, Chicago A. A., fourth. Height—6 feet 3¼ inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Marceau, Chicago A. A.; Ray, Illinois A. A., second; Myers, Illinois A. A., third; Carroll, Chicago, A. A., fourth. Time—4:21 1-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by McKeown, Chicago A. A.; Lichter, Illinois A. A., second; Burgess, Illinois A. A., third; Reidel Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—0:16.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Dimond, University of Chicago; Osborne, Chicago A. A., second; Ray Williams, University of Wisconsin, third; Belote, Chicago, A. A., fourth. Time—0:49.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Smith, Chicago A. A.; Booth, Chicago A. A., second; Cooke, Chicago A. A., third; Parker, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—0:21 4-5.

440-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Lichter, Illinois A. C.; Smart, Chicago A. A., second; Loomis, Chicago A. A., third; E. T. Williams, Northwestern University, fourth. Time—0:56 4-5.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by Ray, Chicago A. A.; Cameron, Illinois A. C., second; Mellor, Danish-American A. C., third; French, unattached, fourth. Time—27:10 4-5.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Mucks, University of Wisconsin; Bachman, Notre Dame, second; Richards, Illinois A. C., third; Cote, Illinois A. C., fourth; distance, 143 feet 3¼ inches; former Central A. A. U. record, 130 feet 8 inches, by M. Giffin, Chicago A. A., in 1908.

Throwing the Javelin.—Won by Hutchinson, Illinois A. C.; Carling, Norwegian Turners, second; Richards, Illinois A. C., third; Ward, Chicago A. A., fourth; distance, 144 feet 3¼ inches.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight.—Won by Richards, Illinois A. C.; Shanahan, Illinois A. C., second; Benson, Chicago A. A., third; Hooker, ——, fourth; distance, 31 feet 9 inches.

Night Tennis Proves Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 3.—Interest in the night tennis tournament of the Ilderan Outing Club at Rahway continues and the attendance is large each night. Tomorrow night ought to see the finish of the third round of the semi-finals, and the finals will be played off Monday night. Leslie Dunham and Harold Throckmorton, and B. Throckmorton and T. Ernst have won their way into the semi-finals. Dunham and H. Throckmorton had difficulty in disposing of their opponents, Carr and Stockton. Throckmorton seemed to lack his usual championship form. Dunham's placing was good. The summary:

Copeland and Campbell defeated W. S. Brown and L. E. Meyer, 6—3, 6—8; Benedict and Benedict defeated Peterson and Black, 6—2, 6—2; B. H. Throckmorton and H. Randall defeated Nelson and Johnson, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3; Throckmorton and E. Randall defeated Lippencott and Pendleton, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2; Glazebrook and Vandefer defeated Pendergast and Whitney, 6—3, 6—4; Benedict and Benedict defeated Copeland and Campbell, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Interesting Bouts at Fairmont.

Two ten-round bouts featured the card at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx last night and both were full of action and interesting from start to finish. The main encounter brought together Patsy Kline, the Harlem lightweight, and Young Drummie of Jersey, and at the final bell the boxer from across the river was entitled to the honors. In the semi-final ten-round bout Kid Herman, the east side welterweight, and Harry Condon of Brooklyn were the principals and the east side boxer won easily.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago White Sox, is willing to give a fortune in players and cash for Ray Chapman, the Cleveland shortstop, but Owner Somers of the Indians will not part with him. The White Sox could like to get Chapman for third base. The Indian is a good fielder and hitter and a fast man on the sacks. It is said that Chicago offered Blackburn, Russell, a young pitcher, and another pitcher for the Cleveland player, together with $20,000 in cash.

Burlington and Keokuk, in the Central Association, played twenty-two innings to a scoreless tie last week, breaking the records of organized baseball for the longest game without a score. The longest previous game without a score was between Portland and Oakland of the Pacific Coast League at Oakland, Cal., in 1910, when Willis and Krapp pitched eighteen scoreless innings. The longest ball game on record was in Cleveland July 4, 1907, when the Brooklyn Athletic club team defeated the East End All-Stars of Cleveland 4 to 1 in thirty innings. The Detroit Americans played Washington to an eighteen-inning scoreless tie in 1909, Summers, Gray, and Groome doing the pitching.

"Stallings's men are as good as ever," said Boston's Mayor, James M. Curley, to a Denver questioner. "They're only lying low in the race, waiting for the proper time to start their sprint for the pennant and the world's series money. They have a new park to pay for. They don't want to get too high in the standing and thus cut down the interest and attendance. Believe me, those Braves are Dutch politicians than baseball men, and they are some baseball men, at that."

The suggestion that a ball player can be sued for damages to the club he deserts has been acted upon by President McCaffery of the Toronto International League Club, who has brought a civil suit against Roxey Roach for $2,500. By court order attachment was obtained against any property or income Roach may have. The Toronto Club also sues Roach to recover $1,700 bonus paid him to sign a contract that he jumped to join the Buffalo Federals. The club threatens criminal action against Roach for taking a bonus and then failing to carry out his contract.

Reports that Julius and Max Fleischmann, part owners of the Cincinnati National League Club, would dispose of their interests because of differences with August Herrmann over the operation of the club and the retention of Manager Charley Herzog are denied by Secretary Harry Stevens, representative of the Fleischmanns. He says there is no contention over the retention of Herzog and that the Fleischmanns have no intention of quitting baseball.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.

Philadelphia at Yankees', (2 games.)
Giants at Philadelphia, (2 games.)
Boston at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Newark at Brookfeds', (morning.)
Brookfeds at Newark, (afternoon.)

Horse Racing.

Summer meeting of the Queens Jockey Club, Aqueduct, L. I.

Automobile Racing.

Teaneck, N. J., (morning.)
Brighton Beach Race Track, (afternoon and evening.)

Tennis.

University Heights Tennis Club—North Side championship.
Point Pleasant Lawn Tennis Association, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Point Pleasant championship.
Malba Field Club, Malba, L. I.—President's Cups tournament.
Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J.—Men's doubles.
Douglaston Field Club, Douglaston, L. I.—Club tournament.
Knollwood Country Club—Greer Cup.

Yacht Racing.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
New Haven Yacht Club.
Bayside Yacht Club.
New York Yacht Club.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.
Atlantic Yacht Club.
Rumson Country Club.

Athletic Events.

Games—Irish-American A. C. and Affiliated Building Trades, Celtic Park.
Road Race—Letter Carriers, Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, New Brunswick, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, City of New York.—Games in Seward Park, Hamilton Fish Park, De Witt Clinton Park, Chelsea Park, Yorkville Playground, Queensboro Bridge Playground, Brooklyn Athletic Field, Pelham Bay Park, Macomb's Dam Park, Astoria Field, and seventeen other parks and four public gymnasiums; swimming races in three public baths, and baseball championships in six public parks.
Road Race—East Rutherford, N. J.
Games—Atlantic Yacht Club, Sea Gate.
Games—Jersey Harriers A. A., Bayonne, N. J.

Swimming.

Race from Seabright to Asbury Park.
Rye Beach—A. A. U. championships.

Motor Cycle Racing.

Saratoga Race Track.
Brighton Beach Motordrome.

Cycling.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, (night.)

Polo.

Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.
Rumson Country Club.

Rowing.

People's regatta, Philadelphia.
New England regatta, Boston.

Canoeing.

Annual races and camp of American Canoe Association, Dennings Point, west side of Hudson River, near Newburg.

Golf.

Nassau Country Club—Independence Day Handicap.
Baltusrol Golf Club—Special Medal Handicap.
Fox Hills Golf Club—Medal play.
Apawamis Club—Handicap for Lever and Govern Trophies.
Scarsdale Golf and Country Club—Driving, putting, approaching competition.
St. Andrews Golf Club—Medal play.
Richmond County Country Club—Emmons Trophy Handicap.
Yountakah Country Club—July tournament.
Wykagyl Country Club—Handicap play for Briggs Prize.
Upper Montclair Country Club—Governors' Greens Committee, and Club Trophies.
Knollwood Country Club—King Memorial medal play.
Siwanoy Country Club—Medal handicap play.
Hollywood Golf Club—Independence Day tournament.
Oakland Golf Club—Independence Day Handicap.
Rumson Country Club—Independence Day tourney.
Ridgewood Country Club—Ho-Ho-Kus Cup play.
Maiba Field Club—June handicap tournament.

Cricket.

Manhattan at Paterson.
Brooklyn Wanderers at Kings County.
Manor Field at Richmond County.
Bensonhurst Rovers at Bensonhurst.
Brooklyn at New York Veterans'.

40,000 GIRLS IN ATHLETICS.

228 New York City Schools Have Candidates in P. S. A. L. Tests.

The two perpetual trophies offered by the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League to the schools with the largest proportionate number of girl athletes have been won by Public School 18, Manhattan, and Public School 14, Bronx. These trophies are to be retained a year, and the name of the winning school is to be inscribed on the plaque.

Forty thousand five hundred and forty-eight girls tried to equal the standard tests, and of this number about 14,000 succeeded. Two hundred and twenty-eight schools had candidates in the tests. At the Manhattan School 140 girls registered and 80 qualified. In the Bronx school 168 registered and 85 qualified.

To qualify as an all-around athlete each girl must complete a standard record for a season's participation in swimming, walking, skating, folk dancing, basket ball, baseball, relay races and ball throwing. In addition she has to pass a proficiency test in walking, ball throwing, and swimming. The girls in the fifth to eighth grade must walk five miles and the girls in the lower grades must walk three miles. They must be able to throw a basket ball forty-five feet.

Tennis Championship for Seaver.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 3.—R. J. Seaver of Boston won the singles tennis championship of the Connecticut Valley here today, defeating J. D. E. Jones of Providence, R. I., former holder of the title, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Seaver established his right to play Jones in the challenge round by defeating Harry Weyer of the Mount Royal Club of Montreal this morning in the finals of the tournament, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2. Both men played well, Jones's strength when compared to play with his longer reach, while his opponent covered the back court excellently. Jones played more consistently than the Bostonian, but the latter's greatest brilliant returns when the point was apparently Jones's earned him the title. The trophy which goes to the winner is a three-year affair, and this is the second leg for Seaver. He took it the first year by defeating Arthur Sweetser, formerly of Springfield, and lost it in the challenge round last year to Jones. The match closed one of the most evenly contested tournaments ever held on the Country Club courts in this city.

Advertisers' Golf Tournament Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 3.—A general handicap event today for Classes A and B for a best gross, and a best net prize in each class wound up the tenth annual tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests in Hot Springs. Prizes were won in Class A by A. H. Johnson, New York, who captured a low gross, with a card of 88, 0—88, and by R. R. Mamlock, Fox Hills, low net, with a card of 84, 8—76.

In Class B the prize for low gross was won by E. C. Hoyt, New York, whose card was 89, 22—67, and that for low net by I. A. Klein, New York, whose score was 97, 35—62. The cup given for the best selected score during the week went to A. J. Watson, Dunwoodie, who captured it with an average score of 72.

In the general handicap event for women for best net and second net prizes the winners were Mrs. Lee Maxwell, New York, whose card showed a low net of 87, and Mrs. E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, who followed with 42.

Goshen Races Attract Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 3.—Members of the Tuxedo Colony turned out in large numbers at the matinee races of the Goshen Driving Club here this afternoon. A special train brought 500 passengers and many others arrived in motors. Silver cups were given as prizes in each of the seven events, and John R. Townsend captured two of the trophies, winning with both Wheeler Gentry and Red Gift. County Judge Seager won with Amasis. About 5,000 persons witnessed the races.

$5,000 Stake Race for Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—A $5,000 stake event was announced today for the thirty-day running race meeting to be begun next month at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It will be contested Sept. 9, California admission day.

MANY SPILLS ON WET CYCLE TRACK

Dressing Room Beneath Velodrome Stands Turned Into Emergency Hospital.

More than a dozen of the riders who took part in the cycle races at Sheepshead Bay Velodrome last night were injured in spills caused by the slippery track, and the big dressing room under the stands resembled a hospital while the doctors bandaged the riders' wounds as they were brought in from the track.

None of them was injured seriously, but many were badly bruised and scratched. Jake Magin and Jackie Clark sustained the worst injuries. A light drizzle fell during part of the races, and put the track in bad condition. As the riders swerved to pass others in front of them their tires slipped and they went down, with other riders piling on top of them.

George Columbata of Italy, paced by Marcus Nazo, had no trouble in winning the thirty-mile motor-paced professional race and defeating Bobby Walthour, the famous six-day racer, by seven laps, and Vincent Madonna of Providence by eleven laps. Walthour, paced by Mitchell, gave Columbata a hard fight for the lead during the first ten miles of the race, but the Italian's fast pace commenced to have its effect after that distance, and Walthour dropped rapidly to the rear.

Madonna's pacemaker had a lot of trouble with his motor cycle and had to change during the race. The only thrills in the race were caused by Walthour in his desperate spurts to overhaul the Italian, but they were short-lived. Columbata's time was 47:47 4-5.

Alfred Grenda of Australia, who was looked upon as the favorite in the half mile professional handicap race, went down in a spill with three other riders on the last lap of the heat and did not qualify in the final. Alf Goulet, the other scratch man, won his heat, but in the final did not start to sprint soon enough, and finished far behind the winner. Ernest Ohrt won the race in 53 4-5 seconds, with a handicap of sixty yards. Willie Coburn of Newark, with a handicap of fifty-five yards, was second, and William Hanley of San Francisco, thirty yards, third. Goulet came within two-fifth of a second of equaling the world's record in the heat he won, finishing from scratch in 51 seconds.

Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. won the three-quarter mile amateur handicap race in 1:27 1-5; Hans Ohrt, the San Francisco rider, and brother of Ernest Ohrt, who has been winning nearly every race he has entered at the bay track, won his heat, and started from scratch in the final. The New Yorker set too fast a pace, and the Westerner, although he sprinted, could not catch the leaders. Kane's handicap was 45 yards. Tommy Grimm of Irvington, with 10 yards handicap, was second; Henry Werner of Newark, with 25 yards handicap, was third, and George Bowker of the Glencoe A. C., with 60 yards handicap, was fourth.

Frank Whitney of the New York A. C. was disqualified for foul riding in the two-mile amateur open race. He turned his wheel into the one ridden by Hans Ohrt, throwing the Westerner and causing the riders to go down in a heap. Several bicycles were wrecked, and some of the riders were badly bruised. Whitney, after causing the spill, finished in front, but was promptly disqualified. Among the cyclists who went down in the spill were Walter White, Eddie Kane, Tom Bello, and Jerry Nunziata. Fred Taylor of Newark, who finished behind Whitney, was declared the winner. Tommy Grimm of Irvington was second, and Anthony Attanasio of the Empire City Wheelmen, third. There were twenty-six starters in this race.

Out of the 85 riders in the five-mile open professional race only five finished, with Alf Goulet of Australia in front, a foot ahead of Reggie McNamara. His time was 3:02 2-5. The muddy track, which had been failing for some time made the steep-banked wooden track slippery, and two spills occurred. In the first, Alf Grenda, who was thrown in the other professional race, and Ernest Jokus went down. Among those who were in the second spill were Fred Hill, Jackie Clark, Bobbie Spears, Willie Hanley, and Jacob Magin. Some of the cyclists were assisted off the track, but none of them was seriously injured. A number of the other riders quit because of the slippery track.

A special program has been arranged for the holiday attraction at the Velodrome tomorrow night, consisting of fifteen events. Extra prize money will be offered the sprinters leading by the biggest number of points, the one-mile distance race of three miles, and the rider making the best time for the last lap in the half-mile handicap event, in which the cracks will go to the post.

The motor-paced race will be a twenty-mile grind between Madonna, Linart, and Elmer Collins of Boston. A cash prize of $100 will be offered in this event, the century bill going to the winner if he is successful in lowering the record time of Carman for the distance. It will be Collins's first trial on the new course. He has been a big winner on the Boston and Chicago tracks. Madonna will be the choice over the others on account of the big class form he has been showing of late, and in the event of his winning tomorrow night's race he will be matched with Carman and Didier next week.

POLO PONY SCORES GOAL.

C. L. A. Whitney's Mount Kicks Ball Through Posts at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 3.—In a polo match for cups donated by Colonel William Barbour, played on Herbert Field today before a gathering of society folk looking on from the Rumson Country Club veranda and from automobiles, the Rumson team in red shirts defeated the Freebooters in white by the score of 16½ to 5.

The Rumson players started out with a rush, Howard S. Borden, L. H. Ross, and J. Behrens Waters scoring a goal each in the first period. While C. L. A. Whitney's pony scored one goal for the Freebooters, Ross added two more in the second. Borden added one in the fourth and three more goals in rapid succession in the fifth. Borden and Ross each scored one in the sixth. Ross, Borden, and Waters made one each in the seventh and eighth periods respectively. Rumson lost a half point on a foul by Ross. Line-up:

RUMSON.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—L. H. Ross.	1—Peter Hauck, Jr.
2—J. B. Waters.	2—Walter McClure.
3—H. S Borden.	3—C. L. A. Whitney.
Back—W. W. Barbour.	Back—G. G. Henry.

Goals—Borden, 8; Ross, 6; Waters, 3; McClure, 2; Hauck, 1; Whitney, 1; pony, 1. Referee—G. Jason Waters.

New Motor Cycle Record.

DODGE CITY, Kan., July 3.—Otto Walker of Oakland, Cal., won a three-hundred mile motor cycle race here this afternoon, clipping thirty minutes off the world's record for the distance. Walker's time was 3:55:46.

Three-Cushion Billiards.

A three-cushion billiard match of 100 points between Leon L. Magnus and Joseph Stone will be played next Tuesday and Wednesday at Thum's Billard Academy. This contest is to decide who will represent New York City in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard Tournament.

NEWARK LUCKY TO WIN.

"Peps" Score Three Runs After Side Should Have Been Out.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.

LAWN TENNIS ON LOCAL COURTS—WEEK-END GOLF ON METROPOLITAN LINKS—ROWING

WILLIAMS CHAMPION OF THE CLAY COURTS

Harvard Player Beats Church in Final Tennis Round at Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 3.—Slow progress was made today in the national clay court tennis championships on the courts of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association on account of several interruptions by rain. The main event was the final round in men's singles, which was stopped for two hours in the fourth set. The championship was won by R. Norris Williams of Harvard, who defeated George M. Church of Princeton in four sets, 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, after a grueling battle that produced some of the best tennis playing seen in this city.

In the men's doubles Williams again appeared in the finals, having for his partner W. M. Washburne, and they were defeated by George M. Church and Dean Mathey, 6—3, 6—3.

One semi-final in the women's singles was played, Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York defeating Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh, while the other semi-final, between Miss Clare Cassel of New York and Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston, was stopped by darkness, each player having won a set.

The courts were not in very good shape when the Williams-Church game began, and both men had trouble holding their feet. Williams kept Church racing all over the courts, the Harvard man placing the ball accurately in each corner. The first game went to deuce twice and was won by Williams by the score of 7 to 5. Church then braced up



R. Norris Williams II.

and played his opponent off his feet, taking the next four games easily. Williams came back strong and took the next three games, then lost one, but captured the next three, winning the set 6 to 5.

The national champion started strong in the second set and took the first three games, lost the fourth, won the fifth, then lost the next two. Church was apparently tired, and lost the set 6—3.

The third set was started in a slight drizzle, and Church, by a clever display of expert serving and net smashes, won the first four games, Williams taking the next two. The Princeton man finished strong and took the last two games and the set at 6—2.

The fourth set went to the eighth game, when the rain stopped play. After many gallons of gasoline had been burned the courts were put in shape for the finish of the match. Williams displayed good form and won the set 8—6. The total points of the four sets were: Williams, 130; Church, 124.

The preliminaries in mixed doubles were finished, with two exceptions, and several of the first round. This will be finished Monday, weather permitting. The semi-final and final of the women's singles will also be finished up on Monday. The summary:

Men's Singles, National Clay Court Championship.—First Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Harvard, defeated George M. Church, Princeton, 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6.

Men's Doubles, Championship.—Second Round—Percy Sivers and T. C. Ward defeated Elias Runstein and P. C Mayer, 6—3, 6—1; S. J. Adams and W. B. Knox defeated Grant Sivers and C. P. Billings, 7—5, 6—4. Third Round—H. C. Johnson and N. W. Niles defeated D. D. Morgan and Laurence Curtis, 2d, 6—2, 6—0; Percy Sivers and T. C. Ward defeated R. Thompson and F. C. Hodill, 6—0, 6—1; R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburne won from S. J. Adams and W. B. Knox by default; Dean Mathey and G. M. Church defeated J. E. McLean and C. S. Garland by default.

Semi-Final Round—R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburne defeated H. C. Johnson and N. W. Niles, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; G. M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated Percy Sivers and T. C. Ward, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round—George M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburne, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss A. Brainerd and A. Jakeman won from Mrs. Barger Wallach and W. Niles by default; Miss M. B. Snyder and W. P. Snyder won from Miss F. Croft and partner by default. Miss Frances Brainerd and W. A. Kuhn won from Miss A. Kortwright and A. Y. W. Hackett by default; Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson won from Miss M. W. Whitney and J. S. Dillworth by default; Miss Annie Hugus and T. C. Beattie won from Miss M. McCook and J. B. Callery by default; Miss Myrtle McAteer and G. C. Burgwin won from Miss Marie Gabel and partner by default; Miss Kyle and C. J. Shutton won from Mrs. E. A. Waddell and W. S. McElroy by default; Mrs. and Mrs. K. W. Warmcastle won from Mrs. Jerome Hill and C. L. Childs by default; Miss Ruth Stephens and D. Reed Morgan won from Miss Gertrude Wood and H. W. Burgwin by default.

First Round—Miss M. B. Snyder and W. P. Snyder jr. defeated Miss Frances Brainerd and W. S. Kuhn, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Myrtle McAteer and G. C. Burgwin won from Miss Annie Hugus and T. C. Beattie by default; Miss Martha Guthrie and Miss Laurence Curtis, 2d, won from Miss Annie Turner and H. G. Lytle by default; Miss D. Wilson and F. A. Galer won from Miss A. Brainerd and H. C. Jackman by default; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and H. D. Denny, jr., won from Miss Elizabeth Hugus and Wright Hugus by default.

Women's Singles.—Third Round—Miss Martha Guthrie Pittsburgh, won from Mrs. Barger Wallach, Newport, by default; Miss Clare Cassel, New York, defeated Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburgh, 7—5, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York defeated Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—0.

Card Wins in Elmhurst Tennis.

The Fourth of July Tournament of the Elmhurst Tennis Club was started yesterday at the courts of the club at Elmhurst. C. P. Card, a winner of this tournament for several years, won his two matches. In the first round he defeated Godfrey Plitt in straight sets, but in his second match with Don Richart he was forced to go three sets to win. The summary:

Class A.—First Round—C. Edwards defeated F. Maher, 6—3, 6—2; C. Card defeated G. Plitt, 6—4, 6—2; D. Richart defeated L. Hartel, 6—0, 6—2; T. Tuohy defeated A. von Hunnefeld, 6—2, 6—4; J. Works defeated Dr. Ellis by default; R. Chapman defeated A. Combs, 6—4, 1—0, 6—4.

Second Round—C. Card defeated D. Richart, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Class B.—F. Barrett defeated R. Coughlin, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; H. Keeler defeated J. Humphrey, 7—5, 6—1; E. Dowling defeated I. W. Goss, 6—4, 6—1; R. Marshall defeated T. Bracken, 6—4, 6—2.

NORTH SIDE TENNIS.

One Hundred Players Compete on University Heights Courts.

One hundred contestants entered for the north side lawn tennis championship of New York City yesterday on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club. The original entry list was considerably in excess of one hundred, but a number of club members withdrew their entries in order to prevent an unwieldy draw. Several good matches were decided, as some of the best men in the tournament were drawn in the first round.

The four courts of the club were in excellent condition and were kept busy until nightfall. Harry J. Steinkampf scored a straight set victory over Edmund J. Fixman, the New York University student, at 6—4, 6—2. J. S. O'Neale, Columbia University, and runner-up last year, made an excellent start, and won his way into the second round. M. Goldman, who lost the Kings County Club semi-final round to G. A. L. Dionne, defaulted to Edgar F. Leo, as did L. Croley, who was drawn against A. L. von Bernuth.

Eight players qualified for the third round. These were J. E. Linde, A. S. Ingersoll, S. R. McAllister, G. P. Parkes, A. D. Hammett, H. L. Carr, T. J. McKee, M. E. Fox, jr., and E. H. Janes. All these players won their matches in straight sets. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles. First Round.—E. M. Bharier defeated Franklin P. Adams, 6—3, 6—3; L. Wulf defeated W. K. Delland, 6—1, 6—1; Harry J. Steinkampf defeated Edmund J. Fixman, 6—4, 6—2; Harold Swan defeated Dr. Harry E. Forster by default; Edgar F. Leo defeated M. Goldman by default; W. J. Toussaint defeated E. F. Thomas, jr., by default; Dr. E. L. Pratt defeated L. Lloyd by default; Allen Behr defeated A. Guiterman, 6—3; J. L. S. O'Neale defeated H. Stevens by default; A. D. Hammett defeated W. Johnson by default; A. W. Levy defeated J. Whyte, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; A. L. von Bernuth defeated L. Croley by default; F. Letson defeated R. A. Cook, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2; E. Binzen defeated C. Burrows by default; C. Wrenn defeated H. Hewetson by default; W. M. Fischer defeated A. H. Murphy, 6—1, 11—9; Dr. W. H. Bates defeated J. L. Hutchinson by default; H. Lindelson defeated Harold Throckmorton by default; H. L. Carr defeated A. S. Morgan, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—J. E. Linde defeated P. Ferguson, 6—4, 6—1; A. S. Ingersoll defeated J. G. Cannon, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4; S. R. McAllister defeated G. B. Perram, 6—0, 6—2; G. P. Parkes defeated H. W. Robinson, 6—3, (default); A. D. Hammett defeated A. W. Levy, 6—4, 6—3; H. L. Carr defeated H. Lundelson, 6—1, 6—2; T. J. McKee defeated B. J. Baldwin, by default; M. E. Fox, jr., defeated W. F. Bogart, 6—0, 6—1; E. H. Janes defeated E. H. Cartwell, 6—2, 6—0.

Golf Tournaments at Schennecossett

The annual July Ringer Tournament of the Schenecossett Golf Club at New London, Conn., began July 1, and will continue throughout the month. An annual holiday tournament is to be played July 4, 5, and 6. Play in the Schenecossett Country Club championship, open to all professionals and amateurs, will begin July 23. An eighteen-hole four-ball match for amateurs and professionals is scheduled for the first day. The thirty-six-hole championship medal play will be run off the following day.

Weeburn Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 3.—The qualifying rounds for the club championship were played on the Weeburn links today. There were forty contestants. The following got in the first eight division: C. H. Seeley, 78; S. M. Pierson, 83; A. S. Pitt, 83; Chester Selleck, 83; Dr. Charlton Wallace, 84; W. D. MacDanold, 84. Frederick Braithwaite, Dr. Frederick Schwerr, H. Holbrook, and A. Holmes returned cards of 88 and will play off tomorrow to decide which of them will fill out the championship division.

Park Golf Club Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 3.—These cards were returned for the President's Cup at the Park Golf Club today: Walter Whitehead, 83—13—70; A. A. Cannon, 92—21—71; Royle T. Phillips, 86—15—72; H. L. Moodey, 92—20—72; Charles H. Morse, 91—17—74; R. G. Morse, 90—15—75; R. V. Carpenter, 96—18—78; W. P. Taylor, 88—9—79; R. M. Smith, 109—30—79; J. A. Wilson, 109—28—81; C. J. Hand, 101—19—82; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 93—11—82; F. L. Collins, 107—23—84.

Walker Leads Cape May Golfers.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 3.—Arthur L. Walker, jr., son of Professor Arthur L. Walker of Columbia University, won the eighteen-hole handicap medal play tournament on the links of the Cape May Golf Club this afternoon with a gross of 75, coming within one stroke of the best record ever made on the links. His card was:

Out .....4 5 4 4 3 3 4 4 4—36
In .....4 6 5 4 3 4 4 5 4—39

Play for Chapman Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3.—These scores were made at the Greenwich Country Club today for the cup presented by J. D. Chapman: H. J. Topping, 72—6—72; G. D. Webber, 88—16—72; G. F. Lynde, 73—3—73.

FORMER CHAMPION WINS.

W. J. Clothier Captures Singles and Doubles in Nassau C. C. Tennis.

Ranking tennis players advanced in the invitation tennis tournament of the Nassau Country Club yesterday at Glen Cove. William J. Clothier, former national champion and playing through winner of last year, found an easy victim in Cedric Major, and won in straight sets. Clothier will play J. J. Armstrong, former Michigan State champion.

Walter Merrill Hall, Seventh Regiment and Theodore R. Pell qualified for the semi-final round. The former eliminated Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club in straight sets, and Pell won from Fred C. Inman at 6—3, 6—4. The match between S. Howard Voshell and Alrick H. Man, Jr., remains unfinished. Voshell played a doubles match with Fred C. Baggs in the morning, but motored up to Brooklyn in the afternoon, where he won the Long Island championship.

The two veterans, Clothier and Dabney, had to fight hard in the doubles to win from the two schoolboys, Leonard Beekman and Harold A. Throckmorton at 6—4, 2—6, 6—1. Experience favored the veterans and was responsible for the downfall of the youngsters.

There was one upset when Voshell and Baggs defeated J. J. Armstrong and G. C. Caner, the Harvard stars. It was a three-set match, but the superior combination play of Voshell and Baggs, who had been tennis partners for years, told in the end. The summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—J. J. Armstrong defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 6—1, 6—4. C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated E. P. Larned, 2—6, 8—6, 6—2. A. M. Lovibond defeated Felix Doubleday by default.

Second Round—J. J. Armstrong defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, 6—3, 5—7, 6—0. William J. Clothier defeated C. C. Pell, 6—2, 9—7. Walter Merrill Hall defeated Hugh Tallant by default. Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen by default; Karl H. Behr defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 2—6, 8—4, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., 6—2, 6—4. Theodore R. Pell defeated Fred C. Inman, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—Leonard Beekman and Harold A. Throckmorton defeated C. C. Cadwalader and Mr. Stewart, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4; William J. Clothier and Arthur S. Dabney defeated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and C. C. Pell, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs defeated J. J. Armstrong and G. C. Caner, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Fred C. Inman and E. P. Larned defeated Hugh Tallant and Fenimore Cadwalader, 5—7, 6—1; Theodore R. Pell and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., and Arthur M. Lovibond, 6—1, 6—1; Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Felix Doubleday and H. C. Martin, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3; Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall defeated H. S. Parker and Mr. Porter, 6—3, 6—4; Lyle E. Mahan and C. Frederick Watson, jr., defeated Mr. Carhart and Mr. Corey by default.

Second Round.—William J. Clothier and Arthur S. Dabney defeated Leonard Beekman and Harold S. Throckmorton, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

VOSHELL SUCCEEDS AFTER FIVE TRIES

Borough Park Crack Defeats G. A. L. Dionne for Long Island Tennis Championship.

After five unsuccessful attempts S. Howard Voshell of the Borough Park Tennis Club has earned the right to have his name inscribed on the challenge bowl, emblematic of the tennis championship of Long Island in men's singles. In capturing the title yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, Voshell defeated G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, in the final round three sets to one at 6—0, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Voshell, who has been very erratic in his court work this season, came out in his best style, and it is doubtful whether he has played better tennis than in his match with Dionne. His overhead smashing carried the ball beyond the reach of his opponent. He had plenty of speed, played a clever net game, while many of his placement shots were remarkable for the accuracy of the player. His left hand service disconcerted Dionne, who was unable to use his deadly lob with effect.

As usual, Dionne played essentially a back court game, seldom coming up to the net. Occasionally he attempted lobbing, but Voshell was invariably in waiting for the ball, and a hard overhand smash followed the play. Dionne played his usual deliberate game, keeping the ball close to the top of the net. In his efforts to reach Voshell's hard drives Dionne dropped many balls outside the court or in the net.

Voshell was particularly effective in the first and fourth sets. The West Side Club player carried the first and sixth games in the first set to deuce, but in the other four games he was helpless before the aggressive attack of his opponent. Dionne opened the second set by taking the first two games, and then dropped five games in succession. He made a rally and placed two deuce games to his credit before Voshell ran out the set with a love game.

In the third set Dionne assumed the lead at the start and carried his lead through to the end of the set. Voshell tired in this set and permitted several shots to pass him without an attempt at a return. After the test Voshell came back in splendid style, allowing his opponent but six points in the first five games. The champion ran nine games in succession and followed with eleven more. Voshell again eased up near the end of the set, but always held sufficient in reserve to lead off any rally by Dionne.

Four teams are left in the doubles. These are Chambers and Reimer, who will play Henry and Gatcomb in the upper half of the semi-finals, and Oelsner and J. W. Anderson, who are drawn against Boggs and Allen in the lower section. These matches will be played some time this week and the final round is scheduled for Saturday afternoon. The point score and summary:

LONG ISLAND SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
MEN'S SINGLES—FIRST SET.

						Pts.	G.
Voshell	6	4	4	4	5	27	6
Dionne	4	1	2	2	3	14	0

SECOND SET.

Voshell	2	0	4	4	4	7	4	4	3	4—36	6
Dionne	4	4	1	1	0	5	0	6	5	0—26	4

THIRD SET.

Voshell	2	5	4	3	0	4	2	5	2	2—27	3
Dionne	4	7	6	5	4	2	4	3	4	3—33	6

FOURTH SET.

Voshell	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	2	4—27	6
Dionne	2	0	2	0	2	4	4	2	1	2—16	2

Summary: Voshell, 117 points, 21 games; 3 sets. Dionne, 89 points, 12 games, 1 set.
Long Island Championship, Men's Singles.—Final Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—0, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

WAR CALLS ENGLISH CADDIES

Players Now Hire Girls, or Carry Their Own Golf Sticks.

An illustration of the depression in sports caused by the war is in an article published in The London Globe dealing with the disappearance of the caddie. At some of the English golf clubs girls have taken the places of the caddies, who have enlisted in the army. The English writer says:

"The war has been responsible for many changes in our every-day habits. Among those who play golf no change has been so remarkable as readiness to dispense with the services of the caddie. In normal times a player felt aggrieved if the supply of caddies was exhausted by the time he was ready to start. The idea of shouldering one's own clubs all the way round, to say nothing of the nuisance of having to tee one's own ball, was almost enough to spoil the enjoyment of a round. Now all the able-bodied youths who used to make an indifferent sort of living by club-carrying, have gone to war, and the number of "ineligibles" who remain is comparatively small.

"At some clubs the girl caddie has made her appearance on the links, and although her introduction is doubtless only a temporary expedient, there is no reason to suppose that the experiment will be less of a success than it was on the Continent. Most of the players must do without caddies, and, indeed, at Walton Heath a notice has been posted suggesting that members carry their own clubs.

"And after all that is not much of a hardship. The practice of employing a caddie is really a concession to the desires for ease and luxury. The modern caddie is nothing more than a club-carrier, and rarely do we hear, as in the old Musselburgh days, that the caddie had as much to do with a particular game as had the player himself. This fact is recognized by the introduction of girl caddies, and further confirmation of it is to be found in the case of big tournaments, where boys from neighboring districts, with no knowledge of the course and frequently little knowledge of the game, are drafted for the occasion.

"Consequently the player who had to give up his caddie is not called upon to sacrifice much. It has not taken him a long time to get accustomed to the task of shouldering his bag after he has played his shots, and the oftener he plays the less will he notice the inconvenience which had so worried him in former times.

"In the case of a great many clubs in the south there is a by-law in existance requiring that players without caddies should stand aside in order to let players with caddies go through. The present circumstances would seem to require that all such enactments should be rescinded until such time as the supply of caddies will meet the demand."

ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

A Big Turnout on the Deal Course —Other Competitions.

More than a hundred members of the Deal Golf and Country Club qualified for the president's, vice president's and treasurer's cups yesterday, sixteen becoming eligible in each instance for match play.

H. H. Parker defeated J. E. Kelley by 4 up and 2 to play in the decisive match for the June cup yesterday, while T. Frank Appleby finished 2 up over Jesse Herrmann in the second division. P. H. Moore won the handicap in Class A with a card of 89—14—75, while C. J. Lyons showed the way in the second flight with 95—18—77. The qualifying scores were as follows:

President's Cup.—J. T. Smith, 86, 9—77; G. A. Burn, 89, 10—79; H. A. Watson, 91, 12—79; L. L. Clarke, 90, 10—80; J. F. Shanley, jr., 83, 3—80; E. A. Proal, 89, 8—81; J. E. Kelley, 92, 7—85; Alfred Nathan, 93, 8—85; J. T. Gillespie, 94, 8—86; Macintosh Kellogg, 98, 12—86; W. R. Delehanty, 99, 12—87; G. H. Milliken, 97, 10—87; E. G. Fraser, 100, 11—89; H. H. Parker, 101, 12—89; J. J. Radel, 93, 4—89; Paul Heller, 100, 8—92.

Vice President's Cup.—P. H. Moore, 89, 14—75; C. J. Lyons, 95, 18—77; E. L. Byrne, 92, 15—77; A. B. Rode, 94, 14—80; H. S. Smith, 98, 17—81; W. R. Hochster, 95, 13—82; W. F. Abertson, 100, 17—83; F. H. Eaton, 101, 18—83; J. M. Byrne, 99, 14—84; D. T. Leahy, 99, 13—86; J. H. Haggerty, 106, 20—86; J. B. Jackson, 104, 17—87; A. B. Wharton, 108, 18—90; D. R. Daily, 109, 19—90; J. Watson, 107, 16—91.

The rumblings of the holiday, one of the greatest for golf in the history of the game, were heard yesterday in the number of club competitions staged throughout the metropolitan district. Practically every organization of note held some sort of an event important enough to bring out the members.

At the Ardsley Club, for instance, the club championship was decided, Roswell F. Mundy winning the title for the second year in succession. He already has won two cups. Mundy defeated Merrill K. Waters in the decisive test by 1 up, although at the turn he found himself 2 down. The inward nine holes were negotiated by the winner in thirty-five strokes. The card:

Mundy, out	3	4	6	6	4	5	4	4	4—40	
Waters, out	6	3	3	6	5	3	5	3	5—39	
Mundy, in	4	4	4	3	5	2	4	4	5—35	75
Waters, in	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—39	78

The rank and file of the members took part in the qualifying round for the July Cup, the first eight becoming eligible for match play. Following are the scores:

H. S. Green, 78, 8—70; A. D. Lawrence, 87, 15—72; A. F. Robinson, 86, 10—76; Roswell F. Mundy, 81, 4—77; F. L. Eldridge, 95, 18—77; J. S. Spraker, 100, 23—77; J. M. Taylor, 93, 16—77; D. C. Collins, 95, 18—77; M. S. Paton, 89, 11—78; C. Phillips, 98, 20—78; J. S. Horton, 95, 15—80; Otto E. Smith, 96, 14—72; H. L. Edgar, 101, 19—82; D. W. Hewitt, 101, 18—83; S. E. Kittridge, 103, 17—86.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap was on the cards at Englewood yesterday, the winner being F. C. Turner, with a card of 91, 22—69. The scores follow:

Dr. F. C. Turner, 91—22—69; R. M. Coleman, 86—15—71; J. P. Kursteiner, 92—20—72; W. S. White, 95—22—73; Victor G. Bentell, 91—16—75; Oscar W. Smith, 99—22—77; G. R. Brown, 95—14—74.

Besides the qualifying round for the July prizes at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday, two eights becoming eligible for match play, there was a sweepstakes. George W. Van Vlack was the winner in Class A with 85—15—70, while in the second division a tie resulted, H. Cheney had 92—19—73 and Hugh White 99—26—73. The scores follow:

Class A.—George W. Van Vlack, 85—15—70; C. B. Hunt, 86—14—72; Henry Herrick, 80—7—73; F. W. Kehon, 85—12—73; A. B. Grattius, 82—8—74; Joseph Pekhard, Jr., 81—7—74.

Class B.—O. H. Cheney, 92—19—73; Hugh White, 99—26—73; T. W. Elliott, 90—16—74; F. C. Hodgson, 94—19—75.

July Prizes, First Eight.—G. W. Van Vlack, 85—15—70; C. B. Hunt, 86—14—72; Henry Herrick, 80—7—73; F. W. Kehon, 85—12—73; E. C. Hoton, 87—12—75; L. S. Fuchtner, 86—10—76; A. B. Grattius, 82—8—74; Joseph Pekhard, Jr., 81—7—74.

Second Eight.—O. H. Cheney, 92—19—73; Hugh White, 99—26—73; T. W. Elliott, 90—16—74; F. C. Hodgson, 94—19—75; Henry Melville, 99—21—78; W. M. Nichols, 94—16—78; Dr. E. C. Tracy, 99—17—82; H. W. Chapman, 100—18—82.

A two-ball sweepstakes was scheduled at the Nassau Country Club yesterday, but the tennis tournament overshadowed the Saturday golf competition. John N. Stearns won with 102, 24—78, and W. F. Richards, with 92, 10—82, was second.

Selected scores for twelve holes counted in the sweepstakes at the Essex County Country Club yesterday. Three classes were provided, and the respective winners were F. H. Harris, E. T. McGossin, and H. C. Ommerle.

John W. McMenamy and Austin P. Palmer will meet in the final match for the Vice President's Cup on the Fox Hills links next week, for in the semi-final matches yesterday these were the successful pair. McMenamy defeated R. H. Black by 3 up and 2 to play, while Palmer eliminated George D. Worthley by a 4 and 3 margin. There also was a bogey handicap in two classes, W. C. Hutchins finishing 2 up in Class A and winning, while William B. Jocklin led Class B, finishing 1 up.

Full advantage of the ante-holiday season was taken by more than a hundred members of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, the attraction being a sweepstakes in three classes. A. R. Allen led in the first division with 79, 9—70, while F. C. Hall showed the way in Class B with 86, 16—68. L. M. Blincke topped the list in the third flight with 90, 26—65.

After playing eighteen holes to decide the winner of the June prizes tournament, T. J. McGlynn and C. M. Palmer found themselves all square with their opponents, Arthur Hunter and R. P. Barber, so that another eighteen holes will be necessary. Mrs. Lester Wallace won the putting competition, with Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe second. The sweepstakes scores follow:

Class A—A. R. Allen, 79, 9—70; J. Z. Baton, 92, 21—71; J. D. Brown, 82, 10—72; W. E. Marcus, Jr., 76, 4—72; R. B. Knapp, 86, 12—74; F. E. Donohue, 82, 8—74; R. C. Kerr, 85, 11—74; F. W. Dyer, 79, 4—75; C. J. Turner, 82, 6—76; H. M. Robinson, 89, 12—77; A. L. Pierson, Jr., 87, 10—77; W. B. Perley, 91, 10—81; T. W. Maley, 88, 7, 81—Walter Brown, 90, 7—83; O. L. Pierson, 97, 12—85; Ralph Stafford, 100, 12—88.

Class B—F. C. Hall, 86, 18—68; James Noys, 83, 14—69; Alec Aiken, 90, 18—72; B. T. Wilcox, 90, 18—72; W. H. Loftus, 89, 13—76; C. B. Alling, 93, 16—77; A. B. Crawford, 92, 14—78; L. W. Devausvey, 94, 16—78; John Reis, 97, 18—79; E. W. Townsend, 95, 15—80; Charles Gowing, 94 13—81; P. T. Bradley, 98, 16—82; A. R. Copper, 102, 18—84.

In addition to the second match round for the Huebner Cup at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday, a four-ball medal play handicap was also under the winning pair proved to be J. M. Byers and W. E. Bunnell with a card of 88, 12—76. The summary and scores follow:

Huebner Cup.—Second Round—H. W. Pratt beat W. C. Haskell, 3 up and 2 to play; J. G. Calhoun beat T. V. Bermingham, 1 up; W. E. Bunnell beat H. V. Gaines, 2 up and 1 to play; W. L. O'Brion beat B. R. Casey, 1 up and 6 to play.

Four-Ball.—J. M. Byers and W. E. Bunnell, 88, 12—76; L. P. Goetting and J. M. Stoddard, 88, 11—77; C. J. Gillett and E. E. Sturges, 82, 5—77; R. D. Johnston and H. Allsopp, 3 up and 1 to play; Howard Harbrouck beat Wharton Green, 3 up and 2 to play.

Duffers' Cup.—W. A. Phillips beat R. S. Foss, 4 up and 3 to play; H. L. Scott and R. R. Rumery, even.

At the Richmond County Country Club yesterday Cortlandt Van Clief defeated Emil de Plancq by 5 up and 4 to play in the final match for the June Cup. In the meantime the other members qualified for the July Trophy, offered by John A. Morton. Herman Stutzer, with a card of 84, 15—69, led the field.

For Plainfield Club Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 3.—The first round play for the Gold Championship Cup of the Plainfield Country Club was the chief attraction today. Summary:

First Sixteen.—P. O. Reinhart beat Will T. Glenney, 4 up and 19 holes; H. B. Hibbard beat W. M. Ailing, 3 and 2; D. O. Rogers beat M. J. Dumont, 6 and 4; Arthur Murphy beat C. E. Lipscomb, 4 and 2; S. D. Lounsbery beat J. G. Carman, 4 and 3; O. H. Fleming beat H. E. Butler, 2 and 1; R. S. Rowland beat H. H. Craig, 6 and 5; W. Lester Glenny beat Charles A. Reed, 7 and 6.

Second Sixteen.—G. M. Holstein beat G. A. Bomann, 8 and 6; S. H. Patterson beat J. C. Martin, 2 up; H. R. Stockton beat S. T. Perrin, 3 and 2; J. Whitney Baker beat J. R. Shoemaker, 3 and 2; H. G. Lapsley beat J. E. Erickson, 3 and 2; T. S. Wheeler beat A. M. Tweedy, 4 and 3; H. L. Conrad beat W. A. Engeman, 1 up; W. B. Gresham beat H. S. Brown, 1 up.

ROLLER TO RETIRE FROM WRESTLING

American Champion to Hang Out His Shingle—Wants Sport Controlled.

An unusual niche in the world of professional wrestling is that occupied by Dr. Benjamin Franklin Roller, American heavyweight champion. This physician and college graduate will tell you he had two reasons for becoming a professional wrestler. First, he liked the sport; second, he saw in it the way to physical perfection. To him wrestling has always been a means to an end. In his mind during his early years on an Illinois farm was the ambition to be a physician. When years of self-denial and study had earned him a degree in medicine Dr. Roller took up wrestling as part of his broader education.

After fifteen years on the farm and another fifteen in universities Dr. Roller decided to spend five years in travel. Those years are nearly over, and he is now ready to retire from the mat to practice his profession. He has one plan—to open a sanitarium where he will be free to practice not alone as a physician, but as an adviser in athletics.

When Dr. Roller talks of wrestling he becomes enthusiastic. Nothing can compare with it as an exercise. He thinks it better than boxing, better than any method of developing a perfect physique.

"Yes, there is a stigma on wrestling," he replied to a question, "but that stigma is caused not by the evil of the sport but by the erroneous reasoning of the public mind. The public does not condemn the whole ministry for the transgressions of one member, nor does it hold the profession of the law culpable for the wrongs of one barrister. Yet, what do we have in wrestling? Because of one questionable bout the whole sport is lowered. There seems to be no inclination to distinguish the individual from the institution of wrestling, if it may be called an institution. If there is a stigma upon wrestling it is because the public has passed hasty judgment where censure should have been directed to the individual alone. One thing needed in wrestling is a controlling influence, something like the system of regulating boxing. But these two sports should never be supervised by the same commission."

Reply to a question whether education aided the wrestler, Dr. Roller said: "Education helps a wrestler, but wrestling makes education hard. The educated man has developed a certain nervous force. When he enters competition he losses energy before the actual contest on account of his high-strung sensibilities. The uneducated man is more phlegmatic, and is not aroused until the struggle begins. This puts the man of learning at a disadvantage that he must overcome by his cleverness."

Roller's Mother Helped Him.

Dr. Roller paid for his education by his own efforts. His mother encouraged him to go to college. His father, a farmer, believed that every man should make his own way, picking up his education by experience. As a boy on the farm at Newman, Ill., Roller's ambition was to become a physician. That was his only object. He went to the preparatory school of De Pauw University, after his mother, once a school teacher, had helped him to prepare for the entrance examination. There was no financial aid from home. He pulled nails in a dry goods store to get money to buy a new suit of clothes. They paid him fifteen cents an hour. He started a gymnasium class, and that began his career in athletics, first as a football player, then as a wrestler.

After his graduation from De Pauw, he went to the University of Pennsylvania to take a course in medicine. He was a six footer, weighing over 200 pounds, but at that the runt in a family of six. Being without money he soon began to play professional football. In 1898 he organized a team that won many victories for the Pittsburgh A. C. Two years later he was with the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club, and in 1901 and 1902, he played on the eleven of the Philadelphia Football Club. A number of his games were with a team known as the Athletics, managed by Connie Mack. Some of the best football players in the country were members of those teams: the Pierce brothers of Carlisle, the Poes from Princeton, Blondy Wallace, Bert Davidson, Uffenheimer, Al Bull, and Pete Overfield from Pennsylvania, Dave Fultz and Cammons from Brown, and two Princeton men, Doggy Trenchard and Fred Church. Roller Captained his team and won the championship of the university during his second and fourth years, but never played on the 'Varsity because of the four-year rule. Upon his graduation he received high honors, winning several prizes in medicine. After leaving college he was assistant to Dr. Barton Cooke, a professor in the medical school, helping to write a text book.

He then decided to accept a place as professor of physiology in the University of Washington. In addition he was supervisor of athletics in the university and an adviser to the Seattle A. C. After two years he decided to open an office. He speculated in land and was piling up wealth when the panic of 1907 came.

His First Match With Gotch.

Just at this time the Vancouver A. C. opened its new clubhouse. Roller was invited to wrestle with Jack Carkeek. That bout started him on his wrestling career. He won two falls in seventeen minutes, and received $1,000. As Dr. Roller puts it, the prospect of making nearly $100 a minute was enticing. His next bout was with Frank Gotch. It was a handicap match, Gotch agreeing to throw Roller twice in an hour. Dr. Roller did not impress Gotch as being formidable, and the champion did not train for the match. Not only did Gotch fail to throw Roller, but he admitted that he was nearly thrown himself. Roller received $4,000 for this exhibition.

After this bout he decided to take up wrestling for five years so that he could see the world. But he never gave up his ambition for a medical career. He studied under noted men of Europe and this country, paying his expenses by wrestling.

During the last fifteen years Dr. Roller has defeated most of the noted wrestlers in this country: Farmer Burns, Fred Beell, Jess Westergard, Henry Ordeman, Gus Schoenlein (American), Charles "Kid" Cutler, Ed Lewis, and Joe Stecher, Gotch's pupil. He is the only man who has defeated Stecher, and Gotch says Stecher will be champion of the world. A few years ago Dr. Roller brought Hackenschmidt here for a bout with Frank Gotch. The Russian snapped the tendons in his knee just before the match and was not in fit condition for the bout. However, Dr. Roller is certain that when he stepped off the train in this country Hackenschmidt was the greatest wrestler in the world.

COURTNEY GOOD ROWER, TOO

"Old Man of Ithaca" Has a Few Aquatic Records All His Own.

Charles E. Courtney, the "Old Man of Ithaca," holds a pre-eminent place not only in the rowing history of Cornell, but of all the country. This genius of oarsmanship has established a record of victory following victory during his thirty-four years still unsurpassed by the coach of any college. He was a good amateur oarsman, a good professional rower, but in his coaching he has topped both other records. He has the gift of being able to impart his own rowing knowledge to others. That is why Cornell's crews have been successful—Courtney's knowledge is pulling every oar. Every victory has been as much Courtney's as Cornell's. Every race has been Courtney's race as well as Cornell's.

Cornell loves Courtney, with all his peculiarities and vagaries. In his coaching the "Old Man" has sometimes been a martinet. Perhaps it is because of this that he had his success. Ever since he went to Cornell his word in rowing has been final. At times he has

WOULD LET CITIES INITIATE LAWS

New Home Rule Measure Proposed to Constitution Framers as Compromise.

LEGISLATURE TO HAVE VETO

Mayor and Existing Boards Would Enact Legislation for Metropolis —Substitute for Mitchel Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 3.—Power for city authorities to initiate special legislation affecting the municipalities they represent, with the veto power vested in the Legislature—this is the salient feature of a compromise home rule plan which is being considered by the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention. It would involve a virtual reversal of the system now in vogue under which city legislation is initiated in the Legislature, with the Mayor exercising veto power, which can be overcome by a simple majority in each branch of the Legislature.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low and many other members of the Cities Committee are favorably disposed toward this plan, which as yet has not been worked out in detail. No proposal has been introduced in the Constitutional Convention embodying the plan. It was said here today that if a majority of the members on the Cities Committee should be won over to this home rule plan, a proposal would be drafted and presented to the convention as a committee measure.

The proponents of the plan believe that in this they have found a happy middle ground on which can meet those opposed to any serious curtailment of the Legislature's powers with reference to any of the political subdivisions of the State and those who believe that the municipalities of the State should be a power unto themselves, sovereign in their own spheres. With the Legislature exercising the veto power, it is pointed out, there would be provided the proper arbitrament to prevent one city from infringing upon the right of any other city or usurping any function properly belonging to the State.

As It Would Work in New York.

Briefly summarized, the mechanics of the plan, as applied in New York City, would be as follows: The Mayor would propose to the Board of Aldermen, the legislative body of the city, any measures which experience or arising emergency had prompted. The board would pass upon the measure, which, if adopted, would go to the Board of Estimate. If approved by that body it would go to the Mayor in its final form—for on its way through the Board of Aldermen it may have been amended. With the Mayor's approval, the measure would then be sent to the Legislature under the certification of the City Clerk. Here it would be committed to the Cities Committee and considered in the ordinary way. Unless the Legislature within sixty days, should annul the measure, it would become a law.

Many essential details of the plan remain to be worked out. For instance, no consideration has been given as yet to the question whether the power of the Legislature should be limited to annulling measures which would infringe on other localities or invade the domain of State functions, or whether the power of the Legislature should be broad enough to include measures purely local in their application. It is understood, for instance, that among some considerable proportion of the people of a city there was vigorous and pronounced opposition to the policy involved in the measure under consideration. Nor has any definite conclusion been reached as to the question whether the cities should have the right to override a legislative veto, for instance, by submitting to a referendum at the next general election the plan the lawmakers reject.

The plan is not likely to meet the approval of Mayor Mitchel and the conference of mayors, for the home rule plan they submitted to the Constitutional Convention would vest in the cities the right to make their own charters, as well as full legislative powers. Under the Mitchel plan, the Board of Aldermen, with the Mayor's approval, would have the right even to repeal special laws now on the statute books affecting New York City only, and the board, with the Mayor's approval, would proceed to legislation affecting the city alone, while the Legislature, in its relation to the municipalities, would have power only to enact general legislation affecting all municipalities alike.

Mitchel Plan Unpopular.

There is not the slightest expectation that the Mitchel plan will find any considerable support in the Constitutional Convention from either Republican or Democratic members. The consensus of opinion among Republicans and Democrats alike, however, is that to the extent of safety cities should have the right to manage their own affairs. Ex-Mayor Low, who is Chairman of the Cities Committee, expressed what appeared to be the opinion of a majority of the delegates when he said the other night, after a committee of the New York Board of Aldermen had had a hearing on the various home rule proposals before the Constitutional Convention: "I think it is the disposition of the Cities Committee to recommend as full a measure of home rule for the cities as is consistent with the integrity of the State."

Ex-Mayor Low told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that under the city initiative plan the cities would lose none of their powers and would have this additional power of initiating all the legislation affecting their own affairs. Mr. Low said that in his opinion comparatively few measures would be vetoed by the State lawmakers.

"The plan, if adopted," said the ex-Mayor, "would establish between the city authorities and the Legislature at Albany virtually the same relation which now exists between the Philippine Legislature and the American Congress. The Philippine Legislature can legislate at its pleasure upon the affairs of the islands, but Congress reserves the right to annul any measures passed. All acts of the Philippine Legislature are laid before Congress in due course. In all these years not one has been annulled.

"Of course, New York City is a great deal nearer to Albany than the Philippines to Washington. Under the circumstances it is likely that pressure might be brought to bear more readily on the Legislature in annul measures regarding which there had been strong differences of opinion at home. And I do not know that it would be a misfortune if under the circumstances a measure were annulled occasionally. But the probability is that 90 per cent. of the city legislation would go by unchallenged."

Ex-Mayor Low pointed out that a radical home rule amendment to the Constitution, such, for instance, as giving cities power to make their own charters and to legislate for themselves, surely would invite litigation which might prove both costly and protracted.

"Any measure initiated by the cities in this way and passed upon by the Legislature would have the force of law and could not be questioned in the courts, except as to its constitutionality," said Mr. Low.

Danger of a Twilight Zone.

Under the present Constitution it is provided "that all legislative power shall be lodged in the Senate and Assembly." There is only one clause in the Constitution which could be construed as giving any authority to the lawmaking body to grant any powers to legislation to the cities. That is the clause in which the Legislature is authorized to incorporate cities and provide for their administration. Ex-Mayor Low said that, even if the present Constitutional Convention should eliminate the limitation of legislative powers in that respect, the plan nevertheless would be open to objections from the friends of home rule.

"I think objections might be raised on two grounds," said Mr. Low. "One ground would be that the amendment would not carry with it any assurance that the Legislature would take advantage of its new authority and devolve new powers on the city governments. The other ground is that even if the Legislature should give such powers the danger of the Legislature taking them away again would always remain.

"This business of giving home rule to cities unfortunately is one involving infinite detail," Mr. Low added. "There does not seem to be any clear demarcation between State and municipal functions laid down in law. Even such men as Judge Cooley and Judge Dillon—perhaps the best authorities on the subject in this country—declare that no such line can be drawn. Any grant of power to cities should be accompanied by an equally broad reservation of power to the Legislature, to protect the interests of the State. It would be a profound misadventure if, in giving home rule to cities, a twilight zone were created in which neither the city nor the Legislature could act."

WELCOMING MISS ADDAMS.

Reception Committee Chosen to Meet Her at Pier Today.

Plans for the welcome of Miss Jane Addams, who is to arrive here from Europe today on the St. Louis, were announced yesterday by the Women's Peace Party, from its headquarters at 563 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Vice Chairman of the Women's Peace Party, was chosen Chairman of the Jane Addams Reception Committee yesterday and the meeting was attended by delegates of the various peace organizations. Fourteen of these organizations, with more than 15,000 members, will take part in the welcome. These are the Women's Peace Party; The Collegiate League of Common Sense; The Intercollegiate Anti-Militarism League, with branches in fourteen American universities; The American League to Limit Armament; The International Polity Club, with branches in forty American colleges; the Woman's Universal Peace Society; The Missouri, New York and Chicago Peace Societies; The Church Peace Union; The Cosmopolitan Club, with branches in thirty American universities; The National Woman's Trade Union League; The International Child Welfare League, and The American Peace and Arbitration League.

The welcome will be managed by a committee of fifty, who were appointed yesterday. A committee of three will go down the bay on a revenue cutter and meet the St. Louis. These are Miss Lillian Wald, Professor Leland Robinson of Columbia University, and Professor Spencer Miller of Princeton.

Miss Addams will be met at the pier at 57th Street by a second committee of sixty, wearing badges inscribed "Welcome to Miss Jane Addams." Among these will be Mrs. John J. White of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Frank Cochran and Mrs. Benedict.

A mass meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall next Friday night at 8 o'clock, attended by peace organizations and friends of Miss Addams. There will be addresses by prominent peace advocates.

BLAMES ISMAY FOR WRECK.

Counsel for Claimants Assails Him in Titanic Litigation.

When the last witness had testified yesterday in the suit brought by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., (the White Star Line,) before Federal Judge Mayer, to limit the liability for the sinking of the Titanic, Roger Foster, of counsel for the claimants, made an address in which he attacked J. Bruce Ismay, Chief Director and General Manager of the line.

"The question your Honor will consider," said Mr. Foster, "is whether the company was guilty of negligence in rushing into the danger zone at high speed, and whether Mr. Ismay was the person who directed this speed. I maintain that an act of negligence has been proved in the English court of Kings Bench and upheld by the English Court of Appeals.

"The question of the company liability is to be established by ascertaining if the company had knowledge that the Titanic was going at a high rate of speed knowingly, having been warned repeatedly of an obstruction ahead. To answer this it must be remembered that Mr. Ismay, the chief executive of the line, by his own admissions and the testimony of others had spoken to the engineer about the speed of the ship, and told passengers the day of the collision that two additional boilers would be opened up that day. Mr. Ismay carried in his pocket all day a Marconigram warning the Titanic of ice. This should have been sent to the chart room and placed on the chart. It has been said that the Captain is a supreme being on his ship, but this is not the case. The owner could dismiss him in midocean."

The witnesses called yesterday were M. Y. Babcock, a naval architect and consulting engineer, and Frank S. Martin, a naval surveyor and marine architect, both of this city. The claims against the White Star Line amount to approximately $15,000,000.

Judge Mayer announced that the summing up would be heard on July 27.

ORGANIZE DENTISTS' SQUAD.

Canada to Send 150 to Front to Care for Soldiers' Teeth.

That the teeth of the soldiers in the field are not to be neglected is evidenced in the fact that a company called the Canadian Dental Corps is being organized and will soon be sent to the front. The company comprises dentists from all parts of Canada who are prepared to drill for service with the different units in the Canadian expeditionary forces.

The new Dental Corps, which is being formed at Ottawa, will be enrolled as a regular military unit and the officers will have full rank. However, it will not see service as a corps, for when it reaches France it will be divided, with two dental officers going to each military unit in connection with the Army Medical Service. Some will be sent to hospitals and elsewhere.

In view of the fact that some of the soldiers have been on active service for nearly six months, with practically no opportunity to have their teeth attended to, it is believed that there will be a great deal of work for the dentists. The need of such a company has been shown recently in the large percentage of volunteers who have been rejected at the different recruiting stations in Canada during the last six months because their teeth were defective.

The corps will be made up chiefly of officers. Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Armstrong of Ottawa will be in command and it is there will also be about thirty Captains and as many Lieutenants, all qualified dental surgeons. Each officer will have a laboratory assistant. While some of the company have already gone abroad, many have remained to take the course of drilling at Ottawa, where special attention is being given to mouth and dental troubles that may be caused by bullet or other wounds. Prof. Truman Brophy of Chicago has been giving a course of lectures.

CABRERA AIDS U. S. MILITIA.

Guatemala's President Sends The Times $200 for Aviation Service.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following letter from Manuel Estrada Cabrera, President of the Republic of Guatemala, inclosing a remittance of $200:

Guatemala, June 12, 1915.

Director of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Mr. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, of your city, I take pleasure in sending you the sum of $200, which I send as a subscription in my capacity of member of said club for the purpose of supplying aviators and aeroplanes to the United States militia. Yours truly,

M. ESTRADA CABRERA.

Señor Cabrera became President of Guatemala in 1898, and his present term will not expire until 1917.

SUFFRAGISTS START AN ESSAY CONTEST

Ten Subjects Are Suggested and Antis Are Invited to Participate.

NEW CAMPAIGN IN JERSEY

"Torch of Truth" Will Be Taken in Auto to Buffalo by Mrs. Harriot Blatch.

Ten dollars in gold is offered by The Woman Voter, the organ of the Woman Suffrage Party, for the best statement on any one of ten different suffrage topics. Antis or suffragists may enter the contest, and at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, leaflets and statistics may be obtained. The subjects are as follows:

The City Woman and the Ballot.
The Country Woman and the Ballot.
The Wage Earner and the Ballot.
The Professional Woman and the Ballot.
The Housekeeper and the Ballot.
Mothers and Votes.
The Twelve Free States.
Are Women People?
Woman Suffrage and Democracy.
Nov. 2 and Victory.

Only one prize is offered and any of the above subjects may be chosen. The best statement of all will be the winner. It shall be written on one side of the paper, and must not exceed 1,200 words. The contest closes July 18.

Miss Ida Craft, who has been doing suffrage work in the New Jersey campaign, has made speeches every noon for a month in the open air to factory employes, and every evening to the general public. She says it is easy to speak in New Jersey, for the women have obvious wrongs and a recital of them never fails to stir an audience.

"During this last year the real estate men had a bill passed through the Legislature," says Mrs. Craft, "abolishing the right of dower. While men and women apparently are both deprived of liens on each other's estates, in actual practice women, who as homemakers earn no money of their own, suffer more at being deprived of any interests in their husband's estates than men do in being deprived of an interest in their wives' properties. Under the arrangement it would be possible for any man to leave his wife absolutely destitute.

Mothers Lose Rights.

"Another grievance is the fact that a mother has no legal rights to her own child in the sense of being its guardian unless the father dies and she has to remain a widow to retain this power. If she marries again, the second husband becomes the child's guardian, although he is not the child's father.

"In some of the foundries of New Jersey young immigrant girls are employed at a cheap wage to push cars loaded with from twenty-five to fifty pounds of iron. The girls are obliged to work ten hours a day, and this severe labor bring on internal troubles that shorten their lives. The women of New Jersey tried to get a bill passed reducing the number of pounds the girls have to push, but this bill was defeated.

"The New Jersey women find that the scrap of suffrage that they have is exasperating. They have the right to vote for an appropriation to build a new schoolhouse, but can't vote for the Trustees to handle the money and direct the affairs of the school. All these things are influencing them to put up a good fight for the franchise."

The Denver policewoman, Miss Josephine Roche, who has been in New York City helping with the campaign, has returned to Colorado to data that will help the New York women in their fight for the vote. Prominent men of Colorado are to give her their indorsement of woman suffrage as they have found it in Colorado.

The Winner, peregrinating headquarters of the Women's Political Union, flying the purple, white, and green colors, will leave its stand at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue tomorrow, and peregrinate around the various recreation piers in command of Captain Anna Constable. Under her is First Officer Venona Martin and Pilot Clothes Men Alfred Lewis and Walter J. Randolph. The Fourth of July crowds at the piers will have an opportunity to hear special Independence Day speeches at East Twenty-fourth Street, 1:15 P. M.; East Third Street, 2:30 P. M.; West Fiftieth Street, 3:45 P. M., and West 129th Street, 4:45 P. M.

Thence the Winner will go back to its old stand at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue about 6 o'clock.

Trip of Suffrage Torch.

The Suffrage Torch, carrying the flame of truth over New York State, from Long Island to Buffalo, under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, has been illuminating the Amsterdam region for the past week, where it was taken by Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch's idea of a Summer vacation is to accompany the torch on the way to Buffalo via automobile, two speeches a day, and a trip back to Albany whenever it is necessary to guard the suffrage interests at the Constitutional Convention. Tuesday Mrs. Blatch will carry the torch through the Mohawk Valley to Little Falls, where she will be met by Mrs. James P. Regetsinger of Johnstown, who will take the torch across country in her motor. She will then be relayed in turn by Mrs. Norman Stafford of Canastota, then by Miss Krumbhaar of Cazenovia.

At Syracuse the torch will be taken by Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard and Mrs. William Blauvelt, and on Saturday, July 17, they will go to Ithaca, where a big open-air meeting will be held. Mrs. Frank Payne of Corning will then run down through Cortland to Corning. The torch will then be carried in turn by Miss Marion Tuttle, Miss Vesta Gibson, Salamanca; Miss Edith M. Alnge, Jamestown, and Mrs. Westwood and Mrs. George Tiffany of Fredonia. The tour will end in a big open-air meeting at Buffalo, in front of the City Bank, on Saturday, July 24. The torch will then have been across the State. Later it is to be loaned to the Senatorial districts in the order of their application.

PEER RUNS A LATHE.

Lord Norbury Goes to Work in an Aeroplane Factory.

LONDON, June 19.—The latest recruit in the ranks of the munition makers is no less a person than the Earl of Norbury, according to The Daily Chronicle. Lord Norbury has obtained a job as fitter in a factory in Surrey to be used by a big firm of armament manufacturers for the construction of aeroplanes. He will start work in the course of the next few days.

"The hours are 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., with half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner," Lord Norbury told a Daily Chronicle representative. "I expect I shall be given a lathe to work."

"I am not altogether strange to the work," he explained. "I have run a lathe of my own for the last thirty-five years, and have been used to turning my hand to all kinds of mechanical jobs that wanted doing. I had intended at first to offer myself for shell work, but when an advertisement appeared asking for mechanics for an aeroplane factory I applied for a job and was taken on."

Lord Norbury is 53 years of age, but has the appearance and enthusiasm of a man half his age. "Though the hours are long, they will not mean much hardship for me," he said. "I like work, and am never happier than when I'm working at something." Once when he was staying with some friends in the backwoods of Canada, he related, he put in no less than eighteen hours in one day on some pipe-fitting work in the house.

The peer munition maker will receive exactly the same treatment as the other workmen, and will lodge in one room near the factory.

GOODWIN LEFT $30,000,000.

Estate of Morgan's Cousin Divided Among Widow and Sons.

The will of James Junius Goodwin, cousin of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and who had been for years a member of the Morgan banking firm, was filed for probate here yesterday. The instrument directs that the entire estate, estimated at about $30,000,000, be distributed among the widow, Mrs. Josephine S. Goodwin of 11 West Fifty-fourth Street, the sons, Philip L., of the same address, and Walter L., of 1,280 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn., and James L., of 71 Woodland Street, of the same city.

The widow receives all her husband's wearing apparel, jewelry, silverware, library, paintings, horses, autos, conservatory and greenhouses. She also receives outright ten one-hundredths of the residuary estate, provided she shall survive the testator for the period of one year. If Mrs. Goodwin fails in that requirement, her share goes to her son, Walter L. Mrs. Goodwin also receives the income for life from an additional thirty-six one-hundredths of the residue. Upon her death, under a codicil provision, the income from this trust fund shall be divided equally between the three sons during the period of their lifetime, and then to go to their widow and children.

There is the further provision regarding this trust fund that it shall "include the homestead now occupied by me at Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn.," with the land upon which it stands, all valued at $80,000, and another parcel of realty situated on Albany Avenue, Hartford, valued at $25,000.

The sons receive eighteen one-hundredths of the residue each. The widow and sons were named in the will as executrix and executors, but a codicil provision substitutes Henry S. Robinson of 135 Woodland Street, Hartford, in the place of the son James L., because of the latter's request to be excused from the duties of executor.

The will was dated July 7, 1908, and the codicil Dec. 27, 1911. They were drawn up by the law firm of Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr of 49 Wall Street, who filed the documents.

Although Mr. Goodwin had spent much of his time in Hartford, he made his legal residence in New York City. He died in Hartford on June 23.

CRANK LETTERS TO OSBORNE

One Writer, Posing as "Oliver," Threatens to Kill Himself.

While there was a halt in the conspiracy trial of David and Maxwell Slade, the attorneys who represented Rae Tanzer in her $50,000 breach of promise action against James W. Osborne, and their private detective, Albert J. McCullough, there was apparently no let-up in interest in the search for "Oliver Osborne" yesterday. A number of "crank" letters were received both by James W. Osborne and the Federal District Attorney, and there were any number of telephone calls to inquire if the Government authorities had found Oliver.

A sample of the letters received by James W. Osborne appears below. It was addressed to his office, and was written in a scrawling hand unlike that in which the Oliver letters already in the possession of the Government were written, on the stationary of a hotel in Connecticut.

July 2, 1915.

Mr. James W. Osborne, New York:

Dear Mr. Osborne—I would be in New York today only that I am afraid of the prison—nor Rae Tanzer. I have placed myself in forgeries. I am about to kill myself—she and others would see me dead. I would rather do that than face prison.

I may be dead today, but if not—soon.

Yours truly, OLIVER OSBORNE.

Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein, to whom this and other letters of a similar nature were turned over, commented that the only feature in which the letters being received show any resemblance to the original letters written by "Oliver" is in that they seem to have been written by illiterate persons. The authorities would not, however, give out the names of the hotels from which letters concerning the case were written, and detectives were assigned to the task of investigating them. One of the letters was written on the stationery of a hotel in the tenderloin district of Manhattan, while a number of them were from outside the State.

It was reported yesterday that Judge Gordon Russell, on account of whose sudden illness the Slade trial was stopped on Friday afternoon, was doing well and that he expected to be able to resume his duties on Tuesday morning.

SCIENTIST'S HEROIC DEATH.

Dr. Chaillon Killed by Germans While Disinfecting a Battlefield.

LONDON, June 22.—A Paris dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

I have just obtained an interesting narrative concerning the heroic death of Dr. Chaillon, head of the anti-rabies department of the Pasteur Institute and one of the most brilliant young scientists in France.

On April 27 last he was cited in the order of the day for "having demanded and obtained the perilous mission of disinfecting a battlefield near the enemy's trenches, where he was killed in fulfilling his service."

On April 21 Dr. Chaillon motored out to the wood behind the advanced lines close to the enemy's trenches, and during the night went out alone to reconnoitre the position and estimate the difficulties of the work. Between the French and German trenches lay a mass of corrupting flesh, which had been there for many months and gave forth most poisonous and deadly vapors. To disinfect it thoroughly under the cover of darkness would take at least twelve nights.

Dr. Chaillon insisted upon performing the task alone, but on the night of the 24th he was accompanied by two stretcher-bearers named Bailby and Vion, who were to remain at some distance away in order to keep part of the disinfectants.

At first the scene was very quiet, and the Germans did not fire a shot, so that encouraged by this silence and by the darkness of the night, Dr. Chaillon went within seven yards of the enemy's first trench, sprinkling the dead bodies with his disinfecting powder.

Presently, however, the tin in which this was contained began to flash in the light of the moon, which had now come from behind a cloud, and gave the alarm to the German sentries. A shell burst over Dr. Chaillon's head and killed a Corporal and eight men some distance behind.

Dr. Chaillon himself endeavored to get to shelter and rejoined the stretcher bearer Bailby, but another shell burst close to them and buried them so deep in the earth that it took five hours to disinter them.

Dr. Chaillon's death is mourned by everyone in the French medical services who recognized the brilliant talent and professional devotion of this young officer.

SEEK McKEES ROCKS MAN.

Coat Containing $160 Found on Pier May Have Been His.

A telegram from McKees Rocks, Penn., was received at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon, asking for information relative to the finding of a coat Friday night on Pier 66 North River. The coat contained $160 in bills, a receipt for dues in the Order of Eagles, a pawn ticket for a watch made out to D. J. Long of Pittsburgh, and a baseball pool ticket. The lodge receipt and pool ticket bore the name Thomas Kane.

The message read:

Thomas Kane, missing, from McKees Rocks, Penn., since last Thursday. Have news clothes were found on dock of New York harbor. He is 5 feet 6½ inches tall, weighed 160 or 170 pounds, 30 to 35 years old and has light complexion.

WALTER McGUIRE.
1,226 Chartiers Avenue, McKees Rocks, Penn.

The coat was found by Arthur Malhit, 30 years old, having no home, who turned it over to the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

SACRED BOOKS LEAD IN GINSBURG SALE

Many Rare Old Copies of the Bible to be Put Up Next Week in London.

IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES

Other Religious Works and Some Historical Treatises Features of Auction at Sotheby's.

The extensive and important library of the late Dr. C. D. Ginsburg will be sold, by order of the executors, at Sotheby's in London on July 14, 15, and 16. It includes rare and valuable editions of the Bible in various languages, chiefly English, and editions of the metrical psalms and the Book of Common Prayer.

A Latin Bible, manuscript on vellum, is of the fourteenth century, and appears to be of Anglo-Norman origin. It is written in small Gothic characters, double columns, fifty-four and fifty-five lines to a page, and has numerous ornamental capitals painted in red, blue, and green. Another Latin Bible, manuscript on vellum, is neatly written in Gothic characters, probably by a French scribe, on 614 leaves, in double columns, forty-six lines to a page, with numerous capitals painted in blue, with pen ornamentation and marginal elongations in red. It was written in the fourteenth century. In the margin of the last page is the autograph of "Edward Mollarde, vicar of Shuffmall, 1592." An "Epitoma of the Bible" is an English manuscript on vellum, with two original pen and pencil drawings, one representing Daniel's vision and the other headed "The Romane Monarchie heere begynneth," with the seven-headed beast and a coat of arms of the double eagle. It is of the sixteenth century.

There are two copies of Myles Coverdale's Bible. One is in black letter, with woodcuts, and was printed at Southwark by Jugo Nicolson in 1536. This is the first edition of the Scriptures printed in England. "The Whole Byble faythfully translated into Englyshe by Myles Coverdale" is a quarto printed at Zurich by C. Froschover in 1550. Of Tyndale's version there are four copies. One is a folio printed in Antwerp in 1537, and with a full page woodcut of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and numerous woodcuts in the text.

Thirteen "Breeches Bibles."

Cranmer's "Great" version is represented by thirteen copies, quarto and folio. Of the Genevan, of "Breeches," Bible there are thirteen copies, and of the "Bishop's Version" eight copies. There are also polyglot, Hebrew, and Greek Bibles, and many copies of the authorized editions of the English Bible.

"Das Brittische Reich in America," quarto, Sorau, 1761, contains a curious engraved frontispiece view of Quebec and two folding maps by J. G. Schreibers. "Fortalitium fidei contra fidei Christianae hostes, by Alphonsus a Spina, folio, Strassburg, 1471, is an edition of printed and a fine copy. It has eight additional leaves not mentioned by Hain, Brunet, nor Pellechet. On the last leaf of the "Tabula" is a contemporary rubric in blue, dated 1473.

There is a collection of Hebrew books, including the Mikraot printed on vellum. "Leuen ous heren Thesu Christi," by Ludolphus de Saxonia, is a manuscript on vellum of the fifteenth century. It is neatly written in Gothic characters on 194 leaves, foliated by the scribe, with chapter headings in red, finely painted and pen-ornamented large capitals, and smaller initial letters painted in red and blue alternately. There are copies of the New Testament in polyglot, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Scotch, English, and German.

"Opus de Arcanis Catholicae Veritatis," by P. Galatinus, published in 1518, has an old book plate "Conventus Monacensis." An original drawing in pen and ink of Joseph, Emperor of Germany, on vellum, by J. M. Buchllern, has the half composed of written extracts from the "Book of Wisdom." A "Book of Common Prayer," dated 1636, has an inscription on the title "The Lord Sandys his booke." It is probably in the handwriting of Henry V.—Baron Sandys.

Essay on England and Ireland.

"An Essay on the Expediency of a Union Betwixt England and Ireland," by Arthur Dobbs, is a manuscript on sixty-nine pages in the form of a letter addressed to Henry Pelham, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, written about 1743. Beaumont and Fletcher's "Comedies and Tragedies," 1647, is a first collected edition, with portrait of Fletcher by William Marshall.

"Biblia Alphabetica," 1535, is in Roman letter, the title within a woodcut border composed of saints and Popes, rubricated, oak boards covered with stamped calf, with metal clasps. The linings and end leaves consist of leaves from a fifteenth century manuscript in Latin. "Three Sermons by the Rev. Fissenden" is a manuscript on twenty-two leaves, with autograph signatures of the author and of Charles Kingsley. "Opuscula Varia" of Saint Chrysostom and others is a manuscript on 374 leaves written by different hands in Latin, Greek, and Italian. It contains the autograph signature "Dominica Melimi Gudonis filii." The writing is of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. "Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters," by William Beckford, 1780, is a first edition. A manuscript on thirty-five palm leaves contains "Extracts from the Buddhistic Writings" in the Javanese language. It was written in the seventeenth century.

Included in the library is "The Massorah, Compiled from Manuscripts, Alphabetically and Textually Arranged," by Christian D. Ginsburg.

BIG A. T. & S. F. SURPLUS.

Exceeds $18,000,000 for Fiscal Year, a Gain of $4,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—That the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad will have a surplus of between $18,000,000 and $19,000,000 for the year ended June 30, $4,000,000 more than in the previous year, seems assured by eleven months' earnings. In that period net operating income was $33,101,127. The year's interest charges and preferred dividends may be placed at about $18,520,000, so that at the end of eleven months the surplus for the common stock, after deducting twelve months' charges and preferred dividends, was $15,580,000.

A surplus of between $18,000,000 and $19,000,000 will mean a little over 9 per cent. earned on the $200,000,000 common stock outstanding, in line with President Ripley's recent estimate. At this rate, after paying common dividends, the road will have $6,000,000 to devote to improvements.

McCarren Executor Settles Suit.

It became known yesterday that the three suits brought against the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic leader of Kings County, and his estate by Mrs. Mary Dixon for the support of her child had been settled for $4,300 by the executors of the McCarren will. The fact was made known by Samuel S. Whitehouse, the surviving executor. In June, 1906, Mrs. Dixon sued Mr. McCarren for $200,000, alleging breach of promise. She brought another suit in the following year, asking $10,000 for the maintenance and education of the so-called Patrick H. McCarren, Jr. Mr. Whitehouse says that these suits were compromised by the executors in 1913 with the approval of the court. Mrs. Dixon was paid $2,150, the child $1,600, and the attorneys $650.

CIVIL WAR SOCIETY BUILDING

President General E. C. Smith Announces Plans for 44th St. Home.

Former Governor Edward C. Smith of Vermont, President General of the Union Society of the Civil War, announced at the last meeting of the Board of Managers that it had been decided to erect a large building in the neighborhood of the Harvard and Yale Clubs, in which an entire floor would be devoted to the society. The purpose of the society is to collect data of the civil war period, and also to serve patriotic causes.

It is not a sectional organization, having members who had ancestors in both the Union and Confederate Armies. At its annual dinner it entertains Confederate soldiers and descendants of Confederate soldiers. It was organized in 1908, but is represented in nearly every State of the Union.

The founder is Colonel Henry H. Andrew of this city, son of John A. Andrew, the famous war Governor of Massachusetts. Realizing that there was in existence much important historical material, such as letters, diaries, and pictures of the civil war times, which might go to waste unless efforts were made to collect it, he decided to form this society for that purpose. Assurances have been received that after the new building is erected much historical material will be stored in the museum which the society will establish.

Included in the society's membership are descendants of nearly all of the members of Lincoln's Administration, of the war Congress, war Governors, Mayors, war Legislatures, and the United States Sanitary Commission. President General Smith is the son of John G. Smith, war Governor of Vermont. Among the Vice Presidents General are former United States Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, former Senator Cole of California; General William Sprague, war Governor of Rhode Island; William O. Stoddard, one of Lincoln's secretaries; William Jayne, war Governor of Dakota; Thurlow Weed Barnes, and United States Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York.

Among the honorary Vice Presidents General are Frank Fuller, war Governor of Utah; Hannibal E. Hamlin, former Attorney General of Maine and son of the war Vice President; Walter S. Morton, son of Oliver P. Morton, war Governor of Indiana; Edwin D. Morgan, son of the war Governor of New York; Henry P. Cannon, son of William Cannon, war Governor of Delaware; William W. Curtin, son of war Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania; Samuel W. Bradford, son of the war Governor of Maryland; William A. Berry, son of the war Governor of New Hampshire; George M. Crawford, son of the war Governor of Kansas; Charles H. Chamberlain, son of the Governor of Oregon; John H. G. Oglesby and Richard Yates, sons of war Governors of Illinois.

Among the Governors General are included Colonel Albert B. Chandler, cipher operator in the War Department, Admiral George Dewey, Ogden M. Reid, Oswald G. Villard, Hiram Barney, son of the war Collector of the Port of New York; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt; Colonel W. Seward Webb, Paul Dana, Vincent Astor, Richard Stockton of Trenton, N. J.; Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, and Junius Spencer Morgan.

Among the New York members are Dr. Phineas H. Adams, William P. Agnew, Wm. Anderson, Frank C. Avery, Hugh H. Baxter, Pomeroy Bigelow, Francis W. Bird, J. Nelson Borland, the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, George L. Boody, William H. Bristow, Charles P. Brown, Mayhew W. Bronson, Charles S. Butler, the Rev. John Carville, Commissioner Charles D. Chadwick, the Rev. Percival B. Cobb, William C. Colby, Kenyon Cox, Dr. John A. Cutter, Charles H. Dixon, George R. Dyer, De Witt Clinton Falls, Stephen Fiske, Henry W. Gilson, William Gossett, Colonel Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Eugene Hall, Jr., Henry W. Hillhouse, C. Oliver Iselin, Lincoln Isham, Walter R. Jones, Frederick W. Lincoln, Comerford McLaughlin, Gregory McLaughlin, Langdon P. Marvin, Alan W. Miller, James C. Miller, Horace I. Morse, C. A. Nelson, Frank F. Ogeron, Edward O. Richards, Theodore D. Robinson, George T. Strong, Alexander R. Thompson, Dudley G. Tucker, the Rev. Richard E. Upjohn, Amasa Walker, Sylvester L. H. Ward, James W. Webb, and Paul West.

Charles E. Hamlin is the Historian General. Colonel Andrew is the Secretary General.

NO PLACE FOR HONEYMOON.

A. B. Primrose Returns with Bride from Mexico.

To anybody who wishes to enjoy a honeymoon, Mrs. A. B. Primrose would probably recommend keeping away from a country that is principally engaged in the revolution business. At least that much was gathered from a conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Primrose yesterday after their arrival at the Hotel Wolcott from Mexico.

Mrs. Primrose was last here in April. She was then Miss Maralda of London, and she had crossed from England on her way to be married at Puerto Mexico, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to Mr. Primrose, manager for a large British concern owning ranches in the country back of that city. Conditions in Mexico prevented Mr. Primrose from getting away even for so important a matter as his marriage, and his bride-to-be was making the long journey with the expectation of settling down for a stay in the big hacienda about thirty miles from Puerto Mexico.

The beauty of Miss Maralda made her the object of much admiration while here, and when it was learned that she was going to Mexico to be married, those admitted to the secret devoutly hoped that the Mexicans in that particular corner of the country to which she was going would behave themselves. But they did not. Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, after five weeks of honeymooning amid stories of hold-ups of trains, frequent sounds and sights of fighting, suddenly found their house one afternoon between two bodies of irregular troops that were trying to exterminate each other, and decided that New York was less perilous. So they caught the next steamer for this city.

"Trains are still running on the Tehuantepec Railway," said Mr. Primrose yesterday, "but the freight is mostly for local points. One or two American ranchers are left in that part of the country, but most of the Americans still there are small shopkeepers, who literally cannot afford to go away. If the peso had held its old value of 2 to 1 American dollar, perhaps they might have come. But to get an American dollar now you have to pay twelve pesos. The Americans I have talked with rather blame their Government for the present state of things. There are a few Englishmen left in that section, probably not more than twenty and thirty. Most of them are ranchers, and some are employes of the oil refineries. The Pearson interests are being carried on about the same as before the war. Part of that country is in the State of Vera Cruz, and part in Tabasco, and Carranzistas are in control.

"Conditions are beyond description. Fighting is going on all the time. Small bands of rebels shoot up the trains and assassinate peaceable citizens all the time.

"It's very disheartening, to say the least, when you have just unpacked your furniture and think you have settled down, to find everything outside the house in an uproar," said Mrs. Primrose. "Why the revolutionists even steal fate one's back yard and untie the horses and lead them out. If one protests, they say, 'We will bring them back when they are worn out.'

"We were under fire several times. The natives drink pulque whenever they can get it, and then they begin to shoot. There was fighting all around us. The final trial came one afternoon when two bands of Carranzistas, out for a fight, sighted each other in the neighborhood of our house. In a few minutes the house, with us in it, was between the two firing lines, and bullets were whistling through the trees. You see, each group had taken the other for an enemy.

"Of course, we would have felt reasonably safe if they had been shooting at the house, because they would never have hit it. But they were shooting at each other, and that is where the danger came in. They hit almost everything else but their supposed foes. I am glad to be away. The five weeks seemed like ten years. We shall likely not return if conditions continue as they now are."

Mr. and Mrs. Primrose have many friends in New York and expect to remain here for some time.

GIRL, ILL, LEAPS OFF QUEENSBORO BRIDGE

Little Sister Sees Kate Pokotiloff, 17 Years Old, Seek Death in River.

PAIN IN FINGER THE CAUSE

Tug Picks Up the Sufferer, Who Has Fractured Wrist and Ribs—Recovery Expected.

Because she suffered with a sore finger Kate Pokotiloff, 17 years old, jumped from the west balcony on the south roadway of the Queensboro Bridge, 165 feet, into the East River at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She is said to be the first woman who ever jumped from an East River bridge. The girl was picked up by a

READING WINS SUIT; NOT TO BE DISSOLVED

Has Not Violated Anti-Trust Act or Commodities Clause, U. S. District Court Finds.

GOVERNMENT WILL APPEAL

Good Faith of Allied Companies Upheld by Judges Who Recently Held Steel Corporation Was Legal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania decided today that the Reading group of corporations, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation and subsidiary and allied companies, are not leagued together in an unlawful combination and therefore do not unduly restrain commerce in the production, sale, or transportation of anthracite coal.

The Federal Government, which brought the suit nearly two years ago to dismember the alleged combination into separate units and to nullify certain agreements and leases, wins a point in that the court suggested that the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company be divorced from the Jersey Central Railroad. As the subject of this particular separation was not argued in the trial of the case, the court suggested it for the consideration of counsel when the scope of the decree comes to be determined.

The Reading ownership of the Jersey Central Railroad is not disturbed. The court called attention to certain other objections of a minor nature, which, however, did not affect the general decision.

The court decided that there was no violation by the Reading companies of the commodities clause of the Hepburn Railroad act which prohibits a railroad from transporting any commodity in which it has an interest.

The suit is one of the most important the Government has brought to break up what it declares to be an illegal combination in the anthracite coal business. Three years ago the United States Supreme Court decided there was no general combination among the anthracite coal carriers and producing companies in violation of the anti-trust law. In that case the Government averred that a number of smaller combinations working together constituted a general combination. While dismissing the complaint regarding the general combination the Supreme Court took no action on the alleged smaller combinations. This left the Government free to proceed against the smaller combines, and of these the Reading, the Government alleged, was the largest and virtually dominated the hard coal trade.

The decision handed down today refused to declare that the Reading Company, a holding concern; the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were, either separately or individually, a combination in violation of the anti-trust law. The court also decided that the railway company and the coal and iron company were legally separate corporations, and that the railway did not violate the commodities clause in transporting the anthracite of the coal and iron company.

The court expressed regret at the delay in the decision of the case, giving as a reason the necessity of awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in the Government's suit against the Lackawanna Railroad. The case was argued in June, 1914. The decision was written by Judge McPherson and concurred in by Judges Buffington and Hunt. These three Judges also sat in the United States Steel case, recently decided against the Government.

Considered in Two Groups.

The court divided the defendants into two groups, one headed by the Reading Holding Company, and the other by the Lehigh Navigation Company. The only connection between the two, the court says, is a certain agreement made in March, 1871, and the court holds that this agreement does not violate the laws of the United States and therefore that the Lehigh Navigation group need not be further considered. But the Government is allowed to proceed against this group separately if it decides to do so. The canals and the Wilmington & Northern Railroad are considered as negligible features and the bill is dismissed as to them.

After considering the extent of the unmined deposit the court took up the Reading group, declining to go into any charges before the reorganization in 1896. The subject of unlawful combination under the Anti-Trust act of 1890 is discussed with special reference to the mining and transportation of coal, and the court held that a miner must in common prudence look to the future and may, therefore, acquire surplus coal lands, even in large amounts. No evidence had been offered that large producers had been injured, and no effort was made to prove that the prices of coal had been excessive, the court said. As to the smaller producers, several charges of unfair conduct were examined and one or two were sustained, but in general the court said:

"Except as stated, no discrimination or oppression against other producers and sellers has been proved against the three Reading companies. No dealer has been prevented from going into business, and no shipper has been prevented from shipping all he produced. The coal company meets competition in all the markets it reaches. Everywhere along the Reading Railway the coal of other shippers over that route meets its own coal, while at many points, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railway bring the product of other mines. In more distant markets it faces the competition of all its great rivals.

Coal Prices Not Unreasonable.

"Neither is there any proof that the price of coal has been extortionate or unreasonable. Even in times of scarcity there has been no exaction of higher prices, although in such a situation some of the independent producers have taken advantage of the public need. The rates of freight have remained for years substantially as they now are, and (except in the case of certain shippers over two other roads, not defendants, that reach the anthracite field) the Interstate Commerce Commission, with full power of regulating the subject, has not interfered with these rates. Indeed, the commission heard and dismissed a complaint against the reasonableness of the rates charged by the Reading Railway and other carriers at the suit of William R. Hearst several years ago.

"Neither does the evidence support the charge of the bill that the transportation of anthracite by railroads at the rates now and for a long time past in force has been enormously profitable; and this charge is not pressed in the Government's brief. And the mining of coal from 1880 to 1913 has resulted in a profit to the Coal and Iron Company of no more than 18½ cents per ton, while its miscellaneous receipts increase its income to about 20 cents."

The principal charges are thus declared not to be sustained by the proof.

The court then considers the Central Railroad of New Jersey as the owner of nearly all the capital stock of the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, a competitor in the mining of coal. The court holds that as the Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company are competitors, the union of control over these two companies in the Reading Holding Company is objectionable, but, as the interchange of other traffic between the Reading Railway and the Central Railroad of New Jersey is not complained of and is evidently of very great value to both systems, the court makes a suggestion that the object of the Government will be attained if the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company should be divorced from the Central Railroad; but as this particular matter was not argued it commends this subject to counsel for further consideration when the decree comes to be framed.

Commodities Clause Not Violated.

The remaining question in the suit is under the commodities clause, and the court finds that under the facts presented in the Reading case the question is not decided by the recent decision in the Lackawanna case, which rests entirely on the construction of a certain agreement that was there attacked. After reviewing the evidence upon this subject the court decides that the commodities clause has not been violated by the Reading companies.

Deciding that on the evidence the Reading Railway and the Reading Coal and Iron Company are distinct and separate corporations and do not violate the commodities clause, the Court further said:

"Where a corporation is a mere screen for an individual, or where one corporation performs a similar office for another, the device has not been allowed to stand in the way of justice and fair dealing. But we may safely say that in practically all such instances the element of fraud or bad faith is to be found and it is certainly rare to find a situation where such an element is secure from successful attack. The cases already decided by the Supreme Court make the distinction between good faith and bad faith. If, then, the Government can succeed in the present case, it must offer evidence to satisfy the rules laid down by these decisions; and this brings us to consider what facts have been proved.

"That the law has been consciously and deliberately violated we do not believe and decline to find. But, as the commodities clause does not make the carrier's state of mind an essential element in the offense, the question is still open whether the Reading Railway and the Coal and Iron Company, whatever their intention may have been, have in fact so conducted their affairs as to violate the law."

Government Will Appeal.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It was said today at the Department of Justice that Attorney General Gregory undoubtedly would take an appeal to the Supreme Court in the suit against the Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

POLICE BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Seventeen Teams in Manhattan-Bronx and Brooklyn--Queens Contests.

New York's Police Department has organized two baseball leagues, one in the inspection districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the other in those of Brooklyn and Queens. There are nine teams in the Manhattan-Bronx league and eight in the Brooklyn-Queens league. Every policeman in the department has contributed something for the support of the teams. The contributions have ranged anywhere from a nickel to a dollar. These contributions have been used to equip the teams with uniforms, baseballs, gloves, and bats.

Commissioner Woods, who has encouraged the men to go in for all kinds of athletic sports, is the honorary President of the two leagues. Each team has its Board of Managers, which is made up of Inspectors, Captains, Lieutenants, and patrolmen.

The two leagues have prepared a schedule of games for the season which calls for the playing of two to three games each week. The Manhattan-Bronx League opened its season on June 23, and will play its final game on Aug. 26. The other league opened its season on June 8, and will play ball until some time in September. It is planned from time to time to have exhibition games, and at the end of the season the winning teams of the respective leagues will play a series of games for the police championship.

Last year the police baseball team was defeated by the firemen. The police took their defeat very much to heart, and the two police leagues were organized primarily for the purpose of developing a formidable team to pit against the firemen. This team will be recruited from the best ball players from the leagues.

The department does not lack ball players. Among the police are ex-professional, semi-professional, high school and college players. The promoters of the leagues assert that the national game is the best kind of exercise the police can indulge in to condition themselves for the work they have to do. Baseball, they assert, not only keeps the men in good physical condition, but teaches them to think and act quickly, two qualities which have been found to be lacking in many policemen.

"There is not a man on the force," an official said yesterday, "who is not taking the greatest interest in the leagues. Each inspection district in the city is represented in one of the leagues. Before the season is over I think we will develop some Ty Cobbs and Hans Wagners, and it would not surprise me to hear that a certain Mr. McGraw was regarding some of our good baseball timber with envious eyes."

One of the teams in the Manhattan-Bronx League is made up solely of detectives. The team was recruited from ball-playing detectives from the branch bureaus. Inspectors Faurot and Cray are taking a keen interest in the nine which, they predict, will carry off the pennant at the close of the season.

These inspectors have worked hard to promote the leagues: C. F. Cahalane, J. F. Dwyer, T. F. Ryan, W. J. Lahey, J. E. Dillon, Henry Cohen, and Charles A. Formosa.

The teams in the Manhattan-Bronx League represent the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Inspection Districts and the Detective Bureau. The teams in the Brooklyn-Queens League represent the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Inspection Districts.

The First Inspection District, which is in the lower part of Manhattan, at present leads the Manhattan-Bronx League. The Detective Bureau team and the Seventh Inspection District are tied for second place. In the other league the Eleventh Inspection District is first, and the Tenth District second. The ball games are played on the city parks' ball fields and on the various baseball yards in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

Rescues Little Girl from River.

While Stacia Pitkon, 6 years old, of 125 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, was romping on the Metropolitan Avenue recreation pier in Williamsburg yesterday, having run away from her mother's side, she tumbled into the East River, and while the strong flood tide was bearing her rapidly up the river she had presence of mind to seize a small piece of driftwood which kept her afloat until Jeremiah Dillworth of 555 Wythe Avenue jumped in and rescued her. The girl was unconscious when she was brought back to the pier.

Takes Poison by Mistake and Dies.

Mistaking a cupfull of potassium cyanide, which her husband, Anselmo, a jeweler, had mixed for use in cleaning jewelry in their home yesterday, for a cup of lithia water, which she had placed on the kitchen table a moment before, Mrs. Henrietta Russe, 48 years old, of 15 Richmond Street, East New York, drank the poison. A minute later she lay dead at her husband's feet.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass, July 3.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton stocks:

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
—	American Linen Co.	53	58
—	Arkwright Mills	60	65
—	Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	40
—	Border City Mfg. Co.	103	107¼
—	Cornell Mills	100	102½
—	Charlton Mills	87½	..
—	Davol Mills	90	..
106	Davis Mills	..	107½
—	Fibre Mills	99	..
—	Granite Mill	..	82½
40	Hargraves Mills	40	43
—	King Philip Mills	107	..
—	Laurel Lake Mills	..	100
—	Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	75
—	Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..
80	Merchants Mfg. Co.	78½	82½
—	Mechanics Mills	75	..
—	North Bridgewater Mills	..	92½
—	Osborn Mills	..	97
—	Parker Mills	42½	..
—	Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90
130	Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	130	140
—	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..
—	Seaconnet Mills	..	55
—	Shove Mills	70	..
—	Stafford Mills	67¼	72
—	Stevens Mfg. Co.	123	..
—	Tecumseh Mills	106	..
—	Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	170	..
—	Wampanoag Mills	..	72
—	Westamoor Mills	..	80

CHIVALROUS CARMEN PRAISED IN LETTERS

Appreciative Passengers Tell Company of Many Acts of Thoughtfulness.

MANY WOMEN GRATEFUL

One Tells of Conductor Who Loaned Her Money to Pay Her Fare —A Cigar the Reward.

The conductors and motormen on New York's surface lines receive much condemnation at the hands of the public. The man who wants to get off at his hotel or home and is carried a block beyond is apt to be peeved. So is the man who stands and waits on the wrong corner, and the man whose pocket-worn quarter is rejected as counterfeit, and the woman who thinks that there ought to be a seat in the car for her.

Motormen and conductors do err, and they sometimes loose their tempers. The proof of this is offered in stacks of complaints that are sent daily to the street-car companies. Some reach the newspapers.

But some surface-car passengers, at least, see the better side of motormen and conductors. When they see a particularly commendable thing done they take a little time and let the companies know it. If they happen to take the numbers on the employes' caps the employes are commended by the company officials.

An unusual case was brought to the attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago by two young women. They walked into the Wall Street office of THE TIMES and presented a typewritten statement. They would not give their names, but the statement, they said, would explain everything. "Please print it," said one of the women.

This statement was addressed "to mortormen of the Fourth and Madison Avenue cars." It was signed "The Grateful A. and F. G." Apparently "A. and F. G." were sisters. The statement told of their own experiences on a surface car.

"Sunday at about 4:30 P. M.," the statement read, "two young ladies seated behind the motorman of a Fourth and Madison Avenue car said they have been drenched had it not been for the very extraordinary chivalry of the young motorman, who covered these two with his own rainproof, while he himself was exposed to the heavy showers.

"We, the two young ladies, were so overwhelmed at this act on the part of the perfect stranger that we neglected uttering the thanks that we felt. We therefore take the opportunity of thanking him most sincerely through the press.

"If he himself does not read this we beg that those who do pass this on, until the young man realizes that his unusual kindness is heartily appreciated by us and that we would like to show our appreciation by paying the debt in any way within our means."

Similar expressions of appreciation have been sent to the offices of the New York Railways, 165 Broadway, and the current issue of the New York Railways Employes Magazine contains a page of them.

Richard E. Treffuit of Tuckahoe, N. Y., who wrote one of the letters of praise, told how Conductor No. 714 on a Lexington Avenue and Broadway car, "noticing the two women passengers, This conductor's name, according to the company's records, is F. Donnelly.

"The conductor passed a few polite hints to make room," said Mr. Treffuit, "and he kept right on taking care to see that the ladies got seats as there was room for them. This is the first time that I have seen a conductor with courage enough to do his duty properly and I must say I should like to see more of his kind in your service."

Here is a case in which Conductor Longobardo, who is No. 4,117 on the Madison Avenue car line, won favorable mention:

"Shortly after the Madison Avenue car on which I was riding turned into the Bowery," wrote Mrs. Lydia Hughes, a manager at the Hotel McAlpin, "a large, stout man, who I afterward discovered was quite lame, attempted to board the car after it had started. The conductor saw him, caught him in his arms, and carried him almost two blocks before the car was stopped, saving the passenger from a bad fall and possibly a serious injury."

L. W. Flaunlacher of 907 Broadway had an experience on the Broadway line which impressed him greatly. His praise was for Conductor Silverman, whose number is 582.

"I take great pleasure in commending this conductor for honesty," wrote Mr. Flaunlacher to the railway company. "As a passenger on his car handed him a quarter, and, being in deep thought about other matters, did not realize that I did not receive the change. Some time thereafter he approached me and asked me whether I had paid my fare, and I told him that I had. He then asked whether I remembered what I had given him, and I told him I thought it was a quarter, but I said I wasn't sure. And he said: 'You haven't received your change.' He then gave me the change from the quarter and explained that he had found the quarter in his nickel pocket."

Mrs. C. A. Olcott, living at the Gregorian Hotel, wrote a letter to the company for Conductor Thomas Raferty of the Fourth Avenue line. She took it for granted that Raferty might enjoy smoking a cigar.

"I want to thank you for your extreme politeness to me," she wrote. "When I lost my pocketbook you loaned me my carfare, not knowing if you would ever receive it back. I am returning it with the price of a cigar, which I trust you will enjoy, knowing you have done a kindness to an old lady. I wish you a bright and happy future and a long life to do good to others."

Conductor Maurice Fishkin, on the Fourth Avenue and Madison Avenue route, was commended in a letter by Howard Raymond, 409 West Forty-ninth Street, for kindness extended to a woman. Mr. Raymond expressed the hope that there were others like Fishkin.

"I watched with considerable interest," he wrote to the company, "how this conductor pulled down two side curtains on an open car for a woman who held a handkerchief to her cheek as if she had a toothache. The act on the part of the conductor was inspired only by kindly consideration for others and was not due to any request on the part of the woman."

Receiver for Des Moines Railway.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 3.—The Des Moines City Railway Company was placed in the hands of a receiver in the Federal Court here today. The bill of complaint was filed by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and William H. Henkle of Chicago, holders of a $2,413,000 mortgage. Emil Schmidt, President of the company, was named receiver by District Judge Wade.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

By Tompkins, J.—In re application of Joseph W. Spencer for a writ of prohibition directed to William A. Sawyer, Surrogate, and Thomas Frederick Lee and Emma Keayon Lee.

"The Domestic Relations law, Section 112, gives the Surrogate jurisdiction of adoption proceedings, and in such a case a writ of prohibition will not lie unless the Surrogate assumes to exercise an unauthorized power with respect of such a proceeding.

"The order of adoption heretofore made by the Surrogate, without notice to the child's father, has been vacated, and now the matter is before the Surrogate to be heard and determined by him de novo. This, undoubtedly, the Surrogate has power to do; that is to say, he may entertain the petition and hear the application and the opposition thereto, and determine the matter upon the merits; and this court must assume that in so doing he will act within the law and make no unauthorized or improper order. If the Surrogate shall exceed his authority or make an improper or illegal disposition of the matter, the remedy will be by an appeal from his order.

"Motion for a writ of prohibition denied."

WARDEN OSBORNE PRIMED FOR FIGHT

Announces He Will Not Retire from Sing Sing Under Fire and Defies Enemies.

PLAN A CHAIR IN PENOLOGY

Prison Reformers Meeting at Adolph Lewisohn's Ask Columbia University to Establish It.

Thomas Mott Osborne is primed for his fight to retain the wardenship of Sing Sing. In a speech yesterday afternoon at the Summer home of Adolph Lewisohn at Ardsley, N. Y., he told an audience of 300 people, among them several city and State officials, that he realized when he accepted the office at Sing Sing he would have to make a fight for his official life. He added that the fight was on.

These remarks followed a reference to the action on the part of his superior officer, Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, in making arbitrary transfers of prisoners from Sing Sing to Auburn prison without going into any of the merits of the case. His determination to fight and not get out of his office unless removed, drew forth the applause of the audience. He stated that it was only the loyalty of the prisoners in Sing Sing and public opinion that could keep him in office in view of the influences which were working against him.

The occasion of Warden Osborne's remarks was a meeting of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, of which Mr. Lewisohn is President, on the broad veranda of Mr. Lewisohn's country home. Among the guests were Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis, Borough President and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Fire Commissioner and Mrs. Robert Adamson, and Theodore Rosseau, Secretary to Mayor Mitchel, and his wife, all of Manhattan.

Several members of the Columbia University faculty, who are members of the Committee on Prisons, were present, and a movement was launched at the meeting which, if successful, will link the university with the prison reform work. This plan calls for the establishment at Columbia of a Department of Penal Science under the Department of Political Science, in which a department opportunity would be given for lecture work and research work at local and State prisons.

To Ask Chair in Penology.

A committee was selected yesterday to push this proposition. Its members are: Warden Osborne, Chairman; Professor James C. Egbert, Director of the Summer Session and Extension Teaching Departments of Columbia University; Dean Frederick A. Goetze, of the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University; Professor George W. Kirchwey, formerly Dean of the Columbia Law School; George Gordon Battle, formerly a Federal District Attorney in this city, and Bishop Greer, Bishop of New York.

This committee is expected to put the matter before the Columbia University authorities, arranging at the same time to raise the funds necessary to found a chair in penology. Professor Egbert said yesterday that such a department would form an interesting supplement to the education of the students in the schools of law, education, medicine, journalism, sociology, and political science.

Another outcome of the meeting, at which Mr. Lewisohn presided, was the passing of a resolution, presented by Professor Kirchwey and seconded by Warden Osborne, that a State committee be appointed which shall help in the work at Sing Sing and other prisons of the State and advise with Warden Osborne. This committee will especially assist in the effort to secure the transfer of Sing Sing Prison to the Beekman site, now owned by the State, and in the effort to obtain throughout the State an indeterminate sentence and the abolition of capital punishment. Commissioner Davis asked that this committee extend its work to New York City. Those selected for this committee were Dr. E. Stagg Whitin of Columbia University, Miss Alice Preston, and Jerome Greene.

Ex-Convict with Henry Ford.

In opening his address, Warden Osborne showed a handsome gold penknife which had been sent to him, with the following engraved on it: "From C. N. to his pal, T. B." He explained that this knife came from a man who had served two terms in Sing Sing, the second time for committing highway robbery. Warden Osborne had found he could be trusted, and made him his Sergeant at Arms in his Mutual Welfare League. He left Sing Sing a few weeks ago, and Warden Osborne secured him a job at one of Henry Ford's plants. He heard yesterday that he had been placed in charge of the stock room. He read other letters, all addressed to "Dear Tom," which showed the esteem for the warden felt by the prisoners. Warden Osborne cited many instances tending to show that the prisoners had a new feeling of responsibility and honor and freedom of thought, and that when out of prison many of them had a keen desire to "go straight." One letter declared:

"I am well cured, Tom. God bless you. Your system makes men, not animals."

The conditions at Sing Sing before he went there were described by Warden Osborne. He said the conditions were so bad that no matter what he did it would be an improvement.

"The old system was rotten from top to bottom," he said. "The keepers brought in drugs and whiskey, and they could be bought by any of the prisoners. The corruption extended from the keepers to the very top. Keepers went about the prison with bottles of whiskey over their necks and fed the whiskey to the prisoners by means of a rubber tube stuck through the bars. There was corruption all around them, and there was no possible chance of a man leaving a prison of this kind without being more corrupted than when he came in. The old grafting ring at Sing Sing still exists, in a measure, and this ring and political forces are now working to undermine me and secure my removal. We are eliminating this grafting ring, but it is taking time and patience.

Osborne Says Fight Is On.

"I know I will have to fight for my official life. I knew this when I took my job. But I am ready and the fight is on. I have not made any criticism of my superior officer in public. Of course some of this feeling referred to in the papers this morning has some truth. My criticism is that the transfers to the other prisons should not be made arbitrarily but should be left to the discretion of the Warden. Sing Sing is upset, and no one knows who will be selected for the next draft. One man, a prisoner of whom I am proud, came up to me this morning and said:

"Never mind, Warden, I will be in the next draft, because they know I am a friend of yours. I will go, and who knows, maybe we will have a league there sometime, too.'

"This may be a challenge. I am ready. I have no intention of resigning. I am going to fight. I know I have the prisoners behind me. I want you to try and get public opinion in back of me to combat the political influences."

Mr. Lewisohn, in introducing Warden Osborne, said in part:

"We have the honor and pleasure today of having with us the former President of this committee, and now its Honorary President, Thomas Mott Osborne. We all feel that he is doing splendid work at Sing Sing, not only for those particular men that are confined there, but in furnishing a model of how best to conduct prison work. I hope the time is not far distant when the State will make the Beekman tract available, so that prisoners can be employed in the open air in farming, road building, &c., and that this work will be done under Mr. Osborne's supervision and leadership.

"There are a few fundamental principles on which we all must agree, namely, that the prisoner must not be exploited by contract labor or otherwise, and that there must be humane and sensible treatment of the prisoner with a view that when he goes back to the community he will be able to take care of himself, and become a good and useful member of society.

Mr. Lewisohn's Radical Views.

"Personally I have some views on the subject which perhaps may be considered extreme, and which everybody else may not share. I would like to see the number of prisoners greatly reduced. I would only put such people in prison as are likely to be dangerous to the community. As it is now most of the prisoners are, of course, only temporarily confined, and if they are a menace to the community putting them temporarily into prison does not solve the problem, because when they come out they are at least as dangerous as or more dangerous than before.

"We spend a tremendous amount every year all over the country on court houses, maintenance of courts, Judges, attendants, criminal lawyers, District Attorneys, prisons, Wardens, keepers, and expenses connected with this work. It would not be astonished if it amounted to several hundred millions of dollars a year. I would like to cut this expense in half and use the money thus saved for the prevention of crime. I would like to give all the people good education and educational alliances, plenty of public baths, (not $22,000 worth but a larger number;) free concerts, music schools, settlements, playgrounds, parks, instruction in home gardening, good housing facilities, and many other things. I think if we do all these things we will reduce the number of prisoners greatly."

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Childs, Dr. Hastings Hart, Joseph Wise, Professor Samuel McClune Lindsay of Columbia University, and Miss Lindsay, Bernard H. Ridder, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Brenner, Mr. and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Charles Henry Davis, Collis Lovely, George Gordon Battle, E. Stagg Whitin, and Professor George W. Kirchwey.

RILEY BACKED BY GOVERNOR.

Prison Superintendent Says Warden Osborne Ignored His Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley in discussing his differences with Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, over the transfer of convicts to other prisons, made a statement today in his own defense.

"I did not want to do anything to obstruct Warden Osborne in his plan of prison reform and the conduct of Sing Sing," said Superintendent Riley. "So early in January I asked Warden Osborne to pick out such prisoners as he thought best to transfer to other prisons. The reason for this was that Sing Sing was crowded beyond its normal capacity. He made no answer to my request. Time went on. The prison became more and more congested until there were nearly 300 more prisoners than there were cells. This meant doubling up the men, two in a cell. In the meantime, 450 cells were completed at Great Meadow Prison, at Comstock, and it was planned that the overcrowded conditions of the old prison at Ossining should be relieved by the utilization of the new prison accommodations.

"I sent a second and a third letter to Warden Osborne for lists of the men for transfer. In not a single instance did he reply to my letters, not even to tell me that such a course was against his policy. I then stated the matter to the Governor, who advised that I should do it as my authority warranted. The power to transfer, which is vested solely in me as Superintendent, I then assumed and sent men from my office to pick out the convicts for the drafts which will result in reducing Sing Sing's population to normal conditions and nearly filling the cells at Great Meadow Prison."

Superintendent Riley, while he does not agree with Mr. Osborne's policy in many particulars, would not criticise it.

SUBWAY CONNECTION.

Temporary Passage from Queensborough Tunnel Terminus to Grand Central.

The efforts of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens to obtain the immediate extension of the Queensborough subway to the Grand Central Station have met with success. The Board of Estimate last week appropriated $25,000 for the special work, but the entire cost will be $75,000, toward which the City of New York, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and realty developers of Queens will each give $25,000.

The connection, which ought to be ready within a year, will do away with the present inconvenience of walking from the present terminus in Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue, to the subway under the main entrance of the Grand Central Station. This connection will be an underground walk from the station near Third Avenue to Park Avenue, where an entrance will be effected to this subway.

Country House Rentals.

John Harper Bonnell has rented the Mark C. Meagher place at East Williston, L. I. Cocks & Willets were the brokers.

Angell & Co. have rented the Thomas R. Fisher house on Inwood Avenue, Hartsdale, N. Y., to William F. Wall.

Edward C. Griffin & P. H. Collins have leased for Whitney Lyon his residence at Larchmont Manor, N. Y., to Mrs. Mary A. Brown.

Sidney S. Wetmore has rented the Hoyt Cottage at New Canaan, Conn. F. E. Green, in conjunction with Moore & Wyckoff, negotiated the rental, and the latter firm, with George Hapgood, has leased the Sewell house at Sharon, Conn., to J. K. Olyphant.

New Cafe Savarin in Equitable.

Another large tenant has been obtained for the new Equitable building, being the Equitable Building Restaurant, Inc., controlled by interests identified with the Hotel McAlpin. A lease for twenty-one years of half of the basement on the Broadway side has been taken for what will be a new Café Savarin. There will be three dining rooms and one for women entered from Cedar Street, with a seating capacity of 250.

Flushing-Whitestone Auction.

Next Saturday, July 10, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on the premises, at 2 o'clock, two hundred lots at Flushing-Whitestone. The Flushing-Whitestone trolley line is within one block from the lots, and they are also convenient to both the Flushing and Whitestone stations of the Long Island Railroad, with electric service to the Pennsylvania station.

Apartment Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a duplex apartment in 830 Park Avenue, corner of Seventy-sixth Street, to E. E. Meacham. Also an apartment in the new building at 899 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street, to Archibald S. White.

Wm. Rockefeller a Mission Worker.

William Rockefeller, 18 years old, son of William G. Rockefeller of Greenwich, Conn., who was bow oar in the victorious Yale University eight; sailed yesterday for Newfoundland on the Red Cross steamship Stephano, accompanied by William Adams, Jr., of Lawrence, L. I., who was in the second eight of Yale. The two collegians are going to spend the Summer in Labrador working with the Grenfell Mission among the fishermen.

POLICE CARNIVAL CHEERED BY 40,000

Department's Athletic Meet at the Gravesend Track Adds $40,000 to Relief Fund.

PRAISED BY GENERAL WOOD

He Says Such Spectacles Are a Public Benefit and Put a Quietus on Mollycoddling Talk.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds that ever filled the old Gravesend race track saw the second annual police athletic carnival yesterday afternoon with more than 1,000 members of the uniformed force participating in the track events, athletic exhibitions, drills, sham battle, and mirth-provoking performances. The number of spectators was estimated at 40,000, exceeding by 10,000 the attendance at the first performance a week ago. The proceeds from yesterday's carnival, which are to go to the Honor Roll Relief Fund of the Police Department to aid widows and orphans of members of the force killed in the performance of their official duty, amounted to $40,000. Adding to this the receipts from the first Saturday's carnival and about $10,000 of donations, bring the total receipts to $75,000.

The total relief fund should be about $160,000, because $85,000 was raised by the Police Carnival last year. However, last year's fund included a far greater number of donations than this year's. The carnival probably will be made a permanent annual celebration by the Police Department. Persons who saw the games both years did not hesitate to say that yesterday's exhibition was far more creditable than the first, and the 40,000 spectators showed by their loud and continuous applause that they enjoyed the performances hugely.

Mayor Mitchel Impressed.

Mayor Mitchel was one of the most delighted of all the spectators. He occupied a front seat in the judge's stand with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who watched the police performances from beginning to end and expressed his admiration, particularly of the military evolutions of the squads.

In the same stand were Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, George W. Perkins, who was made one of the honorary members of the Honor Roll Relief Fund Committee; Park Commissioner Alexander Murdock, Alderman Henry H. Curran, Second Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord, Captain Halstead Dorey, U. S. A. Aid to Major Gen. Wood, and Major Raymond W. Pullman, head of the Police Department of Washington, D. C. All of these guests stood on their feet most of the afternoon to watch the games, and their explanation was that the performances were too thrilling for a man to keep his seat for any length of time.

"The show was bully," said Mayor Mitchel, "and I enjoyed it thoroughly from start to finish. I believe I was impressed most by the mounted police and their cavalry evolutions. Then, too, the men have shown remarkable aptitude for handling army rifles, considering the short time they had to drill.

"The size of the crowd surprised me. It indicated that a good addition will be made to the Honor Roll Relief Fund. The men of the police force deserve an ample fund to protect the families of those killed in the performance of duty, and this means of raising such a fund has certainly demonstrated to me that the general efficiency of the Police Department has been greatly increased."

Police Dogs at Work.

"I wish we had a million men like them in our army," said Major Gen. Wood. "A spectacle of this kind is of great public importance. It puts a quietus on all the mollycoddling talk. This ought to prove the necessity for trained, drilled men.

"The police were perfectly drilled. Their rifle practice was excellent. In the cavalry evolutions they proved the efficiency of the new system of training in our service. These men have learned their tactics in fifteen hours, whereas under the old order it would have required weeks of hard drilling to teach them. Considering the narrow area of operations, the sham battle was very well done."

The work of police dogs trained to trail criminals called forth as much applause from the huge throng as did the daring feats of athletes and horsemen. A stage setting was furnished to the police for this part of the show by a motion-picture company, and motion-picture cameras were set up in front of the setting to record the exploits of policemen with their trained German shepherd dogs.

The stage scene was of a well-appointed dining room, with gilded chests of imaginary silver and valuable chinaware. Through an open window on the far side of the room the spectators soon saw a burglar, his cap pulled low over his face and a revolver in his hand, climb into the room. While he was packing up silverware and other valuables he was surprised by the mistress of the house, whom he attacked, but not before her screams had brought a policeman and his trained dog to her assistance. The policeman and the dog burst through the door at the same time. The dog attacked the burglar, threw him to the floor, and held him until the policeman made him a prisoner.

Runaway Rescue Staged.

This performance was repeated with two burglars entering the room and attacking the woman occupant. One of them felled her with a blow, and then both men plundered the room and fled. Meantime the woman regained consciousness, and with a police whistle called a policeman and a dog. The dog trailed one of the criminals and caught him, while the policeman captured the other.

One of the most thrilling spectacles was a Roman race by three of the mounted policemen. They first rode two horses, standing astride them, and finally three horses. When time came for this race with triple teams the track was cleared of all spectators, because the nine horses running almost abreast could not be kept easily in the middle of the race course. The outside racers repeatedly swerved into the fences, endangering their riders and themselves.

The mounted police again were the heroes of the show when they demonstrated their methods of rescuing victims of runaways. The first rescue was of an equestrienne. Expert horsewomen who were invited to play the part of the heroine refused to undertake the risk, so one of the mounted policemen had to assume that rôle. A fancy riding habit, with a wig of luxurious red hair, answered the purpose, until the unfortunate victim of the runaway was lifted from the back of the speeding mount to the pommel of the rescuer's saddle. Then the make-up was greatly disarranged, to the amusement of the crowd, and particularly the women spectators, who seemed relieved when they learned that in reality a woman had not risked her life in the performance. This was followed by the rescue of two women and a dummy baby, as well as their driver, from a runaway team and carriage.

Lively Sham Battle.

Modern methods of warfare were demonstrated by the Veteran Battalion of the Police Department in a sham battle lasting nearly half an hour. The problem was the capture of a battery concealed behind a hedge in one end of the race course by three battalions advancing from the opposite side of the field. The defenders were equipped with two small cannon and fifty army rifles. With these they had to hold out against three hundred of the enemy, composed entirely of infantry. The field battery finally was captured, but not before about half of the enemy was theoretically killed or wounded, which gave the surgeons and ambulance corps a fine opportunity to demonstrate the part they play in real warfare.

The 100-yard fat man's race, to which policemen weighing 200 pounds or more were eligible, was won by Orville T. Wanzer of the Twenty-ninth Inspection District, whose time was twelve and four-fifths seconds. The 150-yard race, for which men competed with comic horses, was won by John J. Eller, Olympic champion hurdler, of the 151st Inspection District. He also won the 120-yard low hurdle handicap in fifteen and four-fifths seconds. The one-mile relay race was won by the Ninth Inspection District; time, four minutes, ten and four-fifths seconds.

The 100-yard dash for men who had been in the Police Department fifteen years or more, was won by John W. Finn of the Detective Bureau; time, twelve and two-fifths seconds. The 1,200-yard relay race was won by the Police Department; time, two minutes, nineteen and three-fifths seconds. Patrolman John O'Byrne, of Traffic C, won the Lorillard Spencer Horseman Trophy.

Big Sale at Edgemere Crest.

Stockholders of the Edgemere Crest Company, Inc., decided last week to dispose of a large portion of their holdings just west of the Wave Crest section of Far Rockaway, L. I.

The property was accumulated in January, 1909, by the company, and has since been fully developed, with all city improvements, including sewers, sidewalks, finished streets, &c.

The decision of the stockholders was reached owing to it being necessary that the affairs of the company be wound up. There are about four hundred lots and seven cottages in the company's holdings.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company and Fitz James E. Brown, who have been commissioned as agents and auctioneers to conduct an absolute auction sale of this property, have decided to hold a sale on the premises beginning Saturday afternoon, July 24.

Realty Note.

Harold E. Wittemann has placed five building and permanent loan mortgages aggregating $9,000, on the five stucco dwellings situated on the north side of Wadsworth Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., for Mrs. Katherine M. Barron.

LAWYER SUES THAW; WRIT SERVED IN JAIL

"Why, This Fellow Is Crazy," the Prisoner Says on Reading Attachment Notice.

WIFE NO

CENTENARY TODAY OF STEAM WARSHIP

First Sea Trip of the Naval Frigate Fulton Made on July 4, 1815.

CARRIED 30 32-POUNDERS

Made Over 6 Miles an Hour, but Never Saw a Battle—Powder Magazine Blew Up in 1829.

One hundred years ago, on July 4, 1815, the first steam war vessel of the United States Navy had its successful trial trip in New York Harbor, running several miles out to sea beyond Sandy Hook. She was of the old-fashioned frigate type and in honor of her designer and inventor was named the Fulton, but became more popularly known as Fulton the First.

The War of 1812 gave Robert Fulton his long-awaited opportunity of demonstrating the utility of steam for naval purposes. All doubt of its success for commercial uses had vanished. In the eight years that had passed since the initial trip of the historic Clermont, nicknamed by scoffers before its run up the Hudson, "Fulton's Folly," many improvements had been made, and in 1815 several steamboats were in commission on the Hudson River.

Early in the war Fulton submitted his model of a warship or floating battery, as he called it, to Congress. Nothing was done, however, until 1814, when, aroused at the burning of Washington and the depredations of the English fleet, the citizens of New York adopted a comprehensive plan of defense, of which the most important feature was the building of the first steam war vessel. Congress appropriated funds early in the year, the total cost with the armament being about $500,000.

Birth of the Steam Navy.

The Fulton the First marked the birth of the American steam navy. The boat was built at the shipyards of Adam and Noah Brown, near Corlears Hook. She was launched on Oct. 29, 1814, but did not have her preliminary trial until June. Fulton was not destined to witness the success of his war craft, for, attacked by a severe cold while superintending some of his engineering work in New Jersey, he died in this city on Feb. 23, 1815.

Fulton guaranteed a speed for this first steam warship of four to four and a half miles an hour. Her length was 167 feet and beam 56 feet, and the gun deck was protected by solid oak timber about 6 feet thick. The fighting armament consisted of thirty 32-pounders. The first trial trip, in June, was a short one for the purpose of trying out her engines. The real trial run was then arranged as the chief event in the Fourt of July celebration of that year, and at that time several guns were in place and the ship ready for action.

The result of this memorable trip beyond Sandy Hook—the first time that any steamboat ever ventured out into the ocean—received but meagre notice in the newspapers of the day. They all mentioned the event, but with one exception it figured merely as an incident of the day in the general description of the celebration. The exception was Lang's New York Gazette, whose editor seemed to appreciate the revolutionary character of this steam frigate in the future development of the United States Navy.

Newspaper Story of the Trial.

Owing to the holiday his paper was not issued on July 5, but on July 6 he published the following account, by far the most interesting of any newspaper description:

"In the course of the forenoon the steam frigate Fulton the First, Captain Obed Smith, appeared on the Hudson opposite the Battery. The movements of this tremendous floating battery elevated the mind and afforded to every beholder a convincing proof of her capability of effectually annoying, uninjured, any probable force which an enemy might bring against her.

"Having made a display off the Battery she proceeded to Staten Island, opposite the height on which his Excellency the Governor has taken up his Summer residence. The cannon of the Governor's hill loudly welcomed the approach of this new frigate, from which vessel the salute was returned. The Fulton the First then proceeded to Sandy Hook, went to sea, and with the afternoon tide returned to the city, having performed the two passages to sea and back in about seven hours. To use Captain Smith's remark, 'She performed all we want of her.'

"Thus, then, all the apprehensions relative to the failure of this great experiment are at an end, and in case of any future war the citizens on our seaboard may calculate on safety if such vessels as the Fulton frigate are brought in aid of our other means of defense. In addition to the unexpected velocity of this vessel, she steers like a pilot-boat, and in one minute may be laid in any position."

The Governor of the State, who fired the salute in honor of the new gunboat, was Daniel D. Tompkins.

Made 6.4 Miles an Hour.

The official statement of the Commissioners of Defense on this trip gave the running time of the Fulton as 8 1-3 hours for 53 miles, an average of 6.4 miles per hour. In September there was another trial run, when the Fulton was equipped with twenty-six guns, and she averaged 5.5 miles. Both of these trials exceeded the speed guaranteed by Fulton, and the first war vessel was regarded as little less than a marvel.

How strangely this wooden frigate, with her "unexpected velocity" of about six and a half miles an hour contrasts with the latest addition to the United States Navy, launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard last month—nearly a century later—the superdreadnought Arizona, 608 feet long, having an estimated speed of 22 knots an hour and with a fighting armament not even dreamed of when the Fulton the First ran out to Sandy Hook.

Never Saw a Battle.

The war which led to the construction of Fulton's steam frigate was ended several months before her trial trips and she never had a chance to test her capabilities in a sea fight. She was laid up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a receiving ship, and her engines were never again used.

Her last public appearance was in 1825 during the celebration of the opening of the Erie Canal, when she had an honorable place in the water parade, but was towed by a larger steamship. Her end was tragic, for on June 4, 1829, her powder magazine exploded from some unknown cause, killing twenty-four sailors and wounding a larger number.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for medical clerk, grade 2, is announced:

Henry A. Gelb, 87.00; Isidor F. Shapiro, 84.85; Max Norman, 82.85; Millicent B. Hopkins, 81.50; Charles D. Reid, Jr., 80.95; Joseph L. Behan, 80.65; Otto R. Pezlera, 79.10; Bernard Feldstein, 78.20; Benjamin Ginsburg, 75.40; Samuel Blumenfeld, 75.30; Bernard Greenberg, 75.25; Benjamin E. Carmel, 74.95; Samuel Elnterz, 74.40; Wiliam O'Connor, 74.15; Maurice Goldman, 73.90; Joseph H. Singer, 73.45; Charles Adler, 73.20; Morris H. Frantz, 72.05; Samuel A. Moss, 72.05; Henry H. Cudmore, 70.

United States.

The commission announces for July 27 an examination for instrument maker, qualified as mechanician, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,020 a year, in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The subjects are: Physical ability, training, and experience. Age 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

MEAD, LEMOINE C., (June 29:) personalty and realty, about $100,000; all to three sons, John, George, and William.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Pressure has not changed decidedly in any section in the last twenty-four hours, remaining high off the Atlantic Coast and over the northern Rocky Mountain region and low elsewhere. This pressure distribution has been attended by general showers east of the Mississippi River and in the Western Gulf States, the Northern Plains States, and the Northern Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures continue below the seasonal average over much of the country, and the weather is unseasonably cool in the Northern Plains States and the Northern Rocky Mountain region. Indications are that partly overcast and showery weather will continue during the next forty-eight hours over the greater part of the country east of the Mississippi River and the West Gulf States. Temperature will not change materially over the Eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate and variable, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy, probably showers, Sunday and Monday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; probably local showers Monday.

New England—Partly cloudy, probably local showers Sunday and Monday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday, probably followed by showers Sunday night or on Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
6 A. M.	60	70	9 P. M.	58	75
8 A. M.	59	69	6 P. M.	58	73
9 A. M.	60	70	9 P. M.	58	75
12 M.	60	76	11 P. M.	59	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent, at 8 A. M., 67 per cent, at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.86 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:26—236 E. 151 St.; George Wall	Slight
1:47—4,133 Park Av.; Robert Darr	Slight
2:50—192 Forsyth St.; Morris Berg	Slight
6:10—949 Lex. Av.; Frank Knapp	Slight
P. M.	
2:20—27 Amster. Av.; Joseph Rodan	Slight
6:35—10 West St.; Texas Oil Co	Slight
7:15—218 W. 10 St.; Edward Amann	Slight
7:30—North end Randall's Island; city	Slight
8:05—67 Columbia St.; Max Stein	Slight
8:40—867 2 Av.; David Pollock	Slight
9:10—333 E. 171 St.; W. P. Seifer	Slight
9:10—22 Lewis St.; Max Scheinfeld	Slight
9:27—Foot Beach St., City Island, (launch;) J. H. Campbell	$200
11:00—323 E. 78th St.; William Brenner	
None.	

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—1st Lt. F. L. Mills, M. R. C., from Jackson Barracks, La., and is assigned to duty at Fort Apache, Ariz.

Orders of April 16 relating to 2d Lt. P. I. Faymonville, C. A. C., revoked.

Capt. G. L. Qualls, Medical Corps, from present duties, and will report to the Governor of the Panama Canal for duty.

Capt. A. P. Upshur, Medical Corps, from duty with Field Hospital 3, effective on expiration of leave, then to Canal Zone.

Major P. W. Davidson, 20th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska and is designated as disbursing officer of the commission, Oct. 1, vice 1st Lt. L. A. Kunzig, Inf., relieved.

2d Lt. A. R. C. Pristle, Inf., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, July 3, with rank of 1st Lt.

Lieut. Col. E. V. Smith, 17th Inf., transferred to 4th Inf.

1st Lt. John J. Hart, M. R. C., to active duty, July 18, at Washington Barracks, D. C., until Aug. 5; then he will stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Leave to Capt. Thomas F. Regan, M. R. C., 10 days; Capt. H. T. Matthews, Q. M. C., from date of his relief from present duties until Oct. 1 (he will sail for his new station about Oct. 1, instead of July 5,) and 1st Lt. A. B. Jones, M. R. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Capt. B. C. Bryan, from Director of Navy Yards, Navy Dept., July 7, to Commandant, Charleston Yard, S. C.

Commanders: L. A. Kaiser, Boston Yard, Mass., to Newport Naval College, R. I.; T. P. Magruder, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; N. C. Twining, from command of the Kentucky, to Naval War College; L. C. Wettengel, the Connecticut, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and C. M. Tozer, commissioned from Dec. 15, 1914.

Lieut. Commanders: R. Wallace, the Florida, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; W. R. Sexton, to Naval War College; W. P. Cronan, the Navy Department, to command the Porter; I. I. M. Major, the North Carolina, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lts.: H. D. Cooke, from command of the Henley, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and C. L. Hand, Atlantic reserve fleet, to command the Henley.

Junior Grade Lts.: F. G. Haas, the San Francisco, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., and A. Barney, resignation accepted.

Ensign W. L. Wright, Naval Academy, to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

A. Surgeon R. L. Payne, resignation accepted.

Civil Engineer J. V. Rockwell, New York Yard, July 15, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Gunners: F. Petry, the Vermont, to home and wait orders; H. E. Stevens, from the Melville, to the Vermont, and T. Nyclud, receiving ship at Philadelphia to connection fitting out the Melville and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Warrington at Rosebank, N. Y.; Wilkes at Tompkinsville, Lamson and Preston at Boston, Lebanon at Norfolk, Kearsarge at Hampton Roads, Chattanooga at Long Beach, Cal.; Machias at Tampico, Vicksburg at Brest, Dolphin at Washington, Hopkins at Santa Barbara, Cal., Lobos Island, Wasp at Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Hull and Whipple at San Pedro, and the Vestal at Newport.

Sailed: Cassin, New York Harbor for Newport; Burton, Lambert Point, Norfolk for Newport; Brutus, Vera Cruz for Guantanamo via Progreso; Trippe, Boston for Addison, Me.; Virginia, Boston for Salem; Smith, Charleston for Boston; Georgia, Newport for Gloucester; Petrel, Tampico for New Orleans; Preston, Boston for Jonesport, Me.; Tennessee, Alexandria for Barcelona; New Orleans, Guaymas for La Paz; Tecumseh, Norfolk for Washington; New Hampshire, Newport for Portland, Me., and the Balch, Newport for Bridgeport, Conn.

The First Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet (Stewart, Paul Jones, Perry, Petrel, and Truxtun) will make a cruise to Alaskan waters this Summer. The division will leave Mare Island about the fifteenth instant and return about Sept. 1.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education Building will be closed on July 5.

In Secretary Palmer's office the following promotions have been made: Frances Coffey, clerk, with knowledge of typewriting, from $540 to $750; John M. Connolly, stenographer and typewriter, from $1,500 to $1,650; Katherine A. Crowe, stenographer and typewriter, from $600 to $750; Loretta J. Foley, stenographer and typewriter, from $600 to $750; Charles Herr, clerk, from $900 to $1,080.

The Teachers' Council has submitted a finding on truancy in the ungraded classes or classes that take in only the markedly subnormal children for special instruction. The council says that those who cannot be instructed in these ungraded classes should be sent to institutions.

An amendment to the by-laws has been made enabling kindergarten teachers in excess to be transferred to the grades of the first six years of the course.

The following teachers will be transferred this Fall to the new High School for Boys in P. S. 101, Brooklyn: C. Cahill and Max Gilbert, commercial branches; Charles H. T. Douglas, first assistant English; Samuel A. Goldsmith, English; Cecile B. Quirk, French; Simon L. Lippner and Eva A. Robinson, German; Alexander Goldstein, history; Arthur L. Jones and Alice C. Grant, Latin; Walter J. Baldwin, mathematics and physical science; Franklin D. Robinson, mathematics; Guy R. Thomas, physics; Michael Rosmarin, stenography and typewriting.

A vacation playground has been established in P. S. 156, 113th Street and Second Avenue, Manhattan.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon S. M. Johnson, 1 S. D., in charge 3 S. D., in addition to his own, 2 days, 9 A. M., July 6; Patrol., to Com'r's office from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 5: J. A. Horgen, Jr., 2; G. Lesco, 7; R. J. Harvey, 31; D. Sheehan, 61; P. F. McCahill, 96; A. O'Toole, 147; J. J. Campbell, 170; C. F. Sullivan, 273.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeon P. J. Carlton, Jr., Bellevue, 9 S. D., 2 days, 6 A. M., July 4, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Sergt. J. King, 15 prect., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 3; Patrol. F. See, 39, 1 day, 10 P. M., July 3; J. Bremmer, 39, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 6; G. Gohler, Marine Div., 1 day, 8 A. M., July 10.

Reprimanded: Patrol. N. W. Webb, 13, (improper patrol.) J. Scanlon, 14, (absent from post;) M. D. Sanlan, (same;) M. H. Webber, 22, (improper patrol;) J. Winitsky, 29, (absent without leave;) E. Blanken, 29, (absent from his residence while on sick report;) J. L. Wynne, 6, (absent from post;) J. A. Cornois, 56, (same;) P. C. Becker, 40, (same;) E. P. English, 42, (same;) J. J. Devlin, (improper patrol;) E. Thompson, 62, (charge preferred while attached to 28, absent from post;) J. J. Kilcline, 62, (same;) G. W. Reed, 145, (absent from reserve;) E. V. Gulbransen, 148, (failed to make report;) J. Creedon, 154, (absent from post;) C. Grote, 154, (same;) C. Bollier, 157, (same.)

FOR THOROUGH TEST OF GARY PLAN HERE

$620,000 to be Spent in Reorganizing Ten Schools in the Bronx.

TO END OVERCROWDING

Supt. Wirt Intends to Double the Capacity of the Buildings Through System.

The Gary plan will receive a complete trial in eleven of the public schools in the Bronx. The sum of $170,000 was released recently by the Board of Estimate for the reorganization of P. S. 45, at 189th and Hoffman Streets and Lorillard Place, of which Angelo Patri is Principal, and $620,000 more has now been appropriated for the purchase of additional property and the erection of additions to schools in that borough.

These schools are as follows: 2, Third Avenue near 169th Street, Elizabeth R. Donovan, Principal; 4, Fulton and Third Avenues and 173d Street, Simon Hirsdansky, Principal; 5, Webster Avenue and 180th Street, Fordham, Elizabeth C. Rottger, Principal; 6, Tremont, Bryant, and Vyse Avenues, West Farms, George K. Martin, Principal; 28, Tremont and Anthony Avenues and Mount Hope Place, Lewis A. Beardsley, Principal; 82, 183d Street, Beaumont, and Cambreling Avenues, Hugh C. Laughlin, Principal; 40, Prospect Avenue, Jennings Street, and Ritter Place, William O'Flaherty, Principal; 44, Prospect Avenue and 176th Street, Plowden Stevens, Jr., Principal; 50, Bryant and Vyse Avenues, north of 172d Street, Lida B. Earhart, Principal, and 53, 168th Street, Findlay and Teller Avenues, William J. Henwood, Principal. The Gary plan is now in operation at P. S. 45.

10,000 More Pupils than Seats.

These schools have 25,331 sittings to accommodate a registry which amounted on Dec. 31 last to 35,380. Of this registry 12,764 children were on part time. The classrooms number 779, of which 480 are said to be satisfactory. In addition, there are 103 classrooms in two new buildings, Public Schools 54 and 55, and a leased building. On Jan. 1 next the total registry, according to an estimate by District Supt. Taylor, will be 40,000; in 1917 it will be 44,500, and in 1918, 50,000.

No additional accommodations can be provided by new buildings before 1918. The present schools will then be badly overcrowded. To meet this condition Supt. William Wirt of the Gary (Ind.) Schools, now also in the employ of New York City, proposes to spend $52,260 for alteration and equipment for eight schools, $539,000 for additions to other schools, and the remainder of the money for land and playgrounds. Then, by doubling the sessions and using the play space, auditoriums, and shops full time, he says he will be able to accommodate 46,000 children in 1,022 classrooms.

At the same time, he proposes to give the children in grades above the fourth year 380 minutes of schooling daily instead of 300. This time will include 220 minutes of academic work, 80 minutes of drawing, science work, manual training, and shop work; 40 minutes in the auditorium, and 40 minutes in the gymnasium and playgrounds.

The Cost Varies Greatly.

The estimates for the minor alterations range from $4,120 for Public School 5 to $14,475 for Public School 28. Additions are proposed for four schools as follows:

Public School 4, $157,000, for two swimming pools, two gymnasiums, and twelve classrooms.

Public School 40, $120,000, for an auditorium, swimming pool, gymnasium, two workshops, and a library.

Public School 32, $115,000 for a swimming pool, auditorium, five shops, and seven classrooms.

Public School 45, $147,000, for a swimming pool, four workshops, two drawing rooms, two science rooms, and eight classrooms.

By dividing each school as now organized into two complete schools Mr. Wirt says it is possible by skillful use of playgrounds, auditoriums, and shops to accommodate the two schools in one building and give better educational opportunities to each school.

Supt. Wirt says his plan will do away with the building of so many new school houses at great cost to the community. Mayor Mitchel is heartily in favor of it, as is the Board of Estimate. It will be given a first-rate opportunity to prove its worth. In the Department of Education there are critics of the system, but they are not at the present time receiving much attention. They may be said to be in a state of "watchful waiting."

RAILROAD CRISIS AVERTED.

But Canada Is Expected to Take Over Many Lines This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 3.—The serious developments due in the railway situation in Canada have been delayed, for a while at any rate.

For some time it has been anticipated that one of the great Canadian railways will be taken over by the Government and that this will be followed by similar action regarding another railway.

However, it was stated in official circles today that the troubles which had faced these railways had been overcome, and that they would be able to carry on business for several months at least.

So far as the future can be forecasted in connection with Canadian railways it may be expected that before the year is out the Government will be compelled to take over almost the entire railway system of the country, except the portion owned by one great corporation.

That Canada will have to go into public ownership of railways on a huge scale is regarded as certain in well-informed circles.

The policy will not be adopted willingly. It will be simply the outcome of the tremendous craze for railways building in advance of population which seized the country some years ago.

The Government now owns the Intercolonial Railway, and during the last few months it has been compelled to take over the operation of the National Transcontinental, which was to have been the task of the Grand Trunk Pacific. This is a magnificently built railway, but it runs largely through an unpeopled country, and the Grand Trunk Pacific could not see any prospect of operating except at a great loss.

The next move was the leasing of the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the Government for ninety-nine years at $660,000 a year. This branch connects the National Transcontinental Railway with Fort William at the head of lake navigation. Interchange of traffic arrangements have been made between the National Transcontinental Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific so that it will be a through transcontinental route.

Boy Kills Himself After Quarrel.

Albert Harris, 13 years old, the oldest of the six children of William Harris, a laundryman of 1,684 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon on the sidewalk in front of his home. According to the police, Harris had been ordered from his home after a quarrel with his father.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:38|Sun sets, 7:34|Moon rises, 11:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:01	1:41	7:24	7:58
Governors Island	1:38	2:25	8:04	8:42
Hell Gate	3:28	4:15	9:44	10:23

Arrived—Saturday, July 3.

SS Lancastrian, Cardiff, June 19.
SS Zamore, Stockholm, June 28.
SS Dochra, Savona, June 17.
SS Maraval, Grenada, June 23.
SS Oranje Nassau, Curacao, June 19.
SS King George, St. Nazaire, June 19.
SS Peter Hamre, Pernambuco, June 23.
SS Virginian, Philadelphia, June 30.
SS Advance, Colon, June 26.
SS Comal, Galveston, June 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 28
Atherstone	Havre	June 19
Langton	Oran	June 17
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Sjoa	Liverpool	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 1
Morro Castle	Havana	June 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Kroonland	San Francisco	June 13
Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Rossano	Cardiff	June 19
Celia	Baltos	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Bayamon	San Juan	June 25
Coamo	San Juan	June 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 3
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Proteus	New Orleans	June 30
El Mundo	Galveston	June 29

DUE TUESDAY.

Athinai	Palermo	June 20
United States	Copenhagen	June 24
Stampalia	Genoa	June 22
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Satsuma	Dundee	June 22
Lowther Castle	Barry	June 22
Havana	Havana	July 2
Metapan	Havana	July 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 3
Lampasas	Mobile	June 29
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Colorado	Galveston	July 1
El Norte	Galveston	July 3
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 3
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 29
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Minnehaha, London		8:00 A.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Czaritza, Archangel	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Jethou, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Horonides, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Vernon, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 3.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 405 miles W. at noon; due 4th, afternoon, American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 110 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 283 miles S. at noon.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 425 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 125 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 237 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 448 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 35 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Arabic, at Liverpool, July 2.
SS Batjan, at Padang, June 28.
SS Westminster, at Bordeaux, June 29.
SS Eversley, at Brest, June 29.
SS Ayrshire, at Calcutta, June 30.
SS Strathlern, at Havre, June 30.
SS Bovic, at Manchester, July 2.
SS Ancona, at Spezia, June 30.

Sailed.

SS Orduna, from Liverpool, July 3.
SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, July 3.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, July 3.
SS Panama, from Colon, July 3.
SS Almirante, from Kingston, July 3.
SS Caracas, from San Juan, July 3.
SS Havana, from Havana, July 3.
SS Monginiero, from Naples, June 26.
SS City of Bombay, from Colombo.
SS City of Bristol, from Shanghai, June 30.
SS St. Bede, from Manchester, July 2.
SS Regina, from Hull, July 2.
SS Crofton Hall, from Barbados, July 2.
SS Atahualpa, from Barbados, July 2.
SS Calabria, from Naples, June 26.
SS Principe di Udine, from Gibraltar, June 30.

Passed.

SS Eretria, New York for Piraeus, passed St. Michaels.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.

Italy—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....July 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonia.....July 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama.....July 14

NAVY BOARD WANTS BATTLE CRUISERS

Expected to Recommend Asking Congress for Five Big, Fast Fighters.

NONE IN AMERICAN FLEET

Present War Has Shown Importance of Speed as Well as Strength in Sea Conflicts.

There is a well grounded belief among naval officers that the next Congres will be asked to authorize the construction of a complete division of battle cruisers of the greatest offensive and defensive power, as well as the highest possible speed and greatest radius of action. The general opinion is that the recommendation of the General Board of the Navy will be for five such vessels, which would provide a flagship and four units of the most powerful type of battle cruisers for the fifth, or cruiser division, of the Atlantic Fleet.

No type of naval vessel, with the exception of the submarine, has given such a good account of itself in the present war as have the great battle cruisers of the British Tiger and German Von der Tann types.

Robert Neeser, the naval historian, writing of battle cruisers and the United States' need of them to round out its fleet, points out in the July issue of The Seven Seas, the new organ of the Navy League of the United States, of which General Horace Porter is President, that had Congress followed in years past the advice of the General Board of the Navy, we would now own some of the finest vessels of this type in commission. In his article, Mr. Neeser says:

After 1904 Congress stopped the construction of armored cruisers and of fast scouts. After developing a successful type, we failed to follow up our advantage. Just about this time England designed her first battle cruiser. In 1907 the Indomitable, the Inflexible, and the Invincible were laid down. In 1909 Germany displayed with pride her Van der Tann, and sent her on a voyage to the South American republics. By that time Japan had entered the lead of the two greatest naval powers.

If the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy had been followed by Congress, it would have been possible to likewise to build battle cruisers for our navy when the type first came out without imperiling our rank in battleship strength. But the reasons that prompted Congress to listen to expert advice retarded the development of our fleet along the most advanced lines, until today we find ourselves in a position really critical. We do not own a capital ship that could keep up with the German cruiser Bluecher, and yet the Bluecher was lost in the recent North Sea action because she was too slow. Our fastest ship of the battleship class in the United States Navy today, built or building, is the Wyoming. Her speed is 21.22 knots. Our fastest large ships are in the armored cruiser class, the North Carolina, being able to make 22.48 knots. Yet today the British Navy has the Queen Mary, carrying eight 13-inch guns, with a speed of 33.7 knots; the German Navy has the Derfflinger class, eight 12-inch rifles, with a speed of 29 knots, and the Japanese has the Kongo, carrying eight 14-inch rifles, with a speed of 28 knots. The fastest battleship of this class that could make fight against the slowest of these foreign capital ships would be outclassed by a speed of about 7 knots, or about 8 statute miles per hour.

Is it not time that the American people realized the great inferiority in speed of their capital ships and compelled proper action by the Representatives in Congress?

Dealing with same subject, The Army and Navy Journal in its issue of yesterday intimates that the recommendation of the General Board of the Navy will be for six battle cruisers. Some of the members of the Board, of which Admiral Dewey is President, it is stated, believe that it might be wise policy to substitute battle cruisers for dreadnoughts, while others are of the opinion that the recommendation for next year's building program should include four battle cruisers and four dreadnoughts.

ALFRED STEAD ATTACKED.

Son of Late Journalist Victim of Assassin in Rumania.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Alfred Stead, son of the late journalist, W. T. Stead, apparently has been murderously attacked in Rumania, according to a somewhat confusing cablegram received here today by his brother-in-law, Frank R. Hussey, advertising manager of The Evening Post. The cablegram, which was sent from England July 1, was signed by Mr. Hussey's sister, Mrs. Mary Elaine Stead, and read:

"Alfred assassinated, little hope, I going Rumania."

"My brother-in-law was in the diplomatic service of Great Britain for many years," said Mr. Hussey. "He acted as Rumanian Consul in London, but only months ago went to Rumania. He was interested in oil wells there, but I believe his mission was largely diplomatic. His wife remained in England."

INDICT MAYOR BELL AGAIN.

Indianapolis Executive and Chief of Police Accused of Election Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—Mayor Joseph E. Bell and Samuel Perrott, Chief of Police, were again indicted by the Marion County Grand Jury today for alleged election frauds. The Mayor and police official were indicted recently with 126 others for an alleged conspiracy in the recent election.

They are charged today with "seeking by violence and threats of criminal prosecution to influence a voter." Another indictment charges "Mickey" Ford with conspiring to vote more than once last November in the election in Vigo County, where Terre Haute is situated. This conspirac

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Connecticut shore preferred, not over 3 hours from New York, screened cottage; all conveniences; must have trees on place and be situated near good market; not over $3000 for balance of season; send photos. Underwood, 25 Claremont Av.

Wanted, in suburb of New York, to rent for few years; perhaps to buy later; large, modern house; large rooms, in perfect condition; electric lights; well laid out grounds; state number of rooms and price; owners only reply; agents not noticed. X. Y. Z., S 64 Times.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Will purchase fireproof building to house 75 people, with five to ten acres, within thirty miles New York City; sanitarium. Full particulars B 210 Times Downtown.

Small country place or camp, near water; will give cash and $1,700 equity; two-family brick, near Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Russell, Tribune Building, N. Y. C.

Are you long on lots and short on money? I convert suppositions and mortgages into cash quickly; send particulars. George G. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Bungalow wanted; sea level; near New York City; unfurnished; $500. Write 3,493 Broadway, Apt. 33.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage, (second.)—$7,500 at 6 per cent., two years; residence, 54th St., between 5th and 6th Av.; reasonable bonus. S 60 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTICE SEASHORE RESIDENCE, At Low Moor, Sea Bright, N. J.; newly furnished; newly decorated; attractive Summer home, for rental for Summer season; nine large bedrooms, two bathrooms; unusually large porches; living room, dining room, library, new garage; reasonable rental to responsible party. Apply to E. C. Hinck on the premises.

TO LET FURNISHED.
12-room cottage and bath at Hinsdale BERKSHIRE HILLS.
1,500-foot elevation.
$300 for season
$50.00 per month by year.
Steam heat, open fireplaces.
E. NELSON EBRHART.

7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C. Tel. 6561 Murray Hill.

$300 gentleman's unusually attractive country home, overlooking Sound at Saybrook, Conn.; always cool; for July, August; nine acres; 11 rooms, servants' rooms; modern plumbing; hardwood floors; Oriental rugs, flower boxes all around large veranda; wicker furniture; tennis; stable; garden; bathing. Photographs, Converse, 29 Broadway.

On a gentleman's beautiful estate, 52 miles from New York on the New York Central, overlooking the Hudson, a five-room cottage with every modern improvement; very reasonable rent to an elderly couple; must be well recommended; vegetables and fruit gratis. F 345 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—For month of August, attractive 10-room house, completely furnished, 2 baths, screened and furnished porch, awning, shade, flower and vegetable garden, in desirable section of East Orange; five minutes from Lackawanna Station. B 208 Times Downtown.

Unusual opportunity in heart of the country, to let for season, furnished or unfurnished; ideal and complete; large garage; flower and large vegetable garden planted; 18 rooms; hickory grove; near Boston and New York State Road. Z 266 Times Annex.

Bungalows on mountain lake; 1¼ hours on Lackawanna; 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms for rent, week, month, or season. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Maplewood, N. J.—New colonial residence near top of Orange Mountain; furnished, for August; Lackawanna Railroad; mountain air; splendid water, garden, and hens. 27 Mountain Av.

Completely furnished, centrally located home, thirteen rooms, (five master and two double maids' rooms,) and three baths, for month of season at Long Beach, L. I. Address M 32 Times.

LONG BRANCH.—Cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths, on Ocean Boulevard, 3 minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds, garage; completely furnished; $400. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP.
Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Murchel, 44 Wall, or broker.

To rent for Summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., three furnished cottages, modern improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

To Rent—In the heart of Green Mountains, furnished cottage, seven rooms and bath; hot and cold water; charming country; 1,000 feet elevation; rent $150 for season. Glen Farm, Dorset, Vt.

Bungalow, Green Pond, N. J., to rent, furnished, $80, for August; two sleeping, one living room, kitchenette; dining porch, screened; broad piazza; well water. Address M. A., 810 Broad St., Newark.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

Will rent my new Colonial house, 20 miles water view, 22 minutes Herald Square. Mrs. Withers, Douglas Manor, N. Y.

Litchfield Hills, Lake Waramaug.—Completely furnished stone and shingle cottage, five bedrooms, two bathrooms; two fireplaces; boathouse, garage, launch, and rowboat. C. T. Whittier, 78 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT
by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

Rent.—Beautiful house, 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity, gas, water, sewer, open fireplace; large verandas; attractive grounds; hills Northern New Jersey 42 minutes Manhattan; $40. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Elizabeth, N. J., (best part,) private house; large, cool rooms; 4 master's, one servant's room, 2 baths; hardwood floors; all imp'ts; July, August, September; $75 monthly. Write Patterson, 212 Broad St., Elizabeth.

Country house, Westchester County, 35 minutes, for rent furnished for Summer; two servants, large porches and grounds, three baths, garage, &c.; references. F 346 Times Downtown.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Completely furnished 9-room cottage, twilight park, Haines Falls, splendid view; bargain for season. E. F. Colladay, 259 West 92d St., New York City.

Handsomely furnished house, 10 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; garage, stable; $300. S 75 Times.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE
for rent at sacrifice, (furnished,) 3 minutes from ocean, 45 minutes from New York by private boats. Apply Z 310 Times Annex.

Rent for Summer beautiful country home, all improvements, five minutes to depot, ten minutes to bay, $300. A. Sessler, Glen Head, L. I.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; completely furnished, all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Cottage, Columbia Av., near Broadway. 5 minutes to station, 4 bedrooms, bath, extra toilet, 2 months, $350. Phone Far Rockaway 2233.

Elberon, N. J.—Choice furnished cottage, directly on the ocean; reduced rent. Owner, Schuyler, 7,318, or local agents.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, N. H., Maine. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

Green Pond, N. J., furnished cottage, rent or for sale. 558 Parker St., Newark, N. J. Telephone 4755 Branch Brook.

For Rent.—Sound Beach, Conn., furnished house, near water; $200 for season. Phone John 190.

Four-room bungalow in Berkshires; garage; short distance from Queechy Lake; reasonable. Z 313 Times Annex.

Adirondack cottage, shore Lake Pleasant, six rooms, reduced to $125, balance season. Rev. Love, 179 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Culvers Lake, N. J., cottage to rent, furnished, Summer, $80. D. Trust Co., Newton, N. J.

Bay Shore.—Large house, beautiful grounds, with shade; will rent $500 instead of $1,000, usual price. Address F. C. S., 77 Beaver St., city.

Chappaqua—Eight-room cottage; all improvements; very desirable; Cornell on premises. W. R. Coffee, 21 Gold St., New York.

Douglaston—Delightful house, furnished, unfurnished. Particulars, 32 East 76th. Phone 6613 Lenox.

To Let, Furnished.—Nine-room cottage; bath, electricity; garage; near links. Bedford Hills, N. Y. Tel. Columbus 241.

Exquisitely furnished house, twelve rooms; improvements; private water front; low rental. M 172 Times.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, LAKEVILLE, CONN. Lake frontage, furnished house, 12 rooms, improvements, $500. Moen, 52 William St.

Hackettstown, N. J.—Five-room cottage, $130 season. W. S. Harper, Greenwich, Conn.

For Rent—Attractive furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, etc.

To Let—Unfurnished.

AT TWIN LAKES, CONN.,
Foothills of the Berkshires.
Furnished bungalow with six bedrooms. Private dock and boats; accommodation for car. Fine bathing, boating, fishing, walks and drives. Convenient to station, post office, store, telegraph, telephone. Rent August and September very reasonable. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Attractive home, Huntington; 7 rooms, bath; very well furnished; garage, garden, beautiful grounds; season, $300; exceptional value. D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.C.

In Westfield, N. J., 230 Kimball Av.—House, nine rooms and bath, in fine condition; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, 304 East Dudley Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Sublet, furnished, three-room apartment, immaculately clean, all modern improvements; new building. Apartment 3, 146 East 49th St. Tel. 873 Murray Hill.

To sublet, furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath, two months, at $50. Call or telephone the Lancaster, 39 East 10th St., near University Place.

Two attractively furnished, cool, outside rooms and bath. Hotel Leonori, 7th floor, Madison Av., at 63d St., July 17, Oct. 1; $90 monthly.

82D ST., 7 East, (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

Furnished apartment, 875 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE,

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 98th St., (Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9785 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Riverside Drive, near 96th.—Beautifully, completely furnished apartment; all rooms facing river; 11 rooms, 2 baths; new building; immediate possession; bargain. Telephone Riverside 1278.

116th, 450 West, opposite Columbia University. — Handsomely furnished eight-room apartment, Summer, below cost; spacious, cool; good nursery; call today, tomorrow. H. Price.

2 cool, bright rooms and bath, 10th floor, elevator apartment hotel; fine view; near subway, surface, and bus; meals optional; furnished or unfurnished. Apt. 104, 308 West 82d St.

Attractive and completely furnished apartment, six rooms, bath, southern exposure, 45 Morningside Drive, corner 115th St. West, opposite park, $150 until Sept. 20. Apply premises.

122d, 540 West.—July, August; whole or part beautiful six-room front, corner apartment; delightfully cool; furnished; phone, shower, electricity, elevator; rates. (Columbia.) Power.

84th, 135 West.—Newly furnished, two and three room housekeeping and bachelor apartments; strictly modern; something exceptionally choice for little money; investigate; bargains. Caretaker.

Apartment for rent, nicely furnished, 4 rooms and bath; $35 per month; for particulars apply Remco, Broadway and 98th St. Phone 1200 Riverside, (Monday.)

High-class apartment, 3 outside rooms and bath, partly furnished, near Riverside, exceptionally cool; only $12 to Aug. 12, $25. 638 West 160th, Apt. 4A.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises,
250 West 75th St., corner Broadway.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, North Corner, 120.—Eight, ten, all-light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address, Stewart.

91st St., 251 West.—A business woman will share her cool, light apartment with two women; $4 and $5; references essential. Tel. 9032 Riverside. E. L. Lente.

Riverside Drive, 202, Corner 93d.—Handsome five-room apartment, high-class building, reasonable for Summer to responsible party. Call or phone Riverside 6510. McGahen.

738 WEST END AV, CORNER 96TH.
Fine, large, airy corner rooms; complete housekeeping; express subway; Riverside; moderate.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable; Apartment 2.

Four-room apartment, all outside? 465 West 151th St. Phone Audubon 407 or Bryant 1787. Reasonable.

57th, 264 West.—Completely furnished; modern corner apartment, adjacent Park; best transportation.

Beautifully furnished five-room modern apartment; sublet for Summer; special, $45. West 85th. Inquire Mann, 202 West 82d.

141st, (87 Hamilton Place.)—Small, exclusive elevator apartment; Summer months, under rent.

44th, 210 West—Bachelor chambers; complete service; old English garden; ideal city Summer residence; telephone Bryant 5860.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Seven large outside rooms; southwest exposure; attractive and convenient; rent $55. Sanson, 102 West 93d St.

Artist's studio, large, delightfully cool, north light; private phone and bath; kitchenette; small suite optional. 2327 Plaza.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 3392.

Wadsworth Av., 190, near 181st St. subway.—Five cool rooms; all conveniences; pianola; for Summer months; reasonable. Alladice.

Sublet 2 and 3 room apartments; attractive Summer rate. Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St. See Manager.

Attractively furnished four-room apartment; Riverside; Summer rates. Goff, 610 West 141st St.

115th, 905 West.—Beautiful six-room apartment; near Columbia; reasonable. Apt. 12.

5 rooms, bath; well furnished; $50; references; subway 96th. 336 West 95th.

121st, 414 West.—Four sunny rooms; elevator; near Columbia; reasonable. Apt. 56.

119th, 435 West.—High-class, two rooms; kitchenette, bath; moderate. Apt. 8H.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

11th St., 45 West.—Fine elevator house; four rooms; exceptionally cool. Elwell.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, nicely furnished; 2d flight; $7-$8 weekly.

Brooklyn.

Sublet until Oct. 1 to responsible family, handsomely furnished, cool apartment; convenient location. Wiley, 1,340 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Cool corner apartment to let furnished; very moderate. Apply Apt. 11, "Florence Court," Hicks & Pierrepont Sts, Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WISH TO FIND FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 5 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH. MUST HAVE OPEN FIREPLACES AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS, AND BE ON OR NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. S 89 TIMES.

Two or three rooms; bath, and kitchen, near subway, from July to October; reference exchanged.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., AT 87TH ST.
Modern seven-room corner apartment, exceptional value; large rooms; rent $1,200; electricity, elevator, hall service, &c.; others nearby, $60 and $75.
THE TOWERS.
119th St., 371;
facing beautiful Morningside Park. even rooms, bath, all improvements; rent $45.
163 WEST 80TH ST.
7 rooms, extra large, all improvements, $45. Superintendent, on premises.
Agents, 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 Madison Av., Corner 59th St.—Apartments, 4 to 8 large rooms; reduced rents; accessible location; adjacent to Central Park.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Park Av., 813, 815, (74th.)—Four exceptionally light rooms; all improvements; $27.

West Side

257 WEST 86TH ST.

Eight-room studio apartment; studio double height; two servants' rooms; three master's bedrooms, southern exposure. Superintendent.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian Churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

To Sublet.—6-room apartment, unfurnished; fine location; 50-mile view; near subway and "L"; $50; sacrifice; regular lease after Oct. 1; references required. 70 Morningside Drive. Apartment 6B.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 8 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

$55-$65, at 91st St. Subway, 2,465-2,468 Broadway; 8-room elevator apartments, all improvements. Apply Supt. or tel. John 2469.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

To sublet; bargain; 5-room elevator apartment; all outside rooms; exceptionally attractive. Inquire superintendent, 559 West 156th St.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105, (opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

94th, 80 West, (block from "L" station.)—Six light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric lighting, $42.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $25, $25; concessions. Barnett, 21 East 125th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath $45 to $55.

93d St., 48 West. — Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

640 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

21st St., 328 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water; halls heated; $25-$28.

45th St., 137 West.—Bachelor one and two rooms, bath; hotel service; reasonable.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 46th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Bronx.

Fort Independence St., 3,494.—6½ rooms; all improvements, $40; if attending furnace, $35; 2 blocks east Broadway at 238th subway station; 2 blocks south of Van Courtlandt Park.

Modern detached two-family house; each eight rooms; steam, hot water, shower, one or both. 1,041 Clay, 165th St.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, two blocks east of Jerome Av.; five large rooms; all improvements; $38.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—3 and 4-room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

From Oct. 1, seven or eight rooms, not above 93d St.; all adults; rent not over $1,000. Address R., N 1 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS
FOR REFINED COUPLE OR FAMILY
OF TWO IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY
HOME OVERLOOKING THE BAY.
St. George Heights, in Staten Island.
No. 55 Hyatt Street.
Large grounds; only two rooms left.
SPECIAL RATES; EXQUISITE SURROUNDINGS. CALL TO-DAY OR WRITE
FOR PARTICULARS.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

GRYMES HILL.
Corner Louis St. and Howard Av.; highest, coolest location near New York; delightful ocean view; private estate; shady ground; tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. 'Phone Tompkinsville 2054. Silver Lake car.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone 2046 Tompkinsville.

ENGLISH family offer to gentleman or married couple every comfort in their modern, artistic home; lovely, large garden; beautiful surroundings; private sitting room if desired. 10 minutes South Ferry. F 350 Times Downtown.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

THE STUYVESANT.
Beautiful, cool rooms, private baths; well known for its excellent cuisine; tennis court; rates $9-$15 weekly; 5c fare to Broadway. 136 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island.

Cheerful room, excellent table, for gentleman in private family; near train and seashore; 35 minutes from South Ferry. 169 Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. Telephone Tompkinsville 471R.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

BEECHWOOD, GRASMERE.
Attractive, large rooms; shady grounds, garden, tennis; near beach. Phone 562M Tompkinsville.

BOYS FIND good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies in country parsonage. M 54 Times.

Westchester.

Park View.—Quiet surroundings; commuting distance; excellent table; double and single rooms. White Plains, N. Y. Phone 448J.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Beautiful country house; table specialty; moderate rates. Villa Alta, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

OWNER spacious, luxurious home, large, shady grounds, adjacent New York, who has marked ability in cheering and uplifting the ailing, will care for one desiring restful, beautiful surroundings; good, nourishing food; cheerful companionship; motor car; physicians' references. Good Health, S 164 Times.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 8 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

HOTEL OSBORN,
Franklin-Bay View Avs., New Rochelle.

Just opened, fireproof family hotel; telephone in each room; five minutes from station and Long Island Sound; rooms with board, single, $14 up; double, $22 up. Telephone 2099.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

Single and double rooms; very best table; large, shaded grounds; own vegetable garden and chickens; 32 minutes on train to Grand Central; single, $15 upward; double, $24 upward. Phone 3142 New Rochelle, or write Z 277 Times Annex.

Refined family will rent two large rooms to people of refinement; excellent table; terms moderate; no children; scenery unsurpassed; references. F. Gray, Box 189, Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y.

"YONKERS," 90 LOCUST HILL AV.
Delightful house; large, airy rooms; excellent table; broad piazzas; lawn and shade trees; half hour Grand Central; all conveniences; 2 minutes trolley. 2636 Yonkers.

Chester Hill Section, Mt. Vernon.—Excellent board; front room, large windows, southern exposure; gentlemen preferred; three minutes New Haven station. 51 Elm Av. 1308 W.

EASY COMMUTING DISTANCE, overlooking Hudson; shaded grounds; large, airy rooms; good board; reasonable; special rates for July and August. Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water. 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

White Plains—Elegant home, on high elevation; refined surroundings; ideal for commuters; 10 minutes' walk from station. 14 Leake St. Phone 2588-W.

Several adults may secure superior accommodations at Pelham Heights, near New Haven Station; apply 9 Av. C., bathing near by; unusual. S 77 Times.

COLONIAL HOUSE, four acres; shade, swimming and boating; furnished rooms, with and without private bath; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

Private family in beautiful place of five acres; 12 minutes' walk from station; large cool rooms, bath, $9-$12. Box 115, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, Chester Hill.—Airy rooms, wide verandas; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Kingsley House, 19 North Broadway, White Plains. Beautiful, central location; large, cool double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2351.

Long Island.

Country Board—Large, comfortably furnished rooms in delightful location, near water, in private family; for refined people; restful surroundings, ample shade, no mosquitos; elegant bathroom, all improvements; good home table; one hour from Brooklyn; $12 per week; references. M. H. R., Box 665, Glen Cove, L. I.

Long Island Sound.—Modern conveniences; club life, yachting, bathing, dancing; exclusive; 25 minutes out from Pa station; (accommodations week-end.) Smith, Beachhurst, Whitestone Landing. Phone Flushing 1329 or Columbus 8698.

MacLevy Physical Culture Farm, Babylon, L. I.—Recreation, relaxation; surf, still-water bathing; sailing, billiards, tennis; freshest eggs, poultry, vegetables, milk; interviews, MacLevy, N. Y. Gymnasium, 852 4th Av. Madison Square 8686.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

WILSON HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Three minutes from Holland Station, one minute from surf; bath houses on premises; reasonable; season or week-end. 40 Beach 94th St. Telephone Hammels 505.

THE WHITEHOUSE,
BEACHURST, LONG ISLAND.
Twenty minutes from city; directly on bay; superb view; excellent accommodations; bathing, fishing, tennis. Telephone Flushing 711.

ROCKVILLE CENTER.—Private family can accommodate two adults; large front room; all conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 3 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 182 Bath Beach.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $10 up; booklet.

Few large, furnished rooms for season; private family; beach front. Address Barnard Cottage, Seagirt Av., Far Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH ST.
Cool front room, balcony, facing ocean; excellent board; reasonable; select families welcomed.

Far Rockaway, L. I., 59 South Mott Av.—Two fine, large double rooms, with excellent table, for refined guests; large shady grounds; convenient to depot and beach.

ROCKAWAY PARK, N. Y.—Furnished rooms in private house, overlooking ocean; modern in every respect. Hammels 557J. J. O'Connor, 43 Beach 112th St.

DOUGLAS MANOR, Long Island Sound.—Gentleman in private family; all improvements; bathing, boating, tennis; $15; references. B 41 Times Annex.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Refined, quiet, close ocean, bay, (Rockaway Park;) excellent cuisine; private house; 45 minutes Pennsylvania, Flatbush. Parisien, M 107 Times.

To rent, in private family, two nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; near Rockaway Park and ocean. Inquire W. H. O'Neil, 158½ Washington Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

Edgemere, Long Island.—Private family will rent large, light furnished room on beach, with bath; references. Z 255 Times Annex.

Far Rockaway, Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av. —Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board.

Flushing, L. I.—Well-appointed house, large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

With private family, cheerful room; 30 minutes from city; private beach; moderate. Angus, 14-30th St., Beechhurst, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1808.

Chestnutcroft Farm.—On Lake Sepasco; boating, bathing; airy rooms; shady lawn; comfortable home. Jessie R. Eddy.

Manhattan Beach.—Refined party will find accommodations near water. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Ocean View House, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; families; good, substantial table. Mrs. Martin.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

The Richardson, Sea Cliff, L. I. Hungarian cuisine. Send for booklet, photo. Open for season. A. Jacobs, proprietor.

Elmhurst—Furnished rooms, board optional; kitchenette; very reasonable. Desirable, 59 Gerry Av.

Seagate.—Can accommodate few guests; exclusive private home. Bryan, Nautilus A.

MRS. O'CONNOR—SEA GATE.
Desirable large, cool, corner rooms, reasonable.

Far Rockaway—Private family, board, gentlemen only; tennis, garage. L 129 Times.

Far Rockaway, Les Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

3 Park St., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE HOMESTEAD,
FANWOOD, N. J.
One hour from city, New Jersey Central R. R., and five minutes' walk from station; large, well-shaded grounds, tennis court, croquet; electric lights; Netherwood water; references.

Superior accommodations for refined couple or family, gentleman's country estate, hour New York; high elevation, superb views; luxurious, modern appointments; excellent table; 30 acres woodland, gardens; tennis; garage; cultured environments; healthful; excellent commuting; rate $17.50. L 119 Times.

Paying guests; good table; home comforts; tennis courts; spacious parklike grounds; twenty-one miles from New York; fifteen minutes' walk from D. L. & W. R. R. Station; trolley passes grounds; rates from $12 to $35 per week. Address I. M. C., 14 Bedford Road, Summit, N. J.

THE WASHINGTON,
Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
A delightful house for comfort and rest. Fresh vegetables and fruits from our own gardens. Less than hour from New York on Erie Railroad.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Attractive rooms, single, en suite, private baths; large porches; spacious, shady grounds; excellent table; near station; very low rates. The Colonial, 12 N. Arlington Av. Orange 2465.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Beautiful, modern house; improvements, including screened sleeping and dining piazzas; excellent, spacious, well-shaded grounds; small, refined family will take a few boarders; bus from station; moderate rates. 39 N. Pleasant Av.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, Montclair.—Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; large lawn; 2 min. trolley, 45 min. to N. Y. C. via D., L. & W.; suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged; adults only. H. J. von Ohlen, 2 Sunset Av.

LINWOOD LODGE, Englewood, N. J.—Private sanitarium; nervous conditions; aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern house; attentive nurses, physicians; home cooking; invalid chairs; automobile rides; large verandas; shady grounds.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER (college graduates), beautiful country home, would board and tutor children, adults, Summer; spacious grounds, tennis; fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs; reas

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

111TH, 500 WEST.—Furnished room; one or two ladies; refined family; kitchen privileges; near Columbia; reasonable. Apartment 1C.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive, cool room; high-class apartment; private family; reasonable.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, airy front room; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

113TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; OTHER LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; EVERY CONVENIENCE; SUMMER PRICES.

114TH, 503 WEST.—Cool front room facing Columbia tennis courts; also large double room; board optional. Apt. 42.

115TH, 605 WEST, (Apartment 18.)—Near Columbia University, attractive, light, airy room; quiet surroundings; private family.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, suitable two; single room; shower; telephone. Earle.

115TH, 410 WEST. — Newly furnished rooms, modern conveniences; near Columbia. 7224 Morningside. Kistler.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Rooms, single, $2.50, $3; suite; home privileges; shower. Schmitz.

117TH, 117 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with private bath; comfort; telephone; reasonable.

118TH, 401 WEST.—East view; high-class building; single, en suite; overlooking Morningside Park; business men. Apt. 44.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. No. 32.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Exceptionally airy, comfortable rooms, with exceptional care; 6th floor.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms, single, en suite; bath, phone; subway. No. 52.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Rooms, single, double; Columbia campus; kitchen privileges; elevator. No. 61.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 51.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; elevator; shower, private family. Apt. 32.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Large outside room, opposite campus, adjoining bath; lady. Apt. 5B.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Opposite Teachers' College; double room with kitchenette; single room, also; restaurant, roof garden, tennis. Yeiman.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Newly furnished; opposite Columbia; elevator; clean and cool. Appleton.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large front room; suitable one, two; kitchen privileges. Brennan.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Light, attractive room; $4.00. Apt. 61.

122D, 523 WEST.—Opposite Columbia; beautiful rooms; shower bath, electricity, elevator; $3 up. Telephone Morningside 5550. Mapes.

122D, 514 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room, near Columbia; two windows; reasonable. Owen.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy corner rooms; fine outlook; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

123D, 360 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, $2.50 to $5; convenient elevated, Columbia.

124TH, 95 WEST.—Floor three rooms, bath, running water; two flights; phone.

126TH, 58 WEST. — Large, small, medium rooms; instantaneous hot water; shower; reasonable.

136TH, 623 WEST, (Adjoining Riverside.)—Large rooms, beautifully furnished, entire, or two rooms; kitchen privileges; service; cheap. Shipper.

137TH, 616 WEST.—One or two ladies can have fine room, near Drive; price, $2.50 or $4; refined. Wills.

145TH, 511 WEST.—Back parlor, kitchen, housekeeping; hall room; running water. Sanders.

155TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

ACCOMMODATIONS, elegant private home; reasonable. 758 West End Av., (97th.) Apt. 62.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St., also 138 East 38th St. The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building, roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $7 to $4 weekly each.

Broadway Central Hotel,
BROADWAY, AT 3D ST.

$4 week and up; better than price indicates; why not be comfortable in a 500-room hotel at less than you are paying for small room without the conveniences of a hotel?

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 248 West 105th.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (The Ormond.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; Summer rates. Railing.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, overlooking Park, rent delightful room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV, 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 110th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

FACING MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (401 West 118th.)—Two attractive parlors; fine view; $4 complete; kitchen, elevator; apartment 34.

Large, cool rooms; homelike conveniences; half block from subway express station; private baths. 9096 Col. Parker, 240 West 72d.

LIVING ROOM, bedroom, and bath in well-appointed private apartment on Broadway, $16 per week, with kitchen privileges. Z 286 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Cathedral Court.)—Cool rooms, overlooking Park; near Columbia. Henry.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70. — Desirable room; parlor; kitchen privileges; ladies; $5.50. Apt. 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214. — Beautifully furnished, front suite; single room, facing river; married couple or gentleman; private family; board optional. Clark. Phone Riverside 1278.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (103d St.)—Room overlooking Hudson; refined, private home. Phone 9600 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apt. 46.)—Large room, all conveniences; board optional; near subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Large outside room; adjoining bath; Apt. 2F button. Morningside 7028.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Four corner, outside rooms; bath; housekeeping; references required. 3B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite, suitable one, two, gentlemen, couple. Meek

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $30 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; moderate rates; protected. Ford.

WEST END AV., 758.—Beautifully furnished rooms; elevator apartment; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Fleishman. Phone 6340 Riverside.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing, mothproof closets; private family; also delightful small room, references; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 569.—Exceptionally good Summer rooms; very reasonable; references.

WEST END AV, 839.—Elegant, cool rooms, baths; high-class; moderate; references.

Bronx.

175TH, 489 EAST.—Large front room; private house; bath, phone; suitable one, two.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, swimming pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange, N. J.

OAKDENE AV., 22, Grantwood.—Private home, overlooking Hudson; 10 minutes' walk to Fort Lee Ferry; trolley to Fort Lee and Weehawken Ferries; three furnished rooms; breakfast if desired. Tel. 118 Cliffside.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

94th, 82 West.—Cool rooms, electricity, gas, near bath, furnished or unfurnished; $2.50.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants room and bath in private apartment or house for Summer; give full particulars. M 148 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AS COMPANION, housekeeper, for semi-invalid, by trained nurse; experienced; references. M 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; broad experience; trial balance; reliable, trustworthy; $12. F 383 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; refined, efficient colored; sewing; country; references. Brown, 2,109 Madison Av.

COMPANION.—Refined, Christian girl of 14, from small town, wishes to attend Wadleigh High School, and would like home where services as companion or nurse would be compensation for living expenses. S 73 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—French woman wishes position as companion, tutor, governess, or seamstress for the Summer; very capable. Mademoiselle, 434 West 20th St.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated young lady desires Summer position as companion, governess; can massage, manicure, &c. Z 315 Times Annex.

COMPANION, graduate nurse, American, (29;) good character; experience; references. F 140 Times.

COOK.—Colored; experienced; or laundress; short distance country. Hamilton, 247 West 63d St.

DRESSMAKER and TAILORESS.—First-class; by day; thorough and responsible; will go out of town. N 5 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced dressmaker, out by day, city, country. Miss Dorsey, 517 West 148th.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; experienced; style, quick; references; $2.50. 201 West 134th St. Apt. 2c.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette. 24 West 8th St.

EMPLOYER.

ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS REASONS, DESIRES TO PLACE COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY STENOGRAPHER WITH RELIABLE FIRM; SALARY, $12. TELEPHONE CHELSEA 978 TUESDAY.

GIRL, neat and conscientious, would like care of child in private family in the country; could make herself generally useful about house. F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

GIRL, American, with high school education, would like care of child in a private family; good references. F. M., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

GOVERNESS.—Refined French young lady desires position as governess in refined family, preferably out of town. A. K., 341 Riverdale Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 80 E. N. Y.

GOVERNESS. — French - Swiss governess, speaks German fluently, with references, wants position. Apply L., 124 West 16th St., city.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady wants position, having had position as governess for three years with family; fond of children; good references. Z 289 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS. — Experienced as mother's helper; state salary; suburb preferred. M 128 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, Frenchwoman, with boy 10 years old, desires position in small family; good cook, good manager; best of references. Mrs. Henry, 131 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Efficient widow wants position as managing housekeeper or position of trust; excellent reference; no agents, D., N 9 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

MOTHER'S HELPER —Woman who can take charge of children and assist in home duties; farm preferred. M 177 Times.

NURSE.—College student to care for children during the Summer months; willing to go to country. Write Heyman, 19 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NURSE.—Hospital training, for invalid or child requiring special care; $25 month; best references. M. W., 2,115 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; age 22; four years' experience; accurate, rapid transcription; good speller, grammarian, mathematician; legible penman; good at figures; $12; references. M 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 318 Harlem.

STENO., SECRETARY.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly competent business woman, possessing initiative, business ability; capable taking full charge office; best of reference; salary, $18. M 171 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American girl; exceptionally neat, clean cut, reliable, trustworthy; high school education; good penman, speller; anxious locating permanently; $8. Ruth, A 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; 4 years' experience; Christian; familiar office details; references; $10. M 159 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; (16,) neat, refined, beginner; excellent penman; good school record; no agency; American, lives home; $7. F 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, accustomed technical, rapid dictation; capable assuming entire charge; seven years' experience; $12-$15. B 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Ida Redleesen, 37 East 58th St. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; accurate, willing, good at figures; excellent references; $6. F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut; good grammarian; common sense; quick comprehension; $8-$10. M 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; rapid, accurate; $12. S 46 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer recommends stenographer employed by him for past three years; capable in every way. M 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' mercantile experience; $10. C. S., 749 Tinton Av., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl; three years' experience; accurate; willing worker; $8. F 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; efficient, reliable; $10. R. B., 1,839 Mt. Hope Av., Bronx.

WAITRESS.—Young girl, good, experienced worker, would like position as waitress in the country, preferably in a sanitarium. F. R., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

WAITRESS.—Colored; experienced tearoom or hotel; half time. Telephone Harlem 4515.

WANTED, BY COLLEGE GRADUATE with business training, position with professional man or in large corporation where education, initiative, tact, and good judgment are required; $18. M 135 Times.

WOMAN of education and refinement, stenographer, secretarial ability, capable taking charge of correspondence, desires temporary position during Summer months or permanently; willing to go out of town or travel acting as secretary and taking care of grown child; references. B 44 Times Annex.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, capable of taking entire charge, no laundry, desires position in small family; $25 per month. Mrs. M. M. Walden, Jamesburg, N. J.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, refined, willing to do all duties for small adult family. Z 314 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9467 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl, good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5185. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5869 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULLEY AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, $28; waitress, $22; houseworker, $22; chambermaid, (nurse,) $20. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9138.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help. Select list; all nations. Phone 7056 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER. — Prominent New York store requires services of able woman writer, with thorough knowledge of wearing apparel and sound, commonsense understanding of how to appeal to women in the matter of clothes; department store experience desirable; answer in own handwriting, stating experience and qualifications fully. Box No. N 2 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COOK.—Capable, pleasant woman for two months, do good, plain cooking and laundry; short distance country, on Connecticut shore. Apply Tuesday afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock, Williams, 31 West 12th St.

CRITIC, TEACHER, or PRINCIPAL to demonstrate primary reading for publisher; young woman, normal, training school, or college graduate; salary and travel expenses paid; give full details. Address S 57 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl for general housework. 15 Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil. Take Van Cortlandt Subway to 231st; phone 563-M Kingsbridge.

LADY TO SELL MADE-TO-ORDER CIGARETTES; ONE WITH LARGE FOLLOWING PREFERRED; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. Z 300 TIMES ANNEX.

MODELS WANTED—GOOD-LOOKING, EXPERIENCED MODELS TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS; SIZES, 16 to 36. APPLY ALL WEEK, MOYSES & DREYFUS, 1,115 BROADWAY.

SALESLADY for high-grade toilet article direct on commission. Address N 115 Times.

SECRETARY to busy advertising man; must be proficient stenographer, accustomed to exercise own initiative. State experience in detail and salary expected. S 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT; must be experienced, accurate, familiar with billing. B 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced only; salary to start, $8. Apply after 8:30, Richard Weber, 120th St. and 3d Av.

TEACHER.—We still need our teacher for Summer work, or permanent. Call Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

TYPIST.—An association requires the services of a bright young woman, typist, legible penman, exceptional memory for names, to take charge of card files and mailing department. Address in own handwriting, with full particulars as to qualifications. B 217 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—A high school graduate for typing, filing, and general office work. Full information to S 65 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted with executive ability to act as private secretary in large Newark real estate concern; must understand double-entry bookkeeping and be expert stenographer and typewriter; only experienced need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Secretary, 601 Ordway Building, Newark, N. J.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU, 170 Broadway.
Stenographer—Education, adaptability, and personality most essential; salary, $15-$18.
Typist—Accurate biller; salary, $10.
Other openings.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau,
170 Broadway.
Secretary-stenographer, some legal experience, $20.
Sales ledger bookkeeper, experienced, $12.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street.
Stenographers, several for permanent positions, $10-$14; also stenographer and bill clerk, $12.
Typist, must be rapid and accurate copyist, $12.
Dictaphone operator, permanent position, $15.
Clerk for New York City hospital; must be willing to live in hospital; prefer some one with similar experience.
Ledger clerk, accustomed to handling large number of accounts, $12.
Call Tuesday 9 to 1.

STENOGRAPHERS — Permanent positions, good salaries; no registration fee. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHER, dictation in French, $15; two others at $15, one at $12. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, (Agency,) Singer Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; personal supervision. North Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

FILING, all systems, and related commercial subjects. Day, evening classes. Aid to positions that pay well. The original school. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau. Park Row Bldg., Opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST AN ADVERTISING MAN," BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."
A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability, evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration; it's the opportunity I want. M 25 Times.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, well trained, wants position in certified public accountant's office, with or without nominal salary. M 138 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Quick and accurate at figures; 14 years previous employer. Wm. Atkins, 622 West 170th St. Tel. Aud. 652.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
KENNETH FAIRBANKS,
55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

ADVERTISING AND BUSINESS MANAGER N. E. daily, city of 40,000, wants position in or near N. Y. on paper or in adv. dept. of store, manufacturer, or something similar; ten years' experience managing and ad. writing, with splendid record of success; write letters that pull—adv. agents say so; best indorsements from employer who knows; is chance for paper or firm to get experienced, reliable, conscientious worker of integrity, ability, earnestness and ideas, and a enthusiasm; the ordinary employe, but one who will take a wholesouled interest in an employer's business; only ask fair salary and chance to demonstrate worth; 31 years old; married; absolutely temperate. Address Z 307 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Writer and illustrator of terse copy wants piecework. B 229 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!—Young man of excellent family, refined, well educated, but slightly afflicted with nervous disease, making manual labor impossible, seeks useful employment at reasonable wages; can offer employer faithfulness, backed by lifetime reputation for uprightness and furnish unlimited references; bond if necessary; no canvassing; familiar with New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey; all asked is a chance to work hard and an opportunity to make good. Z 302 Times Annex.

A1 CLERK, good bookkeeper, practical knowledge of machinery, desires position automobile house, or any suitable employment; salary $15. B 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Young man, 21, alive, technically and practically thorough, wide experience, expert stenographer and typist, possesses real, not imaginary, selling ability, clean-cut personality, energy, initiative, and trustworthiness, wants position of responsibility, where these qualities will be utilized to best advantage. B 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; knowledge of all office details and capable of handling credits; moderate salary. F 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Young accountant, knowledge stenography, thoroughly competent, worthy of high trust, wants position with good prospects. M 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant, capable taking full charge any system. James, 302 West 22d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good accountant, manufacturing experience, desires position of trust; capable. M 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (36,) 20 years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references. E. F. D., 269 Nichols Av, Brooklyn.

CARPENTER FOREMAN wants position with reliable company on any kind of building operation; references and qualifications given at interview. F 364 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — Young man, American, white, desires position with Winton owner; 5 years' experience on these models; own repairs; willing, intelligent, and useful; country preferred; moderate compensation; references. Joseph A. Delany, 4 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR—Middle-aged American, careful driver, thoroughly understands repairs, wishes to engage with private family, country preferred; ten years' experience with high-powered cars; or will engage for Summer months with own car; careful, willing, and obliging. M 122 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, highly recommended; thoroughly competent, trustworthy careful driver, temperate, understands foreign, domestic automobiles; 8 years' experience, wishes position in private family; honest, sober, willing; highest recommendations from last employer. M. J., 96 Madison Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; American; 26; married, no children; five years' driving, two years' shop experience; best of private family references; own repairs; strictly sober, reliable. Chauffeur, care of Calihan, 401 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; Spanish; three years with last family; written references; go anywhere. S. N. Perez, 57 Concord St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR. — Handy, single, careful driver, shop experience, wishes position; good references. Chauffeur, care of Daly, 222 East 46th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position private family; 10 years' experience; sober; highly recommended; five years' experience Daly, 349 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (Christian,) reliable, trustworthy, and temperate; city or country; moderate salary. Chauffeur, 281 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—College senior wishes position for Summer; five years' experience. George J. Krebs, 893 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (28,) married, shop experience, reliable; best references. Macaluso, 1,533 Vyse Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, five years' experience, good mechanic, careful driver, wishes position; references. Show 4 East 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; American; single; 38; 8 years in one position; has highest reference. Tourist, M 176 Times.

COLLEGE graduate of some business experience wants position which offers advancement with a banking or real estate firm. M 180 Times.

COOK and BUTLER, colored, and all-around competent man; 3 years' reference from last employer; city or country. Williams, 527 Lenox Av., care Sinclair.

CORRESPONDENT, (24,) competent, desires position assistant to credit man, or as bookkeeper where the opportunity is offered to get into selling end. M 127 Times.

COST.—Young man, number years' experience at factory and accounting costs, would like to connect with live wire concern; at present manager of cost department of large manufacturing concern; sound reasons for desiring change. M-162 Times.

COUPLE.—Reliable, do entire work for small family; wife good cook; man has experience in all out-door work. M 170 Times.

EDITOR.—Position as editor and manager trade paper; ten years' experience. M 147 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER or Remington-Wahl operator; 10 years' experience; best references. Samuel J. Uresse, 481 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER.—Licensed, experienced; 26; electricity, refrigerating; city, country. Osterlund, 401 East 65th St.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, thorough mechanic, inventor; specially able on medium and small accurate details, tools, and labor-saving devices; wide office experience; habits correct; last position four years; first-class business references; age 39. Address Madell, 49 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER and farmer as working manager wishes to engage with gentleman on country estate; thoroughly experienced in every branch of scientific farming, gardening, and animal husbandry, also thoroughly experienced with automobiles. M 123 Times.

GARDENER, married, wishes position country estate; understands care lawns, flowers, vegetables, farm, stock; best references. M 196 Times.

LOOK, EMPLOYER! AGENCIES! Stenographer, 18, A1 typist, wants steady position, city or country; reference; $8-$10. "Philip," 2 West 125th St.

MAN, married, speaking French, German, English, wishes steady job anything; references and security. E. Stubenran, 658 Brook Av.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
Cornell graduate, six years' engineering, business, and publicity experience, wants position New York City or immediate vicinity; initial salary $1,200 satisfactory with good prospects. Address M. E., 404 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

MODEL.—Young man, well built, stylish, desires position 36 clothing model; salesma"s ability; references. F 377 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Experienced male nurse; care for invalid; country preferred. S. O. Nurse, 38 East 86th.; phone 2608 Lenox.

PERHAPS THIS IS THE
VERY MAN YOU NEED.

If you are planning to reach out for your share of SOUTH AMERICAN business, NOW is the time, and THIS MAN'S EXPERIENCE will prove of immeasurable value to you.

He is a man in his early forties, of pleasing address, many years' successful selling experience, and a thorough knowledge of English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Having lived for years in South America, he knows their ways of doing business. Who are, and who are not desirable accounts. In short, his experience will save a lot of expensive experimenting.

COMPETENT, S 66 TIMES.

PORTER, handy man; competent, reliable, or any position. Schmeisteisen, 2,176 3d Av.

PRINTING-PUBLISHING HOUSE MAN, thorough copy editor, proofreader, and practical printer wants change to house that knows ability when it sees it. B 223 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT desires position with mercantile house to act as their buyer for staple or fancy printing paper; can buy supplies at their sources, thus effecting a large saving. F 357 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires to communicate with a reliable concern that has a staple line; at present I am traveling, but would like to make a change; have a good following; best of references, security, &c. S. Hammel, 121 East 90th St.

SALES MANAGER; progressive, clean-cut, Christian; (37;) married; extensive knowledge modern methods; at present employed; open for engagement; high-class house. N 3 Times.

SALESMAN, middle aged, good appearance educated, will sell on commission or salary; low or high priced useful article; interview desired. B 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—For hire the brains of educated man, 31 years, good address, six years' selling experience. Address Brains, Room 31, 151 Chuch St., City.

SALES CORRESPONDENT and Advertising Man, with wide mail order experience, seeks change; part time work taken. Box B 211 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (27,) evenings; inside shoe line preferred. Simovits, 1,239 Simpson St., Bronx.

SALESMAN, accustomed to presenting dignified proposition to business men. B 214 Times Downtown.

SELLING capacity of unusual character and ability to produce consistently; these are my qualifications; can develop new markets and increase your sales; broad experience and an exceptionally successful record; now located, but want to make a change with greater opportunity; young man and a real businessgetter. M 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, capable stenographer, trained secretary, eight years' advertising, literary, correspondence experience, desires position. B 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist, available evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays; difficult work accurately and promptly done; reasonable rates. F 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) desires position, ($15;) five years' experience; excellent references. B 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat, reliable boy; American; excellent penman; beginner; $7. B 237 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Young man, 15 years' office experience, thorough knowledge of Brazilian customs, desires position; highest New York and Brazilian references. N 4 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of construction, large apartments and lofts; 8 years' experience; graduate engineer; salary $120.00 month; highest references. M 125 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction, 15 years' experience; represents contractor; reasonable salary; qualifications and references at interview. F 353 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced, refined, desires Summer position; tutor, companion, secretary. F 371 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—College graduate with one year's teaching experience; mathematical and scientific studies preferred; also able and willing to care for automobile; at liberty July 12 to Sept. 12. Z 308 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Harvard senior will tutor for Summer; has studied in Europe; specialty: German, Latin, history. Box 235 Manchester, Conn.

TUTOR.—University graduate desires position as tutor; ten years' experience; excellent references. Weiser, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

TUTORING by Yale graduate; 8 years' experience; all branches. X B., 3,525 B'way.

TYPIST, Bookkeeper's Assistant, 2 years' experience; Christian; $8. B 213 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY graduate; four years' diversified commercial experience; any temporary or evening work also acceptable; highest credentials. M 108 Times.

WILLING TO DO ANYTHING.
Energetic, ambitious, and 21; can use brain and brawn; salary. M 155 Times.

YALE MAN, (21,) wishes position as tutor; willing to travel. Box M 133 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) knowing Spanish and English, experienced with exports, also general office work, desires position. Gaggero, 110 East 30th St.

YOUNG MAN, educated, desires positon on country gentleman's place; do anything; very useful; wages no object; good references. Address M 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) neat appearance, wishes position mercantile or manufacturing concern; good penman, Lewis Surett, 226 East 118th.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires position; good stenographer; selling and buying experience; highly indorsed. H. Morris, 988 Tiffany St.

YOUNG man, age 22, artistic, desires position with firm decorating concern with opportunity to learn business; references. F 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) energetic sales and office assistant, last employer 5 years, seeks connection with manufacturing concern. B 204 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER.
WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE AS ASSISTANT IN OUR WINDOW TRIMMING AND DECORATING DEPARTMENT; MUST POSSESS INITIATIVE AND ORIGINALITY; UNUSUAL CHANCE.
L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for development work on small electric motors and other appliances; must be graduate of university; experienced in above line, able to read, speak, and write German. State age, nationality, experience, former employers, salary, and earliest date can start, to Engineer, P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent bookkeeper; must be fairly adept stenographer; small office; state age, experience, references, and salary expectations. Accounts, M 167 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, boy 17 years old; references; no others need apply. Address C. D., 150, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d.

BOY.—Wanted, strong boy, about 18, in shipping department importing house. P. O. Box 1,498, New York.

BOY, about 16 years old, wanted in real estate office Washington Heights. Address Prompt, 128 Times Harlem.

BOY, neat appearing, office and showroom work. S 68 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced and competent, for gasoline commercial vehicle construction; excellent opportunities. Address T., Box 2, Station I, N. Y. P. O., New York City.

EXPERIENCED TICKET-WRITER

REQUIRED BY OSCAR MICHAEL & CO.; ONE HAVING DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE. APPLY TO SUPT. BROAD, AND CEDAR STS., NEWARK, N. J.

FEEDER, experienced on cutter and creasing press, for folding box work. The S. C. S. Box Co., Inc., Willimantic, Conn.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN to present a selling service to merchants on a large commission basis. B 240 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE MAN wanted to manage insurance department for Newark real estate concern; only experienced need apply; highest references required. Address Insurance, 601 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

JEWISH young man wanted to act as caretaker for boys in an institution; must speak English fluently, and have some athletic ability; college graduate, or upper class man preferred. Apply in writing to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

LOCAL Sales Manager.—Exclusive territory to salesman qualified to produce big results and handle retail trade and subagents; commission. Address W. J. Baker Co., Newport, Ky.

MAN wanted to handle factory department for Newark real estate concern; only those having experience need apply; highest reference required; state experience. Address Factory, 601 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

MORTGAGE MAN wanted to handle mortgage loan department for Newark real estate concern; only a young man having had actual experience need apply; great opportunity for right man; state experience. Address Mortgage, 601 Ordway Building, Newark, N. J.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
High-class ladies' neckwear concern wants experienced salesmen on strictly commission basis who travel in New England, Middle West, Pacific Coast, South, and Atlantic States; can be handled as side line; apply by letter. M 110 Times.

OFFICE BOYS wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be graduates of public school; opportunity to advance. Reply, stating age and education, M 149 Times.

SALESMEN.—We were very much dissatisfied with the class of applicants to our last advertisement for salesmen; we examined a hundred without getting one to meet the qualifications necessary. We want high-class, well-bred, well-educated men, from college preferred, who could by reason of their training present our article intelligently and attractively to the prospect and meet with logic and eloquence every chance to do business. Our field is wide, the business fascinating, and the compensation lucrative by salary and commission. Most applicants say, "I can sell anything," but we want men with qualifications above medioc

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FRANCE'S HYMN OF HATE

A REPLY TO LISSAUER'S GERMAN WAR SONG *by* JULES *de* MARTHOLD ENGLISH VERSION *by* BARBARA HENDERSON



Barbara Henderson

NO poem that has appeared since the war began has aroused such a storm of wrath or admiration as Ernst Lissauer's now famous "Song of Hate Against England."

Now comes a Frenchman with a reply to the German war poet, a "Chant of Hate" against Germany, which has in it some of the fiery hatred of the poem which inspired it.

It is by Jules de Marthold and has just been published by the Librairie Anglo-Française of Paris.

The translation of Marthold's verses printed below is by Barbara Henderson, from whose pen came the admirable translation of Lissauer's chant which was published recently in The New York Times.

HATE, hate for hate unto that devil-foe,
That forger-king we know,
The corsair's traitor-blow;
Hate, O thou God of Hell
We avenge, by shot, by shell;
We sing of arms, a chant of hate,
The holy canticle of hate!

Let us fling fierce and far our hatred to the sun,
Now we forget all mercy, all pity now have done;
Bury them deep and dark in a mighty winding-shroud,
For there's hate beneath our banners, no hate so mad, so proud;
Hate, holy word, cry in your thought most deep,
Hate, holy word, cry in your quiet sleep,
Hate, holy word, cry as you awake,
Hate, holy word, cry as your arms you take;
Hate, we will teach to every babe thy name;
Each mustard seed, like that of Bible fame
Shall wax and multiply each fragile head,
Till smothering branches over them shall spread.

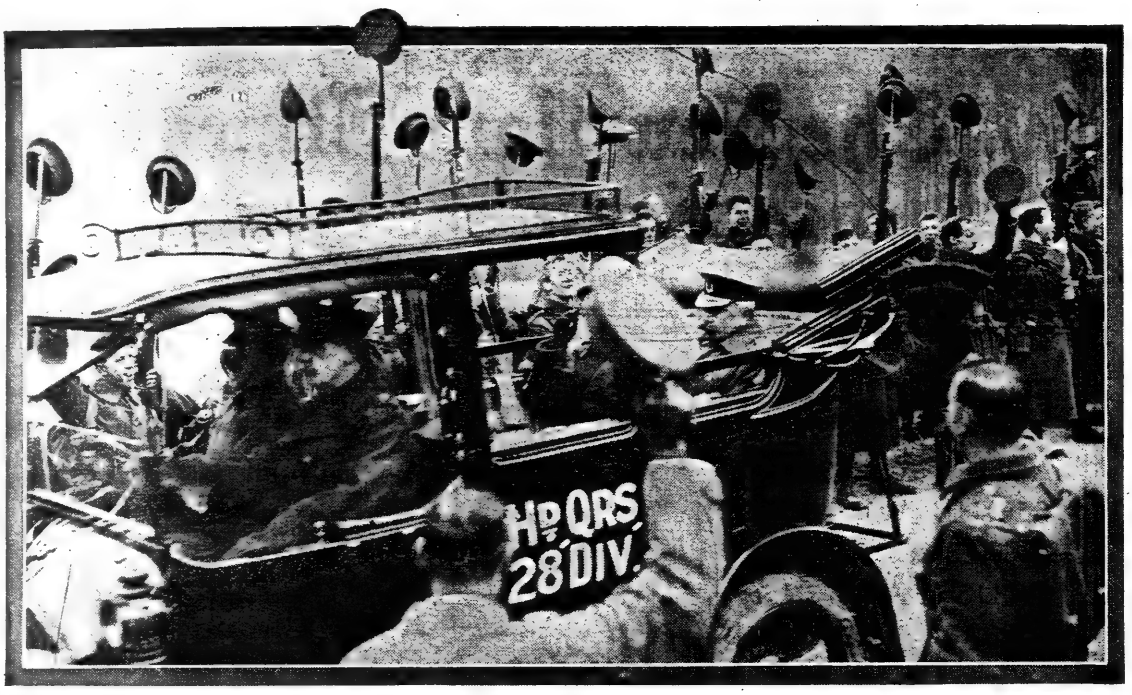
We sing of arms, a chant or hate,
The holy canticle of hate!

Too strait for you the earth and sea and skies,
Ferreting out the earth, vile race of spies,
A universal robbery you scheme,
A universe sealed with your seal you dream;
Hate, holy word, forming our reason's might,
Hate, holy word, becomes the right of right,
Hate, holy word, that daily grows in power,
Hate, holy word, our armor in this hour;
Your word can pass current no more than your gold,
You know only actions of baseness untold,
An ambush may lie in each vow that is borne
And no one will trust you, forever forsworn!

We sing of arms, a chant of hate,
The holy canticle of hate!

In thy pride of a fool, thou thinkest God to cheat!
All powerful impotent, here now is thy defeat,
Thy chariot has met a hindrance on the way
And most just justice hath broken thine essay;
Hate, holy word, guides us, a beacon light,
Hate, holy word, shines clear, star of our night,
Hate, holy word, will lead us where we go,
Hate, holy word, will end our savage foe;
Great vessel of the faith, cathedral grave,
Oh! Rheims shall be reborn, yea, Rheims again shall shine,
And in a sea of fire, this sacred nave,
Which yet shall crown our Kings, shall uncrown thine.

For Alsace-Lorraine, the great
For the human race and State,
Hohenzollern, haters,
Tawny traitors,
Hear our war-cry, madmen: We call:
Germans all,
Hate! Hate!



Lord Kitchener and King George Being Cheered by Troopers.

SIR JOHN FRENCH UNDER A CLOUD

Feud with Kitchener Causes Peculiar Facts About Him to be Widely Discussed in Paris and London

By A Veteran Diplomat.

MILITARY and naval feuds play havoc with discipline in times of peace. In times of war they constitute a grave peril to the State, and in the past have, on a number of occasions, spelled disaster.

If in the Crimean war the Light Brigade was almost wiped out of existence in that heroic but altogether futile cavalry charge at Balaclava which forms the theme of one of Tennyson's finest poems, it was the result of a mistake brought about by a feud between two of the English commanding officers. As stated by the bard, in his ringing verse, "some one had blundered." The blunder was due to the fact that Lord Cardigan and Lord Lucan were not on speaking terms.

Some six or seven years ago the feud between Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford—a feud which had its origin in a silly feminine quarrel between their respective wives at Malta—culminated in a condition of affairs that attracted the attention of the entire civilized world, formed the theme of endless discussion in print on both sides of the Atlantic, and led the Paris Temps to comment editorially upon the matter as follows: "Indiscipline in the rank and file of a navy is a very grave danger. There is only one that is still more serious, namely, indiscipline among the officers."

British officers of every rank in the navy took sides with the rival Admirals to such an extent that most of the old-time spirit of cameraderie disappeared for the nonce. Those who had espoused the Beresford cause insisted that they were subjected in consequence thereof to relentless persecution by the Fisher clique, which was then in power at Whitehall. The newspapers were filled with bitter recriminations by the warring factions, and matters reached such a pass that Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott actually rendered himself guilty of hoisting a signal indicating to the vessels of his squadron his contempt and derision for the directions just received from his commanding officer, Lord Charles Beresford.

Fisher, who was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, declined to remove Scott from his command of one of the divisions of Beresford's fleet or even to permit him to be otherwise punished for this particularly gross exhibition of insubordination, turning a deaf ear to Lord Charles's protests.

This enraged Beresford so much that a few weeks later, at a Levée in St. James's Palace, he refused the proffered hand of Fisher, his superior officer, in the Throne Room, in the presence of King Edward, of the great dignitaries of the realm, and of the foreign Ambassadors, who were all witnesses of the affront.

This brought matters to a climax, and not long afterward Sir Percy Scott and Lord Charles were relieved of their commands and shelved, while Fisher quitted the Admiralty and went on the retired list, making way at Whitehall for Sir Arthur Knyvett Wilson, under whom the discipline of the British Navy was restored to its former pre-eminence, the Fisher-Beresford feud fading away into a mere disagreeable memory.

The feud of Fisher and Beresford in the navy has had its counterpart in the feud between Field Marshals Lord Kitchener and Sir John French in the army—with this difference: that all the hostility and animosity have come from French and his partisans; manifestations of ill-will which have always been treated by Kitchener with silent contempt. Indeed, he has always affected to ignore them, and has disdained to accord the slightest notice to the various intrigues and attacks.

The feud which, originating in the Boer war, and continued throughout the subsequent fourteen years of peace, has now in this present international conflagration reached such a pass, through no fault of Kitchener's, it must be admitted, as to render further co-operation between the two men, the one as Secretary of State for War and the other as Generalissimo of the British forces in France and Flanders, extremely difficult, if not impossible.

All the recent attacks upon Kitchener, in the newspapers and even in Parliament, impugning not only his services as War Secretary but also his capacity as a commander, have been definitely traced to their source at the headquarters of Sir John French in France. They have signally failed in their avowed efforts to oust him from office, and to retire him from the army, as incompetent and past use; have, on the contrary, had the effect of increasing his prestige, his power, and his hold upon the imagination and regard of his countrymen. This being the case, if one of the two men has to go—and this is inevitable—it will not be Kitchener, but French.

For some time past it has been known that all was not well at the British Headquarters in France. That there have been serious dissensions between Field Marshal French and his principal Generals is apparent from the fact that several of them, by way of expressing their disapproval and their unwillingness to serve under him any longer, have taken the extreme step of asking to be relieved of their commands, and have returned home, most notable among them all being General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who, on the outbreak of the war, was placed at the head of one of the two army corps into which the British forces under Sir John French were divided.

Smith-Dorrien has always been regarded as being one of the ablest commanders and cleverest strategists of the British Army, and stands particularly high in the estimation of the rank and file. But he has the disadvantage in French's eyes of being one of the most intimate friends and trusted lieutenants of Kitchener, under whom he served in Egypt, in South Africa, and in India. Moreover, he was associated with Kitchener in that defeat of Cronje, in the Boer war, which was the point of departure of French's feud against the conqueror of the Soudan and the victor of Khartoum.

But the dissatisfaction with French, and with his methods, is unfortunately not restricted to the British commanders who have been serving under him in Flanders and in France. It has extended to the French military authorities, and even to the French Government, and the frequent visits which have been paid during the last three months to France by Prime Minister Asquith, by Lord Kitchener, and by Lloyd George have been for the purpose of smoothing away differences between the British Generalissimo and his French colleagues.

Field Marshal French puts forward as an excuse for his failure to advance, and for the immobility of his troops, the insufficiency of ammunition and his failure to receive proper support from the French Army. But all the reports of German prisoners and of the military experts of the principal newspapers in Germany lay stress on the phenomenal amount of ammunition used by the English, which does not indicate any deficiency therefore in that branch of war supplies; while the French very justly point out that, whereas their lines extend from the borders of Switzerland northward for considerably over 400 miles, the British lines are restricted to a bare thirty miles, to operate from which Field Marshal French has under his command the largest, best equipped, and finest army that Great Britain has ever put into the field.

It is an army which, according to the most authoritative figures, numbers over 2,000,000 men. For troops have been pouring steadily across the Channel from England into France, without a day's interruption, since the beginning of the war. The men are by common consent of a far superior class to the former British "Tommy" alike in physique and intelligence, being drawn from the educated and more or less well-to-do element of the population; men who, instead of enlisting in the army as a last resource, when they had failed in everything else, had on the contrary given up lucrative employment, abandoned money-making professions, or surrendered a life devoted to healthful sport and adventure to "do their bit" for Old England, prompted thereto by patriotism, and also, it must be admitted, by an inherent love of fighting.

Known as "Kitchener's men," they have been trained to the top-notch of efficiency and endurance. Their equipment and the wonderful organization devised by Kitchener for their being clothed and fed have aroused the admiration and amazement of military experts throughout the world, even of the Germans, and it may safely be repeated once more that never has a British General had so

fine an army under his command as Field Marshal French.

Why, then, does he hold back, refrain from taking the offensive, and be content to remain within his lines, while the French everywhere are pushing the Germans back, especially in the south? It is no use mincing matters. The fact remains that the French feel that they are not receiving the amount of military assistance from Field Marshal French's troops which they had been led to expect, and the pro-English enthusiasm which reigned among all classes in France in the early stages of the conflict has distinctly waned.

There is just as much liking and admiration on the part of the French for the individual British "Tommy," and for his officer, as ever. But not for his Commander in Chief, and not for the British Army generally. It is intimated that the British force regards its obligations as allies somewhat lightly; that it does not appreciate the importance of the task by which it is confronted, nor the strain to which the long line of French troops is subjected. The French complain that they have to bear the brunt of the fighting, with the Russians so far away and the English Army doing so little.

True, they admit that the loss of life continues heavy in the British ranks. But what they want on the part of their English allies is that there should be something to show for this wastage of human life, some offensive movement, the adoption of a more aggressive military policy. The failure of Field Marshal French to adopt this has led to a very serious strain in his relations with Generalissimo Joffre and the other French commanders.

Kitchener and Premier Asquith also are said to have pressed upon Field Marshal French the necessity of action, but thus far without avail, and the impression has gained ground that he has lost his grip, and that his removal from the chief command of the troops in France has become a matter of urgent necessity.

Little else is talked of in London and in Paris, and in spite of the very strict censorship exercised over the press on both sides of the Channel the newspapers have been alluding to the matter in a sort of guarded way. It is the universal topic of conversation, a matter of grave concern and of fears for the future, and the absence of any military censorship in the United States enables me to write more freely about this condition of affairs in THE NEW YORK TIMES than in England or France, though much must necessarily be left unsaid.

The fact of the matter is that "Jackie" French, as the British Generalissimo is known in the service, has not been altogether himself for the past three years. Son of a country parson, he developed, after the Boer war, when he had reached a General's command, that predilection for the aristocracy which is the besetting weakness of the British "bourgeoisie," and which in his case found its expression in his invariably selecting the members of his staff with a greater regard for their social rank than for their cleverness or military capacity.

Designing people were quick to catch on to this vulnerable point in his character, and to take advantage thereof in every possible way, especially when he was appointed to the Presidency of the Board of Selection for Promotion, from which, to the disgust of the army, the universally popular Duke of Connaught had been ousted with scant ceremony, by means of a discreditable intrigue, in order to make way for him.

Formerly a family man, in the best sense of the word, with domestic tastes, and with a charming and devoted wife, and particularly nice children, French became entangled about four years ago in the toils of one of the fastest crowds of titled people in London, of whom a certain Irish peeress was the bright particular star. For a time he was said to have been completely dominated by her influence, which was a matter of common gossip, and then, two years ago, he developed that much-discussed intimacy with his great American crony and friend, George Gordon Moore of Detroit, Mich., and of England, who arrived in New York a fortnight ago, on board the St. Paul, and who, during his stay at the Manhattan Hotel, was freely interviewed by representatives of the press.

According to the printed admissions of this Michigander financier and promoter, his friendship with the Field Marshal is so close that Sir John has for the past two years made his home under his, that is to say, George Gordon Moore's roof, in London, instead of with his family. On the occasion of French's periodical visits to London, since the beginning of the war, he has always stayed at Moore's house, and during the intervals Moore has been an almost constant guest of the Field Marshal at British Headquarters in France.

There Moore has been accorded privileges and prerogatives denied to all British visitors, even to members of the Government administration, and to peers of the realm, as well as to distinguished Frenchmen of official rank. In fact, he has been treated by the British Generalissimo, at his headquarters, as if he had no secrets whatsoever from him—official, military, or otherwise.

This naturally has excited all sorts of unfavorable comment and invidious criticisms; the more so as George Gordon Moore has been charged, not only in the American press but even in London newspapers, notably in The London World, with being associated with a naturalized German of the name of Loewenfeld, in a London concern known as the Investment Registry Company.

Quite naturally this association of the British Generalissimo in France with an American promoter known for his German business affiliations, and the extraordinary privileges accorded to him at British Headquarters, has given rise to much unfavorable comment and criticism in English as well as in French circles. It has served to estrange Sir John from many of his former English and French friends and admirers, who find it difficult to understand why he should select in this time of danger to the British Empire, as his principal confidant, a Michigander promoter.



Sir John French at Extreme Left at British Headquarters in France. Premier Asquith in Civilian Clothes.

As mentioned above, the feud between French and Kitchener had its origin in the Boer war and in the defeat of Cronje. It may be recalled that the latter's surrender, with all his commando, and with an immense amount of ammunition, supplies, &c., was the first crushing blow to the Boer cause in the South African campaign.

There are some who attribute the merit of this particular victory to French, who, with his cavalry force of a couple of thousand men, cut off the retreat of Cronje, who was retiring in the face of a large force of infantry under Kitchener.

Others claim that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was largely responsible for the victory, in having, under the direction of Kitchener, won a position with his force of Canadians and Gordon Highlanders in a night attack which enabled them on the following morning to enfilade the most important stretch of the Boer defenses. Be this as it may, Kitchener was the officer in highest command in the operations that culminated in the defeat of Cronje, and it was therefore to him that belonged the laurels of the victory. He never claimed them himself. But his adherents did so for him.

This was bitterly resented by French, who, although he received a Knighthood of the Order of the Bath and promotion to the rank of Major General, always felt that he had been in some way robbed of the credit of this smashing blow to the Boer cause by Kitchener and Smith-Dorrien.

Anyhow, from that time forth he developed a bitter enmity against Kitchener, which he made but little attempt to conceal, and which among his partisans found its expression then, as today, in endeavoring to depreciate all of Kitchener's military achievements and prowesses, notably his conquest of the Soudan in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, his smashing victories of Atbara and Omdurman, and his successful direction of all those tiresome operations in South Africa by means of which the guerrilla warfare of the Boers, after the fall of Pretoria, was brought to a close.

French virtually headed that military cabal at the War Department which resulted in the shelving of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, depriving him of the office of Commander in Chief of the military forces of the British Empire, in the most unjustifiable elimination of Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught from that army to which he had devoted his lifetime, and in the attempt to exclude Kitchener from every military office and command.

Before French could interfere, however, Kitchener had, at the close of the Boer war, accepted the office of Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, intrusted with the task of reorganizing the British army there, as well as the military defenses of England's mighty Oriental empire.

But during his seven years of hard labor in accomplishing this mission, he was continually hampered by obstructions from home, instigated by the military cabal at Whitehall of which French was the bright particular star, and which led, among other things, to Kitchener's memorable quarrel with Lord Curzon, culminating in the latter's resignation of the Viceroyalty of India.

When Kitchener completed his term of command and returned to England, via America, after having reorganized the British forces in India in such a manner as to arouse the most enthusiastic admiration of all the military experts at Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Petrograd, and Tokio, he found the French cabal at the War Office in London so strong against him that even with the warm friendship and support of Edward VII., of Queen Alexandra, and of King George, there was no prospect of any military command for him.

Accordingly, he prepared to retire permanently from military life, and had even accepted a number of railroad Directorships, by way of keeping himself occupied, when, at the instance of Lord Cromer, he was invited by the Foreign Office to become British Plenipotentiary in Egypt, in order to repair the mistakes of which the late Sir Eldon Gorst had rendered himself guilty, and so as to restore British prestige and preponderance on the banks of the Nile.

Lord Kitchener remained at Cairo during the four succeeding years, in a diplomatic and administrative capacity, and when the present war broke out, in August last, was actually on his way back to Egypt to resume his post at Cairo, when stopped, as he was stepping on board the trans-Channel steamer at Dover, by a message from the Prime Minister, who had been forced by popular sentiment and by the irresistible demands of the entire nation, to intrust him with the Secretaryship of State for War.

The War Department in London has been the grave of the reputation of almost every statesman who has ever been intrusted with its control as Secretary of State. Honeycombed with inefficiency, corruption, and favoritism, with abuses of every kind, tangled up in every direction by means of miles upon miles of red tape, it has been for a hundred years past the object of every species of satire, ridicule, and reproach, and that English soldiers should in the past have been able to accomplish anything in spite of their War Department speaks volumes for their character and fighting qualities.

The barnacled officials of the department always dreaded the possible advent of Kitchener. It was their nightmare. That is why they supported Sir John French so strongly against him.

What Kitchener has accomplished since then at the War Department, in spite of the obstacles placed in his way by hostile officials, civilian as well as military, all the world knows. He found the army disorganized, discouraged, and in a state of almost open mutiny, in connection with the Ulster crisis, the troops without proper equipment, the arsensals empty of ammunition and guns, the old militia and volunteer forces, which had done such yeoman service in the Boer war, swept out of existence, and in their stead a so-called territorial force, for the most part on paper.

Literally out of nothing he has brought into existence the present huge British Army, admirably equipped, armed, and trained, which, all told, today numbers over 4,000,000 men, and which, in addition to holding the British lines in France and in Flanders, has been operating against the Turks on the banks of the Suez Canal, in Egypt, on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, in the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and in Mesopotamia, and which shared with the Japanese the wresting of the colony Kiao-Chau, on the eastern shores of China, from the Germans.

At the outbreak of the present war, the Germans, Emperor William first and foremost, referred to England's military forces as "that contemptible little army." Today they regard it with the utmost respect, and candidly admit that they were mistaken.

That Great Britain was able to put all these military forces into the field, and that she has been able to hold her own against Germany and her allies, is entirely and wholly owing to Kitchener's marvelous military resourcefulness and powers of organization, as well as to the unlimited confidence which he enjoys among the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen; a confidence to which his sovereign gave striking expression when only the other day he invested him with the highest Order of Knighthood in his gift, that of the Garter, which has within the last two hundred years been accorded to only three other great commanders—to the first Duke of Marlborough, the victor of Blenheim; to the Iron Duke of Wellington, for his victory at Waterloo, and to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the closing years of whose life were embittered by the covert and open attacks upon him by the French clique.

Kitchener's adversaries have now been compelled to admit that as an organizer he is pre-eminent. But they are endeavoring to create doubts as to his gifts of military leadership.

It is well to remember, however, in this connection that Great Britain owes to him the conquest of the huge Soudan, the preservation of Egypt from Dervish invasion, and the final suppression of the Boers and the restoration of peace in South Africa fourteen years ago.

WITH ITALY WAR IS BUSINESS ONLY

She Fights with Allies Against Central Powers Because She Thinks She Can Thus Profit Most

By George B. McClellan.
Professor of Economic History in Princeton University.

DURING the weeks which preceded her declaration of war Italy passed through a series of experiences which, from one point of view, were so contradictory, so extraordinary, and so essentially Italian that they would have been almost impossible anywhere else.

The overwhelming majority known to exist in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of the preservation of neutrality changed almost over night into a nearly unanimous vote in favor of hostilities, and the Salandra Ministry, apparently friendless one day, was enthusiastically acclaimed the next. From having been willing and anxious to keep the peace, provided that in so doing her national aspirations could be gratified, Italy has reversed herself and become an enthusiastic advocate of "La guerra per la guerra," a war for war's sake.

The great difference in method which exists between us English-speaking peoples on the one hand and the rest of the world on the other is that we always like to gild the pill of political deceit with the gloss of fine words, with what Bismarck used to call "the English phrases about humanity," while the others, the Teutons very often, and the Latins usually, seek to accomplish their purpose with neither concealment nor excuse.

The consequence is that an act which seems perfectly natural and proper to a Latin because dictated by what he considers national necessity, may seem to us to be sordid, cynical, and selfish.

It is very likely that we might have done the same thing, but instead of proclaiming it frankly as the gratification of national ambition we explain that we have acted only from the highest motives.

Thus, while France seized Morocco, Germany Belgium, and Italy Tripoli, because they required, or thought they required, the conquered territory, and boldly said so, England seized South Africa and we seized Panama in the loudly proclaimed interests of the people whom we seized.

The most remarkable feature of our method is that, while in following it we deceive no one else, we most successfully deceive ourselves, so that we really believe that we are unselfish, and view with genuine distress the selfishness of others. The truth of the matter is that when we do a mean act, we at least have the grace to be ashamed of it, and try to excuse ourselves as best we may.

In discussing Italy's recent foreign policy common fairness requires that we should do so from the Italian point of view and not from our own, and we should try to judge what has recently happened in Italy by Italian standards and not by the standards which we have set up for our own guidance, but which alas! we follow all too hesitatingly.

It must be remembered that Italy has lately felt the influence of the spirit of nationality quite as much as has any other nation. For the completion of her nationality her people have already made great sacrifices and are ready to make many more. Her national ambitions are similar to those of every other country on earth, and we should be the last to condemn in her what we hold in honor among ourselves.

She wishes to become great and powerful, and like every other State worthy of existence looks forward to the day when she will dominate the world.

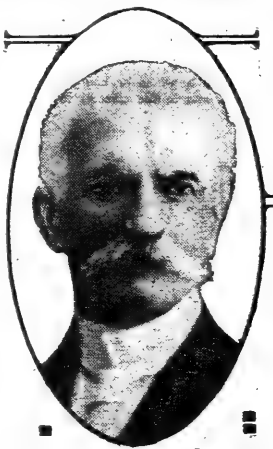
But economically her strength does not equal her ambitions. A constantly increasing population requires more and ever more employment and food, and neither employment nor food has kept pace with the number of arms that are willing to work nor with the number of mouths needing to be fed.

The surplus population has had to go abroad in very large numbers, and besides these there are some six hundred thousand so-called "unredeemed" Italians living in the adjoining provinces of Austria. Under the theory of nationality every Italian living beyond the jurisdiction of the flag is a direct political and economic loss to Italy.

Italian nationality can never be complete until the neighboring Italians are covered by the flag and until white men's colonies are acquired, to which Italian emigration can be directed, for Tripoli does not seem to answer the purpose it was intended to serve.

Only when Italian nationality has been completed can colonies be acquired beyond the seas; in other words, can the work of Italian world empire building be begun. Only when the Italian Nation has been achieved and when every pair of Italian arms has been saved to Italy will the economic strength of the nation be sufficient for world conquest.

The theory, of course, contains contradictions, for only the extreme Irredentists



Baron Sydney Sonnino

seriously believe that either Malta, Savoy, Nice, Corsica, or Ticino can ever be redeemed, nor have any Italians as yet advocated the "redemption" of their fellow-countrymen in North and South America. The doctrine of Italian redemption applies only to the Italian provinces of Austria-Hungary.

When the war broke out last August the Italian people at once realized the possibility of turning it to their advantage, and did not hesitate to announce their intention of making it serve "i nostri interessi"—"our interests"—which meant that they proposed to acquire a maximum of the spoils of war with a minimum of effort.

In this great world war of selfishness and greed, in which each country, except wretched Belgium, is fighting for its own land, Italy should not be blamed for doing what all the rest have done, nor should she be criticised for openly announcing her purpose as none of the rest have been willing to do.

Italian statesmen have never forgotten that Machiavelli was the first to preach the modern doctrine of Italian nationality. And so in making a reality of the splendid dreams of the great Florentine they have never hesitated to employ the methods which he advocated.

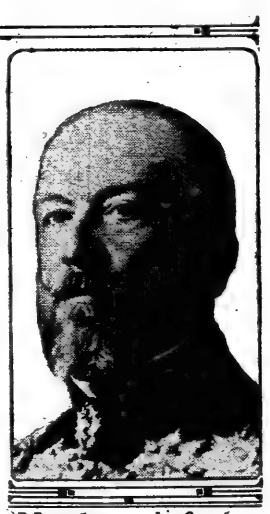
There is an almost childlike simplicity in the Italian character which causes Italians to be rather proud of motives which we should conceal, even though they were based on apparent necessity. And when the interests of La Patria are involved Italians frankly insist that any means and any methods are justified for their defense. In our hearts we may quite agree with the Italian idea, but we are always loath to acknowledge that we are willing to serve our country by morally equivocal means.

If Signor Sonino's methods are those of the cinque cento it is because present-day Italian politics are still largely the politics of the Renaissance. He set himself the task of making the best possible bargain for Italy by playing the belligerents against each other. As Italy was utterly unprepared for war, time was absolutely essential, and time he has gained.

Besides, Italy has received a price, and if the bargain which he has made on behalf of his country proves less profitable than he expects it will be because like many of his cinque cento prototypes he has overreached himself in being unable to look into the future.

How well the Government has employed the last nine months will only be shown when the Italian Army actually takes part in the fighting. It is certain, however, that both the central empires and the Allies have believed the services of Italy well worth bidding for. And just as the quattro and cinque centi condottieri, Pandolfo Malaterta, the Gonsaghi, and the rest, rode to the wars with the best paymaster for the profit of their tiny States, so modern Italy in the cause of her nationality throws her great strength to the side where the best bargain can me made.

Italy was undoubtedly justified in remaining neutral at the outbreak of the war; for the terms of the Triple Alliance only required her to fight in the event of an attack upon one of the contracting



Marchese di San Giuliano

parties. It is, moreover, extremely doubtful if the Italian people would have submitted to a war on behalf of their hereditary enemy, Austria. For the moment both belligerents were, or rather had to be, satisfied, for Italy might have taken a position far less favorable to either one or the other.

As long as Marchere di San Giuliano occupied the Foreign Office, it seemed as though Italy would in good faith preserve neutrality, with the intention of playing "the honest broker" at the close of the war and of demanding compensation for her services.

When early last Winter Marchere di San Giuliano died and was succeeded by Barone Sidney Sonino, Italy's foreign policy was radically altered. Sonino, who is half an Englishman, with more or less strongly developed pro-British sympathies, at once abandoned San Giuliano's course and began an aggressive diplomatic campaign against Austria-Hungary. The history of his activity is contained in the recently published Libro Verde, or Green Book, which is one of the most illuminating existing commentaries on present-day Italian political methods and practices.

On Dec. 9, 1914, Sonino instructed the Italian Ambassador at Vienna to call the attention of Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to what Sonino claimed was a serious breach of the terms of Article VII. of the treaty renewing the Triple Alliance.

While the treaty of the Triple Alliance has never been published, the many references to Article VII. in the Libro Verde clearly show its purport. It is obvious that it provided that should Austria-Hungary at any time permanently occupy any territory in the Balkan States, Italy should, in return, receive territorial compensation from Austria-Hungary.

Although Italy had declared her neutrality on Aug. 3, 1914, and although Austria-Hungary had entered Serbia almost immediately after the declaration of war, it was not until four months later that the Italian Government saw fit to ask compensation for that permanent occupation of a part of Serbia which the Dual Monarchy had evidently intended from the beginning.

Sonino's dispatch of Dec. 9 is certainly admirable for its frankness. It contains no "fine phrases about humanity," but goes with brutal and cynical directness straight to the point.

The substance of it is that under Article VII. it was agreed that if Austria-Hungary wished to seize Balkan territory Italy must receive as the price of her consent to the seizure compensation in Austro-Hungarian territory. That without previous consultation with her ally, Italy, the Dual Monarchy had entered Serbia with the evident purpose of remaining permanently, and that Italy had received nothing in return. If she wished to receive a free hand in Serbia, from Italy, she must pay Italy a price.

Count Berchtold was at first not inclined even to discuss the question of the alleged breach of Article VII., but consented to do so in a half-hearted way when urged by Herr Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On Dec. 16 Prince von Bülow arrived in Rome and at once began his brilliant but hopeless efforts to bring together Germany's two colleagues in the Triple Alliance. According to the Libro Verde, Prince von Bülow agreed with Barone Sonino that Article VII. had been violated and at last induced Austria-Hungary to discuss seriously the question of compensation.

Baron Burian, who succeeded Count Berchtold, at first suggested that Italy's occupation of the Dodecanese and Valona was sufficient compensation to meet the requirements of the case. Italy replied that she must veto all Austro-Hungarian military activities in the Balkans until the question of compensation had been decided, and that the compensation must be in Austro-Hungarian territory. At last Prince von Bülow told Sonino that he had advised Austria-Hungary "to give to Italy at the close of the war Italian Trentino." Sonino replied that the cession of territory must be made at once, whereupon Bülow succeeded in having the question of the time of cession postponed until after the amount of cession had been determined.

Then followed a long period of haggling, each side trying to overreach the other and to gain time, neither side being willing to come to a definite understanding. Italy was evidently unwilling to announce her irreducible minimum of demand, while Austria-Hungary was equally unwilling to announce her absolute maximum of concession.

Finally, on March 27, Baron Burian offered in return for a perfectly free hand in the Balkans to cede to Italy at the close of the war Southern Tyrol, including the City of Trento. To which, on April 8, Barone Sonino replied with a counter-proposition, which provided for the immediate cession of Trentino, as it belonged to the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy in 1811, Gradisca, and Gorizia, and six groups of islands off the Dalmatian coast; Trieste and its province, with Istria as far south as Pirano to at once become a free and independent State, Austria to recognize Italian sovereignty over Valona and its hinterland, and to give Italy a free hand in Albania.

In return for which Italy offered to give Austria-Hungary a free hand in the Balkans, to preserve strict neutrality toward both her allies, and to pay Austria-Hungary two hundred million lire in settlement of all property, debts, claims, &c., of and by the ceded provinces.

To this proposal Burian replied with

another, offering a much enlarged territory to the north of Trento, including most of the Italian-speaking Tyrolese, but declining the other Italian demands. The Italian Ambassador to Vienna reported that he thought Austria might possibly consent to some modifications of the boundary between Friuli and the valley of the Isonzo and a recognition of Italian sovereignty over Valona, but nothing more.

On May 3 Sonino instructed the Italian Ambassador to denounce the treaty with Austria-Hungary, and on May 4 the Ambassador reported that he had obeyed orders. With this last dispatch the Libro Verde closes, nor from the Italian side has any other statement been made.

The history of the negotiations has, however, been carried a step further by the Imperial German Chancellor, who in his speech to the Reichstag on May 18 stated that Austria-Hungary had offered certain concessions to Italy. He mentioned no dates, but it is clear that the offer was made after Italy had denounced her treaty with the Dual Monarchy.

According to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Austria-Hungary offered to cede to Italy Italian Tyrol and the west bank of the Isonzo, including the City of Gradisca, to make of Trieste a free city of the empire with an Italian university and freedom from military service for its inhabitants, to yield all Austrian and Hungarian interests in Albania, and to recognize Italian interests in that country and Italian sovereignty over Valona.

Germany promised to guarantee Austria-Hungary's good faith and loyalty in executing the agreement. Subsequently the Austrian Ambassador in Rome stated that the offer was for cession of territory within thirty days after ratification.

It is possible, and even probable, that if, before May 4, Austria-Hungary had agreed to immediate cession of territory war might have been averted, for it is doubtful if the Italian Government would have dared to refuse the Austrian offer, even though it did not meet all the requirements of the Italian demand. Austria's mistake was in not yielding soon enough.

Knowing the Italian disposition to bargain, she did not realize that the Italian demand of April 8 was really an ultimatum. She assumed that it was a bluff, and that by prolonging negotiations she could make better terms.

She utterly failed to understand that Italy's military preparations were now complete and that the Italian Government had nothing to gain by further delay. When Italy broke off relations with her she was honestly surprised, and then, when too late, yielded almost everything that Italy had desired.

She did not, however, yield everything, refusing enough to justify Sonino, at least in his own eyes, in the course he proceeded to follow. Although Sonino had made a quasi arrangement with England, and as the newspapers expressed it, "the national honor was involved," even then war might have been averted had Austria been willing to yield unreservedly to the Italian demands.

What Prince von Bülow's feelings must have been can be easily imagined. He came within sight of complete success, only to see the plans which his patience and great ability had been preparing through five months of heart-breaking negotiations come to nothing because of the pig-headed and shortsighted obstinacy of those in control of the Hapsburg Empire.

The Italian Government press has explained that the final Austrian offer made before relations were broken off could under no circumstances have been accepted. As Signor Giolitti has expressed it, "l'appetito cresce mangiando"—"the appetite grows in eating." The appetite of the country had grown to such an extent that nothing short of immediate cession would satisfy it.

It is insisted that a new promise to deliver at a future date would inevitably have resulted in a revolution in Italy, in which even the army might have taken part. Moreover, if the central empires had won they might have felt themselves strong enough to repudiate the bargain, while if they had lost they would not have been strong enough to carry it out.

On the other hand, Austria's refusal up to May 4 to cede an inch of territory until after the war was supported by her press on the same ground of fear of revolution, and it was urged that war with the possibility of victory was preferable to the certainty of revolution with the probable fall of the dynasty.

Some time before the deadlock became certain, in fact when von Bülow was still very hopeful of bringing Austria and Italy together, the Italian Government had begun to feel out the Allies, and finally, if the Italian press is to be believed, on April 25, at the same time that they were negotiating with the central empires, made a qualified agreement with Great Britain acting on behalf of herself, Russia, and France.



Count Berchtold Baron von Burian Prince von Buelow

While the terms of this agreement have not been officially published, it is generally understood that it provided that if before May 25 Italy should declare war against Austria she should be given a seaport in Somaliland, a slight rectification of the boundary between Tunisia and Tripoli, a free hand in Albania, the undisputed possession of any Austro-Hungarian territory she might conquer and hold at the close of the war, and large enough loans to finance her operations.

Soon after the treaty with Austria-Hungary was denounced the quasi treaty with Great Britain was made definite and Italy was bound, as far as the Ministry could bind her, to join the Allies against the central empires.

While the agreement with the Allies was kept secret, it had hardly been made when it became perfectly evident that Italy intended to break with the Triple Alliance. The Government newspapers openly proclaimed the necessity of war, laughed at the proposed Austrian concessions as being utterly inadequate and as having been offered too late, and insisted that the honor of the country required her to fight.

The people had concluded that war was inevitable when one morning Signor Giolitti reached Rome. Giolitti is the most powerful individual, one of the most admired, most feared, and most hated in the kingdom. For fifteen years he has dominated Italian politics and absolutely controlled the Chamber of Deputies. His enemies charge him with questionable political practices, and with being a man who holds his power by machine methods.

All this is probably true, but he has only followed the system of his predecessors, Crispi and Depretis. In the eyes of his opponents his greatest sin has been his success, for the little men who rail against him have all tried unsuccessfully to copy him. Whether one likes the man and approves of his methods or not, one must concede his patriotism and great force of character.

The present Government was originally his creation, and San Giuliano was his old Foreign Minister. The advent of Sonino caused the Salandra Ministry to break with its creator, for there is no love lost between Sonino and Giolitti, and Sonino is the dominant force in the present Government.

From the very beginning of the war Giolitti has not hesitated to state his belief that Italy could obtain "parechi compensi"—"some compensation"—from Austria without fighting, and he has earnestly opposed Italy's entrance into the war except as a last resort.

Immediately after his arrival in the capital he made his position perfectly clear. He was of the opinion that the Austrian offer made after May 4 should be accepted as being all that Italy could possibly expect. That war would delay Italian progress for fifty years, that even if she were able to conquer territory inhabited by Germans and Slavs and were to keep it, she would have on her hands "a problem of inverse irredentism, worse even than has been the German problem of Alsace and Lorraine," and, most important of all, that to wage war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, for more than a quarter of a century her allies, would be on the part of Italy an act of shameless national perfidy. He has been quoted as saying, "If Italy goes to war, whatever the outcome, the results are bound to be most sad," (tristissimi.)

The Government was furious at Giolitti's interference. They had bound themselves in their secret arrangement with Great Britain, and saw their power to carry out their agreement slipping from them. They tried in vain to break Giolitti's power. The services of d'Annunzio were secured, and the poet of decadence spoke early and late in favor of war.

The Government press charged Giolitti with having sold himself to Germany for cash, and abused all who opposed the Government program with a violence and a scurrility impossible in any other country. It was hinted that the national honor required a declaration of war, and Government supporters went as far as they dared in suggesting the existence of an arrangement with England.

But, despite all their efforts, Salandra and Sonino found that the Chamber had rallied to Giolitti and that the country was rapidly following the Chamber. Had Giolitti been given two days more there would have been no war, but the Government was desperate and played its last card.

The resignations of the Ministry were handed to the King, and immediately interventionist demonstrations began all over Italy. These demonstrations were so evidently artificial that it was obvious they were organized or at least encouraged by agents either in the employment of the Government or its friends.

Any one who saw the Italian general strike last year must have been greatly impressed by the difference between it and the recent anti-peace outbursts. The crowds who created the disorders of last year were composed of grown men, who meant business and who were out for trouble. The crowds to whom d'Annunzio spoke and who paraded the streets shouting "a morte Giolitti, viva la guerra," were made up almost entirely of half-grown lads and schoolboys, hardly any of whom were of military age.

The Government treated these very good-natured and orderly mobs with the greatest seriousness, and had in Rome at one time some twenty thousand men under arms, to control crowds which five hundred New York policemen could have handled easily. A few windows were broken, the signs of a few German shopkeepers were pulled down, and the Government newspapers announced that the revolution had come.

Mob psychology is so curious that, while the crowds were in themselves harmless enough, their influence began to be felt everywhere. People who in the beginning had laughed at the whole matter, after two days of demonstrations reached the conclusion that revolution was really at hand, and many neutralisti honestly became convinced that the only alternative to revolution was war.

The King, surrounded by troops, remained shut up in his villa outside the walls, all the shops were closed, and Italy stampeded.

Meanwhile the King had made two or three half-hearted and unsuccessful attempts to form a new Government. After the Cabinet crisis had lasted two days, during which the pro-war demonstrations grew constantly more noisy, Salandra was sent for and informed that his resignation was declined. The announcement that the Salandra Ministry was to continue, with the consequent certainty of war, was received with apparently general enthusiasm, and that night all Rome demonstrated in favor of immediate hostilities.

On May 20 Parliament met and adjourned after having virtually suspended the Constitution by giving the Cabinet dictatorial powers to declare war and govern the country during its continuance. On May 23 Italy declared war against Austro-Hungary, and the next day Bülow left Rome.

How united Italy is for war is for the moment impossible to say. Ten days before it was declared a majority of the people were undoubtedly for peace, but changes in public opinion come in Italy with such extraordinary suddenness that what would be impossible elsewhere is quite possible there.

So it may be that for the moment at least the Italian people are sincerely in favor of war. Of course, although a noisy minority often can succeed in forcing an unwilling majority to do its bidding, for various reasons during the last weeks of peace many Italians were converted from a neutralist to an interventionist attitude.

A great number of these converts support the war as the only refuge from revolution, others believe that the only half acknowledged agreement with Great Britain so compromised the national honor as to make war inevitable, while with many their hatred of Giolitti has blinded them to the merits or wisdom of the course the Government has adopted.

These latter frankly say that they prefer war with all its risks to a peace preserved by the Deputy from Dronero, with the certainty of its resulting in his return to power. Besides there are those who honestly believe that Austria's offer of compensation was insufficient, and nurse the delusion that the Allies, if victorious, will permit them not only to make of the Adriatic an Italian lake, but also to share in the Turkish spoils in Europe and Asia.

Of course, Signor Salandra, or rather Barone Sonino, could not be expected at the last moment to do other than follow the course he had marked out from the beginning. With Salandra at the head of affairs, German military success was the only argument that could have preserved Italian neutrality, and a succession of important German victories would doubtless have altered the situation.

Last Autumn the Italian Government evidently believed that the central empires would win, and, as San Giuliano

(Continued on Page 15.)

DIVULGES GERMAN STATE SECRETS

Confidential Agent Lifts Teutonic Veil, Showing Turkish, Egyptian, and Balkan Intrigues

EXTRAORDINARY revelations, the facts of most of which are declared by the author to be within his direct personal knowledge, about the course of German diplomacy regarding Turkey, Egypt, Russia, and the Balkan States, are contained in "The Near East from Within," a book just issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York, (price, $3.) The volume is a reprint of an English edition published by Cassell & Co. of London, who vouch for the authenticity of the work.

The author is anonymous, but from the internal evidence of the book it appears that he was for years, and up to the outbreak of the war, a confidential diplomatic agent of the German Foreign Office, and on occasions of Emperor William himself, being intrusted with delicate and highly important missions not of a kind to be handled through regular diplomatic channels. This internal evidence indicates further that he is one of the peaceful Germans, strongly opposed to militarism and Pan-Germanism, and because of his disapproval of the dominance of the military party in his country he has written this book.

Among the author's disclosures are these:

In 1913 Emperor William wrote a holograph letter—the chief contents of which are set down in detail, with the negative reply—to the Czar of Russia, suggesting that Russia, Turkey, and Germany unite against England in action to neutralize the Suez Canal, under management of a European commission, in return for which Russia was to get control of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, and become mistress of the Black Sea.

Turkey entered the war under an arrangement with Germany by which, in event of victory, Turkey is to get practically all the money she wants, as is Enver Pasha, chiefly responsible for the arrangement; Kars is to be restored to Turkey, and she is to get Algeria and some of British India, while Constantinople is to become a neutralized city; Egypt is to have a half-Turkish, half-German garrison, and, while nominally under the suzerainty of the Sultan, is to have a German administration and be practically a German colony.

The late M. Hartwig, Russian Minister to Serbia, told the author that the intrigues of Germany in the Balkans were due to a desire to obtain the Suez Canal and to march eastward, which was to be done either by the aid of Turkey and assent of the Balkan States, or by crushing them both.

In a conversation last year between the late King Carol of Rumania (a Hohenzollern and an adviser of Emperor William at different times) and the author, the King declared that the German war party was rallying to the Crown Prince, and was accusing the Kaiser of cowardice in regard to Russia in a manner which was causing the Emperor to fear he might be overthrown.

In a conversation between M. Hartwig and the author, the Russian diplomat declared that Emperor William's hand was being forced by the war party because of the popularity of the Crown Prince with the militarists, and that the friends of the Crown Prince were accusing the Kaiser of cowardice.

As a result of his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Emperor William tried to get the Sultan of Turkey to agree to the cession to Germany of Jerusalem, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

On the fall of Adrianople in the Balkan war, Emperor William telegraphed to the Sultan—the text of the message being given—that he would do everything possible to have Adrianople restored to Turkey.

Abdul Hamid, deposed Sultan of Turkey, removed vast wealth from his country, and confided an enormous amount of specie to Emperor William's keeping, which the Kaiser still had when the war began.

Probably the most remarkable portion of the book is that which contains what the author declares to be the substance of the holograph letter from the Kaiser to the Czar. The author writes:

When the Emperor Nicholas paid his famous visit to Berlin on the occasion of the marriage of the Kaiser's only daughter to the present Duke of Brunswick he was received there with extraordinary courtesy and enthusiasm, and the Berlin Court tried to persuade him that his presence on such a momentous occasion was far more appreciated than that of King George and his gracious consort.

When taking leave of his illustrious guest at the railway station, Emperor William shook his hand with such apparent sincerity that the Czar could really be excused if he imagined that from that day the relations



Abdul Hamid.

between the houses of Hohenzollern and Romanoff would resume their former intimate friendliness.

When, however, the last guests had taken their departure, and the bride herself had left for her new home, the Kaiser began once more to turn his attention to foreign politics.

Though he had shown himself excessively attentive to the King and Queen of England, he had tried to avoid any serious conversation with George V., whose common sense and straightforwardness had never appealed to his cousin of Prussia. At that moment the Balkan war, or, rather, the Balkan crisis, had reached its culminating point. Austria, who, by the way, had carefully abstained from sending any official representative to the wedding festivities in Berlin, was pressing her German ally to interfere in favor of her schemes affecting Serbia and Bulgaria.

In Rumania the King, faithful to the wise line of expectant politics he had always followed with such success, was waiting for the signal from Berlin to come out, either in the character of a belligerent or of a mediator, while, in Bulgaria, Ferdinand was making no secret of his intention to obtain for himself all the advantages of a situation he had done his best to muddle.

This, then, was the situation when the episode of the imperial correspondence had its beginnings. It was not a propitious time for William II. to think of war; as yet he was unprepared. On the other hand, the presence in Berlin of his British cousins had only aggravated the feelings of deep dislike which he entertained toward them, and something in the quiet dignity of King George, and the sense of security which he seemed to carry about with him had exasperated the Emperor.

Nicholas II. is habitually nervous at Court functions, and the Emperor William deceived himself when he thought so restless a temperament would also be unstable in character. Accordingly, William II. felt there would be little opposition to proposals which he had in mind—a scheme the success of which would mean the humbling of England.

When the Czar returned to Tsarskoe-Selo he expressed himself highly pleased with his visit to Berlin. He even told Count Pourtalès, at that time German Ambassador at the Russian Court, that he had enjoyed himself far more than he had expected, and that he would always think with gratitude of the kindness he had experienced during his trip, not only from the Emperor William, but also from the people of Berlin. Count Pourtalès transmitted to the Kaiser the words of his imperial cousin, and William II. then decided to act.

It was in July or August of the same year—1913, as the reader will remember—that a special messenger brought to Peterhof, where the Russian imperial family was spending its Summer holiday, a holograph letter from the German sovereign addressed to the Czar. It was written in the most friendly tone, and pointed out that if the peace of the world were to be maintained it was absolutely necessary to put an end to the constantly recurring agitation in the Balkans and to curb the ambition of all the small States of the peninsula, ambition which, in the case of Serbia and Bulgaria, was threatening to assume most dangerous proportions.

This letter also charged England with intrigue. That country, it said, was only waiting for the opportunity to annex Egypt, and was doing her best to entangle the Sultan in a web of difficulties, during which she would be able to wrest from him the nominal suzerainty exercised by the latter over that country.

And, referring as if incidentally to the close friendship which united the Commander of the Faithful and himself, the German Emperor went on to suggest a common action having for its object the checking of English ambition, and at the same time achieving the secretly long-cherished desires of Russia to obtain possession of the Strait of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles in exchange for her passive acquiescence in a combined action of the German and Turkish fleets against Egypt. The purport of this memorable letter was:

Russia will not have accomplished the task she has been intrusted with by Providence until she has become absolute mistress of the Black Sea. So long as England has a word to say in the question she will oppose that legitimate ambition by all means in her power or at her discretion.

England, who has always posed as the friend of Turkey, will support her only so long as she maintains an attitude of hostility toward Russia. Otherwise, England, with amazing alacrity, will leave her to the tender mercies of her enemies. England is supporting King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and encouraging him in his dreams of becoming one day Eastern Emperor, with Byzantium as his capital.

The moment this comes to pass, Russia's day is over. She will remain a second-rate power, strangled by her own immensity, and deprived of her vital southern outlet on the sea. She will find herself at the mercy of every adventurer and exposed to the greatest dangers from her neighbors.

Now, should Russia see her own interests and consent to enter into an alliance with the Sultan, co-operating with him and with Germany in an action tending to neutralize the Suez Canal, and to hand it over to a European commission, which would be intrusted with the task of preventing it from ever becoming a military base for any other than the Turkish Army, she might obtain in exchange the neutralization of the strait for all powers with the exception of herself.

When these desirable consummations were attained, continued the astonishing document, Constantinople would remain the residence of the Sultan, but be placed also under European control, while the capital of Turkey would be transferred to Brussa, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. Thus Russia would become the sole mistress of the Black



Abbas Halmi.

Sea, and find herself able to control entirely the policy of the Balkan States. She might in time annex Bulgaria, and she would hold Serbia in check. At the same time, England being put out of the running, the establishment of a permanent peace in the Balkan Peninsula, which was next to impossible as things stood, would be in a fair way to become accomplished.

Before the Emperor William II. had ventured to propose that amazing scheme to the Czar, he had carefully arranged with the Sultan that the Suez Canal, while placed under a so-called European commission, would in reality be put under German management. So definite, indeed, was the agreement that plans for the refortification of the canal were already prepared by German officers, and had been submitted to the Sultan for his confirmation. In this carefully planned conspiracy everything had been foreseen; only one thing was needed—and that depended upon the honesty and the loyalty of Nicholas II.

The Russian sovereign did not reply at once to this remarkable message. When he did so, after some days had passed, his answer was a proof of the entire straightforwardness of his character. He thanked his imperial cousin for his communication, and then proceeded to explain that he was bound by an agreement which had for its aim the furtherance of good relationship between the two countries over which he and King George were ruling.

Nicholas II. continued that he felt convinced the British Government would never break the engagements it had entered upon, and that certainly he could not on his side fail to keep faith.

He added that, though Russia might wish for the possession of the strait, yet she would never desire to get it under her control at the price of any action that might be construed as treasonable.

Besides, Russia wanted peace, and if she lent herself to such a scheme as that outlined, it was going to open the door to all kinds of complications, and assuredly lead to war.

As to the value of the suggestions in regard to the benefit it was thought would accrue, he personally failed to see in what aspect the general political situation of Europe would change by England being driven out of Egypt. Turkey was not strong enough to govern that country alone, and it could hardly be handed over to any other power without leading to all sorts of quarrels and strife. The danger of war, therefore, instead of being diminished would be increased.

It would be very much better, in his opinion, to insist collectively on Turkey, as well as on Serbia and Bulgaria, laying down arms and submitting their differences to the arbitration of a conference. He expressed the certain hope that the various Ambassadors in London would be equal even to that difficult task, and would carry it through to a happy end.

The Czar concluded his reply with the remark that the program outlined by William II. was undignified for any Christian power to embark upon, and that he would consider himself dishonored by lending his hand to such an enterprise.

At several places in his book the author declares that for some time past Enver Pasha has been the dominant figure in Turkish international politics—not only the prominent figure, but the man who actually has had the power to sway the rest of the Turkish authorities to accept or reject such views as might appeal to or antagonize him.

The author declares that Turkey was laughed at in many quarters when it began to be whispered that she might be persuaded to take part in the present war. What gain, it was demanded, could Turkey expect from fighting? She had just gone through an unsuccessful war, she had not liquidated the costs of this war, and her credit stood almost as low as it could. Albania had been definitely wrested from her, and her best interests, so it was argued by many observers, lay in keeping as quiet as possible. The author continues:

When, therefore, rumor said that Turkey had suddenly developed warlike instincts and was going to seek a quarrel with her traditional enemy, Russia, friends and enemies alike agreed that madness was the only possible explanation for such conduct, unless she were actuated by reasons about which the world knew nothing.

I am going to try and explain these underlying currents to my readers, warning them at the same time that it is quite possible I shall not be quite accurate in my tale, as some of the darker shadows of the intrigue are not within my personal knowledge. But what I do know is sufficient to prove clearly what kind of influences were set in motion to persuade Turkey that a bold step in favor of the Dual Alliance—for Italy may be counted out—would bring innumerable benefits to the land of the Moslem and restore her rank as a great power.

When the second Balkan war had ended in triumph for Turkey and she recovered part of her lost territories, it would still have been possible to compel her to give up Adrianople had Europe collectively decided that it ought to remain in the possession of Serbia or of Bulgaria.

Unfortunately, Europe was not at all united on the point. The misfortune was that neither Serbia nor Bulgaria inspired sympathy. Bulgaria, by her perversity and her ruthlessness in provoking a conflict with her Slav brethren, was considered as a false and untrustworthy nation; moreover, she



Enver Pasha.

had incurred the complete indifference of Russia.

On the other hand, Serbia stood on the brink of a serious antagonism in regard to Austria, and the latter power would never have consented to her retaining such an important stronghold as Adrianople.

Under these conditions the position of the various Cabinets whose task it was to bring about the conclusion of a peace urgently needed not only by the belligerents but also by the whole of Europe, for whom this everlasting Balkan question was a source of constant danger, became most difficult.

When, therefore, Germany tentatively suggested through the medium of her Ambassador in London, Prince Lichnowsky, that the best thing to do would be tacitly to accept accomplished facts and leave Adrianople in the hands of the Turk, there was a feeling of general relief all around. Turkey was told that, provided she behaved like a good child, she would be allowed to retain possession of the town which she had won back from a demoralized foe.

Turkey promised everything—and, of course, did nothing. Whether Turkey was honest of intention is another question. Certainly her statesmen were not. Enver Pasha and the other leading spirits of the Committee of Union and Progress were clever, unscrupulous, quick at seizing hold of the slightest mistake on the part of their antagonists, anything but honest in the sense we understand the term in Europe.

When things began to look black in Mid-Europe, Berlin was not slow in advising Enver Pasha of what had been done for his country. Enver Pasha knew very well that this service was far from having been a disinterested one, but he knew, too, that it was to his interest to make common cause with Germany, who alone was seeking the friendship of Turkey.

It was at this period of the crisis that large sums of money were remitted to Constantinople, not only to the credit of the Ottoman Government, but also to the account of Enver Pasha, the Sheik-ul-Islam and several influential members of the Committee of Union and Progress. It became known also that a German mission, headed by an officer of high military rank, (General Liman von Sanders,) was about to start for Turkey, to be placed at the service of the Sultan for the purpose of carrying on the thorough reorganization of the Turkish Army on German lines.

Russia objected to this mission; she felt that it was a blow directed against her, and that it was bound sooner or later to bring about a rupture of her relations with Turkey, which up to then had been quite tolerable.

The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, M. de Giers, though not exactly a Talleyrand, was an excellent and conscientious diplomat of much experience, who knew the East very well and the Turks even better. He hastened to write to his Government that this interference of Germany in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire was certain to bring about most unpleasant and perhaps even unexpected results.

M. Sazonoff then asked the German Ambassador in Petersburg (Count de Pourtalès) for an explanation. He was told that there was no intention on the part of the Berlin Cabinet to interfere in any way whatsoever in the administration of the Turkish Empire, and that the mission of General von Sanders was only a continuation of the one which had previously been controlled by Field Marshal von der Goltz. He was further assured that the mission was of a purely military character, and that the officers about to start for Constantinople had been ordered to resign their commissions in the German Army before offering their services to the Sultan.

He spoke in the most conciliatory terms, and even offered to restrict the activity of General von Sanders to Asia Minor, where he would command raw recruits, and thus not be in a position to influence things at Constantinople and in European Turkey, where the greater part of the Ottoman forces were quartered.

The Russian Foreign Office accepted the explanations of Count de Pourtalès, and orders were given to the newspapers not to criticise the subject of the mission of General von Sanders any further. The Czar personally was absolutely convinced of the pacific dispositions of his imperial cousin at Berlin. The British Government, too, for some reason or other, thought it better to pass in silence the departure of so many German officers for Constantinople.

A month or two afterward, in June, the Emperor William II. invited a British squadron to visit him at Kiel, and showed himself more than usually polite toward its commanding officer, Admiral Sir George Warrender. Indeed, the Emperor William expressed the desire to be allowed, in his character of British Admiral, to review the squadron.

At the dinner which he gave in honor of the occasion the Emperor spoke in a most flattering manner of the pleasure he had experienced in being able to welcome at his table officers belonging to the glorious British fleet. Curiously enough, at the same moment another squadron of the British fleet was being entertained at St. Petersburg.

It was during the visit of the British squadron to Kiel that the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand took place at Serajevo. A few days later, just before he started for Norway, William II. caused a ciphered message to be forwarded to Enver Pasha, who in obedience thereto hastened to Berlin. He spent two days in conference with General Moltke, the chief of the German staff, but did not see the Emperor.

It was only much later that I heard anything about this incident, which had a far greater significance than one could have supposed at the time. I did not happen to be in Berlin during the brief visit of Enver Pasha; what I heard about it, therefore, did not enlighten me as to the real nature of the instructions which had been given. Later on it was reported to me that, immediately after his return to Constantinople, Enver Pasha began to make military preparations.

One significant action was that he had the old forts that guarded the entrance of the Dardanelles repaired and armed with German artillery. These proceedings did not escape the vigilant eyes of the Ambassadors of the allied powers, but it was impossible to prevent them being carried out.

While all this was going on, and the first battles in France and in East Prussia were being fought, Turkey preserved a quiet and unassuming attitude. So demure she seemed that M. de Giers reported to his Government that perhaps he might yet be mistaken in his fears that she intended to begin hostilities against Russia. The only person who saw quite clearly what was going to happen, but who also was quite powerless to stop the catastrophe, was the British Ambassador, Sir Louis Mallet, who, as his dispatches have revealed, gave proof of the greatest foresight and political sagacity.

In the meantime Marshal—no longer General—Liman von Sanders was drawing back into European Turkey the numerous regiments that had been equipped and drilled in the plains of Asia Minor, and carefully following with his spies the movements of the Russian troops in the Caucasus. When the greater number of those that were quartered in that part of the country had been withdrawn, he reported to headquarters at Berlin that he was ready for any emergency.

Was it a coincidence or a definite plot that Turkey should choose a few days after the Marshal's report as the moment to bombard from her ships several towns on the Caucasian littoral? It was before war had been declared, and Turkey made excuses for her act. It was was whispered in St. Petersburg that she had been encouraged by disaffection in the Caucasus, where the Russian Government had uncovered a vast conspiracy, but I was never able to confirm absolutely the truth of this report.

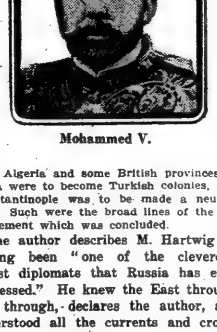
Before Turkish vessels had opened fire on Russian ships and bombarded peaceful towns such as Odessa or Batoum there had been many important conferences between Enver Pasha and the German Ambassador, Baron von Wangenheim. The Baron told Enver Pasha that Turkey could be promised no compensation or reward in the Balkans; anything in that direction would be too productive of further trouble, as Rumania, Austria, Serbia, and Bulgaria all held strong views on Balkan matters.

There remained, therefore, only Egypt, Algeria, and the Russian provinces forming part of the Caucasus. Egypt especially was the one point upon which both Germany and Enver Pasha, who, with the Committee of Union and Progress, represented the only party in the Ottoman Empire which had anything to say as to its future destinies, could agree with alacrity.

It may sound dishonorable for one in my position to say so, but the world will guess the truth ere long, that Marshal Liman von Sanders had been given special instructions regarding that part of the campaign which aimed at the Suez Canal, and a number of German staff officers had been put at his disposal for the purpose of organizing a raid on Egyptian territory at the first opportune moment.

Meanwhile it was settled that, in the case of a victorious war, the Khédive Abbas Hilmi was to accept a half-Turkish, half-German garrison, and that Egypt, though nominally still under the suzerainty of the Sultan, was to be given a German administration and to become to all purposes practically a German colony.

In exchange for this concession Turkey was to receive all the money that she, or, rather, Enver Pasha, required; he—Enver Pasha—was ultimately to become life Governor of Egypt, Abbas being retired into private life with a handsome pension. Apart from this, Kars was to be restored to Turkey, Aigeria and some British provinces of India were to become Turkish colonies, and Constantinople was to be made a neutral city. Such were the broad lines of the arrangement which was concluded.



Mohammed V.

The author describes M. Hartwig as having been "one of the cleverest, ablest diplomats that Russia has ever possessed." He knew the East through and through, declares the author, and understood all the currents and cross-currents of Balkan affairs as perhaps no other diplomat of his time.

In the conversation with M. Hartwig recorded by the author two chief points appear—that one of Germany's great ambitions was to attain control of the Suez Canal, and that Emperor William's hand was being forced by the military party through the popularity of the Crown Prince. The author says:

"Germany is a vast camp," M. Hartwig told me once when I passed through Belgrade on my return from a journey to Sofia, "and most likely it is a fortified camp into the bargain. Its storming will require the most tremendous sacrifices, and God knows whether even these will prove sufficient.

"One does not with impunity train a nation for forty-five years in militarism without war breaking out one day. When the fruit is ripe it is bound to drop from the tree. You believe Germany to be pacific, in which I do not blame you, because a man must have faith in his own country; but Germany is hypnotized.

"A kind of exasperation of public opinion has systematically taken place in your country, with the result that she is quite persuaded that war will be declared upon her one of these days, and so needs ever to be ready. The German people are pacific by nature, I know it well, but Germany is far from being pacific; there lies the whole difference. And this difference, you will see, will bring catastrophe."

"I cannot believe you," was my reply. "I know my country also. I am bound to understand her feelings better than you who are a foreigner, and I assure you that not one of my compatriots desires a war, especially a war with you."

"Can you guarantee me the feelings of your Emperor on that subject?" asked M. Hartwig.

I stopped for a moment, rather at the remembrance of M. Hartwig's obsession than to consider a reply, and while I was thus hesitating he remarked in that quick manner of his which was so impressive:

"No, you cannot. When you come to think about it seriously you are not at all sure that the Emperor wants to preserve peace in Europe."

"It is you who are mistaken," I replied with heat. "I have no doubt in my mind as to the desire of the Emperor to avoid a war. What made me pause a little was that I cannot help thinking that you are prejudiced."

"No, I am not prejudiced," said M. Hartwig. "I should be a very bad servant of my country if I allowed prejudice to rule my judgment. I only see clearly what others will not look upon. Germany must expand, must look about for new fields for the activity of her children. War is the necessary outlet. Her navy has now some chance of success, and the army is being prepared. The day it is ready your Emperor will put the match to the fire."



Hussein Kemal.

"Surely you exaggerate, or else you are under a bad influence this evening," I remarked. "It is idle and unjust to believe such things of a ruler whose words tell such a different tale."

"Ah, well," replied M. Hartwig with a shrug of the shoulders, "you will think one day of this conversation. Perhaps I shall be dead, but you will remember how I prophesied to you that we tremble today on the brink of great events, and how I said that Germany as she stands today is a danger not only to the peace but also to the civilization of the world."

M. Hartwig did not finish with that remark.

"You may ask me," he continued, "what makes me take such a gloomy view of the situation, but here in Belgrade, as all over the Balkan Peninsula, we see things perhaps more clearly than anywhere else. We all know that the slightest incident in these regions may bring about events of unusual magnitude, and recently the intrigues of Germany among the Slav populations of this country have assumed quite threatening proportions, as I have had the opportunity to see for myself."

"But why?" I asked.

"Because," came the immediate reply, "Germany covets the Suez Canal and wants, too, to march eastward. She can only do so either by the help of Turkey and the connivance of Balkania, or by crushing both, and this latter by the indirect means of Turkey and the Balkan States taking arms against each other. Any Balkan conflict, all Europe knows, will involve Russia; it is that for which your Emperor is waiting."

"But your suspicions cannot be correct," I said. "William II. has always done all that he could to maintain peace. There is absolutely no ground for your assertion that the Emperor has changed so utterly."

"You forget one thing," said M. Hartwig. "You forget the relations which now exist between the Emperor and the Crown Prince. Remember that and you have the key to many a riddle which will yet puzzle the world. So long as the Emperor was sole master of the situation he could still be relied upon to a certain extent; but now that he sees that his son has won for himself a considerable amount of popularity among the military party he finds his hand forced, and inevitably he will be obliged to make war. The friends of the Crown Prince are accusing the sovereign of cowardice, and already say that he is afraid of a war."

The author states that the idea of trying to obtain the cession of Jerusalem from the Sultan of Turkey suggested itself to the mind of Emperor William when he paid reverence at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, during his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The author writes in part:

The impracticability of such a proposal being seriously put forward was so patent to the officials in Wilhelmstrasse that the imperial suggestion was transmitted to the Sublime Porte in such language that the authorities accepted the hint and found no difficulty in returning a decided refusal couched in polite terms.



Carol I. of Rumania.

In regard to the telegram from Emperor William to the Sultan of Turkey on the fall of Adrianople, the author declares that it is a matter of public knowledge that the Kaiser sent his regrets by wire. But it is not known, says the author, except to a narrow circle of higher political agents, that the Kaiser's message contained this statement:

I do not despair that within a very short time the ancient shrine of Islam will be again in the possession of your Majesty, and your Majesty may rest assured that I shall do all that lies within my power in order that it should be so.

The author devotes considerable space to Abdul Hamid and his successor, having a poor opinion of the pluck and brains of the present Sultan. As for Abdul Hamid, the author declares that his character was a peculiar mixture of boldness and fear, but that he was extremely avaricious, and hastened, as soon as he was warned that a plot was being hatched against him, to send to places of safety as much of his vast wealth as he could manage to have transported. The author writes:

To this day in two German banks considerable sums are lying to his credit about which few of those he trusts have any idea and which his enemies have so far failed to discover. It is a curiously illuminating insight into Eastern fatalism that he never thought of providing for his own safety beyond the precautions he generally employed. Except that he never slept two consecutive nights in the same room, he changed none of his usual habits. He had been advised to fly to some place where he could be better guarded than was possible at Yildiz, but he had always refused.

Sultan Abdul Hamid was cunning. He was not unaware of the bribery and corruption which permeated official spheres, but in the secrecy of his heart he felt that on his own part he was not free from reproach in that respect. He remembered occasions when, for this or that concession, he, too, had accepted backsheesh, and a few millions had found their way into his pocket rather than into the coffers of the State.

When the fall came and he was imprisoned at Saloniki, the fact that he was so rich and that it was essential to lay hold of his well-concealed wealth assuredly preserved his life; otherwise he would have been killed as soon as he was taken prisoner.

As it was, Abdul Hamid continued to snap his fingers at the revolutionaries who had robbed him of his throne. For years he kept them on tenterhooks, doling out small bribes of a few thousands at a time, and never revealing the place where he had hidden his many millions.

In addition to the two Berlin banks he confided specie to an enormous amount to the keeping of Emperor William II., who suggested the idea to him. The German Emperor holds the strings of Abdul Hamid's private purse; at any rate, he did so till the war broke out, the interest on the money intrusted to his care going regularly to the ex-Sultan, though no one has ever been able to discover the channel through which the operation is transacted.

When the Young Turks made him prisoner, he did not offer the slightest resistance, but from his prison at Saloniki, in spite of the rigorous way in which he was watched, he succeeded in maintaining communication with the outside world, notably with Berlin, and he followed with the utmost interest all that went on at Constantinople.

He did not envy his successor; on the contrary, he remained upon good terms with him, as soon as he had realized that in time, if, indeed, he did not regain the throne which he had lost, he might at least be allowed to return to one of his palaces on the Bosporus, there to spend the rest of his days in the leisurely fashion so dear to Eastern hearts. He had no regret for the supreme power which he had lost.

PRESERVE U. S. FROM EUROPEANISM

We Ought Not Be Lured by the Glitter of World Influence, Says Dr. Orth of Cornell

By Samuel P. Orth,
Professor of Politics, Cornell University.

I.

IT is sheer self-delusion to think that this war is only going to make victims. It will also make victors, and victors are likely to be bullies when they get their second wind. We must not forget that the spirit of Europe is very different from the spirit of America. Many times I have been asked by Europeans, "When is the United States going to annex Mexico, Canada, or Brazil?" That's their spirit: annex, crowd, dominate. Europe has been the world bully ever since the days of Caesar. When she ceases to be a bully it will be because she is either dead or democratized.

It will make no difference whether this new bully is a single nation or, as is likely, a combination of nations. He will want what a bully has always wanted—power, territory, trade. Today it is particularly trade that he is after. This is a trader's war. Make over the ashes of Louvain and Rheims and you will find his blackened coins. If Germany had consented to remain bookish, England would have remained shoppish. If Russia had not longed for seaports, her peasants would not now be in uniform. This is a world war for world trade, as has been every world war since Columbus unlocked the western portals and gave our twin continents to the enterprise of man.

One of these continents has been wrested from the commercial and political greed of Europe. No foreign power now looks to North America for aggrandizement. We are no longer to be conquered, but we are to be curbed. The southern continent, however, and the Isthmus, including Mexico, are still in the vision of the trade and land-grabbers. They only await their opportunity.

The attitude of Europe has never been overfriendly toward us. Whatever may be the language of her diplomacy, the heart of her rulers and of those who surround her rulers has never quite fully indorsed our democracy.

We may roughly divide our experience with Europe into four periods. The first embraces the Revolutionary War and its aftermath, the War of 1812. The anti-British feeling, naturally, ran very high, and every conceivable reaction against aristocracy and monarchism was popular. Whatever of friendliness was shown toward us at this time by France and Prussia was due to our enmity with England rather than to any genuine enthusiasm in those countries for our national experiment. During this period we wiped out all property qualifications for voting and holding office, and for the first time in history a large country was choosing its own rulers by universal manhood suffrage.

The second stage includes the "middle period" of our history, when Europe was busied with the revolutions of the forties, which swept the Continent from Venice to Berlin, from St. Petersburg to London, with waves of republican and proletarian protests, and when we were engaged in the vital struggle against slavery. Both continents thus employed with internal problems were not, however, unmindful of each other, for a cabal of Kings made President Monroe's message warning Europe to keep hands off from America, pertinent—a pronunciamento that will play a leading part in the next epoch of our international relations. Because of the failure of all these democratic uprisings, we received at this time an influx of noble men, especially from the German countries—political exiles who became leaders in American idealism, men of whom Carl Schurz was the type.

The third period embraces our civil war and supplies us with a revelation of the heart of Europe, whose aristocratic sympathies were flagrantly with the disunionists. This was especially apparent in England. The grandiloquent Gladstone, whose amazing vocabulary of Liberalism made him in later years uncommonly popular in America, and who was then Prime Minister, bought Confederate bonds, thus virtually betting on the South, and he privately said that a severed union was an accomplished fact. And Lord Derby, the leader of the Opposition, who made no pretension of republican devotions, declared that the one impossible result was the restoration of the Union.

In his efforts to avert an open breach President Lincoln sent over his ablest politician, Thurlow Weed, his most effective orator, Henry Ward Beecher, and his sanest diplomat, Francis Adams.

And while our hands were employed holding together our precious Union all



Dr. Samuel P. Orth.

of aristocratic Europe looked complacently on while the last and least of the Napoleons placed a crown of withered pretensions on the brow of poor Maximilian.

The fourth period ushers in the Spanish war. If Europe was surprised and a bit disappointed because the Union proved itself virile enough to survive the terrible shocks of civil war, and if she was astounded at the unparalleled revivifying power of American industry and commerce, she was amazed and startled at the short shrift which our navy made of the Spanish fleets. And when, after the treaty of peace, she looked aloft and beheld a new banner over the Philippines and West Indies, she admitted reluctantly that a new "world power" had appeared.

But it was not done in good grace. Americans who were then abroad will recall the gibes, caricatures, and coarse jests, especially in Germany and naturally in Latin countries, aimed at our soldiers, our Government, and our people. Even in England there was a deep substratum of jealousy and suspicion. The German Admiral in Manila Bay revealed the real heart of the Prussian junker toward America. And he did it at a time when Britain, having arbitrated the Venezuela question, found it opportune to be on our side.

Since the Spanish war a change has come over European opinions concerning America. This is, in some measure, due to the war and its consequent territorial annexations. It is partly due to our friendly interchange of ideas, our exchange professors, the translations of works of art and science and literature; somewhat due, perhaps, to our extensive touring of Europe, thus providing a means of livelihood to multitudes and keeping many a bankrupt ancient village on the map; and to a greater degree it is due to the remarkable development of international finance.

But, more than all these reasons combined, it is due to the widespread democratic movements in Europe; to the labor parties, the social democratic parties, the intellectual liberalistic parties, that have grown so rapidly in the last twenty years in every European country. To these missionaries of democracy the American Union is an example of democratic federation, often cited, frequently praised, and never despised. International peace will rest only on international democracy. Our amity with Europe proceeds, pari passu, with the liberalizing of her populace, not of her Princes.

II.

And now this world war is going to substitute a world balance of power for the European balance of power. We have kept, thus far, out of the war. Can we keep out of this balance

Our duty in this world balance, which is merely a soft synonym for world bullying, is perfectly plain. The sensible, average American wants none of the entanglements in which the hypocrisies and delusions of Europe's secret intrigues have, since the beginning of "diplomacy," involved every one of her countries. Every alliance is only a temptation, both to those within and without; merely the subtle opportunity of Fate, like a petty leak in a dam.

We have kept out of European imbroglios and have not allowed ourselves to be lured into them by the glitter of "world influence." And we have likewise told Europe to keep out of American affairs. This we have done for our own protection, and the reasons for increasing our vigilance are now multiplied. And they call us to a saner understanding with South America.

We cannot separate the destinies of North and South America. They are united by a Cordillera of common interests, common hopes and benevolences, loftier, deeper, and more enduring than the Sierras that link our continents. It is not to our credit that so few American statesmen has grasped the unity of Pan-American interests. Henry Clay, as Secretary of State for John Quincy Adams, could wrest only a tardy consent from Congress to send delegates to the Panama Congress. James G. Blaine could arouse only a passing interest in his Pan-American policy.

We have never really tried to understand our southern neighbors. We have not studied their resources, their aptitude for commerce and the arts, and their eagerness for national expression. We have not even seriously tried to get our share of South American trade. We have been timid of extending credit, tardy in establishing exchange, and negligent in trying to manufacture goods to meet the exact demands of these people. We have shown neither enterprise, adaptability, nor good sense in our dealings with them.

Now we are confronted by a situation that will force us to take action. Whatever the outcome of this war, a new threat hovers over the Americas, a new determination bent upon seeking an entrance into the promised land south of the Rio Grande. Or, if not so directly aggressive, bent upon imposing trade restrictions to which we cannot consent, except in shame.

It is high time that we soberly and in the most friendly and helpful manner seek a loftier understanding with these southern republics. The Mexican commission which met at Niagara last Winter is a good beginning toward the new intercontinental co-operation. The recent suggestion of Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay that we unite in formulating an all-American neutral zone, to prevent the belligerents of the present war from violating neutrality, especially in southern waters, and to devise "steps which can be taken to protect and restore Pan-American trade," is the most hopeful event in our recent history.

This conference could be made a periodical congress and become the organ of mutual co-operations. We must not merely make these neighbors our customers; we must make them our friends; we must win their good-will and respect, and prove ourselves willing to learn from them. For they have a capacity for art and social gallantry which we do not possess.

Our place in world affairs depends almost entirely upon our place in all-American affairs. We cannot escape this place. We have issued the Monroe Manifesto and amplified it; we fought the Spanish war in its vindication; we have built the Panama Canal and fortified it; we have with extreme long-suffering awaited troubled Mexico's self-realization; we have time and again championed

the cause of South American States against public and private aggrandizement. All of this, and much more, have we done to provide for our national defense which forever forbids our permitting foreign dictation, dominance, or interference over any portion of these continents dedicated to the American ideal.

By one of those strange conjunctions of events, this warning is sounded also from the other side of the earth. England has played a deeper game than she knew, when she ordered her ally, Japan, to besiege Kiao-Chau. We hear, leaking through the crevices of the conference chamber, that Japan wants an entry to the balance of power. The fact that she has been a useful ally of Great Britain gives her a tremendous advantage. Count Okuma, in recommending an increased army and navy to the present Parliament, said:

> The army increase is opposed on the ground of our growing intimacy with Russia. The Ministry is doing its best to advance this intimacy. But this satisfactory diplomatic relationship is no reason for neglecting an expedient measure of national defense.

Thus this Britain of the Pacific, linking arms with the giants of Asia and Europe, looks forward to a brilliant career in world politics.

This would not need to concern us but for two all-important facts.

First, Japan needs room for expansion, and thousands of her swarthy and wiry workers are already in Peru and other South American countries, not to mention Southern California. And these countries are looking upon this Mongolian invasion with great concern, for they have no navies to match Japan's and cannot offer successful diplomatic resistance.

This will compel them to turn to the United States for protection, and the Monroe Doctrine may yet be made to face both oceans. And whatever may be the weakness of California's attitude on the alien land question, the fact remains that President Wilson considered the situation so serious that he sent his Secretary of State across the continent to compose the differences, an event without precedent in our history.

And, secondly, Japan is threatening the integrity of China and its open door—a threat which we cannot ignore.

What if Japan demands help in this expansion as her share in the Allies' peace? Or what if she merely demands hands off?

From the Near East and the Far East comes the warning of changed conditions. The Europe of Charlemagne and Napoleon has linked its hands with the Russia of Alexander and Peter and the Japan of Ito and Okuma. And the area of spoliation is Africa, the Pacific Islands, and South America.

Nor will it be prudent to omit China from our speculations. This ancient country is renewing a second youth under the aegis of the republic. Her sons possess genius and a quality in which we are quite lacking—patience. She, too, like Japan, has a country so full that she must count the grains of rice for every meal.

What if a new tribal restlessness seizes these Tartars and Mongols? With their native talents once introduced to the mechanical arts of our civilization, they will become our equals in industrial competition. Asia was the centre of learning when America was unknown, and when Europe was the breeding ground of turbulent tribes who ate with their fingers.

III.

Ah, but above the roar of the guns you hear the honeyed voice of praise! Allies and Germans seem almost as eager to have us think well of them as they are to kill each other.

Despoiled and deluded Belgium has sent a delegation of statesmen to Washington formally to protest against the unspeakable outrage committed upon her. The French Government officially decorates and lavishly praises our Ambassador. The British press, Ministry, and populace openly court our good-will, and even the Kaiser writes a formal telegram to the President to enlist his sympathies against the barbarities of the enemy!

"German-American information bureaus" fervently issue excuses, explanations, and appeals, and the ablest of German ex-Ministers comes to New York as Envoy Extraordinary of Accurate Publicity! Bernard Shaw, who formerly never let a chance go by to say something nasty about us, now prophesies: "When peace comes there must be a world conference with the President of the United States in the chair—Americans will be leaders tomorrow."

These somersaults, this sycophantic scrambling for our favor, this sudden flattery from Kings and cynics—what does it all mean? Let us not be deluded by these unctuous phrases. They are the voices of sirens luring our Republic to enter the bloody maelstrom of European deceptions and destructions.

Are we going to be as naïve as Europe thinks we are, and let this flattery turn our heads and make us their catspaw? This war is not changing the aristocratic heart of Europe, whatever it may be doing to the people's heart. And many a touching deathbed repentance has been spoiled by the unexpected recovery of the patient.

If there is to be a world conference and if we must participate in it, there is one principle, and one principle only, for which we can stand, and all other participations we must avoid—that every people with national instincts be allowed to determine its own Government.

IV.

For us the war has brought to an end the decade of claptrap sentimentalism that has permeated our society and politics. It has brought us face to face with grim realities. It has suddenly ended the pretensions of self-constituted reformers and returned our thoughts to the fundamental realism of individual and national responsibility. It has shocked us out of the illusions of repose into which we have hypnotized ourselves; out of the deceptions of security and superiority, so heightened by the comforts of our people and the ease with which we have been getting on, and brought us full face into the presence of actuality.

The principal question which this war thrusts upon us is whether America shall proceed to develop her ideals of humanity and democracy in her own way as she has heretofore attempted, or whether she is now to be driven into a world swirl of empires and thereby lose herself in the destructive orgies of international ambitions and hatreds.

We must not be cajoled by the flattery of Princes and Premiers. For we now know that the only treaties that we can be sure of are those backed by a resolute and determined populace with guns in its arsenals and cruisers in its harbors. We have no guarantee from any of the belligerents, and from the nature of mankind can have none, that the new dispensation will substitute brotherliness for suspicion and jealousy.

And we must, for this purpose, keep intact the American continents. Our northern frontier is not guarded by the guarantees of Britain. It is fortified by the self-interests and good sense of the Americans and Canadians who live on either side of it. And imagine the Rio Grande a German-American boundary, with a von Kluck at every ford or bridge!

Instead of bringing added security, this war brings added responsibility.

NEW REST CURE MADE IN GERMANY

How Kaiser's Soldiers Get Relief from Trench Fighting

By Edwin A. Denham,

Recently Berlin Correspondent of The London Times.

TRAVELING across Germany recently, from west to east, I was suddenly aroused by an outbreak of robust cheering and the hasty opening of windows all along the corridor. We had just overtaken a troop train, also going east.

The variety of articles that were produced from nowhere in the course of the next short moments and tossed across into the open doors of the freight cars was astonishing. Cigars, cigarettes, books, sandwiches, newspapers, a business-like looking flask or bottle here and there—all with a ceaseless accompaniment of cheers, greetings and good wishes.

In the wide doorways of the freight cars sat soldiers, with booted legs or thickly-stockinged feet swinging into space; further back, inside the car, more men, lying asleep on the heavy bed of straw which covered the flooring, or scrambling to their feet and hastening to join their comrades in the open doorway and to answer to our greetings. All were unshaven, unkempt, muddy, obviously worn and weary, but responding to the calls and cheers of the passing passengers with a vim and enthusiasm too hearty and spontaneous to be other than thoroughly genuine and convincing. It did not need the terse comment of the army doctor at my elbow, "just out of the trenches," to tell me that these were troops who had been, perhaps only the night before, at the actual front and who were now simply changing to another locality of fighting and death—without worrying about the matter in the least.

A half-hour later, we saw another train of the same kind—but this time we could catch only fleeting glimpses as it passed, for this second train was travelling in the wrong direction. Germany had evidently changed her mind and was now engaged in strengthening the west quite regardless of the necessities of her threatened eastern frontier.

Along in the afternoon we arrived at ——, (those marvelous and mysterious institutions, the German and British censorships, have their conveniences once in a while. When one forgets the name of a place or how to spell it, it is only necessary to write —— and let it go at that, secure in the knowledge that it will be blamed on the censor.) A troop train was standing on a siding. No guns this time, but hundreds of the same type of war-worn men in more or less shabby uniforms. I approached an officer and explained that I was a journalist thirsting for information. (It is hardly necessary to say that an inquiring foreigner who asks a German officer or soldier for information on military matters is extremely likely, if he is afterward discovered to be a journalist disguised as a respectable tourist, to get himself into trouble.) I inquired whether there was any objection to my being told why numbers of troops were being sent east at the same time that others were being hurried west.

"No objection whatever," he answered. "We are giving all these men a sorely needed rest. They are traveling for health and pleasure. It's a great scheme. Works like a charm." I had to board my train again just then and I did so with a distinct impression that I had been guilty of an indiscreet inquiry and that it had been adroitly and courteously parried.

A day or two later I came across an article in a Berlin morning paper, commenting on the good results arising from taking tired men and sending them by train across the country from one front to the other, or sending them off, at any rate, for a long trip before calling them into the fighting lines again. The idea was originally suggested, it was stated, by the discovery that men who had been transferred direct from the trenches on one front to the trenches on the other had resumed fighting in noticeably better shape than men who had been given a week or more of idleness in close proximity to their own fighting lines.

It is all very simple and logical when one comes to think of it, and my apologies are hereby tendered to my unknown and temporarily doubted informant of ——. The physical strain of fighting for days and nights in the trenches is bad, but the mental strain, the strain on the nerves, is a good deal worse and the effects thereof, on the whole, more lasting. The man who is relieved and who goes back to the rear for a rest is frequently in no condition to take things easy.

He may not be encamped within the sound of the guns, but he is not permitted to forget the fight for an instant. The wounded are being continually brought back and passed along further to the rear; new troops are going forward to take their places or to occupy other positions; activity and movement are ceaseless. Our wearied trooper is nervous, dissatisfied, restless, and often more or less openly rebellious.

On the other hand, the man who is put on a train and shipped off far away from the fighting lines has comparatively nothing to worry about. He travels through his own country; he meets and talks with people who are not weighted down by anxiety for the morrow or sobered and depressed by the constant imminence of sudden death; he is cheered and fêted and made much of all along the line, and is made to feel that what he has done and is doing is appreciated.

FROM HERE AND THERE

Industries for the Igorots.

STEPS are being taken by the United States Government to furnish Igorots and other mountain peoples of the Philippines with means of obtaining a livelihood when the work upon the public improvements on which many of them have been engaged is completed.

Special efforts are being made to extend the interest of these natives in agriculture. Meetings with the headmen of the various mountain folk are being held by the Government agents, at which the problem is taken up. For some time the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippines has been supplying selected seed rice and the blight-resisting robusta coffee to all of these people who could be induced to plant them. This practice will be continued.

In addition to these efforts to increase the agricultural productions of the mountain peoples, plans are being perfected for introducing better-bred horses, cattle, and hogs among them. To this end the Bureau of Agriculture is preparing to put the blooded stock animals of the bureau at the disposal of as many as will avail themselves of their use.

New crops are also being introduced, including mongo, a bean crop from India, which is widely used for enriching the land; corn, which already forms an auxiliary food crop to rice, and camotes, a kind of sweet potato.

Silk culture is also being introduced. At Bontoc, Kiangan, and other points in the Mountain Province the industry has been started by the use of silkworms furnished by the Bureau of Science, mulberry trees supplied by the Bureau of Agriculture, and teachers secured by the Bureau of Education.

The World's Tobacco Trade.

THE United States is the greatest exporter of tobacco in the world, the greatest importer, and the greatest consumer. It plays by far the most important part in the world's tobacco trade.

India, the second greatest producer, consumes most of its own tobacco and imports very little. It is the second greatest consumer. Russia is the third producing country, but exports only a small portion of its product, and imports very little. Austria-Hungary is the fourth producing country, but imports somewhat more than a fourth as much as it raises and exports about an eighth of its crop. The Dutch East Indies produce great quantities of tobacco for export, but the consumption of tobacco on the islands is not known. There are few imports.

Japan produces enough tobacco to supply most of its own needs and exports only about a tenth of its crop. Brazil exports about four-fifths of its crop.

The following approximate figures, contained in a recent Federal report, show the relative importance of the principal consuming nations: United States, 780,000,000 pounds; India, 481,000,000 pounds; Germany, 222,000,000 pounds; Austria-Hungary, 209,000,000 pounds; Russia, 179,000,000 pounds; Great Britain, 98,000,000 pounds; France, 86,000,000 pounds; Japan, 91,000,000 pounds; Italy, 54,000,000 pounds; Netherlands, 43,000,000 pounds.

"I Am a Country, Not a Road."

ACCORDING to L'Echo de Chine, the following is the text of a young Chinaman's summary of the events which led up to the war:

Now there is a great battle in Europe. This began because the Prince of Austria went to Serbia with his wife. One man of Serbia killed him.

Austria was angry, and so write Serbia.

Germany write a letter to Austria, "I will help you."

Russia write a letter to Serbia, "I will help you."

France did not want to fight, but they got ready their soldiers.

Germany write a letter to France, "You don't get ready, or I will fight you in nine hours."

Germany to fight them, pass Belgium.

Belgium say, "I am a Country; I am not a road." And Belgium write a letter to England about Germany, to help them.

So England help Belgium.

FORTY YEARS' WORK ON ONE BOOK

In New York's Public Library Dr. Jehuda Is Giving His Life to Complete a Hebrew Dictionary

IT took Samuel Johnson seven years to complete his famous dictionary. It was a large task for one man to accomplish, practically single-handed.

Emile Littré's life work, of course, far surpassed it. His compilation of the French tongue is admittedly the best dictionary we possess of any modern language. He was ten years in completing it, but the immense scholarship which made it possible represented a lifetime of study.

But Johnson's dictionary was of a young language and a literature only a few centuries old. The roots with which Littré had to do go back only to the well-known and well-preserved classical and post-classical periods of the Latin tongue. These lexicographers reckoned time by centuries.

Today there is working in one of the study rooms of the New York Public Library a man whose range of research covers not centuries, but millenniums. And that Dr. Elieser Ben Jehuda must take at least forty years to complete his dictionary of the Hebrew language is not by a fraction so remarkable as the fact that he will be able to achieve so tremendous a task in so short a time.

When this period of our literary history shall be written, say a century hence, it is more than probable that its most eminent achievement of scholarship will be Dr. Ben Jehuda's "Thesaurus totius Hebraitis, et veteris et recentioris." Then, too, perhaps, will be disclosed some of the romance which has attended the building of these significant ten volumes.

It is often said of some earnest man that he has given his life to his work, but this is usually figurative; it rarely occurs in actual fact. Elieser Ben Jehuda has literally given his life to his dictionary.

He is a frail shell of a man now; the study chair is far too large for him; he seems blown into it. The great folios spread out on the table dwarf him still more.

He is 55 years old. Yet when he lifts his head from his work one sees the gentle eyes and the smile of a child. One realizes then that all of this man's mature life—thirty-six years—has been dedicated to one task.

Hebroni, a brilliant young sculptor of Jerusalem, has executed a portrait bust of Ben Jehuda which presents, with a nice sensitiveness, this expression of unworldliness and aloofness.

Ben Jehuda was 18 when he left Russia for Paris. He intended to devote himself to medicine. Incidentally, he became interested in the fact that there was no adequate Hebrew dictionary. He came to be one of the many Jews who actively deplored the fact that Hebrew had become a dead language.

There are dictionaries of the Bible and dictionaries of the Talmud, but there is no dictionary for all the Jewish literature which has been set down in record since the time of the Bible. Moreover, there is no dictionary for everyday, modern use. The language has developed and become necessarily enriched since the Biblical and Talmudian period, but none has ever known how much and in just what directions.

Ben Jehuda, young and ambitious, conceived a plan for a dictionary which should bring the language of his people up to date. It was to be a purely practical work, a volume of a thousand pages or so.

He started to gather the material.

"I was a very young man," he explains. "I had vigor and energy, but I did not know very much. I did not realize how vast a work this would be. Had I even guessed at its immensity I should probably never have had the courage to attempt it.

"I thought it would be the labor only of a few years. But, once started, the field opened on every side; where I thought to see the end it had receded far into the distance. I have now spent thirty-six years and it is not finished."

It is difficult to understand how great is the mass of material which had to be gathered for this work. It was necessary to read all the Hebrew literature, the entire recorded output of a people during a period of more than 3,000 years. And since the time of the Bible entirely new terminologies have been developed. The language of the sciences, of the arts, and the trades, the special dialects of philosophy are all post-Biblical. To collect these thousands of words, to ascertain their origin and growth and define their meaning and to bring them up to date, was pioneer work.

In the libraries of Moscow and Petrograd, of Florence and Parma, of Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Paris, and London, Ben Jehuda has been patiently driving down



Elieser Ben Jehuda.

the pages of the great mass of Hebrew literature. Much of it has never found its way into print; it is still in manuscript form, the figures often difficult and scarcely decipherable. His notes were made on small slips of paper; eventually in his library at Jerusalem there were gathered together more than half a million of these slips. It was a task for twenty men. Ben Jehuda met it, not exactly single-handed, but with only one assistant.

"I was to have been a chemist," says Mrs. Ben Jehuda. "I may be even yet, for today I cannot pass a laboratory without having my heart beat faster. Perhaps when my husband's work is completed I may take up my studies where I left them."

All the vast amount of secretarial work, the tremendous task of transcribing, arranging, and amplifying, has been done by Mrs. Ben Jehuda, herself a scholar of no slight attainments.

"I have given up everything to this work," she told a TIMES representative. "I have left my children, often young enough to be still in the cradle, to accompany my husband to the libraries of Europe. It was a great, great anxiety, but this work could never have been accomplished without some sacrifices."

The Zionist movement carried Ben Jehuda to Palestine at its very start. The rehabilitation of the Hebrew tongue was an important part of the return-to-Palestine movement, and it was natural that this earnest scholar should take the lead.

"The situation in Jerusalem was very distressing twenty-five years ago," he said. "There was no education, no schools, no progress. The Jews were living on the charity of their Western friends. There was no unity. Every language was spoken there—Spanish, German, French, Yiddish; there were Jews from Persia, Jews from Egypt, Jews from every part of the world, all speaking different tongues."

He threw himself into the work of making Hebrew the spoken language. He founded a paper, printed in Hebrew, which was first a weekly but is now a daily. This little publication has had a stormy existence. Once it was suppressed for a long period and Ben Jehuda himself sentenced to a year in prison because of an article written to commemorate Chenukaah, the day of the Maccabees, which the authorities construed as decidedly revolutionary.

"If you know anything at all of Turkish rule," observed Dr. Ben Jehuda quizzically, "you can imagine that life in a Turkish prison is anything but comfortable."

Eventually the material for the dictionary was completed. And then came a period of despair. To publish it would be a costly venture. Scholarship is no better paid in money than it was in the day when Samuel Johnson received fifteen hundred guineas for his work.

"My husband was thoroughly discouraged," said Mrs. Ben Jehuda. "He felt that his life work would never see the light. He did not even know if it were good; if it had been worth all the years of research.

"So I took a section of the material in a great box under my arm and set out to find the truth. I wanted to know if it were worth while to endeavor to finish.

"I went to all the scholars of the Semitic languages, the Christian professors as well as the Jewish. I went to the leading men in Budapest, Berlin, and Paris. And it was their instant encouragement which sent me back to Jerusalem to help my husband complete his work."

And in order to finish it, Ben Jehuda resigned every other interest and gave himself utterly to the task.

"We start work every morning at 5 o'clock," said Mrs. Ben Jehuda. "We stop at midnight. There is not much more time. My husband is not an old man, but he is exhausted. We hope to bring our work to an end during the next four years. No one but my husband could complete the work.

"If the war is not finished within a year, the work must be finished here in America. We shall send to Jerusalem for the material."

For when the war broke out the committee in charge of the undertaking decided that uninterrupted quiet was absolutely necessary to complete the task.

"America was the only place in the whole world to which I could come," said the little scholar, who, unfortunately, speaks no English. "I did not dare to run the risk of bringing my boxes which contain my half million notes. If they should be lost, all would be over. There is no more time. I could not do my work again.

"So I have come here and am working on the introduction to the volumes. When that is at an end, I shall go back to Jerusalem, if the war is over, as we all pray it may be.

"If not, then my material must be sent to me. The American Consul has it in his keeping and promises me that he will guarantee its safe passage. But I cannot delay too long."

Four volumes are completed. The fifth is in the hands of the Langenscheidt press in Berlin. The outbreak of the war suspended publication, although the sixth volume is ready for the printer's hands. There are to be four more volumes—one the introduction on which Dr. Ben Jehuda is now working.

They are, of course, in Hebrew. Each word is given its equivalent in the three chief languages of the modern world—English, German, French. Furthermore, it is compared in all the Semitic languages from the dead Aramaic to the living Arabic. The derivation, the various changes in every branch, are noted. Finally, it is presented in all its different shades and nuances by means of definitions and of quotations from Hebrew literature.

The value of so detailed and so thorough a work to the academic world cannot, of course, be estimated. In the field of Biblical criticisms alone, Dr. Ben Jehuda's research will probably revolutionize accepted beliefs. For there has been little or no account taken of the post-Biblical changes in the Hebrew language, and a work of exegesis based only on the early forms of a language and not on their continuation inevitably leads to misapprehension and irreducible controversies.

An eminent professor of Oriental research has compared Biblical criticisms and interpretation with the situation that might have arisen should a German scholar interpret Shakespeare only from the English language up to the seventeenth century, without taking into account its further development.

The underlying purpose of Dr. Ben Jehuda's work, however, is inspired by more than the mere zeal of scholarship. His chief purpose is the unifying of a scattered language, and thereby to aid in the unifying of a scattered people.

The effort to make Hebrew a modern language, a language for every day, is no light task. A whole new terminology must be created. There are no Hebrew words for telephone, for automobile, for moving pictures, for scores of words of today.

These words are being made. Every week there has been held in Dr. Ben Jehuda's study in Jerusalem a meeting of some half dozen of the leading teachers in the schools of the colony. They bring queries. A seamstress has no word for bias, a carpenter has no word for T-beam, a farmer has no word for steam plow. These are put before Dr. Ben Jehuda; they are discussed. The following week their equivalent in Hebrew is determined, not mechanically, but according to the probable development



Mrs. Ben Jehuda.

which would have produced that word had Hebrew persisted as a spoken language until the present day.

These made-to-order words are to be collected in a special supplement to the dictionary proper for the practical daily use of those Jews who are reviving the tongue of their fathers in their homes and in their business.

To most people, even to many learned people, a first treasury of the Hebrew language, both ancient and modern, means very little. But a hundred years from now it will probably be realized more fully how great a difference Ben Jehuda's forty years of labor have made.

WAR'S HEAVY AFTERMATH OF COST

Secretary of the Interior Lane Tells How Pensions Prevent Some Sweeping Improvements

By Edward Marshall.

IT is an inevitable tendency in a democracy, or in a near democracy, to care, at the public expense, for those who have been injured by war. We yielded to that tendency at the close of our great civil war as no great nation ever did before. Europe will be forced to yield to it, in some degree, at the close of this great conflict. If we maintain our neutrality and keep out of other fights this will give us an immense advantage after this war ends," Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, said to me the other day in Washington.

"We followed the course which we pursued because the principle of democracy has implanted in us consideration for mankind. Democracy, in the end, is a recognition of the fact that society should be an organized expression of human sentiment. Man is not mind alone, and in democracy heart must have its large part.

"In the past, when wars were waged, the king commanded his men. They were bound by an implied contract to serve when and wherever wanted.

"We insist upon the same supreme nature of the individual's obligation to serve, but our State is grateful to the man who does so.

"Therefore, while it has been possible to avoid the development of pension systems in the monarchies of the past, it is not possible to avoid it in a Government such as ours, or in one that even approaches ours in its expression of the public feeling. And all Governments are approaching the point where they must express the public feeling or fail.

"This must have an intensely important bearing upon what is to follow the great European war. A part of Europe already has learned it; the remaining part of Europe, even Russia, will soon learn it, and with speed.

"This war will be followed by a stronger realization on the part of those representing absolutism of the fact that their strength is entirely dependent upon the will of the people.

"With the end of the war certainly will have arrived the time when there can be no further long delay in the recognition of this principle.

"It is now self-evident that a nation cannot maintain schools and absolutism side by side for centuries. Finishing this war Europe will be compelled to some recognition of the services of the men who have been fighting.

"Forced by her necessities England already has done something which we never have done in granting pensions to the wives of living soldiers while war is in progress. We always have waited for their widowhood.

"So it is evident that the burden of debt piled up by this war will not consist alone of capital expended or money borrowed for the organization, equipment and maintenance of the fighting men in the field, or for the construction, organization, equipment, support and renewal of fortifications and navies during the progress of the war, but will continue to increase for half a century after the war ends and during that period will be multiplied into hundreds of billions of dollars. The dread of the burden of pensions has been an influence against war in the United States since we sensed the pension-penalty imposed upon us by the civil war.

"When we reckon the cost of the military and naval establishment of the United States we should include in it the cost of pensions, which now amount to the tremendous sum of $165,000,000 a year.

"This figure is impressive, is it not? But consider the great total. The amount spent upon pensions resulting from the civil war now aggregates over $4,000,500,000.

"The facts are staggering. The United States, the one great non-military nation in the world, now spends $147,000,000 a year upon its navy, $125,000,000 a year upon its army, and $165,000,000 a year upon pensions for ex-soldiers, ex-sailors and their dependents.

"We achieve, thus, an expenditure of $437,000,000, which is nearly one-half of all the money expended by the Government of this country, with its population of almost a hundred million people.

"Now stop and think. As nearly as now can be guessed more men have been killed during the first six months of the present war than were killed on both sides during the four years of our civil war. Must not the possibilities of the pension burden which the conflict is imposing upon Europe loom threateningly in the mind?

"And suppose the European Governments, less truly representative of their people than our own, refuse to pay such pensions. Lack of pension paying by no means will relieve the people of those countries from the support of crippled men and of the dependents of men killed in battle or by disease. Society must look after these helpless creatures, if not in one way, then in another.

"Therefore it is plain enough that this war must be a dreadful drain upon the financial resources and energy of Europe for at least two generations.

"What appeals to me as the strongest argument for peace, therefore, is not love of peace, for its own sake. There are many things more desirable than a fight, it is true, but also it is true that many things may be less desirable.

"Not yet has man been able to devise social machinery by means of which justice invariably can be effected without the use of individual force, let alone without the use of collective force.

"There are states of nerves among nations as well as among individuals; the antipathies and atmospheres of peoples must be taken into consideration. Until that happy day shall come when man will be upon a higher plane than that which he now occupies, these must sometimes culminate in fighting.

"I am of those who believe that if democracy is worth having it is worth preserving at any sacrifice. But Heaven keep us from being obsessed with a love of glory! A navy we must have, adequate to protect our shores, fast battle cruisers with a real punch and but little armor, and plenty of submarines. As for the army, this is a machine age, and machines cannot be built in a day. We should have Government-made guns and ammunition in abundance, enough trained men capable of being officers—the outline of a citizen soldiery—but not a great standing army.



Secretary Franklin K. Lane .....

FROM © PHOTO BY G.V. BUCK

"But in this new time we are trying to work out a new theory of social organization as well as of political organization. War retards us in this work and must.

"In the old days kings kept peace within their kingdoms by making their peoples forget the insolence and wrongs to which they were subjected at home through calling to their attention the insolences and brutalities which threatened them from neighboring kingdoms.

"For centuries it was a standing practice of the machiavelian doctrinaires who held the thrones to solve domestic problems by developing international conflicts.

"But now we have come to a period when we feel that we must work out such a relationship between nations as already exists between one individual and another.

"The United States might develop a great Iliad through a great war, it might find new methods of sanitation, new cures for disease, new mechanisms of vast value through the necessities of a great war. A supreme conflict might give to our national imagination an impulse which would excite all our creative faculties.

"Such things come as partial compensation for the fiendishness of combat.

"But while a nation is at war its society is bent on one thing only, the destruction of its enemies. The social mind is a single track railroad. It does not solve its international and its domestic problems at the same time. Ever it postpones consideration of the latter until its mind is freed from puzzling over the former.

"That is the reason why the most conservative of men often are in favor of war. They believe in militarism because they know that so long as governments and peoples are obsessed with the conviction of the necessity for overthrowing external enemies they will not think much about internal concerns.

"In consequence the minds of most nations are so engrossed in devising wars and means whereby to protect themselves against wars, that no mental energy or material resource is left wherewith to cope with those problems of organized society which we call the constructive work of civilization.

"It is especially fitting that at the present time the attention of the people of the United States of America should be directed to this fact. We can't be a warring people and a real democracy.

"Here we have a territory larger by far than any which a democratic government hitherto has attempted to handle. I think it reasonably may be considered doubtful if the United States today would have been in existence had it not been for the railroads and the telegraph. Thought and quick communication hold a people together.

"On such things we wisely have spent our money. If we had been engaged in and had drained our resources through war we could not have spread across the continent and made a nation compact, unified, co-ordinate.

"We look forward to a great United States, not in territory, but in population and in ability to support population. Two-thirds of this continent is comparitively undeveloped today, and that one-third which longest has been producing is not producing one-third of what it should and could yield. One-half of the arable land east of the Mississippi produces nothing and the other half does not produce 50 per cent. of its capacity.

"The land lying to the westward of the Mississippi River is that which gives me most concern, for it is that part of our territory which is least developed.

"The expenditure of $200,000,000 a year for ten years would protect the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys against flood, redeem these lands as fertile as those of the Nile, and, in our arid regions, bring into production millions of acres that now are inhabited only by the horned toad and the rattlesnake.

"Let us consider what might be done in the matter of irrigation. An amount equal to that which we now spend upon the army and the navy would put under cultivation at least 40,000,000 acres of new land now arid in the West and Southwest—land just as new as if, by some magic, it suddenly had been laid down upon this continent where no land had existed. It would be the silt of the rivers and the decomposed lava of the mountains, ten acres of which easily and satisfactorily would support a family.

"Make a little calculation for yourself. We are spending on army and navy over $200,000,000 a year. In ten years, let us say, two thousand millions. It costs, on the average, $50 to irrigate an acre. A million families on a million new farms!

"But, of course, we cannot use that money for that purpose. I do not for a moment dream that it can be. We cannot do without our army or our navy. But, none the less, the facts illustrate the handicap which our nation bears because of the necessities which exist for self-protection."

I asked Secretary Lane what he would do today if, as head of the United States Department of the Interior, he had at his disposition that money to expend upon constructive work in his domain.

"Many things," he answered. "With part of that sum I could take the carnotite ores of the West and reduce them to their radium content, and with that one-half the cancer in the country could be eliminated. And the roads we could

build and the schools we could have and the laboratories for mineral experiments!

"I would begin to find out what is in our mountains. All we now know is what we have stumbled upon. What stores of gold, of silver, of other treasures systematic search would certainly uncover! And methods should be developed. We are aware of mountains full of gold which cannot be extracted at a profit as things stand.

"And who knows or can guess at the amount of potash in this country? We know that it has been here, that it has washed into the ocean, and has been redeposited in kelp. I would like to spend a few stray millions in taking potash out of kelp and a few more in boring into the great interior valleys for the discovery of the potash which undoubtedly is there.

"From Alaska, last year, 40,000 pounds of tin were sent to Liverpool for smelting. How much tin is in Alaska or elsewhere in the nation? We can't guess. We have no spare cash with which to learn.

"There are Western valleys which now, because of their aridity, raise sagebush only, but beneath which we know underground rivers flow eternally, fed by the melting snows of the mountains. If we could but find and tap these rivers the arid wastes would bloom. In 50 per cent. of the wells sunk in the Arizona desert for the Indians I have found water. I would punch the desert full of holes.

"With cheap power, generated in other rivers, to lift our subterranean waters, we could make the valleys of Utah and Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico as beautiful and productive as those of Southern California.

"So is it not plain that if the world would spend upon man-making, rather than upon man-killing, wonderful things might be accomplished?

"We have been trying to get more money with which to irrigate the desert, and with which to bring into the service of the world other resources now unavailable. I have presented to Congress a program by means of which some of these resources might be developed. Make the resources of the West develop the West! It is an interlocking scheme. The creation of a revolving fund. Take the moneys from oil and coal and phosphate and water power leases and put them into reclamation of arid lands. This requires changes in our laws.

"We cannot now develop Western water powers through private capital because the law allows the issuance of only revocable permits.

"Yet developed water power means cheaply operated industries, cheap lighting for cities, cheap fuel for homes, cheap water for irrigation.

"That is a purely materialistic viewpoint of the disadvantages which come to men when they permit themselves to fight their fellows rather than to work toward overcoming the reluctances of nature. No crop comes from fighting. Blood is a bad fertilizer for the harvest field.

"And consider the great social problems. There is that of unemployment. Recently we started a bureau through which to deal with it. There can be no doubt that in the not remote future something must be done which will make it impossible for a man to be willing to work and yet be unable to find work to do. We call that a German idea. Not at all. It came from the head of a New Hampshire boy who introduced it into Germany.

"Still another problem is that of public health. The fly and the mosquito must go!

"Another is that of the round man in the square hole—the farmer in the city and the factory worker on the farm.

"Another concerns vocational training for our children. And we must have better teachers and pay them better salaries.

"There are thousands of others, all clamoring for solution before our civilization efficiently can perfect itself along lines which already are well understood. This is the real work of a democracy—to care for man.

"Consideration of them all will take money and thought. The curse of war and preparation for war is not that men die, but that they do not live to do their share toward the solution of the problems of social and commercial life.

"The mind of man has not been busy with these problems, the solution of which would bring happiness, but has been fixed upon invention of great guns and new explosives. And what an imagination our people have! There are more inventions every year in the United States than in the three largest nations of Europe put together. Last year 72,000 patents were taken out in Washington, and this year applications show that this great record will be broken.

"Such a people as ours, encouraged by a century of peace, would develop a civilization that not only materially but artistically would surpass anything which the world ever has seen."

SALT WATER FISHING NEAR HERE

Where Good Sport May Be Had Within a Radius of 150 Miles from New York City

By Hartie I. Phillips.

WITHIN 150 miles of New York City is to be obtained some of the best salt water fishing. Among the fish which can be taken, and which are considered as game as any that swim, are striped bass, channel bass, and tuna. The smaller varieties, bluefish, weakfish, bonito, and croakers, compare favorably with these for game qualities.

There are various kinds of angling—bay and inlet fishing, ocean or deep sea fishing, and surf or beach fishing. The tackle, bait, and methods employed in one kind of angling are often not adapted for another.

For bay and inlet fishing the two most popular resorts close to the city are Jamaica Bay and Princes Bay, Staten Island.

Jamaica Bay is reached by the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad. Four stations are located on the long trestle bridge that crosses the bay, and at each will be found a colony of fishing clubs. The stations are Goose Creek, The Raunt, Broad Channel, and Hammels. Boats can be obtained at all the stations.

The principal fish caught here are weakfish, for which a fairly light rod is used. Shedder crabs and shrimp are considered the best baits. In the past few years a club has been formed to handle this gamy fish with ordinary cotton thread, which, needless to say, requires a great deal of skill when a large one is hooked.

Blackfish are also caught, the best bait being fiddlers or soldier crabs. Fluke or plaice are taken best by drifting with the tide, the best bait for them being killies. There are also to be found nearly all varieties of salt-water fish, including bluefish, and occasionally striped bass.

Great sport is to be obtained by those who like that kind of angling in the catching of sharks which often weigh over 200 pounds. A heavy rod and a reel capable of holding 300 yards of line are necessary to handle them, mossbunkers being considered the best bait. For all fishing in Jamaica Bay the flood tide is considered the best.

At Princes Bay, on the southerly shore of Staten Island, are situated a number of stations. The principal fish caught are weakfish, which hover around the many oyster beds. The species of fish caught, tackle, bait, and best tides are the same as at Jamaica Bay. The stations are Great Kills, Elsingville, Annadale, Huguenot Park, Princes Bay, Pleasant Plains, and Richmond Valley.

Great South Bay is also a favorite fishing ground. There are thirteen stations at which the angler can obtain boats and guides—Bellmore, Massapequa, Amityville, Babylon, Brightwaters, Bay Shore, Islip, Great River, Oakdale, Sayville, Bayport, Blue Point, and Patchogue. All kinds of salt-water fish are to be got.

The most interesting fishing will probably be found at Fire Island Inlet, almost opposite Bay Shore. Here bluefish are caught by both trolling and chumming. In trolling the sailboat or motorboat moves swiftly through the water, the angler using a strong rod and line, the lure being an oblong piece of metal, with one or more strong hooks imbedded in the end. It is made of block tin and shaped somewhat like a fish, and is known as a squid. As the boat dashes along it darts hither and thither, and the bluefish make a jump for what appears to them a fish, and are thus caught. Squids are also made of bone and of cedar wood.

Chumming for bluefish is entirely dissimilar. The boat is anchored, and the Captain uses a grinder, in which mossbunkers are ground up, and as he scatters the minced fish overboard the oily effect on the surface is called a slick. This will sometimes travel a great distance with the tide before the bluefish run across it, but once they strike the slick they follow it up, eating the morsels, until they reach the source of supply.

The fisherman uses a strong rod, reel, and a line to the end of which is attached a piece of wire two to three feet long, which is fastened to the ring of a strong hook. The bait used is a piece taken out of the back of a mossbunker before it is ground up. Once the bluefish get in the slick the angler is nearly always guaranteed a good catch if a shark or tuna does not interfere and frighten the smaller fish away.

A piece of wire is used in bluefishing, because of their razorlike teeth, which would sever an ordinary fishing line in a jiffy.

An odd feature in connection with chumming is the appearance, almost invariably, as soon as the slick commences to flow, of thousands of small birds, about the size of a robin. They are jet black, with white breast, and are known as Mother Carey's chickens. They skim along the surface, chattering as they scramble for choice morsels.

There are bays on the north shore of Long Island at which good fishing can be found—Hempstead Harbor, Oyster Bay, Huntington Bay, and Gardiner's Bay.

One of the most famous fishing resorts is Block Island, situated about twenty-five miles east of Sag Harbor, L. I., a steamboat line connecting the two points. Block Island Sound is particularly noted for its tuna fishing and also for the harpooning of swordfish, to say nothing of the excellent fishing for other varieties.

Of all the fish in our waters it is doubtful if any excels for gameness the tuna, or horse mackerel, as it is called by New Jersey fishermen. The usual method of catching the tuna is by trolling, the same as for bluefish, but many anglers prefer a revolving spoon, which has a hook fastened in the centre, to a squid. It generally takes from one to four hours to land a large tuna.



Edward E. Davis and Record Striped Bass of Jersey Shore, 58 lbs. 8 oz.

A very strong rod and a reel holding 900 to 1,200 feet of twenty-one-thread line are necessary in handling them. The record tuna taken with rod and reel weighed 680 pounds, and was caught by J. K. L. Ross in Canadian waters in 1913.

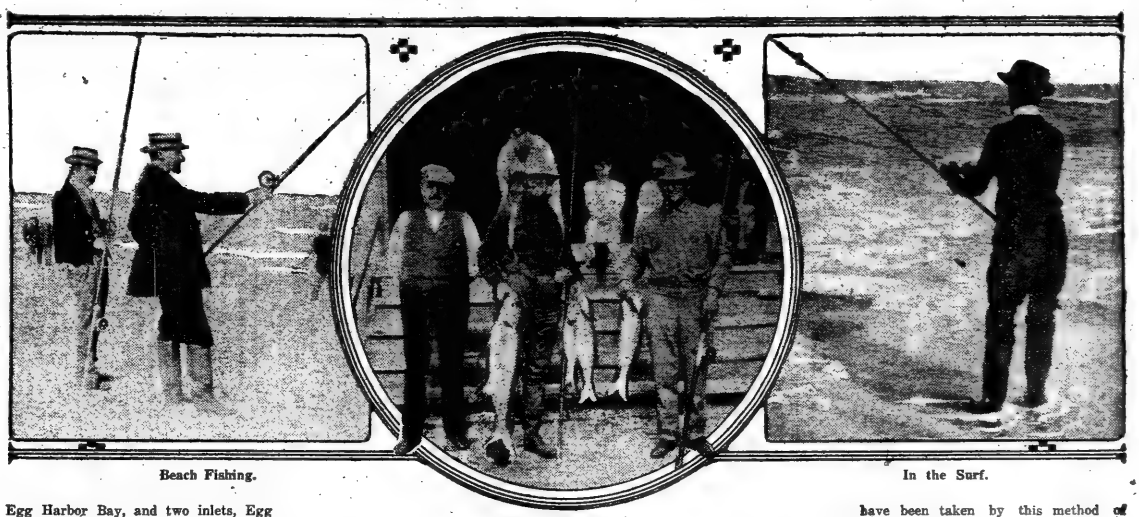
The harpooning of swordfish, although not strictly angling, affords considerable interest to those who have witnessed it. A boat propelled by steam or motor power is used, and forward is built a broad bowsprit, wide enough for a man to stand on. The extreme end of this is surrounded with an iron railing, waist high, so that the man on the job can rest against it when he throws the harpoon. This is called the pulpit.

When a fish is sighted, the boat is manoeuvred to within about fifty feet of it and then the harpoon is thrown. As the barb of the shank sinks home, a strong hemp line, which has been coiled in a large tub, goes to sea at lightning speed, and as the end is reached an airtight keg to which it is attached is thrown overboard. The keg sinks out of sight for a few seconds, but soon reappears, and, as it reaches the surface it suddenly goes a few feet in the air, as the swordfish makes a dash for its supposed enemy. After a number of rushes at the keg, the fish begins to weaken, gradually gives up the fight, and with considerable difficulty is hauled aboard.

Barnegat Bay, twenty-six miles long and varying in width from one to six miles, is a wonderful breeding ground for weakfish, which are caught here in vast numbers. The favorite method of rigging is to tie to the end of the line a short leader, to which the hook is fastened, a small sinker weighing about an ounce being placed just above the leader. A float is then attached three or four feet above, and after the hook has been baited the line flows away from the boat with the tide. A bite is indicated by disappearance of the float below the surface. It requires considerable skill to land weakfish, as they have very tender mouths, and easily tear themselves loose from the hook; hence their name. The principal baits are shedder crab and shrimp.

Kingfish and small bluefish are also obtainable, and some striped bass are taken by trolling from a rowboat along the deep-water channels, bloodworms being used as bait. Captains, with their motorboats and sailboats, meet every train, and the best places to disembark are Seaside Park and Barnegat Pier.

Other good fishing bays to the southward, though less accessible than Barnegat, are Little Egg Harbor Bay, Great



Beach Fishing. Record Bluefish, 18 lbs. In the Surf.

Egg Harbor Bay, and two inlets, Egg Harbor and Absecon Inlet, south of Atlantic City.

Probably one of the best fishing resorts for large fish is Corson's Inlet. The tide rushes very swiftly here, and if boat fishing is indulged in, great care should be taken by the inexperienced. A short trestle bridge spans the inlet just north of the railroad station, and from this can be taken blackfish, sea bass, and occasionally sheepshead. By trolling in front of this trestle, which is about a quarter of a mile long, striped bass (or rockfish, as they are called here) are often caught. Large numbers of kingfish and weakfish can be taken in the inlet, the boat being anchored and a two-ounce sinker being used. Shrimp and shedder crab are the best bait. No float is used here, the line dragging near bottom.

Out further, in the channels between the sandbars, are caught channel bass. The general baits used are shedder crab, mullet, and mossbunker. A strong rod, a reel holding 200 yards of line, and hand-forged hooks are necessary to handle these fish.

The river fishing in the immediate vicinity is not up to the standard of a generation ago, when striped bass were caught in considerable numbers and large size at Hell Gate, Fort Washington, (foot of 155th Street,) Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the waters around Bedloe's Island. The writer caught small striped bass in that muddy stream, the Harlem River, about twenty-five years ago.

From City wharves eels are taken, and in the Fall snappers or young bluefish. In some years lafayettes are abundant, and during the late Fall, Winter and early Spring, tomcods are the principal fish caught.

Going further south, Cheesequake Creek, near Morgan, N. J., is a likely spot for striped bass and weakfish. In the early Spring and late Fall two good places for small striped bass are the Highland Bridge and Seabright Bridge on the Shrewsbury River. The westerly branch of this river affords good fishing in Summer for weakfish and bluefish.

Ocean or deep sea fishing is done by a great number of anglers, who go to the fishing banks located off of the Long Island and New Jersey coasts. These banks consist mainly of coral rock formation. There are hundreds of them, known by different names, and they are to be found from half a mile to ten or more miles to sea.

The tackle generally used consists of a short, stout rod, heavy line, wooden reel, and from a four to an eight ounce sinker, according to the tide. Two strong hooks are generally attached just above the sinker. The usual baits are skimmers, (sea clams,) mossbunker, squid, (inkfish,) soft (river) clams, and fiddler (soldier) crabs.

The fish caught on these banks are sea bass, porgies, ling, silver (or sea) eels, conger eels, bergalls, sea robins, fluke, and blackfish. A peculiar feature in regard to the last named is their intense dislike for mossbunker or fish bait. If they should be biting freely and a piece of mossbunker be put on as bait, they would immediately leave the vicinity. Their favorite food is fiddler crabs.

In the late Fall the majority of these fish depart for warmer waters, and although ling and blackfish seem to remain all the year around, the other varieties are replaced by pollock, whiting (or frost) fish, hake, haddock, and cod, and once in a while a headfish.

This latter fish, which probably a large number of anglers have never seen, is the particular bane of the codfisherman. The headfish looks like a monster toadfish, all head and very little body, often weighing over 100 pounds. The market fisherman, when hauling his trawl line, sometimes finds a headfish hooked with a codfish longer than itself. The cod, of course, is inside the headfish, and sometimes the cod is alive, as the headfish swallow these fish whole.

Surf fishing is considered by many to be the highest order of salt-water angling, as it requires casting from the beach, a feat of some difficulty. For surf fishing is used a strong split bamboo rod in two pieces, of a total length of about nine feet. A three or four ounce sinker is fastened to a three-way swivel. To one ring the sinker is tied by a piece of line about six inches long; to another ring is attached a two-foot twisted gut leader, on the end of which is the hook, which varies in size according to the fish that the angler is trying to catch; to the third ring is attached the line.

For surf fishing it is necessary to have a pair of rubber hip boots and a rod belt, which has a cuplike formation to hold the rod. To the rod belt is also attached a bait box. The lines used are made of the best linen, ranging from nine to eighteen thread, and a reel when full should contain about 600 feet. Three or four ounce sinkers are generally used.

The fascinating part of surf fishing not alone lies in the art of casting, but the uncertainty as to what you are going to hook. The next bite may be from a two-pound weakfish or a forty-pound striped channel bass. The largest fish have been taken by this method of angling.

The favorite baits used for striped bass are squid (ink-fish), and shedder crab. In the early Spring and late Fall bloodworms are considered the best bait.

There are numerous places along both the Long Island and New Jersey coasts where good fishing for striped bass can be found. Some very large ones have been taken at Montauk Point and Long Beach, and in New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Point Pleasant, though the largest are generally caught near Asbury Park.

To many anglers, on account of their bulldog tenacity, channel bass are considered from a game standpoint the superior of striped bass. Their vitality is remarkable and stories are told of some fish that have put up a fight for half an hour or more before being landed, then have been allowed to lie on the beach in the sun for an hour, and then, permitted to go free, have swam off as if nothing had happened to them.

The angler who plans surf fishing is advised to wear a long pair of oilskin trousers or slickers, which prevent water getting into boots. On account of the gently sloping beaches, it is often necessary to walk out some distance in the undertow before the cast can be made.

In the early part of September channel bass are to be taken at Barnegat Inlet and the surrounding section up to Seaside Park, ten miles further north.

In addition to the fish mentioned, in surf angling the smaller varieties are taken—kingfish, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, croakers, to say nothing of fish not prized so highly, such as shovel-nose sharks, skates, balloon fish, dogfish, and sea robins. The general baits used for all these are shedder crabs, bloodworms, and mullet in Summer and mullet and sand eels in the Fall.

UNPUBLISHED BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LETTER

The letter printed herewith, from Benjamin Franklin to Humphry Marshall, West Bradford, Chester County, Penn., has never before been published. The original came into the possession of Horace Binney, the eminent jurist, and is now owned by William Binney, Jr., of Providence, R. I.

London, April 22, 1771.

SIR: I duly received your Favours of the 4th of October and the 17th of November. It gave me Pleasure to hear that tho' the Merchants had departed from their Agreement of Non-Importation, the Spirit of Industry and Frugality was likely to continue among the People. I am obliged to you for your Concern on my Account. The Letters you mention gave great Offence here; but that was not attended with the immediate ill Consequences to my Interest that seemed to have been hoped for by those that sent Copies of them hither.

"If our Country People would well consider, that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign Gewgaws, & in making their own Apparel, being apply'd to the Improvement of their Plantations, would render those more profitable, as yielding a greater Produce, I should hope they would persist resolutely in the present commendable Industry and Frugality—And there is still a farther Consideration.

The Colonies that produce Provisions grow very fast. But of the Countries that take off those Provisions, some do not increase at all, as the European Nations; and others, as the West India Colonies, not in the same proportion. So that tho' the Demand at present may be sufficient it cannot long continue so. Every Manufacturer encouraged in our Country makes part of a market for Provisions within ourselves, and saves so much Money to the Country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the Manufactures he supplies.

Here in England it is well known and understood that where ever a Manufacture is established which employs a Number of Hands, it raises the Value of Lands in the neighboring Country all around it; partly by the greater Demand near at hand for the Produce of the Land; and partly from the Plenty of Money drawn by the Manufacturers to that Part of the Country. It seems therefore the Interest of all of our Farmers and Owners of Lands to encourage young Manufacturers in preference to foreign ones imported among us from Distant Countries.

I am much obliged by your kind present of curious Seeds. They were welcome Gifts to some of my friends. I send you herewith some of the new Barley lately introduced into this country, & now highly spoken of. I wish it may be found of Use with us.

I was the more pleased to see in your Letter the Improvement of our Paper, having had a principal share in establishing that manufacture among us many Years ago, by the Encouragement I gave it.

If in anything I can Serve you here, it will be a Pleasure to

Your obliged Friend
and humble Servant,
B. Franklin.

Mr. Humphry Marshall.

FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

IN a recent article in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union on cane sugar in the Americas it is stated that sugar cane is planted, not sown. A small piece of the cane, long enough to include two or three of the rings, or nodes, is laid lengthwise, or stuck in a slanting direction, along a furrow which runs the length of the field. In some sections the primitive fashion of planting in holes is still employed. When the trench is planted the pieces of cane are lightly covered with earth. In a few weeks they show growth above the ground, the germ buds at the rings having begun to shoot out in the form of young cane, the ring having at the same time thrown out rootlets into the soil. The parallel trenches are made far enough apart, say at least three feet, to enable the workers, when the wide-spreading canes are getting ripe, to go between the rows and remove the dying leaves which burden the ripening cane, thereby enabling the naked cane to mature faster.

Brazil is trying an experiment on a large scale with zebu cattle, which have been introduced for the purpose of cross-breeding with the native and hybrid cattle of the country. The zebu is attracting attention from animal breeders in many of the warmer parts of the world, including Texas and other southern sections of the United States, largely because of its relative immunity to the disastrous Texas fever. The zebu is a native of the Indo-Malayan region, and experts declare that it was domesticated thousands of years before the Christian era.

The Woolwich Arsenal in England covers 600 acres. Here are made guns of all sizes, every form of military wagon, shot, shell, torpedoes, cartridges, bullets, war signals, life-saving rockets, and high explosives. The arsenal is divided into three main departments—the royal gun factories, the royal carriage department, and the royal laboratory.

The official reports of the railroads of the United States show that they have an annual payroll of 1,695,483 persons, an average of 683 for each 100 miles of line.

THE RARE ART OF RAFAEL JOSEFFY

The Passing of the Famous Virtuoso Last Week Severed a Career of Triumph in Musical World



At 27 the Idol of the Musical World.



Joseffy in camp Saranac Lake (1892)



Joseffy at 16 yrs.

By James Huneker.

AS he had lived so Rafael Joseffy slipped into shadowland — without ostentation. For years his desire for privacy had grown apace. It was neither mock modesty nor yet nervousness which thus impelled him to withdraw from the musical market-place; rather an intimate communion with his art, and, doubtless, a natural revulsion from the glare and publicity of the concert hall.

A quarter of a century ago, after he had enjoyed triumphs seldom accorded to any pianoforte virtuoso, Joseffy grew restive; he felt the need of further artistic growth. Denied the creative impulse, nevertheless he was not satisfied with the career of a virtuoso, be it never so glittering. A still small voice within him urged him to monastic solitude. But he made no proclamation of his artistic faith. He simply disappeared from the musical world and worked; he refashioned the entire apparatus of his technical machine, if such a thing were possible, and a decade later emerged a sober, intellectual artist, who disdained brilliant and more superficial aspects in favor of the truly solid and satisfying.

There were critics discerning enough to applaud and encourage his endeavor and also to note with regret that, in his effort to escape the shallow virtuoso, his playing had lost something of its sensuous charm in its outlining of structural form. This was only a passing phase. The old magic had never quite vanished and to it was added a gratifying maturity of musical conception.

It is only fair to state that Rafael Joseffy, for reasons, physical as well as temperamental, was never an artist who took the kingdom of art by assault; he was no tempestuous heaven-stormer. He had neither the muscular conformation nor the overwhelming passion. His interpretation of the classics was distinguished by clarity, elevation of style, plasticity, and, on the intellectual side, by a just perception of the relation of things. He was a cerebral pianist, despite his limpid, caressing touch.

With his technical equipment and marked sensitiveness to symmetry and tonal beauty, it was a foregone conclusion that he would play the Waldstein Sonata of Beethoven better than the Appassionata Sonata, the G major concerto with more sympathy than the Emperor concerto. Nature ordains these matters and Joseffy wisely listened to her command and did not attempt to overstep his limitations.

But granting these same limitations, and absence at times of tonal depth and virility, what virtuoso since Rubinstein has so enchanted his audience? He followed the mighty Anton after a lapse of six years, and until the advent of Paderewski he was king of the pianoforte in this country. His openly expressed admiration, even enthusiasm, for the poetic Pole played no part in his scheme of leaving the concert platform. Joseffy never feared competition, and, great artist and modest man that he was, he always knew his own worth. He felt his time had arrived. He was at the parting of the ways, and Brahms was his music-maker in the years to come.

There was a complete psychologic revulsion from all that he had adored, one that can only be paralleled in the case of Karl Tausig, the master of Joseffy, and probably the most extraordinary pianist in the history of musical art.

Tausig was a Liszt pupil, as were the majority of the world's famous virtuosi; he was also the friend and sworn defender of Richard Wagner. A keen observer, Louis Ehlert, has said of Tausig that he was the artistic twin-brother of Franz Liszt; that nature had endowed him with as remarkable gifts as his master. This is asserting much. Yet in this estimate both Liszt and Wagner practically agreed with Ehlert.

A well-known pedagogue and pianist in this city, Albert Ross Parsons, studied with Tausig—in company with Joseffy, Max Pinner, Oskar Raif, Robert Freund, and Amy Fay—and told the present writer that after Tausig had conducted a concert entirely made up of the compositions of Richard Wagner, at the time the most hated musician in Germany, he was positively driven from the musical field, his name expunged from managerial lists, and he was forced temporarily to retire, thanks to popular prejudice.

The effect on his haughty nature was depressing. He never forgave, never forgot. His nature was embittered and it needed all of Liszt's persuasive powers to coax him back to artistic interests. Liszt also advised him to abandon for the time his volcanic style and his ultra-romantic programs. It should not be forgotten that Tausig was not always the Tausig of legend—impersonal, objective, glacial. He had been the fieriest of the fiery, not even Rubenstein surpassing him in force, diablerie, and passion.

Wagner relates that as a lad his fingers were so abnormally powerful—like those of Josef Hofmann today—that he could break the wires of a pianoforte by a simple contraction. And didn't Liszt salute his hands as bronze and diamonds: "Tes mains de bronze et des diamants."

We dwell upon the case of Tausig, for it was during his formative years that Joseffy studied with him, absorbed his style, patterned after his ideals.

No man, not even Liszt—and certainly not Moscheles, from whom he had lessons at the Leipsic Conservatory—left such a profound impression on the little Hungarian lad with the bright eyes and cameo-like features, who went to Tausig, then the adored, unapproachable virtuoso in Berlin.

As little Filtsch, another Hungarian boy piano genius, had played for Chopin the immortal E minor concerto, so Joseffy pleased Tausig by a superlative performance of the same work; as years after young Moriz Rosenthal went from Lemberg to Vienna to play for Joseffy this E minor concerto—"and beautifully he played it," said Joseffy, who never tired of telling the story. With a pupil of Joseffy's calibre, Tausig could do much, and Mr. Parsons recalls as if it were yesterday Joseffy's debut in Berlin at the age of eighteen (1870.)

This was several years before his Vienna first appearance, and the veteran New York teacher declares that never since did Joseffy play as on the evening when Tausig listened to him in Berlin. His touch, says Mr. Parsons in his graphic manner, was like peaches and cream; his technique of a surpassingly crystalline purity. When he reached Vienna the usual carping Dr. Hanslick praised his style and poetic delivery, but also nicknamed him a "pianissimist," because of his marvelous whispering passage work — like that of Chopin's as described by Robert Schumann. There was a tendency to unduly emphasize this trait, and an obvious joy in sheer virtuosity, what Liszt so happily called the wing flights of the youthful virtuoso.

In Holland, possibly because he played in company with Carlotta Patti, he was christened the "Patti of the Pianoforte." He was indeed an unrivaled coloratura pianist during this period.

Joseffy spent several Summers at Weimar with Liszt. He headed the second generation of young talent that sat at the feet of the Merlin of modern music, the first group being Tausig, von Bülow, Rubinstein, Raff, Bendal, Pruckner and others. For Joseffy Liszt was unique and he fought for his compositions as Tausig fought for those of Wagner. When asked by Mr. Parsons which pianist he preferred his reply was characteristic: "A man who has composed two such masterpieces as the Dante and Faust symphonies must play differently from the man who hasn't, even if he be Karl Tausig."

He recognized the creative element in Liszt's interpretations and my informant thinks that Joseffy's retirement was the outcome of his belief that the art of pianoforte playing was not on the same plane as the composing faculty. He said to me as we listened to Edward MacDowell's dazzling performance of his D minor concerto: "What's the use of being a poor piano player when MacDowell not only composes but plays as he does?"

Yet I suspect it was his lofty ideal of the virtuoso that made Joseffy speak deprecatingly of his own art. He was a worshipper to the day of his passing in the holy church of art. Nothing in life had significance for him but artistic perfection, so he was doomed to disappointments.

Heinrich Heine called Thalberg a king, Liszt a prophet, Chopin a poet, Herz an advocate, Kalkbrenner a minstrel, Mme. Pleyel a sibyl, and Doehler—a pianist. The witticism may have lost its point for us, as few are living who remember the playing of this parterre of pianists. What would Heine have said of Rafael Joseffy! Perhaps that he played as harmoniously as his harmonious name; in that melting collocation of letters there is much to tempt the fanciful and believer in the psychic association of names with their possessors. A man bearing such a distinguished name as Rafael Joseffy could not fail to play or paint or "poetize" beautifully.

But Heine's fancy would not have blinded his critical faculty; he, too, would have been charmed by the sparkling touch and individual style of the youthful singer from Hungary, for eminently lyric was the early manner of Joseffy. From Thalberg to Tausig, from Rubinstein to Rosenthal, from De Pachmann to Paderewski, one may search in vain for the personal quality that made the playing of Joseffy incomparable. Stendhal would have called him "different," and with that evasive definition we must be satisfied. The saddest part of all is that his voice is stilled forever, without any possibility of its reproduction; actors, singers and executive musicians pay the penalty for their immediate popularity by total oblivion. What do we know, beyond hearsay, of Catalini's singing, the sound of Paganini's violin, or of Liszt's supreme playing?

On the railway trajectory from Oderberg to Kaschau, there is a little town called in Hungarian, Hunfalu, or in German, Hunsdorf, the village of the Huns. There Joseffy was born in 1852. Conflicting dates in various biographical dictionaries need not confuse us, for the exact year was given us by Joseffy himself. Later his family moved to Miscklolz and no doubt his biographers were misled in believing that this much more important city was the real birthplace. Pressburg, (Pozsony,) too, has been assigned to him as a cradle. But it is Hunfalu, which is of so little civic importance that it is seldom to be found on any map of Hungary, except a railroad chart.

In 1903 I went to Budapest and in Buda (Ofen), across the Danube, I met the father of Joseffy, a learned rabbi and teacher of Oriental and modern languages—he modestly confessed to speaking twenty-two! When I saw the diminutive old man, (he was past 80 years,) with his soft yet sparkling eyes and finely chiseled profile, I told him that his son Rafael was "the spit and spawn of him." The Celtic image did not puzzle him and in the English of classic diction he admitted that his son favored him, but prophetically added: "Yes, but he won't die as old as his father." He confessed that as a lad Rafael was singularly endowed with musical talent, yet he thought he would have achieved equal distinction in the world of literature. The venerable and erudite rabbi evidently favored intellectual pursuits. However, he died several years before his son.

But Joseffy was, as Hanslick said, "predestined to play," and his predestined instrument the pianoforte. His touch, or manner of attack, seemed to spiritualize its wiry timbre. The harsh, inelastic, metallic unmalleable tone, inseparable from the music made by conventional pianists, became in his hands floating, evanescent. Tones were his plastic passagework—so different from Liszt's wrought iron figuration, or the sonorous blasts of Rubinstein, ("A French horn tone," was the way Joseffy described Anton's touch,) his atmospheric pedaling and gossamer arabesques—if Joseffy played the pianoforte, you ask in desper-

ation, what then did his contemporaries play?

From his keyboard there was evoked a delicate volume of sound that was, to employ a banal word, beautiful. He was the pianist of beauty or, as he said of Tausig, "Every piece he played was a perfect picture, perfectly hung and framed."

Extreme polish never attenuated the vitality of his playing. In his manipulation of the mechanism his touch had an airy, aristocratic quality, a detachment of tone that some believed he contrived his legato by the aid of the pedal. This is a mistake. His touch, while not as clinging or as velvety and rich as is Paderewski's, was a cunning mixture of hand-stroke and finger pressure; the pedals did play an important rôle, as they should, for they are, as Rubinstein puts it, the soul of the instrument.

A cool, silvery touch of penetrating sweetness was Joseffy's, a commingle-ment of magic and moonlight. He had the cult of the nuance, and here is where I take my stand in claiming for him originality. No pianist, with the exception of Chopin, has paralleled his mastery of the nuance. He was a master of the finer shades, gray within gray, and also a chameleon-like variety in iridescent tonal tints. Never robust, seldom dramatic, his fingers were always as ten tiny crystal bells. His readings were subtle, not morbid. Like Chopin and De Pachmann, he knew his dynamic limits, and so graded his tone that no one missed the thunders of the latter-day fortissimists. Quality of tone, discrimination of tone, not power nor yet swiftness interested him. Nevertheless, his was a style that is distinctly outmoded. It was too refined, too gracious for the New School. At his début (1879) his playing lacked weight, but it was unfailingly poetical and revealed a classic balance and tonal chastity.

His catholicity may be gauged when we recall his devotion to Brahms, to Chopin, and to Liszt. The flat major Concerto of Brahms in his hands was a view of another side of Brahms, too often the leaden diversion of pedants. Joseffy literally taught American music-lovers that Brahms is not a recondite, cryptic composer of a constipated, dour temperament, but a full-blooded man who loves life and light and beauty. As for the E minor Concerto of Chopin, that may be truly said to have belonged to Joseffy. Who can ever forget his matchless performance, the proud dignity of his bearing at the keyboard, his poetic Romance and buoyant Rondo! Even the Tausig interlocking octave runs at the close sounded euphonius. He accomplished wonders with Karl Tausig's version of the work, but I fancy that he was prompted thereto by a laudable piety to exhume the ingenious arrangement.

Moriz Rosenthal, the last of the school of pianoforte virtuosi who boasts the grand manner, plays the original version very much as Joseffy played it thirty-five years ago. "He is my best pupil," he smilingly declared when Rosenthal's name was mentioned. For De Pachmann, too, he had a warm admiration, and often called him "The Hero of Double-Thirds"; and he confessed that he believed Chopin played the mazourkas and nocturnes as does this Puck of the pianoforte. Paderewski, as a composer, interested Joseffy. The Polish fantasy and the concerto he knew by heart. Leopold Godowsky also came in for his share of commendation.

Loyalty was a dominant strain in the nature of Rafael Joseffy. His friends the world over know this. As a man he leaves us with a beautiful memory, as beautiful as his name, as beautiful as his hand, (surely the most wonderful hand of all pianists, not so poetically fragile as Chopin's, nor so intellectual and athletic as Liszt's; with his you are compelled to think of Heine's description of the marble hand of Napoleon.) He had the domestic virtues, and after the storm and stress of a youth singularly exposed to temptations of all kinds he swam into a safe harbor.

His attitude toward life was that of a gentle cynic—but beneath his playful irony and glancing wit the true man sometimes shone forth. He became a pedagogue by election, not through compulsion, and an admirable one. He was universally beloved, and if he had cared for flattery he could have been cloyed with it.

I know of few men who, at the apex of such a brilliant career, would have had the courage to renounce the glory and opportunity to gain wealth for the sake of an art ideal. Joseffy did it, and he never regretted his decision. His sly humor was infectious, yet he never spoke ill of a fellow-artist, though he delighted in puncturing a charlatan. His veiled voice was deadly in execution when uttering an epigram.

At the time of his death he was engaged in reading the proof of his new and definite edition of Chopin's works, undertaken at the instance of Rudolph Schirmer. That this edition is the last word in the voluminous literature of the Polish tone-poet need hardly be added, and to illustrate his thoroughness in editorial work, (he belongs to the group of great musical editors, Liszt, Tausig, von Bülow, and Busoni,) he not only fingered, phrased, and revised the original text, (in fifteen volumes,) but he actually copied anew this text so that no error could possibly creep in, a formidable feat for a man past threescore.

His School of Advanced Piano Playing is a continuation and a climax of Tausig's Daily Studies, though better adapted to the exigencies of modern playing. His treasures of musical mementos are rare, containing, among many letters, the Liszt piano method, the original manuscripts of Liszt's Hungarian piano rhapsodies, obviously destined to become the property of some museum or private collection—say at Budapest, or in the homes of such ardent music-lovers as Andrew Carnegie and Harry Harkness Flagler.

In a musical world largely populated by pianistic Calibans, the gracious figure of Rafael Joseffy now seems like a very Ariel.



Rafael Joseffy in his late years

WITH ITALY WAR IS BUSINESS ONLY

(Continued from Page 5.)

said, "did not consider the time opportune for a discussion of the question of compensation." As the chances of great German success grew less and as it become constantly more evident that the war might end in a draw or in a German defeat, Barone Sonino felt that the time had become most opportune for such a discussion.

He believed that the chances of war had become so even that the addition of Italy's weight to one side or the other would be enough to decide the issue. The significance of Italy's action lies not so much in the fact that her opposition may defeat the central empires as it does in showing that in the judgment of as astute and practical an observer as is Barone Sonino the Allies have the best chance of success.

The Government obviously decided that the future belonged to the Allies, and for the sake of Italian interests aligned themselves with the side they believed would win. There has been absolutely no pretense of sentiment in the matter. Sonino is probably prejudiced in favor of England, but excepting him very few prominent Italians have any particular liking for their new friends. Curiously enough, while most Italians hate the Austrians, they rather like the Germans. Italian interests apart, Italy would prefer to fight as the ally of Germany, and, were it possible, against Austria, England, and France.

As a prominent Italian said not long ago: "Had we been prepared, we should and would have joined Germany and Austria last August. The war would then have ended in two months, and we should have received as our share of the spoils Corsica, Tunis, Egypt, and possibly Morocco. Now, of course, it is too late to fight beside Germany, so we must do the next best thing and fight against her."

It is this perfectly cold-blooded view of the war held by most prominent Italians that is difficult for Americans to understand. For Italian politicians the war is only a business proposition in Italy's interests. Such being the case, the course of the Italian Government during the last fortnight before war was declared seems almost incomprehensible.

Had the Government not carried on negotiations with both sides at once, with the central empires and the Allies at the same time, it would have been free to accept Austria's final offer. Without striking a blow Italy could have realized almost all her national ambitions, and at the same time would have kept faith with her allies. As it is, she has broken with her old associates and begun a war the end of which no man can see, but that cannot possibly give her more than she could have gained without fighting.

No matter who may win, Italy can never realize her great expectations. If the central empires should triumph, she will be extremely fortunate if she is permitted to remain intact, while if the Allies should win, no matter how great the victory may be, she is doomed to disappointment, for it is past belief that Great Britain and France will permit her to dismember Austria and make of the Adriatic an Italian lake.

Had she entered the war from altruistic motives the risk she is taking would have been perfectly justified, as it would be had she been attacked. But she has forced war on Germany and Austria-Hungary solely for the purpose of furthering her national interests by acquiring Austrian territory.

The nine months which preceded Italy's declaration of war were, it is true, a period of sordid bargaining and intrigue on the part of the politicians who control the Government. But it was a period lightened and relieved by the conduct of the Italian people.

Their patience through it all, their calmness and cheerfulness have been extraordinary. Times have been cruelly hard in Italy, and the poverty and real suffering have been greater than at any time in the history of the new kingdom.

For nine months they lived literally from day to day, never knowing what the next day might bring forth. Their Government at no time took them into its confidence, and they really knew less of what was going on than did any intelligent outsider. Until the demonstrations in May were organized or accelerated there was never a hint of weariness or impartience, for all classes bore the hardships and sacrifices of the Winter with exemplary good-will and fortitude.

Now that the time of waiting is over and the day of action has arrived, they have apparently all agreed to forget past differences and to look only forward. Most of them did not want war, but all—those who wanted war and those who did not, those who thought war inevitable and those who believed that a wiser leadership might have avoided it—are united in their belief that, right or wrong, La Patria must be supported.

At first most of the people took the war in the same happy spirit in which they take a holiday. They were so convinced of the invincibility of La Patria that they believed her entrance on the side of the Allies would result in the defeat of the central empires in a few weeks, and besides they had no conception of the horrors of war, of its cost in men and misery, and anything was better than the dreadful uncertainty of not knowing when it would begin. Very soon the spirit of the people changed, so that the general mobilization saw the regiments marching to the front, not singing or cheering, but in silence, leaving behind their mothers and their wives and their sweethearts.

If since the great European war began there has been but little to admire in the conduct of the politicians in control of the Italian Government, the conduct of the Italian people has been worthy of all praise. If the war which Italy has undertaken results in her everlasting credit and glory, no thanks will be due to those who might honorably have avoided it but nevertheless brought it about, but the honor will belong to the nation itself, because of the self-sacrifice, the endurance, and the patriotism of the people.



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DON'T LEAVE YOUR JOB TO WRITE

Unless You Have an Extraordinary Fertility of Ideas, Charles Belmont Davis Advises

By Joyce Kilmer.

WOULD you like to be that hero of romance, a Neglected Genius? Do you wish to have the proud consciousness of writing stories too good to be appreciated by the public? Do you wish to produce great literature and picturesquely starve?

Well, you can't do it in the United States. Mr. Charles Belmont Davis says so. And Mr. Davis does not base this opinion on the fact that "The Lodger Overhead," "In Another Moment," and his other short stories have been well received, nor on the fact that he is Rebecca Harding Davis's son and Richard Harding Davis's brother.

He has had numerous other opportunities to learn the truth about short-story writing as a means of livelihood. For one thing, he was at one time fiction editor of Collier's Weekly and had charge of a great short-story prize contest.

"There is no more mistaken idea," he said to me recently, "than this belief of young writers that their work is not appreciated. If a man can write good fiction, he'll find a market for it. If he can't sell his stories to the leading magazines, he can sell them to the second-rate magazines. Today in the United States it is absolutely impossible to be a Neglected Genius.

"A really good short story never is lost. A really good short story never has to wait long for recognition. What surprises me about the good short stories published nowadays is the very short time it takes for them to be discovered by an enormous number of people."

This sounded so optimistic that I was surprised by Mr. Davis's answer to my next question. I asked him if he thought it advisable for young men who could write successful fiction to give up all other work and devote themselves to writing. He said:

"I think such a course decidedly unsafe. Young men who hear of the fortunes made by a few extraordinarily successful playwrights, novelists, and short-story writers are strongly tempted to give up their editorial work or other occupation and try for a share of this money. They do not consider how slowly the playwright, for example, gets his reward. Pinero is certainly a successful dramatist, yet he sometimes waits two years for a production.

"The editorial workers who give up their positions to do 'freelancing' generally regret it before long and come back into harness again. Of course, it is natural for a man who writes articles or stories on Saturday and Sunday and is successful in placing them to think that he will make much more money if he writes articles or stories every day in the week.

"But if he therefore resigns his position he will find that writing every day in the week is a very different matter from writing Saturdays and Sundays. Work breeds work. There is something in the atmosphere of an editorial office that is stimulating to a writer. When he has given up his work he misses that stimulation and finds that he can no longer write with the fluency and delight with which he used to write on Saturdays and Sundays."

"But surely," I said, "you do not think that all writers should do office work. What sort of writer may safely depend exclusively on his writing?"

"The writer who is extraordinarily prolific with ideas," said Mr. Davis. "And that does not necessarily mean the most gifted writer. A man may be able to write like an angel, but he won't be able to make a living out of writing unless he has a great supply of ideas.

"I think that there is no pleasanter way to make a living than by writing novels and short stories. And of course there are many men whom it has profited financially to give up good editorial positions. There is Irvin Cobb, for instance; he certainly has made very much more money by writing than he made from his editorial work, although that brought him a good income. But Conrad himself couldn't make a living if he didn't have ideas.

"These men, who are said to make huge sums out of fiction, are all of them men whose ideas come so fast that they scarcely can keep up with them. Think of O. Henry, how prolific he was! Take Gouverneur Morris, Robert W. Chambers, Rex Beach—all these men are distinguished for their command of ideas.

"All men like these need is a pad and a pencil. They can go to Paris, Rome, or Tierra del Fuego, it doesn't matter where, and do their work. And the reason for this is not merely their mastery of the art of writing, it is their great fund of ideas for stories.

"There is another and much rarer sort of writer, the writer whose work has so much charm and distinction that the plot is of secondary importance. Writers of this sort can make a living even if their minds are not prolific in ideas for plots. Mrs. Rinehart could make a living out of writing even if ideas did not come to her readily, merely because of the charm of her style. But, as a matter of fact, many of her stories, especially her detective stories, have admirable plots.

"The late Justus Miles Forman lived what seems to me an ideal life for a writer. He had an apartment in New York, where he worked six months of every year. And in that time he invariably wrote one novel and six short stories. The rest of the year he spent traveling abroad.

"But while he was enjoying his trips abroad he was collecting material and getting ideas for new stories. During all that time he was not working he was traveling in places where it would help his work for him to travel, places where he could find good material to write about.

"Justus Miles Forman was very successful in getting good prices for his stories. Abroad the serial rights on his books sold for more than the serial rights on books by any other American writer. His 'Garden of Lies' was very popular in England.

"Forman got just half as much for his work in England as he got in the United States. That is unusually high pay. As a rule, a writer gets in England only from one-eighth to one-tenth as much as he gets over here."

This mention of the prices paid Mr. Forman led me to ask Mr. Davis about the income likely to be received by a successful short-story writer. He said:

"It is a difficult thing to tell the amount of a writer's income. But I suppose that the average price for a good short story might safely be placed at $250. Now, suppose an author writes twelve short stories a year. He's not likely to write more than twelve; very few writers produce as many as that in a year. That would make his income $3,000 a year. And that presupposes, you see, that he has twelve good ideas a year.

"Of course the man who runs into a character like Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford or Shorty McCabe, about whom he can write a series, will turn out more than twelve stories a year. But these are exceptional; in general, twelve stories a year is a fair average. And $3,000 a year is therefore a fair estimate of the average income of the successful short-story writer."

The subject of the value of editorial work to young writers came up again. Mr. Davis strongly believes that the young writer should take an editorial position—if he can get it.

"Of course there aren't enough editorial positions to go around," he said. "But such a position will give him very valuable experience. When I was at Collier's, there were many young college men who came there wishing to take editorial jobs merely for the experience, without regard to salary.

"But I believe strongly in the value of newspaper experience. The newspaper man sees more than men in other lines of work. It may affect his style, this necessity of writing rapidly, but the effect is not permanent.

"I can't see," said Mr. Davis, "why so many people go wrong on this question of making a living out of writing. An author certainly has every chance to try out his work. If he wants to find out whether or not he can make a living by writing, whether or not his work has any commercial value, he need not give up his regular work. All he needs to do is to write a story outside of office hours and send it out. He'll soon find out whether or not it's a salable product.

"If he is a poet, of course it will not be wise for him to give up his position, even if he can sell his verse. Certainly verse is not paid for as well as the other sorts of writing. I suppose it is because there is no real demand for it."

In speaking of the financial rewards of short-story writing Mr. Davis called my attention to the important effect the development of the moving picture has had in this connection.

"Formerly," he said, "the great difference between the income of the novelist and that of the short-story writer came from the fact that the short story had practically no by-product. Very few volumes of short stories were published, and few of these brought their publishers much royalties. On the other hand, the novelist had his serial and the possibility of dramatization.

"Now, however, the short-story writer has the moving picture rights, a very valuable possession. The moving picture has done a great deal for authors."

"Do you think," I asked, "that the knowledge that a story may profitably be made into a moving picture influences the author to write with that desire in mind?"

"I do not think so," was the reply. "The making of a story into a moving picture is not in the author's mind when he writes the story, as a rule. There are some writers, like Rex Beach, for example, whose work adapts itself as readily to the moving pictures as it does to the stage. And writers may write directly for the moving pictures. There is one magazine in New York of which the editorial policy is largely guided by the possibility of using its stories in the moving pictures. But that is certainly an exception to the general rule."

Returning to the subject of the difficulty of making a living experienced by all authors, however talented, who are not extraordinarily gifted with ideas, Mr. Davis said:

"At Collier's we employed fifteen or twenty manuscript readers in our short-story prize contest. I was surprised by the great number of applications for positions I received from authors of standing. They were willing to go to work for pay ranging from $25 to $45 a week.

"As I said, it's only the prolific writer who can make a living. And it isn't enough for him to be prolific with words, he must be prolific with ideas. Unless he has ideas, it won't do him any good to write a thousand words a day."

Mr. Davis believes that one distinguishing characteristic of modern American writers is the fact that so many of them succeed without having received special training for a literary career.

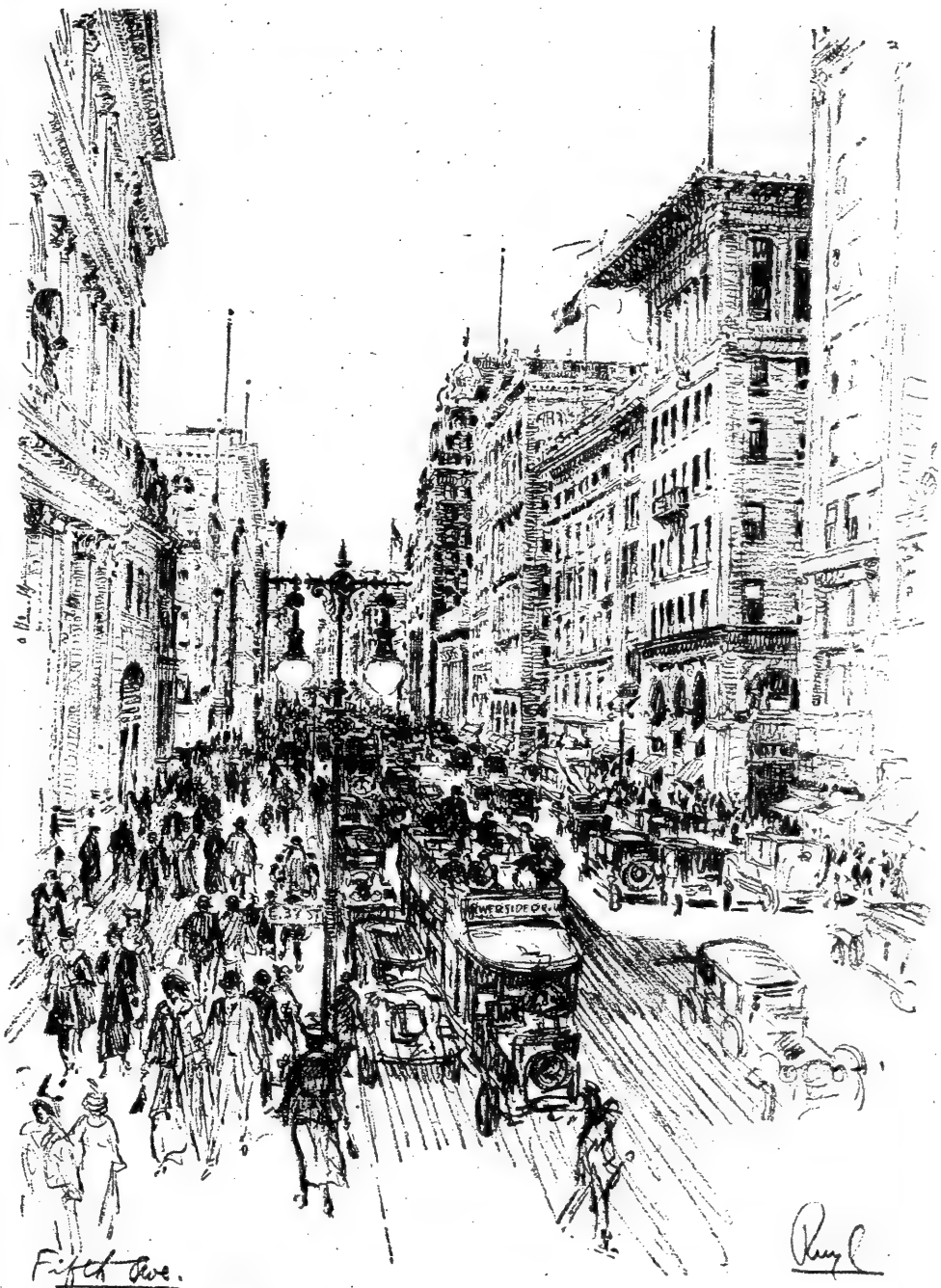
"Do you think this lack of training has had a bad effect?" I asked. "Is the modern fiction inferior to that of a generation ago?"

"Well," said Mr. Davis, "I suppose that it was a better school. They studied the classics much more carefully, for one thing.

"But I don't know. Writing is a curious craft, in that some people are able to excel in it without special training. In this respect it's different from other crafts.



Charles Belmont Davis. (Photo by Pach Bros.)



Fifth Ave.

THAT dislike of the obvious which is the chief characteristic of American humor is clearly exemplified in the names of most of New York's streets.

The dwellers in a great European city would give their proudest avenue of great shops and rich clubs some dignified and significant title, like the Rue de la Paix or the Friedrichstrasse. The Asiatics would give it a name more definitely descriptive and laudatory, like "The Street of the Thousand and One Mirrors of Delight." The New Yorkers, "laconic and Olympian," designated it by a simple numeral. They call it Fifth Avenue.

It comes partly from the national reticence, this prosaic naming of a poetic thoroughfare. It is a manifestation of that attitude of mind which makes us to call a venerated and beloved statesman merely "Old Abe," when the English would call him "the Grand Old Man" and the Italians "the Star-crowned Patriarch." Also it is a phase of our democracy. We will not seem to exalt one avenue over another by giving it a fairer name; Fifth Avenue sounds to the uninitiated no more wealthy and aristocratic than Fourth Avenue. Indeed, if there be any partiality in the awarding of names, it would seem to be exercised in favor of First Avenue or Avenue A.

It may be objected that the sponsors of Fifth Avenue did not foresee its destined splendor. But this fact does not alter the case; we continue to call it Fifth Avenue, whereas Europeans would alter its name to something more appropriate to its grandeur.

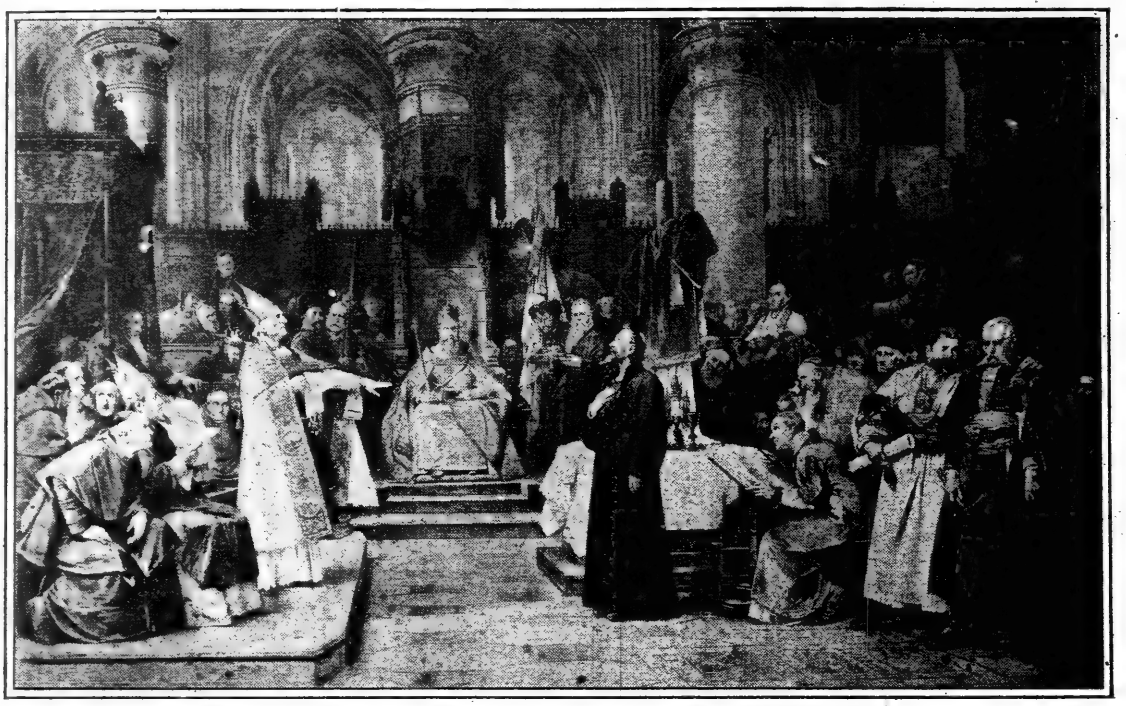
There was a pilgrim from the Five Towns who said that the part of Fifth Avenue portrayed on this page was architecturally the finest street in the world. This might pass for a guest's flattery, were it not that Mr. Arnold Bennett is of a nation which does not count gracious insincerity among its vices. New York must blushingly admit the truth of his judgment.

It is not (he said) harmonious. Its beauty is made up of units of beauty related only by position. This, too, is characteristically American. Each building must have its distinctive excellence.

To give a street of wonders an austere name, to build palaces and fill them with offices and shops—these are the acts by which Americans are known. And especially does the New Yorker delight in the whimsical, the inconsistent, the unexpected. He is like a child who likes to dig in the sand with a silver spoon and to eat porridge with a toy shovel.

And this delicate perversity has its refreshing aspect. Fifth avenue, surely, is a thing to admire in the new sense as well as the old. It sometimes suggests, perhaps, the ill-natured definition of a New Yorker as a man who, when he makes a set of chimes, puts it in a life insurance building. But it more often suggests a restatement of this definition; that is, that a New Yorker is a man who, when he makes a life insurance building, puts a set of chimes in it.

JOYCE KILMER.



The Condemnation of Huss to Death, by the Council of Constance. (From the Painting by Brozik.)

THE WAR MAY END HUSS'S CHURCH

Five Hundredth Anniversary of Bohemian Martyr's Death Sees Moravian Church in Straits

BOHEMIANS in New York and in many other parts of the United States will celebrate today, tomorrow, and on Tuesday the 500th anniversary of the burning of John Huss at the stake in the City of Constance, July 6, 1415. To them he is a great popular leader and patriot who preserved the Bohemian national spirit from the encroachments of Rome on the one side and of the German people on the other, who laid the foundations of the Bohemian language out of a score of different dialects, and who died that Bohemians might worship God in their own tongue and according to their own beliefs.

The year that marks this anniversary of the burning of Huss may witness the end as a worldwide organization of the Church which his disciples founded. After having survived the persecutions and conflicts of five centuries this Church, the Unitas Fratrum, (Unity of the Brethren,) in America usually called Moravian, after the province of Austria-Hungary from which many of its first members came, is now threatened with dissolution by the war in Europe.

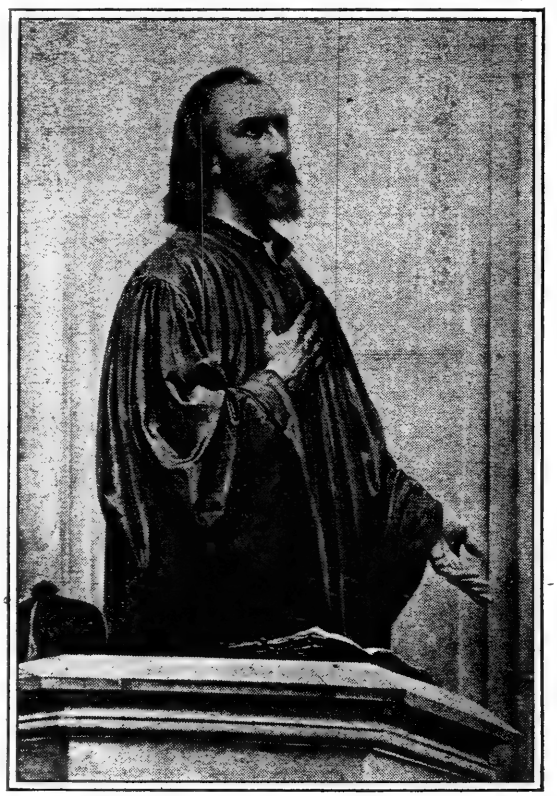
The Moravians share with the Roman Catholics the melancholy distinction of being represented upon both sides of the conflagration. They are facing their present crisis chiefly because of the human and the financial casualties which they have sustained or which they must expect to suffer.

The Roman Catholic Church, because of its strength in wealth and numbers, need fear no appreciable diminution of resources after the war, but the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravian Church, is the smallest Protestant church in the world. With barely 45,000 souls in Europe and America, exclusive of membership in the foreign field, it is finding its war losses even now almost more than it can bear.

There is unfortunately only too great a possibility that the international organization of the Unitas Fratrum may be broken, and if this happens the only Protestant church which is an organic unity throughout the world will have been dissolved.

The Unitas Fratrum has passed many worse crises successfully, but in doing so it has suffered great losses, losses which are one of the chief reasons why it faces the present situation with so few members and such limited resources.

From the time of its organization in 1457, forty-two years after the burning of Huss, its history has been one of persecution and war. The followers of the great martyr who founded the Unitas Fratrum on the estate of Lititz in Bohemia were obliged for the safety of their lives to dwell in caves and dens in the forests of that country. When, in 1517, Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation, the Moravians had already undergone three separate periods of persecution at the hands of the Roman Catholic Church and of the National Church of Bohemia, which owed its short existence to the teachings of Huss. In spite, however, of rack and stake and sword, the Reformation found the Moravian Church with 200,000 members in Bohemia and Moravia, having its own hymnal, its own catechism, a Bohemian Bible, and an authenticated episcopacy. This flourishing Church was practically annihilated during the Thirty years' War. From this disaster it has really never recovered.



John Huss in His Pulpit at Prague (from the Painting by Adolph Liebscher.)

Thus at the opening of the present war the Unitas Fratrum had a membership of only 17,000 in England and on the Continent. There are 28,000 Moravians in the United States, ten congregations of this denomination being in New York City and its suburbs.

In Germany at the outbreak of the war one of every three male communicants of the Church over 17 years of age was called to the front. Eliminating the aged and the incapacitated, it is evident that nearly every able-bodied Moravian in Germany is in the army or navy. The same proportion of Moravians in England have volunteered. Through its home missions the Church reaches 70,000 persons in other parts of Europe. The Moravians in America have had no reports upon the number of these persons who have enlisted, but they know that many French, Russian, and Austrian Moravians are in the armies of their respective countries.

In Poland, in addition to the drains of enlistment, the Unitas Fratrum has undergone the horrors of the actual passage of the contending forces. The homes and churches of its members have been destroyed, and the loss of life and property has been great.

But it is in Canada that the lot of the Moravians has been the most unfortunate—unfortunate because so causeless. Within the last few years people from Volhynia, a province of Russia, have migrated to the Canadian provinces

of Alberta and have become Canadian citizens. Having been associated with the Moravian Church in Russia, these people formed Moravian congregations in Canada. In spite of their Russian origin they speak German, that being the language of Volhynia. When the war broke out the sympathies of these Moravinans were naturally with the Allies.

Because, however, these Moravians speak German, the Canadians have decided that they must be enemies and have instituted a boycott. Moravians have lost employment; it has been impossible for them to obtain work. The tradespeople among their number have had their sales cut to almost nothing. In some cases, indeed, the ostracism and boycott have been accompanied by actual damage to property, and what a year ago was a prosperous community is now threatened with poverty and destitution.

Overshadowing even these difficulties is the problem of how the Moravian Church is to maintain its missions. The Moravians are generally regarded as the pioneers among Protestant Churches in the modern foreign mission movement. Their missionary efforts date back to 1732. It is their pride that the sun never sets upon their missions and that they have always gone to the most difficult fields.

Not the least of the reasons for the smallness of the Church has been the direction of its energies in mission work among the least promising peoples of the earth. This little denoncination, in addition to its home missions, conducts nearly 250 foreign mission stations and more than 1,500 preaching places in various parts of the world, with a foreign mission membership of 107,000 souls.

These missions are among the Eskimos in Labrador, the Hottentots and Kaffirs of South Africa, the Bantu tribes of German East Africa, the Blackfellows, or Papuans, of Australia, the Tibetans of the Himalayas, the Indians and negroes of Nicaragua, the Javanese and bushmen of Surinam, and other remote peoples. Most of this work has been carried on from the headquarters of the Moravian Church in Germany, its Director being the Right Rev. John Taylor Hamilton, born a British subject, naturalized an American citizen, and now, as President of the Executive Committee, which in the intervals between General Synods supervises the affairs of the Church, a resident of Herrnhut, the quaint old Moravian community of Silesia.

The Moravian missions in North America are conducted from Bethlehem, Penn., settled by the Moravians for this purpose in 1741. The present Secretary of Missions in North America is the Rev. Dr. Paul de Schweinitz.

The intimate communications between Germany, America, and England, which the international character of the Moravian organization necessitates, is now almost impossible. From some of the remote missions in the interior of Africa no news has been received since the Fall of last year. The German missionaries in South Africa, in the Himalayas, the West Indies, and other British possessions have been interned, and although most of them have now been released on parole, the loss to the work has been very great.

Incidentally, the Moravian missionaries have, even in the prison camps, justified their reputation as linguists. One of the missionaries in Tibet, for instance, has started a class in Sanskrit among his fellow-prisoners.

The smallness of the Church has made it necessary for the missionaries in many places to engage in trade as a means of support. In this way, and in contributions from native converts, nearly 50 per cent. of the cost of maintaining such mission stations has been raised. These trading enterprises have now suffered severely because of the worldwide industrial effects of the war.

Furthermore, the financial support which has usually come from the friends of Moravian missions in England and Germany has decreased enormously. The 28,000 Moravians in America now face an additional burden in the shape of a threatening mission deficit of from $100,000 to $150,000, a fearful burden for a Church that has no wealthy members.

Accompanying the financial difficulties besetting the life of the international unity of the Moravian Church is the intense national feeling between Germany and England. The killing of English Moravians by German soldiers and the shooting of German Moravians by English soldiers cannot help but affect the cordial relations that hitherto have existed between these two branches of the Church.

Yet Moravians are hopeful even in this grave danger. They point to the manner in which the Moravians in the North and the Moravians in the South maintained their unity during the civil war, a time when larger denominations were torn asunder. They lay stress upon the close relationships which the presence of English, Germans, and Americans working in the same mission field creates.

Furthermore, Moravians are bound together by their simple faith in Christ as a personal God, as the one essential to salvation, and the Bible as the only source of Christian teaching.

Another unifying influence is the devotion to their liturgy, enriched as it is by the contributions of nearly five hundred years, the beautiful celebrations of Christmas, Easter, and other church festivals, and the wealth of the Church's musical traditions. It was by reason of this latter fact that the Moravians of Bethlehem were able a few years ago to bring about a revival of interest in the work of the great composer, John Sebastian Bach.

Because of all these helpful influences, the Moravians hope that their unique position as an international Protestant denomination may be maintained. If the Unitas Fratrum has been able to survive the vicissitudes of nearly five centuries; if it succeeded in living through the persecutions and disasters of the Thirty Years' War, and the bitterness of sectional enmity in our own civil war, ought it not to be able to come through the storm and stress of the present great conflict in Europe with its unity unimpaired?

DO MIRACLES EVER HAPPEN?

Several Leading London Writers and Scientists Gravely Discuss This Long-Debated Subject

NOT even by the scholastic philosophers of old was the question of miracles ever discussed so seriously and so thoroughly as it was in London not long ago by a group of prominent journalists, authors, and scientists. The text of the debate was recently published for private circulation, and from it the following excerpts were taken.

The men who took part in this amazing discussion of an amazing subject were Hilaire Belloc, (whose articles on the war have given him a unique position among British publicists,) Gilbert K. Chesterton, and Cecil Chesterton, on the affirmative side, and, on the negative, J. A. Hobson, (the famous economist,) Dr. Warschauer, (the Congregationalist minister,) and Joseph McCabe, (the Rationalist lecturer.)

The question was "Resolved, That miracles happen." The debate was opened by Gilbert K. Chesterton, who said in part:

I will commence, first of all, to define a miracle. Personally, I should say that a miracle is anything happening, in human experience, perceived by the senses—and therefore not disputed save by those mystics who, like all mystics, are liable to be skeptics, who dispute the senses. It is an event happening perceptibly to the senses which indicates that there is a will, or purpose, or intelligence behind the happening thing.

You can argue forever whether the beauty of the sunlight proves the goodness of God, or the strength of the mountains the power of God; but if the mountains tumble on your head and something follows that shows there is a purpose in it, you are face to face with the problem of a personal God as far as that event goes. A miracle is, then, that departure from the ordinary order that means a purpose behind the event. It is not a disorganization, but a change of plan—as a General might change his plans of battle. • • •

Then we come to the method of their analyses. How are we to discuss whether they happen or not? What is the argument of those who do not believe? It is very simple. They take all the people in whatever age and however civilized, of whatever culture, who have come to the conclusion that they believe in miracles, and they say: The testimony of these people is of no value, for they are superstitious. A simple logical process! A man of the type of Aristotle thinks, and thinks, and thinks, until his wife beats him for thinking, and he does not particularly come to the conclusion that miracles happen.

Another man, like St. Augustine, thinks and thinks, and thinks, and he had no wife to beat him; but his mother beat him a good deal, I understand, and he came to the conclusion that miracles do happen. The simple process is to put the word Saint before his name, say he was a Catholic, and that his testimony is of no value. All quite simple! No one can deny that there is an overwhelming mass of evidence—stuff written down and sworn to by all types of men—that things apparently unexplainable by ordinary physical causes do occur.

Then you have the argument that all this belief in miracles is produced by a conspiracy of priestcraft. But even supposing that a priestly glass through all the ages of civilization had succeeded in imposing the idea of miracles on the ignorant, you must still answer the same thing in equally high civilizations with an agnostic philosophy, where that philosophy has been unable to destroy the belief in miracles among large numbers of men.

Lastly, remember that a miracle is difficult to discuss or prove. So is a murder. There is a general impression that murders do happen, but if it is reasonable to say that, as George Eliot said of ghosts, "If ghosts want us to believe in them, let them come where there is company and candles," it would be just as reasonable to say, "If murderers want us to believe in them, let them commit their murders on a lighted stage in front of a row of footlights"—as you see me now, murdering nothing more than my reputation.

It is the nature of a murder that it should be secret, that the man who does it, does not, to say the least, boast of it. The same is true of all extraordinary circumstances. If they occur at all, it is of their nature to occur on extraordinary occasions, that they are deliberately designed to upset the apparently healthy order of the world.

Mr. Chesterton was followed by his old antagonist, Joseph McCabe, a one-time Catholic priest and now the foremost follower of Ernst Haeckel and the Monistic school of materialism in England. Mr. McCabe said:

I understood the subject of debate to be "Do Miracles Happen?" but Mr. Chesterton has kept us the whole time considering whether miracles did occur in former days.

He says there is ample testimony among civilized and uncivilized men of all kinds that they did occur, but that some of us (I think he was aiming very largely at myself) hold as a dogma that there is no personality behind nature; that therefore miracles cannot happen; therefore miracles do not happen, and anybody who says they do is superstitious.

I am not acquainted with anybody who holds a dogma of that kind; that is a piece of bluff of the ordinary skeptic; just as the scientist of the middle of the nineteenth century, with his talk of the eternal iron laws of nature, actually bluffed the theologians out of their belief in miracles. Now the bluff has done its work, we can expose the fallacy. We do not even believe that there are laws of nature, much less that there are eternal iron laws.

Mr. Chesterton seems so convinced that we are dogmatic that he runs to the other extreme, and says miracles can happen—therefore they do. I might just as well say Bernard Shaw can drink beer, therefore he does; Mrs. Humphry Ward can burn down manor houses and put suffragette literature about—therefore she is the author of all these occurrences.

If miracles happen, where are they to be found? The story of my search for miracles, started at Leicester many years ago, has progressed through Australia—I have studied the evidence for them in out-of-the-way places like Algiers. My search has always resulted in the immediate dissipation of the miraculous on my approach.

If Mr. Chesterton should rise into the air, I should not go searching for natural causes and agencies that would bring about such a phonomenon; I should fall down and worship Mr. Chesterton at once. I have no dogma about it.

If people announced that miracles were happening in the Criterion Restaurant every night, Mr. Chesterton would, of course, retire to the country and prove that the Criterion was a centre of levity, and miracles must happen, and that he believed the evidence of the crossing sweepers who had seen them; I should simply go there and find out, and I have been going there for years and have not found them.

One dogma I have drawn from all my experience of miracles—they never happen in any city where you use arc lamps. If you go to the suburbs—where incandescent gas mantles are used—you begin to hear rumors of miracles, of haunted houses, of rappings, of pieces of coal flung down; and all the journalists rush in search of a new sensation. Go beyond the gas mantle, and go where they have only oil lamps, or go to Serbia or Bulgaria, or somewhere where they have no lamps, and the place absolutely swarms with miracles.

Mr. McCabe was followed by Hilaire Belloc, who, after a few introductory protests, said:

Can miracles conceivably happen? That is the question. Does your philosophy forbid the action of will upon non-willing matter? If it does, then in your view miracles cannot happen. That has been the attitude of many great thinkers. If you replied, "Oh, but I have a will—I choose to pick up this book," they said, "No, you are under a delusion; your action is merely the response to numerous stimuli too complex for you to follow. It was as much a natural consequence of material processes which had gone before as the falling of a stone to the earth."

If you range yourself with these men, you have a philosophy according to which miracles cannot happen; and the limit of human pliability is such that we cannot do anything against that strong philosophic creed, any more than that philosophy can do anything to us.

But the second division is very different; to admit that miracles can happen, to admit that observable sequence can be interrupted by will, as Mr. McCabe admitted, that nothing in your philosophy denies the possibility of miracles, and then say they do not happen, is simply fooling yourself. Of its nature a miracle is a rare event, and when Mr. McCabe spoke just now of places swarming with miracles, he said something which the whole of my historical reading teaches me is nonsense. A miracle is something distinctly out of the ordinary.

I am, moreover, surprised that Mr. McCabe, after some years in a monastery, does not know that the first people to be on their guard against miracles are the priests and monks of the Catholic Church. Priests know a miracle is a rare thing. It is because they are rare that they are miracles.

In the course of a short life and a few travels I have never seen a miracle, and I do not know any of my acquaintances who have, and in all my historical reading I find but a few people who have, but the evidence is of the same type as for any other event.

It is as difficult to believe that a man ever walked on the water, or that he rose from the floor without any possible means of support, as it is for a child or a young man to believe that some very rich man whom he has often heard talked of in the press as a prominent and worthy citizen is a rogue and a scoundrel. By the time he is forty he knows that many of these men are scoundrels. He has gained that habit of mind which makes him trust evidence more than the fashionable assertions of his time. And that same maturity of mind considering the evidence for miracles accepts them in spite of fashion.

And in conclusion I would say one thing. You may say that a miracle would not interfere with the rich; well, a whole philosophy including miracles would interfere with the philosophy of the rich. The philosophy of the rich is atheist, and that atheistic philosophy which denies the power of will in human affairs, a God behind the universe, is strongest, not where you have the highest culture, but where you have, as today, the beginning of the decline of plutocracy.

Mr. Belloc's emphatic statements brought Dr. Warschauer to his feet impatiently, and he proceeded to question all that had gone before, as follows:

I am going to quarrel with the dictionary definition of a miracle as "A marvelous event occurring within human experience which cannot have been brought about by human power, or by the operation of any natural agency, and must therefore be ascribed to the special intervention of the Deity or of some supernatural being."

Well, that strikes me as being the very acme of dogmatism. How can we say that any particular event cannot have been brought about by human agency? One is tired of referring to wireless telegraphy, but surely our grandfathers would have thought such a thing as letting a ship hundreds of miles away know of danger to another ship quite impossible. The more our knowledge widens, the less shall we be prepared to say that any event cannot be brought about by natural agency, and must be brought about by supernatural means. I therefore venture to define a miracle as "A departure from the observed uniformities of nature—I do not say laws—believed to be due to Divine agency."

Now, Mr. Belloc and Mr. Chesterton make great play of the fancy that disbelief in miracles is necessarily identical with disbelief in God. Here stand I, a convinced theist, a con-

vinced believer in a personal, intelligent, causal, creative God—(Mr. Belloc: "Almighty?")—yes, almighty, and yet my belief in miracles is, to say the least, a weak belief. As a theist I do not find it necessary to believe in miracles.

And, so the real question to which we come is not "Do miracles happen?" but "Have certain miracles taken place?" That is simply a question of the evidence. There is one very simple rule of evidence—the quantity and quality of evidence required to prove any event varies in inverse ratio to the probability of the event. The more probable, the less evidence is required.

If I heard of Mr. Chesterton walking along Fleet Street, I would not require any evidence to prove it, although there is an unholy legend to the effect that he prefers a cab. If I heard of Mr. Chesterton running along Fleet Street at a tremendous rate, I would require rather more evidence. If a heard of Mr. Chesterton flying over the roofs of Fleet Street, I should require a tremendous amount of evidence to convince me.

It is not at all impossible, for things that would have seemed quite as impossible have happened.

Now, what is the evidence which we have? Protestants say, The evidence of a book: Catholics, The evidence of a supernatural society which guarantees the truth of its evidence. But what is the evidence which will convince those who stand outside either Protestant or Catholic tradition; and whom, after all, it is important to convince?

Here is so orthodox a thinker and scholar as Professor Sanday of Oxford, who says in his "Outlines of the Life of Christ" that he holds that if these miraculous events had been recorded by twentieth-century trained observers the accounts we should have would have been very different.

That gives you furiously to think. It is a question of evidence pure and simple. Give me evidence enough, and I am not dogmatist enough to say that such things cannot happen—I do not say that it is very improbable that such things should have happened—but give me sufficient evidence, and I am perfectly prepared to believe every word of it.

J. A. Hobson was then given the floor to refute the possibility of miracles. It seemed to him that two principal issues had been raised, first, as to the kind of testimony that would render valid a belief in miracles, secondly, as to the nature of a miracle.

He drew attention to the fact that Mr. Belloc had laid particular stress on the rarity of miracles, while Mr. Chesterton laid his chief emphasis upon what he called the common human impression; that in this as in every other age, there had been a large amount of quite valid evidence on miracles. The other day, he said, he had been in Monte Carlo, and there saw numerous well-educated people quite wrapped up in the common impression that they had a system which would help them to defeat "chance." Yet they were all mistaken. That is the kind of value which adheres to the sort of testimony upon which Mr. Chesterton relied—the common human impression.

Mr. Belloc got out of the difficulty by saying that some miracles are accepted by faith. He said that there were two kinds of testimony upon which the belief in miracles could be held—one faith and the other evidence. There is no meaning whatever in faith for the purpose of argument—it is divorced from evidence.

Mr. Hobson's attack required a formidable answer, and to Cecil Chesterton fell the task of answering him. He said:

Mr. Hobson does not seem to understand what he means by evidence as well as what we understand what we mean by faith. Mr. Hobson's view of evidence bears a close resemblance to that of a certain Irish criminal who, when he was accused of a certain crime, and told that six witnesses would be brought who saw it committed, offered to bring twenty-four witnesses who did not see it committed.



Gilbert K. Chesterton



Cecil Chesterton



George Bernard Shaw



Joseph McCabe

That is literally and exactly Mr. Hobson's argument. He says: Granted that there is some evidence for miracles, there is an enormous body of experience of people who have not seen miracles, although, as Mr. Belloc has already pointed out, the whole ground for calling an event a miracle is that it is contrary to human experience. If it were not, it would not be a miracle, and therefore Mr. Hobson proves that miracles cannot happen by proving that there is a volume of testimony that if they do they are miracles.

If you believe that there is a person or personality ruling the universe, that the things that happen are the action of that person, and that that person has will and freewill, then it is overwhelmingly probable that miracles happen. In addition to this, you have the abundant and overwhelming testimony of history that they do.

Gilbert K. Chesterton then rose, and rose "as a peacemaker." His first words were:

I want to soothe this meeting. I want to apologize to everybody to whom I was rude—nearly everybody who spoke. I will very rapidly run through one or two points, and then the whole affair will end on the note of charity.

There are one or two very fundamental errors that have been made this afternoon. One by Mr. McCabe, who said, "You say people believe in the Resurrection of Christ, but they believe in barnacle geese in the same way."

Of course, but they did not get boiled for believing in barnacle geese; that sort of argument is entirely unhistorical, and entirely devoid of common sense. Of course, everybody is sometimes wrong about science and about natural history, for as far as I can make out modern scientists, people are always wrong about science and natural history, as at any given moment every doctor is wrong in his cure, and has to wait for the next generation when the true cure will be discovered, which will again be discovered not to be the sure cure, and so on.

As a doctor told me a little while ago, every doctor has to learn his business over again every six years. That is what is called progress. If it is quite obvious what a barnacle is, and what are its habits, the human race at any stage can never be quite certain it is right. I don't know what the men of science are saying about barnacles today, but by their own theory it is probably wrong.

But it is a lot of nonsense to talk about things like that in comparison with the enduring of a tremendous persecution, the waging of mighty wars, the building up of a mighty civilization, and the creation of all those things that are around us at this moment. That is what Christianity did. People believing in the Resurrection made this sort of thing, raised this sort of question; they have preserved that old Roman society, admitting it is not much to look at, that it has faults.

Then we are told there are parallel stories about a God who died, and so on. Of course there are. If the story is true, there would certainly be an enormous number of parallel stories. If the universe is made like that, of course all around the Mediterranean basin there would be gods who died, sacrificed in the same way. Which of them has risen again, which of them is actually presiding over the whole of civilization, and has gone down and up again throughout hundreds of years? Show me your Resurrection, and then I will believe in your other Mediterranean gods. Until you show me that I will tell that they were but shadows, suggestions, hints of this which I believe to be the central truth of the universe.

Lastly, it appears to me very curious that I should receive so strong an impression as I do that it is your side—if I may venture to address those who disbelieve in miracles generally—I assure you that whatever expressions may escape me or anybody else, I personally regard you with genuine sympathy and respect—it is very extraordinary that the impression produced upon my mind—and, I think, upon many other people—is that it is now you who are on the defensive; that bold certainty, that solidity, that splendid English common sense which in the middle of the nineteenth century refused to accept a miracle as it would an insult, that spirit which would extinguish a ghost as one extinguishes a lighted match lying on the floor, seems to me to have wholly passed away.



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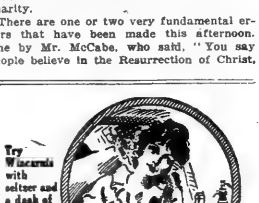
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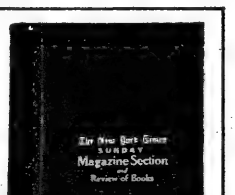
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ART AT NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Art at Home and Abroad

Art Used to Support Science at the American Museum of Natural History with Increasing Success

Decoration by Charles R. Knight, Commissioned by J. P. Morgan, Representing March of Mammoths

IT takes all kinds of art to make an art world, and that kind which is dedicated to educational uses, if not so pervasive and cajoling as that which grows naturally out of an aesthetic ideal, is certainly more salient and more obviously to be counted with in determining the course of one's activities. It is the record of visible and tangible experience by which one may fix certain ideas for the purpose of verifying them and adding to them in the future. It is not necessarily illuminated by that interior experience which may be expressed by the foolish old discarded and pertinaciously just word inspiration. It is not the art that sheds light and thus reveals, but the art that causes us to see clearly what already is revealed.

The practical and educational uses of the methods of art are quite definitely exemplified in the decorations of the American Museum of Natural History. This institution is working bravely out of the old-fashioned theory that a scientist does best at illustrating a scientific subject, a historian a historical subject, and so on, and is arriving at the once unpopular notion that only a painter can paint and only an artist can create a work of art. There are restrictions and difficulties naturally. The aesthetic appeal cannot be placed before accuracy of representation. But this is the same kind of restriction that afflicted the mediaeval painters who must stick closely to their sacred iconology, whatever else was thrust aside. The artists of the Middle Ages managed to conform to their imposed rules without losing their power to convey aesthetic pleasure, and the artists of the present age will do as well under the firm hand of science as soon as they have had a certain amount of practice. The walls of the Natural History Museum already bear witness to a remarkable degree of success in this direction, and it is a success that is bound to increase rather than diminish.

A very promising bit of news is that of the employment of Charles R. Knight on a series of large decorations for the Fossil Hall in the museum, where in the absence of columns a frieze may be most appropriately placed. J. P. Morgan commissioned the decoration by Mr. Knight and showed in doing it a fine discrimination. In the museum may be seen a large number of the studies in reconstruction of prehistoric animals already made by this artist, and they testify eloquently not only to his scientific accuracy but to his power to put life into dry bones and surround his remarkable expressive beasts with the moving air and light of the living world. One feels the atmosphere of reality, shifting sun and shadow, and the stir of cool waters in these backgrounds, and in the creatures imprisoned in their stone effigies the artist has seen the possibilities of muscular reactions and pulsing blood. This means, of course, that art has come adequately to the aid of science, and we may look forward with pleasure to the stately procession of the fauna of the Pleistocene period in Europe which presently will appear upon the walls of Fossil Hall, the first design with the mammoths as the motive having already been completed in its preliminary form.

The decorations in the other parts of the museum are in the same vein of purpose, supplementing and enhancing the interest of the individual exhibits, although differing greatly in technical and artistic merit.

The keynote of the general plan is struck in the Chapman series of habitat groups of North American birds. Here no attempt is made to dissociate art and reality. On the contrary, art and nature are so cleverly brought together that frequently it is difficult to see where one ends and the other begins. The problem is this: To arrange stuffed birds with their immediate environment of foliage, grass, stone, and so forth, in a characteristic and natural grouping and to carry the environment into an imaginary distance by means of a painted background. The artists responsible for the backgrounds have visited the localities and have made careful studies of the various phenomena of nature, so that each represents a definite place, and thus possesses a geographical as well as ornithological and artistic value, and the whole effect is of one picture with a long perspective.



Decoration by Will S. Taylor in American Museum of Natural History.
(Copyright Will S. Taylor.)

To create such an illusion of reality is not the highest form of art. It corresponds, perhaps, to simple addition and subtraction in mathematics. Nevertheless, in more than one of these painted backgrounds against which stand real birds of gorgeous plumage and in front of which bend long aquatic grasses or beach weeds, the painter has so discreetly restrained the temptation to mere literalism, has so skillfully employed his powers to create the illusion of those inimitable elements, air and light, and has shown so fine a tact in his color relations that one feels one's self advanced at least as far as the algebraic stage of representative art and is convinced that only an artist with an artist's knowledge of his craft could have created the charming scenes.

The secret of this successful issue of an apparently unpromising experiment seems to be quite plain. It has not been considered that reality was helping art out but that art was helping out reality. Reality can only collect and present, art discriminates and chooses and co-ordinates. Art is never the better for imitation; imitation can be made tolerable by art. Art commands and reality serves. This relation has been kept, hence the success.

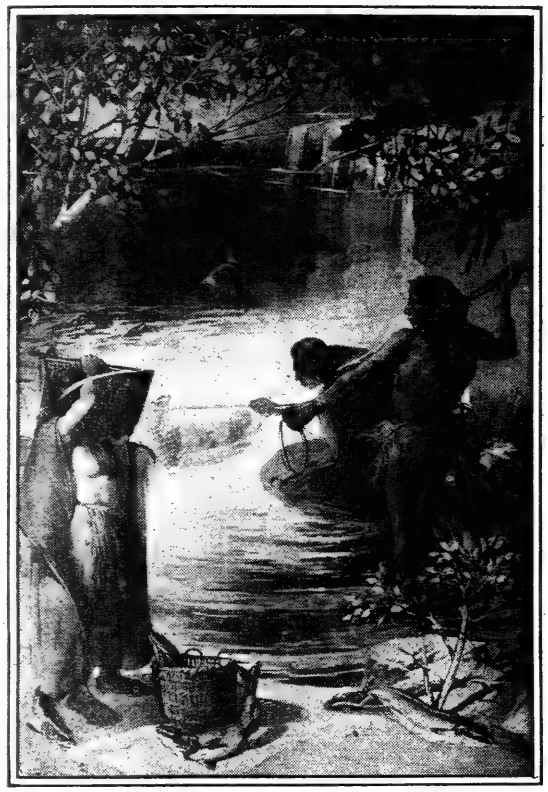
The greatly and deservedly popular Hopi group by Howard McCormick carries out the painted background idea with a more ambitious reach. The walls of the little village and the arid plain are seen in the background through the clear, dry air, painted in a high key. In the foreground are the men and women of the tribe, busy with their characteristic industries. The whole is not only an instructive reading of the habits of the people, but a beautiful and dignified composition.

The decorations by Frank Wilbur Stokes are more in the line of colored illustrations, the decorative feeling having been kept in abeyance. It would be very difficult, however, to replace them by anything so appropriate to the educational intention of the series, as no other artist has worked thus in the blaze of the polar light, gaining the authority to insist upon the daring that leads on the one hand to the long arctic day and on the other to the arctic night. The pictures representing actual events in Eskimo life bring home to the observer the facts of that strange civilization in a way impossible to the mere assemblage of weapons and utensils filling the cases in the hall. These objects of curiosity are seen and studied with interest by the uninitiated, but not until he looks to the walls does he see them as a part of life, put to actual use in an environment impossible to imagine unaided. On the north wall is the Eskimo conception of the goddess of the sun pursued by the hunter moon, and this, too, brings its hint of the legend and myth from which the mind and spirit of the race gain sustenance. From the other panels are seen the women and children and the Eskimo puppies which are their playfellows, gazing over a frozen earth and sea, men hunting walrus in the light of the flashing aurora borealis, others bringing home the walrus meat on sledges to the snow igloos that serve as home, others hunting reindeer in Summer beyond a foreground of purple flower and the crimson algae that incarnadines the arctic snow, families in their Summer home at Cape York with pleasant household occupations going on among fog-enshrouded mountains.

Will S. Taylor's decorations based on themes drawn from the life of the North Pacific Indian tribes answer the double



Hopi Group in the American Museum of Natural History, by Howard McCormick.



Decoration by Will S. Taylor in American Museum of Natural History.
(Copyright Will S. Taylor.)

purpose of truthful accounts and well-considered mural paintings appropriate to their place on a flat wall. An architectonic design is secured in most of the groups and the color, although not held in outlined patches, has the quality of flatness. The figures are boldly drawn with almost the accent of caricature in the emphasis laid upon typical features.

Mr. Alexander's Medal.

The School Art League makes the following announcement in connection with the completion of the Alexander medal:

No one of the many societies of which the late John W. Alexander was a member concerned him more closely than did the School Art League. Mr. Alexander became President of the league at its foundation in 1911 and always took the keenest interest in its welfare. Almost his last act was to establish a bronze medal for excellence in drawing to be awarded in each of the city high schools.

The design for these medals has just been completed by John Flanagan, who, to express his approval of the work the league is doing in teaching appreciation to thousands of school children, generously contributed his talent.

Mr. Flanagan is well known for the elaborate clock which he made for the Library of Congress at Washington. He is especially noted as a medalist and examples of his work are in the Luxembourg Museum in Paris, while at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York he is represented by his Hudson-Fulton medal made for the Friends of the Medallion, a medal of Tolstoy, and four others.

In the Alexander medal he shows a facile rendition of a difficult problem, dexterously swinging the long lines of the bending figure into harmonious relations with the bounding lines of the die. A slightly humorous note is sounded by the bent head of the artist repeating the line of the cast which serves as model.

This medal is to be awarded annually, in January and June, at the close of the terms, in each of the twenty-three great high schools in New York City. It goes to that pupil in the second year whose work in drawing is best for the two preceding years. The first awards were made this June. Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the High Schools, believes this award one of the most helpful ever presented in the art department. He has said of it: "The aid which this medal will render is invaluable. Though Mr. Alexander is no longer with us, the inspiration of his keen interest in beautiful draughtsmanship is still conveyed through it. It is an award not to be made for some momentary effort, but is to be given for two years of the most careful work. The numbers it will affect are large. Not less than forty thousand students are contained in the classes which each year will have this award serve both as a stimulus in their work and as a reminder of a great artist whose keenest interest was always in the young and in their efforts to improve in taste and skill."

Children at the Boston Museum.

The efforts made by the Boston Museum to attract the younger population have been met with gratifying enthusiasm, according to the last Bulletin. The illustrated lectures, to which the children gayly refer as the "movies," have been last Winter and this on the subject of the Greek myths. The Bulletin writer says:

"It was an increasing surprise to see in these children—brought up in a generation fed on the "movies" and the colored Sunday supplement—the genuine interest in a statue classic in its reserve and simplicity, and to notice that a room full of Greek vases, instead of being the meaningless place it is to so many of their elders, became to them a happy hunting ground. Some of the boys have since brought in pictures cut from the newspapers or extracted from the waste basket at school illustrating the stories they had heard. To open eyes and stimulate imaginations, as well as to give an introduction to the Museum, has been part of the purpose in telling the Greek myth. Following this year's stories, a few of the children have continued to come to the Museum to learn drawing under Miss Kallen, and still more have returned each Saturday to play at drawing in the galleries (really a method of learning to see) and to travel from country to country, hearing a little of rugs and rug-making in Persia, of symbols and customs in ancient Egypt, or of how people live in Japan."

Memorial to Karl Bitter.

Art and Progress for this month is practically a memorial number dedicated to the late Karl Bitter, who died last April. Many of his works in sculpture are reproduced, and the text contains appreciations by his friends and fellow-workers. Edward Hale Brush writes chiefly of his art and the course of his professional life, there is a poem by Robert Underwood Johnson, a brief address by Herbert Adams first delivered at the Karl Bitter memorial meeting last May is printed, with other addresses by John G. Milburn, George McAneny, and Oswald G. Villard.

The magazine contains also an editorial on John W. Alexander and an account of the sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Arts.

Industrial Art in London.

A writer for the London Athenaeum in discussing the exhibition of industrial design at the British Industries Fair looks rather disconsolately toward the ideal exhibition which appears still to be far in the future. It should show designs of two kinds, he says—first, the best which have been commercially utilized, and second, the doubtfully practical designs with interesting possibilities. He adds:

"To get together such an exhibition calls for great enlightenment, also for considerable activity. It is not to be done adequately by waiting for manufacturers or artists to send in examples for selection. The former will send in what they have found commercially most successful; the most desirable among the latter will not have the enterprise to send anything at all. To guide the taste of the one and to supply business aptitude to the other calls for encyclopædic knowledge of the commercial output of the year on the part of the Board of Trade officials, while the inspectors of art schools would have to develop a tireless curiosity regarding the untapped sources of talent of the country, discovering promising students, and pushing their way into the studios or garrets of artists whose talent is more known to their confrères than to the general public. It sounds very altruistic, but they would have the reward of feeling that they were worth their salaries, as all of them have not, perhaps, been in the past, and could sleep without dreaming of public inquiries or questions in Parliament.

"In this scheme of things, moreover, the well-paid headmaster of an art school, whose whole time is appropriated, and who, no longer practicing any art, tends rapidly to lose value as a practical teacher, might recover his *raison d'être*. All this officialdom might do. It has not done much of it yet, but it evinces a desire to do it without waiting until everything is made easy. This is the right spirit of progress, and it may be that, instead of agitating for a public department to look after the arts, we should do more wisely by seeking to help all existing public departments (there are several into whose sphere art enters) to interest themselves in that aspect of their work. You do not make a man more artistic by writing 'Ministry of Fine Arts' over his office, and it appears to us that the officials of the Board of Trade are likely to be as intelligent and receptive as any other. Certainly art enters largely into their province, and they are likely to be broader in their outlook than a managing committee of artists."

Our own exhibitions point in an opposite direction. Where the hand of an artist is seen in the arrangement and choice, the superiority of the exhibition leaps into prominence. Not all artists are capable of organizing industrial art interests in the most efficient manner, but at least they can be counted upon not to leave art out in a problem which calls for it, and as much as this cannot be said for Boards of Trade or any other Boards upon which artists are not represented.

In the Print Room of the Public Library

The customary annual exhibition of "recent additions" has been opened by the Prints Division of the New York Public Library, in the Stuart Gallery (room 316) of the Library building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

In the nature of things, such an exhibition will seldom be of a special character, but will usually offer a variety of material, reflecting the different points of view and taste of different donors. The principal object, of course, is to show the public in which directions the Library's collection of prints is growing.

This year, three larger groups dominate the exhibit—a noteworthy addition to the Avery Collection, made by Mr. Sam P. Avery, the gifts and bequests of the late Mrs. Henry Draper, and the prints from the estate of the late Samuel Isham. There have been other gifts, however, smaller in extent but interesting in character. American artists, particularly, have again contributed their work. It is obviously impossible to show all the additions made to the collection. In cases where a number of works by a given artist have been acquired a few only are shown.

The Avery gift includes etchings by Guerard, Jacque, Manet, J. Foxcroft Cole, Thomas Johnson, Lopisgich, Ringel d'Illzach, Veyrassat, Buhot, Egusquiza, G. A. Hoffman, Habert-Dys, Lefort, Flameng, Koepping; drawings by Buhot, Bracquemond, Goeneutte, Dore, Pissarro, Daubigny and Seymour Haden; lithographs by Legros, Detaille, Millet ("The Sower,") Raffaelli; Josey's mezzotint of Whistler's painting of his mother, F. S. King's engraving of the "Book-Plate of the Printer's Devil," and the portrait of Naude by Mellan.



The "Alexander Medal," Designed by John Flanagan for the School Art League.

ART FOR THE CHILD

Special classes for children under sixteen during the months of July, August and September, under the supervision of

Mr. George B. Bridgman

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE OF NEW YORK,

215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Catalogue on application.

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

It isn't so bad to take things as they come, if you only know what to do with them.

Some people waste entirely too much time waiting for the unexpected to happen.

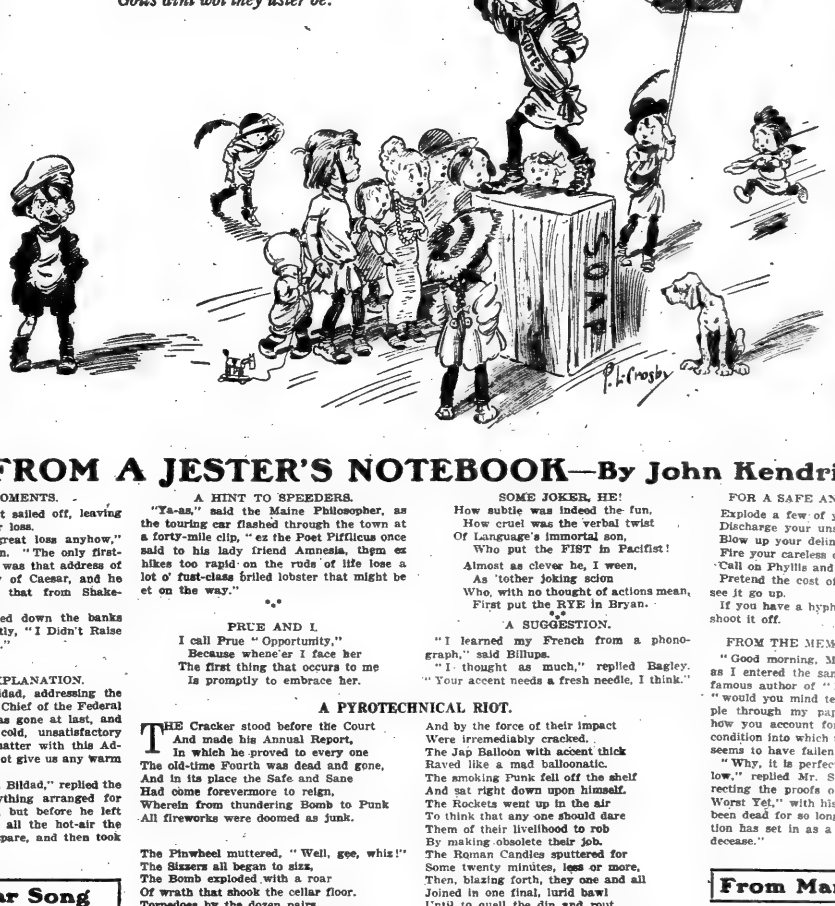
It's all right to rise in the world, but don't go up by the skyrocket route.

It's an easy matter to nail a lie, but you can't always keep it down.

The age of miracles may have passed, but many a man turns night into day.

Many a man's idea of economy is to save the pennies and spend the dollars.

"Goils aint wot they uster be."



For one man who is too good for his job there are a thousand whose jobs are too good for them.

Many a man who can hear Pleasure whisper a mile away can't hear Duty when it shouts in his ear through a megaphone.

No man acquires the secret of popularity unless he has learned to keep his troubles to himself.

We are always inclined to be lenient with the faults of people who are bigger than we are.

The people who want their money to go a long way generally have some difficulty in letting it go at all.

LINES FROM A JESTER'S NOTEBOOK—By John Kendrick Bangs

HISTORIC MOMENTS.

Mark Antony had just sailed off, leaving Cleopatra to mourn her loss.

"Oh, well, he's no great loss anyhow," said the Egyptian Queen. "The only first-class thing he ever did was that address of his over the dead body of Caesar, and he cribbed every line of that from Shakespeare."

Whereupon she strolled down the banks of the Nile, singing softly, "I Didn't Raise my Asp to be a Python."

***

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

"Well, Sir," said Bildad, addressing the Third Deputy Assistant Chief of the Federal Thermometer, "June has gone at last, and it was a wretchedly cold, unsatisfactory month. What is the matter with this Administration that it cannot give us any warm weather?"

"Why, the fact is, Mr. Bildad," replied the official, "we had everything arranged for the regular June thing, but before he left us Mr. Bryan cornered all the hot-air the Administration had to spare, and then took it with him."

A HINT TO SPEEDERS.

"Ya-as," said the Maine Philosopher, as the touring car flashed through the town at a forty-mile clip, "ez the Poet Pifflicus once said to his lady friend Amnesia, them ez hikes too rapid on the ruds of life lose a lot o' fust-class briled lobster that might be et on the way."

***

PRUE AND I.

I call Prue "Opportunity,"
Because whene'er I face her
The first thing that occurs to me
Is promptly to embrace her.

SOME JOKER, HE!

How subtle was indeed the fun,
How cruel was the verbal twist
Of Language's immortal son,
Who put the FIST in Pacifist!

Almost as clever he, I ween,
As 'tother joking scion
Who, with no thought of actions mean,
First put the RYE in Bryan.

***

A SUGGESTION.

"I learned my French from a phonograph," said Billups.

"I thought as much," replied Bagley. "Your accent needs a fresh needle, I think."

FOR A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH.

Explode a few of your pet theories
Discharge your unsatisfactory cook.
Blow up your delinquent hired man.
Fire your careless chauffeur.
Call on Phyllis and pop the question.
Pretend the cost of living is a rocket and see it go up.
If you have a hyphen, put it in a gun and shoot it off.

***

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF A CRITIC.

"Good morning, Mr. Scribblepen," said I, as I entered the sanctum sanctorum of the famous author of "Nothing Worth While." "I would you mind telling the American people through my paper, The Daily Blister, how you account for the rather mortifying condition into which the literature of the day seems to have fallen?"

"Why, it is perfectly simple, my dear fellow," replied Mr. Scribblepen affably, correcting the proofs of his new novel, "The Worst Yet," with his feet. "Literature has been dead for so long a time that mortification has set in as a natural sequence to its decease."

A PYROTECHNICAL RIOT.

THE Cracker stood before the Court
And made his Annual Report,
In which he proved to every one
The old-time Fourth was dead and gone,
And in its place the Safe and Sane
Had come forevermore to reign,
Wherein from thundering Bomb to Punk
All fireworks were doomed as junk.

The Pinwheel muttered, "Well, gee, whiz!"
The Sizzers all began to sizz,
The Bomb exploded with a roar
Of wrath that shook the cellar floor.
Torpedoes by the dozen pairs
With sickening thud fell off their chairs
And by the force of their impact
Were irremediably cracked.
The Jap Balloon with accent thick
Raved like a mad balloonatic.
The smoking Punk fell off the shelf
And sat right down upon himself.
The Rockets went up in the air
To think that any one should dare
Them of their livelihood to rob
By making obsolete their job.
The Roman Candles sputtered for
Some twenty minutes, less or more,
Then, blazing forth, they one and all
Joined in one final, lurid bawl
Until to quell the din and rout
The Hose came in and put them out.

Rural War Song

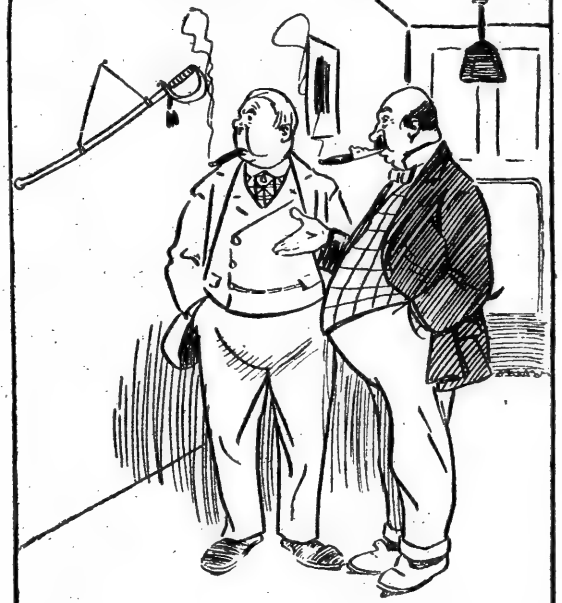
By ALBERT S. CROCKETT.

TO arms! to arms! the call has come;
It's reached me at my country home.
To rise at five gives fearful wrenches,
But duty draws to garden trenches.
Grim work it is to fight and slay
The foe that's mobilized for fray!
No threat, or warning, scrap of paper
As o'er my boundaries they caper.
If I don't sally out and bat 'em,
I'll raise no vegetables, drat 'em!
Inch worms, pinch worms—"Where's that atomizer?"
Cut worms, mutt worms!—"Bellows might be wiser."
Potato bugs, tomato bugs—"Got that new hand pump?
Hurray quick! strike a lick! let's get 'em on the jump!"

Caterpillars, tent variety,
Egg one on to inebriety.
Where's the arsenate of lead?
Gosh that plant's already dead.
Run and fetch the paris green;
It's in the broken soup tureen;
You'll find on the refrigerator
The patent bug exterminator;
Think the pail of Bordeaux mixture
Hangs from the near-by lighting fixture.

Spray and squirt; it's a dirty business at best.
Go it strong; shoot along; do the thing with zest;
Kill the vermin; sure, exterminate the goldinged lot;
Else naught edible (seems incredible!) yields our Eden spot.

Dig down deep; there! did you get him?
Faster! he'll skip if you let him.
All that row of eggplants gone!
Cucumbers, melons—not a one
Left? What? breakfast now is cold?
Can't see why I wasn't told.
Hear that whistle? No time to eat.
Cross lots I, with flying feet,
Reach the station; ride again,
Breakfastless, on the 7:10!



"I shall never forget the time I drew that sword."—"Good gracious! I didn't know you were a fighting man. Where was it?"

"In a raffle."—London Mail.

Two in One.

Suspicious Policeman (at Entrance to Side Show)—What's that infernal racket inside?

Ticket Seller—It's only de two-headed lady disputin' wid each other.

From Many Sources

Ultimatum Sent.

A young man who last June received his diploma has been looking around successively for a position, for employment, and for a job. Entering an office, he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office boy:

"Do you suppose there is any opening here for a college graduate?"

"Well, dere will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to t'ree dollars a week by termorrer night."—Christian Register.

Breaking It Gently.

"Can you keep a secret, uncle?"

"Yes."

"Well, auntie has eloped with the chauffeur, and they've borrowed your motor."—London Mail.

Love Will Find a Way.

Master—Norah seems quite gone on that letter carrier.

Mistress—Gone! Why, she actually mails a postcard to herself every night, so he'll be sure to call at the house next morning.—Boston Transcript.

An Allurement.

"I believe," said the impatient man as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing."

"Didn't know you cared for fishing."

"I don't ordinarily. But it's the only chance I have of finding myself at the end of a line that isn't busy."—Washington Star.

A Bad Break.

"So Miss Passay is angry with her doctor. Why is that?"

"He tactlessly remarked that he would soon have her looking her old self again."—Boston Transcript.

An Enlightened Farmer.

"On what do you base your assertion that country people are brighter and more intelligent than city people, Hy?" asked the Summer boarder.

"Why, right here in my almanac," replied Farmer Hyperbole Medders, "it says in the cities the population is a lot denser than in the rural districts."—Judge.

"A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH"



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

JOHN HUSS, BOHEMIA'S GREAT REFORMER

Five Hundredth Anniversary of His Martyrdom Observed by First English Translation of Work That Caused His Death

JOHN HUSS: HIS LIFE, TEACHINGS, AND DEATH—AFTER FIVE HUNDRED YEARS. By David S. Schaff, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THE CHURCH. By John Huss. Translated, with Notes and Introduction, by David S. Schaff, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

FIVE HUNDRED years ago this week—at Constance, July 6, 1415—John Huss was burned at the stake for heresy. A hundred years before the Reformation this daring and lonely Bohemian reformer asserted the right of individual judgment in matters of conscience, catching up the torch that had just fallen from Wycliffe's hand in England and passing it on to Luther.

There is a certain timeliness, therefore, in the two stout volumes in which Dr. David S. Schaff, Professor of Church History in the Western Theological Seminary, tells the story of Huss's life and death, and offers the first translation ever made of the book for which Huss was condemned to be burned.

Dr. Schaff calls Huss the Protestant hero of a Catholic country, Bohemia's "one notable and permanent contribution to the progress of Western culture and religious thought." In that country his name and fame were long obscured, but since Austria granted religious liberty in 1848 he has come to be looked upon in Southern Bohemia as the chief of Bohemian patriots. Before the outbreak of the present war some of his admirers had made preparations to commemorate this anniversary by erecting a monument to him in the public square of Prague.

John Huss was born about 1373 at Husinecz, a village in Southern Bohemia. He studied at the University of Prague, one of the world's great universities at that time, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1401. He signed his name "Hus," which is the Czech word for "goose," and he made many a pun on it. He lived in the stormy epoch of the Papal schism, when two rival lines of Popes, one in Avignon and one in Rome, contended for world power; when there was much ecclesiastical corruption, and when a few brave spirits in each country were just beginning the long struggle toward modern freedom.

In 1402 Huss was appointed to the pulpit of Bethlehem Chapel, in Prague, and his sermons in the Czech language soon made him a popular leader of national reputation. Then, as now, the Slavic patriotism of the people was bound up in the Czech language, and Bethlehem Chapel was thronged every Sunday.

The eloquent young priest's messages cut into the living problems of the hour, and burned with religious zeal and human sympathy. Huss soon began attacking the corruption of the clergy, questioning certain aspects of Papal authority, and asserting the right of every man to be guided by his own conscience and the Scriptures; but the step that doomed him to the stake was his championship of Wycliffe's writings. In 1412 his enemies, appealing to the Pope, called him "a son of iniquity, a Wycliffist," using the terms as synonymous.

Three different movements combined to get Huss into trouble and produce violent dissension in Prague.

The first was the spread of Wycliffe's views. The Englishman's writings had been carried to Bohemia after his death in 1384, and made a deep impression; but what was heresy in England was heresy in Bohemia. Huss became the leader and embodiment of the new movement. The Church forbade the reading and teaching of Wycliffe's works on pain of excommunication, but Huss persisted. Archbishop Zbynek seized 200 of the offending manuscripts and made a bonfire of them in the courtyard of his palace, 1410. Still Huss defended Wycliffe from his pulpit, denied that he had been a heretic, and declared that Pope Alexander V. had been imposed upon to believe that the Bohemians held doctrines contrary to the faith:

> At this the congregation exclaimed: "They lie; they lie!"
>
> "Behold," Huss went on, "I have appealed against the Archbishop's decree and do now appeal. Will you stand by me?"
>
> The people then called out in Czech: "We will and do stand by you."

Continuing, Huss declared it was his duty to preach and he would go on preaching or be expelled from the land or die in prison, because Popes could lie and had lied, but God cannot lie. He then called upon the congregation to be steadfast and not intimidated by the decree of excommunication.

A second cause of trouble was a change in the charter of the university, brought about by Huss through the King, by which the control passed from the German to the Czech element. This aroused the bitter opposition of the Germans, and two thousand students and professors left in a single day, five thousand in all. The University of Leipsic took its start from this secession, 1409. The University of Prague was reduced to five hundred students, and German hostility followed Huss to the end.

The third cause was his attack, in 1412, upon the sale of indulgences authorized by Pope John XXIII. In this issue his friends at the university deserted him, but Huss spoke out as boldly as did Luther a hundred years later.

He had already been called to Rome to answer charges of heresy and had refused to go. Now the ban of excommunication was placed upon him, and made effective by laying the whole City of Prague under an interdict forbidding all church services. To avert this calamity Huss took the friendly advice of the King, Wenzel, and withdrew to the rural districts of Bohemia, where he remained for two years, protected by powerful members of the nobility.



To the day of his death Huss could not see that he was a heretic and a rebel. So little did he suspect his error that, after the edict of excommunication for all who retained possession of books of Wycliffe, he carried his own copies of Wycliffe to the Archbishop, asking him to point out the errors in them.

When the Ecumenical Council of 1414 was called at Constance to solve the Papal tangle, Huss and his friends thought it would give a good opportunity for a fair hearing of his case. Sigismund, the King's brother and heir, gave him a safe conduct, but soon after his arrival in Constance he was seized by the Cardinals and thrown into a foul dungeon in the Dominican convent, where he fell ill and languished for months. This old building survived until a generation ago, and the present Count Zeppelin was born in it; but in 1875 it was transformed into a picturesque modern hotel. Some of the last weeks of the doomed man's life were spent in a high tower of the Castle of Gottlieben on the Rhine.

In his trial before the council thirty-nine articles were put in evidence against Huss, twenty-six of them taken from his Latin treatise on "The Church," which Dr. Schaff has translated. One article asserted that if a Pope, a Bishop, or a prelate were in mortal sin, he was not Pope, Bishop, or prelate. When this was read, Huss added that it was true likewise of Kings, a remark not relished by his royal friend Sigismund.

Another article quoted Huss to the effect that ecclesiastical obedience is an invention of priests and outside the express authority of Scripture. In another he said that "no heretic should be handed over by the ecclesiastical power to the civil power to be punished by physical death." A few of the more abstruse charges, such as a belief in the remanence of the bread in the eucharist, were vehemently denied by Huss as misrepresentations of his teachings.

As a whole, the indictment was valid, and Huss was advised to throw himself on the council's mercy, abjure the heretical articles, swear never to teach them again, make public renunciation, and promise to preach the opposite. The King urged him to comply.

Huss answered that he could not abjure errors he had never held; that this was a matter of conscience. On the last day, when he was again brought before the council, he reiterated this point and begged for a chance to explain his views. In denying Huss's appeal and condemning him, says the author, the council lived up to the light of its time, and the same palliation can be made for its action as for Calvin's in Geneva. He adds:

> Measured by the standard of his times, judged by the canon law and by the practice of several centuries, Huss was far and away a heretic and deserving the penalty which the Middle Ages accorded to heretics—perpetual imprisonment or death. To shift the ground of accountability to the conscience was, as d'Ailly and others stated, a principle unknown to ecclesiastical procedure.

The disappointing thing, says Dr. Schaff, is that no member of the Council of Constance seems ever to have suspected that a mistake had been made.

At the close of the proceedings two sentences were pronounced on Huss, one ordering his books to be burned, the other adjudging him a heretic. He was condemned as a misleader of the people and handed over to the secular authorities for punishment. Huss fell on his knees and prayed that Christ might pardon his enemies, who had falsely accused him and suborned false witnesses. The prayer was heard with indignation and ridicule by the councilors. Being asked to recant he refused, with tears in his eyes, saying: "I fear to do this thing lest I be found a liar in the eyes of the Lord and also lest I sin against my conscience and God's truth."

When his priestly garments had been removed, the Bishops proceeded to cut the prisoner's hair so as to disfigure the tonsure. Here a characteristic discussion arose as to whether it should be cut with a razor or with scissors, and Huss remarked to the King: "See how these Bishops are not able to agree in their blasphemy."

The place of execution was outside the city walls, in a meadow, as you go toward the Castle of Gottlieben. Arrived at the spot, Huss knelt and prayed. As his head was bowed his paper hat fell off. He smiled, and the bystanders placed it on his head with the remark that its wearer should be burned up with his masters, the devils, whom he served. Huss urged the people not to credit the charges against him.

His outer garments were removed and he was bound to the stake with ropes and a rusty chain. The fagots were heaped up around him to the chin. Once more an opportunity was given him to recant, but he replied: "God is my witness that the things charged against me I never preached." Fire was set to the fagots, and when the harrowing scene was ended the ashes of John Huss were gathered up in a wheelbarrow and thrown into the Rhine.

What of Sigismund and his promise of safe conduct? That scrap of paper was forgotten the moment Huss was pronounced a heretic. Dr. Schaff thinks the King could only have meant to promise protection in case of a favorable verdict. In those days a King who opposed the Church was liable to lose his throne.

Serious readers should welcome this comprehensive and scholarly life of Huss, for it is eminently readable, just, and broadminded. Dr. Schaff's excellent translation of "The Church" is a valuable pendant to the biography, though its appeal is rather to the theologian than to the lay reader. Though Huss preached in the Czech language, nearly all his books were written in Latin, and this one, the direct cause of his martyrdom, reveals his sincerity, independence, courage, and vigor of thought. All its main assertions make straight in the direction of the rights of private judgment.

As to Huss's place in history, in a Hussite hymnbook of 1572, now in possession of the University of Prague, is a medallion representing Wycliffe striking fire with two flints, Huss starting a flame, and Luther holding aloft the burning torch. The allegory is true. As a forerunner of Protestantism, Huss is called by Dr. Schaff a "bright glimmer" of what was to come. Luther traveled further than Huss, for the time was then ripe; but he traveled along the same lines.

The greatest service of the Bohemian reformer was his firm stand for the rights of conscience. His moral heroism in the presence of a terrible death promoted the cause of liberty of opinion, and we of America are among the richest of his heirs.

MR. PHILLPOTTS IN DEFENSE OF SHRUBS

Writer of Dartmoor Romances Tells of the Joys of Gardening in a Book of Plant Biographies—Works of Practical Information for Gardeners

MY SHRUBS. By Eden Phillpotts. Illustrated. London: John Lane Company. $3.

EVERY WOMAN'S FLOWER GARDEN. By Mary S. Reeve. Illustrated. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE GARDENETTE. By Benjamin F. Allbaugh. Illustrated. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. $1.25.

OUR MOUNTAIN GARDEN. By Mrs. Theodore Thomas. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

TREES AND SHRUBS HARDY IN THE BRITISH ISLES. By W. J. Bean. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $15.

THE STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE. By L. H. Bailey. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

WHAT is the ideal gardener? Is he more artist, scientist, collector, or equal parts all three? And what should be his humor? Should he be a vigorous, trumpeting type, welcoming each morning because it brings fresh encounter with the oyster scale, each evening because it closes on the defeat of three thousand aphides? Or, rather than this, should he be an humble spirit, harboring no resentment for the long line of chills, droughts, and pests which every garden plot is heir to, admitting to his heart no hatred for the man who grows better sweet peas than he, no puffed up pride before him whose seedlings miserably perish?

The former is new to no suburbanite; it is this latter who is the true *rara avis*. That is by no means to set him up as the ideal gardener. However admirable they may be in themselves, the virtues of the beatitudes are not for the gardener; the meek never inherit anything but weeds. Mr. Eden Phillpotts admiringly quotes from a philosophic contributor to The London Times:

> The successful gardener is he who can enjoy his garden when he is alone in it as simply as though it were a spring meadow round his house. He may have done what he will with nature, but all his labors will seem like nature to him when he rests from them, and he will forget that his flowers owe their well-being to his skill.
>
> As for other gardens, there may be many more beautiful, and he is glad of it, as a poet is glad of all the poetry in the world. But his own garden is not to be compared with them, any more than his own wife with other women. It is there to be enjoyed for itself, without any pride of possession, and as a place to rest from all labors, even from those that have made it beautiful.

This is, indeed, a nice, reflective frame of mind, placid as a twilit lake. But it is the rare mood. One would not seek to make it pre-eminently characteristic of the true gardener. As a matter of fact, there is almost inevitably an awareness to criticism, a certain spicy touchiness which always saves your gardener from declining to the status of a philosopher, and if this won't do it, then bugs and caterpillars and frosts will. Mr. Phillpotts himself gives ample proof of this in an indignant paragraph, staring the reader in the face from the very slip cover of his new and unexpected volume, "My Shrubs." Deeply he resents the implication made by some vicious critic that only the cowardly and the beaten become "shrubbers." "This was intended to signify," he reports hotly, "that, turning my back upon the delights of the herbaceous border, I had sought for peace with the half-hardy shrub. But one does not want peace in the garden—or anywhere. I have never won peace in my life or borders, and should not know what to do with it if I had. At any rate, one has plenty of hard fighting with choice shrubs."

But, however we may dispute over the business of cataloguing the gardener's requirements, his virtues and the sins he must avoid, one character must be his, otherwise is he lost. Gardening is a sheer impossibility without one have a sense of humor. That is why Mr. Phillpotts is the gardener *par excellence*, and why he has managed to make of the bare, dry, alphabetical list of the several hundred shrubs in his tiny plot a narrative which holds the interest and compels the admiration as completely as "The Three Brothers." Perhaps it is straining a point to call "My Shrubs" a narrative; better to say, a loosely strung series of character sketches, a succession of biographies. Here are recorded the life histories of the amazing number of shrubs in Mr. Phillpotts's acquaintance, a terse summary of their careers, and a merciless judgment thereon. For instance, this is the fashion in which *Lavatera* is dismissed:

> For *Lavatera* I care not. It grows enormously and struggles hopelessly. Anon it becomes topheavy, and sags in the ground. It is a hysterical, excitable plant, always growing and crying for attention.

This, again, gives most graphically the troubled efforts of *Periploca*:

> *Periploca graeca*, from the Orient, is a hardy, deciduous climber, with little chocolate flowers. This old plant serves well to cover a rough corner or clothe a Summer house. Beside mine I set *Rosa laevigata*, and now poor *Periploca* waves despairing arms through the monster rose, whose exuberant growth and evergreen foliage is smothering the life out of him. But he is climbing up into a thicket beyond, and so escaping leafy death.

All brimming over with sympathy for some, Mr. Phillpotts is cruelly prejudiced against others of his shrubs. It must be a trying existence, this being a plant in the garden of a novelist—such preposterous demands are made, such unreasonable preferences to be encountered. This, for example, is the abuse which falls to the lot of *Caragana*:

> *Caragana* leaves me cold. I get tired of these pea-flowered blossoms. There are *caraganas* still skulking about in corners here; but I slight them, and occasionally, catching sight of one flaunting his insignificance, drag him up and give him away to a friend who professes to like them.

It is no slight task for a writer of tales to compile an alphabetical list of a great many shrubs. A novelist, yet he chafes under novelty; he squirms under the restrictions placed upon him, those, for example, of sticking to an alphabetical arrangement, of calling things in their proper name. This latter fairly maddens Mr. Phillpotts; he stands it for just about so long; then he explodes with: "Is it fair to call an innocent, green-flowered East Indian with white berries, '*Fluggea*'?" And *Rhyncospermum jasminoides* brings forth the assertion that "The whole nomenclature of the world-flora is an infamy, and cries both to reason and heaven to be swept away. Could not," he asks, changing protest for petition, "an effort be made to change it all when simplified spelling falls upon us?" But we of the old brigade will miss that coming deviltry, "and if *Rhyncospermum* is planted upon our stately tombs, doubtless it must be under the present name."

One other thing especially rouses Mr. Phillpotts's ire: it is the nurseryman, a gay deceiver ever:

> What remarkable views nurserymen have, by the way, on the subject of hardiness in a shrub! These poets always know where there is one specimen doing magnificently in the open air. And we, with warmer gardens and equal energy and enterprise, picture the superb thing flourishing with us also, and emulating Sir Somebody's famous piece, that was planted in early Victorian times and never looked back.
>
> Then we pay our half guinea and get it—three inches high, with four leaves and a hectic flush, as who would say: "The dying salutes thee."
>
> Of course, nobody hears much more about it. When questioned by a jealous, but tactless friend, we pass the matter off lightly, and say it was quite overestimated, or the mice ate it, or something of that sort.

For the life of him, Mr. Phillpotts cannot help digressing, as above. It's good digressing. Yes, one does not blame him for leaping over the bars. Out of a discussion of *Decisnea insignis* arises a short essay on the relativity of edibility.

After all, "edible" is quite a relative term. A schoolboy will assimilate what the middle-aged man of letters would shudder to approach. Curiously enough, a whole-hearted service to art ruins the digestion. Ask any artist worthy of the name, and he will support me. * * * I never met the great novelist who would, save in a greedy moment, trust his system with a gooseberry, or the distinguished painter who would look at a mince pie with kindly eyes. As for musicians of real eminence—heaven knows what they can eat. They drink, however, and so preserve life.

All these exceedingly pleasant deviations are not so far from the straight and narrow path of a horticultural brochure, however. Mr. Phillpotts turns aside for such subjects as that of landscape gardening in general, and Japanese gardens in particular. For these latter he professes admiration without the desire to go and do likewise. "Emaciated masterpieces," he calls the efforts of the Japanese gardener; his grotesque trees, "those tortured things hanging to life by their eyelids."

> Such flights leave my bucolic spirit bewildered and fainting. I will not heave up a mountain in a flower pot and set a blasted maple upon its dizzy crags. I will not make an allegory of a starving cupressus, or tell the whole secret of indomitable will conquering abominable bad luck in the shape of a thirsty and lopsided thuya lingering upside down against fearful and cruel odds.
>
> No, I see the spiritual significance, and I worship the wisdom of the East that has lifted gardening to these soulful heights, but I go on trying to make my things lovely above ground and happy below, and I am quite certain that they prefer my way, because, like myself, they know no better.

The chief reason for reading garden books, however, is not to have so amazingly jolly a time as Mr. Phillpotts's volume affords, but to amass definite information about soils, borders and things. Consequently, Mary S. Reeve's "Every Woman's Flower Garden" deserves indorsement. Mr. Phillpotts would not approve it: he scoffs at the idea of any woman being a true gardener, from Eve down, but the book is not to be scoffed at. It has chapters on garden architecture, on borders, pergolas, screens, walks and arbors, on planting, on pruning, on the care of specific favorites such as roses, sweet peas, chrysanthemums, and primroses. Its instruction must, however, be translated into American climatic conditions, for it is a record of an Englishwoman's gardening experience.

For a thorough made-in-America volume, take "The Gardenette," by Benjamin F. Allbaugh, which recounts what astonishing results may be obtained from a few feet of back yard, or "Our Mountain Garden," by Mrs. Theodore Thomas, a new edition of a work which has proved invaluable to many a purchaser of an old country place for which the background of a wild garden was especially felicitous.

Of the more serious and scholarly additions to the subject of horticulture is W. J. Bean's "Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles," a costly two-volume work, and "The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture," of which the third volume is now ready.

FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE NOVEL

Miss Gregory Traces the Influence of the Great Upheaval on Contemporary English Fiction

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE ENGLISH NOVEL. By Allene Gregory. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

A HUNDRED years hence prospective Ph. D.'s will be rummaging in what remains of today's best sellers for evidence on "The Influence of the Great War on Twentieth Century Literature." It is a pity that we shan't be alive to know what they will find significant, what the mere decoration of the time. It would seem, however, that we might make a guess at the high spots; Nietzsche, for example, would appear firmly enough identified with a development in political and social ideals peculiar to the present period, to justify the belief that retrospect will find him at least historically important. Whether Nietzsche's philosophy is sound or whether it is nonsense is, of course, beside the point. The fact which counts in this connection is that the Zeitgeist, if it has not mimicked him, has spoken through him.

Now, looking back a hundred years instead of forward, we are confronted with a time as turbulent in its way and as terrible as that through which we now pass. It, too, had its outstanding expressions of the spirit that moved it. The memorable group of writers in the England of the late eighteenth century articulated no less clearly the inner change that was then sweeping the Western world than the mob which surged up to the doors of the Bastile. Some of these men—Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley—overtopped their age like huge waves and spread out along the shores of our time; others gathered, but never rose high enough to break. It is to the rescue of some of the lesser, whom a hundred years in passing have submerged, that Miss Gregory comes with "The French Revolution and the English Novel."

It is a vastly entertaining task, this bringing to the surface names as well known to their day as Arnold Bennett, Robert W. Chambers, and John Galsworthy to ours, yet strange to most of us now. How many of this generation or of the one preceding know Holcroft, Robert Bage, or Mrs. Charlotte Smith, save as vague names? Yet these were writers who set the tongues of London wagging for not a few years. Miss Gregory does some vigorous delving in the subsoil of that fascinating period of the late eighteenth century, and turns up for the reader's inspection a number of these persons, not only their novels with their elaborate and theory-saturated plots, but bits, too, of their personalities. There is Thomas Holcroft, dramatist, than whom no other revolutionist knew more layers of society "from the life of a stable boy to the choicest literary circles of London," with a trial for High Treason thrown in"; there is Robert Bage, who, after fifty-three years in the paper manufacturing business, took to writing gently satirical novels; there is Mrs. Inchbald, "the piquante mixture between a lady and a milkmaid"; there is Amelia Alderson who trimmed the edges of Mrs. Inchbald's fame as the most successful coquette in London, and wrote some novels on the side; and then there is all the host of still lesser writers, many of them anonymous, who turned out fly-by-night narratives with such titles as "Slavery, or The Times," "The Vagabond; or, Whatever Is Just Is Equal, but Equality Not Always Just," "The Magic of Wealth, an Antibank Novel."

Just what connection all these have with the French Revolution save in the matter of date is not always apparent. Even in the case of the man whose work receives the most sympathetic appraisal at Miss Gregory's hands, it is admitted: "We have called Holcroft a representative revolutionist. But it will be observed how seldom in his works we find specific mention of the revolutionary philosophies." Which leads to the criticism which must be made, that the title of Miss Gregory's study is vastly misleading. The reader's expectations are further raised by an ambitious preface which denounces in quite praiseworthy fashion the date-peg or the great-man-peg method of writing history. Rather, says Miss Gregory, "the modern basis for the study of a historical period is its economic and social conditions." One would expect a somewhat searching survey of social and economic conditions in the latter half of the eighteenth century to be the first step to follow such a preface, but Chapter I. plunges direct into the life, picturesque and excellently told, it must be admitted, of Thomas Holcroft; one goes on through the book, finding bits of biography, a good deal of classification into Sentimentalists, Rousseauists, Lady Novelists, and such, tabloid plots, and only here and there scattering indications of the rich and swiftly changing background of society.

The one figure which might have served to bring all this frankly uncorrelated material together is that of William Godwin. And for some curious reason, Miss Gregory has a deep-seated grudge against Godwin. We have a suspicion that she cannot forgive him for having married Mary Wollstonecroft, who pervades every chapter of the present volume. The biographical sketch of Godwin can hardly seem unprejudiced:

> Surrounded from childhood by an atmosphere of somewhat fussy piety, schooled in metaphysical and theological hair-splitting, there is small wonder that such natural common sense and judgment as he may have had were reduced to a minimum. The traits which he recognized in himself as a child—"religion and a desire for distinction"—remained the dominant characteristics of the man.

Godwin's work comes in for a very scanty dole. She finds that the author of "Caleb Williams" was greatly overestimated; "Cloudesley" and "Delwaine" are mere potboilers; "Caleb Williams" itself has but one redeeming passage.

> Miss Gregory's measure of the worth of a novel seems to lie in its cheeriness or its gloom. "Fleetwood" is the "pleasantest" of all Godwin's tales; it has some "really likeable people in it." It needs "the light touch of a Meredith to anatomize an egoist; even then it is not a pleasant picture." Grudgingly she admits that if Hazlitt be true in this, "the impression made upon the readers is the exact measure of the author's genius," then the work of this philosopher-novelist, who more than any one other writer of his own time stirred thought, must show the tinge of greatness. She grants that his books "produce in the reader a sense of morose, oppressive intensity," which is their chief claim for any recognition at all, but adds that "there is no depth of soul-weariness like a cosmos filled with ego."

But it is beside the point to quarrel over the criteria by which Miss Gregory tests literature. The fact that she likes the novels or the novelists of the period she has selected, or does not like them, has no bearing on her thesis. The newly fledged Ph.D. of a century hence may find Neitzsche unpleasant, or absurd, or ludicrously overestimated by his time, but the fact will remain that he had many readers and many disciples. William Godwin may not have been a great thinker, despite Hazlitt's rule for the measure of genius, but his influence stands as undeniable a fact as the French Revolution itself. To minimize it is mere undergraduate capriciousness. On the whole, Miss Gregory's book is worth reading in spite of her warped discussion of a vastly interesting subject rather than because of it.

HISTORY OF NEW YORK

A revised and enlarged edition has been published of J. Hampden Dougherty's "Constitutional History of the State of New York," which originally appeared as the second volume of a work in three volumes entitled "Legal and Judicial History of New York." In its new form Mr. Dougherty's history contains an admirable account of the development of the Constitution of the Empire State, including a careful narrative of the proceedings of the Constitutional Conventions of 1777, 1801, 1821, 1846, 1867, and 1894, of the Constitutional Commission of 1872, and of the Judicial Commission of 1890; it also presents an intelligent survey of the most important measures that are under consideration by the Constitutional Convention of 1915. The history has been highly praised by eminent New York lawyers, including ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Joseph H. Choate, Judge Harrington Putnam, Judge Samuel Seabury, and Judge Alden Chester. In a letter to the author Mr. Choate says: "I think there could be no better textbook for delegates and the citizens generally than your constitutional history brought down to date." (Neale Publishing Company, $3.)

For Ocean Voyagers

Many interesting facts are presented by Capt. Alfred Carpenter and Capt. D. Wilson-Barker of the British Navy in an illustrated volume entitled "Nature Notes for Ocean Voyagers." Capt. Carpenter was one of the officers of the Challenger during the scientific cruise around the world and later commanded other vessels engaged in deep-sea observations; Capt. Wilson-Barker also has had large experience in ocean research work. The information the two men have acquired touches on practically every phase of sea-life and seafaring; they impart this information intelligently and attractively. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

For Deaf Children

In a little volume entitled "What the Mother of a Deaf Child Ought to Know" John Dutton Wright presents information of value and admirable advice based on his twenty-five years' experience as an educator of the deaf. He shows how mothers of children who have been denied the sense of hearing may train the children so that they may develop normally in spite of their afflictions. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.)

THE STORY OF GERMANY'S FLEET

An English Writer Describes Its Growth and Tells of the Diplomacy of Admiral von Tirpitz—The War as Reflected in Recent Books

THE GERMAN FLEET. By Archibald Hurd. New York: George H. Doran Company.

THIS pocket-sized story of "The German Fleet" is by a British author, but it has remarkably little bias, and there is no reason to doubt its presentation of facts. In his introduction Mr. Hurd quotes the plan formulated by von Edelsheim, a member of the German General Staff, for a hostile invasion of the United States. Noting that we have only 20,000 army men ready to repel invaders, the German strategist shows how a superior force can be landed on the Atlantic Coast and can conquer the large cities, and seize all important arteries of commerce, producing "so unbearable a state of affairs in the whole country that the Government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace." He continues:

> The task of the fleet would be to undertake a series of large landing operations, through which we are able to take several of the important and wealthy towns within a brief space of time. By interrupting their communications; by destroying all buildings serving the State commerce and the defense; by taking away all material for war and transport, and, lastly, by levying heavy contributions, we should be able to inflict damage on the United States.

The navy that cherishes such ambitions is of so recent growth that the man who built the first ship is still living. True, the German cities of the Hanseatic League had a powerful fleet before the days of Columbus, but the present German Navy dates only from the rise of Prussia, and it has become a possible power on the high seas only since 1898.

From that time to the present its animating genius has been Admiral von Tirpitz. Born in 1849, and becoming a naval cadet in 1865, Alfred Tirpitz, as he was then called, has risen through every rank to supreme command. Even in his more obscure years he forced the tactical use of torpedoes upon the German Navy. In 1898 he was made Minister of State and in 1901 received the rank of nobility and the "von" in his name. Mr. Hurd regards him as a sort of Bismarck, Roon, and Moltke all in one, "the adroitest politician, the ablest organizer, and the most far-sighted strategist in the imperial service."

The power of von Tirpitz is due in large part to his smiling and imperturbable diplomacy. No other man since Bismarck, the author says, has shown such adroitness in the management of the press. Up to 1898 no marine minister had been able to overcome the popular opposition to a large navy, but the Boer war "generated in Germany an absolutely unprecedented hostility to Great Britain, which was afterward roused to white heat by the seizure of the mail steamer Bundesrat and other German vessels on the African coast." Admiral von Tirpitz made skillful use of the opportunity. The German naval program was suddenly doubled, and for the first time it embraced ships intended for battle on the high seas.

About this time the British Navy bought a small submarine boat from the Holland Company of the United States and began to experiment with it. German comments on it were almost derisive, but by 1906 the Britons had developed submarines that could travel 3,000 miles on the surface and 150 miles under water. In that year the first German submarine was begun, and now that type of craft has become, for the moment at least, the most conspicuous arm of the service.

At every step, says Mr. Hurd, the German Navy has been modeled on that of Great Britain. He gives a good deal of space to the revolution in armament caused by the all-big-gun equipment of the first British dreadnought, begun in 1905. The Germans were still ordering guns of mixed sizes in each ship. The new armament, putting all such vessels at a disadvantage, threw their plans into confusion; but after two years they followed suit, and since then the German naval programs have gone on increasing at a rate which the British have regarded as a threat. Germany's determination to keep nearly four-fifths of her fleet always on a war footing also has increased the financial burdens of all other naval nations.

A comparative table of British and German shipbuilding programs from the beginning of the dreadnought period to 1918 shows 43 battleships, 42 armored cruisers, and 137 destroyers for the British Navy and 28 battleships, 18 protected cruisers, and 108 destroyers for the German Navy. And there was no German Navy at all, in the offensive sense, until after the Boer war!

This is a handy and readable account of the rise of the German fleet and of the man who has done more than the Kaiser to create it.

NOTES OF AN ATTACHE

THE NOTEBOOK OF AN ATTACHE: Seven Months in the War Zone. By Eric Fisher Wood. Illustrated. The Century Co. $1.60.

WHEN the war storm broke over Europe the author of this book was studying architecture in Paris. He at once offered his services to Mr. Herrick, the American Ambassador, and as an attaché helped to care for the 30,000 unfortunate Germans and Austrians caught in France by the rush of events; he visited the battlefields of the Marne and Aisne, and later carried dispatches from Paris to Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and London. His rapid and vivid notes make a book that is hard to lay down without reading every page.

Mr. Wood is a son of Dr. William B. Wood of New York City, and a Yale graduate in the class of 1910. It was a rare experience that came to him, and his book is proof that he is a keen observer and a spirited writer as well as an efficient executive.

The first days of the tourist panic in Paris, the mobbing of German shops, the stampede caused by daily bombs from a Taube—and the characteristic disappointment of all Paris when the German failed to appear one evening because he had been shot through the heart—these and a hundred other thronging incidents live before the reader's eye.

It was the lot of Mr. Wood to travel for miles over the great battlefield on the Marne while the dead still lay there in thousands, and his descriptions bring the human pity of the scenes very close. The faces of the dead looked so natural that the author, viewing a blond-haired German boy, or a kindly, serious, middle-aged man, caught himself thinking, "I should like to have known him."

He found a Frenchman and a German lying face to face, both dead, each transfixed by the other's bayonet. The whole panorama of ghastly sights seemed unreal, unbelievable. At a French field hospital the agonizing cries of dying men crying for bread caused the author and his friends to part with all their own provisions. Mr. Wood declares that the French gained this battle, one of the great battles of history, "because their field artillery was better, and because, man for man, they outfought the Germans." The Marne was a purely French victory, and on that field a new France was born.

The battle of the Aisne was in progress when the author's duties carried him to the front there. Near Amiens an old white-haired peasant woman suddenly threw herself in front of his automobile and was barely saved. She then tried to crawl under the car and was dragged screaming away by the villagers.

> It seems that some twenty years ago this woman had been left a widow with one child, a boy. With endless labor she had brought him to manhood and given him more than an average education. When war broke out her son was immediately called to the colors, while she remained caring for her tiny house, her chickens, and her cow. When the Germans came a battle took place in her village, her house was knocked down, her cow blown up by a shell, and finally her chickens disappeared down German throats. The poor old woman, refusing to leave the locality in which her life had been passed, had wandered about for days in the rain and mud * * * and then she had come upon the body of her dead son.

Mr. Wood's railway journey to Berlin via Switzerland was attended by several disagreeable adventures. He was shadowed by German spies, and these at one point tried to seize his dispatch bag. Mr. Wood defended himself by physical force, and finally his determination and his credentials together won more reasonable treatment.

One of his most illuminating experiences was a visit to Count Apponyi in Hungary, a man whom he greatly admires. In Hungary he found British horse trainers, English tutors, and French governesses going tranquilly about their business. The populace has not molested any of these. Even Russian prisoners are treated with sympathy and kindness. Many Hungarians are still interned in France, but Hungary alone of all the warring nations has not stooped to reprisals.

A valuable appendix sums up the author's military observations. He found intelligent Germans pretty generally agreed that General Joffre is thus far the only commander produced by the war who will rank in history as a great Captain. The brilliant red uniform worn by French soldiers, however, is a deadly mistake, and has been the cause of "from three to four hundred thousand extra casualties." Mr. Wood is deeply impressed with the danger of our own unpreparedness for defense against sudden attack.

There is much more in this book than can be indicated in a review of reasonable length.

ECONOMIC CAUSES OF WAR

PEACE AND WAR IN EUROPE. By Gilbert Slater, M. A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

PROFESSOR SLATER'S "Peace and War in Europe" is based on six historical lectures delivered at Oxford last Autumn. This sounds rather dry and scholastic, but the book proves to be very much alive. The first chapter, dealing with economic causes of wars, contains a clear statement of the part played by the Bagdad Railway in creating the present hostility between Germany and Russia.

> This railway was to connect Berlin with a German Colonial empire in Asia, but it had a weak link where it traversed the country of the Southern Slavs. Hence, says the author, it has been a cardinal German policy "that Serbia as well as Turkey should be a vassal of Austria, just as Austria is a vassal of Germany." When Serbia came out of the Balkan wars, enlarged and victorious, the Bagdad Railway connection became correspondingly insecure, and Berlin was determined that Serbia should be crushed. The author sums it up thus:
>
> The ultimatum to Serbia after the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand was sent in the name of the Emperor Francis Joseph; but the sending of it was sanctioned, if not decreed, in Berlin, to prevent the growing hopes of a great German Empire in the Near East from being dashed to the ground.

In his lecture on "Religion and War" Professor Slater undertakes to show that "no Christian teaching has ever eliminated from Germany the influence of the ancient pagan Odinism." In another he examines the present war as a clash between national and imperial ideals. In a chapter on "Armaments," after paying his respects to the Krupps, the author attacks the British armament and ammunition manufacturers, charging that they used political influence to close the Government factories and arsenals in 1906 and 1907, sacrificing the safety of the nation to private dividends. He thinks the lack of British artillery, owing to this intrigue, caused some of the early disasters in Belgium and has helped to prolong the war.

The final chapters give detailed plans for terms of peace to be imposed on Germany. These are a little premature, perhaps, but they contain some clear and reasonable thinking. The volume has both substance and interest.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

CHRISTIANITY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE. By Charles Edward Jefferson, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES EDWARD JEFFERSON, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, has assumed a grave responsibility in his "Christianity and International Peace." He has given no small part of his final chapter, in which he discusses what we should do to save ourselves from the horrors of war, to a denunciation of those military and naval officers who have pointed out the unpreparedness of the United States not only for aggressive but for defensive warfare. He has asserted that "we must deal with" them; he has fallen foul of the late Rear Admiral Mahan—although he does not mention him by name—for his historical studies; he has accused the retired officers who live near Washington of corrupting Congress.

If it were possible to accept Dr. Jefferson's views as to the causes of war and the way in which the existence of military forces tends to bring it on, one might be more patient with such an attitude. But it is difficult in the light of the last year. But Dr. Jefferson refuses absolutely to consider the momentous events that are happening around him. Again declining to name the man to whom he refers, he writes:

"Look at Belgium! says a distinguished American militarist, who might have made himself the peerless leader of the young men of America and who, alas, has thrown away the greatest opportunity which God has given to any American in our generation. To see a man endowed with extraordinary gifts turning his face toward the past is one of the most tragic sights which the world affords. Look at Belgium! he cries. Why should we look at Belgium?"

Then Dr. Jefferson airily dismisses the idea of Belgium with the remark that a paragraph pointing out the obvious differences between the United States and Belgium, and laughing at the idea that her fate has any warning for us.

With such a man it is difficult to argue. To hate war is one thing; to refuse to recognize its possibility is another. Belgium was plunged into war in a few days; England in a few weeks, and who can say that it may not be our own turn next? Then in those days will the people turn from the blind guides, who shut their eyes to the facts of life because they are unpleasant, and pour scorn and shame on the honorable men who are giving their best to their country's service.

* * *

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE. By Sidney Gulick, D. D. Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

The Rev. Dr. Gulick is associate secretary of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration and has written "The Fight for Peace," to suggest "an aggressive campaign for American Churches." He makes concrete suggestions as to the policy of the United States toward Mexico, China, and Japan and such questions as race assimilation and Asiatic immigration.

His attempt is ambitious and at the present juncture it seems rather utopian to talk of dealing with the Mexican mess, for example, by the institution of scholarships for the interchange of students across the Rio Grande. It might also be remarked in passing that even if Congress did establish them, it would need some courage for a young American to take up a year's residence in Mexico to become "familiar with its history, ideals, etiquette, and customs." Dr. Gulick is, of course, convinced that Asiatics do not receive a square deal in this country, and indeed makes out a good case against our treatment of China, in particular, but it is liked to be a very long time before the men who are brought into contact with the Japanese and Chinese immigrants share his views, and after all it is they who understand the difficulties of the association and realize what lies behind their prejudice.

So Dr. Gulick may be congratulated on having the courage to break away from the usual generalities of the pacifist school and to formulate a definite program, but his views are as yet very unlikely to receive wide acceptance.

A NONCOMBATANT'S VIEW

REFLECTIONS OF A NONCOMBATANT. By M. D. Petre. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

Philosophers' musings at such a time as this are liable to seem rather pale and ineffectual, and those of Mr. Petre are scarcely an exception to the rule. His book is meant to be an indictment of "the philosophy of national egotism which disregards outrages to humanity as an accidental evil in the development of its ambitions." This mental attitude he attacks in British as well as in German militarists, but he arrives at nothing very definite.

In his chapter on "War Is War" the author inclines to believe that in a purely military sense the Germans are right when they sweep aside all moral or humane scruples and say, "Our troops must win—what else matters?" But is such a policy wise, even in the most selfish sense, if it brings millions of new enemies against you? The author, like the Germans, seems to forget that aspect for the moment, though he is correct enough in holding that civilization and war are contradictory terms, as are Christianity and war.

Mr. Petre devotes a chapter to wartime prayers of the different denominations and countries, showing that the religion of war is merely a tribal religion, denying the universal fatherhood of God. He concludes that the way of true progress is to try, not to abolish war, but to change social and international conditions so as to render war impossible. One must be a philosopher to see the difference.

Making Toys

There has been added to the Which Mother Lets Us Series a book by G. Ellingwood Rich, teacher of art and manual training in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, entitled "When Mother Lets Us Make Toys." The author shows how, out of inexpensive material and with simple tools, children may construct a great variety of interesting playthings. Lucid directions, accompanied by excellent illustrations, are given for the making of the toys. (Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents.)

The Short Story

An entertaining and instructive literary and technical study is presented by Prof. Ethan Allen Cross of the State Teachers College of Colorado in a volume entitled "The Short Story." The author says his book is intended primarily for those who enjoy good short stories; he believes their enjoyment may be considerably increased through giving them an understanding of the technique of the short story. (A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.)

Color Vision

J. Herbert Parsons, a distinguished British surgeon and ophthalmic specialist, has contributed to the Cambridge Psychological Library an admirable treatise entitled "An Introduction to the Study of Color Vision." The feature of his work is the absolute separation it makes of solid facts from unestablished theories. Everything that is known about color vision is intelligently set forth; the theories are discussed in the light of undisputed knowledge. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.)

Just One Laugh After Another!

Thankful's Inheritance

By Joseph C. Lincoln

Author of "Cap'n Dan's Daughter," "Kent Knowles, Quahaug," etc.

Thankful Barnes inherits a house on Cape Cod and plans to keep boarders. They come to her gradually—the people of Cape Cod whom Mr. Lincoln knows so well how to describe. And then it develops that the house is haunted—whence comes the best of Lincoln stories.

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Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1915

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AGE OF FACT AND FABLE

ARE we in danger of leaving to posterity a culture that is without books? The question is not suggested by any evidence, real or assumed, that popular interest in literature is on the wane. On the contrary, the appreciation of books has probably never been more widespread nor more discriminating than it is today—a view of things the soundness of which THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW has maintained in spite of some rather doleful estimates to the contrary that have recently appeared. But the question does arise from the reported experiences of an educator who is actively engaged in disseminating good literature for children. This authority states that of the many parents with whom he has talked few evince more than a passing interest in the subject. He writes that "they do not see the need of educational books."

> They will cheerfully pay $40 or $50 for a toy, and they will spend five times that furnishing the children's room. But when it comes to education and books, the children take what they are given at the public school, and for Christmas they get copies of "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," "Swiss Family Robinson," and "The Arabian Nights."

No one need grumble at the selection of Christmas gifts. If every boy and girl could have these classics of childhood for early companionship the world, for them at least, would be greatly widened and enriched. But the disheartening point is that, according to the statement just quoted, the average parent today leaves to the public school the cultivation of the child's taste for books. And that is almost certain to mean that the child will miss the possession of those treasures that gain rather than diminish in value and that can be found only in one's personally acquired library. It is in the danger that the children of this generation will not learn by actual experience the joy and lasting profit accruing to them in this manner that the future of literature is menaced. To love books one must own them, in childhood as well as in mature age, and an educational system that loses sight of this fact of human experience endangers its superstructure by providing insecure foundations. There is difficulty, of course, in determining just the right books to place on the first shelves of a child's library. All juvenile literature is by no means worthy so high a post of honor. Yet the field of choice is wider than one is apt at first to suppose. Discoveries in child psychology show that childhood is after all the age of fact and fable. The normal child has an insatiable thirst for knowledge of the world around him. His curiosity is boundless, and turns him into an irrepressible question mark that often proves the undoing of his elders. On the other hand, he lives in a world of fable, of make-believe, that, if properly cultivated, is of lasting intellectual profit and enjoyment. Properly chosen books, more than all else, minister to and develop these two tendencies of childhood. The parents who realize this and who encourage their children in the love of books are providing the best elements of intellectual growth and strength for their future—and for the future of the race.

THE fact that Miss GREGORY in her study of "The French Revolution and the English Novel," reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, treats slightingly of WILLIAM GODWIN'S influence on his literary contemporaries is not surprising when one realizes that "Political Justice," GODWIN'S chief work, is now in the moribund condition known as "out of print." But it is unsafe to argue that because "Political Justice" is practically unknown today, it was lightly esteemed in its own generation. The truth is, there are few books in the history of literature that have had a more direct influence on contemporary writers than this astonishing work, written and published during the stormiest days of the French Revolution, and affecting the entire philosophic thought of its time. For its extreme radicalism its author was threatened with imprisonment, and escaped on the consideration, said to have been advanced by PITT in the Privy Council, that it was "a learned book, addressed to educated readers and issued at the astonishing price of three guineas." It was thus believed that it "could do no harm among those who had not three shillings to spare." Nevertheless, it sold to the extent of four thousand copies, subsequent editions were brought out, and it became the most-talked-of book in its day. WORDSWORTH, COLERIDGE, and SOUTHEY caught their first enthusiasm from the Godwinian philosophy; SHELLEY, commencing with his youthful "Queen Mab," used it as the main theme for his poetry until the day of his death. GODWIN'S "Caleb Williams" was a sort of novelization of "Political Justice," and has retained something of its popularity until the present day. But why the greater work has dropped out of sight is one of those literary puzzles difficult to solve. It is simply and often eloquently written, possessing elements of popularity that easily account for its early success. Its fundamental teachings have been incorporated—unconsciously, it is true—in the Tolstoyan philosophy. A modern reprint of the second edition of "Political Justice" should commend itself to the editors of Everyman's Library.

THE graceful reply of the sixty-seven Russian writers and publicists to the greeting sent some time ago from the British Men of Letters is an interesting document in literary history. Russian literature, as we know it today, is comprised, for the most part, within the last hundred years. The writers of the present tribute state explicitly that there are six English authors for whom their country feels an especial admiration—MILTON and SWIFT, SCOTT and SHELLEY, SHAKESPEARE and BYRON. Of these six BYRON has undoubtedly exerted the widest influence. PUSHKIN, Russia's greatest name in poetry, was a late contemporary of BYRON, and his earlier muse was saturated with the Englishman's romanticism. PUSHKIN was far too great to be an imitator, however, and in his maturer years he came in contact with the Shakespearean drama and practically discarded Byronism. His successor, LERMONTOV, perhaps Russia's greatest lyric poet, also fell under the influence of BYRON, but later in life the reading of SHELLEY gave a new direction to his genius. It is gratifying to know that of the English novelists these modern Russians find that "the name of DICKENS is as familiar to us and as near to our hearts as the names of some of our own writers" — although they complain that "we pronounce the names of Copperfield and Snodgreiss with a little difficulty."

THE manifold directions from which the war touches and influences literature furnishes a constant theme to the English literary journals. Just now it is the entrance of Italy among the ranks of the Allies. This means not only a revival of interest in the great Italian writers, ancient and modern, but in those English poets whose work and, in some instances, whose lives, have been identified with Italy. Hence, one finds now in the English reviews the names of BYRON, SHELLEY, KEATS, LANDOR, BROWNING, MEREDITH as poets whose work is, on account of their Italian proclivities, especially "timely." And of course such names are significant of the ancient and very real friendship existing between the two countries.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended June 30 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE SOVEREIGN COUNCIL OF NEW FRANCE. By Raymond Du Bois Cahall. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

A study in Canadian Constitutional history. In the Columbia University Studies in Political Science.

NELSON'S LEGACY. By Frank Danby. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A biography of "Emy Lyon," who became the wife of Sir William Hamilton.

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. By Luther S. Dickey. New York.

Comprises a narrative of Casey's Division at the battle of Seven Pines.

THE INDIANS OF THE PIKES PEAK REGION. By Irving Howbert. 12mo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. $1.35.

Includes an account of occurrences during the war with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in 1864 and 1868.

THE REVIEW OF AMERICAN COLONIAL LEGISLATION BY THE KING IN COUNCIL. By Elmer Beecher Russell. 8vo. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Primarily a study of the action taken upon colonial legislation by the English Government. In the Columbia University Studies in Political Science.

HISTORY OF THE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By Frederic B. Stevens. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

The period covered is from 1894 to 1914.

RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA. By C. Mildred Thompson. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

An economic, social, and political study covering the period 1865-1872. In the Columbia University Studies in Political Science.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

ROBBERY UNDER LAW: OR, THE BATTLE OF THE MILLIONAIRES. A play in three acts and three scenes. By John Armstrong Chaloner. North Carolina: Palmetto Press. 50 cents.

Contains another play, "The Hazard of the Die," treating of the conspiracy of Catiline. Mr. Chaloner is the author of "Scorpio."

SUBMERGED. By Maxim Gorki. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. 75 cents.

A new version of Gorki's drama that has appeared in English translation under the title "A Night's Lodging."

YOUTH'S PILGRIMAGE. By Roy Helton. 12mo. Boston: The Poet Lore Company. 75 cents.

A romance in verse.

SONNETS TO SIDNEY LANIER. By Clifford Anderson Lanier. Edited by Edward Howard Griggs. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 75 cents.

The sonnets were written to Sidney Lanier during his lifetime by his brother. There is also a collection of lyrics taken from a little volume "Apollo and Keats," published privately in 1902.

THE LIGHT FEET OF GOATS. By Shaemas O'Sheel. 12mo. New York: The Franklin Press.

A collection of lyrics on various subjects.

OUR GLEAMING DAYS. By Daniel Sargent. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

A collection of short lyrics.

THE VALE OF SHADOWS. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo. New York: Laurence J. Gomme.

A collection of poems having the war in Europe for their theme.

Essays and Criticism

MADAME DE STAEL AND THE SPREAD OF GERMAN LITERATURE. By Emma G. Jaeck. New York: Oxford University Press.

Traces the effect of Mme. De Staël's "De l'Allemagne" on Germany, France, England, and America.

European War Books

AT THE FRONT WITH THREE ARMIES. By Granville Fortescue. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $2.

A newspaper correspondent's account of his "adventures in the great war."

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR OF 1914. By Ellery C. Stowell. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.

An account of the beginnings of the war.

ABUSED RUSSIA. By Dr. C. C. Young. New York: The Devin-Adair Company.

Aims to correct certain false impressions of Russia and Russian civilization entertained in this country.

Fiction

L. P. M.: THE END OF THE GREAT WAR. By J. Stewart Barney. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

The story of an American millionaire scientist who perfects an invention that gives him control over the destinies of Europe.

THE BREAKING POINT. By Annie Austin Flint. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.

A story of dual personality.

ON DESERT ALTARS. By Norma Lorimer. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.

Like Miss Lorimer's former novel, "A Wife out of Egypt," much of the interest of the book lies in its portrayals of Egyptian life and scenery.

Science and Politics

THE HELPER AND AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS. By John H. Ashworth. 12mo. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 75 cents.

The result of investigations carried on by the author while a member of the Economic Seminary of Johns Hopkins University.

SANITATION IN PANAMA. By William Crawford Gorgas. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.00.

Account of the work of the author, Chief Sanitary Officer, Panama Canal, in the elimination of yellow fever and the control of other tropical diseases.

THE NEXT GENERATION. By Frederick A. Rhodes. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.50.

Discusses problems of eugenics.

Sport and Nature

FIELD BOOK OF WESTERN WILD FLOWERS. By Margaret Armstrong and J. J. Thornber. New York: G. P. Putnam's sons. $2.

Illustrated handbook of the wild flowers west of the Rocky Mountains.

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS. By James Burns. 12mo. New York: Outing Publishing Company. 70 cents.

Illustrated handbook published in the Outing Series.

Educational

PERSONAL EFFICIENCY, APPLIED SALESMANSHIP, AND SALES ADMINISTRATION. By Irving R. Allen. Chicago: La Salle Extension University.

Textbook in the La Salle Business Administration Course and Service.

YOUTH, SCHOOL, AND VOCATION. By Meyer Bloomfield. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

Intended to give practical help in the choosing of a vocation.

WRITTEN ENGLISH. By Edwin C. Woolley. 12mo. New York: D. C. Heath & Co.

"A course of lessons in the main things to know in order to write English correctly."

THE PARENT'S GUIDE. A manual of child nature and nurture. Two volumes. By the Editorial Board of the University Society. New York: University Society.

Practical information on a great variety of subjects to aid parents in the upbringing of children.

New Editions and Reprints

CARE AND TRAINING OF TROTTERS AND PACERS. Prepared by Arthur C. Thomas and others. 12mo. Chicago: Chicago Horse and Newspaper Company.

Third edition of a work the information in which is furnished by leading trainers and drivers of the day.

SPANISH SHORTHAND. By Isaac Pitman. 12mo. New York: Isaac Pitman's Sons. $1.25.

Fifth edition of this textbook in Spanish.

PRAYER OF A HORSE

New York Times Review of Books:

IN THE BOOK REVIEW for June 20 you make mention of the imaginary prayer of a horse to its master as an important factor in the action. You then proceed: "But the Russians go much further with the idea of intercession for horses, for their war litany contains this petition: 'And for these also, O Lord, the humble beasts, who with us bear the burden and heat of the day and offer their guiltless lives for the well-being of their countries, we supplicate Thy great tenderness of heart. For Thou hast promised to save both man and beast, and great is Thy loving kindness.'"

I assume that this is, in all probability, the prayer which the Archbishop of Canterbury (or was it the Bishop of London?) condemned and prohibited soon after the present European war began. At any rate, it has been called to my attention in American publications repeatedly during the Winter, and I have been questioned concerning it. My verdict has been, from the start, that it could not possibly be a Russian prayer; the whole tone and style are utterly foreign to the prayers of the Greco-Russian Church. Moreover, I knew that it was not contained in the Service Books, for I examined them, (in spite of my absolute conviction as to its spuriousness,) and that it was not a part of the "war litany," for the Russian forces and the Allies, because I possess a copy of that litany and the prayers.

When this prayer made its appearance in your columns I dispatched the clipping to the Archbishop of Aleutia and North America, the Most Rev. Evdokim, who has recently arrived from Russia, and asked him whether such a prayer does—or could—exist. His reply reached me this morning:

"As for the prayer concerning which you write, of course such a prayer does not and could not exist with us."

I trust that this pronouncement by an absolutely unimpeachable authority will put an end to the circulation of this rather absurd prayer and its false attribution to the Russians.

ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.

New York, June 26.

Period Furniture

A handsome and profusely illustrated volume entitled "The Practical Book of Period Furniture" has been prepared by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Abbot McClure for the guidance of collectors of antique house-furnishings, dealers, and occasional investors. It deals with furniture of the principal English, French, and American periods, and from it one may readily classify any piece of period furniture on exhibition or offered for sale. One of its features is an illustrated chronological key designed to aid in the identification of period furniture. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $5.)

Modern Religion in India

A series of lectures delivered at the Hartford Theological Seminary by J. N. Farquhar are published in a volume entitled "Modern Religious Movements in India." The lectures are based on knowledge acquired by the author during a residence in India of more than twenty years. The view they present is that the ancient Indian religions have undergone important modifications through their contact with Western civilization and Western religious thought. (Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

A RUSSIAN NOVELIST'S PICTURE OF WAR

"Red Laugh," Written by Leonid Andreyev Before the Present European Conflict and Now Translated Into English, a Series of Remarkable Impressions

THE RED LAUGH. By Leonid Andreyev. Duffield & Co.

As far as we know, "The Red Laugh" has not before been printed in this country. It appeared in an English edition some five years ago, attracted considerable attention, and then dropped, comparatively speaking, out of sight. Its reissuance at this particular moment is peculiarly to the purpose. For this novel of the disastrous campaign in Manchuria is more than the general indictment of war which it has been praised—we think over-praised—for being; it is more than a marvelous study in morbid psychology, though it is that, too. It is illuminating after a fashion the author could scarcely have meditated, for, written by a Russian about Russians and to Russians, it involuntarily depicts the reaction of the Russian soul to war, a reaction not only peculiarly Slavic, but peculiarly burdened with the defects of Slavic qualities.

More than any other human being, the Slav is conscious of himself. The American or Englishman generally feels it is scarcely decent in him to have a soul at all; early in the game he tucks it away in some obscure corner of his organism and afterward ignores it as far as he can. To discuss it gives him acute discomfort; to exhibit it to the world is practically impossible to him. But the Russian delights in his. He carries it tenderly in his hands; he caresses it, he analyses it, and he sticks a knife into it, all with an impartial and religious fervor. As a result, not having learned that souls, like prematurely born infants, are not fitted to endure the harsh contacts of the open-air world, he is much given to the swift, if more or less temporary oblivions of suicide and strong drink.

This passion for introspection has its uses. Art blooms out of it as orchids out of a jungle—an art from whose beautiful, strange flowers a pollen has blown to fructify the music, the painting, and the literature of the world. But when it comes to action, the case is different. It is possible to will and to act almost simultaneously, but no man can will, can act, and can question the why, the whence, and the whither of it, all at the same moment. When circumstances compel him to act vigorously and continuously, and the nature of his soul lays upon him the necessity for reflection and self-justification in the midst of his action, he either sinks into the state of paralyzed will and chaotic mind so familiar to us in the characters in Russian novels, or else he goes mad outright—often he does both. This is precisely what happens in "The Red Laugh." It is a tale of thought intruding upon action, interpreting physical horror into psychical horror, ending in inevitable madness. The common soldiers go mad marching; the doctors go mad at sight of suffering they are unable to relieve; the officers see the "red laugh." • • • "It was in the sky, it was in the sun, and soon it was going to overspread the whole earth—that red laugh!"

Probably there is no more vivid piece of war realism in any language than the one where the hero tells us where he first sees the red laugh that was afterward to darken the light of day for him—of the pale young volunteer who, in the act of delivering a report, was suddenly stricken:

I felt a draught of warm air upon my right cheek that made me away—that is all—while before my eyes, in place of the white face, there was something short, blunt, and red, and out of it the blood was gushing as out of an uncorked bottle, such as is drawn on badly executed signboards. And that short, red, and flowing "something" still seemed to be smiling a sort of a smile, a toothless laugh, a red laugh.

Yet this, in its terse, almost scientific literalness, does not leave such an impression of haunting horror on the mind of the reader as the chapter in which the hero, pressed into service by a half-somnambulic doctor, visits a battlefield at night:

The doctor was pale and tottering, and one could see that if he were to only lie down for an instant he would fall asleep and remain so without waking for several days running. My legs sank under me, and I am certain I fell asleep as I walked, as suddenly and unexpectedly appeared before us a row of black outlines, the engines and carriages. Near them, scarcely distinguishable in the darkness, some men were wandering about slowly and silently. • • •

"What is this?" I asked, stepping back.

"Why, we are going in the train. Have you forgotten? We are going in the train," muttered the doctor. • • •

• • • The train was now moving slowly and cautiously, shaking slightly, as if groping its way. The student acting as hospital orderly lighted the candle in the lantern, lighting up the walls and the black aperture of the entrance and said angrily:

"D—n it! Much they need us by this time. But you had better wake him before he falls into a sound sleep, for then you won't be able to do anything with him. I know by myself."

We roused the doctor and he sat up, rolling his eyes vacuously. He tried to lie down again, but we did not let him. • • • The big black square of the door began to grow pink, then red—somewhere from behind the hills appeared an enormous mute flare of a conflagration, as if the sun were rising in the middle of the night. • • • I glanced at the student; his face was tinged by the same red, fantastic color of blood that had changed itself into air and light.

"Are there many wounded?" asked I. He waved his hand. "A great many madmen. More so than wounded." • • •

He was looking at me, and his eyes were the same fixed, wild expression, full of cold horror, that the soldier's had who died of sunstroke.

"Stop that," said I, turning away.

"The doctor is mad also. Just look at him."

The doctor had not heard. He was sitting cross-legged, like a Turk, swaying to and fro, soundlessly moving his lips as if finger-tips. And in his gaze was the same fixed, blunt, stricken expression.

"I feel cold," said he, and smiled. • • •

As they approach the battlefield a strange universal groaning arose, as though all the earth and sky within the circle of the horizon were mournfully giving tongue.

In its ceaselessness and strange indifference it recalled at times the noise of grasshoppers in a meadow—the ceaseless noise of grasshoppers in a meadow on a warm Summer day.

The ambulance student who had traveled with the group of rescuers on the train, overcome with the horror and the futility of it all, shoots himself. The hero reports his death to the doctor:

The latter caught hold of his head and groaned.

"D—n him! There is no room. There, that one will go and shoot himself, too, soon. And I give you my word of honor," cried he, angrily and menacingly. "I will do the same! Yes! And let me beg you—just walk back. There is no room. You can lodge a complaint against me if you like."

And he turned away, still shouting, while I went up to the other who was about to commit suicide. • • • Soon he disappeared in the reddish haze, that resembled light and yet lit nothing. And I remained alone. To the left of me a row of dim lights floated past. It was the train. I was alone—amidst the dead and dying. How many more remained? Near me all was dead and still, but further on the field was stirring, as if it were alive, or so it seemed to me in my loneliness. But the moan did not grow less. It spread along the earth—high-pitched, hopeless, like the cry of a child or the yelping of thousands of castaway puppies, starving and cold.

A hundred explanations have been given of the Russian failure in Manchuria; a hundred more might be given of their present ill-fortune before the advance of the Austro-German forces. But there will always be something back of the explanation. May not this ultimate something be the soul of the race? Not that Russians are cowardly: they will fight magnificently, and they rush in where not merely angels, but archangels, might fear to tread. If the event is brief, they whirl through it at a Cossack gallop. But if it is long drawn out, there comes the rub. They have time to think, to question, to perceive the ironies of life and death. The imagination quickens to images of horror, the analytical mind responds "Wherefore?" and at the last nothing is changed, save that some hundreds or thousands of lives have gone to fertilize a Chinese plain or a Polish valley. Russia has not suffered from war beyond other countries, yet the vividness with which Russian authors visualize its horrors might lead the history-less reader to imagine that it has been the Slavic rather than the Anglo-Saxon race who have sacrificed their bravest blood, instinctively and systematically, upon the world's frontiers.

Any one who is old enough to remember the fireside tales of the veterans of Gettysburg and Antietam knows that war is terrible, but he did not gain from those familiar narratives the sense of ghastliness and of futility which fill the pages of Tolstoy and Andreyev. At its lowest terms, the difference is that between men who think in masses and those who think as individuals. The heroes of Gettysburg and Antietam doubtless lacked imagination, but they saw blood without going insane. The American of English stock will probably never write a novel of the imaginative power of "The Red Laugh." The question is, whether a nation which sees nothing in war but a red laugh will ever be able to make war without enormous waste—with real efficiency. Or will it forever see, effacing the ideal toward which all wars as well as other endeavor must aspire if it is to succeed—a sort of smile, a toothless laugh—a red laugh"?

SHAKESPEARE ON THE STAGE

Mr. William Winter's History of the Acting of the Great Dramatist's Plays

SHAKESPEARE ON THE STAGE. Second Series. By William Winter. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $3.

More than three years after his first series came from the presses, there is now published the second volume of William Winter's "Shakespeare on the Stage," wherein the veteran dramatic critic recounts the manner in which, from the beginnings to the present day, six more of the plays have been acted in the English and American theatre. These two books command a place in every theatrical library, for nothing quite like them has ever been achieved or even attempted. You turn the final page of this second volume with an increased respect for the zeal, the industry, the information, and the wisdom that have entered into this ambitious undertaking. "Shakespeare on the Stage" is esentially a book of reference so ordered as to make easy the quest of the mislaid fact and the unremembered date, but the writer has gracefully minimized the todium of inventory, and the entire text is animate with his unflagging critical alacrity. The present result of his enormous labors may be described as a reference book that is at once ready, valuable, and entertaining.

It may be worth while recalling that the first series cared for "King Richard III," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "King Henry VIII." The plays covered in the present volume are "Twelfth Night," "Romeo and Juliet," "As You Like It," "King Lear," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Julius Caesar." The chronicles touch on matters of setting, accompaniment, costuming, arrangement, reading, and interpretation. They will begin—as with "Julius Caesar," say—with the days of Burbage and Betterton, linger fondly with Booth, pause for the Brutus of Richard Mansfield, and wind up with the Faversham production and the noblest Roman of Tyrone Power.

Such defects as mar the volume leave it no less entertaining, and simply affect its balance as a work of reference, defects that will be of graver account, because less obvious, twenty-five or fifty years from now than they are to-day. Many of them may be readily traced to the point from which Mr. Winter is now making his observations. With all due allowance for the falling off in the stature of Shakespearean acting, with all acknowledgment of the pleasure that awaits the reader when the book echoes the music of Mary Anderson's voice or trembles with the splendid rage of Ada Rehan's radiant Katharine, it is difficult to escape the belief that there is in Mr. Winter's critical memory a rosy middle distance—the hallowed seventies and eighties—and that he subjects more recent productions not merely to a closer but to a more uncomfortable and less amiable scrutiny. At least many modern presentations of the comedies receive, for the purposes of acid comment, an attention quite out of proportion to the merit he seems willing to concede to them. And the chronicle of the modern productions, too, creates the occasional impression that he approaches some more hospitably than others.

As a sheer matter of proportion, one wonders a little at some of his extreme acerbities of characterization and at the splenetic appearance, in the midst of what aims to be a permanent reference work, of such stray notes as this, apropos of the comment caused when he once took exception to a reading elected by Julia Arthur:

• • • thereby incurring a liberal allowance of what Disraeli happily characterized as "the hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity" in the newspaper press. The mainspring of that chatter was Mr. Norman Hapgood, a clever but ill-balanced, crotchety, mischievous writer who recently has gained bad distinction by making havoc of the once respectable periodical, Harper's Weekly."

But these are just blasts from the Winter of our discontent.

Of Shakespeare in the new manner there is no account, though some glimpse of his attitude might be gained from this passage:

A usual managerial error is here again exemplified—that in reviving a Shakespearean play novelty of treatment is imperative. That notion is as foolish as a search would be for new sunlight to illumine the marbles of Michael Angelo. The essential requirement in presenting a Shakespearean play is Dramatic Art—the capability of assuming, exhibiting, and making actual the massive and complete ideals of character in which that marvelous writer has delineated the whole of human nature. Great *Acting* is the originality that should be sought—not the paltry novelty of a restoration of needless lines or the introduction of crotchets of stage business.

This would at least prepare the reader for the expertly dismissive paragraph in the preface:

No account has been attempted of the methods employed by such eccentric pretenders to originality as Herr Max Rhinehart, (sic,) Mr. Granville Barker, and Mr. Gordon Craig. Judgment as to their productions necessarily waits until they have been seen and studied. Their methods—if I can trust what I have read and heard about them—are, variously, degenerate, contemptible, and silly—in fact, an abomination.

A certain amount of enjoyment could be guaranteed for the reader of a faithful account of the feelings that possessed Mr. Winter when he witnessed—if he did witness—the recent production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the now departed Wallack's. One would have thought that a writer who had turned out so many paragraphs in hot refutation of the ancient heresy that "Shakespeare Spells Ruin" might have lent at least an attentive ear to the voices of producers who have won such long runs for the Elizabethan in the theatre of today. But no matter.

AMERICA IN FERMENT

AMERICA IN FERMENT. By Paul Leland Haworth. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Mr. Haworth has put together with much industry and facility his account of the "unrest" in the United States in several uppermost topics. Among them may be mentioned immigration, the color line, industrial peace, social justice, big business, the standard of living, our changing institutions, and defective citizenship, and so on. It is a workmanlike book, attractively written, and appeals particularly to what may be called Chautauqua culture. The overwrought temper of the discussions may be gathered from the account of the "epoch-making conference" upon conservation during President Roosevelt's administration. "Of all the great gatherings which have assembled in the United States in the last half century this was undoubtedly the most pregnant with possibilities for the good of posterity." That was more suitable when conservation seemed sweeping all before it, before the conservationists quarreled among themselves, before the Supreme Court put up the sign "no thoroughfare" across the methods of many conservationists.

Conservation is still praiseworthy when proposed and practiced in moderation, but it is no more "epoch-making" than several of the topics discussed with equal feverishness. As chapters in magazines or Sunday supplements the discussions could be praised more highly, for less is expected of them. But when material is thought worthy of preservation in book form the standard is higher, and expectation is disappointed.

It may be that there are editors capable of allowing the advertising columns to influence their views upon immigration, but they are not influential upon the course of arts, and writers of books who find anything characteristic in such alleged occurrences limit their own usefulness. A similar blemish appears in the chapter on the relation between labor and capital, in which assent is given to the affirmation by Secretary of Labor Wilson that society will change titles to property if necessary to carry out reforms. It would be as rash to deny as to affirm it, but it is more likely that a check will be put to a certain sort of trade-unionism in whose interest some would make over our institutions in full belief that humanity would be benefited thereby. Confirmation of this may be found in the cool reception given to the proceedings of the Industrial Commission, to which Dr. Haworth gives much praise. It will be gathered that the book is "Progressive," and advanced. It is published a little late, for the fad is fading, but it may be recommended to the admirers of the Wisconsin idea.

Lee's Dispatches

The Unpublished Letters of Gen. Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., to Jefferson Davis and the Confederate War Dept.

8°. *Portrait and Map.* 465 *pp.* $3.75 *net.*

One of the literary surprises of the season comes in this stout volume of "Lee's Dispatches," containing 200 letters and telegrams sent from the fighting lines by General Lee to Jefferson Davis or to the Confederate War Department in the years 1862-65. None of these dispatches has been published before, even in the voluminous "Official Records," yet their authenticity is unquestionable, as most of them are in General Lee's own handwriting. The mystery of their wanderings or of their hiding place in the intervening half a century still remains partly unsolved.

To North and South alike the years have brought only increasing esteem for the personal nobility and military powers of Robert E. Lee. While these newly found letters are concerned almost wholly with the business problems of the Southern Commander in Chief, they add still another cubit to his moral stature. —*New York Times.*

ALL BOOKSELLERS

New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

CAPE COD, AFRICA, AND WAR IN FICTION

Humor, Ingenuity, and Entertaining Plot in Current Novels by Joseph C. Lincoln, Norma Lorimer, Sydney Tremaine, and Others

THANKFUL'S INHERITANCE. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Illustrated by H. M. Brett. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

It is one of the many engaging qualities of Mr. Lincoln's fiction that he can at any time turn aside from the progress of his story, stop work, as it were, to let one of his characters spin a yarn without breaking the continuity of the tale or marring its harmony. Instead of producing these results, common enough among other novelists who try the experiment, the practice seems in his books merely to deepen and enrich their distinctive quality and add to their charm. For these interpolated yarns, being told by some of his Cape Cod characters, are racy with that peculiar Cape Cod flavor that invariably affords so much of the carrying quality of a Lincoln novel.

There is plenty of that flavor in this new book, as much, perhaps, and as rich and genuine and undiluted with admixture from the outside world as in any of his dozen and more novels. It is about a middle-aged widow who falls heir to a big, old, rambling Colonial house on Cape Cod and establishes therein a boarding house, which she conducts with varying financial and sentimental results through some eventful months of exciting and mysterious developments. For the house is "ha'nted." That fact is indicated in the very first chapter and Thankful understands it as well as anybody, but her courageous soul will not permit her, however her spine may be shivering, to admit for one moment the existence of ghosts or, if they exist, the likelihood that they have nothing better to do than to hang around the rooms in which they had escaped from their mortal envelopes.

Thankful, accompanied by a young and attractive girl relative, takes refuge, in the first chapter, from a howling March storm and a broken carriage in a deserted house which presently proves to be her own property, whither she was bound on a visit of inspection. Alone, in a garret room, with a flickering lantern whose flame goes out at the most trying moment, while the gale and the rain shriek and patter outside, she distinctly hears the ghost sigh and groan and complainingly remark, "O Lord!" But she goes right on with her scheme, and the ghost soon proves to be one of the most important guests of her boarding house. A ghost can always produce plenty of excitement, mystery, and complication, and the ghost which "ha'nted" the room in which Laban Eldridge had died was highly efficient. Also, there developed curious complications about her title to the property, and these involved her and various other people in still more mysteries and entanglements and put snags in the course of true love.

As always in Mr. Lincoln's fiction, the story's outstanding feature is that portrayal of local character which he does so well, with its strong New England markings of speech, appearance, mannerisms, and philosophy. Thankful herself, with her characteristic New England sense of humor and her fluency in its expression by means of quaint or grotesque or absurd statement, is a constant pleasure throughout the book. A tight-fisted old money lender is another graphically portrayed character, and a managing Mrs. Malaprop spinster and her much-managed old bachelor brother are an amusing pair. The attempt of this spinster and a middle-aged widower to elope on a dark night is full of humor. The whole story is told with an exuberance of spirit and an underlying flow of humor that make it very cheerful reading.

L. P. M.

L. P. M.: THE END OF THE GREAT WAR. By J. Stewart Barney. Frontispiece in color by Clarence F. Underwood. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

According to the novelists, it ought not to be such a difficult matter to bring to an end the vast conflagration that is devastating Europe. All that is necessary is for some wizard scientist to invent something that will, in one way or another, make the enraged Governments stop fighting. Several ways have already been pointed out by ingenious authors possessing unbridled imaginations. Mr. Barney presents still another method in this new novel, and if some peace-loving multi-millionaire would set about making a real L. P. M.—Little Peace Maker—there would at least, according to Mr. Barney, be exciting developments. For John Fulton Edestone, his multi-millionaire, gets more exciting experiences out of his Little Peace Maker than fall to the lot of most fictional heroes.

Edestone has invented a contrivance which he calls a "Deionizer," by means of which he counteracts the force of gravity. This enables him to build an enormous war airship, more than 900 feet long, of Harveyized steel six feet thick, and carrying a dozen 16-inch guns, as well as many smaller ones, and torpedo tubes and bomb droppers. Fitted out with ammunition, fuel, provisions, and a crew of 1,400 men, this Little Peace Maker weighed 40,000 tons, but floated about in the air as if she were a featherweight. She could be driven about, brought close to earth, and sent far up into the sky at a speed of 180 miles.

John Fulton Edestone felt that with his monster of death hovering over a capital he could make the ruler of that land do whatever he ordered. So, with the tacit sanction of the United States Government, he set out to make the European nations stop fighting and behave themselves. When he reached London the fun began. While he was trying to win the promise of the British Government to be good a network of German spies formed around him, determined to get possession of his Deionizer, which he carried in his breast pocket. But it was in Berlin, after Great Britain and France had finally come to terms with him, that his most interesting experiences befell. There he almost came to blows with the Kaiser, the American Embassy was stormed, and the Germans tried to rope and disable his Little Peace Maker by shooting electrically charged wires over her, and, finally, he had to destroy their fleet at Kiel, shipyards, drydocks, Krupp munition works, and other means of defense before Germany would acknowledge the superior force and consent to join his world federation.

Mr. Barney writes racily and sprinkles his galloping yarn with not a little humor of various kinds, most of it of the caricaturing sort applied to well-known people and to those characteristics of the several nations concerned which are most offensive to other nations. Behind some of his characters treated in this way are recognizable Mr. Bryan, Lord Kitchener, and a number of other notables, mostly English and German. His caricaturing humor is particularly caustic in his treatment of the Germans.

ON DESERT ALTARS

ON DESERT ALTARS. By Norma Lorimer. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.

Miss Lorimer's special gift is for the writing of descriptive narrative, and she has manifested this in several previous books of fiction and travel. She has a poetic imagination and an opulent vocabulary, and when she uses these, as she has often done, in the description of scenes in Southern Europe or Northern Africa, she can bring before the mind's eye a brilliant succession of pictures rich in color and every sensuous charm and appeal to sentiment. But in this new novel she has resolutely put to one side this faculty and devoted herself to the psychological development of her chief characters and the effect upon them of an unusual situation. The action begins and ends in Tunis and there she makes the most of her favorite North African setting, using it as a brilliant background for her lovely heroine, upon whom it has its own subtle influence. The most of the action takes place in England, part of it in the grimy North Country and the rest in London, but in both of these the background plays little part in the story.

The young English heroine, who is lovely of body, pure of heart and stanch of soul, has set before her, toward the middle of the book, a very agonizing problem of life. Her husband, a civil engineer, whose health has been undermined by African fever, can find no employment in England and finally, almost at the end of their resources, he accepts another African position and goes to Nigeria, whence presently his wife hears that he is again ill. She knows that he will die if he can not be brought home, and if he gives up his position they will have no money. A wealthy, influential man renews his suit for her favor and again offers the necessary money and a position in England for her husband as the price of her complaisance. In despair, she makes the bargain with him as the price of her husband's life. From that point the story is concerned mainly with the psychological results for her of her decision and the attitude toward her of her husband when, after a long time, he discovers what she had done.

The situations and the characters are worked out a good deal like a mathematical problem along the lines of a plot formula which the author had developed for herself beforehand. But she writes with a certain distinction of style, with dignity, with much sense of beauty and with keen discrimination and precision in her analyses of character and her use of words.

THE JEALOUS GODDESS

THE JEALOUS GODDESS. By Madge Mears. John Lane Company. $1.25 net.

"The Jealous Goddess" is Work with a capital W, and her votaries are two foolish young people, playwright and painter, who think they will be more free to serve her by secretly marrying, taking counsel of none of their elders, and setting up housekeeping on nothing a year. What happens when the inevitable baby comes, with equally inevitable misunderstandings and domestic friction, is cleverly told in Miss Mears's story, which is both original and sparkling. Its characters are particularly well portrayed, especially that of the quite adorable actress, Cicely Welwyn. By many delicate touches the author shows her intimate knowledge of human nature. She grants her young couple a happy issue out of their troubles, but it is luck as well that the curtain falls when it does, for the reader, knowing well that Domesticity is a jealous goddess, too, cannot but be dubious as to the results of the final compact between the highly unpractical pair. However that may be, the story will fill some pleasant hours, and we are duly grateful that it forbears to wring our hearts.

THE INDISCREET LETTER

THE INDISCREET LETTER. By Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. New York: The Century Company. 75 cents.

Quite romantic, sentimental, and impossible enough to suit Any Hammock upon Any Summer Veranda is Miss Abbott's new novelette. It is concerned with a conversation on a train from Montreal to Boston, and its chief characters are a traveling salesman and a young woman, with a young electrician to make an occasional remark. The reader needs to be on his guard against this young electrician, by the way, because, when an author has introduced a character with a sentence like this one naturally expects that he will amount to something in the action before the story is finished: "The Young Electrician had one of those extraordinarily sweet, extraordinarily vital, strangely mysterious, utterly unexplainable masculine faces that fill your senses with an odd, impersonal disquietude, an itching unrest, like the hazy, teasing reminder of some previous existence in a prehistoric cave, or, more tormenting still, with the tingling, psychic prophecy of some amazing emotional experience yet to come."

The quotation is representative of the book's style and quality.

FIVE FRIDAYS

FIVE FRIDAYS. By Frank R. Adams. Illustrated by Frank Godwin. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

A jolly tale that doesn't mean anything in particular and hasn't a serious intention in any one of its 300 pages, "Five Fridays" offers just the sort of "light entertainment" that is much in favor for Summer reading. Its story is based on the whim of a pretty girl somewhat given to the following of fads, that an occasional fast for a week is bound to be highly beneficial. She quotes plentifully from the articles of "Lipton S. Clair" to prove her contention, and the household submits to her orders. The tale is told in the first person by her suitor, who considers himself just comfortably fat with a weight of 210 pounds. Another suitor named Bopp appears, with much talk of a good dinner he had just enjoyed, and lover No. 1 decides that he is "going to put a new verb in the dictionary, namely, 'to Bopp,' meaning to speak at length on an annoying subject." The fasting, alleviated only by much drinking of cold water, continues, and the determined maid brings under her rules various people who come to the house and are held there by storm or accident. After a while mystery develops in the disappearance of the girl's mother, and after that the story becomes much complicated with grotesque developments and absurd happenings following rapidly upon one another's heels. Mr. Adams tells his hilarious story with much sense of humor and with a happy faculty for quaint conceits and entertaining statement. It will be a very glum reader who cannot find many a smile and a frequent laugh in his pages.

BUSINESS ADVENTURES

THE BUSINESS ADVENTURES OF BILLY THOMAS. By Elmer E. Ferris. With Frontispiece. The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

Ten lectures on salesmanship and various more or less allied subjects, heavily spiced with slang and covered with the thinnest possible veneer of fiction, constitute the very mild "Business Adventures of Billy Thomas." In the beginning Billy Thomas was a rather timid and self-distrustful young shipping clerk, but a course at the Bowden Physical Culture Institute enabled him to indulge in a "mix-up" with a "rough-neck" porter, to whom he gave a few "wallops." The results caused him to decide that no man would ever "get his goat" again. Then he started out as a traveling salesman for the Boyd & Bidwell Coffee and Spice Mills, and of course did extremely well from the very first. Later he reorganized a country store, which, thanks to its proprietor's old-fashioned methods, was fast going to ruin, married a capable young woman, prevented his friend Bob Cartwright from making a fool of himself, and bestowed good advice right and left. His son received a liberal amount of this common-sense counsel, which it is to be hoped that he followed.

Young men who intend to become traveling salesmen may find this book interesting and Billy's example instructive, but it possesses none of the charm, excellent character drawing, and what we call for lack of a better term, human interest, which made Miss Ferber's Emma McChesney stories so popular with the general public.

THE AUCTION MART

THE AUCTION MART. By Sydney Tremayne. John Lane Company. $1.25 net.

Into the mouth of Julian Cartmell, father of the bewitching Jacqueline, Mr. Tremayne puts the explanation of his title: "The world is an auction mart, and it is our business to get the highest price for our wares. * * * Never give anything; bargain." On this theory of selfishness Cartmell brings up his beautiful, illegitimate daughter, and it is the conflict between his teachings and the girl's own emotional, sweet, and generous nature which forms the theme of the story. When we are introduced to Jacqueline she is for the first time in her life one of a house party, visiting her aunt, and there she does exactly as she likes, with rather unpleasant results. Later she tries to earn her own living, beginning as private secretary, and then becoming a professional dancer.

She is an interesting heroine, and in spite of the fact that she is one of those entrancing women adored by all men who are encountered so often in novels and so seldom in life she is not unreal. The book contains some clever writing, a sense of character and a touch of philosophy. It is one of those novels which, though not particularly notable in themselves, nevertheless make one feel that their author may and probably will do some really excellent work in the future.

THE RED GERANIUM

THE RED GERANIUM. By William Carleton. Illustrated by E. C. Wall and F. R. Gruger. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25 net.

"The Red Geranium" is one of three stories, or, rather, three experiences, contained in Mr. Carleton's new volume upon his chosen theme of the sane and simple life and how to live it. The initial tale tells of a brave woman hurled, with her three children, from wealth to poverty; and, by the cowardly suicide of her husband, left to solve her own problems and to rebuild her life. One gains from the recital a startling view of the insults and ignominy, as well as the cruel hardships, to which such a woman may be subjected. As in Mr. Carleton's former books, Mother Earth is the rescuer.

"The Case of Mathews" is a case well known to every rural community—that of the city man who moves to the country with no conception of the requirements of a farm, and who usually ends by sacrificing his land and returning to town a sadder and a much poorer man. Happily, Mathews possessed two rare virtues; he was capable of perceiving his mistakes, and he was amenable to advice. Hence, he turned failure into success before it was too late.

In "My Son" Mr. Carleton is in his element; recounting the good sense and the success of his son Dick in the planning of his house, the management of his land, and especially in his production of pure milk, the perfect cleanliness of which made sterilising needless, and which not only saved the lives of many babies but paid the producer.

All the sketches are written with Mr. Carleton's boundless faith in "Back to the land!" and with his infectious enthusiasm. One who knows the hard work, the limitations, and the many discouragements of those whose livelihood depends on the soil is likely to find all such literatures too optimistic; but, when written as Mr. Carleton writes it, it makes delightful reading, and, undoubtedly, points "the way out" to not a few of our modern cliff dwellers.

POLLYOOLY

HAPPY POLLYOOLY. By Edgar Jepson. Illustrated. Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25 net.

Mary Bride, the "rich little poor girl" with the angel face and cloud of red hair, who was known as "Pollyooly," has, of course, the leading rôle in Mr. Jepson's new story. It is she who quite unconsciously prevents any attempt on the part of Mr. Reginald Butterworth, the "fiongsay" of Flossie, assistant in the florist's shop at the end of the street, "to knock the stuffing" out of Hilary Vance. Moreover, she gives that large-hearted artist's studio a Spring cleaning with thoroughness and rapidity reduce the reader to a state of wondering and very respectful admiration. But then Pollyooly is really a most efficient person. Her activities, as described in this one book, comprise the providing of a home for Millicent, that most deserving orphan; educating Prince Adalbert of Lippe-Schweidnitz, an extremely unpleasant small boy with a fondness for hair-pulling, shin-kicking, and the destruction of sand castles; acting her favorite part of the Duke's daughter, to the consternation and undoing of a heavy-faced detective and a stout lawyer, and making herself generally useful.

All those varying occupations, however, are never permitted to interfere with her care of the Lump, otherwise her little brother Roger, nor with her endeavor to raise a good strong barrier of gold between him and her old terror, the workhouse. This new record of the "angel child" will no doubt be warmly welcomed by those who read and enjoyed her early history, and they will be glad to discover in it a hint of a mystery and of a sequel.

JEAN BAPTISTE

JEAN BAPTISTE. By J. E. Le Rossignol. E. P. Dutton & Co.

In "Jean Baptiste" we have an excellent story of French Canada, full of life and movement, and fragrant with the breath of the Laurentian woods. It tells of effort, of failure, of success; of false and of true vocations, and of the call of love which is often the voice of God. It holds, too, many keen and true observations, ranging from just appraisement of the Summer tourist to the tragedy—if it be a tragedy—of life and death in the wilderness. It is a wholesome, clear-cut tale, with a refreshing absence of subtleties and sophistries.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

A. M. C.—Can you tell me something about Virginia Terhune Van de Water, the short story writer? Is she a New Yorker?

Virginia Belle Terhune Van de Water was born at Newark, N. J. She is the daughter of the Rev. Edward Payson and Mary Virginia Terhune, (Marian Harland,) and received her education from governesses and at private schools in this country, and subsequently studied in Italy and Switzerland. In 1889 she married Frederick Franklyn Van de Water. In addition to a number of novels Mrs. Van de Water has written many short stories published in The Cosmopolitan, Success, and other magazines and periodicals. She is a resident of this city.

A. B. C.—Will you kindly answer in your query column the year, the occasion, and the reason for the saying, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"? Also what foreign country was involved at the time?

The saying is attributed to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, an American statesman and distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary Army. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and a special envoy to France in 1796. Dr. Walsh, in his "Handy Book of Literary Curiosities," gives the following account of the episode: "When John Jay, in 1796, made his famous treaty with England, which threatened to involve the United States in a war with France, the Directory would not receive the American Ambassador, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, but intimated that the payment of a certain sum might settle the dispute. Pinckney indignantly answered with the now historic phrase: 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.' It is said, however, that long afterward, when Pinckney was asked in his club whether he had ever uttered it, he replied, 'No, my answer was not a flourish like that, but simply, "Not a penny, not a penny."'"

L. BERENICE DESPREY.—Will you kindly tell me, through your paper, who was the author of

He was a King in Babylon,
And she was a Christian slave,

and in what work I can find it?

The poem for which our correspondent asks is "Or Ever the Knightly Years Were Gone," by William Ernest Henley, the English poet. It is printed in full in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse."

ANNA SOMERS.—I will be greatly obliged if you can furnish me with poem, each of stanzas ending:

"Play up, play up—play the game."

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "Vital Lampada," by Henry Newbolt, and is printed in his book, "Admirals All, and Other Verses," published by the John Lane Company.

H. J. T.—Will you tell me where I can find the remainder of the following poem:

Oh, to be in England,
Now that April's there,
And whoever wakes in England
Sees, some morning, unaware.

This part appears in "Sebastian," written by Frank Danby.

The lines quoted by our correspondent are the opening lines of Robert Browning's poem, "Home Thoughts, From Abroad." It should be found in any good book of Browning's poems, and it is also printed in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," in the "Oxford Book of English Verse," and in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse."

ALONZO COLLINS.—I would like to get the poem two lines of which are:

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease.

The poem from which the lines above are quoted is Longfellow's "The Arsenal at Springfield." In the Cambridge edition of Longfellow's poems it may be found on Page 78.

MILBROOK.—Will you kindly give me the name of author and poem from which these words are taken:

He could a hair divide
'Twixt north and northwest side.

The quotation is from Samuel Butler's "Hudibras," Part I., Canto I., Line 67.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

W. H. HIPPLE.—In THE BOOK REVIEW for June 13 "M. L. L." asks for the words of "My Ain Countrie." The author is Mary Lee Demarest. The poem may be found in "The Home Book of Verse," by Burton E. Stevenson, published by Henry Holt & Co., New York City. It was first printed in The New York Observer in 1861, and appeared later in Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Birds' Christmas Carol."

Information about this poem was also received from Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; M. T. Filigel, West Orange, N. J.; Miss M. D. Wilshausen, New York; Marguerite Dotter, Guttenberg, N. J.; Mary M. Davidson, Bayonne, N. J.; Charles M. Bowker, Syracuse, N. Y.; Grace M. Murdoch, Brooklyn; Mrs. Althea F. Randolph Bedle, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. J. B. Appelget, Brooklyn; Virginia A. Vail, New Market, N. J.; C. McArthur, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Sophie Meredith Carver, Troy, N. Y.; Elinor Van Buskirk, M. D., New York; Claire A. Congdon, Wallingford, Vt.; Alice A. Russell, New York, and Sarah Prince Thomas, Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. EDWARD AUSTEN.—In THE BOOK REVIEW for June 13 J. R. Bowers asks where he can obtain a copy of "Brother Antonio." This poem was published in Scribner's Monthly Magazine of December, 1879, Page 178, Volume XIX.

"H. E. H." writes to inform the querist that a poem called "Brother Antonio" was written by Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum, and that it is to be found in the volume of her poems entitled "Lotus Flowers," published by D. Appleton & Co. in 1877.

K. F.—The author of the poem "At end of love, at end of life," quoted by Ida Akin in your issue of June 20, is Louise Chandler Moulton, who was born at Pomfret, Conn., in 1835, and died at Boston in 1908.

EMOGENE S. PECK.—The lines quoted by M. Ryan in your issue of June 13, "Weaving into a workday life beautiful threads of gold," are from the poem "Beautiful Threads of Gold," written by Miss Anne Granniss of Plainfield, Conn., and can be found in her book of poems entitled "Speedwell; or, The Flower of Saint Veronica."

R. S. L.—The poem by Alice Meynell about which "R. S." inquired in your issue of May 30 is called "Summer in England, 1914," and it was printed in The London Times soon after the commencement of the war.

A copy of the verses has been received from H. L. Hunter, New York, and has been mailed to the querist.

APPEALS TO READERS

S. C. F.—Can your readers give me the words of the song the title of which is, I think, "We Are Going Home"? It begins:

The way is long, my darling,
The road is long and steep,
And fast across the evening sky
* * * shadows creep.

JAMES DONALDSON.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of the poem the first verse of which is:

I shine in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow;
Through the valley of death my feet have trod,
And I reign in Glory now.

F. E. S.—I should like to find, through THE BOOK REVIEW, the words and music of a song, evidently of college life in Oxford, which begins:

"Hark, the merry Christ Church bells,"

and ends, if my memory is not at fault:

Ting-a-ling-a-ling goes the little bell at nine
To call the student home.
But he does not care to leave his chair
Till he hears the mighty "Tom."

J. SANSON JOHNSTONE.—Will some reader kindly tell me who wrote the following lines, and where they can be found:

I could see persons dressed in glorious
habits with garlands upon their heads. I
could see them passing among the trees. I
could see them lying down by the side of
fountains or resting on beds of flowers. I
could hear a confused harmony of singing
birds, falling waters, human voices, and
musical instruments.

J. E. M.—Can any of your readers give the entire poem written by J. Milton Hayes entitled "The Green Eye of the Yellow God," beginning as follows:

There's a one-eyed yellow idol to the north
of Khatmandu,
There's a little marble cross below the town,
There's a broken-hearted woman tends the
grave of mad Carew,
And the Yellow God forever gazes down.

W. S. CLOSE.—Will some reader tell the full name of the author of the following, and give any other information about him:

St. Francis and St. Benedight,
Bless this house from wicked wight,
From the night-mare and the goblin,
That is hight good fellow Robin;
Keep it from all evil spirits,
Fairies, weazles, rats, and ferrets:
From curfew time to the next prime.

A. J.—Can any of your readers furnish the name of the author of the poem beginning:

As once toward Heaven my face was set,
I came unto a place where two ways met.
One led to Paradise and one away;
And fearful of myself lest I should stray,
I paused that I might know
Which was the way wherein I ought to go.

BOOKS WORTH READING

THE SPELL OF FLANDERS. By Edward Neville Vose. With four plates in full color and forty-eight duogravures from special photographs. The Page Company. 1915. Price, $2.50 net.

If one were about to travel in Flanders, this little book, relating the mild adventures of a Summer party of tourists, would make an excellent traveling companion, and this, no doubt, was the author's intention at the time of getting up his facts and recording his impressions. Unfortunately, what almost immediately happened put out of every one's head the notion of taking a leisurely vacation tracing the development of Flemish architecture and painting. Now the book has another value similar to that possessed by treasurable snapshots taken last Summer of historic landmarks on the very eve of the "great war," in which many of them must be injured or destroyed. The Cloth Hall of Ypres and the brioche of Dixmude have acquired a new interest in the light of the history in process of making, and many a long-headed book buyer will acquire Mr. Vose's modest volume for purposes of future reference. The element of novelty in the itinerary followed by the four travelers consists in the chronological arrangement of their tour, their path leading them from the twelfth century to the twentieth and settling their historic sense for them.

Edward Hindle, an English biologist attached to Cambridge University, has contributed to the Cambridge Public Health Series a volume entitled "Flies in Relation to Disease." In this work he collocates what he regards as the more important observations concerning the part taken by biting flies in the transmission of infections. His treatise is fully illustrated. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

A monograph entitled "Money and Transportation in Maryland, 1720-1765," written by Professor Clarence P. Gould of the University of Wooster, is published as one of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. This monograph is the second installment of the author's economic history of Maryland for a period of forty years, beginning with 1720. The first installment, dealing with the Colony's land system, was published a short time ago; the third installment, relating to the agricultural system, is well under way. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.)

That very useful reference book "Tabular Views of Universal History," originally a part of "The World's Progress," which was compiled by George Palmer Putnam and published by him in 1832, has been brought up to date, under the editorial supervision of Mr. Putnam's son, George Haven Putnam. In its present form it contains a series of chronological tables, presenting in parallel columns a record of the more noteworthy events in the history of the world, from the earliest times down to the present day. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.)

A volume entitled "The Wayward Child," written by Mrs. Hannah Kent Schoff, President of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, has been added to the Childhood and Youth Series. The author pleads for intelligent and efficient care for children. Lack of such care, she demonstrates, has been the ruin of thousands of children who, properly trained, might have become useful men and women. Mrs. Schoff has studied her subject extensively and has acquired a large body of information concerning the great problem with which she deals. (Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.)

A little volume entitled "A Decade of American Government in the Philippines, 1903-1913," contains a brief survey by Dr. David P. Barrows of the course of events in the Philippine Islands up to the close of 1913 and a very good summary of what this country has done to improve the condition of the Filipino peoples. The author is fully convinced that the Filipinos have greatly gained through their association with America, and he holds that for the present the American Philippines policy should not be fundamentally changed. The matter presented in Dr. Barrows's book was written for use as a new chapter in the third edition of his "History of the Philippines." (World Book Company.)

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NEWS OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

Books of Importance in Various Fields of Literature Promised for Publication in Summer and Early Fall

A NEW book by Katrina Trask is announced for July publication by the Macmillan Company. It will be called "The Mighty and the Lowly," and is said to be devoted to social and ethical questions. A new edition of her peace play, "In the Vanguard," has recently been necessary to meet the demand for the book, which has been greater since the war began than it was before.

M. Berger is the author of "William Blake, Poet and Mystic," which the Duttons have ready for early publication. The author takes the point of view that Blake's visions, although they were real to him, were nervous phenomena resembling the hallucinations of the majority of mystics. The Duttons will soon publish also a book of essays, "On the Shelf," by Paxton Holgar, chronicling and philosophizing upon the quiet life of a little village near a deserted monastery.

A practical book by Miss Fanny Cannon on "Writing and Selling a Play" will be brought out next Fall by Henry Holt & Co. The author, who was for some time Vice President of the Actors' Society of America, warns the would-be playwright of the many things he ought not to do and, avoiding theories, gives practical directions concerning some of the things necessary to get a play produced.

The Whitaker & Ray-Wiggin Company of San Francisco have just published two plays by John Rea, entitled "The Pet Dove" and "A Captive Maiden in Damascus."

A second edition, with an introduction by Frances Maule Bjorkman, of Mary Putnam Jacobi's "'Common Sense' Applied to Woman Suffrage," is ready for immediate publication by the Putnams. The work is the expansion of an address, discussing the reasons for and against woman's enfranchisement, which Dr. Jacobi delivered before the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. Mrs. Bjorkman's introduction makes a summary of the work that has been done for equal suffrage during the last twenty years and of the present status of the movement in different countries.

"Our Criminal Criminal Law," is the title of a book on prison reform by Judge S. C. Denson which the Whitaker & Ray-Wiggin Company, San Francisco, have ready for publication. The author outlines a practical plan to serve as a basis for what he thinks would be a more humane and rational penal system.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish shortly a large volume containing a "History of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York," by Frederic R. Stevens, Secretary of the Association from 1910 to 1913. The book will be illustrated with many half-tone plates of men prominent in the banking world and will include lists of banks, members of the Association and other statistical and biographical matter. It will cover the years from 1894 to 1914.

B. V. Hubbard of Chicago, is the author of a volume, to be published soon by himself, entitled "Socialism, Feminism, Suffragism, the Terrible Triplets." The author endeavors to show a similar origin for all these movements and to prove that they are all alike enemies to society.

"The Butterfly Guide," by Dr. W. J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, which Doubleday, Page & Co. have ready for immediate issue, is the newest addition to their series of pocket nature guides. The volume has illustrations in natural colors of 250 varieties of butterflies, mostly of the best known forms in the Eastern and Middle United States and Canada, but showing many also from the Southern States and the Pacific Coast.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have ready also a new edition, revised and enlarged by the author, of Ernest Thompson Seton's "Birchbark Roll," the manual used by him in organizing and directing the Woodcraft Indians.

"Field Book of Western Wild Flowers," by Margaret Armstrong, in collaboration with Professor J. J. Thornber of the University of Arizona, is ready for issue by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It aims to present an adequate field book of the flora peculiar to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. It is illustrated in color and in black and white.

Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, announce for early publication two volumes which will be of interest to tourists to the Pacific Coast. One is "The City of Domes," by John D. Barry, and the other, "The Lure of San Francisco," by Elizabeth Gray Potter and Mabel Thayer Gray. The former is in the nature of a walk with an architect about the courts and palaces of the exposition, with discussion and description of its architecture, sculpture, mural decorations, coloring and lighting, together with a history of the exposition. It will have fifty illustrations in toned ink. The publishers will issue it also in pocket size, for the convenience of visitors to the exposition. It will contain in addition a list of points of interest that the visitor should see.

"The Lure of San Francisco" will recount wanderings among old landmarks that will interest tourists and will tell of people and doings in the old days of the Indians and the padres.

Harper & Brothers will begin the activities of the Fall season earlier this year than ever before. Their first publications will be new holiday editions of books grouped together for the first time in sets. The first of these will be out in a week or two, and will offer the Toby Tyler books—"Toby Tyler; or, Ten Weeks with a Circus," "Mr. Stubbs's Brother," and "Old Ben"—in a boxed set.

D. C. Heath & Co. have ready for issue at once "Written English," by Edwin C. Woolley of the University of Wisconsin, intended to further formal accuracy in the work of teachers of English composition.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have ready for distribution to any one who asks for it an index to the works of O. Henry similar in form to their Kipling Index. The booklet contains also a sketch of the life of O. Henry from a narrative by his friend, Richard Duffy, and other sources. There is also a bibliography of criticisms of his works.

"The Life of Henry Laurens," by D. D. Wallace, ready for issue by the Putnams, presents much new material concerning the life and history of Colonial days. The author has based his work principally upon Laurens manuscripts in Washington, Charleston, Philadelphia, and New York, and upon a study of the diplomatic and legislative history of the time of the Revolution.

The Putnams have ready also "The Decoration and Furnishing of Apartments," by B. Russell Herts, which treats the general subject of interior decoration in America as well as in detail, the special subject and problems of the decoration of apartments.

The M. P. Publishing Company, Brooklyn, have reissued George P. Dillenback's novel of life in France, "The Fascinating Sin," first published by another house a year ago. Howard Chandler Christy has furnished an illustration in colors for the paper jacket.

***

FRITZ KREISLER, whose little volume, "Four Weeks in the Trenches," has been read so widely as to make him almost as well known as an author and soldier as he is as a violinist, is spending the Summer at Seal Harbor, Me.

Francis Perry Elliott, author of "Pals First," is a Southerner who likes New England. For many years he has spent his Summers near Vineyard Sound or Narragansett Bay. "It's an ideal country to work in," he says. "Its climate and people stimulate a fellow."

A letter from Petrograd in The New Republic describing a recent performance there of Anton Chekhoff's "Cherry Orchard" says, anent the play's unconventional construction: "The very framelessness of the picture, the absence of a nicely terminated plot, gives a feeling of space, of largeness, of perspective, that is in itself corrective of petty rebellions. * * * Man no longer seems to strut a little hour upon the stage, but to play his part in the midst of centuries and in the presence of planets. By refusing to overdo the moment, Chekhoff invites eternity."

In recognition of John Muir's service to California, the trail to be constructed in the High Sierra region connecting Yosemite National Park with Mount Whitney is to be called "The John Muir Trail."

Paul Leland Haworth, author of "America in Ferment," a Spring publication, lives for nine months out of each year on his fruit farm in Indiana, spending the other three in travel or in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Elsa Barker, author of "Letters from a Living Dead Man," has just received a letter from an officer in the London Rifles written in lead pencil in the trenches in Flanders, "with the sun shining behind and the rifles cracking before," thanking her for the view of life after death given by her book.

Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady has given up, at least for a time, the duties of the ministry and has settled down in a new home called The Hemlocks in Park Hill, Yonkers, to devote himself entirely to writing.

Rex Beach is spending the Summer at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., where he divides his leisure hours between a high-power motor boat and a racing automobile.

Roland G. Usher's "Pan-Germanism" kept him on the list of "best sellers" all last year until this Spring, when his "Pan-Americanism" took its place in the same company, which it has held ever since it was published.

Ford Madox Hueffer, whose "When Blood Is Their Argument" is a recent war book, is an Englishman who has spent so many years in France and in Germany that he speaks French and German as well as he does English. He is especially familiar with Germany, having lived in every corner of it and with all sorts of people. He has lectured in German universities.

The author of "Municipal Freedom," one of the initial volumes in the "American Books" series, Oswald Ryan, is a young man only twenty-six years old, who has made a specialty of municipal problems. While an undergraduate at Harvard he was awarded the prize offered by the National Municipal League for an article on "The Commission Plan of City Government." His home is at Anderson, Ind., where he has enjoyed strenuous experiences in the endeavor to put theory into practice. During the Summer he will make a number of addresses on "Municipal Freedom" on the Pacific Coast.

Some indication of what people are wanting to read on the other side of the world is given by the orders the Houghton Mifflin Company has had from Shanghai for Dr. Cabot's "What Men Live By," from Manila for C. W. Barron's "The Audacious War," and from Tokio for Jordan's "War's Aftermath," Horace J. Bridges's "Criticisms of Life," and Woods Hutchinson's "Civilization and Health."

Ian Hay, author of several novels, of which "A Knight on Wheels" was the last, is now a Lieutenant in the Tenth Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and writes "'from the stone floor of an outhouse of a particularly smelly French farm," that "it is a most interesting life, and if I come through I shall have enough copy accumulated to last me twenty years."

The author of "To My Beloved," a series of love letters recounting a romance published anonymously last Fall, is now revealed to be Mrs. Maud Churton Braly, an Englishwoman, who has written several books dealing with the institution and problems of marriage.

SKETCHES IN POLAND BEFORE THE WAR

Miss Little's Book of Travels in a Country That Has Its Dark and Bright Sides

SKETCHES IN POLAND. By Frances Delaney Little. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

THE war has brought about a good many revaluations, important or interesting. In the latter class are all the books in preparation last Summer which deal with countries, peoples, and conditions swept up a few months later into the conflict. In the ordinary course of events these would prove merely pleasant additions for a month or more to the front counters of the bookshops, and would soon sink into gentle oblivion. But the war has thrust up into prominence little things as well as big, and all the studies and stories of Alsace and Belgium, of Poland and Prussia, come to take on a fresh significance, which the authors duly note in hasty and startled prefaces.

Such a volume is Miss Little's "Sketches in Poland." It is frankly informal; the writer disavows any intention of offering a "grave political, historical, or sociological work on Poland." As far as information goes, Miss Little knows about as much of Poland as the average English or American traveler, which is very little indeed. In appreciation, however, she is considerably above the average: she has the artist's sensitiveness to "atmosphere," to the emotional content of the situation, and she has the ability to convey her impressions in a most effective and entertaining manner. The many sketches which illustrate the book are of the same quality as the verbal depictions, swift, colorful, and sympathetic to the point of enthusiasm. Combined, they afford a very intimate revelation of the sad, torn country of Poland, now the battleground of three nations.

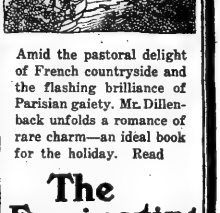
Miss Little's desultory journey, mostly in German Poland, was made last Summer. She went with no purpose other than to see and record that of the country and its people which appealed to her. Although she has followed the footsteps of the tourist into the "quaint" places, into churches and museums and sombre castles, the most valuable impressions which she has to offer are those of Poland's home life. During her trip Miss Little was almost continuously a guest in the homes of the Polish nobility, and by reason of the generous hospitality and the simple sincerity which have always characterized this tragic people, had ample opportunity to understand the patient, restless, proud spirit that is Poland.

Everywhere she encountered the same sadness, the same hatred of Prussia and Austria, and the same tragic remembrance of the insurrection of fifty years ago. She tells, for instance, of going with her hostess, the Countess D— of Lvov, to an exhibition in commemoration of that ill-fated insurrection.

> I feel that I would rather forget what I saw, and not tell it. Even now there comes over me the sickness and anguish of spirit that filled me during that long afternoon. I see again the handsome, spacious building designed for entertainments and shows; and I see the other visitors walking down the hall, very silent, their faces perfectly white and hard.
>
> Not that the exhibition was a display of horrors, says Miss Little, but that it was so pitiful and so simple.
>
> Poor photographs, faded daguerreotypes of clerks and farmers in their Sunday clothes, proclamations that had been posted on the doors of village barns, boys' scrawled ardent letters stained with parents' tears, the convict dress of a little girl condemned to Siberia with her parents, small patient relics of men imprisoned for life; one was a little cross that seemed to be fashioned of ivory inlaid with some shining metal; it was no coarse-fingered ruffian who made it, out of bread kneaded with blood and inlaid with tiny pieces of bright straw.
>
> At dinner afterward some one remarked that the possibility of holding such an exhibition was at least proof of Austrian tolerance, but the reply was that this very tolerance was part of the policy. "The persecution of Germany and Russia only hardened national sentiment, but here we are in danger of losing it," and there followed a bitter reference to the acceptance of some high offices in Vienna by Poles.

The oppressive measures adopted by Germany toward Poland have become so familiar that it requires the homely and intimate situations described in Miss Little's running comment to revivify them. The Expropriation act, which since 1907 has made it impossible for the Polish peasant to build a house on his own land, is well known to all the world, but here is the concrete instance of it which the writer encountered:

> The most horrid story I heard that day was of a farmer who had applied in vain for leave to build a house on his land, so he lived with his wife and children in the barn. They got on fairly well through the Summer without cooking anything, but when the colder weather came it became necessary at least to boil some eggs and cabbages, and make tea for the children. So the man got a little stove, and made a hole under the floor of the barn, where he hid it. But about ten days afterward a policeman passing by caught sight of the smoke and came in and found the stove. As this made the barn a dwelling house, he ordered the farmer to destroy it.
>
> The result was a quarrel, in which the desperate father shot the policeman, and a long term of imprisonment followed.
>
> Everywhere, of course, the traveler witnesses efforts to evade these oppressive laws, especially in the matter of the Polish language. During her stay with the Princess K— of the Grand Duchy of Posen Miss Little witnessed the young daughter of the household giving stealthy lessons in Polish to the village girls. "Apparently," she says, "this is the kind of thing that goes on all over the Duchy of Posen. I visited five or six country houses in different neighborhoods, everywhere hearing the same story." Yet in spite of it all, she finds the Polish people living on most friendly terms with the German farmers, harboring little or no hatred toward them, but only toward the Prussianism behind them.
>
> It would, however, be most unfair to intimate that Miss Little's observations are drawn from only the darker side of Polish life, or that her book is gloomy. These are but the chance comments which are of deepest interest to the reader now, but most of the sketches are bright pictures of market places, character drawings of amusing cabdrivers and shopkeepers and serving maids, amusing accounts of various sprightly adventures—the writer is arrested for sketching fortifications, she has some terrific encounters with the Polish language, she crosses the Russian frontier in a carriage, not on but in the worst road imaginable—a mad drive on a continuous oblique.
>
> In short, the book fulfills the modest purpose avowed by its author; it is only a collection of sketches "written as I painted them, with no other motive than that strange human craving we all have that others should see the things we saw and be saddened by the thing that has made us sorry."



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X SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915. X

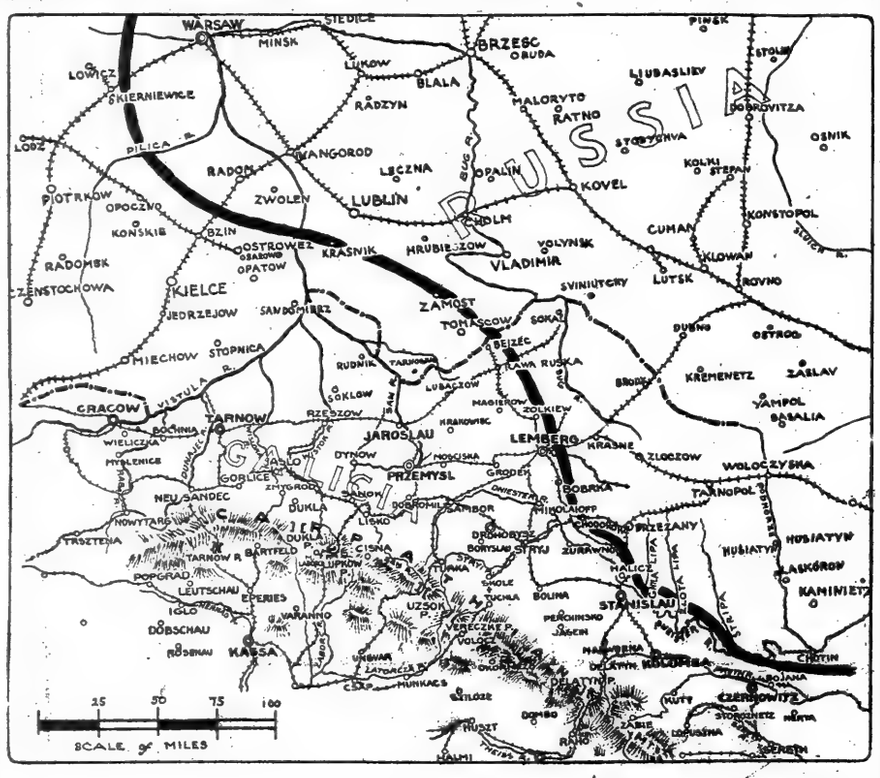
A REVIEW OF WEEK'S OPERATIONS ON FOUR FIELDS OF WAR

Russians Stubbornly Oppose Teutons, Who Seem to Be Steadily Closing In on Warsaw—New German Offensive in the Verdun Region—Italian Progress Slow But Steady Toward Trent and Trieste.

By a Military Expert.

THE past week has seen a marked advance of the Teuton allies in their project of clearing Galicia of the Russians. The progress had been slower than for six weeks previous due to the stubborn resistance of the Russian troops and to their counter-attacks, but the relentless pressure of men and guns was too strong to be withstood.

Last Sunday the Russians held the line of the Dniester River from Chotin in Bessarabia to Zaravno, due south of Lemberg. From Zaravno the line broke abruptly north, passing east of Lemberg and through Rawa Ruska, after which it turned generally westward to Kielce. The Teuton's had flung their masses against the Dniester front time after time, in no wise discouraged by their enormous losses, but the river with its marshes here and high, slippery clay banks there had proved too strong a defensive screen. In the fighting that ensued sections of the Austro-Germans were several times led into traps and each time escaped only by losing a great number of prisoners and suffering severe losses in killed and wounded.



The Approximate Battle Line in Russian Poland and Galicia, Showing Position Occupied by the Teutonic Forces After Passing the Dniester River, and the Region of Advance Around Warsaw.

After the fall of Lemberg the Germans apparently sent large forces southeast to take the positions on the Dniester. These forces, before they accomplished their object, were roughly handled by the Russians who were waiting for them, and it is among them that the most serious losses have occurred.

It was evidently the intention of the German General Staff, which naturally is directing both the German and the Austrian forces, first to clear Galicia and both banks of the Dniester and then to swing north into Poland, co-operating with the forces now driving at Warsaw, which city would then be practically surrounded. The stubborn resistance of the Russians in Galicia, particularly along the Dniester, has seriously interfered with this plan and has prevented any of the troops operating against their southern line from attending to any business other than that in their immediate front.

The temporary check to their advance against the Dniester front caused a shift in the point of attack. A comparative lull in the Dniester fighting was coincident with an attack along the Stryj-Tarnopol road at Chodorof and an attempt to advance southeast from Lemberg along the Lemberg-Brzezany railroad. The former was an effort to crush in the side of the salient formed where the Russian line turned north from the Dniester, while the latter, co-operating with the attack at Chodorof, was designed to cut off the Russians defending the Dniester by severing their lines of communications and taking them in the rear while they were at the same time firmly held on their front.

It was the logical strategic move, the most logical, indeed, of which the situation was capable, and it was carried out with all the reckless disregard of casualties and with the heavy expenditure of ammunition that has marked the German advance from the Dunajec. But the defensive strength of the Russians was underestimated. The Teutons could make no headway at either point. The Teutons, however, continued to force the fighting and again launched a terrific attack on the Dniester line, particularly between Halicz and the small town of Chodorof to the west, and it was along this line that the passage of the Dniester was forced. Although the break on this front was to some extent brought about by the fighting at Chodorof and by the movement along the Lemberg-Brzezany railroad, it nevertheless illustrates quite clearly the opportunities offered the offense and the dangers to the defense of a pronounced salient in a battle line such as the German "wedge" at St. Mihiel and the larger and less pronounced salient at Soissons.

The Russians, holding the interior of the right angle, the vertex of which was at Zaravno, could not attack at any point, either at the vertex or along the sides, without great danger. For if while trying to break and throw back the Teutons at one point they should strike with equal force against the opposite side, they would endanger the Russians far more than they themselves were endangered by the Russian attack. In no event would the German lines of communications be threatened, whereas the slightest gain by the Germans against the side, the slightest indication that their own line was weakening, would constitute such a threat against the life lines of all the Rsssian troops in the angle that retirement or capture would be the only alternatives. The Germans had only to send sufficient force to endanger the line from Halicz to Chodorof when of necessity the Russian line had to be straightened out.

And this is exactly what happened late on Sunday night. The fierce attack of the Germans caused the Russian line at Halicz to waver, and the threatened danger to the troops in the angle caused the withdrawal and abandonment of the Dniester between Halicz and Zaravno. This necessarily affected the line to the north, which in turn took up a new defensive position along the Gnila Lipa River, about fifteen miles to the east. By making this retreat in time while the salient was still unbroken the Russians undoubtedly saved themselves great losses in both men and artillery.

Following this retirement the Russian line east of Lemberg was also forced back to the line of the Bug River, a stream almost as great in defensive possibilities as the Dniester. It was not to be expected, however, that the Russians would stand long behind the Gnila Lipa, as its defensive strength is not to be compared with the Dniester. If they could not hold the Dniester how much less then could they hold the Gnila Lipa. As a matter of fact, the forces on the latter line were used merely as covering troops for the positions in their rear, and in only twenty-four hours they were forced from the river to the country between the Gnila Lipa and the Zlota Lipa.

The passage of this latter will cause the Germans much more serious delay than did the former. It rises in the hilly difficult country around Zloczow so close to the source of the Bug that both rivers are for defensive purposes practically one. The banks are steep and precipitous and would of themselves retard the advance even of so active and determined an enemy as the Germans.

North of Lemberg, on the line between Kielce and Rawa Ruska, the Russian line has also been driven back until for the most part it is thrust completely from Galician soil. The Russians have offered small resistance to the German advance in this quarter except around the confluence of the San and the Vistula. The fighting here has spread somewhat to the north, and on the left bank of the Vistula, in the vicinity of Ozarow, a particularly stubborn battle has been in progress for some days.

The Russian positions along the Tanew River have been apparently flanked by the gradual retirement toward the north of the forces on their right and are, therefore, in considerable danger, but at latest reports were still holding out.

The German objective in this series of movements is, of course, Warsaw, around which they are slowly drawing an iron circle. On the west Warsaw is already half surrounded by the German line from Przasnysz to Rova.

On the south, from Kielce to Tomasow, the Russians are slowly giving way, but contesting fiercely every foot of ground. This is, as has been stated before, the second part of a plan, the first part of which is driving the Russians out of Galicia, and the first part must be brought to an absolutely successful conclusion before any material progress toward the second can be made. The greatest obstacle has been the Russian defense of the Dniester, and even though a part of this screen has been abandoned, enough of it is still in Russian hands to upset the German calculations.

It is impossible for the Germans to continue an advance north along the Rawa Ruska-Kielce line, while the line south of Rawa Ruska is absolutely held fast by the strong spirited defense of the Russian troops. To attempt to do so would mean to leave one of their flanks in the air, inviting an attack against which there could be but little defense. As it is now, the Teutons' battle line is growing longer and longer, stretching out from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian frontier. How much further it can stretch without exceeding its elastic limit and opening to Russia a chance to break through is a question. That is the gravest danger the Teutons are facing in the Eastern theatre.

Evidences of another drive on Warsaw from the west are plentiful, and such a movement is undoubtedly under way. The Rawka and Bzura Rivers have been the scene of continued fighting ever since the Spring thaws began, and during the last ten days on the Narew front, particularly in the vicinity of Przasnysz, there has been continuous bombardment of important points. Nothing of advantage, however, to one side or the other, has taken place. Indeed, it is doubtful if the German activity in this section has any meaning other than to keep the Russians too busy to enable them to send reinforcements to any other part of the line. The real drive against the Polish capital will come when no part of Galicia remains in Russian hands.

The most significant feature of the week's operations on the western front has been the change in the German temper from a negative defensive to an active offensive. For some weeks they have withstood the incessant hammering of their lines north of Arras by the French, and, although they have made numerous counter-attacks, they have made no move to initiate an attack of their own.

This may be accounted for by a shortage of men on this front, all the troops that could be spared having been sent to the east to General Mackensen to aid in his effort to put the Russians out of the running for at least several months, after which his troops would be free for use in other theatres.

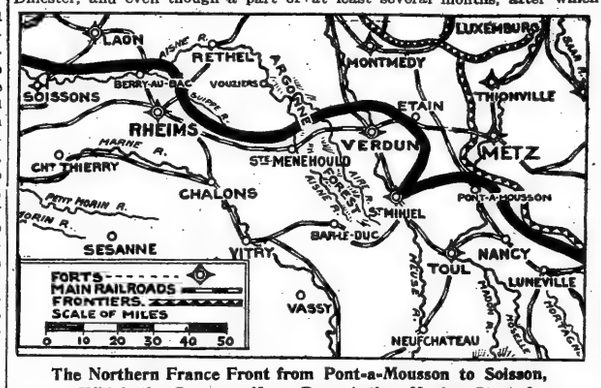
Whether any additions have been made to the line on the western front or not, the operations during the past few days indicate that another German offensive is under way. Fighting of the most severe character has been going on along the Meuse heights and east of the Argonne forest. Indications are that the objective of the Germans in this section is Verdun, to cut off which Germany has already sacrificed great numbers of men and expended large stores of ammunition. A brief analysis, therefore, of the military elements that enter into such a movement may not be misplaced.

Some months ago, in analyzing the general situation on the western front, it was pointed out that two sections of the line above all others would probably be most favored by the Germans in their offensive operations. The first was the Ypres section, the second Verdun. The attack at Ypres has been made and, due to the strength of the British reserves, has failed. It is now the opportunity of the French to defend Verdun.

There are many considerations that would move the Germans to attack on this section. First, the German communications to this front are comparatively short, and the railway lines, with bases at Treves, Coblentz, Spires, Luxemburg, and Metz, are capable of sustaining very heavy traffic. Also a network of railroads running in all directions will permit Germany to reinforce quickly any point of her line. It is again a question of lateral communications.

The conformation of the German line in this section, moreover, is such that it offers peculiar advantages for a successful attack. Verdun is already half encircled by means of the wedge at St. Mihiel, and a drive of only thirty miles between the line east of the Argonne and St. Mihiel will bring together the strap and the buckle, and Verdun will be cut off.

Such a move would be the most disastrous to the French that the Germans could make. It would mean that the French would have to give up all of Lorraine, abandon all of their heavy artillery that is now in position, and jeopardize a great portion of their line to the south.



The Northern France Front from Pont-a-Mousson to Soisson, on Which the Germans Have Been Active, Having Started a Particularly Hard Drive from the North Against Verdun.

The principal argument against an attack in this section is the fact that the French holding the interior line have much greater facility for strengthening any particular point of it. In fact, this facility for concentration due to the perfect network of railroads to the west and south of Verdun immediately in the French rear is greater than at any other section of the battle-front.

The most logical point on this front for the Germans to attack is obviously east of the Argonne, cutting the main railroad supplying Verdun, and then down the Meuse toward St. Mihiel. And it is at this point against which the brunt of the German attack has so far been directed. Up to the present writing the results have been entirely negative. The French have, according to the official reports from both Berlin and Paris, met every effort to advance, so that the respective lines occupy the same positions as a week ago. In view of the importance of this line, the operations of the next few weeks will be watched with a great deal of interest.

In the section north of Arras, the battle for Lens is still being waged. The French advance has, temporarily at least, been checked, and although first one side and then the other has recorded small gains, the general situation has undergone no material change. The same applies to the operations along the Fecht River in the Vosges.

In the Dardanelles, reports from several sources state that the allied troops have captured Krithia. If true, this is indeed of importance and by the almost impossible country in which their operations are taking place and the natural defensive strength of the Austrian positions.

On the Isonzo front the most important success so far achieved is the taking of Plava, north of Goritz, which enabled the Italians to cut the railroad north of the latter place. This road is the main and most direct road to Vienna, but is, of course, no longer of any use to the Austrians. This means also that the avenues of supply to Goritz have been halved and all supplies for this place, since the road from Trieste to Goritz by way of Monfalcone is also cut, must come over the one line which runs from Trieste to Goritz direct.

Trieste is in the same situation, and can now be supplied only by the road from Larbach through St. Peter. Trieste cannot be isolated until this road is cut, but there is no immediate prospect of this being accomplished. The strong fortifications at Goritz must first be stormed and taken, and even then an advance will have to be made over forty-five miles of easily defended country.

In the Carnic Alps the Italian advance along the railroad has reached the outskirts of Malborghetto, where heavy fighting has occurred. That position must be reduced before the junction at Tarvis can be reached.

Appreciable progress has been made in Trentino, notably on the western side of Lake Garda toward Riva. Advancing up the Kota Pass the Italians first took Mount Carone, and then, moving up the Ledro valley, took the entire valley of the Ponale River, the falls of which generate the electric

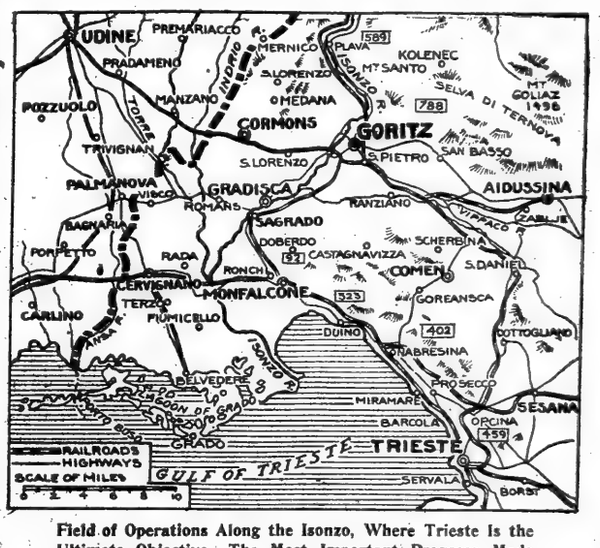


In Trentino, Where Italians Have Made Progress on the West Side of Lake Garda Toward Riva (1) and in the Ledro Valley.

power for Riva. This is an advance of only about two and one-half miles beyond the border into Trentino, but it brings the Italian Army to within three miles of Riva.

The real offensive effort of the Italians, however, is not directed against Trentino but against the Isonzo line. The operations against Trentino are entirely defensive in character. Any movement against Trieste would be too dangerous for consideration if the Italian forces engaged in it were not protected against an attack in rear and flank by Austrians pouring out of the passes of Trentino.

The bottle must therefore be tightly corked. Trentino must be neutralized. And this the Italians are doing by sending, not their main army, but strong columns of troops into every outlet from Trentino into Italy. Riva has not quite been reached. Trent is still a long way off, but judged solely by the accomplishment of what was first necessary to be done, the Trentino campaign must be regarded as far entirely successful.



Field of Operations Along the Isonzo, Where Trieste Is the Ultimate Objective. The Most Important Progress Made by the Italians Was the Taking of Plava, North of Goritz.

marks the first real step forward in the Gallipoli campaign. Official confirmation of this success is, however, lacking, and as these articles are based only on the official reports from the several headquarters, comment will be reserved until next week.

In the Italian theatre, both in Trentino and along the Isonzo, the Italians have been pushing ahead slowly, their advance being retarded

MIDSUMMER NEWS FROM NEWPORT, LENOX, NARRAGANSETT

NEWPORT CROWDED.

High Record for Early July in Cottage Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—In all its social history Newport has never recorded so many cottages opened so early in a season as this year. The entertainments for Independence Day outnumber anything ever before known, but they will not be in any sense large.

Guests from New York are many, and they will remain until Monday night, and some later.

The dinner and fireworks given tonight by Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman for army and navy officers stationed here is a forerunner of large affairs they plan to give during the Summer at Land's End.

The usual yearly meeting of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati will be held in the State House in the morning of Independence Day, with the President, Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, presiding. A public meeting will be held there in the afternoon, and there will be a banquet at night, where the thirteen original toasts will be given. All arrangements have been completed by Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson and George W. Olney.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Duncan will give a dansant on Monday from 4 to 7 at their new residence, Bonnie Crest, which will bring together many members of the Summer colony who enjoy dancing. Their house warming has been set for July 30.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia, who is occupying her new estate on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, called Miramar, is planning a housewarming for later in the season. Mrs. Widener, who has her son, George D. Widener, Jr., and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon of Philadelphia at Miramar for the Summer, gave her first entertainment of the season, a luncheon, last Monday.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has again come to the fore in helping to relieve the Belgian refugees in France. She will give a display of handsome costumes worn by living models on the lawn of Rosecliff on the afternoon and evening of July 24. It is being arranged by Mrs. Condé Nast, assisted by Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

The day will be called Secours Day, and the Summer residents are asked not to entertain while performances in aid of the war sufferers are being held.

During the early part of the week the Art Association elected officers for the year as follows: Walter Coles Cabel, President; Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, Secretary; Mrs. Harry E. Yarnell, Treasurer. The Governors are Charles Biesel, Mrs. John W. Burgess, Miss Frederic Paine, Mrs. Livingston Hunt, and Harford Powel.

The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riaño, came from Washington this week to join Mme. Riaño at the Pumpelly cottage, where the Embassy is established this year.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff have been at the Bennett cottage for some time.

During the week Governor Walsh and Lieut. Gov. Cushing of Massachusetts were here. The former attended the address at the Naval War College last Saturday, given by Secretary Josephus Daniels, which was attended by Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island as well. Governor Walsh was the guest of Professor and Mrs. John W. Burgess.

There will be no dearth of golf matches at the Newport Golf Club this Summer through the energy of the Greens Committee, of which George I. Scott is Chairman. A tombstone tournament is set for Monday and a kicker tournament has been started, which will continue until Oct. 1, for cups given by Miss Louise B. Scott.

Orphans throughout the State will be benefited greatly from the lawn fête to be given at the residence of Mrs. William Grosvenor at Roslyn, the afternoon of July 15. Many ladies of the Summer colony will have booths and tables, and there will be other attractions to help swell the fund for St. Mary's Orphanage of Providence.

Everything points to the success of the Newport Dog Show at the Griswold estate on Bellevue Avenue, July 14. Many entries have been received from all over Newport and New England.

George Peabody Eustis gave a luncheon at the Clambake Club Tuesday in honor of the Spanish Ambassador. Mrs. George A. Huhn entertained there the previous day. The club's first bake was held this afternon.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post and Miss Henrietta Post, Miss Maria de Barril, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thomson of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, are among the arrivals of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ward of Washington came in for the Summer yesterday.

Mrs. Neilson Brown of Paris and New York is at the Halcyon cottage.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson will spend August either in Saratoga or at Alaska.

Mrs. Fletcher [illegible] Sybil Fletcher, wife and daughter of Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, are at the Baker cottage in Jamestown.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, D. C., is at the Fearing cottage on Annadale Road.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Emory and Rear Admiral and Mrs. John P. Merrell of Washington are here.

Mrs. Edeson Bradley and her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Shipman of New York, are occupying the Cramo cottage, Sunnylea, opposite Marble House.

Two clever automobilists seen on the avenue during the week were Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of rear Admiral William B. Caperton, and Miss Doris Fletcher Ryer, daughter of Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco, who is occupying the Thaw cottage.

Mrs. Newbold Morris of New York is expected here to visit her aunt, Mrs. W. W. Tompkins.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer will entertain a dinner company at Honeysuckle Lodge.

George L. Lorillard, Secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, has concluded a visit with his mother, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard.

Mrs. Curtis Guild has ended a brief visit with Mrs. Horatio N. Draper.

SPORTS AT LENOX.

Berkshire Resort Busy with Tennis and Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 3.—For three years the Lenox Junior Lawn Tennis Association has amused the Fourth of July house-parties of Lenox and Stockbridge by a program of water sports at the Mahkeenac Boating Club, the events consisting of canoe races, swimming races, tilting, tub races, and diving. This year the sports were set for this afternoon and brought up to Berkshire many friends of the contestants.

When the sports were first given, Miss Mary Turnure, now Mrs. Roger Griswold of Erie, Penn., was the Director. Last year she was succeeded by Miss Symphrosa Bristed, who was so successful that she was called upon again this year to manage the various events.

At the Lenox Golf Club this morning a large company started in a contest for prizes offered by Mrs. Newbold Morris for mixed doubles in a tombstone tournament. Annually Mrs. Morris presents trophies for such a contest. Among the women who played were Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mrs. David T. Dana, Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Mrs. Allen B. Fenno, Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, the Misses Anna R. Alexandre, Isabel D. Shotter, Anita Delafield, Mrs. W. Roscoe Bensal. After the tournament Mr. and Mrs. Morris entertained at luncheon.

Among the prominent people who have been in Lenox this week were former Ambassador and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, who were guests of Miss Clementina Furniss; Theodore N. Vail, traveling with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Quimby of Boston from Lyndonville, Vt.; Mrs. W. S. Trowbridge and Miss Molly Trowbridge, who were touring; Mrs. George William Curtis, who was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow; Dr. and Mrs. George William Douglas, automobiling from Tuxedo Park; Ogden H. Hammond, who came up to visit with Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond; Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York, touring to Amherst College where on Wednesday Governor Whitman was the principal speaker; Chevalier W. L. F. C. van Rappard, the Ambassador from Holland, who was a guest of Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

Lenox Summer residents very largely support the work of the Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan, N. Y., where delinquent boys are sent from the New York Juvenile Court and educational institutions for correction. The late William D. Sloane was much interested in the farm and besides liberal contributions gave a gymnasium. At the annual meeting of the farm, just past, it was announced that Mrs. Sloane had given $10,000 for building a cottage to be known as the Sloane cottage in memory of the late Mr. Sloane. Among those interested in the farm are Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Miss Clementina Furniss, and Mrs. John E. Parsons.

The Lenox officials have been compelled to limit the speed of certain automobilists and one of the drivers, Miss Symphrosa Bristed, was summoned into court and paid $25 for violation of the speed laws of the town. The sport of moonlight driving over the hills has been followed by several of the younger set.

Miss Emily Tuckerman is Chairman of a committee in Stockbridge to give a series of specialized flower shows, the first of which was held Thursday. The ladies connected with the committee decided to hold displays each month rather than to crowd all the various flowers into one general exhibition. This week the exhibition was of roses and delphinium and strawberries. Also there was a class of floral centrepieces arranged for effect. Among those who exhibited roses were Miss Edith Kohlsaat, Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Miss Marion Hague, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. William Hall Walker, Mrs. Thomas S. Southworth, and Mrs. Oscar Iasigi. The committee to arrange the remaining exhibitions include Miss Marion Hague, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorf, and Miss Tuckerman.

Arriving at their country places this week were the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Mary Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis. All of the villas of Lenox are now occupied.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and Mrs. Butler arrived this week. Mr. Butler plays golf each morning at the Lenox Club, often with Robert W. Paterson as his opponent.

Next week Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew will arrive for the season.

Ex-United States Senator Henry Clay Hansborough of North Dakota has been on an automobile tour through the hills this week.

There have been important dances at the Lenox Club and in the villas this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold gave a dinner and a dance at Wyndhurst. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed gave a dance at Lakeside Friday night in honor of Miss Flora Bewick of Atlanta, who is their guest. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia have been giving afternoon dances at Wheatleigh. Mr. and Mrs. Payson Hatch have arranged a dance to which were invited the members of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, who came in after a formal dinner party given by Ambassador and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba. Those who gave afternoon entertainments this week include Miss Nancy Craig Wharton, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, and Mrs. James R. Jesup.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster will exhibit their sweet peas in the flower show at Newport and Lenox. Their gardens are now in the early bloom and include a new specimen called Flora Dale Fairy, not yet on the market, a variety sent to Lenox for trial by the originator in California. This variety is expected to create quite a sensation when placed on exhibition.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn is passing a fortnight in Lenox while his yacht, Freelance, is being put in commission for Mr. Schermerhorn's annual cruise along the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Schermerhorn is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Auchmuty.

An interesting program has been prepared for Monday which will include the annual luncheon of the Lenox Club, the annual handicap of the Lenox Golf Club and the July meeting of the Lenox Garden Club, which meets at Stockbridge with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

At Great Barrington the popular Wyantenuck Country Club continues to be the chief social centre. Some of those who have given golf trophies are Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard, Mrs. I. C. B. Dana, A. H. Forbes, C. B. Fritz, J. R. Meade, Miss Grace McErney, W. B. Nesbit, Mrs. John Dodge Peters, G. H. Richmond, Miss Gladys Teffft, Mrs. C. L. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Ticknor and R. P. Staats.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Yachting Season Opens with the Holidays.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 3.—Narragansett inaugurated its annual Summer season today and all indications point to a gala season for this region of Rhode Island.

Numerous dinner parties and other entertainments are already being planned by the cottagers, and the social life of the resort will soon be renewed with more zest than usual, as the Summer colony has increased in numbers since last season, and the Pier is more cosmopolitan than ever.

Recent arrivals indicate that New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other cities will be well represented here this Summer.

The season of dancing will be resumed tonight when the first dance of the season will take place.

Many motor and yachting parties are expected here on the eve of the national holiday, which is usually quietly celebrated at the Pier. Aside from fireworks here and there along Ocean Road, one would scarcely realize that it was the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan are planning to bring a yachting party to Narragansett for the holiday on board the steam yacht Surf, which is now in commission. Upon their arrival here the guests in the party will be entertained at Shore Acres on Ocean Road.

One of the events of interest here next week will be the laying of the cornerstone of Narragansett's new Federal Post Office. The ceremony will take place on Tuesday, July 6, and among those who expect to be here are Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island and his staff, who will probably come from Newport, and other officials of that State.

Herbert A. Rice, State Attorney General of Rhode Island, will join the Summer colony here this season. He has rented Mrs. H. A. Tillinghast's Garden Court cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Harrison of St. David's, Penn., will occupy Twin Gables for the Summer.

Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden of Philadelphia, a member of the polo clan at the Pier, has taken the Mrs. F. S. Ellis cottage at Kentara Green.

Mrs. Philip Connor of Philadelphia has arrived at her villa for the season.

Among other recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. David Stevenson, Miss M. E. Van Wyck of New York, Mrs. H. J. Kuhn and Miss Kuhn of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte of Washington, D. C., who were cottagers here last year, plan to return for the season.

Edward L. Welsh of Philadelphia, who is spending the Summer at Shadow Farm, Wakefield, R. I., has placed his motor yacht Tuna in commission in Salt Pond. Stuart Davis of New York will also sail a cruiser there this Summer.

William E. Shepherd's Sunnymead villa on Central Street has been rented to Alexander Brown of Philadelphia for the season.

M. C. Bouvier and Miss Bouvier of New York are occupying their villa Lasata for the season.

SUMMERTIME PLAYS AND PLAYERS

BETWEEN SEASONS

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW has written his last play. This he says himself, not by way of a threatening announcement, but in letters to his friends on this side of the Atlantic. And the reason he gives is not weariness of the four walls of the theatre, but a deep conviction that the author of "Common Sense About the War" can never hope again to write a play which the British public will be willing to go to see. Since the appearance of that series of articles in London there has been for the most part in the dramatic columns of the English dailies and weeklies a stony silence on the subject of Mr. Shaw. Though the New York season just closed saw in all some seven of the Irish dramatist's works produced, London saw only one, the revival of "Fanny's First Play," and that was withdrawn with almost comic haste.

There remain several of his works, both early and late, which are unknown to the New York stage, and there is talk of one of them—"John Bull's Other Island"—being given here this year in the repertory of the new Irish Theatre. Indeed, New York has been quite hospitable to the Shaw plays, and with Berlin and New York open to him he need never be that incomplete and unhappy mortal—a dramatist without a public. So, though his inspiration for and interest in the theatre would seem, of late years, to have waned somewhat, his latest declaration of an intention to devote himself solely to essays in politics might be passed on with the comment he once used when he dashed off the title of one of his happiest comedies. You never can tell.

You never can tell. But you can tell this—that when in London this Fall Mr. Barker makes his next production it will not be a production of a Shaw play. Indeed, it now seems probable that he will turn his gifts as a director to the staging there of a new prose tragedy of life in the London slums. And the author is John Masefield.

A Frohman Story.

CHARLES FROHMAN is passing into the legend of the American theatre, and intimate stories of his wit and wisdom are being told by many who never laid eyes on him in all their days.

There is one that pictures him fretting over some bit of newspaper comment that did not please him. Present were an actor and a playwright.

"Ah, we must remember," said the playwright cheerfully, "that the newspapers of today are the wrapping-papers of tomorrow."

"I know," Mr. Frohman responded plaintively, "but how do you spell *rapping?*"

Nazimova's New Play.

NAZIMOVA, who has been travelling the roads of vaudeville these past few months and thereby growing richer with every passing week, is making plans to stir New York next season with her appearance here in a new poetic tragedy. The manuscript has come to her not from Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, nor from Percy Mackaye, nor, indeed, from any of the native scribes, for it has come "out of the mysterious East." It is the work of Rabindranath Tagore.

Although the great Bengali poet visited America some three years ago his voice—"the voice of India"—was little heard here until word came from Europe that the Nobel prize for literature had been awarded to him. And in our theatre he has been unrepresented save for the performances—and very good performances, too—of his play, "The Post Office," given by one of the settlement house clubs in the Educational Dramatic League.

The setting for Mme. Nazimova's production is being prepared by Maurice Stern, who, in the negotiations for the play, served as intermediary between the Russian actress and "the most spiritually minded of all living poets." Meanwhile, Nazimova is spending the Summer in the varieties, for "War Brides" has been the most successful of all the war playlets, and she is not only keeping her own company on tour, but has sent out a second company, headed by that exceedingly fine actress, Gilda Varesi.

Concerning Ina Claire.

INA CLAIRE shines out more clearly every night as the bright particular star of the constellation which goes to make up the "Ziegfeld Follies," that sumptuous and seductive Summer show which has taken possession of the New Amsterdam Theatre. Dainty and deft always, she has an engaging gift for mimicry, and, somehow, it seems as though the teasing imitation should have its place in every real revue.

Of course it is Miss Claire who—*moderato religioso* — sings the sad story of Marie-Odile, which is quite the cleverest lyric of the musical comedy year, and now she enlivens the last half hour of the entertainment by a sudden and startling appearance as the incomparable Mrs. Castle. She was to have ventured forth with this imitation on Monday night last, but it was said that the sight of Mrs. Castle gazing intently down from a stage box gave her pause. At all events, the new number was not added until the next night, and even then, with the subject of the imitation sitting vigilantly in the front row, Miss Claire did not give full vent to her study of the famous dancer's vocal attainments. But she looked and moved like Mrs. Castle, an enchanting vision, quite unexpectedly tall and slender.

All told, Miss Claire was a most happy choice for the Follies. For such work she is one of the best. Of course, she can summon Harry Lauder and Frank Tinney and Eddie Foy before you. As who cannot? But those who saw her at the Adelphi in the Strand last Summer will remember how uncannily successful she was in that essay in the intangible—an imitation of Elsie Janis. She is no Cissie Loftus, to be sure, and there is no one on the stage today who can perform such miracles of impersonation as Fay Templeton.

But it is to be hoped that, as the Summer waxes, more and more moments of the "Follies" will be turned over to Ina Claire. And since, with the program already too long, to enlarge her share would mean some cutting, there are portions of the entertainment that would be no unbearable loss. Many could doubtless be reconciled, for instance, if Mr. Granville were to forget all about a very bad poem called "Honor," which he recites with such enthusiasm upon all occasions.

Miss Kelley is Leaving Us.

DESMOND KELLEY is preparing to shake the dust of Broadway from her feet. Those who saw her performance in the leading feminine rôle of "The Big Idea" at the Hudson Theatre last Winter, will learn with something of a shock that she has decided to forswear the stage forever more and settle in Honolulu—of all places. She will set sail for that distant island possession some time next month, and by way of preparation for the new atmosphere, it is said, she sings Berlin's "Bird of Paradise" every morning after breakfast.

"By the time I return for my first visit," says Miss Kelley, "I hope to be able to play it on the eucalyptus—or whatever that thing is they play Berlin's music on in Honolulu."

Daly As the Dane.

ARNOLD DALY can play no more in the Shaw comedies he helped to make popular in this country unless the Irish dramatist should relent and raise the ban. So now he has his eye on Shakespeare, who need not be consulted. For years he has contemplated a production of "Hamlet," and labored fondly on his own acting version of that tragedy. He has done a most profitable turn in the movies and he even emerged somewhat the richer for his farewell season in the Shaw comedies last Spring, so that there are now excellent prospects for his appearance here next season as the melancholy Dane.

It would be interesting to know whether Hilda Spong is to be a member of his company. It will be remembered that when, a few hours before the dress rehearsal for the revival of "Candida" last May, Dorothy Donnelly, who was to have played the title rôle, withdrew from the cast, Miss Spong stepped in and saved the day. None who witnessed her altogether delightful performance as Candida that first afternoon could have guessed that she had had but four rehearsals, and that four days before she had not so much as read the play. Miss Spong had just returned after more than four years in other lands, and the thought of seeing her play here again is one of the pleasant things in the prospect of the season that lies just ahead.



PHOTO © MAL. HILL N.Y.C.

Ina Claire as "Marie-Odile" in Ziegfeld Follies. New Amsterdam.



Helen Raymond in "Twin Beds" Harris.



Leila McIntyre. New Brighton.



Marjorie Wood in "It Pays to Advertise." Cohan's.



Geo. Phelps who is "very good" as Eddie in "Chin-Chin."



Nora Bayes in "Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic."

HOW TO SELL A ONE-ACT PLAY

BY WALTER J. KINGSLEY

Every one has either written a one-act play or written a piece about how to write one. But how to sell a one-act play—there's the rub. With the curtain-raiser virtually a thing of the past, and with the Princess seemingly no longer a home for the one-act play, its only Broadway market is the varieties, and so it seemed reasonable to ask Mr. Kingsley, director of publicity in the realm of vaudeville, to discourse upon the problem. He insists that the dramatic response, here set forth, is no worse than the average one-act play, and that it has the special distinction of being enacted every day in the offices above the Palace Theatre.

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Office Boy.....Jack Jahrmarkt
Secretary.....Evelyn Sachs
Undergraduate.....Eli Princevard, '16
Author-Press Agent.....Walter J. Kingsley

Scene business office of the Palace Theatre, with many exits and entrances and centre door fancy. Setting very urbane.

(Enter OFFICE BOY.)

BOY—Say, boss, there's a boy author out here wants to see Mr. Keith.

A. P. A., (glibly, but with poise)—Stop your kidding.

BOY—On the level, boss. He's got a letter from a swell college introducing him to Mr. Keith.

A. P. A.—Bring me that letter.

Exit OFFICE BOY, who, after having shown letter to SECRETARY, returns with the document. A. P. A. takes letter and reads aloud as one approaching a state of coma.

Dramatic Department,
Princemouth University.
Professor Clayton Foy de Brander.

My Dear Mr. Keith: My deep interest in your theatre prompts me to write you as one whose theatres appreciate the one-act play. I am told that your Mr. Edward Foy's performance in "War Brides" was one of the most masterly interpretations seen at your theatres since Lloyd Bingham appeared in "Little Moments from Large Hits." This letter will introduce to you Mr. Eli Princevard of the class of '16, who has written a one-act drama entitled "The Arms of Hector; or, The Error of Helen." This is extremely timely as it deals with war and has a strong peace message. It does not depict the soldiers fighting in the trenches, but deals with the sufferings of the women who stay at home, and the novelty of the theme has a strong appeal. I may add that Mr. Princevard has studied under me and is an honor pupil. He is a member of Louis de Foe's fraternity. He has spoken to Walter Prichard Eaton and been commended by him. Please tell him how to sell his little play. Upliftingly yours,

CLAYTON FOY DE BRANDER.

A. P. A.—Jack, if it's still there, bring it right in.

(Enter ELI PRINCEVARD with a green bag filled with script and wearing tortoise shell cheaters.)

E. P.—How do you do, Mr. Keith?

A. P. A.—This is not Mr. Keith. I represent him, however, and will be glad to be of service to you. I understand that you want to sell a one-act play, but I fear that you are alone in your wish.

PRINCEVARD—Yes, I hope to introduce the three unities into the two-a-day.

A. P. A.—We have had the Eight Foys, but not the Three Unities. I am afraid they are not big-time stuff.

PRINCEVARD—Do you mean that you do not know them?

A. P. A.—No, and I don't want to; they are too hard to handle. Clayton Hamilton has been trying to manage them for years, and when he falls down it's no job for me.

PRINCEVARD—But how can you sell one-act plays if there are no three unities?

A. P. A.—The 1915 playlet is different. The three unities of vaudeville are COMEDY, COMEDY, COMEDY. The jest, the josh, and the laugh are mightier than the playwright's pen. Amusing personalities are our need at all times.

PRINCEVARD.—Look how Mr. Granville Barker has filled the Stadium with the three unities!

A. P. A.—Mr. Barker played five times in the history of New York. Your sketch has to play twice a day seven days a week. His audiences went away saying "Glad we saw it, but never again." We want them to say, "Let's go some more."

PRINCEVARD.—I was told by my professor that the future of the stage lay in the hands of young writers. I want to hand along the torch of great drama. I want to purge the souls of the Athenians as did Euripides.

A. P. A.—I am afraid that your purging would kill the vaudeville patient by an overdose, young fellow.

PRINCEVARD—Now you jest with me. Please tell me how I may sell my play.

A. P. A.—To get down to cases, Mr. Budding Dramatist, this is what you must do: First find your actor or actress and mold your idea to their personalities as a dentist takes an impression of your jaw to fit a tooth. Cater to them in every way, shape, and manner. Write what they want, accept all their suggestions and then, maybe, you will get a production. That is the royal road to royalties. Flatter the actor and your battle is more than half won. If you are writing for Foy, put in a touch of pathos, and if you are preparing a script for a tragedienne, give her a clown scene. They all want to go outside their specialty. Honestly, the best way of all is the personal way. Deal direct with the player. Edgar Allan Woolf writes to order only, and he puts over a score or more hits in as many months. Write entertainments; stick to comedy if you seek long life for your little playlet. The tragedies have a brief life as a rule. Vaudeville audiences want to laugh. Be the George M. Cohan of the sketch. That is to say, learn how to get your characters on and off the stage rapidly and make laughs crackle like the fire of a machine gun. Flee the high-brow drama as the very devil. Most of us regard Erieux as the name of a cheese.

PRINCEVARD.—But I don't know any actresses or actors.

A. P. A.—Call on them; write to them and set forth your idea. Waylay them. See their agents. See playbrokers who handle sketches. Call on Charles Feliky, the erudite sketch expert, in the offices of Martin Beck, whose duty it is to give first aid to authors. He really and truly helps. Advertise your sketches. Do anything and everything to get the attention of the artist. Get one interested and shape the piece to suit his or her fancy. Sometimes the artist will give you bully ideas which you must not be too proud to absorb. In fact, the average writer for vaudeville doesn't consult one-half enough with the players.

Nazimova knew that "War Brides" was the piece for her as soon as she saw the script. She stopped rehearsals on another piece and cried: "This one came from Heaven." And so it did. Most of them, however, come from the city dump. A good tip is to have Arthur Hopkins read your sketch. He's a wizard in spotting strong scripts. His latest find is young Mr. Barrell of Scribner's, whom I sent to him. Remember, too, that great drama is not wanted in vaudeville. Here is Robert T. Haines eager to play a masterpiece—Kipling's "The Man Who Was"—and no one will give him any encouragement. Belasco's production of "The Drums of Oude" was magnificent, but it was not vaudeville. If we wanted sheer drama we could find hundreds of bully one-act plays in England and on the Continent. An adaptor could turn out a tabloid a day for us from the available supply.

Write amusing, swiftly moving stories that permit the plot to be planted as soon as the curtain rises. Beware of the gruesome or the sombre, no matter how artistic. Downstairs right now William Courtleigh is giving a masterly performance in "The Man Higher Up," but, because it closes on the note of death, out-of-town managers say that the women folk in their audiences would not like it. Beware the female of the species in the vaudeville theatre. She wants everything pleasant, and will stand for more slap-stick comedy than the male. The big laughs for hokum, jasbo, and gravy, as we call broad humor, frequently come from the women patrons in the house where it is permitted. Mr. Keith cut out all suggestive lines and situations, and I hope you have none in your tabloid tragedy.

PRINCEVARD—Oh, no, Sire. It is quite pure and has been passed by our college censors. I have also submitted it to Anthony Comstock and William Jennings Bryan.

A. P. A.—Well, take my advice and interest a headliner and talk him or her into putting your play on. Listen to them with a grave face and rave of their transcendent abilities. Be a good courtier and a skillful tailor in cutting dramatic garments to fit and maybe you will some day have a one-act play produced. You can then grab from $25 to $100 a week in royalty.

The best advice of all is don't. The average reward of the men and women who write one-act plays is less than one one-thousandth of a centime per word. We have 450 war sketches in this office now that have been submitted for the use of Miss Kitty Gordon. She has read most of them and will plod through them all. She is going to send for half a dozen of the authors to talk their sketches over with her. The one that will write what she wants will get the commission. None of the sketches will do as they stand. Don't hurry, Mr. Princevard. Where are you going?

PRINCEVARD—I am going to take your advice. I'm going to see Mr. Frank Tinney and talk my little tragedy over with him. As he is a comedian, you lead me to think that he would gleefully venture upon more serious work. A lot of the Eta Beta Pi fellows have plays and I'll send them over. I shall tell my teachers how kind you have been, and I thank you so much.

SECRETARY — That's the biggest laugh I've had since that plumber brought in a Bosnian folk play for Grace La Rue. Sometimes I think that I will write a blank verse drama for Joe Jackson; it would be as reasonable as the sketches usually submitted to this office. You were right, A. P. A., when you told that young man to deal direct with the actor. Please the actor personally and let him have the rôle written to suit him and you will get a production. Otherwise, nit, not, no. Find a successful writer of vaudeville sketches and you will find a man or woman who has the psychology of the mummer down pat.

(Exit Laughingly.)
CURTAIN.

"Sumurun" in the Two-a-day.

Gertrude Hoffmann is preparing a vaudeville version of "Sumurun," and the production, which will be ambitious, is being made under the direction of Richard Ordynski.

THE DRAMA'S FATE IN FAR OFF OWOSSO

THE Owosso Theatre, after forty years devoted to the amusement of Owosso, Michigan, has closed its doors and thus runs the threne in The Dramatic Mirror:

From its stage many ambitious boys and young women went out to become players. Most of them failed. One of the recollections of the Owosso is Mme. Rhea. When she appeared in Owosso she drew such a crowd that the town was financially distressed for a month afterward. When Denman Thompson went there with the "Old Homestead," people from the country traveled miles in wagons to see him. The night Frank Keenan played "A Poor Relation" it rained. But the audience was there. Keenan scarcely raised his voice above a whisper, but the people sat on the very edge of the seats and put up their hands to their ears so that they might not miss a word. After the play, enough umbrellas were offered Keenan to start a store. The audience loved him that much. Keenan must have been an ungrateful wretch, for we are told that he never want back to Owosso again.

When "The College Widow" was put on the Owosso stage, the supers who represented the bleachers crowd in the football scene were gathered from the town. They were street urchins and many of the good little boys. Each received 50 cents for bleaching. For many years after, when the financial status of an Owossoite was discussed, the first question asked was: "Did he see the 'Widow'?" If he did, his credit was 100 per cent. in the community, whether he saw the play in front of the footlights or behind them. When any occasion called out the town, the size of the crowd was reckoned by the crowd that saw the "Widow." A number of weddings occurred on the Owosso stage, the contracting parties being members of the various companies.

The closing of the Owosso was not caused by the war. This is worthy of note. Nor was it caused by the crass for the "movies." This is worthy of two notes. The real reason was Owosso's love for motoring. Nearly everybody in Owosso has a motor car of some type, and the people preferred joy riding to the theatre. A little smile and small drops of salt water from the eyes for the shut-up of the Owosso playhouse.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Alien." (Film.)
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Harris—"Twin Beds."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Longacre—"A Full House."
New Amsterdam—Ziegfeld Follies.

A Double Run.

"The Birth of a Nation," the first of the $2 movies, is being shown now in various cities, but New York has two theatres devoted to the one film. The fifth month of the engagement has been reached at the Liberty, and in addition the big Kuklux Klan film is on exhibition for the shore folk at the Brighton Beach Music Hall.

SCREEN NOTES

VITAGRAPH — Frank Daniels in "Crooky."

STRAND — William Faversham in "The Right of Way."

81st STREET—"Greater Love Hath No Man" and "The Garden of Lies."

BRIGHTON BEACH—"The Birth of a Nation."

SAM BERNARD, who recently contracted to make his debut in motion pictures with the Famous Players Film Company, is now engaged before the camera at the studios of that company, in an original comedy feature written expressly for him, entitled "Poor Schmaltz, Sam Bernard 'In Dutch.'" This subject has been so constructed as to include some of his most familiar characterizations, and before the termination of the production, Mr. Bernard appears in three different forms of make-up. "Schmaltz" is a much-harassed German wig maker who becomes the victim of a never-ending series of misfortunes. The release date of the feature, which is to appear on the Paramount Program, will be announced shortly.

Frank Daniels will be introduced as a motion picture comedian this evening when "Crooky" is presented for the first time at the Vitagraph Theatre. On the screen there in this five-part comedy Mr. Daniels will be seen in the rôle of an escaped convict who, by getting his hands on the wealth and clothing of a careless rancher, sets forth rehabilitated and is so rushed by society that in the end he hurries back to his cell as to a retreat. Anita Stewart and Earle Williams continue to reveal "The Goddess," which has now reached its ninth chapter.

William Faversham has been busy the last few weeks in the preparation of "The Right of Way," the film version of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, which was so successful as a serial, as a book, and as a play. Jane Grey plays the leading feminine rôle, and the other parts are assigned to what the management calls an "all-Broadway" company.

There will be more of the Aylesworth big game pictures, taken in Canada, and the routine program of comedy, educational, and fresh news films. The musical part of the entertainment includes Victor Herbert's "An American Fantasie" by the Strand orchestra.

Jane Cowl, who will return to Broadway next month in the Woods production of "Common Clay," will be seen on the screen this week at the Eighty-first Street Theatre in the leading feminine rôle of "The Garden of Lies," the film version of the novel of that name by the late Justus Miles Forman. This was one of Mr. Forman's first works, and a dramatization of it, prepared by himself and Sidney Grundy, was presented in London by the then plain George Alexander. "The Garden of Lies" is the program for the latter half of the week, beginning Thursday. The first half of the week will be given over to "Greater Love Hath No Man," with Emmet Corrigan in the principal part.

Thomas Allen Rector, who turned the dance craze to good account, has now gone into the movies, and the Balboa Amusement Producing Company announces his appearance in "A Belt from the Sky." In the announcement he is horribly described as "the social pet of two hemispheres, who has tangoed, maxixed, and hesitation-waltzed himself around the globe," and it is further stated that he "danced at the Metropolitan Opera House with Pavlowa, the distinguished Russian girl."

"Common Clay" Coming.

Among the forerunners of the season are the posters for "Common Clay," the Harvard prize play by Cleves Kinkead, due here in August with John Mason and Jane Cowl in the leading rôles. The billboards already announce its advent, serving to remind the passer-by that the "between season" period is short nowadays and that the new season is not far off.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Fred B. Bowers, with songs and monologue, as the headline attraction for the first half of the week.

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET—"The Six Songbirds" is the headline act for this vaudeville house.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON—The Lexington Players presenting Eugene Walter's "Paid in Full," with Carl Brickert and Minna Gombel in the leading rôles.

EDEN MUSEE—The war in wax and kinemacolor motion pictures.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE.—Amelia Bingham in a new version of "Big Moments from Big Plays"; Orville Harrold in a new program of songs; Emma Carus, assisted by Noel Stewart; Walter C. Kelly, the "Virginia Judge."

NEW BRIGHTON.—Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield in songs and travesties; John Hyams and Leila McIntyre in "The Quakeress"; Sam and Kitty Morton in an act reminiscent of vaudeville in the early eighties; Mlle. Marguerite Destrees in a dance act called "The Cafe Futurist."

BUSHWICK.—Elizabeth Brice and Charles King, the leading vocalists of "Watch Your Step"; Henry Lewis, presenting a new monologue called "A Vaudeville Cocktail"; Clifton Webb, assisted by Gloria Godwin and accompanied by a Russian orchestra, in a set of dances.

PROSPECT.—An all-Irish bill, headed by Maggie Cline; Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in their old success "At the News Stand"; Ernest R. Ball, playing some of his own compositions, including for the occasion "Mother Machree" and "A Little Bit of Heaven."

AMERICAN ROOF.—Jean Bedini and Arthur in a travesty of "On Trial" and for the latter half of the week the Five Old Soldier Fiddlers, civil war veterans.

SEEKING THE RIGHT FILM FOR THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The Neighborhood Playhouse, in Grand Street, whose stage in the few months of its first season has been trod by such players as Ellen Terry, Ethel Barrymore, and Gertrude Kingston, has day in and day out supplied a less widely remarked motion picture entertainment for its patrons and has had something of a struggle to find films that were at once in keeping with the standards of the institution and yet not so insistently Educational with a capital E that the "neighborhood" would not come to see them. How they managed it is told here by Grace Griswold, who has been manager of the Neighborhood during its first season, just closed.

By GRACE GRISWOLD.

THE Neighborhood Playhouse closed its doors for the Summer last Sunday night with a record house of strictly neighborhood people—the little theatre filled to the doors and hundreds turned away, a crowd of eager faces most gratifying to the management, which had labored early and late for months to win them and at the same time maintain the ideals for which the Playhouse was planned and built. The program consisted of Edward Sheldon's fine play, "The Nigger," in motion pictures, and for specialty, a band of excellent singers in grand opera selections. The stage was set with the now familiar profile trees and sky of luminous blue, which has become the pride and glory of the Playhouse, its most unique feature in many of the season's productions.

The week-ends, as everybody knows, have been given over almost exclusively to drama, performed by the Neighborhood Players and visiting companies. These programs finished their season Sunday week with the last performance of "The Waldies," by the Neighborhood Players. Side by side with the week-end policy, which has drawn appreciative patrons from the general theatre-going public, has run the unheralded m'd-week policy of entertainment for the neighborhood people especially. That is to say, there has been no effort to advertise these programs otherwise than by simple announcements on the bulletin boards of the Playhouse and through a limited mailing list to near-by settlements, clubs, and schools. Externally these programs have had nothing to distinguish them. They have been simply motion pictures and specialties, but internally they have been the product of infinite thought and care.

The problem was a difficult one. How to maintain our standards and yet attract and entertain a local public which was being fed on the most sensational of motion pictures, advertised in the most flamboyant manner, with every thrilling episode raised to the power? We knew, however, that many of the houses made hideous on the outside by impossible posters furnished by the motion-picture concerns to meet an imaginary taste were not nearly so bad as their outer emblazonment implied, and that many of the pictures run in them were exceptionally fine.

The manager of the small motion-picture house is at the mercy of whatever "service" he subscribes to. He must take what is sent to him. He cannot afford to do anything else, the expense of selecting in the open market being too great for his possible income if he is to have any "first runs." Many of these he could not obtain at any price, they being pledged to the regular "service." So as an independent exhibitor he could never offer a novelty except at a prohibitive figure.

This was the problem which confronted the Neighborhood Playhouse. Regular service was out of the question. We must select our own programs. We began by presenting a series of strictly educational pictures, not because it was ever the purpose of the Playhouse to be educational in any other sense than that of good taste, but because at the time this was the only line of pictures on which we were able to secure unimpeachable recommendation as a steady output.

As may be imagined, the people of this neighborhood, not unlike their prototypes uptown, "the tired business men," regarding the theatre as a place of joy and entertainment and of emotional exhilaration, were unwilling to invest even 10 cents in a frankly educational performance. It was evident that a different policy must be devised if we were going to win the public. We began with the five-reel dramatic feature film and reduced the admission fee to 5 cents, the usual price down Grand Street way, as we had found that 10 cents was too much for the man with his family, too much for the people whom we especially wished to reach.

Of course we did not take regular service, but made a canvass of the exchanges. Where they had a projection room, we saw at least a reel run off of such pictures as were available. Sometimes our own operator accompanied us, sometimes we were allowed to take the reels home for inspection. We found the motion-picture concerns sympathetic to our aims and ready to help us.

It may be asked how we could determine a picture's value from a single reel. The story and general character of a photo play can be learned from the published outline and something of the treatment by the "stills" or static photographs. In addition to these, one reel is generally sufficient to indicate the quality of the handling, the personalities of the players—a most important factor in the psychological and spiritual value of a picture—the taste and distinction of the settings, the clearness and beauty of the photography, and the condition of the reels.

Two or three important points have come out in this investigation. One is that a photo play throws the white light of reality on many a so-called classic, revealing it, when stripped of the poetic language which gave it distinction, as a tale of common passion or intrigue, quite without moral or artistic excuse.

Another is that all the value of the educational picture may be embraced in a dramatic offering, especially in the matter of scenic investiture. Herein lies the distinction and the glory of the motion picture—its one unique advantage over every other form of visualized art. For instance, we found a little comedy laid in Rochester Castle which served the double use of delighting the eye by the revelation of beautiful views in a fine example of historic architecture and at the same time affording an amusing interval. The foreign films still take the lead in beauty, simplicity, and appropriateness of investiture, and the acting in some of them is superb, but on the whole, American acting in the films is more natural and real according to our standards, and the plays selected by the American producers are nearer to life as we know it.

As a tribute to the taste of our public it is interesting to note that among the few pictures which have won actual applause from our audiences are "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Lorna Doone," and the fairy play "Rumpelstiltskin."

Besides the care that has been taken in the selection of our pictures, we have given much attention to the running of them—slowly where the feeling or psychology demanded it and more rapidly for sprightly passages. The accompanying music also has been a matter of much difficulty to adjust. To the credit of our audiences, be it said that there is no music too good for them; they appreciate the best; but the problem was to find a player with a sufficient répertoire of good music to swing instantly and sympathetically into the feeling of a scene in passing; where there were marching and dancing, to keep time to the step and to lift tragic climaxes by an accompaniment of emotional power, and also to be able to accompany specialty artists on short notice, or without any notice at all, and never to grow stale. We have been fortunate even in this.

We now come to the other feature of our mid-week program, the specially numbers, selected with the same care and the same ideals in view. These have covered one-act plays and operatic numbers, several of them produced by the house; also singers, magicians, impersonators, and dancers. There has been no program given without some such number.

So the Neighborhood Playhouse closes its first season with the gratifying assurance that it has won its public with high-class, wholesome entertainment and at a minimum outlay, but, it must also be admitted, a maximum of thought and care.

During the Summer the roof will be thrown open daily to the children as a playground and on Wednesday and Friday evenings for dancing, so it will not be idle even during the hot weather.

LONDON STAGE NOTES.

THE theatre in London has been having a hard time of it. Bad business has been the burden of much of the theatrical comment, and the dramatic notes are full of notices of withdrawal. The professional cards of well-known players swell the lists of those "at liberty" and "resting," such old favorites as Julia Neilson and Fred Terry have withdrawn after what Sir Herbert Tree would call battering their heads "against the brick wall of an unquisitive public." Sir Herbert himself has had an unhappy season at His Majesty's, and the early closing of "Marie-Odile" is reported there a few weeks after the even more speedy withdrawal of "The Right to Kill." Now he is to tour the halls in an extraction from "Trilby."

Hard times, the widespread mourning, the presence of many a faithful theatregoer at the front, and the general feeling that this is no time for theatregoing account for the falling off in box office receipts. There has been much talk of "carrying on," as the phrase goes, the heroic determination of the manager to keep his company busy against all discouragement. An appeal to the goodwill of the public has been issued by The London Telegraph, and there is a note of scorn for the subject of this anecdote, printed in that journal:

"The other day a well-known actor-manager received a letter from a lady—a familiar figure in society—asking for a box. 'I want very much to see your new piece,' she wrote, 'but, being in mourning, it would, of course, be unbecoming of me to be recognized in the stalls.' She could hardly have chosen a stranger medium for the expression of her domestic sorrow."

War plays there have been in great abundance, and, with the exception of "The Man Who Stayed at Home," (called "The White Feather" in New York,) none has prospered. The lighter pieces have found greater favor, but the only places that have known enthusiastic patronage have been the music halls. The Empire is cited as a bright example of prosperity. And what is at the Empire? Why, "Watch Your Step," by our own Mr. Irving Berlin.

Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton, who have extracted several years of prosperity out of "Kismet," both in England and Australia, and who, of late, have been touring the varieties with a one-act Knoblauch sketch called "Hajj," are now making plans for the production in the Fall of an adaptation from the Spanish called "The Spanish Main." The Telegraph observes:

"As Mr. Asche himself says, the piece has quite a Stevensonian ring about it. It contains not only a plentiful supply of thrilling incidents, but also a goodly sprinkling of comedy. The story starts in the picturesque setting of a Spanish wine shop, passing thence to the deck of a vessel of the seventeenth century adventuring type in midocean, and reaching its climax on a lonely treasure island. Miss Brayton is to play the part of a Spanish lady, and Mr. Asche that of a daring and rollicking Irishman."

In the new version of the revue at the Palace in London, Elsie Janis, who is due to return home soon, has been succeeded by Wish Wynne, the actress who, more than any one else, was responsible for the huge success of "The Great Adventure" at the Kingsway. Miss Janis, by the way, has written a poem which you might have bought had you been at the recent Arts Fund benefit at the Palladium. Copies were on sale in the auditorium, the vendor being Basil Hallam, the original "Gilbert, the Filbert."

NEW GOOD MANNERS CLUB.

Miss Hay Will Start One to Remove Stigma on New Yorkers.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, is going to start a Good Manners Club, to remove the stigma of rudeness which has been placed on the New York public in isolated instances.

"I was much interested in a recent letter written to THE TIMES about the city's bad manners," said Miss Hay yesterday, "and I have thought that there were women in New York who could take up this idea. I have been working with club women all my life, considering their interests, and it has seemed to me that there were a number who would like to do something, but who do not care to do active, aggressive work, who would never go into anything like suffrage to work, for instance, and I believe there is a field for them in the way of improving public manners.

"No, I don't believe the cause of bad manners in New York is because people are overworked. I don't believe they keep longer hours or work harder than they do in other places. There is nervousness, perhaps, that is not found elsewhere, from rushing all the time, but that is a habit.

"As to bad manners being a result of overwork, for instance, take shopping. I do my shopping early. I go to the shops in the morning, when the girls have been in only a short time, and there are few people in the place. But do I get good service? Not at all. The girls are all so busy telling each other about their beaux, or where they went, or what they did the night before that they have no time to give me any attention.

"Yes, of course it is bad business and very disagreeable. I think some of the head people in the shop might speak to the girls pleasantly, and that could be changed without much trouble or without its being disagreeable.

"The women whom I believe could do a great deal to change the manners of the city could help in the shops. Oh, no, I wouldn't have them organize the girls; but they could be careful of their own manners in the shops. There is fault on both sides of the counter.

"As a rule you will get what you give. Not always, but people who are agreeable are much more likely to receive agreeable treatment. Amiability makes a great difference in the whole atmosphere of the place. My stenographer, here, I have never known to be ruffled, no matter how great the pressure of work, even when we were getting up a parade—and there is nothing that is much worse than that. There is another woman here whom I have never known when she was too weary, the work too hard, or confusion too great, from the many people coming in, to make her otherwise than cheerful and with a pleasant smile. An organized effort in that direction might do a great deal toward improving the city manners."

Miss Hay has taken out no incorporation papers for the new Good Manners Club. She will be very busy until Nov. 2, and any one who wishes to start the club before she is ready will not be considered to have infringed on her rights.

MAT. DAILY AT 2. 25-50-75c
2,000 CHOICE SEATS 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S
PALACE
BROADWAY & 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25-50-75c, $1-$1.50
1,000 ORCH. SEATS $1.00.
LARGEST REFRIGERATING PLANT in the WORLD COOLS THE PALACE. FREE—PALM LEAF FANS AND DELICIOUS LEMONADE—FREE.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY
BEGIN'G MONDAY MAT., JULY 5TH.
GRAND SUMMER CARNIVAL OF STANDARD STARS
The WORLD RENOWNED ACTRESS AMELIA BINGHAM in a new version of "BIG MOMENTS FROM BIG PLAYS."
GUS. EDWARDS presents ORVILLE HARROLD THE GREAT AMERICAN TENOR IN AN ENTIRELY NEW REPERTOIRE.
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BELL FAMILY in an ARTISTIC MUSICAL OFFERING.
MAZIE KING AND TYLER BROOKS.
CHAS. OLCOTT "A Comic Opera in 10 Minutes."
HOMER B. MARGUERITE MASON & KEELER in "Married," by Porter Emerson Browne.
ARNAUT BROS. European Tumbling Clowns.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c, & $1.00
Twice To-day (Sunday) MATINEE 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15
248th to 262d Performances in N. Y.
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THE BIRTH OF A NATION
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Chapter IX., in two parts.
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Today and all Week WILLIAM FAVERSHAM "The Right of Way," and Maude Allen in "The Rug-Maker's Daughter."

F. F. PROCTOR'S BIG CONCERTS TODAY
5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. Maurice Woods Revue, Colonial Minstrel Maids, The Wall Between, Cooper & Smith, others.
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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
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Good Food—Excellent Service—Superior Entertainment
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An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
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Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
Closed July 4th & 5th.
The Ferncy Miss Tucker, 33 East 33d Street
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

ACCESSORIES RECALL OLD FAVORITES

Dame Fashion Dips Into the Treasure Chest of Past Years and Brings Forth Her Latest Creations.

OUR grandmothers, who were rather sticklers for the proprieties, used to say that a lady is known by her shoes and her gloves. Of course, that was just another way of emphasizing the importance of the accessories of dress.

The ensemble is made up of details, and if these are not right the whole effect will be spoiled. All parts of dress, hat, gown, shoes and stockings, gloves, &c., should be on the same scale to produce a harmonious whole. A cheap hat on top of an expensive gown fares as badly as the reverse—a creation of millinery luxury with a simple frock. Heavy walking shoes with a thin gown detract from the charm which lies in the idea of fragility it is meant to convey.

Fashions change in accessories, as in every other part of feminine attire, and thin slippers with a street gown are no longer surprising to any one, because custom has sanctioned their use. It was not so very long ago that we used to laugh at Englishwomen for wearing slippers in the street, little thinking that we should come to it ourselves.

The smartest foot dressing for the street in this season of extravagant styles in footwear consists of plain black silk stockings and still plainer patent leather slippers, which depend upon good cut and fine workmanship, and not on elaboration of trimming, for their beauty. In like manner cotton gloves used to be a sort of symbol of the reduction of personal expenses to the vanishing point until recently, when, under the names of "fabric gloves," they became too convenient to be ignored and were adopted for shopping even by women who had never stopped to consider their pennies.

We Are Progressing.

In this country we have made great strides in this matter of keeping the details of our costumes in harmony since the days when American women used to wear their diamond earrings down to breakfast. Even Rudyard Kipling commented upon this solecism among his other rather stringent criticism of some of our manners and customs. He would find us greatly changed for the better in many respects today. We learn quickly and we do not need, as a rule, to be told a thing twice.

My own opinion is that care in choosing the accessories of dress so that they will agree with each other extends further down the social scale in this country than in any other. Some innate sense of the harmonious is being developed in us in matters of formal attire, as in housefurnishing. The ordinary, every-day family home is better and more appropriately furnished in America nowadays than anywhere else.

Perhaps good taste is the reason of this, perhaps it is that certain biddableness and tellableness of the American woman of the middle class, who is, above all things, anxious to learn the best usage in such matters. At any rate there is no other land where the comforts and conveniences which used to be found only in the homes of the wealthy are extended so widely to those of the less well provided with worldly goods. Workmen's homes here have luxuries of appointment which only the rich can boast in Europe.

Furnace heating and bathrooms, for example, are commonplaces with us in circles which hardly know of the existence of such things abroad. Even in England, which led the world in the conveniences of life for years until America distanced her, I have stayed at an elaborate Georgian place in the country, which required nineteen men and maid servants to keep it in order, but which did not boast a single bathroom for all its eighteen "master's bedrooms."

To be sure, it was built before the days of plumbing and mud walls and floors of enormous thickness, but it would certainly have been impossible to find a tenant in this country for a house so ill-provided.

Fashions Spread Rapidly.

The greater fluidity of our social relationships, the rapid, not to say startling, changes in our social fabric, are perhaps responsible for the greater uniformity of customs among us. The very newness of American ideas of class distinction, which applies to many parts of this vast country, makes it natural that the differences in their modes of life should be less wide.

Certainly nowhere in the world do fashions in dress spread so rapidly, or make their influence felt in such diverse social circles, and nowhere in the world do cheap imitations of a new mode flood the market so swiftly as in our own country.

It is only of recent years in France that the wives of small shopkeepers, skilled artisans, and the less important employes of great enterprises like railroads have even possessed such a thing as a hat. Even now they shop and market without one as often as not. The wife of a man in a quite well established, flourishing business will stick to her plain black gown with a big blue apron over it in the mornings, uncovered, well-arranged hair, and serviceable shoes and stockings, and never change her mode of dress, Winter or Summer. If she is employed, as she so often is, at the caisse as bookkeeper for her husband she will usually leave off the apron; and nowadays on Sundays and fête days she usually dons a plain hat.

But she has no Summer gowns, no blouses, no lace-trimmed underwear, no silk petticoats, no imitation pearls, no slippers or silk stockings, and no white gloves. For her the accessories of dress do not exist. All the pennies which they cost her American cousin she saves toward her daughter's dot.

Different in Europe.

Every observant visitor to Europe is struck by the curious mixture of antiquity and modernity in the life she finds there. Everywhere survivals of the past crop up among the institutions of today. This limitation of the European woman of moderate means of her personal expenditure is one of them. For it would be safe to assert that such expenditure is limited, according to our ideas in the matter, in all classes of society, except the very small circle which has been nicknamed Smart, and in which the standards are much the same the world over.

To their careful ancestors even the restricted expenses of dress of these women would have seemed like rank extravagance. It was not so very long ago, as we reckon these things, that a gown or suit of clothes was expected to do duty for more than one generation of wearers.

Of what iron material must they have been constructed! It was common enough for a grown person to wear one suit for the whole of his grown-up life. Shakespeare's Pantaloon has preserved his youthful hose along with a "lingerie hat" of hers of a sort of Madeira work, now brown with age.

The stockings are olive green openwork, with solid green tops of a sort of taffeta, and the foot is so extremely short that, if they really fitted her, she had reason to be proud of her small feet. There are certainly not many American women today who make any pretense of dressing at all who own just one pair of silk stockings.

Even the most safely guaranteed variety nowadays would soon wear through and leave her barefooted if she did. Royalties and grandees in those piping times believed firmly in preserving the distinction of rank in all possible ways, and, if they saw that a fashion which they formed for themselves was in any danger of becoming too popular they had neat methods of passing sumptuary laws against the wearing of it by any one outside the innermost social pale.

Umbrella Sign of Power.

Umbrellas and parasols are another accessory which began their career as adjuncts of the dress of the rich and great, only to become commonplace possessions of everybody, and, indeed, in the case of umbrellas, absolute necessities. Sunshades were invented first in hot and brilliant countries of the Orient, to give a grateful shade to royalties and high dignitaries when they took their walks abroad. Babylonian and Egyptian bas-reliefs still show them, stalking proudly under these outward signs of greatness, which are carried by obsequious personages, who seem to be absorbed in keeping the shadow over the regal headpiece.

Thus all through the Orient umbrellas had and still have a symbolic significance of power, since only the powerful were allowed to enjoy their services. This idea of designating by the use of an umbrella the most important person was recently revived in a wedding ceremony where the maid of honor carried one over the head of the bride.

It was the old Joseph Hanway, who died in 1786, who was responsible for the modern umbrella. He began the custom thirty years before his death, and, like most pioneers, was well ridiculed for his pains, but lived to see many of his countrymen following his example. He probably thought he was introducing a novelty, but, dear me, there really is nothing new under the sun, and this proverb is never truer than when it is applied to clothes.

The description of the costume of the Cretan ladies of 1500 B. C. reads astonishingly like a modern fashion article dated 1915. Listen to this from an authority: "Frescoes and faience statuettes from Knossos exhibit an elaborate, tight-fitting bodice, laced in front into a small waist, with short sleeves, sometimes puffed, and a very low, open neck. The waist was confined by a broad belt. Fashion favored bell-shaped skirts, the style of which is varied by plaited ruffles and straight bands, or by diagonal flounces and bands, while often the skirt is flounced from top to bottom with ruffles of varying widths and colors."

One might really imagine that instead of seeking inspiration in the fashions of 1800 A. D. the designers had gone back to those of 1500 B. C.

Parasols Alluring.

But to return to parasols, as any one who has seen the new ones designed for this Summer would be glad to do. Never, not even in their early Oriental days of stately pageantry, have they been so alluring. Another Oriental race, the Japanese, has given us one of the most charming shapes for sunshades, and this year it is reproduced for us in the prettiest materials. In a striped year many striped parasols, of course, are seen, often in black and white, which the French call Pekine.

While everything under the sun is made of cretonne, it is natural that this material should not be selected for sunshades. Some of the prettiest are in the Japanese, so-called Chin-Chin shape, of printed linen or pongee, with long camphor-wood handles. One of yellow tussore had a small Eastern design of ovals of tan and clear green. Each rib was tipped with a Chinese jade bead, and a jade ball was poised on the top of the slender handle. Another of the same flat, many-ribbed shape was of pale cream silk and all around the centre point was a cluster of yellow cherries on green silk stems of various lengths, while another bunch decorated the handle.

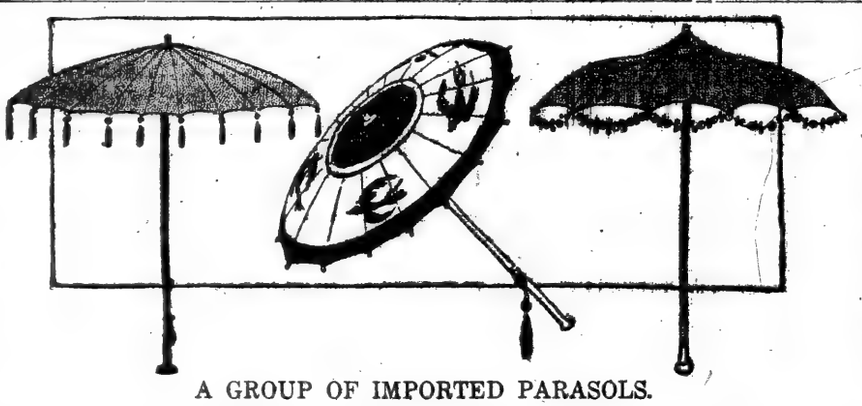
Besides the Oriental shape the deep tulip-shaped bell is shown as a contrast in dark, rich colors or in the season's latest fancy—white net. A dome-shaped specimen was made of finely shirred, white net, and all around the edge ran a patriotic combination of a blue moire ribbon with a line of red beads on each side of it.

With your flounced 1860 gowns you may carry an 1860 parasol, small in size, of conventional shape, with green silk fringe dripping from its edge. Or you may choose a pink taffeta affair with its points connected by a garland of pink rosebuds, or another of white shirred silk with loops of black jet beads. If you like ruffles you will find sunshades made up of rows and rows of them, sometimes of taffeta, sometimes of satin ribbon or of frills of lace on a net or silk foundation. Occasionally the shape is varied by turning back the points all around like a rolled over lip and tipping each one with a bead.



HAND-PAINTED NET IN VOGUE.

Cream colored net trimmed with bands of hand-painted net edged with pink satin.



A GROUP OF IMPORTED PARASOLS.

HINTS ON SUMMER FASHIONS

BLACK and white is more effectively used than ever before—and they form a combination that can be made far more striking than crimson and grass green, if one wishes to make it so.

Silk sports hats, with wide, shading brims, sometimes figured and sometimes plain, are featured by the smart milliners.

Over collars are worn with many of the new linen and pongee and Palm Beach cloth coat suits. These collars are made of striped linen, figured cretonne, plain and figured pique, and organdie.

Bead embroidery is still used. In a new frock the whole bodice, save the sleeves, is covered with bead-embroidered daisies.

Furs for Summer wear worn in France last Summer and the Summer before, are gaining ground rapidly on this side of the Atlantic this year. And, indeed, it is difficult to see why furs should not be worn on cool Summer days in the mountains as well as on warm Winter days. White fox is especially suitable, because of its color, for Summer wear, and is so far by far the most popular.

Yoke tops on circular skirts are gaining popularity. The yoke seems to give more stability to this flaring, bias skirt.

Princess dresses are coming back into fashion, it is said, and one indication of this return is the front panel cut in one piece for waist and skirt shown on some of the new lingerie frocks. This gives a good chance for embroidery, which is so much used this Summer on net and other lingerie frocks.



Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 30th St.
Absolute Final Sale All Spring Hats $3
Midsummer & Early Fall Models $5 to $10

BINDERS

The New York Times supplies binders for the following named publications, which will be sent at the prices indicated, carriage prepaid, to any point in the United States. Remittance must accompany order.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE STORED in separate fireproof rooms. Guaranteed against fire, theft, moth and other damage by especial arrangement. Send for estimate. Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

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Announces a Special Sale
20% Reduction

Unusual stock of Hats, Waists, Gowns, Veils and Neckwear, in black, white, and black and white only.

We make special mention of the following:—
Panama and Leghorn
Dress, Shade and Outing Hats.
Silk Jersey Jackets in black and black and white.

375 Fifth Av., at 35th St. East.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th Street, 22 Minutes from 72d Street, 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET.

Store Closed Monday. These Sales for Tuesday.

GREAT JULY SALES

35 Inch Black All Silk Satin
35 Inch Black All Silk Taffeta
94c

THESE TWO QUALITIES ARE GUARANTEED salt water proof, the most wanted and desirable qualities for bathing suits. Made especially for A. & S. They are absolutely all silk and of good firm texture. We also recommend them for dress wear. At 94c. Tuesday only.

35-Inch Black All Silk Taffeta, 79c.
A very low price for an excellent quality. Salt water proof.

40-Inch Black All Silk Taffeta, 98c.
Usually $1.25. An excellent value. A handsome, rich black.

40-Inch White & Colored Crepe de Chine, 98c.
All silk, splendid quality.

36-Inch Princess Poplin, 69c.
Usually 89c. Good selection of street and evening colors, also black; silk and cotton.

36-Inch Striped Tub Silks, 69c.
Usually 79c. All silk, fast colors, various stripes on white ground.

32-Inch Imported Natural Color Shantung, 59c.
A very small price for a very good quality. Light weight, for Summer wear.

Remnants of Silk at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Street floor, Livingston street, West Building.

Women's Summer Frocks, $5.75
Latest, Most Effective Models

AN ENDLESS VARIETY of styles and materials. Frocks suitable for all occasions. Dainty, fluffy voiles in dotted floral striped effects; cool white lingerie, voiles and novelty fabrics; trimmed tailored linens and ratines. Charming Summer colorings. So many designs that description is simply impossible. Wide variety, but early selection is advised.

Women's Summer Dresses at $3.75.
Cool, dainty Summer Dresses. One model of white voile, waist finished with collar and cuffs of novelty voile, circular skirt from yoke. Another model in figured voile, waist finished with white organdie collar and cuff, ruffled skirt, slotted girdle of black velvet. Another model of white cotton crepe with tier skirt.

Women's Summer Dresses at $2.98.
A wonderfully pretty lot of styles for such a low price. In all the wanted Summer cotton materials; a large assortment of types and colorings.
Second floor, Central Building.

85c. Dotted Swiss Waists, 49c

SEMI-TAILORED MODEL of good quality dotted Swiss. Also voile with embroidery front and trimmed with Val. lace.

China Silk Waists, 98c.
Made of good quality China silk, a low neck model; collar and cuffs of allover cretonne crepe cloth.

$1.98 Lingerie Waists, $1.29
Sheer with white lingerie. Panel of dainty embroidery and Venise lace.

Trimmed Voile Waists, 39c.
Made of white voile, lace and embroidery trimmed, in various patterns.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's White Silk Gloves
16-Button---2,500 Pairs
39c. Pair

16-BUTTON White Silk Gloves, double finger tipped. 2,500 pairs to be sold Tuesday at 39c. This quality sold earlier in the season at 55c.

69c. 16-Button Milanese Silk Gloves, 55c. Pair.
3,000 pairs. Paris point embroidery. In white only.
Street floor, Court, West Building.

$2.00 Elbow Length Black Silk Gloves, $1.00.
200 pairs. Tucked arms. Some embroidered and sewn white.
Street floor, Court, West Building.

Women's Thread Silk Stockings
Usual Prices, 94c, $1.35 and $1.65
69c. Pair

IN BLACK, white and colors. Pure thread silk Stockings, full fashioned. Some have double silk garter tops, others lisle. Reinforced heels, soles and toes. Include surplus of good manufacturer's season product and some with slight irregularities of weaving.

Women's 24c. Stockings, 19c. Pair.
Medium weight black cotton, plain or with unbleached split soles. Full fashioned. Double garter tops. Reinforced heels, soles and toes.

Children's Socks, 9c. Pair.
White cotton with fancy colored tops.
Store orders only on all items.

Women's Stockings, 12½c. Value 19c., 24c. and 33c.
Samples from excellent distributor. Cotton and lisle. Seamless or full fashioned. Black and tan.

Children's Stockings, 8c. Pair.
Black or white cotton, ribbed.
Street floor, Central Building.

Flowered Voiles, 24c a Yard

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in flowered and figured, fine quality, white ground Voile. All the newest in colorings and attractive patterns. Lovely for cool Summer wear. 38 inches wide.

Imported Dress Linens, 39c. Yard.
Splendid quality imported Dress Linens in the favored shades for Summer wear—pink, blue, green, &c. A most serviceable fabric for outing suits; 36 inches wide.

Flowered Plisse Crepe, 12½c. a Yard.
Dainty floral designs in fine quality Plisse Crepe, pretty and attractive for Summer Dresses; 27 inches wide.

Printed Percales, 9c. a Yard.
Fine quality percale in neat figured effects on light and dark color grounds. Just the fabric for shirtings, house wear and boys' blouses; 36 inches wide.

Flowered Dress Chintz, 16c. a Yard.
Attractive designs in this favored fabric for children's dresses and sport wear for grown up folk; 36 inches wide.

Floral Dress Crepe, 5c. a Yard.
Pretty designs in flowered Crepes in large and small floral effects on white ground; 27 inches wide.

Apron Gingham, 5c. a Yard.
Favored blue and white check; indigo dye; 27 inches wide.
Subway floor, West Building.

Heavy Sterling Silver Bodkin Sets
45 Per Cent. Underpriced.
$1.00 and $1.25 Values, 74c. and 69c.

THESE ARE the stock of an Eastern manufacturer who has sent them to us for quick disposal. They are remarkably heavy, polished Bodkin (ribbon runners), put up in sets of three and four pieces, all neatly cased. Some in handsome burnt leather cases.
3-piece Sets, 54c.; 4-piece Sets, 69c. Street floor, Central Building.

Stamped Pieces for Summer Work
Splendid Art Embroidery Offers

A LOT of 24 and 27 inch round stamped satin damask centrepieces, usually 69c. and 98c., at 35c. and 45c.

A lot of stamped Dresses for children in 2 and 4 year sizes; of striped dimity, with pockets and belts of pink and blue checked ginghams; others of linen, finished at bottom, neck and sleeves with dainty novelty trimming; some have been 49c., now 29c.

Another 19c. Table
For Tuesday's selling—on which we shall show a maker's sample lot of Pillow Slips, Laundry Bags, Knitting Bags, and Bureau Scarfs; all were made to sell at 29c. to 45c. each; now 19c. each. Second floor, West Bldg.

Brief Budget of
TUESDAY BARGAINS.

35-Inch Black All-Silk Satin and 35-Inch Black All-Silk Taffeta, 94c, Yard.
Japanese 98c. Crepe Waist Patterns, 39c.
Boys' $2.50 and $3.00 Washable Suits, $1.95.
Women's $24.75 to $39.75 Tailored Suits, $12.75.
Women's Smart Taffeta Coats, $5.75.
85c. Dotted Swiss Waists, 49c.
98c. All-Wool Black Taffeta, 69c. Yard.
Men's Half Hose, 9c. Pair.
25c. Fast Black Ocean Cloth, 36 Inches Wide, 15c. Yard.
$1.00 B. & J. Brassieres for 49c.
Flowered Voiles, 38 Inches Wide, 24c. a Yard.
Children's 50c. Night Gowns, 39c.
$1.25 Imported Fancy Tile Coaster Sets, 6 Coasters, 89c.
39c. to 49c. White Novelties, 25c. a Yard.
Women's Japanese Panama Hats, 59c., 79c., $1.29, and $1.98.
One-Pound Carton Priscilla Brand Tea, usually 65c., at 47c.
Famous Priscilla Flour in barrels and half-barrels—
Half barrels at $3.89
Barrels at $7.49
Heavy Sterling Silver Bodkin Sets, usually $1.00 and $1.25, at 54c. and 69c.
Blue and Pink Striped Crepe Kimonos, 85c.
Children's Satin Bathing Suits, $2.98.
$3.98 Bleached Satin Damask Table Cloths, $2.98 Each. Size 2x2½ yards.
37c. Muslin Sheets, 32c. Each. Size 2x2½ yards.
Men's 20c. and 25c. All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c. Each.
Women's Soft Cambric Night Gowns, 39c. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.
Women's 48c. and 75c. Ties, 23c. Wide Windsor and Middy Styles.
24 and 27 Inch Round Stamped Satin Damask Centrepieces, usually 69c. and 98c., at 35c. and 45c.
33c. to 35c. Boxes of Stationery, 20c. Eaton, Crane & Pike's High Grade paper, 24 sheets of paper or 24 correspondent cards, with 24 envelopes to match.
6c. Wash Ribbons, 3c. a yard; ½-inch wide.
Summer Blankets, $3.19 to $5.98 a Pair. Usually $4.19 to $8.50.
Women's Wash Skirts, 98c., $1.50, $1.98, and $2.35. Waistband sizes, 23 to 36 inches; lengths, 35 to 42, inclusive. Store orders only.

MARCHING TO THE BATTLE OF WESTCHESTER CREEK

Retracing the Steps of British and American Armies—How Charity Ferris Helped Save Day for the Americans—Reviewing Revolutionary History Amid Beauties of the Bronx.

By SARAH COMSTOCK.

THINK of the women who played their parts in our great war for independence! How their ghosts come trooping, fair and loyal, and gallant and liberty-loving! All the way from grimy, freckled, saucy Molly Pitcher, face to face with the enemy in the very front of Monmouth's battlefield, to the subtle, aristocratic Mrs. Lindley Murray of Murray Hill, with her suave entertainment of cake and wine, beguiling the unwary British officers—what a company they are, as varied as the mingled throngs of the American soldiers themselves!

Some of them are well known to our national tradition. But among the valiant ones whose names are less familiar in history is Charity Ferris. Her memory haunts a rare old mansion which stands today within the limits of our own Greater New York, and her story is inseparably linked with that of the battle of Westchester Creek.

The first bright afternoon which comes your way is just the afternoon for a little landmark trip—a mere triplet, but a delightful one—to the old, old village of Westchester, of which many a Manhattanite knows just about as much as he knows of an Alaskan Indian hamlet.

It is a vague region, somewhere up in the Bronx—to be sure, we have passed through it many a time—but how many of us can point out the spot where the battle centred? Who can trace the landing and advance of the confident Lord Howe? Who remembers the gallantry of Heath and Hand, our loyal officers? Oh, these memories must be taken down from the shelf, and shaken and brushed and hung in the sun, or they will ere long be moth-eaten memories indeed!

If rare good fortune should be yours you might possibly be able to visit Throgs Neck with a permit to go on the Government boat which leaves Pier 12, East River, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It sails for Fort Totten, on Long Island's north shore; not so long ago it used to cross from Fort Totten to Fort Schuyler at the tip of Throgs Neck, and there its passengers might land near where the British landed on that eventful 12th of October, 1776. But the boat now seldom visits the disused Fort Schuyler and the traveler must probably content himself with an approach by land.

Otherwise, take the Bronx Park Subway to the 177th Street Station, and there you will find a trolley which will carry you directly to the centre of Westchester Village. The entire time from downtown New York is about one hour.

If you are ready to enjoy several miles of glorious rambling over this old-time district then start betimes in the morning and give a whole Summer day to the pilgrimage. But if a "livery rig" is to be your conveyance, or if you omit the long walk to the end of the Neck, then an afternoon will be ample time to taste both the history and the snappy air of this Bronx section.

Leaving the trolley you see just beyond the old causeway. It is known to the native as "the old bridge"; near it passes a new road, crossing Westchester Creek just above, but the original one remains for the history-lover to see.

Here General William Heath and his officers played their valorous part. Washington perceived, early in October, 1776, that the British plan was to land on the north shore of the Sound and cut off the Americans in the rear, and he chose Heath to ward off the advance in Westchester.

He had made a wise choice. Heath was from Roxbury, Mass., of sturdy New England stock. His ability had advanced him to the rank of Major General, and although he was not favored by fortune with dramatic opportunities, he did much for the liberty of his country.

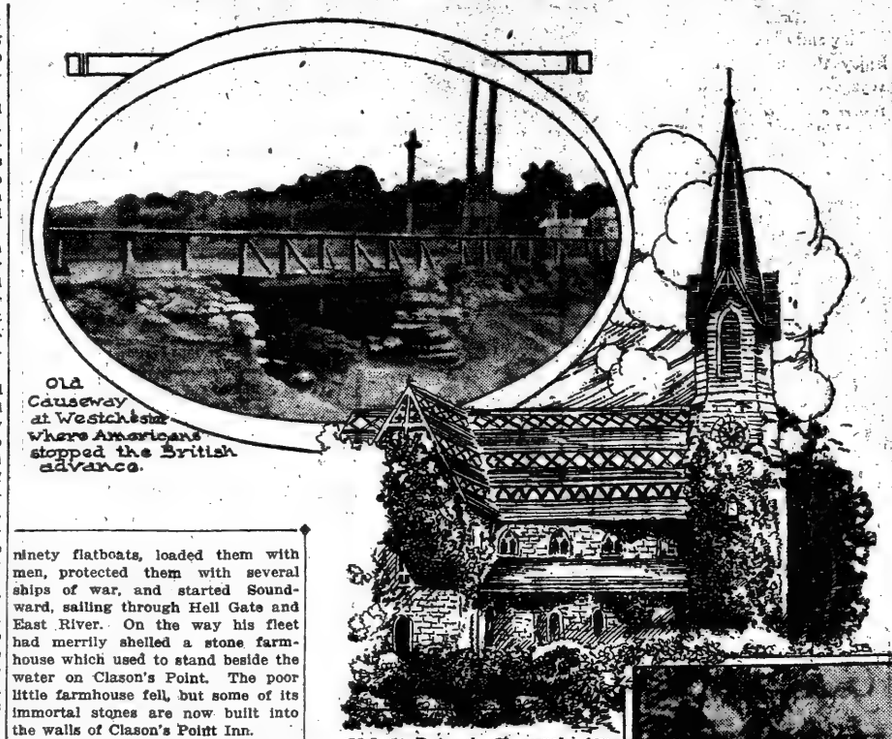
In "Heath's Memoirs" we read that as early as Oct. 3, the General made an inspection of the causeway and its surroundings, with a view to checking the British. A tide-mill stood beside it; as the western end of the causeway, the side of the American army, was a range of cordwood, which was "as advantageously situated" to cover a party to defend the pass as if constructed for the very purpose.

Here, then, lay the Americans' chance to wreck the British plans. That little Westchester creek was to aid and abet them. It marked a line of defense, Providentially arranged for "impertinent rebels," as the British styled them, and these same rebels did not mean to lose the advantage.

Orders were accordingly given to Colonel Hand that he choose a subaltern officer of ability, and twenty-five picked men, and assign them this pass, "as their alarm-post at all times." If the British landed, as was expected, at Throgs Point, at the end of the peninsula, the planks of the bridge were to be torn up and, in case of absolute necessity, the mill was to be burned.

And now, if you're ready for a long and glorious tramp on one of the best roads anywhere near Manhattan, go down to the end of the Neck to meet the British upon their arrival. The Throgs Neck trolley will carry you as far as Eastern Boulevard, but beyond that point you must foot it between green, wind-swept meadows, past luxurious country estates, under giant trees which have seen history unfold under their branches. The walk out to Fort Schuyler is a treat that no pedestrian ought to miss. The old fortifications are worth the trip in themselves—huge stone walls, old guns, the lighthouse, the deserted parade ground of other years.

Near the end of the Neck stretches the great Havemeyer estate. It was here, on this very ground, that the British made their aggressive landing on the morning of Oct. 12. Howe had determined to break up the passivity of conditions, which made him restless. He had given Earl Percy command to take charge of New York, and he himself had taken eighty or ninety flatboats, loaded them with men, protected them with several ships of war, and started Soundward, sailing through Hell Gate and East River. On the way his fleet had merrily shelled a stone farmhouse which used to stand beside the water on Clason's Point. The poor little farmhouse fell, but some of its immortal stones are now built into the walls of Clason's Point Inn.



Old Causeway at Westchester where Americans stopped the British advance.

Old St. Peter's Church containing bell made by melting chimes given in Queen Anne's time.

We have records to the effect that it was about 9 in the morning when Howe arrived here and landed where you stand, on the Havemeyer property. Likewise we have records that the Ferris family, in their fine mansion near the upper end of the Neck, were breakfasting. Hence we see that they were a family of luxurious habits for that period, when "early-to-bed-early-to-rise" customs were building the substantial foundation of our nation.

This long point of land, thrusting a gaunt finger out into the blue waters of the Sound, looked to Howe, no doubt, a simple solution of his problem. All he had to do was to march with his ninety boatloads of redcoats straight up the long Neck and on into Westchester County. As easy as rolling off a log! To be sure, the rebels might pepper his troops a bit—one could hardly expect them to be sleeping—but what of a trifle like that?

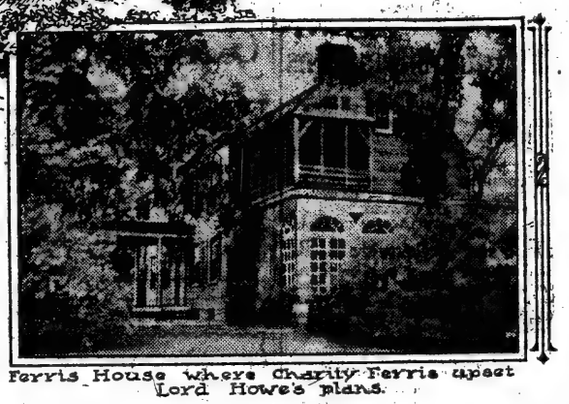
That he might have a suitable headquarters while completing his occupancy of Throg's Neck, the British General set out for the house of James Ferris.

Now when you have completed your inspection of his landing place you, too, may betake yourself to this self-same mansion. The Ferris family has long since vanished from it, but the house is in excellent preservation today, one of the finest of our historic dwellings.

It may be reached by retracing those three miles of beautiful Fort Schuyler Road to Eastern Boulevard, and continuing a bit further up the Neck, to Bradford Avenue. Turn to your right—eastward, in a general direction—and this street, continued by a crosscut through a field, will lead you to the house. It is almost obscured by the high hedge surrounding it, but a glimpse of its yellowish walls and dark green, old-time shutters identifies it. It is owned by the Ellis family, the elder Mrs. Ellis having lived here; at present it is occupied by the Rollins family, and by their name it is best known to the neighbors. It is within the grounds of the Westchester Country Club.

Look at this ample, restful old Colonial dwelling and picture the Ferris family at their breakfast that October morning. Beyond their windows stretched a broad lawn, beyond that, to the east, blue glimpses of the Sound's waters could be caught just as they are today. The same broad-limbed trees shaded the hospitable doorway, the shingled walls. In the seventeen-hundreds the house was much isolated.

They were fairly launched on the morning meal when the report of a gun in the British flagship sounded, announcing the disembarkation of the troops at the point. At once came another report; the reply was made by the British shipping which lay anchored in the waters toward City Island. On the instant excitement reigned in the quiet household.



Ferris House where Charity Ferris upset Lord Howe's plans.

Lord Howe and his officers arrived at the door, arrogantly demanding full occupancy. In fact, to make sure that the Americans understood what British domination was, one of the officers rode horseback directly through the length of the hall, in at the front door and out at the back. For many years the scars made by hoofs on the hall floor were distinctly visible, but repairs in the floor have at last obliterated them. Nevertheless, you can see the same hall today and follow precisely the arrogant ride of the officer, past the little white stair-railing of Colonial pattern.

Tradition has it that Charity Ferris saved the house from a bombardment by remaining on the veranda, walking back and forth, until the British vessels lying outside gave up their aim. The presence of mind of this remarkable woman is shown in more ways than one. During the occupancy of the house she contrived to get her daughters out of harm's way, sending a negro slave with them, to row them across the Sound in the night. A member of the Floyd family, their uncle, received them in safety.

Nor did her cleverness confine itself to her own household. She remained at home during the invasion, cooking for the British officers, and she offered them a colored boy, one of her slaves, to wait upon their table. They readily accepted this service, never dreaming that Mrs. Ferris had carefully instructed this boy to listen to every word the Englishmen uttered, to commit their words to memory, and to be ready to repeat them exactly. So faithfully did he accomplish this feat that Mrs. Ferris soon found herself in possession of important secrets.

She now told the officers that this same boy would willingly perform errands for them in the village, and he was sent back and forth to wait upon their every whim. They were easily caught in her clever net. Not a trip did the boy make to the village without turning over a message to American officers there, which messages were promptly transmitted to Washington.

Valuable secrets of the British were thus laid bare to the Americans by Charity Ferris's fearless efforts. It is said that Lord Howe could never cease wondering how Washington understood his plans so thoroughly.

Charity's husband, James Ferris, was captured later on by the enemy and was so long held in the old Sugar House Prison of New York that his health was permanently wrecked, and he lived only a short time after his release.

The Ferris property covered vast tracts of land hereabout. The grandfather of this James was the first James, one of the ten promoters of Throgs Neck. He was descended from the house of Feriers, whose first member in England obtained large grants of English land from the Conqueror. Many branches of the family spread through the Westchester region, and another old house once belonging to them can be seen today.

Upon leaving the house occupied by Howe, go out through the main entrance of the Country Club grounds, leading into Country Club Avenue. This route will give you a bit of a walk and take you through some of the loveliest land anywhere to be found. Delightful homes are scattered over the flawlessly groomed land. Nature here is dressed in her best Sunday-go-to-meeting garb the whole week through.

You arrive at Middletown Road. Follow this toward the village, and close to it, on Mayflower Avenue, you will find the other Ferris house with large pillars. It is unoccupied and used only by a moving picture firm—a fine background for old-time romances.

And now to the village centre once more and the causeway. Toward it marched Lord Howe, while the picked Americans awaited him—and another group, too, at the head of the creek. At a given signal the planks of the bridge were taken up, and Howe arrived to find himself upon an island.

He raged furiously and moved toward the head of the creek, there to be abruptly checked again. The Americans opened fire upon his troops at the causeway. They were sheltered by the tide-mill, and from this point they poured forth their heavy rifle fire upon the British. Nowhere could the enemy force a way past the determined patriots.

Howe retreated and the day was won. So enraged was the British General that he summoned his guides before a board of officers and charged them with having deceived him, for he believed that they had landed him upon an island. How dared they? he demanded, striking the table with a resounding blow with his sword. Although the situation was explained to him he still raged, and he vowed he would hang every man of them unless they conducted him safely from the trap he was in. At last the British retreat was completed by boats, which carried the forces on to Pell's Point.

Before you leave the village, which, by the way, is the oldest in all Westchester County, you must glance at the old village store, just west of the causeway. Across the causeway is a hill occupied by the Presbyterian Church, the same spot where the British set up a breastwork to defend themselves in that fight of '76.

For old times' sake you may want to walk out the Pelham Road a little way, or take the Pelham Bay Park trolley in that direction, to see what remains of the famous "Spy Oak." It is a tragedy to see this monarch among trees decapitated now; its wonderful height, gained proudly in its life of centuries, has been hewn so that its old friends almost weep at the sight. It is said to measure 20 feet in girth at the ground where its roots spread.

A British spy, caught by vigilant Americans, was hanged to its branches, says tradition; and, furthermore, strange wailings of that British ghost were said to be audible after dusk.

Walking west from the village square a short distance you come to old St. Peter's Church, the fourth house of worship erected on this site. In its yard are headstones dating back as far as 1713. Upon the tombstone of Philip Honeywell, who was active during the Revolution, this inscription was placed:

Look on this stone and you will find
My journey's o'er, and yours behind;
Think, then, before you turn away,
That yours may end before this day.

This was one of the early churches upon which Queen Anne bestowed gifts. In her day its chime of bells was given it. The old bells have since been melted and made into a new one, which rings Sabbath-day pilgrims to service as of old.

Across the street stands the parish house. This building, says Dr. Clendenin, the rector, was the one used, for two weeks as the Colonial capital of the State of New York when an epidemic of fever prompted a sudden move.

A few blocks further west you come upon the picturesque rectory, standing quite alone on a green knoll. Its surrounding land was part of the "ancient glebe" given by the town in 1703. Records state that it was found necessary to lay out parsonage lands, and twenty acres were made up by taking "four acres where Edward Collier's old lott was," "the eight acre division of land in the old lott fronting to the sheep pasture," and so on.

From 1683 to 1759 Westchester was the shire town. The village was settled in 1642 by Throckmorton, (for whom Throgs Neck was named,) who arrived from Massachusetts with a group driven thence along with Roger Williams. They procured permission to make their homes at Westchester, settling thirty-five families there. The Dutch had called the spot Vredeland, meaning Land of Peace, and perhaps the name had something to do with attracting these weary worshippers.

ITINERARY.

Bronx Park Subway to 177th Street, thence Westchester trolley to Westchester Village. Time about one hour. Fare 10 cents.

See old causeway. Take Fort Schuyler trolley to end, walk from there to end of Throgs Neck (about three miles.) See Havemeyer estate and Fort Schuyler.

Return on Fort Schuyler Road to Bradford Avenue. Turn east. See Ferris house, now the home of Mr. Rollins, in Country Club grounds.

Return to village, seeing the other Ferris house at Mayflower and Middletown Avenues.

Detour to Pelham Road to see the Spy Oak.

See old village store west of causeway, St. Peter's Church, parish house, and rectory on Westchester Avenue.

Return by Westchester Avenue trolley to Subway at 149th Street.

SOME LITERARY MEMORIES OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

AMID the hills of Berkshire County, in Western Massachusetts, there are homes and haunts of American poets and authors where famous works were written, important shrines to which many yet make pilgrimages, although more than half a century has passed since the region was termed "a jungle of literary lions."

It was in Pittsfield that the poet Longfellow in "the old-fashioned country seat" first saw the old clock at the head of the stairs of which he wrote in his well-known poem, "The Old Clock on the Stairs." It was in Pittsfield on ancestral acres that Oliver Wendell Holmes passed the "seven blessed Summers" which, he says in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," stand in his memory "like the seven golden candlesticks in the beatific vision of the holy dreamer." A near neighbor and literary companion of Dr. Holmes at Pittsfield was Herman Melville, who had settled there following the success of his first novels, "Omoo" and "Typee."

In Pittsfield Dr. Holmes was not a society man. Once, by much persuasion, he was induced to attend the first evening party given by a lady connected by marriage with Longfellow's wife, but was ill at ease, and during the evening somebody said to him, "Why, you are just like a boy." "I like that," he retorted. "It's the best compliment of my life."

Dr. Holmes built a cottage in Pittsfield in 1848 on a spot that had been the home of his ancestors for three generations before him. He told the story of his relations to Pittsfield thus:

In the year 1735 Hon. Jacob Wendell, my grandfather on the maternal line, bought a township not then laid out—the Town of Pontoosuck, now Pittsfield—and that little spot which we now hold is the relic of 24,000 acres of baronial territory. When I say this, no feeling which can be the subject of ridicule animates my bosom: I know too well that rock and hills outlast our families; I know that we fail upon the places we claim, as the leaves of the forest fall; and, as passed the soil from the original occupants into the hands of my immediate ancestor, I know it must pass from me and mine; and yet, with pleasure and pride I feel I can take every inhabitant by the hand and say that, if not a son or a grandson of this fair country, I am at least allied by an hereditary relation.

Dr. Holmes's cottage crowned a knoll on his inherited estate. It was a plain, neat structure, adapted to his purpose. In his journal, Aug. 5, 1848, Longfellow wrote:

Drove over, in the afternoon, to Dr. Holmes's house on the old Wendell farm —a snug little place, with views of the river and mountains.

From the library windows Dr. Holmes would show visitors animals and birds in the outlines of the eastern hills, and one that pleased him most he called "General Taylor mounted on his horse."

The readers of the "Autocrat" know that he loved rowing and horses and great trees. The trees on his Pittsfield place were his hobby. His favorite tree, a great pine, is still standing, and it was under it that he worked out his theme of the doctrine of dual personality which he gave in his novel "Elsie Venner."

Writing on July 24, 1894, he said: "Were I 40 years old instead of threescore and 24 I would try to buy my old place just as it was, and be once more your Summer neighbor."

It was in Pittsfield that Longfellow wrote "The Old Clock on the Stairs." The "old-fashioned country seat" is on East Street in Pittsfield. Very early in the century the mansion became the residence of Thomas Gold, a lawyer of some note, a man of wealth as wealth was then counted in Berkshire. His daughter, Maria Theresa, became the wife of the Hon. Nathan Appleton of Boston.

After Mr. Gold's death the property and home of the widow was the Summer residence of the Appleton family. After a most romantic wooing the poet Longfellow won the heart and hand of Nathan Appleton's daughter, Frances Elizabeth, while she was passing a Summer in Pittsfield. They were married in Boston on July 13, 1843, and the last and longest of their three wedding journeys was a visit to the bride's relatives and friends in Pittsfield, where they lingered until late in August.

It was in the Appleton house that the old clock stood at the head of a broad flight of stairs leading from the spacious entrance hall. Longfellow did not, however, begin to write the poem until 1845, when he was reading a passage in the writings of Bridaine, an old French missionary, which also furnished the refrain, "Forever, never. Never, forever"—"Toujours, jamais. Jamais, toujours."

The clock was of the tall, old-fashioned kind made in Pittsfield late in the eighteenth century and early in the nineteenth century. That which Longfellow saw in "the old-fashioned country seat, somewhat back from the village street," was taken to Boston, where it stands in the hallway of the Appleton residence.

The advent of General Zachary Taylor to the Presidency in 1849 caused one Nathaniel Hawthorne, Democrat, to be removed from office in the Salem Custom House. And so it came about that in the enforced leisure caused by dismissal from office, and with only the savings of his meagre salary to live upon, "The Scarlet Letter" was written. That book narrowly escaped being written in Lenox, the Hawthornes having decided just before the ill-turn of affairs politically to take a cottage which had been offered to them in the Berkshire capital. With the completion of his first romance steps were taken to carry out a plan expressed in a letter of Hawthorne to Horace Mann, Aug. 8, 1849, "to find a cheap, pleasant, and healthy residence in the country," and so in the Spring of 1850, just after the publication of "The Scarlet Letter," the author, with his family, removed to Berkshire.

Hawthorne went to Lenox in the dawn of his literary reputation, up to that time having pronounced himself "the obscurest man in American letters," although he had, before the appearance of his first great novel, written "Twice Told Tales" and "Mosses from an Old Manse." He took a tiny house on Stockbridge Bowl, and, until the Hawthornes left Nov. 21, 1851, "the little red house" was a hive of literary industry.

Miss Sedgwick's creative energy was nearly spent then, but Fanny Kemble was in her prime, Dr. Holmes was in Pittsfield, Lowell, Whipple, and James were stopping in Stockbridge, and Herman Melville was always in evidence.

Hawthorne sometimes called his house in Lenox "La Maison Rouge," but oftener "the red house." It commanded one of the finest views in Berkshire, so fine that at first Hawthorne could not write in its presence and didn't even try to. He idled away the first four months. Then he took up his pen.

His son has said that the Lenox period was the period of his father's greatest literary productivity. Hawthorne began "The House of the Seven Gables" in August, 1850, and finished it Jan. 26, 1851. In June he began "A Wonder Book for Boys and Girls," finishing it July 15; and toward the end of the Summer he collected another series of tales under the title of "The Snow Image," whose preface is dated "Lenox, Sept. ember 1, 1851." Meanwhile he had all the while been keeping his diary, whence came "American Notes"—and there are traces through his letters that he was at work on the plan and general treatment of the "Blithedale Romance," which he put into shape immediately after leaving Lenox.

So, after all, Zachary Taylor's kick became a boost.

Hawthorne was a rapt lover of Berkshire scenery, but an intense hater of Berkshire climate, and this was the cause of his leaving in November, 1851.

"I detest it! I detest it! I detest it!" he said of the changeable weather of the hills. He "could willingly see all Berkshire laid flat."

And so he went, having given Lenox some of its most cherished memories, as the region had given him some of his greatest inspirations. The little red house" remained a literary Mecca until it was burned, in 1890.



Longfellow as he looked when he lived in Pittsfield.

The Old Clock on the Stairs.

Little Red House where Hawthorne lived in Lenox.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

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BEAVER MULTIPLYING IN THE ADIRONDACKS

THE Conservation Commission of the State of New York takes issue with the statement made recently to the effect that "the beaver is now nearly extinct in the United States." The observations of sportsmen and game protectors at Lake Placid and in other portions of the Adirondacks bear out the contention of the Conservation Commission and go to show that in the Great North Woods at least, the favorite haunts of his ancestors, the beaver is far from becoming extinct.

Reports received by the commission indicate that there are now between 1,500 and 2,000 beaver in the Adirondacks; that, no longer persecuted by hunters and trappers, they are establishing colonies and multiplying rapidly, and that there is reason to believe that the time is not far distant when the Adirondacks may again be entitled to the name "Kohsaraga," bestowed upon the region by the Iroquois Indians, which means "the beaver-hunting country."

It was in 1905 that the restocking of the Adirondacks with beaver was begun by the State. The Legislature appropriated $300 for the purpose in 1903, but it was not until 1905 that three pairs of the little animals were released. Two pairs were set at liberty on the northeast inlet of Big Moose Lake, but they moved into Beaver River, about twenty miles to the northeast. The third pair were liberated in a small stream entering the Moose River.

That same year a dozen beaver were liberated in the preserve by Edward H. Litchfield near Big Tupper Lake. It was at this time that the then State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission learned of the existence in waters northwest of the Upper Saranac Lake of a small colony of native beaver, the last of the original stock in that section. The official estimate of beaver in the Adirondacks was then about fifty.

Encouraged by the result obtained with the first small appropriation, the commission asked for and received in 1905 an additional appropriation of $1,000 to be used in the work of restocking the Adirondacks with beaver. In 1906 seventeen beaver were obtained from Yellowstone Park. These were distributed at several advantageous points, and before the close of the year it was estimated that the number of beaver in the mountains had increased to one hundred.

Locally the increase of the industrious little animals has been noted with interest by sportsmen and others annually spending the Summer here. Years ago Lake Placid, at the highest altitude of any of the larger Adirondack lakes, was a favorite haunt of the beaver, but as the country was opened the highly prized fur-bearers were taken by the trappers and hunters until they were completely wiped out.

It was about seven years ago that the first attempt to restock Lake Placid with beaver was made. Then Hon. George A. Stevens on a return trip from Canada brought back a male beaver and released the animal on this lake. As he became more accustomed to the new surroundings he began damaging trees along the lake shore. At once he was blacklisted by the irate campers, and after a period involving the expenditure of much ammunition and more profanity he was finally shot.

Two years later Mr. Stevens liberated another beaver in Lake Placid. In the second Spring following his arrival this animal went down the Au Sable River, and, establishing a home in that stream at the village of Au Sable Forks, became for a time the pampered pet of the place. He grew exceedingly tame, and the bridge across the river would at times be thronged with townspeople watching the antics of the hard-working little fellow. At last, however, unable longer to stand the discharge from the pulp mills in the vicinity, the animal disappeared down the river, going on supposedly to Lake Champlain.

A third beaver was liberated in Lake Placid by Mr. Stevens four years ago and for a time remained about the lake, minding his own business and annoying no one. After a while, however, this beaver, illustrating the wonderful intelligence and colonizing instincts of the animals, went up Chubb River, and there found a mate that made its way over from the Raquette River via Cold River and Moose Pond. They established their home at a point about four miles from the village of Lake Placid, where they now have a colony of six or seven and have built two dams, raising the level of the water about two feet.

Near Elizabethtown, twenty-seven miles from Lake Placid, are two beaver colonies, one at Hull's Falls, on a branch of the Boquet River, and the other on Gates Brook. The former colony, which has been established for some time, has been a source of much interest to members of the Summer colony in Pleasant Valley, who last Summer used to journey by automobile and carriage to the spot to watch the beavers at their work.

The Gates Brook colony is a new one. In addition to building a dam 75 feet long and causing the stream to flood twenty-five acres of land, they have built a lodge 15 feet in diameter which accommodates from ten to twelve beavers.

On Smith Kiln Brook, in the Town of Saranac, Clinton County, a short distance from Plattsburg, a colony of beavers has been located. They have built a dam thirty feet long. The water thus set back has flooded about an acre. Another colony in that portion of the country that established itself last Spring near the mouth of the Au Sable River has moved up to a spot near the village of Au Sable Forks.

In the St. Regis River district beavers are reported as numerous around a place known as Ten Mile, and several families of the animals are established on Alder Brook.

Reports show that beavers are more numerous on the Fulton Chain of lakes and about Raquette Lake than in any other portion of the Adirondacks. Seventy-nine colonies, numbering 223 beavers, are reported from the Fulton Chain, and it is stated that the animals have erected seventy-six dams.

Some striking illustrations of their intelligence and perseverance under difficulties are given. When a dam on Eagle Creek which had flooded a highway was torn down, it was promptly rebuilt overnight by the industrious animals. When a lighted lantern was placed in one of their lodges to drive them away from a location on First Lake where they had invaded property, the beavers cleverly extended the lodge over and around the lantern in such manner as to block out its rays.

To keep them out of a yard, where they were cutting poplar trees, a wire fence was erected. Nothing daunted, the beavers piled sticks of wood against the fence until they could surmount it. There are numerous colonies of beavers on Raquette Lake, with a total of more than 250 inhabitants.

From the vicinity of Lake Pleasant, in the Southern Adirondacks, come reports showing beavers to be very numerous. Three dams were located on the Miami River, two with colonies of about twenty beavers at each, and the third a new dam under construction. On Whitney Creek the beavers built two large dams a half mile apart, the lower one to support that above which floods the stream for a distance of one mile.

A colony of considerable size was found on Mill Brook and a small colony on Mosey Fly stream. At the outlet of Spencer Lake a colony of at least two hundred beavers was located. There the animals had built a large dam, backing the water for two miles.

On the north branch of the Sacandaga River there is a colony of thirty or forty. A new colony recently established themselves at the outlet of Samson Lake and built a dam there. From the Long Lake section a colony of at least thirty beavers is reported. A large colony is located in the Grasse River and another in Cranberry Lake. There are four colonies of good size in the town of Newcomb, one in the town of Minerva, and two in the town of North Hudson.

Quite aside from the respect and admiration the little animals command by their industry and intelligence, every true sportsman is the friend of the beaver. Especially are they of value in trout streams. Their dams afford protection against the havoc that would otherwise be wrought when the ice goes out each Spring. The ice pack that would tear down between the banks of these mountain streams, sweeping everything in its path, is held in check by the beaver dams and disappears slowly beneath the warming rays of the sun, doing damage neither to the fish nor to their favorite pools along the shores.

Also, the beaver is the friend of the trout, for his dams flood the streams and marshes concealing the pools in which the fish propagate, thus giving them an even chance with the fishermen who must exercise all their skill to catch them under the conditions created by the beaver.

Some beaver dams, if built by human beings, would be styled feats of engineering. They are by no means located haphazard. Each site is carefully selected and each dam accomplishes a purpose that seems as if reasoned out in advance.

Trees are felled with a nicety that can be duplicated only by skilled woodsmen. And the beaver does not limit his tree cutting to saplings. In the Adirondacks the animals have been known to cut down trees twenty inches and more in diameter. They prefer yellow birch and poplar though they will cut any tree that seems necessary to their purpose.

The dams are built of alder sticks, mud, and grass and are finally chinked with moss, making a solid wall that often must be dynamited to be effectually destroyed.

The cutting teeth of the beaver are very sharp and there is great power behind the little jaws. Ordinary beaver chips are about half the size of the chips made by the average woodchopper and they much resemble chips made with an axe so smoothly are they cut. When digging recently for the foundation of a building on the shore of Lake Placid, workmen came upon a "beaver stick," that had probably been buried seventy-five years or more, yet the teeth marks of one of the animals were as plain as if made but the day before.

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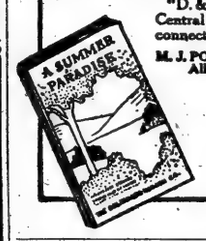
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Bold Original Creation with the Local Color of Atlantic City
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TENTS DOT HUDSON SHORE

Many Work in Manhattan and Spend Nights in Cool Shelter of Towering Cliffs.

Residents of the upper west side who have noticed a low-lying fringe of white along the opposite Hudson shore were looking at New York's newest colony of commuters who pay no rent. For several years a few campers have been spending the Summer nights in tents along the Jersey shore for a mile or more on either side of the Englewood landing, but the recent improvements of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission and the opening three weeks ago of the ferry from the foot of Dyckman Street to Englewood has made the number of campers jump by leaps and bounds. Campers can catch an early boat to Manhattan, not far from the subway, instead of having to go to the Fort Lee Ferry, and can return until midnight. The new ferry, which is operated privately under the encouragement of the Palisades Park Commission, plans to put into operation soon a fifteen-minute schedule from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight.

Up to this year there was little space at the foot of the palisades fit for camping. Erosion of centuries had worn a pretty steep slope right into the river. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent and more is being spent in land redemption so that campers may have flat spaces beside the river, with canoe beaches. The commission grants monthly permits to campers free of charge. There are few restrictions and plenty of good water is piped from springs to the camp sites. Hundreds of Manhattan's workers take the early ferry to work and return at nightfall or later to the cool of the Hudson shore. The commission supplies police who patrol the camping grounds and keep a lookout on the campers' property. Next year several new stretches will be opened for campers from New York and New Jersey. The practical effect of improvements now under way will be to make all of the lands at the southern end of the park available for recreation and camping purposes.

Land Redeemed From River.

Miles and miles of the foot of the Palisades was unfit for camping purposes before the recent improvements. North and south of Lambier's Dock the old walls were laid up and the ground graded and top dressed behind them, making available good camp sites. Just south of the old du Pont powder dock, now the property of the commission, a rough wall was built from fifteen to twenty feet out from the slope of the bank. The space behind this work was filled in with stone gathered from the river. The surface was top dressed with earth taken from the banks and an exceedingly attractive place for camping was made. In this way more than four miles of water front which had been too rough for campers has been made available.

At Englewood landing a large playground is being made by building a sort of coffer dam out into the river and filling in behind it. For this work stone taken from Manhattan subway excavations is being used. The swells from steamers have heretofore made it dangerous to allow small launches to lie alongside the Palisades docks, but a large breakwater will soon give them a snug harbor.

The camping along the Jersey shore is by no means all the camping in Palisades Park. At Car Pond, in Harriman Park, fifteen miles from Bear Mountain, the commission not only supplies fireplaces and tent bottoms, but free boats on the lake for the use of vacationists. The camps are in general use now. Last Summer more than 5,000 boys were in one of the camps conducted under the direction of Boy Scouts of Brooklyn. The boys went to camp in relays of 350. With the completion of the Bear Mountain-Southfield road, this section is much more available, and the commission expects many more campers this year than in the Summer of 1914.

By far the most interesting of all the Palisade Park camps is that at Blauvelt for working girls. Here the State owns a rifle range, which it abandoned and turned over to the park. Camp Bluefields is run under the direction of the Young Women's Christian Association, and is open to all girls regardless of nationality or religious denomination. The camp has accommodations for 300, and it is full with a long waiting list. The girls are charged $3.50 a week to cover the cost of their food. Meals are served in the big mess hall built for the National Guard, and the 1,000-yard range is the playground. The tents, located in a grove of venerable trees, are electric lighted, and mountain springs supply the best of water. The girls dress in bloomers and blouses and have a corps of college girls who act as instructors and guardians.

Have Military Schedules.

Following the military traditions of the place, it was decided to try out the military form of organization. At the head of the girls' regiment is the Major; the Director of Athletics is Colonel, and each of the four companies has a Captain in charge. The college girls, or counsellors, act as teachers, chaperones, and playmates to the campers. The counsellors hold morning councils where questions affecting the girls are considered. Each week at the Saturday night camp fire, honors are given to the company whose tents and streets made the best appearance for the week. The girls cannot leave the camp unchaperoned. The dining room and kitchen are in charge of a Pratt Institute graduate. The athletic work of the camp includes baseball, tennis, basket ball, track meets, and competitive games of all sorts. Hay rides and swimming parties to Hook Mountain are popular. Sunrise expeditions, including the cooking of breakfast in the woods, and tramps in every direction help to fill up the happy days. The girls go to the camp for two weeks at a time.

Statistics kept for 1914 showed that twelve nationalities were represented by the girl campers and an equal number of religious denominations. Of the total of 1,321 in camp, only 162 reported no church affiliation. There were 152 factory workers of an average of 21 and earning an average wage of $8 a week; 145 lived home, 145 were self-supporting, and 110 contributed to the support of others. Of the 53 dressmakers and seamstresses with an average age of 23 and a wage of $9, 15 lived at home, 46 were self-supporting and 30 contributed to the support of others. Of the 37 store girls and saleswomen with an average age of 21 and a wage of $6.75, 33 lived at home, 30 were self-supporting, and 32 contributed to the support of others. There were 230 stenographers and telephone operators, averaging 21 years and $9.23 salary; 206 lived at home, 151 were self-supporting, and 192 helped others. Of the 32 teachers and librarians, with an average age of 23, the wage was $12.50; 24 lived at home, 27 were self-supporting, and 18 contributed to the support of others. There were 42 girls who did housework, with an average age of 28, and who made $5 a week. There were 170 who worked at home and 153 who gave no occupation.

AT BAR HARBOR.

Swimming Club Concerts and Teas Begin This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 3.—Well started on its season, Bar Harbor and the other Mount Desert resorts are busy places these days. According to the social arbiters, nothing should be taken into consideration as a part of the real season till the Fourth of July, and next week will see the beginning of entertaining in earnest. However, a good many formal and informal social affairs have already been held, in spite of tradition.

The families who are here for the first time are the most numerous since the resort has been known.

Some of the prominent cottagers to arrive this week will be Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Francis L. Wellman, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Mrs. Morgan, who is to have the Herbert Jaques cottage at Schooner Head, will arrive some time during the middle of the coming week. Mrs. Jaques and her uncle, Mr. Sayles, have been here for some time preparing the cottage for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes will spend the Summer here again. Mrs. Wilkes is the daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green.

The Swimming Club, Bar Harbor's centre of social life, is to start its real festivities on July 7, when the first of the morning concerts will be given. These will be held daily from 11 to 1, with dancing, which will play a big part in the club's program this Summer. Cabaret teas every afternoon from 5 to 7 will also begin about that date. An innovation this year will be moving pictures, followed by cafeteria lunches. These will be given Monday and Thursday evenings. The supper dances, introduced last year, will again be on the club's program for Tuesday and Saturday evenings, with supper at midnight. Dancing competitions will be held on the four Saturdays in August, and Tuesday evenings in August will be designated as carnival evenings. Tennis week, with matches for the State championship, will begin on Aug. 2.

Thus far over three hundred automobiles have been registered from Bar Harbor, according to the authorities, over ninety of these by non-residents, and the season is just begun.

H. J. Whigham, President of the Metropolitan Magazine Company, has taken Rock Brook, one of the Philip Livingston cottages, for the Summer.

Mrs. William H. Force of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, at Islescote for the Summer.

George Lauder of Pittsburgh and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lauder, are at While-a-Way Cottage, where they will be neighbors of Andrew Carnegie, who is a personal friend of Mr. Lauder. The Pittsburgh colony here is steadily growing.

Among the prominent visitors of the Summer, newcomers to Bar Harbor, are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taft, who are at the Tripp cottage on Atlantic Avenue as the guests of Mrs. Taft's mother, Mrs. C. W. Bowers. They plan to spend the entire season here. Mr. Taft is the son of former President William Howard Taft. The cottage they are occupying has been used for several years as the headquarters of the Netherlands Legation during the Summer months.

Miss Margaret Carnegie has arrived for the season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

An arrival of the week is the Viscount d'Alte, Minister from Portugal, who will spend the Summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont are expected in a day or two to occupy Edgemere on the Shore Path. Their servants are already here, getting the cottage in readiness for occupancy.

Judge George L. Ingraham of the New York Court of Appeals has arrived to spend the season at his attractive Summer home on High Street.

David James King of New York, with Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Loeb and Miss Loeb of New York, has arrived at their Summer home on Atlantic Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green of New York and Paris, and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, mother of Mrs. Green, have arrived at their Summer home, Greenlawn, on West Street.

Mrs. Albert Mansfield Patterson of New York, daughter of Mrs. J. Madison Taylor of Philadelphia, is at Briarfield, the cottage occupied for a number of years by John R. McLean. Mr. Patterson will arrive later for the Summer.

Mrs. F. Leonard Kellogg of New York has arrived to occupy Brae Burn Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg and family of New York are at their Summer home, Woodlands.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee and Miss Belle Gurnee of New York are among the week's arrivals. They will be at the Gurnee estate, Beaudesert, one of Bar Harbor's "show places."

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of New York will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto F. Fabbri during the greater part of the Summer at their cottage at Duck Brook.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne and family of New York are among recent arrivals. They are occupying Rocklyn Cottage.

Robert S. Brewster of New York will arrive Monday or Tuesday of the coming week to occupy Shore Acres Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss of New York have opened Devilstone Cottage, on the Shore Path.

C. C. Cushing of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri at Buonriposo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus are among the Philadelphians of the week to arrive. They will be at their Summer home on the Shore Path as usual.

Mrs. C. Morton Smith of Philadelphia is also among the week's arrivals, and will be at her Summer home on Lower Main Street.

Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart and family have joined Mr. Stewart at the Shingle Cottage on Mount Desert Street.

Mrs. Edgar Scott and family of Philadelphia arrived last Friday and are at Chiltern, their Summer home at the head of Kennedy Cove.

Mrs. S. Megargee Wright and her sister, Miss Mae Conover, of Philadelphia, were also among the arrivals of the same day. The remainder of the Wright family will come a little later for the season.

Miss Christine W. Biddle of Philadelphia is expected about July 10 to occupy her cottage, The Birdcage, on Eagle Lake Road.

Mrs. R. W. Gaw, Miss Gaw, H. L. Gaw, and Mrs. Frazier of Philadelphia are here.

Among the Philadelphians who have opened their Summer homes at Northeast Harbor are William S. Grant, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Draper Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hoge Patterson, Mrs. Francis William Rawle, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Tunis, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll S. Tyson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Yarnall.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Rosengarten and Miss Peggy Rosengarten of Philadelphia are at their Summer home at Grindstone Neck.

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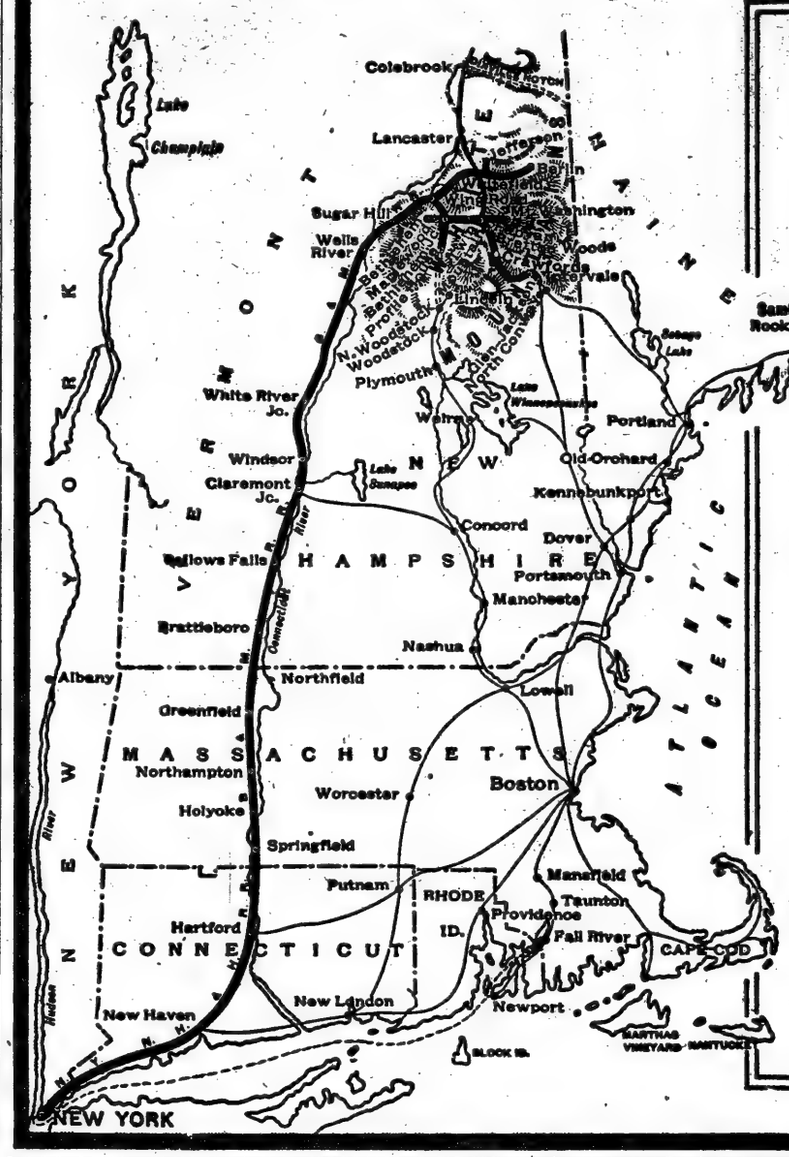
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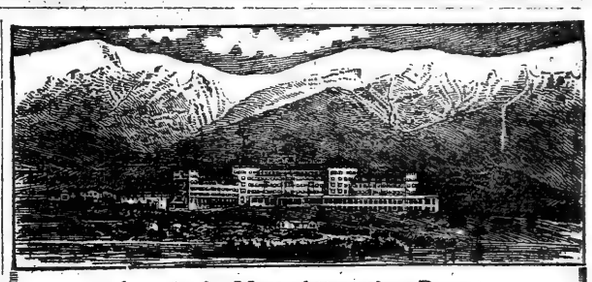
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Although tomorrow will be celebrated as a legal holiday New York University will open its twenty-first annual Summer School, which continues for six weeks and closes on Friday, Aug. 13. Registration began last Friday, and indications point to an unusually large number of students. Dr. James E. Lough, Director of the Summer School, forecasts a larger enrollment than in previous years and expects more than 1,000.

An increased number and a greater variety of courses are offered, among them instruction in art and designing, which department will be under the direction of Dr. James P. Hanley, the Director of Art in the New York City High Schools; practical courses in domestic art, including dressmaking and costume designing, training in which will be given by Frances Consalus, the supervisory instructor of domestic art in the city high schools, and Louise K. Hinds of the New York public schools.

The department of pedagogy offers opportunities for teachers in the public schools. Training in the practical laboratories of vocational schools and methods of teaching in connection with courses contemplating instruction in the education of defective children, together with a special course in the Gary system of public education, are the most interesting work in this division. Instruction in the theory and plan upon which the public schools in Gary, Ind., are organized, will be offered by Dr. Joseph S. Taylor, District Superintendent of the New York City Schools and associated with him in this work will be William A. Wirt, who is the Superintendent of Schools at Gary and consulting specialist in the New York City schools. Mr. Wirt is the originator of the so-called "Gary system" and is scheduled to deliver a number of lectures upon this subject during the session.

Elementary and advanced instruction in music, harmony, and ear training will be given as well as courses in aesthetic, social and folk dancing, training for playground teachers in track and field athletics, work in the study of criminal types, and the study of several unfamiliar Semitic languages.

More than 100 instructors are to have charge of classes. Not only the regular professors and instructors of the university will give courses, but also several men and women from other institutions as well. Dr. William S. Currell from the University of South Carolina will lecture on English literature. Miss Katherine M. Kellogg, teacher of dancing in the public schools at Hempstead and at Floral Park, and Mr. Swan will have charge of the dancing. Dr. Robert H. Gault, associate professor of psychology at Northwestern University, will lecture on special problems in connection with the study of social psychology, and Dr. Harold L. Reed of Cornell will conduct courses in public finance.

The social side will also have opportunity for development, and several excursions and short trips have been arranged for week-end parties in order that near by points of interest may be visited. On July 27 and 28 Clifford Devereux and his company will give "As You Like It," "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Pathelin" on the university grounds.

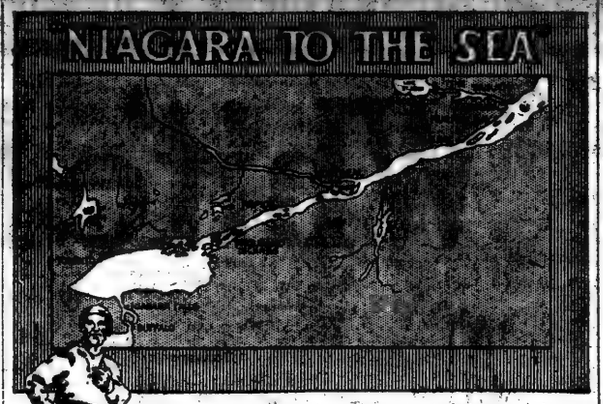


UP THE HUDSON
INDEPENDENCE DAY
JULY 5TH
200 mile trip to Kingston Point and return, $2
On Swift, Luxurious Day Line Steamers
"Washington Irving" and "Hendrick Hudson"
Delightful outings also to Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50; to Newburgh and return, $1; West Point and return, $1. Through service between New York and Albany as usual.
Special Times of Leaving New York, July 5th

	Lv. Desbr. St.	W. 42d St.	W. 129th St.
Str. "Robert Fulton" (For Albany and way landings.)	8:10 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:20 A. M.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"	9:00 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:40 A. M.
Str. "Washington Irving"	10:00 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:40 A. M.

Restaurant and Orchestra on each Steamer.
Hudson River Day Line
(Albany Day Line)
Desbrosses St. Pier. New York.
Telephone 4141 Spring.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA





The Invasion of Canada

This summer, Canada expects to be invaded by an army of American Tourists—thousands strong. And a big section of that army will come because of the unique attractions of the Niagara-to-the-Sea trip.

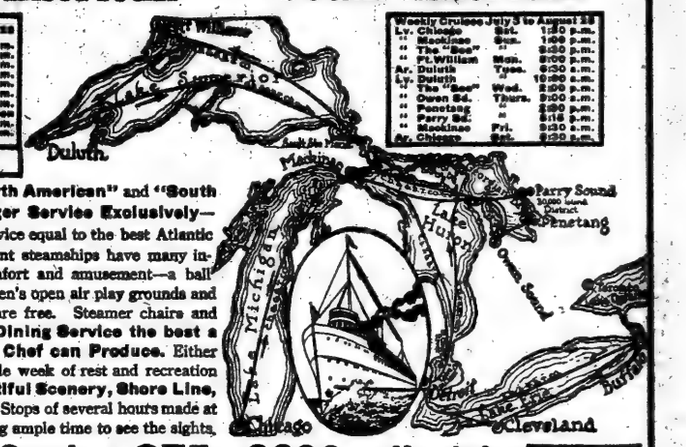
If you like old-world quaintness, you can get it in Quebec. If you like excitement, you'll get it in the St. Lawrence Rapids. If you like lakes and rivers and islands, you'll enjoy every mile of our 800 mile trip. You'll admire our beautiful hotels at Murray Bay and Tadousac.

Citizens of the United States require no passports; no restrictions; all is "plain sailing" for the tourist. Come and enjoy your vacation to the full in this sunny vacation-land of the North. First of all, get the book entitled "Niagara to the Sea." Send 6c. in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

Fares from Niagara Falls:
To Montreal and return $18.55
To Quebec and return $25.90
To Saguenay River and return..$34.55

Thos. Henry, Passenger Traffic Manager,
Canada Steamship Lines, Limited
182 Victoria Square, Montreal.

A WEEK'S CRUISE, $40. Meals and Berth INCLUDED
from Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Duluth or Georgian Bay ports
2200 mile trip on Four Lakes on one of the big new Cruising ships
"North American"—"South American"



The New Ships "North American" and "South American"—Passenger Service Exclusively—are equipped to give a service equal to the best Atlantic Liners. These magnificent steamships have many innovations for travel, comfort and amusement—a ball room, an orchestra, children's open air play grounds and deck games. All these are free. Steamer chairs and steamer rugs available. Dining Service the best a Master Steward and Chef can Produce. Either trip offers a most enjoyable week of rest and recreation—2200 Miles of Beautiful Scenery, Shore Line, Islands, Rivers, Bays. Stops of several hours made at all principal points, giving ample time to see the sights.

12 Days' Cruise $75—3600 mile trip
Call or write for pamphlet and full information about
The Lake Trips That Have No Equal
Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transit Co.
TICKETS SOLD FOR ANY PART OF TRIPS
New York Agents: Thos. Cook & Son, 245 Broadway; Frank Tourist Co., 296 Broadway; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 1 Madison Av.; Geo. E. Marsters, 1246 Broadway; McCann Tours, 1328 Broadway; Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av.

To Boston
and New England Points
Fall River Line
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:24 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.
Providence Line
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.
The New England Steamship Company

UP THE HUDSON By Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Leave Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9.40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
For West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. N. Y.



Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER
9:45, 10:29, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:00, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE, Coney Island, ††11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:23, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St. Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N.R.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN TAURUS
Deep Sea Fishing Str.
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75c. Sundays and Holidays, $1.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STR. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
and extra IRON STEAMBOAT
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:00, 9:40 A.M., 1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:20 A.M., 2:30 P.M.; Rockaway, 12 M., 12:30, 5:00, 5:30 P.M.
Full Time Tables are on inside of front or back cover of Tel. Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna.....Thurs, July 22, 10A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., July 23, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., July 31, 10 A.M.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

JULY 5th AT THE SEASHORE
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
L. I. Railroad trains leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 7th Av. & 33d St., 6:28, 7:15, 7:30, 8:36, 8:40, 9:25 A. M., and half hourly until 4:00 P. M.; 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:32 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn Station, the terminus of Subway, 6:05, 7:05, 8:15, 8:45 A. M., and every 15 minutes until 4:00 P. M.; 4:30, 5:20, 5:50, 6:09, 6:18, 6:30, 6:50, 7:00, 7:20, 7:30 P. M.
Trains leave Long Island City about every hour from 7:17 A. M.
LONG BEACH.
Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 5:54, 6:47, 7:48, 8:36, 9:20, 10:12, 10:50, 11:05 A. M., 12:00 noon; 12:47, 1:40, 2:00, 2:52, 3:00, 4:02, 5:00, 5:33, 5:54, 6:04, 6:24, 7:10, 7:50, 8:10, 9:50, 10:53 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av.,) 5:56, 6:47, 7:40, 8:38, 9:18, 10:01, 11:07, 11:09 A. M.; 12:03, 12:49, 2:08, 3:00, 4:01, 5:00, 5:32, 5:53, 6:23, 7:13, 8:14, 9:53, 10:28 P. M. Last train returning from Long Beach for New York and Brooklyn, 1:45 night.

The World's Pleasure Grounds
GLEN ISLANDS NOW OPEN
Steamers leave Battery 9:30, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 A. M. and 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00 P. M. East 24th St., 10:00, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00 A. M., and 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. SPECIAL BOAT SERVICE from East 138th St., 11:00 A. M., and 2:00, 5:00 P. M. Last Boat leaves Glen Islands 9:30 P. M. Round trip tickets, 50c.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
Tomorrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
TOMORROW, July 5th
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

OCEAN TRIP
A VACATION on the WATER
Cool, restful and refreshing.
$95 New York to Havana and return; 6 days at sea, 4 days on shore, including hotel expenses.
$60 California Expositions side trip, New York, Havana, New Orleans, by steamer, going or returning.
Write Dept. A for "The Ideal Vacation."
WARD LINE
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
General Office, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y.

THE BEST VACATION
A 17-Day Cruise To or From
CALIFORNIA
Through the Panama Canal
Aboard Large American Trans-Atlantic Liners
FINLAND AND KROONLAND
From Pier 61, N. R.

From NEW YORK		From SAN FRANCISCO
JULY 10	10:00 A. M.	JULY 10
JULY 31		AUG. 3
AUG. 26		AUG. 24

and every three weeks thereafter.
FIRST CABIN, $125 and up.
INTERMEDIATE, $60 and up.
Including meals and berth.
Best of cuisine and service.
ASK ABOUT COMBINATION TRIPS
WATER ROUTE ONE WAY
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PANAMA PACIFIC LINE 9 BROADWAY NEW YORK

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis....July 10 | St. Paul....July 17
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.....July 7 | Baltic.....July 14
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, July 21, 10 A.M. | Canopic, Aug. 12
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

ESPAGNE	July 10, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	July 17, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA	July 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO	July 31, 3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
‡Italia, Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
†STAMPALIA.....JULY 10, NOON
*Verona...July 10, noon | ‡Ancona...July 24, noon
*Duca d'Abruzzi, July 17, noon | *America, July 31, noon
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

New Zealand—Australia
Via HONOLULU and SUVA
PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NIAGARA," 10,000 tons displacement
"MAKURA," 13,000 tons displacement.
Sailing every 28 days from Vancouver, B. C.
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 461 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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SALVADOR, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (12,500 ton) steamers.
Send a Booklet. Apply Agts., 1 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
*Rotterdam July 15, 3 p. m. | Noordam.....July 27
*N. Amst'm. July 24, noon | †Ryndam.....Aug. 3
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA....July 22 | PATRIA (new)....Aug. 5
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona & Marseilles
ROMA.....Aug. 3 | ROMA.....Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
TAORMINA, JULY 6.
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

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One Hundred and Eighteen Tours to
CALIFORNIA
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., pioneers in the California field, offer tours to the Expositions on the highest plane of travel. Luxurious train service, best hotels, side trips by automobile. Parties limited in numbers. All the freedom of independent travel without the worry of arrangements. Stop-overs permitted anywhere.
Splendid Choice of Routes, Including
Two Expositions Alaska
Panama Canadian Rockies
Grand Canyon Crater Lake
Yellowstone Yosemite
Departures July 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 20, 21 and later. Prices $435 and up. Popular tours at lower prices.
SHORT SUMMER TOURS
One to three three weeks' duration, including White Mountains, Great Lakes, Muskoka, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Saguenay River, Maritime Provinces, Gettysburg, Virginia and Bermuda.
Also Tours to Japan and Round the World
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Here's a Cool Trip!
Where crisp sea breezes bring rest, health, relaxation
SUPERIOR SERVICE and LOW FARES to
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ATLANTA BIRMINGHAM MONTGOMERY
and all other Southern Points CONSULT ANY TICKET OR TOURIST AGENT OR
Literature and all information upon request
Savannah Line
NEW YORK OFFICE 541 FIFTH AVENUE Phone 2368 Murray Hill

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE



All Steamers Depart from Pier 32, N. R., Foot Canal St., New York.
5:00 P. M.—Capital City Line, daily, New York to Albany and Troy. Leave W. 133d St. Pier, 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy, 6 P. M., Albany 8 P. M. Fare $1, staterooms 75c. "Economical Way."
6:00 P. M.—People's Line, daily, New York to Albany. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip. "Luxurious Way."
9:00 P. M.—daily, N. Y. to Albany & Troy. Leave W. 132d St. Pier 10:00 P. M.; leave Troy 8 P. M., except Sunday; Albany 11:00 P. M. daily. Fare $2.00 one way. $3.50 round trip.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Send stamp for beautiful historical calendar.
Tel. Spring 9400.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
Saturday Special, Fare, $1.25
Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MAIDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

10:30 A. M. YACHT CLIFTON 2:30 P. M.
Every day around Manhattan Island from foot West 42d St. Music. Lecturer. Cash prizes for Amateur photos made from Yacht. See N. Y. Tribune or Tel. Bryant 3628.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8978.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days. Lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m. Sund. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 9:55, 9:35 a. m.
TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY TRIPS
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL

SUNDAY, JULY 4	MONDAY, JULY 5
TO BRIDGEPORT	OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret. leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Tickets $1.00; children, 50 cents.	Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M.; Ret., due N. Y. 5:15 P. M. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK
SUNDAY, JULY 4, AND MONDAY, JULY 5
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 226 St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven, 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets on Sunday, $1.00; on July 5, $1.50. Children, half fare.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
MUSIC. RESTAURANT.
The New England Steamship Co.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE
Between NEW YORK and ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
FOR NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.
PASSENGERS—AUTOMOBILES
Commencing July 4th, Daily and Sunday
Fare 10 CENTS EACH WAY
Leaves foot of Broadway, New York
9 A.M. 1 P.M. 5 P.M.
SCHEDULE
Leaves Atlantic Highlands
11 A.M. 3 P.M. 7:45 P.M.
Telephones, Broad 178—3363

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.60
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.50.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 42d St. Phone Spring 9491.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service A la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 125th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 3225 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.55.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 32d St.
Write for Illustrated Folder.

DANCING
S.S. "Mandalay" DAILY UP THE HUDSON
AFTERNOONS—Lve. Battery 1:15; West 125th St. 2:15.
EVENINGS—Lve. Battery 7:30; W. 125th St. 8:30. Ret. to W. 125th St. only. Tel. Pier, Morn. 4399 or Broad 179-3363

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 29, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.
Stamford Boat, Pier 27, E. R., 1 P. M. Week Days. Passengers, 55c. Freight. 3229 Orchard.

30 MILE SAIL To Sea Cliff & Glenwood
EVERY SUNDAY AND JULY 5TH
Str. leaves Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 138th St., E. R., 10.00 A. M. Ret., due N. Y. 8:00 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers ROSEDALE and CIMBRIA
Will Leave as Follows July 4th and 5th:
W. 129TH ST.: 9:20, 10 & 1.
W. 125TH ST.: 9:45, 10:18 & 1:15.
W. 23D ST.: 10:15, 10:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:15.
BATTERY PIER: 10:45, 11:15, 2:15, 3:15 & 4.
ROCKAWAY BEACH: 12:45, 1:15, 5, 6 & 6:30.
EXCURSION TICKETS 50c.
DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

INTER-STATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays
St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Str. "NEWBURGH" Sundays and Holidays.)
Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952

$1 Excursions, July 4 & 5
To Newburgh & Po'keepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Restaurant. Luncheon. Music.
Franklin St., 9:00; W. 129 St., 9:30 A. M.
Monday Afternoon Trip. Str. W. F. ROMER leaves Franklin St. 2:30, W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at West Point for return boat. Music. Restaurant. $1.00 Round Trip.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers ROSEDALE and CIMBRIA
Will Leave as Follows July 4th and 5th:
W. 129TH ST.: 9:20, 10 & 1.
W. 125TH ST.: 9:45, 10:18 & 1:15.
W. 23D ST.: 10:15, 10:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:15.
BATTERY PIER: 10:45, 11:15, 2:15, 3:15 & 4.
ROCKAWAY BEACH: 12:45, 1:15, 5, 6 & 6:30.
EXCURSION TICKETS 50c.
DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

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Attractive Tours at Popular Prices
Including two Expositions, Canadian Rockies, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon and Colorado. Three to six weeks. First-class throughout.
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Rail or Steamer—Widest Choice of Routes. Private Car Parties at Moderate Prices. De Luxe Tours, including Best Hotels, Transfers, Automobile Drives. First-Class Throughout. Frequent Departures. Send for Free Book.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Officially appointed General Tour Agents San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. 396 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4550 Franklin.

COOK'S EXPOSITION TOURS
Weekly departures. Send for booklet.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
*††SOUTH AMERICA
The World's Fastest Growing Continent
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso.
SERVICES †Colombia & Ecuador
Also Express Services to Brazil and the Argentine
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†The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
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Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

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CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

ELECTRIC WHEEL CHAIRS SPRUNG FROM OLD TYPES

Modern Convenient Vehicle Is the Descendant of "Gentleman's Hobby Horse" and Wheelbarrow —Its Quaint Evolution.

By A. Jackson Marshall,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Association of America.

In 1882, thirty-three years ago, a clerk in the United States Patent Office at Washington wrote his chief a letter of resignation, explaining that since inventions had all been made the Patent Office must close its doors within a year, and he was leaving when he could step into another position. Had all men possessed this barren outlook, ingenuity would have been long dead and inventions never have passed the stone ax stage. To trace the evolution of a machine is to follow the growth of ingenuity and to be led back further than the existence of patent offices. Take such a simple thing as the wheel chair, for instance.

Many mutations took place before there was produced the electrically propelled wheel chair of today, but our friend of the Patent Office would have considered the doors closed on the roller chair while it was yet a wheelbarrow. Indeed, when the wheelbarrow came into general use in Europe in the middle of the thirteenth century it was described as being, among other things, "a comfortable means of transporting invalids and other persons," and we see in an early print taken from a sixteenth century manuscript what may, perhaps, be a prototype of that wheeled conveyance, man-pushed, seen on the Atlantic City boardwalk today.

Long antedating the awkward wheeled conveyance of the thirteenth century, "invalids and other persons," including the dark-eyed beauties of the Orient, traveled more or less elegantly in litters slung on poles and carried by four bearers. These litters, or palanquins, of Eastern countries were about 8 feet long and 4 feet wide and deep, heavily curtained, and often very sumptuous. Due, no doubt, to the lack of dignity in barrow riding, (since we are assured of its comfort,) the use of the hand-pushed wheeled vehicle of the sixteenth century did not become popular, and we find a reversion to the old-time palanquin in that the typical light vehicle of the eighteenth century is the sedan chair.

This chair was a portable box with side windows and a roof, which opened to allow the occupant to stand when entering. It was entered by a hinged doorway in front, between the two poles, by which a pair of chairmen carried it. These chairs were often beautifully decorated, some of the greatest French pastoralists embellishing the panels with paintings.

Sedan chairs, with the poles so arranged that the chair was not tilted, were also used to carry invalids up and down stairs from their beds to mineral baths, and in connection with various baths and health resorts the use of the wheeled bath chair resulted.

One can readily understand how being trundled around in a bath chair would fail to satisfy a craving for locomotion, for the development of the motor chair seems to have come about not solely as an expedient for moving invalids, but also from the desire for the pleasure of speed without exertion. And so, mankind having at length grown dissatisfied with palanquins, wheelbarrows, sedan, and bath chairs, we find an article in the Journal de Paris for the 27th of July, 1779, announcing the invention of the first velocipede.

This swift and fearful vehicle consisted of a wooden bar rigidly connecting two wheels placed one before the other, propelled by the rider seated astride the bar and pushing against the ground with his feet. This rare machine was called the "Gentleman's Hobby-Horse" and immediately became so popular that it was followed by a "Ladies' Hobby-Horse," which was built with a neat seat like a 1inch-counter stool rising from a low bar near the ground, so that the lady might scuff the path in a seemly manner. The hobby-horse, however, was halted in his wild career by the melancholy accusation that: "This form of exercise gives rise to a disease of the legs."

Thereupon an arrangement was developed whereby the front wheel was rotated by a hand-crank, for, strange to say, a gearing for foot power was not thought of until considerably later. An odd type of an old hand-driven wheel chair appears in a German print in Feldhaus's Die Technik, which shows an enterprising gentleman evidently using all his energy to push himself along.

With the first pedal machine, called by enthusiasts "celerifer" and by tart skeptics "boneshaker," there began the direct descent of the modern bicycles. The motor chair seems to have come into existence in connection with the bicycle from the cyclist's desire to take along as a companion a lady or invalid, who could not do a share in the propulsion, for we find this pleasant pastime advocated in La Bicyclette, (1899,) wherein is described a two-wheeled wicker chair attached to a bicycle. The French text assures us that "thanks to the flexible connection shaft the balance of the cycle is in no way affected and the cyclist is only aware of the presence of the chair by the work of pedalling."

A different aspect of chair cycling appears in the December issue of London Work for 1890, which emphasizes the pleasure of the occupant of the chair rather than that of the cyclist and marks the development of the chair as an independent vehicle rather than as a mere adjunct. This magazine describes what was known as the "Coventry Chair," a spacious tricycle with wicker body, behind which a man sat on a sort of footman's seat and pedaled, steering by means of a handle running under the chair-body from the small wheel in front. This elegant vehicle, the magazine declares, "fully meets the requirements of those who move in the inner circles of society. His Grace, the Duke of Argyll, writes: 'Your Coventry Chair has been used by the Duchess. She found it most comfortable.'" One likes to imagine "His Grace" puffing and pedaling behind her most comfortable Highness.

The enthusiastic manufacturers of this chair issued a circular letter stating that: "A gentleman, by no means a strong man, was able to work one of these chairs laden with a lady weighing over nine stone and half a hundred weight of luggage, himself riding behind, and acting as motive power, at an average of 40 miles a day without any fatigue or undue exertion. From these facts powerful arguments can be drawn in favor of its adoption in towns and health resorts as a substitute for the old bath chair and as a means of conveyance certainly preferable in cases of ladies either unable or unwilling to do a share of the propulsion."

Thus we see the inception of the actual motor chair, and it is only a natural sequence that four years later there appears in the same magazine the following query in the Question Box: "Will you please give full instruction as to how to drive an invalid chair by electricity?"

This question was answered by one who was doubtless kin to our clerk of the Patent Office, for the reply is:

"To do this a motor that would develop about a quarter horse power would be required, and this would have to be driven by means of accumulators. You would, I am afraid, find that the accumulators would take up a lot of room in the chair, and if you had no means of recharging them you would require an engine and dynamo. I think that you will find the cheapest and most satisfactory way is to hire a boy to push the chair."

This is the forerunner of the present-day electric wheel chair, which, however primitive it may appear a century hence, is certainly a marvel of ingenuity beside the hobby-horses of the past, and would have seemed a piece of witchcraft in the days of the early wheelbarrow.

This unique vehicle is attracting much attention just now at the San Francisco and San Diego Panama-Pacific Expositions, where several hundred are in operation and where these are, in fact, the only conveyances permitted on the grounds. The battery-driven chair is becoming very popular at Palm Beach and other resorts, where at present it "fully meets the requirements of those who move in the inner circles of society." But not only Duchesses find this "most comfortable," for "electriquettes" are at the disposal of all visitors who enjoy gliding about in self-propelled chairs without a pushing, panting, prattling porter. The electric is an exclusive chair in that two passengers can enjoy independence and luxury together with complete privacy from a porter's listening ears.

Contrary to the unprogressive assertion in the "Question Box" of 1894, 1915 sees a chair driven by a compact storage battery out of the way under a neat wicker dash, and recharged about as simply as turning on an electric light. The machine has a normal speed of four miles an hour—just about a walking gait, but some are built with different reductions, giving speeds ranging from one to ten miles an hour with a battery capacity sufficient to run them for eight hours on good streets.

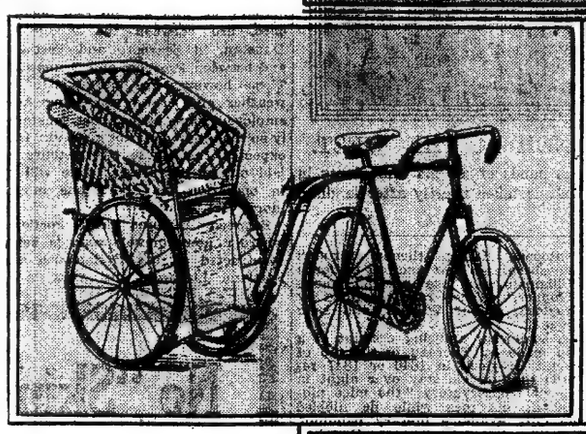
The body is of rattan, very comfortable, and roomy enough "for two stout, adult persons." This ¾ horse power machine is becoming so much more popular than the one-man-power type that already several models are in use. Each has a frame of steel tubing such as is used in bicycle construction, and is equipped with bicycle wheels and pneumatic tires. The motor, gears, and other mechanisms are entirely hidden by the willow body of the chair. One model is provided with an attractive sunshade, giving the appearance of a trig little phaeton. Others are built with low, open bodies without the sunshade. All are two-passenger types, light little vehicles, yet by no means flimsy toys.

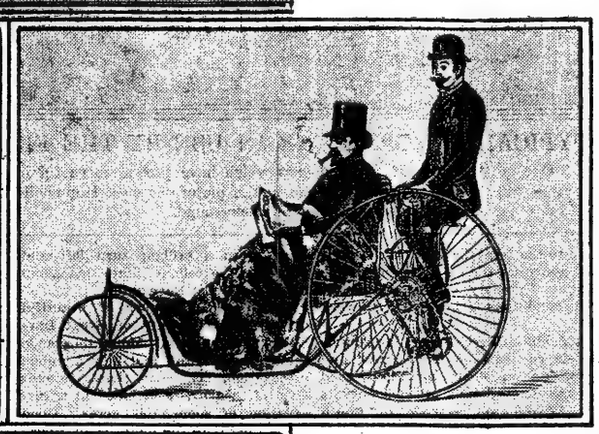
The chief feature of this motor chair lies in the simplicity of its operation. Any one can step into the chair and drive off without preliminary lessons. This is made possible by a peculiar construction of the mechanism. Power is controlled by two pedals: one of these releases the brake and at the same time closes the circuit, thus starting the car; the other pedal opens the circuit and simultaneously applies the brake, stopping the chair. Thus only a simple move of the foot is required to run it. Steering is by means of a long handle like a child's tricycle. Only one gentle speed is provided, so no harm can come from collision with pedestrians or other objects, although the ease of control practically eliminates collisions and other difficulties.

As an additional protection for the occupant as well as for pedestrians, however, some chairs are furnished with a guard rail in front, like the "bumper" on an automobile. When this rail comes in contact with any obstruction the current is immediately cut off and the brakes are automatically set. With the brakes set the chair cannot travel more than a few inches, and these brakes are put on when the car is stopped, remain set while standing idle, and cannot be released until the pedal is operated. The chair will not run away on grades, for no matter how steep the incline the chair's speed cannot exceed that for which it is geared, for as soon as speed is increased by an incline the motor starts to pull back.

Chairs for boardwalks, expositions, and other places where there are crowds are geared to run slowly—three or four miles an hour. Those intended for use in parks or on streets have speeds ranging to ten miles an hour. They are not, of course, intended for country roads or hill climbing.









SHOWS EVOLUTION OF THE WHEEL CHAIR.

Several of the stages of the progress of the wheel chair are pictured above. At the top is an odd type of old German hand-driven chair. To the left is a French combination of bicycle and two-wheeled wicker chair, dating from about 1899. Next to it on the right is an English "Coventry Chair" of the year 1890. The picture at the bottom shows the most modern type of electrically propelled wheel chair such as is in use at the Pacific Coast expositions.

OUR ROADS FORM GOOD EXAMPLE FOR THE WEST

Splendid Condition Found by Tourists in Eastern Section Will Mean Improvement Where They Have Only Soft Surfaces Now.

Road improvement west of the Mississippi is to receive an impetus from sources not heretofore realized. This information is the result of recent experiences in the Touring Bureaus of the American Automobile Association at its Washington and New York headquarters. These clearing houses of automobile route data and information are now the ports of call of automobile tourists who register from the great farming sections of the big Middle West.

These family parties, who at home have had their touring somewhat limited by weather conditions even when they come from such sections as have excellent dragged roads, never fail to speak of the quality of touring that the Eastern roads afford.

A prominent banker from Kansas City during his call at the Touring Bureau headquarters said he had toured across New York State, through the Adirondacks, into Vermont and the White Mountains, then to Maine and along the east coast to Boston and the shore line to New York. From there he drove along the coast roads of New Jersey, and then inland to Washington. Commenting on his trip he said:

"From the time we started east from Buffalo until we arrived here we have hardly been off a hard-surfaced highway, and it is certainly a revelation to know so many miles may be traveled with such perfect comfort and such surety of road conditions as has been our experience. I am told that we are not yet through with it, as we shall continue on this through Maryland on our homeward trip. During this trip we have met many a Westerner and several friends on tour and each is enthusiastic in his praises; each is a convert to the type of road we have experienced, and all of us are going back home with two fixed resolves—one is to repeat our trips next year, but more important than that will be the propaganda of education which we shall spread as to the value of the hard-surfaced road out in our great prairie land.

"We have the wealth, but it has only been such experiences as ours that will teach the value of the highway that can be traveled regardless of weather both as automobilists on pleasure bent and as the raisers of foodstuffs that must be hauled to market regardless of weather conditions, and with regard only to market conditions. We have all become converts and boosters for the hard-surfaced road."

DRAG ROADS TO COAST.

Much Work Being Done in West After Recent Heavy Rains.

Automobile tourists who have planned their transcontinental tour will be cheered by the information that the rains which have recently been so heavy west of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers have practically ceased—with weather reports indicating that a dry spell is to continue from now on. These rains have put the roads in very bad condition, but the very many well-organized road and route associations all through those sections have started vigorously at work redragging all the roads. This saturation by rain will mean that after dragging the roads will be in the very best of condition.

The north and central routes are now coming into their share and will probably be the favored ones to carry the burden of traffic during the next three months. Practically all of these routes have had an immense amount of work done on them during the Spring and early Summer in full anticipation of travel, and no cause for complaint will probably be entered against them. Those planning to make the transcontinental trip by any of the routes may obtain data from the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association at its national headquarters, the Riggs Building, Washington, D. C., or 437 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine
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top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leakproof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

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We will cheerfully demonstrate any car.
1915 Town Car
"Light 4" model, wire wheels, left-hand drive, centre control; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
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6-cyl., newly painted Brewster Green; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
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Overhauled and newly painted Brewster Green; dynamo, electric lights; wire wheels.
SPECIAL SPEEDSTER
Newly constructed body, repainted Colonial yellow—dynamo and electric lights.
We ask offers on following trade-ins: Stevens-Duryea Touring, Peerless Touring, Lozier 1914 Runabout, Buick 1913 Runabout.
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We will have ready this week several particularly desirable touring cars which we will offer at very attractive prices.
Our REBUILT Pierce-Arrows are guaranteed mechanically just as the new ones are.
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There is no shortage in the general motor car market.

But there *is* a shortage of Dodge Brothers motor cars.

It is *not* due to a small production, because the production has been large.

Twenty thousand of these cars have been distributed since January 1st.

This means a production in six months as large as is usually attained in as many years.

And yet there is a waiting list of those who want to be owners in your city.

And there is a similar waiting list in almost every city and almost every town.

You will bear witness that we have made no extravagant claims for the car.

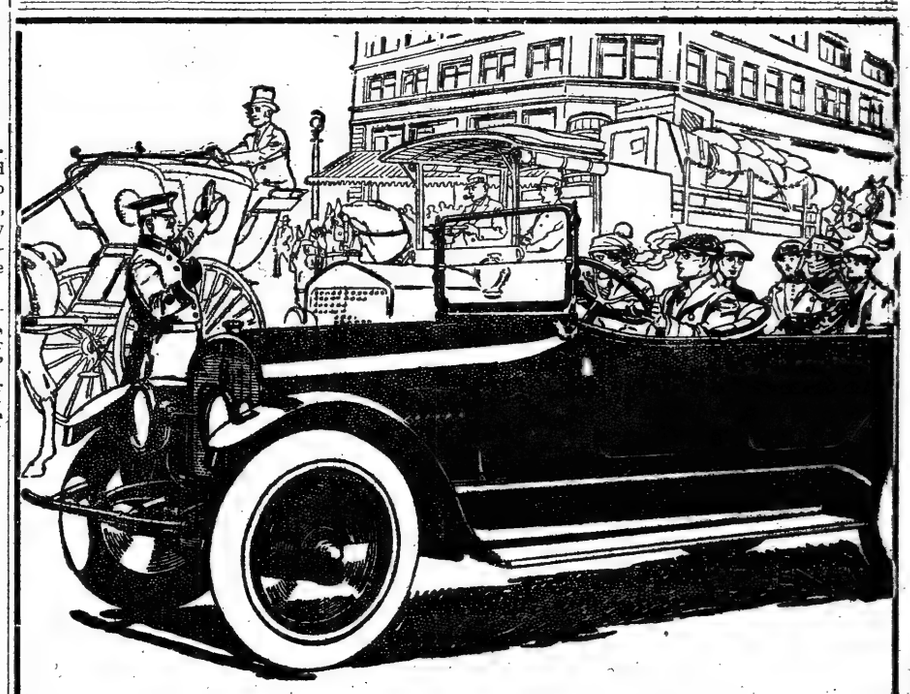
We have merely insisted on its goodness.

And still the car continues to be singled out as one worth waiting for.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT

The price of the car complete is $785 f. o. b. Detroit

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Get rid of gear shifting. Enjoy a car that will drift along on high half as fast as a man walks, and then climb to sixty miles an hour, should you desire speed.

THE STANDARDIZED COLE 8
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A smooth, eight cylinder, seventy horsepower motor, less than 3500 pounds road weight, full seven passenger comfort, sumptuous finish and upholstering — and the wonderful Cole direct spring drive, with a wheelbase of 126 inches—such luxury features you have learned to expect in Cole cars. Cole Eight adds to all this, silent helical bevel gears and every new correct refinement. $1785 f. o. b. factory.

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THINGS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST NOWADAYS

HOW TO REACH BERKSHIRES BY THE SMOOTHEST ROADS

There Are Several Routes to This Historic Hill Region, but Construction Work Means Detours—A. C. A. Gives Running Directions.

The Berkshires are fascinating at this time of the year, for, in addition to being rich in historic lore and associations, automobile routes from the various points of the East pass through country that presents a panorama of scenery that is a never-ending delight to the tourist. Suggestions on the best routes, necessary detours and road conditions, made by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America, follow:

Although road construction is now in progress on most of the principal trunk lines leading from New York City to the Berkshires, it is entirely feasible for the motorist to reach this section over excellent macadam roads practically all the way. The so-called "Harlem Valley" route, which is the most direct way, is unfortunately closed at a point several miles north of Pawling, and the detour which is provided is in such poor condition as to make it rather difficult to negotiate.

The Albany Post Road to Poughkeepsie also offers obstacles in the way of detours, although these are not nearly so serious, as fairly good parallel roads are available. At present the Post Road between Irvington and the point of junction of the White Plains Road with Broadway, about one mile south of the centre of Tarrytown, is completely closed. Motorists bound up the river, therefore, are advised to turn right at Dobbs Ferry and run east for about one mile to the Saw Mill River Road at Ardsley. Here take left fork and follow the Saw Mill River Road through Elmsford to the county hospital in East View; turning right at this point continue on a good State macadam road to Briarcliff.

Half a mile beyond a church in Briarcliff take right fork at a store. About three-quarters of a mile beyond turn left and again left about the same distance beyond. This brings the motorist back to the Post Road in Ossining, via Croton Avenue.

Upon reaching the Post Road turn sharply to the right at the Public Square and continue on for about one and three-quarter miles to a school; here turn sharp left, still keeping on good macadam, which continues through Harmon to Croton. At this point a stretch of about half a mile is under contract to be resurfaced with brick, and the bricks for this purpose are all on the spot ready to be laid down; so construction is likely to be started at any time. However, little difficulty should be experienced in getting over this section, even when under construction, as a shoulder has been provided which is probably wide enough for cars to pass on by careful driving. Beyond this stretch good macadam will be found through the villages of Oscawanna, Montrose, and Buchanan.

Three-quarters of a mile beyond this latter place turn left with the trolley and continue to the end of the road; here again turn left. A mile and a quarter beyond turn right into South Street and shortly left into Division Street to Main Street in Peekskill. Here another detour will be necessary because a short stretch is under construction between this place and Annsville, the next town to the north. The detour provided is over a dirt road which is fairly good.

No alternative is available, however, as there is no feasible road which can be followed from Peekskill to a point on the Albany Post Road north of Annsville. After getting through this detour, the road will be found in good condition all the way to Fishkill Village; a turn to the right is made at a cemetery in this town, and a good macadam road followed through Wappingers Falls all the way to Poughkeepsie.

Motorists who desire to avoid the detours on the Albany Post Road may follow the route outlined above through Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley, Elmsford, to Briarcliff. Instead of taking left fork at the store and rejoining the Albany Post Road at Ossining, bear to the right and follow the road through Merritt's Corners to Croton Lake. After crossing the railroad at Croton Lake Station turn right and continue on to Yorktown Heights Station; here do not cross the railroad, but take left fork and half a mile beyond bear to the right at another fork. Cross the railroad at Amawalk Station and continue to a school, where take left fork. Follow along the west side of the Amawalk Reservoir to its northern end; then turn right and follow the road which runs around the northern end of the reservoir.

A mile and a quarter beyond turn left and continue on a good road across the railroad at Lincolndale Station; shortly beyond turn right and keep straight ahead to that curiosity—the well-known elephant monument in Somers. Legend has it that this unusual monument was erected to the memory of the first elephant brought to this country by Zachariah Bailey Whatever may be its origin, however, it affords a most excellent landmark for the motorist.

Bearing to the left of the monument, continue for about a quarter of a mile to a water trough, where take left fork. Nearly two miles beyond turn right and keep bearing to the left to the station in Brewster. Here turn right, and three-quarters of a mile beyond cross a bridge and turn left. The same distance further on take left fork at water trough and follow a good macadam road all the way to the church in Pawling.

The road some miles to the north of Pawling is impassable, and hence it is advisable to turn left at a garage leaving the State road and run west through Stone House, Poughquog, and Green Haven to Stormville. This road is all fair dirt, and is quite an attractive run in dry weather, as it passes through an unusually scenic section. At the end of the road in Stormville, eleven miles from Pawling, turn right on a State road, which is followed through East Fishkill, Wicopee, and Brinckerhoff to Fishkill Village. At a church turn right, and again right at a cemetery, following the State road through Wappingers Falls to Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie is the point of divergence of one of the principal trunk lines to the Berkshires; namely, the route running northwest through Millbrook, Amenia, Millerton, Salisbury, and the Under Mountain Road to South Egremont and Great Barrington. Unfortunately, however, work is in progress on the Delavergne Hill between Lithgow and Amenia, and a detour is necessary over a rather poor dirt road from Lithgow to Wassaic, which is situated on the Harlem Valley route previously mentioned. As this detour adds only three or four miles to the total distance, however, it need not cause the motorist any undue amount of anxiety, particularly as the road conditions otherwise are very good.

From the Court House in Poughkeepsie run east on Main Street and follow an excellent macadam road through the villages of Pleasantville and Washington Hollow to South Millbrook. Turn left at a large school in this town and continue on a good road to Millbrook, where turn right across the railroad at Millbrook Station. The natural attractions of Millbrook have been supplemented by a fine golf course which has been laid out about one-quarter of a mile from the centre of the village.

Good macadam is then followed through Mabbettsville to Lithgow. This is the place previously mentioned, where a turn to the right must be made and a detour followed to Wassaic. Here turn left and follow a good macadam road to Amenia. Bear to the right at this point and continue on good macadam to a garage in Millerton, where turn right, and two miles beyond take left fork straight to the green in Lakeville.

Follow good road to Salisbury, where take left fork at monument and continue bearing to the left for thirteen miles all the way to South Egremont. Here cross a bridge; turn left and follow an excellent State macadam road into Great Barrington.

There are a number of beautiful drives in the vicinity of Great Barrington. Monument Mountain, made famous by Bryant, and now a public reservation, is near here. Mount Everett, nearby, is included in a reservation of some 700 acres. Good roads then take the motorist to Stockbridge, eight miles north of Great Barrington. Stockbridge may be reached by either of two roads—one passes over Monument Mountain and the other goes around the west side through Glendale.

From Stockbridge continue north over dirt roads for six miles to Lenox. This town has many charming walks and drives, and from the summit of Bald Head, about three miles from the Post Office, one has a glorious view; Lake Mahkeenac, across the Housatonic Valley to the east; the Catskills on the west, the Green Mountains on the north, and Mount Everett and Monument Mountain on the south. The Lenox Golf and Tennis Club and the Lake Mahkeenac Boat Club are active centres during the season.

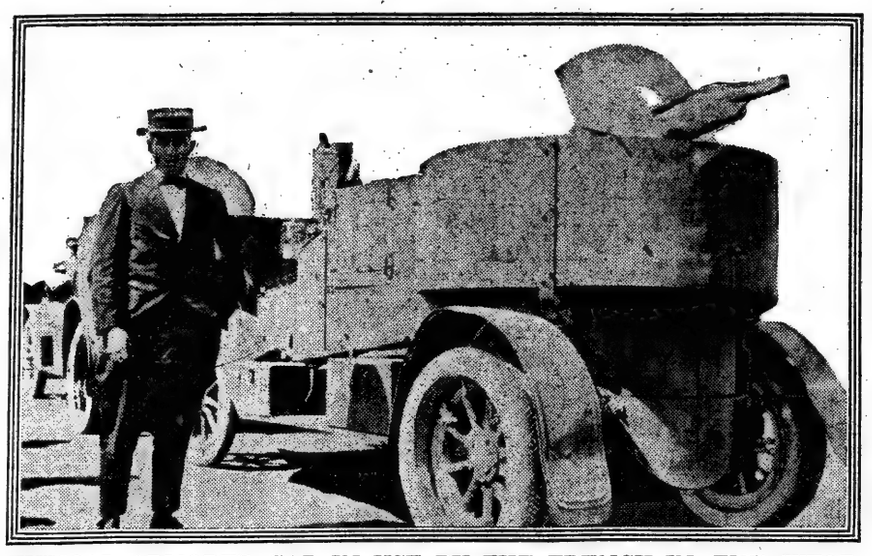
Pittsfield, the "Heart of the Berkshires," is the next city visited. From Pittsfield the roads are now in fine condition to the north, leading past Pontoosuc Lake; thence through Lanesboro and New Ashford to South Williamstown. Close by is the famous "Hopper," a deep ravine formed by Greylock, Mount William, and Deer Ridge.

A somewhat amusing account of a trip made by Thoreau to the top of Mount Greylock in 1846 or 1847 records that on his stay over night in the rude observatory "the mice nibbled at his toes while he nibbled the only available literary pabulum, the old country newspapers that had been used to wrap the luncheon of more prosaic travelers."

Williamstown, the seat of Williams College, is five miles further north. The typical New England street, wide and shaded with beautiful old elms, runs east and west through Williamstown.

From this place, through North Adams and on to Greenfield, the "Mohawk Trail" furnishes one of the most wonderful rides that can be found in any part of this country. Formerly very steep grades existed over Hoosac Mountain, and few motorists cared to attempt the road, especially as it was not hard surfaced and a little rain made it impassable. The completion of this road, one of the most difficult in America to construct, opens a wonderful country to the sightseer. The grades have been reduced, so that there are none greater than 7 per cent.

Near Williamstown the State has set aside a reservation of 8,167 acres, in which are situated "The Heart of Greylock," "Stony Ledge," "The Camp Grounds," and "Mount Williams," all well worth visiting.



TYPICAL ARMORED CAR IN USE BY THE FRENCH IN THE WEST.

One of the types of armored cars which have proved so useful in the hands of all the combatants in the great war is here shown. The one in the picture is on a Hupmobile chassis taken shortly after landing. Note the other car with high turret in the background.

WHERE ROAD WORK IS IN PROGRESS IN MAINE

For the Most Part State Highway Work Is Nearing Completion—Detours Are Laid Out and Soon Will Be All Posted.

A summary of State highway construction in Maine has been obtained from the Maine State Highway Department by the Touring Bureau of the Maine Automobile Association for the information of the traveling public, and shows that much work is now in progress all over Maine. The work, however, is in localities where good detours are available and the stretches for the most part are comparatively short. The two longest detours, as well as the two poorest ones, are between the village of Dunstan, in Scarboro and Portland, and between Freeport and Brunswick. These, however, are both good in dry weather and crews are being kept employed upon them almost constantly so that they may not get bad. It is expected that these two detours as laid out at the present time will be in operation for about one month more.

Between Dunstan and Portland, where a new concrete road is being constructed on the Portsmouth and Portland highway, the work is in progress between the Nonesuch River, in Scarboro, and Portland. This will be completed in about one month, after which traffic will be sent out over the new highway for the several miles then finished and then detoured by a much shorter and better route into Dunstan. This detour will be maintained for the remainder of the Summer.

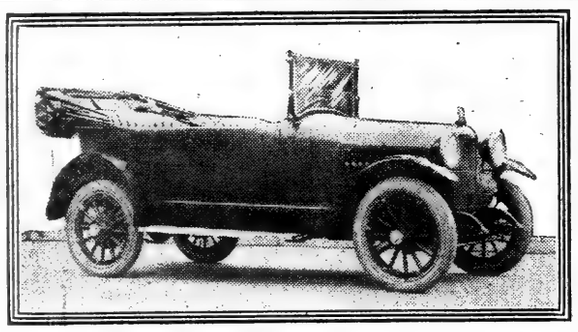
Between Portland and Brunswick work is progressing very favorably, and long stretches of the new highway are now open to traffic. It is expected that the whole of this twenty-five miles of bituminous macadam highway will be completed about Aug. 1. At the present time there are two detours around sections of this work, one just west of Yarmouth and the other between Freeport and Brunswick.

There is a small job going on at Bridgton, on the Portland and White Mountain highway, that of resurfacing the main street of Bridgton. The contractor has a fair start on this work and it is expected will complete it in about a month.

At Poland and at Oxford, on the Poland Spring and Bethel highway, the work is well under way on each job, surfacing having begun. It will take about two months to finish up each one of these jobs. Arrangements have been made by the Maine Automobile Association to have detours around this work properly signed. The road through Monmouth and Winthrop, on the Lewiston and Augusta highway, is nearing completion. It is not necessary to make any detours over any part of the work, and both of these jobs should be finished early this month. The work in Strong, on the Farmington and Rangeley highway, is completed, and the Farmington job will be finished soon. The Norridgewock work, on the Norridgewock and Madison highway, will run on for about another month.

In Manchester, on the Winthrop and Augusta highway, the sub-grade is well started; the culverts are nearly all in, but surfacing is not yet begun. The job will probably not be completed until the middle or end of September. The easterly half of this road, that is, between Manchester Forks and Augusta, is all that is torn up now, and there are two good detours around this work. The contractor has the culverts nearly in, on the Fairfield road, on the Waterville and Skowhegan highway, and has started sub-grading.

The work in Warren, on the Bath and Rockland highway, which was started last Fall, will probably not be completed much before the 1st of August. Immediately upon its completion a section of about a mile and a quarter in Thomaston, on the same highway, will be undertaken. Work is progressing well on the section of State highway now being built in Bath, and this should be completed by July 20. The work on the two clay hills in Prospect on the Belfast and Bangor highway, which is progressing well, should be done in about two weeks. The work of signing all of the detours around State highway construction in Maine has been undertaken by the Maine Automobile Association.



ANOTHER OF THE 1916 NEWCOMERS.

This is the new Paige-Detroit "Hollywood" six which has just arrived at the local salesrooms. The rounded lines and convex radiator are among the features of this five-passenger model.

Velie 1916

Your Choice of "Sixes"

Now Comes More Velie News

THE first 1916 Velie announcement published a few days ago was of the Model 22 Velie Six with every feature of Velie quality retained—at $1065.

We now announce that *in addition* our original Biltwel Six, with 3½ x 5 long stroke motor, 124-inch wheel base, and every refinement, will be continued at *a reduction of nearly $200.*

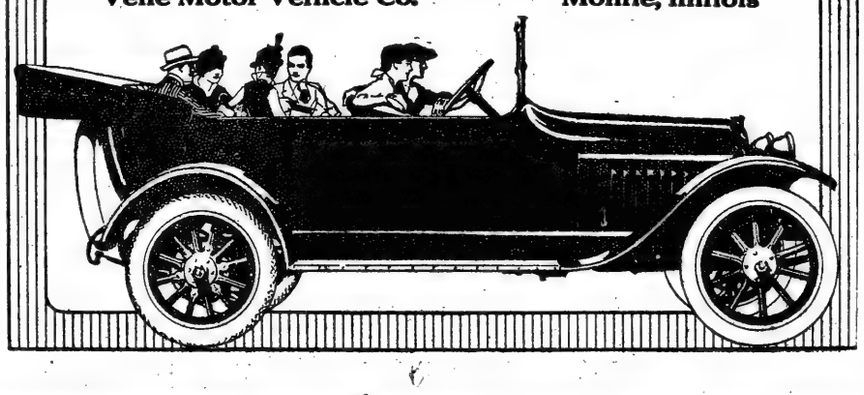
Model 15—5 Passenger—$1400
Model 15—6 Passenger—$1450

Powerful, roomy, luxurious—these cars are now giving remarkable service in the hands of thousands of owners. *Their worth is already proved.* In hill-climbing strength, dependability, suppleness and silence they are unsurpassed at any price. *At our new price with nothing omitted,* we do not expect these values to be matched during the coming season. Compare. Ask for catalog of models 15.

Garland Automobile Co.
1888 Broadway at 62d St. New York

This announcement completes our 1916 offering. Model 15 demonstrators are ready. A great opportunity is now offered the dealer who wishes to handle a complete line. Your territory may be open. Write or wire today

Velie Motor Vehicle Co. Moline, Illinois



No "Skimping" Anywhere in the Chandler Light Six, $1295

CHANDLER reputation doesn't rest on the fact that this was the first light-weight six selling for less than $2000. It doesn't rest on the fact that the Chandler pioneered the light-six field when all the rest of the industry was insisting that sixes *had to be* high-priced and heavy. Chandler reputation rests primarily on the marvelous Chandler motor, Chandler comfort and economy and the fact that the Chandler has never been "skimped" either in quality of materials or character of equipment. Each part of the Chandler is as good as every other part, and the character of the whole car is reflected in its equipment. Now study this equipment. Note it carefully, item by item. Realize that *each* feature is first choice of its kind. Any two or three of the following equipment features found on the Chandler would make a "talking point" for the average car.

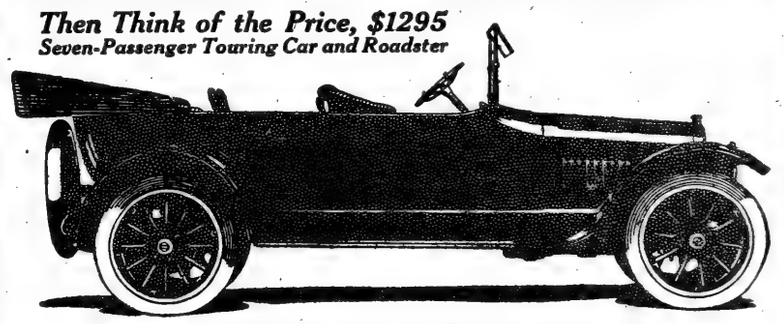
All of them are on the Chandler:

Bosch Magneto, admittedly the best ignition.
Gray & Davis Electric Starting Motor.
Gray & Davis Electric Generator.
Rayfield Double-jet Carburetor.
Three silent chains, enclosed and running in bath of oil, for driving motor shafts.
Cast aluminum motor base extending from frame to frame; giving rigidity to engine mounting; providing pedestals for magneto, generator and pumps; and doing away with necessity for a dirty, rattly sheet-metal drip pan.
Imported Annular Ball Bearings.
Silent Worm-bevel Rear Axle.
Genuine Mayo Mercedes Type Radiator.
Stewart Vacuum Gasoline Feed.
Firestone Demountable Rims.
Golde Patent One-Man Top, covered with genuine Neverleek. Jiffy Curtains.
Genuine Hand-buffed Leather Upholstery.
Warner Magnetic Speedometer.
Instantly Adjustable Tire-carrier at rear of tonneau, without straps.
Auxiliary seats in tonneau that, with one movement of the hand, are folded away into the back of the front seats entirely out of sight. The greatest improvement in seven-passenger construction.
All miscellaneous items of general equipment.
And above all the

Marvelous Chandler Motor

powerful, quiet, economical and beautifully finished—a motor to be proud of.

Then Think of the Price, $1295
Seven-Passenger Touring Car and Roadster



Come Now for Your Demonstration

Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, Eastern Distributors,
1890 Broadway, Between 62nd & 63rd Streets.
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO., 299 Central Ave., Newark.
I. M. ALLEN CO., 340 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Manufacturers, CLEVELAND, OHIO

FRANKLIN

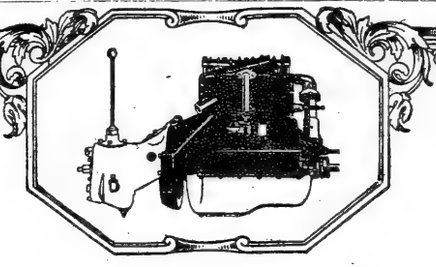
New Series Here

New Price $1,950

See the car that makes efficiency a surety—
The FRANKLIN "SIX." Take a ride in it.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.
Glenn A. Tisdale, President,
1,848 Broadway, at 61st St.
Telephone 7556 Columbus.
1,168 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Roadster seating three, $775.

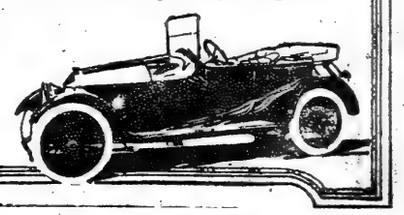


Scripps-Booth

BENEATH the sloping hood of the Scripps-Booth lies the cause of its instant and smooth response. Disregard for the moment the embodied ideals of refinement; consider it but a machine.

The motor is a Sterling—sufficient introduction for the seasoned boatsman. Further, it is a valve-in-head motor, this head being detachable. Designed to attain high speeds, bearings are large and lubrication especially adequate.

Motor proportions and compact design ring true to Scripps-Booth principles. From gray castings to lustrous body, performance and appearance coincide.



ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS CO.
2 West 57th Street *'Phone Plaza 7816*

HERE AND THERE IN THE REALM OF CARS AND MOTORING

DEVELOPMENT OF HONDURAS OFFERS CHANCE FOR TRUCKS

American Minister Reports That Great Natural Resources of That Country Depend on Better Means of Transportation for Use.

Honduras is at present an almost undeveloped country. The only highway in the country that can be used by automobiles is the road leading from San Lorenzo on the Pacific side of the country to Tegucigalpa. All the other means of inland communication are narrow mountainous roads or trails, most of which cannot be traversed by any kind of vehicle. Even the north coast, which is the most advanced in development of any portion of the country, has no system of highways worthy of the name. It has a number of short-line railways that extend from the different ports of entry to the banana and fruit plantations, but they are constructed by and are principally used for the operations of these fruit concerns, and all merchandise imported into this section is handled and controlled by these interests.

The Pacific port of Amapala is situated on an island, or, rather, a mountain rising thousands of feet from the sea, and has no roads or highways or streets that can be used for automobiles. While all merchandise intended for consumption in the interior of the country has to enter through this port, it must then be transferred by barges twenty-five miles or more to the mainland at San Lorenzo. From San Lorenzo to the capital and main distributing point, Tegucigalpa, there exists a fine highway of eighty to ninety-five miles, which constitutes at present the only route on which automobile trucks can be used, according to John Ewing, the American Minister, stationed at Tegucigalpa.

"San Lorenzo," he reports, "is a small village of one or two small freight warehouses and a few scattered residences, a mere landing place where travelers rarely tarry longer than is required to obtain carriage to the interior. It has a population of about 200. Comayagua is connected with Tegucigalpa by rough mountain roads that can be traversed by oxcarts and with Pimienta by mule trail.

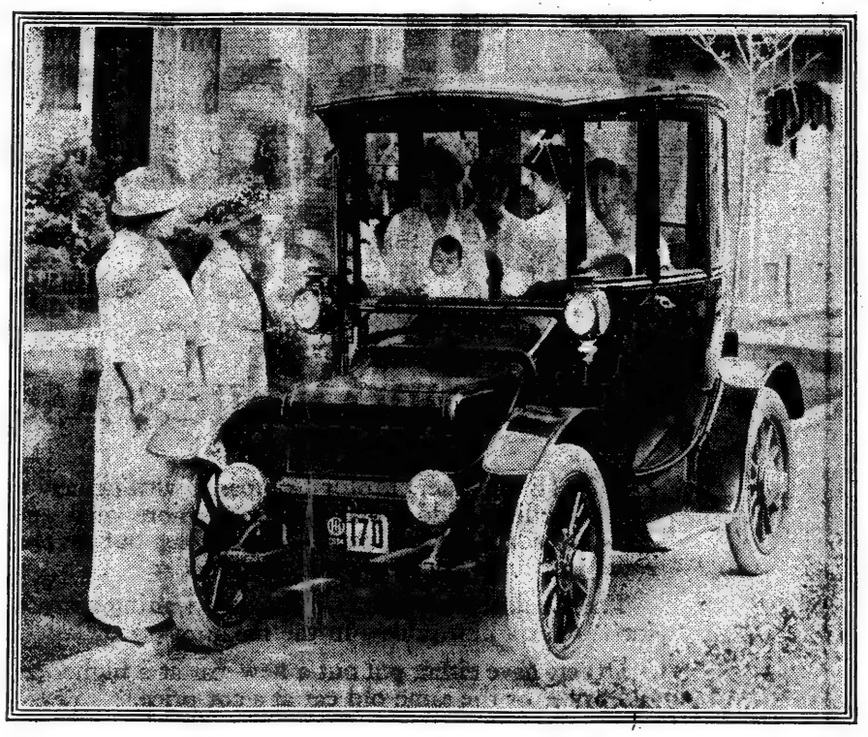
"The Government is devoting all the money at its disposal to opening modern highways, suitable for automobiles, from Tegucigalpa to the north coast at Puerto Cortes by way of Comayagua and Pimienta, and in the other direction to Juticalpa in the Department of Olancho, the largest and richest in the country. It has opened up these highways for about twenty or twenty-five miles in either direction from this capital.

"Honduras has abundance of natural riches, but until it obtains modern means of transportation its wonderful resources will remain undeveloped. At present its principal exports are bananas and other fruits and minerals from the north coast. Its principal imports from the United States are brought in by and consumed within the sphere of operations of those interests. The remainder of the country is virtually cut off from commercial communication with the outside world, its only connection being the highway from this city to the Pacific Coast.

"A demonstration agency for trucks in Tegucigalpa would be of little benefit. The best demonstration for the people here is the introduction and successful daily operation of such trucks on the highways existing and the extension of their use on those in process of construction. As these are being constructed by the Government it is to be supposed that the Government will be largely interested in the freight transportation enterprises conducted over them. The principal efforts of agents here would have to be devoted to opening up highways of communication in cooperation with the Government, and thus creating a field for the sale and use of automobile trucks. The adoption by the Government of any style of truck would insure its future sale here, and under existing financial conditions that method of transportation will continue to prevail for many years to come in this mountainous country when once introduced and successfully operated."

Big Good Roads Convention for Fall.

The most important good roads convention ever held in the West will be Sept. 13 to 17, in San Francisco and Oakland. The Tri-State Good Roads Association, the American Highways Association, the American Road Builders Association, the International Engineering Congress, the American Society for Civil Engineers and the Pacific Coast Good Roads Congress will participate. The newly completed State highway of California from San Diego to the northern boundary of the State will be used as an object lesson at the convention.



MORE AND MORE WOMEN ARE DRIVING THEIR OWN ELECTRICS.

"I wouldn't be without my electric any more than I would be without my maid or any of my household necessities," said a woman who is active in social circles in New York and in a nearby Summer colony the other day. "My electric is a friend of which I stand in constant need for little morning spins in the park, for calling and shopping, for matinée, and for dinner and theatre, and it never fails me."

This woman's words explain quite clearly why the electric pleasure car is increasing in popularity as a woman's and family automobile. She knows that it fulfills all of the demands of her daily routine of calling, shopping, and pleasure-seeking. She knows that she likes to run it because there is a certain charm in its simplicity of operation and control—a sort of mild fascination. She knows, too, that she can step into its beautifully cushioned and brocaded interior, enjoy every minute of her ride, and arrive at her destination as fresh and spotless as when she started without so much as a curl disarranged. She also knows that she can wear her prettiest and most delicate gown with the confidence that not even as much harm would come to it as in a parlor car.

She has the car under perfect control at all times, so she loves to have the children with her—and she could run it almost the first time she stepped in it, too. This explains to some extent why there are seventy-three women in Manhattan alone who own and run electric automobiles. One of the most notable changes in electric car building has been in the batteries. Thirty miles used to be the limit on a single charge of battery, but the 1915 models can cover eighty-five miles or more on one charge of the batteries. Facilities for charging have also been improved so that the owner of an electric will find frequent and convenient charging stations within a radius of a hundred miles of New York.

The New York Electric Vehicle Association has recently published a book of information and maps, complete in every detail, regarding the charging stations in New York and vicinity. This is sent free to any one upon request. Among the women owners in Manhattan are:

Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Elsie L. Brush, Mrs. Nannette Bryan, Amy I. Butterfield, Charlotte B. Cannon, Elizabeth J. Chapin, Elizabeth S. Coolidge, Mrs. James L. De Witt, Mary E. Drake, Susan S. Duncan, Mrs. M. A. de Arostegui, Mrs. Rose de Haven, Gertrude de la Torre, Fannie G. Ely, Dellora R. Gates, Mrs. J. R. Gregg, Corinne K. Griffin, Jeanette Hancock, Mrs. I. M. Hardesty, Alice G. Hardy, Mrs. S. V. (Anna M.) Barkness, Ottilie Hertlein, Katie A. Hilbert, Elizabeth H. Hasslacher, A. B. Jennings, Grace Jones, Mrs. C. F. Kernochan, Mrs. Eugene B. Klein, Fannie G. Link, Mrs. Y. Lascaris, Mrs. B. S. Lindemann, Mrs. John G. McCullough, Mary R. Markle, Mrs. C. A. Maurice, Louise Mercereau, Sadie M. Mintzer, Esther W. Mortimer, Dorothy S. McNamee, Margaret D. Maynard, Elizabeth Miller, Mary P. Nott, Mrs. Walter Neumuller, Maud E. Palmer, Elizabeth M. Reid, May R. Remington, Mrs. J. G. Respass, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Esther Schmall, Florence Sonn, Mrs. Lotta G. Steinmetz, Isabelle W. Stern, Juliette D. Stevens, Mary W. Stillman, Elaine Sterne, Isabella H. Taussig, Mrs. Catherine B. Thompson, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Mrs. Alice Turner, Louise Velton, Mrs. Aldace F. Walker, Florence L. Washburn, Ruth A. Watrous, Mima C. Werner, Mrs. Laura Woodward, Mrs. Esther Wolff.

MANY TYPES OF SCENERY MARK NEW JERSEY TOUR

Ocean Front and Sand, Pine Belt and Mountain Stream Are All Found on a Fine Run Over That State's Excellent Roads.

New Jersey shares with Massachusetts the honor of being the pioneer in the good-roads movement in this country. Among the first of the States to inaugurate the system of State cooperation in the building of its highways, New Jersey is bound together by a network of roads that are a source of never-ending delight to the motor tourist.

The New Jersey tour outlined by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America affords a variety of scenery and attractions, including the Ocean Boulevard that connects its world-famous beaches, the beautiful foothills of the Pocono, Ramapo, and Orange Mountains, and the attractive German and Muscanetcong Valleys. The route proceeds by way of Forty-second Street Ferry to Weehawken, and thence over the Hudson County Boulevard and the Newark Plank Road to Newark.

Elizabeth, the next point reached, has two good entrances, one via Astor Street and Frelinghuysen Avenue and the other via Elizabeth Avenue. From Elizabeth proceed to Rahway; to this point the roads are all uniformly good, but between Rahway and Perth Amboy the roads are badly pitted.

From Perth Amboy the road runs through quaint old South Amboy to Keyport, just beyond which the new Atlantic Highlands Boulevard is reached. Proceed over the boulevard to Atlantic Highlands and Navesink. From here the new Ocean Boulevard extends right down the coast through Seabright, Long Branch, Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant to Burrsville. At this place one of the largest poultry plants in existence is located, where can be seen 50,000 pure-bred white leghorn chickens on one property. From Burrsville a very short run leads one to Lakewood, the famous resort city in the pines.

From Lakewood the road now runs south through what is probably the wildest bit of nature near New York, the New Jersey Pine Belt. Toms River is soon reached, then Fork River and Waretown, Barnegat and Manahawken. From this point a side trip can be made to Beach Haven, which is charmingly located directly on the ocean. After returning to Manahawken, the road continues south through New Gretna, Fort Republic, and Absecon to Pleasantville, turning left at Atlantic City Boulevard, which is 100 feet wide and in most excellent condition. Atlantic City makes a desirable stop for an extended stay if one desires.

Motorists desiring to continue down the coast to Cape May will find the best way is straight on from Pleasantville to Somers Point, crossing a long toll bridge to Ocean City. From here the route continues through Seaville, Ocean View, Swainton, and Cape May Court House to Cape May City. Cape May has a wonderful beach, over four miles in length.

Returning from Cape May to Cape May Court House, turn west, running through Goshen, Dennersville, Eldora, Leesburg, Dorchester, and Mauricetown to Millville, the centre of the glassmaking industry of the State. From Millville proceed to Vineland, famous for its fruit and garden products, to Malaga, Franklinville, and Westville to Camden, where ferry connections may be had for Philadelphia.

From Camden proceed to Burlington, and thence to Trenton by way of Bordentown. Just outside Bordentown was the old Bonaparte estate, an object of interest to many tourists. There is a local tradition that Napoleon, after his defeat at Waterloo, planned to make his way to America and join his brother at Bordentown, but whether there is historical foundation for this tradition has always been doubtful.

From Trenton the road proceeds to Princeton. A pretty little bit of scenery in this vicinity is Carnegie Lake, which was presented to the university by the Laird of Skibo, so that Princeton might participate in aquatic sports. From Princeton the road leads through a rich farming district to Summerville and Bedminster, where the foothills are entered; from Bedminster the road then proceeds to Chester through the picturesque German Valley, then over Schooley Mountain and through the valley of the Muscanetcong to Hackettstown. From the summit of Schooley Mountain wonderful views can be obtained of the surrounding country, and the tourist who does not "loaf and invite his soul" at this point loses a wonderful treat.

After leaving Hackettstown, the road runs through the Pequest Valley to the Delaware River, which is crossed at Delaware; then north beside the river through Portland to the Delaware Water Gap, with its magnificent scenery. From this point a side trip can be made through Stroudsburg and the Pocono Mountains to Pocono Manor. This trip is particularly charming at this time of the year, for the rhododendrons, gorgeous in variety and color, are in full bloom.

Returning to Delaware Water Gap through Shawnee, where there is a fine golf course, continue along the Delaware River through Bushkill and Dingman's Ferry to Milford, a good luncheon stop. Then cross into New York State at Port Jervis, the road going through Tristate, at the junction of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. From this point the road is a succession of pictures of striking beauty as it proceeds over the Slate Hill Road to Goshen, a section noted for its fine stock farms and one of the few places in which the typical American race horse, the trotter, still holds sway.

The road now turns south and runs through Monroe, Tuxedo, Suffern, and Pompton and skirts the Ramapo Mountains, passes the beautiful Pompton Lakes to Montclair, returning to New York by way of Newark and the Forty-second Street Ferry.

USE ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.

Satisfactory Substitute Employed in Upholstery of Many Cars.

For many years leather has been recognized as ideal car upholstery, in point of durability and rich appearance. The strides made by the automobile industry have brought about a shortage of high-grade leather and consequent increased prices, so that there has been a general demand for an upholstery material, particularly for motor cars, which shall imitate the genuine article. Science has produced such a material, which has the added advantage of its sanitary and economic value.

An idea of the way in which motor car manufacturers are coming to recognize the merits of this scientific production can be had from the fact that over 750,000 cars were trimmed with artificial leather in the past two years, comprising seventy-two different makes, one concern alone having used this material for two years past for its entire output, amounting to nearly 500,000 cars.

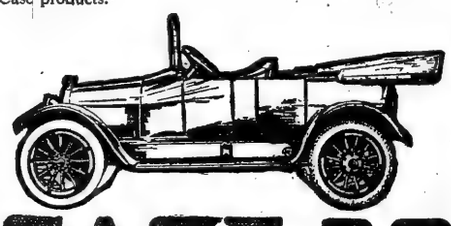
Reputation
Not Competition

Is the Determining Factor in
CASE CARS

FOR EVERY CASE CAR embodies the engineering and manufacturing experience of a company covering a period of 72 years. What other automobile has such a pedigree?

EVERY CASE CAR is made to add to a reputation that is world wide.

EVERY CASE CAR embodies those fundamentals that pleased your father or your grandfather—when he bought Case products.



CASE 30
MODEL R

Let us tell you, item by item, of the many superiorities that make Case Cars conspicuous because of the genuineness with which they are built.

See the Case. Ride in it—and you'll know the upkeep costs—compare operating costs—and you'll know why men choose the Case. Then think how all the "extras" *not* included in the price of other cars *are* included in the Case Car. The cost of these "extras" you'll have to add to the price of any other car. In our price we include *extra tire and tube on rim with tire cover, Weed non-skid tire chains and 8-day clock*. Here is another advantage that emphasizes how the Case Car includes values found in few other cars. ONLY A FEW of these 30's remain allotted to this territory. Even they may be demanded by other territories. So to all those who have been considering Case Cars we must advise quick action. We do not want to disappoint you. Will you make at once your appointment to see and learn more about the Case 30?

DO NOT WAIT. Come in and see this car and talk it over with us. Let us refer you to many enthusiastic Case owners. Next week may be too late.

J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc., RACINE, WIS.
Founded 1842

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

The honor of the Case name has been built on the reliability of Case products—and accepted the world over as the standard by which others are judged. We are determined to stand by the faith that has given us this name. Our motives may be wholly selfish in thus making worthy products. It is, we believe, essential for our own preservation, but it is this spirit of self-preservation that makes us put into our cars those qualities that make them worthy of our name. By this selfishness you profit.

New York Branch—Broadway at 62nd St. Telephone Col. 8090.

SAXON "SIX"



The first "Six" under $1,000

The Saxon "Six" is the car that brought "sixes" out of the high-priced class. Today, when you read "announcements" of other cars at or near the Saxon price, remember that Saxon brought out its 1916 "Six" three months ago.

In this car the Saxon Company scored a double "beat" on the entire motor car industry. For not only was this the FIRST "SIX" under $1,000; it was the FIRST 1916 CAR in owners' hands.

Saxon "Six" is the fastest selling "Six" on the market. It is a tried and proved car. It is also a new and up-to-date car. It is as much ahead of others in design and construction as it was ahead in getting on the market.

Consider the features of this car; powerful six-cylinder, high speed motor; of Saxon design and Continental manufacture; Timken rear axle; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; Atwater Kent ignition; honeycomb radiator; Cantilever springs; dry plate clutch; 112-inch wheelbase; 32x3½" tires; genuine streamline body, beautifully finished and upholstered—and in all vital parts materials of the same specifications as cars selling at $2,000 or more. When you can get so much in a Saxon "Six" don't be satisfied with less. Come and see why this great car is selling so rapidly.

Saxon Motor Co., of New York,
251 W. 57th St., New York. Phone Col. 7811.
Brooklyn Agency, 1270 Bedford Ave.

MOTOR HAPPENINGS

ENGLISH METHODS AND OURS DIFFER

War Situation Opens Opportunity for Comparison of Cars Built Here and Abroad.

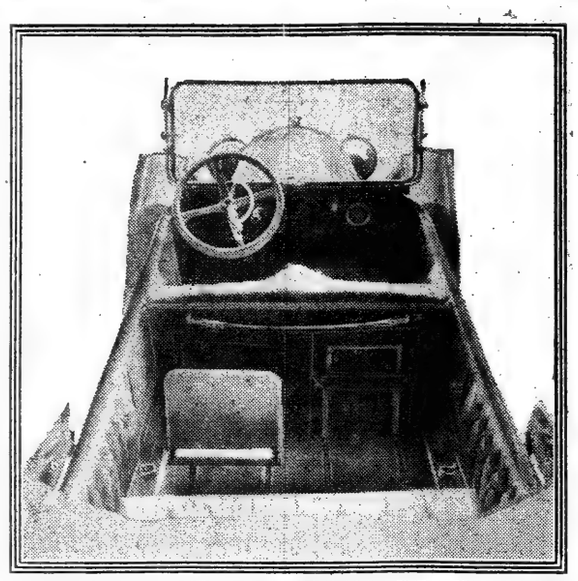
In a recent article in The London Times the manufacturing methods and qualities of the products of the British and American motor car industry were compared. Points to the advantage of the British car were made. The article in part was as follows:

"The English manufacturer, who by no means neglects accurate machining, follows it up with a careful testing of the assembled unit and removes slight errors by hand labor. The component is stripped, rebuilt, tested, and stripped again, until maximum efficiency is secured. The two methods produce opposite results. The American car is a mechanical product throughout. English cars, standard products though they are, possess individuality. The American manufacturer makes no claim that the cheap vehicle is equal to the average English car in its finer points. But he maintains that it is 'good enough and costs less'; it is designed to run a given number of miles at a stated cost, and if it succeeds the maker has done his work.

"If the English buyer, in the present dearth of English-built cars, prefers to save on first cost by buying an American car, will he lose on the upkeep? To take a typical example, a 'big six' complete with electric lighting and engine starting set, five-seater body, hood and screen, full lamp equipment, detachable rims, spare tube and cover, and a host of minor detail fittings, costs, inclusively, $1,605. It is doubtful if an English maker could profitably make a bare six-cylinder chassis for this sum. The most approximate English car is a well-built four-cylinder touring car with an engine rated at twenty-five horse power, costing at a fair average price $2,676. Allowing the former a useful life of four years, the allowance for depreciation at the end of three, at 25 per cent. per annum, is $1,204.

"With a life of eight years, 12½ per cent. per annum is a fair depreciation allowance for the more costly vehicle. This writes off $1,186 over the three years — approximately the same amount. But the rate of wear is not equal. It increases rapidly on the cheaper car and with it the cost of upkeep increases. Being absolutely standard products, American machines of the same make all look alike. Many people object to a car which carries its price stamped, as it were, on every spoke and panel. For comfort the English vehicle is far superior; it is also quieter and more efficient, particularly after a little use. It costs less for repairs and commands a higher price pro rata second-hand. These points should be remembered when English and American cars are compared. The question of patriotism can best be settled by the purchaser."

Imports of motor cars into England show that fewer are now being imported than a year ago, while the reverse should be true. In March, 1914, there were 1,512 complete motor cars, valued at $1,491,699, and 771 chassis, valued at $909,802, imported, while in March, 1915, there were only 778 complete cars, valued at $759,962, and 420 chassis, valued at $573,118. For the first three months of 1914 imports were 3,452 complete cars, valued at $3,700,822, and 2,501 chassis, valued at $2,891,115. In 1915 for the corresponding period 1,901 complete cars, valued at $2,101,447, and 718 chassis, valued at $964,161, were imported.



SIMPLICITY AND ROOMINESS SHOWN HERE.

This shows the interior of the tonneau with disappearing extra seats, robe rail and pockets of the 1916 Moon "Six-40." Clean lines and lack of fussiness will be noted in both compartments.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The Ross Eight, a newcomer in the East, will be placed on display this week at the salesroom of the Auto Utilities Company at 1,700 Broadway. Its producer—the Ross Automobile Company, is a subsidiary of the Ross & Young Machine Company of Detroit. The V between the two sets of cylinders in the new car has been left clear of non-essential parts, so that the valves can easily and quickly be reached. The cylinder bore is 3 inches and the stroke 4½ inches. Lubrication is obtained by the forced feed system, with sight feed on the instrument board. The Ross Eight will sell at $1,350. Albert Roren is manager of the Auto Utilities Company.

Harry A. Lozier's new undertaking is a twelve-cylinder car with overhead valves, list price of which is to be $1,750. The name selected temporarily is the "H. A. L." and this may or may not be adopted permanently. The weight of the new "H. A. L." when ready for a long trip, with tanks filled, full equipment, and spare tire, will not exceed 3,300 pounds. The following parts only are located between the cylinder castings, or in the V as it is commonly called: Carburetor, intake manifolds, water connections, and distributor. The wheel base is 130 inches and lubrication is force feed through drilled crank shaft, oil delivered to bearings in proportion to power developed.

A new non-blinding headlight device which has been approved by the New Jersey Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, has been brought out by the Adecente Non-Blinding Device Company of Jersey City, for which the E. J. Willis Company, 55 Chambers Street, and the Auto Owners' Supply Company of 1,773 Broadway are agents. The device does not reduce the light power and can be attached to any headlamp.

The Maxwell Company will establish and maintain an engineering laboratory at the Chicago Speedway. Its staff will go to work to systematically develop materials and details of design by the new standard. This laboratory will have at its command a chance to abuse motors to the absolute limit.

A new shock absorber is being put on the market by the Fox Pneumatic Shock Absorber Company of Philadelphia. Invented and patented by A. H. Fox. The special feature is the patent rebound air check which, after the bump is taken checks naturally the quick rebound of the ordinary coil springs and cushions it above the air chamber automatically formed underneath the piston in the shock absorber, giving a soft action. Byron E. Wrigley is President of the company, and Ansely H. Fox is Secretary and Treasurer. Temporary offices have been taken at 34 West Thirty-third Street, and an equipping station is maintained in the International Motor Company's building at Sixty-fourth Street and West End Avenue.

The Studebaker Corporation of America has announced for 1916 a seven-passenger forty horse power four at $885, and a seven-passenger fifty horse power six at $1,050. Semi-elliptic springs are used in front, 38 inches long, 2 inches wide, seven-leaf type. In the rear the springs are three-quarter elliptic, nine-leaf springs, 51 inches long and 2 inches wide, fitted with shackles at both ends to take up the end play. The wheel base of the four has been increased to 112 inches. The three-passenger roadster body is to sell at $850 and the three-passenger landau roadster at $1,135. The wheel base of the six is increased to 122 inches. The three-passenger roadster is to sell at $1,000, the three-passenger landau roadster at $1,350, the four-passenger coupe at $1,550, and the seven-passenger limousine at $2,250. In addition to the pleasure cars the Studebaker Corporation will also manufacture three commercial cars.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company announces a continuance through July, August, and September of the offer to refund the entire purchase price if Goodyear S-V tires fail to prove superior to competing makes, on a basis of cost per mile.

Saturday, July 17, will be a gala day for some nine thousand employes of Dodge Brothers of Detroit. Three large excursion steamers will carry probably the largest crowd of the season to Tashmoo Park, on the St. Clair River, where a big athletic meet and amusement program will be staged. To allow every last man and woman to attend the excursion the company has announced that the factory will be closed for the day.

Under the supervision of George Stowe, Vice President and General Manager of the Chalmers Motor Company of New York, Inc., the salesmen, employes, and dealers from the metropolitan district greatly enjoyed a clam bake and outing last week at Rye, N. Y.

Sam W. Menefee, manager of the New York Detroit Electric branch, announces a record made by a standard model which made a suburban trip daily for twenty days from Detroit to a point in the country, carrying four passengers. The trips, averaging seventy-five miles each, were each made on one battery charge with the Standard Detroit lead battery, Goodrich Silvertown tires and Houk wire wheels.

The 1916 Moon Six-30, which is announced this week by the Moon Motor Car Company, sells for $1,195, or $135 lower than the lowest priced car of the line in the 1915 season. The wheel base of the new car is 120 inches. The gasoline tank is on the rear. The Stewart vacuum gasoline feed is used. Other features of the new car are Hotchkiss drive and underslung rear springs.

The Milnes-Daimler Company, London, England, has closed a contract with the International Motor Company, New York, for a large number of two-ton Mack worm-drive trucks for commercial purposes, to be delivered over a period of two years.

Twelve out of the twenty-two cars in the Indianapolis Speedway race were equipped with Moto-Meters.

A novel contest among automobile dealers is to be staged by the Saxon Motor Company on July 15. On that day dealers from all over the country will start from the factory driving new Saxon "Sixes" to their home towns. A silver loving cup will be given to the dealer making the best record on gasoline and oil consumption.

According to Harry S Houpt, Hudson distributer here, the Hudson Motor Car Company has erected a series of colossal ovens in one of the extensions of their plant, and these are capable of caring for hundreds of bodies at one time. As each coat of finish is applied it is baked on. Every coat is applied by a new process under pressure. The result of this method is a finish which defies the wear and tear of the elements better than ever before. The cost of installing this equipment was $100,000.

On July 1, R. D. Huntley took charge of the New York branch of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company.

The Serco Safety Electric Rim Signal is a new invention covered by patents and is said to be the only device which gives the driver control of his car under all conditions, and at the same time ready access to the signal without shifting the hands. There are eight push buttons on the steering wheel, one always within easy access and it can be operated without removing the hands from the steering wheel.

The winning of the 500-mile Chicago Derby was another victory for Goodrich Silvertown cable cord tires. Resta won the $24,000 prize at an average speed of 97.6 miles an hour with his Peugeot equipped with Silvertowns. The ten cars which finished were also thus equipped.

Bosch magneto number 2,000,000 was recently shipped from the factory.

A new salesroom for the sale of Hupmobiles was opened at 20 Halsey Street, corner of Branford Place, Newark, last week, by the newly-formed firm of De Cozen & Riess, which consists of Alfred De Cozen and George L. Riess. Vice President of Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., the Metropolitan distributors of the Hupmobile.

WINTON SIX NOTICE

¶ Last winter we announced the 33 H. P. New-Size Winton Six at $2285. Deliveries began this spring. We are now manufacturing this extremely successful model, and shall continue its manufacture until next year without change.

¶ Shortly before the next New York show we shall announce a new model of the 48 H. P. Winton Six, which now sells at $3250. There will positively be no reduction in the price of this car.

¶ From its exhaustive experience with motors of various types, the Winton Company is convinced that the world has not produced a motor superior to the rightly-built six-cylinder; hence, we shall continue to make sixes exclusively.

¶ Having for years enjoyed the confidence of the best class of motor car buyers, our patrons may be assured that we have no intention whatever of offering for sale any experimental model. And they may be equally certain that we will not cheapen the character of our product. In other words, if you buy a Winton Six today, you will not find the Winton Company discrediting your purchase and destroying your faith in us, tomorrow, or next week, or next month, or next year.

The Winton Company

Broadway at 70th Street

Newark, N. J. - - 380 Central Ave.

Chalmers 1916 Cars Here

Astounding Values—Astounding Prices

THE Chalmers Motor Company, with its new organization, even greater factory facilities, additional buildings, more men and still more capital, and with a quadrupled production is bringing out *for the season of 1916 a series of cars the equal of which have never been offered before.*

The Chalmers Company is the only leading manufacturer that is offering a new car for 1916 at a new price—in the medium-price class.

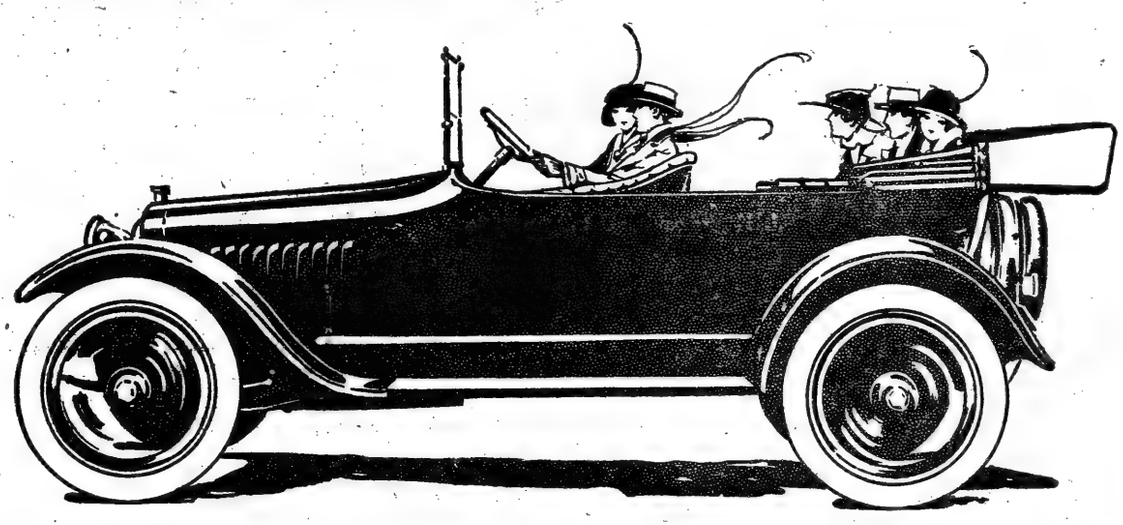
Others have either put out a new car at a higher price, the same old car at the same old price, or the same old car at a cut price.

This new Chalmers is the Six-40 shown below at the astounding price of $1275.

The Light-Six and Master-Six are continued in improved models at lower prices.

Such prices at higher quality than ever before are only made possible by cutting out middleman's profits, buying for cash on definite specifications, utilizing new methods of manufacture and administration, working on smaller profits and greater production.

The Chalmers Motor Company has also inaugurated a new Chalmers Service Plan by means of which we are able to offer gratis to every new Chalmers owner *service* in the form of an *interchangeable service coupon book*, good for a definite amount of work—at *any Chalmers dealers—anywhere.*



Chalmers Six-40 $1275.00

This is the most remarkable motor car that has ever been offered for $1275. It is the lowest price at which Chalmers quality has ever been sold.

It is the only American stock car with *valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor*, the type that Europe was working on when war stopped production.

It is this type of motor that broke all records for 500 miles at both Indianapolis and Chicago speedway races, going at the terriffic speed of 90 miles per hour at Indianapolis and 98 miles an hour at Chicago—the most gruelling test of motor car efficiency ever known.

This motor gives the car instant get away, wonderful flexibility, great power and economy.

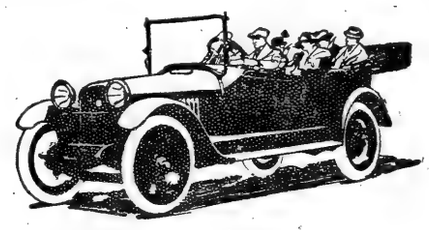
The car rides like a Pullman.

It is the superior of cars that three years ago sold for $3000 or over. Be sure to come in and see it.



Chalmers "Six-48" Seven-Passenger - - - - - $1550

This is the 1916 series of the popular Light-Six declared by thousands of enthusiastic owners to be the most satisfactory motor car they have ever owned. It is light where it can be, strong where it should be. It is the most economical car in America in upkeep cost and admittedly the best car made within $500 of its price.



Chalmers "Master Six" in either Touring Car or Limousine Bodies at Prices Ranging from - - - $2175 $3350

These are the magnificent Master Sixes which have stood all tests of performance, appearance, quality and upkeep. People who demand the utmost in a motor car will find that the 1916 Chalmers "Master-Six" measures up to the highest standards of automobile construction and still remains within reach of the average purse.

These models are on exhibition now in our salesroom. First orders will be filled from stock.

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, *Inc.*

Broadway and 50th Street — *Phone 2980 Circle*

Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. — Jersey City—2527 Boulevard

Phone 3700 Bedford — *Phone 1543 Bergen*

Quality First

Paddock-Zusi Motor Car Co., Newark, N. J.

"Let Your Next Car be a Chalmers"

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Section 7

XX SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915. XX

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Six-story Commercial Structure on Fifty-seventh Street Bought by Investor.

ABOUT $300,000 INVOLVED

An Active Bronx and Suburban Market—Small Dwelling Sites in Good Demand.

An Investment purchase in the midtown section, involving about $300,000, was reported yesterday by William B. May & Co., who sold for the Twenty-five West Fifty-seventh Street Company, of which L. Napoleon Levy is President, the six-story commercial structure at 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, occupying a lot 25 by 100.5, located 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

The property was held at $300,000, and has been taken by a New York City investor.

The property was acquired by the selling company last year through the same brokers from John W. Simpson in an exchange for the Biltmore-Blenheim apartments at 56 to 62 West Fifty-eighth Street, just east of Sixth Avenue.

Resale of Washington Street Loft.

John P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan have resold for the D. H. Jackson Company the northeast corner of Washington and Horatio Streets, a seven-story loft, 50 by 100, to the Hursley Realty Company.

Mrs. B. Wallach Buys Long Island Estate.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have acquired for Mrs. Barger Wallach of New York and Newport, several farms in the Brookville-Jericho section of Long Island; in all, a large acreage. The property has extensive road frontages on both the Brookville and Jericho, and the Brookville and Oyster Bay roads. It is about equally divided in open grassland and finely timbered areas. On the property are several attractive lakes.

Mrs. Wallach will at once commence building and improving this property, making it her country residence.

Bronx Sales.

Lauter-Lodes, Inc., sold for the Charles T. Streeter Construction Company the Prospect apartment house, situated at 742 East 176th Street, a five-story structure, seven families to a floor. The house, on a plot 50 by 190, has just been completed and is fully tenanted.

E. H. Peck has sold for David MacBride his three-story house, 20 by 55 by 100, at 1,064 Walton Avenue, near 165th Street, for $15,000.

F. J. Wood, in conjunction with Joseph P. Day, sold the plot, 75 by 157, on the north side of 176th Street, located about midway between Boston Road and Daly Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 1,320 Dean Street, a three-story and basement stone private dwelling, between New York and Brooklyn Avenues, for Van Wuert and Donald Deson to a client for occupancy.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold a plot on the corner of Walworth Avenue and Greenacres Avenue, to John W. Griffin of New York City. This leaves unsold only one lot in the entire original Greenacres section of the Scarsdale Estates.

Long Island.

Leonard Davidson has sold the two-family frame house at 4,089 Fulton Street, Woodhaven, L. I., owned by Joseph Dittmar to Adolph and Francis Nuoffer of Ridgewood, for occupancy.

Fifty Flats for Queens Borough.

As a direct result of the opening of the Queensborough Subway, assuring early completion of the rapid transit developments to Queens County, the G. X. Mathews Company has filed plans with the Building Department for fifty six-family houses, to be erected at Jackson and Eighteenth Avenues, Long Island City.

The structures are to be a duplicate of the type of buildings erected by the same company in the Ridgewood section, where over 500 of them were put up during the past few years.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist have sold for Charles C. Stevenson of New York City, the vacant plot at 989 and 991 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, being the southwest corner of Frelinghuysen Avenue and Virginia Street. The purchaser is John Schrieber, who contemplates erecting a four-story and basement apartment house for sixteen families. The plot has a frontage of 50 feet on Frelinghuysen Avenue and a depth of 100 feet along Virginia Street.

Commercial Leases.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased a store at 517 Sixth Avenue, in the Mahler Building, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, for the Torimac Realty Corporation, to Philip Dincin for a term of years as a restaurant. Also for Dr. W. F. Gardiner, a store in the building at 13 West Thirtieth Street, to the Kayes Manufacturing Company.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store at 113 Broad Street to the Fruit Delivery Surveyors.

TUNNEL HEARING.

Arguments for New East River Tubes to be Heard Friday.

Acting on the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, Mayor Mitchel has called a special meeting of the Board of Estimate for Friday morning, July 9, to act on the question of the construction of tunnels under the East River for the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway trains of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line.

In February the Board of Estimate officially approved the tunnel method of bringing these trains across the East River, but the Public Service Commission has forwarded a report favoring the reconstruction of the Queensboro Bridge for this purpose.

As this subject is of vital importance to all the business interests of Queens Borough it is expected that one of the largest delegations of business men from this borough will be present at the hearing next Friday urging that the city officials proceed, according to their resolution of last February, to build tunnels in place of reconstructing the bridge, in order that the present wide vehicular roadway will not be narrowed. It is pointed out that any narrowing of this roadway will result in the greatest harm to the rapidly growing industrial and residential development of Queens Borough.

Borough President Connolly has been very active in working to have the city settle this question immediately, and favors the construction of tunnels. He believes that it will be a great mistake to retard the development of Queens by narrowing the present wide roadway of the bridge, as the traffic across this main artery between Manhattan and Queens is increasing each day at an amazing rate.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce and all the local and civic organizations of the borough are a unit in demanding that the city officials come to an immediate decision. The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the Citizens' Union of New York have also taken the stand that the city should build tunnels and leave the bridge alone.

C. G. M. Thomas, President of the Chamber, said yesterday:

"The greatest industrial development in New York City today is within a half-mile radius of the Queensboro Bridge. There is no doubt that the easy access from Queens to Manhattan by way of the bridge has been one of the most potent factors in bringing to Queens the manufacturers who wish to be located within easy reach of their Manhattan markets. To reduce the availability of the bridge roadway will discourage further industrial development, and I doubt if the serious effect of narrowing the bridge roadway upon not only the Borough of Queens, but the entire City of New York, is fully realized by the city officials, or they would not consider doing so for a moment."

WESTCHESTER VALUES.

Tax Receipts Increasing—No Mortgage on Rockefeller Holdings.

The increase in the mortgage tax receipts in Westchester County during the last five years is a clear indication, according to County Register Isaac H. Smith of White Plains, of the steady growth in population and the advance in land values. From July 1, 1914, to the end of May this year, the tax receipts for the county aggregated $155,095, nearly equal to the record fiscal year from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, of $158,684. Last year the total receipts were $87,862. The figures for the year 1911-1912 were $128,215.

Deeds filed in the Register's office show that during the past ten years John D. Rockefeller has purchased practically all the land in the village of Pocantico Hills, and there is not a single mortgage against the entire tract.

GIVE RIGHTS FOR SUBWAY.

Property Owners Donate Consents for Station Entrances.

The Public Service Commission has obtained from property owners without cost rights for 132 station entrances, stairway consents, and beam-right agreements in connection with the dual system subway work. Negotiations are pending for sixty additional entrances.

Wherever possible, entrances to subway stations are to be built within the building line rather than on the sidewalks. Some property owners want such entrances in their buildings because they desire show-window privileges, &c., between station or stair platforms and their premises.

Stairway consents convey the right to construct a stairway in front of buildings; beam-right agreements give the right to use a private wall in which to rest beams supporting stairways, and agreements for approaches through buildings give the right to construct entrances or approaches through the buildings.

New Bureau Formed.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson has created a new bureau in the Fire Department to be known as the Bureau of Fire Investigation. This bureau succeeds the old division of Fire Marshals, which has been a part of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The Division of Fire Marshals is detached by the Commissioner from the Bureau of Fire Prevention and is made into a separate bureau.

WHOLESALE TRADE CENTRING ON FIFTH AVENUE, JUST BELOW CHOICE RETAIL DISTRICT

New Building for Burton Bros. & Co. at Twenty-ninth Street Destined to Exert Transforming Influence in That Section—Must Be Near the Buyers—Benefit to Realty Values.

A COMMERCIAL building on Fifth Avenue for wholesale trade, which, both in design and use will be in keeping with the best traditions of the avenue, is now under construction on the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street. It will be an eleven-story structure, occupying the well-known club corner, for many years the home of the Calumet, which lately moved to new quarters in the former Harry Hollins residence in Fifty-sixth Street near Fifth Avenue.

The new building is being erected by Burton Brothers & Co., one of the largest cotton goods manufacturers in the country. For many years the firm has been one of the strong downtown houses, occupying the building at 384 and 386 Broadway, between White and Walker Streets, just below Canal Street. J. H. and F. V. Burton are the heads of the firm, and they have long been prominent in the realty world for their partiality to high-class Fifth Avenue property. They own the land occupied by the Lord & Taylor store, and the architects of that building, Starrett & Van Vleck, have designed the new home for the Burton firm. It will be wholly occupied by the company and is expected to be ready for occupancy next December.

The announcement a few weeks ago of the purchase of this choice Fifth Avenue corner by the Burton firm and its decision to leave the old dry goods centre had several elements of interest apart from its main realty significance. In addition to the mere purchase of the old Calumet corner plot for an expensive commercial improvement, the selection of that part of Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, at once revived interest in those blocks.

The settlement of the Burtons in the middle of that section, with other recent wholesale movements, there seems to indicate that those blocks, just below the shopping centre and north of the overcongested manufacturing blocks below Twenty-third Street, are destined to become one of the choicest localities for the future wholesale business of the city. Already the tendency is very apparent. The Victoria Building at Twenty-seventh Street is virtually fully rented, tenanted by some of the largest wholesale interests in the country. The similar building, one block below, on Twenty-sixth Street, the site of the Café Martin, is also tenanted by wholesale firms and representatives. The Croisic Building is on the corner below.

On the north side of Madison Square are several tall commercial structures, and within a short time a sixteen-story building, designed for the best trade interests, will cover the site long occupied by the popular Albemarle and Hoffman Houses. Several big operations are under way on Broadway. To the east are Fourth and Madison Avenues, both highly improved and the homes of scores of big firms, which joined the uptown migration a few years ago.



Eleven-Story Building for Burton Brothers & Co. at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Starrett & Van Vleck, Architects.

Fifth Avenue will, therefore, be the main artery of the new wholesale trade centre, and in the next few years will doubtless stand in much the same relation to the wholesale trade as the avenue north of Thirty-fourth Street does to the retail business. Indeed, in the opinion of some realty as well as business men, the value of property on the avenue between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fourth Streets for wholesale business use will reach higher proportions than was the case when most highly considered for retail purposes.

Growing wise by the congested discomforts of the avenue below Twenty-third Street, this new wholesale centre will be kept free from manufacturing trades. True, in some of the side streets and to a limited extent on Madison Avenue, manufacturing trades are permitted, but it is believed that with the expansion of the best wholesale trade, resulting in a gradual stiffening of values, the manufacturing concerns will chiefly be found in the district below Twenty-third Street and lower Sixth Avenue.

To how great an extent the gradual extinction of the jobbing trade has influenced, perhaps unconsciously, the uptown movement has never been analyzed very closely, but it undoubtedly was a contributing factor. Although the old system of buying has changed, New York City, as a buying centre for the big retail houses of the country, is steadily growing in importance, and it is recognized as the greatest merchandise wholesale centre in the United States. Many buyers purchase several lines of goods, and the tendency of large out-of-town houses to establish retail buying offices in the uptown centre, near the transit terminals and hotels, has, to a large extent, made it highly beneficial if not necessary for the wholesale houses to get in more convenient touch with them.

The result is that today the modern commercial structures in the Broadway and Fifth Avenue centre, below Thirty-fourth Street, are occupied by persons who have something to sell to the retail trade as well as by representatives of retail stores out of town. For wholesale trade occupancy these new buildings also possess the advantages over the archaic downtown places of lower insurance rates, better light and air for offices and show rooms, and improved shipping facilities.

Unlike many of the loft buildings in the midtown centre the new Burton Brothers' building will not utilize the sidewalk space ostensibly set aside for pedestrians. In the rear will be a driveway from Twenty-ninth Street to an ample freight receiving department on the ground floor with large platforms and two big freight elevators. The main show and salesrooms will occupy the basement and main floor with the general offices of the firm on the mezzanine floor. The roof will be fitted up in a simple manner for rest and recreation uses. The rear of the building will overlook the historic "Little Church Around the Corner," thus insuring permanent light and air, while on the opposite northwest corner of Fifth Avenue is the Marble Collegiate Church.

The architects have designed a dignified and attractive exterior for a wholesale business building. The façade will be of brick and limestone on the lower two floors, with light gray brick and limestone trimmings for the upper stories. Its architectural design is an adaptation of the Colonial style. It will cover a plot fronting 49.5 on Fifth Avenue by 100 on Twenty-ninth Street. The property was purchased through Tucker, Speyers & Co. from the Francis A. Lawrence estate. It had been held at $600,000.

REALTY MEN FAVOR TRADE ZONES FOR CITY

The effort of New York City realty interests to secure legislation that will permit the City Government to establish business and residential zones, limit the height of buildings, and condemn as a nuisance property used for insanitary purposes was greatly advanced by a large and representative delegation which appeared before the members of the Constitutional Convention at Albany last week.

So much significance was attached to these particular principles that a joint hearing was called of both the Committee on Cities, of which Seth Low is Chairman, and the Bill of Rights Committee, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman. In addition to the amendments proposed to restrict buildings' heights and to establish zones, there was also a third amendment to the Constitution proposed which provides for the condemnation of insanitary blocks when public health demands that they be converted into public parks.

In this connection the power is also given to the city to condemn excess lands which, if not needed for the public park, shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting on the park. This land may be sold or leased with or without restrictions. Five amendments in all covering all these phases of real estate improvement were submitted to the Constitutional Convention. Three were introduced by William Bannister, President of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. These amendments were drafted by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the Tenement House Committees of the New York Charities Organization Society and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

They specifically provide that the Legislature shall have the power to limit the height and the dimensions of buildings in cities, towns, and villages of the State, and likewise to limit the use and the character of occupancy of these buildings. According to these amendments, this power may be exercised directly by the Legislature or may be exercised by authorizing the various municipal corporations to exercise the same, in the manner that may be provided by the Legislature.

The third amendment confers upon the Legislature the power to take real property which is dangerous to public health or safety and sell or lease the same, subject to such restrictions as may be deemed to be in the public interest.

These amendments are the first public step to be taken by the Three-Family House Committee of the Advisory Council upon which the New York Charities Organization Society and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities are represented by Alfred T. White and Darwin R. James, Jr., with Paul D. Cravath ex officio.

In order to encourage the construction of small-family houses, and, if possible, to decrease the number of fifty-foot tenements and skyscraper office buildings, it was deemed expedient to impress upon the Constitutional Convention the wisdom of incorporating these amendments into the Constitution.

The general sentiment among real estate men is that restrictions upon height and zoning would do much to stabilize property values and simultaneously prevent values from shifting.

"Experience," said a member of the delegation, "has conclusively demonstrated that the erection of mammoth buildings causes adjoining property to depreciate in value, and likewise deprives smaller buildings of tenants. In many cases it is understood that the larger buildings have taken over leases of tenants in other buildings at great expense, with the result that unrestricted building has been detrimental to both small and large property owners.

"If real estate owners will not conserve their own interests by moderation, then it is necessary that in the interests of the community as a whole certain restrictions be established. At the present time the large office building is far from a paying investment, while the avidity with which favorable locations are seized upon, to the depreciation of the value of adjoining property, has been one of the elements in depressing the real estate market.

"The history of real estate development, in so far as the invasion of residential blocks by industrial and business enterprises is concerned, illustrates that the zoning principle should prove to be of considerable benefit to a healthy real estate growth.

"Probably one of the most discouraging features in the real estate world is the decline in the number of property owners. It is estimated that the actual number of owners, including corporations, is approximately 125,000. New York today has less percentage of home ownership than any other city in the country, while Boston has a 10 per cent. increase over that of New York. Chicago and Philadelphia have twice as many property owners; Cleveland, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Baltimore, and San Francisco have three times as many, while Seattle and Los Angeles have four times as many.

"It is, of course, understood that there are many families throughout the country which are well able to own their own homes, but prefer to rent apartments, and this is especially true of New York City. It has been estimated that there are in the City of New York alone 200,000 families that are financially able to own $10,000 homes but prefer to rent apartments or live at hotels. To encourage this class of people to purchase property and also to augment the property-owning class in general were among the reasons for submitting these amendments to the Constitutional Convention by the Advisory Council and the Charities Organization Society of New York and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities."

However, the sentiment for the restriction of buildings' heights and zoning of the city, likewise condemning of insanitary areas for park purposes, prevailed not merely in real estate circles. This fact was evidenced by the introduction of similar amendments by other associations. The Fifth Avenue Association, through Mr. Bayes, introduced an amendment giving to cities directly instead of to the Legislature the power to establish regulations and restrictions for height and zones.

The Fine Arts Federation and the Citizens' Union, through Mr. Parsons, introduced an amendment purporting to effect the same results contemplated by the Bannister and Bayes amendments. In support of all these various amendments real estate interests were represented by Walter Stabler of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, F. G. Hobbs of the firm of Slawson & Hobbs, and the Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

The Fifth Avenue Association appeared through counsel, Bruce M. Falconer, while Albert Bard spoke for the Fine Arts Federation. The Charities Organization Society and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities were represented by Charles Coleman Miller, John C. Gebhart, and Lawrence Veiller. Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, discussed the legal aspects of the various amendments, reinforcing the position taken by Walter Lindner in his letter to Mr. Low. This letter to Mr. Low, read at the commencement of the hearing, was as follows:

"The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests favors strengthening and increasing these public regulatory powers which are in the nature of an extension of the police power of the State. Arguments upon the social and economic aspects of this subject will be presented to you in such detail that it is not necessary in this place to add to the discussion. One aspect, however, of this subject the Committee on Legislation of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests considers it proper to present.

"So far as the exercise of the powers now proposed to be specifically granted comes within the recognized police power of the State, it may be argued that it is not necessary to add further expression thereof to the Constitution. The question is one which will come up for decision not only in the State courts but one upon which appeal may be made to the Federal courts on the ground that rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution might be infringed by the exercise of the powers now sought to be expressed. If it is wise that the State and cities shall have this power, and it is assumed that it is wise, then the solemn declaration of the people of the State of New York contained in their Constitution that they desire to exercise these powers may have a great and even a controlling influence to sustain such action taken under them when the question is presented to the United States Supreme Court.

"It would seem, however, that in framing such constitutional provisions and the legislation to carry it out, care must be taken to remain within the limits of the promotion of the general physical and moral welfare of the people and not to overstep these bounds by seeking to preserve mere property values, as is contemplated in some of the propositions which are before your committee."

At the conclusion of the hearing a special committee, with the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien as Chairman, was appointed by Mr. Low to confer upon these amendments with the various interests represented.

SUBWAY EXITS.

William Street Sites Discussed at a Preliminary Conference.

A preliminary conference was held in the offices of the counsel of the Public Service Commission on Thursday of last week with regard to locating subway exits and entrances along William Street. This conference was called in accordance with the suggestion of Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission with the view of obtaining the necessary easements through private property for these exits and entrances.

The real estate interests were represented by the Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and Edward C. Cammann. Borough President Marks, who has taken a very active interest in this entire matter, was represented by E. P. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, while the Public Service Commission was represented through Edward Riegelman of the legal department.

A number of sites for the location of these exits and entrances were discussed. The liability for accidents occurring in subway exits and entrances which has heretofore always been imposed upon the owner of the property was considered as well as the cost of installing the exits and entrances, which expense has likewise been paid by the property owner.

In the recent hearing before the Public Service Commission, which was largely attended by property owners along William Street, the Chairman stated in reply to the point raised by the representative of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, that it was quite possible that the liability for accidents upon the steps of such subway exits and entrances would be transferred to the operating company.

As a number of locations were cited where benefits to be derived would be commensurate with the detriment incurred, the future conferences upon this matter will determine whether or not easements through private property can be obtained by the city for the purpose mentioned.

ADVOCATES HOME RULE.

City Legislators Should Be Elected on That Platform, Says Mr. Finck.

On the subject of home rule for New York City, regarding which there are many divergent views as to the proper extent of home rule, John Finck, a mortgage broker, said last week that, while the principle had frequently been agitated, owing to a lack of generalship little progress had been made.

"There is a rural preponderance which does not hesitate," he says, "to tax us at will, in the belief that we are incompetent to rule the destinies of a metropolis.

"We are victims of mandatory legislation, ordering excessive improvements without regard to our indebtedness or borrowing capacity. Our school system, which is peculiarly our own, is a striking illustration of the evil effects of mandatory legislation. We were ordered to equalize payment of school teachers, regardless of where the money was to come from.

"The city legislators should be elected on a distinct home rule platform, and their energies directed toward securing lasting results. A combination of city representatives should be had, independent of party or politics, who should cast their vote and influence against the dominant party and thus deprive them of legislative power or favor, except on condition that they permit us to govern ourselves in all local matters.

"The allied real estate interests and the many civic institutions abounding in New York City should unitedly concentrate their efforts to secure from the delegates to the Constitutional Convention a promise to recommend the incorporation of a clause in the new Constitution, guaranteeing to New York City a measure permitting it to regulate its own local affairs, free from all outside interference."

NEW BRONXVILLE STATION.

Track Changes Will Give Opportunity to Make Attractive Approach.

In view of the coming track changes, eliminating the dangerous grade crossing at the Bronxville station, the attention of many residents there is being directed toward obtaining the most attractive station. Several new stations of artistic design and combining a maximum of utility have recently been constructed along the Harlem Division of the New York Central, from Mount Vernon to White Plains, and, with its ample square at the present railroad station, the Bronxville dwellers are determined to get for their new station one which will combine both beauty and convenience.

J. H. Phillips, an architect who has designed several houses in and around Bronxville, has prepared an interesting design, with the station over the new track bed, below the present surface. Two vehicle and two foot approaches are provided to accommodate the two main roads converging upon the tunnel from the west. North and south along the tracks from the tunnel and station proper long, low wings are thrown out with overhanging roofs, for vehicles to drive under, and with open shelters at either end. Other plans under consideration shift the station to the south of the tunnel.

New Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce of College Point, L. I., was organized last week for the purpose of encouraging civic improvements and local welfare work; also to promote local trading and to induce industrial concerns to locate in the vicinity. H. B. Gray, M. D., was elected President, and C. Grand Pierre, Secretary.

LAND DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

Proposed Amendment to the Torrens Land Title Registration Law.

MANY STRONG ADVOCATES

Now Before the Constitutional Convention at Albany—Petitions Indorsing the Amendment.

Provision for a "land division" of the Supreme Court is carried in an amendment to the Torrens law now before the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany.

This is the amendment advocated by the Real Estate Board of New York which provides that the Supreme Court have jurisdiction over the registration of land titles and kindred matters, and every possible effort is being made to further its interests. George H. Wickersham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Convention, has received a large number of letters and petitions indorsing the amendment, the text of which follows:

"To amend Article VI. of the Constitution, in relation to a land division of the Supreme Court.

"The delegates of the people of the State of New York, in convention assembled, do propose as follows:

"Article VI. of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section, to be Section —— thereof, and to read as follows:

"Sec. ——. There shall be a 'land division' of the Supreme Court in the First, Second, and Eighth Judicial Districts and in any other such district as may be designated by the Appellate Division of the Judicial Department in which such district is located. Said land division shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all actions and proceedings for registration of title to real estate, and of such other actions and proceedings affecting real property as may be assigned to it according to law. Justices of the Supreme Court may be elected (or appointed) specially for the land division thereof, but the Appellate Division shall have the same power to designate and transfer Justices from and to that division as it has in the case of other divisions of the Supreme Court.

"The Justices elected or assigned to the land division shall remain in said division during their terms of office, respectively, unless the Appellate Division deems a transfer therefrom necessary. Other duties may be assigned to Justices of the land division, but they shall be so arranged, if possible, as not to interfere with their duties in the land division.

"Laws may confer administrative powers on the land division and its Justices, and may give authority to them and to the Appellate Division to supervise and control surveyors and official examiners of title for registration as such, whether individual or corporate, and may further provide generally for the carrying out of the full purpose and intent of this section."

NEW WESTCHESTER JAIL.

Alfred Hopkins Architect of New $500,000 Penitentiary.

Plans have been accepted for the new Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse, to be constructed at Eastview. The buildings will be erected on the farm purchased by the county from Alexander Smith Cochran. The cost is estimated at $500,000. Alfred Hopkins of Manhattan is the architect.

The penitentiary and workhouse will be erected under the supervision of the Westchester County Building Commission, which includes Robert S. Brewster of Mount Kisco, George E. Mertz of Port Chester, and Arthur W. Lawrence of Bronxville.

They will be of red brick with white marble and concrete trim, constructed on the unit plan so that future extensions may be made. Bids will be asked for the construction of the different sections on Aug. 1.

Queens Borough Building.

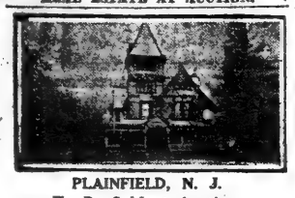
Permits issued for new buildings in the Borough of Queens indicate a continuation of the healthy growth. Building activity is being maintained in Ridgewood, where forty-seven two-story brick dwellings will be erected by Paul Stier, Inc., at a total cost of $140,000.

In Long Island City a four-story brick apartment house will be erected by Annie Hink on Tewifth Avenue, near Vandeventer, the cost to approximate $10,000. At Ridge and Court Streets a two-story brick factory building is to be erected by Vincent Carbvella, also at a cost of $10,000.

By far the largest operation, however, in Long Island City will be the erection of three four-story brick tenements, calling for the expenditure of approximately $67,500. These will be located on William Street, near Beebe Avenue, and will be owned by Julius Weiss.

At Whitestone six two-story brick dwellings will be erected by George C. Van Arden, of Brooklyn, at a cost of $24,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.



PLAINFIELD, N. J.

To Be Sold at Auction,

Saturday, July 10, 1915, at 4 P. M.
at the office of HARVEY R. LINBARGER.

Beautiful suburban home, splendid grounds, 140 by 500; house contains four spacious rooms on first floor, five bedrooms and bath on second floor, and two rooms and storage on third; large balcony; best hardwood finish; large barn, garage and poultry house; lily pond and spring on grounds; finest locality. For further particulars apply to HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 197 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

Wednesday, July 14,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,

204 East 72d St.,

ADJOINING CORNER 3D AV.,

the four-story and basement brick single apartment; 7 rooms and bath to each family; steam heat; open for inspection; size of lot 20x102.2.

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ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE,
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359 EAST 3D ST., 20x77.
357 EAST 3D ST., 20x102x1 R. R.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

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20-story business building, $800,000 equity, net income $75,000. Will take suburban property for development in part payment. Principals only.
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VALUABLE STORE PROPERTIES on very easy terms, located on Southern Boulevard, adjacent to 174th Subway Sta.; 2 new-law 5-story apartment houses, with one-story taxpayer, containing six stores. Property shows net income of over $500 per month. Owners obliged to sell at a sacrifice on account of being called to Cuba. A safe and sure investment!
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$7,000 HOME $4,600



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Dainty All-Year 7-Room Home

on plot 50x100 feet; high and healthy; in select neighborhood of Staten Island; most alluring real country in the city; cool in Summer; swept by ocean breezes; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y. City. Unsurpassed communication; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; schools, markets, churches; all conveniences; electric light, open fireplace, steam heat, beamed ceilings, &c. Write or phone me for particulars and photo.

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Price must be less than assessed value.

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SEVEN rooms and tile bath, built on any plot, suiting your requirements. Small amount down, easy monthly payments.

THE property is considered one of the best in Westchester. Noted for its tall trees. Low price plots. Some Sound views.

OUR architect will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost $5,000 up.

HUNDREDS of plans and photos at our office.

SEND for illustrated booklet, giving details.

CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS
30 East 42d St., N. Y.
'PHONE, 7337—MURRAY HILL.

Battle Hill Park

SELLING OUT

SIXTY LOTS AND FOUR HOUSES

At Battle Hill Park, White Plains, overlooking the new depot and adjoining the new Bronx River Parkway. The highest point in White Plains. Some of the remaining lots are the most desirable in the section and can be purchased on partial payments. Unusual concessions to quick cash buyers. Exceptional investment value.

Addresses:—4 Martin Av., White Plains (telephone, 1160); Chatterton Parkway on the property, and Battle Hill Park Booth, at the Country Life Permanent Exposition (Murray Hill—7720).

Westchester Syndicate
COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.C., and White Plains, N.Y.

Philipse Manor

Water Sports

At Philipse Manor, N. Y.

On the Hudson, at its widest part, white, sandy beaches, where you can enjoy all aquatic sports—canoeing, bathing, fishing, sailing, etc.

Estates of Tappan Zee
COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.C., and on property.

Or, 'Phone Tarrytown 820.

GREAT BARGAIN at New Rochelle.

Brick and half timber Old English designed House; 1st floor living room, 18 x 30, library, dining room, billiard room and tiled kitchen; large open fireplaces; 6 bedrooms, 3½ baths; ¾ acre; near Sound. Price $15,000 for quick sale.

O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594. New Rochelle, N. Y.

ARTISTIC HOME

At a Sacrifice.

Must dispose immediately of most beautiful and attractive home at Larchmont Gardens; stucco; seven rooms and bath; steam heat, electric lights, and every convenience; best location, near station and school; plot, 50x137; don't miss this bargain. For particulars address H. L., P. O. Box 304, N. Y. C.

PELHAM MANOR

FOR SALE—NEW COLONIAL HOUSE, SIX BEDROOMS, THREE BATHS, PARQUET FLOORS; PLOT 75x100. WILL RENT FOR $1,000 PER YEAR.
CONNOLLY & PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1655W. Pelham, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE 15 Fairview Place.

Ideal suburban Home; garage, garden, fruit, grapes; plot 108x150; 30 min. 42d St., N.Y.; 5 min. Sound, station, schools, stores & churches; very fine neighborhood; open; $14,000; ⅓ m't'g—½ terms. Tel. 4051—New Rochelle, or 3344—South Brooklyn, or address OWNER, Box 219 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

BRENTWOOD
Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

SMALL FARM

Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash; balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm 197 Times Downtown.

This Is Your Opportunity

to buy a beautiful cottage or bungalow for $2,800 and up; terms easy; plenty of land for garden purposes; near trolley and depot; boating, bathing, and fishing; easy commuting distance. Address H. Aufforth, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

Must dispose of my pretty bungalow; easy commuting distance; also four water-front lots; bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; no brokers. Address H. Aufforth, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

Country Estate of Richard Harding Davis

350 acres, six miles from Mt. Kisco, forty from Columbus Circle; private lake, entirely on property; excellent bass fishing, boating, swimming; artesian well, 800 feet. Modern frame house; five master's bathrooms, six master's bedrooms, billiard room, music room, two dining rooms, six servants' bedrooms and bathroom; tennis court, two garages, barns, stables; view of Sound and Palisades. Address
RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Mt. Kisco, New York

DO YOU WANT
A Hill-Top Estate

Overlooking a beautiful landscape and within commuting distance!

Chappaqua Hill

739 feet above sea level, one of the highest points in Westchester, and believed to be the greatest altitude now available for residential purposes, is now offered for the first time. Price, $500 an acre to close an estate. Nothing comparable to be had at so low a figure. See property July 4th or 5th. Arrange appointment with CLARK; telephone 147 Chappaqua. Full particulars from George Doan Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building, New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GARDEN CITY

Beautiful Homes for Sale, $8,500 to $45,000.
Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS

35 minutes by electric service.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Av., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN

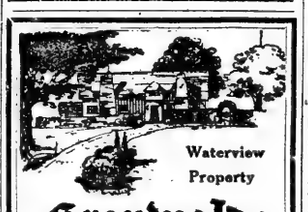
$5,500—Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser



Craftsman Home
OVERLOOKING THE WATER
ACTUAL WATER RIGHTS
Convenient Commutation to N.Y. City

An artistic home in high class neighborhood on plot with 150 ft. frontage. Unusually large living room with open fireplace. Dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, storage room. Four fine bed chambers, tiled bath. All modern conveniences, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hardwoods. Convenient to country club, golf, tennis, ideal outdoor and water sports.

Send for photograph. Address Attorney, Box 132 Times Downtown, N.Y.C.



Waterview Property

Grenwolde

Great Neck, Long Island

An all-year residence, 27 minutes from Manhattan, on ¾-acre plot, attractively landscaped, with right of way to private beach. House of unusually pleasing design; nine rooms, three baths; open fireplaces, ample servants' accommodations; every improvement, including direct connection with sewer approved by State Health Board. Price $25,500. Will sell on convenient terms or will rent. Take advantage of the holiday to see it yourself.

Great Neck Shores Corporation
129 Front St., N. Y. C. Phone, 4123 John.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

NEPONSIT

ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office by bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

BABYLON & WEST ISLIP

One Hour Out. Express Station.

Directly on the Bay; very cool. A few attractive furnished houses at reduced prices for the balance of the season.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
Babylon, L. I. Phone 22.

"HUNTINGTON FARM BARGAIN!"

120 acres, fronting main highway; mostly cleared, cultivated, fertile; orchard; residence 12 rooms; steam heat, improvements, outbuildings, tenant house; excellent neighborhood; $200 acre; bargain.
HARVEY B. NEWINS, Woolworth Bldg., N.Y.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT
Kensington Park
PLOTS, 'PHONE, WRITE OR CALL
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31st St.

BUNGALOW

5 rooms; full cellar; located on hilltop; abundance of old shade trees; 1¾ acres good soil; convenient to station and trolley; boating and bathing; hour from city; $200 cash; balance $16 per month. B., owner, 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

SACRIFICE—FREEPORT.

8-room house with open fireplace; steam heat; all improvements; on plot 70x100 feet; near new school; sold 1 year ago for $4,500; will take $3,500 today; only $500 cash needed, and $30 per month pays balance; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner, B 231 Times Downtown.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco house, 10 rooms, three tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice
H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York City.

AT LAWRENCE

Modern 10-room house and garage, plot 80x326; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 248, Lawrence, L. I.

3 Acres Good Farm Land, $750

in farming country within commuting distance to N. Y. C.; you can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash; balance $5 per month; title guaranteed. Acreage, 167 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Sacrifice beautiful Long Branch property. Plot 50x175, with garage, 18 furnished rooms with bath and extra toilet; in fine condition, ready for occupancy. Two blocks from beach, one block from station. Address Wm. Lane & Son, Long Branch, N. J., or owner, F. V. Guterl, 95 Cooper Ave., Long Branch, N. J.

IDEAL YEAR AROUND HOME

Beautiful country; fine old trees; excellent roads; city conveniences; electric lights, water, gas, and sewer; house in perfect condition; 14 rooms; stable; two-acre plot; lawn and garden; worth $12,000; want offer. Owner, 200 Broadway, Suite 505.

SUMMIT, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.
HOTCHKISS-JOBS REALTY CO.,
80 Church St., N. Y., and Summit, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

17 MILES FROM N. Y., on Orange Mountains; dry air, fine roads, excellent train service via Erie or Lackawanna and motor car; many trains; stone and cement house, perfect condition; suitable year round occupancy; best heating, plumbing, electric wiring systems, etc.; 16 ROOMS, 4 BATHS; enclosed porches; two acres, forest trees, shrubberies, garden, etc.; garage, water, gas & electricity. PRICE $45,000; liberal mortgage; might rent with motor cars to prospective purchaser. Inquire premises, 275 Roseland Av., Essex Fells, N. J., or M. E. DORN, 42 Broadway, New York. Tel., 5858—Broad.

High and Healthful Gillette.

"The Colorado of the East," 55 minutes out, Lackawanna Railroad; building sites of quarter acre or more; fruit, shade, plenty of garden room; close to station; $275 upward; $5 monthly; ideal for bungalow, year-round home or little farm; will build your home when ready. Write for photo booklet.
W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,

New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service, convenient to ocean front, five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River, four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land, ten-room cottage with all improvements, city water. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. E. SMOCK, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW

Situated in the country, near New York, a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; $7,000; terms arranged.
NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY,
West Nutley, N. J. 233 Broadway, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR 8 Rooms and Tiled Bath, **$5,200**

Opportunity seldom offered. Owner sacrifices beautifully equipped new house, all improvements, steam, electricity, sun parlor, sleeping porch (glass and screen,) hardwood floors and trim; elegantly decorated; 10 min. trolley and R. R. Only $1,000 cash required.
John C. Fischer Co. 118 WALNUT ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Montclair House, Furnished

Seven rooms, bath; all improvements; convenient train and trolley; garage; $50 a month. 5 Laurel Place, Upper Montclair. (Erie to Mountain Av. Station.)

Grand Old Colonial Manor House,

built by Governor Reading in 1760; modernized; barns, outbuildings; perfect order; sanitary water supply; 100 acres; ten minutes' walk express station, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Flemington Junction, N. J.; $17,500, half cash. H. C. WARD, owner, 81 Nassau St., City.

A REAL FARM BARGAIN.

88 acres, southern exposure; 7-room house, 9 outbuildings, all new; 2 horses, cow, 7 pigs, 75 chickens, new farm wagon, spring wagon, buggy, tools, harness, crops; mile depot, 2½ town; 7,000; catalog free. Price $2,500, half cash. Muhot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Brightwaters

Bay Shore, L. I.

Big Bungalow Bargains

Special Sales Days

WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	SATURDAY
July 7	July 8	July 10

Don't let these three days get by without investigating this unusual house buying opportunity. When you see these beautiful bungalows you will realize their remarkable values. A few larger cottages are included in these specials. Call, write or phone for full particulars.

The House Bargain of a Lifetime.

Ask for Regular Price List No. 3.

T. B. Ackerson Co.,
1 West 34th Street.
Phone Greeley 3204. New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$8,000; Very Easy Terms

Artistic All Year Home

Plot 100 by 209 feet. Garage.



A charming all-year home of 10 rooms and 2 tiled baths. Most picturesquely situated in fine neighborhood of country homes. Has every city convenience; huge living room with open fireplace; rafter ceiling; walls beautifully paneled in hardwood; Dutch style dining room, pantry and kitchen; laundry in cellar; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors. Only 48 minutes on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y. City; near station, schools, churches and country club; best of boating, fishing and bathing. I have photos. Call, write or telephone for them.

R. F. BARNES,
170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

MONTCLAIR

"The Mountain Park Town."
FOR RENT (Furnished)

	Per Year
ATTRACTIVE modern residence of 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; hot water heat. Fine location	$1000
NEW RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, 3 baths; thoroughly modern	$1200
ATTRACTIVE Colonial Home, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; electricity; steam; garage	$1800

THE TRUTH about Montclair.
Average elevation about 400 ft. above sea level.
57 trains daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to RENT for a year before buying.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
Montclair, N. J.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I am the owner and have no further use for my desirable home, and will sacrifice for quick sale. Large plot in beautiful section; very convenient; every city improvement; new house, 7 large rooms, tiled bath, and every convenience to be had in a completely equipped home. Address Owner, 64 Times.

MONTCLAIR NEW ARTISTIC RESIDENCE

Modern; good location; near R. R. and trolley.
1st floor—large living room, dining room, sun parlor, den, kitchen and pantry.
2nd floor—3 bedrooms, 2 baths, outside sleeping porch (screened and glass).
3rd floor—2 bedrooms, 2 baths, oak floors; 2 open fireplaces, beam ceiling, hardwood trim. Builder's sacrifice; $9,000.
D. W. MILLER, Opp. Lackawanna Ter.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

For Sale at Sacrifice to Settle Estate,
IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
For YACHTSMAN

Deep Water Island—4 Acres—

and Two Adjacent Islands. One Hour Out.

House of stone and frame, containing 14 rooms, 2 baths, and separate shower; all modern improvements, including town water and electric light. Also bungalow, gardener's cottage, and commodious boathouse, built of stone and frame, with large billiard room and quarters; sandy bathing beach; fine old trees, gardens; sea wall; private main shore landing, with dock, float, and concrete garage. For photos and particulars apply S-747

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

FOR RENT
THOUSAND ISLANDS

IN the Alexandria Bay Section handsome residence containing Living Room, Dining Room, Den, Kitchen, Pantry, 7 Bedrooms, 5 Baths; steam heat, electricity; 32 acres of beautiful land with lawns to water's edge. Boathouse, with skiffs and launch. Magnificent view; excellent fishing; near Yacht Club.

WILL Rent for Season to desirable family only. Terms low to right party. Apply to my brokers:

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Plaza Bldg., Montclair, N. J.

House to Rent on Beautiful North Shore Beach Bluff, Mass.

Situated near the sea with spacious lawn, fine old shade trees, modern furnished house, all new inside; library, living room, dining room, six master bedrooms, two maids' rooms; three baths; hardwood floors, electric lighting; new furniture, latest draperies; outdoor living piazza. Will rent low to right party. Apply to James T. Wetherald, 221 Columbus Av., Boston, Mass.

FURNISHED HOUSES AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS

Great Bargain—Cottage, four sleeping rooms and two baths, at Shippan Point, TO OCT. 15, $400.00.

Handsome Modern House, seven master's rooms and three baths; two maids' rooms; garage; tennis court; vegetable garden; four acres; between Stamford and Sound Beach. RENTAL TO OCT. 15, $900.00.

New Shore Front Residence at Shippan Point. Five master's rooms and two baths; three maids' rooms and bath. All improvements. Garage, with chauffeur's quarters. RENTAL TO OCT. 15, $1,500.00.

A Few Others from $400.00 to $2,000.00.
G. HARRY ABBOTT,
Telephone 201. Stamford, Conn.

Small Adirondack Camp

Upper Saranac Lake.

Rental $500. House, furnished, containing living and dining room, two bedrooms, bath and kitchen, icehouse and cooler. Cabin containing one bedroom. Tent and platform tent. Dock, launch and guide boat. Full supply wood and ice.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Trustee, 22 William St., New York.

Adirondacks—Lake Placid.

Fully furnished, high-class cottage in choice location; commands beautiful view of mountains; broad piazzas, open fire, wood, ice; suitable for family desiring quiet and retirement. Address James O. Riggs, P. O., Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., New York.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

For two months from middle of July, furnished house of eight rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, garden. Seven minutes from station and tennis courts. Choice location. 87 Groton St. Tel. 6335 M Forest Hills, L. I.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Lakeside Farm

53 Acres, Stock, Crops, $3,300

Beautiful home, real moneymaking farm delightfully located close to fine large lake only one mile to railroad village, with all conveniences; fertile fields; cut 25 tons hay large pasture, good wood lot; 25 bearing fruit trees; 10-room house, 40-ft. barn, spring water; owner buying larger farm; throws in if taken now, pair horses, three Holstein cows, hogs, poultry, all tools and machines and crops; everything goes for $3,200, easy terms; full details and traveling direction to see this and many other farms near lake and rivers and along the seashore, Page 23 "Strout's Farm Catalogue 36." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1094, 47 West 34th St. New York.

School or Sanitarium.

This property is most desirably located near New York, running from the main road to the water; contains 8 acres, part riparian rights.

Buildings: Main house, 4-story and basement; extension, 3-story; outbuildings, all in perfect condition; house contains 80 bedrooms, some in suites with bath; private dining rooms, billiard room, grill, etc.; bathing beach, dock, shaded lawns and old trees.

Any reasonable offer considered.

For further particulars address
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 EAST 40TH ST., N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE PLACE OF 20 ACRES

sale at Central Valley, N. Y., which is on Erie Road, 10 miles beyond Tuxedo. House is on a commanding hill, with excellent views on all sides; absolutely modern, with every improvement, seven bedrooms and three baths, stable, hen house, cow barn, &c. property is surrounded by country estates of the highest class. Grounds, some woods pasture, fine trees, shrubs and fruits. Address EDW. C. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS Bank Bldg., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 382.

ADIRONDACK STAR LAKE CAMP 30 ACRES MAIN LODGE

of stone and shingles, with living room 20x40 five bedrooms, bath, laundry, fireplace, furnace, fine porches, and otherwise well appointed; stable, used also for garage; tenant house, eight rooms; open camp boats; pure water; beautiful location; fine wo

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.

Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $750 to $1,800.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

THE WACHUSETT
170 West 75th St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

CHILMARK HALL
501 West 143d St.
Northwest corner Hamilton Pl.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive.
North corner 93d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $3,200.

VERA
9 West 68th St.
High Class Elevator Apartment,
8 Rooms; One Apartment on a Floor;
Rent $1,600.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

THE STRATHALLAN
350 West 88th St.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,500 to $3,000.

THE MARQUETTE
417-421 West 120th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath,
Rents $720 to $900.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rent $1,400.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $500 to $1,000.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

66-72 EAST 77TH ST.
Near Madison Av.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

159 WEST 80TH ST.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms.
New Fixtures. Electric Light.
Rents $720 to $840.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St.
8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $960.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,200.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.

STOCKTON
1,090 St. Nicholas Av.
Southeast corner 165th St.
4 to 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 92d St.
North corner Central Park West.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,200.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $360 to $660.

In this list, including the choicest apartment houses on the West Side and Washington Heights, there are in many instances no vacancies, but in most of the properties an apartment may be inspected for rental from October 1st. A further list will cheerfully be furnished at any of our offices.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Southeast corner 140th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $900.

Ramona and Charlemagne
525-532 West 111th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $500 to $1,200.

VALENTINE COURT
228 Audubon Av., Corner 177th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

THE ALBEA
325 West 93d St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

THE TERRACE
506 West 135th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $23 to $36.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,800.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West,
Adjoining corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av., Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $600.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av.
At 154th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $780.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, Southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

KENESAW
660 St. Nicholas Av., Near 143d.
Electric light.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $20 to $36 per month.

CASTLETON
547 West 142d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $500 to $900.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
6, 8, 9 and 10 rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $300 to $600.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

ADELINE COURT
605 West 142d St.
Near Riverside Drive.
Overlooking Hudson River.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $840.

The First Edition of our 1915 Booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of the above and many other properties, may be secured at any of our offices.

HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses



Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.

Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.

Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners

American Real Estate Company

FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Buildings — 'Phone, 4302 Morningside

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AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS

ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.

Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
An unusually well-arranged Doctor's Apartment to be sublet.
INSPECTION INVITED.

ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and valet service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

The Roxborough
251 West 92d Street, N. W. Cor. Broadway.

A modern apartment building, combining the latest advances in fireproof and sound-proof construction with every possible convenience.

Apartments of 6 to 8 Rooms, with Large Foyer, 2 Baths

Southern and Eastern Exposure.
Rentals $1600 to $2100.
Ask for illustrated booklet showing floor plans.
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Corner 93rd St.

Modern Fireproof Building of the best type.

8, 9, 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1300 up.

Apply Manager on premises or
J. AXELROD, Owner,
200 W. 72nd St., Cor. Broadway.
Tel. Col. 3957.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
New, modern and absolutely fireproof.

120 West 86 St.
Park Street and most convenient neighborhood.
Renting Agent on Premises.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2444.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Absolutely fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.
DUPLEX
Apartments 9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.

320 West 87th Str.
High Class Fireproof Apartment.
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments. In high class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House
7 rooms, Foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,900.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.

176 West 81st Str.
7 rooms, bath, $780 to $840
8 rooms, bath, $840
Non-elevator apartment run like private house; parquet floors, porcelain plumbing fixtures, electric lights, enamelled woodwork, finest throughout.

128 West 11th Str.
High Class Elevator Apartm't
In the delightful Washington Square section. All rooms light and sunny.
6 rooms, bath, $600 to $780
7 rooms, bath, $840 to $960
Unusually quiet and refined surroundings.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

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Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
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Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.

72d Street
No. 260 West,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Surrounded by Private Dwellings.

The Wellwyn
Service & Floor Plan Unexcelled.

9 exceptionally large, light Rooms, spacious foyer, pantry and 3 baths.

Also Apartment of
5 Rooms & 2 Baths
Apply on premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. B'way and 72d St.
Tel., 5116—Columbus.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY
FIREPROOF BUILDING.

35 MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK
NORTH
81st St., Bet. Central Park & Columbus Av.

Southern Exposure;
Overlooking Park.

MOST EXCLUSIVE AND REFINED SECTION
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
RENTS MODERATE
Under Owner's Management.
Apply to Resident Supt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of
Highest Class Apartments
Moderate Rents. Excellent Service.

5	R	260 W. 72 ST., adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	O	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr.	780
	O	809 W. 110 ST., near Broadway.	900
	M	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.	900
	S	640 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.	780
6	R	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr.	1,100
	O	515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub.	1,150
	O	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.	1,300
	M	15 CLAREMONT AV.	1,300
	S	near 116 St. & B'way.	
		315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr.	1,200
		515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub.	1,500
7	R	431 RIVERSIDE DV., cor 115 St.	1,400
	O	445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,400
	O	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.	1,600
	M	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway.	1,300
	S	620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.	1,250
		15 CLAREMONT AV.	1,400
		near 116 St. & B'way.	
8	R	174 W. 79 ST., cor. Amsterdam Av.	1,600
	O	509 W. 110 ST., nr. Broadway.	1,600
	O	515 WEST 110 ST.	1,800
	M	431 RIVERSIDE DV., cor. 115 St.	1,600
	S	445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,800

Also 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rooms, with 1 to 5 Baths.
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Apply to superintendents or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway and 72d St.
Tel. 5116—Columbus.

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203 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
3-4-5-6
extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience, absolutely fireproof, near Subway and Elevated Station.

CHATILLION
94th St.
Riverside Drive.
A House of Superior Excellence.
extra large light rooms, elegantly decorated.
8 Every modern convenience; unexcelled view of the beautiful Hudson to lordly Palisades; conveniently located to 96th St. Subway Express Station and All Surface Cars.
$1,300 to $1,800
Best Kept House on the Drive.
H. W. KRUMWIEDE, JR.
2232 7th Ave. Tel. Morningside 3323.

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N.E. Corner 88th St. and West End Ave.



Fine, light 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration and laundry fuel included in rent.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

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261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class — Fireproof

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 60th St.

5-8-9 ROOMS	$1,800 TO $4,250
2-3 BATHS	

Two Styles of 9 Room Apartments, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises,
or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

STUDIO APARTMENT
39 WEST 27TH STREET.
Duplex Studio; large north light; open fireplace; suitable for artist, architect, or any business requiring large space with extended light.

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8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
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AV., 850, NEAR 102D ST.
High class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments, $75 Per Month.
All improvements—best services
Agent on premises
One Apartment Suitable for Doctor.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1100. $1500.
310 W. 94th STREET NEAR WEST END AVE.

Corner Elevator Apartment
8 outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; all brilliant; every known improvement; moderate rent; remodel suit; advantageous terms made. 1,850 Madison Av., southwest corner 95th.

The Gramont
215 W. 98th St., N.E. Cor. B'way
2 Blocks from 96th Street Express Station.
Choice Apartment ready for immediate occupancy.
6 Rooms, Foyer, 2 Baths.
Servants' Quarters with Bath.
FINEST FIREPROOF HOUSE ON BROADWAY.
Apply Superintendent, On Premises.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

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610 WEST 116TH ST.
2-3-5 Room Apts.
Furnished or unfurnished. Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

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65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
The Hudson, No. 227, Cor. 85th Street.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Supt.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700-1-2.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 20, e s, 101 ft n of Canal St, 23.8x80, with n s of n ½ of alley adjoining 18 Allen St; Louis Reichow to Kalman Brauner, 110 Delancey St, (mtg $6,000,) July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BROAD ST, s w corner of Exchange place, 38.1x146; Broad St, w s, 38.1 ft s of Exchange Place, 20.2x92.7; New St, e s, 159.2 ft s of Exchange Place, runs n 31.2 x e 47.3 x s 17.3 x e 13.2 x s 2.7 x w 60.1; New St, e s, 87.10 ft s of Exchange Place, 31.2x47.3; Broad St, w s, 108.5 ft s of Exchange Place, 20.2x—; John H. Johnston to Emily J. De Forest, 7 Washington Square North, ¼ part, (mtg $1,650,000,) June 24; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner 56th St, 131.9x88.7x 120.2x122.3; Edw. M. L. Ehlers et al., executors, Julia L. Butterfield to Adam M. Shipman, 636 West 158th St, ¼ part; all liens, May 20; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$25,303.25

SAME PROPERTY; Adam M. Shipman to Edmund L. Mooney, 44 West 44th St, and another, 1-24 part; B. & S., all liens, July 2; attorneys, same.....$100

BROADWAY, 4,322, old e s, 25.3x123.8x25x 127.8, n s; Susan A. V. Eckhardt to Robert C. Neely, 177 Wadsworth Av, (mtg $8,500,) July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LAIGHT ST, 82, n s, 42.8 ft w of Washington Av, 20x50.4; Margaret L. Hamilton, heir of Eliza Dowling, to John J. and Eliza L. Dowling, on premises, ¼ part, July 2; attorney, Patrick J. O'Beirne, 132 Nassau St.....$1

LAFAYETTE ST, n e corner of Howard St, 117.4x27.5x111.8x31; Betty M. Hawks to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $48,000,) B & S, July 2; attorney, R. G. Babbage, 111 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,451, e s, 19.8 ft n of 94th St, 18x95; George M. Thompson, trustee of Mary H. Hillhouse, Bound Brook, N. J., to William H. Valiquette, Rutland, Vt., mtg $14,000,) C. A. G., June 30; attorney, Lanman Crosby, 2 Rector St.....$14,507.67

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 100 ft from Spring St, 90x100; Joseph H. Martindale and another, receivers of H. B. Claflin Co., to Mercantile Stores Corporation, 220 5th Av, June 28.....$28,000

TERRACE VIEW AV, s e s, begins centre line of block between Jansen and Terrace View Avs at point 339.9 ft n e from n e corner of said avenues, measured along n w s of Jansen Av, runs w 100 to s e s of Terrace View Av x n e 42.2x s e 100 to centre line of block x s w 42.2 to beginning; Frederick W. Klemm to Fritz A. Beyer, 168 East 88th St, (mtg $5,000,) all liens, July 2; attorneys, Hummel & Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

WEST BROADWAY, s e corner of North St, 80x375.1; Thomas St, n s, 150 ft e of West Broadway, 50x100; West Broadway, 35 and 67, —x— Thomas St, 61 to 69, —x—; Joseph B. Martindale and another, receivers of H. B. Claflin Co., to Mercantile Stores Corporation, 220 5th Av, June 28.....$100,000

18TH AV, 150, e s, 67.4 ft s of 10th St, runs e 90 x s 0.1 x e 10 x s 23.4 x w 100 x n 23 to beginning, (foreclosure July 2;) Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to Charles Hoefler, 506 West 103d St, (mtg $32,000;) attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$1,000

31D AV, 1,087, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x 100; Morris Kestenbaum to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, ¼ part, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, June 25; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$25

20TH ST, 342 East, s s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Charles W. Kirchhof et al. to Caroline W. G. Schwager, 210 West 80th St, and another, ¼ part, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

31ST ST, 120-22 West, s s, 243 ft w of 6th Av, 40x123.6x40.10x115.5; County Holding Co. to Nola Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, (mtg $130,000,) C. A. G., all liens, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

45TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Apolonia Roell to Jacob Fuchs, 247 East 45th St, all liens, June 28; attorney, Charles Kallmeyer, 205 East 45th St.....$100

57TH ST, 216 East, s s, 171.8 ft s of 3d Av, 18.4x107.2; Theresa Faust to Bridget J. Mangold, 216 East 78th St, (mtg $6,000,) June 30; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,395 Bd Av.....$100

86TH ST, 324 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x102.2; 86th St, 326 East, s s, 287.6 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x102.2; John A. Bohlman et al., executors of Hugo Gorsch, to William P. Zwingo, 320 East 86th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,750

102D ST, 175 West, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x98.8; Mary Murray to Patrick Cashin, 105 West 101st St, (mtg $19,000,) Nov. 30, 1914.....$1

102D ST, 310 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.11; same to same, (mtg $19,500,) all liens, July 1.....$1

102D ST, 159 East, n s, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11x irregular; Joachim Spiro to Regina Spiro, 205 West 118th St, (mtg $21,000,) all title, all liens, May 1.....$1

112TH ST, 75-77 East, n w corner Park Av, 54.10x100.11; Keats Co. to Isaac and Hyman Altschule, 205 West 111th St, (mtg $61,000,) July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, 67 East, n s, 121.3 ft w of 4th Av, 21.3x100.11; Peter Horne et al., heirs, &c., of William Horne, to Bee Realty Co., 558 Broadway, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,600

122D ST, n s, 137.6 w of Lenox Av, 19x 100.11; Annie C. Kelly to Hy Van Arsdale, 44 Avon Av, Newark, N. J., (mtg $10,000,) April 29; address, 51 Chambers St.....$1

126TH ST, 135 West, n s, 383.11 ft e of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; Martha Mackenzie, West Haven, Conn., to Lawmor Realty Co., 42 Broadway, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lawmor Realty Co. to John Bergesen, 153 West 126th St, July 2; attorney same.....$100

144TH ST, 305 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hannah Harrison, Philadelphia, Penn., to Lewis V. Hulse, 525 Garden St, Hoboken, N. J., b. and s., June 15; attorney, James M. Tully, 271 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lewis V. Hulse to John and Hannah Harrison, 3,435 Crescent St, Philadelphia, Penn., b. and s., June 15..$100

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, n w corner of 231st St, 52.8x48.10x33x17.3; Maggie C. Holemberg et al. to Mary O'Neil, 46 Henry St, Brooklyn, March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ANDREWS AV, n e corner of 179th St, 41.10x irregular; Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executor, to James L. Breese, Southampton, L. I., July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

AV ST, JOHN, s e corner of Kelly St, 250 to Beck St x107.5; Avenue St. John Realty Company to Manhattan Avenue Holding Company, 122 Bowery, June 9; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery.....$1

BAILEY AV, 2,872, e s, 25x100.32x25x100.10; Joseph McCue to Harry Cahn and another, 2,540 Grand Av, July 2, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Cahn & P., 406 East 149th St.....$100

CITY ISLAND AV, 290, w s, 25x86.11x25x 87.1; W. Stebbins Smith, referee, to Charles P. Hallock, 2,244 Bronx Boulevard, July 2; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$2,500

CITY ISLAND AV, 267, w s, 49x64.4x49x64; same to same, July 2; same attorney.....$500

CLAY AV, 1,385, n w s, 25x50; Value Realty Co. to Joseph Dillon, 1,383 Clay Av, June 29, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 748.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard 45.4x126.2x39.11x130.1; Francis L. Patton, Jr., referee, to Warren B. Sammis, Huntington, L. I., June 17; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St.....$4,500

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,864, e s, 18.9x 100; Arlington Construction Co. to Lillian A. Morris, 2,443 Walton Av, June 30, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,866, e s, 18.9x 100; same to Patrick J. Cavanagh, 2,751 Kingsbridge Terrace, June 30, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, same.....$100

LEGGETT AV, s w corner of Kelly St, 50x 107.3; Avenue St. John Realty Co. to Manhattan Avenue Holding Co., 122 Bowery, June 9; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery.....$1

LOT 85, Map W. F. Duncan; Vera Hilgutt to Ignazio Meli, 3,549 White Plains Road, June 30, (mtg $600;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 349 and 350, map of Pearsall estate; Sigmund L. Finn to Rae A. Lillenstein, 301 West 110th St, July 2; attorney, S. B. Lillenstern, 115 Broadway.....$100

MAPLE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 213th St, 25x100; Anna Pizzo to Anna Bosco, 512 2d Av, May 10; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Bowery.$100

SHERIDAN AV, n e corner of 165th St, 169x 100x174.7x100.1; Isabella M. Meeks to Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., 303 Elton Av, July 2, (mtg $12,900;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

TRINITY AV, s w cor of 160th St, 46x102.1; also Trinity Av, w s, 126 ft s of 160th St, 40x102.1; also Trinity Av, w s, 166 ft s of 160th St, 40x102; Avenue St John Realty Company to Manhattan Avenue Holding Company, 122 Bowery, June 9; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 220.3 ft n of 181st St, 25x103.8x25x100.5; Dorrit Realty Corporation to John W. Ahern, 510 West 184th St, June 29, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John W. Ahern to Thomas Pryor, 2,150 Washington Av, June 30, (mtg $4,500;) same attorney.....$100

125D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Cypress Av, 25x100, also 125th St, s s, 200 ft e of Trinity Av, 25x100; William H. Hochreiter to Louisa H. Hochreiter, 688 East 133d St, June 16; attorney, George Price, 149th St. and 3d Av.....$100

176TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x 190.6x50x190.4; Charles T. Streeter Construction Company to Isabella M. Meeks, 1,690 Southern Boulevard, July 2, (mtg $37,500;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Isabella M. Meeks to Harborn Realty Company, 3,210 3d Av, July 2, (mtg $44,500;) attorney, same.....$100

179TH ST, 931 East, w s, 38.2x97.1; Charles Reilly to James Duffy, 2,004 Crotona Av, July 2, (mtg $19,500;) attorney, James Duffy, 2,004 Crotona Av.....$1

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Crotona Park East, e s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park East, 75x107.8; Wey Building Co., Max S. Yarfitz, 979 East 163d St, President, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost.....$75,000

Southern Boulevard, e s, 114.96 ft s of 187th St, one-story brick stores, 25x61; Hurley Building Co., Edward Hurley, 2,322 Andrews Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost.....$3,000

Digney Av, e s, 493.10 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, two-story brick dwelling, 21x37; Swiss Realty Co., Joseph Runk, 4,259 Digney Av., President, owner; James Hanson, 2,854 Briggs Av, architect; cost.....$3,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Washington Av, 829, five-story brick tenement, 26.2x79.3; Elizabeth A. Hays, 324 Carlton Av, Brooklyn, owner; Fred Hammond, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $15,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St. 8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths $2,700 to $4,300

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. 7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths $2,400 to $3,500

New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. 8-9-12 Rooms 2 to 4 Baths $2,100 to $3,900

New Building. Leases from October 1st.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

THE BELNORD,

86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

Your welcome to your guest, if you live at the Belnord, is expressed in every act of every employee of the Belnord. Your guest breathes the atmosphere of hospitality as soon as he enters the building.

Vast as the Belnord is, it is not impersonal. The perfection of its service gives it an air of genuine friendliness.

7 to 11 bright, outside Rooms. 2 to 4 baths.

Rental $2,100 to $7,000.

Manager on Premises.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.

AGENTS

Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Telephone Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths

Rental $1,800 to $3,800

All improvements, including refrigeration.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Modern in Every Detail.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment, having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES. 'PHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY, 61 Broadway

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.

Absolutely Fireproof. Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of

5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,

Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY, 61 Broadway

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

505-507 W. 113th ST. 4-5-6 Rooms. Rents, $540 to $900.

530 WEST 113th ST. 5 Rooms, $900. 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT, 3131 Broadway at 124th St. 3-4-5-6 Rooms. Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR, 574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St. 2-3-4-5 Rooms. Rents, $360 to $780.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT, 751 West 180th St. Corner Pinehurst Av. Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section. 4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or M. RAYMOND 507 WEST 113TH ST. 'Phone, Morningside—8240

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Absolutely fireproof.

Every Modern Convenience.

6,7,8 & 9 Rooms 2 & 3 Baths.

Rentals, $1,100-$2,400.

MANAGER ON PREMISES. TEL., 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY, 61 Broadway

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

RENTING DEPT. 162 West 72d St., near Broadway. TEL., A Selected List of West Side Apartments for Rent, 7240 COL.

Terrace Court, 202 Riverside Drive, South Corner 93d St. High-class modern fireproof house; large rooms, overlooking Riverside Park. 9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. $1,300 to $2,300.

Hamilton, 420 Riverside Drive, North Corner 114th Street. One of the finest apartment houses in the city. One corner apartment. Every room outside, southern and western exposure. 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths. $1,100 to $2,300.

La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St., N. E. Cor. Columbus Ave. Imposing modern fireproof building; extra large rooms, convenient to 72d St. "L" Station and 72d St. Subway Station. 7 rooms and bath. $1,200 to $1,800.

Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, South Corner 114th St. 12-story fireproof apartment, located in the finest section of the Drive. 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900; 9 " 3 " " 2,400; 7 " 2 " " 1,500

105 West 72d St., Near Subway and "L" stations. New fireproof building. Large rooms a feature. Southern exposure. 4 & 5 rooms and 2 baths. $1,300 to $1,900.

La Grange, 1 West 83d St., North Corner Central Park West. Remodelled, modernized and renovated throughout. Two apartments have been made over into one having 7-8 & 9 very large rooms, 1 & 2 baths. $1,100 to $2,500.

375 Central Park West, Near 97th St. Very desirable apartments with fine hardwood trim; all modern appointments. 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths. $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., N. E. Cor. Broadway. New ten-story fireproof building, equal to any apartment on the West Side; every room large and light; private houses on either side; two elevators, &c. 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath. $540 to $1,000.

The Oregon, 162 West 54th St., Corner 7th Ave. New 12-story fireproof building; a few choice housekeeping corner apartments, in most convenient residential location in the city. Close to the best shopping and amusement sections. 3-4-5-6 rooms and bath. $900 to $1,700.

Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, South Corner 66th St. One of the handsomest apartment houses on the Park. Modern fireproof building, with all the latest improvements. 10 rooms, 3 baths. $2,600.

Halsworth, 645 West End Ave., Southwest Corner 92d St. New 12-story fireproof apartments, centrally located, one block to Subway station and surface cars. 5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 & $1,400. 6 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,850. 7 rooms, 3 baths, $1,800 & $2,000.

The Cornwall, 255 West 90th St., N. W. Corner Broadway. New high-class fire and sound proof apartments. Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway. 7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths and large reception room. $1,800 to $2,800.

Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, Near 69th St. Up-to-date fireproof building, all improvements; large rooms; very select neighborhood. 8 rooms & bath, $1,400 to $1,600; 7 " " " 1,100

Stuart, 250 West 94th St., Southwest Corner Broadway. Rooms large and light, well planned; private house block; convenient to subway express station at 96th St., or "L" station at 93d St. and Columbus Ave. 8 & 9 rooms and bath. $1,200 to $1,500

Vernon, 350 West 71st St., Near Riverside. A modern building, with large, light rooms; convenient to 72d St. Broadway subway express station. 8 rooms and bath. $1,100.

4 and 12 West 92d St., Near Central Park West. Convenient to "L" station, 93d St. and Columbus Ave. 7 rooms and bath. $900 to $1,100.

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

THE foyer in these apartments is really a large room, although it is not counted as one of the rooms. Even the six-room apartments have three baths.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths. All rooms unusually large.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York Agent and Manager.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.

6 to 9 Rooms

with 2 to 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.



Telephone 7317 Morningside.

Chas. E. Hames Resident Manager

HAGUE COURT Near Columbia University. 400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park. 7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets..$1,000; 7 large corner rooms....1,200. Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Ave. Telephone, 2718 Murray Hill.

2, 4 & 5 Room apartments, foyer and bath; large closets; all modern improvements; excellent service—refined, home-like elevator apartments. Rentals very moderate, $40-$75. 535 W. 113TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Apartment Opportunity Three new houses, 4, 5, 6 rooms, just completed; every known modern improvement; $30 up. Corner West 180th St. and Northern Av. Express subway.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS Upper Manhattan's most refined neighborhood, 4 to 9 rooms, $40 upward; every improvement; high class; restricted avenue. Westwood & Cliftwood Courts, West 180th St. and Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE EDGEWOOD, 601 WEST 127TH ST. AT MANHATTAN ST. SUBWAY. Three and four rooms; all large and light; elevator; all improvements; $32.50 to $40.

THE LAFAYETTE, 320 MANHATTAN AV. Southeast corner 114th St.; beautiful apartment; facing Morningside Park; six and seven large rooms; elevator and all improvements; rents $55 to $75.

THE CYNTHIUS, 3,136 BROADWAY, CORNER 125TH ST. Elevator; all improvements; six and eight large, light rooms and bath; rents $45 and $55. Apply on premises, or SHAW & CO., 1 WEST 125TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator. All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 TO $70. 3609 Broadway, S. W. Cor. 149th Street

ST. NICHOLAS AV., Southwest Cor. 178th St. 4 to 6 Large, Beautiful Rooms in Elevator Apartment, $33 to $55.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE 7 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS, TWO BATHS, $59 ELEVATOR APARTMENT. 4 Rooms, $34. 5 Rooms, $42. 219 Audubon Av., S. E. Cor. 176th Street

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable Apartments Offered by DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

58-66 E. 96th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
1246 Madison Ave.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50-$60
127 East 86th St.	Hot water supply.	6 rooms & bath	$30-$31
131 East 86th St.	Steam heat, hot water.	8 rooms & bath	$45-$50
120-122 E. 85th St.	Elevator, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50.

Janitors in charge will show premises.

8 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms. Rent $1,800 and $2,200. NO. 59 EAST 65TH STREET, Northwest Corner Park Avenue. Choice residential section; private house block; all large, outside rooms. Extra maid's room. Superintendent.

WARNING!--IMPORTANT!

TO THOSE WHO ARE SEEKING NEW APARTMENTS FOR FALL OCCUPANCY

The following schedule shows how few suites are left in our own buildings.

399 Park Avenue, S. E. Cor. 54th St. New 13 story fireproof building. 80% RENTED. Eight 10 r., 3 b'th Apts., $3,200, $4,200		**1,070 Madison Av.,** So. West Cor. 81st Modern 8 story fireproof building.	
383 Park Avenue, 53d to 54th St. Modern 12 story fireproof building.		4th, south, 7 rooms & 2 baths..$1,800	
4th fl., south, 7 rooms, 3 baths..$2,500		4th, corner, 8 rooms, 2 baths..$2,300	
10, 11, 12 fl., north, 7 r., 3 b'ths..$2,600		8th floor, cor., 8 r'ms, 2 baths..$2,500	
9th fl., north, 8 rooms, 3 baths..$3,000		**901 Lexington Av.,** N. E. Cor. 67th St. Modern 10 story fireproof building.	
635 Park Avenue, S. E. Cor. 66th St. Modern 12 story fireproof building. ALL RENTED.		1st, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,000	
		2d, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,200	
640 Park Avenue, N. W. Cor. 66th St. NEW 12 story fireproof building. ALL RENTED.		4th, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,400	
		5th, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,500	
830 Park Avenue, S. W. Cor. 76th St. Modern 12 story fireproof building. FOUR APARTMENTS LEFT.		**45 East 62d St.,** Bet. Madison & Park Avs. Adjoining New Colony Club. NEW 9 story fireproof building. THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.	
4th, B, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$4,000		2d, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,300	
6th, B, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$4,000		3d, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,400	
4th, C, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 baths..$3,500		4th, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,500	
7th, C, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$3,500		**178 East 70th St.,** East of Lex. Av. NEW 9 story fireproof building. TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.	
840 Park Avenue, N. W. Cor. 76th St. NEW 12 story fireproof building. THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.		4th, south, 6 rooms, 2 baths...$1,500	
5th, A, duplex, 12 r'ms, 4 b'ths..$5,500		9th, south, 6 rooms, 2 baths...$1,700	
4th, B, 8 rooms and 3 baths...$2,800		**122 East 76th St.,** Bet. Park & Lex. Avs. NEW 9 story fireproof building. 45% RENTED.	
9th, B, 8 rooms and 3 baths...$3,000		8 rooms & 3 baths...$1,850 to $2,350	
969 Park Avenue, N. E. Cor. 82d St. Modern 12 story fireproof building. THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.		7 rooms & 3 baths...$1,700 to $2,200	
2d, A, duplex, 12 r'ms, 4 baths..$3,600		6 rooms & 2 baths..$1,800 (only 2 left)	
10th, B, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$3,100		Ground fl., 4-5-6 rooms..$850-$1,200	
3d, C, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 baths..$3,000		**122 East 82d St.,** Bet. Park & Lex. Avs. Modern 9 story fireproof building. THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.	
981 Park Avenue, N. E. Cor. 83d St. Modern 10 story fireproof building.		1st, B, 5 rooms and bath.....$760	
7th fl., cor., 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,100		5th, D, 5 rooms and bath.....$990	
9th fl., cor., 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,200		9th, D, 5 rooms and bath.....$1,080	
2d, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$1,650		**114 East 84th St.,** Bet. Park & Lex. Avs. NEW 9 story fireproof building. 75% RENTED.	
7th, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$1,900		A, 7 r., 3 baths..$1,300 to $1,600 (3 left)	
9th, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,000		B, 7 r., 3 baths..$1,550 to $1,600 (1 left)	
		C, 6 r., 2 baths..$1,020 to $1,300 (3 left)	
		D, 6 r., 2 baths..$1,050 to $1,300 (2 left)	

The above offer a very wide selection in both size and price, representing the majority of the better class of buildings on the east side. AN IMMEDIATE SELECTION IS ESSENTIAL. CALL AND SEE THEM TO MORE THOROUGHLY APPRECIATE THEIR EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO. AGENTS AT 421 Madison Ave., 48TH ST. Tel. Murray Hill 5600

405 Park Avenue NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET. 3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 4 baths, $3,500, $6,000. Doctor's office, 4 rooms and bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St. 2 apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,300.

115 East 53rd St. 1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700. Doctor's office, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200.

123 East 53rd St. 4 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff, Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

121 Madison Avenue CORNER 30TH STREET. Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building. Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.

Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

Just Being Completed The **Bellguard** 216 W. 89th St., S. E. Cor. B'way

Apartments of Highest Quality

Attractive residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface cars.

Suites of 3 Rooms and Bath. 6 Rooms, 2 Baths. 7 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Rooms of exceptional size, large reception foyers and halls, abundance of spacious wardrobes, handsomely appointed and containing every modern and up-to-date improvement, and to be conducted under personal supervision of the owner.

FOR RENTAL, &c., APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER or J. AXELROD, Owner, Office, 200 W. 72nd St., Cor. Broadway.

One of the Finest on the West Side.

THE DELLA ROBBIA

740 WEST END AVE. NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.

Ready for Occupancy July 1st

4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths Attractive Rentals

CENTRAL LOCATION. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents 162 WEST 72D STREET

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSONIA

79th St. & Riverside Drive, 315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management. 6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES. Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

Large Rooms, Reasonable Rents.

7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; rents $45-$55; hall and telephone service; choice private house block; convenient to Subway, L and surface cars. Apply to Owner, on premises, 102 AND 104 WEST 85TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

76 WEST 86TH STREET AND **77 WEST 85TH STREET** ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS OF 6-7-8-9 Rooms — One & two baths. All Large Outside Rooms. Rentals $1000 to $1800 Yearly. One Apartment of 8 Rooms, 2 Baths. Suitable for Physician or Dentist. Apply to Agent on Premises.

738 West End 96TH.—Large, airy rooms and kitchen; complete housekeeping; gas, electricity included; telephone Riverside; subway; moderate.

Santa Monica 341-347 W. 70 St. Near West End Ave. Most convenient section of city; near Subway Express, "L" and surface cars. Modern elevator house, overlooks Hudson River. 4-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $40-$70 Concessions to Oct. 1st. Apply Owner on Premises, or Rudolph Carlson, Agt., 3759 BROADWAY, COR. 156TH ST.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th. Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE WEST POINT 336 West 95th St. and Riverside Drive. HIGH CLASS HOUSE. Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator 5 sunny, light Rooms, $45-50 | 6 sunny Rooms, $55-65

West Side, Above 110th Street.

2—4—5 Room apartments, foyer and bath; large closets; all modern improvements; excellent service—refined—homelike elevator apartments. Rentals very moderate, $40-$75. 535 W. 113th St., near B'way.

THE HILLCREST 430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds. MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths. Rents $1,500 to $1,800. Parlors 18x23, Dining Rooms 19x19, Bedrooms 14x14. Immediate Possession If Desired.

Fort Tryon Apartments 561 W. 180th St., Corner St. Nicholas Ave. 4 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises or J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.

14 MORNINGSIDE AVE., Corner 115th St. 6-7-8 Large Rooms, Facing Park, $60-$75. All light rooms. Elevator and hall service.

414-416 West 118th St., Near Morningside Drive. 6 Large Rooms, $45-$60. All light rooms. Elevator and hall service.

Apply Superintendents on Premises, or G. Schwegler, 3507 B'way, at 143rd St.

Edmund Francis Court N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. & 120th St. New 10-story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of 3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms. All outside rooms. Rents Reasonable. THOMAS J. O'REILLY Broadway and 109th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

WE OFFER Exceptional APARTMENTS IN THE **Schermerhorn** MADISON AVENUE, ENTIRE BLOCK 82d-83d Sts. 9 ROOMS, Foyer and 3 Baths. APPLY TO Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 WEST 45TH ST. Telephone, Bryant—7843. REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Mayfair Southeast Corner 57th St. & Park Ave. Light Apartments. General Location and character unexcelled. Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments. Rents $2400-$2900. Apply to Supt. on premises, or to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, Agents, 84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St. 8 AND 9 SPACIOUS ROOMS. Handsome apartments, beautifully arranged; elevator service and modern conveniences. RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000. DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, Cor

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answer can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card games, geography in dispute, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Steamship Lines.

T. N., Winnipeg.—Does the United States own any steamship lines? What are the four biggest lines and their owners?

The American Line, carrying transatlantic trade between New York and Liverpool, and between Philadelphia and Liverpool, is the only steamship line to Europe whose boats come entirely within the sharply limited meaning of the term "American owned." The largest fleets plying—under ordinary conditions of international trade—between New York and European ports are those of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, the Cunard Line, and the White Star Line. The French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) has a larger fleet listed than the White Star, but the latter's boats are larger, and its first-class fleet is equally large. The two first-named lines are German, and are not now operating. The Cunard, White Star, and French Line maintain a weekly service at present. The Holland-America Line, the next largest after those named above, continues to operate regularly between New York and Rotterdam. The White Star Line is controlled by the International Mercantile Marine Company. Both it and the Cunard Line are British.

Wireless Ship Control.

A. H. TOLLE.—Could you please give me a brief description of the wireless device used for controlling ships—that is, for steering them in to shore, the man with the wireless being on shore and being able to bring the ship in? If the boat were being steered in the natural way, would the wireless be strong enough to overcome that?

Many experiments have been successfully conducted in the United States and in Europe in connection with the wireless control of small vessels. The wireless energy directed from shore is radiated in the usual manner, and the receiving apparatus on shipboard is so arranged as to detect the energy and in turn actuate sensitive relays which control the steering gear. Up to the present time, however, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America informs us that it has no record of any practical device that will accomplish the results you suggest.

American Possessions.

T. N., Winnipeg.—Will you please name the American possessions—islands, &c.?

The "possessions" of the United States are as follows: Alaska, purchased from Russia in 1867, price $7,200,000, area 590,884 square miles; the Hawaiian Islands, annexed by the request of the inhabitants in 1898, area, 6,449 square miles; Porto Rico, area, 3,435 square miles; Guam, area, 210 square miles, and the Philippine Islands, area 115,026 square miles, ceded by Spain in the treaties of 1898 and 1900, on payment of $20,100,000; American Samoa, area seventy-seven square miles, acquired without money payment in 1899, and the Panama Canal Zone, which is not actually owned by the United States, but to which the country, in consideration of the payment to the Republic of Panama of $10,000,000 and in addition an annual "rental" of $250,000, has acquired perpetual right of occupation, use and control; the Canal Zone is ten miles wide and its area is 436 square miles. No payment was made for the territory of Hawaii, but the United States assumed the public debt of that country to the amount of $4,000,000.

New Jersey a Foreign State.

Further suggestion as to the reason for the jesting remark that "New Jersey does not belong to the Union" comes from William Sartain, who writes as follows:

"The States had laws that no member of a foreign royal house could own land and have residence there. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, wished to settle here. New Jersey passed a law allowing him to do so in that State, and he bought land and lived in Bordentown, N. J. It was immediately dubbed 'New Spain,' and I remember, in Philadelphia, when Jerseymen were called Spaniards, and people spoke of 'the United States and New Jersey.'"

Photographs in City Parks.

J. HENRY LUTZ.—Last Sunday, while in Central Park, I opened my Kodak to take a snapshot, and a park attendant asked me if I had a permit to take pictures. On receiving a negative reply he ordered me to close my camera, as it was against the law to take pictures in the city parks. Can you cite this law and advise where these permits may be obtained? Is there a charge for the permits?

The Query Department cannot give information about the interpretation or provisions of city ordinances, but would refer you to the Department of Parks, where these questions may be answered and needed permits obtained.

Englewood.

R. J. W.—Kindly oblige me by answering the following questions: Is Englewood, N. J., entitled to the name city? What conditions must a place fulfill in order to be called by the name of city?

Englewood, by the census of 1910, had a population of 9,924. A town, in order to be known as a "city," usually has a population of 10,000 or over. But the chief distinction made in this country is not between a "town" and a "city" in point of population—concerning which there is no hard and fast rule—but between incorporated places and those which are not incorporated. Englewood, N. J., is an incorporated place.

The Swastika.

Adding to the information on the swastika sign recently given an inquirer an interesting reference to the use of the talisman in Mongolia, Miss Helen Mansfield writes as follows:

"I was just reading 'A Wayfarer in China,' by Elizabeth Kendall. She came through Mongolia. At Urga, in North Mongolia, she stayed at the home of a rich Mongolian trader—'the great entrance gates boldly decorated with the swastika symbol.' (Page 28.)"

Folk "Songs" and Folk "Legends."

A curious misunderstanding has apparently occurred in the case of at least one reader in regard to the question and answer concerning folk songs in the United States. B. Brown asked whether the United States could be said to have neglected to compose folk songs, and what were the countries that did have folk songs. The answer was that with the exception of the Indian and negro melodies, composed in this country, indigenous folk songs, so to speak, were lacking in the United States, and that the settlers naturally inherited and harked back to the folk songs brought from their European ancestry. Although the answer contained only the somewhat ambiguous word "songs," it was published in the belief that its meaning was plain as denoting not tales, but melodies. The Query Department did not intend to convey the impression that the United States had no folk legends, folk stories, folk verses, folk lore; the statement was simply that with the exceptions noted this country lacked native folk music, and that the vast majority of all that can be called by that name comes to us with the people of those European nations that are rich in the possession of real peasant melodies. We are glad, however, to have suggestions from readers. Since at least one reader has been confused by the ambiguity of our answer, and since this reader's letter contains exceedingly interesting information, we are very glad indeed to publish it in full. It is signed Dune Browne, and is as follows:

"When replying to the interesting query of R. Brown concerning American folk songs, the sweeping statement was made that the United States cannot be said to have any folk songs, going on to say that the American Indians and American negroes have songs, lullabies, and the like. Exception to this might be taken, since the songs of the colored race were mostly imported and not made in America, the tunes came with the emigrants after the settlement of Manhattan by the Dutch. All European emigrants have brought with them their lullabies from their own countries, none of which are purely American.

"If however these importations are allowed, those from the Netherlands, brought by the first settlers, would preclude the negro folk lore and are more persistent.

"Among the latter is the tale of the monkey,

'Dwif mit een dapie op-kentokje,'

and that of the 'Friar and the Cook,' played with the fingers, like 'The Old Woman Spinning' or 'These Are My Mother's Knives and Forks,' or 'Two Birds Picking,' &c.

"The lullaby to which all children of pure Dutch descent are still hushed to sleep is 'Trip a trap a trapjes,' or 'Ter voorches, ter voofches.' None of these are by any means forgotten, although they may not be known to the reptiler, who has also overlooked the tale of 'Rip Van Winkle,' 'The Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow,' 'The Night Before Christmas,' that has a world-wide reputation, and is a purely folk tale of New York, having been written by Mr. Moore at his country seat, now covered by Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, and last, but by no means least, 'Yankee Doodle,' the marching song, written during the French and Indian war, when Colonel Thomas Fitch of Norwalk, Conn., cantered up the Albany Post Road to Fort Crailo, Greenbush, New York, at the head of his company of all Yankees to report to General Hardy. The men were mounted on small horses, and the only uniform was blue homespun linsey-woolsey, quilted, soft hats, with a turkey tail feather stuck under the ribbon that had been given to the band by his father Fitch from the barnyard of her father, Governor Fitch. On arriving at Fort Crailo these men were ridiculed by the colonial English officers for being so unlike themselves in their trig and uncomfortable uniforms, and Dr. Schuckburg wrote the ballad,

'Yankee Doodle came to town,
Riding on a pony,
Stuck a feather in his cap,
And called it macaroni.'

"The last word being the cant one of the day for dude, which in its turn the day for dude, which in its turn came from our old folk song 'Duda, duda, da.' Yankee Doodle was wisely adopted as a compliment to the originality of the costume, and the men thus discounted the impertinent reproach that was intended. The tune became the celebrated marching song of the Revolution that would always rally the soldiers when discomfited."

E. H. D. writes in regard to folk music: "How about 'The Arkansaw Traveler'? And is there not a set of verses going with the tune known as 'Turkey in the Straw'?"

International Law.

J. M. PLATZA.—Provided the Lusitania, flying the British flag, was unarmed, was it a breach of international law to sink her without warning and without giving her an opportunity to discharge her passengers?

The provision of international law is that a merchant vessel suspected of carrying contraband shall be searched and that the noncombatant passengers shall be warned and allowed to leave the ship before she is destroyed.

Clock Faces.

CHARLES T. WEBB.—Can you tell me the origin of the custom whereby the hands of most of the painted wooden clocks hung out in front of watchmakers' and jewelers' windows and shops are set at seventeen or eighteen minutes past 8?

Clockmakers say that this custom goes back to the days following the assassination of Lincoln. The hour mentioned was the time that Lincoln was shot, and after his death this time was adopted by jewelers in the way described by the inquirer.

Ground-Hog Day.

In reply to a question as to the origin and history of Ground-Hog Day, referred recently to Query Column readers, the following interesting letter has been received from William Otis Crosby, who lived as a boy in the Ohio woods, and brings this interesting Indian legend from the stories of his childhood:

"The second day of February, popularly known as Ground-Hog Day, is familiar to all, and you have doubtless noticed that all the newspapers and nearly every one you meet will tell about the ground-hog seeing—or failing to see—his shadow. For from long and many times telling, it has come to be generally believed that the ground-hog comes out of his hole on Feb. 2 each year, and if he sees his shadow—that is, if the sun shines—he goes back into this hole, because there will be six weeks more of Winter weather; but if, when he comes out, it is cloudy and he does not see his shadow, he will remain out because the Winter will soon be over and there will be an early Spring.

"It would be natural after hearing the Ground Hog Day story gravely told and retold over and over every year, as far back as you can remember, you should conclude that when the ground-hog went into his Winter quarters he took with him an alarm clock and an almanac so as to make sure of waking up and getting out on the 2d day of February, which would, of course, be utter nonsense just as the entire story is as usually told, without an explanation. The trouble is that the story has been badly twisted in its repeated telling.

"When I was a small boy in Ohio an old man who had spent his life as a hunter and trapper among the Indians explained it to me; he said the Indians studied the habits of animals and birds very closely and observed that the ground-hog (which is about the size of a common cat) went into his hole when the cold weather began at the opening of Winter and went to sleep for two moons, as the Indians express it, which is eight weeks as we record time. At the end of the two moons (eight weeks) he woke up and came out of his hole. If he found the weather cold and wintry-like he would conclude that it had been cold all the time he was asleep and would not last much longer, but that Spring would soon appear, and he would therefore remain out. If, however, when he came out he found the weather warm and springlike he would reason that it was too early for Spring to come and there would in all probability be another period of cold weather; so he would go back into his hole and curl up for another long nap.

"The twisting up of the story grew out of the failure of the white people to get a correct understanding of the habits of the animal as told by the Indian in the sign language.

"When the Indian indicated that the ground-hog went into his hole at the beginning of Winter, he did so by drawing his blanket close about him and shivering and perhaps by pointing to something white with one hand and making downward motions with the other to express the idea of falling snow.

"The white man thus fixed in his mind the 1st of December as the going to bed time of Mr. Ground-Hog, though the Indian did not mean that at all, for cold, wintry weather may set in earlier or later than that date.

"Then the Indian said, by signs, that he slept for two moons. This the white man interpreted as meaning two months—that is, the little fellow slept from the 1st of December until the 1st of February, at random or for good measure, as the fellow did an extra crow, or perhaps got the second day mixed up with the two moon pantomime talk of the Indian.

"When the Indian indicated that if on coming out of his hole the little fellow saw his shadow, he did not intend to refer to the mere fact that the sun was shining, for it might be very cold and at the same time a very bright sunshiny day. He meant to convey the idea of its being warm weather, in using the sun as his illustration, and if he did not see his shadow, the absence of the sunshine indicated cold weather.

"At the time when the Indians occupied this country there were a great many ground-hogs, which could easily be seen as they strolled about on the hillside near their homes, like a boy hunting for something to eat. When they noticed that the weather had become cold enough to cause the ground-hog to disappear, they would take notice of the phase of the moon at that time, and when the moon reached the same phase for the second time after that they would look for the little weather prophet to put in his appearance again; and sure enough he would do so without varying many days from the time of his disappearance eight weeks before.

"To state the matter in a more definite form: It was the old Indian belief, and it still holds good as a general rule, that after Winter once sets in with steady cold weather, and continues to be steadily cold for two moons (eight weeks) the Winter will soon be over and there will be an early Spring. If, however, a break occurs in the cold weather and there is a period of warm Spring-like weather right in the midst of the Winter season, in all probability the warm spell will be followed by quite a long period of cold weather and that the Spring weather with the flowers and birds will be late in coming.

"R. E. S." writes from Pittsburgh as follows: "The mystery associating the ground-hog, the woodchuck of Lowell and Whittier and Thoreau, on February 2, his day, could probably be elucidated by an investigation at Punxsutawney. All western Pennsylvania best knows that delightful village as the shrine of the ground-hog. The events of the mid-Winter festival held there annually on Ground Hog Day are reported in more or less detail each year in the Pittsburgh papers. They include an inspection of the augur, and close with a banquet.

"Many pilgrims attend the celebration and the politician seems usually incident to the occasion. Should the ground-hog see his shadow before 9 A. M., 'six weeks more of Winter' is assured, no matter what the forecaster may officially forecast for Western Pennsylvania. Whether the ground-hog is the gastronomic feature of the banquet I cannot say. Definite information as to that and a wealth of Ground Hog Day lore and tradition could be found in the back files of The Punxsutawney Spirit, a journal once much quoted by press exchanges hereabouts."

A Correction.

Owing to an unfortunate transposition in figures, the query column was regrettably in error in giving the date of "Black Friday," when Jay Gould and his partner, Fisk, attempted to corner gold. The date was Sept. 24, 1869, not 1896, as stated.

Auxiliary Cruisers.

MRS. J. H. HOFFMAN.—I would feel grateful if you would inform me whether British ocean-going mail ships carry guns in time of peace, such as could convert ships in case of a declaration of war into armed cruisers at short notice. Also please let me know if the officers of the White Star or Cunard Line must be Naval Reserve men.

British ocean-going mail ships do not carry guns in time of peace. Many officers on British steamship lines are Naval Reserve men but it is not compulsory that they should belong to the body. If two-thirds of the boat's personnel are members of the Naval Reserve the boat may fly the Naval Reserve flag.

Transportation of Infantry.

J. M. WRIGHT.—Can you tell me why all infantry is not mounted on bicycles or in autos and so increase their mobility? Cavalry would nearly disappear then.

Bicycle corps and transportation of infantry by autos are well known to the military authorities of all countries. There are circumstances, such as the condition of roads in bad weather, for example, when the only means of movement for infantry is the old one of foot marching, and the military chiefs, recognizing this, have kept their men in training for this important part of their profession. It is said that so late foot marching has never before been necessary to the troops as in the present war in Western Europe, where railroad connections are maintained for the transportation of their men from one point to another by both sides, and where the automobile has played so important a rôle in this connection.

Votes for Porto Ricans.

L. M.—Has a Porto Rican, who has lived for a year in New York State a right to vote? Has this ever been settled by the courts? How long must a person live here before taking out first papers? What are the requirements in granting first papers?

It was decided in 1901 that the citizens of Porto Rico were not citizens of the United States. The island was declared to be "not incorporated into the United States, but merely appurtenant thereto as a possession." In some States aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens may vote, but New York is not one of them. Only those who have received their second papers may vote in New York.

An alien may declare his intention of becoming a citizen at any time, and his first papers must have been granted two years before he may make application for the second. To obtain the first papers the applicant, who must be at least eighteen years old, must apply to any Circuit or District Court of the United States in the district in which he resides, or any State Court authorized to confer citizenship. He must give his age, name, date and place of birth, profession or business, previous residence, date of arrival, name of ship he came on, name of port, and description of his person. He must declare that he is not an anarchist nor a polygamist, and that it is his true intention to become a citizen and to reside permanently in the United States.

Autochromes.

M. T. C.—No American firm makes self-coloring plates of exactly the description you mention.

Lusitania and Titanic.

W. E. HANKINS.—Can you give me the exact date, place, and hour of the launching of the Lusitania and of the Titanic, also the date of the sinking of the latter?

The Cunard liner Lusitania was launched on June 7, 1906, at Clydebank, from the yard of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd. The White Star steamship Titanic was launched at Belfast on the morning of May 31, 1911. The Titanic sank April 15, 1912.

The Panama Canal Guns.

RENE VICAIGNE.—Will you please tell me the range of the big guns at the entrance of the Panama Canal?

Some of the guns constituting the defenses of the Panama Canal have a range of approximately 20,000 yards. This is the range of the gun as mounted, but with carriages permitting firing at greater elevation considerably greater ranges could be obtained.

The Metropolitan Life.

E. N. B.—Is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company a mutual insurance company or a stock company? Was the steamship Dacia built in England?

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is completely mutualized. It has recently been changed from a stock company to a mutual company. The Treasury department has recently published certain information about the Dacia—its tonnage, purchase, price, &c. For further information we must refer you to the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

Free Lectures.

INTERESTED.—To settle a dispute, will you please let me know if any cities besides New York have free lectures given by the city, and if so, what cities?

New York City is no longer unique in respect to free lectures given by the city. Among the hearing cities in which such lectures are given are Rochester, Hoboken, and Newark, and a number of other cities have followed New York's example.

Protection of U. S. Citizens.

J. S. SCHUSTER.—Will you kindly advise me whether the United States will protect an American citizen going abroad on an English steamer?

The United States Government takes every possible means to protect the lives of its citizens. It could not prevent the loss of life on the Lusitania and the Falaba. By the provisions of international law, noncombatant passengers must be allowed to leave a ship containing contraband before the vessel is destroyed, and it is for these principles that the United States is now protesting.

German History.

A. T. FLOCKTON.—How did Germany acquire Silesia, Alsace-Lorraine, and Schleswig-Holstein?

Is it true that the Treaty of Prague contains a clause that promises the return of certain territory to Denmark, said pledged return having gone by default until today?

Is it a substantiated fact that Germany stood by and upheld Austria's seizure of Balkan territory to which she had no legitimate claim? What is the history of Austria's encroachment upon Italy's territory?

In view of Germany's claim that she was attacked and is fighting for the recovery of territory, what country or countries have so despoiled her of her rights?

Only the briefest historical summary, with no attempt at justification of one side or the other, can be given here.

Prussia gained possession of Silesia in the reign of Frederick the Great, whose father had guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, by which the Emperor Charles VI. ordained that his titles and lands should pass to his nearest female relative, Maria Theresa, his daughter, claimed them on his death, but Frederick did not feel bound by the Pragmatic Sanction, as he claimed that the Emperor had not lived up to all the conditions on which it had been guaranteed.

Therefore, he revived old claims of his family on certain Silesian duchies, entered Silesia, and made himself master of it. France now formed an alliance with the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria and the King of Prussia against Austria, and Maria Theresa, to be more at freedom, concluded a peace with Frederick and ceded Silesia to him, greatly against her will. Later, as a result of the Seven Years' War, Prussia was confirmed in her possession of Silesia.

Schleswig-Holstein had been a subject of dispute since 1846. In 1848 there was fighting between Prussia and the Danes in Schleswig. A seven months' armistice was concluded in August, but the trouble broke out again directly afterward. The Danes held that both provinces were part of Denmark, but Germany contended that Holstein, though subject to the King of Denmark, was a member of the German Confederation and could not be severed from Schleswig in virtue of ancient treaties.

By the intervention of Austria peace was restored in 1852. Denmark agreeing to give a Constitution and equal treatment to Danes and Germans in the provinces.

In 1864 Prussia and Austria, acting together, made war upon the Danish King. The Danes fought well, but could not contend against two such enemies, and in 1864 both provinces and Lauenburg to the conquerors. Austria and Prussia were soon disputing among themselves, and war was only prevented by the Gastein Convention, which divided the administration of the provinces between the two States.

Austria's summoning of the Assembly of the States by the Austrian Governor of Holstein precipitated the Seven Weeks' War, by which Austria was driven to conclude a disadvantageous peace. The treaty of Prague in 1866 finally excluded her from Germany. Prussia annexed much territory, including Schleswig-Holstein.

By the fifth clause the inhabitants of the northern districts of Schleswig were to be reunited to Denmark if, when freely consulted, they expressed a wish for this result. This engagement, which was probably never serious, was abrogated by a secret treaty between Austria and Germany in 1878. Alsace-Lorraine was ceded to Germany after the surrender of Paris in 1871.

By the Treaty of Frankfort France engaged to pay an indemnity of five milliards of francs and to restore to Germany Alsace and the German portion of Lorraine.

The Balkan affair to which you refer is probably the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in October, 1908. A large proportion of the population of Bosnia was Serbian. As the annexation was in violation of the Treaty of Berlin, Serbia feared that the next step would be the seizure of her territory. War was threatened, and the dispute went on for months. Serbia demanded a strip of ocean territory next to Montenegro as "compensation." If Austria would not agree to this, and Serbia left the matter to the Powers. Austria demanded an explicit statement on the part of Serbia that she would cancel her statement that she would not accept Austria's annexation of Bosnia. Great Britain, France, and Russia intervened to try to devise a formula that would be acceptable to both. Suddenly Russia agreed to the Austro-Turkish understanding and recognized the annexation as an established fact, to the astonishment of all Europe.

The Powers were thus forced to agree by Russia's desertion to the abrogation of Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. Thus the annexation was recognized. Russia's change of front was attributed to energetic demands on the part of Germany, and was regarded as a triumph of German diplomacy. War was thought to have been threatened by Germany in her diplomatic communications. This view was held throughout Russia.

Even a brief summary of the long-continued connection of Italy and Austria is difficult. The trouble is that until our own times Italians have had no political unity, no independence, and no organized existence as a nation. As far back as 476 A.D. began the system of mixed Government, Teutonic and Italian, which gave Italian affairs from the earliest date an aspect of dualism. A long series of foreign rulers, Greek, Frank, German, Spaniard, and Austrian, have misgoverned Italy from distant seats of empire. The Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire was the nominal master of Italy, and many of the early holders of the title were crowned in Rome itself. Rudolf of Hapsburg was Emperor in 1278, and interfered little with Italy, which was given over to Guelf and Ghibelline civil conflicts.

Left to themselves by the absentee Emperors, the Italians were now in the grasp of the despots, or heads of the great families. Then came the age of invasions, and the ascension to the throne of the great Emperor, Charles V., who was heir to Austria, Spain, and Lower Italy at once.

Charles V. organized the affairs of Italy, and from 1530 to 1706 she may be said to have no history of her own. Until the French revolution Italy was settled and resettled, handled and rehandled, caring nothing what befell her changing masters. Only the House of Savoy gave any signs of hope for the country.

In 1713 Charles VI. of Austria, the Emperor, took Milan, Mantua, Naples, and Sardinia as the spoil of war with France. Italy was redivided in 1748, Austria keeping Milan and Tuscany.

Then came forty years of peace before the campaign of Napoleon, with Italy ranked as his kingdom. After Waterloo the Congress of Vienna formed Venice and Milan into a province for Francis II., Emperor of Austria, and the Austrian Ferdinand III. was again made Grand Duke of Tuscany. Italy was indeed partitioned between the Austrians and the Sicilian Bourbons, with a large preponderance of Austrian influence. Then followed a political and spiritual reign of terror, having for its object the crushing of Italian liberalism and sanctioned and supported by Austria. Each petty potentate was under orders from Vienna, and the Province of Lombardo-Venetia was one huge fortress.

The Italians were half-maddened, and secret societies formed a network over the country. The revolutionary struggles of Italy in the north with Austria, in the south with the Sicilian Bourbons, cannot be entered into here. Italy was emancipated, however, and in 1870 Victor Emmanuel became the King of Savoy was crowned King of Italy in Rome.

Germany's primary contention in this war is not that she is fighting to recover territory, but to support her ally, Austria.

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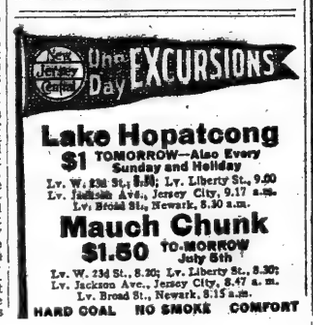
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TRADE INTERESTS AS SHOWN IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS

FOREIGN WAR BONDS MAY BRING 6% HERE

Bankers Expect United States Investors to be Called Upon for $1,000,000,000.

INTEREST RISING IN EUROPE

British Securities Now Yield More Than 4 Per Cent.—France Pays Higher Than 5 Per Cent.

The $30,000,000 which French bankers have borrowed privately, and the $100,000,000 which Great Britain hopes to get here from the sale of that amount of her new 4½ per cent. bonds will prove ultimately to be only a small part of the belligerents' borrowings here, if the predictions of New York bankers come true. So far the nations at war have raised about $140,000,000 in the United States, not including the British credit still under negotiation.

The longer the war lasts the greater will be the need for outside capital to finance the enormous expenditures being made by both sides. For that reason local bankers believe that it will not be long before high-class Government bonds of the countries at war will be offered here on a 6 per cent. basis. It is the belief of at least one international banker, who has been dealing with the British, that if the war lasts as long as now seems likely, the United States may lend $1,000,000,000 toward the expenses.

The manner in which the London money market has met the demands on it from all quarters has been a source of continual wonderment, in view of the National City Bank, for it has not only taken care of the British loans, but to some extent provided money for all its allies. At a meeting of the Finance Ministers of France, Italy, and Great Britain, held at Nice recently, it is understood that a loan of large proportions to Italy was agreed upon. In view of all these demands, and the constant enlargement of the scale of war operations, the necessity for increasing taxation, and for obtaining a more general subscription to the war loan, is fully realized by the British leaders.

Bonds for Small Savers.

A special effort is being made to secure the latter result by issuing the new loan through the Post Offices in denominations of $25, and of also issuing certificates applicable upon the bonds in denominations of five shillings. Employment is now very full in England with much overtime, and a large entrance of women into industry; moreover, war bonuses have been granted in many of the industries, but these are asserted to be necessary to offset the higher cost of living. Appeals are made for economy from every pulpit, rostrum, and newspaper, and it is urged that very great savings are possible if all the people are willing to make the sacrifices they should. It is very difficult, however, to change the habits of any class of people.

The expenditures for the war are increasing at a rate which indicates that the operations are on a very much larger scale. The French Minister of Finance, in a recent statement to the Chamber of Deputies, stated that for the first five months to December 31 the expenditures of France were at the rate of $283,000,000 per month, for the first half of 1915 they would probably average $323,000,000 per month, and for the three months for the end of September they were estimated at $363,000,000 per month. Subscriptions to the Treasury bonds, which yield about 5.6 per cent. interest, have been coming at the rate of about $30,000,000 per month, and the British Government has made a one year loan of $300,000,000 to bear the same rate that it pays on its own bonds. The deficit, amounting to about $1,100,000,000, has been advanced by the Bank of France. The bank has been authorized to add to this Government up to a limit of $1,800,000,000.

Railway Bonds for Security.

Another loan has been arranged in the United States to be secured by the deposit of American railway bonds which have been held by French investors. It has been a policy of the French Government in the past to require foreign securities listed on the French exchanges to be made payable in francs, and this now turns out to be unfortunate, as it interferes with the sale of such issues in other markets. A canvass is now being made for American bonds of this class with a view to issuing them as collateral for a loan in New York, the terms of which have been agreed upon.

When the first British war loan was offered last Fall it was calculated that the war expenditures of the Government were at the rate of $2,250,000,000 per year; about three months ago the Prime Minister announced that, including the aid that must be granted allies, they were running at about $10,000,000 per day, and the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna, in presenting his bill for a new loan last week, announced that they were now about $15,000,000 per day and still rising.

For the last three months the British Treasury has been borrowing at fixed rates on Treasury bills, accepting all the money offered at 2¾ per cent. for three months, 3% for six months, and 3¾ for nine and twelve months. From April 1 to May 29 the enormous total of $770,845,000 was borrowed in this manner, the money market remaining very steady throughout, apparently supported at these rates by the Treasury offerings. Since June 1 the market has been higher and applications have fallen off, which may have influenced the Government to bring out the new permanent loan announced on the 21st inst.

Highest Rate Paid in Years.

The terms of this loan, which provides for an offering of $5,000,000,000 in all, and $1,250,000,000 for fresh money at this time, are remarkable in that they permit the refunding of all of the outstanding debt if offered in connection with subscriptions for the new bonds. These bonds are offered at par and bear 4½ per cent. interest, which is a much higher return than any British Government security has carried for many years. The loan of $1,750,000,000 issued last year bears interest at 3½ per cent., but at the issue price netted subscribers 4 per cent. These, however, have recently declined on the market to about a 4¼ per cent. basis, and this decline was accepted as a warning that the next issue would have to pay more. But if the new issue should be offered on better terms than the last, it would inevitably suggest that another issue might be on still better terms, and as there is a strong motive for buyers to hold off on a falling market, the Government evidently concluded to meet that influence at once by offering a conversion privilege. Accordingly it proposes that any holder of the old loan who will subscribe for an equal amount of the new may also exchange his old bonds for new at par. It goes still further, and proposes that any holder of consols, which draw only 2½ per cent., who will subscribe for an equal amount of the 4½ per cents. may exchange his consols for the new issue on a basis of 66 2-3 for the consols. This is equivalent to a return of 3 per cent. on consols. The offer has a double effect, first, in offering a direct inducement to the holders of the old scurities to come in on the new loan, and, second, in offering an assurance that subscribers to all Government loans will be protected against more favorable offerings later in the war.

Small Cost of Franco-Prussian War.

It is of interest in connection with the figures for expenditures upon this war to refer to the cost of the war between Germany and France, which lasted about eight months in 1870 and 1871. That was considered a great war at the time, and the combined armies included about two and one-half millions of men. The direct cost of the war to France, not including the indemnity of $1,000,000,000 paid to Germany after the war, or the value of the provinces ceded to Germany, but including all moneys raised by the central Government, all requisitions imposed by the Germans upon occupied cities and provinces, and property destroyed or carried away, was estimated by Sir Robert Giffen at $920,000,000, of which $600,000,000 was directly expended by the central Government.

The direct war loans, together with the cost of maintaining the German Army in France until the indemnity was paid, aggregated $508,000,000.

The war loans issued by the several States of Germany aggregated about $300,000,000 and Sir Robert Giffen added $50,000,000 to cover expenses otherwise met. He also estimated the capitalized value of the war pensions on each side at $25,000,000. As the war was all fought on French territory, there was no loss of property in Germany and the indirect losses were small.

Shipments to Australia.

Manifests of vessels leaving this port for Australia show in most instances cargo capacity, and many of the goods now going out are to supplant merchandise formerly obtained from Germany. Chemicals and drugs are being shipped in good-sized and increasing quantities, while the traffic in automobiles and trucks shows a big gain compared with similar shipments a few months ago. The steamer Conargo on her last trip to Melbourne carried cartridges and firearms valued at nearly $10,000. The same ship took out domestics manifested at $17,000, while hosiery exports amounted to about $6,000. Other lines showing increased exports of late are motor cycles, lumber, hardware, tops, iron manufactures, and machinery of all kinds, especially agricultural machinery and implements.

Record in Loading Rails.

The Maintenance of Way Department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has recently set a very high record in the loading of rail. On the Seneca Division one work train loaded in one day 149,466 feet of 90-pound relaying rail with joints complete from alongside the main tracks. This means that 14.15 track miles, or 2,001.78 tons, of rail were picked up and loaded in a single train in one day. The cost per loading a ton was only 15.6 cents. Before this feat was accomplished two work trains of the same railroad, equipped with every sort of loading device, from a locomotive crane to a ditching machine, loaded from alongside the main tracks 171,988 feet of 90-pound relaying rail with joints complete in one day, at a cost of 15.7 cents per ton.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Among the Few Changes Were Rises in Wheat and Flour.

There were fewer changes in wholesale commodities prices last week than for the past several weeks. Dun's list, which embraces 322 quotations, showed only fifty-three fluctuations for the week, of which thirty-six were advances.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to July 2, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding period last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar. choice, 100 lbs.	$7.40	$7.30	$4.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.06
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x 60	.04	.04	.04¼
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.28	.28½	.27
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15½	.15¼	.14¼
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.19	.19¾	.20
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.10
Prunes, 90-40 Cal., lb.	.10¼	.10	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07¾
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	6.35	6.10	4.35
Flour, winter, clear, bbl.	5.60	5.60	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.35	1.29	.88
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.82½	.83	.77¼
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.52¾	.53	.43¾
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.095	.096	.132
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.25	1.10	1.10
Hides, Chi. pk. No. 1, lb.	.25½	.24½	.19½
Hides, Chi. cows, nat., lb.	.25	.24	.18½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.30	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.43	.43	.43
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.25	14.25	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	21.00	21.00	19.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.22½	.22½	.13¾
Copper, Elec., lb.	.20½	.20	.13½
Lead, New York, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.03¾
Tin, New York, lb.	.41¼	.41¼	.31
Petrol., refd., gal., in bbl.	.11	.11	.13
Steers, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.85	6.85	7.15
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.45	7.45	5.25
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.75	5.50	5.25
Lard, pr.st., Chi., 100 lbs.	9.20	9.20	10.05
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.75	9.75	11.70
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	21.85
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.05¼
Rubber, up-River Para, lb.	.63	.63	.69
Sugar, stan. gr., 100 lbs.	6.10	6.10	4.30
Tea, Formosa, fcy., lb.	.18	.18	.14½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.23	.23	.12½
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.315	.315	.276

The most interesting of the foodstuffs changes for the week, which showed an excess of advances, were those in flour. For the second successive week the Spring clear grade showed no change, but the others showed advances ranging from 10 cents a barrel on Winter patent and Winter clear to 25 cents a barrel on Spring patent under the stimulus afforded by the advance in wheat. Barring advances on live hogs and live sheep, there were no changes in the major provisions at Chicago. In the grain markets wheat and rye advanced, while lower prices were quoted on corn and oats.

Locally the dairy products did not show a great deal of price strength. The only advance was shown on the best grade of cheese, which came as a result of the continued good export demand. The best grade of butter fell off slightly here, and the same was true of Western eggs. The fruit and vegetable markets did not show much change one way or the other, though the tendency in the latter was inclined to be upward. Teas, coffees, spices, and refined sugar were all unchanged, but the principal grades of raw sugar declined.

One of the features of the week was the continued upturn of the hide market. Eight of the ten grades listed showed further advances, only No. 1 kips and No. 1 calfskins remaining unchanged. Hemlock sole leather also moved up in price, as did common non-acid leather.

In the metal markets a continuance of the recent improvement was seen, only one decline—on No. 28 galvanized sheets at Pittsburgh—being shown in this part of the list. Steel bars and tank plates advanced at Pittsburgh, and other prices were firmly maintained from all appearances. Aluminium went up again, and advances were also shown on spelter, tin, and electrolytic copper.

In the paints American zinc advanced, while the four other varieties that went up in the previous week all lost ground last week. However, these were the first price breaks in that part of the list for some time. The other changes for the week consisted of an advance in the price of domestic Portland cement and declines in quotations on the best grade of Chinese raw silk and turpentine.

WHEAT.

An advance of about a cent a bushel in July around the opening furnished the only bull feature in wheat on Saturday. The close, which was practically bottom for the day, represented a loss of 1 to 2⅝c under the previous night, with July sustaining the greatest decline. From its early high level the July contract broke 3⅜c per bushel. Cash wheat was easier, being quoted as follows: No. 2 red, $1.36¾, and No. 2 hard Winter, $1.41⅝, cost, insurance and freight, New York export; No. 2 Northern Duluth, $1.41¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.34¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	117	119
September	..	..	109¾	111

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	112¾	108⅞	109	111⅜
September	104⅞	102¼	102⅜	104
December	107⅛	105⅜	106	107

CORN.

Apart from a little steadiness around the opening, the corn market was generally weak throughout the forenoon, and at the close showed ½ to ⅝c net decline. The local market for No. 2 yellow corn was 87c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	74⅞	74	74¼	74⅝
September	73¼	72⅜	72⅝	73¼
December	64¼	63¼	63⅝	64⅝

OATS.

July oats early showed a little strength, with the rest of the list dull and weaker on the improved weather outlook and the Illinois State report which made conditions 99, or the best in years. Cash oats were easier, being quoted as follows: Standard, 58½@⅝c; No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3, 58c; No. 4, 57½c; fancy clipped white, 59@59½c, and ordinary clipped white, 58@58½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	47⅞	46⅝	46⅞	47⅛
September	38⅝	37¾	37¾	38⅝
December	39⅛	38¾	39¼	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was dull and easier in sympathy with lower hogs, a light cash demand, the drop in grain and continued large stocks. Receipts at Chicago were 10,000 hogs, with 33,000 expected on Monday and 120,000 for the week. Omaha had 12,000 hogs and Kansas City was closed.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
July	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.32
September	9.50	9.45	9.45	9.55
Ribs—				
July	10.32	10.30	10.32	10.32
September	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.62
Pork—				
July	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.72
September	17.17	17.02	17.05	17.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

An easier tone prevailed in the cottonseed oil market as a result of further liquidation in near months and the depression in lard.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.05@6.20	6.10
July	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.11	6.12
August	6.31	6.26	6.28@6.28	6.32
September	6.45	6.44	6.42@6.44	6.46
October	..	..	6.43@6.45	6.48
November	..	..	6.35@6.37	6.45
December	6.46	6.46	6.40@6.47	6.49
January	..	..	6.50@6.53	6.58
February	..	..	6.53@6.59	6.56

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,955 packages. General trade very quiet. Most buyers have fully supplied their wants. The feeling was steady on the best grades of fresh creamery, but rather easy on all other classes of stock. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) 28c; higher scoring, 28¼@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23@23¾c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26½c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,566 cases. The market closed with a little better clearance than seemed probable. There is still some stock unsold, however, for which receivers are anxious to find an outlet, and, while the tone of the market on high-grade eggs is perhaps a shade steadier, the range of values is without improvement. Near-by white eggs of very fancy quality are quite scarce, and firm; ordinary qualities move slowly at irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 19@19½c; seconds, 18½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14½@16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 13½@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 12@14½c; State, Penn., and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 21@24c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@24c; Western, gathered whites, 20@22c; State, Penn., and near-by, hennery browns, 22½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 17½@22c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

NATHAN SPINELL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Spinell, woolens and silks jobber at 270 Rivington Street, by Marcus Rosenbaum, $278; Saul Solomon, $120, and Max Perlo, $116.

CHARLES DREWES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Drewes, retail dry goods at 25 Main Street, Yonkers, by J. Sinsheimer & Son, $138; August Menken, $700, and William F. Naegele, $100.

CLIFFORD A. SCHAUFELE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Clifford A. Schaufele, at 105 William Street, by J. E. Linde Paper Company, $89; William G. Williams, $48, and the Beekman Press, $705.

FRANK M. FOSTER of 52 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,438 and no assets.

JOHN ZEILMANN of Malden-on-the-Hudson has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,852 and assets of $1,097.

EDWARD W. FOX, a lawyer of 112 Sherman Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,407 and no assets.

ISADORE KURTIN.—Judge Hand has appointed Henry Meislahn receiver for Isadore Kurtin, individually and as copartner in the firm of Kurtin & Safren.

JACOB HAIM and FRANK SCHNOLL, groceries at 1,764 Broadway, Brooklyn, has assigned to Fanny Wintfeld.

PINCUS MARGULIES, hats at 40 Delancey Street, has assigned to J. Louis Buchman.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Audubon Block Front Co.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $246.18.

Anderson, Samuel—W. Block et al., $142.79.

Brick, Louis; Arthur F. Cosby, and James M. Satterfield, trustee—H. C. Fair, $6,660.81.

Berman, Mary—Floy Real Estate Co., Inc., $244.41.

Bernstow, Herman H. and Jacob J.—Italian Swiss Colony, $137.78.

Bernhardt, Frank, and Edward Worthshafter —Helding Bros. Co., $172.86.

Bergtraun, George B.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $188.30.

Brand, Ike—David Mayer Brewing Co., $517.41.

Brooks, George M.—Singer Sewing Machine Co., $280.41.

Bergkamp Realty Corporation—United Electric Light and Power Co., $211.86.

Duncan, Henry S.—C. Y. Miller, $126.

Eldorado Holding Corporation—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $436.47.

Gromet, Isaac—Simmons Manufacturing Co., $144.61.

Green, Melville C.—M. J. Burnstein, $146.81.

Grace, Helen L.—Louis K. Leggett Co., $122.41.

Goldstein, Morris; Annie Goldstein, and Ben J. Levy—Bank of United States, $149.50.

Hartigan, Joseph—I. L. Horn, $125.18.

Hoetzer, Frederick J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $157.11.

Lichtenstein, Julius—Fox & Pier, Inc., $515.05.

Larsen, Lars—P. Findel, $849.61.

Lowenstein, Henry—T. A. Keppler, $266.43.

Langrock, Bertha—L. Istel, $573.05.

Moore, Frederick R.—C. F. Bassett et al., $716.23.

Moeckel, John, and Harry Kersting—Standard Distilling Co., $200.55.

Miller, Harris, and Meyer Cohen—S. Reiter, $348.91.

Mason, Lucille—M. Raport et al., $202.80.

Narr, Catherine F.—Birchwood Realty Co., $150.21.

Oest, Henry—M. I. Ritterman et al., $155.73.

O'Brien, Edw. and Wm. J.—Park & Tilford, $131.94.

Plotkin, Abraham—I. Rader, $184.72.

Price, Anderson—United Electric Light and Power Co., $114.65.

Perry, James—E. Weil, $933.59.

Pinar Del Rico Co., United Newspapers' Association, Rudolph J. Bodmer, and Edgar Bridger—N. Koop, $2,610.84.

Russell, Frederick A.—M. Quazha, $583.

Robinson, Benjamin—J. Robinson, $120.

Saitta, Philip S.—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., $2,945.30.

Skoinik, Clara, and Solomon Kremenberg—M. Raport et al., $268.61.

Schroeder, Millie L.—R. Hirschlaff, $438.81.

Shyhan, Louis, or Louis Sheban—S. Schwartz, $145.22.

Stewart, T. Samuel—Richard Webber, $194.55.

Shea, John J.—J. Yonoff, $112.65.

Shalet, Louis—L. Gluck, $520.25.

Tsala, Nikolo—J. C. Walt, $3,070.

Thespian Amusement Co.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $237.20.

Whyte, Clara L.—A. Brunzell, $590.95.

Watson, Warren M.—Poughkeepsie Elevator Co., $967.74.

Wundrack, Bertha—M. A. Wack, $214.85.

Walton, Mary H.—R. T. Henderson, $130.85.

Weisberger, Ray, and Paul Junger—R. J. Macher, $10,458.80.

Zagon, Isidor—I. Hochberger et al., $511.57.

In Bronx County.

Brunstine, Moses—M. Siegel, $672.66.

Bonomo, Vito, and Carmelo Amoruso—S. Amoruso, $226.01.

Bade, Anna, and John C. Witte—Fernclift Cemetery Ass'n, $297.14.

Cooney, Elisabeth—N. Y. Telephone Co., $37.49.

Donnal, Bernard J.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $156.87.

Fuchs, Julius and Mary—G. Greenwald et al., $76.53.

Gramercy Grand Palace, Inc., and Saul Margolies—L. Goldowitz, $147.15.

Luke, Joseph C.—E. L. Pearsall, $478.45.

Mayer, Sam, $475.45.

O'Connell, Emma, Louise, and Thomas, as exec.—F. Ramsteck et al., $1,517.95.

Provenzano, Anthony—City of N. Y., $111.69.

Polzella, Anthony—Vincent Valentine Contracting Co., $759.80.

Rosendorf, Hugo D.—H. Hencken, $158.80.

Roeder, Mary L.—J. B. Livingston, $1,274.13.

Roeder, Mary L.—J. Y. Hallock, $1,178.31.

Shannon, James A.—J. J. Cuddy, $237.84.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Abelman Construction Co. and Philip Schutzer—L. Lese, June 5, 1912, $8,795.41.

Collins, Harry—S. Brinkman et al., July 1, 1915, (vacated.) $1,647.74.

Gilman, Abe—H. Gillman, July 7, 1911, $132.61.

Independent Consumers' Ice Co.—S. Nahabedian, March 27, 1915, $6,708.18.

Miller, Edward S.—M. May, June 25, 1915, $460.

Platt, Simon M.—E. G. Tiern et al., May 11, 1915, $500.

Streeter, Charles T., and Charles T. Streeter Construction Co.—P. H. Newman, June 24, 1914, $2,031.88.

Sarno, Sam, Jan. 21, 1915, $117.98.

Schiffer, Dora—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $1,629.41.

Wolf, Simson, and Carl Forsch—Same, June 24, 1915, $1,629.41.

In Bronx County.

Lichtenberg, Joseph, and Nathan Buckman—H. Minding, June 9, 1914, $399.22.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$3,260,670	+$205,894
Fifteen roads	7,310,053	—1,102,219
Total (28 roads)	10,570,723	— 896,525

DELAWARE & HUDSON for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	930.55	930.55	
Freight rev.	$1,593,877	$1,579,562	$14,110
Passenger rev.	190,874	214,680	*23,785
Total op. rev.	1,879,409	1,903,685	*24,275
Mt. way & st.	139,308	126,487	12,820
Mt. of equip.	305,622	269,503	33,819
Transp. exp.	635,899	721,367	*85,468
Total op. exp.	1,177,828	1,216,875	*39,046
Taxes	58,500	56,250	2,250
Op. income	648,081	630,560	12,521

*Decrease.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,734,189	1,779,373	1,912,735
Net aft. taxes	592,834	500,284	408,280
Other income	76,598	86,298	96,979
Total income	669,038	583,630	504,559
Surp. aft. chgs.	79,098	33,006	*44,802
Ren. and s. fd.	20,000	20,000	20,000
Surplus	59,098	13,006	*64,802
11 months	19,967,462	21,788,559	22,573,875
Net aft. taxes	5,864,356	5,631,447	6,117,610
Other income	1,640,084	1,478,848	1,446,132
Total income	7,504,440	7,110,295	7,563,743
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,402,874	986,315	1,436,991
Ren. and s. fd.	253,829	248,889	227,808
Surplus	809,329	622,926	1,202,582

*Deficit.

GREAT NORTHERN for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	8,677	7,803	*874
Freight rev	3,336,982	4,352,812	1,015,830
Passenger rev.	916,841	1,097,984	181,143
Total oper. rev.	4,801,732	5,987,137	1,185,404
Maint. of way and structure	988,616	1,689,940	701,329
Maint. of equip.	567,237	817,936	260,698
Transp. exps.	1,383,816	1,668,088	282,271
Total op. exps.	3,195,246	4,472,746	1,277,500
Taxes	535,741	428,206	*107,535
Oper. income	1,050,382	888,185	*162,196

Eleven months:

Freight rev	43,734,286	50,631,214	6,896,927
Passenger rev.	11,994,936	13,930,940	1,936,284
Total oper. rev.	61,939,679	70,750,348	8,810,668
Maint. of way and structure	7,388,265	11,174,635	3,786,370
Maint. of equip.	6,583,666	9,954,439	2,980,792
Transp. exps.	16,830,508	19,767,809	2,937,300
Total op. exps.	33,396,471	45,581,893	9,985,482
Taxes	2,223,542	4,350,625	127,083
Oper. income	24,016,730	22,817,769	*1,198,960

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
T'l rcts. f'm op.	$3,939,222	$3,181,573	$757,648
Express priv.	1,984,410	1,581,840	402,570
T'l trans. rev.	1,954,811	1,599,733	355,078
Non-trans. rev.	190,879	175,086	15,793
Total op. revs.	2,145,690	1,774,819	370,871
Total op. exp.	1,936,624	1,674,921	68,974
Net op. revs.	207,066	*95,729	302,796
Taxes	21,604	32,756	†11,151
Op. income	185,201	*128,486	313,687

Nine months—

T'l rcts. f'm op.	34,105,037	31,117,996	2,987,041
Express priv.	17,182,291	15,601,413	1,530,877
T'l trans. rev.	16,972,746	15,516,582	1,456,163
Non-trans. rev.	1,613,728	1,634,921	*98,193
Total op. revs.	18,586,474	17,151,504	1,447,969
Total op. exp.	18,533,553	17,480,574	1,052,978
Net op. revs.	65,920	*329,070	394,990
Taxes	297,414	278,828	18,586
Op. deficit	231,494	608,057	*376,810
Mileage st. rds.	70,161	57,664	12,497
Mile. oth. lines.	2,337	2,523	†186

*Deficit. †Decrease.

WELLS FARGO COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
To. rcts. fr. op.	3,324,897	2,532,170	792,726
Express priv.	1,688,896	1,240,256	448,646
Tot. trans. rev.	1,688,000	1,291,914	344,086
Non-trans rev.	58,518	54,289	4,228
Total op. rev..	1,694,518	1,346,204	348,314
Total op. exp..	1,419,039	1,208,434	209,605
Net op. rev..	275,479	136,769	138,709
Taxes	31,095	35,000	*3,904
Op. income	243,409	101,769	141,640

Nine months:

To. rcts. fr. op.	28,149,452	23,595,087	4,554,414
Express priv.	14,404,065	11,808,009	2,596,055
Tot. trans. rev.	13,745,386	11,787,027	1,958,359
Non-trans. rev.	526,452	496,379	30,072
Total op. rev.	14,271,839	12,277,407	1,994,432
Total op. exp.	13,344,388	11,143,467	2,200,870
Net op. rev.	927,500	1,133,939	*206,438
Taxes	319,453	298,000	21,453
Op. income	600,112	835,939	*235,826

Mileage:

Steam roads	75,546	63,527	12,018
Other lines	37,603	36,341	1,262

*Decrease.

1,000,000 Tons Less Anthracite.

The production of anthracite last month fell far below that of June a year ago. The majority of the collieries have been working only part time. Shipments of anthracite in June, 1914, amounted to 6,130,186 tons, but the probabilities are that they were over 400,000 tons less last month. According to the record of the Bureau of Anthracite Statistics, shipments for the first five months of 1915 were 536,401 tons less than shipments for the first five months of the previous year. When June is included the shipments for the first half of 1915 will probably be close to a million tons less than for the corresponding period in 1914.

Big Exports of Condensed Milk.

The heavy export business being done by firms engaged in the production of condensed milk is illustrated in the numerous demands now being made by exporters on the Government for drawback of duties paid on ingredients entering into the make-up of the product. One of these items is refined sugar made from imported raw sugar. In the ten months ended with April shipments of condensed milk abroad totaled 31,903,307 pounds, valued at $2,657,978, against only 13,584,519 pounds, worth $1,131,740, the same period of 1914. April exports were valued at $318,788, compared with $120,143 in the corresponding month last year.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
1,035	Alaska	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37⅛
125	Amalgamated	74⅛	74⅛	74	74
5,195	Amer. Zinc	56¼	57⅛	56¼	56¼
170	Ariz. Com	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
85	Butte & B	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,375	Butte & Sup	72	72⅝	70¾	71
500	Calu. & Ariz	65½	63⅝	63	63⅜
120	Cop. Range	53¼	53½	53¼	53½
30	Franklin	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
25	Granby	87¼	87¾	87	87
52	Greene-Can	38⅝	38⅝	38	38
15	Hancock	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
25	Island Creek	48	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
50	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
100	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Lake	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
110	Mason Valley	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100	Mass. Con	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	Miami	28	28	28	28
125	Michigan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
250	Mohawk	78⅞	79	78½	79
890	New Arcad'n	11½	11½	11	11
3	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
135	North Butte	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31¼
25	Old Dom'ion	54	54	54	54
10	Osceola	85	85	85	85
30	Pond Creek	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5	South Lake	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
150	South Utah	20	20	20	20
20	St. Mary's	57	57	57	57
100	Sup. & Boston	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
70	Sup. Copper	27	27	27	27
20	Tamarack	36	36	36	36
20	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Tuolumne	.45	.45	.45	.45
235	U. S. Smelt	43	43	42¾	43
40	U. S. Sm. pf	46¼

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

With the week devoted to stock taking preparatory to a holiday, the past few days in wholesale and jobbing circles have been devoid of any striking features. No one expects much activity in the selling end of the textiles until about the middle of the month, when jobbers from the outside begin to come to the city, confer on the prospects and make their initial purchases. Still there was a fair amount of business done during the past week by belated purchasers who are now wedded to the notion of buying only for immediate needs. Many hesitate still to commit themselves too far in advance because of the possibility of foreign complications and are inclined to carry caution to an extreme. Others, however, with more foresight are preparing in time to provide people with the clothes they know will be needed, and are enabled to get lower prices than will be the vogue later on. General conditions are growing more favorable from week to week, and the buying power of the general public is becoming greater. Crop prospects continue favorable, and manufacturing in almost every line is much better than it was only a few weeks ago. Exports are well maintained, even though the great preponderance of foodstuffs shipments is growing less, and confidence in the immediate future is well-nigh universal.

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Cotton's Statistical Position.

Much interest was shown in the preliminary Government report on the cotton crop. It was known that there had been a reduction of the acreage planted to this article because of what followed the record-breaking yield of last season. How much of a reduction had occurred was uncertain. The estimates varied between 10 and 20 per cent. According to the Government's figures the reduction is almost midway between the two, or a little over 15½ per cent. The area planted is the smallest since 1905. As against this, however, is the fact that the crop is in better condition than the average of the past ten years. It has been estimated that, as things look now, there should be a 14,000,000-bale crop. Many conditions may arise before the crop is marketed which may change this very materially, but there would be nothing depressing should the estimated result be the real one. It is regarded as reasonably certain that the foreign war will end before the cotton crop of next year will be available, and it is as sure as anything can be that, when the war does end, there will be an enormous demand for cotton—enough to take care of any possible surplus. This being the case, in order to protect the planter it will only be necessary that he obtain loans sufficient to enable him to hold on until the demand springs up. This the Federal Reserve Banks are arranging to do. Fortunately, this year, with the knowledge gained from last Fall's experience, there is not likely to be a repetition of the senseless panic which took hold of so many then and prompted the suggestion of all kinds of fantastic and impracticable devices, of which the "buy-a-bale" scheme was the most idiotic.

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Dealings in Cotton Goods.

So far as the cotton goods markets are concerned there does not appear to be any belief that the raw material is to be lowered in price. Any such lowering would be speedily reflected in the prices of the fabrics. Jobbers, however, are proceeding on the assumption that cotton goods prices will be well maintained for the remainder of the year. In the fine and fancy lines and in bleached goods, the more important mills have done more business during the first half of this year than they ever did before in a similar period, and they have enough orders on hand to keep them busy for several months to come. In other constructions, although the orders are not up to the production, there are evidences of a larger demand in the future because the stocks carried are small. This has been shown in the repeat orders sent in with requests that shipments be made at once by express freight. While the export trade on cloths has not been as large as was hoped because of the financial and other difficulties in China and elsewhere, this has been compensated for somewhat by the increased outbound shipments of cotton yarns and knit goods, particularly hosiery, in which a fair trade has sprung up that promises to be lasting. For the ten months ended with April these knit goods exports totaled nearly $10,500,000, as against a little over $2,000,000 in the corresponding period the year before.

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Giving a Queer Reason.

No one, so far as known, has been able to fathom the meaning of the order said to have been issued in the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, prohibiting the use of cotton in the making of different kinds of cloths or fabrics. The alleged reason for the order is that the material is so scarce that its use must be restricted to the making of explosives. This is strangely reminiscent of the orders issued earlier in the war preventing the making of bread wholly from wheat flour and the virtual confiscation by the German Government of the supplies of wheat. That action, intended to excite sympathy for a people who were alleged to be in danger of starvation because of the British blockade, had the effect of giving Great Britain a plausible pretext for keeping out the food supplies from her enemy, it being asserted that under the circumstances the food coming in could be considered as being for army purposes. There might be good reason under ordinary circumstances for a protest against the British Order in Council declaring cotton contraband. But, with the alleged frank avowal that the use of the article was to be restricted to military purposes, a strong case is made out in favor of the British action. It would certainly militate seriously against the success of any attempts by this Government to have Great Britain recede from the position she has assumed. Still, as Germany, while pretending to be in danger of starvation for lack of wheat imports, has still managed to get along very well, it may be that the cotton scarcity there has likewise been exaggerated. The best evidences are that large shipments of the article found their way into Germany from Italy and the Scandinavian countries, whose imports of it from the United States were vastly in excess of those they had ever had in normal times.

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Wool and Woolens.

The auction sales of wool during the week in London have merely afforded another indication of the general demand for it. Prices have hardened and the bidding was brisk, though Americans did not figure very much in it. Woolen manufacturers here have recently been devoting more attention to the purchase of the domestic product at different points in the Middle West, the Southwest, and the Pacific Coast States. Everywhere high prices have prevailed. This year, like last, the domestic wool grower has had no cause for complaint. He has been receiving higher prices under a free-wool tariff than he ever did under a protective one. Already three-quarters or more of the domestic wool clip has been sold. Meanwhile, there is a call from England for wool tops and yarns, which will be supplied from here and which will tend to keep up or advance raw wool prices. In woolen and worsted goods the demand is rather slow in materializing. The openings for next season will probably not take place until after the middle of the month, and certain fabrics will not be put before the buyers until the beginning of August. There are evidences of a good forthcoming demand for the finer fabrics because these are not likely to be supplied in quantity from Europe. The same is true of dress goods. Quite a quantity of the cheaper kinds of the latter are even being shipped to Great Britain and France. Apropos of this matter of exporting woolen fabrics, it is a curious circumstance that one manufacturer explained his unwillingness to do this on the ground that his ability to do so would be used against him in the future when he expected to argue in favor of increasing the tariff on wool manufactures. There are others, however, who do not mix business and politics, and are content to take a profit when they see it.

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Some Perverted Ingenuity.

They don't do the things nowadays which they used to do. This discovery was made the other day by an enterprising firm of plush manufacturers. These persons apparently thought that the devices resorted to under previous tariffs for increasing the amount of duties levied were still operative. The old theory was that importation was a crime and that the importer should thank his stars at being able to keep out of jail by the payment of the fine levied under the guise of duties. The only reason for his not being imprisoned, he was given to understand, was that his money was needed for the support of the Government. As the general purpose was to keep out all kinds of foreign goods that could be kept out and to force those that did come in to pay as much as possible for the privilege, it was regarded as proper and laudable to increase the exactions in whatever manner a perverted ingenuity could suggest. At times the measures resorted to consisted of the bringing of bogus protests so that an adjudication could be had putting certain goods into classifications in which the makers of the tariff did not intend to have them, but which carried higher rates of duty. This was regarded as affording a higher measure of protection to the domestic manufacturers, enabling them to charge higher prices without danger of competition from abroad. It was this kind of a scheme which the plush people mentioned had in view. They first induced the Treasury Department to raise a duty from 20 to 45 per cent. and then put in a protest before the General Appraisers against the increase. When the case came to a hearing, however, they conceded that the higher rate of duty was correct. They hoped to get a pro forma decision to that effect which would have the result of fixing a rate not warranted by the tariff act. But the General Appraisers refused to be a party to this kind of chicanery and expressed themselves vigorously in the matter. So this carefully concocted scheme came to an inglorious end. There will be others, however, with a similar purpose in view and it will take some care to avoid having the manufacturers write in the tariff by indirect means what the legislators declined to do.

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Embargo and Blockade.

It will not be long before the complaints of the cotton growers, against the British blockade and embargo will be added to those of the importers of German and Austrian goods. The meat packers and the growers of breadstuffs will have just as good a cause of grievance. Exporters in general of all articles not hitherto classed as contraband have, if anything, a little more in their favor than do the importers as a class. For it is possible that quite a lot of goods hitherto and in normal times obtained from abroad may be made here or that, at least, substitutes for them can be made. This is, in fact, happening now in various kinds of textiles, dyestuffs, toys, articles made of the metals and vitreous products. A number of importers of cloths of divers kinds have virtually ceased doing business as such and are now obtaining goods from domestic mills to supply customers here and even to export the same. But it is a hardship without qualification for the cotton and foodstuffs producers to find the foreign markets for their surplus closed to them by new and unheard of kinds of blockade and by an arbitrary placing in the contraband list of articles which by no reasonable assumption belong there. This is not to say, however, that the importers have not a very strong case. There seems something childish and inept in the notion that the military strength of Germany and the Dual Monarchy may somehow be injured if the Christmas toys, laces and pottery are stopped from going out of those kingdoms. In one line of exports—those of cotton goods of divers kinds—it would seem as though it might be to the interest of the Allies to have them leave Germany, since the more cotton used for civilian purposes the less there would be for explosives. But, when war is waged not merely to injure combatants or dispose of them and the ruling notion is to hurt every one and every interest in the opposing nation, reason is put under bondage and simple cussedness has an unobstructed sway.

VALUE OF AWARDS GREATLY LESSENED

No Reproduction of Those at San Francisco Fair—Rules in Judging Exhibits.

Business firms which win medals, or coins, for the excellence of their displays in the industrial division of the Panama-Pacific Exposition will not be allowed to reproduce them in any way, either for advertising or other purposes, until a special Act of Congress removes the restrictions that now surround the reproduction of the products of the United States Mint. Nor will these winners be allowed to reproduce the diplomas, or certificates, which are given with the medals in question until Congress acts, because they are produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. As Congress will not meet again until December, this restriction is expected greatly to lessen the commercial value of the awards that are made previous to that time, unless some special form of dispensation can be obtained. A movement to obtain such a dispensation is expected to get under way shortly.

The above information has just been received here by C. R. Clifford, who is a publisher of trade journals and a member of the international jury which passed on the exhibits of interior decorations, including furniture, rugs, curtains, and other merchandise used for decorative purposes. It resulted from inquiries made at Washington by a representative of the exposition, who learned of a ruling to this effect by the Director of the Mint.

Mr. Clifford has been informed by Chief of Division Green that as yet no official announcement has been made of the awards in the group on which his jury passed judgment. However, he told a TIMES reporter yesterday that many unofficial awards had been made which were undoubtedly correct, while others were not. Quite a number of protests have been made by unsuccessful or dissatisfied exhibitors, he said, which will have to be threshed out by the Superior Jury. This jury has representatives from each of the group juries. It appears that the Superior Jury is reversing some awards made by group juries, but this, apparently, is only in cases where the same merchandise has appealed to and been judged by more than one group jury, from different viewpoints, and the awards have differed. The chief duty of the Superior Jury is to pass on such cases.

In the group judged by the jury on which Mr. Clifford served there were 250 to 300 exhibits, most of which were of foreign origin. Telling how this jury, and the others as well, did their work, he said:

"When the international juries convened at San Francisco on May 3, they received their instructions from the Chief of the Division much as a jury might receive the instructions of a judge in a court of law. They were instructed to follow the evidence without prejudice and to make their awards according to it.

"This was done in the knowledge that, at the close of every great exposition, the industrial world is agitated by the criticisms of exhibitors who, in many cases, never go near the grounds, and who have no idea whatever of the meaning of the exposition or of the conditions which govern the displays.

"The operations of the juries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition are controlled by sixty-four rules of procedure, and of these rules eight cover explicitly the rating of an exhibit. To assist him in giving to his exhibit all the credit that is due it, the exhibitor is given a questionaire and is asked to fill in the answers to certain interrogations. These questions cover the age of the factory, the magnitude of the business done, the cost of the installation, the number of employes, the number and character of awards received from former expositions and similar data, all of which have to be considered by the jury. There were 60,000 exhibits on display at the exposition, and fully 10,000 exhibitors, either through indifference or neglect, failed to fill out the question papers given them.

"The members of the jury, realizing the importance of the answers, called and telephoned and otherwise tried to get in touch with the delinquents. In most cases, however, the exhibitor had no representative at the exposition and there was nobody to attend to the matter. When the awards are finally made, it will be this class of exhibitors who will make the loudest complaint. Furthermore, with their ignorance of the magnificence of the exposition, many exhibitors failed to get the proper sense of proportion.

"There are some things that the jury can decide intuitively, like pictorial value or artistic design but, when there is doubt as to the rating of an award, the jury is told to give points as follows:

From 1 to 25 points on the value of the product as measured by its usefulness or its educational aspect.

From 1 to 25 points on the skill displayed in the invention or the construction.

From 1 to 10 points on the merit of the installation, its cost, and its value as an exposition attraction.

From 1 to 10 points on the magnitude represented by exhibit as measured by the gross sales.

From 1 to 10 points according to the value of the exhibit as an acquisition to the purchaser.

From 1 to 10 points for completion of the installation within a required time.

From 1 to 10 points on the excellence of the maintenance of the exhibit.

From 1 to 5 points on the age of the business, indicating experiment or permanence.

From 1 to 5 points according to the record of the exhibitor in previous exhibits, the number and character of awards received.

"Proceeding on this basis, the exhibit that received a marking below 60 points would probably get Honorable Mention. Those that received 75 to 84 points would receive Silver Medals, and from there up they would receive a gold medal and medal of honor, with the Grand Prize going to the exhibit receiving the highest marking in a class. From this it will be seen that, without definite answers to the questionaire, it would be utterly impossible to give an exhibit markings that would bring it up even to an honorable mention."

Mr. Clifford then went on to tell how the jury at the beginning had been charged to preserve always the sense of proportion. A man might exhibit a dozen silver spoons, possibly the best that could be made. The jury was told that such a man couldn't expect to receive an award as high as the man with a $50,000 installation. The jury was urged to be careful that in making awards no injuries be done the exhibitor by bestowing upon him an honor that might imply deterioration. If he had been awarded, at some previous international exposition, high honors like the gold medal or the grand prize, it would convey little compliment to give him a bronze medal now. He continued:

"It is unfortunate that many exhibitors at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, feeling a sense of security in the honors accorded them at previous expositions, made little effort to maintain their status by an adequate representation at San Francisco. They could not be given similar honors, so, in many cases, they were given nothing.

"Many reputable firms went into this exposition with exhibits that cost them no more than $100 each to install, and actually expected high honors would be conferred upon them. Expert jurors from all over the world were invited in all seriousness to inspect exhibits and consider their international importance. What impression could be conveyed to such a jury by an exhibit contained in some diminutive showcase no better than you can see in any retail store? Such exhibits did not present a proper demonstration of the possibilities of the art or industries.

"A prominent silverware manufacturing company put $80,000 into their installation. What could the jury do for this company if they had already awarded high honors to some exhibitor who had a few salad spoons hung up in a frame? What could a jury do for a wood carver who had half a dozen examples of his work suspended from a multiplex fixture, when across the aisle, in the Japanese and Italian sections, thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the finest kind of wood-carving was displayed in conspicuous comparison? To have given him even honorable mention would have necessitated by comparison that Japan should be given a couple of barrels of gold medals.

"The exposition was not a county fair, but there are many exhibitors who were sadly ignorant of its character. Twelve million dollars were invested in concessions in the amusement zone alone. What chance would a monkey and a handorgan have for attracting much attention there? And so with some of the industrial exhibits. A friendly juror might have intruded personal interest for the exhibitor, but there was no friendly interest. Instead, there was a feeling of resentment for any display that was obviously indifferent, especially where its weakness was emphasized by the magnificence of the surrounding exhibits."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Week Closed with Demand Slow and Buyers Indifferent.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 3.—Trading in the print cloth markets of New England has been quiet all week. The sales are estimated at 135,000 pieces, an increase of about 40,000 pieces over last week. Of the total sales about 50,000 pieces were spots, the rest being sold under contracts which will mature during the next three months. The demand for the week was distributed to some extent among those styles which are generally popular with converters and printres when business is normal. Wide and medium wide goods still hold the attention of what few buyers there are.

Manufacturers are not willing to trade at prices which have been named by factors, when the matter of late deliveries are considered. There was a disposition among some buyers to depress the market by purchasing below current prices, but millmen were set against such a procedure. Concessions were made in a few cases when it was found that there was a good supply of goods on hand. Buyers are purchasing only in limited quantity, there being no intention on the part of users to pile up with goods even at low prices.

Reports from cotton yarn manufacturers are to the effect that trade is rather quiet with little doing in the way of future business. The cotton market will have an important bearing on the print cloth market because mills are selling as close as possible in order to move some of the goods which have piled up when the demand amounted to little, and when the full production of cloth was being turned off. The week closed with the demand rather slow and buyers manifesting an indifferent attitude.

WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

Effect of the Former on Hardware Sales in Middle West.

The direct contrast between the weather last year and this year in the West and Central West has had a pronounced effect upon all manner of business, especially so in the hardware line. The Spring and Summer of 1914 were generally hot and dry, while this year they have been cold and wet.

The sales of bicycles, of rubber hose, and of such seasonable goods as ice cream freezers and screen doors and windows have been much curtailed. Lawn mowers, on the contrary, have moved in large volume. Grain cradles, scythes, and snaths have doubled and tripled in sales because of a wet harvest.

Baseball goods have felt not only the slump in popular enthusiasm, but the constant rains that made grounds unplayable. After a strong anticipatory demand, a sudden dullness fell upon fishing tackle because muddy streams and overflowed rivers shut out the disciples of Izaak Walton.

The sale of hammocks languished because it was too cool and wet out of doors, and tennis suffered likewise, and electric fans have not moved at all. So far as the sale of those seasonable goods that are demanded in Spring and early Summer are concerned, it is immaterial now as to what manner of weather may ensue. The demand for most of these articles seems to drop off abruptly and arbitrarily after July 1. It may be ever so hot after that and yet the consumer mostly gets along without them.

THE RETAILER MAKES GOOD.

But Consumer Pays in the Long Run, Says a Clothing Man.

The question of the manufacturer making good to the retailer, said the representative of a clothing concern, is receiving widespread attention in the trade and should be of interest to the consumer because he has to make up the loss in the end.

"A few years ago when this idea started," he said, "the complaints were not only small in number, but the wholesaler got fine advertising by making good and charging off the loss without question. However, the public today has become more critical and competition along this line more keen. What was once a small item easily charged off to prestige has now become a big expense that must be accounted for in costs.

"For instance, most any shop will gladly sell a customer a suit of clothes and pay 60 cents expressage to Buffalo, providing the customer desires delivery in that city. This is an accommodation and a small expense, considering the relatively few calls the house has from out of town, but if every customer sold demanded equal rights and insisted upon the receipt of 60 cents expressage, it would be necessary to include this item in the cost of doing business. This, of course, is an exaggerated instance, but it demonstrates very well how the money back if you want it' process works."

South American Trade.

Reports received by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank continue to reflect the improvement in trade between the United States and South America. Exports to that continent in April of the current year were 20 per cent. in excess of April of last year, and the imports from South America 47 per cent. greater than in the same month of 1914. Exports increased to Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, while those to Bolivia, Chile, and Peru show a slight decrease. The imports show an increase in the case of every country of South America, those from Argentina increasing about 50 per cent., from Brazil 27 per cent., and from Uruguay 93 per cent. The slight drop in the exports to the West Coast is due to the general falling off in the purchasing power of that section due to the reduction of sales of their products to Europe, which is usually the largest purchaser of their exportable merchandise.

British Re-exporting Cotton.

While the British authorities, according to Consul General Robert P. Skinner in a report on British foreign trade, are preventing American cotton from being forwarded to various Continental destinations, they are consenting to a largely increased cotton exporting business from Great Britain itself. According to the official statistics, the following is the return of the number of bales of cotton imported and exported at various ports of the United Kingdom during twenty weeks ended May 20. Total imports, 2,127,152 bales, of which 2,102,205 were from the United States in 1915; same period last year, 2,136,620 and 1,587,498 bales respectively. Total re-exports were 299,604 bales, of which 148,095 bales were American for 1915, as against 197,056 and 85,630 bales respectively for 1914.

Demand for Wool Continues.

LONDON, July 3.—At the continuation of the wool auction sales today 8,300 bales were offered. There was no slackening in the demand or in the strength of the market. Greasy merinos followed scoured combings closely, often being quoted at 15 per cent. higher in price. Sydneys realized 1s. 8d. and Queenslands 1s. 7d. Crossbreds hardened.

TURN-OVER SYSTEM WRONG IN THEORY

It Is Based on the Idea of Selling a Customer Something He Does Not Want.

"I don't think there is anything more annoying to be encountered in making a purchase," said the representative of a manufacturing concern recently, "than to have the salesman waiting on you trot out everything he has in stock, and then, not being able to satisfy you, call over another salesman, the head of the department, or the official 'turn-over man,' to take his place. The substitute comes along, goes over the same stock, employs practically the same methods, with possibly a little more persuasion, and in desperation you make your selection. The turn-over system in some of our retail stores could well be dispensed with to the satisfaction of customers. It wastes time, and is built on the wrong principle. The idea, in short, is that of selling the customer something he doesn't want."

This man's views on turn-overs received the approval of the group of men whom he was addressing. A wholesale clothing salesman, who was taking part in the discussion, gave an instance where there might be some advantage in having a customer taken in hand by a second salesman after the first had failed.

"You've often gone into a store to make a purchase," he said, "only to be waited upon by a salesman whose personality did not in the least attract you. While it was the goods he showed you that you thought did not meet your critical taste, your dissatisfaction on being examined could be easily traced to the salesman's manner. Possibly at the very outset he made the mistake of gauging you incorrectly. He might have said 'Something at $15?' when you were willing and able and had your mind made up to pay $25 for the article you sought. The salesman might have been a soberly dressed, middle-aged man. He would immediately give the impression of one who would urge something ultraconservative on you, whereas your desire ran more in the opposite direction. My contention is that it would be better in such a case to have you turned over to a salesman more to your liking."

Various suggestions were offered as to how the turn-over system, if used, might be worked in a more diplomatic way. A method whereby the turn-over might be accomplished with as little annoyance to the customer and hurt to the unsuccessful salesman as possible, would be that, it was said, which would bring about the transfer of salesmen without seeming to do it on purpose. When the head of a department saw a salesman in difficulty and unable to please a customer, he might approach and explain to the customer that the salesman was wanted on the 'phone.

One of the chief executives for a large clothing house in this city has no use whatever for the turn-over system. His idea on the subject is that, if a salesman in the organization can't sell a customer, it is the fault either in the customer's frame of mind, or of the goods. If the salesman is inefficient he lasts but a short time with this company.

"The turn-over system," this man said, "is wrong in principle, in this store a customer is never taken away from the salesman who gets him originally. If there is any difficulty in making the sale the head of the department may lend a helping hand, but the sale is always made by and credited to the salesman who first receives the customer.

"Of first importance in selling is the making of a satisfied customer. We would rather have a patron leave this store without buying anything than to go out with something that he had been urged to buy against his better judgment. This policy, of course, permits no room for a turn-over system. The first thing then, is to satisfy a customer. The next is to have at all times the proper spirit in the organization itself. It can't be said that the turn-over system is conducive to this. A salesman feels pretty glum when a customer is taken away from him and another man sells to him. It is a personal reflection on his ability, and there is sure to be a lack of harmony in a selling force where a system of the kind is cultivated.

"The selection of the sales force has a lot to do with the question. If a store is burdened with inefficient employes, then a turn-over system may be a necessity from the standpoint that only two or three men in a department are capable of handling customers in the right way. But such a state of affairs arises only when the salesmen employed are underpaid. In a case of this sort the store loses more than it gains in the difference between the wages paid an inefficient salesman and those paid a higher grade man. Customers are lost through tiresome delays and inadequate service."

FURS AND STEEL TRAPS.

Low Prices for the One Make Poor Sales for the Others.

The fur business is in a "parlous" state. About 50 per cent. of the annual fur catch goes abroad, and since the beginning of the European war there have practically been no exports. Consequently the market is glutted and more than three times as many raw furs as ever before are being carried over in cold storage to another season.

Prices are abnormally low, lower than for many years, and trapping was almost at a standstill last Fall and Winter. There was small incentive in trapping to the farmer boy, who is the principal trapper, when muskrat and skunk pelts, which are the chief catch, commanded only from one-third to one-half the price of the previous season. So the sale of steel traps in the Fall of 1914 was about one-quarter of that of the previous season. Nor is the outlook any more promising now, nor will matters improve much until the war ends and brings back the principal customers. And it may be then that for some time the European people will be too poor to indulge much in the luxury of furs.

Meanwhile, something may be hoped from the comping of better times in this country. Also, Americans are learning to treat and dye and finish their own furs so that they shall no longer be dependent on Europe in such matters.

Busy Week Promised.

The dress goods trade should experience a brisk demand following the holiday. The coat and suit manufacturers, who have withheld their orders because of the uncertain labor situation, will doubtless be anxious to get in their necessary supplies of material as quickly as possible now that the matters at issue between them and the union are to be submitted to arbitration. For this reason the dress goods sellers expect a rush of orders. The week being limited to four and a half business days, should see some very active trading.

Fall River Took More Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 3.—Official statistics have just been made public showing the number of bales of cotton which have been delivered to the mills of Fall River for the past eleven months of the current cotton year. The total number of bales received by local mills for 1914-1915 is 448,911, against 384,082 for the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 64,859. The greatest number of bales delivered occurred last December, amounting to 58,023, against 61,931 for December, 1913, a decrease of 3,908.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 140 West 35th Street.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Another Decision Under the Cotton Jacquard Provision.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company was overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests dealing with the amount of tare to be allowed on sugar bags. Collector Malone allowed a uniform schedule tare of 2½ pounds per bag, as prescribed by the Treasury regulations. The importer claimed that this was not sufficient, and that the actual tare of the bags should be allowed. The Government on its part failed to make any tests to determine actual tare. Tests were, however, made by the importer, but it was contended by counsel for the Treasury Department that as the importer's tests were not made in conformity with the regulations of the Secretary in existence at the time, they should be ignored and the conventional tare permitted to stand. Judge Somerville decided that as the regulations were not fully complied with, no relief could be granted.

The board yesterday handed down another decision involving the Jacquard cloth provisions of the tariff, and again found in favor of the importers' contention for lower duty. The merchandise consisted of towels, quilts and bath mats. They were made of figured cloth manufactured on the Jacquard loom and were returned for duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton" under the last clause of Paragraph 258. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the importers, relied upon the claim that the merchandise was properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad volorem under the eo nomine provisions in Paragraph 264.

The issue is identical with that passed upon by the board in the Gardner case, in which the contentions of the importers were sustained. The only points raised in the present protest that were not considered by the board in the earlier case are, first: That the words "not otherwise provided for" in Paragraph 264 would be given no effect if all the articles mentioned by name in the paragraph, which were not embroidered nor in part of lace, were held dutiable thereunder, and second, that such construction would render the provision for "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton" inoperative. These points were raised by Thomas J. Doherty, the Government counsel. Judge Cooper, who wrote the decision in the Gardner case, held in the present protest that the Government's objections were without force and ordered the goods admitted at the lower rate claimed.

George Borgfeldt & Co. imported buttons at Detroit, which were returned by the customs officials there as porcelain buttons. They were assessed by the Collector at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as buttons not especially provided for. It was shown at the trial that the articles are known in the trade as agate buttons. The claim for a 15 per cent. duty was accordingly sustained, the Collector being reversed.

The Oil Goods Company protested the Collector's assessment on merchandise described on the invoice as soap stock. It was reported by the Appraiser to be pulp of olives and the settling of scum formed at the bottom of tanks containing olive oil. Duty was taken at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for in the tariff. Free entry was claimed as oil not chemically compounded. Insufficient testimony resulted in the protest being overruled.

Raw Silk Markets.

The consumption of Japanese raw silks keeps up without abatement, according to cables received from Yokohama by A. P. Villa & Bros., of this city, and prices are firmly held. The visible supply of old silk there now is estimated at 3,000 bales. A better demand is reported from the Canton market, and reelers are less anxious to make offers. This refers especially to 22-26s, and an early general recovery in prices is looked for. In Shanghai tussahs and tsatlees have advanced as a result of heavy buying and limited supplies. Steam filatures, however, show no change there. Raw silk market continues very firm, with a good demand. It is now estimated that the coming crop will be from 20 to 25 per cent. less than that of 1914. Business continues rather active locally.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Mitchell & Church Co.; H. P. Church, flannels, white goods, linens, hosiery; Sherman Square.

BOSTON—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; H. J. Strueber, laces, embroideries, neckwear, bdkfs., toilet goods; 320 Church.

NASHVILLE—L. Jones & Co.; S. Marks, fancy goods, flowers, feathers; 581 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Sushan Bros. & Co.; J. Shushan, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—W. Grant & Co.; W. S. Harrison, furniture, carpets; Empire.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. Robertson, silks, dress, wash goods; 24 E. 26th.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; H. E. Nye, piance; 220 6th Av., Hermitage.

ST. JOSEPH—J. S. Brittain D. G. Co.; R. W. Powell, linens, white goods, laces, ribbons; 320 B'way.

WASHINGTON—S. N. Meyer, military Shop; S. N. Meyer, military goods, regalia; Marseilles.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 894 Broadway.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. CO., 32 Greene St. Spg. 358.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, looking at Fall lines suits and cloth dresses.

COMPLAINTS OF FABRICS.

Advantages of Insisting on Better Cloth for Garments.

There has been quite some dissatisfaction expressed of late with the quality of fabrics put into men's clothing. Retail buyers claim that, with the clothier putting more money into tailoring a garment and less into the cloth, the product has become less durable and satisfying to the average man. An experienced mill man, talking on this subject, said that he had invariably found more complaints regarding fabrics when times were bad than at any other time, because men must make their clothes last longer. The growing returns of merchandise on account of bad wear, he explained, have been fostered by the retailer, who steadfastly advertises "satisfaction or your money back," and in this way a good number of consumers have been spoiled, knowing they can obtain redress if they only kick hard enough.

A piece of woolens that is bought today for $1.25 a yard, he said, is intrinsically as good as the fabric bought ten years ago for the same price, providing the trade at that time had demanded the same fabrics that it does today.

"A great deal of satisfaction was had ten years ago with fabrics around this price, but these fabrics are not made any more, because they had more of a 'kersey' finish than is acceptable to the trade today. We have rapidly come into a style period, not only in the cut of clothes, but also in the fabrics, and the more we go into style in fabrics, the price remaining the same, the more treacherous is the ground we are treading on. The gray worsted cloth, that gave such satisfaction five years ago, is unsalable in a high-class garment today, because the public does not want it, but this fabric can be obtained at practically the same price as before."

In a letter received by the representative of a leading young men's clothing house of Chicago, the president of a retail house in Hartford states:

"The matter of giving the purchaser of a ready-to-wear garment something more durable than the average suit or overcoat for which he has been paying $20 to $30 of late is absolutely vital to the peace of mind and further progress of the merchant who is in the business to stay.

"Leaving the question of worsteds versus woolens out of it for the moment, the writer recalls handsome and durable woolen fabrics of a decade ago that gave the customer wonderful service. Cassimeres, cheviots, and other splendid woolens can be produced now and exquisitely tailored to retail profitably at $25 to $30. The falsity of the phenomenal value for $15 and $15, to be obtained only at 'Mr. Smith's Wonder Bargain Shop,' has hurt the reputable merchandise beyond any question.

"By all means, let us all, manufacturer and retailer, demand a more durable fabric from the mill, willingly paying a proper price. We are quite sure that a steady plugging on better and more durable woolens will establish the ready-to-wear clothing merchant on a firmer and more lasting basis."

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

A CHICAGO RESIDENT SALESMAN wants a popular-priced line of silk waists for Chicago, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; will be in New York the week of July 4. Reply to S. T., 17 Tilmer.

CHELSEA WAIST CO. have for delivery heavy Milanese silk jersey sport coats, 28 inches long, in all colors, at $8.75 each. Terms 8-10. 152-156 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9745.

ADVERTISING.
CIRCULAR LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey Scott Co., Inc., 308 5th Ave.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS. CIRCULARS. ETC.
PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery, Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 885.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories. U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 2 West 16th St.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FANCY GOODS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidson, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Pelt ries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES.
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

HATS.
PANAMAS & LEGHORNS | Milton S. Sommerich. PANAMAS & LEGHORNS | 40 W. 32d St.

MILANESE SILK PORT COATS.
For the Coat and Sweater Days. Use F. Sturm's Business Builders, 48 W. 35. Gry. 876.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

SHOW CARDS.
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SILK SWEATERS.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1853.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2866 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric Alfred Sokland, 18 Madison Ave. DAHLIA

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BLOOM & MILLMAN, Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St. $9.00 Waists and Middies.

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The Odd Lot Review
Among the articles in this week's issue you will find the following:
"The average market attitude as reflected by the trend of small investment orders."
"Prospects of the New Haven."
"Can common and Can preferred."
"Some good $1000 Bonds."
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower—Effect of Attack on Mr. Morgan—Big Increase in Loans.

News of the attack on Mr. Morgan played an important part in shaping prices in yesterday's Stock Exchange trading, but it brought no great decline. Some stocks were singled out for selling which forced recessions of between one and two points, but none of the active issues lost more than that. Dealings were on a larger scale than on recent days, but did not assume a volume so great as to suggest widespread liquidation. In most cases recoveries from the low figures of the session considerably reduced the loss in prices.

Even without any fresh motive prompting selling by traders yesterday's market was open to some further decline in quotations. It was the eve of a double holiday, which itself put traders under some cautions, and there had been carried over from the previous day some influences which were of depressing effect. This was true of the position of St. Paul, whose very sharp decline of Friday was carried about two points further in yesterday's early trading.

There was uncertainty, too, concerning the time of the transmission of the German reply, some reports indicating that it might be sent before the Stock Exchange reopened, while others put the probable day of its transmittal at the end of the week. The forecasts of the reply have indicated that it would be favorable, but it is felt none the less that the text of the note itself will have to be known before it can be determined whether it meets the essential points of the position which has been taken by the United States. There was also the possibility of more crop damage reports over the holiday and that was another factor influencing traders to the course which they took yesterday.

The bank statement showed the effect of the financing of the July 1 requirements and conspicuously the effect of the New York City bond sale. Not all of the city bonds went into loans, of course, but a good many did and that helped to account for the increase of $80,000,000 in loans. The receipts of the city bond sale helped at the same time to swell deposits, which showed an increase of over $69,000,000. There were, moreover, large cash demands over the first of the month and over the holiday, including demands of interior banks for currency, and the reserves held in the vaults of the Clearing House members fell no less than $21,500,000. The combined effect of these changes was a loss of $29,300,000 in the surplus reserve, which stands now at $163,942,000, a huge figure still, though about $40,000,000 under the maximum reached a fortnight ago.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Risk That Men Run.

Both ordinary and special precautions are of little avail in protecting the lives of prominent persons from cranks. Unless a Rockefeller or Morgan chooses to make himself a prisoner among his guards, as a monarch does, it is comparatively easy for an assassin to get to him. J. P. Morgan is very much the ordinary citizen in his goings and comings. If he has time he always walks to near-by meetings or to the subway, and usually he is unattended. If he meets a friend on the sidewalk he stops to talk, and his commanding figure makes him a mark for passing eyes. The same vulnerability attaches to other well-known bankers. As between having their freedom curtailed and the risk of attack, rich Americans choose their freedom. The only citizen who is systematically guarded wherever he goes is the President of the United States, and history shows that even the elaborate pains taken in his behalf are all too easily frustrated by an assassin of the commonest intelligence.

***

A Tribute from Friends.

No man in Wall Street has so many first-name friends as Mr. Morgan. His personality reaches out and grips his business associates. He always has been more approachable than most men of less prominence in financial matters. Within a few minutes after news of the shooting reached the financial district yesterday a stream of visitors began to pour through the doors of his banking house, and the corridors filled with men anxious to get reassuring news at first hand.

The Demand for Skilled Workers.

Skilled machinists probably never have been so much in demand in this country as at present. All of the automobile plants are being worked to capacity, and the war orders which have poured in upon all classes of industrial plants able to make anything for military use have made night work the rule in a number of big plants which have run on shortened schedules for much of the time in recent years. Toolmakers are more in demand in the East than any other class of mechanics, but there is employment at high wages for any man able to do machinist's work. A report on conditions in the Connecticut Valley yesterday stated that the competition for mechanics to enable manufacturers to fill their shell orders has become so keen that different employers are bidding against one another in the labor market, with the result that wages have touched new high levels. This situation will tend to draw men away from the industries in which lower wages are the rule, and in which the margin of profit is not large enough to permit the increase which would be necessary to hold skilled workers.

***

Better Railroad Earnings.

A contrast of two big trunk lines as regards earnings for May and for the five months of the year shows some striking differences. The net earnings of the New York Central Lines for May were 72.7 per cent. greater than the earnings of May, 1914. The net earnings for the five months ended May 31, moreover, were 65.2 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period last year, showing a consistent increase for the five months. The gross earnings in May, however, increased only 6.6 per cent., and the gross earnings for the five months increased only 1 per cent.

On the Pennsylvania system, on the other hand, net earnings for May increased 12.9 per cent., and for the five months the increase was only 5.5 per cent. The gross earnings for May increased one-fifth of 1 per cent., and increased 4.6 per cent. since the beginning of the year. While the Pennsylvania's gains are much smaller than the Central's, it is comforting that there is an increase and not a continued decrease. Not since October, 1913, had the Pennsylvania system shown a monthly increase in gross business.

***

Explanations Offered.

One explanation offered for the difference in the railroad reports is that the New York Central Lines uniformly increased their earnings, whereas in the Pennsylvania system the lines east of Pittsburgh had to carry the entire burden of making a good showing. It is in the eastern division that the coal, iron, and steel districts lie, and the improvement in the steel and iron business was largely responsible for the increased earnings of the Pennsylvania. West of Pittsburgh, apparently, the war-supply activities have not yet become so marked.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	189,411
Same day last year	Holiday
Year to date	63,039,246
Same period last year	38,468,283
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.62 — .29
Same day last year	*Holiday

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Previous price, 68.60.

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37	37½	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅝
17	17⅝	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17	17	17	17	...
53	53⅜	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53⅜	+ ⅛
73⅞	74⅛	4,400	Amalgamated Cop.	74½	74½	73¼	73⅞	— ⅜
50	52	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51	51	51	51	— ¼
48¾	49	300	Am. Beet Sugar	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	46	13,400	Am. Can	46¾	46¾	44⅝	46	+ ⅛
53⅝	54⅛	100	Am. Car & Fdry.	54	54	54	54	— 1¼
124½	125½	1,110	Am. Coal Products	125	126	122¼	124⅛	+1
85	90	42	Am. Express	85	85	85	85	...
28¼	28⅞	200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
48	48½	1,200	Am. Locomotive	48	48⅝	48	48	—1⅛
25	27	100	Am. Malt. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅞
78½	79	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78⅝	79	78¼	79	— ⅛
106½	107¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ½
120¼	121½	210	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120½	121¼	120¼	121½	+ ⅛
106	107	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	106⅛	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
106	107	34	do., odd lot	106	106	106	106	...
4½	5¼	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅞
35⅛	35¼	3,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	35⅜	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	— ¼
100	100⅛	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅛	100⅛	99⅞	100	...
96	97½	100	A., T. & S.F.pf.s.30f.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	...
103½	104	100	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	104	104	—1⅞
66	66¼	5,500	Baldwin Loco.	67¼	67¼	65	66¼	— ⅞
76¼	76¾	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	76¼	76¼	76	76¼	— ¼
...	...	77	Bank of Commerce	160	160	159½	160	...
166½	167	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	167½	167½	166	166½	—1½
87¼	88	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	— ¼
71	71¼	600	Butte & Superior	72¼	72¼	71	71¼	— ⅛
14	15	100	California Petrol.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
145¼	143⅞	3,200	Canadian Pacific	142⅞	143⅞	142⅞	143½	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	2,800	Central Leather Co.	40¼	40⅞	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
11½	11⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	11½	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
29	29¼	150	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
83½	83¾	9,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	84	84	82	83⅜	— ⅝
122	126	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	124	124	124	124	—1
124½	127	200	Chi. & Northwest.	125	125	124⅞	124½	— ⅞
16	16¼	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16	16	15⅝	16	— ⅛
45	45¼	1,000	Chic. Copper	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	...
30¼	30¾	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
13	14	100	Comstock Tunnel	⅛13	13	13	13	—1
125	126½	100	Consolidated Gas	125½	125½	125¼	125½	— ¼
97	98	300	Continental Can pf.	99	99	98	98	— ¼
14¼	14½	600	Corn Products Ref.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
30½	31	3,400	Crucible Steel	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
...	...	200	Crucible Steel pf.	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
88¾	88⅞	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	89	89	88	88	— ¼
24½	24¾	800	Distillers Securities	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ¼
17⅝	18	1,700	Deme Mines	17½	17½	16⅞	17½	...
25⅞	26	3,900	Erie	26⅛	26⅞	25½	26	— ⅜
40	40⅜	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	40¾	40¾	39⅝	39⅞	—1⅝
250	270	200	General Chemical	250	250	250	250	+10
167	169	600	General Electric	168½	168½	167¼	167⅝	—1¼
156⅛	157	300	General Motors	156	156½	156	156½	+ ½
101⅜	103⅛	200	General Motors pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101½	—1½
53⅜	53¾	3,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53⅛	53⅜	52⅝	53⅜	...
117⅜	118½	1,600	Great Northern pf.	118	118	117¼	117¾	— ⅛
62¾	62⅞	700	Guggenheim Explor.	63	63	62⅝	62¾	— ⅜
31	31⅛	200	Inspiration Copper	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝	31	...
21⅝	21⅞	2,100	Inter-Met. v. tr.ctfs.	22	22	21¼	21⅝	— ⅜
74⅞	74½	300	Inter.-Met. pf.	75	75	74½	74½	—⅝
73	74	100	Interboro Con. pf.	73	73	73	73	—½
98	102	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	—1⅝
95	99¼	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	96	96	96	96	+2
240	244½	450	Kansas City South.	247⅛	248	244¼	244¼	— ¾
58	60	100	Kan. City South. pf.	58	58	58	58	—1½
42	47	200	Lackawanna Steel	44	45½	44	45½	+1½
142	142⅝	600	Lehigh Valley	142½	142½	141½	142½	...
114	115	300	Louisville & Nasn.	115	115	114½	114¾	— ¼
64	66¾	300	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	66	66	66	—1½
33	35¼	2,800	Maxwell Motors	37	37	33½	35½	—2⅝
82½	83	300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	83	83	82½	82½	— ½
31½	33	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	33½	33¾	31½	31⅞	—2⅞
75⅜	74½	2,700	Mexican Petrol.	75	75	73½	73⅝	— ⅝
28	28¼	2,300	Miami Copper	28	28½	27⅝	28	...
108	113	200	M., St. P. & S.M.	110⅝	110⅝	110	110	...
8⅝	9	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25½	26¼	1,700	Missouri Pacific	25½	25½	25½	25½	—1¼
17	17⅛	300	Nat. Enam. & St.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	— ⅝
62	64	100	Nat. Lead Co.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	338	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
92½	93	600	N. Y. Air Brake	92	92	92	92	— ½
85⅝	86⅜	1,300	N. Y. Central	86⅝	87⅜	85⅞	87⅛	— ⅛
64⅞	64¼	800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64½	64⅝	63⅝	64	—1⅛
26½	27	800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27¼	27¼	26½	26¾	—1⅝
104⅜	105	4,000	Northern Pacific	105	105	103¼	105	...
33⅝	34	900	Pacific Mail	33⅜	34	33	34	+ ⅛
106⅜	106⅞	100	Pennsylvania R. R.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅜
22⅞	23¼	100	Pittsburgh Coal.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—1
84	90	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	89½	89½	88¾	88¾	+4¾
48¼	48⅝	300	Pressed Steel Car.	48¼	48¼	48	48	...
157½	158	100	Pullman Co.	157½	157½	157½	157½	...
30⅛	30½	100	R'way Steel Spring.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	400	Ray Con. Copper.	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
146¾	147¼	9,100	Reading	147¾	147¾	146¼	147	— ⅞
29	29½	300	Rep. Iron & Steel.	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛
87	87¾	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87½	— ⅝
...	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
...	2½	1,000	Rumely (M.) Co.	2½	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
...	6¾	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6⅜	6⅞	700	St. Louis & San F.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
33½	34¼	100	Seaboard Air L. pf.	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
142½	142⅞	700	Sears, Roebuck Co.	140	142	140	142	+2
86¾	87	4,900	Southern Pacific	86⅞	87⅞	85¾	86¾	— ¼
15⅞	15⅝	200	Southern Railway	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	...
76½	77	900	Studebaker Co.	77	77	76½	77	...
36⅞	37	400	Tennessee Copper	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	...
126½	127½	100	Texas Co.	127	127	127	127	—1
52½	53	200	Third Avenue	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
127	127¼	6,300	Union Pacific	127½	127½	126⅝	127	— ⅝
80	80¼	200	Union Pacific pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
15½	17¼	100	United Rys. Invest.	16	16	16	16	—1
31	33	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
55	58	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	55	55	55	55	—2
1¾	3½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
46	46⅝	4,000	U. S. Rubber	46⅛	47⅝	45¼	46¼	— ¾
105	106	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105¼	105¼	105½	105½	— ¼
59⅜	59⅝	38,200	U. S. Steel.	60½	60¾	59	59⅝	— ⅝
109½	109⅝	100	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅝
67	67¼	2,500	Utah Copper	67½	67½	67	67	— ⅛
...	...	500	Wabash pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
65⅞	66½	500	Western Union Tel.	66	66	65⅞	66	— ⅛
98¼	98⅝	9,000	West'house E. & M.	99⅜	99⅜	97⅝	98¼	—1⅛
1	2	900	Willys-Overland pf.	1	1	1	1	...
126¾	128	300	Willys-Overland	126½	127	126½	127	...
30	31¼	100	Wisconsin Central	31	31	31	31	...

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.30	69.71	70.09	— .20
Industrials	69.45	68.79	69.15	— .38

COMBINED AVERAGE.

June 26	71.04	70.37	70.85	+ .22
June 28	71.27	70.67	70.96	+ .11
June 29	70.97	70.12	70.36	— .60
June 30	70.78	70.12	70.41	+ .05
July 1	70.47	69.87	70.14	— .27
July 2	70.62	69.69	69.91	— .23
July 3	69.87	69.25	69.62	— .29

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, 1914	88.03 July 7	87.47 July 30	87.77
July, 1915	70.24 July 28	66.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	69.62
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	63.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	75.80

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	122	126
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	90¼	92½
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	61	62¾
American Power & Light pf.	79½	82
American Public Utilities	33	37
American Public Utilities pf.	65	75
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	45	46
Cities Service pf.	54	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	79	82
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric con 6s	91	94
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98	101
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	80	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29¼
Northern States Power pf.	82	83¾
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	142
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	16	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	60	165
Southern California Edison	72½	74
Southern California Edison pf.	91	198
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5¾	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	29
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	69
Utah Securities	14½	15
Western Power	14½	16½
Western Power pf.	54	56½

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s,	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s,	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s,	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s,	June, '65, w. i.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅞
4½s,	May, 1957	101½	102¼	101½	102¼
4½s,	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101¼	100⅛	101⅛
4½s,	May, 1917	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
4½s,	March, 1964	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s,	March, 1962	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s,	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s,	March, 1930-60	97⅝	98⅝	97⅝	98⅝
4s,	May, 1959	94¼	95¼	94¼	95¼
4s,	Nov., 1958	94¼	95¼	94¼	95¼
4s,	May, 1957	94¼	95¼	94¼	95¼
4s,	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s,	Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s,	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s,	May, 1917	99¾	..	99¾	..
4s,	Nov., 1918	96	..	96	..
4s,	May, 1919	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s,	Nov., 1955	84¾	..	84¾	..
3½s,	May, 1954	84¾	86	84¾	86
3½s,	May, 1954	84¾	86	84¾	86

FINANCIAL NOTES.

N. W. Halsey & Co. are distributing an article on "The Outlook for the Bond Market," which presents an optimistic view of the future.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has bought and retired a substantial amount of its coupon notes of the issue of Jan. 1, 1915. The total issue was $5,000,000, bearing interest of 6 per cent.

Stranahan & Co., bankers, of Providence and Boston, have opened an office in the Equitable Building under the management of L. D. Thayer.

Bodell & Co. of Providence and Richter & Co. of Hartford are offering 35,000 shares of the Hartford City Gas Light Company common stock at a price to net more than 5 per cent. The company has been in successful operation for more than sixty-six years, and has had an unbroken dividend record since 1851.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 60,646 shares of stock and $58,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 13,788; oils, 593, and mining, 46,270. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Am. Zinc	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞
670	*Can. N. G. C.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
400	*Car. L. & P.	6	6⅝	5⅜	5⅝
315	*Cramp Ship.	61	62	61	61⅞
120	Elec. Boat	119	121	118	121
240	Elec. Boat pf.	119	120	119	120
234	Emerson Phon.	14	14¼	14	14¼
359	Hendee Mfg.	42	42	39½	39½
1,600	*Inter. M. Ma.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
600	*Int. M. M. pf.	8	8	8	8
500	Inter. S. P.	7	7¼	7	7½
45	Kelly Sprin. T.	160	161	160	161
500	Man. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300	Marc. of Am.	3	3¼	3	3⅛
100	Mutual P. S.	8	8	8	8
300	N. Y. Trans.	15	15¼	15	15¼
1,500	*Stan. Motors.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
200	Sterling Gum.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	*St. J. Lead.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
1,200	U. S. Sm.	10	10	10	10
600	Un. P. Shar.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
1,600	*Worlds Film.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
2	Continental Oil	230	230	230	+ 3
25	Ill. Pipe L.	135	134½	134½	+ ½
15	Ohio Oil	135	135	135	...
310	Inter. Pet.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
30	Pierce Oil	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
150	Prairie P. L.	138	138	138	— 2
40	Prairie O. & G.	316	311	311	— 5
11	S. O. of N. Y.	185	181½	181½	— 3½
10	Union T. L.	80	80	80	...

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	*Alta Con. M.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	*Atlanta	31	31	30½	30½
3,000	†Big Cot'wood	5	5½	5	5⅛
1,000	B. Ledge Dev.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,800	Braden Copper	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
600	*Canada Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
220	Con. Cop. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Crown Reserve	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800	Con. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Dia. Black	3	3	3	3
2,000	†Emma Cop.	20	21	20	21
160	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
300	†Goldf. Merg.	22½	22½	22½	22½
125	Ivanhoe Gold.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	I

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

SHORTAGE FEARED IN STEEL MATERIAL

Increasing Demand Causes Speculation as to Where Goods Will Come From.

SHIPPING OUR MUNITIONS

Products Started on Way and Will Continue as Rapidly as Vessels Can Be Obtained.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 3.—Experts in the production and consumption of steel and iron are speculating as to where the material is to come from if the demand continues in increasing ratio until the close of the year. Already several companies are operating at almost capacity and orders are coming in to take up their whole allotment. One of the big steel companies is figuring on purchasing a large tonnage outside. The Carnegie Steel Company has started three additional furnaces during the week.

Demand for steel bars leads. Shipments of munitions have been fairly started and from now on will proceed as rapidly as vessels can be obtained to carry the freight. Bar mills are behind several weeks on deliveries and additional orders are coming in. As a result there is talk of advancing prices from 1.25c, the present quotation, to 1.30c. for delivery over the fourth quarter.

The French Government has placed an order with a Buffalo mill for 25,000 tons of bars. Inquiries are out for 50,000 tons of round bars and 43,000 tons of 3½-inch bars for export. Chicago mills have booked 1,000 tons to Great Britain and 2,000 tons for Canada. An Eastern Pennsylvania mill will make 4,000 tons of bars for shrapnel. Agricultural implement makers have covered for their iron and steel bar requirements for six months delivery.

Tin plate is exceedingly active. An inquiry has come from abroad for 140,000 boxes. The Standard Tin Plate company at Canonsburg, Penn., has contracted to increase its plant, making it a twenty-two mill plant. The McKeesport (Penn.) Tin Plate Company is pushing its extensions of twenty-two new mills actively. Foreign shipments are bringing better prices than domestic sales. In some instances sales abroad are made as high as $3.10 to $3.25 a box. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's mills made the largest output during June of any month since February, 1913.

Inquiries are in from ship builders for delivery of plates next year. This indicates that the shipbuilding program is expected to be more extensive next year than it has been this year. The New York Shipbuilding Company has taken an order for four tank steamers to be built at its yards in Camden, N. J. Plates are held at 1.35c. for last half delivery. Some sales are reported, however, at 1.20c.

The demand for billets and sheet bars is increasing and the Carnegie Steel Company will probably purchase a large supply from outside sources. This in spite of the fact that the Sharon, Penn., plant has been put in operation and will give the Carnegie Company 800 tons of billets and bars a day. Bessemer and open hearth billets are quoted at $19.50 to $20, Pittsburgh; sheet bars are $22, and forging billets $27 a ton.

The American Bridge Company was low bidder on the St. Louis municipal bridge, which will require 24,000 tons. McClintic Marshall Construction Company took the contract for 13,500 tons for the Polk Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Chicago. Fully 75,000 tons of structural shapes were contracted for last week. Eastern ship yards will require a quantity of structural for increased accommodations. Some of these projects are now on the designer's boards. The base price on shapes is 1.20c to 1.25c, Pittsburgh.

Makers of steel wire are daily turning down orders for quick deliveries for barbed wire. The mills of the country are filled ahead to such an extent that it will be impossible to catch up for several months. Large shipments of wire nails are going abroad. Domestic demand is improving, although buying has been scattered. Inquiry from foreign sources for wire rods is also extensive. Large orders have had to be refused in spite of the fact that good premiums are offered. Exported wire rods have brought as high as $26 a ton. Some mills are refusing foreign and home business.

In spite of the decline in the price of spelter, galvanized sheets are maintained at former high prices. As high as 5c to 5.50c have been asked. It is believed that galvanized sheets nas reached the high point and from now on will decline. Orders for black and blue annealed sheets are increasing and mill operations are becoming more general. In this district and vicinity mills are working to 75 per cent. of capacity.

Rail accessories are in big demand, some from foreign sources. The New York Central is in the market for 30,000 kegs of rail spikes. The Baltimore & Ohio requires 20,000 kegs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered 6,800 tons of tie plates and 2,400 tons of angle bars, together with an allotment of 32,000 tons of rails. The Pennsylvania also placed the largest single order ever contracted for frogs and switches with the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

Demand for nuts, bolts, rivets, &c., are increasing. Warehouse sales are also considerably better for merchant steel. Orders for pipe were larger in June than during May. One mill here has contracted to produce sixty miles of 8 and 10-inch line pipe. Mills are operating almost to capacity.

A sale of 10,000 tons of Bessemer iron by a valley furnace has practically cleaned up all the available Bessemer pig iron. Inquiries are larger than they have been any time for more than eighteen months and a sharp advance can be looked for. The Colonial Steel Company is expected to buy 10,000 tons of basic iron soon. Buffalo furnaces report increased interest in foundry grades and sales aggregating 12,000 tons during the week. Demands are made on the furnaces for increased shipments on iron that was not due for delivery until August and September.

Birmingham reports large sales of pig iron. One concern sold 60,000 tons in June, which was twice the output of their furnaces in one month. Foundry No. 2 is quoted $9.75 for spot, and $10 for forward delivery, freight on board, furnace, Birmingham. One furnace having 100,000 tons in stock Jan. 1, last, has sold all but 20,000 tons. More furnaces are being prepared to be put in blast as the result of increased buying. Pig iron demand is also increasing along the Atlantic seaboard, especially in New York and the New England States. Foundry requirements are heavier than they have been any time since May, 1914. A general advance of 25 cents a ton along the whole line is anticipated.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 1 and 2.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
*Customs	$866,068	$108,676	$108,676
Int. rev. ord.	98,131	98,131	98,131
Cap. & in. tax.	16,063	16,063	16,903
*Miscellaneous	683,129	109,957	109,957
Total rec's.	$1,663,453	$332,859	$332,859
Expenditures.	8,396,838	8,396,838	8,396,838
Deficit	6,733,384	8,063,978	8,063,978

*Includes June receipts: Customs, $737,421.39; miscellaneous, $573,172.33; total, $1,258,593.72.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, July 3, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES.									
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$31,492,000	$2,042,000	$771,000	$1,018,000	$7,000	$2,051,000	$28,112,000	$1,512,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	25,487,000	1,140,000	214,000	1,721,000	20,000	1,758,000	24,375,000	.....	1,350,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	92,728,000	10,904,000	11,067,000	5,359,000	135,000	7,541,000	104,359,000	4,502,000	4,332,000
National City	255,936,000	92,041,000	4,088,000	3,908,000	304,000	29,933,000	317,615,000	1,347,000	3,363,000
Chemical National	30,532,000	5,737,000	451,000	1,513,000	43,000	2,513,000	29,286,000	167,000	449,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	10,209,000	759,000	112,000	328,000	11,000	849,000	10,108,000	27,000	442,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,923,000	70,000	44,000	90,000	10,000	151,000	1,753,000	126,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	77,468,000	5,935,000	1,064,000	4,058,000	92,000	6,642,000	78,452,000	2,700,000	4,490,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	178,097,000	17,349,000	2,968,000	4,528,000	270,000	13,717,000	170,798,000	123,000	3,888,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	26,919,000	1,725,000	287,000	712,000	119,000	2,121,000	26,527,000	586,000	1,185,000
Hanover National	95,132,000	20,231,000	2,784,000	2,988,000	13,000	8,415,000	111,060,000	.....	395,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	23,010,000	1,513,000	197,000	1,136,000	51,000	1,999,000	22,769,000	1,250,000	1,635,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,799,000	913,000	710,000	942,000	74,000	925,000	9,344,000	.....	100,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	30,543,000	1,731,000	1,009,000	570,000	244,000	2,065,000	26,961,000	.....	50,000
National Park	116,515,000	10,071,000	1,311,000	4,375,000	184,000	8,983,000	116,851,000	383,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,841,000	91,000	45,000	101,000	8,000	164,000	1,958,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,197,000	862,000	205,000	449,000	44,000	1,030,000	12,001,000	.....	685,000
First National	142,988,000	15,825,000	634,000	2,740,000	102,000	9,941,000	135,085,000	125,000	5,077,000
Irving National	50,717,000	5,804,000	1,121,000	2,817,000	12,000	4,108,000	55,977,000	182,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,828,000	441,000	84,000	388,000	152,000	676,000	9,780,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	138,300,000	16,231,000	4,740,000	2,339,000	45,000	11,482,000	157,784,000	630,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,824,000	2,529,000	896,000	388,000	151,000	1,558,000	18,736,000	32,000	890,000
Garfield National	8,530,000	623,000	292,000	1,087,000	69,000	745,000	8,944,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,384,000	158,000	109,000	214,000	3,000	330,000	4,474,000	61,000	240,000
Seaboard National	28,759,000	2,685,000	1,671,000	1,020,000	87,000	3,338,000	34,355,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	37,112,000	3,239,000	208,000	4,638,000	22,000	3,249,000	41,233,000	2,988,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,764,000	505,000	164,000	260,000	29,000	542,000	7,678,000	.....	395,000
Union Exch. National	10,930,000	282,000	226,000	611,000	18,000	769,000	10,419,000	53,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	5,666,000	293,000	84,000	404,000	38,000	563,000	7,831,000	6,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	35,345,000	10,553,000	5,351,000	2,839,000	109,000	.....	47,940,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,262,000	3,769,000	2,243,000	972,000	114,000	.....	30,535,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,498,000	1,187,000	145,000	547,000	235,000	573,000	11,515,000	50,000	.....
Pacific	4,995,000	345,000	772,000	90,000	203,000	.....	4,877,000	.....	.....
People's	1,979,000	153,000	47,000	143,000	14,000	144,000	2,396,000	7,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,647,000	876,000	732,000	548,000	50,000	.....	9,787,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	75,180,000	7,675,000	2,872,000	4,523,000	1,157,000	4,000,000	85,931,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,613,000	294,000	25,000	39,000	53,000	194,000	3,240,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,448,000	474,000	177,000	85,000	13,000	200,000	4,247,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	13,676,000	1,698,000	501,000	1,031,000	24,000	.....	14,231,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,663,000	509,000	106,000	153,000	67,000	217,000	3,815,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,869,000	539,000	60,000	117,000	30,000	310,000	5,776,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,422,000	1,398,000	449,000	1,021,000	165,000	.....	13,222,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,650,000	306,000	170,000	140,000	25,000	128,000	4,188,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,206,000	2,238,000	549,000	470,000	222,000	.....	12,731,000	.....	.....
Sixth	18,898,000	1,043,000	522,000	522,000	522,000	1,200,000	20,305,000	27,000	.....
Security	10,288,000	623,000	83,000	317,000	164,000	569,000	9,480,000	3,229,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	30,862,000	1,740,000	173,000	190,000	127,000	1,093,000	21,862,000	7,332,000	.....
Bankers Trust	163,326,000	13,243,000	10,000	678,000	20,000	6,951,000	139,018,000	28,371,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,473,000	3,067,000	164,000	469,000	154,000	1,897,000	37,942,000	12,953,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,389,000	1,499,000	11,000	138,000	121,000	814,000	17,236,000	5,270,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,912,000	1,883,000	122,000	216,000	192,000	1,189,000	23,769,000	643,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	216,235,000	20,182,000	1,845,000	4,281,000	442,000	848,000	184,382,000	23,449,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,889,000	551,000	119,000	84,000	31,000	383,000	7,667,000	80,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,067,000	1,161,000	199,000	80,000	34,000	689,000	13,787,000	387,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,614,000	3,889,000	119,000	691,000	254,000	2,428,000	48,562,000	16,170,000	.....
People's Trust	17,541,000	1,063,000	76,000	260,000	261,000	852,000	16,056,000	939,000	.....
New York Trust	47,710,000	3,254,000	311,000	126,000	17,000	1,676,000	33,234,000	5,523,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,614,000	784,000	99,000	265,000	86,000	505,000	11,305,000	4,962,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,386,000	608,000	32,000	280,000	51,000	462,000	9,244,000	1,045,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	40,388,000	2,802,000	1,423,000	786,000	258,000	1,654,000	33,072,000	6,066,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,115,000	1,447,000	202,000	584,000	346,000	798,000	15,960,000	20,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,489,215,000	$221,824,000	$87,481,000	$51,382,000	†$2,342,000	$127,811,000	$1,583,889,000	$16,912,000	$37,877,000
State banks	260,441,000	33,671,000	14,833,000	13,391,000	3,160,000	7,544,000	284,015,000	3,313,000	.....
Trust companies	766,521,000	87,184,000	4,905,000	9,118,000	2,394,000	22,279,000	613,676,000	118,395,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,516,177,000	$312,659,000	$97,219,000	$74,091,000	$7,896,000	$157,634,000	$2,481,580,000	$138,620,000	$37,877,000
Change	+51,099,000	—14,242,000	+2,405,000	+3,472,000	—882,000	—316,000	+17,268,000	+826,000	—37,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,516,880,000	$201,708,000	$43,808,000	$52,221,000	†$1,552,000	$127,244,000	$1,596,742,000	$17,270,000	$37,901,000
State banks	262,935,000	33,053,000	17,782,000	12,884,000	2,960,000	7,744,000	287,598,000	3,312,000	.....
Trust companies	776,523,000	88,247,000	3,871,000	4,954,000	2,408,000	29,490,000	629,648,000	118,607,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,556,338,000	$293,008,000	$65,521,000	$70,059,000	$6,920,000	$164,478,000	$2,513,988,000	$137,089,000	$37,901,000
Change	+80,061,000	—30,861,000	+10,710,000	—1,080,000	—1,762,000	+3,885,000	+69,230,000	—717,000	+51,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$285,100,020	
			Net time deposits	845,600	
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$319,887,000	$127,811,000	Net demand and time dep.	$285,945,620	$152,552,380	—$16,301,610
State banks	35,255,000	7,544,000	Net demand deposits	51,122,700	21,676,300	+ 400,040
Trust companies	75,581,000	22,279,000	Net demand deposits	92,051,400	3,808,600	— 1,092,600
Total	$449,523,000	$157,634,000	Total net deposits	$429,119,720	$178,037,280	—$16,994,170

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$287,413,560		
			Net time deposits	863,500		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$297,797,000	$127,244,000	Net demand and time dep.	$288,277,060	$136,763,940	—$27,575,900
State banks	66,679,000	7,744,000	Net demand deposits	51,767,640	22,635,360	+ 1,716,820
Trust companies	69,480,000	29,490,000	Net demand deposits	94,447,200	4,522,800	— 3,451,850
Total	$433,956,000	$164,478,000	Total net deposits	$434,491,900	$163,942,100	—$29,310,930

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 3, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Cig. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,086,000	$148,500	$60,300	$892,900	$287,700	$3,780,400
Century	8,318,100	440,600	566,200	1,381,900	595,400	10,734,900
Colonial	7,223,700	516,000	905,800	593,700	172,800	8,409,700
Columbia	6,511,000	691,000	168,000	772,000	18,000	7,582,000
Fidelity	1,243,900	89,500	45,100	122,100	.....	1,368,900
Mutual	3,986,000	783,000	94,000	1,766,000	25,000	6,692,000
New Neth.	3,294,000	283,000	97,000	356,000	387,000	4,209,000
Sherman	1,840,800	453,000	54,200	.....	464,000	2,760,000
23d Ward	1,972,600	169,700	50,200	203,800	5,500	2,347,200
Wash. Hgts	1,684,000	134,000	69,000	205,000	.....	1,630,000
Yorkville	5,340,600	841,000	174,900	361,700	275,100	6,397,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,456,000	262,000	42,000	898,000	218,700	4,828,000
Mechanics'	14,831,100	1,389,900	567,100	1,083,300	2,254,100	21,743,600
North Side	2,785,359	231,548	139,811	774,188	86,015	3,763,818
Nat. City	4,943,000	313,000	68,000	545,000	526,000	6,808,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,666,000	288,000	286,000	2,402,000	861,000	7,584,000
Hudson Co.	3,823,599	161,901	.....	1,132,423	142,766	4,196,663
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,168,000	171,600	38,800	440,900	365,600	5,281,500
Second Nat.	3,999,251	150,502	41,705	528,728	86,892	4,530,103

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,481,000	$500,000	$1,775,000	$1,221,000	$7,489,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,832,999	235,932	952,497	2,117,100	2,636,071

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Cig. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,690,500	$178,500	$59,500	$171,200	$24,600	$2,148,200
B'way Cent.	718,400	41,900	38,200	43,800	23,600	750,000
Bronx Boro.	1,711,400	36,188	91,885	73,456	46,513	1,948,597
Bryant Park	1,293,600	69,400	75,800	114,200	.....	1,231,600
Chel. Exch.	2,515,000	130,000	137,000	134,000	250,000	2,895,000
Gotham Nat.	2,326,500	356,800	83,300	.....	401,200	3,305,000
Harriman N.	13,277,600	1,174,900	187,400	.....	1,881,100	18,401,400
Inter. Bank.	2,092,000	183,600	30,700	644,000	105,300	2,845,600
Public	8,048,400	610,200	351,000	1,168,500	485,000	9,579,000
W'chester Av	841,100	42,800	35,600	51,000	33,900	879,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	564,900	40,000	60,100	48,300	.....	575,800
Bk' Fl'bush.	863,200	45,000	52,000	73,000	.....	940,000
Homestead	672,100	41,800	34,600	67,100	.....	637,900
Montauk	602,900	35,800	27,400	47,200	.....	638,500
Peoples Nat.	1,181,174	19,485	112,319	141,325	60,925	1,701,835

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,751,600	$1,555,800	$7,628,600	$2,797,200	$26,605,400
Central	101,544,938	10,963,652	26,174,081	21,350,729	120,750,604
Equitable	70,841,000	8,430,900	23,215,000	12,076,000	96,147,000
Farm. Loan.	95,493,100	7,919,900	25,295,400	31,843,200	128,688,300
Fulton	7,541,400	697,100	1,247,800	1,050,500	8,359,300
Hudson	3,375,700	304,900	1,482,500	312,900	4,155,800
N. Y. L. Ins.	34,986,200	3,107,000	1,517,100	2,577,000	33,924,200
Transatlantic	8,054,400	84,900	874,800	1,738,900	8,753,400
Union	57,156,218	6,285,492	17,416,100	5,244,290	75,397,794
United States	69,267,500	4,500,000	8,112,400	16,332,900	66,393,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,499,310	1,765,629	4,273,203	1,441,300	19,725,650
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,454,600	908,100	900,200	587,800	10,937,000
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,198,000	161,000	188,220	191,000	2,146,400

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$24,537,465	Lincoln	$11,806,000
Bankers	192,150,000	Metropolitan	42,358,300
Broadway	10,445,570	New York	48,377,500
Brooklyn	31,947,000	Peoples	17,388,800
Columbia	72,162,937	Title Guarantee	31,933,700
Fidelity	10,279,000	United States Mortgage	65,950,000
Franklin	18,500,000	Total	$876,156,172
Guaranty	274,247,000	Change	+23,448,751
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,647,900		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 2.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:	
Gold settlement fund	$2,356,000.00
Held in vault	127,044,242.50
Total gold reserve	$129,400,242.50
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	16,122,699.05
Total reserve	$145,522,941.55
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper. $514,828.63	
Bank acceptances. 4,828,446.12	
	5,343,274.75
Investments:	
Municipal warrants	4,209,084.86
Federal reserve notes (net)	2,965,315.00
All other resources	153,374.22
Total resources	$158,255,990.38
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$9,957,650.00
Reserve deposit (net)	135,420,763.29
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	11,400,334.23
All other liabilities	1,468,242.86
Total liabilities	$158,255,990.38
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$40,560,000.00
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	180,000.00
Gold and lawful money	40,320,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,516,177,000	+$51,099,000
*Reserve in own vaults (a)	449,523,000	— 8,095,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	127,811,000	— 1,897,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,823,000	+ 1,581,000
Net demand dep.	2,481,580,000	+ 47,268,000
Net time deposits.	138,620,000	+ 826,000
Circulation	37,877,000	— 37,000

(a) Of which $886,750,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $607,157,000; excess reserve, $178,637,300; decrease, $16,994,170.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS ACTUAL CONDITION.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,556,358,000	+$80,061,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	433,956,000	— 21,595,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	127,244,000	— 4,643,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	37,234,000	+ 8,528,000
Net demand dep.	2,513,988,000	+ 69,230,000
Net time deposits.	137,080,000	— 717,800
Circulation	37,901,000	+ 51,000

(b) Of which $363,067,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $598,434,000; excess reserve, $163,942,100; decrease, $29,310,930.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$588,861,200	+$8,294,100
Specie	48,976,500	— 120,300
Legal tenders	9,457,400	— 295,800
Total deposits	728,306,100	+12,432,300

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City. 602,374,000 + 8,070,800

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$11,026,400	11.42
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,205,000	15.84
Total	$26,321,400	27.26

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$47,407,500	9.89
Deposits in banks and trust companies	108,814,400	22.70
Total	$156,221,900	32.50

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $182,543,300; increase, $2,710,900; percentage of legal reserve, 31.70.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invest'ts.	$340,597,000	+$2,633,200
Gold	49,972,000	— 325,100
Currency and bank notes	29,312,000	+ 588,700
Deposits	452,110,000	+12,032,000
Reserve on deposits	110,175,300	+ 2,198,100
Percentage of reserve, 29.8.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invmts.	$1,247,073,900	+$19,309,000
Gold	101,408,700	— 531,300
Curr'cy & bk. bills	19,035,400	— 302,200
Deposits	1,509,946,900	+ 39,045,800
Reserve on dep.	332,944,800	+ 554,100
Percentage of reserve, 28.8.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
July 3	$2,312,209,213	$3,782,327,509
June 26	1,707,426,175	3,010,137,864
June 19	1,786,515,147	3,196,458,943
June 12	1,723,706,414	3,088,624,751
	1914.	1914.
July 4	1,996,693,650	3,890,398,624
June 27	1,647,638,407	2,942,757,227
June 20	1,689,244,215	3,084,535,512
June 13	1,691,828,817	3,061,225,395

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	Ruling.	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1½	1¾	
1914	2½	1½	1⅝	
1913	2½	1½	2	
1912	3	2¾	2¾	
1911	2½	2¼	2¼	
1910	3½	2¼	3	

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1909	2	1¾	1¾
1908	1¾	1	1½
1907	16	3½	8
1906	8	2	5
1905	6	1¾	2¾
1904	1½	1	1¼

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the past week:

RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Illinois Cen.	2½	S	Sep. 1	*Aug. 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

B S St 1st pf.	50c	—	July 15	*July 3
Detroit United.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Deq'ne Lt pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 2	July 1
G & C Phila.	$1.50	Q	July 7	June 30
Int. T. Buf. pf.	2	—	July 15	July 1
Ken. Sec. pf.	1½	Q	July 15	July 1
Otm. R&L pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Pac. Gas & El.	3	S	July 15	June 30
Pb. S. I. pf.	$1.50	Q	Aug. 2	July 16
Puget S. T. L. & P. pf.	75c	Q	July 15	*July 2
Ry. & L. Sec.	3	—	Aug. 2	*July 18
Ry & L. S. pf.	3	—	Aug. 2	*July 13

INDUSTRIAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Real.	1½	Q	July 15	July 10
Am. Chicle	1	M	July 20	July 12
As. G. & E. pf.	1½	Q	July 15	June 30
Can. Exp.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Com. Edison	2	Q	Aug. 2	July 10
Con. Ice F. pf.	1½	Q	July 20	July 10
Con. Coal	1½	Q	July 31	*July 24
D. L. & W. Cn.	2½	Q	July 15	July 1
D.L.&W. Cn.	50	Ex	July 15	July 1
Edison E. Bos.	3	Q	Aug. 2	July

GAIN IN GOLD HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

Increase of $8,600,000 in This Classification—Other Cash Reserves Dropped $23,000,000.

GET MORE CITY WARRANTS

Gain of $881,000 in This Class of Paper—Deposits for Week Decrease $13,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks indicates a gain of $8,600,000 in the amount of gold held by the banks. A gain of $19,100,000 in gold holdings, reported by New York, is partly offset by losses aggregating $10,800,000 shown for the Chicago, Boston, Dallas, and San Francisco banks. The reserves of other cash show a decrease of over $23,000,000, New York alone reporting net withdrawals of about $21,500,000, while the Philadelphia and Chicago banks show a decrease of other cash of $700,000 each. The total reserves of the banks show a decline of about $13,900,000.

The aggregate amount of discounted paper held by the banks increased about $370,000 for the week, the holdings of the three Southern banks constituting about 70 per cent. of the total. Acceptances show a loss of $500,000, notwithstanding the larger figures for the week reported by the New York and Philadelphia banks. Of the entire amount of commercial paper held by the banks; acceptances constitute at present 27.1 per cent. About 36.8 per cent. of the paper held is thirty-day paper, as against 39.4 per cent. at the end of the previous week, while the share of sixty-day paper changed from 27.7 to 26.9 per cent. The holdings of agricultural and live stock paper maturing after ninety days exceed $5,000,000, and constitute nearly 14 per cent. of the entire amount of commercial paper held.

An increase of about $50,000 is reported in the aggregate amount of United States bonds, Cleveland being the only bank to report additional purchases for the week. Of the total amount reported, $1,700,000 were 3s per cent. bonds, held by the Cleveland and Chicago banks. As the result mainly of large purchases by the New York bank, for its own account and for account of other banks, the total amount of municipal warrants held shows a gain of $881,000. The total amount of paid-in capital reported shows an apparent decline of $72,000, due probably to changes in accounts as the result of transfers of certain banks from the Dallas to the Kansas district. Deposits show a decrease for the week of about $13,500,000, of which about $6,400,000 are reported by the New York bank.

Federal reserve agents report a total of about $84,600,000 of notes issued, 83.5 per cent. of which is secured by gold. The banks show about $8,800,000 of notes on hand and $75,800,000 of notes outstanding, an increase of about $5,300,000 for the week. The aggregate net liability of the banks on account of their outstanding circulation is given as $12,797,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates	
Settlement fund, credit balances	$31,840,000
All other	252,448,000
Total gold reserve	284,288,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	24,841,000
Total reserve	289,129,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within thirty days	13,322,000
Maturities within sixty days	9,735,000
Maturities within ninety days	8,097,000
Maturities over ninety days	5,013,000
Total	36,187,000
Investments, United States bonds	7,052,000
Municipal warrants	12,390,000
Due from other Federal Reserve Banks, net	9,662,000
Federal Reserve notes	7,601,000
All other resources	3,660,000
Total resources	366,481,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	54,128,000
Reserve deposits, net	207,883,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	12,797,000
All other liabilities	1,673,000
Total liabilities	366,481,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities, per cent	87.9
Cash reserve against net liabilities, per cent	98.1
Cash reserve against liabilities, after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, per cent	98.6

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total reserves	$13,196,000
Gold	13,002,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,033,000
Reserve deposits, net	15,914,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total reserves	$145,523,000
Gold	129,400,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,343,000
Reserve deposits, net	135,421,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total reserves	$20,461,000
Gold	17,980,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,651,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,273,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserves	$17,746,000
Gold	16,898,000
Bills discounted and bought	335,600
Reserve deposits, net	16,080,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total reserves	$7,609,000
Gold	7,702,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,311,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,885,000
Federal reserve notes, net	6,060,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total reserves	$5,894,000
Gold	5,571,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,540,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,590,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,892,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total reserves	$32,776,000
Gold	30,343,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,570,000
Reserve deposits, net	47,346,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total reserves	$10,560,000
Gold	9,510,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,186,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,797,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total reserves	$8,192,000
Gold	8,188,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,311,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,826,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total reserves	$10,859,000
Gold	10,388,000
Bills discounted and bought	234,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,592,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	417,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total reserves	$6,877,000
Gold	6,187,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,521,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,412,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	4,479,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total reserves	$9,236,000
Gold	9,219,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,463,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,121,000

O'Ryan Thanks Surety Co.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, sent a letter yesterday to Hubert J. Hewitt, secretary of the National Surety Company of New York City, thanking that company for its action in encouraging its employes to enlist in the National Guard, by giving them the necessary leave to perform military duty, without loss of pay or vacation time.

763,082 Use Bridges In a Day.

A report from the Department of Bridges on the annual count of all persons using the East River bridges—in a period of twenty-four hours — was made public yesterday by the Public Service Commission. On Nov. 5, 1914, the total count was: Williamsburg, 327,134; Brooklyn, 293,706; Queensboro, 89,247, and Manhattan, 53,305, a total of 763,082. The 1913 figures totaled 742,992.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Coming Anniversary of the Board of General Appraisers.

The Board of United States General Appraisers will on Aug. 2 be twenty-five years old, having been first provided for in the Customs Administrative act of June 10, 1890. In the quarter century of its existence it has received more than a million protests by importers against duty and value exactions by Collectors. Up to June 30, 1914, they had received 996,667 protests and decided 905,752. During the last twelve months progress has been made in clearing up the remaining 90,915, although a great number of importers' claims arising under the Tariff act of 1913 have been received.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville, appointed as a Democrat, is the only member of the original board now serving. When appointed in 1890 by President Harrison, Judge Somerville, who during the civil war was editor of The Memphis Appeal, was an Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court. The other members were George C. Tichenor, George H. Sharpe, Charles H. Ham, F. N. Shurtleff, and J. F. Stackpole, Republicans, and Thaddeus S. Sharretts, J. A. Jewell, and J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., Democrats. All of the original Republican members are dead. Mr. Sharretts left the board a couple of years ago.

Although there have been four revisions of the tariff act since 1890, the principal features of the original law have all been retained in succeeding revisions, and amendments incorporated looking to the strengthening of the law. Among these amendments are one conferring on the tribunal all of the powers possessed by the Federal Circuit courts, and another providing that the members shall hold office for life unless certain charges are proved. In any event, it is mandatory on the President to grant personally a hearing to a General Appraiser accused of any irregularity.

Under the law, the board is the primary tribunal for the determination of disputes over tariff rates, appeals being provided for both importers and the Government, to the Customs Court of Appeals, and in exceptionable cases, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The board consists of nine members, no more than five of whom shall belong to a single political party. At the present time, there are five Democrats and four Republicans. J. B. Sullivan of Iowa is the present executive of the board.

JOINT DELIVERIES.

Especial Advantages to Stores in Case of Summer Resorts.

While he did not think that much was to be gained from the use of a co-operative delivery system in the metropolitan district, an executive of one of the local retail stores said yesterday that he did think such a delivery would save the stores a good deal of money annually when it came to handling goods bought by customers in suburban districts.

"You will now find several stores delivering merchandise in territories as far from the city as can be reached in a day's run by auto truck," he said. "Often these trucks go out when they are not filled to their capacity, which naturally increases the cost of delivering each package for that trip. Under the co-operative system, the trucks would be reasonably sure of going out full all the time, and, where several partly filled trucks go out now, only one or two fully loaded trucks might have to be sent under the co-operative system. This should mean a saving.

"A co-operative system would also save money for stores which maintain delivery stations in near-by Summer resorts, for by its use only one station would have to be maintained for all. Where now a number of the large hampers used to send out goods to these stations for delivery go out by express only partly filled, fewer full ones could be sent, and with less expense and trouble. After arriving, the packages they contain could be delivered by, say, two or three teams or trucks, instead of the number that is now used.

"While suburban packages can be delivered by parcel post if necessary, there are some things which make it inadvisable to ship goods that way. One of these is that there can be no guarantee of the condition the goods will be in when they arrive. Then again, if the merchandise is unsatisfactory for any reason and the customer wants to return it, you cannot send the parcel post after it. I am told that in Germany the parcel post has such facilities, the merchant only having to inform the Post Office that he would like to have a man call at the address given for merchandise to be returned to the store. Some day the American parcel post may embrace such an arrangement, but until it does it will be almost as necessary for the stores to have some facilities, either individual or co-operative, for calling for goods that are not wanted as for delivering those that are."

Palmieri May See Minutes.

Justice Brady, in the Bronx Supreme Court, has decided that Former Judge John Palmieri, under indictment in Bronx County for subornation of perjury, may see the Grand Jury minutes made when the indictment was found. Palmieri will not be permitted to inspect the Grand Jury minutes regarding the charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice for which he was also indicted. Both indictments grew out of the prosecution, on a charge of white slavery, of John J. Delane, who is now in Sing Sing and who was defended by Palmieri.

Navy League Cancels Meetings.

Meetings on national defense set for tomorrow at Southampton, Easthampton, Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Quogue, L. I., by the Navy League of the United States were canceled yesterday by the league. Difficulty was experienced in procuring some of the speakers desired, and Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was slightly ill.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Nineteen corporations were chartered today, their aggregate capitalization was $340,000 and they include:

The Simplex Rubber Co. of America, Ossining, $300,000; A. C. Travis, E. Gynne Evans, N. A. Campbell, 31 Pine St.

Seven Seas Co., printing, distribute information, advertising, papers, magazines, $50,000; R. H. Harris, L. T. Chapman, Bond Thomas, Plainfield, N. J.

Efficient Distributors, refrigerators, steam radiators, fireless cookers, $30,000; E. H. Wilson, M. E. Baird, R. H. Shoemaker, 477 West 143d St.

Santini Realty Co., Bronx, realty, construction, $50,000; J. Barbetti, A. and A. Santini, 438 Concord Av., Bronx.

National Woodstaining Corpn, construction, painting, staining, $25,000; J. E. Duross, J. H. Press, W. Koch, 36 Vesey St.

The Green Stores Corpn, market, provisions, foodstuffs, $13,000; P. E. Greenfield, R. Jablin, A. F. Muhlbacker, 115 West 42d St.

L. E. Ragan, Inc., Chatham, contracting, construction, bridges, street paving, $10,000; C. Bunkoff, T. B. Warriger, L. E. Ragan, Chatham.

Maison E. H. Glass, Inc., table delicacies, $10,000; A. H. Longfellow, W. H. Munson, E. H. Glass, 4 East 46th St.

Conca D. Oro, importers and exporters, foods, oils, wines, $10,000; R. and M. Fontano, A. Bevona, 150 Nassau St.

Demasi Shop, ladies' wearing apparel, millinery, $10,000; L. Fiensia, H. Schekter, I. Pinatzman, 3,894 Park Av., Bronx.

Mme. Yeoh, Inc., tailoring, millinery, underwear, hosiery, suits, $5,000; L. T. and A. M. Peacock, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 Broadway.

Robert and Irwin Powell Co., realty, construction, $5,000; G. E. Chatillon, T. L. Feltner, M. F. Powell, 10 East 98th St.

A. N. Schpiro, Inc., women's wear, gloves, hosiery, $5,000; A. Mast, V. Periman, R. Schpiro, 1,489 Fifth Av.

Mannattan Annex Co., Albany, navigation, transportation, freight, passenger, $5,000; E. P. Way, J. J. Zimmerman, C. Louis Duval, 151 Central Park West, Manhattan.

Edgar E. Phillips, Inc., tobacco, $10,000; W. B. Jones, S. E. and E. E. Phillips, 286 Fifth Av.

Manhatan Talking Machine Co, $5,000; A. R. and B. J. Kalmus, 559 West 158th St.

Criterion Engineering Co., Queens, contracting, building, repairing, bridges, realty, $5,000; P. S. Bolger, A. R. Holmes, P. S. L. Bolger, 61 26th St., Elmhurst.

Capital Increase: Fort Henry Telephone Co., $15,600 to $25,600.

Voluntary Dissolution: The Wright & West Co., Mount Vernon.

MORE RED CROSS AID FOR WAR HOSPITALS

Motor Ambulance and Supplies Shipped to French and Belgians.

BELGIAN FUND $1,046,037

Week's Gifts to Committee of Mercy —$20,000 Sent to Help Serbian Farmers.

On the steamship Chicago of the French Line, which sailed for Bordeaux yesterday, the American Red Cross shipped thirty-six cases of supplies to the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, which will supervise distribution among the military hospitals of France. The value of the consignment was about $2,200. On the same liner the Red Cross shipped a motor ambulance to Dr. Depage, the Surgeon General of the Belgian Army. Fourteen cases of surgical medical and other supplies were also shipped to Dr. Depage.

The Red Cross fund now totals $503,657.21. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

Westchester Red Cross	$170	S. S. Tenadores musical	$30
Van Cortlandt Red Cross	100	Young Woman's Club	25
Mrs. L. C. Dimock.	70	J. D. Harris	15
F. S. Smithers	60		

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, is now $1,046,037. Subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

Woonsocket, R. I. For Belgian physicians	$150 100	Army Hosp. Corps, Porto Rico	$25
Mme. Henri Petit	95	Miss M. Spahr	10
Centreville, R. I.	85	Prov. Journal	10
R. N. White	53	A. E. Borie	10
G. M. Thomson	25	A. C. Williams	15
Maryville, Tenn.	30	Madison, Wis.	30
Mrs. H. Russell	25	N. Y. Herald, (col.)	100
John Peeters	10	Stone Van Dresser Co.	10
Clark Mills	10	Marion Eppley	12
Mrs. E. L. B. Norris	25	Mrs. Becar	15
Wednesday Club, Spokane, Wash.	12	Anonymous	10
		Mrs. Dessar	11
		Miss Dorothy	10

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $229,691.07. New subscriptions of the past week were:

Mme. W. W. Proctor	$10	Isabella L. Bennett	35
James E. Kelso	10	J. H. Pace	10
Sadie H. Desmond.	25	Howard Huntington	10
A. Friend	25	W. E. Curtis	20
Horton Fletcher	25	Philip H. Cox	25
Thomas Turnbull	100	Edward S. Adams	25
John Scudden	100	W. J. Townsend	25
E. S. Harkness	1,000	R. J. F. Schwarzenbach	200
Anna G. Bard	10	W. A. Genesy	10
W. F. Roberts	10	R. V. Lewis	10
Gertrude W. Hart.	10	Miss M. B. Thompson	10
Charles E. Graham.	100	F. E. Hoffman	10
J. Geoghegan	10	A. J. Everest	10
G. W. Dulany	10	A. H. Severs	10
W. H. Cuttenden.	10	John Barneson	20
E. & W. Clothing Co.	10	G. A. Riedt	10
E. E. Pearce	10	John E. Roberts	10
J. H. Ring	10	Mem. Ch., St. Paul.	229
W. C. Lawson	10	Pittsburgh students.	151
H. L. Rumsey	20	School of the New Jerusalem	21
C. A. Liebman	10	A. J. Hazeltine	10
L. H. Gedge	10	Henry Higgin	10
Anna Schlessinger.	10	A. B. Emmons	10
Mis. Soc., 1st Pres. Church	10	T. Stanley Co.	20
Mrs. T. K. Lathrop	25	O. W. Nicholson	25
W. W. Billson	25	Jacob D. Litt	25
Elmore Lowell	25	L. K. Baker	100
Class 1915, Smith College	42	Francis D. Pollak.	100
C. A. Heegaard	15	Amelia H. Jones	100
Ralph I. Merrill	10	Dr. W. H. Nichols.	100
Cameron & Co	10	J. Dives	100
C. E. Hitchcock	10	Phoebe A. Hearst.	100
Norman B. Sherry.	10	Miss Annie Lawn.	100
James H. Bunce	25	Gifts under $10	$76
William Gammell	$500		

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, now totals $131,348.91. New subscriptions of the past week were:

R. M. S. Wortley	$10	Dock employes of Barber & Co.	$13
N. G. Higham	10	Friends, Clark Mills, N. Y.	15
W. H. Plummer	10	Office employes of Barber & Co.	16
		Charles Fox	12
		British S. & U. Cl.	91

Serbian Relief Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose funds now total $113,101.13, received the following new subscriptions last week:

Serbian Sisters, Cleveland	$50	Mrs. G. Milliken	$100
Ref. Pres. S. S., Stirling, Kan.	87	Mrs. C. P. Taft	100
Flora A. Morrow.	10	Mrs. W. Anderson	100
Slav. Gym. Union, Cleveland	401	C. H. Bigelow, Jr.	50
During the week the Committee shipped more than $20,000 worth of supplies to Serbia.		R. P. Ernst	25
		Miscellaneous	12

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, the Treasurer of which is Edwin M. Bulkley of 25 Broad Street, now amounts to $38,035.85. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week follow:

Mary W. Borden	$250	Mrs. and Miss Calkins	$15
"A Friend"	25	Sarah J. Cutler	21
Jeanne M. Demstre	30	Dr. and R. Ridgway	50
Elizabeth L. Cochran	25	Katonah Pres. Ch.	50
4th Pres. Ch., Chi.	25	"Cash"	25
Woman's Soc., Fredericksburg, Ohio.	22	Mrs. H. S. Bryan.	25
Mrs. W. L. Watson	20	F. E. Masland	25
		M. L. Reid	20
		Smaller gifts	51

Ambulance Hospital Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, received the following additional subscriptions the past week:

Dr. G. Bacon	$100	W. A. Taprell	$10
W. W. Cutler	10		

Vacation Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee's fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, was increased to $111,828.78 last week. New subscriptions included the following:

Emergency Relief Committee	$12	Soc. Eth. Culture.	$130
		Special Rel. Com.	10

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, the French Line pier, received these new subscriptions of $10 or more last week:

Mrs. J. M. Millan.	$25	Mrs. H. Thorp	$10
Mrs. A. Welch	10	Miss F. H. Stewart	13
Mrs. R. Baldwin	11	Miss A. Haughton	13

Polish Relief Fund.

The Polish Relief Fund, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the head, and subscriptions to which should be made to the Guaranty Trust Company, has collected to date $68,460.88. New subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

L. Anderson	$250	C. Brainerd Fox	$20
Byron S. Adams	25	Mrs. C. G. Addison	25
Mrs. W. S. Frank-lin	100	Dr. L. W. Austin.	15
Mme. Yeoh, Inc., tailoring, millinery, underwear, hosiery, suits,	100	G. S. Carlsmith	275
Mrs. C. D. Warner, (col.)	100	G. Hoadley	25
E. McMillin	500	Mrs. S. H. New-house	10

For Women of France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $84,160.29. New gifts of the past week were:

Refugees Fund.	$1,300	Mrs. W. Greenough	$25
Mrs. C. Neave	25	M. Charavay	10
R. W. Moore	10	Mrs. G. P. Black	25
Marguerite Fidelle.	10	A. N. Milliken	25
Louise Lobet	30	Mary F. Maguire.	35
E. Dizabeau	10		

Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits for French soldiers, has collected to date $74,708.91. The office of the fund is Room 122, the Vanderbilt Hotel.

TAFT'S ADVICE TO YALE MEN.

With Other Alumni He Asks Them to Teach Patriotism to Boys.

An open letter to the Yale graduates of 1915, signed by ex-President Taft, Otto T. Bannard, John O. Greenleaf, Henry Holman Ketcham, Henry Stanford Brooks, Alonzo A. Stagg and Frederick Trevor Hill, has been mailed to each of the graduates.

The writers state that it was mailed because in their opinion "every Yale man should, as soon as he leaves college, enlist himself, in one way or another, in the service of his country, and it often happens that with every willingness ot serve one does not know just what to do."

One of the most important factors in determining the "future of America," the writers stated, was the guidance and training of the boys who soon would be numbered among American men.

"This is," the letter continues, "a man's job in general and the college man's job in particular. In our judgment every graduate of Yale ought to make it a part of his business to interest himself in some group of boys, and do his best to make them into efficient Americans during their most impressionable years. If you cannot find or undertake a group of boys, you can at least find one boy upon whom you can exert that 'older boy' influence which so profoundly affects character during the formative years.

"This is a direct, personal, public service and you will never be freer to perform it than during the next few years. It makes no great demand on your time and none on your purse, and will prove an agreeable recreation from your work. It is a national duty. Our country (which has been called the melting pot of nations) needs all the help it can get in influencing the boys of the coming generation in patriotism, right thinking, and clean living. It looks to you as a university man to help in molding them into more thorough, more unselfish, better disciplined and loyal citizens.

WEIGHS COURT HOUSE PLANS

Mayor Finds 70,000 Square Feet Is Set Aside for Law Library.

The report regarding the proposed new Court House which Tilden Adamson, of the Board of Estimate's Bureau of Contract Supervision, has submitted to Mayor Mitchel and which will be made public on Tuesday goes into considerable detail regarding the matter of floor space to be used by the law library, it was learned yesterday.

According to the plans of the Court House Board about 70,000 square feet of space has been set aside for the library, covering one entire floor. It is estimated that about 20,000 square feet of this space will be reserved for a room for stacking books and for a reading room, leaving approximately 50,000 square feet of space for the library proper. This, it is estimated, would provide space for 1,400,000 volumes, which is far in excess of the number of volumes contained in any law library in the world.

The present law library of the Supreme Court in this city contains only 15,000 volumes. The law library in the Post Office Building contains about 90,000 volumes, and that of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, one of the best law libraries in the East, contains only 40,000 volumes.

In connection with the library room, the plans call for a separate room containing 37,000 square feet of space to be used for the librarian and clerks. According to opponents of the plan this will provide room for many people, and it is feared that if the plans are carried out the opportunity will be afforded for the creation of many new jobs. The Mayor would not discuss Mr. Adamson's report yesterday. He said he was going over it carefully and would make it public on Tuesday.

APPEAL FOR TWO WIDOWS.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities Hopes to Keep Families Together.

How to make ends meet and keep her family of seven children together is the problem that is facing Mrs. N., a widow 36 years old. As her two youngest children are mere babies, 4 and 5 years old, the mother finds it impossible to do any work outside her own home. The two oldest girls are working, but their earnings are insufficient to meet the needs of the family, especially since three of the children are in delicate health. The Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, has taken hold of the case and has secured medical attention for each member of the family. When the 14-year-old boy is able to work, further assistance should be unnecessary. The bureau is trying to raise $72 to pay for the family's rent and to provide a weekly allowance. Please mark contributions for 0212.

Another sad case reported is that of Mrs. H., whose husband has deserted her and their four children, the youngest only one year old. The mother is a good and willing worker and manages to earn about $4 a week by days' work. The Bureau of Charities reports that home conditions are good and that the family should be kept together. To this end it is raising a fund of $115, which will be used for the rent and a weekly pension for the necessities of life. Please mark contributions for 0213.

Permanent Record of the World War

Have you thought of the fascinating interest that a contemporaneous record of the great events now shattering the world will possess in years to come when these events have passed into history?

The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY

embodies a first-hand account of the various phases of the war, and is especially rich in those momentous official statements and stirring utterances of the great literary spokesmen of the nations involved or which later historians will base their narratives of this stupendous epoch in history.

Volume I., in Book Form

is now ready. This book comprises the first six numbers of the monthly magazine. Contains 1,238 pages, 6½x9½ inches, 96 full-page rotogravure portraits, 48 full-page views of the war, 28 full-page cartoons from foreign periodicals, a 9-page Analytical Index, and a complete Chronological Record. Bound in durable seal brown embossed cloth, with gold lettering.

Price $2.00, delivery charges extra.

CURRENT HISTORY
Times Square New York

WE OBSERVE AN ALL-DAY HOLIDAY TOMORROW, JULY 5.



GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

THESE SALES ARE FOR TUESDAY, JULY 6.

TRUSTEES' SALES

(By Order of the United States District Court)

Because of the Crowds in Attendance We Cannot Guarantee to Fill Mail on Telephone Orders on These Items.

These Sales Are for Tuesday

SPECIALLY NOTABLE OFFERINGS During These Sales of EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR SUMMER USE AND WEAR

—everything necessary to make the hottest weather bearable and agreeable,—everything for the vacationist in the country and at the seashore.

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps Free *Tuesday with Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon*

Cut Out This Coupon
IT IS GOOD TUESDAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, Tuesday, July 6.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. Times, 7-4-15. J. B. GREENHUT Co. 59

Perfect "Walk-Over" High & Low Shoes

Women's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES at $1.95

Men's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES at $2.45

Samples, discontinued lines and surplus stocks from the "Walk-Over" factory.

If, for one reason or another, you could not come to the store during the first days of the sale, you have another chance Tuesday—seize it—and seize it as early in the day as you can. No Mail, Phone or Approval Orders Filled.

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR WOMEN:—

All the newest styles in this season's footwear in Pumps, Colonials and Oxford Ties in plain and combination effects; also high shoes in button or lace. All style heels; all the wanted leathers. All sizes, 2½ to 7; AA to D widths.

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR MEN:—

High Shoes in Patent Leather, Gun Metal Calf and Tan Russia Calf. The Oxford Ties are in Tan Russia and Gun Metal Calf; all the low shoes are made on the new and popular flat English last, with cloth inlay. All sizes, 6 to 11, AA to D widths.

Women's & Misses' Handsome $5 & $6 Summer Dresses *Sale Tuesday..$3.95*

For smartness these dresses compare favorably with high priced silk dresses after which they have been modeled.

Whether for wear in town or in country, these dresses are just what you require for all occasions.

75c Middy Blouses *Sale Tuesday .49c*

Sizes 14 to 20 years. Splendid new models of WHITE GALATEA with sailor collars, patch pocket and short sleeves.

Middy Blouses of Tub Silk *Sale Tuesday..$1.98*

Girls' White Galatea Skirts *Sale Tuesday .95c*

These skirts worn with middy blouses make very handsome outfits. New panel front and back model; laced at the sides. 22 to 30 inch lengths.

$2 & $2.50 Dainty White Summer Blouses *Sale Tuesday..$1.50*

All the new collar styles are included, such as:—Quaker, Frill and Convertible. They are all splendidly made of white cotton voile—cool and fashionable for summer wear.

Women's Panama Cloth Suits—Tuesday	$5
Women's Genuine Palm Beach Suits—Tuesday,	$8.95, $10 & $11.50
Women's Shepherd Check Summer Suits — formerly $14.75 to $24.50—Tuesday	$7.95
$1.25 Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; colors, also white and black; Tuesday, yd	95c
$1.35 Black Dress Taffeta—40 inches wide; Tuesday, yd	$1
$8.50 Traveling Bags—sale, Tuesday	$4.85
$10 "Frisco" Special Traveling Trunks—sale, Tuesday	$7.95
$7.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces—sale, Tuesday	$4.95
$8.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces—sale, Tuesday	$6.95
$12.95 Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces—Tuesday	$8.95
$1.25 Folding Lawn Settee—Tuesday	75c
$2 Fumed Oak Porch Swing—Complete with chains—Tuesday	95c
Men's $7.75 Genuine Panama Hot Weather Suits—Tuesday	$4.45
Mid-Summer Trimmed Millinery—formerly priced $7.50 and $10—Tuesday	$3.45
25c Silk Tie Laces—sale, Tuesday, pair	16c
25c Size Bottle "Flashwhite"—sale, Tuesday	17c
59c Net Brassieres—sale, Tuesday	43c
25c White Kid Belts for Women—sale, Tuesday	18c
65c Silk Taffeta or Messaline Shirred Girdles—sale, Tuesday	39c

Black Bathing Satins—36 inches wide; guaranteed; Tuesday; yard	$1.10 to $1.75
15c Gingham—32 inches wide—Tuesday, yd	10c
17c Plisse Crepes—27 and 30 inches wide—Tuesday, yd	10c
19c Fine Sheer Voiles—Tuesday, yd	10c
39c Silk & Cotton Pongee—Tuesday, yd	24c
49c Mohair Brilliantine—36 inches wide; Tuesday, yard	29c
65c Bedford Cord—cream; 36 inches wide; Tuesday, yard	45c
85c All-Wool Storm Serge—50 inches wide; Tuesday, yard	59c
29c and 45c Swiss and Voile Flouncings—Tuesday, yard	19c & 29c
59c to $1.00 Voile, Crepe and Swiss Flouncings—Tuesday, yd	39c & 49c
"Victory" Drop-Head Sewing Machines—(agents' prices $35) Tuesday	$11.95
All attachments.	
$24.50 & $26.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—size 9x12—Tuesday at	$16.50 & $18.50
80c Wooden Hose Reels—Tuesday	59c
$1.75 Steel Frame Hose Reels—Tuesday	$1.25
$2.85 to $8.30 Garden Hose—Tuesday at	$2.40 to $6.45
$11.50 Refrigerators—apartment house style—Tuesday at	$9.00
$12.75 Refrigerators—lift cover style—Tuesday	$9.45
15c & 18c Scrims—Tuesday, yd	10c & 15c
15c & 20c Scrims—Tuesday, yd	12c & 19c
15c & 35c Imported Scotch Madras—Tuesday, yd	15c & 22c
$1.25 & $2.50 Pillows—covered with cretonne; Tuesday	79c & $1.50

STERLING SILVER TABLEWARE
TUESDAY'S SPECIAL OFFERINGS ARE:—

$2.50 Butter Knives, $1.35.	$5 Coffee Spoons, ½ doz., $2.95.	$12 Dessert Forks, ½ doz., $7.95.
$2.25 Sugar Tongs, $1.35.	$5 Berry Forks, ½ doz., $2.95.	$12 Dessert Spoons, ½ doz., $7.95.
$3 Salad Forks, each, $1.95.	$5 Gravy Ladles, $2.75	$12.50 Dinner Knives, ½ doz., $7.95.
$3.50 Fold Meat Forks $1.95.	$6 Oyster Forks, ½ doz., $3.50.	$14 Soup Spoons, ½ doz., $7.95.
$3.50 Lettuce Forks, $1.95.	$6.50 Orange Spoons, ½ doz., $3.50.	$15 Table Spoons, ½ doz., $7.95.
$2.95 Tea Spoons, ½ doz., $1.95.	$7 Butter Spreaders, ½ doz., $3.50.	$15 Dinner Forks, ½ doz., $7.95.
$5.00 Tea Spoons, ½ doz., $2.95.	$6.50

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Monday; fair Tuesday; somewhat lower temperature; fresh south shifting to west winds with squalls.
For full weather report see Page 9.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,981. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMAN WEDGE MOVES ON WARSAW AT 5 MILES A DAY

At This Rate Capital's Fate Will Be Settled in a Week, British Think.

GERMANS SURE OF CAPTURE

Airmen Drop Notes in City, Saying It Will Fall by the End of July.

RUSSIANS STILL HOPEFUL

Both Wings Hold Firm and Foe's Main Force Is Getting Into Difficult Country.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—At a rate estimated at five miles a day General von Mackensen's forces are still swinging northward in Galicia and Poland in a colossal and daring endeavor to drive a wedge into the Russian centre, and dislodge the Russians from the Vistula River, and force them back over the Bug, thus splitting the Grand Duke's forces into two sections, with thousands of acres of swamp and marshland between them.

If the Austro-Germans can continue their progress another week even the British press admits the Russians will have to give up Warsaw, and with it the whole line. In the meantime the Germans are massing more troops in the Baltic provinces, and the recent encounter in the Baltic seems to suggest that they contemplate co-ordinate naval action, but it is possible that the sea operations were only a feint.

In Southeast Galicia the Russians are fighting tenaciously, and have the advantage of a remarkable series of parallel rivers beyond the Gnila Lipa, and the Austro-German advance is likely to be extremely costly.

Thus, in their two extreme wings the Russians appear to be firm, and where they are retreating, it is still claimed, their retirement is orderly and accompanied by vigorous rear-guard operations. The Austro-Germans, who are advancing in the centre, are, moreover, getting deeper into a country covered with forests and streams and barren of railways, between the Middle Vistula and the Bug—natural advantages to the Russians, which military writers here repeatedly emphasize. They point out, too, the daily lengthening chain of Austro-German communications, which brings an added burden to the Teutonic allies.

British Wonder How to Aid Ally.

Some sections of the British public think the time has come for Great Britain and France to begin a general offensive in the west, and thus force a transfer of German troops from the eastern theatre, but the more conservative military writers think that the time for this is not at hand and that the best aid England can lend her eastern ally is to pour into Russia every ounce of ammunition that can be spared without curtailing the necessary supply at the western front.

One of the main aims of the German operations in the east seems to be directed to a vast turning movement behind Warsaw, embracing Brest-Litovsk, one of the strong Russian bases, and civilian residents of Warsaw, according to Petrograd dispatches, are already leaving the city because of the possibility of German occupation. Circulars dropped from German aircraft on the Polish capital predict the fall of Warsaw by the end of July. It is said that the Germans have drawn up lists of prominent Poles whom they plan to hang for their Russian sympathies.

As an explanation of the continued retirement of the Russian centre, a Petrograd dispatch says: "The Russians will refuse to accept serious battle in a country devoid of railways."

Russians Give Up More Positions.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Following is the official report of the operations on the front in Galicia and Southern Poland:

General von Linsingen's army, in full pursuit of the enemy, is advancing toward the Zlota Lipa. Three thousand Russians were taken prisoner yesterday. Under pressure of the Germans the enemy is evacuating his positions from Narajow to Miasto, and to the north of Przemyslany from Kamionka to Krylow.

On the Bug River the situation is unchanged. Field Marshal von Mackensen's armies are advancing to attack.

Between the Vistula and the Pilica Rivers no important events occurred.

VIENNA, July 4. (via Amsterdam and London.)—The following Austrian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities on the Russian front was given out here tonight:

In the Russian theatre the enemy, who yesterday offered strong resistance in East Galicia, between Narajow and the Zlota Lipa River, and further north, were attacked by Teutonic allied troops, and after long hours of fighting were repulsed along the entire front. We captured 3,000 prisoners and took several machine guns. In the district of Przemyslany and Gliniany the enemy is retreating toward the east. On the Bug River the situation is unchanged.

In Russian Poland there has been heavy fighting in several sectors of the front, the Russians attacking strongly, but all their attempts failed, one of our corps repulsing five attacks. Fighting continues for the Brooy Wysnica. On both sides of Studzianku we penetrated the main position of the enemy on a front of several kilometres, capturing 1,000 prisoners and three guns, while the enemy suffered heavy

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANY'S ANSWER NEARLY FINISHED

Preliminary Draft of Note Prepared—President Expects It This Week.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The preliminary draft of the German note in reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and Germany's submarine warfare has been prepared, says the Overseas News Agency.

The draft now must be submitted to the several German departments, after which it will be forwarded to Washington.

CORNISH, N. H., July 4.—News dispatches from Berlin saying that the preliminary draft of the forthcoming German note on submarine warfare had been completed were shown to President Wilson today. He expects the note to arrive in Washington this week. He continued tonight, however, to refuse to comment on the subject.

BERLIN DENIES CHANGE IN SUBMARINE TACTICS

Answers British Reports of Fewer Vessels Sunk and Rigid Search of Ships.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Armenian case has caused no sensation here and aroused little interest outside diplomatic and American circles. The only press comment so far is an inspired semi-official article appearing in all papers and defending the submarine's action because the Armenian tried to escape after shots had been fired across her bow. It goes on to say:

"The Reuter agency reports excitement reigning in official Washington circles. If this be a fact it must be stated that so far as is known there is no ground for excitement. The submarine acted in accordance with the rules of international law. If American citizens lost their lives it is the fault of the English captain alone and the English Government that not only condones such conduct, which is contrary to international law, but moreover, rewards the crews of such ships as the case of the Laertes showed."

Simultaneously the following inspired notice appears in the entire press: "Reports from Copennagen say all the recent dispatches from London about the submarine war state that its whole character has been changed and that the German submarines now invariably appear on the surface for the purpose of stopping ships and sink them only after a thorough search. As we learn from an authoritative source, this news is inaccurate. It means nothing further than a transparent attempt to raise the depressed spirits of the English public and accelerate subcriptions to the new war loan."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The British assertion that German submarines had changed their tactics and henceforth would sink fewer vessels was officially declared by the German Government today to be 'absolutely untrue.'"

SWISS ARE WARNED BY GERMAN DYE MEN

Must Stop Exporting the Product to England or Their Supply Will Be Cut Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Morning Post's Berne correspondent says that in Swiss commercial circles considerable dismay has been caused by a circular just issued, signed by 13 leading German aniline and other dye manufacturers and evidently aimed at preventing Switzerland from doing any business in dyes on her own account with England or France. The circular says: "It has come to the knowledge of the signatories that Swiss dye works are supplying considerable quantities of dyestuffs to countries at war with us, and that, although a considerable shortage of dyestuffs prevails in Switzerland, nevertheless Swiss dye works prefer this export to supplying Swiss industry."

The circular goes on to say that if German dye manufacturers continue supplying Swiss customers they lay themselves open to reproach by enabling the Swiss dyemakers to supply Germany's enemies with dyestuffs. "Consequently," it adds, "the German dye manufacturers will refuse to supply Switzerland with any more dyestuffs unless absolutely guaranteed against any being exported directly or indirectly from Switzerland to countries fighting against Germany."

LORD FISHER HEADS INVENTIONS BOARD

Will Test Scientific Devices for Naval Warfare Against Germany.

LONDON, July 4.—The suggestion of British scientists that Great Britain organize the country's best scientific brains to combat German ingenuity in warfare found expression today in the official statement that Admiral Lord Fisher, who recently resigned as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty owing to differences with Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, had been appointed Chairman of the "Inventions Board" which is being formed to assist the Admiralty in relation to naval requirements.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. Try it on grape fruit, cereal, fritters, and fruit salads. Sold by Park & Tilford.—Advt.

CANADA SENDS TEN SUBMARINES TO BRITISH NAVY

New Type Craft, Designed Here, Start Across Atlantic with a Cruiser as Convoy.

HAVE SPEED OF 14 KNOTS

Boats Equipped with a Device Which Enables Them to Signal Under Water.

ANOTHER FLEET UNDER WAY

Some of the Parts Made in the U. S. and the Whole Assembled in Yards Near Quebec.

Two flotillas of American-designed British submarines sailed from Quebec for England last Saturday, according to information which reached New York yesterday. Each flotilla consisted of five vessels, and an auxiliary cruiser, acting as escort, accompanied the flotilla on the voyage across the Atlantic.

George B. David, President of the George B. David Company, Inc., of 271 Madison Avenue, who was in Quebec Saturday morning, witnessed the departure of the submarines, and described it to THE TIMES. The ten submersibles were commissioned last week, and each is manned by four officers and eighteen bluejackets, who were sent from England to take over the craft and pilot them across the ocean. Never before in history have so many submarines undertaken a voyage as great. The German submarine that went from the North Sea to Constantinople made a longer journey, but that was only one boat, whereas in the present voyage ten underwater craft are concerned.

Officers Sent from England.

"I was in Quebec Thursday, Friday, and Saturday," Mr. David said yesterday, "and while there I was a guest of the Quebec Garrison Club. It was at the club that I learned of the completion of the submarines, and of the intention to start them for British waters on Saturday morning. Naturally in a time like this the club, which is the leading military social organization of the province, is always crowded with officers. Among these were about forty-five young British naval officers, most of them Junior Lieutenants and ensigns, and all attached to the submarine arm of the Royal Navy.

"They were a fine lot of young chaps, and did not make any effort to disguise the real nature of their mission to Canada. In the course of a conversation I had with one of the officers I expressed surprise at seeing so many naval officers around, when there were no naval vessels in the near-by waters. It was then that I was told of the completion of the ten submarines at a navy yard between Quebec and Montreal.

"'If you are up at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning,' my friend told me, 'and go down to the waterfront, you will see all ten of them as they start.'

"Just as the officer had stated, the submarines got under way at the time indicated, and proceeded in column two abreast, the big auxiliary cruiser steaming in the centre of the column. Each submarine had, in addition to its commander, a navigating officer and two engineer officers, and a crew of about eighteen men. The submarines looked to be about 150 feet long, and each, I was told, mounted a single gun, the calibre of which I was not told. Neither was it disclosed how many torpedo tubes were fitted into each craft.

New Signaling Device.

"I was told that each of the new submarines was equipped with a wonderful new signaling device, which made possible communication over a great distance. The device is entirely underwater, and the vessels can signal each other, no matter whether they are proceeding on the surface or submerged. I was also told that each submarine had on board enough fuel to take it to England and half way back to Canada if necessary.

"I asked one of the young submarine officers what they would do in the event they were discovered by German vessels. He replied that, if necessary, the submarines would dive out of danger. When I asked what about the big convoy, he said that ship would have to look out for herself as best she could. However, he added, none of the officers expected any trouble on the Atlantic. They expected the voyage to take more than two weeks, and figured on maintaining an average speed on the surface of about fourteen knots.

"The boats were all designed in the United States, and most of the parts were manufactured in this country, and then shipped to the naval yard between Montreal and Quebec, where a large force of skilled mechanics were employed to put the vessels together. None of the vessels had received a name when they sailed, and the name of the convoying auxiliary cruiser was hidden under a strip of canvas."

The two flotillas are believed to be the first of the submarines for European service to be completed in Canada since the outbreak of war. Others are being assembled, and in a few weeks, it is understood, another flotilla will be ready to start for England.

Mr. David also saw the Italian concentration camp at Three Rivers, where, he said, about 9,000 Italians, a great many of them from the United States, are under training as a preliminary to entering the Italian Army in Europe.

CANADIANS AT PLYMOUTH.

Dental Corps Arrives With a Fresh Body of Troops.

OTTAWA, July 4.—The steamer Mitsanable with the Twenty-ninth Battalion, one company each of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh Battalions, and a Canadian Dental Corps arrived in Plymouth yesterday, according to a statement issued by the Militia Department tonight.

"BEST FOR SUNBURN." Lundborg's Peroxide Massage Cream. 25 cents. Take it with you.—Advt.

Russians Sink a German Battleship and Possibly a Submarine off Danzig

PETROGRAD, July 4, (via London, July 5.)—An official communication issued by the War Office today says that on Friday a Russian submarine blew up a German warship of the Deutschland class which was steaming at the head of a German squadron at the entrance of Dansig Bay.

The text follows:

On Friday at the entrance of Danzig Bay a submarine, with two torpedoes, blew up a German warship of the Deutschland class, which was steaming at the head of a German squadron.

One of our destroyers rammed a German submarine which was attempting to approach our warships. The submarine failed to reappear on the surface. Our destroyer suffered slight damage in the collision.

The Deutschland class of battleships, consisting of five ships laid down in 1913-4-5, are pre-dreadnoughts of 13,200 tons displacement and carry a complement of 729 officers and men in times of peace. They are armed with four 11-inch guns, fourteen 6.7-inch guns, and twenty 24-pounders.

ROON WAS SET ON FIRE.

Russian Official Account of the Sea Fight Off Gothland.

PETROGRAD, July 4, (via London, July 5).—A detailed story of Friday's naval action in the Baltic is given in a Russian official statement issued tonight. This communication follows:

"The Russian cruisers Rurik, Makaroff, Bayan, Bogatyr, and Oleg encountered the enemy at 8 o'clock in the morning between the Island of Oeland and the Courland coast. The enemy consisted of a light cruiser of the Augsburg class, a mine layer, and three destroyers.

"The sea was shrouded in a fog so dense that the ships frequently were swallowed up in darkness, and therefore the gunfire was inaccurate. The Russians, attempting to intercept the enemy's retreat, were attacked by the torpedo boats, but were unharmed. In a half hour the Augsburg, finding the Russian fire too hot, abandoned her slower consort and fled full speed southward.

"The Albatross (the German mine layer) began to show signs of distress, and the torpedo boats endeavored to assist her escape, throwing volumes of thick, black smoke out of their funnels and rendering the fog more dense, but at 9 o'clock the foremast of the Albatross was shot away, clouds of steam arose, and the doomed ship began to list to starboard.

"Hauling down her flag, she made for the coast. As she was badly damaged and was entering neutral waters, the Russians ceased firing, and soon she was seen to go ashore behind the Oestgarn's lighthouse.

"The Russians cruised northward. At 10 o'clock they sighted a squadron of the enemy, including an armored cruiser of the Roon class, a light cruiser of the Augsburg class, and four destroyers. The Russians immediately joined battle and a half hour later the enemy began to retreat, while several submarines attacked the Russians unsuccessfully.

"The Rurik was sent at full speed after the retreating vessels, which were joined by another cruiser of the Bremen class. The Rurik soon had the satisfaction of seeing the effect of her salvos, for the enemy's fire weakened. The Roon's four 8-inch guns were silenced and fire broke out abroad. Obviously disliking further conflict the enemy disappeared rapidly in the fog.

"The Russians sustained trifling damage. No one was killed; fourteen men were wounded.

"Shortly afterward the Russians were attacked by torpedoes from submarines, but were protected by Russian torpedo boats which arrived to reinforce them. One of these torpedo boats was damaged in driving off the submarine attack."

Albatross Hit Thirty Times.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The plucky fight of the German minelayer Albatross against four Russian cruisers of the armored class, and what is charged by German naval officers as the violation by the Russians of Swedish neutrality, claimed the attention of Berlin today.

According to Swedish and Danish reports the Albatross, while passing through a dense fog lost sight of the accompanying small cruisers and was suddenly attacked by four big ships.

The Albatross fought desperately for several hours but was slowly driven toward the Swedish coast and finally entered Swedish waters. The captain ran the ship aground near Henviker.

The Russians, it is said, continued firing long after the Albatross entered Swedish territory. The Oestegarn lighthouse was hit by Russian shells and the keeper was compelled to flee.

The Albatross was hit about thirty times. Lieutenant Löwenberg and twenty-seven men were killed and many others were wounded. One shell entered the ship hospital, killing ten wounded men and fatally wounding a doctor.

FAMILY WIPED OUT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Robert Mayer, His Wife, and Two Children Killed When N. J. Central Train Struck Auto.

WOMAN KILLED ON 5TH AV.

Three Hit by Train in Detroit Die—One Dead in Rhode Island—Nine Hurt in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., July 4.—A family of four—father, mother, son, and daughter—was wiped out this afternoon when an automobile in which all were riding was struck by a railroad train at a grade crossing in the Asbury Park motor road about a mile from this place. The members of the family were Robert Mayer, 52 years old, a pottery foreman; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mayer, 52 years old; Ethel, 21 years old; and Herbert, 13 years old. They lived at 901 Quinton Avenue, Trenton.

In company with friends in another automobile, the Mayers left Trenton this morning for Asbury Park, where all of the party had luncheon. They started to return about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Mayer car leading, the other following several hundred feet behind.

The road crosses the tracks of the Southern Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey east of here, and, although the crossing is at grade, it is in open country and sign posts stand at the roadside to warn motorists of the danger of approaching trains. Several of those who saw the accident said afterward that Mayer, who was driving his automobile, put on greater speed as he came to the crossing, as though he intended to dash across the tracks ahead of the train. Other witnesses told the authorities that the train approached the crossing at high speed and that its engineer sounded no warning whistle.

The engine struck the automobile in the middle and, as the engine plowed along for several hundred feet, the wreckage of the automobile became twisted and tangled around the cowcatcher and front wheels. Mayer and his son were carried on the cowcatcher for some distance and then thrown to one side. The two women were caught in the wreckage of the automobile and, after the train had been stopped, their bodies were hardly visible under the débris.

Members of the train crew and passengers hurried to the front of the engine. Some ran to the bodies of the father and his son, while others set about to free the bodies of the women. It required a great deal of chopping and cutting with axes before this could be done. It was found then that both had been instantly killed. The father had been instantly killed also, but the boy was breathing when the first person reached his side.

Herbert was rushed to the home of Dr. W. H. Havens, a short distance away, where it was found that he had suffered a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Restoratives were applied, but the boy died without regaining consciousness.

All of the bodies were mangled, the women by being crushed between parts of the automobile and the cowcatcher, and the father and son in being knocked and rolled along the track in front of the engine. Had it not been for the friends of the family who came up in their automobile it is doubtful if any of the dead could have been identified except by cards or names on their persons.

Thomas De Long, the engineer of the train, said after the accident, that he approached the crossing at moderate speed and blew the usual cautionary whistle. The automobile, he said, came on the crossing from the side opposite the window of his cab from which he was looking. His first knowledge of the accident, he said, came when he felt a jar and saw the body of a man bouncing along the track ahead of the engine.

The Asbury Park road is popular with automobilists, particularly on Sundays

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SING SING CONVICT SAVES TWO IN RIVER

George Saber Brings Youth and Girl Ashore When Their Boat Overturns.

WAS FIELDING IN BALL GAME

Three Drown Near New York—Policeman Who Earned Vacation for Bravery Rescues Swimmer.

Three fatalities and several sensational rescues marked the boating and bathing near New York yesterday. The dead were Henry Speicher, Jr., 22 years old, of 1,648 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, drowned in Jamaica Bay; George Levine, 30 years old, of Union Hill, N. J., drowned in the Hudson River, and Mrs. Sophie Benjamin of 134 Allen Street, killed of heart disease aggravated by swimming near Rockaway Beach.

The most thrilling rescue was made by George Saber, a third term prisoner in Sing Sing. The regular Sunday afternoon baseball game was in progress in the prison yard and Saber, who is a trusty, was stationed outside the iron rail fence to stop fly balls from going into the river. He heard screams and saw an overturned rowboat about 150 yards from shore.

A young man and a young woman were struggling in the water, and it was apparent that neither could swim. Without removing any of his clothes, Saber dived in. He swam out, and, after helping the youth to get a hold on the boat, he placed the girl on his back and struck out for shore with her. He placed her on the grass at the river's edge, saw that her condition was not serious, and dived back into the river to go after her companion. Saber carried the youth in on his back to shore in the same way.

Saber did not call for help and the ball game held the interests of players and spectators until some one happened to see the rescuer swimming in to shore. The fence between the yard and the water is an iron railing, so that those inside could see the rescue. They saw the handshake that the youth and the girl gave Saber just before they walked up from the river's edge and into Ossining.

Saber came into the yard after they had gone and remarked that he supposed he had better go to his cell and change his clothes. He did this quietly. Later several persons who had observed the rescue at a distance from the river bank told the full story. When Warden Osborne heard of it he gave his congratulations to the prisoner. The rescued ones didn't give their names to their preserver.

Henry Speicher, Jr., was drowned while swimming in Jamaica Bay off Annehurst, Hook Creek, Queens Borough. He and his wife, Anna, went out from shore in a rowboat, and Speicher, who wore a bathing suit, gave his wife the oars, saying he would go for a short swim. He dived overboard, came up, swam a few strokes, suddenly threw both hands in the air, and then sank out of sight. His body was washed ashore a mile away.

George Levine, who was a mate on the launch Blue Bell, was drowned when he fell from the boat in the Hudson River opposite Fiftieth Street. He was cleaning the engine of the launch and lost his balance when a wave made by a passing steamer made the launch roll.

A party of thirty-two men and women who had been to Forest Grove on the Blue Bell became excited when they saw the man in the water, and none of them seemed able to give assistance. Captain Wiess of the launch landed the passengers at Fiftieth Street and went out again to search for the body of the mate, who was his friend. The body had not been recovered late last night.

While bathing off the foot of Oceanus Avenue, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Sophie Benjamin, who lived at 134 Allen Street, Manhattan, was taken ill. Dr. Victor of the Rockaway Hospital was summoned, but the woman was dead before his arrival. She had been ill for some time, and it was thought that the exertion of swimming had affected her heart.

Policeman Thomas Conkling of the East Fifty-first Street Precinct plunged into the water at Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon fully dressed and rescued Michael Collins of 187 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, who had been attacked by a cramp at some distance from the beach.

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X-RAY, TAKEN OF MORGAN'S WOUNDS, SHOWS THERE IS NO PRESENT DANGER; WOULD-BE ASSASSIN MAY BE POISONER

Mr. Morgan's Condition Favorable; X-Ray Shows No Bones Damaged

Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, gave out this bulletin on his father's condition at Glen Cove at 8:30 o'clock last night:

The bullets did not enter the abdomen, and an X-ray examination shows that no bones have been damaged. Mr. Morgan's condition continues most favorable.

JAMES W. MARKOE,
H. H. M. LYLE.

No other bulletin was issued yesterday, which was taken generally as encouraging, and the feeling at Glen Cove and among Mr. Morgan's friends was decidedly optimistic.

HOLT IS MUENTER, SAY ASSOCIATES

Student Friend Tells of Fugitive Harvard Professor's Return Under New Name.

OTHERS RECOGNIZE PICTURE

New York Detectives Working on the Theory That the Two Men Are the Same.

New York detectives are trying to develop the theory that Frank Holt, the former Cornell Professor of German, who shot J. P. Morgan and tried to blow up the Capitol at Washington, is none other than Erich Muenter, the Harvard Professor of German who disappeared from Harvard in 1906 following the death of his wife from poisoning. Erich Muenter was of German birth; Frank Holt admits that he is of German descent, although claiming birth in this country. Where, he has not told.

Pictures of Erich Muenter, sent to Glen Cove from Cambridge, show a close resemblance between the former Harvard professor and Holt. Attendants who went to Holt's cell last night and looked at him, with a picture of the man wanted for the murder of his wife in 1906 in their hands, declared that with his beard shaven off Muenter might easily be Holt.

Identify Holt as Muenter.

P. W. Hillier of 107 Oxford Street, Cambridge, the house in which Mrs. Muenter died, who lived under the Muenters, while they were in Cambridge, said last night that Holt and Muenter were the same, judging from the picture of Holt shown to him.

"This picture looks as I should imagine Muenter would look without the beard. I should say it was a picture of Muenter, but of course you know pictures are sometimes deceptive."

Hillier knew Muenter well. He was in the habit of driving him about Cambridge from his livery stable. Muenter frequently went to the Hillier stable, and Mr. Hillier says that at one time Muenter called up Chicago on the phone and left a telephone toll charge of about $10 for the call that he never paid.

A. E. Long, the undertaker who prepared Mrs. Muenter's body for the funeral, when shown a picture of Holt said that it was a striking resemblance to Muenter.

A dispatch from Chicago said that two University of Chicago professors last night identified a photograph of Holt taken soon after his arrest for shooting Mr. Morgan as a likeness of Muenter, whom they had known well. When the two professors were shown the picture, one of them said: "I know it is Muenter, because I know it is Holt."

Last night a reporter showed a picture of Holt to Miss Bertha Muenter, a sister of the missing Harvard professor. "I am unable to say whether this is a picture of my brother," she said. "He was tall like that, but the features don't seem to be those of the boy I knew."

J. M. Binckley, Jr., 612 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, who was a personal friend of Holt, denied last night that Holt was Muenter.

Dr. H. B. McIntyre of Boston, the physician who was called to attend Mrs. Muenter in 1906, and who refused to have anything to do with the case, said last night at his home when a picture of Holt was shown him that it bore a strong resemblance to Erich Muenter.

"Of course," said Dr. McIntyre, "the fact that Holt's eyes are closed and that the bandage over his head covers his forehead, makes it impossible to say positively that it is Muenter. However, there are remarkable points of resemblance. The lines on either side of the nose, the peculiar chin and the neck, as well as the carriage and build of the man, all look like Muenter."

School Chum Sure He's Muenter.

Another dispatch from Chicago last night said that an associate of Muenter during the days he was a student at the University of Chicago said he was confident Holt, the man who shot Mr. Morgan, was Muenter. He said he knew of Muenter's fleeing from Harvard and of rehabilitating himself in Mexico. Holt often told his associates at Cornell that he had learned the Spanish he knew when he was on a prospecting trip in Mexico. The informant, whose name is protected, said he knew of Muenter as Holt at Vanderbilt University and at Cornell.

"Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan," said this informant last night, "is the Erich Muenter who took his degree of A. B. at the University of Chicago in 1899 and later fled from Cambridge, Mass., following the death

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SOUGHT HOSTAGES, HOLT NOW INSISTS

Hoped to Keep Mrs. Morgan and Children Imprisoned in a Room in Their Home.

TAKES UP ROLE OF FANATIC

Dynamiter Talks Irrationally and Contradicts Some of Former Statements.

Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan on Saturday, asserted in the county jail in Mineola, L. I., yesterday, that when he invaded the Morgan residence he intended to hold Mrs. Morgan and her younger children hostages in a room and to stand guard over them with his two revolvers and stick of dynamite, keeping their lives in danger until Mr. Morgan induced manufacturers to stop the exporting of arms and ammunition.

In a letter which he wrote to his father-in-law Holt offered variations of his previous stories and of all other published accounts of the happenings in the Morgan residence by stating that he found the Morgan children in the parlor and that they were following him upstairs to the room where they were to be held as hostages when Mr. Morgan confronted him at the head of the stairs.

As evidence that this was his purpose Holt referred to the names which were written on a slip of paper found in one of his pockets when he was arrested. On this were written: "Junius Spencer Morgan, Jane Norton Grew, Frances Tracy, and Henry Sturgis." The younger Morgan children are Henry Sturgis Morgan and Miss Frances Tracy Morgan. Jane Norton Grew is the maiden name of Mrs. Morgan, and her elder daughter is Jane Norton Morgan. The eldest of the family, Junius Spencer Morgan, was married recently.

Holt outlined his scheme for imperiling the Morgan children in an interview in the county jail with Police Commissioner Woods, Captain Tunney, the head of the Anarchist Squad, and Detective Barnetz, all of New York.

Denies Intent to Kill.

Wearied by many hours spent in answering questions, the prisoner spoke somewhat vaguely when he was asked about the practical details of this undertaking. When he was asked if he intended to kill the children if they ran, he said that he did not intend to kill anybody, and that he had expected both they and Mrs. Morgan would go with him without protest. As for the children, he insisted that they followed him without objection, and he argued that his plan would have been consummated quietly if he had not had the conflict with Mr. Morgan.

Replying to questions from Police Commissioner Woods, Holt said that when he had made hostages of Mrs. Morgan and the children he intended to cut a hole in the door of the room with his knife so that food could be handed through to them during the period which would be required for the "all-powerful Mr. Morgan," as he called him, to constrain manufacturers to stop shipping war munitions.

The dynamiter declared he had thought out the problem most thoroughly and that the war would cease when the export of arms ended. If his calculations on this point were disappointed, he said, he would make further use of his power over the lives of Mrs. Morgan and the children to send Mr. Morgan abroad, especially to England, to use his influence for peace.

Holt talked more wildly than he had done on Saturday, frequently contradicted himself, and took no pains to impress on his hearers the reasonableness of his views, as he had done on the day of the shooting. Those who interviewed him did not think he was talking for effect or pretending to be insane on subjects which he had previously discussed rationally.

Police Commissioner Woods said Holt seemed to be talking frankly and in good faith and his insanity seemed to be genuine all through. Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service, who spent a few minutes with Holt, said that the man undoubtedly was unbalanced, but that his present mental state was due to the fact that he had been subjected to such prolonged questionings.

According to his questioners, Holt had begun to convince himself gradual-

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SARONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 3. 351 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

OPTIMISM AT GLEN COVE

Junius Morgan and Doctors Say Patient's Condition Is Favorable.

THIRTY ON GUARD AT ESTATE

Demand for Admission by a German and Inquiry by Others Lead to Precautions.

PRAYERS IN THE CHURCHES

Pastors of All Denominations Make Supplication for Banker's Speedy Recovery.

NEARBY HOME THREATENED

Three Intruders Driven from Estate of Son of First National Bank President.

An X-ray examination made yesterday showed that the two bullets which were fired at J. P. Morgan on Saturday at his home at East Island, L. I., by Frank Holt, an instructor in German at Cornell, had made flesh wounds only. The bullet which entered below his abdomen ran a course through muscular tissue and the wound is not now considered dangerous, as it was at first. Mr. Morgan is resting easily and his condition is described by his physicians as very favorable.

In the Nassau County Jail at Mineola, Holt told those who interviewed him and also wrote in a letter to his father-in-law that his plan had been to corner Mrs. Morgan and her younger children at the Morgan home at East Island and hold them prisoners until Mr. Morgan should stop the export of arms and ammunition.

Further evidence came to light yesterday indicating that Holt may prove to be Erich Muenter, the instructor at Harvard, who disappeared in 1906 after his wife had died from arsenical poisoning supposed to have been administered by him.

The wildly irrational character of much of his conversation and writing at the Mineola jail yesterday indicated that Holt may be deliberately shamming insanity for the purpose of establishing a legal excuse for his crime.

Morgan's Son Optimistic.

While no information concerning the wounds sustained by Mr. Morgan was given out either by his son or by Drs. Markoe and Lyle, except that carried by the 8:30 o'clock bulletin, Junius S. Morgan at Glen Cove spoke most optimistically. He was asked if he would give the newspaper men an interview at his home and replied:

"We have decided not to permit any one to come to the house except members of the family. It was my father's wish, and of course I must abide by it."

"Will you give more details concerning your father's condition than those contained in the physicians' statement?" he was asked.

"No, the bulletins cover his condition fully, I think. We read some of the stories published in the newspapers this morning and were surprised at their accuracy."

"Is you father able to walk?" he was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Morgan. "He has been confined to his bed."

"Can you say when he will be able to return to his office?"

"No, that is very indefinite. It will be some time, however."

The bulletin and other statements coming from Mr. Morgan's son were received as good news and went far to put at rest a growing feeling that Mr. Morgan's condition was serious. No other bulletin had been given out at Glen Cove, and the one made public at 8:30 followed the request of the newspaper correspondents.

There was a steady stream of visitors during the day, but few were admitted beyond the lodge house on the bridge. One of those who were at the Morgan home was W. H. Porter, a member of the firm. Mr. Porter went down to the lodge house and remarked that Mr. Morgan's condition was most favorable. "I have the best of news," he said.

Wanted a Hearty Breakfast.

Dr. W. H. Zabriski of Glen Cove, who was the first physician to reach Mr. Morgan's side after he was shot, said late in the day that Mr. Morgan's condition was most favorable, and that he had been resting easy. He would give no details. At another time, when Dr. Zabriski was leaving the Morgan estate in his automobile, it was reported that he waved his hand to some friends and said that Mr. Morgan had enjoyed a smoke. Another report was that Mr. Morgan had developed a fine appetite and wanted a hearty breakfast.

Henry Morgan, Mr. Morgan's son, walked to the bridge at the entrance of the estate and added his word to the

optimistic talk. He said his father's condition was "very good."

If there was any feeling of pessimism at the Morgan house there was no evidence of it. Dr. Lyle and Dr. Markoe could not be reached, as the guards at the bridge enforced the instructions not to let any but members of the family and very close friends pass the lodge house.

While on the surface everything was quiet at the Morgan estate, there was more than one alarming report in circulation, and the armed guard was increased and half a dozen detectives, under the guidance of Supt. MacGregor of the estate, searched the grounds and the town for men who, it was suspected, were endeavoring to reach the Morgan home, despite the precautions that had been taken.

At the entrance to the bridge, on the middle of which is the lodge house, an obstruction was placed which would wreck any automobile that might attempt to cross without first submitting to inspection. On guard was the lodge keeper, Charles Price, and a revolver was displayed prominently at his hip. At 9 o'clock Price was relieved at the bridge by four deputies, each armed with a repeating rifle or a shotgun.

Estates of other rich men near the Morgan home were also patrolled by armed men, private detectives, and deputies, who were pressed into service after the reports got about town that suspicious characters had been seen. Late last night the searchlight on Mr. Morgan's big ocean-going yacht, the Corsair, was thrown here and there about the beach and over the estate, so that the guards could better do their work of watching.

German Demands Admission.

The first alarming report was started when at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, according to Constable McCahill, a man, about 30 years old, with a distinct German accent, rode on a bicycle to the bridge, the only pathway by which he could reach the Morgan house, and demanded that he be permitted to pass the guard. He said he wanted to see Mr. Morgan. He was told that he could not pass, and after waiting at the bridge for a few minutes he rode away.

Later two young men, perhaps 24 years of age, approached John Ford, a garage keeper in Glen Cove, and one of them in broken English asked Mr. Ford how much it would cost to go to the Morgan estate. He said he wanted to be taken to the estate but did not want to return in the car. Ford told him $2, and he shook his head. Then the two young men started to walk in the direction of the Morgan home. They were seen a mile along the way and then disappeared. Mr. Ford said they were Germans.

When Superintendent MacGregor heard these stories he got together three detectives and two deputies and set forth in an automobile to search for the bicyclist and the pedestrians, but he got no trace of them. MacGregor said he thought they were harmless, though probably cranks, who meant no harm to Mr. Morgan, but he wasn't taking any chances. Others expressed the fear that there might be an effort to harm other members of the family or to damage the Morgan home.

Dangerously Democratic.

Lodgekeeper Price made this statement:

"One thing you may depend upon, nobody will pass this bridge again unless known to one of us until he has been subjected to the most searching examination. Mr. Morgan permitted persons to enter freely before, but he will be carefully guarded from now on. Why, Mr. Morgan was so democratic that he would even walk out into his grounds to talk to persons who had come to beg favors from him. He was universally kind to all. But unless I receive orders to the contrary nothing like that will be permitted again. From this moment on the Morgan grounds will be closed to strangers. That rule will apply night and day."

There were others who told of Mr. Morgan's democratic manners, and of his refusal to guard himself against the danger of attacks by cranks.

An early morning visitor to the Morgan estate entrance yesterday gave no indication of the real conditions that prevailed. Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Henry Morgan, and two other members of the family were driven to the little Cattingtown Chapel in Locust Valley, which was built by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and attended service, at which the Rev. Dr. John W. Gammock, rector of the Episcopal Church of Glen Cove, officiated.

During this service Dr. Gammock said the community had been threatened by a calamity of national importance and that it was fitting that a special prayer should be said for Mr. Morgan and the members of his family.

Prayers in All Churches.

Prayers were said in all of the churches of Glen Cove for Mr. Morgan. At St. Patrick's Catholic Church Father Bernard O'Reilly spoke highly of Mr. Morgan and asked all to join in a prayer for his speedy recovery.

Among those who drove to the estate to inquire about Mr. Morgan's condition were C. A. Coffin, W. H. Porter, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, accompanied by a son and a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, William F. Sheehan, Mortimer L. Schiff, and J. B. Clews, a brother of Henry Clews, the banker.

It was learned yesterday that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was again at the Morgan home and that he would remain there over the week-end. The British Ambassador went out for an automobile ride early in the afternoon, but avoided interviewers. He sat in the front seat of the car, smoking a cigar, and his appearance did not indicate that he was greatly worried. As far as could be learned, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was the only member of the week-end party planned to greet Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan on their return from their honeymoon who will remain at the Morgan home over the Fourth of July. Others at the house last night, it was said, were members of the family. All efforts to get the British Ambassador's version of the shooting were in vain, and his automobile passed so rapidly in and out of the estate that the newspaper men could not stop him.

Nearby Estate Threatened.

Late last night it was learned that three men had endeavored at 3 o'clock in the morning to enter the home of F. Worthington Hine, owner of the Keystone Company of Pennsylvania, which manufactured the dynamite carried by Holt, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Morgan. Some looked upon it simply as a coincidence, but others detailed to guard the home of Mr. Morgan and other estates took it as further evidence that there was a number of cranks here and that there was real danger. As a result, the vigilance of the guards was redoubled. The story of the attempt to enter the Worthington home, which is scarcely a mile from the Morgan estate, is told thus:

Mr. Hine, whose father is President of the First National Bank, gave a dance, and early in the morning, as the guests were about to depart, a noise was heard on the piazza and a strange man who had apparently endeavored to climb up the porch post was seen crouching on the edge of the roof where he had fallen. Two other men were seen dashing across the lawn. The three got away, with Mr. Hine, Donald Bayne, son of S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, and others in pursuit. Hine and his companions jumped into an automobile which was at the roadside. After going a short distance the machine skidded and crashed into a fence, and the chase was abandoned.

Thirty Men on Guard.

It was said last night that the force of constables, deputies, and detectives on guard at the Morgan estate had been increased to thirty. News of the letter written by Holt which was made public in Mineola and in which he said he had intended to threaten the safety of the Morgan children had reached the house. Whether it had anything to do with the added precautions no one would say, but to the men at the gate, with their rifles, were doubly grim last night, and no one was permitted to go even as far as the lodge house. All were stopped at the entrance of the bridge and summarily ordered to turn back.

Autoists who drove to the entrance of the Morgan estate, and there were many curious ones who did so yesterday, noticed two watchful men stationed at about 500 and 1,000 yards respectively from the estate. This was another of the added precautions, and it was their duty to determine whether or not there was anything suspicious about each person who passed them. These men were armed, as were the guards at the bridge.

MAY INDICT HOLT AT CAPITAL.

Grand Jury Probably Will Take Up Senate Dynamiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Whether the authorities here will ask for the extradition of Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, to the District of Columbia for prosecution on a charge of attempting to destroy part of the Capitol Building has not been determined. John E. Laskey, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, said that probably the Federal Grand Jury would investigate and should an indictment be returned it probably would be the basis for an application for a bench warrant for Holt.

Mr. Laskey thought that if Holt were declared sane, the New York courts would deal so severely with him for shooting Mr. Morgan that it would be many years before he could be brought to Washington for trial on account of the Senate bomb.

If Holt should be sent to prison in New York State, said the District Attorney, the Washington police would file a copy of the District of Columbia bench warrant with the Warden of the penitentiary to which Holt would be confined. Under this warrant Holt would be arrested as soon as his New York sentence expired and held for extradition.

For "the dynamiting at the Capitol Holt can be tried under a statute which reads as follows:

> Whoever places or causes to be placed in, upon, under, against, or near to any building, car, vessel, monument, statue, or structure gunpowder or any explosive substance of any kind whatsoever, with intent to destroy, throw down, or injure the whole or any part thereof, although no damage is done, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

Authorities in charge of the investigation of the explosion, which wrecked the public reception room of the United States Senate on Friday night, thought tonight that the most important evidence in Holt's confession that he set the infernal machine was that he used the heads of "explosive" or "trick" matches in his bomb.

If Holt had insisted that he used the ordinary household matches he could not have caused the explosion because their mere ignition would not have detonated the dynamite.

A secret conference was held last night in the office of Elliott Woods, Superintendent and architect of the Capitol, by Dr. Charles E. Munroe the inventor of smokeless powder, and local authorities. Dr. Munroe told the police that, in his opinion, Holt's confession would not hang together if he had asserted that he used the ordinary variety of matchhead. By communicating over the long-distance telephone with Police Commissioner Woods of New York it was learned that "explosive" or "trick" matches were used.

Those attending the conference included Dr. Munroe, who was engaged to investigate the explosion; Superintendent Woods, Louis Brownlow, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, having jurisdiction over the Police Department; Robert Boardman, Chief of the Washington Detective force; Sergeant-at-Arms Robert B. Gordon of the House, and Chief M. B. Lothan of the Capitol police.

Dr. Munroe said tonight to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the use of the peculiar type of matches by Holt was indicative of particular ingenuity in the construction of a novel and simple time bomb, without any container. Most of the sulphuric acid-dynamite types of bombs built according to the general principles followed by Holt are placed in containers. The cork in the bottle was an ingenious feature which Dr. Munroe did not recall ever having known.

More than 200 hotels and lodging houses have been searched by the Washington police in a fruitless effort to establish where Holt stopped when he came to Washington Friday. Detectives with photographs of him visited today every place in the neighborhood of the Capitol and the union station where a room might be rented without finding any one who would admit entertaining a man of the description. Particular attention was given to a large lodging house at Delaware Avenue and C Street, where Holt said he had a room, and the officers are practically convinced that is the place, although the proprietor declares he does not remember seeing such a man.

In spite of the close watch kept about the Capitol, which has been closed to visitors since the explosion, an old man, who said his name was Whaller, was discovered by the watchman today and later was discovered hiding in the crypt under the dome. He delivered a rambling speech about owning the building and intended to stop "the murders in Europe" as the guards took him to the Asylum Hospital for observation.

POLK IS TO PASS ON THE GERMAN POSTERS

Mayor Mitchel Awaits Corporation Counsel's Opinion—Baltimore May Follow New York.

Mayor Mitchel said last night he expected to receive early this week from Corporation Counsel Polk an opinion on his power to force the removal of the numerous big posters which have been put up in New York by the "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," urging an embargo on the exportation of arms. The organization erecting the posters has its headquarters in Baltimore.

On Friday Kate Shepard Moulson, Jeannette M. Cummings, and Eleanor F. Garfield, delegates from various New York City women's clubs, called on the Mayor and asked him to have the posters taken down because of the feeling of unfair prejudice they aroused. The Mayor at once referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

Since the shooting of Mr. J. P. Morgan by Frank Holt, who thought Germany had a grievance because of the exportation of arms, the flaming posters calling upon citizens to "uphold the hands of the President in his noble purpose to preserve peace" have provoked added criticism, and many prominent New Yorkers have protested against them.

The Mayor said last night he was not ready to say that he favored the posters being torn down, but that if Mr. Polk's decision said he had the power to order their removal, he would take up the justice of the question at once.

"I have only heard of the posters," said the Mayor, "and I am not prepared to say what I will do until I know just what should be done in the name of fairness and just what I can do under the law."

Mr. Polk said at his Long Island home last night that he had not framed his opinion on the pending question, but that he expected to have it ready for the Mayor before the middle of the week. He refused to say what his superficial idea of the Mayor's powers in the premises was.

MAY BE GUIDED BY MITCHEL.

Baltimore Awaits Action of New York Mayor on German Posters.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 4.—While no action has been taken by the Baltimore authorities for the removal of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, Acting Mayor Hubert, in the absence of Mayor Preston, said tonight:

"There has been no official move on the part of Baltimore authorities to tear down the billboards of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, but if New York deems it expedient that these posters should go, there is no reason why they should be displayed in Baltimore."

Miss Nellie Miller, President of the organization, warmly denounced the method of the women's clubs in New York in opposing the organization's campaign against sending war munitions to the fighting nations. She expressed the belief that Mayor Mitchel, although besieged by petitions to tear down the Neutrality League billboards, was "too broad-minded" to interfere. Miss Miller said:

"If Mayor Mitchel, or any other city executive, thinks our cause unjust or concludes that the majority of the people in the territory over which he presides desire that we withdraw our appeal, it is perfectly agreeable to us. On the other hand, we ask the Mayor to weigh carefully the matter before deciding."

WARNS PRO-GERMANS AGAINST TERRORISM

London Daily News Says America Would Give Short Shrift to Such a Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Daily News in an editorial this morning says:

"There seems to be nothing to connect Holt with any German-American intrigue. So far as he has any relations with the American parties he seems to be a product of Bryan's misguided agitations. His action, unfairly, perhaps, but certainly, will discredit still further that unfortunately inspired movement, but it will also almost certainly make the position of the German-American, difficult enough of late, still more awkward. They can scarcely be in doubt as to the suspicion with which they in many quarters are regarded or as to the real danger with which, if anything occurred which suggested those suspicions were justified, they would at once be involved.

"The American people are in many respects extremely tolerant, the American civil administration is tolerant to what to European eyes appears to border on license; but no one who knows either will doubt that upon occasion both might be brought to act with most uncompromising energy. There is really no country in which propaganda by terrorism would be treated with a shorter shrift than the United States. It will be a very ill-day for German-Americans when even suspicion of complicity with such outrages as Holt's can be seriously brought home to them."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"German apologists will no doubt disclaim responsibility for Holt as a mentally overwrought individual acting entirely on his own initiative, but in spite of the evidence as to his mental condition, his act or acts cannot be so simply dismissed.

"German macchiavellianism has never shrunk from crime to advance its interests in neutral countries. The pro-German clique which riveted the German yoke upon Turkey and forced her into war has at every stage stained its pathway with the murders of some of Turkey's best patriots, from Nazim Pasha downward, and why not? By the side of the public acts which the German Army and Navy have committed in their war, the whole series of murders and outrages which they have designedly perpetrated against noncombatants, even hired assassination is not a particularly atrocious expedient."

The Standard says editorially:

"Mr. Morgan, though a British agent, is an American citizen, and the attempt to murder him is exclusively a matter for the American police as the attempt to destroy the Senate Building. There is, however, an aspect of the German-American conspiracy, or, more correctly, the German conspiracy in America, which might justify friendly representations from this country.

"It is becoming clear—if, indeed, it has not been clear for many months—that the German Embassy in Washington is the headquarters of a criminal organization directed against this country, and the President might reasonably be asked to refuse further hospitality to its agents.

It is certain that the Lusitania murder was largely plotted in Washington and New York. The German Embassy showed that it was privy to that great crime by its warning advertisements.

The internment of German ships has been delayed and our own naval arrangements have been correspondingly embarrassed by the impudent and hardly veiled obstruction of German agents. Attempts have been made to manipulate certain American electorate elements against the United States. There has been flagrant and fraudulent misuse of passports issued by the American Government. Now there is talk, apparently serious enough to demand the attention, of a German submarine base off the American coast.

In fact, Germany has throughout the war scandalously abused the hospitality of the United States. After the attack on Mr. Morgan it may perhaps occur to the President without a suggestion from without that this anarchic state of things is too dangerous to be perpetuated.

A Daily Graphic editorial says:

"The news that a German assassin attempted to murder J. P. Morgan is a further revelation of German methods of warfare. We already know that Germans poison wells, a practice that has been condemned by all nations from time immemorial. We already know that they destroy merchant vessels at sight, though all civilized nations have for three centuries at least condemned that practice is piracy. Now, we know that assassination comes within the list of things lawful to Germany for the sake of advancing the cause of Germany.

"The action of this German assassin, who also owned to the attempt on the Capitol is a clear consequence of the whole theory of the German State, which teaches that whatever is done for the advancement of Germany is a lawful act—Deutschland uber Alles. This theory has been expounded for many years past by German professors."

Blames German Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The Paris newspapers devote great attention to the attack on J. P. Morgan, which they think a direct consequence of the German propaganda in America.

The Intransigeant calls the assault the culminating point of a series of "German crimes."

Gustave Herve's Guerre Sociale has a cartoon showing President Wilson walking the tightrope of neutrality over a stormy sea, from which the prow of the Lusitania projects. His position would seem to indicate that he was unlikely to maintain himself long, but the title of the cartoon was obliterated by the censor.

The Temps comments:

"This attempted murder is a logical conclusion of the German theory that might prevails over right. Since American sangfroid is not easily moved, it is unlikely that the Government will regard this as a Sarajevo assassination for which Germany is directly responsible, but American opinion must be beginning to feel a growing anger against a people who know no limits to ferocity.

"We think Germany is making one more error in trying to intimidate America by a system of terrorism. The result is likely to be different from what it expects."

Rome Public Startled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 4.—The public was startled by the news of the bomb outrage in the Capitol at Washington and the attempt on J. P. Morgan's life.

It is suggested here that if any German in America hopes to influence public opinion there by such methods he has quite failed to understand the character of people with Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins, since such criminal acts are likely to defeat their own end.

INSANE, SAYS RIDDER.

But the Agitation Against Arms Exportation Is Sane, Nevertheless.

In discussing the attempt upon Mr. Morgan's life Herman Ridder says this morning in his editorial in English in the Staats-Zeitung:

The man who murderously assaulted Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in his Long Island home and who previously had destroyed a portion of the Capitol at Washington with dynamite is obviously insane.

Whether he be of German extraction or not matters little. The German people condone murder less perhaps than any other people of the civilized world. The abhorrence with which they look upon this crime has followed their descendants to this country and wherever else they may have gone. I can vouch, from my knowledge of the German-Americans, for the fact that no other element among us were quicker to sympathize with Mr. Morgan than they, and none more sincere in that sympathy.

The movement for the prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to the belligerents is based on sanity. When a man crazed to murder allies himself with the thought which underlies the movement its leaders do not stand responsible for his acts. The assassin acted solely from his own disordered brain.

SOUGHT HOSTAGES, HOLT NOW INSISTS

Continued from Page 1.

ly, in spite of facts to the contrary, that things had come to pass as he had imagined them. He was quite sure that the Morgan children had followed him upstairs as he had imagined they would. He had come to believe also that he had accomplished his purpose in part, because he thought his deed was stirring up sentiment in favor of an embargo on arms.

Holt gave no definite reason why he had failed on Saturday to explain his intention of holding hostages at the Morgan residence. In his statement then he insisted that he sought Mr. Morgan himself only to reason with him. He said yesterday that he had not talked before of exerting pressure on Mr. Morgan through his family because he had not been asked about it, and when it was suggested that the later explanation was an afterthought, he referred to the paper with the names of the Morgan children to prove his original purpose.

The prisoner's letter to his father-in-law was addressed to the Rev. O. F. Sensebaugh, Box 259, Station A, Dallas, Texas. It was inclosed in an official envelope of Stephen R. Pettit, Sheriff of Nassau County, and was written on both sides of a large sheet of ruled yellow paper.

Holt began to write in fairly large letters, which after a few lines diminished in size until they would have been undecipherable, except for the fact that he wrote with a finely sharpened pencil and in a very delicate and clear hand. After the first few sentences, he fell into a trick of writing his words so that they slanted upward. In the middle and latter part of the letter his lines trailed irregularly across the page and slanted so that the last letter of a line was half an inch or more higher than the first. Instances of bad grammar occurred that seemed unaccountable in a man holding a degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Holt Writes Father-in-Law.

The text of Holt's letter follows:

Mineola, July 4.

Dear Father Sensebaugh:

I heard last night that you had telegraphed for particulars, but as I had already written and telegraphed Leona, and as the papers have gave your interview, I did not think you needed any more particulars. The papers must have had plenty of them. How terrible it all looks now and how different from my plans! What can I say can console you and the family? It is too much all at once! My heart and brain are in such agony that words cannot express. I fear you wish to come here, but I hope you will not do that. I am well taken care of. The Gr. Jury cannot meet until September and I will be held without bail on plea without guilty, and so I just wait, though I wish death might come to end it all at once. Life under these conditions is unspeakably horrible.

Yet, I think, I did right! Only my plan did not come out as I intended. I went to the Morgan house in order to force Morgan to use his great influence to stop the shipment of explosives. That's why I took some explosives with me in order to be able to demonstrate to Jacobus what the use of machines of murder means, but of course I did not wish to hurt any one. I wanted him to be in the same danger (him and his family) that we are imposing upon Europe. I wanted to send him to the manufacturers and men of influence to plead with them for real Amer. neutrality, while I told his wife and his dear children as hostages in some upper room of the house. I found the three children in the parlor, and asked them to come upstairs with me. They came. No objection. I walked ahead. That was my mistake. If I had been behind them, all might have been diff. now.

When I reached the top of the stairs Mrs. M. came screaming toward me, and Mr. M. behind her. Now, instead of stopping and giving me a chance, all went off in an explosion of excitement. No chance for explanation! Mr. Morgan jumped at me, although I held a revolver in each hand. This physical courage overruled my moral courage. We rolled on the hall floor. I tried to shoot in the air, but some one grabbed my hand and pressed it down, at least that is the only explanation of Mr. M. being hurt.

Of course, all was over in a few moments and I was unconscious for a while. Soon I was in their hands and learned to my sorrow that Mr. M. was hurt, for he was to go out and do the work I could not do. The slaughter must be stopped, and we must stop helping it on. The people must rise to a realization of their best interest and demand the embargo on arms. Let us hope that it will come soon. If not, our children will have to suffer the consequences, if not even our own generation. I have tried to do my duty. Now the rest of the country must do theirs. God bless us all. I am in His hand, so don't worry about me. With much love,

Affly. FRANK.

Denies He Had Accomplices.

Commissioner Woods and his men found the prisoner in bed, appearing very tired and weak. He was aroused with difficulty, and was disinclined to talk, but when he was pressed he sat up and replied to questions without protesting. After a few minutes he began, when some subjects were mentioned, to talk eagerly, but after a few sentences on a topic which seemed to interest him, he became languid, his voice fell away, and after muttering unintelligibly he stopped. The police from New York were chiefly interested in finding out whether he had any accomplices and whether he had been incited to violence.

Holt replied in the negative repeatedly when he was asked if he knew certain anarchists and others who were suspected of being implicated in bomb outrages. To stop this line of questioning he said finally:

"Now, I have been a school teacher most of my life. Most of my acquaintances are instructors or students. I don't know any of the sort of people that would be able to help me in a thing of this kind, and it was that which held me back this time for several weeks. I decided what my duty was a month ago, but I did not go about it at once, because I had nobody to help me and did not know how to start. I am absolutely alone in this."

Holt denied that he had talked over his plan with any one. He said that he had discussed the war with many people at Cornell University, but never had any opinions to them except abstract arguments that the war ought to be brought to an end and that an embargo on arms exports would end it.

The prisoner went further yesterday than he had done before in his denial that he had acted through sympathy with Germany and Austria-Hungary. He told Commissioner Woods that he did not care at all about the war in Europe, and was not interested in the question of which side won, but that his only anxiety was to keep the United States out of the war. This was a contradiction of the signed statement which he made on Saturday and statements in other interviews with him.

Holt did not ask any one how Mr. Morgan was getting along, but he asked for newspapers and started at once to read accounts of Mr. Morgan's condition. He was apparently not displeased with the pages and pages about his crime, and immediately after looking the papers over, he told Commissioner Woods he believed that the amount of publicity which would be given to the bomb explosion at the Capitol and to the attack on Mr. Morgan would help him to attain his object.

His Scheme of Campaign.

"I decided to do two things," he said. "The first was to arouse public attention to the crime we are committing in sending instruments of slaughter abroad, and that I sought first by exploding the bomb in the Capitol. Mr. Morgan was my next objective, because he has more power than any man in this country to stop the war. If I enlisted the all-powerful Mr. Morgan in this cause, I felt certain of eventual success. I meant to get a grip on him through his wife and children."

"Suppose you had succeeded in your plan of imprisoning Mrs. Morgan and the Morgan children and a score of armed men had been sent to rescue them, what would you have done?" he was asked.

"I had not thought of that," he replied. "It seemed to me that my plan would be perfectly easy to carry out and that Mr. Morgan would agree to do what I wanted."

Holt said that in the days he had been in this city before placing the bomb in Washington he had spent the time entirely by himself, had made no acquaintances and had spent most of the daytime wandering about the streets. At the end of the interview, Commissioner Woods said:

"The prisoner told me that he had been studying very hard and very late at night for a number of months before this plan occurred to him. That may account for his mental condition, for he is certainly unbalanced. He seemed to be giving honest answers to the questions we put to him."

The New York police officers said it appeared to be extremely unlikely that Holt had a connection with any organization favoring violence or that he was the agent of conspirators.

Holt refused to tell Chief Flynn and others where he had obtained the dynamite. He said:

"I will be ready to tell everything on Wednesday."

The prisoner would not tell his reason for waiting, but denied it was to give accomplices a chance to escape. He gave Chief Flynn a description of the house in which he had lived in Washington, but could not remember the street or number. He said that he had poured away the sulphuric acid and had left none of the materials which he had used in making the bomb.

Wrote President Wilson.

Holt admitted that on June 2 he had mailed a letter to President Wilson almost identical with those which he had sent to Washington newspapers. Chief Flynn said he had not asked if Holt planned to visit the President. He said that Secret Service men were working in this city, in Ithaca, and in Dallas to run down the facts of Holt's life, and to see if it was likely he had any fellow-conspirators. Nothing had come to light so war to show that Holt had not acted entirely by himself.

Harry W. Pullman, Superintendent of the Washington Police Department, arrived at Mineola at 8 o'clock last night and questioned Holt again about his visit to Washington. The man drew diagrams to show where his lodging house was with reference to the Union Station, and offered eagerly to go to Washington to point out the house.

Supt. Pullman questioned him in detail about the bomb explosion to eliminate all doubt that he was the man who actually manufactured and placed it. Holt wrote out the addresses of the Washington newspapers to which he had sent letters. The Superintendent said there remained scarcely any doubt that Holt put the bomb in the Capitol.

Holt complained at night to the Warden that his jailers had shown him disrespect in calling him by his first name and requested that he be addressed as "Mr. Holt." In his conversation with the Warden he said that he had the bitterest feelings toward the Kaiser and the same sentiments toward the Czar of Russia and the King of England.

"It would be a good thing if they were blown up," he said. "Then the people would have some chance of getting their rights."

The newspaper accounts of the Morgan attack that he had read, he told the Warden, were accurate and "very satisfactory."

The cartoon which was found in Holt's possession showing Columbia pointing to a box of firecrackers labelled "European War," and advising Uncle Sam that they were dangerous firecrackers, was printed in The Philadelphia Record. It was credited erroneously in THE TIMES to The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn of Mineola was called yesterday morning to the jail by Warden Huits, who feared that Holt might have taken poison, because he refused to eat or to leave his bed. Dr. Cleghorn announced after examining the prisoner that he was much better than he had been the day before and could not have taken any drug. After leaving the jail the physician said:

"He is a fit subject for Matteawan."

HOLT WROTE TO KAISER.

Letter Said Emperor Would Know Dynamiter's Name Soon.

Justice of the Peace William Luyster and Constable Frank McCahill made a more careful examination at Glen Cove of Frank Holt's suitcase last night and found in a pocket between two thin sheets of leather the following typewritten letter, addressed to "His Majesty the German Kaiser," and signed with the same name that Holt affixed to his letters to Washington newspapers after placing the bomb in the Senate reception room at the Capitol. The letter follows:

My Dear Sir—I hope that you will listen to my plea in the same spirit in which it is made. Let me assure you that I represent the ideal American, i. e. the real American as he is in his heart of hearts. My name is either known to you or will be in a day or two, so don't brush this letter aside as of no importance.

We Americans have your best interests in mind and are striving to aid the unfortunate Europeans belligerents, but in order that we may be able to work for you effectively we must find you reasonable and exhibiting the spirit of humanity and not of landgrabbing, if you will pardon the expression.

Recently, when we went into Vera Cruz to help the Mexicans settle their troubles, many of the representatives of your nation who were over here at the time could not understand our move except in the light of landgrabbing. We could not explain to them that we were unselfish in our motives, that we merely wished to help the unfortunate parties in Mexico settle their difficulties. We Americans, therefore, in order to sympathize with any European nation, must not get the impression that she is contemplating the seizure of land that does not belong to her by nature.

If, for instance, France should ask for the French-speaking portions of Lorraine, or Italy for her Italian population, or Austria and Serbia for adequate seaports, that would seem reasonable to us, and we would sympathize with such demands. But when we hear of Germany contemplating to annex Belgium, or of England wishing to take German South Africa, then we get impatient. And all of these things have nothing to do with the question of who will be victor in battle.

We feel here that the gigantic struggle is not to be laid at the door of anybody in particular. It is the outcome of the natural growth of the nations and of commercial rivalry which is perfectly legitimate and healthy. That the friction caused by such rivalry was not eased off by mutual understanding, we think, was caused by the fact that the men at the head, instead of applying their private Christianity to public affairs, are icebound by a long tradition of lying diplomacy, so-called.

The people, fortunately, are not responsible for such "diplomacy." The "diplomat" must be annihilated, must disappear from the Governments of the world, and in his place must come a Christian statesman who is big enough to see the needs of the other country. Why does a Christian business man get along without war? Because he is sensible enough to know that peace and generosity pay better in the end.

If, then, the American heart and mind and means are to help you, we beg of you not to allow any reports of selfish aggrandizement come to our ears. We feel that such an attitude would not lead to a real settlement, but merely lay the foundation for more war. Affectionately, R. PEARCE.

This letter bore the date of June 5, 1915.

FIND PISTOL IN HOLT'S TRUNK.

Detective in Ithaca Learns That Assassin Talked Much on Religion.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 4.—A 38-calibre revolver and some letters, papers, and clippings belonging to Frank Holt, the former Cornell instructor, who shot J. P. Morgan yesterday, were discovered in a trunk in an attic of Sage cottage on the Cornell campus today by Detective Sergeant Bernard A. Ditsch of the New York Police Department, who arrived this morning to make an investigation of Holt's life here for the past two years. Holt occupied a room in Sage cottage after his wife and children left for Texas a month or so ago.

The letters and papers, Sergeant Ditsch said, had no bearing on the Morgan case. As a result of his investigations and conversations with men who roomed on the same floor with Holt at Sage cottage, Charles H. Hadley and Harold D. Williams, and with May Gibbons, an employe at the cottage, and various members of the faculty in the German department at the university, Ditsch said he thought that Holt was mentally unbalanced when he shot Mr. Morgan.

He found no evidence connecting Holt with any plan to kill Mr. Morgan, nor did he discover that Holt was the agent of any German organization or actively interested in the German propoganda in this country. According to the information furnished by men who knew him, the instructor was a rational, serious-minded, studious man, whose family life was happy and who had been a successful teacher. He earned a modest salary, $1,000 a year as instructor, and his income was about $1,500 in all.

Ditsch learned that on some subjects Holt was a crank; that he had hobbies. Though he sympathized with Germany to some extent he was by no means an active partisan. He was the most earnest when he attacked the war itself. His idea was that the war ought to be stopped.

Holt was much interested in religious questions, and men who talked much with him in the last few weeks he was here said they had not heard him say much about the war, but that he had talked earnestly on religion. He was not a member of an Ithaca church, though he had a strong leaning toward Christian Science and was also interested in spiritualism.

Ditsch also learned that Holt had worked very hard for the past two years, striving for the degree which he obtained from the university and teaching in the university and in private tutoring schools. The detective said his theory was that overwork and strong feeling against the war and the export of arms had unbalanced his mind and that he was insane when he shot Mr. Morgan.

Professor Albert B. Faust, head of the German department, today furnished the following facts about Holt's record. He was graduated from Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, Texas, in 1909, taking an A.B. degree; he taught French and German at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., in 1910, and French at Vanderbilt, in 1912. He studied in the Cornell Summer school, in 1912, and became an instructor at Cornell, in 1913. Some time ago he announced that he would leave Cornell this school year and become professor of French in the Southern Methodist College.

HOLT IS MUENTER, SAY ASSOCIATES

Continued from Page 1.

of his wife and has since been a fugitive.

"There is no doubt about Holt and Muenter being the same man. He has kept hidden all these years through a remarkable rehabilitation under the name of Holt.

"Muenter was born in Germany, but since his rehabilitation as Holt has claimed to have been born in Texas of German parentage. For a time he taught German in the Harvard School of Chicago, a private preparatory institution. He also taught German in Radcliffe College for Women.

"His wife was a pleasant German-American woman, as I remember her. Muenter's mind ran on sex matters. With others he formed a secret organization for the study of mediaeval mysticism.

Fled to Mexico.

"His wife was about to give birth to their third child when her death occurred. Muenter ran away from Cambridge with the two children, and brought them over to Chicago, where he turned them over to Mrs. Muenter's parents. Then, still undetected by the authorities, he went to Mexico.

"He worked for a while in Mexico City as a stenographer. He shaved his full beard and wore a soft hat instead of the derby he had affected as Muenter. A reward of $1,000 for his arrest has never been claimed. While a fugitive he issued a badly printed review of his case couched in sarcastic terms, and mailed it to some of his acquaintances."

In this connection a dispatch from Cambridge said that the police there received a year after Mrs. Muenter's death such a document.

"Under the name of Holt," continued the Chicago informant, "he showed up at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Texas, passed the examinations there, and was graduated. He married a classmate at the Texas school, and has three children by her.

"He later taught German in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., and attended Cornell University, where he obtained his Ph. D. He was elected head of the department of German of the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Texas, and was to have begun his work there next Fall.

"I always considered him odd, but to talk with him you would not suspect his eccentricities."

Muenter's sister, Miss Bertha Muenter, a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, who lives with her aged mother, was interviewed by a representative of THE TIMES in her Chicago home last night. She said she had not heard from her brother since his disappearance nine years ago.

Muenter's Sister Alarmed.

"I hope he has not got into trouble again," she said. "His poor mother is 84 years old and has nearly forgotten the terrible times of his disappearance in 1906. I hope he has not turned up to bring it all to the surface again."

Mrs. Muenter taught school in Chicago after her marriage to Muenter in 1901, while her husband prepared himself for higher work in the universities. He was born in Germany, Chicago acquaintances said, and came to this country twenty-five years ago.

The description sent out by the Cambridge police at the time of Muenter's disappearance in 1906 was:

"Age 35 years; height 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; weight about 150 pounds; florid complexion; dark hair; long face; slanting forehead; full dark vandyke beard; loose-jointed walker."

The description of Holt entered on police records is:

"Age 40 years; height 5 feet 11 inches; weight 150 pounds; dark-brown hair; long, thin face; high forehead; loose-jointed walker; clean-shaven face."

Mrs. Muenter died April 16, 1906. There was no one but her husband with her at the time of her death, as the Muenters did not believe in doctors. The undertaker to whom the body was sent became suspicious when he was embalming it, and called in Professor Whitney of the Harvard Medical School, who found she had died from slow arsenic poisoning. Although he made this report to the Cambridge police, Muenter was allowed to leave Cambridge with his two small children, taking the body to Chicago with him. The funeral and cremation of the body took place the day after his arrival in Chicago on April 18. Muenter immediately disappeared.

The day after a warrant for him came from the Cambridge police, but he could not be found. It was found on investigation that Mrs. Muenter had taken the arsenic in beef tea fed her while she was in confinement.

It was recalled by Muenter's associates at Harvard that he said he had been born in Germany and that he came there from the University of Kansas.

A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, said that the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, whose daughter married Frank Holt in 1910, after hearing that Holt was thought to be Muenter, exclaimed:

"I can't believe it. It is a unreasonable compared with anything that I know of Mr. Holt. I have never even heard or suspected anything of the sort."

Dr. Sensabaugh said that Holt had not claimed to be a native of Texas but of Wisconsin. He said his daughter was a classmate of Holt's at the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, where Holt entered in 1908.

Holt's father-in-law said he had not received a word direct from Holt to confirm the supposition that the man under arrest for the Morgan shooting was his son-in-law. Dr. Sensabaugh said his daughter did not believe the man under arrest was her husband, although she admitted Saturday night the receipt of letters from him from the Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and Holt is known to have sent her a telegram following his arrest Saturday.

Checking Up Holt's Story.

Holt has accounted for himself to the New York police since 1910, during which time he has been teaching in various colleges in this country. The police yesterday obtained from him a statement of where and what he was previousto 1906. Telegrams went last night to all parts of the country in an effort to check up Holt's story. If there are discrepancies Holt will get the third degree again in an effort to make him tell if he was ever a teacher at Harvard.

Police Commissioner Wood was asked by THE TIMES yesterday to put the question squarely to Holt. After his examination of the would-be assassin of Mr. Morgan Mr. Woods was noncommittal when asked if he had put the direct question to Holt. Detectives who worked with Captain Tunney of the Bomb and Anarchist Squad and with Commissioner Woods said last night that the detectives didn't wish to question Holt closely on the Muenter theory until they had discovered possible disc

GERMAN AVIATORS AGAIN RAID HARWICH

Fort and Torpedo Boat Destroyers Attacked Near English Port, According to Berlin.

NANCY IS ALSO ATTACKED

British Aeroplanist Comes Down Burning On Dutch Frontier North of Ghent.

BERLIN, July 4.—Military airmen have been extremely active on both sides during the past twenty-four hours, according to an official report from the German headquarters. This says:

Aviators yesterday were very active. German aeroplanes bombarded a fort near Harwich, England, and a British torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, and attacked the fortified town of Nancy and the railroad station at Dombasle, (eleven miles southeast of Nancy,) thereby severing railway communication with the fort at Remiremont.

An English aeroplane came down burning at a point north of Ghent, on the Dutch frontier. A German fighting aeroplane forced a French aviator to land near Schlucht.

The enemy dropped bombs on Bruges, (capital of the Belgian Province of West Flanders,) without doing any military damage.

Harwich occupies an elevated position at the extremity of a small peninsula projecting into the estuary of the Stour and Orwell. It is one of the principal English ports for Continental traffic, and has been a point of coast defense since the time of James I.

There are a number of fortifications, the principal one being Landguard Fort, where there are important defense works and a number of great modern guns, commanding the main channel.

There are also batteries at and opposite Harwich, and there are modern works at Shotley Point, at the fork of the two estuaries.

The harbor is one of the best on the east coast of England, and in stormy weather is largely used as a shelter, there being breakwaters and a great seawall.

This is not the first time that Harwich has been raided by German airmen. On the night of June 4-5 a Zeppelin visited Harwich and the east coast, killing five persons and wounding forty. This was admitted in the London Admiralty report.

SAYS GERMANS OPENED MAIL

British Official Explanation in Reply to Swedish Complaint.

LONDON, July 4.—The British Foreign Office in an official statement issued tonight, commenting on the allegations that the Swedish mail steamers Bjoern and Torsten had been captured by the Germans, and that mail from Russia and Sweden had been opened and the contents censored, says:

"This has been established beyond doubt, and it is desirable under the circumstances that it be generally known in view of the wide publicity given to statements from German sources that the bags had been returned to the Swedish authorities unopened."

The United States Postoffice Department upon receipt of complaints from Sweden that mail had been opened by the British censor issued an order recently that no more mails to Baltic countries should be sent on vessels touching at ports of the United Kingdom.

MORE GERMAN REFUGEES.

Party of 97, with Families, from Kiao-Chau Here to Sail for Home.

The second party of German refugees from Kiao-Chau, China, including ninety-seven officials, with their families, arrived at midnight on Saturday from the Pacific Coast, and were taken to the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln at Hoboken. They will sail for Germany on the Scandinavian-American liner United States, via Copenhagen, on July 15. Few of the refugees speak any but their own language and Chinese, though Surgeon Major Gen. von Foerster and Professor Dr. Hoffer, Chief Sanitary Inspectors on the staff at Kiao-Chau, speak English and French.

Several of the refugees attended the German Lutheran Church at Hoboken yesterday morning and went out in the afternoon to see New York, under the escort of the ship's officers. It was said at the pier yesterday that the refugees have a safe conduct pass from the Allies.

The first refugees from Kiao-Chau sailed for Copenhagen last Wednesday.

REJOICE OVER HELIGOLAND.

German Newspapers Recall That It Is 25 Years Since It Became German.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"German newspapers today recall that twenty-five years ago the island of Heligoland became a German possession. Since then it has been the centre of development of German naval power and without it the building of a strong fleet would have been impossible.

"Great Britain at the time of the transfer absolutely underrated the strategical and military value of the island."

Heligoland was transferred to Germany by Great Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria, at a time when the two countries were in alliance. The island was transferred in exchange for territorial rights in Africa, Germany urging that it was a harmless watering place used almost entirely by Germans and of no importance otherwise. The island was not then fortified.

GERMAN TALE OF INDIA RIOTS

Berlin Reports Native Troops at Lahore and Madras Have Mutinied.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency say that the latest mail reaching the Turkish capital from India contains exhaustive reports of fresh riots at Lahore, in the British Indian Province of Punjab. The Indian cavalry is reported to have mutinied, and after being joined by other soldiers and by street gatherings, to have killed their officers and English civilians, and to have pillaged and destroyed a number of hotels and houses. Ten high Government officers are reported to have been among the victims.

Two battalions of troops ready to be transported to Europe also are said to have mutinied, and to have dispersed after shooting their officers.

Madras, a maritime city on the Bay of Bengal, evidently within-sed most serious battles between the police and mutineering troops, according to these advices.

Similar reports, the Overseas News Agency says, have been received from Cairo, where the arrival of an enormous number of wounded English and Australian soldiers has disclosed to the natives the heavy British losses.

DAILY MAIL FEARS INVASION OF BRITAIN

Wants Admiral Fisher Recalled to Insure the Efficiency of the Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Daily Mail says editorially:

"The Daily Mail warns the public that the situation is not even as satisfactory as it was a few months ago. When Lloyd George said: 'I think the situation is too grave, much too grave, very much too grave,' and Lord Curzon stated, 'The situation is one of grave anxiety, and it is not unfair to speak of this country as being in grave peril,' they were gently hinting at facts not known to one person in a thousand in this land, and not known to the majority of the members of the House of Lords or the House of Commons.

"The story of the Dardanelles expedition, which is only one phase of the grave situation, is completely misunderstood and its importance underestimated. Members of Parliament should press for information as to certain circumstances in connection with this vast operation. The public ought to know; they should not be further chloroformed."

Referring to "certain preparations against invasion" which are being carried out The Mail asks if these preparations are sufficient, and says:

"We wonder, because now that the war is in its twelfth month, we find that, according to statements made in the House of Commons, all sorts of things are very insufficient—the supply of rifles and machine guns, for example. The Daily Mail frankly distrusts the authorities who have not yet provided the soldiers with rifles.

"Rifles could have been obtained over and over again from the United States had they been ordered. Offers of machine guns were made last Autumn and were refused. The people who muddled the equipment of the men who are marching about without weapons may be muddling the invasion question.

"Invasion is dependent upon one mistake, and one mistake only, of our fleet. That is exactly what it depends upon, neither more nor less. The same brains that muddled the Dardanelles operations may interfere with the operations of the fleet. Lord Fisher left the Admiralty as a protest against a phase of the Dardanelles war. He declines to return to it so long as certain muddlers are in any way connected with the Government. They are still the most active members of the Coalition.

"It is announced today that Admiral Fisher has been appointed Chairman of the new Board of Inventions. No doubt he can do very useful work in that capacity, and we are glad to know that he will be at hand in case of an emergency; but the nation should insist upon his return to the Admiralty. Unfortunately, the nation knows practically nothing. It is being told a little more by the new Government, but as yet not much."

FINDS PEACE SPIRIT IN MANY GERMANS

American Professor Says It Is More Widespread Than the Press Admits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—Speaking at a Fourth of July celebration at the Browning Settlement in Walworth Road yesterday Dr. Battin, a professor at Swarthmore College, who has spent several months in Europe since the war started, said, according to The Daily News, that in Germany, among the theological and diplomatic classes and right down to the extreme left of the Social Democrats, he found that the peace movement had much more support than was admitted in the German press.

The Chancellor, he said, desired peace, but it appeared that the military element was in the ascendancy.

SELLING AMERICAN BONDS.

England Expected to Send Back Most of Our Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Daily Mail's financial editor, in advising the sale of American bonds in order to raise money for the war loan, says:

"Besides increasing subscriptions to the war loan, the selling of American securities lessens the amount of gold which has to be exported from this country to the United States, and thus tends to protect our gold reserve. The process of selling American bonds has been going on for some time now, but with increasing rapidity since the war loan prospectus was issued. It is calculated that $20,000,000 worth of bonds have been sold in the last week or so. Eventually there are likely to be very few American securities held in this country, for under the present regulations, when securities are sold and delivered to the United States, they cannot come back here. What was at one time one of the most important markets of the Stock Exchange must tend to disappear with the prolongation of the war, and it will take some time to re-establish it after the war ends."

GERMANS PRESSING ARGONNE ATTACKS

Announce Capture of 2,556 Prisoners—Shelled French Trenches All Night.

GAIN NEAR PONT-A-MOUSSON

Positions On 1,800-Foot Front Stormed, Berlin Says; Paris Reports Repulses.

LONDON, July 4.—The Germans last night maintained a continuous artillery and rifle fire upon the French positions in the Argonne, which today, according to French reports, gave place to engagements with torpedoes and hand grenades. Berlin announces that up to July 2 the Germans had taken 2,556 prisoners as a result of the recent fighting in that region. German attacks to the west of Pont-a-Mousson resulted, according to Berlin, in the storming of a front of 1,800 feet; but Paris asserts that these were beaten back.

Artillery engagements are reported from the neighborhood of Nieuport, in Belgium, in the sector north of Arras, on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

The following is the night bulletin of the French War Office:

There have been spirited artillery actions in Belgium, in the region of Nieuport and on the Steenstraete-Het Sase front, as well as in the sector to the north of Arras.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the neighborhood of Paissy, mining operations continue.

In the Argonne engagements with hand grenades and torpedoes occurred, but no infantry action.

On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there has been merely cannonading.

The French afternoon report says:

In the region to the north of Arras the enemy last night attacked in close formation our positions along the sunken road from Angres to Ablain, which is to the north of the highway running between Aix Noulette and Souchez. Our assailants were dispersed and driven back by the fire from the French barricade and from our machine guns, and they suffered heavy losses.

In the Argonne infantry fire and cannonading did not cease at all during the night. Along the road between Binarville and Vienne-le-Chateau, as far as Le Four-de-Paris, the only activity consisted in some local infantry engagements.

In the region of La Fontaine there has been no change in the lines, either German or French.

On the front of La Haye the Germans, following a very violent bombardment, endeavored to attack our trenches at about midnight.

To the north of Regniéville the fire from our barricades prevented the forces of the enemy from spreading out.

In front of Fay [five miles west of Pont-a-Mousson] a battalion of the enemy, which came as far as our wire entanglements, was compelled to retire. A second attack at this place by half a battalion of German troops was no more successful.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Berlin's account of the western war operations for the last twenty-four hours is as follows:

In the Argonne the Germans continue their offensive. Our booty has increased considerably, and amounted on July 1 and 2 to 2,556 prisoners—among them 37 officers—23 machine guns, 12 mine throwers, and one revolver gun.

On the Meuse heights the enemy, despite all failures, renewed four times his attempts to win back the positions he had lost near Les Eparges. The attacks were easily repulsed.

Northwest of Regniéville the Germans stormed French positions along a front of 1,800 feet, and took from the enemy part of the forest to the north of Fay-en-Haye.

AVERT CRISIS IN JAPAN.

Criticism of Dealings with China Results in a Compromise.

TOKIO, July 4.—A threatened ministerial crisis resulting from criticism directed by the Elder Statesmen against the policy of Baron Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister has been absorbing the country. Marquis Inouye and Marquis Matsukata, both Elder Statesmen, voicing the financial and business interests of the empire, held that the Government's diplomacy was responsible for the Chinese boycott against the Japanese and for the misunderstanding current abroad of Japan's intentions. It is reported that Viscount Ishii, Inouye, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who is a son of the Elder Statesman, Marquis Inouye, has tendered his resignation as a result of the controversy.

It is understood that a compromise has been reached by the various political parties in the interest of the national welfare and because of the war, involving the adoption of a conciliatory program toward China, and it is believed that a crisis has been temporarily averted.

GERMAN LINE MOVES AT 5 MILES A DAY

Continued from Page 1.

losses. The heights north of Krasnik were taken after severe fighting.

Germans in North Poland Repulsed.

PETROGRAD, June 4.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Shavli (Baltic Province) region, west of the Niemen, there has been a recurrence of fighting. In the Edvabno region a fierce mining conflict is progressing. Near the Village of Kutche we captured a gallery of mines, in which were 300 pounds of dynamite. We also successfully exploded mines prepared by us.

On the Bzura, near the village of Sukha, we repulsed an attempted advance by the enemy against our trenches. In the direction of Radom we took the offensive on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and captured several trenches and several Austrian battalions.

Between the Vistula and the Bug there have been desperate engagements. The enemy's offensive on the Wysnica River was successfully stopped. The enemy concentrated his principal effort to the east of Krasnik, in the direction of Lykhav, where we repulsed the attacks, although the final result of the fighting is not yet known.

The enemy also attempted an advance toward Zamosc and Krasastav, where the fighting was desperate, especially where the Volitza flows into the Wieprz, on the line of villages including Tarjimekli, Krasno and Stryeff. The enemy sustained heavy losses.

Tarjimekl'r, which the enemy captured Friday evening, again passed into our hands at dawn on Saturday.

After holding up the Austro-German advance on the Gnila Lipa we fell back to the Zlota Lipa.

There has been no change on the Dniester.

An earlier official bulletin read as follows:

On the day and night of July 2 the enemy delivered numerous partial attacks west of the middle Niemen along the front of the River Szeszupa, on the Bobr near Ossowetz, on the right bank of the Vistula, in the region of Starozeba south of the Pilica, in the direction of Radom and near Pakolaw and Sienno. All of the attacks were repulsed. The enemy has succeeded in capturing our first line of trenches over an insignificant extent in the region of Kalwaryva.

Stubborn fighting continued on July 2 on the River Por and north of Zamosc. No other changes have occurred.

RUSSIA HANGS THREE SPIES.

Accomplices of Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff Pay for East Prussian Defeats.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—Three accomplices of Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff, an interpreter on the staff of the Russian Tenth Army, who sometime ago was hanged as a spy, have been convicted after a trial by courtmartial and also hanged.

After the sentence of death against Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff had been carried out early in April last it was announced officially that several persons not connected with the army had been arrested and would be tried as accomplices. In February of this year the Tenth Russian Army was defeated in the Mazurian Lake district of East Prussia, the Germans taking 50,000 men as prisoners. Five months earlier the army of General Rennenkampf had been routed with great losses in prisoners in the same province and under similar circumstances.

It was contended by Russian military officers that the German General Staff must have possessed knowledge of intended Russian movements. Suspicion led to Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff, and he was tried by courtmartial and condemned to death.

Russian Duma to Meet July 13.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Russian Duma is now expected to meet on July 13, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post. He states that leaders of the parties represented in the Duma have been meeting quasi-privately for some time and that their decisions on various matters have been presented to the Government.

AUSTRALIANS RALLY TO AID OF BELGIANS

New South Wales Raises $500,000 in a Day — Simultaneous Toast Throughout State.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 22.—Nowhere else in the world, considering the size of its population, has sympathy for the Belgians been more amply demonstrated than in the Australian Commonwealth. Some months ago the Federal Parliament appropriated a large sum for the aid of these victims, but the extent of their suffering and their dire necessity did not really come home to the people of Australia until last Summer, (Winter in the northern hemisphere,) when an appeal was cabled from London to this part of the world for help.

Generosity is one of the virtues of the Australian people, and when assurances were forthcoming that if money or supplies were sent wholesale from here they would not be seized by the Germans, Australians, from one end of the continent to the other, vied with each other—as they had already done, but in a more circumscribed way—in giving to the good cause. Governmentally, owing to the enormous expense of recruiting, training, equipping, and dispatching troops, to say nothing of other heavy drains entailed by the war, the Commonwealth and the individual States could do little more than they had already done, but popularly Australia could do much—and it can and will do more.

As the bulk of Australia's population is in the capitals, fêtes and other like agencies at these centres have thus far been productive of the biggest gifts. In Melbourne "Belgian Flag Day," a month or so ago, when the city became fairly resplendent with black, yellow, and red, thousands of little banners of the gallant kingdom were sold and the streets swarmed with feminine solicitors of alms; and "Belgian Rose Day" not long after, when King Albert's birthday was celebrated, yielded in cash contributions not far from $80,000. In Adelaide and Brisbane similar means were adopted with good results, but it remained for Sydney to eclipse all the efforts thus far put forth.

"Belgian charity" in this State as in the others had been fairly well organized before "Belgium Day" in Sydney and the rest of New South Wales dawned. However, in order to have unprecedented success, the arrangements for the day—May 14—were by general consent left to Hugh J. Ward, one of the several theatrical men who took over the business of the late C. Williamson and compose the stage triumvirate of Australasia. Mr. Ward is an American—a native of Philadelphia—and true to his nationality he worked like a beaver. He also, with native ingenuity devised several features which, so far as is known down here, are novel in Belgian relief affairs.

One of these was a simultaneous toast at 1 o'clock throughout the State. At that hour the Mayor of every municipality and the President of every shire gave this sentiment, "The restoration of Belgium; new life to our brave Allies, and long live heroic Albert!" the proposal of the toast being followed by three cheers for the Belgian monarch. In Sydney the toast was given by the State Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, who with other notables stood on a balcony of the Town Hall. He led the cheer which was given by a dense crowd at that spot and by scores of other crowds, while whistles and sirens sounded from factories and other buildings and from steam vessels in the harbor, and guns boomed a salute to the ruler of the Belgians and his people.

Sydney—which with its suburbs numbers some 750,000 souls—resembled on that day a huge fair. The display of Belgian and other flags was profuse; every means conceivable—auctions, matinées, sales and what not—for raising money went on until late at night; thousands of women, without distinction of class, thronged the streets with collection boxes; a pageant marched along the main streets; department and other stores made displays, and hundreds of meetings were held, all with the single object in view—beating the world's record for a single day in the matter of contribution to the destitute and oppressed Belgian nation.

Whether this was accomplished remains to be seen, but New South Wales, the population of which is about 1,750,000, did itself proud by raising $500,000. The street collections in Sydney and its environs exceeded $100,000.

NO PEACE NOW, SAYS HERVE.

French Socialist Repudiates German "Comrades'" Suggestions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—Under the heading "A Shameful Peace," Gustave Hervé, in La Guerre Sociale, repudiates the suggestion of the German Social Democrats that he and the French Socialist Party are willing to accept their principle of peace without annexation on the basis of the status quo ante.

In his most sarcastic vein M. Hervé pictures Europe under such a peace, with militarism doubled, international suspicion paramount, and social programs forced into the background by the burden of military taxation. He concludes:

"If any one in our party dared to speak of peace before the robbers of Belgium had been chased out with rifles, before Prussian militarism had been humiliated and smashed to pieces, you would see our glorious dead—the French Socialists who have fallen to found a new Europe—rise from their graves in protest."

PICHON FEARS FOR US.

Thinks New German Submarines May Dominate Our Coast.

PARIS, July 4.—Senator Stephan Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing in the Petite Journal under the heading, "What Will the United States Do?" sums up the acts of the Germans since the sinking of the Lusitania and refers particularly to the reported naval bases along the coast of Maine. Senator Pichon says that when "new submarines, whose construction are near completion, are ready, the Germans will be able to commit in the neighborhood of America acts of piracy which they now accomplish in the North Sea Channel and in the Irish Sea."

"In coolly sinking the Armenian," the writer says, "these nefarious pirates added another crime to those whereof they bear responsibility before the world, and especially before the United States. It is their way of defying the Government at Washington. Will that Government stand it?"

EXPECT A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Paris Newspapers Urge France to Prepare for It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The probability that the war will last through the Winter is beginning to be admitted in the French press. Senator Humbert, pursuing his campaign in the Journal under the invariable heading "Cannon! Munitions!" appeals to the authorities to tell the country the truth about the situation.

"One of the great chiefs of our army," he says, "wrote me yesterday morning a letter which sums up my whole propaganda thus: 'Let us tell the truth. Time works for us. Let us endure, manufacture munitions, economize men. Let us be strong when others are exhausted instead of exhausting ourselves for nothing. Let us announce and prepare for a Winter campaign.'"

Even the Temps says:

"It is because our firmness remains unshakable that even a Winter campaign, if it must come, would be accepted as a new test of our courage before the final victory."

AUSTRALIANS' DEEDS AT DARDANELLES

Three Brigades Stormed Precipitous Heights on Their First Landing.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AIDED

Stood Several Miles Out and Shelled the Turkish Positions With Giant Shrapnel.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 22.—From Alexandria, Egypt, which is evidently at this stage his base, Charles E. W. Bean, the official correspondent with the Commonwealth force, has sent graphic accounts of the Australians' participation in the fighting at the Dardanelles.

His Alexandria dispatch dated May 13 begins with the explanation that early on the morning of Sunday, April 25, the greater part of the Australian and New Zealand troops which had been in Egypt landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Island of Lemnos, sixty miles away. Their objective was a certain position on the northern shore of the peninsula, and they landed in two bodies. The first was a covering detachment to seize the ridges around the landing place, and the second was the main force.

The night was perfect. About 3 o'clock the moon set, and the vessels carrying the covering force stole in toward the high coast line. Protecting the flanks of this composite fleet were three warships, for the British were aware that a battery on a promontory two miles southward and several other guns on the hills commanded the place where the landing was to be made. The battleships and transports took up a position in two lines, and the troops were disembarked partly by means of the warships' boats and partly by means of destroyers. These hurried inshore and retransferred the men to other boats, which then made by the shortest route for the beach.

The covering force consisted of the Third Australian Brigade, composed mostly of miners from the famous Broken Hill silver and lead fields in New South Wales and the goldfields of West Australia. Its commander is Colonel Maclagan.

"It was 4:18 o'clock on the morning on Sunday, April 25," says Mr. Bean, "when the first boat grounded. So far not a shot had been fired by the enemy. Colonel Maclagan's orders to the brigade were that, if possible, no shots were to be fired until daybreak, but that the business should be carried through with the bayonet. The men leaped into the water, and the first of them had just reached the beach when fire opened on them from trenches on the foothills, which rise immediately from the beach. The scene of the landing was a small bay about half a mile from point to point, with two much larger bays north and south."

After describing the topography of the region, with hills rising to a height of 600 feet, which cluster to the north in a summit nearly 1,000 feet high, from which long ridges, covered with low scrub, run with steep gullies between them, Mr. Bean continues:

"One ridge comes down to the sea at the small bay above mentioned and ends in two knolls about a hundred feet high, one at each point of the bay. It was from these that the fire first opened on our troops as they landed. The bullets struck fireworks out of the stones along the beach. The men did not wait to be sent, but wherever they landed they simply rushed straight up the steep slopes. Meanwhile other small boats which had cast off from the warships' steam launches, which had towed them in, were digging for the beach with the oars. These occupied the attention of the Turks in the trenches, and almost before they had time to collect their senses the first boatload was well up toward the trenches. Few Turks awaited the bayonet.

"The Third Brigade went over the hills with such dash that within three-quarters of an hour of landing some had charged over three successive ridges. Each ridge was higher than the last, and each party that reached the top went over it with a wild cheer. Since that day the Turks have never attempted to face our bayonets. The subordinate leaders had been trained at Mena to act on their own responsibility, and the benefit of this was enormously apparent in this attack. Companies and platoons, little crowds of 50 to 200 men, were landed wherever the boats took them. Their leaders had a general idea of where they were intended to go, and, once landed, each subordinate commander made his way there by what seemed to him the shortest road. The consequence was that the Third Brigade reached its advanced line in a medley of small fractions, inextricably mixed. Several further lines of Turkish trenches were swept through. On the further ridges the Turks did not wait for the bayonet, and when at sunrise the ships bringing the first portion of the main body arrived and steamed slowly through the battleships to unload the men, those on board could see figures on the skyline of the ridges near them and the further ridge inland. Presently a heliograph winked from near the top of the second hill. They were our men."

The Turks holding this particular portion of the coast, numbering perhaps 500 to 1,000, retired, and during the hour's respite the Australians who had seized the ridges were enabled to intrench. Meanwhile the main body had begun to reach the beach. The Turkish battery to the southward shelled the boats as they came from the ships, but hit few of them. Some men were drowned; but, considering the fact that hundreds of boats came to that beach during the day under this fire and suffered scarcely at all, either the Turkish marksmanship was poor or else the Australasians were unusually fortunate. One boat, just as it grated on the sand, had the bottom blown out of it by a shell, but not a man was touched.

"The Turks now brought up reinforcements from the other side of the peninsula, and a fierce attack began, which lasted all day. On this afternoon the Australians, and then the New Zealanders, had their first experience of shrapnel fire. The country is so rough and so adaptable to effective concealment of artillery that it was with great difficulty that the Turkish guns could be located.

That night the Australasian lines were straightened, and intrenchments were dug as well as circumstances permitted. The Turks attempted several charges on the extreme right, but all these assaults, which were preceded by arguments between Turkish officers and privates under the brow of the hill, were repulsed by counter-charges with the bayonet. Mr. Bean sums up the first day's engagement as follows:

"When all is said, a feat which will go down in history is that first Sunday's fighting, when three Australian brigades stormed in the face of fire tier after tier of cliffs and mountains apparently as impregnable as Gevatt's Leap (a sheer precipice in the Blue Mountains in Australia, and one of the Commonwealth's show places.) The sailors who saw the Third Brigade go up those heights and over the successive summits, their bayonets flashing in the sunrise, speak of it with tears of enthusiasm in their eyes. The New Zealanders are just as generous in their appreciation. It is hard to distinguish between the work of brigades. They all fought fiercely and suffered heavily. I believe the British at Cape Helles fought a tremendous fight. Of Australia it may be said that the Australian infantry, and especially the Third Brigade, has made a name that will never die."

Of the fighting on the following day, Monday, and the support given the Australasians by the battleship Queen Elizabeth during the morning, Mr. Bean says:

"The effect of her shells was enormous. Standing several miles out, she shelled the enemy opposite the northeast corner of our position. The effect of her shells was like a tonic for our tired men. Huge yellow clouds burst from her side. Some seconds later a crash as if the sky had fallen in was followed almost immediately by a tremendous roar somewhere on land. Looking in the direction of the Turkish position you saw a vast cloud of earth and green smoke rise skyward. The Queen Elizabeth had been provided with monstrous shrapnel sent out specially for this job. Each shell weighed nearly a ton, and on bursting it left in the air, not the woolly little puff of ordinary shrapnel, but a miniature thundercloud."

The engagement lasted all that day and far into the night, consisting of Turkish onslaughts at one point or another and counter-attacks by the Antipodeans. In several instances the hotness of the enemy's machine-gun fire drove the Australians and New Zealanders from ridges they had taken, but invariably these positions were retaken. The Turks, being well trained in German methods, issued orders, sometimes in excellent English, to the Australasians to cease firing because they would hit the British and French who were in their (the Turks') rear if they persisted, but when it was ascertained that there were no British or French within at least ten miles, this species of trickery failed of its purpose, which was to give the Turks time to pick off their foes.

On Tuesday the fighting was still heavy in places, but between Tuesday and Thursday it was at last possible for the wearied troops who had scaled the hills on Sunday and had part of the time fought without food, to be relieved and sent down to the rest camp. And now occurred what has as much as any other one thing kindled the admiration of Australasia, if not of the rest of the world. Mr. Bean describes the incident thus:

"The tired men almost all enjoyed a bath during the warm hours of the afternoon, and for a time the beach, in the midst of the fiercest battle ever fought in the Dardanelles, looked more like Manly (Sydney's Coney Island) on a public holiday. Hundreds of men were bathing, while out in the roadstead nine or ten warships were constantly firing salvos of huge guns. Along the sunny shore the men were diving, splashing, or enjoying a sun bath. Occasionally shrapnel flicked up the water, but very few men were hit. Only one, as far as I know, was killed during the whole day while bathing—an accident which had not the least effect on the bathers."

BRITISH UNIONS WORRY OVER WOMEN WORKERS

Must Not Be Used to Cut Wages, Says Secretary of Railway Men in Recent Speech.

LONDON, June 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The British Ministry has promised the National Union of Railway Men that at the end of hostilities the railway men serving with the armed forces will obtain jobs equal to those they gave up. At the same time, J. H. Thomas, M. P., Secretary of the union, says he is extremely uneasy over the problem of women railway workers. In a speech at a meeting of the men in Nottingham he said:

"I am profoundly convinced that you have to face the fact that female labor has come to stay. Therefore we have got to make up our minds upon one or two things. First, what grades would it be dangerous for female labor to be engaged in; second, whatever grades they work in, they must not be used as a means for reducing the prices that we have secured for particular grades by years of agitation. What we have to say is that no woman's labor is to be made the means of reducing the status of any grade in the railway service."

According to Mr. Thomas, there are certain classes of railway work which women are unable to perform, and women are not proving satisfactory in all the positions that have been opened for them.

In short, there are two courses open to the unions—either to refuse to allow the experiment of women workers altogether, as has been done in some places by the street car men, or to devote the union's energies to insisting upon the maintenance of the standard of wages. Most of the speakers favored the latter procedure, urging that, "while the trade unionist cannot, without stultifying his own principles, protest against female labor, he has every right to protest against female labor which is merely cheap labor under an alias, and it is in the interest of the country that he should so protest."

The only Government department which has made any wholesale effort to avail itself of the large amount of female labor at its disposal to take the place of men in military service is the Post Office. The department now has 3,000 new women employes in the various branches of its work throughout the country.

Of the 170,000 men employed by the Post Office before the war, 37,000 have joined the army. In the rural districts women have been employed in a limited way as letter carriers for some years past; they have now been introduced into some of the small towns and cities. Other places which are being opened to women are those of the mail sorters and messengers. Girl telegraph messengers, mounted on bicycles, are gradually taking the places of the boy messengers, and a great deal of the Post Office's telegraph work is being done by young women. Women clerks and accountants have been introduced for the first time into the London General Post Office.

On the authority of a high postal official, it is stated that the reports from all quarters are to the effect that the work of the women who have been engaged to replace men has been extremely well done. "They work quickly and accurately, and they are very conscientious," says one report.

Women letter carriers will be seen in the suburban districts of London within a few weeks. Candidates for these posts have already been called for from the Government labor exchanges.

Women are as common a sight in English fields now as in the Continental countries. More than 150,000 male farm laborers have enlisted in the army and caused a grave shortage. Farmers complain of the scarcity of labor and say that they have suffered from recruiting all they can bear. As the local food supply was never so important as now, they have even asked for the release of soldiers for farm work. This request has been granted by the War Office for the harvesting of the grain crops, but for that only.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LOSS

Earnings Drop from $20,000,000 in 1913 to $8,555,000 Last Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—An article in the current number of Syren and Shipping says that the North German line has been as hard hit by the war as its rival, the Hamburg-American. The former's earnings from passenger and freight business in 1914 were $8,555,000, while in 1913 they had been $20,105,000. It is said that there is a deficit of over $2,500,000 to face.

The official lists, issued by the North German Lloyd show that the number of its steamers laid up in neutral ports is 77. Four steamers of its fleet were captured by the British at sea, five, aggregating 19,157 tons, were seized on entering British ports, and four, aggregating 12,584 tons, were detained in oversea British ports.

U-30 RAISED; ONLY ONE DEAD

Others of Submarine Crew Survive 36-Hour Ordeal.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, July 5, (via London.)—The German submarine U-30, which was sunk off the mouth of the Ems through an accident, has now been raised, and only one man of the crew, who for thirty-six hours were on the sea bottom, is dead, according to dispatches to the Telegraaf.

The underwater boat has been towed to Emden for repairs.

SAY GERMANS KILL DESERTING TURKS

Prisoners Tell a Story of Machine Guns Trained on Their Own Trenches.

TURKS' AMMUNITION LOW?

Foreign Supply Reported Cut Off, While Skilled Workmen Are Lacking at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—A Mitylene dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, dated yesterday, says:

"Operations during the past week have sensibly improved the position of the Allies in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The British advance on the left some days ago not only meant an important gain of ground, but signified progress which put our lines in a position to threaten seriously the Turkish occupation of Atchi Baba.

"In connection with this there are two important factors. The first is the scarcity of ammunition on the Turkish side. During the past month no munitions have reached them by land through the Balkan States. The productive capacity of two of the Turkish factories has fallen practically to zero, mainly owing to lack of material, but also on account of the scarcity of skilled labor.

"The second factor, which creates some hope of the Turkish collapse at an early date, is the drooping spirits of the soldiers. The prisoners taken say their comrades would willingly surrender, but the Germans take strong measures and make it difficult to do so. Machine guns under picked men are placed on commanding positions behind the trenches, and no hesitation is exercised in firing on men who show the slightest inclination to cease fighting or surrender.

"I hear inspiring accounts of the magnificent work being done by the French artillery. On one occasion, during four hours the French poured between 8,000 and 10,000 shells on a quadruple line of Turkish trenches over 430 yards long.

"I have it upon good authority that Field Marshal von der Goltz has asked the Turkish Government for an additional 300,000 men, who must be provided before he can accept full responsibility for future operations for the defense of Constantinople."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—This official statement, relative to the fighting at the Dardanelles, was given out tonight:

Anatolian batteries forced the enemy to cease landing reinforcements. The enemy suffered heavy losses. The Turks are strongly pressing the enemy at Sedd-el-Bahr from a short distance.

ITALIANS PUSHING AUSTRIAN LINES BACK

Important Gains Along Upper Isonzo—Driven From Doberdo Plateau, Austrians Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle on the Isonzo, between Caporetto and Gradisca, has been raging for three days. Large Austrian reinforcements have been employed, and the Italian positions have been subjected to fierce attack.

Along the whole front the Italians have repulsed the enemy, and are now pushing home their success. They are advancing on the east bank, between Plava and Tolmino.

News from Austria is to the effect that Tolmino has been abandoned and that the Italians already are approaching the town.

GENEVA, July 4, (via Paris.)—The Tribune's Carnia correspondent states that since July 1 the Italians have gained nearly ten miles to the eastward. Important battles, he writes, are in progress between Caporetto and Idria. The Italians with heavy forces are pushing the Austrians back along the entire front.

Despite floods along the Isonzo the Italians have bridged it and taken an Austrian position, moving on Plava. Since the morning of July 2 they have advanced twenty-two miles from Idersko, southeast of Tolmino.

ROME, July 4.—Italian operations against the Austrian fortifications at Malborgeth and Predil Pass have produced encouraging results, but, in view of the formidable difficulties of bringing up heavy artillery in this mountain region, the Italian press warns the public not to expect too rapid progress.

In some cases it has been necessary to construct entirely new roads up the mountains, and the guns that can be brought into action there necessarily are less powerful than the permanent Austrian batteries which have been installed at leisure on concrete foundations. Most of the Austrian batteries are protected by domes having a six-inch steel armor.

VIENNA, June 4.—The following report of the latest operations on the Italian front was issued by the War Office today:

In the Italian theatre the enemy renewed attempts to gain a footing on a border of the plateau of Doberdo, developing severe hand-to-hand fighting. Our counter-attacks finally threw the enemy from the heights.

Attempts of the enemy to capture our position near Woltschach, west of Tolmino and south of Kern, collapsed. Alpine troops attacking one of our vantage points were repulsed after the severest of fighting. The enemy losses everywhere were heavy.

In the southeastern theatre there have been only isolated frontier skirmishes.

ITALIAN HAUL OF ARMS.

500,000 Revolvers and 14 Field Guns Among German Liner's Cargo.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The cargo of the German liner Bayern, which was confiscated recently at Naples, includes 500,000 revolvers, 100,000 rifles, 200,000 cases of ammunition, 4 aeroplanes, 14 field guns, and 2 complete wireless stations, according to the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Bayern's cargo was unloaded by the Italian authorities on June 11. The steamer had been interned since August, and the war munitions were found hidden under merchandise of no particular importance, it was stated.

Italian Minister Leaves Durazzo.

ROME, July 4.—A dispatch from the Island of Corfu to The Corriere d'Italia says that the Italian Minister at Durazzo is reported to have left for Rome to confer with his Government on the situation in Albania. Durazzo having been occupied by two Serbian regiments. Durazzo is an Albanian seaport on the Adriatic, 53 miles south of Scutari.

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Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
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WON ARTIFICIAL LEG AS SPOILS OF WAR

Pablo, Ardent Revolutionist, Looted Town for What He Needed Most.

RODE IN ON TREE LIMB

Mexican Youth Captured Navajoa with Eye Single to Wealthy Resident's Precious Possession.

"The present revolution in Mexico doesn't seem to have so much of

BRITISH CONFIDENT IN LULL OF WARFARE

Play Cricket and Tend Flowers While Awaiting a New Offensive Move.

MAXIMUM EFFORT TO COME

Officers Have Great Faith in Russians' Ability to Make Germans Pay Dear.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 3, (via London, July 4.)—One might have gone miles along the British front this week without hearing the sound of a gun. It seemed as if both sides were taking a holiday from war out of respect for the beautiful Summer weather, or else the silence was significant of preparation and accumulation of shells by one side or the other for some great effort.

Beyond the occasional explosion of a mine and routine shelling to harass the enemy's guns, to destroy new fortification work, or to keep the enemy from taking life too easily, there has been no action. The soldiers in reserve have been swimming in the canal, resting under shady trees, playing cricket and football, and tending their flower gardens about their quarters, which have been made to look like those one sees in front of rows of cottages at this season in England.

The flat and gently rolling country of Flanders and Northern France, which was a forbidding, gray, leafless mire under chilling Winter mists, has become a pleasant land of rich crops, dotted with groves, while long lines of motor trucks of the transport pass along stately avenues bordered by poplars.

Health Conditions Excellent.

All fears of an epidemic in the hot months for the immense army billeted in the thickly populated lowlands are groundless. Thanks to anti-typhoid inoculation, the habitual personal cleanliness of the English and the strict enforcement of sanitary precautions by the Royal Army Medical Corps in the minutest details, the health of the troops is as good as that in the barracks at home. Flies are being kept down to a minimum. There are few even around the camps of the cavalry and artillery horses. The paths, roadsides, and yards where the men are billeted are kept as clear of litter as a first-class golf course or the lawn of a fastidious suburbanite.

Tommy Atkins frequently lends a hand to the French peasants, all of whom, from boys and girls of six or seven to bent old men and women, are engaged in the harvest, and by the way Tommy uses his scythe or fork one knows whether he is city or country bred.

I have walked through the long communication trenches safely in broad daylight to the firing trenches, an approach to which in Winter, except over open ground and stumbling through mud under cover of darkness, would have cost one's life.

Siege Warfare Made Comfortable.

Siege warfare has been made comfortable. Some trenches even have become a sort of sylvan paradise, where meals and tea are taken al fresco, and where flowers have been planted on the parapets which support the trenches.

Where in Winter men stood freezing in water up to their knees, mud oozed from sand bags, and only steady pumping and bailing kept the soldiers from complete immersion, and where the walls were continually falling in, now the only complaint of the trench housekeepers is the lack of water for washing; for the sponge is as dry as a bone and as hard as cement.

The toll of casualties where there are only sniping and infrequent shelling has been much reduced owing not only to the increased adaptability of the men in self-protection—the result of experience in trench warfare—but to an immense improvement in the protective character of the works.

Though a trench may be constructed on exactly the same lines as it was in December, spade work in the Spring and Summer has completely transformed it, affording small chance for either shrapnel bullets or those fired by snipers from trees or buildings to hit the defenders.

You can move only a few feet in a straight line in this maze of human warrens. The zigzag traverses localize damage. In the stalemate part of the line there have been instances of not a single casualty for a distance of a mile in twenty-four hours. It is when the artillery fire is concentrated and an effort is made by one side or the other to get through the barbed wire and take a trench that the casualty list leaps like the mercury of a thermometer thrust from an ice box into an oven. So used have they become to trench warfare that some soldiers prefer life in an average trench on an average day to that in billets, because sniping has elements of sport and excitement.

Soldiers Subscribe to the War Loan.

The confidence and patriotism of the fighting men at the front are shown in both officers and soldiers, even if they have only a few shillings put by, in subscribing to the war loan.

The professional opinion of officers at the front is that they are not discouraged by the German offensive in the east. They say the war must be won by the killing of Germans, and that the further the Germans are drawn into the Russian quicksand the more wastage they will suffer. This period of the war for the Entente Allies is compared to that for the North in 1863 at the time of the successes of Lee and Jackson in Virginia and the Confederate advance in Pennsylvania before Gettysburg was fought.

Riding about the British front, even an expert observer is unable to guess how many troops the British have in France, so easy is the concealment of their disposition in the thickly settled country. He passes bodies of infantry changing station, or moving to the front, without being any the wiser. Only Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British expeditionary force, and a few staff officers really know. The average officer never asks, but attends strictly to his business.

Allies Have Scored Positive Gains.

In the hard fighting in the Festubert and La Bassée region and the French offensive in the Arras region, though the changes show so little on the map, gains of a very positive tactical value for the future were made. If the opinion of a lay observer counts for anything, the British Army is far from making anything like a maximum effort yet.

The anger of officers and men at gas attacks of the Germans has not yet passed. Tommy Atkins is always seen in the trenches with a respirator in a bag slung at his side.

In the trenches these days one hears no talk of any peace which is not to be gained by forcing Germany to her knees.

PULITZER ESTATE IN COURT.

Executors of Will Ask That Their Administration Be Approved.

The will of Joseph Pulitzer provided that when his son Joseph was 30 years old he should become an executor of the Pulitzer estate in place of Frederick Newton Judson. Mr. Pulitzer reached that age on March 21 last, and immediately filed the necessary oath with the Surrogate. In order that Mr. Judson may be judicially relieved of responsibility, the Supreme Court has been asked to pass upon all of the accounts.

The plaintiffs are all the executors, and all of them ask to be similarly freed of responsibility to date. The will also provided that when the testator's son Herbert reaches the age of 21, on Nov. 20, 1917, he shall become a trustee in the place of J. Angus Shaw. At that time the court will be asked to again review the actions of all of the executors.

WELCOME TO JANE ADDAMS.

President to Hear Her Report on Situation in Europe.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, one of the Reception Committee of the Women's Peace Party which will go to the American Line pier, at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, early today to meet Miss Jane Addams, who is returning from Europe on the St. Louis, received the following telegram yesterday from the President:

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, care Miss Lillian Wald, Nurses' Settlement, 265 Henry Street, New York:

Telegram received. Will take pleasure in trying to arrange interview with Miss Addams after my return to Washington. Thank you for information as to the time of her arrival.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

This telegram came in response to a wireless message sent by Miss Addams last Friday from the St. Louis to the headquarters of the Women's Peace Party, at 553 Fifth Avenue, requesting that a conference with the President be arranged. In her message Miss Addams stated she would not give out any statement for publication until the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, L. Hollingsworth Wood of the Society of the American League to Limit Armaments, and Leland R. Robinson of Columbia University will go to Quarantine on the revenue cutter at 6:30 o'clock this morning to greet Miss Addams on board the St. Louis.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, received a request on Friday from Columbia University for 100 tickets for peace delegates to go on the cutter to meet Miss Addams at Quarantine. The request was refused, and the delegates will gather at the pier with their peace flags.

Other societies that will send delegates to the pier this morning are the New York City Peace Party, Church Peace Union, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Peace and Arbitration Society, Women's Peace Society, National Woman's Trade Union League, and International Child Welfare League.

After the reception at the pier Miss Addams will go to the Nurses' Settlement, 265 Henry Street, where she will meet her personal friends at luncheon.

POLICEMAN KILLS FUGITIVE.

Suffering from Stab Wounds, Govern Shoots Fleeing Prisoner.

Raimondi Geraldieri, 32 years old, an Italian laborer, who lived at 76 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, was shot to death early yesterday morning by a policeman whom he had just stabbed three times with a long blade clasp knife. The policeman, James J. Govern, 29 years old, arrested Geraldieri on a charge of disorderly conduct at Park and Kent Avenues, Brooklyn, and was taking him to the Flushing Avenue Police Station when the Italian pulled a knife from his sleeve and stabbed the policeman twice in the right shoulder and once in the abdomen.

Geraldieri broke away and commenced to flee toward Franklin Avenue, and while sinking to the pavement from his wounds the policeman whipped out his revolver and fired three shots. Two of them struck the fugitive, one passing entirely through his body from the back and the second lodging over his right lung. A police sergeant found Govern lying unconscious on the pavement and Geraldieri dead a block away.

The wounded policeman was taken to Cumberland Hospital, where, it was said last night, that while his injuries were very severe, it was thought that he would recover. He is married and lives at 251 Grand Avenue. Assistant District Attorney Wilson investigated the case yesterday and reported that it was justifiable homicide, as a result of which the policeman will not be held responsible for the Italian's death.

STOPS BOAT FOR A FIGHT.

Forty Excursionists Battled Over Deck Chairs on C. W. Morse.

The Charles W. Morse of the Hudson Navigation Company's line was steaming down the Hudson on the return trip of a Fourth of July excursion to Newburg yesterday afternoon, when Maurice G. Glinert, 524 West 134th Street, in the company of a young woman friend, and Anthony J. Weiss, 129 West 116th Street, and Miss Ella Fuchs of the same address, started together for two unoccupied deck chairs. When the boat's officers reached the scene a moment later they found no less than forty men and women in a free-for-all fight, which had been started by Glinert and his friend and Weiss and Miss Fuchs over the possession of the deck chairs.

The Captain stopped the boat and got into the mixup himself, as the result of which, it is said, Weiss and Glinert were placed under arrest and the boat's doctor took charge of Miss Fuchs, who was suffering from a lacerated lip and bruises about the body. When the Morse reached her pier at the foot of 132d Street at 4:40 o'clock Glinert was turned over to Patrolman Barthold, who took him to the West 125th Street Police Station. Weiss and Miss Fuchs preferred charges of disorderly conduct and assault against him.

Five women who were on the boat went to the police station and told Lieutenant Mehan that Weiss should have been locked up as well. Later Glinert was taken to the Night Court, where, on request of his counsel, the case was postponed until Wednesday morning, and he was released on $500 bail.

800 HORSES FOR ALLIES.

Steamer Madonna Clears Norfolk With Cargo Valued at $258,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 4.—The French steamer Madonna cleared today with a cargo of more than 800 horses for the Allies, to be landed at some unnamed French port. The manifest places the cargo's value at $258,000.

The animals were bought in the Southwest by Dodge Brothers, stock dealers of Norfolk, and brought here by the Southern Railway. The representatives of the firm declined to make any statement except to say they were sold and shipped under contract with persons in New York.

It is generally believed that they were bought for the British Government, acting for France, as Major Marshall of the British Army, assisted by a corps of veterinary surgeons, examined the horses.

BURGLARS CAUSE EXPLOSION

Janitor's Daughter Burned When Gas Meter Was Robbed.

Burglars in the vacant apartment of the second floor of 418 East Nineteenth Street, last night robbed the quarter gas meter and caused an explosion, which wrecked the room and seriously injured eighteen-year-old Mabel Hartman, daughter of the janitor, who was investigating the leak.

With a lighted taper in her hand, she entered the flat and suddenly the explosion occurred. A fire alarm was sent in and Dr. Taylor of Bellevue Hospital was summoned. Miss Hartman's face and arms were badly burned, and nearly all her hair was burned off. After she was treated she refused to go to the hospital. The fire damage was slight. The burglars escaped.

ONCE RICH, DIES IN LODGING.

Orlando B. Potter Found Dead in His Bed in Park Row Home.

Orlando B. Potter, 62 years old, was found dead yesterday in his room in a lodging house at 194 Park Row. Potter was once a wealthy lumber man in Canada, but lost most of his money when his mills burned about fifteen years ago.

Then he came to New York and worked at his old trade of drug clerk. He lost this place, and for five years had carried sandwich signs along Park Row. Death was due to natural causes. The body was taken to the Morgue.

CHASES A ZEPPELIN ON PITCH-DARK NIGHT

British Aviator Describes a Game of Hide-and-Seek in Shell-Torn Clouds.

DODGES SEARCHLIGHT RAYS

Braves Fire of Artillery and Dirigible's Machine Guns with Hope of Landing a Bomb.

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily Mail publishes the following description of a chase in the air of a Zeppelin, written by an aeroplane observer in the field with the Royal Flying Corps:

11:15 P. M.—"A Zeppelin is reported at ——, traveling due west at 11 P. M. Height estimated, 9,000."

11:35 P. M.—"A Zeppelin passed —— at 11:10 P. M., traveling N. W. Height estimated, 9,000."

The above messages supplied me with enough preliminary data to organize the chase. In a few minutes the varying burr of different types of aeroplanes could be heard along most of the British front.

It was pitch dark, and as we got clear of the aerodrome only the faintest outline of a near by forest was discernible. There wert broken clouds about at low altitudes. As we climbed through these they gave us an uncanny moistness, which bespoke gathering rain. In a few minutes there was nothing to guide us except the instruments and the time.

Going for height in these conditions is a tedious business, for there is nothing to do except to speculate more or less vaguely on one's drift and its relation to one's course. What a relief it is when one suddenly descries the lights of a town and gradually, with increasing height, other towns swim into one's ken.

A cloud in front suddenly blazes up as though by magic. It is an enemy searchlight. He has information of our quests, and casts his great streams of white light all over the upper atmosphere. The shaft disappears, but a moment later finds us with a dazzling flash. A sudden dive and a rapid turn clear us of its course. In about twenty seconds the "Archies" begin. The whole area through which we have just passed is filled with shells. They burst in groups and processions, some throwing out a syrupy stream of "dead-dog flames," some bursting like huge rockets, almost mesmerizing with their dazzling rays reflected from the background of leafy cloudlets. But the searchlight cannot follow us. He fairly scans the sky, and suddenly picks up with another machine. This time he stays on, and "Archie" gets much better data for his work.

We are still going for height, taking in large sweeps through which it would be impossible for hostile aircraft to elude us. The searchlight has lost the other machine and plays on the base of a slathering cloud a thousand feet below us.

The Zeppelin's Ears.

On the eastern horizon there is a gleam of new light as the moon struggles up. But well below that horizon someone is flashing out a signal obviously meant for aircraft. It is the first clue of the "Zep." We are bearing toward it with all possible speed. The other machine has disappeared, probably following another clue.

Long before we are anywhere near its position the signalling ceases. We now speculate on the probable direction of the "Zep." In a few minutes it will be light enough to see, but these first few minutes are invaluable. We went higher and higher, keeping well in the shadow of a cloud. As we cleared the top of this great mass of vapor the sky presented that dull, iron-gray appearance which is the prelude of a brilliant moon. For fully five minutes we anxiously searched the sky-line. Then a distinct flash was seen far above us and seaward. It was followed by another flash after a short interval. There was nothing more. It was far, too far, away, but we were certain it was a "Zep." Up we went and steered straight for the region of the flash.

As the moon came up we got in a line beyond the area of the flash and the eastern horizon, and as we cleared a bank of mist at a great height the outline of the Zeppelin showed up with unmistakable clearness. Up to this time he had not suspected attack, for his course was regular and his nose level. But we knew he would soon hear the noise of our engine, so we kept as clear as possible until we assumed sufficient height. But we underestimated the "Zep's" ears. He heard us and began to "searchlight" us—a process which gives him no qualms over his own territory. The flicks of light from the great gas bag were even more weird than the long, searching streams from the ground. They lit up huge tracts of clouds, and we saw with some discomfort that the weather was preparing for a sudden change.

Air Machine Guns.

As we crossed his stern at a fair height he got on us with the light and a perfect fusillade of machine-gun bullets came scurrying around us. As we turned outward to avoid his light and change the fire we were suddenly enveloped in a blind cloud, through which not a ray of moonlight or a trace of "visibleness" found its way. We made what we reckoned to be a due course for the "Zep." The only indication of his position was the constant clicking of his machine guns as they fired off wildly in the hope of getting us with a stray shot. But even this lasted only a few minutes. When we thought we were over him we loosed off our projectiles in a rather hopeless attempt. Their fate we shall never know. The clouds had baffled us at the last moment. It was one of the uncertainties of air warfare with which there can be no reckoning.

We continued our search until the early gleam of sunrise found us out to sea. The clouds had thinned out into scattered ribs. The enemy aircraft had disappeared. Only the occasional puff of a bursting shell accompanied us in our lonely excursion. We went home to report "somewhere in France."

DIVE KILLED BALL PLAYER.

Downing of Leland Stanford Team Meets Death on Hawaii Beach.

HONOLULU, July 4.—R. F. Downing, a member of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University baseball team, now playing in Hawaii, was fatally injured today while making a dive at Waikiki Beach.

Downing died shortly after his removal to a hospital. Physicians said his neck probably was broken.

CITY BREVITIES.

Philpio Lascalizo was shot yesterday in front of his saloon, 2,382 Hoffman Street, the Bronx. He walked three blocks to Fordham Hospital and collapsed. The assault followed the receipt of black hand letters.

George Brindle of Providence, R. I., was taken to police headquarters yesterday, charged with assaulting and robbing Julius Bunbala, a farmer of Mountainview, N. J., in Park Row.

Katherine Long, 2 years old, died yesterday in Flower Hospital from a fracture of the skull, suffered when she fell from a window of her home on the third floor of 1,757 First Avenue.

Benjamin Wodiska of 181 West 122d Street, was discharged in the Tombs Court yesterday. He had been arrested for receiving drugs from two men in an auto. No drugs were found in his possession.

AMERICAN ALPINISTS' MEET

To Be Held This Year Near Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies.

New York members of the Alpine Club of Canada have just received the announcement that the club will camp this year between July 13 and 26 in Ptarmigan Lake Valley, eight miles north of Lake Louise, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. For fourteen days the club will pitch its camp on the timber line, close by Phacelia Lake, at an altitude of 7,000 feet, in a natural amphitheatre, surrounded by towering peaks, which will try the skill of the climber. The camp will be eight miles from the nearest station on the Canadian Pacific.

From the Valley of Ptarmigan and Baker Lakes the campers can look up at the "Wall of Jericho," Merlin's Castle, the rugged rocks of which look like the battlements of a mediaeval castle, Pinnacle Lake and Fallen Mountain. Tilted Mountain, Mount Multifold, Lake Myosotis, Oyster Peak, and Wonder Valley are within short journeys of the main camp. An outlying camp is to be established in the Red Deer Valley, near Little Pipestone Pass, where the valley of Baker Lake narrows to meet the pass. This is six miles from the main camp.

Near the main camp is Mount Richardson, 10,115 feet high; Pika Peak, 10,015 feet; Ptarmigan Peak, 10,060 feet; Mount Redoubt, 9,510 feet, and Mount Fossil, 9,850. The first three will be accepted as graduating climbs.

Those who elect to go the outlying camp will find awaiting them Black Douglas, 11,015 feet high; White Douglas, 11,220 feet, one of the most difficult peaks in this part of the country; Cyclone Peak, 9,580; Mount Pipestone, 9,404 feet, and several others.

This will be the eleventh annual camp of the club and it is estimated there will be at least two hundred persons in the camps, most of them experienced mountain climbers. Swiss guides will advise the members.

There are no luxuries on the trips. The beds consist of boughs cut from the trees covered with blankets. The dining halls are tents equipped with rough tables and logs resting lengthwise on cross-sticks. The Chinese cook is the most important man in the "diggings."

FOUR DROWNED IN ONTARIO.

Four Lost in Lake St. Claire When a Motor Boat Upsets.

WALLACEBURG, Ont., July 4.—Four persons were drowned on Lake St. Claire today, when a motor boat, carrying nine people, was swamped during a storm.

A launch which went to the rescue, managed to save five persons. All those drowned lived here.

Mrs. Beatrice Fleming Gets Divorce.

Mrs. Beatrice Fleming has obtained from Supreme Court Justice Weeks an interlocutory decree of divorce from Arthur James Fleming. The latter is the son of John Fleming, Treasurer of the New York and New Jersey Produce Company. Testimony was to the effect that Mr. Fleming had gone to Philadelphia with a woman known as French Heddon Wilson, and that he was living with her in an apartment. One of the witnesses, James MacManus, a member of the city Fire Department, said that he had gone to Philadelphia with a sister of Mrs. Fleming and had discovered the whereabouts of Mr. Fleming. It was on this evidence that the decree was granted.

WIFE VISITS BECKER.

Says He's Hopeful and Plans No Confession of Graft.

Mrs. Charles Becker visited her husband in the death house at Sing Sing prison yesterday afternoon and, after her return to her home at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, last night, said that the condemned man was cheerful and still hopeful of saving his life. Mrs. Becker again emphatically denied that her husband was planning a confession of former police graft conditions in New York. She said that if Martin T. Manton, his lawyer, made public any statement naming heads of the "graft ring" he would have to get his information from some other source than Becker.

While Mrs. Becker was denying that any statement from her husband would be forthcoming, newspaper men were in Waterbury, Conn., looking for Mr. Manton, who was expected there on a motor trip. Mr. Manton had promised, according to report, to give out details in sensational graft revelations, but he could not be found.

LITTLE CRIPPLES' OUTING.

Two Hundred to Spend a Fortnight at Bath Beach.

More than 200 crippled children will be given a two weeks' outing in the country by the Children's Aid Society. It was announced that the children will be cared for at the Children's Summer Home in Bath Beach, and they will occupy the Haxtum and Astor Cottages. These can accommodate forty tenants at a time and are especially designed for their comfort and happiness.

"By their afflictions these children are recommended to us for special care," said C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the society. "They come to us weak and worn, they return to the city strengthened in body and mind, with renewed patience and hope. Two weeks in the country works wonders in the improvement of their health."

The work is supported by voluntary contributions. The Treasurer of the society is Edwin G. Merrill, and his address is 105 East Twenty-second Street.

PEACE ADVOCATES AT FAIR.

Women Begin International Conference at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Universal peace was the aim announced at the opening session today of the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace. The conference was held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and delegates from many parts of the world attended. The session will continue four days.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Eliot, Me., who presided, announced that this conference was believed to be the first of the kind held in the United States. August Schwam of Norway, an advocate of international citizenship, and Mirz Ali Kuli Khan, Minister from Persia, to the United States, made the principal addresses. Among those who attended were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, Washington; Mme. Alikuia Khan, wife of the Minister from Persia; Countess Dumas of France, and Mrs. Riga Melman of Germany.

Minister O'Beirne Transferred.

LONDON, July 4.—Hugh James O'Beirne, counsellor of the British Embassy at Petrograd for nine years, latterly with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, has gone to Sofia as British Minister to Bulgaria, according to the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

KHAKI FOR BELGIAN ARMY.

King Albert's Men to be Clothed in Goods from United States.

LONDON, July 4.—The London Times' correspondent in Western Flanders, in describing the equipment of the Belgian Army says:

"The Belgian Army is going into khaki very shortly. Uniforms and caps for the men are ready and the officers, with the help of one of the leading Antwerp tailors, are giving anxious thought to their own. Their tunics will differ from ours, having stand-up collars. The khaki is of a greenish shade and comes, I think, from the United States.

"The Belgian Army is very well supplied with motor vehicles, it having gone in on a large scale lately for American lorries, whose front and back wheels steer simultaneously, an arrangement which is said to answer extremely well. Eloquent testimony is borne to the severity of the roads in their present condition by the mountains of worn-out tires to be seen at the motor depots and the number of cars awaiting repairs.

"There is so far as I could see no lack of medical and surgical stores. Among the innumerable gifts with which the outside world has manifested its sympathy with Belgium are stacks of bandages from the United States and Japan."

SWISS TO HAVE FOOD.

Arrangements Made for Importation of Supplies Through Italy.

ROME, Monday, July 5.—The Tribuna announces a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations between Italy and Switzerland for provisioning the latter country. This neutral State, surrounded by belligerents, has been having great difficulty in getting food supplies.

It is stated that assurances have been given that all supplies coming from nations in the Quadruple Entente will be consumed solely in Switzerland.

RUNAWAY CLEARS AVENUE.

Jolts Driver Into Victoria and Bolts for Eleven Blocks.

Persons were thrown into a panic yesterday evening by a horse attached to an old-fashioned victoria, which ran up Fifth Avenue from Fifty-first to Sixty-second Street before it was stopped.

A bolt dropped out of the shaft, and the harness, knocking against the horse's legs, frightened him. When he bolted, the driver, Michael McDermott of 20 West Seventeenth Street, lost the reins and was thrown from his seat into the carriage. At Fifty-second Street Policemen Isadore Propper and Edward W. Weissner jumped into a taxicab and gave chase. Another policeman tried to stop the runaway at Fifty-seventh Street, and at Fifty-ninth Street the horse barely missed a crosstown car filled with passengers.

At Sixty-first Street the taxicab caught up and Propper jumped on the horse's back, while Weissner seized the harness. Both were thrown to the street, but stopped the horse after he had dragged them for a block.

JURY AT THE MOVIES

Arbiters in Murder Trial See Circumstantial Evidence Attacked.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 4.—Supreme Court Justice Van Kirk is contemplating an investigation because the jury that is trying the case of Edward Westervelt, charged with the murder of Chief of Police Finnell and Detective Gradwell of Elmira, was permitted to attend a motion picture show and see a film showing the danger of conviction on circumstantial evidence.

The drama in which one of the principal scenes was a murder trial in which the prisoner was all but convicted on circumstantial evidence which proved to be false was a direct attack upon such evidence.

HOLD WOMAN AS GAS THIEF.

Accuse Mrs. Taylor, Mother of Mrs. Conlin, Who Admitted Burglaries.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 4.—Mrs. Lucinda R. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Ruth Taylor Conlin, who in company with Donald Clapham committed a series of burglaries here, was arrested today on a charge that since last April she had been stealing gas from a hose attached to a main of the Sea Cliff and Glen Cove Gas Company.

Mrs. Taylor made a furious protest, but finally accompanied the policeman before Justice of the Peace Henry L. Schaefer, who held her in $2,000 bail. At first she denied the charge, but later admitted it when she was confronted with the evidence. Her father, John Campbell, furnished the bail.

Although it had been reported that Mrs. Conlin had left the village never to return, she was at the beach today in a bathing costume that was much admired.

ARRESTS HIS TWO RESCUERS

Policeman, Pulled Aboard a Car, Takes Men as Pickpockets.

Detective Patrick Ryan, of Newark Police Headquarters, had a narrow escape from being killed yesterday afternoon while racing after a trolley carrying two men whom he suspected of being professional pickpockets.

A man on his way to the bicycle races had reported the theft of a pocketbook while on a car. The detective gave chase after two suspects. He managed to grasp the rear end of the car and was being dragged along when the men whom he later put under arrest pulled him aboard, saving him from being thrown under the rear trucks.

The men were surprised when arrested by Ryan on a charge of being professional pickpockets. At Headquarters they gave their names as Harry Leonard of 116 Sheriff Street, and Harry Wagner of 74 West 106th Street, both of New York City.

FAMILY WIPED OUT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

and holidays, and today motor vehicles were unusually numerous along the thoroughfare. There were a score or more of automobile parties in the road within sight of the crossing when the accident occurred and members of these told conflicting stories in placing blame for the collision.

The bodies of the dead were removed to Trenton under the supervision of friends of the family.

KILLED AS AUTO UPSETS.

One Dead, Six Seriously Hurt in Crash Near Warwick, R. I.

WARWICK, R. I., July 4.—Louis Paradise of Nashua, N. H., was killed and his sister, Mrs. Victor Lavoie, also of Nashua, was seriously injured when their automobile went over a ten-foot embankment at a sharp curve in Greenwood and upset. Both were pinned beneath the car.

Five other members of the party were thrown clear of the car, but sustained serious injuries.

HURT ON WAY TO HOSPITAL.

Nine Injured as Auto Ambulance Rams Touring Car in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 4.—Nine persons were injured, four probably fatally, in a collision between an auto-ambulance and a light touring car here this evening.

The more seriously hurt are James A. Parker of Bath, 56 years old; Miss Zona Chapman, 40; her brother, Verne Chapman, 58, and Stewart Graney, all of Buffalo.

Graney had been hit on the head by a baseball while playing in an amateur contest and was being taken to a hospital. The ambulance was coming down Michigan Avenue at high speed when the touring car swung in from a side street. The ambulance demolished the automobile, jumped the curb and crashed into a telepraph pole. Graney's skull was fractured in his second accident. The ambulance driver and the interne were badly hurt, but will recover.

WOMAN DIES OF AUTO INJURY.

Miss Hetta Haynes Struck in Fifth Avenue—Score Hurt in Accidents.

One woman was killed and a score of holiday pleasure seekers were injured yesterday in motor accidents in and near New York.

Miss Hetta M. Haynes, 55 years old, living at the Martha Washington Hotel for many years, manager of the Ballard-Gowns, Inc., of 33 East Twenty-ninth Street, was returning from church shortly after one o'clock when she was struck by the automobile of S. A. Solomon of 345 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Fifth Avenue at Twenty-ninth Street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that her skull was fractured and she suffered other injuries, from which she died early last night. Miss Haynes was widely known among the society women of this city, and had formerly been in charge of the special order department of B. Altman & Co.

George Howe, 13 years old, of 645 Fifth Avenue, had his right foot crushed at Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street while stealing a ride on an automobile owned by Harry Benz of 1,422 Broadway and driven by Daniel Driscoll of 836 West Forty-ninth Street. George slipped from the running board and a wheel went over his foot. He was taken to the Flower Hospital.

William Necker, an undertaker of Union Hill, N. J. was riding in his automobile, driven by his chauffeur, William Meares, with six friends, when it was struck by a Cypress Hill trolley car on Fulton Street, at the corner of Miller Avenue, Brooklyn. The force of the impact threw the automobile over on its side in the gutter and the occupants were thrown into the roadway and badly bruised. They were August Lindeman, 65 years, 795 St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan; Solomon Kline, 42 years, 803 Convent Avenue, Bronx; Mrs. Lena Meyer, 50 years, 418 St. Nicholas Avenue; Mrs. Emma Meyer, 55 years, 2010 Seventh Avenue; Harry Michaelson, 45 years of 1302 East 119th Street, and Solomon Ronkel, 37 years, 571 West 139th Street.

William Van Kuren, 55 years old, of 257 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, and his daughter Rose, 5 years old, were crossing Eastern Parkway and Rockaway Avenue during the afternoon when they were knocked down by an automobile driven by Harry Hughes and owned by Barney Edmand of 212 West Fiftieth Street, Manhattan. They were attended at St. Mary's Hospital for slight injuries.

Traffic Policeman Washington Hegeman was knocked down by an automobile yesterday afternoon at Central and Corgaga Avenues, Far Rockaway, and was cut severely on the face and hip. The automobile was owned by William E. Strauss of 165 East Seventieth Street, Manhattan, and was driven by Archie Senate of 98 Berry Street, Brooklyn, his chauffeur. The patrolman was taken to the police station, where he was attended by a doctor and later removed to his home.

Daniel Rosenberg, 865 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving his automobile along Ocean Parkway in the afternoon when he ran into a carriage driven by Howard Platt, 1,532 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. Platt was thrown out and painfully bruised. He was taken to Coney Island Hospital and treated by Dr. Held.

Dr. J. W. Poole, 1,728 Voorhies Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, was driving his runabout on Ocean Parkway near Avenue F when he collided with a motor cycle on which were riding Anthony Arapo and Philomena Dellafone, both of 453 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Both riders were thrown from the motor cycle. They were given first aid by Dr. Poole and taken to the Kings County Hospital and later to their home.

Crash Cuts Short an Auto Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Trimm of 721 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, started in their auto from their home during the afternoon to spend a month touring the hills of Pennsylvania. On the Cedar Lane Road, near here, the steering gear went wrong and the auto crashed into a tree. Mrs. Trimm suffered severe lacerations about the head, and was bruised about the body. Trimm was also badly bruised and cut. The auto was wrecked.

2-Year-Old Girl Killed in Elizabeth.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.—Mary Davis, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Davis of 242 Pine Street, died early this morning in the General Hospital of injuries she suffered when an automobile truck belonging to Ferdinand Christiansen, a local furniture dealer, struck the child and passed over her body. Walter Christiansen, 20 years old, who was driving the truck, told Judge Owen P. Mahon that when the little girl unexpectedly stepped in front of the machine from behind some vehicles that had drawn close to the curb, he could not stop his truck in time to avoid striking her. He was released in $1,000 bail.

Three Killed at Detroit Crossing.

DETROIT, July 4.—A Pere Marquette passenger train struck an automobile today at a crossing near the western city limits, killing three persons and injuring three others. The dead are Joseph Fabyszak, 54 years; his wife, Nettie, and Miss Olga Ewinski.

Woman Pinned Under Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 4.—An auto, driven by Max J. Coniger of Brooklyn, skidded on a stretch of newly oiled road near Bushkill today and turned over, pinning his wife beneath. She suffered a fractured jaw and there is a possibility of internal injuries, but her condition is not considered serious. Mr. Coniger was unhurt.

Two Hurt as Car Turns Over.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—Two men were seriously injured and four others escaped when a light touring car owned and driven by C. E. Williams of Hartford, Conn., running fast, turned a somersault on the Somers Road in East Long Meadows early today. The injured were Grover Christeanson and John Brickeyner. Both are now at the Springfield Hospital. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the rear wheels of the car.

Englewood Motor Cyclist Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—Clarence Sheridan, 26 years old, of Englewood, near here, was thrown from his motorcycle last evening after striking a stone in the road. He sustained a fracture at the base of the brain and died during the night.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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This establishment closes—at 5 P. M. daily—All Day Saturday. (Closed to-day.)

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

Present the Most Decided Reductions of the Half Year In Late Summer Fashions

Included are hundreds of fresh new garments, just made from surplus reserve stocks of fashionable materials.

Dresses Formerly $35 to $65 — A closing out of many lines in silk, cloth, linen and novelty cotton materials. at $15

Dresses Formerly $45 to $95 — A large group of splendid styles—a few of a kind, in linen, net, batiste, organdie, crepe, voile, serge and silk. at $25

Gowns Formerly $65 to $125 — Afternoon and evening styles—Dance Frocks, etc.—very high character designs from broken lines. at $35

Wraps Formerly $45 to $125 — AFTERNOON COATS—COATEES—SUMMER PORCH WRAPS—THROWS and EVENING WRAPS—handsome styles for formal or informal wear. $15, $35 and $65

Linen Suits Formerly $25 and $35 — Distinctly chic models, in smart new weaves and shades. $15

Cloth Suits Formerly $45 to $85 — Tailleur and demi-tailleur styles. $22, $32

Silk Suits Formerly $65 to $85 — Very handsome styles, in fashionable silks, suitable for informal wear. Including Shantung and Pongee Suits. $38

Coats Formerly $45 to $65 — Utility Coats, Motor Coats, Dust Coats, shower-proof styles and semi-dress effects. $18, $25 and $35

Fashionable $15 to $25 Hats--$5 — A total of about 50 Hats to close out—tailored, wing and flower-trimmed styles.

Semi-Dress & Garden Hats—$10 — *Regularly $20 to $30.* Delightful flower-trimmed leghorns, blossom-trimmed cane hats, light hair hats and white satin or straw hats.

$12 to $14 Outing Skirts— at $7
$10 to $15 Summer Blouses— at $5

$12 to $25 Fashionable Silk Parasols— $6 to $12
$9 to $20 French Walking Sticks— $5 to $10
$10 to $30 Imported Bags and Purses— $5 to $15

(RUBINAT) LLORACH

STATE PAYS THIRD OF THE INCOME TAX

New York's Quota, Corporation and Individual, $27,628,766 —Pennsylvania Second.

BIG WALL STREET SHOWING

More Than $15,000,000 Collected There; $7,380,410 in One Residence District.

TOTAL YIELD $79,828,675

Individuals Furnish $41,011,402 and Corporations $38,817,273 —Receipts by Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The total receipts from corporations and individuals under the income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, as reported by Internal Revenue districts to Secretary McAdoo, amounted to $79,828,675.27, as against $71,000,000 for the previous year. Of this amount the individual income tax was $41,011,402.13 and the corporation tax $38,817,273.14. These figures may be slightly increased, it was announced by the Treasury officials, upon the analysis of more complete returns.

New York paid the largest income and corporation tax, followed by Pennsylvania and Illinois. These States paid $23,804,220.98, or more than one-half of the total income tax receipts, and $18,855,399.19 of the total corporation tax collected, which was nearly one-half of that tax. The respective taxes of these States were: Income, New York, $17,579,767.77; Pennsylvania, $3,745,331.13; Illinois, $2,680,122.08. Corporation, New York, $10,248,998.40; Pennsylvania, $4,622,985.21; Illinois, $2,984,035.58. New York pays $27,628,766.17 in corporation and individual income tax combined.

The Second New York district, comprising the Wall Street section, paid $7,000,594.20 in corporation taxes, and $8,206,597.34 in individual taxes. The Third New York district, wherein live most wealthy New Yorkers, paid $8,919,946.80 in individual income taxes, and $1,360,763.86 in corporation taxes.

The First Pennsylvania district, in which Philadelphia and Montgomery County are embraced, paid $2,262,673.08 in corporation taxes, and $2,664,962.02 in individual taxes. The Pittsburgh section, the Twenty-third district, paid $1,757,792.13 in corporation, and $1,651,601.12 in individual taxes. In the Ninth district, embracing Lancaster, Harrisburgh, and Central Pennsylvania, the corporation tax paid amounted to $266,983.17, and the income to $187,327. In the Twelfth district, comprising Wilkes Barre, Scranton, and the northeastern section of Pennsylvania, the corporation taxes paid reached $834,916.83, and the individual income $241,540.99.

The complete return by districts follows:

District.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.
Alabama, Miss....	$250,719.19	$119,222.28
Arkansas	89,149.52	38,177.09
First California, (incl. Nevada)...	976,383.04	719,838.02
Sixth California...	443,537.70	442,058.41
Colorado, (Col. and Wyo.)	287,839.19	238,384.42
Connecticut, (Conn. and R. I.).....	913,759.19	1,081,048.41
Florida	108,011.87	121,497.95
Georgia	320,917.52	119,983.61
Hawaii	166,810.97	45,211.04
First Illinois.....	2,617,382.31	2,407,581.70
Fifth Illinois.....	136,403.03	91,362.60
Eight Illinois.....	158,452.14	133,098.74
Thirteenth Illinois.	91,818.09	40,079.04
Sixth Indiana.....	527,321.75	276,805.66
Seventh Indiana..	120,925.63	69,048.46
Third Iowa.....	469,173.05	264,315.64
Kansas	460,043.69	94,975.59
Second Kentucky...	38,615.43	6,235.77
Fifth Kentucky...	340,605.90	121,257.94
Sixth Kentucky...	27,877.00	9,574.03
Seventh Kentucky..	44,895.59	21,030.77
Eighth Kentucky..	21,534.53	5,092.39
Louisiana	316,864.74	209,813.20
Maryland, (Md., Del., D. C., and Accomac and Northampton Counties of Va.).	666,050.29	1,154,546.31
Third Mass.....	1,852,430.27	2,683,711.67
First Michigan....	1,094,868.72	1,410,813.78
Fourth Michigan..	284,610.27	123,015.36
Minnesota	1,202,228.17	582,097.82
First Missouri....	732,586.79	658,175.73
Sixth Missouri....	366,797.59	275,963.29
Montana, (Mon., Idaho, and Utah)	422,088.92	120,727.71
Nebraska	252,638.07	128,735.25
New Hampshire, (N. H., Me., and Vermont)	476,913.77	361,391.98
First New Jersey..	245,030.56	258,315.38
Fifth New Jersey..	1,148,230.98	1,021,670.73
New Mexico, (N. M. and Ariz.)....	112,176.39	67,902.65
First New York....	403,402.02	919,575.04
Second New York.	7,006,594.20	8,206,597.34
Third New York..	1,360,763.86	6,019,646.80
Fourteenth N. Y..	496,135.39	1,132,794.53
Twenty-first N. Y.	313,193.23	294,691.41
Twenty-eighth N.Y.	696,908.20	416,162.92
Fourth North Car..	95,781.72	53,807.54
Fifth North Car...	162,123.06	70,166.42
N. and S. Dakota.	130,366.85	41,227.29
First Ohio	320,907.89	455,350.47
Tenth Ohio	377,583.91	187,729.36
Eleventh Ohio.....	214,879.60	103 215.75
Eighteenth Ohio...	1,424,677.10	743,106.53
Oklahoma	273,207.26	133,685.56
Oregon	184,435.06	121,305.87
First Pennsylvania	2,262,673.08	2,664,962.02
Ninth Penn.	266,983.17	187,327.00
Twelfth Penn....	334,916.83	241,540.99
Twenty-third Penn.	1,757,792.13	1,651,301.12
South Carolina....	118,573.66	42,828.20
Tennessee	244,305.05	165,903.95
Third Texas	622,846.16	425,631.57
Second Virginia....	287,649.20	136,158.42
Sixth Virginia....	140,909.57	60,731.01
Washington, (Washington, Alaska)..	329,742.69	203,135.50
West Virginia	357,814.85	139,188.47
First Wisconsin...	446,903.87	227,605.19
Second Wisconsin..	155,972.52	44,870.90
Total	$38,817,273.14	$41,011,402.13

The irregular system of numbering the districts in a State, under which many numbers are omitted, is a reminder of the days when the district was a very much smaller unit than today, and each State was divided into many of them. Later, when the districts were consolidated, the larger unit that resulted in each case kept the number of the district in which the surviving district's headquarters was located.

URGES TAX EQUALIZATION.

Prendergast Reports City's Burden to Constitutional Convention.

Controller Prendergast has sent to the Constitutional Convention at Albany a report submitted to him by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Department of Finance on the methods of making assessments on real estate for taxation, with a view to obtaining a more equitable apportionment of county and State expenses.

The report shows that of the total direct taxes levied between 1898, the year of the consolidation, and 1913, when the last direct tax was levied amounting to $67,362,520, the City of New York paid $44,760,060, or more than 66 per cent., as against but $22,792,459, or less than 34 per cent., paid by all the other counties in the State. In that period the direct taxes levied varied from $748,972 in 1902 to $12,640,228 in 1899. Of the levy of 1898 the City of New York paid nearly 61 per cent., while in 1912 its proportion exceeded 72 per cent. The last direct tax levied was in 1913, of which the city paid approximately 71 per cent.

The direct State tax authorized at the recent session of the Legislature has not yet been apportioned. In a statement the Controller said:

"It is a matter both of record and of common knowledge that, with the exception of the City of New York and perhaps one or two of the other larger cities, property throughout the State is greatly under-assessed, the valuations by local Assessors representing variously from 20 to 90 per cent. of full value. To this practice may be attributed in large measure the resulting evils of inequality in the distribution of the tax burden.

"The present Constitution of the State of New York is practically silent on the question of taxation. Doubt has nevertheless been expressed as to the constitutionality, under what is known as the home rule provision of the Constitution, of legislation conferring upon the State Tax Department or some other central authority supervisory and directive powers over the local Tax Assessors. Wisconsin has the same provision in its Constitution, taken, in fact, verbatim from the Constitution of this State. * * * The matter has been submitted to the Constitutional Convention by the Controller, so that if deemed necessary or advisable action might be taken thereon."

Trenton Counts 103,063 Noses.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—According to unofficial census figures just made public by the Secretary of State, there are 103,063 persons in this city. The Federal census of 1910 showed Trenton to have 96,815. The official figures will be made known Dec. 1.

AMERICANS ARRIVE TO AID MEXICO CITY

Consul General and Red Cross Agent Reach Capital with Quantity of 'Light Supplies.'

TO OPEN A FOOD SERVICE

Motor Trucks Relied Upon to Save People from Famine While Fighting Goes On.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—American Consul General Arnold Shanklin and Charles J. O'Connor, representative of the Red Cross, have arrived in Mexico City with "light supplies," according to a message from American Consul Silliman, received today.

The arrival of the two men who are in charge of the relief measures undertaken by the Red Cross, with the assistance of the State Department, was reassuring news to the officials, who expect them to find means of keeping the population of the capital supplied with food, and thus prevent the outbreaks of violence threatened as a result of the famine.

The brief message from Consul Silliman dated today said Shanklin and O'Connor had reached Mexico City yesterday, having passed through the lines of the contending Carranza and Zapata forces, and from the fact that no mention was made of disorders or of foreigners it was assumed that such fighting as had occurred had not affected the foreign colony.

Immediate arrangements will be made for the transfer of the heavier supplies which were left at Pachuca by Shanklin and O'Connor. A few days ago they reported that the ground was too soft for motor trucks on account of heavy rains. They are nopeful that very soon a system of transportation by automobile, in lieu of the railroads which have been destroyed as a result of military operations, will be working. No mention was made of any change in authority, and it is assumed the Zapata troops are still in control of the capital.

Officials here seemed relieved today over the rearrest of General Victoriano Huerta and his incarceration without bail, for they feared that he, like General Orozco, might escape the surveillance of his guard while at liberty on bond. It is not known definitely yet that General Orozco has crossed to Mexican territory, but it is understood that General Villa has dispatched several thousand troops northward to garrison Juarez and the surrounding country, and to be on the lookout for Orozco or any of his associates who may attempt a new revolutionary movement.

The Carranza Agency here gave out a further statement tonight contradicting reports of famine in the States of Guerrero and Tlaxcala, but declaring that "deplorable conditions" existed in Sonora, which is under Villa control.

CARRANZA HOPES BLIGHTED.

Defeat at Capital Upsets Plan to Gain Recognition.

PUEBLA, Mexico, June 28, (by Mail to New Orleans, July 4.)—After more than ten days' fighting in an effort to reoccupy Mexico City, Carranza troops, under General Pablo Gonzales, are retreating, and reports are current that Carranza's hope to regain the capital has been checked for at least another month, if he takes the city at all.

The failure of Gonzales to occupy the city has had a disappointing effect upon the revolutionary leaders scattered from Puebla to Carranza's headquarters at Vera Cruz. That Zapata and the Convention Government in control at Mexico City were about to put up an effective resistance and even to take the offensive was a surprise to Carranza adherents. Ever since President Wilson's warning to the Mexican chiefs it has been the belief here that Carranza placed his hope for recognition by the United States on his ability to again assume control in the capital.

Defeat met Gonzales's every attempt to enter the city. He was driven out of the passes leading into the valley of Mexico. His success in penetrating into one of the suburbs and liberating 400 prisoners in Tacuba Jail resulted only in slaughter of his men, and finally, wounded, torn and hungry, the entire Carranza force fell back.

Gonsales has been advised that the people of Mexico City, soldiers and civilians, are opposed to the return of Carranza; that the merchants fear looting should Carranza's troops enter, and that the thousands of people who surge the streets in hunger riots would be moved to greater violence should more troops without food supplies be thrown into a city which already is on a famine basis.

HUERTA CHOSE JAIL.

Feared Arrest by Army if Out on Bail—Orozco Still in Hiding.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 4.—Rifles and belts of ammunition were found today hidden in the cactus clumps near Newman, N. M., where Huerta left the New York train, and the Government Secret Service agents believe they may form a link to connect Huerta with a military movement to invade Mexico. A checkbook belonging to Pascual Orozco was also found, and in it were a number of check stubs, one for $500 in payment of a shipment of rifles.

It is now believed that the Government will ask that Huerta's bond be increased to $30,000 or $50,000.

The reason for Huerta's consenting to go to jail on Saturday evening was revealed today by his attorneys. It was learned that the United States Army had orders to arrest and intern Huerta and all of his followers should they be released on bond. As there is no appeal of habeas corpus from this process Huerta would have been forced to remain in the guardhouse without trial and with no way of escaping or giving bond. To keep him within the jurisdiction of the civil courts it was decided that he should go to jail pending his preliminary hearing. The money for his bond has been sent from New York but it will not be given, at least for the present.

It was a sad Sunday for Huerta and his followers. Huerta made an impassioned speech to the other prisoners in the jail and told them to be better men. He explained his presence there by saying he was a victim of circumstances over which he had no control.

Soldiers with a machine gun planted in the jail yard continue to guard him, and Deputy Sheriffs are on duty night and day to prevent a jail delivery.

Orozco continues to be reported in numerous places, his latest base being Guadalupe, opposite Fabens, Texas. Many men are known to be crossing the line and joining his forces.

FLEE FROM OIL DISTRICT.

British Refugees Were Under Fire in Mexico.

Twenty-one refugees, mostly British subjects and employes of the Pierce Petroleum Company at Tuxpam, Mexico, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle, having lost all their property when the Villa and Carranza forces fought for the possession of the town. Many of them had thrilling experiences and had to take refuge in the cellars, where they protected their children by wrapping them in mattresses.

The contesting armies fired through the houses regardless of the occupants, who were aliens and noncombatants.

After the worst of the fighting was over in Tuxpam the women and children were sent away, while the men remained to look after the property of the company. All of them were neighbors of the Englishman named Turner and his wife, who were killed during the fighting.

MEXICAN EDITORS ARRESTED.

Two in San Antonio Charged With Revolutionary Activity.

SAN ANTONIO, July 4.—José el Guero and Rodrigo de Llano, connected with El Presente, a Spanish daily newspaper here, were arrested by Federal authorities today, charged with conspiracy to set on foot a new revolution in Mexico. Hearing was set for July 15, and the men were released on bonds of $2,500 each. El Guero formerly was editor of El Pais, a daily paper in Mexico City, and de Llano was head of the editorial department of El Imparcial. They arrived in San Antonio about six months ago.

In asserting their innocence of the charges both men insisted they were anti-Huerta.

WOULD OUST PIPES OF GAS COMPANIES

Subsurface Engineer Green Says 560 Miles of Mains in Manhattan Are Unnecessary.

TAKE UP VALUABLE GROUND

Buried Ducts Increase Cost of the Subway by $1,700 to $15,000 for Each Contract Section.

Charles N. Green, Engineer of Subsurface Structures for the Public Service Commission, has made a report to Chief Engineer Craven of the commission on the congestion existing under the surface of many streets in the city because of the duplication of pipes and the presence of disused mains. Much of it, he finds, is due to duplication of gas mains, resulting from the large number of separate companies authorized to do a gas business in the city.

Mr. Green recommends that steps be taken toward an arrangement between the Consolidated Gas Company, the city authorities, the electric and steam companies, and other owners of subsurface structures, whereby duplicate and unused mains may be removed and the space underneath the streets systematically assigned to the structures which must be continued.

In the building of the new subways the commission's engineers are continually working on this problem, for the commission has the right to displace water and gas mains to make room for the subway structure, but it is also obligated to relay all pipes so displaced in such condition that the service shall be as good as before. This obligation extends to duplicate and disused pipes as well as those which are necessary, with the result that after a large portion of the subsurface has been taken for a subway the other subsurface structures are worse congested than before.

So far as the records show, none of the companies owning mains beneath the streets has paid the city anything for the privilege. Most of the pipes were laid years ago under perpetual franchises.

Duplication, the engineer finds, is most noticeable in the case of gas mains. For block after block there are from four to twelve mains in a street belonging to some or all of the four gas companies in Manhattan. Mr. Green also states that from actual restoration and from estimates made of future restoration the excessive cost due to unnecessary mains will be from $1,700 to $15,000 per subway contract section. The most congested section underground in the city, Mr. Green finds, is between Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth Streets in Broadway. In his report he says:

"There are approximately 1,450 miles of gas mains in Manhattan on about 500 miles of streets and only about 800 miles of water mains, not including 100 miles of high pressure mains. As the requirements of the two systems are similar it would appear that there are 650 miles of unnecessary gas mains in the streets. Of this 1,450 miles of mains 200 miles are larger than 12-inch, leaving 1,250 miles of mains 12-inch and under which may be classed as service mains. Thus it appears that there are nearly three gas mains per mile of street, or two and one-half service mains per mile of street, but in this connection it should be borne in mind that there are many miles of streets in which there is only one service main. It is, therefore, probably safe to say there are 500 miles of gas mains in the streets which are unnecessary as far as the requirements of the public or the gas company are concerned, and which occupy space needed for other structures, from which the city would receive a revenue, either directly or indirectly.

"Of this 1,450 miles or less of mains about 825 miles belong to the Consolidated Gas Company, 250 miles to the New Amsterdam Gas Company, 200 miles to the Standard Gas Company, 170 miles to the Mutual Gas Company.

"Many buildings are connected to one main belonging to each of the companies occupying the street. Some years ago it was found after investigation that 60 per cent. of the street openings are for services. The average number of street openings for the years 1911-12 and 13 was 28,000."

Ex-Pugilist Killed in Fall Over Toy.

Edward Wilson, 40 years old, living at 98 Anabel Street, Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City, and years ago prominent as a pugilist and known in the ring as "Eddie 16," was killed about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by falling over a toy wagon in front of his home and fracturing his skull. Shortly before the accident it is alleged he had a disagreement with his wife and Wilson started to leave the house in a temper. His children had a small tent erected in front of the premises, and in their play they left a toy wagon near the door. In the darkness Wilson tripped over the wagon. Ambulance Surgeon Stein from St. John's Hospital responded to a call, but when he arrived Wilson was dead.

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The following Important Sales
have been arranged for
To-morrow, Tuesday
offering most exceptional price advantages:

A Sale of Women's Suits and Dresses
Of Voiles, Tissues, Linens, Crepes, Nets, Laces, Serges and Taffetas,
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For street, dress, motoring or traveling wear,
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Voile and Batiste Blouses
In the very latest lace trimmed and semi-tailored models, priced extremely low,
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Will feature these unquestionable values:
Printed Voiles, 18c yard | Imported Linens, 45c yard

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Women's Sweaters Of Fibre Silk or Wool, at $4.85

Milanese Silk Gloves 16 button lengths, at 65c pair

New Model Parasols Smart shapes and materials, at $1.85

Women's Handkfs., Shamrock lawn; initial, at 95c doz.

Women's Neckwear A manufacturer's sample line At Half Price

Combination Suits women's; silk tops; lisle body at 95c suit

Sale of 3,000 Pairs Women's Silk Gloves

Women's 16-Button Milanese Silk Mousquetaire Gloves, Extra quality; double finger tipped. Regular 1.00 Value } 50c

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165 Navy Blue Serge Suits in several tailored models, superior tailored and lined. Regular 35.00 Values } 15.00

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1.35 1.65 2.00

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

THE PANAMA CANAL "PROFIT."

There was good reading in the Panama telegram declaring that the Panama Canal had earned a profit of $250,000 for its first year. That is, the reading was good until it appeared that the "profit" was of the sort usual in Government undertakings, that is, an excess of income over outgo. The exact figures were: "From July 1, last year, to July 1, "this year, the total earnings were "$4,424,306, while the expenditures "were approximately $4,200,000." That is the way in which the Post Office is accustomed to reckon its profits and each year ask for larger appropriations just the same. The epitome of the Treasury's operation for the same period shows an expenditure on the capital account of the Panama Canal of $35,864,381, which the Treasury statement makes a deficit of the Treasury, not of the canal. Beside the thirty-five millions the quarter million excess of income on operation seems derisory as "profit" on the basis of private undertakings which find it necessary to pay interest and amortize capital obligations.

The application of the same principles of profit accounts for much of the rancor in the railway question. Reckoning the profit of the railways in the manner of the Panama Canal the "net operating revenue" for the last reported month was $65,866,046. But the difference between the canal and the railways begins with the deductions. The railways had to pay in that month of April $11,106,959 taxes. The railways also have to pay for the capital they use, and if they fail to do so they go into bankruptcy. About two billions of railway capital is now in receivership on the difference between profit in public and private undertakings. The debts are as conspicuous in the case of the railways as the profits in the case of the canal. Too many approve public operation of public utilities on financial showings which would make it impossible to sell either bonds or shares of any private enterprise. That is why city debts increase so enormously and why money is obtainable for public undertakings when railways go into receiverships.

Governments can borrow so long as the taxpayers will stand it. Until then shortage of credit is impossible. There is that essential difference between public and private enterprises. And yet it would be better that the financing of both should be done on the principles on which private undertakings succeed or fail. Public enterprises ought not to be pressed because it is so nearly impossible to exhaust public credit. The benefit of enterprises conducted on public money at a loss is offset by the burdens of the taxes. In other words, low taxes may be as much a benefit as accommodations supplied at a loss to taxpayers. In any case taxpayers have a right to the same information that the law requires public utilities to give. It may be well that the money should be lost, as in the case of the Panama Canal, but that is no reason for not knowing what the loss is and the exact condition of the finances of whatever the taxpayers support.

COURT HOUSE FACTS.

The extravagant details in the tentative plans of the new Court House, which are now undergoing examination by order of Mayor MITCHEL, bear no relation whatever to the heated controversy over the questions whether the Court House shall be built on the site selected after many years of ample discussion, and at length secured, or whether it shall be built at all. The plans, of course, must be finally passed upon by the Board of Estimate, and the character of the men on the Board is sufficient assurance that undue extravagance will be checked. The projected clubrooms, the four several restaurants, the excessively large library, the various provisions for needless luxury in the blue-print plans would, therefore, have been eliminated even if there had been no controversy.

Nevertheless, the Court House, to accommodate all the courts, must be large, and it should be a handsome and imposing structure. It will cost a great deal of money, with all extravagance curtailed, and it must be built or we shall have no suitable home for our law courts for another quarter of a century. That the cost of the building shall be kept within the original estimates is, of course, desirable. There is no reason why there should be four restaurants and spacious private clubrooms. The rooms for the library should be large enough to accommodate the books. Probably there is as much extravagance in the published comments on the plans as there is in the plans themselves. The disposition to associate the needful scrutiny of the plans with the ill-advised movement to discontinue the work of building a Court House is unfortunate, and will tend to confuse the public mind.

IS CARRANZA THE MAN?

The announcement from the President's Summer home at Cornish, N. H., that he will take further action in the Mexican matter soon after he returns to Washington, is not official, of course, but it is probably true. Definite action of some sort cannot much longer be deferred if the United States Government is to relieve the distress of the suffering millions of Mexico and lend its aid to the restoration of law and order. To do that much is a duty of this nation, one which the other nations whose citizens have interests in Mexico look to us to perform, which many citizens of Mexico are now anxious to have us perform without delay.

Naturally there is much conjecture as to what new form President WILSON's policy may now develop. His reported intention to force the installation of Mr. VASQUEZ TAGLE as Provisional President seems unlikely. That could not be accomplished, we fear, without direct intervention. Mr. TAGLE is the choice of the Villistas, and General CARRANZA has refused to negotiate with that now thoroughly discredited body. The impression gains ground that the Provisional Government of CARRANZA will be formally recognized. That action would undoubtedly have a powerful effect. It might even stop all the warfare in the North. OROZCO, to be sure, is leading a new rebellion, but as a leader OROZCO has hitherto been a sad failure.

Recognition of CARRANZA, however, if he intends to carry out a policy of reprisals and general confiscation, and to institute a socialistic form of Government could not lead to a long peace in Mexico. It has been generally believed here that CARRANZA contemplates so radical a departure from the policies of the Maderistas which he ostensibly took up arms to enforce. American money could scarcely be obtained to help such a Government through the financial difficulties which must be overcome before the country can be placed again on a sound basis. It is incredible, therefore, that CARRANZA will receive the formal recognition of our Government unless he repudiates confiscation, and gives certain promise of his intent to re-establish the Government of Mexico under sound and fair conditions. In that case, recognition, accompanied by a strict embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to all rebels, might assure peace. For one thing, it would tend to put an end, for the time being, to various Mexican conspiracies hatching in the United States.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The lawsuit in Ogden, Utah, involving the question of the parentage of ALBERT GEDDES ECCLES and his right to inherit a part of the estate of DAVID ECCLES, a Mormon, is not of itself of national importance, but it will attract serious attention throughout the nation, as the testimony for the plaintiff has placed on the records the fact of a polygamous marriage in recent years after the Mormon Church had three times formally renounced polygamy. That such marriages have occurred has been common belief, but the proof of them has been hard to obtain. But when the Secretary to the President of the Mormon Church deliberately declared under oath that DAVID ECCLES told him that the mother of ALBERT was his plural wife and ALBERT was his child, and that ECCLES had at least one other plural wife, the beginning of a new case against the Mormons as lawbreakers and defiers of the authority of the United States Government is clearly in sight. The status of the plaintiff in law is obvious. He was born out of wedlock. No matter what a consideration of the peculiar conditions may make the verdict, he has no claim that would be generally recognized on the property of his mother's paramour.

The contention of the newly organized opposition to Mormonism that the Federal Constitution should be amended to forbid the practice of polygamy is not wise. The Constitution does not expressly forbid murder and other crimes. Polygamists are criminals and no amendment of the Constitution is required for their punishment. In the Eccles case there is definite testimony that polygamy is still practiced in Utah and elsewhere among the Mormons. That sect has been unusually active lately. Whether it really is so influential politically in other Far Western States as it is in Utah has yet to be proved. But the political activities of Mormons could not be easily checked so long as they obeyed the laws of the country. The laws of all the States including Utah forbid polygamy. We are inclined to believe that the Eccles case, which grew out of an attempt of some of the Mormons to get a little more money, will become historic, as the mother of ALBERT, who then called herself Mrs. GEDDES, testified during the Smoot investigation in Washington that ECCLES was not the father of her child.

THE COMPETITION OVER.

Probably there remains only a handful of American newspapers that have not been bought up by British gold, but the Germans have bought up the rest. And this is agreeable to know, because it puts an end to uncertainty. As long as there remained any newspapers which the British had not bought, there was always a feeling that they might get these newspapers, too, or that if they did not the Germans would soon get them, and one could not read his paper in comfort because he had no means of knowing whether it had been debauched over night, and if so by which party. Newspapers exist only for the purpose of selling out to foreign nations, and naturally the competition has been brisk and the question only a matter of price.

Of course, it has long been known that most of the newspapers were in the pay of England, but until now it has not been ascertained that the rest had been kept out of England's claws by German gold. The first fact we knew from the Germans; the second now comes to us weighted with all the venerable authority of Mrs. EMMELINE PANKHURST. True, she only says cautiously that "the Ger-"mans have bought up several Amer-"ican newspapers," and the word "several" may seem to imply that most American newspapers are still at large. But it must be remembered that there were only a few to buy. The British had bought the rest; indeed, it will surprise many German-Americans to learn that there remains a single newspaper not drawing pay from England, and it must give them gratification to find that "several" have been left in the market until recently. Now that the Germans have got them, all minds will be eased of a load.

"We women must defeat them at this game," says Mrs. PANKHURST, apparently meaning that we women must buy back the sold newspapers, but really meaning that the influence of the German hirelings in American editorial chairs must be combated by powerful batteries of thought. For this purpose she urges a meeting in London to send copies of that thunderous thinker, The Suffragette, to "all prominent persons in America," that their minds may be opened to the truth by an article in that publication. Doubtless it is a convincing and powerful article, and the prominent persons will await it with excitement, despite the fact that the cabled extracts seem of a rather simple-minded and twaddling sort. No less than 10,000 copies are to come this way as a result of Mrs. PANKHURST's appeal, and by the time the prominent persons have read the article "we women" will surely have defeated this game.

THE ARTISTIC VIEW OF WAR.

The delight experienced by the French in anything savoring of artistic tact and delicacy of technique has not failed them in their contemplation of the war and its issues. In the Chronique of this month's Revue des Deux Mondes the chronicler comments on the entrance of Italy into the war with the same critical pleasure that he would gain from a subtlety of modeling in pigment or marble. She has chosen just the opportune moment, he says, "neither too soon for her, for she "had need to prepare, nor too late for "us, for there remains much to do. "She has acted with a superior degree "of tact, and if the expression may be "permitted, with a perfection of touch "in the execution which the true con-"noisseur must appreciate."

To this intellectual appreciation of the workmanship of the act this French chronicler unites an equally characteristic enthusiasm of fraternal feeling:

> The news of the coming into line of Italy has rejoiced the trenches in which for six months our soldiers have been battling with valiant tenacity. The Italian flag has seemed everywhere to spring out of the earth and crown the slopes with a joyous light; it was felt that friends, almost brothers, were at hand. We are a happily incorrigible people, nothing ever restrains us from joining sentiment to politics. Others can refrain from this, which is indeed a weakness. We always yield to it.

Few nations have this clearly Gallic ability to look into their own hearts and freely express what they find there. It is perhaps their ease in giving expression to their innermost thoughts that keeps them so fresh and so resilient through succeeding centuries of trial and disaster.

OUR GOLD SUPPLY.

So much has been said about our enormous and even excessive supply of gold that one paragraph in the official trade report just issued will be read with surprise:

> The inward flow of gold, which became pronounced about the commencement of the current year, continued in May at an accelerated speed, imports amounting to $61,186,811, against $1,972,411 in May, 1914. Gold exports totaled $1,277,554, compared with $16,885,202 in May, 1914. In the eleven months ending May 31, 1915, gold imports totaled $119,227,015, an increase of $56,505,468, while gold exports aggregated $143,402,180, an increase of $79,470,695 over a like period a year ago.

If we have lost gold on balance of exports over imports it must be that our supply is smaller than last year, when conditions were normal. In the Treasury report for June the gold in the country was stated at $1,914,785,996, against last year's June $1,931,342,109. That was not then thought excessive, and even the smaller amount now is certainly sufficient to arouse the envy of those who are said to be sending us so much gold. Yet the fact remains that the receipts attract so much more attention than the losses that few appreciate that in a year our gold supply has decreased, although an increase would be normal, both by production and by import.

It also is wholesome to remember that the excessive credit capacity of the banks is not what it seems. It is not an "earned" excess. It might better be called a "paid in" excess and is rather cautionary than reassuring. It is due, as everybody knows, and yet may be none the worse for being reminded of it, to the reduction of reserve requirements owing to the superiority of the Federal Reserve system. The banks were not to be required to tie up their capital in bond investments as a basis for currency issues, and the rediscount system was to enable the banks to liquidate their current investments. The idea is sound, but the operation has produced a somewhat delusive impression of the credit capacity of the banks. Much of it would disappear if the old reserve requirements were to be reimposed, and the rest would go if domestic activity were as great as it sometimes has been and surely will be again. The Federal Reserve system is all that it has been represented and will be equal to any emergency in the opinion of best judges. Yet the country is not gaining gold, and there is need for prudence in the management of the excessive reserves. It is then that bad debts are made and assets tied up so that they are unavailable when needed both by banks and borrowers. Banking is sounder in bad times than when there seems no limit to resources.

THE PUSHCART MARKET.

After years of agitation a market for pushcart vendors is to be established under the Manhattan Bridge. The public will watch its operation, as its success should be followed by the establishment of similar markets until the pushcarts are all removed from the congested streets.

While Borough President MARKS and Controller PRENDERGAST have differed with respect to the temporary farmers' markets, we are informed that both are convinced of the need of bestowing the pushcarts in places accessible to the poor and beyond the dangers of traffic and the fire patrol. The new zone to be created around the Manhattan market, wherein street peddling will be prohibited, should afford welcome relief.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bureaucracy Had Its Triumph.

Outside of army circles, the late Colonel CHARLES E. WOODRUFF was probably best known, both as a man and a scientist, in the office of American Medicine, for to the columns of that journal he had been for years a frequent contributor, and after his retirement from active service as a military surgeon he became one of its associate editors. Its current issue, besides outlining the dead officer's career in the army, and eulogizing his character and achievements with equal warmth and sincerity, briefly takes up the painful question of how it was that a man who had been so stalwart, physically, and of such abundant vitality, came to die in what should have been little more than the prime of life.

What others have hesitated to say, American Medicine, speaking with full knowledge of all the facts, puts in plain words. It tells how Colonel WOODRUFF returned from his first long tour of duty in the Philippines with health seriously impaired by the deleterious tropic influences which he had so well described and explained in his books. The injury was not then irremediable, however, and he was on the road to recovery when he was ordered to return to the islands. He knew it was practically a death sentence, but, good soldier that he was, he went. "Some day," declares American Medicine, "the discrimination which led to Colonel WOODRUFF being sent to the Philippines, when younger men who were logically due to go were allowed to hold the easy, attractive assignments in Washington, will become known."

As conditions in the Army Medical Department are now so much changed as no longer to be open to reproach, the writer of the article deems a fuller statement of the case unnecessary, but his conclusion is a striking one:

> It was a dastardly, criminal sacrifice of one of the most capable and useful men in the Army Medical Service, for in two years he was invalided home, a broken man physically, with death lurking near forever after. Not long following his return retirement became necessary—and the nation was robbed of many years of active service of one of the greatest sanitarians of the world.

Campaigning Described by a Russian.

LEONID ANDREYEV's "Red Laugh" has been taken, naturally enough, by many readers of the English translation as a bitter indictment of war, achieved through accurately describing the "horrors" that, in other days were but lightly touched upon by either historians or novelists. Those who saw only that in the book were enabled, however, to get a larger and sounder appreciation of it if they noted the interpretation of its meaning presented in the literary section of THE TIMES yesterday.

The reviewer performed the really great service of making it clear that what ANDREYEV really pictured was not war, in Manchuria or elsewhere, but the reaction to war of a soul or temperament. The scenes and emotions set down in "The Red Laugh" would be seen and felt in this way only by a morbidly sensitive, self-conscious, and introspective observer.

That all Russians would be similarly affected by war is dubious. That many of their "intellectuals" would is indicated by the appearance in the books they produce of the essential characteristics marking this one. But these peculiarities are not exclusively Russian; they are displayed by at least two American writers—STEPHEN CRANE and W. L. COMFORT—and representatives of the type could easily be found among the writers of every nation. Their works are not infrequently of high artistic merit, but their chief value is probably for the psychologist, for they are utterly misleading if made the measure by which to judge whatever may be the subject to which they are nominally devoted.

Of war as a whole, of it as a plan in operation, of its motives and ultimate effects on national destinies, the author of "The Red Laugh" sees nothing and tells nothing. He sees only what comes under his eyes, and on his own mental adventures he concentrates so much of his attention that he has little to spare for anything else. Such books give of war a picture quite as false as did those that treated it as a thing of trumpets and banners, of picturesque cavalry charges, and of glories won by romantic valor.

The normal man is not driven mad by "horrors." His sanity is saved by his recognition, conscious or unconscious, that these are means to an end—an end which in his judgment usually justifies the means—and his nerves, as is the wont of nerves, soon cease to thrill to a familiar and persistent stimulation.

Hope and Habit at Odds.

Harmonious relations are hardly possible between two men who take of a prison such widely dissimilar views as do Warden OSBORNE and Superintendent RILEY. Therefore the friction that has arisen was probably inevitable.

The one views the convicts as more unfortunate than wicked, and not only more or less capable but more or less desirous of becoming more or less good citizens if credited with a "better nature" and treated and trained so as to give it a chance to develop. To the other the convict is a man whose offenses have been voluntary and therefore deserving of treatment punitive and deterrent, his reform being too nearly impossible to be undertaken with any seriousness.

The Warden is "new school," the Superintendent is "old school"—in other words, there is that dreadful source of trouble and conflict, incompatibility of temperament, to make them enemies.

It is unfortunate for Mr. OSBORNE, or rather for the fair testing of his experiment, that Sing Sing does not stand alone, but is part of a system with the whole of which its methods have to be, or at least will be, co-ordinated. Almost certainly he must make his prison like the others or the others like his. Disinclination confronts him on one side and lack of power on the other.

DRAWBACKS OF THE GUARD.

Some Reasons Why More Recruits Are Not Forthcoming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not long ago there appeared in your paper an article entitled "Possibilities of the National Guard," in which business men and the labor unions were pointed to as the main drawbacks for its development. The writer of this article evidently overlooked the real hindrance in failing to mention the Government itself; by this I mean the National, State, and Municipal Governments.

The first drawback is found when a man makes application for a position through the civil service in any branch of service, and is confronted with this question: "Have you had any military service?" Which is followed by: "Do not mention service in the National Guard."

What an encouraging state of affairs this is! Is it any wonder that the Guard goes begging for recruits? The fault with our militia regiments is that they do not recruit the best of our young men, whom you cannot blame for disregarding the duty they owe to their flag, inasmuch as serving the State and learning the soldier game in spare hours after working all day is done without proper recognition from the authorities. As it is now, there is nothing to be gained, but much to be lost. Why not have this work both ways? Let the Government be fair in this respect.

Another bad feature of the National Guard of today is lack of efficient officers. This is partly due to the fact that only men of more than moderate circumstances are able to take commissions and the men of smaller means are unable to bear the expense of equipment. A man earning an average salary can never think about a commission unless he wants to buy his uniforms on the installment plan, and to do this a man would be foolish, considering his study and hard work are so little appreciated. I maintain that if a man is able to pass an examination qualifying him to be an officer in the National Guard, the least the State and Government can do in recognition of the man's ability is to relieve him of all expense of equipment.

It is not my intention to discourage young men from service in the National Guard, but merely to start a discussion and move the Government to recognize the patriotism, work, and self-denial of the Guardsmen, thereby resulting in the general improvement of the Guard.

L. MORRISS DE LACY.

New York, June 24, 1915.

NEW YORK A COSTLY PORT.

Trade That Came to Save Money Now Finds It Advantageous to Move.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You give a very interesting account of the extensive plans of Newark, N. J., to open up a deep-water port, as near the Narrows as Twenty-third Street. I note that it expects to economize greatly by elimination of transfer charges—lighterage and cartage.

The mercantile world has to consider the question of costs, and none is more important than those incidental to transportation. The rentals of piers in Manhattan are considerable, applying both to the railroads and ocean lines using them, making a double cost.

In Philadelphia every large industry has a side track at the back door, thus eliminating cartage. Ocean liners dock at railway terminals free, saving much of the expense which it is not possible to avoid in New York. Among the numerous plans to extend our harbor facilities I have seen none as yet which meets the situation as to costs. The Long Island harbor improvements seem to lag, while others like Newark go ahead.

To properly foster and increase the foreign trade of the Port of New York, economy, rigid and consistent, must be steadily practiced. The heavy traffic which years ago came here now goes by other ports to save money. Newark is making a big bid for some of it, and its proposition is one that will figure largely with importers and vessel owners.

New York may easily profit by Newark's example and do likewise. The salvation of New York as a port of foreign trade is not on Manhattan but Long Island.

Brooklyn, June 27, 1915. OBSERVER.

To Hang or to Hold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondent of THE TIMES who signs himself "Strapholder" shows by this signature that he is not to the manner born. Here with us the strap is a thing wherewith to hang, not to hold.

JOHN F. DAVIN, M. D.

New York, June 30, 1915.

GERMANY'S BLUNDERS.

With All Her Soulless Efficiency She Has Failed Fundamentally.

Santa Barbara, Cal., June 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The average American admires efficiency, success. Now, the German Army has been greatly praised for its efficiency. Has it really been efficient, successful? Let us consider the facts.

For 100 years the Germans have made a special study of war. They knew war both theoretically and practically. They were thoroughly organized. No other nation ever has been so thoroughly organized. The entire nation was militaristic, some unconsciously, some unwillingly so. Even the Socialists were molded by their training and environment, as events have shown. They were prepared for war. They had the largest, best drilled army, the biggest guns, the greatest stores of ammunition, the most dirigibles and aeroplanes, the most complete system of intelligence. Their soldiers were ready to march at any hour, equipped "to the last button."

They had a population of 120,000,000, including Austria-Hungary, centrally located, and dividing their possible foes into two widely separated camps or fields of action. They had five strategic railways, built more for military than for commercial purposes, which added immensely to the efficiency of their armies. Their foes are scattered all over the face of the earth, not more than 120,000,000 of them being within "arm's reach" of the Teutonic allies till Italy came in.

It is plain to be seen that the Germans (including their allies) are not "the under dog" in this fight or entitled to our sympathy on this ground. Events have proved this.

Why, then, with all these advantages, have they not accomplished their purpose and achieved, to use William Hohenzollern's own words, "a Hohenzollern world rule"? It is, in my opinion, because of their diplomatic and military blunders.

But since the military power has a free hand in Germany, controlling all Governmental decisions of importance, it must be held largely responsible for Germany's diplomatic blunders, which are many and colossal. Nor are her military blunders few or unimportant. Let us mention briefly a few of her blunders, not trying to distinguish between those that may have been more or less diplomatic and those purely military.

Germany's first blunder, which led to all the rest, was in backing up Austria in the latter's unparalleled demands on Serbia. Germany thought Russia would leave Serbia to her fate, as she had done a short time before when Austria took Bosnia and Hersegovina. But Russia was determined that her "little brothers" should not be "wiped off the map" or subjugated to her Teutonic neighbor.

Germany's second blunder was in her estimate as to the quality of her possible foes. She considered France decadent and Russia semi-barbarous and inefficient. England she did not expect to enter the war. But if England should enter, Ireland, South Africa, and India would rise in revolt and the empire crumble.

But France is not decadent, Russia has given Germany hard blows, and Ireland, India, and even the Boer Republic are fighting for England.

Germany's third great blunder, due entirely to military dictation, was her attack on Belgian neutrality. Bismarck in 1870 refused to commit this blundering crime when the military machine urged him to it. When the German machine not only trampled Belgian neutrality under foot, tearing up her solemn treaty as a "scrap of paper," but also perpetrated nameless and numberless atrocities on Belgian men, women, and children for defending their homes, as every American with a spark of manhood would have done, Germany lost the sympathy of her best friends and became an object of almost universal execration.

The fourth and crowning blunder of the German machine was the wholesale murder of the noncombatant men, women and children of the Lusitania.

But the most egregious blunder of the German machine was in starting the war at all. While Russia and Austria were yet negotiating and England asking for arbitration, Germany's war lord, the Kaiser, declared war against France and Russia, and thus "lifted the lid off hell."

We, as Americans, (there are now no German-Americans,) are neutral. But we are not indifferent. The German ideal, that "might makes right," not for the individual but for the State, is at deadly enmity with the American ideal, that "right makes might," both for the individual and for the State; and the triumph of the German ideal which is embodied in the German machine would make Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence "scraps of paper" forever.

The German machine is efficient as a machine, exceedingly efficient. But it is only a machine, with no soul, no conscience, no pity. For this reason alone it will fail.

The men controlling the German machine, in the pursuit of their megalomaniac attempt at "Hohenzollern world rule," have prostituted the inventions of genius and the discoveries of science to poisoning the air, (even the ancients forbade poisoning wells,) to wholesale killing of innocent women and children. They have made Germany a hospital and a factory of death. She has lost her colonies, her commerce, her prosperity, her friends. Her most solemn treaties are only "scraps of paper." I would sympathize with Germany if she were fighting for liberty, for international justice, for humanity. But she is against all these, and against herself, her better self.

E. J. MARSH.

England Has Red Cross Seals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of June 28 John N. Lupp, the stamp expert of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, is quoted as saying: "While all the European countries engaged in the war have issued Red Cross or charity stamps except Great Britain. * * *"

The probable reason why Great Britain has not issued such stamps is because the Bristol Red Cross Society itself already did this as early as the Fall of last year. They are not, of course, postage stamps, but seals. These seals are of considerable artistic merit and well worth the collector's attention and can be secured from the society in London and were also at one time for sale by Brentano and Mark Cross of New York.

The designs depict a Red Cross nurse standing against a Red Cross background, the figure of Britannia with arms raised in supplication and a nurse kneeling at the feet, Red Cross workers attending a wounded artilleryman on the battlefield, a field ambulance, a naval Red Cross man in the field, a Red Cross nurse ministering to a wounded soldier. They all have the inscription, "British Red Cross Society, 1914."

W. DE B. WHYTE.

Digby, Nova Scotia, June 30, 1915.

Economy the Wrong Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The site for the new Court House was discussed for many months, and finally, when the case came to a vote, Mr. Marks cast his ballot in favor of the project; and now, after the city has spent millions of dollars for the acquisition of the same, he suddenly urges the abandonment of the plan.

What more general service can be rendered to the people than an enlarged Court House to facilitate law and order? As a resident of this section, judging by observation the habits and the disorderly acts of many living in the vicinity, I think the citizens at large would derive more benefit from a larger Court House for the administration of justice than they would gain from any proposed economy for the sake of parks and bathhouses.

GEORGE S. ADRIAN.

New York, June 28, 1915.

A Woman's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES Current History Magazine is a liberal education and it is a privilege to read it. The magazine enables one to grasp the war situation without difficulty. We have learned to associate THE TIMES with truthfulness and efficiency. The matter in the magazine is well edited and it is easy for a woman to digest it.

FRANCES VAN ETTEN,

Tangis Birch, Sarabac Isa, Adirondacks, June 30, 1915.

GREAT BUILDINGS IN WRONG PLACES.

The Public Library, the Post Office, the Pennsylvania Station, and Now the Proposed Round Court House at Mulberry Bend.

By FRANK KOESTER,
Author of "City Planning and Maintenance."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With much interest I read your editorial of June 27, "Mr. Marks's Obsession," regarding the Court House. I have made a thorough study of this subject, and must state that I cannot agree with the views you expressed, as will be seen by the following letter of June 2 to Mr. McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen. You are at liberty to print this letter. It expresses the view of a city planner, and the taxpayers of New York City should know something about the folly of our so-called city improvements as executed under the direction of our present City Administration:

> Mr. George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:
>
> Dear Mr. McAneny: I note that Controller Prendergast has filed with the Board of Estimate a protest against the action of April 30 in taking title to additional land needed to change for the second time the site of the new Court House.
>
> Among other things Mr. Prendergast states that the new Court House will cost $25,262,190.
>
> I beg to call your attention to my plan of the new Court House as published in The Sun of June 28, 1914, a copy of which I sent at that time to you as well as to Mr. Prendergast and a large number of people and civic organizations interested in our municipal affairs. You probably will recall that I stated then that the new Court House "will cost at least some $20,000,000, if it does not strike the mark of $25,000,000." This, my calculation, was made in contradiction to the estimates issued by the Board of Estimate, and did not take into account the difficulties since encountered with foundations and other details which will make the cost much greater. Had the proper site and the most suitable kind of building been selected the cost would not have been so important. The wasting of such an enormous amount of money upon an unsuitable structure unsuitably placed is the important thing.
>
> I called your attention time and again to the fact that under your direction so-called improvements have been made which from a city planner's point of view should not have been undertaken, and that the round Court House is one of the biggest blunders in the so-called city planning undertakings of Manhattan.
>
> The fountain at the Plaza is another striking evidence of the stupidity exhibited by those responsible for the so-called civic improvements of New York. I shall endeavor in the near future in the daily press to call more attention to this monument of folly. In design and arrangement it is decidedly worse than even the National Maine Monument at Columbus Circle.
>
> The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Committee on the City Plan, and the Advisory Commission on City Plan exhibit exceptional ignorance regarding the fundamental principles of city planning. One does not expect that you personally should be familiar with the subject, but as you entrust certain of these men with responsibility in the matter, surely you should take steps to obtain more competent advisers.
>
> As I pointed out in my plan, published a year ago, and as I told you personally on several occasions, the site of the round Court House at Mulberry Bend is the most unfortunate one that could be selected. It would appear that our city officials have learned but little by the mistakes made in the location of the Public Library, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and the Post Office, just in the rear of the latter, as well as the Municipal Office Building.
>
> A few years ago I pointed out that the Municipal Building would prove a white elephant, an expression since applied to it by Mayor Mitchel. Our present city officials, however, disclaim any responsibility for it, in the same manner, doubtless, as future city officials will disclaim the responsibility of the round Court House should this ever be located as planned by you. Permit me to advise you that the round Court House, if located at Mulberry Bend, will be a tenfold greater white elephant than the Municipal Building.
>
> City planning is not a matter of opinion, it is a science and should be treated as such. Your excuse, advanced on several occasions, that in future mistakes like those of the past will not recur, is evidently not well founded, for every one familiar with the subject must realize that the erection of the round Court House in Mulberry Bend will prove one of the most wasteful uses ever made of public funds.
>
> Very truly yours,
>
> FRANK KOESTER.

I have taken up this subject at various times in the daily press and with Mr. McAneny, members of the City Planning Committee, &c., and it is evident that the blunders committed in the selection of the site at Mulberry Bend for the erection of the so-called civic centre are being realized, and those who have the real welfare of New York City at heart will readily admit these facts and come forward like Mr. Marks with frank statement, instead of seeking the praise of those who do not understand the situation.

From a city planner's point of view, it is obvious that several of our recently constructed public buildings are badly situated, such as the Pennsylvania Station, the Post Office in the rear of it, the Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, the Municipal Office Building. While our present city administrators disclaim any responsibility for the above blunders, it is evident that they have not learned as yet lessons which will enable them to avoid such mistakes as the location of the round Court House at Mulberry Bend. The civic centre situation can be solved without encroaching on the City Hall Park, as I have shown in various publications, and at a very much lesser expense, and with greater convenience and accommodation. In addition, such a solution would provide a civic centre in the true sense of the word. The various buildings needed for city and governmental administration could readily be located between Chambers and Duane Streets and Broadway and the present Municipal Building, eliminating Reade Street between Broadway and Centre Street and bringing the whole traffic around the Municipal Building to Duane Street, instead of passing through the Municipal Building over to Chambers Street and blocking and interrupting continually pedestrian traffic between the various buildings comprising the civic centre.

The best location of the round Court House at Mulberry Bend has not as yet been discovered by our city administrators and the City Plan Commission and other parties connected with it, and it is for the third time that changes have been proposed, for which additional sums have been requested. It is, therefore, evident that those responsible do not realize the situation.

FRANK KOESTER.

New York, June 30, 1915.

MIDDLEMEN LEFT OUT.

More and More the Manufacturer Sells His Exports Direct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ernest Tichauer says: "It is not the German or English manufacturer who deals directly with the customer, but the so-called 'exporter.'"

His assertion, so far as English manufacturers are concerned, would have been true a good many years ago, when they were in the hands of the merchants, because they did not understand export trade at that time; but to make this sweeping assertion as a general representation of the existing order of things in the export trade in England today, is to misrepresent the true facts.

As a matter of fact, many English manufacturers have learned by experience that the merchants do not help them at all to build up their export trade, and far from being a help in the majority of cases are a confounded nuisance and a hindrance, and, through their greed stifle the efforts of manufacturers to create a demand for their products in foreign markets, and who through their want of technical knowledge of the goods in the majority of cases send such incomplete inquiries that the manufacturer is unable to quote his price because he cannot understand what is required.

English manufacturers have been obliged therefore to go direct to the consumers, and this direct export trade is becoming more and more the generally recognized method, and many of the large buying houses abroad now insist upon buying direct from the manufacturers.

The London Times on Aug. 25, 1914, stated:

> The objection to the system of export trade through merchants is that the manufacturer is not in direct touch with the consumer and does not greatly interest himself in changing conditions except at second-hand. He lacks the stimulus of correspondence from travelers abroad, does not receive at first-hand the hints and suggestions of his customers. All that goes to the merchant, and the merchant's concern is to make profit for himself and not necessarily to help British trade and industry. The merchant can easily fill his indents with British or foreign-made goods as may suit him best; he can order goods to be shipped to his customer from Hamburg just as easily as from London. It is immaterial to him whether British labor and capital are employed or German. Indeed, many merchants in London and elsewhere are actually foreigners. It is not necessary to point out how this system places the manufacturer at a disadvantage; it is obvious.

These remarks apply with equal force to American manufacturers. Merchants very often place their orders with the lowest bidder, irrespective of quality, and therefore put the manufacturer of a first-class article at a disadvantage, and in the majority of cases, for the sake of extra gain, supply the consumer only with the lowest quality goods they can find.

In every instance, in the case of the export of machinery, the exporter compels the manufacturer to remove his name from the machines and substitute a plate with the merchant's name, so that the manufacturer never becomes known abroad, and when once the merchant has obtained the trade in a particular market he substitutes the very lowest class of machines he can get. This I have known to happen not once but scores of times, and the buyers abroad have come to know these tricks and, therefore, now insist upon being served direct from the manufacturer.

American manufacturers have it in their power to create first-class export connections if they go about it the right way. Mr. Tichauer's statement that "most of the European manufacturers who were jealous of the bigger profit of the exporters tried to do it in the direct way of sending to South America a salesman with a large line of their special branch and nearly all of others or at least the majority came back to the old system after having their fingers burned," is mere nonsense, absolutely contrary to the truth.

T. De LAUDIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 22, 1915.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIRELESS.

How He May Abuse His Authority at the Expense of the Passenger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The knowledge of the usual mercantile codes by all belligerents must affect many phases of international law as it existed before its introduction. A ship escaping from a pursuer would, in a great measure, proclaim its character by the message it sent for assistance. If

ASQUITH'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED TO MARRY

Miss Violet to be Bride of Maurice B. Carter, Secretary of British Premier.

VISITED AMERICA IN 1912

Has Figured in Sharp Altercations and Fought Off Suffragettes Attacking Her Father.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The engagement is announced of Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the Prime Minister, and Maurice Bonham-Carter, her father's private secretary. Mr. Bonham-Carter has acted as Mr. Asquith's principal private secretary since 1912. While he was at Winchester College he made the acquaintance of the Prime Minister's son Herbert. Since then the friendship between the two families has been continued and intimate.

The Daily News says:

"Miss Asquith made her début as a public speaker at political bazaars some six or seven years ago. It is said she does not believe in the enfranchisement of women, but takes an abiding interest in slum work, especially in Northeast London, where she has helped to brighten the homes of poor children. She used to spend every Wednesday evening in Hoxton, and became exceedingly popular in the Hoxton Lads and Lassies' Club at Hoxton, known as the Archie Gordon Boys' Club, which was named after the late Hon. Archie Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and fiancé of Miss Asquith, who was killed in a motor car accident six years ago. Miss Asquith in public speeches has shown that she has a clear, comprehensive range of political and social reforms."

Miss Violet Asquith, who has been described as being very much like her father, visited in this country during the Winter of 1912, and, after being entertained in Washington by Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, was a guest of Mrs. Henry Phipps. On her return to England she attended a political meeting and said she had learned in this country of the hopeless condition of political affairs in Ireland.

On Aug. 28, 1912, she was playing golf with her father when he was attacked by two suffragettes, who knocked off his hat and ended by dragging him along the ground, tearing his clothing. Miss Asquith, who was some distance away, ran to his assistance and engaged in a struggle with the suffragettes, eventually beating them off.

In March, 1914, she engaged in an altercation with the Marchioness of Londonderry in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons. The Marchioness was audibly criticising the speech of Lloyd George and making uncomplimentary remarks about his personal appearance and that of the other Ministers. Miss Asquith remonstrated with her, and the dispute became so noisy that it was thought the suffragettes had invaded the House. Eventually Miss Asquith sent a complaint to the Speaker.

A similar incident took place at a dinner in the Sirdar's palace at Khartoum, where she engaged in a discussion of the Ulster question. She remarked that she did not believe in the civil war threats, and the argument ended when the son of an Ulster peer in the civil service said: "I wish I were there. I'd be the first to hang your father to a gas lamp." The Sirdar then stopped the argument.

It was said in London that the death of the Hon. Archibald Gordon, third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was killed in an automobile accident, ended for Miss Asquith what promised to be a pretty romance.

PRINCE ITURBIDE TO WED.

Miss Kearney to be the Bride of the Heir of Maximilian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A marriage license was issued here yesterday to Prince Agustin Iturbide and Miss Mary Louise Kearney of this city. It is understood that the marriage will take place tomorrow. Prince Iturbide is 32 and his bride-to-be is 29.

The bridegroom-to-be is the son of the Emperor Agustin I. of Mexico. The Emperor Maximilian, who had no children by the Empress Carlotta, named him as his heir. The capture and execution of Maximilian came shortly thereafter.

In recent years Prince Iturbide has lived in a monastery near Washington.

Miss Sara L'Hommedieu to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Sara L'Hommedieu, daughter of Mrs. Ida L'Hommedieu of New York, and Floyd Trafford Gould, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Gould of 444 Park Street, Montclair.

Michealis—Levy.

Jonas H. Michealis of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Fannie G. Levy were married at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of the bride, 15 Claremont Avenue, by the Rev. A. S. Anspacher. Mr. and Mrs. Michealis will spend their honeymoon on the great lakes and in the Canadian Rockies, and will afterward make their home in Washington.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Greenman to Charles Davies Brewer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brewer of Forest Hills, L. I. Miss Greenman and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Burt Greenman, are spending the Summer at their country home in Bellport, L. I.

Miss Gertrude C. Donovan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Donovan, of 219 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, is engaged to William P. Harvey, a son of Mrs. Annie Harvey. Miss Donovan is a sister of Jerry Donovan, whose marriage to Miss Josephine Bohan will take place tomorrow in St. Brendan's Church.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Jessye Burr Loudon, a daughter of the late Judge Joseph A. Burr, to Hubert Dunning, the son of Mrs. Benjamin Dunning, of 27 Montrose Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Loudon's first husband was Howard Carlisle Loudon. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Goldberger

Dr. I. H. Goldberger and Mrs. Goldberger of 1,068 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, report the birth of a daughter on July 3. Dr. Goldberger is the Assistant Director of Educational Hygiene in the Department of Education.

Rev. Dr. Kemp Coming to Calvary.

Announcement was made in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Kemp of Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh, Scotland, had accepted a call to the pastorate, and would enter upon his work in October. Calvary's pulpit was filled for more than forty years by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, who resigned three years ago. For one year union services were held with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. Kemp has been heard here. He is a prominent Baptist preacher of Scotland.

STUDENT CONFERENCE ENDS

Eight Hundred Delegates at Young Men's Meeting at Northfield.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 4.—The Student Conference, one of the most important of the series of the Summer Northfield conferences, closed tonight.

This year more than 800 delegates came for the Young Men's Conference alone, from more than thirty leading institutions, including the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, Amherst, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the theological seminaries. The Canadian contingent was as large this year as last and other countries were also well represented. There were present students from China, Japan, India, and Latin America. West Point was represented by ten cadets from the Military Academy.

Large place was given this year to the preparatory schools, nearly all the leading ones of the East being represented by about 200 delegates, and a new feature was a daily meeting of forty or more Masters from these schools. Principals Alfred E. Stearns of Andover, H. G. Buehler of Hotchkiss, John Dallas of Taft, Malcolm Peabody of Groton, and George C. St. John of Choate are types of the men who are training the boys.

The General Conference of Christian Workers will be held between July 30 and Aug. 15. This will be the closing conference of the Summer and many able speakers have been obtained. Among them are the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, the Rev. Charles Inglis of London, the Rev. A. T. Robertson of Louisville, Ky.; Bishop George W. Denny of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, and Professor G. A. Johnson Ross of New York.

SOCIETY IN NEWPORT.

Rhode Island Cincinnati Attend Services—Doings of Notable People.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, escorted by the Newport Artillery Company in continental uniforms, attended a special service at Trinity Church this afternoon. The society assembled at the State House, which was once the capital of Rhode Island.

The service was read by the Rev. Stanley Carneghan Hughes, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, the Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter, the Rev. Lucien Waterman Rogers, the Rev. William Brenton Greene, and the Rev. Charles Brookes Chapin, all members of the Cincinnati, and the Rev. Charles Russell Peck, assistant pastor of Trinity. The Rev. Arthur Rogers, rector of St. Marks's Church of Evanston, Ill, preached the sermon.

These guests registered at the Casino today: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid Tiverton. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Street, Beverly Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Henry S. Kip, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, visiting George I. Scott; Kenneth P. Budd, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge; P. A. Carroll, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll; J. Gordon Douglas, and Dr. Valentine Mott of New York, Colonel Charles Hayden of Boston, Joseph Widener of Philadelphia, Miss Phyllis Rich of Boston, visiting Miss Willard; Miss Laura White, F. A. King, and Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport. W. A. Richardson, U. S. A. Harmon, U. S. N., and Miss Helen De Lancey Watkins, and Miss Dorothy Pell of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney entertained tonight at their cottage by showing Lady MacKenzie's hunt pictures.

Mrs. Oelrichs gave a dinner at their home tonight, after which the guests enjoyed a display of fireworks on the lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives gave a dinner at Swanhurst, and later fireworks were set off for the young folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary gave a luncheon this afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin at the Finard cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Porter Kling gave a luncheon today at the Zabriskie House.

Many persons motored from Newport to Bristol today to attend a luncheon given by Colonel Samuel P. Colt.

Mrs. George D. Widener gave a dinner at Miramar tonight.

Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge gave a tea today at Long Acre, where she is entertaining the Misses Dorothy Pell and Helen De Lancey Watkins.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, who entertained at dinner tonight, have as their guests over the Fourth Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Pratt and Mr. and Mrs. James Cushman of New York.

Henry Walters has arrived from New York on the steam yacht Narada.

Francis and Maurice Roche will return to Newport from the exposition at San Francisco to spend the Summer with their mother, Mrs. Burke Roche.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Greene of Providence and Mr. and Mrs. Ward Worcester are among the house party Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry are entertaining.

Mrs. Barger Wallach has arrived for the Summer.

Colonel and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer of Providence are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer.

Francis E. Shea of Boston is registered at Hill Top Inn.

Owing to the illness of their child, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke have delayed coming to Newport.

Fifteen new bath houses will be opened at Hazard's Beach tomorrow. All the houses have been rented, and the same report comes from Bailey's Beach.

Miss Louise B. Scott leaves Newport on Friday for Islesboro, Me., for two weeks.

Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon and son have arrived to visit the former's parents, Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen and the Misses Gheen have arrived from Washington.

Medical Director and Mrs. Howard E. Ames are visiting relatives in Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. James Q. Barcus of Albany, N. Y., are spending the Fourth with their daughter, Mrs. Joe R. Morrison.

BIDDLES AT HOT SPRINGS.

Bridal Couple Motor from White Sulphur to Spend Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 4.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., arrived here yesterday for the Fourth from White Sulphur Springs, where they have been spending their honeymoon, motoring over for luncheon and attending the dance at the Homestead last night.

General and Mrs. Edward P. Meany and Shannon Meany of Morristown arrived this morning and will stay through the season. General and Mrs. Meany spent the afternoon driving, while Shannon Meany was out in the saddle.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd of Louisville are here for the Summer with their family. Mr. Todd, a brother of Mme. Christian Hauge, widow of a Swedish minister, has leased Barton Lodge for the season.

Thomas Prehn arrived here from Passaic yesterday by motor. Taking Mrs. Prehn, who has been spending some weeks here with him, he will return tomorrow.

Harry C. Milholland of Pittsburgh, former President of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests, who played in the association's annual tournament here last week, will remain at the Homestead through July with Mrs. Milholland and their sons.

At the annual meeting of the Advertising Interests Association held at the end of their session, R. L. Whitton of Chicago was elected President to succeed Mr. Milholland; W. B. Lasher, Bridgeport, Conn., First Vice President; Anson G. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas, Second Vice President, and Guy S. Osborn of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer.

Buckner L. Wallingford of Cincinnati arrived yesterday to spend the fourth with Mrs. Wallingford and their family at Vine Cottage.

Other late arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hinds Thomas and Mrs. J. K. Clinton of Philadelphia, W. C. Sproul, Chester; L. T. Cole and Charles M. Roberts, New York; R. G. Brown, Newton, Conn., and Robert H. Kelly, Boston.

BRONX ELK TO LOSE FRIENDLY ELEPHANT

Congo Has Been Admitted to the Corral Order, Keeper in the Park Says.

BIG BROTHER TO THE DEER

Pigmy Pachyderm Plays Jokes with Them and the Ducks—Must Go Back to His Old Home.

Within a short time Keepers Thuman and Richards, who have charge of the elephant house in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, will be facing another grave problem in the removal of Congo, the seven-foot pigmy elephant, from the elk range to the elephant corral. Congo, Thuman explained yesterday, has been adopted by the nine elk, the Virginia white tail deer family and the numberless ducks that wander at will within the great elk inclosure. Apparently the elk and deer and ducks are all very fond of Congo, and unless the separating is done carefully the keepers are likely to have a homesick pigmy elephant on their hands.

Congo has been in the park for several years. He is a favorite with all the keepers because of his kindly disposition and gentle ways. A year or so ago the animal began to develop rheumatism, and in time he became crippled with the disease. Careful treatment was resorted to, but Congo did not show the expected improvement. It was decided that the constant standing upon the concrete floor of the elephant house was responsible largely for the elephant's condition, and so when warm weather came he was turned out into the open. Because of the gentleness of the animal it was decided to allow him to have the freedom of the elk range, providing a roomy elk house, plenty of shade trees and a pond, where Congo could bathe at his leisure.

About a month and a half ago the experiment was tried first. It was a success, and since that time Congo has lived entirely on the range. At first the two buck elk resented the intrusion. They spent a day or two watching Congo or circling about him making demonstrations of anger just as a small boy would dare another to knock the chip off his shoulder.

Friendly with Deer.

Congo was too formidable looking for them to attack, and beside he paid not the slightest attention to the two bucks. He contentedly took his share of the food, waded knee-high in the pond and watched the comings and goings of the does and the six young deer with much curiosity. In time the bucks ceased to look for trouble, and the little deer found a friend in the pigmy elephant.

Now Congo has been adopted by his new friends. Keeper Richards says that the elephant has been initiated into the order of the elks, but Thuman, having less imagination, doubts the story. It was really the Virginia white-tail and her five whitey-brown tails that first accepted Congo as a member of the elk range family. Congo, before rheumatism inclined him to irritability, was very fond of children, and this fondness for the young extended to all the little fawns on the range. The six elk calves, and the five they now spend much time scampering along beside their elephant friend, and occasionally attempting some prank upon him.

"It is just one happy family down on the range now," said Thuman. "It is a great sight to see Congo with several of the young deer skipping alongside for all the world like a dignified schoolmaster taking his scholars out for a walk. Sometimes Congo will play a prank or two himself. Just the other day I saw four of the young Virginia white-tails standing along the side of the lake like soldiers in a row. Congo watched them with considerable interest, and then gradually worked near enough to reach them with his head. Then he quietly butted them into the water. It was just the gentlest kind of a knock, and all seemed to enjoy the joke. In retaliation all the young deer charged Congo, but he slipped into the water and drove them away by squirting water at them. That done, he gave himself a shower bath."

"Tell about the deer that climbed on the elephant's back," said Richards.

A Joke on Old Congo.

"Old Congo was standing near a mound one day," said Thuman, "when one of the littlest of the deer climbed quietly up on the mound and then just as quietly leaped lightly upon the broad back of the elephant. It took Congo by surprise, and he gave a shake, but the little deer hung on. Many of the older deer were watching the prank, and I could almost affirm they laughed at Congo and his burden. By this time, I believe, Congo tumbled to what was going on, for he looked slowly around, cocked up one of his little eyes, and, swinging his trunk, wrapped it about the venturesome deer and lifted him gently down.

"Pete down on the range tells me that the deer treat Congo kindly. One day, said Pete, the elephant appeared to be suffering with an attack of rheumatism. The deer noted that something was wrong with their friend, and then made him comfortable in the elk shelter and pushed an extra allowance of fodder over so he could get it without moving about. Pete told me this."

Congo has other friends on the range. The ducks on the lake have become so used to him that they now swim about him unafraid, and sometimes when the sun is very hot and Congo remains motionless in water almost over his head some of the most daring ducks will climb upon his back.

"It is certainly one grand and glorious Summer for Congo, and I have no idea how we are going to persuade him to leave his new friends and be satisfied without them in the long cold Winter months," commented Richards.

The first of its kind, and the cutest youngster ever in the park, so the keepers said, was born yesterday. When Thuman went to the house in which the Japanese ass had been quartered he found her standing guard over a tiny fluffy ball of wool, mounted on four thin brown legs. The mother is only twenty-nine inches high. She arrived at the park last week, being one of a consignment of animals sent here from London on the Minnehaha.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

An Independence Day "firecracker" dance will be added to the program of the Ziegfeld "Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre tonight. Lucille Cavanaugh will lead the number.

"The Weavers," by Sir Gilbert Parker, will be produced as a film play by Pathe. Pathe has obtained also the picture rights to Richard Carle's musical comedy, "Mary's Lamb." Mr. Carle will play the leading part.

Annette Kellermann is soon to appear in a new moving picture play to be produced by the Fox Film Corporation. Herbert Brenon, who directed the production of "Neptune's Daughter," will direct the new picture.

Joe Weber is preparing to send his comedy, "The Only Girl," on tour early in September. Hallie Spaulding has been engaged for the role of Margaret.

WILSON OFFERS HELP TO WRECKED AUTOISTS

President Anxious to Aid, But Finds Injured Persons Already Cared For.

CORNISH, N. H., July 4.—President Wilson, out for an automobile ride with members of his family today, offered assistance to some motorists whose machine had gone over an embankment, throwing a woman into Echo Lake.

The President's car, closely followed by another, containing Secret Service men, was running around the edge of the lake near Ludlow, Vermont, when it suddenly came upon a group of persons surrounding a small machine hanging over the side of the road. With Dr. Gary T. Grayson, his physician and naval aid, Mr. Wilson alighted and inquired whether any one had been hurt. He was told that Mrs. Bert Balch of Ludlow had been thrown into the lake and badly bruised and that another woman and a man had been slightly hurt. He expressed sympathy and inquired whether Dr. Grayson could do anything, but was informed that the injured persons had just been taken to a farmhouse near by. The President then offered to have his automobile pull the wrecked machine back over the embankment, but an auto truck had already been sent for and therefore his assistance was not required. Several persons recognized him and thanked him for his offers.

On the ride with the President, besides Dr. Grayson, were Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington. They rode for eighty miles through some of the most beautiful sections of the Green Mountains.

The President did not go to church this morning, but stayed at Harlakenden House. He received word from the White House during the morning that "everything was quiet" in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre attended church in Windsor, Vermont.

Independence Day will be spent by the President with his family, quietly.

TO VOTE ON SEAMEN'S LAW.

Business Bodies of the Nation Asked to Express Their Opinions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has ordered a referendum to secure an expression of opinion from the business men of the country on the Seamen's act. Six hundred Chambers of Commerce and national trade bodies in the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, representing some 300,000 men in business, will have a chance to go on record.

Elliott H. Goodwin, General Secretary of the National Chamber, said that it might be a matter of weeks before the document was completed. At that time it will be sent to organization members throughout the country. They are allowed forty-five days in which to cast their votes.

In a statement issued tonight the chamber said:

"Some time ago the Attorney General was called upon to give his opinion regarding the date at which the section of the Seamen's Act, which prescribes the equipment and crew required for life saving, becomes effective. The manner in which this section of the new law is expressed has given rise to another difficulty which has been referred to the Attorney General. The regulations regarding life saving appliances, the manner in which lifeboats are to be manned, and other stipulations, are stated as a part of an amendment to a section of the revised statutes. This section is referred to in another section of the revised statutes which is not mentioned in the Seamen's Act and which in effect provided that steamships of nations which have inspection laws approximating American inspection laws will not be subject to inspection in the United States regarding life saving equipment, other than such inspection as will demonstrate that the equipment is according to the certificates of officers of the country in question.

"The Department of Commerce appears to have decided the result of these provisions of law is that vessels of some important maritime countries, which enter American ports, will not have to comply with the requirements of the Seamen's Act concerning life saving equipment and the compelling of men for manning the lifeboats, etc., since their own inspection laws approximate those of the United States."

HELD ON ABDUCTION CHARGE

Simeon Rotheimer Accused of Dragging Girl Into His Room.

Simeon Rotheimer, 43 years old, a baker, of 222 East Eighty-ninth Street, was locked up in the East 104th Street police station last night on charges of abduction and assault, preferred by a girl and a man who live in the same building with him. The girl, Margaret Kalmery, who is 14 years old, told the police that as she was passing Rotheimer's door last night he stepped out, seized her by the arm and dragged her into the apartment. She screamed, she said, and finally succeeded in escaping from the man's grasp and getting under a bed.

The girl's screams were heard by Walker Bassine, the janitor of the building, who was on the first floor. He followed them to Rotheimer's rooms on the third floor and broke down the door with his fist. He entered the apartment, according to his story, just as the girl crawled under the bed, and Rotheimer at once grappled with him. The two men fought for several minutes and, the janitor and the girl said, Rotheimer struck Lassine on the arm with an empty beer bottle that broke and made a painful cut.

Policemen Fraher and Dengle of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station heard the sounds of the struggle and ran up to the Rotheimer apartment, where they placed the baker under arrest. Before they could get him out of the building a rumor spread that the man was a "ripper," and had been caught redhanded, and within a very short time an angry mob of 200 men and women had collected. It required the efforts of half a dozen policemen to get the prisoner safely from the house to the East eighty-eighth Street Station and later to the 104th Street Station.

RADIUM CANCER CURE FAILED

Sing Sing Prisoner Who Underwent Treatment Dies.

James Baillard, a Sing Sing prisoner, who was treated for cancer with radium procured for the prison by Frank A. Vanderlip, died from his disease, it was announced at the prison yesterday. According to the authorities, Baillard was dying when the radium treatment was administered to him, so the failure of the mineral to effect a cure is not regarded as meaning that it is valueless. Baillard's sentence was commuted and his release was ordered shortly before his death.

The radium used is valued at $35,000 and, when it was used in the treatment of the prisoner, a special guard was present in addition to the surgical staff so that any possible plan to steal the mineral might be frustrated.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
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Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

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IN MEMORY OF JOHN HUSS.

Bohemians Begin Celebration of His 500th Anniversary.

The 500th anniversary of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer and martyr, was celebrated yesterday at the John Huss Bohemian Presbyterian Church, 347 East Seventy-fourth Street. Huss was burned at the stake on July 6, 1415.

The church was decorated and a special musical program was given. Upon the altar were a gavel, made of wood from the desk used by Huss, and a duplicate of a sword with which seven Bohemians were slain.

The Rev. Dr. Vincent Pisek, pastor of the church, spoke on the life of Huss.

In the afternoon the John Huss Neighborhood House was dedicated, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin addressed the congregation. The Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown and Rev. William P. Schriver also spoke.

A historical pageant will take place today in the Bohemian community, in which John Huss will be represented on floats. In the afternoon a Bohemian operetta will be given. Tuesday there will be a church service, when the bell, "John Huss," will sound for the first time.

LEGACY BROKE UP THEIR HAPPY HOME

Wife Says Benedict Bought an Auto and Began to Neglect His Family.

"JUNIOR" LOOKS LIKE HIM

Mother, Seeking a Separation, Writes That Son Tells Every One "His Daddy's Gone."

Mrs. Jean Benedict has applied to Justice Goff in the Supreme Court for alimony pending trial of her suit for separation from her husband Harold. They were married on June 5, 1912 and have two children, Harold, Jr., nearly 2 years old, and a daughter, Dorothy, who was born last March.

In her application Mrs. Benedict said that when they were married her husband was employed by the United States Steel Corporation and earned enough to support them in comfort. Then he fell heir to some money left him by his grandmother, whereupon he surrendered his employment, bought an automobile, and began running about at all hours of the day and night with wild companions, some of whom were women.

In a replying affidavit Mr. Benedict said that he had used up the legacy in living expenses and in a bad investment in an electric sign business. He said his wife sent him letters suggesting that she would like a divorce. Mrs. Benedict replied that the letters were an appeal to him to return to her. One of the letters read in part:

I wonder on your many escapades if you ever wish for your home and babies. It is pitiful to see the way Junior romps and plays and talks to the different men he meets, and pathetic to hear him say "his daddy's gone." He misses you, and I feel more sorry for him than for Dorothy, for she will never know her father, but Junior will never forget, as he was once loved and worshipped by you. As years go on I know you will never want to see him, but whenever he asks what his daddy looked like I can tell him that, God knows, you can never deny me little boy for he will look more like you every day.

As little as he is, when I feel blue and am lying on the bed crying he will climb up and lie close by side until I feel better. God bless him.

My husband does not care for me nor I for him. Why he doesn't get a divorce I don't know nor care. We are husband and wife in name only. If you are willing to give me the grounds I will get a divorce. Why should we both make each other unhappy all our lives? I have made up my mind to forget all about you, enjoy life, and perhaps meet some one that will appreciate my love and affection and be loving and good to me all the time.

Part of another letter written by Mrs. Benedict reads:

I could be having a wonderful time now if it wasn't for the tie between us, and could join a dandy tennis court, but what's the use of anything? Who is your hussy friend now that is keeping you out all night? I don't know whether you are telling any of your male friends to follow me; but, believe me, young man, you are putting some one on a fool's chase. I am too wise for them. Drop me a card. I will send you the penny for it if you like.

After the Benedicts were married they lived for a time at the Hotel Marseilles, then moved to an apartment in West 112th Street, where they separated. Mr. Benedict going to the Hotel Empire, while his wife and their two children, went to the home of her mother at 256 Wadsworth Avenue. Justice Goff awarded to Mrs. Benedict $14 a week alimony.

OPEN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Apostolic Delegate Bonzano Dedicates One at Long Beach, L. I.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Isle, at Park Street and the Monroe Boulevard in Long Beach, L. I., was dedicated yesterday by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. John Bonzano of Washington, D. C., in the presence of several thousand persons. The church was established by Auxiliary Bishop George W. Mundelein of Brooklyn, and he will be its pastor. There was a notable gathering of priests at the morning service and at the benediction in the afternoon. The new church is of brick, of Spanish mission architecture, and will seat about 600.

More than fifty priests from Long Island and Manhattan attended the dedication ceremonies of the new $100,000 St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church at Great Neck, L. I., yesterday. The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell officiated at the ceremonies. About 3,000 persons were present. The church is one of the largest on Long Island. Joseph Grace presented a marble altar and altar railing in memory of his father, William R. Grace, one-time Mayor of New York, and for many years a resident of Great Neck.

DR. JORDAN IMPROVED.

Recovers from Cold in Denver and Proceeds on Lecture Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 4.—The condition of Dr. David Starr Jordan, head of Leland Stanford University, is sufficiently improved to enable him to continue his journey to Boulder, where he is to lecture tomorrow night. He left his hotel at noon today.

Dr. Jordan arrived here last night from the Pacific Coast, accompanied by his private secretary. Immediately after his arrival Dr. Jordan went to his room at a hotel, leaving word that he was ill and would see no one. The house physician refused to discuss the nature of his illness, but it is understood that he contracted a severe cold, which threatened to develop into pneumonia.

It was said that it might be necessary to cancel the lecture at Boulder for tomorrow night, but Dr. Jordan went away at noon.

PROF. MEUMANN IS DEAD.

German Psychologist Had Planned to Lecture at N. Y. U.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University received word yesterday of the death of Professor Ernst Meumann, one of the foremost German psychologists, who occupied the Chair of Philosophy at the Kolonial Institute, Hamburg.

News of the death of Professor Meumann came in the form of a postal card written by the professor's sister, Miss Mary Meumann, who announced that her brother died in April, as a result of overwork caused by his additional duties because of the war. Professor Meumann had planned before the war to lecture on the ethics of business in the School of Commerce at New York University. He was very desirous of making the trip to America, and even in the delirium of his illness talked continually of the invitation he had received from Chancellor Elmer E. Brown.

In the last letter which he wrote to Professor Jenks, shortly before his death, Professor Meumann referred to the bitter feeling that existed toward America in Germany, but at the same time expressed his intention of following out his original plan of making the trip to this country.

He was born in Merdingen, Niederrhein, in 1862. He studied under the famous logician, Sigwart, and also was a pupil of Wundt, the psychologist.

Professor Meumann was the originator of the science of experimental pedagogy. At his laboratory in Zurich, Switzerland, were developed new methods in the science of teaching children considered the greatest single advance in this field in 2,000 years. Psychologists from all over the world flocked to his classrooms, and his lectures were widely attended. He wrote and edited many books on psychology and pedagogy. Some of his works are "Lectures," "Experimental Pedagogy," "Intelligence and Will," and "The Psychology of Learning."

DIAZ FUNERAL TOMORROW.

Will Be Held at the Church of St. Honore-d'Eylau, in Paris.

PARIS, July 4.—The funeral of General Porfirio Diaz, former President of the Mexican Republic, who died in this city on Friday night, will be held on Tuesday at 11 o'clock at the Catholic church of St. Honoré-d'Eylau.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN F. BARTSCH, who became wealthy through printing enterprises in New York, died at his home in Hackensack on Saturday night of paralysis. He was 74 years old. He leaves a wife and children.

ABRAHAM H. KALMUS, President of the Rosenthal Brothers Company of 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, waist manufacturers, died on Saturday at his home, 320 West Eighty-seventh Street, in his sixty-third year. His widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

ELTON W. CLARK, cashier of the Security Bank, died on Friday at his home, 195 Claremont Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Jewett City, N. J., and had been in business in this city all his life. Mr. Clark was a member of Harlem Lodge, F. and A. M.; Sylvan Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, Constantine Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow and a sister survive him.

JOSEPH S. LIPP, associated with his sons in the tile jobbing business at 1,802 Park Avenue, died on Saturday at his home, 78 West 127th Street, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Philadelphia and came here seven years ago. Besides his two sons, he is survived by his widow and one daughter.

JOHN M. CARTER, President of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Institute, died on Saturday at his home in Mount Washington, near Baltimore. He was Secretary of State for Maryland under Governor Thomas Swann and was one of the most prominent Masons in the country.

Mrs. MARGARET DITMARS DITMAS, wife of Andrew Ditmas, died on Saturday at her home, 60 Amersfort Place, Flatlands, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of the late A. J. Hoagland Van Brunt, and was a member of the Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Kings County Historical Society, and the Flatlands Dutch Reformed Church, which was founded by one of her ancestors in 1634. Mrs. Ditmas was born in Bay Ridge at the present site of the Crescent Athletic Club and was 62 years old.

CHARLES TYLER DUTTON, connected with the firm of Hollister & Babcock, members of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Saturday at his home, 114 Morningside Drive, in his fifty-first year. He was a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and is survived by his widow and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH F. CUMMING, widow of Clement W. Cumming, died on Saturday at her home, 60 Hudson Street, Yonkers, N. Y., in her sixty-sixth year. She was born in this city and was a daughter of the late John M. Mason, a former President of the Board of Education. A daughter survives her.

Mrs. JENNIE A. FLUSHING, wife of George Flushing, Jr., died on Saturday at her home, 183 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, in her thirty-sixth year. She was born in Brooklyn, and, besides her husband, is survived by her mother.

WILLIAM M. THOMAS died on Saturday at his home in Belle Harbor, L. I., in his eighty-seventh year. He was a Mason.

Mrs. ALICE D. COLLINS, wife of Frank Collins, died on Saturday at her home, 342 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in her twenty-third year. She was a member of St. Ambrose's Roman Catholic Church for many years, and, besides her husband, is survived by a daughter.

JOSEPH J. CORRIGAN died on Saturday at his home, 289 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in Ireland and is survived by his widow and a sister.

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Commencing Tuesday and to continue all this week

Colored Silk Gloves
2 Clasp and 12 and 16 Button Lengths,
Qualities 75c – $1.00 – $1.25 – $1.50
HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO . . 35c

This reduction is to close out our stock of colors. No White included.

List of colors—Pink, Light Blue, Nile, Lavender, Yellow, Helio, Green, Red, Navy, Brown, Gold and Black.

Entire second floor devoted to this sale.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

POST OFFICE DEFICIT ABOUT $10,000,000

Burleson Says Exact Figures Are Not Ready, but for Nine Months It Was $8,000,000.

$14,500,000 NOT EXPENDED

Of Funds Appropriated for the Year —New System Met Emergencies of the War.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Postmaster General Burleson issued a statement today, in which he said:

"The audit of postal accounts will not be completed before September. Until then the exact amount of the deficit for the fiscal year just ended cannot be definitely ascertained. For the first three-quarters the excess of audited expenditures over audited revenues amounted to $8,008,034.68.

"Under the unprecedented conditions which have prevailed, and which could not be foreseen, a postal deficit was inevitable. But for economies of organization and operation initiated by the department and carried out by the efficient co-operation of the whole service the deficit would be much larger. In this connection I am able to report an unexpended balance of the funds appropriated for the year's expenditures which, it is estimated, exceeds $14,500,000. Had we used the full amount which we were authorized to spend by Congress, the deficit for the year would have approximated $25,000,000.

"Notwithstanding these economies there is not a community or section of the country, to the best of my knowledge, which has just complaint of less efficient service or of curtailment of its mail facilities. On the contrary, much new service has been installed and numerous provisions adopted for enlarged or quicker means of dispatch and delivery of mails. Notwithstanding the falling off in other mails, the parcel post has continued to grow, and is now in every respect a better, as it is a larger, service, than it was a year ago.

"Fortunately, during the seventeen months of its tenure prior to the outbreak of the European war, this Administration had worked out plans for simplifying, standardizing and improving postal service and Administration. These went into operation during the last fiscal year and, by eliminating waste effort, extravagance, special favors and privileges aided very materially in adjusting expenditures to meet, far as possible, the depletion of revenues caused by the war.

"Now that revenues are fast returning to normal, the prospects of the postal establishment for the new fiscal year are excellent. It is this fact which enabled us to carry out the will of Congress and provide for the annual automatic promotions of postal clerks and carriers and railway mail clerks, at an added cost for the new year of $2,400,000. I was delighted to find that the outlook warranted this action, and desire to say that it was made possible only by the hard work and intelligent co-operation of the postal organization during the trying period now ending."

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the excess of postal revenue receipts over postal service, paid from postal revenues of the year, was $4,376,

GIANTS WIN BENEFIT GAME—CYCLING—GOLF—TENNIS—ATHLETICS—TURF—ROWING

GIANTS BEAT YANKS AT BENEFIT GAME

Sunday Crowd of 10,000 Sees American Leaguers Defeated, 5 to 3, at Polo Grounds.

Wild Bill Donovan, who manages the Yankees, pitched against the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday at the benefit game played for the poor of the city under the auspices of The New York American. Bill pitched for five innings, when George Burns hit one into the left field bleachers for a home run. Then Bill wisely ordered himself out of the game, and permitted Cottrell, the Yankees' only southpaw, to go in and take the brunt of the trimming, which was executed by the Giants by a score of 5 to 3.

New York doesn't enjoy Sunday baseball often, but as this was a combination band concert, song recital, beauty show, and ball game, all for sweet charity's sake, the innovation was permitted. A crowd of nearly 10,000 attended, and there was much excitement over the clash of the friendly rivals. Schupp and Schauer pitched for the Giants, and gave the spectators that uncomfortable feeling that they were apt to leave the premises in a hurry at any moment.

The Yankees started out as if they intended to give a shock of disappointment to the numerous Giant admirers in the crowd. They got a run in the opening inning, when High singled and went to third on Peck's safety to centre. Maisel forced Peck at second, but Merkle didn't throw home in time to prevent High from scoring. In the third, after Peck walked, Pipp scored him on a three-base smash to right centre.

Ferdie Schupp had fanned Peck and Maisel in the fifth, when Pipp got an infield hit and went to second on a wild pitch. Cook walked and Hartzel singled, scoring Pipp.

With the score 3 to 0 against them the Giants woke up in the fifth. Wild Bill hit Snodgrass, and Wendell and Schupp fanned. Burns hit a home run into the left field bleachers, sending Snodgrass home before him. Cottrell was pitching for the Yankees in the sixth when Merkle singled and went to third on Lobert's double. A sacrifice ally by Snodgrass scored Merkle.

The Yankees tied the score in the seventh. Burns walked and Robertson got an infield hit. Fletcher's triple sent the two home with the victory. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	2	1	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	12	2
Robert'n, rf	4	1	2	1	0	High, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	Maisel, 3b	3	0	2	1	1
Fletch'r, ss	4	0	1	1	4	Pipp, 1b	3	1	2	10	0
Merkle, 1b	4	1	0	11	2	Cook, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Lobert, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	Hall, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Wend'll, c	3	0	0	8	1	Nuiker, c	2	0	2	6	1
Schupp, p	2	0	0	0	1	Sacley, c	2	0	0	1	0
Schau'r, p	1	0	0	0	0	Piercy, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Keen, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Vo'z	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	34	3	9	27	13	Cottrell, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	3	10	24	10

*Batted for Donovan in sixth inning.

Giants	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	x—5
Yankees	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Lobert. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Pipp. Home run—Burns. Sacrifice fly—Snodgrass. Stolen bases—Merkle, Peckinpaugh, Maisel, Hartzell. Left on bases—Giants, 8; Yankees, 7. Struck out—By Schupp, 5; by Schauer, 2; by Donovan, 3; by Cottrell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; off Schauer, 2; off Donovan, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, Snodgrass. Wild pitch—Schupp. Passed ball—Wendell. Hits—Off Schupp, 8 in 5 innings; off Schauer, 2 in 4 innings; off Donovan, 3 in 5 innings; off Cottrell, 4 in 3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and O'Loughlin. Times of game—Two hours.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Captures Both Games of Double-Header from St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4.—Cincinnati nosed St. Louis out in both games of a double-header here today, winning the first 1 to 0 and the second 3 to 2. Dale's pitching and some remarkable fielding on the part of his teammates accounted for the visitors' defeat in the first game. In the second game Cincinnati hit Sallee hard, and he left the mound in the seventh, after one run had been scored, tieing the score, and two men were on base. Griner could not stop the locals, for a single by Herzog brought home the winning run. Rain then interfered and the game was called. Scores:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	4	0	1	2	0	Butler, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Hr'g, ss	3	0	0	3	3	Long, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Wingo, c	2	0	0	2	0	Beck, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Dale, rf	3	0	1	1	0	Bisch'r, c	3	0	0	2	4
Neiter, 1b	4	0	0	9	1	Wilson, rf	3	0	2	2	0
Groh, 3b	2	0	0	0	2	Pratt, 1b	2	0	0	11	1
Griffth, rf	3	0	1	1	0	Beck, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Mo'ris, p	3	0	0	0	1	Snyder, c	3	0	1	3	1
Olsen, 2b	2	0	0	4	4	Rob'son, p	2	0	0	1	2
Dale, p	1	0	0	0	2	*Schang	1	0	0	0	0
						†Huggins	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	7	27	13	Total	27	0	6	24	13

*Batted for Robinson in ninth inning.
†Ran for Roche in ninth inning.
Error—Hyatt.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Snyder, Herzog. Stolen bases—Herzog. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Bescher, Griffith, Clarke. Double plays—Killifer and Mollwitz; Herzog, Olson and Mollwitz; Groh, Olson and Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Robinson, (Herzog); by Dale, (Hyatt.) Struck out—By Robinson, 2; by Dale, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	3	0	1	3	0	Butler, ss	4	0	1	3	2
Hr'g, ss	3	0	2	4	0	Long, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Kilfer, c	3	0	1	5	1	Bescher, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Groh, 3b	2	0	1	1	1	Miller, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Griffth, rf	2	0	0	1	0	Wilson, rf	2	1	1	1	0
Clarke, c	3	1	2	4	0	Hyatt, 1b	3	0	0	5	0
Mo'ris, p	3	0	1	0	2	Clarke, 2b	3	0	1	3	2
Olson, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	Sallee, p	2	0	0	0	1
Lear, p	2	0	0	0	0	Griner, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Voiz	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	26	1	6	18	7	Total	27	1	5	15	6

*Batted for Lear in seventh inning.
Error—Olson.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Clarke, Bescher, Leach. Three-base hit—Huggins. Stolen base—Butler. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 3; off Lear, 2. Hits—Off Sallee, 4 in 5 innings; off Griner, 1 in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Lear, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Cubs Capture Final Game.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh, 8 to 5, in the final game of the series here today. The locals made their runs by bunching hits off McQuillan and Cooper. Cheney weakened in the fifth inning when the visitors started a rally, and retired in favor of Lavender, who stopped the visitors' attack. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good'r, rf	5	1	1	1	0	Carey, lf	5	1	2	0	0
Fisher, ss	5	1	2	0	5	Viox, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Schlte, 1b	4	1	1	12	0	Wagn'r, ss	4	1	1	1	2
2Hm'n, 2b	4	1	2	2	1	Hinch, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Saier, 3b	4	0	1	5	0	Wi'ms, ss	4	0	2	2	1
Wilms, cf	4	1	2	4	0	Viox, 2b	3	1	0	2	2
Phi'n, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	Cutsh'w, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Archer, c	3	0	1	12	0	Gibson, c	3	0	1	7	1
Cheney, p	2	1	1	0	0	McQ'll'n, p	0	0	0	0	3
Lav'dr, p	2	0	0	0	0	‡Hm'n, p	1	0	0	0	0
						§Schang	1	0	0	0	0
						¶Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	8	12	27	8	Total	34	5	7	24	11

*Batted for McQuillan in third inning.
†Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Gibson, (2.) Zimmerman, Phelan, Cheney.

Chicago	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	—8
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Fisher, (2.) Stolen bases—Baird, Zimmerman, Schang. Earned runs—Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 3. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Archer. Double play—Fisher, Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 2; off Cheney, 3; off Lavender, 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 5 in 2 innings; off Cooper, 7 in 6 innings; off Cheney, 6 in 4 innings, and none out in 5th; off Lavender, 1 in 3 innings. Struck out—By McQuillan, 1; by Cheney, 5; by Cooper, 5; by Lavender, 4. Passed balls—Gibson, Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 8; Chicago, 7.
(10 innings.)
St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 14; St. Louis, 5.
Baltimore, 3; Newark, 0.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Jersey City, 7; Harrisburg, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	46	24	.657
Detroit	42	27	.609
Boston	37	24	.607
New York	35	32	.523
Washington	32	30	.516
Cleveland	24	41	.369
St. Louis	24	42	.364
Philadelphia	23	43	.349

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	38	27	.585
Philadelphia	34	28	.549
Pittsburgh	33	31	.516
St. Louis	36	34	.514
Boston	30	35	.462
Brooklyn	30	35	.462
Cincinnati	28	33	.459
New York	27	33	.450

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	42	23	.646
St. Louis	29	27	.591
Chicago	40	30	.571
Pittsburgh	37	30	.552
Newark	35	35	.500
Brooklyn	30	40	.429
Baltimore	27	41	.397
Buffalo	26	45	.366

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	33	21	.611
Buffalo	29	23	.558
Montreal	33	27	.550
Harrisburg	29	27	.518
Richmond	29	30	.492
Toronto	29	31	.483
Rochester	26	29	.473
Jersey City	19	39	.328

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
Philadelphia at New York.
(First game at 1:30 P. M.)
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
Newark at Brooklyn, (A. M.)
Brooklyn at Newark, (P. M.)
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
Harrisburg at Jersey City.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Defeats Chicago After Exciting Ten-Inning Contest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—Detroit defeated Chicago in the tenth inning today, 8 to 7, giving the locals the series, winning three out of four games. Detroit's heavy hitters knocked Scott out of the box in five innings and secured a lead of six runs. Steen, who had been pitching good ball, became wild in the eighth and his support weakened, enabling Chicago to tie the score. Covaleskie then relieved Steen, and Wolfgang, who had relieved Scott for two innings, gave way to Faber. With two out in the tenth and Cobb and Crawford on bases, Faber purposely passed Bush, filling the bases, to get at Baker. Then he walked Baker on four pitched balls, forcing in Cobb with the winning run. This is the fourth time this year that Detroit has beaten Faber. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	5	1	1	2	3	Felsch, cf	5	1	2	0	0
Kav'h, 2b	5	2	2	1	4	W'ver, ss	5	0	1	3	2
Cobb, cf	5	2	3	2	0	E.C'ns, 2b	3	1	0	3	5
C'w'f'd, rf	5	1	3	3	0	F'nler, 1b	4	3	2	14	1
Veach, lf	5	1	1	3	0	J.C'ns, rf	5	1	2	3	0
Burns, 1b	5	0	0	15	0	Roth, lf	4	0	0	1	2
Bush, ss	4	0	0	1	5	Schalk, c	4	0	0	4	1
Stan'ge, c	3	1	1	4	1	B'k'ne, 3b	4	0	1	0	3
Baker, c	1	0	0	1	0	Scott, p	1	0	0	0	1
Steen, p	3	0	0	0	2	W'lfg'g, p	1	1	1	0	1
Cov'lsk'e, p	1	0	1	0	1	Faber, p	1	0	0	1	1
†McKee	1	0	0	0	0	‡Quinlan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	8	15	30	16	Total	38	7	9	29	18

*Two out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Scott in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.
Errors—Roth, Wolfgang, Vitt, Kavanagh, Bush, (2.)

Detroit	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—8
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Crawford, Veach. Three-base hits—Felsch, Vitt. Home run—Crawford. Stolen bases—Fournier. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 7. Sacrifice hits—Fournier, Roth, Veach. Double play—Vitt and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; off Steen, 4. Hits—Off Scott, 10 in 5 innings; off Wolfgang, 1 in 2 innings; off Faber, 4 in 2-3 innings; off Steen, 7 in 7 1-3 innings; off Covleskie, 2 in 2 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Faber, 3; by Steen, 1; by Covleskie, 1. Wild pitches—Steen, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

One Hit for Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Lowdermilk celebrated Independence Day by shutting out Cleveland, 2 to 0, in a one-hit game in which both teams played errorless ball. Smith robbed the St. Louis pitcher of a no-hit game by a triple in the fourth after two men were out. Lowdermilk further helped his team win by doubling to right in the eighth and scoring on Shotton's double to the same locality. The other run was brought in by C. Walker, who doubled in the fourth and scored on Walsh's single. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf	4	0	1	1	0	Sw'th, cf	3	0	0	3	1
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	H'm'd, 2b	4	0	0	3	1
Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	C'pm'n, ss	3	0	0	3	0
C.W'r, cf	3	1	1	3	0	O'Kson, 1b	4	0	0	5	1
Walsh, rf	3	1	2	2	0	Graney, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Leary, 1b	3	0	2	8	0	Smith, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Lavan, ss	2	0	0	3	2	W'g'n's, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Sev'old, c	2	0	0	9	1	O'Neill, c	3	0	0	6	5
L'milk, p	3	1	2	0	4	Mitchell, p	1	0	0	0	2
						†Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	2	8	27	12	*Leibold	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	27	0	1	24	11

*Batted for Mitchell in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Jones in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Walker, Lowdermilk, Shotton. Three-base hit—Smith. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Lavan. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Lowdermilk, 5. Hits—Off Mitchell, 5 in seven innings; off Jones, 3 in one inning. Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; by Lowdermilk, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Syracuse, 3.
At Albany—Troy, 4; Albany, 1.

American Association.

At Louisville—Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 2.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Columbus, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Columbus, 4.
At Milwaukee, 6; Kansas City, 2. Milwaukee, 3; Kansas City, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 3.
Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Little Rock, 2; Memphis, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 5; Chattanooga, 1.

RACING STOCK BEST CAVALRY REMOUNTS

General Scott Thinks Three-Quarters Thoroughbred Ideal Horse for Army's Use.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, believes there should be some check on the shipment of mares to the warring nations.

"I am much disturbed at the figures showing the number of horses that agents of the belligerent nations are shipping to Europe," he says. "It is alarming when you consider that a large percentage of these animals are mares. Great Britain cleaned us up on material for remount purposes during the Boer war. With this conflict raging, nobody knows what our plight will be if we do not take steps to preserve our breeding stock. I have communicated with the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster General and the Department of Agriculture to have Congress place an embargo on the shipment of mares of the type required for our purposes.

"The Department of Agriculture has charge of experimental work in horse breeding. Its agent should pass upon all mares offered for shipment abroad. It is a branch of that service that belongs to the army, for we know the type best for our needs.

"A cavalry remount should be a horse of 15.2 to 16 hands with one-half to three-quarters of pure blood in his veins. He should have the feet and legs to cover any country. Horses of this type should have the courage to endure any hardship. Only the horses of the greatest courage and stamina can stand the requirements of cavalry work in a great many sections of the United States, particularly in the Southwest and South.

"Speed is another qualification. The task of producing cavalry remounts is a greater task right than it was when racing was going on, and sires of the size, bone and disposition required for the work were at our hands. With a returning market for thoroughbreds there is sure to be importations of blooded stock. I understand that Americans have been buying abroad are trying to make arrangements for the return of their racing and breeding studs. This should give a great impetus to the breeding industry, especially since European countries must come to us for material to replenish their decimated studs."

Speaking of the complaints of breeders that they cannot produce a desirable cavalry remount horse and make a profit at the maximum of $175 the Government pays for three-year-olds, General Scott said:

"I have seen it stated that breeders in the East cannot place such a horse on the market at the figure quoted. If this is true a higher price should be paid. The bidding of a fair price for these horses should stimulate breeding all over the country.

"We need 2,000 cavalry remounts every year and a great many more in emergency. We should have breeding farms to make a study of the work as a part of a general program of preparedness."

Commenting upon the type of stallions to be used the Chief of Staff said: "I prefer the thoroughbred above all others. We have a number of these horses at Front Royal and other points at present. Now that racing is being resumed in New York, where the Jockey Club has its headquarters, there will perhaps be offers of other sires. The Government should pursue the same course as France, Germany and other foreign countries and buy stallions wherever they find individual specimens desirable. To do the work properly will take much money, but if the Government will supply the funds we will furnish the horses and establish the type."

GIANTS BEAT CUBANS.

Ritter Pitches Good Ball and Team Wins at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 4.—The Giants defeated the Long Branch Cubans here today by the score of 3 to 2. The game developed into a pitchers' duel between Dill Ritter, and Acosta, Ritter having a slight advantage over the clever young Cuban. Acosta's support broke in the third inning, and two errors and a base on balls cost him two runs. Padron's home run drive over the left field fence in the seventh inning was the longest hit ever made in the local grounds. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	0	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0	3 6 0
Long Branch	0	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	2 5 3

Batteries—Ritter and Wanamaker; Acosta and Torres.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore Shuts Out Newark When Bailey Allows but Three Hits.

Baltimore defeated the Newark Federal League team at Newark yesterday by the score of 3 to 0. Bailey, who pitched for the Terrapins, allowed but three hits, while the Baltimore batsmen rolled up a total of eleven safeties off Kaiserling. Baltimore sent a brace of runs across the plate in the second inning, and added another in the fifth. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	3 11 0
Newark	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 3 1

Batteries—Bailey and Owens; Kaiserling and Tariden.

Close Game at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—McConnell's hitting and pitching were leading factors in Chicago's 5-to-4 defeat of Pittsburgh today. A wet ground made fielding difficult, and many of the hits might have been outs on a dry field. The visitors pounded McConnell hard, but he was strong in most of the tight places, while Dickson was victim of a rally in the sixth which caused his retirement, and Allen sent in one run on a balk. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	4 13 0
Chicago	0	1 0 0 0 3 1 0	—5 13 2

Batteries—Dickson, Allen, Berger and O'Connor, Berry, McConnell and Wilson.

Kanfeds Bat Ball Hard.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Every local batter made at least one safe hit today, and Rawlings and Shaw hit every time up in the first game of the locals' home series today. The score of 14 to 5 sent St. Louis back to second place, giving the lead to Kansas City again. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	—5 9 2
Kansas City	1	0 3 0 4 2 2 2	—14 18 1

Batteries—Davenport, Watson, Herbert and Hartley, Chapman, G. Johnson, Packard and Easterly.

Knights of Columbus Baseball.

Two games were played yesterday in the Knights of Columbus Baseball League. San Salvador Council made a farce of its game with the Twenty-third District through its heavy hitting, winning the game by the overwhelming score of 28 to 3. Mystic Rose Council gave Unity Council a hard fight, but was downed by a 9 to 7 count. Unity scored six runs in the seventh and eighth innings. Brownson Council forfeited to the Twenty-fourth District. The results:

	R.	H.	E.
Mystic Rose	2	2 2 0 1 0 0 0	2—7 8 2
Unity	0	0 3 0 0 0 3 3	0—9 8 2

Batteries—Dougherty and Dougherty; Kelly and Doran.

	R.	H.	E.
San Salvador	1	4 0 4 1 4 3 11	0—28 21 2
23d District	0	0 0 0 1 0 2 0	0—3 7 3

Batteries—McCafferty, Gallivan, and Morrow; Costello and Hamilton.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.
FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	1	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—2 7 1
Jersey City	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—1 5 0

Batteries—Ensman and Heckinger; Sherman and Tragresser.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—0 4 1
Jersey City	0	0 0 2 1 4 0 0	—7 10 1

Batteries—Lee and Heckinger; Crutcher and Reynolds.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.

Philadelphia at Yankees', (2 games.)
Giants at Philadelphia, (2 games.)
Boston at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Newark at Brookfeds', (morning.)
Brookfeds at Newark, (afternoon.)

Horse Racing.

Summer meeting of the Queens Jockey Club, Aqueduct, L. I.

Automobile Racing.

Teaneck, N. J., (morning.)
Brighton Beach Race Track, (afternoon and evening.)

Tennis.

University Heights Tennis Club—North Side championship.
Point Pleasant Lawn Tennis Association, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Point Pleasant championship.
Malba Field Club, Malba, L. I.—President's Cups tournament.
Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J.—Men's doubles.
Douglaston Field Club, Douglaston, L. I.—Club tournament.
Knollwood Country Club—Greer Cup.

Yacht Racing.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
New Haven Yacht Club.
Bayside Yacht Club.
New York Yacht Club.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.
Atlantic Yacht Club.
Rumson Country Club.

Athletic Events.

Games—Irish-American A. C. and Affiliated Building Trades, Celtic Park.
Road Race—Letter Carriers, Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, New Brunswick, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, City of New York.—Games in Seward Park, Hamilton Fish Park, De Witt Clinton Park, Chelsea Park, Yorkville Playground, Queensboro Bridge Playground, Brooklyn Athletic Field, Pelham Bay Park, Macomb's Dam Park, Astoria Field, and seventeen other parks and four public gymnasiums; swimming races in three public baths, and baseball championships in six public parks.
Road Race—East Rutherford, N. J.
Games—Atlantic Yacht Club, Sea Gate.
Games—Jersey Harriers A. A., Bayonne, N. J.

Swimming.

Race from Seabright to Asbury Park.
Rye Beach—A. A. U. championships.

Motor Cycle Racing.

Saratoga Race Track.
Brighton Beach Motordrome.

Cycling.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, (night.)

Polo.

Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.
Rumson Country Club.

Rowing.

People's regatta, Philadelphia.
New England regatta, Boston.

Canoeing.

Annual races and camp of American Canoe Association, Dennings Point, west side of Hudson River, near Newburg.

Golf.

Nassau Country Club—Independence Day Handicap.
Ballusrol Golf Club—Special Medal Handicap.
Fox Hills Golf Club—Medal play.
Apawamis Club—Handicap for Lever and Govern Trophies.
Scarsdale Golf and Country Club—Driving, putting, approaching competition.
St. Andrews Golf Club—Medal play.
Richmond County Country Club—Emmons Trophy Handicap.
Yountakah Country Club—July tournament.
Wykagyl Country Club—Handicap play for Briggs Prize.
Upper Montclair Country Club—Governors', Greens Committee, and Club Trophies.
Knollwood Country Club—King Memorial medal play.
Siwanoy Country Club—Medal handicap play.
Hollywood Golf Club—Independence Day tournament.
Oakland Golf Club—Independence Day Handicap.
Rumson Country Club—Independence Day tourney.
Ridgewood Country Club—Ho-Ho-Kus Cup play.
Malba Field Club—June handicap tournament.

Cricket.

Manhattan at Paterson.
Brooklyn Wanderers at Kings County.
Manor Field at Richmond County.
Bensonhurst Rovers at Bensonhurst.
Brooklyn at New York Veterans'.

CLOSE RACE IN LEAGUES.

Season Half Over, With No Marked Superiority Shown.

The baseball situation in both the National and American Leagues continues to hold an element of uncertainty. With the season drawing toward the half-way point the predictions that some one team would show a pronounced superiority are still unfulfilled. While the leadership in both leagues remains with Chicago teams, the advantage in percentage is not by any means so pronounced that it can be taken as definite proof of the final outcome. In the National League Philadelphia is close behind the Cubs. After those two teams the others are closely bunched, and a week even may cause a wide shift in position.

There must be some worry for the Boston team. It may be comforting for a time to consider that the Braves will duplicate their sensational winning streak of last year, but the continued absence of any indications of it thus far may well raise some fears in the minds of the Bostonians. They did not show strongly against the Giants; in fact took the small end of the series. It has been predicted that once Evers returned to the game the Braves would finish. He is back now, and if the champions are to pick up it will have to be soon.

After the poor showing that Brooklyn made on the road there was every reason for McGraw to think the Dodgers would provide stepping stones for the Giants. But Brooklyn returned with its old time ability to at least humble the players from Manhattan. Instead of victories abounding the Giants during the past week have dropped four out of five games to the Dodgers, so that now the McGraw team is occupying the position in the cellar. Nearly every game was a pitchers' battle, and the Brooklynites showed the better material. Tesreau after having been beaten in one game came back Saturday to win the last of the series from Appleton.

In the American League the Yankees are in a hard tussle with Washington for fourth place, and during the series between the clubs at the Polo Grounds last week the Yanks had a shade the best of it. The pitchers have been encountering trouble, and it must have been a gratification to Wild Bill to have Cy Pieh display such excellent form in a game which he won from the Senators. The White Sox, leading the league, are setting a fast pace for Boston and Detroit to follow, though during the past week they did pull up a little closer to the Chicago team.

DARDANELLES SAW ATHENS' NAVAL RUIN

Recent British Disasters Recall Destruction of the Sea Power of Ancient World.

BROKEN WITHOUT A BATTLE

Overwhelmed by Spartans While Ships Were Drawn Up on Shore and Sailors at Breakfast.

In the fighting at the Dardanelles the British have lost six battleships. They are the Ocean and Irresistible, sunk by mines in the battle of March 18; the Goliath, sunk by a Turkish destroyer in April; the Triumph and Majestic, torpedoed by a German submarine in May, and the Agamemnon, which presumbably met the same fate about the same time.

This is a larger number of ships of the line than the British Navy has lost in any action since the defeats by the Dutch in the middle of the seventeenth century, and a larger number of ironclads than any navy has ever lost, with the exception of the Russian losses in the battle of the Sea of Japan in 1905. Added to the disabling of other armored vessels by gunfire in the battle of March 18, and the loss of some smaller vessels at various times, these losses have given the British people a great shock.

It is a coincidence that these losses by the greatest of modern navies have occurred almost within sight of the spot which saw the ruin of the greatest sea power of ancient times. The Athenian navy, which was founded by Themistocles, saved Europe by its victory over the Persians at Salamis in 480 B. C., and ruled the Aegean and the Mediterranean, despite occasional defeats, until the disaster at Aigospotamoi (Goat Rivers) near the present village of Jumalikoi, in the Dardanelles, in 405 B. C.

One of the ironies of the disaster, which made Sparta the leading power among the Greek States, was the fact that it was not a naval battle, nor indeed a battle at all. The crews of the fleet were caught while eating breakfast on shore. The most effective navy of the ancient world was ruined finally when its sailors were surprised on the beach with their ships drawn up in rows on the strand, whence they could not be launched. Treachery contributed largely to the disaster, and party politics and its accompanying disloyalty had weakened the Athenians seriously before it occurred.

Warships Depended on Oars.

The standard battleship of those days was the trireme, a wooden ship with a single mast and a square sail which was of very little use in the propulsion of the vessel. The motive power was furnished by rowers, of which each ship carried 180. In the Athenian fleet these came mostly from the lower orders of citizens, though there were a considerable number of foreign mercenaries serving among them, and in the latter part of the war a few slaves. The "galley slaves" of tradition, however, were in the main a later institution. The oarsmen worked three rows of oars, and the exact arrangement of these is something over which scholars have argued in vain. No modern shipbuilder could construct a trireme except by accident. Besides the oarsmen, each vessel carried from ten to twenty heavy-armed soldiers in case of a fight at close quarters, but the accepted method of warfare was ramming with a heavy bronze or iron beak fitted to the prow of the ship.

The Athenians, who made great advances in the naval warfare of their time, developed intricate manoeuvres looking to the disabling of the enemy's ships or the destruction of the tactical efficiency of his squadron, but the ram was the principal weapon by which naval battles were decided.

A feature of the trireme was its very small space for supplies. War fleets kept close to shore in those days for the excellent reason that they had to land frequently to get food and water. When there was urgent necessity a few days' food could be taken along in transports, but a voyage straight across the open sea was next to impossible for a large fleet. This made naval strategy easy, for a defending fleet had only to pick out an easy harbor on the coast line and wait, with the moral certainty that its opponent would be along in the course of time.

Athens as a Sea Power.

The Athenian fleet had been supreme in the earlier stages of the Peloponnesian War, but after the great defeat at Syracuse in 413 B. C., when more than 200 triremes and about 50,000 men were lost, their sea power was crushed for the moment, and their allies revolted and joined the enemy. Fortunately it did not take long to build a fleet in those days, but when the war was resumed on the ocean the Athenians were no longer masters of the strategic situation from Rome to the Isthmus of Suez, as they had been in the earlier part of the war, but had to fight for the control of the Aegean Sea at their very doors, and of the Hellespont and Bosporus. Then, as now, the Hellespont (Dardanelles) was of importance on account of the wheat crop of the Crimea and adjacent regions. The Athenians needed the strait free to import the grain on which their city population lived.

After several years of fighting, with the honors about even, the Athenians and Spartans both lost their best commanders. Alcibiades, the Athenian General, was overthrown by political enemies on strong suspicion of treachery, strengthened by the fact that he had once before been guilty. Lysander, the Spartan Admiral, was removed from office by his opponents, and Konon and Kallikratidas were left in command of the Athenian and Spartan fleets respectively. Kallikratidas, with a far superior force, blockaded the Athenians in the harbor of Mitylene in the year 406 B. C., whereupon a new fleet was built at Athens by desperate exertions and the blockading Spartan squadron was attacked at the Islands of Arginoussai. The result was a great victory for Athens. Kallikratidas, the Spartan Admiral, was killed and seventy of his ships sunk. The Athenians lost twenty-five ships, and after the battle there was a great outcry among the families of their crews because the eight Athenian Admirals had not abandoned the pursuit of the enemy to take the sailors off the sinking ships.

Defeated Admirals Executed.

Public excitement arose to such a height that six of the Admirals were brought to trial, the other two having prudently fled to foreign parts when they heard what was in the wind, and the assembly of the Athenian people sat in judgment. The defense was that several subordinate commanders had been ordered to drop back with a division of the fleet to save the crews while the main bodies continued the pursuit, but the subordinates, being influential politicians, evaded the charge. Friends of the Admirals, who interposed constitutional objections, were told that it was an outrage that the sovereign people should not do what it pleased. The unlucky six were condemned and put to death.

This naturally discouraged naval enterprise. Although the next group of Admirals elected included the able Konon, none of them dared to take any active steps. Hence Lysander, who was now made Chief of Staff and in effect commander of the Spartan fleet, sailed past the Athenians and captured the town of Lampsakos on the Hellespont, which as Lampsaki on the Dardanelles has figured in recent dispatches. This at once not only threatened the Athenian grain supply, but cut off the revenue from the tariffs which the Athenians had exacted from ships passing through the narrows. So their fleet of 180 vessels rowed into the strait and drew up on shore at the mouth of Goat Rivers, just across the Dardanelles from the spot where the Spartans lay at anchor. Lysander had the advantage of position, with a city at his back from which he could draw supplies. The Athenians had to scatter up and down the coast every day and forage for their food.

Every morning Lysander cleared his ships for action and rowed out into the strait, which at this point is less than two miles wide. Whenever he did this the Athenians hurriedly drew up ready for action on their side of the Hellespont, but they were on the defensive, partly for psychological reasons and partly because a defeat for them meant ruin, while a defeat for the Spartans meant only that they would have to build another fleet. So every day, when Lysander withdrew to the beach and gave up his threat of attack, the Athenians did likewise and scattered to get food along the shore.

Athenians Are Trapped.

Lysander, however, kept several fast scout ships to apprise him of the exact movements of the Athenians, who were now convinced that he had been trying to surprise them and had been balked by their vigilance. Alcibiades, their former General, who had a castle near by, came down and pointed out to the fleet commanders their dangerous position, but naturally they refused to admit that Alcibiades could tell them anything about their business. So the Athenian fleet remained in its exposed position, and after the Spartan fleet had come out, drawn up in line, and then retreated on the fifth morning, the Athenians again drew their ships up on shore and scattered along the coast. This was what Lysander had waited for.

Upon signal from a scout ship his own fleet, which had not been put out of fighting trim and was ready to return at a moment's notice, turned about and rowed back across the Dardanelles. The Athenian ships were drawn up in rows along the beach, empty of men. The arms were in the ships or scattered along the shore, and the men were everywhere except at their positions. Konon and one or two other officers, still on the alert, managed to escape with nine ships, and, prudently refusing to go back to Athens with bad news, made their escape to a neutral port and were interned. The rest of the ships were seized and their men captured without a fight. Thereupon several of the States allied to Sparta brought charges of atrocities against the Athenians, and Lysander ordered his men to cut the throats of the 3,000 Athenian citizens among the prisoners.

All that Winter Athens was besieged by land and sea, and in April the town surrendered after its people had begun to die dead in the streets from starvation. The peace conference at which the allies deliberated on the fate of the nation which had tried to master the whole Greek world was enlivened by the demands of Thebes and Corinth, the nearest neighbors of Athens, that the State be entirely wiped out, but Sparta, the principal member of the grand alliance, being at a safe distance, decided that it would preserve the balance of power to let Athens remain as a weak State dependent on Sparta. And before long the allies were fighting among themselves over the spoils of war and the hegemony they had wrested from Athens.

MAY LOITER TO FIRST BASE.

All Right to Run in a Circle, but Player Must Touch Sack.

With the closing of colleges for the vacation, and the cessation of all athletics, incidents are recalled by reviewing the performances of the season just closed. One of the most important incidents of the college baseball season is that arising in the game between Cornell and Yale, May 22.

The contest resulted in a victory for Cornell after ten innings of sensational playing, by the score of 1 to 0. Pumpelly, the Yale pitcher, passed the first man who faced him in the tenth inning and then put another runner on base when he threw wild to first in fielding a bunt. The next two men were passed, both drawing two strikes and several fouled balls before the fourth ball was called.

Then I. Paul Steinberg of Syracuse, who officiated as umpire, established a precedent by a decision on an unusual play. With three men on the bases Pumpelly walked Whitney, the Cornell left fielder, forcing in the only run of the game. According to Reilly, third baseman of the Yale team, the Cornell player went outside the base-paths on his journey to the first station after the fourth ball had been delivered, and the Yale player immediately protested to the umpire that Whitney was out and that the run was not forced across the plate.

Umpire Steinberg, working back of the plate, had no jurisdiction, but decided that the run counted, inasmuch as Umpire Flynn of Rochester, who was officiating on the bases, declared that Whitney had touched the bag, and that there was nothing in the rules governing baseball requiring a runner to make the trip to first base in any prescribed manner.

The play was interesting because players always take liberties following free trips to first, even going to the bench to get their sweaters. There is no rule of baseball preventing a batter, who becomes a base-runner after the fourth ball is called on him, from leaving the line drawn to the first sack, before completing the journey. At the time of the above play it was thought the case would cause a revision of the rules relating to bases on balls.

CORRY BADLY HURT.

Australian Cyclist Has Skull Fractured in Collision at Newark.

Frank Corry, the Australian bicycle rider, was badly injured yesterday afternoon in a collision with Al Halstead on the Newark Veledrome track. The two riders were among the twenty or more starters in the two-mile professional handicap, and were up with the first flight just entering the stretch for the final spurt, when their wheels came together and both went down.

Halstead, who was shaken up and scraped badly, was able to rise and make his way from the track, but Corry was unconscious. Doctors English and Fisher, after examining Corry, summoned an ambulance and he was taken to the City Hospital. His skull is fractured.

New York Players in Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 4.—H. B. Heweston of New York, Norman Swayne of the Plymouth Country Club, Paul W. Gibbons of the Cynwyd Club, and Percy S. Osborn of the Belfield Country Club will battle out in the semi-final stages of the men's singles at the Point Pleasant Courts tomorrow.

In the men's doubles Paul S. Osborn and Dr. E. B. Dewhurst of Philadelphia defeated Carroll Bayne and Nelson Miles of New York, 6–1, 6–3. Orman Swayne and Harby Stevens, the latter from the Kings County Club of Brooklyn, defeated J. Edward Harriman and Edward Wardell of the Point Pleasant Club, 6–0, 6–0.

In the opening stages of the women's singles today Miss Alice Church of Bay Head defeated Mrs. Paul S. Osborn, 6–2, 6–1. Miss Marie Baker of Bay Head won from Mrs. Edward P. Carlisie of Point Pleasant, 6–0, 6–1.

Doty's Son Pitches Fine Game.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Clarence Doty, son of "Babe" Doty, former National League pitcher, pitched a one-hit game at Fort Clinton today. Doty did not allow a base on balls and only thirty men faced him. Doty won his game, 1 to 0.

EASY WIN FOR SPERL.

Big Handicap Helps Motor Cyclist in Brighton Beach Races.

George Sperl, with a handicap of one and one-half laps, last night won the six-mile professional handicap, the feature event of the second night's motorcycle racing at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Billy Stubner was second, less than a lap behind, and Pete Cronin was third, a half lap behind Stubner. The winner's time for the six miles over the track, which was damp from the heavy mist, was 4:41 2-5.

Arthur Chapple, the scratch man, conceding all the riders a lap and a half, was put out of the race on the eighth lap with engine trouble. He trailed around after the field for three laps, in an effort to remedy the trouble, but was unsuccessful, coming down to the flat on the tenth lap. When the trouble occurred he was just overhauling the leaders.

Percy Charles won the two-mile amateur event for riders of stock machines after a close fight in the last half from Jack Frederick. Tony Monroo was third. Although beginners at the racing game, the trio showed good judgment, and drew up well together at the finish. Charles got a big jump on Frederick, and managed to retain the lead throughout, winning by three lengths. His time for the two miles was 1:45.

A tire puncture which ripped the shoe off his rear wheel on the eighth lap put Johnny Cox out of the five mile open professional race. Herbert Ayrault and Stubner, the other two starters, fought it out, with Stubner the winner by three lengths. It was a pretty race between the pair. Neither man was able to gain as much as a length in the last mile, the pair maintaining the same distance until the end. The winner's time for the five miles was 4.08 2-5.

George Sperl won the first heat of the three mile motordrome special, defeating Peter Cronin by three lengths. His time was 2:28 2-5.

KRAMER BREAKS RECORD.

Cycling Champion Wins Quarter-Mile Championship in Fast Time.

Frank Kramer broke the world's record in the quarter mile national professional championship, which he won yesterday at the Newark Velodrome. Kramer clipped three-fifths of a second off the mark of 28 seconds made by Alf Goullet of Australia, June 20. Alf Grenda finished second in the race, Goullet was third, and Raymond Eaton of Newark fourth. The champion's victory enabled him to move up from third place in the championship standing, and he is now on even terms with Grenda who held first place with a lead of two points.

Grenda won the five mile open in a blanket finish with Reggie McNamara and Goullet. McNamara defeated Marcel Dupuy of France, in the brassard match, and Goullet won the two mile handicap from scratch, Bob Spears (10 yards) was second, and Dupuy (20 yards) was third.

Fred Taylor of Newark, recently reinstated to the amateur class, won both amateur races, a one-third mile national championship and a half mile handicap. Frank Whitney of the New York A. C. was second in the championship, Willie Werner third, and Tim Sullivan of New Haven, who is leading for the title, was fourth.

Ernest Jokus of Newark won the one mile professional handicap from the 40-yard mark, Donald McDougall (70 yards) was second, and Jake Magin (30 yards) was third. Knoller won the half mile novice, with Bennie Zager second.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The centre of a disturbance of considerable intensity has moved to the region of the Great Lakes from the Northwestern Canadian Provinces and a belt of low pressure extends southward over the great centre valleys to the Gulf States This disturbance has produced general showers and thunderstorms in the region of the Great Lakes, the central valleys and Plains States. Widespread showers are also reported from the Southern States. Temperatures have fallen in the Mississippi Valleys and the Upper Lake region, and cool weather prevails in the Plains States and the Northern Rocky Mountain region, where the lowest temperatures of record for July were recorded. There were frosts in Nebraska and Wyoming.

The indications are that the weather will be overcast with showers Monday and fair Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Temperatures will be lower in the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States. Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, fresh south, shifting to west with squalls South Atlantic moderate, south except east in south Florida coast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Showers followed by clearing Monday; Tuesday fair, fresh to strong west winds.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Northern New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New England—Showers Monday, Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	60	70	4 P. M.	72	76
6 A. M.	61	68	7 P. M.	68	74
9 A. M.	65	75	9 P. M.	64	70
12 M.	69	83	11 P. M.	62	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 12 M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:30—343 E. 149 St.; S. C. Turner....Loss.
4:15—Ft. E. 18 St.; barge M. P. Smith.Slight
8:25—584 9 Av.; Isaac Krebs.....Slight
10:25—22 Riversida Drive.; G. Macy....None
11:45—337 Lenox Av.; not given.....Slight

P. M.

1:10—10 E. 236 St.; Jos. Walters.....Slight
3:15—194 Delancey St.; not given..Not given
3:50—222 8 Av.; Jos. Rosenberg.....Slight
3:50—Mangin and Delancey Sts.; D. S. C.—None
3:50—869 Columbus Av.; C. Gottschalk.Slight
3:55—317 W. 142 St.; H. Beacher.....Slight
4:50—301 W. 114 St.; John A. Rudd.....Slight
4:50—26 Rutgers Pl.; not given.....Slight
5:15—34 St. and 3 Av.; S. Bernstein..Slight
5:30—839 Eagle Av.; Mary Hupfel.....Slight
5:52—124 Allen St.; J. Gold.....Slight
6:40—332 Monroe St.; Iceland Refrigerator Company $1,000
7:10—235 2 St.; Pollack & Stuhler....$10,000
7:40—9 W. 116 St.; Park Dep't.....Slight
8:50—163 E. 108 St.; Mary Wehlgenoch.Slight
8:50—1,607 Purdy St.; Francis Marbito.Slight
8:40—353 W. 121 St.; Jno. Averon.....Slight
8:45—2,145 5 Av.; Frank Kling.....Slight
8:50—69 W. 108 St.; S. Klein.....Slight
9:00—2 Desbrosses St.; M. Aurigauna...$10
9:08—229 E. 69 St.; not given.....Slight
9:15—467 Orchard St.; Moses Leiger....Slight
10:05—165 E. 138 St.; Richard Lauderi...Slight
11:05—137 Spring St.; "L" structure....Slight
11:55—418 E. 19 St.; E. T. Bliss.....$5

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, July 4.
SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, July 4.
SS Copenhagen, at Arica, July 3.
SS Ikbal, at Plymouth, July 3.
SS Inverlc, at Port Said, July 3.
SS Queen Amelie, at Taltal, July 3.

Sailed.

SS Manhattan, from London, July 3.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia .....July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonia.....July 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru .....July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 13
Tahiti, Marquesos, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama .....July 16

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:34|Sun sets..7:38|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:54	2:34	8:12	8:55
Governors Island	2:36	3:18	8:53	9:40
Hell Gate	4:26	5:06	10:33	11:20

Arrived—Sunday, July 4.

SS Verona, Palermo, June 18.
SS Lucilline, La Pallice, June 18.
SS Talisman, Manzanillo, June 17.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, June 29.
SS El Dia, Galveston, June 28.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, June 29.
SS Atherstone, Havre, June 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Langton	Oran	June 17
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Sjoa	Liverpool	June 24
Kroonland	San Francisco	June 13
Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Rossano	Cardiff	June 19
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Bayamon	San Juan	June 25
Coamo	San Juan	June 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 3
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Proteus	New Orleans	June 30
El Mundo	Galveston	June 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Athinai	Palermo	June 20
Eastern States	Copenhagen	June 24
Stampalia	Genoa	June 22
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Satsuma	Dundee	June 22
Lowther Castle	Barry	June 22
Havana	Havana	July 3
Metapan	Havana	July 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 3
Lampasas	Mobile	June 29
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Colorado	Galveston	July 1
El Norte	Galveston	July 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 3
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

S. L. TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Czaritza, Archo		9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jethou, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Barranca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 4.

SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 36 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Toplis, Sabine to New York, crossed Sabine Bar at 9 A. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 182 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 221 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 121 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 58 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 926 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, was 83 miles N. E. of Havana at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 480 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 178 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

For Your Vacation—
Go To BERMUDA
9-Day Tour—All Expenses $45.50 up
Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists. Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.
Twin Screw "Bermudian"
Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats.
Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway and 561 5th Ave., or Any Ticket Agent.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis....July 10 | St. Paul....July 17

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.....July 7 | Baltic.....July 14
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, July 21, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Aug. 12
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . July 10, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . July 17, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . July 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . July 31, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Bread 4900.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Tuscania, Friday, July 23, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT ANNA....July 22 | PATRIA (new)....Aug. 9
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona & Marseilles
ROMA.....Aug. 3 | ROMA.....Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

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WHY not include the West Indies and the Panama Canal in your trip and see the countries that have made the California Expositions possible?
To California
Circle Tours between New York and New Orleans via West Indies and Panama Canal, in connection with the California Expositions.
$101.25 and $134.70
Between New York and New Orleans via Havana, Cuba, $54.00
Sailings from New York to Panama Wednesdays and Saturdays via Kingston and Havana.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
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Vacation Voyages
of 5 to 21 days, permitting shore visits to interesting and picturesque spots on the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf. Direct connections for the famous resorts of the Southeast, Southwest and
CALIFORNIA
Short sea trips at $32 to $80, including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Ask for illustrated folders and full information.
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
Pier 36, North River, New York.
City Ticket Offices, 290 & 958 Broadway.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna.....Thurs., July 22, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., July 23, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., July 31, 10 A.M.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czaritza, July 5
S. S. Czar, July 16
S. S. Dwinsk, July 27
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

SPECIAL SAILINGS of PERUVIAN STEAMSHIP CO.
Fast freight and passenger steamers
Direct to South America Through the Canal
The up-to-date steamers MANTARO, URUBAMBA, PACHITEA, will leave Baltimore, Md., beginning July 10th until July 24th, for ALL PORTS IN PERU, direct through the PANAMA CANAL. For freight and passenger rates apply to
E. HIGGINSON, New York Agent, 25 Broad Street, N. Y. Telephone 2115 Broad.
TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
TAORMINA, JULY 6.
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 81 B'way, N. Y.

Independence Day (July 5th)
Outings on Big, Swift Day Line Steamers
"Hendrick Hudson"
and
"Washington Irving"
To KINGSTON POINT and return..... $2.00
Also West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie Excursions.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 9 and 10 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring.

JULY 5th TRIPS
The New England S. S. Co.
Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10.00 A. M.; Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10.15 A. M. for trip out on Long Island Sound. (No landing.) Return due N. Y. 5.15 P. M. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, $1. Children 50 cents.
Steamer RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9.30 A. M., foot East 22d St., 10.00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9.00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Restaurant. Tickets, $1.50, Children, 75 cents.
Tickets limited. On sale at Piers.

JULY 5th AT THE SEASHORE
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
L. I. Railroad trains leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 7th Av. & 33d St., 6:28, 7:15, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, 9:25 A. M., and half hourly until 4:00 P. M.; 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:32 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn Station, the terminus of Subway, 6:05, 7:05, 8:15, 8:45 A. M., and every 15 minutes until 4:00 P. M.; 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 5:59, 6:18, 6:30, 6:50, 7:00, 7:20, 7:30 P. M.
Trains leave Long Island City about every hour from 7:17 A. M.
LONG BEACH.
Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 5:54, 6:47, 7:48, 8:36, 9:20, 10:12, 10:50, 11:05 A. M., 12:00 noon; 12:47, 1:40, 2:00, 2:52, 3:00, 4:02, 5:00, 5:38, 5:54, 6:04, 7:24, 7:10, 7:50, 8:10, 9:50, 10:35 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av.,) 5:56, 6:47, 7:40, 8:38, 9:18, 10:01, 11:07, 11:09 A. M.; 12:05, 12:49, 2:08, 3:00, 4:01, 5:00, 5:32, 5:58, 6:28, 7:18, 8:14, 9:58, 10:28 P. M. Last train returning from Long Beach for New York and Brooklyn, 1:45 night.

$1 EXCURSION JULY 5
To Newburgh & Po'keepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Restaurant. Luncheon. Music. Franklin St., 9:00; W. 129 St., 9:30 A. M. Special Afternoon Trip, Str. W. F. ROMER leaves Franklin St. 2:30, W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at West Point for return boat. Music. Restaurant. $1.00 Round Trip.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

To Boston
Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.
Other Long Island Sound Routes
NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford,

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

We invite inquiries relative to the investment of funds, or for statistical information regarding securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

WE have issued a special circular describing a variety of conservative investments, as follows—

Public Utility Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Railroad Bonds
Terminal Bonds
Industrial Bonds
Short Term Investments

From among the investments described in this circular you should have no difficulty in making selections to conform with your requirements and to yield a good return on your money.

Send for Circular No. 1498, "Current Bond Offerings."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York

Canadian Municipal Debentures

Our July List includes the highest grade Municipal and Government Bonds obtainable in Canada. They yield from

4¾% to 6⅛%

We shall be pleased to mail a copy on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
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Toronto, Canada

Severe Tests
Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

$550,000
City of Minneapolis Minn.
Gold 4s, 1927
Coupon or Registered
Price 96½ and Interest
Yielding 4⅜ %
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

BLAIR & CO.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

N.J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & CO
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Whether or not a large British loan will be placed in this country in the near future, bankers look for a continuance in varying volume of the selling of American securities which has been the outstanding feature of the American investment market ever since Great Britain raised her bid for war funds to 4½ per cent. Prices for many issues of high-grade American bonds have been adversely affected by this foreign liquidation. While this can be taken in good part inasmuch as the selling reflects no uncertainty concerning our securities, but the necessities of a country whose subjects hold them in very large amount, at the same time it is clearly to the advantage of the investment position generally that this selling from abroad should be done in a way to affect prices as little as possible. Or, at least as little as is consistent with the amount which this market may be called upon to take over from foreign holders. The selling is not being done in that way now.

It is a matter of comment in high banking circles that European sellers of our securities have been competing with each other for a market in a way which in some instances has caused altogether unnecessary depression in prices. Not that we have any interest in preventing the working in normal fashion of the law of supply and demand as applied to this particular movement of our securities, but we have an interest in preventing undue difficulties in the placing of securities here through excessive competition among European holders. A question which is of practical importance at this time is whether or not some means can be found to minimize the effect which continued liquidation of American securities may have upon our bond market, for it is the bond market which is bearing the brunt of European liquidation. There are some practical difficulties of no mean proportion in the way of co-operation in the shifting of these securities from European hands to the hands of American investors, but it can hardly be true that the difficulties in the way of co-operation are insurmountable. Whether or not co-operation is worth while depends, of course, upon the extent to which this foreign liquidation may run and upon the extent to which it may depress prices of our bonds below the level called for by the change which is now going on in interest rates. Our market has, of course, to adjust itself to that change, and any effort to stand in the way of a normal reflection of the rising cost of money would in all probability work a great deal more harm than good. It is well recognized, however, that when selling becomes urgent prices are controlled for the time being not by intrinsic value, but by the necessities of sellers.

If we assume that European selling of our securities will not continue for any length of time, nor in anything like the present volume, there is, of course, no need of any steps to facilitate what has already become an extraordinary international movement of securities; but is it fair to assume that? We cannot assume that all the surprises of the war are in the past, and this market would not want to be taken by surprise in case the European demand for funds should become so great and so pressing as to force still heavier and still more urgent liquidation of our securities. It may well be, therefore, that practical good would come from some scheme of co-operation by which the prime American securities which Europe is selling and which our investors are perfectly willing to buy can change hands without undue competition among sellers. From some points of view our own interests would be served by inconsiderate selling of our securities at prices far below their real worth, but selling such as that would have awkward consequences, not alone for those foreign investors who now hold our securities, but for ourselves as well.

We can afford to look at the matter dispassionately, for the experience of recent months has demonstrated beyond all doubt that European confidence in American securities, instead of growing less, has grown steadily stronger, and nothing is clearer than that the securities which Europe is now selling are being sold only to meet insistent home demands for funds with which to carry on the war. It is even being talked of in banking circles as a possibility that England will resort to measures to stimulate the sale of foreign investments, it being suggested that the machinery of the income tax might be employed to this end. In any case the war's future is uncertain, and there is no present way of telling to what lengths Europe may have to go to gather in the funds with which to conduct the most costly war that the world has ever known.

At first thought bankers, no doubt, will be inclined to the view that co-operation in the transfer of American securities from the European market to our own is hardly feasible. The difficulties in the way of it might well disappear, however, upon more careful consideration of the question. For one thing none of those differences of opinion in banking circles, which already have interfered to some extent with the flotation here of war loans, would stand in the way of united action by our bankers in the handling of European sales of our own securities. If this banking co-operation did nothing more than apply to this liquidation the principle of a clearing house for buying and selling orders across the international counter it might well serve a useful purpose. The market is familiar with the difference between placing a large block of bonds through a single channel and placing them through a dozen or twenty brokers each competing with the other for the best obtainable market. If the plan of concentration of selling works well in the flotation of new issues why could it not also be made to work well in the shifting of securities from old hands to new? It would not be desirable to take any measures which would establish artificial market conditions, nor would it be feasible to tie the hands of either buyer or seller. At the same time, some sort of banking machinery for the easiest possible transfer from Europe to the United States of so much of the large amount of American securities which Europe still holds as it may find it necessary to sell could be placed at the disposal of both buyers and sellers.

While the bond market last week was influenced more by European selling than by any other single factor it was also made notable by the sale of the largest amount of bonds which New York City has put out at any one time. The price realized by the city was closely in keeping with expectations in the best-informed banking circles, where it was realized that the city bond sale should not escape the influence of the previous large selling of American securities, including quite large sales of New York City bonds themselves. The public response to the subsequent offering of the bonds by the bankers indicated clearly a satisfactory demand at the higher level of yield to which city bonds have been brought by recent events. Incidentally, it was made plain that foreign borrowing, here, even by nations in the very highest credit, would necessarily have to be done at a rate which would take full count of the competition of favored home securities. It is not likely that any foreign Government could borrow in this country as favorably as New York City can borrow. It is believed, however, in banking circles that at an appropriate rate a goodly sum could be raised here, and negotiations are now under way looking to the sale of $100,000,000, or more, of British bonds. The condition of the exchange market supplies a constant reminder of the handicap under which European buyers of American supplies are working and furnishes an incentive for the establishment of credits here to be used in lieu of remittances from the other side. We may be on the eve of the conclusion of such negotiations but it is hardly likely, as is being suggested in some quarters in London, that enough money can be borrowed here to turn the exchanges in favor of Great Britain. At the rate at which our exports are exceeding our imports it would probably take a great deal more to do that than could possibly be borrowed here in any short period of time. In looking to this market Europe has not only to compete with our own borrowers, but also with the American securities which Europe is now selling.

The stock market last week carried a suggestion of Summer weariness. It was noted for sharp declines in two issues each prominent in its field, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and United States Rubber common. The course of prices was irregular and the volume of business transacted relatively small. The market had to contend with the uncertainty which was felt regarding the German response to our note, which is expected some time before this week is out. It had to breast the adverse influence of the sharp breaks in prices just referred to, and it had to take its course in the face of suggestions possibly more seasonable than well founded of extensive damage to the crops. It had also at the end of the week to meet the shock of the news of the murderous attack on Mr. Morgan. The fact that the week ran into a double holiday was also a restrictive influence, though that was so only from the point of view of the trader. Under such handicaps prices might well have yielded more than they did without causing surprise.

WAR LOAN THE ONE INTEREST.

With That Out of the Way, London Will Take Up Exchange Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—Subscriptions to the new war loan have been coming in well, particularly in the last few days, but naturally many large applicants are delaying until the last moment to save interest on their application deposits. The small applicants are very numerous, but the success of the loan depends on Lombard Street. All estimates of the total subscription are premature, and vary from four to seven hundred millions sterling.

When the lists close on July 10 no immediate announcement is looked for as to the result of the offering. On July 20 the first installment of 10 per cent. falls due, and applicants may pay in full under the 4½ per cent. discount.

Chancellor McKenna saw the city bankers on Thursday to talk over the situation that will arise when the payments are made. It is understood, however, that when the large cash turnover occurs on the 20th the Government will obviate a dislocation of credit by temporary relending. Nevertheless, higher money rates are likely here, which is important in view of our payments to the United States. With all efforts here concentrated on making the war loan successful, the American exchange problem has been temporarily ignored, but after the loan is out of the way we expect to see the exchange question taken up in earnest. The ultimate offer will be tax free British securities for American investors or the establishment of a credit in New York.

Of course, with the actual shipment of war orders from the United States setting in, the maintenance of sterling exchange at near normal rates should prove harder. Sales of American bonds and stocks continue steadily. Despite the temporary insurance difficulties, which indicate the extent of the selling, the sales should decrease at least for a time, once the war loan is floated.

The stock market ended the week steadier, with the sales to provide funds for the war loan subsiding. Leading banks have begun their dividend declarations, which so far are equal to those of a year ago, or to the slightly reduced payments made in January.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 3, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$13,645,500	$401,935,700
Same period last year	9,222,500	378,772,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.97	82.43	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	86.71	86.56	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	75	74½	74½	3
Altany & Sus. 3½s	85	84⅝	84⅝	32
Am. Ag. Chem. deb. 5s	93	93	93	5
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	100¾	100½	100⅝	2
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	10.3⅜	100⅝	100⅝	21
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	15
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102	102	102	7
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	85	85	85	2
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s	106	105½	105½	8½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	101½	100½	101½	2805
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88	86⅝	87	31
Am. Writing Paper 5s	53¾	53	53¼	66
Ann Arbor 4s	56	55½	55½	7
Armour & Co. 4½s	92¼	91½	91⅝	56
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	91⅞	90¼	90⅜	336
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82½	82½	82½	6½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	82⅝	82	82½	24½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1909	100⅝	99½	99⅝	112
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	24
A., T. & S. F. 3s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
A., T. & S. F., E. Okla. 4s	93	93	93	2
A., T. & S. F., Tr., S. L. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
At. Coast Line 4s	90½	90	90	18
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	84	83½	83½	6
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	90⅞	89½	89½	77
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	87½	85⅜	86	2895
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87	85¼	85⅜	1305
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	78½	78½	78½	11
B. & O. Southwest Div. 3½s	87⅝	87½	87½	40
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101	100½	101	89
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	95½	95	95½	200
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97½	97½	97½	3
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	81	81	81	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100	100	100	46
B'klyn Union El. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	2
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	103¼	103	103	5
Bush Terminal 4s	84	84	84	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94	93⅝	94	7
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107	107	107	3
Cent. of Ga. cn. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Cent. Leather 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	34
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	113	113	113	1
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s	87⅛	86⅝	87¼	339
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	86	86	86	26
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	108⅜	103⅞	103⅞	12
C. & O. gen. 4½s	94	94	94	2
C. & O. cv. 4½s	73½	72¼	72⅜	52
Chi. & Alton 3s	54⅝	54½	54½	12
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅛	95¼	95½	414
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	83¼	83½	83⅛	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91¼	89⅝	89⅝	63
C., B. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	95½	95½	95¼	20
C. & E. Ill. cn. 6s	96	96	96	7
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	67¼	60	60	49
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	3
Chicago G. W. 4s	67¼	66⅜	66⅜	40
C. M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	97	95	95	92
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid	103⅝	102	102¼	408
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	89	89	89	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	88	87	87⅜	30
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	90	89½	89½	18
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100¼	99½	99½	11
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	77½	77½	77½	6
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	32
C., M. & St. P., Dak. & Great South. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	2
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	93¼	93	93	15
C. & N. W. 5½s	91	90	90¼	22
Chicago Railways 5s	95	95	95	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83¼	83½	83½	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64¼	62½	62½	139
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	42½	41½	42	74
C., S. P. M. & O. deb. 5s	101	100	100	16
Chile Copper 7s	117¾	116⅝	116⅝	134
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	68	68	68	6
Col. & South. 1st 4s	89½	88½	88½	16
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	82⅜	82¼	82¼	5
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116¾	116½	116½	30
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s	94	92½	93	11
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Cumberland Tel. 6s	97	96½	97	16
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	9
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	92	92	92	5
Den. & Rio G. r. 5s	44	42⅜	43	13
Den. & Rio G. c. 4s	73	72	72	48
Detroit Edison 5s	102½	102¼	102⅜	38
Distillers Secur. 5s	68½	63	63	40
Du Pont Pow. 4½s	97	92	95½	430
E. T. V. & G. c. 5s	103½	103½	103⅜	3
Erie 1st con. 7s	109½	109½	109¾	54
Erie 1st fund 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	79½	79	79½	7
Erie 1st con. 4s, reg	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	3
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.	68	66½	67	25
Erie gen. 4s	67½	66¾	66¾	10
Fla. C. & P. 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	101⅝	102¼	9
Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Granby Con. cv. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	7
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	10
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	84	84	84	1
Henderson Bdg. 6s	105	105	105	1
Hous. & T. gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72¼	72	72	339
Hud. & Man. s. n. 5s	26¾	23½	25½	49
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	97½	96¾	96¾	4
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	82	82	82	4
I. C.-C.St. L.& N. O. jt. 5s	99	99	99	10
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86½	86½	86½	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	86¾	85⅝	86⅝	117
Indiana Steel 5s	100¾	100½	100½	42
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	129¾	128	128	18
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	131½	128½	128⅝	83½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76⅞	75¼	75½	206
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	10
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	57	51	57	188
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	57	51	56¾	117
Inter. Navigation 5s	53	52	53	5
Int. Steam Pump 5s	58	58	58	5
Internati. Paper 6s	100	100	100	2
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	79	79	79	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	50½	50¼	50¼	1
K. & H. C. & C. 5s	90	90	90	1
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	94	94	94	1
Kansas City So. 3s	67½	67½	67½	5
Kansas City Term. 4	89¾	89¼	89¼	36
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99½	99½	99½	10
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	11
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	72½	71¾	72	107
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	91½	90¾	90¾	4
Lake Shore 3½s	82	81⅞	81⅞	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90¼	90	90	93
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90½	89½	89⅝	17
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	99	99	99	5
Lehigh V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	100	100	100	7
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	99	99	99	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	100¾	101	11½
Liggett & Myers 7s	123½	122	122	5
Long Dock 6s	121	121	121	1
Long Island con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
L. I., North Shore 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	3
Lorillard 7s	120½	120½	120½	1
Lorillard 5s	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	7½
Lorillard 5s, reg	99	99	99	½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91¾	90¼	90¼	110
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	102½	102½	102⅝	15
Manhattan con. 4s, tax ex	88½	88½	88½	8
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98	98	98	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	53½	53	53	8
M., St P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	91	91	91	25
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76	76	76	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	56	55¾	55¾	35
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	57	57	57	10
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	90¼	90	90	14
Missouri Pacific 4s	40	38¾	40	20
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	40	37	39	72½
Mon. Power 5s, Ser. A	91⅝	90⅞	91	20
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	106	105	105	18
National Tube 5s	98¾	98	98⅛	13
N. Y. Air Brake cv. 6s	98	97¾	98	2½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, 1st inst. paid	102¾	102¾	102¾	16
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, full paid	103⅞	102½	103¼	660
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	88½	88⅜	88⅝	14
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79¼	79	79	57
N. Y. Cent. ref. and imp. 4½s	88½	87⅛	88	24
N. Y. C.-M. C. col. 3½s	70	70	70	15
N. Y. C.-M. C. col. 3½s, reg	69	69	69	5
N. Y. C.-L. S. col. 3½s, reg	71	71	71	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	82¾	82½	82¾	2
N. Y. L. E. & W., D. & I. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	111	110¾	110⅞	25
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	68	67¾	68	24
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	1
N. Y., O. & W. gn. 4s	76	76	76	5
N. Y., O. & W. rf. 4s	77	77	77	7
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71¼	71	71	29
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	52½	50½	50¼	57
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	95¾	94¾	95¼	60
Norfolk & W. con. 4s	89⅞	88½	88¼	10
Norf. & W. dev. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	9
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	103½	102⅝	103½	19
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	88¼	88	88	2
Northern Pacific 4s	90⅜	89¾	90¼	842½
Northern Pacific 3s	63⅝	63	63	291
North. Pac. Term. 6s	111	111	111	3
Ont. P. 1st s. f. 5s	91¼	91¼	91½	10
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100½	100½	100½	10
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	88⅜	88	88	41
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	6
Ore. Short L. con. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	88⅜	87½	88⅜	19
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	85¾	83¾	83¾	10
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97⅜	97⅛	97½	42
Penn. 4s, 1943	95	95	95	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	97½	97	97	9
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	3
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100¼	100⅛	100½	54
Penn. gtd. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Penn. gen. 3½s, ctfs.	98¼	97¼	97⅜	394
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103¼	102¾	102½	131
Peo. Gas. Chi., rf. 4s	100¼	100½	100½	1
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	60¼	60¼	60¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 3½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	7
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4s, Series D	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	10
Public Service 5s	87	87	87	1
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	124½	118	118	13
Reading gen. 4s	92¼	91	91	189
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93¾	93	93	13
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	69½	68½	69⅛	8
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	96⅜	95⅛	96	37
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	63	63	63	4
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	59½	59	59½	23
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s, tr. r.	82	82	82	5
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	106½	106½	106½	6
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	47	46½	47	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	46½	45	45	14
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r., sta.	42½	42½	42½	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66⅜	66¼	66⅝	61
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	74½	73⅝	73⅝	21
St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	4
St. P. M. & M., M. ext. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	2
S. A. & A. P. 4s	72	72	72	4
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	63¾	63	63¾	34
S. A. L. gen. 4s, sta.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	1
S. A. L. ref. 4s	67¼	67¼	67½	50
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	89	89	89	1
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	97½	97½	97½	11
Southern Pac. col. 4s	82¾	82	82	16
Southern Pac. cv. 4s	81¾	80½	80½	206
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	99¾	98	99	3271
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	85	84½	84½	2183
So. Pac., S. P. T. 4s	80	70¼	70¼	112
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	100	99½	99½	63
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	64½	62	62¼	67
Standard Mill. 1st 5s	90¾	88½	89¼	4
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100	96½	96⅝	55
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	93	93	93	1
Third Avenue ref. 4s	80½	80	80	19
Third Avenue adj. 5s	77	73⅞	73⅞	25½
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	101	99½	99¼	2
Ulster & Del. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	95¼	94½	94⅝	178
Union Pacific con. 4s	89⅜	88½	89⅛	121½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	87¼	86½	87	63
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	72	72	72	2
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	42⅜	41	41	68
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	102½	102½	48
U. S. Steel 5s	102	101½	101⅝	498
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	102	101½	101½	2½
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	96¾	96¼	96¼	3
Va. Iron. C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	4
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103¼	103	103	6
Va. Southwest. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	95½	94⅞	94⅞	9
Wabash 1st 5s	100½	100	100½	54
Wabash 2d 5s	92¾	91½	91½	22
Wabash ref. 4s	21	20	21	73
Wab. ref. 4s, eq. tr. r.	20¾	20	20	6
W. ref. 4s, eq. tr. r.	18½	18	18	19
Wab., P. Term. 1st 4s	5	5	5	6
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	5	1⅞	2⅛	181
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, col. tr. r.	2	2	2	11
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, col. tr. for C. t. r.	2	1⅜	1⅜	29
W., P. Term. 2d 4s	¼	¼	¼	3
Westchester Light 5s	102	102	102	5
Western Electric 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	13
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102⅜	102	102	11
W. N. Y. & P. gn. 4s	76	76	76	3
Western Maryland 4s	69	60	68	4
West. U. Tr. c. 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	14
West Shore 4s	89¾	89½	89½	11
West Shore 4s, reg	86	86	86	8½
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	104¾	103⅞	104¾	445
Westh. E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	104¼	103⅞	104	63
Westh. E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	13
Wheel. & L. E. cn. 4s	50	49	49	14
Will. & S. F. 1st 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	2

Total sales $12,890,000

Government Bonds.

U. S. 2s, registered	96¾	96¾	96¾	50
U. S. 3s, registered	100⅜	100¾	100⅜	½
U. S. 4s, registered	104¼	104¾	104¾	1
Japanese 4½s	76½	76½	76¼	7
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	74½	73⅞	74½	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., G. s.	73⅞	73	73¾	49
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	96½	96½	96⅝	11
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	92¼	92	92	8
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	83	83	83	1

Total sales $90,000

Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs. 61 58 60 54

New York City Issues.

3½s, Nov., 1954	87⅝	87⅜	87½	1
4s, 1957	94½	94½	94½	1
4s, 1959	95	94	94½	9
4½s, 1960	98¼	98	98½	18
4½s, 1960, reg	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
4½s, 1963	98⅝	98	98	28
4½s, 1963	101½	101½	101½	10
4½s, Nov., 1917	100½	100½	100⅝	3
4½s, May, 1957	102½	102¼	102¼	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	102	102	1
4½s, 1965, t. r., w. i.	101⅞	101¾	101¾	458

Total sales $535,000
Grand total 13,645,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 3, 1915.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alaska G. M.	37⅞	38	37¾	37¾
170	Allis-Chalm.	17½	17½	16⅝	17⅜
7,080

Eight Years of Successful Operation

During the Panic of 1907—eight years ago—when standard issues were selling at bargain counter prices,

WE INTRODUCED

what was then an entirely new and untried method of trading, which we called the

PERIODICAL PAYMENT PLAN

The success of the plan was instantaneous and soon earned for itself that sincerest of flattery—imitation. Many prominent houses followed in our wake, and to-day this plan is the

Standard Method of Trading

for the small investor.

Stocks paid for in monthly instalments.

No Margin Calls.

Send for Booklet P. P. No. 85.

Carlisle & Company

74 Broadway, New York.

Stock Exchange Securities ONLY Dealt in on This Plan.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives

Wheatley, Matchett & Co.

Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

HENDEE M'F'G

Has Large War Orders.

BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED

Perpall, Shaskan & Droge,

80 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT & CLINTON STS.

New Entrance-300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1915, (payable on and after July 20) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st. : : : : : :

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on July 1, 1915, at the rate of **4 % Per Annum** on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000 payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

Accounts can be opened by mail.

Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. Near 6TH AVE

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833.)

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND

SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

110TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 19th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1915, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

H. E. TEVER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's

53rd Consecutive Dividend.

SECURITIES—First Mortgages in small amounts, on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision.

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors large & small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 12 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4 PER CENT

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, due January 1st, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned Company under the mortgage from said Company to the undersigned as successor trustee, for redemption by means of part of the proceeds of the release of the stock of the East Ohio Gas Company paid into the Sinking Fund to the extent of One Million Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($1,750,000) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 3rd, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 4, or security furnished that, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated New York, June 28, 1915.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

COMPENSATION FUND SHOWS LARGE GAINS

State Has Surplus of $307,452 in First Six Months of Workmen's Insurance Act.

BIG CONCERNS PARTICIPATE

Estimated That First Year Will Show Saving of $500,000 to Employers.

The first year of the Workmen's Compensation act came to an end on July 1, the act having gone into effect on that date one year ago. As most of the insurance policies under the act were written to take effect July 1, 1914, the corresponding date this year marked the expiration of these policies. There is considerable interest in insurance circles as to the outcome of the struggle for the business of the second year between the State Fund and the casualty companies.

The outcome of this first annual roundup of compensation insurance is not definitely known as yet, but the State Fund has undoubtedly made substantial gains. The Standard Oil Company and the American Locomotive Company have placed their insurance with the State Fund for the coming term. These two transfers of insurance undoubtedly represent the largest single deals in the compensation field. Several other large concerns, including the General Electric Company and the Edison Company, are negotiating with the State Fund.

The financial statement of the State Fund for the first nine months ending March 31, 1915, which has just been made public, shows a total surplus accrued to policy holders of $307,452.44, amounting to 30 per cent. of the earned premiums. This surplus, which will be distributed in dividends, was earned after paying all losses to date and setting up loss reserves $477,592.47, and a catastrophe fund of $94,814.53. The loss ratio of the State Fund for the nine months was 60 per cent., and if the State Fund had collected premiums on the same rate basis as the casualty companies, the loss ratio would have been about 53 per cent.

The present rates of the State Fund average 20 per cent. lower than the rates of the stock companies. Notwithstanding its lower rates, the State Fund declared dividends averaging 20 per cent. on the first six months' business, and it is expected that the dividends for the second six months will be as large. It is estimated that employers insured in the State Fund saved $500,000 on their insurance for the first year as compared with what it would have cost them in the casualty companies.

The number of employers insured in the State Fund on June 30 was over 7,800, representing semi-annual premiums of $750,000. The fund had cash on deposit of $148,151.65 and investments of $834,381.88. The financial strength of the fund appears from the fact that it has nearly $1,000,000 in cash and investments after the payment of all losses to date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 3, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week.	Year to Date.
				High. Low.	High. Low.
Total sales	1,574,515	63,039,246	Average price 50 stocks	71.27 69.25	73.36 58.99
Same period last year	700,195	38,468,283	Same period last year	68.78 67.35	73.30 65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	89	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.	38½	37	37½	— 1½	8,450
20	Apr. 19	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18	16⅜	17	— 1⅜	2,750
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	54½	52½	53½	— ¾	2,470
79½	Apr. 22	50⅜	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	76⅜	73¼	73⅞	— 1⅝	33,480
58⅛	May 5	43	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	52	51	51	— 1	500
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	..	..	94½	..	....
53⅜	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	50	48	48⅝	— 1⅛	4,325
86⅝	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	85	..	....
105¼	June 30	87½	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	105¼	106½	104	+ 1	600
157½	June 25	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	157½	..	....
47⅞	July 2	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	47⅞	44½	46	+ ¼	146,550
108¾	June 19	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	102⅞	100½	102½	+ 1½	910
59½	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	56	53¾	54	— 1½	4,500
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	113⅝	113½	113⅝	+ ⅝	250
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48¾	..	....
127	July 2	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	127	105½	124½	+19½	14,869
113	June 12	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	..	..	109½	..	....
54½	Apr. 26	31	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅜	45	46¼	+ ¼	800
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91	91	..	400
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	85	85	85	..	42
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅛	6⅝	7	..	2,200
42½	Apr. 19	19½	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	35⅝	34½	34½	+ ½	4,800
33	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	29½	28¼	28¾	— 1	2,200
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	..	..	12	..	....
34½	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 4	Am. Linseed pf	29½	23¼	29½	+ ¼	470
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	52	48	48	— 3⅝	8,950
100¼	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf	96⅝	98	98⅝	+ ⅞	631
6⅜	Apr. 28	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	..	5	..	..	....
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	26¼	25¼	25⅛	— ⅞	100
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81¼	78¾	79	— 1¼	20,100
106¾	May 6	100	Jan. 6	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	107	106½	106½	— ⅛	200
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	80	80	80	— 1	150
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106½	..	....
43½	June 22	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	38⅝	37	37	— 8	700
114½	Apr. 23	90½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	109⅜	107½	109½	+ 2¼	1,500
118¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	..	..	114½	..	....
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	61¾	61¾	61¾	..	25
124½	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel	123⅜	120	121½	— 2½	2,310
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228¾	226½	226½	+ ⅝	220
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	106⅜	106⅞	— ⅛	234
32¾	May 3	15¾	Mar. 4	Am. Woolen	..	..	30⅝	..	....
90½	June 16	76	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	..	..	89¾	..	....
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf	7	5	5	— 2½	1,100
89	Apr. 28	24⅝	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	36⅜	34⅞	35¼	— 1⅞	25,675
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅝	135
106	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	101⅝	99¾	100	— 1⅝	8,810
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	97½	97½	— 1	1,900
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	106	104	104	— 1	300
69⅝	June 21	28½	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	68	64	66½	— 1	40,450
105½	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	— ⅛	300
78⅛	Apr. 19	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	77½	76	76½	— 1	8,030
73¾	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71½	70⅝	70⅝	— 1½	414
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 25	Batopilas Mining	17⅛	17	17	..	600
2	Apr. 17	⅛	Feb. 5	Bethlehem Steel	..	..	1¼	..	....
172⅜	June 21	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	171	168	169½	— 2	7,150
120½	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	116	116	116	— ½	100
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88⅝	87¼	87½	— ⅛	1,950
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	..	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 20	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf	66	66	66	..	50
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	..	..	5½	..	....
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts	..	..	*90	..	....
32½	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co	..	..	28½	..	....
79⅞	June 4	58	May 10	Butte & Superior	73	70	71¼	— 1¼	10,000
21⅜	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅝	600
54⅜	Feb. 8	35	June 5	Cal. Petroleum pf	36	35½	36	— 1	200
*90	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	141⅜	June 29	Canadian Pacific	147½	141¾	143¾	— 4½	56,850
83¼	Apr. 16	74⅜	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	..	..	74½	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 26	Cent. Leather Co	41½	40	40⅞	+ ⅛	20,915
104¼	May 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102⅜	100½	102½	+ 1½	910
225	Jan. 3	190	Mar. 27	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*121½	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel	..	..	*121½	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	37⅞	June 21	Chesapeake & Ohio	39½	38⅜	38½	— ⅛	1,500
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ⅛	116
11⅞	Feb. 27	11⅞	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	11¼	..	....
14⅞	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛	400
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 18	Chi. Gt. West pf	30	29	29	— 1½	2,050
98¼	Apr. 19	82	July 3	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91	82	83⅝	— 7⅛	26,800
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C. M. & St. P. pf	126	124	124	— 3	300
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest	125	124⅞	124⅞	— ⅝	600
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	35	June 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	17	15	16	— ¼	24,550
*14	Apr. 8	*14	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	*114	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	46⅞	44⅞	45	— 1	12,200
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	32	..	....
65	Apr. 1	58⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	58¼	60	+ 2⅛	600
*159	Apr. 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	*159	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 26	98	Jan. 2	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	103	101¼	101¼	— 1½	200
36⅛	Apr. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	32	30¾	30¾	— 1⅝	8,400
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	20	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	51½	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	48	..	....
131¼	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	127	125½	125½	— 1	950
69½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	67	67	67	— 1	200
100	June 17	88⅛	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	98½	98	98	— 1	2,000
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝	2,030
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79½	78½	78½	— 1¼	1,000
49	May 7	43	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
34⅜	May 24	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	32⅝	29¼	30½	+ ½	68,590
93	May 24	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	60⅝	89¾	90¼	— 1⅝	400
91	June 18	85	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	89	86½	88	..	1,600
101½	June 11	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	101½	..	....
90½	Apr. 30	66	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	..	..	90¾	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	..	100
429⅜	Apr. 20	390⅞	Jan. 4	Del., Lack. & West.	422	421	422	— 3	200
21½	Apr. 20	8	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— 1⅛	200
18½	Apr. 19	6¼	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf	9½	8⅞	9	— ½	800
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	..	29½	..	....
112	Feb. 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	..	..	112	..	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 5	Detroit United Ry	115½	115	115	— ¼	230
28½	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	60	60	60	— 1	100
19	June 29	16	June 25	Dome Mines	27	23⅝	24	— 3	12,500
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl	19	16⅞	17¼	..	15,925
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	4	4	4	— ½	100
96	June 21	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf	..	..	8½	..	....
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅞	25¼	26	— ⅜	15,050
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	41½	39⅝	39⅝	— 2½	2,435
87¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	81⅜	80⅛	80⅝	— 3⅛	1,100
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅜	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	24⅜	24¼	24½	— 1¼	650
60½	Apr. 26	54⅝	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf	59½	58	58	— 1	300
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	84⅝	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 18	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf	..	..	109	..	....
104	July 1	*81½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*81½	..	....
91	June 14	79½	Apr. 19	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	124½	124	124	..	16
122⅜	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	130	130	130	..	50
67⅛	June 12	45⅝	Jan. 7	Kresge (S. S.) Co	..	..	110	..	....
81⅝	May 12	60	May 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	..	..	....
50⅝	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	48	44	45½	+ 1½	700
108	Apr. 13	92¾	Jan. 5	Laclede Gas	..	..	102	..	....
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West	..	..	8	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf	..	..	19	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	144	141¼	142¼	— 3½	4,000
231	Apr. 21	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	225	225	225	+ 2	500
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf	117	117	117	— 1½	125
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	25⅝	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19	19	19	+ ½	100
105½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	99	99	99	+ 2	100
65	Mar. 11	60	Jan. 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	60	60	60	..	100
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	116	116	116	..	11
125½	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	117½	114½	114⅝	— 2⅜	1,000
82¾	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	79	79	79	— 2	100
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf	68	66	66	— 1½	300
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	126	126	126	+ 1	300
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	+ 2	100
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf	..	..	103⅜	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	41	35	35¼	— 5	6,500
89	June 7	43¾	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	82½	82½	— 2½	1,000
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	36¼	31½	31½	— 2⅜	1,525
56	Mar. 2	38	June 15	May Dept. Stores	39	38	38	— 1	300
98¼	Mar. 15	94⅛	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	97	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	76½	73½	73⅝	— 1¼	16,500
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	..	..	84	..	....
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	25⅝	23⅞	28	+ 2¼	30,661
*100	Feb. 5	*100	Feb. 5	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	15⅜	15⅛	15¾	..	10
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf	..	..	41	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	115⅞	110	110	— 6	900
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St. P. & S.S. M. pf	123	123	123	..	313
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S.S.M. 1l.	75	75	75	..	100
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¾	8½	8½	— 2	10,610
28	Apr. 5	24	June 30	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	28	24	25½	— 2¼	3,100
18¼	Apr. 19	5⅞	July 2	Missouri Pacific	7⅝	5⅞	6¼	— 1⅝	37,000
55⅝	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	49¼	40	49	— 1¼	400
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	103	102	103	+ 1	700
112¼	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	170	165	170	..	89
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	..	..	120	..	....
128	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf	..	..	124	..	....
80¼	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit	..	..	..	..	....
106⅝	Apr. 16	100¾	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf	69½	69½	69½	— ½	200
15⅞	June 23	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S	104½	104¼	104¼	..	101
123	June 14	114	Jan. 11	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	18⅝	17	17	— 1½	2,550
103½	Apr. 30	101½	Apr. 30	Texas & Pacific	85	85	85	..	100
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	53½	52	53½	— ⅝	2,700
102⅝	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf	98½	98½	98½	..	192
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 4	Toledo, St. L. & W	1½	1½	1½	..	100
6⅝	Jan. 23	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	..	..	7	..	....
7⅞	June 15	7	June 14	T., St.L. & W. pf.ctfs	..	..	7¼	..	....
100	Apr. 19	93⅛	June 29	Twin City R. T.	98¼	96¼	98¼	— 1⅝	210
69⅝	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE	63	63	63	..	150
103	Apr. 20	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf	..	..	98¼	..	....
8	Apr. 6	7¼	Apr. 6	Union Bag & Paper	5⅝	5½	5½	..	500
30⅝	Apr. 6	25¼	Mar. 27	Union Bag & P. pf	..	..	26	..	....
134⅝	Apr. 19	115⅜	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	128¼	126⅝	127⅜	— 1½	29,300
82	June 12	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ¾	2,870
31½	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war	..	..	29⅜	..	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	44⅜	45	+ 2	275
105	Feb. 15	100	Jan. 18	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	101½	101¼	101¼	..	100
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 2	United Dry Goods pf	56	56	56	..	1
21	Apr. 26	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	17	16	16	..	300
40½	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf	33	32	32¼	+ 1½	400
18¼	May 24	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝	200
46¼	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	37	37	37	— 8	100
73¼	Mar. 22	9¼	May 15	U. S. Express	63	63	63	..	5
59½	June 26	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	55½	55	55	— 4	900
94⅝	June 7	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	94¾	94¼	94¼	+ ¼	315
50	J

PROSPERITY REPORT BY COUNTY CLERK

All Branches of His Work Show Increase in Year Except Judgments Filed.

MORE UNHAPPY MARRIAGES

27,692 Declare Intention to be Citizens, Against 18,882 in the Preceding Year.

In preparing figures showing the business done by his office during the first six months of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period last year, County Clerk Schneider was surprised to find that in every one of the departments there had been a substantial increase. He thought that the war would have the same depressing effect on his office as it had on some lines of private enterprises, and that it would increase greatly the number of suits against delinquent debtors and decrease the receipts in those departments that show the rise and fall of business activity.

During the last six months 3,461 new business corporations have filed articles in this county, an increase of 241 over the first half of last year when the world was at peace. The notarial and certificate fees amounted to $43,859.40, a substantial increase.

One of the signs of sound business conditions attracted the attention of Mr. Schneider because it resulted in a falling off in the receipts of one department. He traced the loss to the desk, where judgments against debtors were docketed. During the first half of last year 32,241 judgments were filed here against unfortunate business men, which was 1,317 more than the number filed so far this year.

"That means," said Mr. Schneider, "that business has reached a more stable condition. If business men are not earning as much money as they did a year ago they are also not indulging in ventures that lead to judgments against them."

There have been 18,420 new actions begun this year, an increase of only forty over last year. The increase was largely in marital troubles. A large percentage of suits for separation and divorce is not contested, and many of the others are contested only on cause where the wife is seeking liberal alimony and the husband is fighting to save his money and not to keep his wife.

In the Naturalization Bureau, from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, there were 18,382 declarations of intention and 11,162 petitions for final papers, as against 27,692 declarations and 9,709 petitions in the last fiscal year.

"More persons visit this office than any other office in the United States," said Mr. Schneider, "with the exception of the Post Office. The average daily attendance is 3,500. And my office has received less help from the politicians. The only mandatory salaries are mine, my counsel's and those of the two clerks who look after the records of the old Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court, that were supplanted by the Supreme Court.

"All of the rest of the salaries are at the mercy of the Board of Estimate, to raise or lower, as the board pleases. The total amount of fixed salaries, including my own, is $25,000 out of a budget of $183,083. In Kings the fixed salaries amount to $90,808.75 out of a budget of $106,573.75. In Queens, the fixed salaries are $106,600 and the budget is $125,110, and in the Bronx the fixed salaries are $32,500 and the budget is $67,680.

"The County Clerk in New York County has the most important county office in the city, and yet he is subject to the whims and fancies of any man or men who can get into the confidence of the members of the Board of Estimate, and who might take it into their heads to show a reason for their existence by making a reduction in the salaries paid my subordinates. All of the county offices ought to be placed on the same level so far as control of them by the Estimate Board or any other set of officials is concerned."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	$1.07⅜	$1.06⅜	$1.07⅜	$1.05⅝
June 29	1.07	1.04⅞	1.04	1.01⅝
June 30	1.06⅞	1.04½	1.02¾	1.01⅛
July 1	1.08½	1.06¼	1.03⅜	1.01⅜
July 2	1.12	1.07¾	1.04¾	1.02
July 3	1.12¾	1.08⅞	1.04⅝	1.02½
Week's range	1.12¾	1.03⅜	1.04⅝	1.01⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
June 28	$1.06⅜	$1.04⅝	..	$1.52
June 29	1.06½	1.04⅜	..	1.25
June 30	1.05⅞	1.04¾	$1.28	1.26½
July 1	1.06¾	1.05	..	..
July 2	1.07	1.05	..	..
July 3	1.07¼	1.05⅜	..	..
Week's range	1.07¼	1.04⅝	1.28	1.22

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	78⅝	73	72¾	71¾
June 29	74	72¾	72¾	71½
June 30	73⅝	72¼	72¾	71½
July 1	74⅛	73⅜	73⅝	72⅜
July 2	75	74	73⅝	72⅝
July 3	74⅞	74	73¼	72⅝
Week's range	75	72¾	73¾	71½

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	White— High.	White— Low.
June 28	64¾	63⅜	75⅝	75
June 29	64⅜	63⅜	75¼	75
July 30	64	63¾	..	73½
July 1	64¼	63⅝	76	73¾
July 2	64½	63¾	77¼	77
July 3	64¼	63½	76	..
Week's range	64⅝	63⅜	77¼	75

	Cash No. 3
June 28	71¾
June 29	71½
June 30	71¾
July 1	72⅜
July 2	72⅝
July 3	72⅝
Week's range	71½

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	43¾	43	38	37⅜
June 29	43¾	43¼	37⅞	37⅛
June 30	44¼	43¼	37⅝	37⅛
July 1	45¼	44⅜	37⅞	37⅜
July 2	47¼	45⅜	38	37⅝
July 3	47½	46⅜	38⅜	37⅝
Week's range	47⅝	43	38⅜	37⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Standards. High.	Standards. Low.
June 28	39½	39½	48	47½
June 29	39¾	38⅞	48½	48
June 30	39¾	38⅝	48¾	49
July 1	39½	39	50½	50
July 2	39¾	39¼	53	51½
July 3	39⅞	39½	52	51½
Week's range	39⅞	38⅝	53	47½

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	$9.22	$9.12	$9.47	$9.40
June 29	9.22	9.12	9.50	9.40
June 30	9.22	9.25	9.67	9.50
July 1	9.37	9.40	9.67	9.60
July 2	9.35	9.32	9.55	9.52
July 3	9.25	9.25	9.50	9.45
Week's range	9.47	9.12	9.67	9.40

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	$10.27	$10.17	$10.57	$10.47
June 29	10.32	10.25	10.62	10.55
June 30	10.42	10.35	10.70	10.65
July 1	10.42	10.35	10.75	10.65
July 2	10.32	10.30	10.62	10.57
July 3	10.32	10.30	10.60	10.60
Week's range	10.42	10.17	10.72	10.47

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 28	$16.97	$16.50	$17.12	$16.95
June 29	16.70	16.55	17.17	17.05
June 30	16.80	16.65	17.25	17.17
July 1	16.82	16.72	17.30	17.20
July 2	16.72	16.72	17.20	17.12
July 3	16.75	16.75	17.17	17.02
Week's range	16.82	16.50	17.30	16.95

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 28	9.30	9.21	9.76	9.64	9.98	9.91
June 29	9.40	9.32	9.85	9.75	10.11	9.99
June 30	9.35	9.34	9.82	9.75	10.07	10.01
July 1	9.59	9.55	9.86	9.74	10.08	9.97
July 2	9.34	9.29	9.76	9.64	9.98	9.87
Week's re	9.40	9.32	9.86	9.64	10.11	9.91

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
June 28	10.06	9.98	10.30	10.22	10.47	10.47
June 29	10.16	10.06	10.40	10.31	..	..
June 30	10.13	10.08	10.34	10.32	10.55	10.53
July 1	10.15	10.04	10.38	10.30*	10.52	10.52
July 2	10.05	9.94	10.25	10.18	10.41	10.40
Week's re	10.16	9.94	10.40	10.18	10.55	10.40

AIDS IN PARK CONCERTS.

Music League Will Furnish Artists from Its Members.

The Music League of America, of which Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. Willard Straight are Directors, intends to make the park concerts attractive this year, even though the appropriation for park music has been cut down. The league will co-operate with the Park Commissioner and the Park and Playgrounds Committee. The first league concert will be held in Bushwick Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The soloists will be Alfred Ilma, an Arabian baritone, who recently returned after a season with the Buenos Aires Opera.

"These innovation concerts," said Miss Marie Kieckhoefer, an officer of the league, "will consist of vocal and instrumental music in the parks, given by artists who are members of our organization. Hitherto there have been only band concerts in the parks. Now New York will hear artists of note.

"This move is the result of agitation started by the Music League Committee when it was announced that the appropriation for park music had been cut from $75,000 to $25,000 this year. This economy directly affected the amusement of hundreds of thousands of people, and the league protested. The giving of this series of concerts is due as much to the co-operation of the Park Department as it is to the public spirit of the artists who are giving their time to the concerts."

The committee that protested the cut in appropriations was made up of Olive Fremstad, Margarete Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Company, Ernest Schelling, the pianist; Joseph Stransky, and others.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation July 3, 1915. Bid.	Quotation July 3, 1915. Asked.
Ad'k El	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14¼	15½
Do 6% pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	52½	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	91	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	321	325
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	109	111
Am. P. & L.	3,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	61	62½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	79½	82
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	33	36
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	63
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '45	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	70
Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'k'n City 5s,'35	2,074,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	71	76
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	88½	89
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas.Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	S	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 75 pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	..
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	53
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	82
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	99
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	72	74
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'30	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '20.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	115	116
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '18.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	67
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	75
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	72½	76½
Ev. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	13	17
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Ga. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '46.	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16.	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¾	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '40.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. P. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,305,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jacks. Stat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	38	40
Do1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	78	80
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	76
K. C. M. & S. R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	12	24
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Mt's's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	59	62
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Do ref 5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	84
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 5s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	5	15
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	45	55
N. Y. Tr.s, '31.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	28	29½
N. Y. Westr. LGM4s,2004	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	82	83½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. R. B. 1st 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,935,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '28.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104⅝	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,522,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. Ut. G.cfs	20,147,700	3	S	M. & N.	103	104
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,900	..	..	.....	15	19
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	62	66
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	630,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '26.	735,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '25.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32.	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98¾
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Seattle Elec con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49.	4,525,500	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	90	91½
Sierra & S. F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	72½	74
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	91	93
Do gen.5s,'39	12,809,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P. & L. pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50).	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23½	$25
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 5s, '41	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation July 3, 1915. Bid.	Quotation July 3, 1915. Asked.
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	30
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	83
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	40	45
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	½	Q	July 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	15
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	90	91½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84
Do cn. 4s, '51.	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	16½
Do 6% cm.pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	54	56½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	91
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$43	$48
Do dh. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	46	49
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54	57
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81	86
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	128	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Kia'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
Pac. & E.	32,169,300	½	..	Apr 13,15	40	42
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	104
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16.	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '50.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	73¾	74
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	128½	129½
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	84½	85½
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	37
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	49½
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, '15	170½	171½
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Jun 21,15	135	140
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	90	93
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	68	69
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	82	83
Atlas Powder	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	220	225
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	96	97
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	395	400
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	142
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	106½	110¾
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	106	108
Braden Copp.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7	7⅛
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	65
Can. C. & Fy	3,975,000	1	..	.....	62	65
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30,15	330	335
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	102	108
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jan 30,15	138	140
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	51	54
Do pf.	2,499,800	1¾	Q	Jan 16,15	91	93
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	$4	Q	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	28	31
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	74	78
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	670	675
Gen. Baking	3,400,000	..	..	.....	6	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	..	July 1, 15	37	40
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	111½	113
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Salt	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	108
Int. Textb'k.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	48	53
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	60	64
L. V.C.S($50

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Property Office.
Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

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Beautiful, up-to-date, detached, 6-room Flatbush cottage.....$5,700
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Semi-detached, 7 rooms.....$3,400
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CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; 6 rms., $4,250. Send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

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New Colonial Dwelling

Just completed, stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect; on valuable corner plot 60x100 ft. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms.

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Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
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Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $8,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M. 12:00 noon; 12:80, 12:47, (1:15 Sat. only,) 1:24, (1:52 Sat. only,) 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:43, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:33 P. M., etc. Sundays—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:29, 3:03, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

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NEW ROCHELLE 15 Fairview Place.

Ideal suburban Home; garage, garden, fruit, grapes; plot 108x150; 30 min. 42d St., N.Y.; 5 min. Sound, station, schools, stores & churches; very fine neighborhood; open; $14,000; ½ m't'g—½ terms. Tel. 4051—New Rochelle, or 3844—South Brooklyn, or address OWNER, Box 219 Times Downtown.

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Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Large Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $400 cash; balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm 197 Times Downtown.

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Must dispose of my pretty bungalow; easy commuting distance; also four water-front lots; bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; no brokers. Address H. Ashforth, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

3 Acres Good Farm Land, $750

in farming country within commuting distance to N. Y. C.; you can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash; balance $5 per month; title guaranteed. Acreage, 167 Times Downtown.

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FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,

New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service, convenient to ocean front, five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River, four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land, ten-room cottage with all improvements, city water. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. SMOCK, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

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N. S. of 158th St., bet. Riverside Drive and Hudson River, 142 x 231.49 x irreg.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

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125 West 58th St., 5 rooms and bath; elevator building, all modern improvements; $1,200.

BROADWAY, **REMCO** 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1800—Riverside.

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NEW 12-STORY

FIREPROOF BUILDING.

35 MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK

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81st St., Bet. Central Park & Columbus Av.

Southern Exposure;
Overlooking Park.

MOST EXCLUSIVE AND REFINED SECTION

8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

RENTS MODERATE

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CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 8254—Plaza.

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N. W. CORNER 66TH ST.

9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up

First Class Fireproof

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98TH.—Large, airy rooms and kitchen; complete housekeeping; gas, electricity included; telephone Riverside; subway; moderate.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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Apartment of 8 Rooms and Bath, all in white, (2 toilets); entirely renovated and occupied only 2 weeks; unexpectedly called away, must give it up. Elevator house, all improvements. See Supt. 9 West 91st St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE With Broadway entrance and convenient **DRIVE** ences, elevator.

All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 TO $70.
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ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
Southwest Cor. 178th St.
4 to 6 Large, Beautiful Rooms in Elevator Apartment, $33 to $55.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
7 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS, TWO BATHS, $59
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
4 Rooms, $34. 5 Rooms, $42.
219 Audubon Av., S. E. Cor. 176th Street

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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
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Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, side walks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 816 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 816 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

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Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treisz, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $10 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and 12 monthly; write for further particulars. Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Small farm of 2 acres, good rich soil and shade trees, adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Fine seven-room house; 35 minutes out; improvements; parquet floors; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

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Manasquan Park.—Bungalows for sale, with plots, $600, $800, $1,000; lots from $100; wooded acreage from $250 per acre; convenient to Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Lakewood, &c.; over 100 trains daily, New York and Philadelphia; 200 acres, combining features of shore and forest; life and recreation; half-mile water front appeals especially to persons of artistic and refined tastes; clubhouse, dock, tennis courts for park residents; easy payments; safe investment. A. P. Fitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Binger Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

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For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 843, Gorham, Me.

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Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Two lots on Long Beach, 20x200, on boardwalk, in exchange for 3d Av. property. Meyer, 1,102 Lexington Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Cottage or bungalow wanted, with improvements; high elevation; hills Jersey or Westchester only; about hour out; responsible family; four adults; state terms. N 8 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

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Handsomely furnished house, 10 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; garage, stable; $300. S 75 Times.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE for rent at sacrifice, (furnished,) 3 minutes from ocean, 45 minutes from New York by private boat. Apply Z 810 Times Annex.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $18 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Will sublet part of office. Apply 515 Wilson Building.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

738 WEST END AV, CORNER 98TH. Fine, large, airy corner rooms; complete housekeeping; express subway; Riverside; moderate.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable; Apartment 2.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED APARTMENT. Non-housekeeping; 2 rooms, bath; service included. Apply Superintendent, 77 Irving Place.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Attractively furnished four-room apartment; Riverside; Summer rates. Goff, 610 West 141st St.

Five-room elevator apartment for the rest of July and August; west side. B 48 Times Annex.

122D, 521 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; conveniences; front; cool; near Columbia. Apt. 82.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 5970. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

71st St., West.—Seven handsomely furnished rooms; 2 bathrooms; $100; location convenient to shops, theatre; also 5 sunny rooms; furnished, $55. Call 308 West 97th St. Write Tribelhorn.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 230 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

57th, 264 West.—Completely furnished; modern corner apartment, adjacent Park; best transportation.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Park Av., 813, 815, (74th.)—Four exceptionally light rooms; all improvements; $27.

West Side

To Sublet.—6-room apartment, unfurnished; fine location; 50-mile view; near subway and "L"; $50; sacrifice; regular lease after Oct. 1; references required. 70 Morningside Drive. Apartment 63.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7832.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 806-808 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105, (opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Attention!—Five and six rooms; large, light, airy; southern exposure bedrooms; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $60 to $70; reasonable. 308 West 97th Street.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 842 West 71st Street.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 11 East 125th St.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

83d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Bronx.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, two blocks east of Jerome Av.; five large rooms; all improvements; $38.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—3 and 4-room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REFINED COUPLE OR FAMILY OF TWO IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME OVERLOOKING THE BAY. St. George Heights, in Staten Island. No. 55 Hyatt Street. Large grounds; only two rooms left. SPECIAL RATES; EXQUISITE SURROUNDINGS. CALL TO-DAY OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

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Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

GRYMES HILL.
Corner Louis St. and Howard Av.; highest, coolest location near New York; delightful ocean view; private estate; shady ground; tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. 'Phone Tompkinsville 2054. Silver Lake car.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

THE STUYVESANT.
Beautiful, cool rooms, private baths; well known for its excellent cuisine; tennis court; rates $9-$15 weekly; 5c fare to Broadway. 136 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

Westchester.

Park View.—Quiet surroundings; commuting distance; excellent table; double and single rooms. White Plains, N. Y. Phone 448J.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Beautiful country house; table specialty; moderate rates. Villa Alta, Colonial Heights, Tuckshoe.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 8 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

"YONKERS," 90 LOCUST HILL AV. Delightful house; large, airy rooms; excellent table; broad piazzas; lawn and shade trees; half hour Grand Central; all conveniences; 2 minutes trolley. 2636 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

COLONIAL HOUSE, four acres; shade, swimming and boating; furnished rooms, with and without private bath; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, Chester Hill.—Airy rooms, wide verandas; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

Long Island Sound.—Modern conveniences; club life, yachting, bathing, dancing; exclusive; 25 minutes out from Pa. station; (accommodations week-end.) Smith, Beachhurst, Whitestone Landing. Phone Flushing 1329 or Columbus 2715.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

WILSON HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Three minutes from Holland Station, one minute from surf; bath houses on premises; reasonable; season or week-end. 40 Beach 94th St. Telephone Hammels 505.

ROCKVILLE CENTER.—Private family can accommodate two adults; large front room; all conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 8 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

DOUGLAS MANOR, Long Island Sound.—Gentleman in private family; all improvements; bathing, boating, tennis; $15; references. B 41 Times Annex.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1308.

Seagate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 109 Times.

3 Park St., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentleman or couple. Manion.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable for 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio; continuous hot, cold water; telephone.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful, large and small rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

75TH ST., 18 WEST.
Large and small rooms; private bath; Jewish home cooking; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; table board; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and medium room; excellent cuisine; meals optional.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS, a satisfactory home for refined people, with a standard for comfort and health, exclusively our own; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location.)—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, transients or permanent table guests; telephone; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; table guests; Summer terms.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room, adjoining bath, shower; superior board; piano, books; exceptional home; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

BROADWAY, (corner, 245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; running water; excellent table. Janizen.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

88TH, 154 EAST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two; telephone; private house.

129TH, 7 EAST.—Large front room; suitable for two; all conveniences; telephone.

129TH, 10 EAST.—Large and small rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,026.—Cool rooms, modern apartment; single, en suite; reasonable. Apt. 6.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Large and single rooms, every convenience; telephone; $3 up.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Airy rooms; four gentlemen; refined surroundings; capable housman.

37TH ST., 11½ WEST.—Attractive single rooms, with bath; references required.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Light, cool rooms; modern improvements; subway, L; references. Hammond.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful, large corner room, adjoining bath; telephone; overlooking Park.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; board optional; near Park, subway.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Select rooms; modern improvements; $3 up; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; running water; elevator, electricity, telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway. $5 upward. Steel.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

73D ST.—Small private family have exceptionally attractive room; floor; gentleman. Y 290 Times Annex.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; subway, "L"; transients accommodated; moderate prices.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Airy rooms, kitchenette, and private baths; also single; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy, single front room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome, large; single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites; single; baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transients; references.

86TH, 168 WEST.—Superior accommodations; select, private house; single and suite; Summer rates.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 4145.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful, cool, front room; smaller, adjoining bath; conveniences; furnished, unfurnished.

98D, 109 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms; newly decorated; baths; Southern people accommodated.

98D, 157 WEST.—Front room, running water; private family; gentleman only; references.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Gentleman would share attractive six-room apartment with two or three gentlemen; quiet, cool; references. Garrett.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; telephone; accessible "L" subway; references.

107TH, 227 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath, $3.50; large room, kitchen optional, $6; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Band.

111TH, 621 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive, cool room; high-class apartment; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

118TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room; with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

113TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, modern conveniences; near Columbia. 7324 Morningside. Kistler.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Rooms, single, $2.50, $3; suite, home privileges; shower. Schmitz.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. No. 82.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

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JEWS MAKE THE 4TH A LIBERTY FESTIVAL

Thousands Who Have Known Horrors of Repression Are Joyous in New Freedom.

DISTRICT GAY WITH FLAGS

Miss Wald Tells Meaning of Independence—The City's Long Program for Today.

Down there east of the Bowery, where Grand Street, Gouverneur Street, East Broadway, Scammel Street, and Sheriff Street cross and criss-cross, where the signs are in Hebrew characters and the conversations nearly always in Yiddish—they are celebrating the Fourth of July. Old men and women to whom Siberia is a reality, young men and maidens just learning to be at home in their adopted land, little children who have been hurried across the ocean by parents in fear of pogroms are all celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

And the celebration is no formally arranged, extraneously imposed State ritual. It is a neighborhood festival. Houses are gay with flags hung by the people who live in the houses; three blocks of Henry Street, from Gouverneur Street east, are brilliant at night with red-white-and-blue electric lights paid for by the fathers of the children who dance and romp under them; patriotic exercises are given and attended in the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street by the persons who can see it from their windows or who pass it every day. The Fourth of July is a feast of the Ghetto, which the Americans of the Ghetto have made their own.

The two-day festival began yesterday afternoon with exercises in the Neighborhood Playhouse, which were repeated last night. Today there will be impromptu jollification here, there, and everywhere, and tonight there will be a great neighborhood dance in the illuminated section of Henry Street. A part of the street has been roped off and there the children will have their hurdy-gurdy; in another part the older ones will dance on a raised platform.

The idea behind the whole feast is borrowed from Japan and was introduced into the East Side five years ago by Miss Lillian D. Wald and her associate workers of the Henry Street Settlement. Since then the Neighborhood of the Settlement has made the Fourth of July season its time for spontaneous neighborhood enjoyment and patriotic demonstration.

The program in the playhouse yesterday afternoon included an address by Miss Wald, historical motion pictures, and a series of international music numbers by the Neighborhood trio, Miss Evelyn Miller, Effim Rosanoff, and Miss Hyland. Among the pieces played were McDowell's "To a Wild Rose," Beethoven's "Theme and Variations," Haydn's "Hungarian Rondo," and Widor's "Serenade." In her address, Miss Wald said:

"This day of celebration is both solemn and joyous. The signing of the Declaration of Independence was of vast significance in 1776, and 138 years have followed since that July the Fourth and the Declaration still lives in the minds and the hearts of the pure, an inspired document. It first declared the terms on which this nation is established—this nation based on the sacred principle of the rights of men, free and equal, with no political barriers against race or creed.

"Every advance made in the conception of freedom makes America the greater land, makes Americans prouder of their inheritance, makes our country's position among the nations of the world of more significance. Our country is freer than other nations because its people are freer to stand for the things that are right because they are right.

"We of this neighborhood are peculiarly obligated to dedicate ourselves to the ideals laid down by the master minds that created the nation because there are so many among us who have known persecution and wrong, who have made great sacrifices for ideals, who have come to America believing that here could be realized our highest ideals. Many may have to learn that liberty for all means more, rather than less, self-restraint for the individual—that an individual may not secure selfish advantage or privilege at the cost of the many.

"And it is the citizens of America who can make this promise a reality. No one else can—not any set of officials nor any powerful clique—just the all-powerful people. The people make this country great or insignificant. The American people, made up of the blood of all nations, best comprehend that there is no real hatred among them, that differences that separate are infinitesimal compared with the things held by all in common, that the real thing is not lip loyalty, but true and deep devotion to the principles of democracy, the preservation of life and liberty and unalterable opposition to war and destruction, to the insane tearing down of civilization."

A LONG AND BUSY FOURTH.

Official Celebrations to Run from Daybreak Till Midnight.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in New York with more than four score meetings, beginning at sunrise today and continuing until nearly midnight, and a great athletic carnival of more than 20,000 school children in the public playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools, and parks.

The celebration began on Saturday evening and continued yesterday with public meetings, to say nothing of the activities of youngsters who made Sunday seem like an "old-time Fourth" with toy pistols and firecrackers, in spite of the warnings of the Fire and Police Departments. As a result, several serious accidents were reported.

The formal celebration will begin with a public meeting at the City Hall at 10:30 o'clock, at which Mayor Mitchel will preside. The program includes music and addresses by George W. Wickersham, Judge Peter S. Grossup, and Controller William A. Prendergast.

The City Hall meeting will be adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening when a rally will be held in the new City College Stadium. Federal and State representatives will welcome 20,000 immigrants, who were admitted to citizenship in New York in the last year.

Memorial exercises and a band concert will be held at the same hour at Grant's Tomb, and similar meetings will be held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

In several parts of the city festivals will be held tonight in the streets. The Vacation Committee will hold a fete in Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and there will be street dancing in Madison Square, Chelsea Park, and Washington Square.

The schools will have their celebrations at the recreation centres. Medals will be given for the best compositions on the meaning of Independence Day, and each boy and girl will receive an American Flag.

One of the most inclusive features will be the athletic carnivals throughout the greater city. In 106 athletic centres boys will compete for trophies and girls will contest for more than a thousand dolls and toys.

At 12:30 in the afternoon the largest American Flag will be unfurled at Forty-second Street and Broadway. There will be celebrations in the evening at 8 o'clock at Chelsea Square, Seward Park, Central Park Mall, Washington Square, Yorkville Playground, Isham Park, Union Settlement, and Columbus Park.

Tammany will hold its usual celebration.

The central celebration in Brooklyn will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Borough Hall. Concerts will be given at 3 o'clock at Fort Greene, Saratoga, Cooper, Bergen Square, Red Hook, Lincoln Terrace, Bensonhurst, Carroll, and Bushwick Parks.

Celebrations will be held in each of the five wards of Queens Borough and in the villages and communities of Richmond Borough.

300,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Woman Autoist Milks a Cow That Impedes Traffic Over Bridge.

The biggest crowd of the year went to Coney Island yesterday. Police Captain John Linden said there were more than 300,000.

"When the sidewalks at Coney are filled," said Captain Linden, "there are about 300,000 people on the island. When they walk in the streets as they did today, there are more than 300,000."

The police estimated that fully 100,000 went in bathing from Manhattan Beach to Sea Gate, and they thought it remarkable that there was not a drowning or a rescue. The bathing house proprietors put up the price of bathing suits in some instances to $2.

The police had issued orders that no one-piece bathing suits would be allowed to be worn by either men or women. There was not one arrest on the beach.

Michael Geoska of 334 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, in front of the Culver Line station pulled out a big roll of bills to pay for a small purchase. A policeman told him to be careful with the roll, but Geoska said he could take care of himself. On second thought he tied a piece of rope about his money and shoved it deep into his trousers pocket, tying one end to his suspenders. When he had finished supper several hours later he reached for his money, to find the end of the rope flapping against his trousers leg. He reported his loss to the police.

Policeman William Major, who is stationed at the bridge on Harway Avenue, near Bay Fifteenth Street, over Coney Island Creek, said that in the afternoon, when the automobile traffic over the bridge was at its height, a cow walked out of a neighboring field and stood placidly in the middle of the roadway leading from the bridge. She was not disturbed by the horns of half a hundred cars, and resisted all efforts to drive her away. When automobiles were halted for as far as the policeman's eye could reach on either side, a handsomely dressed woman got out of a big car, and, getting on her knees in the dust, milked the cow well, after which the animal went back to grazing in the field.

A crowded Vanderbilt Avenue car on its way to the island at Gravesend Avenue struck a buggy in which were riding Mrs. George Goralo of 102 Washington Avenue and Miss Marie Coraline of 1,049 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Both women were thrown to the roadway and bruised. Their buggy was demolished.

The new Fourth Avenue subway line to Coney Island did a big business. The short time of from twenty-five to thirty minutes from the City Hall attracted a larger number of Manhattan residents than usual.

FLAG RAISING IN FLUSHING.

George Cohan Will Hoist the Colors and M. W. Littleton Will Speak.

Martin W. Littleton will be the principal speaker at the Independence Day celebration at Flushing, L. I., today. Marion J. Verdery, former President of the New York Southern Society and Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, will read the Declaration of Independence. Before the speechmaking on the lawn of the Shinnecock Club, which arranged the celebration, there will be a parade of soldiers attached to Fort Totten, Willets Point.

George M. Cohan, the actor who recently purchased a home at Great Neck, will raise a United States flag that was presented to the club by the Equal Franchise Association. Eighty members of the Orpheus Glee Club will sing.

1835 ACT BANS FIREWORKS.

Edward Locke, Playwright, Uses It Against a Neighbor.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., July 4.—A case that may revolutionize the celebration of the "Fourth" in this town came up today, when Richard David of Mt. Tabor was summoned before Justice M. S. Lamberton, on complaint of Edward Locke, the playwright, who has a Summer home at Mt. Tabor.

Mr. Locke averred that Mr. Davis had exploded firecrackers near his home, thus violating an ordinance entitled "An act to prevent the vending, burning, or exploding firecrackers, squibs, turpentine balls, or fire serpents, approved the 18th day of February, A. D. 1835." This ordinance imposes a fine. However, as the defendant was not present, the case was adjourned after Mr. Locke and his wife had given testimony. Mr. Locke is the author of "The Case of Becky," "The Revolt," and "The Bubble."

CLARK ASKS LOYALTY OF NEW AMERICANS

"No Man Can Bear Allegiance to Two Countries," His Message to St. Louis Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—A message from Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives and addresses by Governor Major and ex-Governor Francis were the principal events of the Americanization Day celebration here today.

"None of us," wrote Speaker Clark, "for one moment should forget that waving flags, brass bands, enthusiastic processions, patriotic oratory, soul-stirring songs do not constitute the whole duty of the American citizen. A man to be worthy of that proud name must be a good, industrious, honest, and patriotic man every day of the 365.

"Remember that no man can bear allegiance to two countries at the same time.

"On the other hand, no two Governments can at the same time claim allegiance or duty from you. When the American Government gave you your nationalization papers it gave you a new birth politically."

NEW CITIZENS CELEBRATE.

Kansas City Combines the Fourth With Americanization Day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—Two hundred and twenty new citizens sang "America" and other patriotic songs and saw motion pictures depicting scenes from the early history of the United States in the public celebration here today of "Americanization Day."

Nineteen nationalities were represented among the new citizens. A part of today's program was the distribution of a book list entitled "Helps to Citizenship," compiled by the Public Library, where the books are available in English, German, Italian, and Yiddish.

FOURTH AT VERA CRUZ.

Governor Visits Gunboat—Secretaries Who Resigned Loyal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 4.—General Aguilar, Governor of the State, and Consul Canada made a Fourth of July visit to the Captain of the gunboat Sacramento today.

Ex-Secretaries Zubaran and Ureta have made a statement declaring their loyalty to Carranza in whatever capacity they are needed.

Girl Campers Burned Out.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 4.—Jewelry worth $1,000, besides a quantity of wearing apparel, was burned this afternoon at a fire in Camp Topsy at Ferry Spring, occupied by seven young women, while they were rowing on the lake. They are the Misses Ellen and Catherine Boyle, Syrana Mondon, Alma Steel, Edna Worlman, Stella Schnell, and Margaret Tutov. William O. Bixler of New York with forty guests at a nearby camp, put out the fire, but too late to save the property. The cause of the fire was not discovered.

1 KILLED, 29 INJURED IN FOURTH ACCIDENTS

Four-Year-Old Boy Dies from Burns When "Sparkler" Ignites His Clothing.

MANY ARE HIT BY BULLETS

New York Has Greatest Number Injured Since "Safe and Sane Fourth" Was Inaugurated.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Fourth fell on Sunday and the efforts to have a "safe and sane" Fourth of July, yesterday's toll of death and injuries due to the celebration was greater than at any time since Mayor Gaynor inaugurated the quiet and orderly observance of the day. One boy was killed, twenty-nine other persons, for the most part children, were shot, some of them seriously, and scores of others less seriously injured in one way or the other as a result of yesterday's celebration. The police are already investigating in the effort to find out how it was that so many revolvers and other dangerous weapons came to be in the hands of children.

The boy who was killed was William Sexton, a little 4-year-old chap, who lived at 151 East Thirty-first Street, this city. He was visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Anna Evans of 130 East Seventeenth Street, Newark, and was playing with a "sparkler" when his clothing caught fire. He was taken to the Newark City Hospital, where he died. His sister Harriet, 11 years old, was also severely burned about the face and body at the same time and from the same cause, but she will recover.

Many Hit by Bullets.

All of the accidents due to the indiscriminate firing of revolvers occurred in New York City proper. The accidents were not confined to any special locality, but were scattered all over the city. In some instances the wounds followed the discharge of blank cartridges, and in others were due to the point-blank firing of ball cartridges at the victims.

The police made many arrests and gathered in a big assortment of weapons. But all the injuries were not due to the firing of pistols. In some instances the discharge of giant firecrackers caused the damage, and others in which the injuries were only slight were due to the careless handling of smaller firecrackers.

One of those injured was Detective Henry McGeogh of Inspector Faurot's Headquarter's staff. McGeogh was walking through East Twelfth Street last night when he saw several children playing with firecrackers and revolvers in front of the house at No. 633. The children were firing blank cartridges from the revolvers and McGeogh went among them to order the shooting stop and also to gather in the crop of pistols. In taking a revolver away from one of the children the weapon went off inflicting an ugly wound in McGeogh's left hand. McGeogh was treated at Bellevue Hospital and sent home.

Louis Cohen of 387 Chester Street and Samuel Shapiro of 391 Stone Street, Brooklyn, were walking in Lavonia Avenue, that borough, yesterday afternoon, when a small boy rushed out of a house near Christopher Street and fired two shots, one shot at each man. Cohen was hit in the left leg and Shapiro in the right thigh. The victims were removed to St. Mary's Hospital. The boy who fired the shots got away.

James Pidone, a young boy, who lives at 560 Old Broadway, walked into the West 125th Street Police Station last night with blood streaming from a wound in his cheek. The boy said that he and several of his playmates had been playing "William Tell" near his home and that he had been selected as the boy to play the part of William Tell's son. Then the lads fired and a bullet went through Pidone's cheek, which was badly lacerated. Pidone was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital and later sent to his home.

Boy Shoots Girl.

Florence Kohl, 13 years old, of 611 East Sixteenth Street, was standing on the corner of that street and Avenue B when a boy whom she did not know ran up and fired a blank cartridge at her face. The girl was badly burned and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. About the same time Harry Meduck, the same age, of 314 East Twenty-fifth Street, was shot in the right hand by another lad. He was also taken to Bellevue.

Lasina Marsicovetz, 10 years old, of 434 East 115th Street, came near losing her eye sight when 13-year-old Nicolo di Salvio of the same address exploded a blank cartridge near her face.

Esther Hoffman, 3 years old, of 252 East Seventy-seventh Street, was badly injured when a little playmate fired a blank cartridge at her. The wad in the cartridge struck her in the face.

In the Harlem Hospital is George Marino, 10 years old, whose home is at 412 East 124th Street. Another boy fired at him with a .22-calibre pistol loaded with ball cartridges. The wounded boy said that his assailant slipped up behind him, caught him about the neck with his left arm, and then with the right fired a bullet into his side. Dr. Rosenbluth of the Harlem Hospital said the boy's condition was not serious.

Francis Deloz, 4 years old, of 711 West Sixty-fourth Street, was setting off firecrackers at West Sixty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue in the afternoon, when a strange boy, a little older, ran up and aimed a revolver at his head.

"You're a dead Indian!" cried the stranger as he fired a blank cartridge.

Francis threw up his left arm to protect his face and the flash burned his wrist. A policeman carried him to Roosevelt Hospital, where Dr. Weisman treated him.

Alexander Scherr, 17 years old, of 534 East Twenty-fifth Street, and Ernest de Luca, 14 years old, of 343 East Twenty-ninth Street, were both blank cartridge victims and both were wounded in the right hand. Joseph Cooney, 15 years old, of 158 East Forty-ninth Street, was taken to Bellevue suffering from a wound in his left hand due to a blank cartridge. About the same time 11-year-old George Barry of 413 East Twenty-sixth Street arrived at Bellevue with a bullet hole in his right hand. He had been shot by a playmate.

Joseph McDonough, 13 years old, of 325 East Third Street and Joseph Beatty, the same age, of 200 Avenue C, were both wounded in the right hand. Walter Hagot, 14 years old, of 485 Seventh Street, Richard Toomey, 16 years old, of 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Paul Jacobs, 12 years old, of 157 Seventh Street, were other blank cartridge victims, and in each instance the wound was in the hand.

A severe accident overtook Edith Guerino, two and a half years old, of 535 East Sixty-ninth Street. Her mother would not let her go into the backyard of the apartment house where she lives to watch the celebration, and so she took a seat on the fire escape at the back of the apartment. In the excitement she slipped through the hole in the floor and fell to the ground. Dr. Katz removed her to Polyclinic Hospital, where it was said she would recover.

Frank Josenppi, 20 years old, an electrician, of 748 East 223d Street, while standing at Bronxwood Avenue and 219th Street, was struck on the head by an exploding giant firecracker. He was badly hurt.

Florence Dieukle, a little girl, whose home is at 320 Eckford Street, the Bronx, was taken to Bellevue last night badly burned about the head. A boy whom she did not know fired a blank cartridge from a revolver which he held close to her face.

Others who were injured and in each instance was shot in the hand were Jacob Weismann, 12 years old, of 235 East Twenty-fifth Street; William McKeever, 13 years old, of 241 the same street; John Turner, 14 years old, of 335 East Thirty-sixth Street; Arthur Foley, 10 years old, of 3 North Moore Street; William Taharino, 9 years old, of 19 Beach Street; Paul Poarse, 13 years old, of 64 Banks Street, and Hyman Glassman, 12 years old, of 504 East Twelfth Street.

Woman with Baby Hit.

While Mrs. Mary Jackson, who lives on the top floor of 201 East 109th Street, was sitting in the middle of a room at the back of the building, holding her 3-year-old son in her arms, she heard the report of a pistol and felt a stinging sensation in her right hand. Opposite her was a window, the top of which had been left open. When blood began to trickle down her hand she discovered that a bullet had passed through it, without injuring the baby.

Detectives learned that a party of boys had been celebrating the Fourth by shooting from the roof of 206 East 110th Street, directly back of Mrs. Jackson's house. None of the boys could be traced. Mrs. Jackson was hurried to the Reception Hospital, where it was found that the wound was made by a .38-calibre bullet.

Walter Scott Archibald, 16 years old, of Brooklyn, was shot accidentlly by a companion while they were examining a revolver at Manhasset Park, Long Branch, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Archibald and his friend from the Freehold Military School came here yesterday to spend the weekend with their parents. The wounded boy was taken to Monmouth Memorial Hospital, where it was found that the bullet had passed entirely through his neck, entering at the right side of the throat. It was said he would probably recover.

EIGHT FATALITIES SO FAR.

Chicago Herald Also Reports Seventy-nine Hurt Celebrating Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Chicago Herald prints a table of July 4 casualties throughout the United States, as reported up to midnight, giving the fatalities as eight, distributed among Camden, N. J.; Fairfax, Minn.; Sioux City, Iowa; Pittsfield, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Omaha, Neb.; Oklahoma City, Okla., and Wheeling, W. Va.

The number of injured is given as seventy-nine, of whom forty-five owed their hurts to fireworks.

SEARCHLIGHT TRAPS ESCAPED PRISONERS

Two Disable Randall's Island Launch, Plunge Into River, and Get to Manhattan.

ALMOST KILLED IN A SEWER

Plastered With Mud, They Hide for Three Hours Until Revealed by Electric Rays from Tug.

Two youths who attempted a daring escape from the House of Refuge on Randall's Island yesterday afternoon narrowly escaped drowning, successfully hid from pursuers under a pier for three hours, crawled from a sewer just before they were overcome by gases, and finally were captured and returned to their prison. Fully 2,000 persons gathered on the pier, which extends 150 feet into the East River from 118th Street, to watch the pursuit, and numerous pleasure craft on the water stayed close behind the police and Randall's Island boats.

The youths were Frank Schwartz, 19 years old, of 968 Michigan Street, Buffalo, and Anthony Carsinitia, 17 years old, of 168 Eagle Street, Brooklyn. Each is serving a term of seventeen months for burglary. They were assigned yesterday afternoon to carry ashes from the engine room of the main building on the Island. Shortly after 5 o'clock they dumped their loads of ashes outside the engine room, and then, instead of returning for new loads, they ran to the water's edge, where the gasoline launch used by officials of the prison was moored.

The youths first wrecked the engine of the launch with a wrench, and then they stripped off their clothes and dived into the water. They had swum fifty yards before keepers on the Island noticed their heads bobbing up and down. The alarm was sounded, and a number of keepers, led by Chief Parole Officer Helbing, ran to the launch to give pursuit. There was some delay in a vain effort to make the broken engine run, and further time was required to obtain row boats after the uselessness of the engine was discovered. The result was that the escaped prisoners had almost reached the pier at 118th Street before the first boat left the Island. Before they got safely under the pier the youths were nearly drowned several times by colliding with boats on the river. Because of the holiday more than the usual number of craft were out.

Word of the escape was telephoned from the island to the Harbor B Precinct and to the Third Branch Detective Bureau. A police launch was sent out and also a boat with Detectives Conroy and Enright. The police boats and the boats from the island surrounded the pier, and the search for the youths began. The search could be seen from the shore and a great crowd collected about the pier.

The fugitives first climbed a pile to the top of the pier, but when they saw a policeman bearing down on them across the pier they dropped back into the water. Then, keeping the posts between themselves and the searchers on the water, the youths made their way into shore and to the opening of a large sewer that empties into the river. They crawled several hundred yards up the sewer main, but were almost overcome by gases and had to retreat to the open air.

The fugitives hoped still to hide, and they lay down on their backs on the shore under the pier, hoping they would not be seen. They were not found until after 8 o'clock, because not only was the darkness heavy under the pier, but, in crawling up the sewer, the fugitives had made their bodies black with mud. The police were aided in reaching them by a searchlight flashed from a tugboat. The youths lay still when found, and it was at first thought they were dead. A few punches by policemen, however, revealed the fact that they were only shamming. When they came to, they consented to return to the island. Because the prisoners left all of their clothes on the island the police believe that they intended to meet confederates on shore, who would provide them with apparel.

FIREMAN FALLS 3 STORIES.

Raymond Seaman Hurt in Blaze That Drives Out 18 Families.

One fireman was seriously injured and a number of other persons suffered minor injuries last evening in a fire that drove eighteen families from the five-story tenement house at 235 Second Street, near Avenue C. The fireman was Raymond Seaman of Engine Company 28, who fell from the third floor of the burning building to the ground. He suffered internal injuries and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Another fireman injured was James Shaw of Rescue Squad 1, who was cut on the arm and body by flying glass.

The fire was discovered by Julius Lewis of 237 Second Street and David Langan of 163 Ridge Street, who turned in an alarm from Avenue C and Houston Street, and then ran back to the building to warn the tenants. They assisted many of these in getting up to and across the roof to safety. Among those aroused was John Resco, who lived on the top floor, with his sick wife and three children. He carried the children to the roof first and then his wife. Escape through the building was impossible because the fire began on the ground floor and burned the stairs away before it was discovered.

THAW WITNESSES SOUGHT.

Stanchfield Thinks Comparison of Slayer with Holt Unfair.

Harry K. Thaw spent the Fourth reading in Ludlow Street Jail, and Deputy Attorney General Becker, one of the lawyers representing the State in the hearing to determine whether Thaw is sane, left the Hotel Willard, where he was stopping, "to be gone over the Fourth." It was reported that Mr. Becker had gone in a quest for certain witnesses, and would not be back until Thursday. Deputy Attorney General Cook remained in town, but would not make known the names of any of the witnesses the State expected to call to the stand.

When asked about the probability of the State bringing Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw here to testify, John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's attorney, said:

"We don't care about that. It will make no difference whether they produce Mrs. Thaw herself or read her former testimony into the present records."

In reference to a published interview with an unnamed alienist who put Thaw and Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan "in the same class," Mr. Stanchfield said he considered it unfair to make such comparisons with Thaw while a jury was considering his sanity.

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today
Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

WOMAN DERELICT MURDERED

Coroner Says Chloroform Was Used to Kill Her in a Bronx Park.

A woman derelict, unknown by name, but familiar by appearance and characteristics in the lower Bronx for the last seven years, was found dead early yesterday morning, lying on a hillside in St. Mary's Park, near Power Avenue and 148d Street. Policeman Frank Dolan at 4:30 A. M. found the body still warm. She had died, as was proved later by an autopsy, from chloroform poisoning administered on a handkerchief rammed far down her throat, so far, in fact, that Coroner Healy was positive that she could not have killed herself.

He concluded that the woman had been murdered and detectives of the Bronx Bureau were put to work on the case, although their chief, acting Captain Wines, expressed his belief that death was by suicide.

In a handbag found beside the body was an empty whisky flask. The woman had bought it full of liquor from a Willis Avenue saloon keeper on Saturday night.

According to the memory of residents of the neighborhood, she came to the lower Bronx district about seven years ago, poor and alone, but apparently well educated and self-respecting. She was then about 30 years old. In a short time she began to drink and in a few years became known as the woman drunkard of the neighborhood.

She made her home in various shabby places and, since the beginning of the warm weather, had been sleeping in St. Mary's Park. Those of the police who accept the murder theory believe that she was attacked there yesterday morning by two men seen near the park on Saturday evening.

DIED AFTER A FIGHT.

Police Say They Know Man Who Fractured Sharkey's Skull.

Edward R. Sharkey, 25 years old, was found dead in bed in his home, 312 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, by his mother yesterday. Detectives say his skull was fractured in a fight. They are hunting for his assailant.

Sharkey was in a fight near Diagonal Street, back of Jackson Avenue, about 1 A. M. He was knocked out and his friends carried him to the corner opposite the Queensboro Bridge plaza, where they laid him down. He was found by August Slitt of 358 Jackson Avenue, Sidney McGann of 34 Pierce Street, and Stephen Miller of Barn Street and Jackson Avenue. He had revived and the men who found him took him home.

The only wound Coroner Vogel could find was a small cut in the head, which marked the spot where the skull was fractured. The detectives said they have the name of the man who fought with Sharkey.

Young Wife Attempts Suicide.

Despondent, the police say, because her husband, to whom she has been married four years, was out of work, Annie Colverg, 19 years old, of 407 West Forty-ninth Street, drank iodine in her mother's home, at 142 West Sixty-second Street, last night, and is now a prisoner in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with attempting to commit suicide. The young woman called to see her mother, Mrs. Augusta Finnesty, and after she had taken the poison Mrs. Finnesty forced eggs and milk down her throat and summoned Dr. Katz of the Polyclinic Hospital. He said her life had been saved by the prompt treatment.

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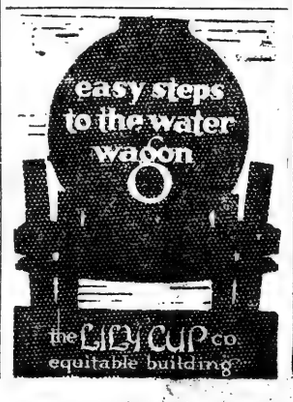


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THE WEATHER
Fair, with moderate temperature today and tomorrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,982. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BOMB ROCKS POLICE HEADQUARTERS, SHATTERING THE DOORS AND OFFICES; DYNAMITE HOLT BOUGHT IS MISSING

IRON SLUGS PIERCE WALL

Lieut. McNally Blown Off His Chair, But No One Is Injured.

HOUSES NEAR BY DAMAGED

Inspector Eagan Finds Infernal Machine Is Similar to One Set in St. Patrick's.

POLICE WORK ON 3 CLUES

Outrage Committed on First Anniversary of Death of Caron in Anarchists' Rendezvous.

While Commissioner Woods and a number of officials of the Police Department were investigating the attack on the life of J. P. Morgan by a fanatic carrying a valise full of dynamite, who had previously exploded a bomb in the Capitol at Washington, a dynamite bomb loaded with slugs was set off at Police Headquarters at 8:53 last night. The explosion took place in a doorway in the basement, directly under the outer room of the Central Office of the Detective Bureau; and while no one was hurt, and the structure of the building was uninjured, much damage was done in the passage leading in from the door and almost every window in the block on Centre Street, between Grand and Broome, was shattered.

The door at which the bomb was exploded is at the foot of a flight of five or six steps leading down from Centre Street, and is, perhaps, thirty feet above the southwest corner of the building. It opens on a transverse passage, perhaps, forty feet long, which connects with a longitudinal passage leading down from the main stairway of the building to the prison in the south end. The door itself was originally used to take prisoners in from the street, but of late it has been used only by servants employed about the building, who unlock it from time to time as there may be occasion for its use.

Door Blown to Pieces.

The explosion came suddenly and it blew the oaken door, three inches thick, into matchwood. The bomb was placed beside the lower hinge of the door, and the hinges and perhaps six inches of the door were left hanging precariously to the lintel. Of the rest of the door a few big splinters were left far down the passage.

Directly inside the door, but on the opposite side of the six-foot corridor, there is a protruding angle in the wall. The whole corner of this angle, from floor to ceiling, was blown off, and large blocks of heavy fire brick, still clinging together in long pieces, were blown down into the corridor. The floor of the corridor itself was not damaged appreciably, but the walls and ceiling were peppered by the flying slugs, and in places chunks of the plaster a foot square were blown off and the lath exposed.

A hole more than a foot deep was blown in the concrete doorsteps, and the heavy glass-studded flooring of the areaway outside was cracked and bent until it sagged dangerously in the middle. The stone walls of the areaway were chipped as if by bullets from a machine gun, and big holes were drilled by the slugs in the hollow iron piping that forms the railing setting off the areaway from the street. A big outside siamese standpipe was also peppered by the slugs, but was not penetrated.

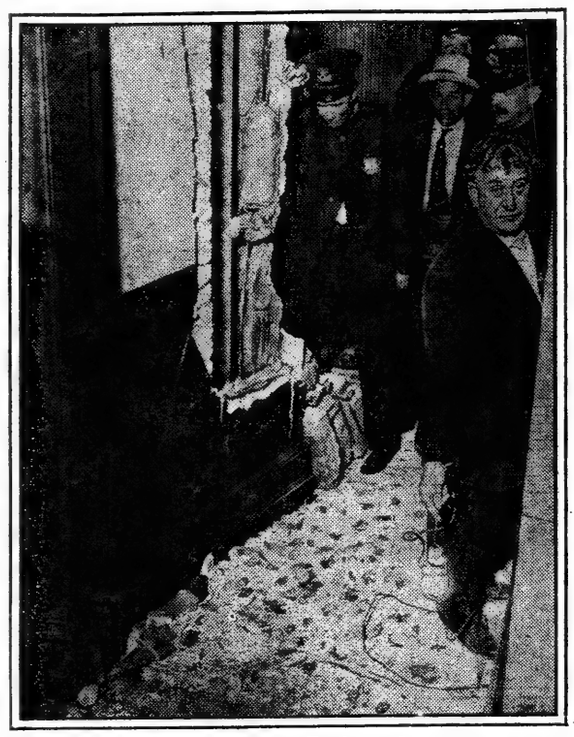
The heavy glass door and window at the farther end of the passage were completely shattered, the steel lockers across the longitudinal corridor inside were dented, though not penetrated, and large pieces of plaster were blown out of the wall beyond. The windows in the supply room next door were also blown to pieces.

Lifted Detective Off Chair.

Directly above the spot where the explosion occurred Lieutenant Edward F. McNally was seated at the desk of the Detective Bureau. He was lifted six inches out of his seat when the bomb went off, but was not hurt. Every window in the room, however, was blown to pieces, and Joseph Evans, a stenographer, who was copying a report in front of one of them, had an extremely narrow escape. A big splinter of quarter-inch plate glass flew over his shoulder, slit the piece of paper in his typewriter, and nicked the rubber of the platen roll.

Fifty feet away, across the corridor, in the office of the First Branch Detective Bureau, Lieutenant W. F. Sullivan was also typewriting, and splinters flew into the room where he was at work. Every window along that side of the building was blown to pieces and most of those on the opposite side of the block were also smashed. The windows

Continued on Page 3.



Bomb Wreckage Inside Police Headquarters

DYNAMITE BUYER HAD HOLT'S ALIAS

120 Pounds Were Delivered in Syosset, L. I., on June 20 to "C. Hendricks."

HIDDEN STORE NOW SOUGHT

Evidence Indicating Holt Is the Alleged Poisoner, Muenter, Is Accumulating.

Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan on Saturday and exploded a bomb in the Capitol at Washington on Friday, is believed by the Glen Cove, L. I., police to have received the materials for making thirty or more bombs as powerful as that which he placed in the Capitol.

Two cases of high explosives were received at Syosset, L. I., ten miles from Glen Cove, on June 28, by a man who is believed by the freight agent, George B. Carnes, to be Holt. Carnes notified the police of Glen Cove of this last night. After reading that one of the revolvers carried by Holt had been purchased in the name of C. Hendricks, he remembered that the man who received the dynamite had given the name of C. Hendricks. After seeing the pictures of Holt, Carnes said that he was convinced that Holt was Hendricks.

The two cases contained a total of 120 pounds of dynamite. They were shipped to Syosset from a branch at Long Island City of the Aetna Explosives Company. The Aetna Explosives Company several months ago purchased the Keystone Powder Company. The stick of dynamite which was carried by Holt into the Morgan residence and the two which were found in his suitcase bore the label of the Keystone Powder Company.

Got 100 Feet of Fuse.

On the day after receiving the dynamite, the same man received at Syosset a package containing 100 feet of fuse, 100 caps and 100 four foot "exploders." The same man also received a small trunk weighing forty-six pounds, the contents of which could not be learned. The trunk was shipped by J. Wolf & Sons, address not given. The fuses, caps and exploders were shipped by "Rector of Long Island City."

In receiving two of the consignments, the man signed his name C. Hendrix. On receiving the third he signed the name C. Hendricks.

What has become of these explosives is not known. Holt has denied that he has explosives stored anywhere. He insisted that the three sticks of dynamite which he took with him on his trip to Glen Cove were all that were left after he had made the bomb in Washington.

Hours have been spent by Superintendent Pullman of the Washington Police, Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service, and New York police in trying to induce Holt to tell whether he has bought dynamite to make other bombs or if he had left materials for other bombs in the hands of confederates, but he has refused them all information on those subjects. Holt has shown extreme reluctance to discuss the question whether he has dynamite for more bombs.

Impatient for Explosive.

Carnes said that the man who called himself Hendrix and Hendricks had called him up frequently on the telephone for nearly ten days and asked whether packages had arrived for him.

Continued on Page 4.

WINCARNIS WITH SELTZER and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

MORGAN BETTER; ALL DANGER PAST

Patient Is Refreshed by Eight-Hour Sleep and Wants to Leave His Bed.

CHATS WITH HIS PARTNER

Reassured, His Son Races Yacht and His Mother Takes a Trip on the Corsair.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 5.—All signs point to continued improvement in the condition of J. P. Morgan during the third day of his illness following the attempt on his life. Junius Spencer Morgan tonight said his father's condition was so much better that the physicians had decided there was no further need of giving out bulletins. Drs. Markoe and Lyle are no longer staying constantly at the house, and there are now only one day nurse and one night nurse in attendance.

The notice of the physicians was confirmed tonight when Mr. Morgan received as a caller W. H. Porter, a member of his firm. He chatted with Mr. Porter for some time, and was in the best of spirits.

A further indication of Mr. Morgan's improvement was found in the fact that his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, sailed his father's yacht, the Grayling, this afternoon in the race for 50-footers in the Larchmont Regatta. The Grayling is said to be Mr. Morgan's favorite boat.

The optimistic tone which was voiced by the physicians in their bulletin early in the day was maintained throughout the day. It was said Mr. Morgan took eight hours sleep and awoke feeling refreshed. Later it was said he was feeling so much stronger that it was becoming difficult to reconcile him to lying quietly in bed.

It is understood the family let their friends know it would be better not to drive automobiles on the island. Whenever he hears a machine Mr. Morgan makes detailed inquiries about who has called and the family wishes to avoid even this disturbance of his rest.

Except William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan Co. no one outside the family and his attendants has been permitted to see the patient. There were few visitors to East Island today, and they simply left their cards at the lodge. Among them were J. Parker Kirlin, W. D. Guthrie and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, who is not a relative. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York motored to the Morgan estate in the afternoon from Mineola. He stayed about ten minutes. As he was leaving Mr. Porter's car drove out and the two motors left in the direction of New York together. Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr., left East Island this afternoon on the Corsair. She is to return tomorrow.

Since the shooting the local telegraph office has handled about 400 telegrams and cables addressed to the Morgan home. There were ninety today. Among them was one from John D. Rockefeller. Most of the messages have been signed with first names only.

GOOD WISHES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, July 5.—The French Society of Political Economy met in Paris today and expressed its wish for the prompt and complete recovery of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The members of the society passed a resolution inviting their fellow citizens to inscribe their names at the American Chamber of Commerce as an indication of their sympathy.

Eyeglasses that fit right—look right—stay right, at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

Gerard Working With Berlin to Draft a Satisfactory Answer to Our Note

Berlin Reports a Preliminary Exchange of Views Now in Progress With the United States—Kaiser's Diplomats Believe Agreement Will Be Reached in Submarine Problem.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London, Tuesday, July 6.)—It is learned that a preliminary exchange of views is now proceeding between the United States and Germany regarding the nature of the forthcoming German reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare and the Lusitania incident. This is responsible for the delay in the delivery of the German note, the transmission of which to the American Government was expected today.

The efforts of the diplomats on both sides are directed toward evolving, through an informal discussion, a formula for a note which will be acceptable both to Germany and the United States, and it is believed that the note when it is presented and published will have a reasonable chance of furnishing a basis for a satisfactory settlement of the submarine problem.

In consonance with this plan, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, and the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, had a conference on Saturday, at which the nature of the draft of the note as elaborated in the German conferences was outlined to the Ambassador and discussed from various angles.

It is understood that Mr. Gerard has informed the State Department at Washington fully as to the tone of the note and instructions from that department are awaited before further steps are taken. The greatest reserve is being maintained by both sides in the interval.

Has Kaiser's Approval.

Officials of the German Foreign Office, who are the usual sources of news on negotiations, have for several days denied themselves to American newspaper callers, in order to prevent the nature of the deliberations from getting out, and, although the character of the German proposals as at first considered is known with fair accuracy, the nature of the proposals in the draft under consideration on Saturday, which has received the Emperor's approval, is being most carefully guarded. There is reason to believe, however, that these have in view the attainment of some means for insuring the safety of Americans traveling on passenger ships, possibly by some plan of certifying the cargoes of the vessels.

Details of the plan present greater difficulties than the principle itself, because the Germans wish to preserve as great a freedom of action as possible to interfere with shipments of war supplies to Great Britain.

It is pointed out in certain quarters that the German Government is animated by a sincere desire to go as far in providing for the safety at sea of Americans traveling on "lawful occasions" as is consistent with military necessities and the force of German public opinion. And this is a force that is certain to be taken into account.

Won't Torpedo Our Ships.

It is believed, however, that by the present plan of a preliminary interchange of views a solution may be found which will go a long way toward meeting the American wishes.

The term "passenger ships" is used advisedly, for it appears to be no longer a question of torpedoing American ships in the war zone. It is pointed out that the American desires in this direction have already been met to the fullest degree by Germany, which is animated by the most sincere desire to avoid any attacks on American craft.

It appears to be equally not a question, so far as Germany is concerned, of abandoning the submarine warfare against hostile merchantmen generally, much as this might be desired by American opinion on humanitarian grounds. The recent successes of the German submarines against vessels of big tonnage and great speed have augmented the desire of German public and press for a continuance of the campaign, the effectiveness of which is no longer questioned here. Much weight is laid, too, upon the German contention that the submarine campaign against British commerce is no longer a campaign against "helpless merchantmen."

It is further contended that so long as Great Britain does not withdraw her instructions regarding attacks upon submarines, it will be impossible for Germany to conduct her submarine campaign as considerately as might be desired.

Washington Thinks Submarine Problem Will Be Solved.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Indications in official quarters tonight are that the difficulties between the United States and Germany over submarine warfare may be solved in informal diplomatic discussions prior to the final drafting of the German reply.

The seriousness of the issue between the United States and Germany has so impressed officials in Berlin that they are undertaking to learn, informally through Ambassador Gerard exactly what modifications of the submarine campaign will satisfy the American demand for the protection of its rights without reducing the effectiveness of the submarine as a weapon against Germany's enemies.

Ambassador Gerard has had several conferences with high German officials, in which various suggestions have been made. The conference to which Berlin press dispatches referred as having taken place Saturday had not been reported by Ambassador Gerard tonight. His last dispatches intimated that the German reply would be delayed for several days, possibly a week.

Such advices as Ambassador Gerard has sent portray a favorable atmosphere in Berlin, from which he infers that the reply will be friendly and perhaps satisfactory.

In a general way it is known officially that Germany is endeavoring to avoid further attacks on passenger vessels of any nationality, but its difficulty is to frame a proposal in such a way as to prevent the allies from continuing to ship large quantities of ammunition and contraband on such ships. One suggestion discussed in Berlin official quarters recently, and of which the American Government was advised, contemplated that passenger vessels clearing from American ports be immune from attack, placing the burden on the United States to interpret just what is meant by "a vessel primarily engaged in passenger traffic."

While the United States claims under international law the right to have its citizens travel on all ships whether or not they carry contraband, Germany is hoping in some way, it is understood, to impose a moral obligation whereby Americans would be persuaded not to take passage on vessels devoted chiefly to traffic in contraband. The suggestion in press dispatches of a joint British-American or German-American inspection of passenger vessels is regarded in some official quarters here as likely to furnish a basis for a partial understanding.

Just what arrangement may be made with reference to cargo ships of enemy nationality on which Americans have been shipping as members of the crew is a matter of wide conjecture among officials.

The cases of the British liners Armenian and Anglo-Californian furnish instances in which repeated efforts were made to escape German submarines, and officials here are inclined to recognize the difficulties which ensue from the actions of the British commanders in subjecting their crews to the dangers of shell fire by ignoring submarine warnings and making continued efforts to escape. In such cases, some officials point out that the United States may be faced by a situation in which it will be compelled to inform its citizens who ship as members of the crews of foreign vessels, that under international law the protection of a neutral Government ceases the moment resistance to capture begins or on repeated efforts to escape.

As a whole, officials here believe the forthcoming note, while it may not be productive of an immediate understanding, will pave the way for further discussion in which the causes of friction between the United States and Germany may be removed.

The press comments of Germany are being closely read by officials, who are gratified at the apparent efforts of a large section of the influential class in Berlin to bring about a better understanding between the two countries.

Admiral Von Trappel Urges Peace with America.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Admiral Oscar von Truppel, at one time Governor of Kiao-chau, the German concession in China, contributes an article today to Der Tag warning his compatriots not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States, and asking them to weigh seriously the question whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce was great enough to justify a continuance of its present form at the expense of a rupture with America.

The article is remarkable not only for its open statement regarding the far-reaching effects which the participation of America in the hostilities might exercise on the future course of the war—effects which Admiral von Truppel says are greatly underestimated in Germany—but also as a contribution from a naval officer.

All the naval publicists of Germany hitherto heard from have been devoting their energies to stirring up public opinion against any modification of the submarine campaign, and endeavoring to prevent or to limit concessions to American demands in the forthcoming German note to Washington.

Admiral von Truppel writes:

"A German-American war, or even a rupture of diplomatic relations, the effect of which would virtually be as great, would injure German prospects more seriously than many believe. Although America at first would be able to contribute little to the military strength of the Entente Allies, except by an acceleration of the munitions supply, it could in time co-operate with considerable land and sea forces and with first-class submarines and aeroplanes in the complete isolation of Germany. It also could exercise such pressure upon the few remaining neutral countries that these would probably be arrayed actively or passively in the ranks of our enemies."

Admiral von Truppel discounts the stories of earlier existing American agreements with Great Britain against Germany, explaining that this is most improbable, owing to American diplomatic traditions. "But it is undeniable," he says, "in spite of President Wilson's unquestionable desire to reach a peaceful solution of the problems, that the sympathies of a majority of Americans are on the side of England, and that only a spark might be necessary under certain conditions to kindle this feeling into a hostile outbreak."

The kernel of the problem from a German standpoint, concludes Admiral von Truppel, is contained in this question:

"Can we hope so far as we are able to foresee to force England to its knees through submarine warfare against her commerce?

"If the answer is in the negative, our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the hunting grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal. Submarine warfare against merchantmen in that case could be modified or abandoned to obtain a more favorable neutrality from and the friendship of America, which would be of great value to Germany after the war.

"If the answer is in the affirmative, then the law of self-preservation would justify us in the situation which England has forced upon us in using to the fullest extent our superiority in submarines, and we can calmly accept all the consequences of it."

Admiral von Truppel has had a varied career, not least important of which under present circumstances is that he has several times visited American waters on sea service, and that he commanded one of the vessels of Admiral von Diederich's squadron at Manila Bay, when a tense situation developed with Admiral Dewey.

DYSPEPTICS NEED Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves and corrects sour stomach, sick headache and nausea—an excellent appetizer.—Advt.

CAPTAIN SAVES SHIP FROM SUBMARINE; DIES ON THE BRIDGE, 8 OTHERS SLAIN; HIS SON THEN BRINGS VESSEL TO PORT

French Warships Sink a German Submarine; Two French Merchant Vessels Destroyed

PARIS, July 5.—It was officially announced today by the French Ministry of Marine that the French steamer Carthage, of 5,275 tons gross, was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday and sunk.

It also was announced that a French squadron sighted two submarines in the Channel yesterday, and that one was hit by several shells and disappeared.

The text of the statement follows:

The French steamer Carthage was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Cap Helles on July 4. Sixty-six members of the crew were saved. Six men are missing.

Two German submarines were sighted yesterday in the English Channel by vessels belonging to the Second Light French Squadron. Both submarines plunged, but one was hit by several shells before it disappeared.

The Spanish steamer Juan arrived at Pauillac today with the Captain and seven men of the French schooner Hirondelle. The schooner was sunk July 2 by a German submarine near Ouessant, the westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany. The Captain of the Hirondelle said:

"A submarine appeared 300 yards from us and fired a shot through our rigging. I lowered sail and raised our flag. Some one called to us from the submarine that we had three minutes to leave the vessel, and we got into a lifeboat and pulled away.

"The submarine then fired six shots into the Hirondelle, and in ten minutes I saw my ship sink, having heeled over with her keel in the air. At this moment the torpedo boats and the Spanish ship Juan, which took us aboard, appeared and the German submarine slowly submerged until she was out of sight."

RUSSIAN LINE TWICE PIERCED

Archduke Joseph's Army Breaks Through at Krasnik and Takes 8,029 Prisoners.

GREAT BATTLE FOR PRUTH

Losses of Muscovite Forces There Estimated by Vienna at 20,000 Men in a Few Days.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—The Russians are making a desperate stand between the Rivers Pruth and Dniester. Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, reports that the fighting in Southern Poland is of the most desperate character, while Vienna admits that the Russians are attacking in strong force. Austro-German sources, however, declare this effort to be a forlorn hope.

General von Linsingen's Teutonic army, after a fortnight of terrific struggles, is reported by both Vienna and Berlin to have reached the whole front of the Zlota Lipa River in Eastern Galicia.

Following is the Austrian official war statement that was given out last night:

In Eastern Galicia the Teutonic allied troops under General von Linsingen, after two weeks of successful battles, have reached the Zlota Lipa River, the western bank of which has been cleared of the enemy. In the sectors of Kamionka Strumilowa and Krasno battles against the Russian rearguards are continuing.

Near Krylow (on the Bug River,) in Southern Russian Poland, near the Galician border, the enemy has evacuated the western bank of the Bug and burned the village of Krylow.

Fighting is proceeding on both banks of the Upper Wieprz.

The Teutonic allied troops drove the enemy from positions north of the small River Por and advanced to Faras and Plonka.

The western army, commanded by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, after several days' battle, broke through the Russian front on both sides of Krasnik and drove the Russians back with heavy losses in a northerly direction. We captured twenty-nine officers and 8,000 men and took six caissons and six machine guns.

West of the Vistula River the situation is unchanged.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"No apprehension is entertained as to the fate of Warsaw, for the city bids fair to be protected. Even if the Germans should reach Ivangorod, this would not necessarily involve the surrender of Warsaw.

"The Russian waiting game in fact has been justified. The critic of the Novoe Vremya correctly explains the withdrawal as a manoeuvre deliberately undertaken with the object of accepting battle under the best conditions for the Russians. He adds that on the Vistula front the ground which offers the Russians the greatest advantage is that with Brest Litovsk as a base, Ivangorod on the right flank and a strong army occupying the flank and rear positions in relation to the right flank of General von Boehm-Ermolli's Army."

A Struggle in Bukowina.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—A dispatch from Czernowitz, Bukowina, reports that the Russians are continuing desperate but unsuccessful attacks in the region between the Pruth and Dniester Rivers and are meeting with very heavy losses. These have amounted to 20,000 men in the last few days.

Violent artillery engagements raged Saturday in northeastern Bukowina, the Russians retiring, followed by the Austro-Hungarian troops, across the frontier.

The following official account of the operations in the southeastern war theatre was issued by the War Office today:

Teutonic allied troops under General von Linsingen have reached the whole front of the Zlota Lipa and have cleaned the west bank of Russians. In almost a fortnight of fighting against strong enemy positions we

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HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. A concentrated fruit syrup for home use. Delicious, refreshing, wholesome. At Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.—Advt.

20,000 TURKS FALL IN FOUR-DAY FIGHT

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton Reports Terrific Slaughter of the Foe at the Dardanelles.

MADE UNCEASING ATTACKS

But the Hot Fire of Allied Artillery on Land and Sea Shattered Their Ranks.

LONDON, July 5.—More than 5,000 Turks were killed and 15,000 wounded in Dardanelles operations from June 28 to July 2, according to an estimate made by General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the British forces, in a report made public tonight by the official press bureau. The report says:

"About 2 A. M. (date not given) the searchlights of the destroyer Scorpion discovered half a Turkish battalion advancing near the sea, to the northwest of Krithia. The Scorpion opened fire, and few of the enemy got away.

"Simultaneously the enemy attacked a knoll which we had captured, due west of Krithia, advancing from a nullah in close formation in several lines. The attack came under artillery and enfilading rifle fire, the enemy losing heavily. The foremost Turks got within forty yards of the parapet, but only a few returned.

"The Turks made several heavy bomb attacks during the night, our troops being twice driven back a short distance. Early in the morning we regained these trenches by a bayonet attack. They have since been strengthened. At 5:30 A. M. 2,000 Turks, moving from Krithia into a ravine, were scattered by machine gun fire.

"The operations reflect great credit on the vigilance and accurate shooting of the Scorpion. The Turkish losses in the nullah and ravine are estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 dead.

Gurkhas in Hot Charge.

"About 10 P. M. on June 30 the Turks again attacked with bombs a portion of the most northerly trench captured by us on the 28th. An officer of the Gurkhas being wounded (not dangerously, as it turned out) the men became infuriated, flung all their bombs at the enemy, and then, charging down out of the trench, used their kukris for the first time and with excellent effect.

"About dawn the Turks once more attempted to attack over the open, but nearly the whole of these attacking forces, about half a battalion, were shot down, and a final bomb attack, though commenced, failed utterly.

"Further reports from the Australian and New Zealand corps as to the enemy's attack on the 29th and 30th on our right flank state that the action was commenced with a very heavy fire, from midnight until 1:30 A. M., to which our men only replied by a series of cheers.

"The Turks then launched their attack and came right on with bayonet and bombs. Those who succeeded in getting into our sapa were instantly killed. The remainder were dealt with by bomb and rifle fire from the Seventh and Eighth Light Horse. By 2 A. M. the enemy broke, and many were killed while withdrawing.

"The enemy's attack was strongest on his right. The Turks were completely taken aback by the concealed sap, constructed well ahead of our main line, and the dead are lying thickly in front of this. Some got into the sap, several across it. All these were wiped out by the fire from the main parapet further back.

"Following the defeat of this attack the enemy attacked at 3 A. M. on our left, and thirty men came over the parapets in front of the right of Quinn's post. These were duly polished off.

Enver Pasha Ordered Attack.

"Prisoners brought in state that three fresh battalions were employed in the main attack, which was made by personal order of Enver Pasha, (the Turkish War Minister,) who, as they definitely assert, was present in the trenches on June 29. This is confirmed by the statement of an intelligent Armenian prisoner captured on that date. According to him, stringent orders were recently issued

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER $6c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

SHELLS RIDDLE FREIGHTER

Anglo-Californian's Commander Killed in Flight From a Raider.

SHIP DODGES TORPEDOES

Young Mate Springs to Father's Post and Pilots Steamer Into Queenstown.

SEVERAL AMERICANS IN CREW

But Their Fate Is in Doubt—Germans Resort to Rifle Fire During the Chase.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—With nine dead sailors stretched on her deck, eight men lying wounded below, and her sides riddled by shot and shell, the British steamship Anglo-Californian steamed into Queenstown Harbor this morning after having withstood the attack of a German submarine for four hours. The ship's escape from destruction was accomplished with no other means of defense than the indomitable spirit of her Captain and crew, combined with masterly seamanship, which enabled her to frustrate the efforts of her assailant to torpedo her.

The story of how Captain Parslow stood on the bridge of the Anglo-Californian amid a rain of shot and calmly directed the movements of his ship until he was killed by a shell, and of how his place was taken by his son until British destroyers appeared and the submarine was compelled to flee, was told by the survivors.

The Anglo-Californian left Montreal for the British Isles on June 24. The submarine was sighted at 8 o'clock last Sunday morning. Captain Parslow ordered full steam ahead and wireless calls for aid were sent out. The submarine on the surface proved to be a far speedier craft than the steamer and rapidly overhauled her, meanwhile deluging her with shells. One shot put the wireless apparatus on the Anglo-Californian out of action. Finding that he could not escape by running for it Captain Parslow devoted his attention to manoeuvring his ship so as to prevent the submarine from using torpedoes effectively.

Captain's Son Gallant, Too.

"Our Captain was a brave man," said one of the narrators. "He kept at his post on the bridge, coolly giving orders as the submarine circled around us vainly seeking to get a position from which it could give us a death blow with a torpedo. All the while the underwater boat continued to rain shot and shell upon us, and at times was so close that she was able to employ rifle fire effectively.

"At last one shell blew the Captain off the bridge, killing him outright and terribly mutilating him. Just before that he had given orders to launch the boats, but this was very difficult under the shell fire. Several men were struck down while working at the davits. Ultimately four boats were got overboard and were rowed away until picked up."

The son of Captain Parslow, serving as second mate, was standing by his father's side when the Captain was killed. The son was knocked down by the violence of the explosion. Springing to his feet, he seized the wheel, and, as ably as his father had done, continued dodging the submarine. Another shell burst alongside him, shattering one of the spokes of the wheel, but young Parslow retained his post.

The wireless S O S calls that had been sent out at the first alarm had reached those able to give more than passive assistance, however, and British destroyers appeared. On their approach the submarine abandoned the attack and submerged. Young Parslow was still at the wheel when the destroyers came up.

Americans in the Crew.

MONTREAL, July 5.—Fifty Americans and Canadians were among the crew of ninety-five aboard the British steamer Anglo-Californian which sailed from here on June 24 and reached Queenstown today with ten dead and eight injured by the shell fire of a German submarine.

The men were shipped at Montreal. Several Russian reservists also were aboard. Some of the Ontario men and Americans who sailed on the ship were:

R. L. Martin, Boston; George Rogers, Richmond, Va.; W. J. Feeney, Newport News, Va.; John Vaughan, Newport News, Va.; George Price, Woodstock, Vt.; G. Barkley, 1,832 St. Clair Avenue, Toronto; John Mahoney, Newport News, Va.; L. G. Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Ross, 16 Cypress Avenue, Toronto; F. Shambrook, Port Mc-Nicol, Ontario; P. J. Dunning, 15 Yonge Street, Toronto; T. Chandeler, 136 King

Street East, Toronto; A. Morgan, 287 King Street West, Toronto.

When the European war began the Anglo-Californian was in San Francisco and narrowly escaped capture by the German cruiser Leipzig. Since then she has made frequent trips from the United States to England. This Spring she made five trips from Newport News with horses aboard.

Remarking that he was on the firing line just as much as the soldiers at the front, Captain Parslow, on the day his ship left here, said:

"Merchant ships are a necessary link in the chain by which the British Government maintains her part in the war. Captains and seamen stick to their jobs just as men on shore do where their work is necessary."

One of Captain Parslow's sons has been killed at the front and another has been wounded, it was announced here tonight.

The Anglo-Californian is a steel-screw steamship of 7,333 gross tonnage, built by Short Brothers of Sunderland in 1912 for the Nitrate Producers' Steamship Company. She is 425 feet long, 52 feet 5 inches beam, and 36 feet 3 inches depth of hold.

AMERICANS ABOARD STEAMER

Some of Anglo-Californian Men Signed at Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 5.—Records here show that John Mahoney and John Vaughan signed on the steamship Anglo-Californian as assistant foremen on May 24, and sailed on that date for Avonmouth. The man referred to in press dispatches as W. J. Feaney is probably D. F. Feeney, an assistant foreman. All three gave home addresses as Newport News, but investigation shows that they had made their homes here only temporarily.

Mahoney is a New York man, and Vaughan is a native of Cork, Ireland. R. L. Martin, mentioned in dispatches as being from Boston, also signed here, and gave Newport News as his home address.

Captain Parslow of the Anglo-Californian was Commodore of the Anglo fleet. He lived at 14 Livesdale Road, London.

LIKE THE ARMENIAN CASE.

Washington Sees No New Phase in Anglo-Californian Affair.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Officials here pointed out today that apparently no American rights had been violated in the attack by a German submarine on the British steamer Anglo-Californian, since the officers of the vessel admitted their attempts to escape.

If any Americans were killed officials held that the case was parallel to that of the British steamer Armenian, on which several Americans lost their lives. Continued efforts of a merchantman to escape when ordered to heave to by a hostile war vessel places neutrals aboard outside the protection of their home Government, according to the rules of international law.

NORWEGIAN BARK SUNK, SIX AMERICANS ABOARD

Crew of the Fiery Cross in Open Boat 20 Hours After Submarine Attack.

LONDON, July 5.—The Norwegian bark Fiery Cross has been sunk by a German submarine seventy miles southwest of the Scilly Islands. Her crew of eighteen men, after spending twenty hours in open boats, landed at Swansea. Among the crew are six Americans.

The schooner Sunbeam of Kirkwall, Scotland, also has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the Sunbeam was saved.

The Norwegian steamer Pick has been sunk, the result of being torpedoed or striking a mine off Sunk lightship, near the mouth of the Thames. Her crew of fifteen landed at Harwich.

The Fiery Cross was a vessel of 1,448 tons gross, built in 1878 at Glasgow and owned by Hansen and Anderson of Larvik, Norway. The latest marine record contained nothing more recent regarding her movements than that she had passed Gibraltar on June 6 after having sailed from the Tyne on May 29 for Genoa.

DENY LOSS OF BATTLESHIP.

Germans Had 30 Killed and 33 Hurt on Mine-Layer Albatross.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—The Russian report regarding the destruction of a vessel of the Deutschland (battleship) class is untrue, according to a semi-official statement issued here. It also is denied that the mine layer Albatross lowered the German flag before running ashore on Swedish territory. The Russians are said to have fired 1,500 shots at the Albatross of which only twenty-five were hits.

An eyewitness of the naval battle asserts that nearly the entire stern of one Russian warship was shot away.

BERLIN, July 5.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German sailors of the mine layer Albatross, who were killed in an engagement July 2 with a Russian cruiser squadron off the Swedish island of Gothland, were buried today with signal honors in which the Swedish authorities and civilians participated. Swedish troops came to salute as the procession wended its way from the shore, where the Albatross was beached, to the Bjoerke Cemetery.

The German flag waved over the open grave while the Captain addressed the crew who participated in the naval action, in which the naval officer glorified the German sailors who had died in the performance of their duty.

Revised estimates place the number of killed at thirty and three more men believed to be dying. Thirty other wounded sailors are now doing well.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Steamer Leaves Boston with Big Cargo of Foodstuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—The British steamer Ocean Monarch, under charter to the Allan Line, left this port for Glasgow this morning laden with a cargo including 120,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of rye, 3,600 bags of asbestos, 1,500 boxes of cheese, 200 boxes of provisions, 21,000 feet of lumber, 1,300 pieces of sewing machine stock and 2,500 feet of flooring. The Ocean Monarch will pass through the war zone on July 17.

HARWICH AIR RAID FUTILE.

German Machines Quickly Driven Off, British Admiralty Reports.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—The British Admiralty announces that with regard to the Berlin report of an air raid on Harwich the following are the facts of the incident, which otherwise "is hardly worth recording":

"On Saturday forenoon a German seaplane and an aeroplane appeared off Harwich, flying very high. Our aircraft immediately started in pursuit and drove them off. The hostile aircraft then dropped their bombs into the sea and made their escape, still flying at a great height."

COL. LEIPZIG A SUICIDE.

German Attache at Constantinople Found Dead in His Apartment.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—The Turkish authorities at Constantinople announce that the death of Colonel Leipzig, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Constantinople, who was found dead in his apartments recently, is attributed to suicide, according to the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

ITALIANS REPEL HEAVY ATTACKS

Fierce Fighting for Plateaus Marks Renewed Offensive in Mountains by Austrians.

INVADERS MARCH ON PLAVA

Garrison of Fort Hensel Celebrates the Falling of the Thousandth Shell Fired at It.

ROME, July 5.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

The artillery fire against the Austrian defensive works at Malborgeth and Predil continues effectively.

Our offensive on the Carnic Plateau is developing successfully. In engagements yesterday 400 Austrians were taken prisoners.

Our dirigibles have successfully bombarded enemy encampments in the vicinity of Doberdo and the Dornberg-Proacina Railway line, damaging the Proacina Junction and Station. The dirigibles were fired on but were not damaged.

A previous bulletin said:

In the region of the Tyrol and Carnia there has been a continuance of artillery actions, supported by small Italian detachments pushing toward the front. The Hensel fort was reached a number of times Saturday.

Supported by continuous artillery fire, the enemy attempted to retake Saturday night trenches on the northern slope of Val Grande, occupied by our Alpine troops on July 2. This attack, like those preceding it, was repulsed.

Our adversary renewed Saturday with particular violence counter-attacks against several lines of positions conquered by us on the Carso plateau. In spite of the fire of machine guns and artillery these counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. We captured 300 prisoners, two field cannon, guns, and munitions. According to prisoners, the Austrian losses, especially from our artillery fire, have been serious in the last few days.

Two Italian Divisions Repulsed.

VIENNA, July 5.—The following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian front was issued tonight by the War Office:

In the Italian war theatre the battles on the edge of the plateau of Doberdo were renewed yesterday with great violence. In the evening an attack by two Italian divisions against the sector south of Polazzo was repulsed. Further north the battle continues. Near Woltschach and in the region of Kern the attack of the enemy again failed.

In the Carinthian and Tyrolean boundary regions there were artillery engagements only.

AUSTRIAN SOUTHWESTERN HEADQUARTERS, July 4, (via London, July 5.)—The garrison of Fort Hensel, which closes Malborgeth Pass, yesterday afternoon celebrated as a noteworthy event the falling of the thousandth Italian shell fired against the fort. Loud cheers resounded at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, after which the garrison sang "God Save the Kaiser," "The Watch on the Rhine," and a Hungarian anthem.

The cost of the expended Italian ammunition is out of all proportion to the damage done. The bombardment is now continuing day and night in an effort to prevent repairs, which the garrison hitherto has been able to execute as fast as the damage was done.

The war on the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontier can now be described as consisting of actual siege operations. The Italians can advance only by carrying every mountain or height as an actual fortress.

Use Boulders as Weapons.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 5, (via Paris, 2:10 P. M.)—Severe fighting is in progress on the plateau of Cornico and Doberdo between the Italians and the Austro-Hungarians, according to advices received here today from Innsbruck. The Austrians continue to cast down boulders, and to blow up hidden rock galleries on the advancing Italian mountaineers.

A large Italian army is reported to be marching on Plava from Western Goritz, and to be methodically driving back the Austrians despite severe resistance.

An Austrian aeroplane, carrying a pilot and an observer, fell down a precipice on to the spur of Monte Nero on Saturday and was smashed. It was many hours before the bodies of the two aviators could be reached.

ALPINO CAPTURES A SENTRY.

Pitches Down a Slope with Him to Party Waiting Below.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 4.—Characteristic is the way in which an Austrian sentinel was brought into camp by a small party of Alpini and Bersaglieri sent out to reconnoitre under the guidance of one of their number who is a native of this part of the country.

Stealing from tree to tree and taking advantage of every bit of cover, they were able to approach within a hundred yards of the Austrian outposts and obtain the necessary information. Just then one of them caught sight of an Austrian sentinel leaning against a tree at the top of a steep slope. The Alpino guiding the party said:

"It's a pity to return without a prisoner. Go to the foot of the slope and await me."

Creeping on the sentinel, who had no idea of his proximity, he clasped him in his arms, thus preventing him from using his rifle. In the struggle both pitched down the slope, the Alpino still clinging to the sentinel, who was in the hands of the party waiting below before he had time to realize just what had happened to him.

UDINE, July 5.—The Italian troops operating against Val Piccolo, near Monte Croce Pass, being exposed recently to fire from a hidden battery which they were entirely unable to locate, an Alpine soldier from the neighboring district of Friuli asked to be allowed to discover the battery.

Dressed in the uniform of a dead Austrian officer, he crept up the mountain at night, arriving within a few yards of the battery, which was hidden in a natural grotto, the path to which was masked by the slope of the mountain. Having taken all his observations, the Italian retired in the early morning.

His Austrian uniform was seen by a sentinel, who fired at him, supposing him to be a deserter. The Italian, however, escaped by swinging himself down the precipice. He returned to his headquarters and made his report, which enabled the Italian artillery to silence the Austrian battery that day.

KING VICTOR A FRIEND OF HIS SOLDIERS

Endears Himself to Them by His Kindly Actions and Personal Interest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRESCIA, July 5.—Little by little, from passing soldiers and from the wounded in the hospital, it is possible to realize the life the King of Italy is leading among his soldiers—a life of simplicity, sympathy, and courage.

His days are spent almost entirely in his little gray automobile, which is becoming almost legendary, it moves so rapidly from one front to another. The soldiers already are saying it brings luck, for their attacks are always specially successful when the King and his motor are near by.

Nobody can say where the King sleeps, as his hardy upbringing makes it possible for him to take the few hours' rest required wherever he finds himself—in a tent, hut, soldier's bivouac on a mattress of straw, or merely wrapped in his cloak. He has all the calm, instinctive courage for which the House of Savoy is noted. He is constantly where real fighting is going on, encouraging the men by his presence and seeing that every detail is working smoothly.

King Victor often leaves his motor and moves about familiarly among the troops. He talks little and simply, looking the men keenly in the eyes as he speaks. He knows almost every officer by name, and has the royal gift of never forgetting a face once seen. Meeting a soldier of the Alpini, he said:

"It was you who took me up," naming a peak the King had ascended in order to see all the details of an action then occurring.

The soldier answered, "Yes, your Majesty."

The King added: "That was a good day. We were pretty close to the firing."

He passed on, while the soldier related rapturously how the King took him as a guide, outdistancing the Generals and other officers accompanying him, spent a long time on the top of the mountain studying the scene, then descending, shared his simple meal of cold meat, cheese, chocolate and bread with the soldier, insisting on his having the larger share because "at 22 years one has a larger appetite." The soldier ended by saying: "There isn't one of us who wouldn't die a thousand deaths to protect him."

One day, when near the field of battle, the King saw a wounded Bersagliere, his leg almost severed from his body, who, when carried by, feebly tried to salute him, saying as he pointed to his wound: "For you, Majesty."

The King, gravely and tenderly saluting him, answered:

"No, my boy, for our Italy."

Another time, seeing a soldier sitting sadly apart, he asked him the reason of his dejection. The man replied: "When I left home my youngest child was very ill, and I have had no news."

The King said:

"I can sympathize with you, for I myself am a father, and it is a whole week since I have heard from my family. You must believe that no news is good news," but taking the man's name and address he ordered a member of his staff to telegraph at once and inquire how the child was progressing.

It is by such actions and his unfailing interest in the soldiers that makes them so passionately devoted to their King.

DROPS BOMB ON TRIESTE.

Italian Dirigible Reports Serious Damage to Barracks There.

ROME, July 5, (via Paris.)—The following Italian official statement was given out here tonight:

"One of our dirigibles bombarded and seriously damaged the barracks at Trieste last night. The airship returned undamaged."

TOOK GUN UP 7,000 FEET.

Capture of Zellenkofel Peak Made by 30 Italians.

UDINE, Italy, July 5, (via Paris.)—Details have now been received of the taking by the Italians of Zellenkofel Peak, west of Monte Croce Pass, on June 26.

This mountain is over 7,000 feet high, and is usually ascended from the Austrian side, as the Italian slope has been considered impassable. The Austrians had a fixed observation point with forty men well entrenched just below the top of the mountain, when they signalled with the heliograph to their artillery below. The Italians, finding it impossible to take the front line, which is extremely steep and was exposed the whole way to the enemy's fire, decided to try the route which had been considered impossible.

Thirty volunteers from the Alpine troops, headed by two Lieutenants, climbed the almost perpendicular face of the mountain, tied together by ropes. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the ascent, they carried a machine gun in pieces which were strapped on their shoulders.

Slowly and with immense precautions they reached the top overlooking the Austrian encampment. They waited until night, and then opened fire with the machine gun, after which they charged with bayonets before the Austrians had time to recover from their surprise. Only one Austrian, the officer in command, escaped. He managed to rush down the mountainside.

When the sun rose the Italians used the heliograph which had caused so much damage to summon the Alpine soldiers below. The latter joined their comrades in numbers and made the position secure.

GERMAN COTTON COMMITTEE

War Ministry Appoints a Body to Supervise the Industry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 5, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The German Ministry of War has now appointed a special committee to supervise the German cotton industry.

20,000 TURKS FALL IN FOUR-DAY FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

that no further attacks were to be made, because if the Turks remained on the defensive the British would be forced to attack and would suffer severely, as the Turks hitherto had suffered, but Enver Pasha, when he arrived in the northern section, overrode the instructions, and orders were received by the prisoner's regiment that the Australians were to be driven into the sea.

"On July 2, after a heavy bombardment of our advanced positions by high explosives and shrapnel, lasting half an hour, the enemy infantry advanced, but were driven back to the main nullah, about a mile from our front, by the accurate shooting of the Scorpion and by our rifle and machine gun fire.

"About 7 P. M. the Turkish artillery recommended their bombardment, under cover of which two battalions emerged in attack across the open, advancing in two regular lines.

"At the outset a very effective shrapnel fire from the Tenth Battery, Royal Field Artillery, caused great execution among the attacking troops. Ghurkha supports then advanced, and, there being insufficient room in the trenches, took up a position on some excavated earth in the rear, from which a deadly rifle fire was poured into the advancing lines.

"The Turkish officers could be seen endeavoring to get their men forward, but they would not face the fire, and retreated in disorder after suffering heavy casualties. The ground in front of our trenches in every direction can be seen covered with Turkish dead. Parties sent out at night report that the valleys and ravines are also full of them. There can be no possible doubt that the enemy's losses have been very heavy.

"After checking and counter-checking the reports from all sources, I put down their total casualties between June 28 and July 2 at 5,150 killed and 15,000 wounded.

Turks Warned Not to Yield.

"Following is an extract from captured divisional orders:

There is nothing that causes us more sorrow, increases the courage of the enemy and encourages him to attack more freely, causing us great losses, than the losing of these trenches. Henceforth commanders who surrender these trenches, from whatever side the attack may come, before the last man is killed, will be punished in the same way as if they had fled. Especially will the commanders of units told off to guard a certain front be punished, if, instead of thinking about their work, supporting their units and giving information to the higher command, they only take action after a regrettable incident has taken place.

I hope this will not occur again. I give notice that if it does I shall carry out the punishment. I do not desire to see a blot made on the courage of our men by those who escape from the trenches to avoid the rifle and machine gun fire of the enemy. Henceforth, I shall hold responsible all officers, who do not shoot with their revolvers all privates who try to escape from the trenches on any pretext.

COLONEL RIFAAT,
Commander of the Eleventh Division.

SAY BRITISH LOST 10,000.

German Paper's Correspondent Pictures Large Casualties.

BERLIN, July 5, (via The Hague and London.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Zeitung am Mittag reports that the British lost 10,000 men during the last twelve days' fighting around Sedd-el Bahr on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He states that he saw thousands of wounded transported to hospital ships, while the dead were left unburied. His dispatch continues:

"The climax in this awful carnage was reached on the morning of July 1, after a three days' offensive that failed utterly. Boats traveled to and from the transports for hours with the wounded. The Turks learn that Alexandria, Cairo, and the islands occupied by the British are literally choked with wounded men.

"The Turkish losses were measurably less and lighter, as is indicated by the fact that half the injured are already back in the fight."

Turks Report Progress.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5, (via London.)—An official statement issued by General Headquarters today says:

On the northern front in the Dardanelles there has been intermittent infantry and artillery fire near Avi Burnu.

In the southern sector our troops made good progress on July 2 near Sedd-el Bahr. After a bayonet attack we penetrated their lines on July 3 and bombarded the enemy's artillery, troops, and airsheds at Sedd-el Bahr.

On the Caucasian front, near the frontier, three regiments of the enemy's cavalry made an attempt against our right wing, but after an engagement with our cavalry were repulsed.



★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★

GERMANS CAPTURED 1,000 AT LE PRETRE

French Admit Loss of Trenches There—Heavy Shelling by Germans Continues.

REPULSED BEFORE SOUCHEZ

Night Attacks There and in the Labyrinth Are Checked by the French Guns.

LONDON, July 5.—Further official details of the Germans' success on Sunday in recapturing the trenches recently taken by the French along the forest of Le Prêtre front show that the French loss in unwounded prisoners was about 1,000. The French War Office admits the loss of ground in that region and says that the Germans today subjected the French positions there to a violent bombardment. Paris also records repulses of German attacks launched last night against the French trenches before Souchez and in the Labyrinth. Barring the activity of German artillery between the Meuse and the Moselle today's fighting was without incident.

Following is the statement of the German Army headquarters:

A British attack north of Ypres, on the road to Pilken, and a French attack against Souchez were repulsed in a sanguinary engagement.

On both sides of the Cour-des-Carmes, on the west border of the forest of Le Prêtre, our troops yesterday morning stormed a hostile position on a front of some 1,500 meters. With heavy losses, the French troops, resisting obstinately, were obliged to evacuate trench after trench. We captured about 1,000 uninjured French, among them the staff of a battalion, two field guns, four machine guns and three light and four heavy mine throwing howitzers.

A simultaneous attack on a French blockhouse position south of Norroy, on the Moselle, was successful. The blockhouse was blown up with the occupants and defenses which had been constructed therein. The place was then, according to our plan, evacuated by us.

In the aerial fighting our airmen have again proved their superiority. Northwest of Masonville two French aeroplanes were forced to descend. The day before yesterday German airmen successfully repulsed three adversaries.

During the aerial attack on Bruges (Belgium) reported yesterday, bombs were dropped near the most valuable monuments of the town.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

There has been relative calm along the whole front, without infantry action. There is nothing to report except artillery activity on the part of the enemy at certain points between the Meuse and the Moselle.

The region of the forest of Le Prêtre has suffered particularly a very violent bombardment with big shells.

This is the afternoon statement of the French War Office:

In the region to the north of Arras two attempts at attack on the part of the enemy, preceded each by a violent bombardment, were checked by us at about 10 o'clock last night. One was directed particularly against our positions in front of Souchez. The Germans came out several different times in their trenches, armed with grenades and bombs. We, however, compelled them to withdraw, leaving many dead on the ground. The other took place at the Labyrinth, but it was at once stopped by our fire.

In the course of yesterday afternoon, and in the evening, the Germans assumed the offensive along a front of about three miles, stretching from Fay-en-Haye to the Moselle. To the east of Fay-en-Haye, as well as in the western section of the forest of Le Prêtre, along a front of about two-thirds of a mile, they were successful, after a very violent bombardment, in again gaining a footing in their old lines recently taken by us. But in spite of the vigor of their action they found it impossible to move beyond these lines.

Farther to the east, on a line running from La Croix-des-Carmes to the village of Riept, on the Moselle, a German attack resulted in complete failure, and the enemy suffered very heavy losses.

There is nothing of importance to report from the rest of the front.

PRINCE REVIEWS FRENCH.

Arthur of Connaught Sees Argonne Heroes Decorated.

PARIS, July 5.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has been at the front with the British forces in the Western theatre of war, reviewed the various French troops which had been engaged for a month in heavy fighting in the Argonne region, says a dispatch to the Temps.

General [name deleted by censor] decorated with the Legion of Honor or the Military Medal those who had especially distinguished themselves. The ceremony took place during a terrific cannonade.

BIG KRUPP GUNS MADE FROM STOLEN PLANS

Baltimorean's Design Was Stolen From Washington Patent Office—Given Now to England.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The big guns known as "Busy Berthas," the conception of a Baltimorean, which were first made in Germany, are now being used by the British in the western theatre of war.

When the blue prints showing the design of the huge guns were filed in the Patent Office in Washington they were stolen by a German spy employed in the office. He resigned his position and hastened to the Krupp works in Germany, where the guns were manufactured before the European war began.

The Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore had filed the patent. When Colonel Wilbur Miller, President of the company, read of the havoc wrought by the "Busy Berthas," his suspicions were aroused. At the Patent Office he learned that the blue prints had been abstracted. Duplicate prints were prepared, and he went to England, handed the duplicates over the British military authorities, and the guns are now in use by the British.

ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE TO LORD HALDANE

Says British Army's Readiness for War Was Due More to Him Than to Any One Else.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—Premier Asquith paid a remarkable tribute to Viscount Haldane, the ex-Lord High Chancellor and ex-Secretary for War, in a letter regretting his absence from the National Liberal Club, where Lord Haldane spoke last night.

After describing Lord Haldane as "the oldest personal and political friend I have in the world," the Prime Minister referred to their unbroken intimacy of thirty-five years, and his "selfless loyalty," adding:

"I should wish my countrymen to realize that it was more due to him than to any other man that our army was found in readiness.

"The territorial force, which is covering itself with fame in every theatre of the war, is his creation; the magnificent work which is being done by the staff is largely the result of his initiative and inspiration. Long years of patient, unobtrusive effort conducted under his guidance and stimulus are bearing fruit, adding every day fresh chapters to the glorious annals of the British Army."

Premier Asquith concluded by denying that Viscount Haldane, at the outbreak of the war, desired to return to the War Office, and said that from the first Lord Haldane was a strong advocate of Lord Kitchener's appointment.

In the course of his speech Lord Haldane defended Sir Stanley von Donop, Director of the Ordnance Department.

He said that in October a committee, presided over by Lord Kitchener and including Lloyd George and other Ministers, decided that it would be necessary to increase the output of munitions tenfold. Every one was consulted, including General von Donop. Labor troubles spoiled their plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—At the National Liberal Club tonight Lord Haldane, making his first public appearance since his resignation from office at the formation of the Coalition Government, had some interesting things to say concerning the war situation.

Referring to the shortage in the output of shells, Lord Haldane said: "It was plain, and nobody was more clear about it as the Ordnance Department that ordinary means could not supply anything like what was necessary, and we therefore called into consultation the great armament firms. Enormous orders were placed with them. They undertook to do everything in their power to fulfil them, and if they had fulfilled them, or nearly fulfilled them, we should have been abounding with more shells and more munitions of war than we could use today.

"But their expectations were not realized. Labor and capital in this country had not then begun to be organized. We thought the great firms could do what they said they would do, and they thought so themselves.

"What was wrong was that the nation was not stirred up to a sense of the seriousness of the situation. I say that because I think that there is at least danger of great injustice being done to a most gallant and most devoted servant."

Among other things Lord Haldane said: "The method of attrition may turn out to be the real method in the war. The French are playing their own splendid part, and the Russians are playing a part that is too little understood. The Russians may succeed in checking Von Mackensen's army or they may fail.

Prophecy is idle at this distance, but at least one understands what is the great Russian purpose since the day when Poltava was won and the enemy defeated by being led on and on into Russia, and the tradition in Russia has been the same ever since."

Turning to the question of peace, Lord Haldane said he would not speak on terms of peace, but about the situation in which the English might find themselves when peace came. "What," he said, "will happen? Our manufacturers will find it hard to develop their industries to the old level. Let us see that we do not become a huge, discontented island in the North Sea as the result. We shall have to build up again the ramparts of wealth and prosperity."

BERLIN EDITORS DENY SPLIT OVER PEACE

Wolff and Zimmermann Attack French Press as Exaggerating the Socialist Movement.

INSIST NATION IS A UNIT

Appeal for End of War Credited to a "Universal Consciousness of Strength."

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Berlin's two leading journalists, Theodor Wolff of the Tageblatt and Eugen Zimmermann of the Lokal Anzeiger, in their publications enthusiastically support the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's reply to the French press on the deductions drawn by the French newspapers from the Social Democratic peace program.

Both agree with the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that Germany will wait, without impatience, until its opponents draw "the inevitable conclusions from Germany's favorable situation," and that the Social Democratic program was drafted in the conviction that Germany's opponents "could not longer hope for a betterment of their own military situation, and after other organizations, confident of victory, had formulated what they believed our demands for peace ought to be."

The other organizations referred to are six great business associations which have gone on record to the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as favoring the annexation of Belgium.

Theodor Wolff declares: "We all know that this is the status of things and that the various announcements and manifestoes formulated by various camps and containing peace ideas do not originate from a feeling of weakness, but from a universal consciousness of strength.

"With what zeal the French press utilizes everything the wind blows to it, every one knows who reads its daily utterances. Out of every grape it squeezes juice to prolong the intoxication of its public."

The writer diverges to assail the six business organizations seeking the annexation of Belgium, whose proposals, he says, "although not printed here, now appear in countless newspapers in the enemy and neutral countries and are being mercilessly criticised."

Every such proposal, Herr Wolff asserts, is misconstrued both in the enemy and neutral lands, as, for example, in Rumania, where, he adds, "every street gossip in the morning pictures our agony on the deathbed, and in the evening our power and hungry insolence, that demand subjugation by the other peoples."

He concludes: "Nothing is so welcome to them who hinder peace and seek to prolong this murderous war as some word of proof from a debating circle of German stay-at-home warriors with which they can bolster up hope or truss up hate, and they are almost disarmed if they find no possibility to deny the unimpeachable strength of the German people and, if the desired opportunity is taken away from them, to distort Germany's political future into a picture of terror."

Eugen Zimmerman dubs the French interpretation of the various peace proposals as "paper shells that do not explode," and asks: "How can our opponents find occasion to construct inner discords and splits, or whatever one may call them, from such a misconception? In Germany no two men desire to accomplish anything different; a united nation battles for the same goal. Opinions as to how the object may be gained the quickest are varied. Every man, from the chief War Lord to the last citizen, is permeated with the purest patriotic intention to make every necessary sacrifice.

"If, however, in Germany one group should fall upon another, because their methods did not fit in with the accomplishment of a common purpose, the resultant current of feeling in the enemy countries would challenge them. Just as Germany is unanimous that the submarine warfare must never be given up, so we are unanimous in all important questions.

"It would be just as wrong to criticise any one who utters international decisions at The Hague which were reached by the whole world in open deliberation. These things are known to everyone with political training here and abroad. To nullify them would be harmful Pharisaism. He who slanders honorable striving toward the same goal and throws doubt on the determination of our will offers our opponents a semblance of justification over their demagogic agitation."

TELLS PEACE WORKERS BELGIUM COMES FIRST

Wife of British Socialist M. P. Says Nation's Wrongs Must be Righted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Mrs. Ethel Snowden, wife of Philip Snowden, Socialist member of the British Parliament from Blackburn, told women peace workers of many nations here today that no peace advocate in Great Britain wanted peace until the wrongs of Belgium had been righted.

She spoke to the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace from a rostrum hung with peace pennants and canopied by a giant white banner lettered in purple with "The Revolt Against War."

"Peace workers of Great Britain," said Mrs. Snowden, "realize that the martyred nation theory of obtaining peace is not practical politics and cannot succeed."

Mrs. Snowden decried secret foreign diplomacy and said the "wolves" of commercial interests plunged England into the war while the nation was ignorant of the policies which led to the conflict.

"There are as many war-mad women in England as there are men," she said, and later, "Mother-love will be appealed to successfully to stop war."

Women of eight other foreign countries gave brief talks.

Lieut. Gen. Hildebrandt Killed.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 6, (via London.)—Lieut. Gen. George Hildebrandt, commander of a German infantry division, fell in battle on July 3. He had a distinguished record.



GERMANS PREPARING AN ALSATIAN DRIVE?

This Is Said to Be the Cause of the Closing of the Swiss Frontier.

THE HAGUE, July 5, (via London.)—Swiss citizens who are trying to return home by way of Holland, England, and France, but unable to reach Switzerland directly because the Germans have closed the German-Swiss frontier, say that this stringent German order is connected with the massing of German troops at Neubreisach, Müllhausen, and Hünlingen.

This massing of troops, they say, is preparatory to an attack for the purpose of driving the French from the conquered Alsatian territory, as a part of the scheme to clear German and Austrian territory of invaders.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS DIE FROM CHOLERA

Over 1,000 Victims Already in a Camp in Hungary—Many Thousands Suffering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—A telegram to The Morning Post from Budapest reads:

"I learn on good authority that in the prisoners' camp of Delreczen, on the northeastern extremity of the Hungarian plains, between the 7th and 13th of June, 1,414 cholera cases occurred, with 812 deaths.

"There are altogether 17,000 prisoners in this camp, all Russians, and cholera seems to have spread among them to an alarming degree.

"Since the 13th of June the cases have rapidly increased, and, although no figures are available, I learn that up to the 30th of June more than 1,000 deaths occurred in the camp, and already half the prisoners are suffering.

"Panic conditions prevail in the camp, and the guards have been strengthened. Precautions have been taken to prevent the epidemic from reaching Delreczen, yet I understand that four cases are reported in the city itself.

"Cholera, in fact, is reappearing almost everywhere in the country."

RUMANIA WATCHING EVENTS.

Not Convinced That Russia Will Not Still Be Victorious.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Rudolf Rotheit, editor of the Vossische Zeitung, who is touring the Balkans, telegraphs from Bucharest, Rumania, that although the Rumanian war party admits that their calculations regarding the defeat of the central powers by the Entente allies have been inaccurate, the Rumanians are not yet convinced that the Russian bolt is shot, and still expect Russia's reserve men finally to turn the scale.

Herr Rotheit says that the Rumanian Government is endeavoring to avoid committing itself on either side and to keep the doors open for a later arrangement with the most opportune party. He adds that it is highly improbable that the Rumanian General Staff will permit, in the meantime, the army to march against Transylvania.

RUSSIAN LINE TWICE PIERCED

Continued from Page 1.

have forced a passage across the Dniester River and have driven the enemy from position to position.

In the Bug section the enemy last night evacuated his bridgehead at Krylow.

Between the Bug and the Vistula the Russians were repulsed near Plonka and Turobin and near Tarnawska and Krasnik.

WARSAW CRUCIAL CENTRE.

Russians to Make Their Stand in Former Great Battle Area.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 5.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is now plain that Russia's allies in the west may count safely on the great bulk of Germany's force continuing to be detained on the Russian front for probably several months to come.

At present the Germans have straightened out their line and once more with renewed determination are advancing northward. The line, which is over 700 miles in length, extends from the River Bug to a day's march west of the Vistula. Taken together with the German operations in the Baltic provinces it is obvious that Germany is commencing in twelve months' war the precise operation Austria and Germany both failed to carry through in the first months, namely, force a way into Russian territory from East Prussia and from Galicia behind the line of the Vistula.

The plan is an admirable one on paper and Germany has arrived now merely at the preliminary stage. Her accomplishment of a rapid advance during the last fortnight must on no account be taken as a scale for measuring future progress. It was only on Friday that the Russians, after suffering real resistance to the Germans' forward movement northward from Galicia.

The whole area which Russia will hold as a Brobdignagian redoubt against the encircling waves of the Germanic forces may be said to centre on the Warsaw system of fortifications as the citadel, while the outer works are of such vast extent—in fact their diameter is not much under a hundred miles—that the Germanic forces have before them the hardest task yet met with this war.

After Thursday next nobody will be allowed either to enter or leave Warsaw without a special pass. Similar measures of military preparation are being taken at other important points in this vast area.

It is already clear that among the next moves of the enemy will be energetic attempts on the Baltic provinces front. The renewed activity at sea is also connected with the developments in this region.

What the enemy is finding in this ambitious invasion of Russia is a land laid waste and desolate on a truly heroic scale. None of the delights of campaigning as experienced in the towns and villages of France and Belgium await the invaders.

Germans Seize Five Swedish Ships.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—"Five Swedish vessels were seized Sunday in the Baltic Sea and taken to Swinemunde," says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Morning Post. "They are the steamers Ligurda, Waermeland, and Henirk Wicander, and the sailing vessels Orvar and Hoppet."



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KING GEORGE VISITED TWICE BY COL. HOUSE

President's Friend in Two Conferences With Monarch at Latter's Suggestion.

LONDON, June 25.—An interesting development of the recent stay in London of Colonel E. M. House, intimate of President Wilson, came to light this week, when it became known that Colonel House visited King George twice at Buckingham Palace. In both instances the invitation to see the King came to Colonel House from Buckingham Palace unsolicited.

The first audience with the King came a few days after Colonel House's arrival early in May from his trip on the Continent, during which he saw high officials of the German and French Governments. Colonel House had talked with these officials upon various phases of the war. In both countries he was hailed as a close friend of President Wilson, indeed as the President's most intimate counselor.

The invitations from King George, therefore, took on striking significance. On both visits it is understood that King George and Colonel House talked over phases of the war from a general viewpoint. Naturally, having had the courtesy of personal interviews with the war chiefs of Berlin, Colonel House was in no position to divulge any intimate revelations that might have been made to him. But from the broad standpoint of what he observed Colonel House was privileged to talk.

The first interview lasted nearly an hour. Two weeks afterward Colonel House was again invited to Buckingham Palace and talked with the King for about fifteen minutes. However, Colonel House did not divulge a word that passed between them during either visit. It was not known that he had seen King George until this week.

German Prisoner Escapes.

VANCOUVER, July 5.—Carl W. Kastner, regarded as a very important prisoner, escaped from the military detention barracks at Nanaimo, B. C., today, through a hole in the roof.

Kastner, a structural iron worker, was employed on the Government drydock at Prince Rupert until the war, and came to Vancouver with papers alleged to have been plans for the dock.

HIDDEN BATTERIES SAVED OSSOWETZ

Severe Bombardment Was Vain Against the Defenses of Russian Fortress.

STRATEGY SHOWN IN SIEGE

To Fight from Utmost Range of Guns Is Proper Defense, Says Russian General.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

LONDON, June 23.—When Liége fell after ten days of attack and when Namur fell in two; when the French fortress of Maubeuge ended its resistance in two weeks, the Western world said that modern siege howitzers had turned fortresses into curious antiques. When we heard stories of Russian forts holding out and throwing back the invader we put them down as "Belgian victories." I remember writing something on the subject that will have to come out when I revise my notes on my trip around the war.

The story of Przemysl, which I heard from General Sullivanoff, who captured it, was not encouraging to fort builders. After Hindenburg's first defeat before Warsaw, the Austrian Army retreated to the Carpathian Mountains, leaving a garrison of 120,000 men in Przemysl. As Russia lacked heavy guns, it could not attempt to storm the forts. Instead it threw an army of 70,000 men around the fort and followed into the Carpathians.

Przemysl had been fortified in the most modern manner. In addition, elaborate field works had been made before the siege. Such labyrinths of trenches as I saw there I had never believed existed. Before and between the forts the Austrians had put up veritable jungles of barbed wire.

They must have expected vigorous attack, and they must have expected an early Austro-German advance from Cracow, because they left twice the normal garrison of the place and at first made no attempt at economizing on food.

When they finally realized that the Russians were merely blockading them and that their relief was delayed, they made sorties, but, hemmed in by their own barbed wire and subject to shell and machine gun fire from all sides, they were unable to advance. They became demoralized, and finally surrendered with three weeks of food still left. Even their destruction of forts and bridges was not complete.

Some Advantages of Forts.

This failure increased the impression made upon me by Liége, Namur, Maubeuge, and Antwerp. When I was visiting the Guards corps I asked General Bezobrazoff one day whether the experience of this war did not show that forts had become obsolete. The veteran replied that forts have certain moral disadvantages. They tend to influence a nation to trust to stone and iron for the defense that can only come from a capable army, and they tempt generals to leave garrisons to be captured when they should take all their men with the field army.

On the other hand, they are of inestimable value as a refuge for a defeated army to rally under, as a defense to communications, as a protection to the flank or rear of an advancing foe.

He instanced how the armies retreating from East Prussia had taken refuge in Ossowetz, Grodno, and Olita; how the English had rested under the guns of La Fère; how his own corps had stopped Hindenburg at Ivangorod and gained time for the troops to arrive and defeat him at Warsaw; how Paris had been a vital factor at the Marne; how the Germans had used Königsberg against Rennenkampff.

"But when the great artillery comes up the fort becomes a liability, not an asset?" I asked.

"Certainly not, if both fort and men are good," he replied. "Go and see Ossowetz."

So, with some misgivings as to the propriety of my request, I wired the great headquarters that I wished to visit Ossowetz. In three days came back the reply that the Governor had received orders to show me the fort, but that I must be careful not to tell any military secrets.

Thus it was that I arrived at the fortress of Ossowetz early one morning before bombarding time and breakfasted in a casemate which a 42-centimeter shell had struck but not penetrated; saw but could not tell the extent of the dent it made, and then with the general commanding inspected the defenses.

Ossowetz is situated on the only ridge of dry ground that crosses a forty-mile long marsh. From a nearby hilltop General Skobeleff chose its location, and the hill bears the name of Skobeleff to this day. I give no information to the besiegers when I say that the forts are built among a group of hills and that forests, some natural, some planted, conceal the batteries and casemates even from hostile air craft.

Not Complete When First Attacked.

Ossowetz was first built in 1888 and reconstruction was commenced in 1910 with the experiences of Port Arthur to go by. It was a part of the Russian scheme of army reorganization which was not complete when the war came—the fort itself was not complete when first attacked. Hostile fire was opened on Feb. 9. The defenders occupied advance trenches under protection of the fortress guns, and most of these they hold today, the fourth month of siege.

After a few days' siege a sortie entered the Russian lines and, approaching the commander, offered him 500,000 rubles (more than $250,000) and a home in Germany to surrender the fort, saying that the guns which had reduced the forts of France and Belgium were now up and would smash the fortress in thirty-six hours. The spy was shot.

The bombardment which followed was the severest in history. Twenty-thousand shells of various sizes were fired into the fort, including those of 28 and 42 centimeter caliber. To this fire the concealed batteries constantly replied. During every respite the band paraded, and while the tired artillerymen rested the infantry swarmed out and repaired the damage. First the defenses were remade, then other evidence of the bombardment was obliterated.

The General explained that the appearance of a fort in siege greatly affected the morale of the troops. He ought to know, as he was on the outside of Plevna and the inside of Port Arthur. Of the trees blown down he made abatis.

"It comes from Caesar's time, and is still the best," he explained. "Besides, since the enemy cut it, courtesy requires its use."

He was an ideal old warrior, with a roar of laughter like the explosion of a shell. If he had not been a teetotaler I would compare him favorably with King Cole. He was the very man to encourage troops in the thankless task of defending a fort.

How Ossowetz Is Defended.

I learned from him that the way to defend a fort was to fight from the utmost range of your guns, continually shelling the advancing trenches, counterminining and counter-attacking. Disposal and concealment are the modern tactics. When a garrison is driven behind its parapets the enemy's fire, being more concentrated, becomes more deadly. No longer can the defender depend upon the sterility of a waste.

"The soldier must never get the idea that the fort is to keep him from contact with the enemy," the General said. "It is only to equalize the enemy's superiority in numbers."

Indeed, in a modern siege the man in the front trench is not necessarily the worst off. He faces bullet and bayonet and hand bomb, but he is saved the concussion of the great shells.

The Belgian forts were a little old, but the real trouble was that the army was too young. It would not stand a bayonet attack outside the fort. It would not stand the shell fire within. Belgium is now paying the price of being bellicose and unwarlike. If Liége and Namur had held like Ossowetz, there would be a different history of the war in the West.

At Ossowetz I have seen the ground dug up like a garden spaded by a giant spade, and foot-thick trees sprawling like wheat cut by a drunken Titan. I can imagine the grandeur of Ossowetz under attack.

The advance infantry is in comparative safety as the shells zigg overhead, expecting a bayonet charge of greater numbers, yet confident in its own superior physique. The reserve infantry remains in the casemates, unhurt, but never sure that one of the giant shells will not find a weak spot and throw their riven bodies high above the tree tops.

The artillery, in its concealed batteries, fires by compass and levels at an enemy as well concealed as itself. Other artillerymen also are out under fire, but without the comfort of action, their guns trained on the ground across which the hostile infantry must advance. The old General is riding from point to point in his automobile and bursting into his heartening laugh as the shells break nearby.

The smoke of bursting shells has risen above the forest. The surviving observers in the treetops can no longer direct the fire of their own batteries. The time has come for the German assault. The smoke-colored battalions advance in the same formation Napoleon used at Borodino.

Now the defending General's foresight is rewarded. His artillery, ranged long before to cover the open ground, needs no instructions, but drives its shrapnel through the smoke pall. As the charging lines waver, the tired German gunners redouble their efforts and fairly pump high explosive into the wooded hills. But they do not know where their target is, and nine out of ten shells are harmless.

Confused and broken, the advantage of numbers gone, the Germans reach the advance trench. As they approach the Russian rifle fire dies away. The issue is decided by blades, and fist, and front teeth, as in centuries past. Again and again has this performance been repeated. But still the front line keeps the enemy far from the fort; still the artillery breaks the momentum of the infantry attack on the outer trenches.

Ossowetz is a much smaller fort than Liége, and Namur, and Maubeuge, and knows no but it has stood much more punishment than all of these combined.

An old officer said: "You could not expect such untrained troops as the Belgians to stand modern artillery, and you know there is no instance of untrained men stopping a bayonet attack in the open."

I wonder if we should be able to hold the line of the Sierra Nevadas!

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WILL CONTINUE FOOTBALL.

Every Soccer Player Will Be a Worker for British Government.

LONDON, July 5.—Whether the war is concluded or not, soccer football will be played throughout the British Isles next season. At a special meeting held today at Blackpool of the football associations of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland it was decided to carry out the usual schedule of league games. This is entirely with the approval of the Government.

Great pressure was brought to bear on the meeting by the representatives of all the league clubs for a continuance of football, for with the heavy losses of players it was contended that a stoppage of the game would bring ruin to many. All players will be signed on at the reduced salary of from $10 to $15 a week for the season ending April 30. In previous years players got $20 a week.

It has been agreed by all the clubs that every player must be a worker for the Government.

YPRES TURRETS STILL STANDING

Three of the Four Towers of the Famous Cloth Hall Still Survive Germans' Shells.

BUT THE CITY IS DESERTED

Only Living Things Except an Occasional Soldier Are Cats Grown Wild, Says Frederick Palmer.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, June 21.—"How are the turrets? Still holding out?" they ask up and down the line of any one who has come from Ypres. Everybody has a tender personal interest in the turrets of the old Cloth Hall, which deepens with each day that they survive in defiance of the German gunners above the wreckage wrought by German shells.

People are still living in Rheims and Louvain, but Ypres is absolutely a dead city, dead as Pompeii, dead as a deserted mining camp in Alaska. No face appears in any door or window that can still be called a door or window; no figures are seen moving through the shell holes in walls that are still standing.

Before the war Ypres had some 18,000 inhabitants. Now it has not a single one. No one is making any effort to make any ruin habitable. The only signs of life except occasional soldiers coming out and going to the lines are cats grown wild, which become streaks of fur disappearing among the ruins of their former homes.

The Cathedral, which stands back of the Cloth Hall, was a noble edifice, no doubt; but there are a great many cathedrals in Europe. The Cloth Hall is unique; the best of its kind. Any one who ever saw it always remembered its turrets. Different conquerors of Ypres put her women and children to the sword, but no one had even harmed the old Cloth Hall beyond taking away a few statues.

Last February perhaps four or five thousand people remained in Ypres. They were going and coming about the streets as usual, keeping their shops open and doing what business they could at the old stand. A visitor could get a meal in a restaurant or have his shoes cobbled. Only one house in the big square had been hit. Its roofs dropped over the edges of a corner section which had been torn out of the main floor.

The Germans threw in occasional shells, mostly directed at the Cathedral, with some of the misses bound to hit the Cloth Hall. Restoration work, which age required, had just been finished on the Cloth Hall before the war began. The people paid for this in their civic pride, and let other civic improvements wait. For the Cloth Hall gave Ypres a civic distinction. It was the historical soul of Ypres. The old frescoes on its walls told the city's early history. It meant to Ypres quite as much in its way as Westminster Abbey to London or Faneuil Hall to Boston. Every man or woman born in Ypres had been brought up to tell the time of day by the raised gilt figures of the old golden clock face.

By February the people's sense of horror was exhausted. Destruction of things sacred to them had become routine; they heard another shell explosion and word was passed that the Germans had scored another hit they went around to the Grande Place to see if the turrets and the gilt clock face were still unharmed. And they said: "The Cloth Hall still can be restored!"—these stubborn Flemish, who would not let shell fire drive them away from their old town.

The next time The Associated Press correspondent went to Ypres there was not a single house left on the Grande Place that resembled a house any more than a rubber bag with the gas out of it resembles a balloon. In the second battle of Ypres, when the Germans had another try at the Channel ports, the sensation of their attack with asphyxiating gas overshadowed what they did with their guns. Heretofore their practice on Ypres had been comparatively teasing playfulness. This time they went at the job of destruction systematically. Jumping from one space on the checkerboard to another they smashed Ypres section by section.

As they meant to take the town, this seemed poor policy, for they would find no roofs for shelter when they moved in. But their object was confusion for British reinforcements hurrying up along roads crowded with refugees, wholesale death for men in billets in town, and destruction and delay for supplies and munitions coming through the streets. This was excellent theory, which did not work out in practice. The British were not billeting troops to any extent in Ypres, and you could count the number of army wagons hit on the fingers of one hand. One shell in the British trenches accomplished more than ten into Ypres. The main result was that the homes and offices and cafés of 18,000 people were destroyed.

The 42-centimenter (seventeen-inch mortar) had its part in the work. When a seventeen-inch shell struck a house the remains of the building not distributed on the pavement were in an enlarged cellar. Débris in the streets still remains where it fell. There is no purpose in cleaning it up in an uninhabited town. Paving stones are scattered about from the explosion of a seventeen-inch shell which struck in the centre of the Grande Place and made a crater about fifteen feet across and ten feet deep. This 2,000 pounds of steel and powder did not kill anybody, so far as could be learned. It would not take a paving gang long to make repairs. Another, which could have brought down a cathedral tower, dug a still larger crater in the soft earth of the cathedral grounds. Big shells or little shells, they do not count unless they hit. On the principle that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, probably the safest cover you could find in case of another bombardment of Ypres would be to sit in the bottom of one of these craters.

Another bombardment would seem as bootless as flailing last year's straw or kicking a dead dog. However, the Germans kept on throwing shells into the wreckage at intervals, as if they could never be satisfied that they had probably finished the job of chaos. Every standing wall was chipped with shrapnel. If there was a house which looked from the outside as if it were unhit, it would be found that it had been eviscerated by a shell through the roof.

Yet only one of the figures of that golden clock face had been bent, and three out of the four turrets hold their place untouched in relief against a genial afternoon sun of June above the desolation of that dead city.

"Well, what do you think of Ypres as a place of residence?" asked an officer who rode by.

"Pretty rotten," the visiting correspondent replied.

"I know one that is rottener," he replied, with a suggestive nod back toward the trench line beyond Ypres.

Were the turrets still holding out? The visitors could report that they were. To the German gunners they must be like the high apple on the tree that will not come down for all the small boy's stone throwing. It must have cost about $200,000 in shells to destroy Ypres by manufactured piecemeal earthquake, and it will cost several millions to restore it.

Occasionally a father of a family who had to leave the town during the bombardment is able to secure a cart and permission to return to the salvage of the remains of his house. He finds that nothing has been disturbed except by shell fire. Ypres is forbidden bad lands, where no one may go except on military business. In a sense it is policed too, in the same way as a rattlesnake's nest. The citizen who goes to glean a mattress, a bureau, and the family Bible from the débris of his roof takes time to see if the turrets and the clock face of the old Cloth Hall are still holding out.

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DECLARES NORTHCLIFFE IS BRITISH DICTATOR

Liberal M. P. Fights Registry Bill, But It Passes Second Reading.

LONDON, July 5.—The National Register bill encountered opposition in the House of Commons tonight, when Sir Thomas Whittaker, Liberal member for one of the Yorkshire divisions, opposed its provisions, asserting that the passage of the bill in its present form would split the country.

Sir Thomas also declared his distrust of the present Coalition Government, saying he knew that the man who had destroyed the late Government continued to dictate the policy of the present Government.

Cries of "Name!" rang through the House, and Sir Thomas said that it was Lord Northcliffe who was advocating virtually all the clauses of the Register bill.

Percy Alden, (Liberal,) on asking Premier Asquith whether he was able to assure the House that the Government did not contemplate forced labor or conscription under the bill, was told by the Prime Minister that no such change was contemplated.

Walter Hume Long, the father of the bill, in moving its second reading, said that the Government would resist to the utmost any suggestion that it recede from its position and withdraw the bill. He said that Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for war, thought that the bill would assist him to avoid the difficulties with which he had previously been confronted, men having been recruited who should have been left in the workshops.

Sir Thomas Whittaker moved the rejection of the bill until evidence was produced that the Government's present powers were inadequate. He said he did not object to compulsion or conscription, if necessary, but, he asserted, the bill was needless and raised the greatest controversy of the day. The bill would be viewed with grave disquiet, especially as men always came forward when asked. The powers conferred by the bill, at any rate, must not be placed in the hands of the military, who were hopeless in business matters. He concluded by saying:

"It is not a register that is wanted, but wholesale dismissals in the War Office."

Conservative speakers followed and earnestly appealed to the House to support the Government's bill.

The House passed the second reading of the bill, after rejecting Sir Thomas's motion by a majority of more than 200 votes. The debate proved that the opposition to the bill came from a somewhat small minority of Radicals.

That the Government had taken precautions to avoid a mishap is found in the fact that a number of members attired in khaki, who had not been seen in the House previously this session, were present ready to vote in support of the bill, whose passage through the remaining stages may be regarded as safe.

The Labor members, Philip Snowden and Arthur Hamilton, opposed the bill, predicting that even if it were passed it would be ineffective.

William Hayes Fisher, speaking in behalf of the Government, declared that the Cabinet was absolutely unanimous for the bill, and also that the country would have a great shock if the bill was rejected.

CANADA NOT IN WAR LOAN.

Banks There May Buy Domestic Securities to Protect London Market.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 5.—It is not thought here that there will be Canadian subscriptions to the British war loan to any considerable amount. Some days ago the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported as intimating that financial institutions in the Dominion might more wisely employ their surplus funds in the purchase of domestic securities which might otherwise find their way to London, where the market is required for imperial and other Government issues.

It is believed by the Finance Department here that restrictions upon flotations will become more stringent as the war continues.

BOMB SHAKES POLICE IN HEADQUARTERS

Continued from Page 1.

of THE NEW YORK TIMES Police Headquarters office, at the northwest corner of Grand and Centre Streets, which is directly across from the scene of the explosion, were blown almost to powder.

The report made by the bomb was followed immediately afterward by a second, according to some of those in the neighborhood. The general belief, however, is that the second explosion was only the sharp echo of the wave of sound from the buildings across the street, and there is no evidence of more than one explosion having occurred. Upon the report came the clatter of falling glass, and immediately the whole square was filled with a heavy, sulphurous, yellow smoke which clouded the entire neighborhood and made it impossible to see even across the street for several minutes. For nearly a quarter of an hour afterward smoke and dust were pouring from every window of Police Headquarters.

Man in Gray Hurried Away.

Through the smoke crowds of people poured out of the tenements in the neighborhood, and when the police reserves reached the street a moment later the streets for several blocks were crowded with people shouting excitedly as they pushed through the smoke. But none of them was able to give evidence that was of any assistance in the effort to find the perpetrator of the offense.

John O'Donnell, a fire adjuster, said that he was standing in the middle of Centre Street, not more than ten or fifteen feet from the door, when the explosion occurred, and that he had seen nothing suspicious. Two patrolmen attached to the Central Office, just going off duty, were leaving Police Headquarters by the main door, in the middle of the west front, perhaps fifty feet above the basement door where the bomb was set off, when the explosion occurred.

Through the cloud of smoke and dust they thought they saw a young man of middle height, dressed in a light suit, going toward the corner of Grand and Centre Streets in the company of three girls. He was looking anxiously over his shoulder, they said; but by the time they had run out across the street the entire party had disappeared in the smoke and was seen no longer.

Patrolman Patrick Flynn, attached to the Information Bureau, came down the steps from the main doorway a moment later and saw an automobile with three men in it coming north through the cloud of smoke on Centre Street. He jumped upon the running board and asked the occupants if they had seen any one, and they told him that a man in gray had jumped onto a Fourth and Madison Avenue car, which was just turning east into Grand Street at the Centre Street corner. Flynn ran down to the corner, overtook the car, and told the motorman to stop. By this time the crowd from the neighboring tenements had massed around the car, which was one of the open Summer kind, and several women, becoming frightened at the sight of the policemen and the noise of the crowd, jumped off and disappeared. Flynn could find no man in gray.

Passersby Questioned.

Patrolman Barrett, on duty at the doorway of the prison, heard the explosion, but as it was muffled by the intervening walls it sounded to him like one of the big firecrackers which were set off from time to time in the neighborhood all day long. However, he went out into Centre Market Place and rounded the corner, only then running into the advance guard of the crowd and finding out what had happened.

About this time John Koss, who said he was an Austrian, told the police that he had seen two men going down Centre Market Place, on the other side of the building, and talking to three others at the corner of Grand Street. Patrolman Francis Murphy of the Mulberry Street Station went out and found two men answering Koss's description; and these two, as well as Koss, were held and questioned by detectives under Inspector Joseph Faurot.

Firemen from Engine Company 55 and Hook and Ladder Company 9 had been summoned by telephone, and were by this time in charge of the doorway and the surrounding parts of the building, but there were no inflammable materials in the vicinity and no fire had started. Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles arrived a few minutes later, and police and firemen under his direction searched through the ruins and began to find pieces of the bomb. Inspector J. R. Healy of the Bureau of Fire Prevention was on the spot shortly afterward, and Chief Inspector Max Schmitberger and other police officials arrived in a short time.

"This was a dynamite bomb," said Inspector Eagan, "and it must have contained two or three sticks of the explosive. It was nothing like as powerful as the one which was exploded in the Bronx Borough Hall last Winter, but none the less was a very dangerous article."

Inspector Faurot said later that it was the same type of bomb, apparently, as those which the anarchists used last year in their attempts to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Alphonsus's Church.

Made of Gas Pipe.

The fragments remaining, so far as Inspector Eagan and his assistants could find out, were two pieces of two-inch gas pipe, several fragments of wire, and a number of the heavy iron slugs. Fragments of a newspaper, which appeared to be a copy of the Brooklyn Standard-Union of July 3, were found on the shattered doorstep, as well as some pieces of metal which Inspector Eagan decided were the lock, clasp, and rivets of a cheap suitcase or valise. From this it was deduced that the bomb had been wrapped in the newspaper and left in the suitcase when it was set off, and that beyond question it had been operated by a time fuse. A small packet of a white powder, similar in appearance to headache powders, was also found in the wreckage and was tasted by one or two policemen without evil effects.

In addition to the men brought in on Koss's information the police picked up five other young men about the neighborhood whom they thought to have been acting suspiciously, and they were all given a severe grilling by detectives, but without any effect at all, and a little before midnight all were allowed to go. Inspector Faurot was reluctant to talk at first, but presently declared that while he could say nothing definite, the police had several lines of information on which they were working and that arrests might be expected before the night was over.

This, however, was contradicted by Commissioner Woods, who was notified by telephone at Westbury, L. I., where he had gone in connection with the investigation of the attack on J. P. Morgan, and who rushed to the scene, accompanied by his secretary, Guy H. Scull, as fast as a swift automobile could carry him. He arrived at a little before 11 o'clock, and after looking over the ground and hearing the various reports of the police officials, he admitted that there was no direct evidence as to the perpetrators of the explosion and that no arrests were to be looked for immediately.

Have Two or Three Clues.

"Naturally," said the Commissioner, "an explosion at the very heart and center of the police department is a bad thing for us, but while there is no one whom we suspect at present, we have two or three clues which I hope will result in something definite within a few days. There is no evidence at present to connect the explosion with anarchists, or with any one else in particular, but we have several suppositions on which we are working and which I am confident will produce results."

What these suppositions are was not indicated directly by the police, but the general classes into which they fall can be safely pointed out. In the first place, there is reason to believe that Frank Holt, responsible for the Capitol bomb and the attack on J. P. Morgan, had a number of confederates. While these men may have been waiting to attack other personages included in a preconceived plot, it is held that it is far from impossible that their attack on the headquarters of the New York police was in the nature of revenge for the participation of Commissioner Woods's men in the investigation of the Morgan outrage. Inspector Faurot, who declared that he was convinced that it was in the nature of a "demonstration" or protest, would not say on whose part he thought the protest might have been made, but the fact that he declared that the bomb was of the same type as those exploded in the cathedral and St. Alphonsus's is considered significant.

Anniversary of Caron Death.

It is known that the anarchist circles to which the church bombs have been generally attributed are addicted to the celebration of anniversaries, and it is pointed out that one year ago Sunday, July 4, 1914, was the date of the explosion of a bomb in the tenement on upper Lexington Avenue which killed Arthur Caron, the anarchist who is believed to have been making the bomb, as well as Charles Hanson, Carl Berg, and Mrs. Marie Chavez. Captain Tunney of the Anarchist Squad, who has been on Long Island in connection with the Morgan investigation, hurried back last night as soon as the news of the explosion was conveyed to him, but he would not say whether he connected it with his old enemies or not.

Other possibilities are held to be that the bomb was set off by sympathizers of blackhanders who have been arrested, or perhaps by friends of the white slavers who were sent to prison for long terms from the Bronx. It was to friends of these criminals that the explosions in the Bronx County Court House and Borough Hall were attributed, but there seems to be no particular reason to believe that they would have attacked the police in Manhattan.

There were five prisoners locked up in the cells at headquarters at the time, but the idea that the explosion could have been in any way connected with an attempt to rescue them was scouted by the detectives. At midnight last night the streets about headquarters were still kept clear by large forces of policemen, and the heads of the detective bureau were mapping out the campaign by which they hope to get hold of the man or men who set the bomb.

After being questioned for more than two hours, Koss was finally locked up on the charge of vagrancy. All the rest of the men under question, including those whom he had indicated, were allowed to go.

7 BOMB OUTRAGES IN A YEAR.

Three of Them Were Attempts to Destroy Public Buildings.

The attempt to blow up Police Headquarters last night, besides following close upon the dynamite explosion in the Senate Reception Room of the Capitol at Washington, was the third effort made in a little less than nine months to destroy a public building in New York City. In addition to these outrages, two efforts have been made to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral, and an attempt was made to destroy the Fifth Avenue home of Andrew Carnegie. There was also every reason to believe that the bomb which prematurely exploded in the tenement house at 1,520 Lexington Avenue a year ago Sunday, and which destroyed the house and killed four persons, was intended for John D. Rockefeller.

The effort to destroy the new $1,000,000 Bronx County Court House was made just before 11 o'clock the night of Nov. 11, last, when a bomb, pronounced by officials of the Bureau of Combustibles the most powerful ever used in this city up to that time, exploded in the lower part of the Court House. A few seconds later a second bomb exploded in the front of City Marshal John C. Hoefling's office, just across the Brook Avenue Plaza from the Court House. Evidence indicated that the object of the attack was County Judge Louis D. Gibbs and Mr. Hoefling, both of whom had been active in the crusade against white slavers.

The great bronze doors of the Court House were wrenched from their hinges and torn and twisted, the figure of Justice, which stands above the main archway leading into the vestibule, was wrecked, and the glass in nearly every window in the building was shattered.

The effort to destroy the Bronx Borough Hall occurred on May 3 last, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the hour that Borough President Douglas Mathewson was to have held his weekly reception in his offices on the second floor. But the Borough President, as well as the guests, was late, and only six persons were in the building at the time, five men and one woman. They were knocked down, bruised, and frightened, but none was seriously injured. The southeast corner of the building was wrecked.

On the Fourth of July, last year, a large quantity of dynamite, which the police believe was being made into a bomb to be used in blowing up the Pocantico Hills home of John D. Rockefeller, near Tarrytown, exploded in one of the upper stories of the tenement house at 1,626 Lexington Avenue. The general belief was that the explosion was in the apartment of Arthur Caron, an I. W. W. agitator, on the top floor. Caron, as well as two other agitators, were in the apartment at the time, and all were killed, as was also a woman tenant in the house connected with the I. W. W. The I. W. W. had been openly threatening to do damage to Mr. Rockefeller or his property for weeks prior to the explosion.

On Oct. 13 of last year, a few minutes past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a dynamite bomb was exploded in the nave of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bomb was placed at the base of one of the tall stone columns in the northwest corner of the nave. About fifty persons were in the cathedral at the time, and one of them, John Rogers, of 502 West Fiftieth Street, was struck on the head by a piece of flying debris and slightly injured.

On the morning following at 12:10 o'clock another bomb was exploded in front of the rectory adjoining the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus in West Broadway, near Canal Street. Brother Patrick, who was in the rectory at the time, was slightly injured.

On May 2 last, just as Bishop Hayes had begun to celebrate early mass in St. Patrick's, the police arrested a young Italian, who was in the act of setting fire to the fuse of the bomb which he had concealed on his person when he entered the Cathedral. Shortly afterward, a second young man, also an Italian, was arrested as an accomplice.

The attempt to blow up Andrew Carnegie's home, which stands in the block on Fifth Avenue between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, was made at about 11:30 o'clock in the night of June 23 last. The bomb was crudely made, but, according to Inspector Eagan, was capable of doing a lot of damage. It was made of three sticks of dynamite, each about eight inches long. The sticks were held together with electrician's tape. The bomb had been placed on the low stone foundation of the eleven-foot iron fence which surrounds Mr. Carnegie's home. The fuse had been lighted and was sputtering when George Malone, a private watchman, discovered it and snuffed it out.

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THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

DYNAMITE BUYER HAD HOLT'S ALIAS

Continued from Page 1.

He said he had had quarrels with the man because of his insistence.

Hendricks appeared on Tuesday for the last consignment at 6 P. M. Carnes told him that the station closed at 6 o'clock and that it was too late to get anything.

Carnes said that the man pleaded to be allowed to take the last shipment, apologized for having annoyed the station agent before and promised that he never would trouble him again, if he were permitted to get the last consignment which was coming to him without any further delay. Carnes said that he finally gave in and let the man have it.

Carnes added that on the various occasions on which the man had visited the station, he had ridden in a small automobile.

Glen Cove police last night were trying to find out if there is any man in the vicinity of Syosset named Hendrix or Hendricks. They believe that, if there was no such man, Holt must have a large quantity of dynamite hidden, and must have had accomplices in obtaining it and furnishing him with the automobile.

Think Holt Is Muenter.

The probability that Holt is Erich Muenter, the Harvard instructor in German, who disappeared in 1906 and was indicted for the murder of his wife by poison, was increased yesterday by developments in various places. Holt said yesterday that tomorrow afternoon he would tell the whole story of his life at the hearing before Justice Luyster in Glen Cove, L. I.

Assistant District Attorney Charles I. Wood of Nassau County, an acquaintance of Muenter, who was taking post-graduate studies in the German Department at Harvard when Muenter was there in 1905 and 1906, called on Holt at the Mineola Jail yesterday morning and after a brief visit, said:

"The prisoner is a very sick man. He was lying coverect up in bed and did not wish to be disturbed. His head was bandaged and the features that did appear were battered. His right eye was black and nearly closed. Under those circumstances, it became impossible for me to make up my mind whether he is or is not Muenter. I decided to see him again tomorrow when he may be in better condition to talk.

"The man's long thin nose resembles Muenter's closely. His eyes are the same and his eyebrows are similarly shaped. He had the same receding forehead that was noticeable in Muenter. He wore a Van Dyke at Harvard, and I could tell nothing about the lower part of his face, which had been smooth-shaven until his arrest."

Resemblance to Muenter.

Holt is not being shaved, as his Van Dyke beard is to be restored in order to facilitate his identification as Muenter, if he is the man. Muenter never was arrested. No Bertillon or other detailed description of him, including identification marks on his body, is known to exist, although the characteristics of his face, body, demeanor and general appearance, as described, are similar to those of the dynamiter in the Nassau County Jail.

Thomas J. Reidy, of Clocke, Koch & Reidy, 391 East 149th Street, visited the jail at the instance of members of the Cornell Faculty, interviewed the prisoner and was retained as his counsel. Mr. Reidy said that his client denied he was Muenter and denied he ever was at Harvard.

"He said that he thought he was in Germany, studying German, in 1906, when the Muenter murder occurred," said Mr. Reidy, "but he was not absolutely sure as to that point. He was positive, however, that he was not Muenter."

His Past Still a Secret.

"Did he offer any statement about his past life to prove that he had always gone under the name of Holt and that he was known by that name in some other place while Muenter was in Harvard?" was asked.

"No," said Mr. Reidy; "I questioned him chiefly about his present life and he told me nothing about his past except regarding the last few days."

"Would you say that he talked with a German accent?"

"Yes," said Mr. Reidy. "I think his accent is German, although it is not very pronounced."

Holt has insisted that he was born in Wisconsin and that both of his parents were Americans. His wife, who was seen at Dallas, Texas, yesterday, said that her husband spoke with a slight lisp which seemed to many like a German accent, but was not. Mrs. Holt said she had known Holt only since 1908, which was two years after the disappearance of Muenter, and that he had not told her much about his past life.

The descriptions of Holt's accent agree perfectly with that given of Muenter's by many of the missing man's acquaintances. A former Harvard man, who had been a member of one of Muenter's classes, called at the Mineola Jail in the morning, but Warden Hultz denied him permission to see Holt. The Harvard man said:

"Professor Muenter's German accent was almost imperceptible in ordinary conversation, but under excitement it became very marked. The tones of his voice were naturally very low, and he rarely raised his voice except when something agitated him.

Their Features Alike.

"I was struck by the resemblance between Muenter and the pictures of Holt. There is a very marked likeness in the upper part of the faces, especially the ears, which are prominent in both men. In both men the features are clear-cut, the forehead is high and receding, and the nose long and prominent.

"In the classroom Professor Muenter was very calm and precise, but had much charm of manner. His connection with Harvard extended only over the years 1904 to 1906. He was in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His wife was well known in Cambridge Society and was a woman of striking beauty. The facts of her death were concealed at Harvard for some time following the tragedy, and it was not until several months after Muenter disappeared that the details of her death became known."

Walter Krembs of 1,242 Argyle Street, a brother of the dead Mrs. Muenter, said:

"The pictures of Holt and Erich Muenter, my sister's husband, show much similarity. Some of the expressions used in the letters of Holt remind me of phrases used by Muenter. I have never heard from or of Professor Muenter since his disappearance. We have had numerous clues, but they never turned out to be anything more than rumors."

Members of the faculty at Cornell verified the fact that Holt had spent some time in Mexico. He has admitted to some and denied to others, since his arrest, that he was in Mexico. Muenter, according to a college mate who was interviewed in Chicago on Saturday, fled to Mexico City and worked as a stenographer after the murder of Mrs. Muenter.

The records of the German Department of Cornell University, which were looked into yesterday at the request of THE TIMES, showed nothing except that Holt had received the degree of A. B. from the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1909. All that Cornell instructors knew of his past was that he had told them he had taught at the University of Oklahoma, Vanderbilt University, and at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., and that he had been to Mexico and Germany. Holt is no longer in any way connected with Cornell.

A dispatch from Emory, Va., to THE TIMES said that Holt was employed there for the 1912-13 session, while a regular professor was on leave, and that little was known of him there except that his ability as an instructor and his decorum were beyond criticism during his stay.

Holt Prone to Brood.

Roy C. Gittinger, who was an instructor at the University of Oklahoma when Holt was there, said at Berkeley, Cal. that Holt was given to brooding over fancied instances of injustice to him and that he had been dropped from the University of Oklahoma because of his anger against the head of the languages department, whose position Holt thought by right ought to have been assigned to himself.

Holt was asked in the Mineola jail if he was acquainted with Dr. Kuno Francke, the German Exchange Professor at Harvard, who was a close friend of Professor Muenter. He replied that he knew Dr. Francke only by his reputation and by reading his articles. He added that he never had been in any part of New England.

It was learned at Ithaca that before Dr. Francke went to Cornell University to lecture in February of this year, Holt took occasion to go to New York City, and did not return until the day after Dr. Francke left. Dr. Francke was one of Muenter's intimate friends. At the inquest into the death of Mrs. Muenter, Dr. Francke was a witness.

The prisoner told Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, who visited him, that he was very anxious to explain his views further by newspapermen. He asked for paper yesterday and covered several sheets with writing. One was addressed to "The People," in which he attacked an editorial in Sunday's TIMES on the shooting of Mr. Morgan. One of his sentences was "fine writing is obscuring the facts." He gave these notes to Mr. Reidy to be delivered, but Mr. Reidy said:

"I intend to keep the notes which the prisoner has given to me. Enough of his writings and statements has been printed already. My conversation with him has convinced me that he is at present insane, because of overstudy and brooding on the war. Temporary insanity may be the defense, but it is too early now to say that definitely.

"I knew Holt for two years at Ithaca, where he rented a house from me. I saw him about once a month and then he seemed to be quite rational. The breakdown of his reason has been recent, I believe. I am quite positive that he is not Muenter.

"Holt has been subjected to so many long and severe examinations that he is very weak and his condition is serious. I have asked that he shall not be examined any further by the police or the Secret Service men. They must have obtained all the facts they want from him by this time, and further ordeals might put his life in danger. I have made this request of the District Attorney and he agrees with me that Holt should not be examined any further at present.

Justice Luyster telephoned to Mineola last night that through a mistake in the commitment papers it had been made to appear that Holt had been held for the Grand Jury, but the papers should show that Holt had been held for a preliminary examination. The mistake will be corrected and the examination will be held tomorrow, if Holt's physicial condition makes it possible.

Detective Victor Coy, of New York Police Headquarters, remained at the Mineola Jail until late in the afternoon when he was relieved by Detective Kelly, but neither was permitted to see the prisoner after his lawyer had been retained.

Mrs. Holt's Telegram.

Holt received the following telegram from his wife yesterday:

Dallas, Texas, July 5, 1915.
Mr. Frank Holt, Mineola, L. I.:
Everything is all right. It is your duty now to rest and let your cross and God take care of you. All your friends send love. They are so kind to us here. If you can let us know that you get this do so.
Mrs. FRANK HOLT.

The telegram was addressed "Mr. Frank Hult, Motale," and the last word was a puzzle until it was explained from Dallas that Mrs. Holt had written "Mon cuere," which had been muddled in transmission.

Holt wrote an answer which was telegraphed by his lawyer. One of the letters he wrote was to his wife. In this he said that life was not worth living, that he longed to die and that he hoped his children would grow up to be God-fearing men and women. Warden Hultz said that his other writings were extremely irrational.

The lawyer for Holt spent most of his time at Mineola with Allan Pinkerton, the detective, who said that he had been engaged by the County of Nassau to aid in running down certain facts about Holt. Pinkerton interviewed Holt in the presence of Mr. Reidy. Pinkerton said that he had not been retained to try to establish that Holt was Muenter. Sheriff Pettit, who engaged the Pinkerton agency, left for California yesterday morning.

The authorities of Nassau County have received word that a detective from Cambridge, Mass., who knew Muenter and worked on the murder of Mrs. Muenter, will visit the jail today to see whether Holt and Muenter are identical.

While Holt has said that he will tell all at the examination at Glen Cove tomorrow, it is possible that his lawyer will thwart that intention. Furthermore, Dr. Cleghorn said the prisoner might not be in condition to testify. Holt was still weak from loss of blood from the wound in the forehead and he had eaten nothing or little for several days before the shooting. Since he had been in the jail he had been unable to eat solid food.

Dr. Cleghorn added that the prisoner has an intestinal disorder which frequently was associated with mental diseases. He said that he considered Holt a paranoiac.

Sheriff Grifenhagen of New York County visited the Mineola jail early yesterday and asked Holt if he was Muenter. The prisoner replied emphatically that he was not.

His Conversation Erratic.

In his conversations Holt showed a reluctance to talk except on the exportation of arms, which he discussed rapidly with gleaming eyes. His imagination soared as he dilated on his scheme for ending the war until he suddenly mumbled in the middle of sentences and collapsed from exhaustion. All topics on which he started to talk soon ran into an argument for an embargo on arms exports.

The pamphlet which Muenter printed and sent to Harvard associates, the Cambridge police, and friends in several cities, after his flight in 1906, was made public in Cambridge yesterday. In it Muenter wrote that he believed criminals and the insane should be treated as sick babies are treated—kissed and hugged until they are better. He burlesqued the death of his wife, and told in gruesome fashion how he had put into practice his theories of revenge. In the pamphlet he said the law had taught him that revenge was right.

Erich Muenter, Sought as Poisoner, and Holt, Who Shot J. P. Morgan



Erich Muenter, with His Beard Off.
From picture sent out by Cambridge police in 1906.

Frank Holt.

HOLT'S PAST DARK TO WIFE.

Knows Nothing of Him Before 1908 —Says Work Broke Him Down.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 5.—Mrs. Frank Holt today gave out an authorized interview, in which she said she was hoping against hope that the man who shot J. P. Morgan was not her husband—that some great mistake had been made. Mrs. Holt, who is at the home of her father, the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, said that she was married to Holt in the Summer of 1910, after having known him for two years at Polytechnic College, in Fort Worth, where she was a student and Holt at first a student and later an instructor.

She said she knew nothing of Holt's life prior to his coming to Polytechnic in 1908, that he had told her his father and mother were dead, and that he had no sisters or brothers. She said he told her he was born in Wisconsin, but she did not know the town. The suspicion that Holt is in reality Erich Muenter, the missing Harvard instructor, accused of poisoning his wife, is absolutely discredited by Mrs. Holt.

Dr. Sensabaugh today employed Martin W. Littleton of New York to see Holt and report on the case, and if the man is really Dr. Sensabaugh's son-in-law, to represent him as counsel.

Mrs. Holt's interview was given out through Judge E. J. E. Cockerill of Dallas, Dr. Sensabaugh's adviser. It follows:

"I came to Dallas recently preparatory to making a home for my husband, he having been recently elected to a position in the Southern Methodist University in the Department of Romance Languages. I know that my husband has been very intense in his work at Cornell, and that he was much absorbed in preparation for his work in the new university at Dallas, all of which brought about a nervous strain and depressed state of health. But I had no suspicion that any mental trouble had resulted or would result.

No Feeling Against the Rich.

"I am sure that Frank was not acquainted with Mr. Morgan, and, of course, had no ill will against him personally. He had no class prejudice against wealth. My husband was educated at Polytechnic College, in Fort Worth. He then taught at the Oklahoma State University for two years. He next studied and taught at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He then went as a Professor to Emory and Henry College in Virginia, and from there to Cornell.

"He has never given any evidence of Socialistic tendencies, and always has been known as a law-abiding and law-respecting man. I am, therefore, sure that the great misfortune that has come to him is due solely to a nervous breakdown.

"He was proud of his election to the Faculty of the new university in his adopted State, and was pleased at the prospect of making Dallas his home. We have two children, one two years old and the other a baby, and Mr. Holt was devoted to them both. Most of the time he was cheerful at the outlook; his trouble was overwork.

"He had gone to New York to do special research work preparatory to his duties at the Southern Methodist University. I was in constant communication with him by letters, and there was nothing to indicate any such outbreak as has apparently occurred. I have been nearly prostrated by this great shock, and can offer no explanation for the occurrences except that I know it must be due to my dear husband's nervous breakdown.

"My husband was full of his plans for his new home in Dallas, and we had purchased a little lot out near the university, where we intended to build our cottage. My husband's correspondence had many references to these plans and to old friends with whom his association would be renewed.

Had Tuberculosis of Bones.

"One thing that probably depressed him was that physicians had told him that he had tuberculosis of the bones, and, while he made no complaint, he frequently referred to his failure to gain in weight. A few years ago he suffered from frequent severe headaches, but during the last few years they had grown less severe, or, rather, by diet and careful living they had been controlled.

"You can corroborate my statement regarding my husband from his schoolmates and friends at any of the universities he attended. I know that they will say he was a man of strict integrity and high ideals, and that lawlessness was no part of his makeup. My father, who is known over the entire Southwest as a high-minded man, loved and respected his son-in-law.

"There is, therefore, nothing in my husband's history, associations, or character that can offer any possible explanation for his acts except that they are the result of nervous disorders. His friends are unanimous in that conclusion. None of them for a moment considers his conduct as in any manner lawless or other than that of a temporarily irresponsible man. They, as well as our family, are entirely confident of the outcome of the trial."

When asked if Holt talked with a foreign accent, as New York police stated, Mr. Sensabaugh replied:

"Frank talks with a slight lisp, but not with a foreign accent."

Mr. Sensabaugh said that Mrs. Holt had sent a telegram to her husband from here, and that the date line "Motate" was a mistake in transmission, probably due to misreading of the words "Mon cher," a French term of endearment which she used in her message.

Federal Secret Service men visited the Sensabaugh home.

Fellow-students of Frank Holt in Fort Worth could throw no light on his movements prior to 1908, except to repeat Holt's own statement to them that he came from Mexico. T. R. James, Jr., a Fort Worth lawyer, said he was intimately acquainted with Holt, who said he left Mexico, where he was a stenographer, because of high altitude, and spent six months in Brownsville, Texas, before going to Fort Worth. Mr. James said Holt gave the impression that he was graduated from a Chicago high school, and went to Europe to the Paris World's Fair as guide and instructor for the children of a German nobleman. While in Fort Worth Holt was active in the Methodist Church, but took little part in student activities.

Tye Yates Nave of Fort Worth was Holt's roommate. He said Holt frequently was troubled with insomnia and then disappeared from college, at one time being absent four days.

Dr. H. A. Boaz, who was President of Polytechnic College when Holt was a student and later instructor there, admitted that Holt was once before the Faculty because a pistol had been found in his room. Holt explained that he never carried a pistol, but had carried it from Mexico.

"He was a model student in every respect," said Dr. Boas.

SAYS HOLT IS MUENTER.

Pictures Recognized by Former Associate in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Professor John Maxwell Crowe, who is a teacher in the University High School, where Erich Muenter was a teacher before he became a Harvard instructor, and who lived for a year in the same building with Mr. and Mrs. Muenter, said today that the picture of Frank Holt was a pronounced likeness of Muenter and that the description of Holt tallied with that of Muenter.

Professor Crowe said that Muenter, while he lived in that house, was accused three times of blowing out the gas in his bedroom for the purpose of allowing his wife to be asphyxiated. Professor Crowe said that he had disbelieved these stories. On one of these occasions he said Muenter came running to him, asking him to help save his wife, who was unconscious from gas. Muenter said that the wind had blown out the gas. Professor Crowe said that he was sure that Muenter's anxiety on this occasion was genuine.

"In 1902," he said, "Muenter was a brilliant man, a tireless worker, and a profound student. Night after night he would sit reading, studying, and writing while his wife lay asleep in a room near by."

Dr. Crowe said that the only instance of possible irrationality he ever had seen in Holt was on an occasion when he brought out, as if it were his own discovery, a poem which he held to be an unknown masterpiece. A German literary society found it to be a poem which had been attributed to Goethe and was quite well known. The action of the society made Muenter so furious that Dr. Crowe began to suspect that his reason was affected.

"Even before I saw the pictures of Holt I was certain that the man who shot Mr. Morgan was Muenter," said Dr. Crowe. "When I read the prisoner's account of the crime, I said, before I had heard that Muenter was suspected: 'That reads like Muenter.' If it is Muenter, the fact can be easily proved. There are a number of scars on his body from operations for a chronic affliction."

Miss Bertha Muenter and Mrs. Hughes, sisters of Muenter, insist that the pictures of Holt do not resemble their brother. A number of others who knew Muenter said, when they had scrutinized the pictures of Holt, that there was a resemblance but that it was not strong enough to convince them that Holt was Muenter.

"The pictures show a remarkable resemblance between Holt and Muenter,"

"To my mind there is little doubt that they are one and the same individual."

"I have made a close inspection of the pictures of Holt and Muenter," said Captain Michael P. Evans, Chief of the Bureau of Identification, "and there are some extraordinary marks of similarity. They have the same shape of ears. Then scan the expression of their eyes and mouth. They have the same kind of nose. I have compared many pictures, and never have I discovered two more alike."

Lieutenant William Enright, of the Detective Bureau, also is of the opinion that the faces are of the same individual.

Mrs. Mathilde Krembs, mother of Mrs. Muenter, is said to believe there is a chance that Holt is Muenter.

HIS WRITING LIKE MUENTER'S.

Cambridge Mayor, Certain Holt Is Man Wanted, Is on Way Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Mayor Timothy W. Good of Cambridge, and T. W. Hiller of Cambridge, both of whom knew Muenter personally when he lived in Cambridge, feel certain that Holt is the wanted Muenter, and have gone to New York to make the identification pocitive. They will see Holt today and if he proves to be Muenter the New York police will be called upon to surrender him to the State of Massachusetts, where he will be tried for murder.

A reproduction of copies of Holt's handwriting, since he was arrested Saturday after the shooting of J. P. Morgan at his Long Island home, compared with handwriting of Muenter when he applied for a position as instructor at the Kansas State University in 1904 appears to the layman to resemble Muenter's closely. Many of the capital letters look the same, also many of the small letters.

A handwriting expert, W. E. Hingston, examined carefully specimens of Holt's and Muenter's writing and expressed the opinion that the same man could have written both. He said there were many striking similarities in the writing. Mayor Good lived in the same neighborhood with Muenter, and Hillier lived in the street floor apartment of the same house. Hillier, who was in the livery business, often drove Muenter about Cambridge.

Captain Hurley also intimated yesterday that he will send a representative of his department, a man who knew Muenter, to New York, probably today, to see if he can identify Holt.

THEIR HANDWRITING ALIKE.

Boston Expert Compares Muenter With Holt Specimens.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—After a comparison tonight of four specimens of handwriting, two admitted to be Holt's and two Muenter's, W. E. Kingston, a handwriting authority, said that there were many notable similarities and no feature in any specimen inconsistent with its having been written by the author of the other three.

The Muenter specimens were written nine and eleven years ago respectively, and the Holt specimens within two weeks, one of them a pencilled letter to Holt's father-in-law, written in the Mineola Jail on Sunday. The other admitted Holt specimen was written partly in print and partly in script as a brief appendage to a letter written to The Washington Times shortly before the Morgan attack.

The Muenter specimens, although written under conditions of calm and sober composure and at such a remote time, bear a number of significant similarities to the recent Holt writings. In all of the specimens the writing is small, compact and precise. The Holt letter, written after Holt's violent experience in the Morgan home, is decidedly unsteady.

Mr. Kingston brought out the similarity in the general aspects of the Holt and Muenter specimens, and then proceeded to note the many likenesses of detail. He said:

"The possibilities of error in a matter of this kind are always large and in this case they are particularly so. It is to be noted that these specimens of the two men were written ten years apart. Nevertheless, so powerful is the habit of handwriting that there is much of evidential value in a comparison of these specimens.

"Here are many strikingly similar features. The capital 'S' is very similar in both, but this general form is common; the 't' is crossed alike in both, and both writings are characterized by the split 'r.' The capital 'L' in both is similar, and there are many little features which indicate a common author."

FIND WHERE HOLT STAYED IN CAPITAL

Bomb Prepared in Rooming House —Admits He Carried Dynamite to Kill Morgan in Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The house in which Frank Holt stopped when in Washington last Friday was found today by Major Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police. It is a small, two-story rooming house at 107 D Street, Northeast, within three blocks of the Capitol, and about equally distant from the Union Station. The house is conducted by Guy W. McCord. Photographs of Holt were recognized by Triessa Beatrice Guyer, a young negro maid in the house. A round brown bottle which had contained the sulphuric acid bought by Holt for use in the construction of his infernal machine was found in the yard in the rear of the house, where it had been thrown.

Two barbers at the Union Station identified Holt as a man who was shaved there Friday afternoon.

Major Pullman, who talked with Holt in the Mineola (L. I.) jail, said tonight that the prisoner appeared unable to explain where he had stayed by any diagram of streets, but had drawn a pen sketch of his room, and that it was through this chart that the house was found. This house had been previously visited by detectives, but at that time no one at the house recalled having seen Holt there.

Holt said that the place at which he stayed was a double house formed by cutting communicating doors between front rooms on the first floor. He said he occupied the middle room on the second floor, which appeared to him to contain three rooms. From the window of the room he could look across the top of a one-story building at a large new office building. This office building had green blinds, and appeared to be seven or eight stories high.

This building was easily found by Major Pullman. It is the new central office building of the Southern Railway. Accompanied by several detectives Major Pullman went to the roof of this building and scanned the neighborhood for a two-story brick building, with three second-story rooms, one of them looking out over a one-story roof. It proved to be the house at 107 D Street, N. E.

Poured Out Remaining Acid.

The maid, Triessa, said Holt asked for towels, saying he wished to take a bath, and that she got the towels for him. Holt told Major Pullman that he bought the bottle of sulphuric acid in New York, and that after he had used the acid he threw the bottle out of the window on a pile of rubbish. Major Pullman found the bottle in the rubbish pile. It was empty and the label had been removed. Holt told Major Pullman that he used only part of the sulphuric acid and poured the remainder down a sink in the bathroom.

Photographs of the interior and exterior of the house and of the bottle were taken, and were mailed tonight to the authorities at Mineola, to be shown to Holt for identification. Holt told Major Pullman he was shaved at the Union Station, and this was corroborated.

The letters signed "R. Pearce," which Holt says he wrote to Washington newspapers, were dated June 1. Holt was asked whether that date was intended for July 1. He said June 1 was correct. He told Major Pullman that the space in these letters, which in certain of the letters was afterward filled out with the word "Senate," was left blank because he had not decided on June 1 what building he would dynamite. At that time Holt said he had not even decided upon the city in which to explode the bomb. He said it was two weeks ago that he decided to plant the infernal device in the Senate wing.

Said Major Pullman, who returned to Washington from New York this morning:

"Holt never has admitted where he bought the dynamite. He told me he spent some time and money going about in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, trying to buy dynamite. He said he was unable to buy it in New York. While Holt would not say so, I think he got the dynamite in Pennsylvania.

"Holt," Major Pullman continued, "is a grouchy sort of man, not a crook or an ordinary criminal, but a highly educated person with fine sensibilities. He is a Doctor of Philosophy. He spent a year at the University of Berlin and a year at the University of Paris. He is easily insulted, and questioning him had to be a matter of extreme tact.

"The third degree stories are not true. Holt was not put through any third degree, but was handled with extreme gentleness. The story that he was walked up and down in the jail all night is a mistake. Nothing like that occurred.

"There is one peculiarity about Holt that is predominant—his lack of memory, or feigned lack. He said he did not remember even where he went to school. This lack of memory may be assumed in order to allow some one to get away."

Dynamite for Morgan Auto.

Major Pullman confirmed from Holt's own admissions the suspicion that Holt planned to throw his suitcase, containing dynamite, into J. P. Morgan's automobile in case he passed it on the way to the Morgan house.

"He told his chauffeur," said Chief Pullman, "that he was a friend of Mr. Morgan's and that he was expected. 'If we meet him on the road, just signal his car to stop and throw in my suitcase,' he told the man."

The suitcase contained enough dynamite to blow the motorcar into bits.

One of the statements attributed to Holt was that on Friday night at 10 o'clock, six hours after he had placed his dynamite bomb in the Senate reception room, he went to the Union Station and got into his berth on a Pennsylvania train. F. G. Jones, the Capitol policeman who was nearest to the reception room at the time of the explosion, said today that yesterday he was informed by a young man named Woertendyke, who lives on Fourth Street Northeast, that about 10:30 Friday night Woerten-

Continued on Page 5.

AN EXPLANATION

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The Rulers *vs.* The People

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AS BRITISH ENVOY SAW MORGAN SHOT

Says Banker Grappled Assailant by Arms and Beat Him Before Being Wounded.

HOLT BECAME UNCONSCIOUS

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, In First Statement, Says Pistol Was Fired with Right Hand.

Before leaving for Washington yesterday morning Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, related to friends in New York his experiences at Glen Cove on Saturday morning when J. P. Morgan was shot. His narrative brought out for the first time the fact that the banker had gripped Frank Holt's arms so tightly that the man was only able to fire the revolver in his left hand while it was pressed against Mr. Morgan's body.

"We were at breakfast in the room on the ground floor," Sir Cecil Spring-Rice said, "when the butler was heard shouting from the main entrance by the library to Mr. Morgan to go upstairs quickly. We did not know what was the matter, whether it was fire or burglars, and the whole party left the table and ran up the rear staircase, which was nearest to the door.

"When we reached the first floor the butler could be heard more distinctly calling for Mr. Morgan, and the latter, followed by Mrs. Morgan, ran into the rooms to see what was the trouble, while I went up to the floor above to look around. I found nothing unusual, and then came down to the first floor.

"In the meantime," the Ambassador continued, "Mrs. Morgan went toward the main staircase and saw the butler backing up with the assailant Holt following him with a revolver in each hand. As Mrs. Morgan went to meet him her husband came up and brushed her aside. Then he seized Holt by the arms, bent him backward and literally fell upon him with his whole weight, pinning the man to the floor.

"During the struggle that ensued between the two men Mr. Morgan pummelled Holt until the latter became unconscious. Before losing his senses he managed to fire two shots with the revolver in his right hand, which was pressed close to Mr. Morgan's side. The first bullet passed through the fleshy part of the banker's thigh. The second struck a little higher up and penetrated near the abdomen.

"Then the servants seized Holt and bound him tightly with ropes while others summoned aid for Mr. Morgan."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice added that he believed Holt was knocked on the head by one of the servants who had become excited at seeing his employer shot.

Confirmation of the facts told above came last night in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, giving additional details. When the butler directed the intruder away from the east room, where Mr. Morgan was at breakfast, toward the western end of the hall, Holt heard voices and went into the room where children were playing, and pointed his pistol at them, shouting: "Where is Mr. Morgan?"

On hearing the strange voice and the calls of the butler Mr. and Mrs. Morgan ran up the rear staircase to a room directly over the one occupied by the children. There they found an old Irish nurse, who said she knew nothing of what was going on. As Mr. and Mrs. Morgan came out of the room Holt came up the main staircase with revolvers in his hands. On recognizing the banker he called: "Mr. Morgan, I've got you," and leveled both weapons at him.

After the two shots had been fired, during the struggle on the floor, Mrs. Morgan and a nurse, with the assistance of the Ambassador, seized Holt's hands, so that he could not fire the pistols again at the banker. One of the servants struck Holt on the head with a piece of coal, which made him let go the two revolvers, and in muffled tones, from under Mr. Morgan, he cried out:

"I have a stick of dynamite in my pocket. Take care of it." The dynamite was afterward found as he described it.

The wounded banker rose to his feet after Holt was bound, and, although bleeding profusely from the two wounds, walked the length of the corridor to the west room on the second floor and telephoned to his office in Wall Street:

"I've been shot in the stomach. Get the best doctor you can."

Then he was induced to lie down on his bed, and upon being undressed the wound in the fleshy part of the thigh was discovered, of which Mr. Morgan had been unconscious up to that moment. The physicians were soon on the scene, and after a preliminary examination of the wounds directed that a search be made for the bullets. Both were found in the hallway, thus assuring the physicians that there was no necessity for difficult and dangerous probing.

It was soon ascertained that the wound in the abdomen was superficial, the bullet having travelled clear across the stomach under the skin, but without penetrating the thick wall of protecting muscles.

"MR. MORGAN SMOKED A PIPE."

London Partners Reassured by Private Cable Dispatch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—"Mr. Morgan sat up in bed last night at 7 o'clock and smoked a pipe," was the word conveyed in a cablegram received today by the partners of J. P. Morgan here in the firm of Morgan, Grenfell & Co.

The cablegram urged the partners here not to worry as Mr. Morgan's condition was not serious. One bullet inflicted only a very slight grazing wound, the cablegram explained, while the other bullet passed through the thick part of the thigh, not puncturing any vital part.

The cabled message relieved the partners, who had been startled on getting word by cable on Saturday night of the shooting of Mr. Morgan. Cablegrams received during the day yesterday told of the financier's resting easily and of surgeons saying the wounds were not fatal. But most reassuring of all was the news received today telling of Mr. Morgan's sitting up abed smoking his pipe. That looked to the financier's partners as though he must be feeling quite comfortable.

Henry P. Davison, who came here from New York two weeks ago on business of the firm with the British Government, has been in Paris the last few days, and word was cabled on to him of the shooting. Mr. Davison has been taking up with the French Government, it is understood, a new loan which the Morgan firm is to handle.

DYNAMITE BUYER HAD HOLT'S ALIAS

Continued from Page 4.

dyke and his wife were on the Senate Terrace and noticed a man walking backward and forward and gazing frequently at the windows of the reception room. Woertendyke remarked to his wife that the man was acting suspiciously.

The man went away and apparently walked around the Capitol before returning. After looking at the windows again he walked in the direction of the Senate office building and took a seat on a bench at the terminus of a street car line which enters the Capitol grounds at the Senate side, which is only a few blocks from the Union Station.

Woertendyke's story indicates that Holt hung around the Capitol in the expectation of hearing his bomb explode, and that he did not go to the station as early as he said he did.

Capitol Poorly Guarded.

An investigation is being made to ascertain how W. L. Daniels, an aged man apparently demented, managed to enter the Capitol yesterday. This incident occurred at a time when the Capitol was supposed to be guarded with extra care on account of the dynamite explosion, and on a Sunday when the building was closed to visitors.

The force of Capitol policemen was cut in half by the House of Representatives a few years ago in accordance with the policy of economy, but was later somewhat increased. The Capitol police force is political. Practically all its members owe their appointments to Senators or Representatives and the political element plays a part whenever efforts at discipline are made.

The inadequate protection of the spacious Capitol grounds at night has been a matter of comment for many years. At one time the highway robberies in these grounds became a public scandal. The Capitol police guard the grounds.

Appealed to His Chivalry.

To William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, Holt described the house in which he stayed in Washington. Chief Flynn, to get this information, appealed to him on the ground that there might be little children in the house who, if he had left any explosives or dangerous chemicals, might get hold of it unknowingly. This apparently induced Holt to tell about the house, but he said he had left nothing in the room.

Chief Flynn is of the opinion that Holt, being a man of refinement and education, may be induced to tell a truthful story by appealing to his finer instincts.

Holt's object in hiring the room, he told Chief Flynn, was to keep his valise there, so that the Washington police might not find it if he should be arrested while trying to place the bomb. He got his valise shortly after he had placed the bomb.

It is said that more than 5,000 crank letters are on file with the Secret Service in Washington, sent to the Presidents, members of the Cabinet or heads of departments. In this record will go the letter Holt sent to President Wilson. The missive is simply a copy of the letters sent to the Washington newspapers.

Each letter, it is said, is investigated. Whenever possible Government agents go to the relatives of the writer, and try to have him properly cared for. A general search throughout the country for information concerning Holt is being made by the Government. Important information in this regard is expected within forty-eight hours.

MUENTER INDICTMENT FOR MURDER STOLEN

Boston True Bill Will be Drawn Up Again—Officer to Try to Identify Holt Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—William J. Corcoran, District Attorney of Middlesex County, stepped into the Muenter-Holt case today. After looking over all the documents in his possession that referred to the case he announced a representative of his office with a person who knew Erich Muenter would start for Mineola early tomorrow.

If there is any identification of Frank Holt as Muenter, the District Attorney announced, extradition proceedings will be started without delay and he will make every effort to have the man ordered back to Cambridge to answer for the alleged murder of his wife. A charge of murder would take precedence over that on which Muenter is now held.

The District Attorney announced that the entire document covering the indictment of Eric Muenter for murder in the first degree in 1906 was missing and that no trace of it except the filed cover could be found.

District Attorney Corcoran expressed his opinion that the missing indictment had been stolen. He offered no suggestion as to who might have taken the paper, but insisted that it happened before he took office, two years ago.

"The indictment has been strangely missing for some months," Mr. Corcoran said, "and, in my opinion, it was stolen. The 'filler,' or descriptive part, was removed, and the 'baker,' or envelope, returned to its place in the files. Its disappearance would not have been revealed by a cursory examination of the files."

The loss of the indictment copy will not affect the case, as another copy will be made from the original court records, but the county officials are puzzled to know who was sufficiently interested in Muenter to abstract the record nearly nine years after the commission of the alleged crime.

It now develops that the search for Muenter was renewed actively less than a year ago on what appeared to be promising clues. Mr. Corcoran said that twice within the last eight months he had received information regarding the whereabouts of the fugitive, and on each occasion had sent detectives for him. Muenter eluded them both times.

PRO-GERMAN LETTER BY HOLT

Written in November to Ithaca Newspaper—Lucid in Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 5.—Frank Holt wrote this letter to The Ithaca Journal on Nov. 23, 1914:

"Some time ago you promised absolute neutrality on the European question, in accordance with Mr. Wilson's request, but I fear that, either through personal inclination or because of your source of information, your reports, as well as editorial remarks, have been rather one-sided, i. e., anti-German. Saturday, for instance, you brought an interesting item at 'German atrocities' in the shape of 'massacres,' 'sacks,' and 'outrages,' collected by the Belgian Commission of Inquiry and passed on by the British official bureau.

"The report reminds one very strongly of the first news of the Louvaine and Rheims 'outrages' and is probably gotten up at this time to help those of us who are undecided as to a fat contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund in opening our pocketbooks and in finding the right-size coin.

"There can be no objection to your printing this kind of an 'alleged' report, as it surely makes good reading for people who feed on sensational news, but if you do, ought you not also print something on the other side? Else where does your neutrality come in?

"If we stir up hatred against one of the contestants, if we run about like chickens this way and that way, as news items happen to drive us, I fear the contestants will not have very much confidence in our ability to settle the quarrel for them. Our mission as angels of peace will be brought to nought. Unless we learn to view the quarrel calmly and dispassionately and impartially, or at least refrain from taking sides, directly or indirectly, by public expression, Europe will lose her respect for the much-vaunted American self-control and matter-of-fact coolheadedness. If every Reuter telegram starts us rooting, our reputation for reliable judgment will hardly gain anything.

"The Russians and Japanese turned to us, because we had, in our public expressions, been able to contain ourselves sanely and neutrally, but we need not think that Europe will call on us again if we continue acting like thoughtless children. External calmness need not prevent any one from thinking, nor need we withhold our munificence from the Belgian sufferers or the German widows and orphans. On the contrary, it will be healthy exercise for the average wasteful American to curtail his personal expenses somewhat and really make a serious sacrifice for his suffering brother. America is so wealthy that she has very little conception of European economy or want. It would be well for us to enter sympathetically also into this side of the affairs of other nations.

"And now, in order to straighten out the balance for the readers of The Journal, let us look at the facts in the case of those Belgians who were lined up and shot. Unfortunately, Belgian reports have been somewhat like Russian reports, and so we cannot very well discuss this particular case without first sending an American reporter to the towns mentioned, but we know enough of the reasons why Germany had to take these extreme measures in Belgium, and since The Journal has not yet brought this information, let it be said here.

"It was because Belgian men and women who were not soldiers and who in civilized countries keep out of the war, undertook to decimate the German army by disguising as Red Cross brothers and sisters of mercy and then shooting from private houses and churches upon small bodies of troops passing through their towns, or because they invited such troops to stay over night with them and then either poisoned them or killed them while asleep or poured boiling water on them, or cut off their hands, or gouged their eyes out, &c. The same unspeakable brutalities were committed against wounded soldiers as well as against men and women connected with the Red Cross work. Germany had to protect herself.

"I am teaching in the German department, and I find some of my students loaded with one-sided information coming from your paper, therefore request you to even things up by printing the above statement; and let us hope that in the future we may all be more neutral. Very truly, FRANK HOLT.

"Ithaca, Nov. 21, 1914."

MORE ROCKEFELLER GUARDS.

Outsiders Barred from Estate—Cleveland Trip Cancelled.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—John D. Rockefeller had planned to go to Cleveland tomorrow night, but since the attack on J. Pierpont Morgan he has changed his plans, and the trip has been declared off indefinitely. Mr. Rockefeller has closed his estate tight, and the same precautions are now being taken as when the I. W. W. agitators were annoying his son a year ago. Orders were issued this morning that no one but employes be allowed to enter the gates for several months.

The people of Pocantico Hills, in fact anyone known to the guards, have been allowed to walk through the estate, but now this permission has been rescinded, and the guards have been doubled. It is unlikely now that Mr. Rockefeller will go to Cleveland, for he has not the protection there that he has here.

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is that of defalcation. Despite the honesty of a majority of employees, this Company alone deals with an average of eight new defaulters every day! No doubt you bond your employees, but remember that the value of your bond depends upon what real protection it will give you when a defalcation occurs.

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A Sale of Girls' Washable Dresses, Blouses and Skirts, Light-weight Worsted Coats; and Little Children's Coats

affording an unusual purchasing opportunity, will comprise garments taken from the regular stock and marked at prices that offer liberal concessions.

Included are

Dresses of Various Cotton Fabrics
(sizes 6 to 14 years)
at $1.35, $1.90, $2.25 & $2.75

And Middy Blouses and Separate Skirts
at greatly reduced prices.

These Blouses and Skirts are in incomplete sizes but range in general from 6 to 16 years.

Also the remaining assortment of

Girls' Light-weight Worsted Coats

in Summer models, sizes 6 to 10 years, at prices that should insure a speedy disposal.

Little Children's Coats
(sizes 2 to 4 years)
will be included in this Sale at
$3.50, $4.75 & $6.50

(Departments on Second Floor)

An Exceptionally Interesting Selection of Bungalow and House Dresses

will be on Special Sale in the Department on the Second Floor. The materials used in these Dresses are the attractive Summer wash fabrics now so much in demand, such as crepes, piques, linens and lawns.

They will be offered at

$1.45, $2.25, $3.00 & $3.75

Summer Dress Fabrics and Semi-made Cotton and Linen Skirts

will be other important sale features

These will consist of

15,000 yards of Summer Dress Fabrics, including imported dimities, and silk-and-cotton crepe cords in plain colors and printed effects, at the reduced price of

15c. per yard

Semi-made Skirts of fine-quality white cotton gabardine and imported linen in white, tan, Copenhagen and natural. These Skirts are made in the flare model with patch pockets and are trimmed with buttons.

Special at $2.95 each

OUTING, TRAVELING AND SPORTS SUITS

in numerous smart styles are now on sale at remarkably moderate prices.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

This Morning at GIMBELS

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Stock Is Ready

It Is a Great Occasion---*COME!*

Have *you* any idea how much $680,000 worth of goods amounts to? That huge sum was the value, at retail, of the Simpson-Crawford stock purchased by GIMBEL BROTHERS and placed on sale today.



It has taken days to inventory the goods and move them up to the GIMBEL Store. It is a very considerable part of the more than $4,000,000 worth of NEW merchandise bought by the Simpson-Crawford concern during the year just passed.

Simpson-Crawford's is one of the "Old Guard" of good New York stores, with a reputation, dating 'way back to the 60's and 70's, for goods that are fine and substantial.

It has been famous for its Linens, Real Laces, Silks,—all the things that the shrewd Scotch merchants who founded the firm might be expected to know most about.

Paris and London offices kept the store abreast of Fashion—Simpson-Crawford Millinery, for instance, was famous the country over.

Furniture is another stock in which the store excelled—we took over more than $131,000 worth of it with our purchase.

Every GIMBEL section shares in the Simpson-Crawford sale lots. You will find the goods distributed all over the GIMBEL Store. And the Simpson-Crawford goods will be plainly marked with these price-tickets: "Simpson-Crawford Sale—GIMBEL Price—Simpson-Crawford Price."

Here Is The Directory of the 61 Simpson-Crawford Stocks, With Their Locations in the GIMBEL Store

Main Floor
Knit Underwear
Women's Neckwear
Hosiery
Laces and Embroideries
Gloves
Veilings
Umbrellas and Parasols
Stationery
Leather Goods
Books
Dress Trimmings
Ribbons
Handkerchiefs
Notions
Toilet Goods
Perfumes
Jewelry and Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Men's Furnishings

Second Floor
House Dresses and Negligees
Silk Petticoats
Linings

Second Floor
Shoes for Men
Shoes for Women and Children
Blankets and Comfortables
Bed Muslins
Art Needlework
Linens
Cotton Dress Goods
Woolen Dress Goods
Silks and Velvets
Infants' Wear
Corsets
Muslin Underwear
White Goods

Third Floor
Women's Dresses
Women's Suits
Women's Coats
Blouses
Separate Skirts
Furs
Misses' Apparel
Children's Apparel
Millinery

Fourth Floor
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Men's and Boys' Hats
Sporting Goods
Toys

Fifth Floor
Housefurnishings
Trunks
China
Lamps

Sixth Floor
Pictures
Linoleums and Mattings
Rugs and Carpets
Upholsteries

Seventh Floor
Furniture
Bedding

Eighth Floor
Pianos
Office Furniture

In the Subway Store, the Lower-Priced Goods From All These Stocks, in Their Proper Locations

Simpson-Crawford Corporation's Offices at GIMBELS

The offices of the concern have been established, for the convenience of Simpson-Crawford customers, on the Seventh Floor of the GIMBEL Store, where accounts may be paid, adjustments made, etc.

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Alone in a Belgian house with a wounded English spy, twenty Uhlans hammering at the door, this stranded American girl had to think fast. A war story of thrills is "TWO HANDS" by Kate Jordan, in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Progress

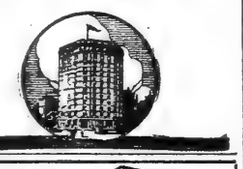
Material civilization is the result of two main forces—transportation and printing. Printing makes possible the distant communication of ideas.

In the development of the comforts and refinements of life the publications typified by the Butterick magazines have for half a century effectually promoted

Better Food
Better Kitchen Equipment
Better Sanitation
Personal Hygiene
Home Furnishings
Better Clothing

In the remarkable advance in the comforts of life in America since 1863, when Butterick was established, our magazines for women have taken no small part.

BUTTERICK





Try this easy way to heal your skin with

Resinol

If you are suffering from eczema, ringworm or similar itching, red, unsightly skin affection, bathe the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, then gently apply a little Resinol Ointment. You will be astonished how promptly the itching stops and healing begins. In most cases the sick skin quickly becomes clear and healthy again, at very little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples, blackheads and dandruff. Sold by all druggists.



United Coupon with every can

7-20-4
R.G. SULLIVAN'S SONS

Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Coates'
PLYMOUTH
Imported Dry Gin
The Original
SHAW
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY

CARRANZA'S FORCES MOVE ON CAPITAL

Gonzales, Reinforced, Expects to Capture the City in a Few Days.

VILLA SOUNDS WASHINGTON

Agents There Hopeful of Moral Support of an Anti-Carranza Coalition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Carranza agency here tonight announced that the "general forward movement of the Constitutionalists" had begun, according to a telegram received by the agency from Vera Cruz. This is the official statement:

"The dispatch recites that General Pablo Gonzales, commander of the military operations of the Army of the Centre, has begun his campaign for the investment and capture of Mexico City. His movements have been initiated in combination with fresh forces from Puebla, Guerrero, and Tlaxcala. The capture of Mexico City is now assured, for, in addition to a superior force attacking the makeshift fortifications of the Zapatistas, General Gonzales is assured that the Zapatistas are now suffering from a shortage of ammunition. The opinion is expressed that the capture is now only a question of a few days, with the chances favoring an evacuation by the present tenants of the city."

A telegram received by the Carranza agency from El Paso tonight said it was believed in El Paso that Huerta and his associates would be taken to San Antonio, "as the District Attorney last night stated he is certain that the proofs now in the hands of the Government are sufficiently conclusive." The dispatch added that Huerta's attorneys were threatening habeas corpus proceedings if bail should be denied.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the northern branch of the Convention Government of Mexico, arrived here today to join Enrique C. Llorente, Washington representative of General Villa; General Felipe Angeles, and Manuel Bonilla, former Cabinet Minister under Madero.

The Villa leaders have been conferring informally with officials and have recorded their willingness to enter into peace negotiations with General Carranza looking to the establishment of a new provisional Government, which might receive immediate recognition by the United States. They hope that if Carranza remains obdurate, this Government may give its moral support to a coalition of Constitutionalist leaders, with the First Chief out of the reckoning.

The arrest of General Huerta and the vigorous pursuit of his associates has caused much satisfaction in both Villa and Carranza quarters here, where the evident sympathy of the United States Government for the factions originally combined in the Constitutionalist movement as against the Huerta element is referred to in terms of appreciation.

Officials here are counting upon the arrival in Vera Cruz of Charles A. Douglas, legal adviser in Washington to Carranza, to influence the First Chief to a more conciliatory attitude. They are awaiting the outcome of Mr. Douglas's mission before taking the next step in the situation.

General Huerta's telegraphed protest to Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court against his incarceration by Federal officials at El Paso, in which he demanded that instructions be given for his proper treatment, was taken to the State Department today by James D. Maher, clerk of the Supreme Court. The telegram was in Spanish and it was translated for Mr. Maher in the Latin-American Bureau before being forwarded to Chief Justice White at his Summer camp in the Adirondacks.

"It's all old; there is nothing to give out. There is no news in it," was all Mr. Maher would say as he left the department. "There is nothing for the court to do; they do not meet until next October, anyway."

Department officials say the court cannot take jurisdiction of the case, and the expectation is that the telegram will be referred to the State Department and to the Department of Justice for its information.

Secretary Lansing said today that his dispatches showed no developments in Mexico.

HUERTA AWAITS HIS HEARING.

Says He Will Not Try to Obtain Release Until July 12.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 5.—General Victoriano Huerta, ex-President of Mexico and occupant of Cell 32, will be a guest of the United States Government and "Buck" Elliott, jailer, for another week at least.

In the little runway connecting his cell with the main tier this evening General Huerta, dressed in a baggy pair of trousers and an undershirt, with a pair of suspenders thrown off his shoulders, said that he was satisfied with his fare and his surroundings, and that he would remain in jail until oMnday, July 12, the date set for his preliminary hearing.

"For why should I go to the trouble of furnishing a bond only to be harassed as I was by the deputies, and to have my daughter's family again frightened, only to be rearrested and subjected to more indignities?" the old General asked, as his brown eyes snapped behind the eyeglasses, with the aid of which he was studying a second-hand First Reader in English.

"See here what I am doing," he said, with a smile. "When you come to see me again for THE NEW YORK TIMES I will give you an interview all in English, for I have learned much today. See, here also I have a dictionary, and tomorrow one of my attorneys has promised me a speller, so that I may continue my studies while I am the guest of my good friend, Mr. Elliott. It is a little close in here, so you must excuse me if I am not dressed. But I have been in close places before, and I am enjoying my novel experience of being in jail in liberty-loving America on the very day you celebrate liberty and justice and independence.

"So I am to go to San Antonio? I have always wished for a trip to that great little city, and now I can have a chance to see the Alamo and othe other places of history. I have just learned that Orozco's pistol was found at the station where I left the train. I suppose that will be used against me, but I swear I know nothing of it just as I know nothing of any plot to start a revolution. I intend carrying my case to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sure I will finally win, for I am innocent of any conspiracy.

"I am well treated here. Señor Buck brings me ice water and cigarettes. The ice water is a little thin, and I have not had a drink for these one—two—three—four days."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HUNT MEXICAN RAIDERS

Eighty Cavalrymen Pursuing the Murderers of Two Texas Ranchmen.

HARLINGEN, Texas, July 5.—Eighty United States cavalrymen left here today in pursuit of forty Mexicans who crossed the border some time Sunday night and looted a ranch near Lyford, Texas, thirty miles from here, killing two men.

Red Cross Supplies at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Red Cross food supplies for destitute civilians in Vera Cruz have arrived at Carranza's capital and are being distributed by Consul Canada. Red Cross headquarters here also received word today that further shipments of food were going through to Monclova in Villa's territory. Consul General Hanna at Monterey has called for more meat and corn. Shipments of meat given by the Armour and Cudahy interests have arrived there and have been unloaded.

HALTED IN PANAMA CANAL.

Steamship Kronland Delayed Two Days by Slides in Culebra Cut.

Captain T. G. Barman of the Panama-Pacific liner Kronland, which arrived last night from San Francisco with 450 cabin passengers, by way of the Panama Canal, said the ship had been delayed two days at Panama by the slides in the Culebra Cut. The first occurred on June 26, through an earthquake, and the second slide, on June 28, followed a slight trembling of the earth which was felt in the City of Panama.

The Captain said the Government engineers were afraid it would block the canal for a week to big ships like the Kronland, but they got a channel cleared so that the liner passed through Culebra Cut on June 29. The Kronland stayed thirty-six hours in Panama and twenty-four hours at Pedro Miguel Locks.

ARRESTED FOR AUTO THEFT.

Prisoners Said They Took Car on a Dare, but Police Hold Them.

Nicholas Lanza, 21 years old, a chauffeur, of 321 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Joseph O'Connor, 24 years old, of 450 West Twenty-fourth Street, were locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon charged with the theft of an automobile. The complainant, Albert Sterns, a fish dealer of 407 Smith Street, Providence, R. I., brought a party of friends to this city on Sunday and left the machine standing in front of a restaurant at Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue at midnight.

After the meal the automobile was missing and the police were notified. Late yesterday afternoon Lanza and O'Connor appeared at the West Twentieth Street station with the missing machine and told a story of having recovered it from three men at Coney Island. As they were telling their story Detectives Frazer and Regan of the Second Branch Bureau entered the station and after questioning them, the police say, Lanza and O'Connor admitted taking the machine on a dare. The police say that Motorcycle Patrolman Prescott of Brooklyn served Lanza with a summons for speeding and showing dazzling headlights early yesterday morning on Ocean Parkway.

RUNAWAY HORSES HURT 3.

Team, Frightened by Fireworks, Falls Two Boys and a Woman.

Two children and a young woman were injured yesterday when a team of horses attached to a heavy wagon, frightened by the explosion of fireworks, ran away and collided with a light delivery wagon in front of 99 Willett Street.

Jacob Kurtz, 8 years old, and his brother Ralph, 10, of 97 Willett Street were knocked down by the team attached to a wagon of the Knickerbocker Ice Cream Company of 44 Jackson Street. Ralph sustained contusions of the left leg and his brother contusion of the right leg. Both were attended by Dr. Daly of Gouvernuer Hospital, as well as Pauline Dubiner, 24 years old, of 85 Willett Street, who was struck by the dashboard of the wagon. Miss Dubiner's left ankle was sprained and she was taken home after being attended by Dr. Daly.



Visit Puget Sound Country
On Your Trip to California

Scenically beautiful—commercially prosperous—it is an ideal pleasure ground for tourists. Combines the attractions of mountain and sea.

From Seattle and Tacoma many delightful side trips can be made by boat through the beautiful, sheltered waters of the Sound, within constant sight of rugged, snow-capped mountains.

Scattered through the Sound are the picturesque San Juan Islands—then, a short trip away is the mountain wonderland, Mt. Rainier National Park.

This delightful country is but a short trip away, reached from Chicago by the all-steel trains *"The Olympian"* and *"The Columbian"*—over a route which for hundreds of miles runs directly through the heart of a natural park of stupendous mountain scenery.

Yellowstone Park side trip can be made from Butte, Montana—Spokane and the "Inland Empire" invite a leisurely stopover.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Return from California direct from either Los Angeles or San Francisco to Chicago on the superb, through, no-extra-fare *"Pacific Limited"* over the central route of this company.

Information about low fares, stopovers and western travel literature on request to

G. L. COBB, General Agent
1200 Broadway, New York

OUR NAVAL PROGRAM AWAITS WAR LESSONS

Results Abroad Yet Too Obscure to Justify Planning Types of New Vessels.

BATTLESHIP VS. SUBMARINE

Undersea Fighters Vindicated, but the Value of Floating Fortresses Has Been Unproved.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The naval program to be presented to Congress, in the light of the lessons of the European war, has not been definitely framed, notwithstanding Secretary Daniels and his advisers have had the subject under consideration continuously for months. The building plans for the coming year will not be completed until the last moment, when, probably, President Wilson will say the final word as to the number and type of ships the Navy Department will request. Meanwhile Secretary Daniels hopes for more information from the war zone, upon which the United States may build with profit and safety.

So far little information has been received to aid the naval constructors. All the belligerents are maintaining the strictest secrecy as to their plans or the lessons they have drawn from the few sea battles. American naval attachés at London, Paris, and Berlin have had little opportunity to furnish enlightening reports, and there have been no foreign observers aboard any of the war fleets at sea. It is said that the American attaché at Berlin has had opportunity to see considerable of the work going on in German yards, but if so he has been under the strictest injunctions not to reveal what he has observed, even in official reports, during the continuance of the war.

The greatest question that has come out of the war is considered by many American naval officers to be the future of the dreadnought. The value of those enormously expensive fighting machines is still as problematical as it was when England launched the first all-big-gun ship, the Dreadnought. England's newest superdreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, has bombarded the forts at the Dardanelles; but, so far as Navy Department advices go, she is the only ship of her class to have fired a shot so far.

The reason for that, navy officers say, is the full realization of predictions made for submarines when the first undersea boat was constructed. Against those small and comparatively inexpensive weapons no adequate means of defense has been found, and the first-line ships of the fighting navies are behind mine fields or screens of torpedo boats and destroyers, leaving the active work of the war to the older pre-dreadnought battleships, the battle cruisers, and lighter and less expensive craft.

When the first manoeuvres of the American Navy in which submarines participated took place, some officers declared the day of the battleship had passed. In theory every big ship which approached shore during those operations was destroyed. Events of the European war, so far as they are known, apparently bear out the assumption of the superiority of submarines, and that is proving a vexing problem in deciding what shall be the future American policy of naval construction.

Defense Against Submarines.

Navy engineers now are deeply engaged with experiments looking to the discovery of some practical defense against submarine attack. While nothing has been revealed of their experiments, it is assumed that questions are being considered of greater subdivision of hulls and stronger bulkheads, of armor to extend about the midship sections of battleships below the water line and capable of resisting the blow of a modern torpedo, and also the location of submarines at a considerable distance and their pursuit by swift, light, easily handled craft, such as destroyers. The latter defense is the only practical one which seems to have met with any success abroad, so far as is known, yet officers here point out that at best it is like searching for a needle in a haystack, and that the destroyer defense does not meet the problem in anything like an adequate way.

Location and destruction of submarines by aeroplanes also is considered impractical in any but special cases where weather, depth of water, and other conditions make it possible. Bomb-dropping from aeroplanes, even over far-reaching land fortifications and other easily visible stationary objects, has not proved so successful as to give much promise where a small, dimly visible shape beneath the surface of the water is the target.

Similarly, submarine against submarine is not considered a possible development of undersea warfare unless some new and startling device to give submarine commanders the power of underwater vision is discovered. A submarine is a blind thing once its periscope is below the surface. One of the naval exploits of the war, however, was the sinking of an Italian submarine by an Austrian underwater boat. The reports of the encounter, however, were not sufficiently complete to indicate the value of that sort of warfare.

The result of the development of the submarine with widening range of action, mounting disappearing guns for surface action, and with increasing numbers of torpedo tubes, as shown by reports from Europe, has been to create a school of navy officers here who are said to be urging the abandonment of dreadnought building in favor of a huge submarine fleet. Other officers declare the backbone of the navy must always be in first-line battleships, and they urge larger and more heavily armed dreadnoughts than ever. Somewhere between these two schools of theory, it is said, the course of the department will lie in its recommendations to Congress.

Defense, Not Invasion.

Officers who advocate the submarine navy say that it is thoroughly practicable for the United States, because the mission of the American Navy is to defend the United States from invasion, not to prepare the way for an invasion of any enemy country. That, they declare, has always been the theory of the Navy Department, and they say it accounts for the fact that no great efforts have been made to obtain appropriations for swift battle cruisers, such as those employed by the British and German Navies. Lacking a merchant marine to be protected and being a self-contained nation, fully able to support itself with the resources within its own borders, they argue that battle cruisers have not been considered a necessity to the United States Navy, and attention has been concentrated upon getting the greatest possible number of heavy battleships, floating fortresses, to defend the coasts. That theory also accounts for the lower speed of American superdreadnoughts, it is said, and the greater concentration of gun power in ships of American design compared with similar ships abroad.

With fleets of submarines stationed along both coasts and with navy yards equipped to care for them, those officers argue that even the battleships could be spared from the defense line, and that no enemy would dare approach with ships and transports a coast well mined and defended with land guns as well as submarines. The risks would be too great, the chances of overwhelming disaster too many.

It is certain that Congress will be asked to provide liberally in auxiliary ships for the present navy, particularly as to parent ships for submarine flotillas. Navy officers are obtaining all possible data on German and British submarine tenders, and may propose the construction of several of those vessels so designed as to be able to raise sunken submarines, or even to take aboard the transport for considerable distances several of the little fighting ships. Reports have reached the United States of several such ships in the European navies.

It is also probable that a number of swift scout cruisers will be recommended and that a consistent cruiser program will be proposed, designed to give the navy an ample fleet of these ships within a few years. As yet, however, there is nothing to indicate the recommendation of battle cruisers at this time. The department, it is intimated, probably will content itself with laying before Congress a full presentation of the arguments for and against that type.

STOPS JEFFERSON AT SEA.

Old Dominion Liner Disregarded Port Regulations.

Because the captain of the Old Dominion steamship Jefferson omitted to hoist the proper signal when he passed out yesterday afternoon, bound for Norfolk, the commander of the torpedo boat destroyed Drayton started in pursuit and stopped the vessel outside the Bar and ordered her back to Quarantine.

After the Jefferson had returned the commander of the Drayton went on board and informed the captain that the neutrality laws must be strictly obeyed by masters of all vessels leaving New York Harbor. At 5 o'clock the Jefferson was released.

BURDEN TO OTHERS, WOMAN ENDS LIFE

Deserted Wife Takes Gas So Her Mother Can Get Life Insurance.

SON, IN SAME ROOM, ESCAPES

He Crawls to Door, and Air Coming Through Crack Saves His Life.

Mrs. Otto Weindel, who lives at 518 De Mott Street, West Hoboken, called to her daughter, Mrs. Rose Parker, to come to breakfast yesterday morning, just as she had called nearly every morning since Mrs. Parker's husband deserted her three years ago. But yesterday Mrs. Weindel did not hear her daughter's answer, and she called a second time and a third without getting any response. Then she went to Mrs. Parker's door and found it locked. Unable to rouse her or her six-year-old son, William, by knocking, and unable to break into the room, Mrs. Weindel ran into the street and summoned a policeman.

The policeman broke the lock of the door, and a rush of gas-laden air choked him and Mrs. Weindel. Both drew back instinctively, but as they did so they saw Mrs. Parker lying on her bed apparently dead with a tube in her mouth, the other end of which was attached to a gas jet. The next instant Mrs. Weindel saw little William's unconscious body on the floor at her feet. It was evident that, smelling the escaping gas, the child had crawled from the bed and across the floor to the door, seeking air.

Sufficient air to preserve life in the boy must have come in under the door, for William was breathing when his grandmother picked him up. He was hurried to the North Hudson Hospital, where restorative measures were applied, and, after several hours, he regained consciousness. It was said at the hospital last night that he would live.

But Mrs. Parker was dead when the policeman and Mrs. Weindel reached her. Long-continued efforts to revive her failed. She had turned on the gas several hours before daylight, and had probably been dead some time when her mother called her for breakfast.

On a table by the woman's bed was a note to her mother, in which she said that she would not longer be a burden on her.

"Ever since my husband deserted me," the note ran, "you have supported me and my child, mother, and you must not continue to do so. If I die you will get my life insurance, and this will repay you in part what I have cost you. This is the only way I can make any restitution."

Mrs. Parker's life is insured for $1,000, the mother said, but she expressed doubt of her ability to collect the sum because of the fact that her daughter killed herself. Mrs. Parker was 35 years old.

BOYS GIVE BURGLAR ALARM.

Three Youngsters Found in Cellar of F. C. Hachemeister's Home.

When the Holmes burglar alarm sounded in their office at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue last night from the home of F. C. Hachemeister, 19 East Ninety-fourth Street, Inspector Goerge C. Rhode investigated with Policeman Fraher of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. They found the cellar grating leading to the coal shute open and in the cellar three boys were dancing about and enjoying themselves.

They said they were Thomas Holland, 8 years old, of 1,686 Third Avenue; Samuel Caronia, 9, of 1,684 Third Avenue, and Michael Barnes, 7, of 200 East Ninety-fifth Street. They were taken to the Children's Society. They had not disturbed anything in the house.

SAILOR SLAIN BY COMRADE.

American Killed by Another, Who Then Turns Weapon on Himself.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, July 5.—On the arrival here of the British steamship Tennyson, from Rio Janeiro for New York, the ship's officers reported that Cesar Bravo, formerly of the United States Navy, had shot and killed Harry Coney, an American, on board the Tennyson, and had then turned the weapon on himself.

Bravo was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Coney's body is still aboard the Tennyson. The shooting occurred on Sunday night.

Leg Cut Off Trying to Rescue Hat.

In an effort to save his hat Alfred Ruzzo, of 25 Stanton Street, lost his right leg yesterday. He was standing on the running board of a northbound Second Avenue car when his hat blew off. In leaping off after it he fell and the car wheel cut his leg off. Ruzzo was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is 25 years old.

Apparel for Stout Figures



Greatly Reduced Prices

To effect quick clearance before enlarging our showrooms. No longer any need to pay exorbitant prices for made-to-order garments! We can fit you. Call and be convinced. You will be surprised and delighted. Women everywhere are enthusiastic over our stout figure service.

Dresses	5.95 to 39.50
Coats	6.85 to 29.85
Suits	14.50 to 49.50
Waists	1.35 to 16.50
Skirts	2.95 to 19.75
Negligees	1.95 to 10.50
Bathing Suits	3.95 to 14.85

designed to give stout figures (up to 56 bust) slender lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman.

Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 38th St.

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain.
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

(Because of the big attendance we cannot guarantee to fill mail and 'phone orders on advertised goods.)

50 2¼C Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¼C Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, July 6.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 7-6-15. J. B. GREENHUT CO. 60

"Walk-Over" Shoes
For Men and Women

Women's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES at..... $1.95

Men's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES at... $2.45

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR WOMEN:—
All the newest styles in this season's footwear in Pumps, Colonials and Oxford Ties, in plain and combination effects. All style heels; all the wanted leathers. All sizes, 2½ to 7; AA to D widths.

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR MEN:—
High Shoes in Patent Leather, Gun Metal Calf and Tan Russia Calf. The Oxford Ties are in Tan Russia and Gun Metal Calf; all the low shoes are made in the new and popular flat English last, with cloth inlay. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes, 6 to 11, AA to D widths, in the lot.
No Mail, Phone or Approval Orders Filled.

Men's & Youths' Splendid Summer Suits—all sizes; regularly priced at $12 to $22.50; sale..... $8.95 and $11.85

Men's $7.75 Genuine Panama Suits—sale..... $4.45

Men's & Youths' Trousers—sale..... $2 and $2.65

$2.50 "Week-End" Suit Cases—sale..... $1.69

Men's $5 and $6 Pure Silk Negligee Shirts—all sizes; sale..... $2.95

Men's $1 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts—all sizes; sale..... 59c

Boys' $2, $2.50 and $3 Wash Suits—sale..... $1.45

Boys' $2.50 U. S. A. Military Suits—sale..... $1.45

Boys' $3.50 Washable Norfolk Suits—sale..... $2.65

Boys' 39c Overalls—sale..... 29c

Boys' $1 and $1.25 Wash Suits—sale..... 65c

"Old Glory" Long Cloth—7c, 30 inches wide; sale, yd..... 5c

Novelty White Goods—formerly 19c to 29c; sale, yd..... 12½c

49c Bed Pillows—sale..... 29c

50c and 60c Turkish Bath Mats—manufacturer's odd lot with slight mill imperfections; sale..... 34c

$1.95 Pair Summer Blankets—sale, pair..... $1.38

$3 "Thermax" Electric Irons—sale..... $2.49

$4.35 Bath Showers—complete with duck curtain; sale..... $3.59

$21.50 Refrigerators—side icer style; sale..... $16.75

$26.75 Refrigerators—side icer style; porcelain lined provision chamber; sale... $21.50

Graduation Diplomas Framed

55c Size 14x17—sale..... 35c

65c Size 16x20—sale..... 39c

In gilt, oak or black frames.

This special offer for one week in our Picture Dept.

Women's and Misses' $7.95 to $10.75 Stylish Coats—for all occasions; sale..... $5

Women's and Misses' Serge Suits—smartest new models; sale..... $14.75 & $16.50

Juniors' $2.50 Colored Dresses—sale..... $1.25

Juniors' $3.95 Colored Dresses—sale..... $1.98
Sizes 13, 15 and 17 years.

Middy Blouses—sale..... 49c & 79c

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses—formerly to $1.50; sale... 49c, 59c & 79c

Women's $1.00 and $1.25 Dainty Summer Blouses—sale..... 79c

Women's $2.50, $3 and $3.50 Silk Blouses—sale..... $1.98

29c Desk Calendars—sale..... 15c

$1 "Boston Twin" Cutter Pencil Sharpeners—sale.. 79c

$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—all regular sizes; sale..... $1.95

$4.75 Oxidized Telescope Couches—with Rome-link spring; complete with separate mattresses; couch can be separated to make 2 cots; sale..... $2.95

$10 Living-Room Arm Chairs and Rockers—sale..... $6.95

$10 Stearns & Foster Felt Mattresses—sale..... $6.95

$30 Turkish Rockers—sale..... $22.50

$24.50 to $29.50 Seamless and Seamed Axminster Rugs—size 9x12; at $16.50 to $22.50

$10.75 Porcelain Dinner Sets—choice of two "open stock" designs; 100 pieces; sale..... $8.45

$18.95 English Porcelain Dinner Sets—sale..... $12.95

Mountain or Seashore Trunks

Size.	Formerly.	Sale.
28	$5.75	$4.25
30	$6.15	$4.60
32	$6.60	$5.00
34	$7.00	$5.40

Canvas covered hardwood slats, brass clamps and corners, bound with hard fibre; 2 sole leather straps over body; deep tray with hat box.

Manufacturers have big advantages in Des Moines

The first and greatest advantage is a splendid market that is never affected by hard times.

Des Moines is the commercial center of a territory of 50,000 square miles. This territory comprises the richest agricultural district in the Mississippi Valley. Its 8,000,000 inhabitants have greater wealth per capita than the people who occupy any other territory of equal area.

Iowa and the bordering states require immense quantities of factory products. The demand grows from year to year.

The manufacturer who establishes himself in Des Moines can be sure of a never-failing market for his products—a market that will get better steadily—a market that is never disturbed by panics.



DES MOINES

Nineteen railway lines radiate from Des Moines.

Fuel is cheap and abundant in this city. Coal mining is carried on extensively in its immediate vicinity.

The growth of Des Moines is healthy and continuous. Population over 100,000. It will be at least 150,000 in 1920.

Last year, when conditions were bad elsewhere, Des Moines did the greatest volume of business in its history.

In Des Moines business is better this year than it was last year. Next year it will be better still. The progress of Des Moines is vigorous and continuous.

Bring your factory to Des Moines, and it will grow. Iowa never gives a manufacturer cause to worry.

Write for interesting descriptive booklets.

Greater Des Moines Committee
Dept. B. Des Moines, Iowa

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses
In the Cleverest Styles and Newest Materials.
All the Pretty Colors and White.

Dresses Formerly $2.50	Dresses For. $3.50 & $4.50,	Dresses Formerly $5 & $6,
Sale, $1.98	Sale, $2.95	Sale, $3.95

Included are: CLEVER COATEE, BOLERO STYLES, as well as SUSPENDER and FANCY VESTEE EFFECTS, showing all the new collar styles.

All are well made of such popular Summer fabrics as: AWNING STRIPED, NOVELTY STRIPED, RATINE STRIPED, FANCY FIGURED, DIAMOND and PIN CHECKED VOILES, DRESDEN CREPE, FRENCH and RAMIE LINEN.

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You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.
Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."
New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

BLOOMINGDALES



"Courtly" Hose

"COURTLY" Hose are all that the name "Courtly" implies. They are sheer silk hose of delicate beauty but are so skillfully reinforced that they give the finest sort of wear.

¶ The "Courtly" habit is always an excellent hose habit. The present vogue of short skirts seems, indeed, to have been introduced especially for these "Courtly" Stockings. .79

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

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NO ALCOHOL NO DRUGS.
FROM FRUITS & GRAINS
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Dyspeptics! Try One More Good Dinner!

Yes, order all the rich, delicious foods, all the "indigestible" luxuries you long for. Eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a trench-digger. But while feasting on these forbidden foods, sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative Man-a-cea Water. It immediately restores good digestion and prevents the slightest distress or discomfort. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and high-class grocers. Why not order a case today and let its regular use put *your* stomach to rights? Man-a-cea is sold under a guarantee to refund your money if it fails to relieve.



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ON a hot day, "that easy-breezy B.V.D. feeling" takes your mind *off the heat*. Every motion you make in Loose Fitting B.V.D. lets cooling air at your body.

Firmly insist upon seeing the B.V.D. Red Woven Label, and firmly refuse to take any Athletic Underwear without it. Then you'll get properly cut, correctly made, long service underwear — the most for your money.

On every B.V.D. Undergarment is sewed
This Red Woven Label

B.V.D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U.S.A. 4-30-07 — 9-15-14) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c and upward the Garment.

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

The B.V.D. *Company, New York.*

AGED BACHELOR AIDS FAIR HEIRS IN SUIT

Richard Varick Dey Testifies Late C. L. Fair Lived in San Francisco.

HIS FATHER AN ORANGEMAN

But Mrs. Fair Was Strict Catholic, According to Witness in the $7,000,000 Action.

Richard Varick Dey, who described himself as "a young bachelor of 81 years," and was for many years associated with the late United States Senator James G. Fair of San Francisco, has testified in the suit of George Elmer Lefler to set aside the probate of the will of Charles L. Fair, who died with his wife, Caroline, in an automobile accident at Passy-sur-Eure, France, on Aug. 14, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Fair left a joint estate of about $7,000,000, and each had made a will by which the other was to inherit the property.

The question immediately raised was, which had died first. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, sisters of Mr. Fair, had the will of Mr. Fair probated in California, under the law of that State, which assumes that when a man and wife die in the same accident the husband survives the wife, being the stronger.

Mrs. Anna E. Nelson, mother of Mrs. Fair, began an action to set aside the probate of the will, and after considerable litigation a settlement was reached by the payment to Mrs. Nelson of $287,000. Mrs. Nelson covenanted that no further legal proceedings would be brought for a larger share of the estate by her, or by any person representing her. Subsequently other actions were begun by Mrs. Nelson's grandchildren, George E. and Theodore Lefler, and Mabel E. Towle, to compel Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs to render an accounting. They thought their grandmother should have received at least $2,000,000 in settlement.

The plaintiff in the present action alleges that the probate of the will in California was illegal, because Mr. Fair was really a resident of this city at the time of his death. Testimony has been taken by Latham G. Reed of Bowers & Sands, attorneys for the defendants. Mr. Dey has been here visiting his sister and is anxious to return home. In reply to questions, he said that he had first met the late James G. Fair, the father of Charles Fair, in Virginia City, Nevada, in 1860. At that time Mr. Dey was interested in a sawmill at Carson City and in a quartz mill at American Flats. From 1864 until 1868 he was a Deputy United States Marshal. He became a resident of San Francisco in 1891, in order that he might be qualified to serve as an executor and trustee of the estate of Mrs. James G. Fair.

Association with Fair.

Mr. Dey said that he had known James G. Fair both in business and socially, that he went to the Sandwich Islands with him in 1879, and a year later had taken a trip around the world with him. He said that the late Senator and his wife were married in 1880, and had four children, two sons and two daughters.

"I was a constant visitor to their house in Virginia City," said Mr. Dey, "going there every evening."

"When did Mrs. Fair die?"

"Sept. 13, 1881, in San Francisco."

"What did you see of these four children, from the time of Mrs. Fair's death?"

Mr. Dey said that the Senator's four children were James G., Jr., Charles Lewis Fair, Teresa Alice, now Mrs. Oelrichs, and Virginia, now Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. He knew all of them from their birth except Charles, whom he knew only from the time he was 45 years old.

"On what terms of intimacy were you with the children?"

"I called them by their Christian names," replied Mr. Dey, "Charley, Jim, Tessie, and Birdie."

"Who was Birdie?"

She was Mrs. Vanderbilt. The two boys were allowed $500 a month, and when Jim died there was no objection on the part of the sisters to giving Charley $1,000 a month."

After the Senator was divorced, Mr. Dey said, he lived at the Occidental Hotel until he bought the Lide House and went there to live. The girls lived with their mother, but the boys remained with the Senator. Mr. Dey said that he saw Charles L. Fair almost daily. He told of the marriage of Charles, and said that he lived with his wife in Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. The last time Mr. Dey saw Charles was in 1901, in this city.

"What did he say about making his home here?" Mr. Dey was asked.

"He said he couldn't live here," was the reply, "because the Summers were too hot, and the Winters were too cold. He had a house at Riverside Drive and Seventy-fifth Street, which he said cost him $210,000, but he didn't live in it. He told me that San Francisco was the only place for him. He offered the house for sale, but the best price he could get for it, he informed me, was $100,000.

Asked what Charles Fair's business was in San Francisco, Mr. Dey replied that he owned part of Engelside Race Track, and was interested in politics.

Charles Fair in Politics.

"He was very intimate with the Democratic leaders," said Mr. Dey, "and I think he always voted the Democratic ticket. He used to tell me that if I wanted anything of Johnny Rainey, or Chris Buckley, he could get it for me."

"Did he have any horses?"

"No, but he said he was getting up an automobile after his own ideas."

Did he go to church?"

"No. He was baptized in Virginia City by Father, now Bishop, Minogue, Mrs. Fair was a strict Catholic, and Mr. Fair an Orangeman."

Mr. Dey was cross-examined sharply, but he insisted that to the best of his knowledge Mr. Fair had always considered himself a resident of California and that he never became a resident of New York. Questioned as to the estate left by Senator Fair, Mr. Dey said it amounted to $12,000,000, but that "the lawyers got $2,000,000 of it." This answer was objected to, but it remained on the record.

SUES RICH WOMAN FOR $67.

Laundress Seeks Pay from Mrs. Julia Lawrence, Incompetent.

Mrs. Julia Watt Morris Curtiss Lawrence, who is the wife of Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence, of 142 West Eighty-second Street, and who inherited $1,216,937 from the $6,680,620 estate of her aunt, Mary Goodwin Pinkney, is being sued in the Fifth Municipal District Court for $67 by Sara Jakobson, a laundress. Additional briefs will be submitted today to Justice Charles W. Coleman.

The plaintiff alleges that Mrs. Lawrence employed her in April, 1907, at $25 a month, for one year; that the laundress served her time and that the sum sued for is a balance due for wages.

In defense of Mrs. Lawrence papers have been submitted which contain a statement by Dr. Lawrence that she does not know the plaintiff, or remember ever having employed her. Baylis & Sanborn of 141 Broadway, representing Mrs. Lawrence, have set up the statute of limitations as a bar to the suit.

The record of the case shows that Mrs. Lawrence made a payment of $100 to the laundress in December, 1907. In April, 1908, Mrs. Jackobson left the employ of Mrs. Lawrence, who, in October, 1907, had been declared incompetent. With the help of the Legal Aid Society Mrs. Jackobson got $100 on account in July, 1909, and $33 additional in November, 1910.

In January, 1913, she placed the claim in the hands of Axel Josephson, a lawyer at 160 Broadway, who has brought the present suit.

TEMPLE FROM ITALY IN A TARIFF TANGLE

Imported Complete by Dr. W. H. Baltzell for His Estate at Wellesley, Mass.

RATE OF DUTY IS A PUZZLE

American Officials Have Solemn Hearings to Decide Proper Customs Charge on Novel Shipment.

After a series of controversies with the Custom House authorities, Dr. William Hewson Baltzell, a wealthy resident of Wellesley, Mass., has succeeded in adorning his grounds with a genuine Palladio stone round temple of the seventeenth century. Dr. Baltzell found the temple in Italy in the course of his travels, purchased it, and ordered it shipped to this country. No difficulty was met with in taking the temple to pieces. It was forwarded in sections by rail to Naples, and thence shipped by steamer direct to Boston.

With the arrival of the temple at Boston, Dr. Baltzell's troubles began, and likewise those of the customs officials, who acknowledged that they were not in the habit of valuing and classifying old temples for duty purposes. Under the tariff law officials are required to assess duty on the basis of the foreign market value at the time of exportation from the country of production. Dr. Baltzell made no secret of the fact that he regarded the purchase price of the temple and its parts as a "bargain." He submitted his invoices showing that the temple itself cost him 11,480 lire, or $2,296, while the parts consisting of an iron dome, a stone ring, and a round marble table cost an additional $1,000.

The Collector at Boston reached the conclusion that the temple was undervalued. He sent to Italy for information regarding the "foreign market value," as the letter of the law has it, but the United States Treasury agent who conducted an investigation on the other side reported that the exportation of ancient temples was of such rare occurrence that there was no market value in the sense contemplated by the American tariff law. The agent also failed to report how the temple managed to leave Italy in view of the Italian law against the removal from the Kingdom of art objects. As nearly as could be learned, however, Dr. Baltzell secured special permission for its removal to this country.

The Collector, it was said, put a value on the temple much in excess of its invoiced value and demanded duty accordingly. The importer took an appeal to the reappraisement division of the Board of General Appraisers in this city. Kenneth Howes of Boston, counsel for Dr. Baltzell, convinced the board that the values as invoiced represented at least the price paid. As no "foreign market value" could be established, the customs tribunal ordered the temple and its accessories admitted at the invoiced values.

But this favorable outcome of the reappraisement proceedings did not see the end of Dr. Baltzell's troubles. The Collector took a new tack, and classified the temple as a "manufacture of marble," carrying duty at 45 per cent. This action made it necessary for the importer to seek redress again this time from the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers in this city.

Dr. Baltzell made no attempt to controvert the Collector's classification of the parts either as manufactures of metal or marble, but contended that free entry should be accorded the temple under paragraphs 650 or 651, the latter paragraph specifying "works of art" produced more than 100 years before importation. If not free, an alternative claim was made under paragraph 376 for entry as a work of art in the form of sculpture.

Among the witnesses called at the hearing was Paul W. Hoffman of Jamaica Plains, Mass., who testified that he had done all of the preserving and restoring of art objects in the Boston Museum for the last twenty-three years. He said he examined the temple soon after its arrival and expressed the opinion that the structure was at least two or three hundred years old. Assistant Attorney General Hanson and his assistant, Martin T. Baldwin, for the Government, put witnesses on the stand, who ridiculed the idea that the temple was more than 100 years old.

B. S. Waite, a general appraiser, while denying the importer's claim for free entry under either of the paragraphs cited, reached the conclusion that the temple was a work of art and should be allowed to enter at 15 per cent. ad valorem as a sculpture.

ROBBED IN ALBANY HOTEL.

New Yorker Reports Loss of Diamond Rings Valued at $1,550.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 5.—George Goodrich, who said he lived at 513 West 111th Street, New York, reported to the police today that some time during last night some one entered his room in the Hotel Ten Eyck and took four diamond rings, valued at $1,550.

He says that when he awoke this morning he found his door, which he locked before retiring last night, open, and the jewels missing. The police are investigating.

The New York City directories do not contain the name of any George Goodrich living at the above address.

BECKER'S LAST HOPE IS COCKRAN'S APPEAL

Lawyer Will Apply to U. S. Supreme Court Justice Some Day This Week.

GROUNDS ARE DISCUSSED

May Cite Execution of Gunmen as Depriving Prisoner of Possible Vindication.

Charles Becker's only hope to save his life, in the opinion of lawyers and others familiar with the ex-Police Lieutenant's case, lies in the appeal to the United States Supreme Court now being prepared by W. Bourke Cockran, law partner of Martin T. Manton, Becker's trial attorney. Mr. Cockran said yesterday he was getting the appeal into shape for presentation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court some time this week. He will not make public the grounds for his appeal until he has appeared before the Justice.

Some say that Becker will make graft revelations, some that he has nothing to confess, and others that, no matter what he might have to say, he will keep his lips sealed—but nearly all agree that the most that any statement from Becker might do would be to influence public opinion in his favor.

Speculation yesterday on the probable points to be made by Mr. Cockran recalled the argument he made at the opening of Becker's second trial. He appeared before Justice Seabury and asked for a change of venue because of the publication in newspapers on the day before the opening of the trial of a confession by Karl Dreamer to the effect that Police Lieutenant John Becker, the condemned man's brother, had forced him to commit perjury in behalf of the four gunmen who shot Rosenthal. Mr. Cockran said then that because of this story Becker could not get a fair trial.

Another novel point suggested as possibly to be included in the appeal is that the gunmen were put to death before the opening of Becker's second trial, and that, therefore, Becker was unable to have the benefit of any testimony they might have given in his behalf. Considering the confession said to have been made by "Dago Frank" Cirofici just before his death in which Becker was exonerated from guilt of the death of Rosenthal, Mr. Cockran may tell the Supreme Court that "Dago Frank" might have been willing to confess on the stand to the murder of Rosenthal and convince the jury by his testimony that Becker was not the instigator of the crime.

Still another point that may be made in the appeal is that the opening address to the jury prepared by District Attorney Whitman was published in an afternoon newspaper more than twelve hours before Mr. Whitman actually addressed the jury. Mr. Cockran is also expected to tell the Supreme Court that Becker is now deprived of constitutional rights because the man responsible for his two convictions is now Governor of the State and has the authority to decide upon the question of executive clemency.

The direction now taken by the Becker case is analogous, in the opinion of many, to that taken by the case of Leo M. Frank. The Supreme Court refused to interfere in the interest of Frank.

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Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
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J. M. Gidding & Co.
854-856 AND 858 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
JULY CLEARANCE SALES
which begin Today
Present the Most Decided Reductions of the Half Year In Late Summer Fashions
DETAILS GIVEN IN YESTERDAY'S PAPERS.

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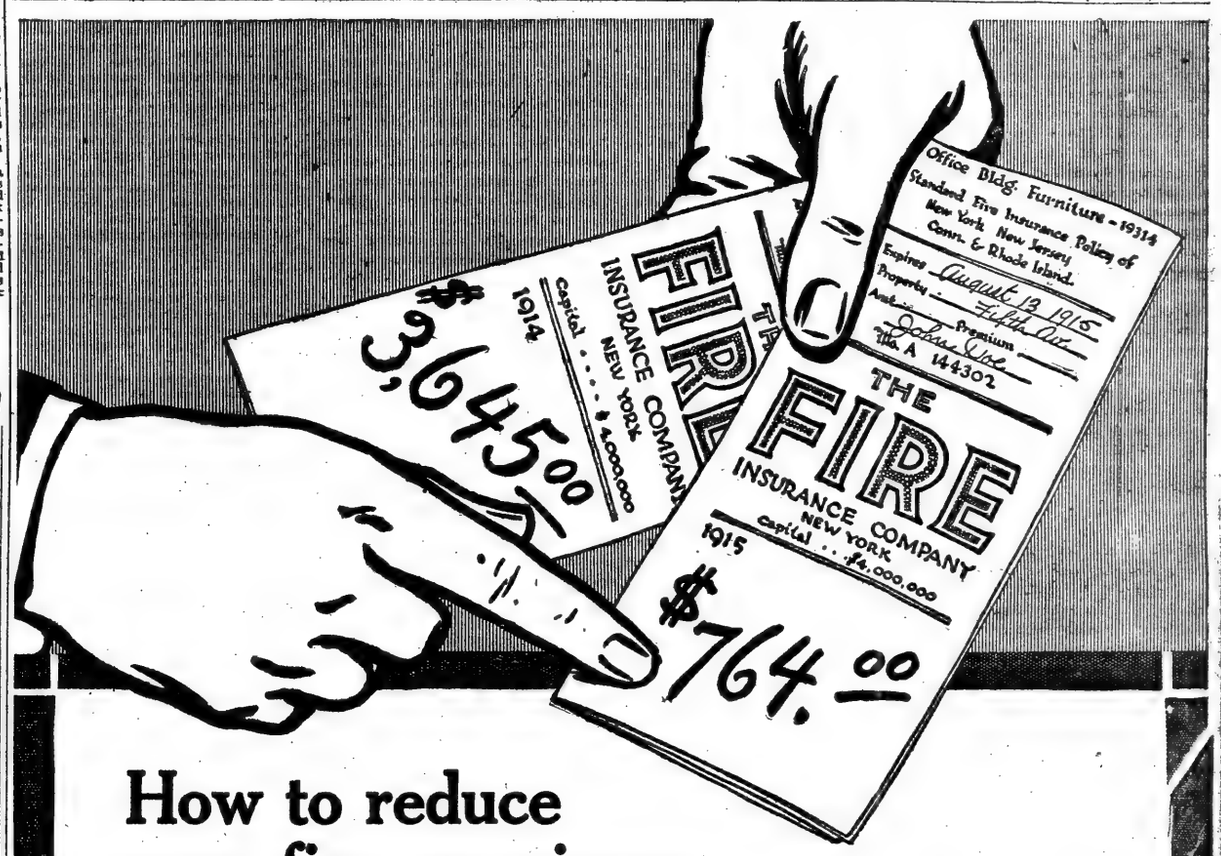
Ceylon Orange Pekoe Teas
Introducing our new specialty teas, the favorite of Great Britain, packed in our own laboratory, insuring absolute cleanliness.
The finest quality IMPORTED CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE; the regular price for 1-pound can will be 94c; this sale, 84c a pound
LILY WHITE CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE—Our extra fancy quality; the price for a 1-pound carton will be 68c; this special sale, 59c a pound.
AMARYLLIS CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE—Extra choicest quality; regular price for 1-pound carton will be 48c; this sale, 39c a pound.
CURIO CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE TEA—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 50c a pound; 34c pound carton.

"MACY'S BEST" COFFEE—When we label anything "Macy's Best" you may be absolutely sure that nothing better is obtainable. A blend of Mandheling, Java and Arabian Mocha; roasted in the bean; granulated or pulverized; Macy's usual price, 49c a pound; special for this sale, pound tin, 42c
COFFEE—A SPECIAL SALE OF GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE—South American Santos—a good, rich, Breakfast Coffee. Roasted in the bean daily in our own coffee roasting plant, packed in 5-lb. bags only; beans only. Our price is $1.18 bag; for this sale, bag, 92c
BOURBON SANTOS COFFEE—Sold under all kinds of fancy names. We sell it for what it is—genuine Bourbon Santos. Macy's usual price, $1.22; this sale, roasted in the bean only, 5-lb. bag, 94c
"RED STAR" BAKING POWDER—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; much lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit. Special prices:—
¼-lb. can, usually 18c; | 1-lb. can, usually 34c; | 5-lb. can, usually sale, 15c; doz., $1.69 | sale, 28c; doz., $3.24 | sale, $1.59; sale, $1.34
BEST QUALITY YELLOW OR WHITE CORNMEAL, BEST WHITE GRANULATED PEARL HOMINY—Packed in Macy's own factory; put up in 5-lb. cotton bags, sale, 17c
NEW YORK STATE EXTRA FANCY PEA BEANS—Packed in cotton bags; this sale, 10-lb. bag, 72c; 5-lb. cotton bag, 38c
A SPECIAL SALE OF WHEAT BRAN—Packed in our factory, made of the finest selected wheat, thoroughly cleaned; the bran is removed by a special mechanical process; rich in phosphates; packd in 2-lb. bags; our regular price is 19c; this sale, 15c a bag; 5-lb. bag, 34c
SUCHARD'S COCOA—"1lbs" brand; this is the finest cocoa imported; 1-lb. cans, 87c; ¼-lb. cans, 44c
A SPECIAL SALE OF MACY'S TRIPLE VANILLA CHOCOLATE—Prepared in our own laboratory; made of the finest ingredients; in ½-lb. cakes; this sale, per cake, 19c
MACY'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—This is the finest quality made; in ½-lb. cakes; this special sale, per cake, 15c
BICARBONATE OF SODA—Pound cartons, usual price 7c, sale 5c; half-pound carton, sale, 3c
FRENCH BLOCK SUGAR—Lebaudy Freres sucre casse; carton containing 2 1-5 lbs., 29c
"LILY WHITE" BRAND CORN STARCH—Pound package, 7c
GREEN SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 19c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 18c
PEARL TAPIOCA—1-lb. cartons; our price, 7c
QUAKER CORN FLAKES—Regular size package, 5c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SCOTCH OATMEAL; medium ground; packed in 4-lb. cans, at 48c a can.
BONELESS FRENCH SARDINES—"Mevellec" brand; packed in pure olive oil; No. ½ can, 36c
SCARLET STRAWBERRY JAM—Beech's finest imported; in large jars; 29c each
"LILY WHITE" BRAND TOMATO CATSUP—Absolutely pure; half-pint bottle, 12c; pint, 19c; quart, 29c; gallon glass jars, each, 96c
SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Crystal Domino Granulated; the sugar of perfection; 5-lb. cartons, 34c
CHESTER BARLEY—Large, perfect grains; pound carton, 8c
FINEST LOUISIANA WHOLE HEAD RICE—Packed in our own factory; this sale, 2-lb. bag, 13c
MACARONI SPAGHETTI — Vermicelli or letters; "Lily White" brand; pound cartons, 10c each; dozen, $1.14
A SPECIAL SALE OF POST TOASTIES—Superior Corn Flakes, made of Indian corn; our regular price is 10c a package; this sale, dozen, 82c; each, 8c
"RED STAR" BRAND FREE-RUNNING TABLE SALT—Packed in "simplicity" cartons, 5c
WORCESTER "QUICK-FREEZING" ICE CREAM SALT—Bushel bag, 42c
SPECIAL SALE SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES—Selected, large olives, sound and perfect; packed in 20-ounce Mason jars; each, 23c; dozen, $2.59
EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA DRIED PEARS—Packed in 1-lb. cartons, at 23c a lb.

"RED STAR" HAMS are the finest products of Western packing houses. WE NEVER SACRIFICE QUALITY TO MAKE A LOW PRICE. ALL HAMS OFFERED IN THIS SALE AND AT ANY TIME AT MACY'S ARE FIRST QUALITY. Weights range from 9 to 12 lbs.; this sale, lb., 19c.
MACY'S FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND BONELESS BACON—Only the highest grade and choicest selection; the brand on each piece is our guarantee; weights 3 to 6 lbs.; for this sale, lb., 23c
"MOTHER COOK" BRAND PURE FRUIT AND APPLE JAMS—Packed in large tumblers, including Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Peach, Pineapple and Quince; dozen, $1.04; each, 9c
A SPECIAL SALE OF ARMOUR'S VERIBEST BRAND OX TONGUES—In the large No. 3 can; our regular price is 94c a can; this sale, 84c; No. 1½ can, our regular price is 84c; this special sale, a can, 74c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SWEET PICKLES—A preparation of selected fruits and vegetables; packed in glass jars, each, 34c
GENUINE DILL PICKLES—"Lily White" brand; absolutely pure; in large jars containing 12 to 14 pickles; dozen jars, $2.75; each, 24c
SPECIAL SALE OF ARMOUR'S "TOP NOTCH" BRAND UNFERMENTED CONCORD GRAPE JUICE—Absolutely pure; in large quart bottles; regular 50c bottle; Macy's price, dozen, $4.54; each, 39c
"IRIS" BRAND LOBSTER—Per lined cans; No. ¼ can, 15c
A SPECIAL SALE OF RICHARDSON & ROBBINS' TOMATO SOUP OR CHICKEN BROTH—With rice; packed in sanitary cans containing 14 to 15 ounces; this sale, dozen, 79c; each, 7c

A Special Sale of Extra Fancy Watermelons for this sale, each, 89c
Large, and usually sell at 50c;
Extra Fancy CALIFORNIA LEMONS—This special sale, doz., 18c
EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA ORANGES—Dozen, 39c
A SPECIAL SALE OF TOMATOES—The best brand Red Ripe Solid Pack in cans containing 2 lbs. of tomatoes; the regular price is 10c a can; this special sale, 92c a dozen; can, 8c
A SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH LIMA BEANS (FLAGEOLETS)—These are the regular size cans; our regular price 19c per can; this special sale, dozen, $1.89; can, 12c
CORN—"Connewago" brand, in No. 2 cans; dozen, 91c; can, 8c
CORN—"Jessamine" brand, in No. 2 cans; dozen, $1.14; can, 10c
EARLY JUNE PEAS—"Connewago" brand; No. 2 can; our price, per can, 9c; dozen, $1.04
GRATED MAINE CREAM SUGAR CORN—"Lily White" brand; can, 16c; dozen, $1.81
"LILY WHITE" EARLY JUNE PEAS—Very fine flavored; No. 2 can, 13c; dozen, $1.46
SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 cans; per can, 15c; dozen, $1.69
GARDEN SWEET PEAS—"Lily White" brand; finest Sugar Peas; No. 2 can, 16c; dozen, $1.81
WRINKLED PEAS—"Lily White," dozen, $1.03; can, 17c
BOOTH'S BALTIMORE SPINACH—No. 2 can; this sale, 10c; dozen, $1.18
SWEET PICKLED PEACHES—Finest quality; packed in quart jars; each, 74c
HOME-MADE FRESH FRUITS—"La Forge" brand; finest quality; Pears, Red and White Cherries, Red Raspberries, Quinces, Strawberry; quart glass jars; Macy's price, per jar, 64c; per dozen, $7.48
HAWAIIAN SLICED PINEAPPLE, "DEL MONTE" BRAND—large glass jars; each, 39c
"LILY WHITE" BRAND COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON — Finest packed in 1-lb. tall can, 21c
"FARMSIDE" BRAND TINY GOLDEN WAX BEANS—No. 2 cans; dozen, $1.31; can, 12c

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.



How to reduce your fire premiums 50% to 80%—

HUNDREDS of commercial establishments owning and occupying their own buildings in and around New York are *wasting thousands of dollars* in excessive insurance premiums.

These concerns are run by keen, able, alert business men.

They know how to buy most things *right*. But when it comes to fire insurance they have fallen down fearfully—simply *because they lack facts.*

The following statements should be full of *meat* for business men.

Read them carefully. It may mean the saving of thousands of dollars to *your concern.*

The statements we propose to prove are these—

First:—That the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System usually saves from 50% to 80% in insurance premiums and is the most economical proposition ever presented to the business men of America.

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"Have had Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System about 20 years. It has reduced our insurance premiums 80% to 90%, and these reductions paid for the system in about five years." REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N.C.

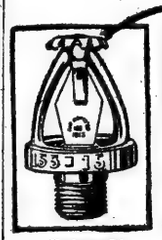
"The reduction in insurance over what we paid on an unsprinklered risk is about 80%." DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO., Dayton, O.

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We could go on and fill this page with similar statements from concerns of equally high standing. But what's the use? If six such statements fail to impress a business man with the necessity of investigating the proposition—a hundred such statements would be equally impotent.

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Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head



The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM
The Shop-assembled System
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

A PATIENT PEOPLE.

In patience and in tolerance we surpass all other peoples on earth. If that be a virtue then we may exalt ourselves. Committed in Berlin, a crime in motive and character like the murderous assault upon Mr. MORGAN would have been followed by the arrest of large numbers of Americans. Even though the perpetrator had been; like Mr. MORGAN'S assailant, evidently a crack-brained zealot, our Embassy would have had to labor day and night for weeks to deliver from confinement Americans having not the remotest connection with the crime and void of all sympathy with it. There is no thought of any such procedure here, there is no talk of conspiracies, it is the practically unanimous judgment that the man calling himself HOLT was of unsound mind and that he alone was responsible for his act. We note with surprise and regret, but without indignation, the strangely ambiguous tone of the comment of the German-American newspapers upon the assault. They condemn it, of course, every one must do that, but justify and defend the evil agitations that worked upon the diseased mind of HOLT until he took it upon himself to act.

An appeal has been made to the Mayor to remove from the billboards of the city the mischievous, lying posters urging that a stop be put to the export of arms and munitions of war. It is not to be wondered at that these posters have provoked protest, but they are only the symbol and outward evidence of a reprehensible spirit working almost unrebuked among us which would in any other country have been stamped upon at the outset. Ignorant and foolish women, whose emotions have been played upon and used for their own purposes by designing agitators, are the nominal authors of this poster demonstration. The real instigators keep in the background. Men have been sent among us who have engaged almost openly among our people in conspiracies to serve the ends of a foreign power. These men have paid little regard to our laws, and none whatever to the requirements of that decent behavior which is expected of strangers. They have sometimes employed criminal means, they have too often resorted to methods that were little short of criminality. There has been no end of prying into our affairs, of spying upon individuals and upon the business of firms and corporations. In this service passports bearing the seal of our Government have been forged or falsified, and there is a good deal of evidence that in other ways our neutrality laws have been set at naught. We do not refer here to those who came to engage in the propaganda carried on by public utterances upon the platform or through the press. While that work has been carried on with unseemly persistence, nobody has had any idea of checking or suppressing it, for the reason not only that we were quite willing to hear what these gentlemen had to say but because it very early became evident that the propaganda was defeating its own ends—it worked just the other way from the intent of those who carried it on.

The labors of agitation which we have in mind have been of a more secret nature. The agitators have often worked through suggestion, as in the case of the posters of which complaint has been made to the Mayor. The agents of that propaganda have put into the heads of foolish women who are quite incapable of understanding the questions of law, of right, and of justice involved in the export of war supplies, a false and perverted notion of the matter. They have persuaded them that Americans engaged in this branch of manufacture and commerce are guilty of the "murder" of those against whom American war supplies may be used. When ideas of mercy and humanity find lodgment in such minds there is room for nothing else—they become impervious to just conceptions of law and propriety. So the women who have organized themselves "for strict neutrality" have been led to believe, and no doubt they do sincerely believe, many of them, that they are doing a holy work by covering the billboards of the city with posters that if our people were not so little given to passion and excitement would have been torn down as fast as they were put up. The real responsibility for such doings rests not with the misguided women of the organization but with those who have put them up to it.

The open propaganda was carried on with the evident belief that we needed help in making up our minds about the European war, the secret agitation in its thousand impudent forms has been conducted as though this Republic by organized work and effort could be made a mere annex to one of the Powers engaged in the war, that nine-tenths of our people who are out of sympathy with the purposes for which that nation has gone to war could be silenced by loud clamor or betrayed into such confusion of thought that help, not hindrance, for the Power in question would be the result. The underlying thought and purpose of the secret conspirators has been reflected in the tone of the German-American newspapers, which have seemed to be possessed of the idea that any expression of a want of sympathy with Germany was attributable to the gold or the influence of Germany's enemies. The history, the traditions, the institutions of our Government, the inborn and unchangeable sentiments of our people, their interests, their safety, their flag, have had small place or none at all in the thoughts or the speech of those who have so toiled to pervert public opinion here. The oath of allegiance which naturalized citizens take, the fealty which their children assume as of obligation at birth, have counted for nothing. Under our flag, under the protection of our laws, the agitators have engaged in multifarious activities, not for the promotion of our peace, our happiness, and our interests, but solely for an interest that, if furthered to success in its designs of extravagant ambition, would become a menace to our safety.

We unprotestingly put up with all this. Our patience and our tolerance are the best possible evidence that this is the freest of all countries, for in no other country would such tolerance be shown. The absolutely incomprehensible thing about it is why, when so many of those taking part in unseemly agitations have come here to enjoy the blessings of liberty, they should now be such ardent partisans of a Government that would put all of them in jail if they so abused their privileges within its jurisdiction.

NOT "MILITARISTIC."

Those ministers of the Gospel who, having mistakenly conceived the idea that there is a "militaristic" movement in this country, denounced it in their Fourth of July sermons might have found more suitable topics for the anniversary of our independence. There is no movement in this country which can be called "militaristic." We derive the formidable and unsightly adjective from a report of one of the sermons. It has become a matter of common knowledge that our means of defense are inadequate and steps are taking to compel their early improvement. That is a very different thing from militarism. There is no talk whatever of building up a huge army or creating a military machine which might in time become supreme. That sort of thing is militarism.

Some of the more practical clergymen have lately spoken wisely and with spirit in favor of strengthening our defenses. It is necessary that they should be strengthened. The lessons of the European war have happily had their due effect on the mass of the American people. In case of trouble, we should still have to rely on the patriotism of the people. But patriotism unsupported by a reasonable number of guns and a fair number of men well trained to their use would be hard put to it to protect itself. In the circumstances talk about the nation succumbing to militarism is sheer nonsense.

DAMN.

A contributor to The Sun grieves over the ignorance of those who assume that "tinker's dam" is a "profane expression." A tinker's dam, says he, was a chunk of dough or batter used before the days of muriatic acid to keep the solder from spreading; and as the solder commonly did spread nevertheless the tinker's dam was as nearly worthless as the common expression of disesteem for it implies. He differentiates it from the common or garden damn, and says, "There is no profanity about it."

But not to care a tinker's dam is just as profane as not to care a maverick damn, unbranded with ownership by tinkers or others. Taking the "n" out of damn does not take the curse off. If it is profane not to care a damn, it is just as profane not to care a whiffet, a jabberwock, a goop, or any other illegitimate and unsanctioned word. When one stentoriously enunciates his refusal to appraise the article under discussion at the value of a damn, he is not swearing or cursing; he is literally using bad language, for, in the sense he means, there is no such noun as damn. We know what a tinker's dam is, but what is a damn? When one says he does not care a whoop, he is far more definite, for there is such a thing as a whoop. Whence arose the idea that not caring a damn was being profane, and why do persons who do not care one plume themselves on their devilishness?

It is not profane, but it has the sound of being profane, and that is all that is needed. An individual who would not for the world have used blasphemous language used to relieve his feelings by pronouncing the name of one of WAGNER'S operas in a tone that caused neighboring windows to fall in, and "Götterdämmerung" gave him as much satisfaction as if he had violated a commandment. And who was the man who always swore by CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS and JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM because they sounded so profane? There is an excellent Methodist in this town who severely reprehends profanity whenever he hears it, but who produces all the effect of shocking blasphemy by the embittered emphasis he lays on the exclamation, "For Government's sake!" Colonel ROOSEVELT plumes himself on his abstinence from profanity, but none of the unregenerate ever got such satisfaction out of a real cuss word as he does out of "By Godfrey!" No, tinker's dam belongs in the comfort-giving galaxy of profane refuges for the emotions; and that is the worst you can say of the other damn.

TWO COAL TRUST DECISIONS.

The decision in the Government's case to dissolve the Reading Company is interesting because it is on the facts. The Government lost its case because it did not prove what its complaint alleged. The Court "declined to find" that the company had violated the law by intention, and then proceeded to inquire whether it had violated the law by misadventure. The Court found no evidence that other producers had been injured, and no attempt was made to prove that the price of coal was excessive. There was no discrimination injurious to other producers, and nothing was shown that was extortionate or unreasonable. The rates for freight in particular were under regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. There was no proof that the profits were unreasonable apart from the reasonableness of the process by which they were produced. The Court declined to go back before the reorganization of 1896, but made especial inquiry into the allegation that a monopoly in the coal trade was shown by the acquirement of unreasonable supplies of unmined coal. On this the Court ruled that as miners the companies were under the necessity of looking ahead and providing reserves of surplus coal lands even in large amounts.

The Reading is absolved on the very point which was adverse to the Lackawanna. The contract between the Lackawanna miners and carriers limited their transactions to themselves. That was found obnoxious both to the law forbidding restraint of trade and the law forbidding railways to carry commodities in which they are interested, thereby making competition with others unfair. In the Reading case the Government alleges that the similar contract is unlawful because of the absence of such limitation of business, thereby making the business monopolistic for lack of the limitation. Already the Lackawanna has taken steps to comply with the law. It is only the irresponsible who can defy the terrors of the law. Those who have given hostages by investments of hundreds of millions of capital irremovably attached to the soil have no alternative but to accept the Court's interpretation of the law.

It is announced from Washington that the Reading case will be appealed. It is difficult to see how the Government could hope to succeed on an appeal on the facts. The only appeal on facts is by contrary evidence, not by an appeal to other opinions on the same state of evidence.

JANE ADDAMS COMES HOME.

Every one will be glad to welcome Miss JANE ADDAMS back, and this includes those of her admirers and well-wishers who were sorry to see her go. These will hope that the next time there is to be a demonstration of the folly of those who think peace can be brought about by stopping a war it will fall to the lot of some one less generally respected than she is to make it. For Miss ADDAMS is a citizen too highly valued for any one to see her engaged in such melancholy enterprises without a feeling of pain.

Her tour of the European Chancelleries for the purpose of urging them to make peace has been of service to the world. It has shown to all thinking persons in an objective way the weakness and silliness of those who clamor for an ending of the war on any terms, without regard to what that implies. She does not know it, but she and they have been doing what they could to bring about not peace, but war. They have been asking the democratic nations of Europe to drop their arms and give Germany time to make the next attack, warned by this experience what mistakes to avoid and how to make the next onslaught more deadly and certain. They have asked, though they do not know it, for a truce in which each nation will work feverishly for the resumption of the battle on more terrible terms. Fortunately for the world, Germany in planning her attack made certain great mistakes which went far to neutralize the effect of her great and fearful preparation for it. These mistakes she will not commit again if the nations she imperils give her, under the false name of "peace," time and opportunity for the next assault upon the world.

All this Miss ADDAMS has presented in concrete form. For months we have seen her flitting from capital to capital, asking the nations to lay down their arms. She has asked France to lay down its arms, that a few years hence Germany may make her way to Paris without being deflected at the Marne. She has asked England to stop fighting, that Germany may make her next warfare on the coast and on English shipping surer and fatal. She has asked Russia to give in, that in a few years Germany may be strong enough to enable Austria to conquer the gallant little kingdom of Serbia. Everywhere she has been met with courtesy, and her errand has been futile.

On her return she is welcomed chiefly by those who think she has been doing a great work for peace. She has, in fact, been doing what she could for war, and not only for war, but for the ultimate downfall of democratic institutions in Europe and for the extinction of the "little peoples"; for more bloodshed, for more militarism, for the policy of conquest; for new Belgiums, more Serbias, for Lusitanias without end. It is well that the demonstration of the sad folly of peace-at-any-price should be given, but it is much to be regretted that it was JANE ADDAMS who gave it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Relation of Style to Education.

Too much attention should not be given to the dubious grammar, clumsy locutions, and muddled thought that mark the letters written by Mr. MORGAN'S assailant to his father-in-law and the Washington papers. For a highly educated man to write as badly as this might, indeed, be evidence of mental deterioration, but in itself such evidence is by no means proof of insanity, for between collegiate training and literary ability there is no close or necessary connection.

Not infrequently the possessors of several or many degrees have not devoted anything like as much study to the art of putting words on paper as have others of less schooling or next to none at all. In a very large number of cases really learned men never attain a tolerable "style," and examples of their failure are lamentably abundant in every professional journal and in the books written by professional men. In the Victorian era there was a group of scientists whose writings were in every way worthy of the eminence of the authors, but in this respect, as in so many others, DARWIN, TYNDALL, HUXLEY, and SPENCER stand far above the great majority of their successors.

On the other hand, natural talent for expression has made admirable writers out of many men whose "early advantages" were of the slightest. HOLT or MUENTER, if that be his real name—seems to have been a hard-working student, but the fact that the teaching of what was probably his native tongue has constantly been his chosen means of earning a livelihood hints that his powers of acquisition by study were small.

His letters are not those of an illiterate in the ordinary sense of that word, and they are in little or no more need of "editing" to make them into decent English than are half, perhaps three-quarters, of the letters that come to newspaper offices from people whose business is something else than writing. More is probably shown by how than by what Holt wrote. The strong tendency of his lines as they cross the page to rise above the level at which they started would be regarded by some psychiatrists as significant of a grave mental disturbance, and none of them would consider the peculiarity meaningless.

Probably Hostile to Change.

That the recent protest of the English scientists against the Government's refusal or failure to utilize their offered services has not been wholly without effect is indicated by announcement from London that Admiral Lord FISHER has been made Chairman of an "Inventions Board" now in process of formation. It is, however, highly characteristic of the spirit about which Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY and the other leaders of British science complained that a man like this veteran naval officer should be put at the head of the new board.

The Admiral is of eminence, and generally recognized competence, in his own domain, but there is no reason, or at least none known at this distance, for crediting him with any particular fitness as a judge of new devices for conducting war on either land or sea. On the contrary, it is just such officers as he that have an inveterate habit of looking coldly always, and scornfully or resentfully often, on proposals to change the methods to which they have been accustomed or to substitute others for them.

Presumably Lord FISHER was selected for the place because of the familiar feeling that a "practical man" is needed to guide and control those who from lack of experience such as his are called "mere theorists" and "amateurs." Yet it is to the theorists and amateurs that most of the progress made in every art and industry has been due, and the craft of seamen is perhaps more indebted to them than any other. Almost everything on modern ships that differentiates their construction and their navigation from those of other days is the work not of sailors but of landsmen, and all the changes have been made in the face of bitter opposition of the wise professionals.

With a man as "practical" as Lord FISHER at the head of the Inventions Board, would-be innovators are likely to have a hard road to travel. To him every suggestion of change will be viewed as a reflection on his own knowledge and skill, for both of which, with good reason, he has great respect. One can imagine him asking, under his breath, if not aloud, "Who are these landlubbers, that they should dare to teach me my business?"

Flower Pots That Fall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had to witness yesterday a heavy flower pot falling within two feet of where a group of children were at play. In a crowded city like this, any falling object is bound to hurt some one or cause unnecessary excitement, and therefore the city should prohibit the display of flower pots on window sills.

IRVING LEVISON.

New York, July 1, 1915.

PLAYGROUND STREETS.

An Experiment to be Extended in the Congested Districts.

Aeolian Hall, New York, July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Summer I made the suggestion to the Mayor of setting aside certain streets in the city, especially in the congested neighborhoods, as "playground streets," so that the little ones would have some place where they could romp and play without the danger of being maimed or killed. There had been much agitation at the time in regard to suitable playgrounds, some people suggesting the cleaning up of vacant lots; others advocating the increase by the city of the number of neighborhood playgrounds, but both of these excellent suggestions could not be carried out, one because of a lack of vacant property in the congested districts, and the other because the financial obligations of the city would not permit of the purchase of available park sites.

The Mayor approved of my plan, and referred it to the Police Commissioner, with the suggestion that it be given a trial. Commissioner Woods also approved of the idea, and last Summer certain streets in Manhattan and Brooklyn were closed to traffic between the hours of 2 and 6 each day. The Commissioner felt that each playground street should have a supervisor or "play leader," whose duty it would be to suggest and lead the children in their games, the supervisors to be appointed by the Playground Association and to serve without remuneration.

This plan was a modification of my original idea, which was to close off certain streets where traffic was light and conditions would permit, such streets to be closed from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. by a barrier or rope supported by standards at each end, and a small sign to be placed in the centre reading about as follows:

Playground Street.—This street closed during the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. Drivers of vehicles loading or unloading on this block shall lead their horses by the bridle slowly and carefully, and must leave the block in the same manner without delay. Automobiles and pleasure vehicles prohibited.

My idea was to have the policeman on whose post the playground street was located "supervise" inasmuch as he would watch for rowdyism. I felt that the little children would prefer to play in their own way, with the big officer near by keeping his eye over them. This would take very little time of the policeman, and would have a salutary effect on the big brothers who might become rough in their games. The police officer assigned to the block each day could put up and take down these barriers, just as the traffic policemen do now.

The Mayor and the Commissioner are to be commended for their promptness in giving the idea a trial, and all interested are happy to report that it has proved wonderfully successful. The Commissioner reports that, under the plan in effect last Summer, 80 per cent. of the street accidents to children were eliminated, and this Summer he hopes to set aside 100 streets, whereas only 25 were closed off last year. The drawback has been a lack of supervisors, young men or women who will volunteer their services.

The number of lives lost annually in the city in street accidents is appalling. During the month of April 1,894 persons were injured by accidents on the streets, 1,306 were injured in the day and 588 during the night. Of the total number 688 were under 16 years of age. During May in New York City alone automobiles killed 30 persons, of whom 14 were under 16 years of age. The street affords the great majority of children the only means of obtaining health and recreation, and we should provide them with some measure of protection. I would suggest that the various Boards of Trade and Neighborhood Associations take up this matter with the Police Inspector of their respective districts under whose jurisdiction these street playgrounds have been placed.

THOMAS F. DALY.

What of Unmarried Women?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Cardinal Gibbons's letter to Mr. Nugent there is only one class of women dealt with—the married or to-be-married woman. For her there is, indeed, "glory enough" to be found in the opportunity to make a home, raise a family, and use to the full that "influence which a sensible matron exerts over her husband and sons."

But Cardinal Gibbons takes no account of the woman who has had no chance to marry, whose responsibilities in the parental home have debarred her from seeking the cloister, and who has had, therefore, to work for a living, yet who would like to feel, if only to the extent of one vote, she has the privilege of using her "inspired instinct" on the side of justice and truth.

I am not an advocate of woman suffrage, but this side of the question keeps me from opposing it.

B. B.

New York, June 28, 1915.

The Irish Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your today's issue of THE TIMES you have on the front page a large headline, "Ireland Has Sent 120,741 Men to the Front." While I do not for a moment wish to belittle the part Ireland is playing in the war, I think it only fair for you to publish the fact that this figure represents the total of Irish enlistments. A large number of these are yet untrained, and many of those who are trained are held in Ireland to guard their native shores and others are on duty at concentration camps in Ireland. All are willing to go to the front when needed.

ENGLISHMAN.

THE PASSPORT.

When the white cerements wrap this clay of mine,
When on my couch I lie
And give last audience, with closed ear and eye,
To such as may to me their steps incline;
Mar not by any grief my pallid splendor.
The world is for the living. Go your way.
I ask not for your tears, nor hold less tender
The heart that joys today.
Think it no tribute to make sad your face.
Laugh and be happy yet a little space,
For night comes on apace.

I care not greatly for your last appraising.
Nor fame nor blame reach the ice-fortressed heart.
From scorn, from love, from need for kindly phrasing,
I lie a thing apart.
My wand'rings ended 'neath the sun and moon,
My pilgrim staff I laid aside right soon,
And way-worn sandal-shoon.

Lonely my coming; lonely I return
To that far bourne unguessed
Where seeking finds and journeying hath rest.
Across the bridge of stars that roll and burn
I seek a city that hath sure foundation
And burning bastions, bathed in living light,
Where holy seraphs keep their stately station,
In ranks serenely bright.
Here fades all tinsel of the rich, the great.
What passport brought from earth's forlorn estate
Can win through such a gate?

O friend, if one there be whom I befriended,
If there was one kind word, one selfless deed,
One cup of water to young lips extended,
One lift to bruised reed,
Lay on my bier that flower that cannot fade.
Heaven's portal I'll approach, with that displayed,
Humble but unafraid.

VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

WHAT THEY FIGHT FOR.

Germany the Only Nation Whose Aim in This War Has Changed.

Newport, R. I., July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Bryan's letter to Baron de Constant, transmitted through today's TIMES, there are two passages that arrest attention. No doubt they will be commented upon editorially before long, but I would be glad to bring them without fail to your attention.

One passage which really seems to attain to absurdity is this: "If the nations will only make known for what they are fighting they may find it possible to come to a satisfactory understanding." I think that each nation knows perfectly what all are fighting for, and those on each side know that no understanding that would be satisfactory to them could possibly be satisfactory to the others. Germany and Austria are the only ones that are not fighting for the same thing that they began fighting for. To understand what Germany began fighting for it is only necessary to read the German White Book, and in connection with that to consider two important facts. In that White Book the German Government states very succinctly that she approved and urged Austria to send to Serbia the ultimatum that was impossible of acceptance, and informed Austria that she, Germany, knew that that would bring war with Russia, and that war with Russia would mean war with France, but that nevertheless she would support Austria. That certainly smacked of pure and unadulterated aggression; and the two important facts that further exhibit Germany's intention beyond all cavil are these:

First—Germany was calling home her reservists from abroad actually before the assassination of the Archduke. I know personally a man who was domiciled in this country, but who in the middle of June, 1914, was called upon to join his regiment of scout cavalry, in which he was a Lieutenant. This shows what a shallow pretext that assassination was, especially as the assassins were Austrian subjects, and were tried before an Austrian court, and some of them were hanged and another was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

Second—Last Summer, before the acute complications with Serbia, the British fleet had been holding a review, after which it was to proceed north through the North Sea in two sections, one of which was to base upon one naval port and one on another. By a seeming coincidence, the German high sea fleet passed through the North Sea at the same time, and it was stronger than either section of the British fleet. The German Admiral had orders to attack and smash either one of those sections and then attack the other, after which, if possible, he was to proceed to Hamburg and escort an expeditionary force of some 20,000 men to the coast of England. The British Admiral, Jellicoe, may have got an inkling of this; at all events, he kept his two sections together, and the two fleets passed in easy gun range of each other, all cleared for action. It seems more than likely that, after crushing one section of the British fleet, even with the great advantage of concealed intentions and surprise, the German fleet would hardly be in a condition to attack the other, but in naval battles under present conditions a slight superiority may easily lead to the weaker force being quickly destroyed without much loss to the stronger; and in the circumstances of a carefully planned attack being suddenly delivered against the unsuspecting fleet of a friendly nation a decisive victory could well be counted upon.

So, what Germany began fighting for is quite clear; what she is fighting for now is, almost, existence—though no one has any thought of crushing her as a nation. But the other nations are fighting to save themselves from any such onslaught again for some years to come. It is not to be expected, as suggested by Mr. Bryan, that the two combatant groups can come to any mutually satisfactory understanding.

The other passage in Mr. Bryan's letter to Baron de Constant that does not sound true and that undoubtedly aims to place matters in a misleading light is this: "I do not conceive it to be the duty of neutrals to decide at this time whether it is more cruel to attempt to drown noncombatants at sea than it is to endeavor to starve noncombatants on land." This implies that the two endeavors have been made; and the implication is certainly true. Germany has deliberately drowned many noncombatants, including women and children. And Germany has deliberately appropriated Belgium's food for her own armies, leaving the population without food to such extent that, but for the unexpected and unexpectable assistance rendered by American citizens and American organs of charity, many thousands of noncombatant Belgian men, women, and children would have perished. So, as the two crimes were committed by the same country, it is not at all necessary for neutrals to decide which is the more cruel. In that Mr. Bryan is quite right. But Mr. Bryan knows that his German sympathizers will attribute his allusion to starving noncombatants to the British blockade; and that is an absolutely false commentary. The German Government, while trying to advance the Continental blockade as an excuse for their submarine policy, laugh it to scorn, saying that they have ample food supplies. Even if they had not, it would not be a question of starving noncombatants; the German armies get the food first, the Government taking possession of it all; if 10,000 tons were imported, those individual tons might not go to the army, but they would liberate a large amount of what otherwise would have to go to civilians. Blockades of food and of everything else have been recognized as legitimate operations of war ever since methods of warfare have been under scrutiny and restriction—by us during the civil war, and by France during her war with China, in 1884, I think. In the latter instance the great German Chancellor, Bismarck, when questioned about it in the Reichstag, stated that that was an entirely proper and legitimate act of war. So the suggestion that England is starving noncombatants is wholly specious and false. That Germany has starved noncombatants is not denied by any one.

The two essential features of Mr. Bryan's letter then seem to be, one pointless and the other misleading.

NONPOLITICAL.

A Sacred Fad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An innovation in the pin world is about to appear in the form of a small white enamel dove bearing the words "World Peace" in black enamel. It will doubtless become the emblem of a great world fraternity, which should be the ideal of all nations. The universal wearing of such a pin is a kind of international morality, a "sacred fad," and will be one of the greatest factors in eliminating the prejudices and division lines. The world peace dove pin will represent the greatest ideal for which an individual, group, or nation can stand.

C. H. H.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 1, 1915.

"We Are Seven."

There are seven little girls and a widowed mother in the "D." household. Alphonsina, aged 17, is the eldest, and though she works hard at a bookbindery, her earnings average only between $4 and $5 a week. Trade training is to be arranged for her, however, by the Charity Organization Society, and this will increase her earning power. The next eldest sister is only 13, and the others are all ages down to the baby of 16 months. The mother has been home only a few weeks from an operation at a hospital, and must still be careful of her strength. A little sewing, which she does at home, provides a small income. Other assistance for this family is absolutely necessary, however, and the Charity Organization Society appeals for a fund of $100 for them, every penny to be used for material needs only. Gifts should be made payable to the society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Alexander McLane, $5; Mrs. George A. Brown, $2; "T. J. R.," $5; "W. F. C.," $5; Mrs. G. P. Slade, $15; Mrs. L. A. Cerf, $5; "A. C. W.," $250; Mrs. William E. Washington, $5; Henry Bischofsheimer, $4.

PERIL OF THIS MOST EGOISTIC NATION.

Not That Germany Should Ever Conquer It Physically, But in Spirit —Teutonic Sentimentality Opposed to American Downrightness.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, July 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I do not belong to any of the suffrage or other woman's organizations in New York, may I say in your columns that for the honor of my sex, if for no other reason, I hope the Mayor will consent to the obliteration of those disingenuous posters addressing "American citizens," and so cunningly worded and signed as to produce an impression of representing the women of the United States? If the people that are spending their thousands so freely had come out frankly and stated that they were pro-German, and that the success of their propaganda would mean defeat for the Allies, short of ammunition, and victory for a nation that has nine-tenths of all the ammunition in Europe, then at least we should have the sheep separated from the goats; we could put it down to masculine influence over the weaker female vessel, which at least was trying to be honest, and let it go at that.

But I hold that such a poster, flaring from every billboard, is a defamation of patriotic American women, and a distinct blow to the cause of suffrage. It will not only antagonize men, who alone have the power to grant the franchise in those States still obdurate, but disgust thousands of women not yet won over to the cause, and far too intelligent not to know the precise meaning behind those lying and hypocritical words. For if that poster were really representative of American women it would mean that American women were traitors to their country, just as all pro-German American men, whatever their descent, are traitors, whether they realize it or not. What was the cause of the roar of indignation that went up all over the United States on Aug. 1? Anti-Germanism? Not a bit of it. If Russia had made the declaration of war the roar would have been as immediate and as loud. It was the spontaneous protest of the spirit of democracy against an arrogant autocracy that dared to plunge Europe into war and the world into panic, without the consent of the people; the manifest of a mediaeval power by an ambitious and unscrupulous group over millions of industrious, peace-loving men who had nothing to gain and all to lose.

It has been pointed out over and over again how diametrically opposed are the German and American ideals; therefore, it seems incredible that every American who champions the cause of a powerful and sublimely egoistic nation does not realize that what he hopes to see is not only the victory of the German arms in Europe, but the eventual destruction of democracy, the annihilation of the spirit of America as epitomized in the Declaration of Independence. I have not the least apprehension of immediate war with Germany, any more than of physical defeat at her hands did she, with the rest of Europe prostrate, make a raid on our shores; but it seems hardly open to question that with Europe Prussianized, we, the one heterogeneous race, and always ready to absorb and imbibe from the parent countries, should lose, in the course of half a century, our tremendous individual hustle, and gratefully permit a benevolent (and cast iron) despotism (not unnecessarily of our own make) to do our thinking, perhaps to select our jobs and apportion our daily tasks.

For that is what it almost amounts to now in Germany, and it is for this reason, no less than to escape military service, that so many millions of Germans have immigrated to this country. Unlike the vast majority of the bourgeois and lower classes, a kindly but stupid people, they were born with an alertness of mind and an energy of character which gave them the impetus to transfer themselves to a land where life might be harder but where soul and body could attain to a complete independence. Their present attitude is, however unconsciously, hypocritical, but it is not altogether as traitorous as that of the American born, who has not the excuse of that peculiar form of sentimentality which has fermented in Germans at home and abroad during this period of their Fatherland's peril. It is this curious and wholly German brand of sentimentality which is the cohering force in the various and extraordinarily clever devices by which modern Germany has been solidified. It is a sentimentality capable of rising to real exaltation that no other nation is capable of, and that alone should make the American pro-German pause and meditate upon a future United States where native individualism was less and less reluctantly heading for the iron jaws of the Prussianized American machine; and, furthermore, upon the weird spectacle of the real gladiatorial contest—German sentimentality wrestling in a death grapple with American downright unpicturesque common sense.

During the seven years that I lived in Munich I learned to like Germany better than any State in Europe. I liked and admired the German people; I never suffered from an act of rudeness, and I never was cheated out of a penny. I was not even taxed until the year before I left, because I made no money out of the country and turned in a considerable amount in the course of a year. When my maid went to the Rathaus to pay my taxes, (moderate enough,) the official apologized, saying that he had disliked to send me a bill, but the increased cost of the army compelled the country to raise money in every way possible. This was in 1908. The only disagreeable German I met during all those years was my landlord, and as we always dodged each other in the house or turned an abrupt corner to avoid encounter on the street, we steered clear of friction. And he was the only landlord I had.

I left Munich with the greatest regret, and up to the moment of the declaration of war I continued to like Germany better than any country in the world except my own.

The reason I left was significant. I spent, as a rule, seven or eight months in Munich, then a similar period in the United States, unless I traveled. I always returned to my apartment with such joy that if I arrived at night I did not go to bed lest I forget in sleep how overjoyed I was to get back to that stately and picturesque city, so prodigal with every form of artistic and aesthetic gratification. But that was just the trouble. For as long a time after my return as it took to write the book I had in mind I worked with the stored American energy I had within me; then for months and in spite of good resolutions and some self-anathema I did nothing. What was the use? The beautiful German city so full of artistic delight was made to live in, not to work in. The entire absence of poverty in that city of half a million inhabitants alone gave it an air of illusion, gave one the sense of being the guest of a hospitable monarch who only asked to provide a banquet for all that could appreciate. I look back upon Munich as the romance of my life, the only place on this globe that came near to satisfying every want of my nature. And that is the reason why, in a sort of panic, I abruptly pulled up stakes and left it for good and all. It is not in the true American idea to be too content; it means running to seed, a weakening of the will and the vital force. If I remained too long in that lovely land—so admirably governed that I could not have lost myself, or my cat, had I possessed one—I should in no long course yield utterly to a certain resentfully admitted tendency to dream and drift and live for pure beauty; finally desert my own country with the comfortable reflection: Why all this bustle, this desire to excel, to keep in the front rank, to find pleasure in individual work, when so many artistic achievements are ready-made for all to enjoy without effort? For—here is the point—an American, the American of today—accustomed to high speed, constant energy, nervous tenseness, the uncertainty, and the fight, cannot cultivate the leisurely German method, the almost scientific and impersonal spirit that informs every profession and branch of art. It is our own way or none for us Americans.

Therefore, if loving Germany as I did, and with only the most enchanting memories of her, I had not immediately permitted the American spirit to assert itself last August and taken a hostile and definite stand against the German idea (which includes, by the way, the permanent subjection of woman) I should have been a traitor, for I knew out of the menace I had felt to my own future, as bound up with an assured development under insidious influences, what the future of my country, which stands for the only true progress in the world today, and a far higher ideal of mortal happiness than the most benevolent paternalism can bestow, had in store for it, with Germany victorious, and America (always profoundly moved by success owing to her very practicality) disturbed, but compelled to admire.

The Germans living here, destitute as their race seems to be of psychology when it comes to judging other races, must know all this; so I say that they are traitors if they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. If they have not, and dream of returning one day to the fatherland, then I have nothing to say, for there is no better motto for any man than: "My country, right or wrong."

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

BRITISH LABORER'S FOLLY.

Effects of Rising Wages Are Less Work and More Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Englishman of no particular standing, but one who hopes to be within a few weeks causing all the trouble I may to a Government not the British, allow me to take exception to the statements of the English trade unionist of thirty years' standing in Brooklyn. From his opening remarks it is evident he belongs not to the representative majority of the decent British Labor Party, but to the noisy minority that is now getting such unsavory notice in the press of America.

Most impartial observers will see little to quibble at in your recent editorial on the British labor crisis. That labor has been oppressed in England is no more or less true than it has been oppressed in France, Germany, Belgium, or Colorado. The fruits of labor's struggles in England seem to have been if anything more rich than in other lands and its offense seems likely to be more rank.

It is no sweeping generality to say that under the leadership, or, as our friend seems to suggest, the incitements of trade union officials, the chief result of the gradual rise in wages in Britain has been less work and more drink. The miners' time sheet and the drink bill of Britain, chiefly for beer, stares us in the face.

The percentage of workers taking advantage of the numerous facilities for self-advancement in technical schools is practically negligible. Led by such undiscerning bigots as Hardie or Macdonald they have blindly followed a path that leads only to class prejudice and parochialism. Had they the patriotism of the Germans or the intelligence of the French the war today would be measurably nearer its finish.

Let me except from the above indictment the hundreds of thousands of decent artisans, miners, mechanics, and laborers who with their far more oppressed brothers of the counting house and counter have joined Kitchener's army and are dying by scores "somewhere in France." Who would deny that they have seen dimly what England stands for? None will deny that the real fight for freedom is being fought more cleanly in Flanders than among the striking car men and dockers of London.

GEORGE J. COX.

New York, June 29, 1915.

PORTO R

WOMEN ASK VOTES AT LIBERTY'S FEET

Read an Appeal at the Base of Bartholdi Statue on Bedloe's Island.

PARADE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Suffragists Hold Street Meetings on March to Columbus Circle to Advocate Their Cause.

The suffragists of the city, representing the Empire State Campaign Committee, had the finest procession yesterday of all their parades, in celebration of the Fourth of July, and in connection with the reading of the women's "Appeal for Liberty."

The celebration began when the yacht Tourist, nearly hidden under suffrage banners, carried the officers of the five organizations, composing the Empire State Campaign Committee, to Bedloe's Island at six o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear the appeal read at the foot of the big Statue of Liberty. The sun came out brilliantly as the closing words of the appeal were sounded, and a band struck up the Star-Spangled Banner.

"What says the Goddess?" called Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, looking up at the mammoth Bartholdi figure, and almost before she could utter the words a voice from the statue replied: "Votes for Women." It was a little trick that had been arranged by the Rev. Allan McCurdy high up in the statue.

Program for Demonstration.

The suffrage demonstration was under the auspices of the five great suffrage organizations of the city forming the Empire State Campaign Committee. These are the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Raymond Brown President; the Collegiate League, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany President; Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mary Garrett Hay President; the Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Howard Mansfield President, and the Men's League, James Lees Laidlaw President. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, is the founder and head of the Empire State Campaign Committee.

The demonstration was arranged by the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse Chairman.

The "Appeal for Liberty" was written by Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and was signed by the presidents of the organizations forming the committee. It was read by Miss Margaret Wycherly dressed as a Goddess of Liberty. After pointing out the political discrimination against women, the appeal, which was addressed "To the men of New York," continued:

We therefore appeal to you in the name of justice and fair play, for relief from the intolerable position in which we are placed.

We protest that no government is just which taxes and governs half its people without their consent.

We protest that no Government is efficient which is guilty of so absurd a discrimination as that of putting a vote in the hand of the male juggernaut, the male privilege to at least a third of its taxpayers; of counting the opinion of illiterate males, and denying that count to the 41,000 women teachers of the State.

We protest that no Government is sound which pretends to secure the highest welfare to its people, yet pays no heed to what half its people want.

We protest that no Government is logical which elevates half its people regardless of qualifications to sovereignty and condemns the other half to political subjection.

Justice gave you the vote. In the name of that same great virtue, we ask you to give it to us!

The appeal was made in the name of the "foremothers," of the women of Colonial days, of the Revolution, of the Revolution, and of the women of today. It was signed by Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Brown, Miss Hay, Mrs. Mansfield, and Mrs. Tiffany, heads of five suffrage organizations.

City Officials Invited.

A hundred city officials were invited to be present at the ceremony on Bedloe's Island, and Miss Jane Addams, just arrived from Europe, was asked to be the guest of honor. Invitations were also sent to the various yacht clubs of the city asking them to take part in the celebration and send boats decorated with the suffrage colors.

Leaving the island after the reading of the appeal, the suffrage party was carried up the North River to 136th Street, where it disembarked and proceeded to Riverside Drive, just back of Claremont, to attend a mass meeting, at which Mrs. Catt spoke. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss May Peterson, and Miss Wycherly again read the appeal.

This was the beginning of the demonstrations along Riverside Drive, and they ended late in the evening at Columbus Circle with a meeting and the reading of the appeal. In the procession was the Liberty Float drawn by four white horses, bearing the Goddess of Liberty (Miss Wycherly) and her attendants: Mrs. Crystal Eastmas Benedict, Amy Mali Hicks, Lella Wittler, Miss Caillsta Edward O'Neill, Miss Elizabeth Frazer, Miss K. Seaman, Mrs. John Williams, Miss Alice Read, Mrs. Margaret Owen, Miss Ida Whitehouse, Miss Agnes Pelton, Miss Janet Scudder, Miss Theodora Bean, and Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke. At the head of each horse marched a woman in white with a palm branch. They were four women sculptors of the city. The posing of the women on the Liberty Float was done by Miss Janet Scudder, the sculptor.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse as Grand Marshal led the parade, and after her came the standing committee and the officers of the Woman Suffrage Party. Following were the women of the party by Assembly Districts, and then the Liberty Float. Following the chariot were the German, French, Scandinavian, and Bohemian committees of the party. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough of the Woman Suffrage Party, was in charge of the arrangement of that contingent. Each marcher carried over her shoulder a lantern and wore a sash and the emblem of her party.

The Reception Committee.

Marshals assisting Mrs. Whitehouse were: Miss Emily Hooper, Marshal General; Mrs. Frank Stratton, Grand Marshal for the Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. Alice Burke, Grand Marshal, east of Claremont; Mrs. H. K. Bender, Marshal on West Claremont; Miss Virginia Thorburn, Marshal for the First and Sixteenth Assembly Districts; Miss Fanny Lawson, Marshal for the Seventeenth to Thirty-first Assembly Districts; Mrs. E. C. Cohen, for the Seventeenth Assembly District; Miss Hermie Trost, Assistant Marshal for the German committee; Mrs. William R. Shepherd, Grand Marshal for the German committee; Miss Lavinia Dock, General Marshal for the Southern districts. Mrs. Leonora Hanna carried the party banner.

Receiving the guests on the boat bound for Bedloe's Island were representatives of the different organizations forming the Empire State Campaign Committee and the members of the Publicity Council, Mrs. Catt and the different presidents. Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, was assisted by Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Jessie H. Childs, Miss Hopewell and Miss Marion May. Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President of the Collegiate League, was aided by Miss Eleanor Byrns, Mrs. Charles Darnton, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller and Mrs. Anne O'Hagan Shinn. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, was assisted by Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Mrs. Theodore Rousseau and Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren. Mrs. John Blair acted for Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President of the Equal Franchise Society, with Mrs. William Bourke Cockran, Mrs. John O'Hara Cosgrave, Miss Caroline Duer and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage had with its President, James Lees Laidlaw, William Harman Black, George Creel, Gilbert E. Roe and Charles E. Strong. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse had with her Miss Katherine Dreier, Miss Ida Proper, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid and Miss Rose Young.

The appeal was read five times during the march down Riverside Drive, at 104th Street, at Seventy-sixth Street and finally at Columbus Circle. Among the speakers at the different places were Mrs. Laidlaw, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Frances Brewer, Ferdinand Pecora and George Creel.

Controller Prendergast Speaks.

The little plaza at the north end of the Claremont was well filled with figures in white, each carrying a lantern, when the officers from the boat landed at the dock at the foot of 136th Street. The procession was to have started at 8:30 P. M., but the big float with the goddesses to carry the Appeal was late.

At 104th Street Controller Prendergast spoke, and made a strong appeal to the voters, speaking to them as "man to man," saying that the women were appealing not only to their patriotism, but to their chivalry, in asking them to vote "Yes" for the women's cause in November. Miss May Peterson, an American flag draped about her, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Borough President Marks, riding by in a crowded automobile, stood up and waved his hat enthusiastically.

No attempt was made for numbers in the parade. Only members of the Woman Suffrage Party were supposed to take part, though others joined, and there were a number of men who marched with the women. A military band of twenty pieces played. There were eighty police to see that the women were not molested, but they received only the warmest welcome.

Mrs. Alice Burke and her yellow suffrage automobile were in the parade. Miss Marion May rode through the greater part of the parade standing on the running board of Mrs. Burke's car.

MISS MORGAN'S AID DIES.

Miss Hattie Meyer Succumbs in Street to Heart Failure.

Miss Hattie Meyer, 35 years old, of 228 East Twelfth Street, a member of the vacation committee which conducted the open air celebration in East Thirty-ninth Street, helping Miss Anne Morgan and others, died during the celebration last night as she was walking in Thirty-ninth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where the festival took place. She succumbed to heart failure.

Miss Meyer arrived just as one of the dances in the street was started, and she fell to the sidewalk behind a row of onlookers. Several friends carried her into an office building. Captain Dowling of the West Thirtieth Street Station summoned Dr. J. Small of the New York Hospital, but Miss Meyer died before his arrival. The merry-makers were not told of the death and the festivities went on.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

Bunker Hill, with 200 Passengers, Unhurt—Schooner Damaged.

When the steamer Bunker Hill of the Eastern Steamship Company arrived from Boston yesterday morning with 200 passengers, Captain Holmes reported that the ship had been in collision at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night with the three-masted schooner Abbie Bowker of Thomaston, Me., in a thick fog off Tarpaulin Cove, Mauschan Island, Long Island Sound.

When the vessels collided, the Bunker Hill stood by for fifteen minutes until the Captain of the schooner shouted through his megaphone that his ship was in no danger of sinking and the steamer resumed her journey to New York. The Bunker Hill sustained no damage and left again for Boston last night.

The schooner Abbie Bowker put into Vineyard Haven, Mass., yesterday afternoon with her bowsprit, figurehead and head gear carried away as a result of the collision.

The Bunker Hill was in collision in a fog on June 13 in the Sound with the steam yacht Wanadis, belonging to Chester K. Billings, in which both vessels were badly damaged.

ELKS LEAVE FOR COAST.

Special Train for New Yorkers Starts for Los Angeles Reunion.

Hundreds of Elks went to the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon to add to the merriment of 200 members of the order, who, many of them with their families, left on a ten-car special train at 2 o'clock to attend the Grand Lodge reunion at Los Angeles July 12 to 17.

The special was chartered by members of the United Lodges of the Southern District, No. 2, comprising New York Lodge No. 1, Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, Staten Island Lodge No. 841, and Queensboro Lodge No. 878. It will stop at the Grand Canyon on the initial trip. On the return trip the tourists will be permitted to visit Salt Lake, Colorado Springs and other places of interest. While on the Coast they will take in the Expositions at San Francisco and at San Diego.

Past Exalted Ruler Dr. William C. Miller of New York Lodge No. 1 had charge of the commissary car. John J. Fagan, who had much to do with the arrangement of the special, went with the party as far as Albany.

NEW YORK SUN HAS MOVED.

Paper Is Now Published from 150 Nassau Street.

The entire plant of The New York Sun has been moved successfully from the old red brick building at Nassau and Frankfort Streets to 150 Nassau Street, where The Sun was printed yesterday morning for the first time.

The transfer of the editorial department started on Saturday afternoon and was completed at 11 o'clock the same night, when the departure of the staff was celebrated by forty members. After ceremonies the newspaper men formed into single column order, with hands on each other's shoulders, and started down the stairway to march to the new abode of The Sun.

Accustomed to climbing stairs for so many years in the old building, it was natural for them to ascend the four flights to the editorial rooms at 150 Nassau Street for the first visit. The elevators will be used from now on, it was said.

PRINCE ITURBIDE MARRIES.

Heir of Maximilian Weds Miss Mary L. Kearney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Prince Augustin Iturbide, who was chosen by the Emperor Maximilian as heir to the Imperial Throne of Mexico, was married here today to Miss Mary Louise Kearney, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. James eKarney. The Rev. J. M. Cooper of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, performed the ceremony.

Prince Iturbide is a cousin of General Eduardo Yturbide, now in Washington, who is favorably regarded by some officials of the Administration in connection with choosing a Provisional President of Mexico who would be satisfactory to the United States Government.

HOLLWEG'S DAUGHTER WEDS

Married to Chancellor's Adjutant at Her Father's Estate.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London, July 6.)—The marriage of Isle von Bethmann-Hollweg, the only daughter of the German Imperial Chancellor, to Count Zech-Burkersroda, the Chancellor's Adjutant, was celebrated today at Hohenfinow, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's estate near here.

The simple war ceremony was attended, aside from the family, only by the villagers, to whom Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg extended a general invitation. The Chancellor yesterday entertained the villagers and delivered a short speech in the course of which he said that the situation on all the frontiers and beyond was very favorable and justified joy and confidence.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 3, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.85 cents. Imported Beef, 11.70 cents per pound.—Advt.

SELWYN FORECASTS A THEATRICAL BOOM

"War or No War," Producer Says, "the American People Must Be Entertained."

TELLS HIS FIRM'S PLANS

New Plays Include "Rolling Stones," "Under Fire," "Back Home," "The Devil's Garden."

A prosperous theatrical season regardless of the duration of the war is predicted by Arch Selwyn of Selwyn & Co., for the theatrical year that will begin next month. In announcing the company's plans for the season yesterday Mr. Selwyn said:

"We believe that next season will be one of the most prosperous in the history of the United States, and we see no reason why the theatrical business should not prosper along with everything else. War or no war, the people of this country must be entertained. And with that fact in view Selwyn & Co. will start the ball rolling the middle of August and throughout the season will be more active than ever before."

The first offering will be a new comedy by Edgar Selwyn entitled "Rolling Stones." This will be presented Aug. 16 in the Harris Theatre, which the firm has under lease. Early in September a new play by Roi Cooper Megrue entitled "Under Fire" will be acted in the Hudson Theatre. Mr. Megrue was the author of one of the Selwyn successes last season, "Under Cover," and in addition to this play he has written two others that will be produced this season. "Under Fire" deals with a phase of the European war. Its cast will include William Courtenay, Frank Craven, and Violet Heming.

Irvin S. Cobb's "Back Home" stories are finally to be placed on the stage. Bayard Veiller, who wrote "Within the Law," has made the dramatization, which will be presented in October. The stories on which the play is based were originally published in The Saturday Evening Post.

An all-star cast of comedians will be assembled to appear in "The Mystic Shrine," a new farce by Avery Hopwood, who wrote "Nobody's Widow," in which Blanche Bates appeared some years ago and which was produced by David Belasco.

What should be one of the most interesting offerings of the group will be the production of a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's widely discussed novel "The Devil's Garden." This production will be made in association with Arthur Hopkins, who saw the possibilities in the book and engaged Edith Ellis to dramatize it. Mr. Hopkins secured Norman McKinnel, the English actor who did such a splendid bit of character acting when he made his début here several season ago in "Rutherford and Son" in the Little Theatre, for the principal rôle.

The four plays presented by Selwyn & Co. in New York last season will be sent on tour. "The Show Shop," with George Sidney and Zelda Sears in the principal rôles, will tour the principal cities after an engagement in Chicago. The same will be true of "The Lie," with Margaret Illington in her original part. Five companies of "Twin Beds" will be sent out, and there will be two companies to present "Under Cover" in the larger cities.

Irvin S. Cobb will make another tour, giving his war lecture, "What I Saw at the Front."

Selwyn & Co. have adopted the procedure followed by most of the large producers of trying their plays out of town thoroughly before bringing them in for metropolitan presentation. Thus most of the plays tabulated above have already been produced for preliminary seasons in other cities, so that their producers feel reasonably sure of their merit.

"We have other plays under consideration," said Mr. Selwyn, "but this is a definite announcement of our actual intentions. We have already made contracts with a number of the most prominent stars available with a view of not only presenting the best plays we can get hold of, but the very best ensembles in each instance."

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES

These are the plays that continue in the Times Square theatres to amuse the stay-at-homes and visitors to Manhattan on July nights: Ziegfeld's 1915 edition of the "Follies," in the New Amsterdam Theatre; "It Pays to Advertise," one of last season's brightest farces, in Cohan's Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Harris Theatre; "A Full House," in the Longacre, and the Behman burlesque show in the Columbia.

The new Palace bill includes a number of vaudeville's favorites. Amelia Bingham is back in her offering, "Big Moments from Great Plays." Orville Harrold sings selections from his most successful operatic roles. One of his encore numbers is "I'm Falling In Love with Some One," which the tenor made popular in "Naughty Marietta." Porter Emerson Browne's comedy playlet, "Married," Emma Carus, assisted by Joel Stuart, in a new act; the Bell family of musicians, and Winsor McCay with one of his movie cartoons are other features of the program.

In the New Brighton Theatre yesterday Cecil Lean and Clayton Hayfield introduced a musical skit written by the former. John Hyams and Leila McIntyre appeared in Herbert Hall Winslow's musical sketch, "The Quakeress." "The Red-Fox Trot," a satire on the dancing craze, was another number. Sam and Kitty Morton gave their specialty, "Back to Where They Started."

The first motion picture in which Frank Daniels, the comedian of musical shows, is featured is being shown this week in the Vitagraph Theatre. It is entitled "Crooky," is in five parts, and shows the comedian in the rôle of an escaped convict, who breaks into society in borrowed clothes.

A picturization of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Right of Way," with William Faversham in the principal rôle, is the feature of the Strand Theatre's new program. The program also includes some more of the Aylesworth Canadian big game pictures and the usual topical and comedy films.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre the feature pictures are entitled "Greater Love Hath No Man" and "In the Garden of Lies."

"The Birth of a Nation," the spectacular picture produced under the direction of D. W. Griffith, is to be seen in both the Liberty and Brighton Beach Music Hall.

The Lexington Players are presenting in Hammerstein's Lexington Opera House this week Eugene Walter's play, "Paid in Full." Carl Brickert and Minna Gombel are in the principal roles.

The Maurice Woods Revue and the Colonial Minstrel Maids head the new bill in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. In the Twenty-third Street Playhouse "The Dancer" is the featured number. Mme. Dore and her singers give bits of grand opera in the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, and in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre picture are shown.

Brooklyn Amusements.

An Irish-American bill is this week's novelty in the Prospect Theatre. All of the entertainers at least had Irish ancestors, as a perusal of their names will show. Maggie Cline is there in her most popular songs, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in a sketch, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy in a comedy playlet, and James B. Donovan and Marie Lee.

Elizabeth Brice and Charles King head the program in the Bushwick Theatre. They dance and sing some of the songs they have made popular. Henry Lewis, Clifton Webb, and Dorothy Richmond are others on the bill.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the St. Louis from Liverpool were:

A. D. Abbott, A. H. Allen, Miss J. M. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ballou, Hugh Black, Mrs. Florence R. Bond, Miss C. A. Bond, J. H. M. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brockway, Richard Burke, Miss H. M. Cooper, E. H. Davies, M. Eady, Miss Ethel Findlay, J. J. Foote, F. E. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Griswold, F. B. Holt, Miss G. Hunter, A. D. Jenkins, Miss F. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Judson, Captain and Mrs. John Leale, George Lyndoe, Mrs. H. L. Moody, J. J. Morgan, Stanley Mortimer, the Hon. Sylvia Fletcher, H. B. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Powell, Mrs. A. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sheldon, J. K. Street, D. A. Thomas, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, A. E. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Waring, Robert Watchorn, H. S. Werth, J. A. Wigmore.

MODERATE DRINKERS CAUSED INSOLVENCY

Temperance Life Insurance Was Meant for Abstainers, the Officers Say.

AFFAIRS TO BE WOUND UP

Ex-President Delano Says When Drinkers Joined, the Death Rate Increased 50 Per Cent.

The business of the American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York, which was organized in 1889 to provide life insurance for total abstainers, has been made insolvent by the admission as policy holders of "moderate drinkers," its officers assert. The State Department of Insurance has taken charge of its affairs. A notice posted yesterday on the door of the main office at 253 Broadway announced this fact. The association had a branch office at 835 Broadway.

About three months ago all the officers, most of whom had been organizers of the association, which did business on the assessment plan, retired to permit the election of others who had agreed to put in money to place the business on a solvent basis. It was intended when this change was made to reorganize the association as a regular premium policy company, but conditions were found to be so bad that the reorganization proposal was dropped.

The Trustees adopted a resolution last Friday requesting the State Department of Insurance to liquidate the business. The reorganization plan had been undertaken by permission of the department, which for the last four or five years had been trying to have the affairs of the concern placed in a more satisfactory condition.

"There are owing about $80,000 in death claims, and about an equal amount of assets," said James J. Hoey, Deputy Superintendent of the State Department. "Nothing will be left with which to pay the 1,000 or more living policy holders."

Frank Delano of Montclair, N. J., who was President at the time the reorganization was proposed, said last night that a change in the business of the association some five years ago, when its absolute temperance principles were modified so that moderate users of liquors could become policy holders, caused the largest financial loss.

"Moderate drinkers were allowed to take out insurance," said he. "The deaths in this class were 50 per cent. larger than in the totally temperate, for whom the insurance was originally intended on the theory that persons of the better habits lived the longest. I objected to the change.

"Of course, under the total abstinence plan the rate was made lower—about one-half to two-thirds the rate of the old-line companies. For this reason scarcely a policy lapsed. All stayed, and the business had to meet every policy practically, while assessments from new members did not meet the increasing old age claims."

Ex-President Delano's statement of the association's condition differed from the estimated figures given by the Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Delano said that on Jan. 1, 1915, there were some 5,000 policy holders, representing $5,000,000 of business, with assets of $1,200,000 to $150,000.

Associated with Mr. Delano was the Rev. George C. Wilding, East Orange, N. J., Vice President; Stacey Wilson of 147 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Secretary, and George W. Godward of 930 West End Avenue, Treasurer. None of the old officers nor the State insurance officials knew the names of the officers elected three months ago.

MINISTER SULLIVAN REQUESTED TO RESIGN

He Is Expected to Take Phelan Commission's Hint in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, has in effect been asked to resign his post as the result of an investigation conducted by a commission headed by Senator James D. Phelan of California.

The report of the commission, which was appointed by former Secretary Bryan, has been on file several weeks. Secretary Lansing a few days ago, by instruction of President Wilson, informed Mr. Sullivan that the report had recommended that he be permitted to resign. The Minister had a week in which to consider the matter, and his resignation is expected during the coming week.

While the Phelan report has not been made public, it is understood to censure Mr. Sullivan for indiscretions in the conduct of his office, though praising him for putting into effect certain reforms and having accomplished many things in the interests of the United States in the island. It calls particular attention to a letter written by Mr. Sullivan in which he referred disparagingly to the people of Santo Domingo. This letter, the commission held, impaired the future usefulness of the Minister at his post and led to the recommendation that he be permitted to sever his connection with the diplomatic service at the convenience of the State Department.

It is understood that the commission exonerated Mr. Sullivan of all charges affecting his integrity.

122,000 HEAR BRYAN AT FAIR

Former Secretary Discusses Our Task to End the War.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—An oration by William Jennings Bryan on "Universal Peace" was the feature of an elaborate program arranged for the third and concluding day's Independence celebration today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Other speakers were Senator James D. Phelan, Congressman Julius Kahn, and Edwin Markham, the poet.

Mr. Bryan discussed the solving of democratic problems, the true measure of greatness, and the methods we should employ in dealing with other nations.

"I know of no better way to celebrate this day than to consider with you the work that lies before us," Mr. Bryan said. He declared that "the precedents of history are largely on the side of property, and that if the United States is to lead the world in the advance toward economic peace it must be guided by the principle that human rights come first."

"We cannot woo the world away from its woes by mental processes," he said, discussing the international situation. "They lack the warmth the present demands.

"The heart, overflowing with sympathy and animated by good will—this and this only—is equal to the delicate and difficult task for which a great nation has prepared itself."

His audience, he said, was the largest he ever had addressed. Exposition officials announced 122,000 admissions at 2 o'clock P. M.

Gov. Craig Leads Opening March.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILE, N. C., July 5.—The third Summer season of Grove Park Inn was inaugurated this evening with a ball in the great rock-walled assembly room. Society from all parts of the South was represented by the hundreds of visitors now here. Two hundred couples were in the opening march, which was led by Governor Locke Craig of North Carolina and Mrs. Charles M. Platt. The dancing room was bowered with rhododendron flowers, now in full bloom. Part of the dancing was on the veranda overlooking the golf course. A number of dinners were given before the dance, the hosts including Governor and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Seely, Judge Junius G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Robertson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Miller.

SAMUEL THORNE DIES ON J. J. HILL'S YACHT

New York Banker Expires Suddenly at 80 on the St. John River, Quebec.

Samuel Thorne, the banker and capitalist, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday on the yacht of James J. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, on the St. John River, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Each year he took a fishing trip with the railroad man, and this year he seemed in his usual good health when he joined the yacht a week ago.

Mr. Thorne was born in Thornedale, Dutchess County, N. Y., and was the son of the late Jonathan Thorne, at one time a banker and leather manufacturer in this city. He joined his father in business, and in 1872 retired, and then became interested in the Pennsylvania coal fields, and at one time was President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. Thorne was 80 years old, and his city home was at 914 Fifth Avenue, while he spent his Summers at the family homestead in Thornedale. He made this a model farm, and imported and bred Shorthorn cattle, of which he formerly had the finest herd in the United States.

Mr. Thorne was a Trustee of the Central Trust Company, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a Director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the Colorado and Southern Railway, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, the Northern Securities Company, the New York Dock Company, and the Bank of America. He was a member of the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs, the Century Association, the Down Town Association, the New York Zoological Society, and the Automobile Club of America.

Mr. Thorne was a contributor to charity and a member of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church for many years. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Phebe Van Schooven, and by four sons and a daughter.

Gen. Marshall Clark Wentworth.

General Marshall Clark Wentworth, a veteran of the Civil War and widely known as a hotel proprietor, who for some time managed the Raymond Hotel in Pasadena, Cal., died at his home in Jackson, N. H., on Sunday, in his seventieth year. He was born in that city and was the son of the late William H. H. Wentworth, and a descendant from the William Wentworth who came to this country in 1636. General Wentworth enlisted before he was seventeen years old, in April, 1861, in the Fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry, re-enlisting in the First New Jersey Cavalry before the end of the war. He served in twenty-seven battles, among which were both battles of Bull Run, the Peninsula, South Mountain, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Gettysburg. After the war he went into the hotel business and among others managed the Laurel House at Lakewood, N. J. His widow survives him.

RAIN SPOILS CELEBRATIONS.

Torrents in White Mountains Resorts Keep Tourists Indoors.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 5.—Torrents of rain nearly all day spoiled the holiday for the many tourists who had come to the White Mountains, and the celebrations at Littleton, Lancaster, and West Stewartstown were poorly attended. The principal events, aside from sports to play over one of the finest courses in New England.

Miss Nell Todd of Newburyport, Mass., has arrived at the Crawford on a visit to General and Mrs. William A. Barron. Giles Todd of New York is also at Crawfords for a long stay.

Many motor parties made the Waumbek at Jefferson headquarters over the Fourth and remained for the concert this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Victor and family, Mrs. William Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Schmidt, and General and Mrs. Anson G. McCook of New York will be of the Waumbek party this season. Colonel and Mrs. Willis S. Payne of the Hotel Plaza are occupying General and Mrs. W. N. P. Darrow's cottage at the Profile House during July.

A new dancing pavilion at Echo Lake, with music by drums, banjos, and traps, will be a feature of the season at Profile, where tea dances will be given for the cottage and hotel guests and motor parties during the Summer. The musicians will augment the Profile House orchestra in the evening at the hotel.

The Maplewood cottage colony includes Charles Sehneey of South Manchester, Conn., who has arrived with his family for the Summer. Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hammond has come from Santa Barbara, Cal., with her family and will occupy Cottage No. 10. I. F. Stone and family of New York have taken Sawyer cottage.

Mme. A. F. Bourcart will spend the Summer at the Twin Mountain House with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barron.

Miss Alice Howe of Worcester has joined Mrs. Frank Crawford at the Elm Tree Inn at Colebrook, where Mrs. James Ritchie, Mrs. Richard Belding, and Miss Virginia Belding of New York arrive today. Many golfers brave the rain on the links of the Bethlehem Country Club today, and Louis Agostini of the Racquet Club, New York, who will spend the Summer at the Sinclair House, is one of the early arrivals. Mrs. James Abbe and Miss Abbe of New York will spend the season at the Upland in Bethlehem. Mrs. Theodore Thomas will occupy her villa, Feisengarten, on the side of Mount Agassiz, and will entertain her sister, Miss Amy Fay.

Mrs. E. C. Jones of Houston, Texas, will be at her Summer home in North Conway this Summer and will give several large house parties. It is here that the annual reunion of Texas people spending the Summer in the White Mountains is held. The pageant at North Conway attracted many Summer visitors on Saturday and today, when townspeople in ancient costumes paraded despite the showers. Many motor parties came from Jackson, Chocorua, Tamworth, Jackson, Wonalancet, and other mountain resorts.

INNESES AGAIN INDICTED.

Charged with Fraudulent Use of Mails by Atlanta Authorities.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—Victor E. Innes and Mrs. Ida Innes, his wife, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury here today on charges of fraudulent use of the mails, based on letters alleged to have been sent to Mrs. Eloïs Nelms Dennis, formerly of Atlanta. Innes and his wife are held in San Antonio, Texas, pending a decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question of their extradition to Georgia on an indictment charging larceny after trust in connection with the alleged disappearance of funds of Mrs. Dennis's estate.

Mrs. Dennis and her sister, Beatrice Nelms have been missing from Atlanta for more than a year. They were last seen in San Antonio. Innes was taken from Oregon to Texas on a warrant charging him with the murder of the Nelms sisters, but that charge was dismissed by the Texas courts.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Schneiderman of 1,001 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, was held yesterday pending an inquest into the death of Miss Hetta M. Haynes, of the Martha Washington Hotel. Schneiderman was chauffeur of the automobile that ran down Miss Haynes Sunday at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

In the Harlem Court yesterday Simeon Rotheimer of 222 East Eighty-ninth Street was held on a charge of having attempted to drag Margaret Kalmeny, 14 years old, into his room and having struck Walker Bassine, who went to the child's aid.

George Brindle of Providence, R. I., was held for the Grand Jury in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with having assaulted and robbed Julius Bumbala of Mountain View, N. J., in Park Row on Sunday. Bumbala was sent to the House of Detention.

Patrick Maloney, an Interborough Railroad foreman of 487 East 144th Street, was found dead yesterday in the rear yard of 483 East 144th Street. He is believed to have jumped or fallen from the roof.

SPRING-RICE AIDS GIRLS TO QUIT SHIP

British Envoy Cuts Red Tape for Prominent Young Women Threatened with Ellis Island.

BOTH UNDER 16 AND ALONE

One Is Daughter of Lord Moulton, P. C., of London, Former Judge of the Court of Appeal.

Because yesterday was a holiday two wealthy young English girls who arrived from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis, narrowly escaped being detained on board for twenty-four hours and sent to Ellis Island with the immigrants early today.

They were under sixteen years of age, traveling alone, and, according to the United States laws, must go to Ellis Island. The first one was the Hon. Sylvia Fletcher Moulton, 15 years old, daughter of Lord Moulton, P. C., a retired Judge of the Court of Appeals. She was met at the pier by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and had come over under the care of Mrs. D. A. Thomas, wife of the recently appointed Commissioner of Munitions to the United States and Canada.

The Immigration Inspector informed the Ambassador of the law, and for a time it looked as if the girl would have to remain on the ship because of the official red tape. Finally she was released in charge of the Ambassador after the Inspector had telephoned to the officials at Ellis Island. Just as Miss Moulton left the pier the Immigration Inspector received an appeal from the mother of Gabrielle Hunter, 10 years old, a passenger in the first cabin, who had made her journey all alone from London. Mrs. J. Young Hunter is an English portrait painter, living at present at Southampton, L. I. The Inspector telephoned to Rutherford, N. J., and consulted Byron J. Uhl, the Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, and after a delay of an hour the girl was allowed to leave the ship with her mother.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice said he would bring the operation of the law to the attention of Secretary of State Lansing, who might confer with Secretary of Labor Wilson so that the Immigration Inspectors on the incoming liners might be allowed some discretion in adjusting the law to fit the case.

CALL EVELYN THAW TODAY.

Women Apply for Tickets of Admission to Court House.

It is expected that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will arrive in this city some time today from her camp near Malone, N. Y., to testify against her husband, Harry K. Thaw, at the jury trial of his sanity which will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning before Justice Peter A. Hendrick in the Supreme Court. It is probable that she will testify either late today or tomorrow.

While counsel for Thaw have asserted that they are indifferent about the attitude of Mrs. Thaw, it was said yesterday that much care was being given to the preparation of her cross-examination and that she might be kept on the stand under crossfire for a full court day. These reports have served to arouse interest in Mrs. Thaw's appearance, and applications from women for admission to the court room when she takes the stand have come in by the hundreds. The court room is not large and no one will be permitted to enter it unless there is an empty seat.

The State has several other witnesses ready to testify at this time, and there is some documentary evidence yet to be submitted. Who the witnesses are, aside from Thaw, his wife, and the alienists, the State has not made known. As to Thaw, it has been generally understood that he would not be placed on the stand until last day given to the presentation of the State's case. The State, it is understood, hopes to have all of its evidence in by the end of the week.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 5.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will arrive in New York over the Delaware & Hudson road tomorrow morning about 8 o'clock. She left "Camp Jack" this evening shortly after 8 o'clock and went by auto to Lyon Mountain, where she will take the 9 o'clock train for New York. She was accompanied by her maid and several newspaper reporters. Clifford and her son Russell will stay at Chateaugay Lake, where Mrs. Thaw expects to return after giving her evidence in the Harry Thaw insanity proceedings.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID OCHS, a broker in business at 48 Wall Street, died on Sunday at his home, 36 West 103d Street, in his seventieth year. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came here when 16 years old. Mr. Ochs then became a clerk in a banking house and eventually entered the brokerage business on his own account. He was a member of the Riverside Republican Club and the Liederkrantz. His widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. MARY W. CONANT HARRIMAN, widow of Charles F. Harriman, died yesterday at her home in Framingham, Mass. She is survived by three sons, one of whom is William Avery Harriman of New Haven, widely known as a lawyer and a member of the Harvard Club of this city.

C. D. MASON, widely known as a sculptor, who died at his home in Mineola, L. I., was buried on Sunday in Melville, L. I. He was born in France in 1830 and came here when thirty years old. Mr. Mason's first work was on the old Vanderbilt mansion. He also did some of the carvings of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument and the Angels of Art at the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Mason also worked on the Garden City Cathedral and the Philadelphia and Chicago Expositions.

Mrs MARY C. DISSETZ, 75 years old, wife of William J. Dissetz, a former Councilman of Spotswood, N. J., died on Sunday at her home in that city. She was born on the high seas of English parents, but had lived all her life in New Jersey.

EDWIN H. SELLECK, salesman for the E. P. Prichard Company, w

CATCHER DOOIN FOR THE GIANTS—M'GRAW'S NINE SHUT OUT—YANKEES LOSE TWICE

CHARLEY DOOIN TO PLAY WITH GIANTS

Manager McGraw Buys Former Philadelphia Catcher from Cincinnati Club.

Charley Dooin, for several seasons catcher and manager of the Philadelphia National League Club, was purchased yesterday by the Giants from Cincinnati, the club he joined at the beginning of the present season. He will join the Giants today and will add considerable strength to McGraw's catching staff.

Dooin is only 35 years old, but in point of service, he is the veteran of all the major league catchers. He joined the Phillies in 1902 and has been in active service ever since. For many years Dooin was captain of the Phillies and succeeded Billy Murray as manager at the end of the 1910 season. In that season, the Phillies were high in the race and had an excellent chance for the championship when Dooin broke his leg in a game in St. Louis. In that season the Phillies finished in fourth place.

Under Dooin, the Phillies looked like pennant winners in 1913, and finished second to the Giants, the highest position they had attained in a dozen years. At the close of last season, when the Phillies finished in sixth place, after the club had been riddled by the Federal League, Dooin was deposed as manager and Pat Moran, the present manager, succeeded him. Dooin refused to remain as a player with the Phillies, although Moran tried to keep him, as he considered him the best catcher in the National League. He was obtained by Manager Herzog of Cincinnati in a trade.

Dooin has always been a fast, reliable catcher and a consistent batsman. His years of experience will be a big aid to the Giants' young pitchers, and Manager McGraw said last night in Philadelphia that "Red" was just the type of catcher he has been looking for all season. Since the suspension of Larry McLean, the Giants have been badly in need of a catcher to help out Chief Meyers.

"Red" Dooin was born in Cincinnati June 12, 1880, and first played ball with St. Xavier School in that city. He was playing with semi-professional teams around Cincinnati in 1899 when the St. Joseph club of the Western League signed him. When Dooin arrived in St. Joe, he weighed only 130 pounds. The manager asked him who he was and he answered:

"I-I-I'm Dooin, your new player."

"Great Caesar's ghost!" yelled the manager, "you go right back home, I wanted a catcher, not a jockey."

But Dooin begged for a trial and after he caught one game the manager changed his mind. Philadelphia bought him from St. Joe in 1902.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—President August Herrman of the Cincinnati Nationals confirmed the report that the New York Nationals had purchased the release of Catcher Charles Dooin. Mr. Herrman said Dooin was obtained by New York through the waiver route.

DODGERS HUMBLE BRAVES.

World's Champions Shoved Into Seventh Place in Flag Race.

The Boston Braves fell victims to the ambitious Brooklyns at Ebbets Field yesterday. Chocked full of confidence after taking four out of five games from the Giants, Robinson's husky outfit went right after George Stallings's champions and took the first game of the series 6 to 3. By rolling up those half dozen tallies while Boston was making three, the Brooklyn team retained sixth place in the League standing and chased the Braves from fifth place down to the seventh berth. The morning game was postponed because of rain, but will be played in a double-header today.

Although Boston got eight hits—just as many as Brooklyn—"Jeff" Pfeffer saw to it that they were gathered in at a time when they were the least dangerous. In fact Pfeffer was so careful as to when Boston made hits that they had only one earned run, the other two following Casey Stengel's wild throw to the grand stand. It was in the fifth inning that Stengel made that heave. Sherwood Magee had singled and Maranville had slapped the ball into Stengel's territory for a safe hit. At the crack of the bat Magee took second and went on to third and Stengel threw to Getz to cut him off. The ball went high over the third baseman's head, hit the stand, and bounded out into the field. Magee and Maranville dashed home while the Brooklyn players chased the ball around the field.

There was something about Tom Hughes's benders that the Brooklyn batsmen liked, and after Brooklyn scored three runs in the opening inning the Boston awoke to the fact that Robinson's team is traveling at top speed just now. Myers, the first man up, dropped a hit back of the shortstop. O'Mara fanned, but Jake Daubert came through with a hit and Wheat walked, filling the bases. Cutshaw's long fly to Gilbert scored Myers. Tom Hughes passed Stengel, filling the bases again, and Gus Getz brought joy to the hearts of the Brooklyn fans when he drove a screaming liner to the first base line and down right for two bases, scoring Daubert and Wheat. Stengel went past third on the play and was caught before he could get back.

O'Mara made it four for Brooklyn in the third. He walked, went to second on Daubert's sacrifice and romped home when Maranville threw wild to first on Cutshaw's grounder. In the fourth, Getz, who caused all the commotion and two runs in the first inning, singled to left and went to second on McCarty's sacrifice. Pfeffer came to bat and showed that he can hit the ball as well as pitch when he slammed out a two-bagger, scoring Getz. The big twirler went to third on a wild pitch, but was stranded there when Myers and O'Mara fanned.

In the seventh, Tom Hughes was taken out to allow Moran to bat for him, and Strand then took up the work of holding Brooklyn. For one full inning he performed nobly. In the eighth, Zack Wheat decided it was time he made a hit, and he drove the ball against the fence in right field for three bases. Then Cutshaw came up and drove the horsehide far into deep centre for a triple, scoring Wheat. Brooklyn fans were all excited again, and waited for their favorites to drive Strand off the mound. But Strand held firm after those two wallops and the next three men were easy outs.

The Braves started off the fourth inning with every intention of scoring, but a fast double play dispelled their expectations. Gilbert drew a pass, and Evers singled to right field. Connolly filed out to Wheat, while the two runners stuck to their bases. Then Red Smith smashed the ball down to third, and it hit Getz's gloved hand with a dull thud. He whizzed the ball to Cutshaw, retiring Evers, and Cutshaw shot the ball to Daubert, doubling Smith.

Boston made two on Stengel's wild peg in the fifth, and in the seventh squeezed another across the plate, Maranville drew a walk, went to third when Gowdy singled, and scored on Moran's drive to centre. With men on third and first bases, Gilbert blasted Boston's hopes by flying out to Myers. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
O'Mara, ss.	3	1	0	1	2
Daub'rt, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
Wheat, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
Cts'w, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Steng'l, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Getz, 3b.	3	1	2	0	2
McCarty, c.	3	0	0	8	1
Pfeffer, p.	3	0	1	1	2
Total.	28	6	8	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilb'rt, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Evers, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
Smith, ss.	4	0	0	2	5
Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	2	5
Smidt, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Maggee, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Mar'ville, ss.	3	2	1	2	4
Gowdy, c.	4	0	2	5	4
Hughes, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Strand, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Moran	1	0	0	1	0
†Patrick.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	3	3	24	15

*Batted for Hughes in seventh inning.
†Batted for Strand in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Stengel, Evers, Maranville.

Brooklyn	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Getz, Pfeffer, Connolly. Three-base hits—Wheat, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Getz, McCarty. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 6. Double play—Getz to Cutshaw to Daubert. Struck out—By Hughes, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3. Wild pitch—Hughes. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in 6 innings; off Strand, 2 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eascn. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pirates Could Not Hit Doak.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—Pittsburgh was defeated by St. Louis in the morning game 3 to 1 in a pitchers' battle between Mamaux and Doak. Doak was very effective in the pinches. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, rf.	4	1	2	0	0
Col'ns, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
Baird, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Miller, lb.	4	0	1	13	0
Wilson, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Hyatt, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	7	2
Doak, p.	3	1	2	0	4
Total.	32	3	8	33	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Cal'ns, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
Baird, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
W'gn'r, ss.	4	0	1	3	0
Miller, 1b.	3	0	2	2	1
J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Kill'fer, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Cooper, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	1	8	27	5

*Batted for Cooper in eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Baird, Wagner. Stolen bases—Miller, Baird. Earned run—Pittsburgh. Sacrifice hits—Butler, (2,) Gibson. Sacrifice fly—Bescher. Double play—Beck, Huggins, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 4; off Mamaux, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, (2,) Drescher, Beck. Struck out—By Doak, 6; by Mamaux, 7. Passed ball—Gibson. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Harmon Holds Cardinals in Check.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—Harmon, for the Pirates, was very effective this afternoon and was never in danger, winning from St. Louis 5 to 0. Pittsburgh scored two runs in the second inning on two hits and a pass, and three more in the eighth on three hits and a pass. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Col'ns, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Baird, 3b.	4	1	0	0	1
H'man, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
W'gn'r, ss.	3	1	2	1	6
Vlox, 2b.	4	0	1	0	6
J'st'n, 1b.	3	0	1	17	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	6	1
H'rm'n, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Total.	29	5	8	27	17

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
H'g'ns, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, 1b.	3	0	1	8	1
Wilson, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Hyatt, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Sn'der, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Lud's, lb.	3	0	1	11	0
Kill'fer, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Alex'r, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Total.	28	0	1	24	12

*Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Merkle. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Niehoff. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Tesreau, 1; off Perritt, 3; by Alexander, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and twelve minutes.

Reds Defeat Cubs Twice.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—Cincinnati cut down Chicago's pennant lead to one game today, when they took both games of the holiday bill, by 8 to 5 and 12 to 7, while Philadelphia defeated New York a game. Both the games were slugging matches, which abounded with erratic playing, especially on the part of the locals. In the first game Manager Bresnahan crossed the plate, while the pitcher was in the act of delivering the ball, and on first base, on the assumption that it was the fourth ball. Umpire Quigley called him out. Bresnahan rushed at the arbiter, who threw his mask to the ground and started after Bresnahan. Players stepped between the two and after considerable wrangling, Bresnahan was ordered to the clubhouse. In the second contest, Cincinnati took a commanding lead off Lavender, when a single, a double, and two home runs netted four runs. Erratic playing followed and the visitors continued to pound out hits, making eighteen for a total of thirty-one bases. Groh made five of them, two singles, a double, a triple, and a homer in five times at bat. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	2	2	3	1
H'zog, ss.	5	1	3	0	5
Wingo, c.	5	0	0	5	0
Kil'fer, lf.	4	2	1	1	1
Groh, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
G'fith, rf.	5	2	2	2	0
Olson, 3b.	4	2	1	3	2
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Sch'der, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Toney, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Benton, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total.	39	8	10	*26	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Fisher, ss.	5	2	3	3	1
Sch'te, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Z'man, 2b.	5	1	2	2	2
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0
Wms, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
P'lan, 3b.	4	0	1	3	0
Archer, c.	4	1	1	8	5
Lav'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*McLarry.	1	0	1	0	0
Pierce, p.	3	1	2	0	4
Total.	39	7	14	27	12

*Batted for Lavender in third inning.
Errors—Herzog, Good, Fisher (2,) Schulte, Saier.

Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	1	1	8	0	8—12
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	2—7

Two-base hits—Williams, Killifer, Archer, Pierce, Mollwitz, Groh, Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Groh, Pierce. Home runs—Wingo, Groh. Stolen bases—Ames, Clark. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 7. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, 2. Double plays—Archer and Zimmerman; Groh, Herzog, and Mollwitz; Herzog and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Ames, 3; off Fisher, 1; off Schneider, 1; off Toney, 1; off Benton, 1; off Pierce, 1. Hits—Off Lavender, 4 in 2 innings; off Ames, 3 in 2 innings; off Fisher, 9 in 7 innings; off Schneider, 3 in 1 inning; off Toney, 3 in 2 innings; off Benton, 1 in 1 inning; off Pierce, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Fisher, 1; by Pierce, 5; by Benton, (Killifer.) Passed balls—Archer, 2; Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and forty-three minutes.

A Minor League Tottering.

AURORA, Ill., July 5.—Elgin and Aurora today withdrew from the Bi-State Baseball League, a six-club circuit organized this season. Plans for the remainder of the season have not yet been announced.

Davenport Wins Championship.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 5.—Davenport, by dividing a double-header here today with Moline, won the first championship of the 1915 season of the Three-I League.

GIANTS GET ONE HIT OFF ALEXANDER

Merkle the Only New Yorker to Reach First Base—Phillies Win by 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Although the rain in the forenoon caused a postponement of the game scheduled for that part of the Independence Day celebration at Broad and Huntingdon Streets, the Phillies decidedly punctuated the afternoon affair with the Giants by winning, 2 to 0, in view of a crowd of 12,000 patriotic fans.

Grover Cleveland Alexander, whose name has become prominent among the celebrities of the national game, twirled another of those heart-breaking one-hit games, the third recorded by him this season. It was in the second inning when Fred Merkle, the New York veteran first baseman, frustrated the great Alexander's possible no-hit-no-run record, an ambition that the Phillies' twirler has been fostering all these years of his remarkable career. Merkle's drive went to the ivy-covered wall in right centre field, and before Whitted could recover the ball from a rebound Merkle was stationed on second base.

Thereafter the fans witnessed Alexander in an exhibition of pitching that was perfect. It was not a question of victory that rested within the minds of the spirited spectators, for the Quakers having gathered their two runs in that same inning, were destined to win in view of the fact that the great moundsman possessed everything essential toward the downfall of the once mighty Giants.

The remainder of the game meant more than victory for Manager Moran's men. It terminated in a shutout with not a man reaching first base.

It is doubtful if Philadelphia fans have witnessed a more perfect defense this season than was displayed by Alexander and his teammates today against McGraw's once-famous machine. Only twenty-eight batters faced the victorious pitcher, Merkle being the only individual to upset the perfect order of affairs. He managed to get as far around the circuit as Byrne's station, but his colleagues fell pitifully in the face of the masterly pitching of Alexander.

Only six of the opposing forces managed to lift the ball beyond the primary defense during the entire game.

With the exception of the second inning, when four hits were accumulated by the Phillies, two of which drove in the pair of runs, Perritt displayed an exhibition of twirling that would have won him fame in almost any company behind him. The Phillies managed to place men along the circuit in the subsequent frames, but were unable to again score.

Cravath started the offensive machinery of the home team with a single to left in the second. Becker bounced a hit off Doyle's glove, Cravath going to second. Niehoff sacrificed both runners, Perritt to Merkle. Luderus popped an unusual fly in front of Burns. Cravath, after hesitating, crossed the plate with Becker taking third. Killifer chopped one of his timely singles over third, scoring Becker. Alexander hit into a double play, ending the merrymaking. Alexander, however, identified himself with the hitting of the home team by lacing out a clean single to left after fouling repeatedly in the fifth. In this chapter Bobby Bryne hit for a single which sent Alexander into second. Bancroft fanned on a close one and Whitted forced Alexander at third, Lobert, the erstwhile Quaker, taking the drive while standing on the bag. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	1	2	4	0
B'c'ft, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Whted, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
B'ker, 1f.	3	0	1	1	0
N'h'f, 2b.	2	0	1	0	3
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Kill'fer, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Alex'r, p.	3	0	1	1	4
Total.	30	2	9	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
R'tson, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
F'cher, ss.	3	0	0	3	5
M'Kle, 1b.	1	0	1	9	0
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
S'de's, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Perr't, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	0	1	24	12

*Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Niehoff. Sacrifice hits—Niehoff, Cravath, Perritt, Alexander. Stolen bases—Cravath, Becker. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Perritt, 1. Struck out—By Alexander, 7; by Perritt, 1. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

FIELDER JONES RESIGNS.

St. Louis Federal Manager Blames Poor Umpiring for His Action.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Fielder A. Jones, manager of the St. Louis Federals, has resigned that position, according to a message received here tonight from Gaty Pallen, a stockholder in the local club, who is now with the team in Kansas City.

According to a mesage received here, Jones resigned because of a dispute over a decision by Umpire Howell in today's game at Kansas City. Jones is quoted as having said he would not "stand for the rotten umpiring" in the Federal League.

Fallen's message said Jones had wired his resignation to Phil Ball, Vice President and principal stockholder of the St. Louis Federals. Mr. Ball at his home here said early tonight he had received no telegram from Jones. He added, however, "You can quote me as saying that I will back to the limit any action Jones may see fit to take. I will not let him resign as long as I am a Director of this club."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—Fielder Jones, manager of the St. Louis Baseball Club, telegraphed his resignation to Phil Ball, one of the owners of the club, after he was put out of this afternoon's game here by Harry Howell, umpire. Jones's banishment came in the second inning on a close decision at second base.

A meeting of the St. Louis players tonight asked Jones to reconsider his action. He thanked the players but told them he was through. Jones will direct the team until a successor has been chosen.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Defeats Brooklyn in a Twelve-Inning Game, 2 to 1.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Newark defeated Brooklyn here in the afternoon game by a score of 2 to 1. The morning game at Brooklyn was postponed. Score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, rf.	6	0	1	2	1
Esm'd, ss.	6	1	2	4	5
Rousch, cf.	6	0	1	3	0
Lap'te, 2b.	5	0	0	2	3
Scheer, 1f.	6	1	0	1	0
M'K'le, 3b.	6	0	2	2	1
Huhn, 1b.	6	0	2	12	1
Hard'n, c.	4	0	0	16	2
M'sel'y, p.	1	0	0	1	2
R'lb'ch, p.	2	0	0	1	1
†Schaefer.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	48	2	5	42	17

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, lf.	6	0	1	2	0
Ell'h'n, cf.	6	0	1	5	0
Smith, ss.	6	0	0	3	6
Myers, 1b.	6	1	1	12	2
Hf'th, 2b.	5	0	1	2	2
Land, c.	5	0	2	5	1
Wiltse, p.	5	0	1	2	2
Total.	51	1	10	*40	15

†Batted for Moseley in the eighth inning.
*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Holt, Smith, (3,) Myers, Helfrich, (2,) Reulbach.										
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Anderson, Holt, McKechnie. Three-base hit—McKechnie. Stolen bases—McKechnie, Rariden, Bradley. Bases on balls—Off Moseley, 1; off Wiltse, 2. Struck out—By Moseley, 7; by Wiltse, 3; by Reulbach, 1. Hits—Off Moseley, 5 in eight innings; off Reulbach, 3 in six innings. Wild pitch—Moseley. First base on errors—Newark, 5. Earned run—Brooklyn. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Newark, 8. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Game for Each Nine in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Fast base running gave Pittsburgh the first game, 5 to 3, and Zelder's good batting brought victory to Chicago, 2 to 1, in the holiday double-header here today. In the opener both Allen and Brown were hit hard, but the visitors brought runs in by clever work on the base lines and a successful "squeeze play" with Berry at the bat, while errors helped. Homers by Zwilling and Mann drove in all the locals' scores. Zelder's double in the first inning of the second game and his second triple in the eighth paved the way for Chicago runs and gave Prendergast the verdict over Hearne in the close contest which was played in an hour and fifteen minutes. Konetchy's single and Kelley's double counted the Pittsburgh run. Flack was expelled in the first game for arguing a decision by Umpire Fyfe. Outfielder Chesterzil was returned to the Brooklyn Federals by Chicago today. Manager Tinker decided he could get along with Zelder, Fritz, Smith, and himself taking care of third and shortstop. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2—	5	11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—	3	8

Batteries—Allen and Berry; Brown and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	6
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	6

Batteries—Hearne and Berry; Prendergast and Fischer.

St. Louis Regains First Place.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—St. Louis, after regaining first place by defeating Kansas City in the morning, 1 to 0, clinched it by winning again in the afternoon, 4 to 3. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	4
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5	2

Batteries — Groom and Hartley; Main and Easterly.

AFTERNOON GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—	4	7
Kansas City	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—	3	6

Batteries — Plank, Crandall, and Hartley; Henning, G. Johnson, and Brown.

Buffeds Split with Terrapins.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Buffalo and Baltimore split even in today's games. Rain prevented the morning game, and it was played off in the afternoon. The Terrapins were at the short end of the first game, 8 to 5, while they won the second, 9 to 2. It was Johnson's third straight win since he joined Baltimore. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	8	11
Baltimore	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5	10

Batteries—Ford, Bedient, and Blair; Bender, Conley, and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	2	10
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	3	1—	9	11

Batteries—Schultz, Krapp, Blair, and Allen; Johnson and Jacklitsch.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Morning Games.

AT HARRISBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2—	8	7
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	7	1

Batteries—Bruck and Tragresser; Schacht and Heckinger.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0—	5	11
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4

Batteries—Comstock and Casey; Russell and Schaufle.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	2—	8	12
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—	3	2

Batteries—Lugue and Kelly; Palmero and Williams.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	7
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	10	1

Batteries—Milley and Madden; Beebe and Lalonge.

Afternoon Games.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—	3	8
Buffalo	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—	6	9

Batteries—Cadore and Howley; Bader and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	6
Rochester	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	1	—6	17	1

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Huenke, Erickson, and Williams.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7
Richmond	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	7	3

Batteries—Oeschger and Haley; O'Brien and Schaufle.

AT HARRISBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	11	16
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	2	4

Batteries—Ring and Tragresser; Goodbread, Schacht, Chabek, and Snow.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Morning game postponed, rain. Afternoon game—Fall River, 4; Hartford 1.

At New Haven—Taunton, 3; New Haven, 0. New Haven, 4; Taunton, 3. (Seven innings.)

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 13; Brockton, 0. (Six innings, rain.)

At Providence—Lowell, 6; New Bedford, 5.

REVISED ATHLETICS OUTSCORE YANKEES

Mack's Youngsters Celebrate Fourth Here by Winning Double-Header.

Connie Mack's revised edition of the Athletics is carefully expunged of old faces and the gaps are filled up with strangers. The only things left over from the old team are the uniforms. Tactful Connie, of course, is also with them for the purpose of identification. The new lodge is as good as the old, as far as beating the Yankees is concerned, and they appropriated two Fourth of July games at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the prologue by a score of 4 to 2, and the sunset session, 2 to 1.

Donovan's players were either safe nor sane in the first game, and the four Philadelphia runs were encouraged by Yankee errors. Ray Fisher made two which took all the shine off his pitching. The Yanks made more hits than the Athletics in the second game, but they squandered them carelessly.

James Walsh of the Athletics—you remember Jimmy?—did more than any one citizen to spoil the holiday. He ran the bases riotously in the first game, scoring two runs, while in the second he humiliated Warhop's pitching

TWO RECORDS IN CELTIC PARK ATHLETICS—HOLIDAY SPORTS ON PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

RYAN AND FRASER SET NEW RECORDS

Marks in 500-Yard Run and 35-Pound Weight Fall in Irish-American Meet.

Celtic Park's reputation for new records suffered no setback yesterday in the games held there under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club and the Affiliated Building Trades. Only a fifth of the entrants completed, but for all that two world's records were established, one by Edward S. Fraser of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who was on scratch on the 500-yard run, and the other by Patrick Ryan of the same club, who hurled the 35-pound weight five feet further than he did in establishing the former record. The record was 57 feet ¾ inches; now it is 62 feet 4 inches. In the 500-meter run the record of F. Rajz of Hungary, 1:07 3-5, was lowered to 1:06 4-5 by Fraser.

The athletes took the morning rain as an excuse for not appearing for their events. As a result competition was not tight. In the pentathlon thirteen athletes were entered, including Howard Berry of the University of Pennsylvania, but only three participated. It was the same in other events. If the rules of the A. A. U. are observed many penalties may be inflicted.

Persons who planned to attend the games apparently had intimation that all was not well. Seldom has such a small crowd been present at games in Celtic Park. When the first event was started there were not more than 800 present. That figure rose to about 1,500, but it was far from the usual holiday crowd.

One of the interesting features had no relation to athletics. It was an exhibition of bridge building by a combination of the Twenty-second Regiment and the Affiliated Building Trades. Only a fifth of the cont

VANITIE WINS WITH CORNELIUS VANDERBILT AT WHEEL—GOLF—TENNIS

VANDERBILT STEERS VANITIE TO VICTORY

Resolute Beaten in Larchmont Regatta—Big Racing Fleet on the Sound.

	Official Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Vanitie	11:57	3:06:35	3:09:35	3:09:35
Resolute	11:57	3:10:46	3:13:46	3:12:40
Actual Start—Resolute, 11:57:05; Vanitie, 11:57:11.				

Honors are easy in the New York Yacht Club Class H Special; not the "Cup Defenders," please, for there are no such things this year, but just "Class H Special," meaning, of course, Resolute and Vanitie.

Vanitie won handsomely in a twenty-eight-mile race in the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday by a margin of four minutes and eleven seconds actual time, and approximately three minutes and five seconds corrected time. That is the way the record stands. Actually, Vanitie's margin is six second more, for both boats crossed the starting line after the expiration of the 'wo-minute starting interval, Vanitie six seconds astern of the other. It was also individually a victory for Cornelius Vanderbilt, for he was at the wheel of Vanitie from start to finish.

Those Aboard the Boats.

The Regatta Committee intended to send these two yachts away at 11 o'clock, one hour ahead of the big Fourth of July fleet, but up to nearly that hour the weather was forbidding, with rain at intervals and little or no wind, and no sign of either of the big contestants. But soon after 11 they appeared, coming across the Sound, in tow, and the Regatta Committee hustled its boat into position, but set the postponement signal, in order to give the racing skippers time to set their sails and get into racing trim. And at about that time a good, whole sail breeze came in from around the southwest, a breeze that fairly true and strong all the afternoon, although shifting at times a point or so above or below the southwesterly mark.

Charles F. Adams had the wheel of Resolute, and with him as after guard were R. W. Emmons, 2d, the managing owner; George A. Carmack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, and George Nichols. On board Vanitie with ex-Commodore Vanderbilt were W. Butler Duncan, who, by the way, attended to all the work of putting the yacht into commission; James L. Sparkman, fleet captain of the Larchmont Yacht Club; Alexander Smith Cochran, the principal owner of the vessel, and Commander F. L. Sawyer.

At 11:30 o'clock the Regatta Committee set a course signal, directing the yachts to sail the twenty-and-a-half-mile course, laid out in this way: From the starting line, east by north, three-quarters north, thirteen and one-quarter miles to a buoy off Long Neck Point, on the Connecticut shore; thence southwest seven and three-quarter miles to a buoy off Oak Neck Point, on the Long Island shore; thence west, half north, seven miles to the point of starting. With a race beginning at Larchmont, there is little choice of courses for a twenty-eight mile battle, when windward work is more than ever desirable, but yesterday the direction of the wind was just right. The yachts had a spinnaker run, with booms to port, on the first leg, and were sent into the eye of the wind on the second, while on the third the wind shifted just enough to make three tacks necessary in negotiating the seven miles.

Prior to the setting of the warning signal at 11:45 both yachts circled the committee boat two or three times, and both exhibited mainsails of perfect setting, with club topsails drawing, balloon jibs up in stops and spinnakers ready. The manoeuvring for the next five minutes was of little account. But at 11:50, when the preparatory signal was set the skirmish began. Resolute at the time was to the westward of the starting line, and Vanitie to the north and east of it. Both headed to the northward, toward the entrance of the harbor, on the port tack, converging, and in a minute or two Resolute had Vanitie under her lee, and she carried her so far toward the harbor entrance as to give some of the lookers-on the shivers, in the fear that they were going into shallow water. Within a minute of the starting signal both came about and headed for the line, on the starboard tack, with Resolute in windward position and leading slightly. Both broke out balloon jibs as they approached this line.

Cup Race Conditions.

Cup race conditions—even if these yachts are of "Class H Special" this year they race under cup race conditions—provide for a starting interval of two minutes, during which the actual starting time of either yacht crossing will be recorded. A start made after the expiration of the two minutes will be officially recorded as at the end of the period. Both yachts were under good headway as they approached the line, but at 11:55 they were some distance away, and at 11:57 were still behind the line, but only slightly. Resolute crossed at 11:57:05 and Vanitie at 11:57:11, both on the port tack, and both breaking out spinnakers as they crossed. Resolute was rather slower in getting this big running sail to draw properly than the other.

Shortly after the start Vanitie drew across the stern of Resolute, with windward position, but this was of no great advantage, as both had the wind clear. In the run to Long Neck Point the two yachts maintained their positions about as at the start. Resolute rounded the buoy a few seconds in the lead, but Vanitie shot around inside of her and held the windward position, and in a few minutes drew up even with her. From that moment it was Vanitie's race. The yachts made six or eight tacks in covering the seven and three-fourth miles to Oak Neck Point, Vanitie gaining slightly at every tack. She rounded the Oak Neck buoy fifty-eight seconds in the lead. On the way home Resolute at first held to the Long Island shore, while Vanitie took the open Sound. A slight shift of wind improved Resolute's position, but another shift a little nearer to the westward headed them both, and made three tacks necessary. They split tacks and parted company during the last two miles, but every move was to the advantage of Vanitie. The finishes were: Vanitie, 3:06:35; Resolute, 3:10:46, and the official elapsed time, Vanitie 3:09:35 and Resolute 3:13:46. It was unofficially said that Vanitie gives Resolute at present seventy-one seconds allowance on a thirty-mile race. This is equivalent to one minute and six seconds on twenty-eight miles, and by this figuring Resolute's corrected time is 3:12:40.

There were eighty-six yachts in all in the annual regatta. Besides the two big boats there were three schooners, Katrina and Windward of Class D, which had a race to themselves, and Miladi of Class F, with which the two larger ones sailed a special race. There were six of the 50-foot class: Ventura, sailed by Harry Maxwell; Samurai, by Edmund Fish; Grayling, with Junius Spencer Morgan at the wheel; Spartan, sailed by her owner, Joseph Macdonough, with Stuyvesant Wainwright assisting; Iroquois and Acushla. There were seven 30-footers, two of Class P, a dozen handicap boats, four of the sonder class, half a dozen Larchmont interclub boats, eleven stars, and smaller craft by the score. Dagmar of the Larchmont interclub fleet won by one second from Whiff. In the other classes the finishes were not particularly close.

Ariel, of the handicap class, became entangled with the towline of a string of barges on the Long Island shore and was sunk, but all of her crew were rescued with little trouble, as there was plenty of help at hand. Lillian, of the same class, whose owner is a brother of Ariel's owner, gave up the race because of the accident and the attendant work of rescue. Winners, other than those mentioned, were:

Schooners, Class D, Katrina; schooners, mixed class, Miladi; 50-foot class, Ventura; mixed class, M and N, Alice; 30-foot class, Silhouette; Class P, Amoret; handicap class, first division, Carolina; handicap class, second division, Veda; handicap class, third division, Robin Hood III.; handicap class, fourth division, White Cap; Class R, Margaret; sonder class, Chance; Orienta one-design class, Thane; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Scylla; star class, Neptune; Seawanhaka knockabout class, Dipper; Class S, Breeze; dory class, Teuton; Glen Cove jewel class, Emerald; New Rochelle one-design class, La Rochelle; Class R, special, Moy Fah Loy; catboat class, Nimble. The summary in part:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 12:40. Course, 24½ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Katrina, J. B. Ford	4:17:24	3:37:24
Windward, H. D. Whiton	4:33:31	3:53:31

Corrected times.—Miladi, 3:31:52; Katrina, 3:33:19; Windward, 3:53:31.

SCHOONERS—SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 12:40. Course, 24½ miles.

Katrina, J. B. Ford	4:17:24	3:37:24
Windward, H. D. Whiton	4:33:31	3:53:31
Miladi, G. W. Scott	4:32:31	3:52:31

Corrected times.—Miladi, 3:31:52; Katrina, 3:33:19; Windward, 3:53:31.

SLOOPS—50 FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45. Course, 20¾ miles.

Samuri, W. E. Dodge	3:30:52	2:54:56
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	3:42:53	2:57:33
Spartan, J. M. Macdonough	3:40:01	3:01:01
Iroquois II, R. N. Ellis	3:41:06	2:56:06
Acushla, H. Steinbrugge	3:36:05	2:51:05

SLOOPS—Classes M and N.

Start, 12:30. Course, 20¾ miles.

Eleanor, H. B. Shane	4:21:06	3:31:06
Alice, Dr. C. B. Keeler	4:10:59	3:26:59

Corrected times.—Alice, 3:15:13; Eleanor, 3:31:06.

N. Y. Y. C.—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:55. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	3:23:51	2:28:51
Lena, O. M. Reid	3:26:26	2:31:26
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	3:24:31	2:29:31
Alerion II., J. W. Alker	3:25:29	2:30:29
Arera, J. L. Cutler	3:25:04	2:30:04
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	3:27:45	2:32:45
Hope, I. E. Raymond	3:25:39	2:30:39

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 1 P. M. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Amoret, R. B. Budd	3:27:54	2:27:54
Anita, G. P. Granbey	3:30:13	2:30:13

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1:05. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	3:38:11	2:33:11
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	3:32:59	2:27:59

Corrected times—Carolina, 2:25:47; Pontiac, 2:26:30.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:05. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	2:42:12	1:37:12
Veda, G. W. Chadwick	2:30:56	1:25:56
Ariel, T. H. Price	Did not finish.	
Lillian, L. Price	Did not finish.	
Alerion, J. W. Alker	2:41:38	1:36:38

Corrected times—Veda, 1:25:30; Mediator, 1:22:20; Alerion, 1:34:03.

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 1:10. Course, 11 Miles.

Margaret, C. D. Mallory	2:48:24	1:38:24
Joyetta, W. H. Childs	2:49:46	1:39:46

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 1:10. Course, 11 Miles.

Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	2:46:53	1:31:15
Dagmar, F. J. Tierney	2:40:41	1:31:41
Lewanna, Spence Brothers	2:48:40	1:33:40
Barbara, C. Shields	2:49:06	1:34:06
Whiff, Roy Manny	2:46:42	1:31:42

CANOEISTS' OUTING ENDS.

500 Enthusiasts View Races on Hudson at Denning's Point.

Special to The New York Times.

DENNING'S POINT, N. Y., July 5.—The annual camp and race meet of the American Canoe Association ended with a big celebration tonight. More than 500 people visited the camp and watched the races.

Leo Friede, the holder of the international trophy, was defeated by one minute by William Harrison of the Knickerbocker C. C., in the handicap sailing race. Edith Jenkins, an associate member of the A. C. A., was third to Friede in a large field.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Mr. Von Steeze of New York as the new Commodore, with Dr. Daniel Boone of Philadelphia as Vice Commodore and J. Clark of New York as Purser. The Executive Committee 's: A. Ahrens, Ben Hill, and Fred Grant of New York, and F. Cross and G. Parker of Philadelphia.

The summary of the week's racing:

Elliot Trophy.—Won by Leo Friede, Manhattan C. C.; William Harrison, Knickerbocker C. C., second.

Lady Bug Trophy.—Won by Jule Marshall, Inwood C. C.; Ben Hill, Inwood C. C.

Tandem Single Blade, Senior.—Won by Clark and Bartholomew, Inwood C. C.; Newman and Finn, Inwood C. C., second.

Tandem Double Blade, Junior.—Won by Smith and Schmidt, Canibal C. C.; Leppe and Spence, Canibal C. C., second.

One Man Single Blade.—Won by G. Kelley, Fort Washington C. C.; Newman, Inwood C. C., second.

One-Man Double Blade, Junior.—Won by Stein, Northern C. C.; W. Bunk, Northern C. C., second.

A. C. A. Members' Trophy for Club Fours, Double Blades.—Won by Inwood C. C.; Canibal C. C., second; Philadelphia C. C., third.

MacAllister Trophy.—Won by G. Kelley, Fort Washington C. C.; Marshall, Inwood C. C., second; Bartholomew, Inwood C. C., third.

Tandem Single Blade, Junior.—Won by McMann and Schroeder, Inwood; Stein and Blackwood, Northern C. C., second.

Tandem Double Blade, Senior.—Won by McMann and Schroeder, Inwood C. C.; Kelley and Grant, Fort Washington, second.

Edwin Gould Trophy, for Club Fours, Single Blade.—Won by Inwood C. C.; Canibal C. C., second; Philadelphia C. C., third.

Tilting.—Won by McMann and Baidwin, Inwood C. C.

One-Man, Single Blade, Junior.—Won by Schroeder, Inwood C. C.; Keller, Canibal C. C., second.

Canoe Pfiling Contest.—Won by Parker and Wilson.

Handicap Decked Sailing.—Won by William Harrison, Knickerbocker C. C.; Leo Friede, Manhattan C. C., second.

A. C. C. H., Open Sailing.—Won by Ahrens, Knickerbocker C. C.; Von Clevenburg, Fort Washington, second; Edith Jenkins, third.

Cero First Around Island.

Captain W. P. Frost's Cero had no great difficulty in winning the race around Long Island that was held over the Independence Day holidays under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay. The Columbia Yacht Club craft poked her nose over the finish line, off the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening. It had taken her thirty-one hours to cover the 236 nautical miles. The only other boat to finish was C. H. Greene's Helene, which was clocked at 11:55 on Sunday night. Cero ran into a heavy fog after passing through the East River, and the boat had considerable trouble in finding the finish line.

GOLF AT PLAINFIELD.

Reinhart and Glenney Finalists in Country Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 5.—F. O. Reinhart and W. Lester Glenney as a result of today's play are the finalists in the Plainfield Country Club golf tournament. These two will meet in the deciding match on Saturday. F. O. Reinhart defeated H. D. Hibbard in the morning round, while Glenney took the measure of R. S. Rowland, 4 and 2.

In the semi-finals, which were played in the afternoon, Reinhart had for his opponent D. O. Rogers, over whom he gained an easy victory, the score being 5 and 4. The exciting match of the day was between Glenney and S. D. Lounsberry. The contest went to twenty holes before the former was able to take the match by 1 up. K. Whitney Baker and H. L. Conrad came through the semi-finals in the second sixteen. They defeated S. H. Patterson, 5 and 4, and T. S. Wheeler, 2 up, respectively.

In the best selected eighteen holes of the 36-hole match play handicap, E. B. Shoemaker returned the best score, with 76—16—60. J. R. Shoemaker made the finest showing in the competition for the Golf Committee's Cup.

Carstairs Estab. 1788. "A good bottle to keep good whiskey good." In the non-refillable bottle. Rye

PIERSON MAKES 175-YARD HOLE IN ONE

Boy Golfer's Record at Montclair—Holiday Matches on Metropolitan Links.

Record golf, which was also spectacular, was displayed in the Fourth of July competitions of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday by A. L. Pierson, Jr., a lad of about 18 Summers. His 69 equaled the amateur mark held jointly by Jerome D. Travers, the national open champion; Franklin W. Dyer and W. B. Bremner.

The youth's most remarkable work, however, came at the ninth hole, a distance of about 175 yards downhill. He holed out his tee shot and finished the outward journey in 32. He used a mid-iron off the tee, and the ball dropped directly in line and rolled into the cup. The 32 had never been done before on the first nine at Montclair Young Pierson competed in the metropolitan junior championship last week, and captured the second cup. He is handicapped at 10 in the club events, and his score of 69 minus 10 left him a remarkably low net of 59, by far and away the best in Class A of the handicap in the afternoon.

In the morning Ralph Starrett won Class A with 83-12-71; R. S. Carmichael, in Class B, with 88-18-70, and George Letterhouse, in the third division, with 97-28-69. In the afternoon, John Reis and R. S. Carmichael tied in Class B division, each with cards at 89-18-71. Percy Allen's 90-20-70 showed the way in the third set.

It was Pierson who won the selected score prize in Class A with 68-5-63, and Alexander Aiken and Carmichael tied for the Class B prize, each having 82-9-73. There was a woman's putting competition, which was won by Mrs. H. P. Plimpton. Pierson's sensational card was as follows:

Out .....3 3 4 5 3 5 4 4 1—32
In .....5 4 4 4 4 6 2 5 4—37—69

Handicap, Morning, Class A.—Ralph Starrett, 83, 12—71; F. W. Dyer, 76, 4—72; C. Z. Lee and A. S. Ridley were the winners. They had 81, 9—72. In the afternoon a similar competition was staged except that the classes were separated. Harry Cashdan and C. R. Black won in the first, with 81, 11—70, and H. L. Walker and A. W. Gilmore were the successful players in the second, with 80, 14—66. A prize was offered for a selected 18-hole score for the two rounds. This went to Philip De Ronde, for his 76, 6—70.

Finishing 8 down, T. V. Bermingham won the Clare A. Briggs Prize in the thirty-six-hole match play handicap against par at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday. Early in the day a four-ball medal play handicap was in order, and the winners proved to be Arthur Stiles and H. T. Brown with a card of 84, 10—74. Later in the day a four-ball handicap against par was staged, and the winners were T. V. Bermingham and G. E. Widmer, who finished 2 up.

C. L. Mothersole, late of Woodhall Spa, England, but now the professional of the newly organized Malba Field Club at Whitestone, played a match with William Entwhistle of Rockledge, Fla., the visitor winning by 4 up and 3 to play. In the afternoon Mothersole and an amateur, John Yardley, met Gardiner W. White and C. V. Woodrow in a four-ball contest. White and Woodrow were the winners by 3 up and 2 to play, the last named giving an exhibition of putting which would do credit to a champion.

Scotch mixed foursomes for nine holes furnished a competition late in the day, and the winners proved to be Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Smith with a card of 58, 10—48. Mrs. J. W. Stanley won the putting prize.

36-Hole Handicap at Weeburn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 5.—A 36-hole handicap for Classes A and B was played at Weeburn today, the best 18 holes being counted. Among the best cards turned in were: Class A—A. W. Stark, 83, 10—73; P. N. Knapp, 86, 12—74; W. D. Macdonald, 80, 5—75; S. C. Kelley, Jr., 90, 12—78. Class B—M. T. Hall, 96, 27—69; R. J. Sanderson, 85, 22—71; F. C. Kelley, 90, 18—72; H. L. Woodbury, 96, 22—74; D. T. Woodbury, 99, 18—81.

For Hackensack Golf Prizes.

At the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday, members played for the Captain's prize, four low net scores to qualify, and also for a special prize of R. Ichinomiya, a Japanese member. The following qualified for the Captain's prize: W. H. Link, 85—14—71; George E. Wells, 89—18—71; J. H. Abeel, 84—13—71; C. B. Zabriskie, 83—15—68. For the special prize of Ichinomiya, C. E. Stafford qualified with 90—19—71, and C. E. Uebelacher with 91—21—71. Both games will be played off at match play.

Smith's Handicap Some Help.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—Playing against a field of fifteen men at the North Jersey Country Club today, William B. Smith captured President William B. Johnson's Cup with a net score of 80 in a selected score 36-hole play. His handicap was 25. George Barbour and R. L. Huff were tied for second, with net scores of 64, the first having a handicap of 30 and the second 25.

Yountakah Country Club golfers qualified in two flights of eight yesterday for the July Cup. There was also a special four-ball handicap, the winners being C. H. and L. P. Goodspeed, with a card of 82, 12—70. The scores follow:

Class A.—M. M. Michael, 76, 5—71; F. C. Bolger, 83, 10—73; R. G. Anderson, 84, 10—74; W. L. Pyle, 88, 14—74; C. V. Webster, 90, 14—76; D. McGrath, 85, 7—78; F. H. Edwards, Jr., 95, 17—78; D. Benson, 89, 10—79.

Class B.—H. Edwards, 95, 24—71; A. Grubb, 93, 22—71; J. B. Edwards, 92, 18—74; C. H. Goodspeed, 94, 18—76; F. C. Hastings, 94, 18—76; N. Schench, 98, 11—77; C. C. White, 106, 27—78; J. La Due, 106, 27—79.

Four-ball.—C. H. Goodspeed and L. P. Goodspeed, 82, 12—70; W. H. Stodding and H. Pyle, 86, 15—71; Douglas McGrath and A. J. Kenney, 80, 8—72; C. H. Edwards and W. F. Piercy, 90, 17—73; F. A. Marcellus and C. A. Bickel, 82, 8—74; W. S. Forepaugh and C. H. Sinclair, 87, 13—74; C. H. Heifrich and H. D. Reynolds, 90, 15—75.

A triple tie resulted in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club involving W. Fowler, G. W. Van Vlack, and H. J. Crandall, each with a net of seventy-five. Van Vlack, who was also successful on Saturday took the Class A prize in the sweepstakes, with 87, 12—75. H. J. Crandall's card of 98—18—75 won in Class B. H. B. Brewster captured the approaching and putting, with scores of 2, 2, 3, 7, while C. W. Fowler won the men's driving, with a total of 670 yards in three tries. Mrs. William J. Faith took the women's driving prize, getting a total of 391.

An eighteen-hole match play handicap, against par, with only three quarters of the usual allowance conceded, was the holiday attraction at the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday. J. G. Gillespie took the Class A award, with 85, 7—78, while in the second set E. L. Lewis, with 97, 14—83, was the winner. The scores:

Class A.—J. G. Gillespie, 85, 7—78; E. A. Burd, 87, 7—80; David Leahy, 92, 20—72.
Class B.—E. L. Lewis, 97, 14—83; W. F. Albertson, 98, 12—86; Lee Harrison, 97, 17—80.

F. McCullough was the winner of the Independence Day Cup at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. His card was 94, 18—76.

There were thirty-five starters, and the following returned cards:

F. McCullough, 94, 18—76; Palmer Black, 91, 14—77; F. B. Pratt, 91, 10—81; H. L. Pratt, 89, 8—81; H. C. Folger, 97, 18—81; E. C. Kerr, 94, 12—82; H. T. Dickinson, 102, 20—82; H. F. Whitney, 87, 3—84; Richardson Pratt, 103, 16—87.

De Coursey Cleveland was a double winner at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, for his card of 94, 20—74, not only won the W. W. Lowery Medal, but also led the field in Class B of the eighteen-hole medal play handicap. In Class A M. W. Deacon topped the list, with 86, 10—76. August F. Kammer and H. T. Allen, with a card of 72, 1 1-3—70 2-3, took the prize in Class A of a special four-ball competition, while in the second division the leaders were William T. Jockin and T. A. MacDonald. Their card was 86, 15 1-3—70 2-3.

H. L. Phillips and George Lackey played off the tie for the Vice-President's Cup at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday, and Phillips, with a score of 87 was the winner. Lackey had 91. There also was an eighteen hole medal play handicap in which there were 86 entries in all. George Clark led Class A with 84, 10—74; C. F. McClellan, Class B, with 100, 27—73, and George S. Smith, Class C, with 102, 29—73.

Kenyon Congdon took the prize in the men's driving competition, while Oscar Carlson won the putting. Mrs. Zak was the successful competitor in the woman's putting.

Golfers of the Forest Hill Field Club were provided with three special competitions for the holiday, and C. L. Cameron, after a long period of time, came through with a vengeance. He won the "all day" affair, best selected scores for eighteen holes counting, one-half the handicap being allowed. His card was 76, 7½—68½. In the sweepstakes he had 82, 15—67, which showed the way in Class A. In the second division of the "sweeps," T. R. Hunt was tied with W. W. Lyons, the respective cards being 99, 27—72 and 89, 17—72. J. Barton Garfield won the Class A prize in the match play against par. He finished all even. J. J. Corcoran was also all even, showing the way in the second class.

At the Essex County Club yesterday, A. G. Hoffman won in Class A with 80, 10—70; C. J. Wilson with 93, 20—73 in Class B, and H. C. Cone led the field in Class C with 100, 23—77.

In addition to the qualifying round for the Vice President's Cup, eight becoming eligible for subsequent match play, golfers of the Arcola Country Club competed in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap and also a selected score competition, in which the best eighteen holes of a thirty-six hole handicap were taken. J. L. Johnston, with a card of 93, 20—73, won the single round, and the selected score prize went to Fred Case for his card of 78, 11—67. The following qualified for the Vice President's Cup:

J. L. Johnston, 73; Fred D. Case, 74; Marcus S. Goodbody, 78; Archie Graham, 78; Edward Doerken, 79; Embury Palmer, 79; C. H. Eddy, 79; C. N. Jones, 79.

Members of the Englewood Country Club competed in a four-ball medal play handicap yesterday, in which Charles C. Lee and A. S. Ridley were the winners. They had 81, 9—72. In the afternoon a similar competition was staged except that the classes were separated. Harry Cashdan and C. R. Black won in the first, with 81, 11—70, and H. L. Walker and A. W. Gilmore were the successful players in the second, with 80, 14—66. A prize was offered for a selected 18-hole score for the two rounds. This went to Philip De Ronde, for his 76, 6—70.

Finishing 8 down, T. V. Bermingham won the Clare A. Briggs Prize in the thirty-six-hole match play handicap against par at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday. Early in the day a four-ball medal play handicap was in order, and the winners proved to be Arthur Stiles and H. T. Brown with a card of 84, 10—74. Later in the day a four-ball handicap against par was staged, and the winners were T. V. Bermingham and G. E. Widmer, who finished 2 up.

C. L. Mothersole, late of Woodhall Spa, England, but now the professional of the newly organized Malba Field Club at Whitestone, played a match with William Entwhistle of Rockledge, Fla., the visitor winning by 4 up and 3 to play. In the afternoon Mothersole and an amateur, John Yardley, met Gardiner W. White and C. V. Woodrow in a four-ball contest. White and Woodrow were the winners by 3 up and 2 to play, the last named giving an exhibition of putting which would do credit to a champion.

Scotch mixed foursomes for nine holes furnished a competition late in the day, and the winners proved to be Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Smith with a card of 58, 10—48. Mrs. J. W. Stanley won the putting prize.

36-Hole Handicap at Weeburn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 5.—A 36-hole handicap for Classes A and B was played at Weeburn today, the best 18 holes being counted. Among the best cards turned in were: Class A—A. W. Stark, 83, 10—73; P. N. Knapp, 86, 12—74; W. D. Macdonald, 80, 5—75; S. C. Kelley, Jr., 90, 12—78. Class B—M. T. Hall, 96, 27—69; R. J. Sanderson, 85, 22—71; F. C. Kelley, 90, 18—72; H. L. Woodbury, 96, 22—74; D. T. Woodbury, 99, 18—81.

For Hackensack Golf Prizes.

At the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday, members played for the Captain's prize, four low net scores to qualify, and also for a special prize of R. Ichinomiya, a Japanese member. The following qualified for the Captain's prize: W. H. Link, 85—14—71; George E. Wells, 89—18—71; J. H. Abeel, 84—13—71; C. B. Zabriskie, 83—15—68. For the special prize of Ichinomiya, C. E. Stafford qualified with 90—19—71, and C. E. Uebelacher with 91—21—71. Both games will be played off at match play.

Smith's Handicap Some Help.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—Playing against a field of fifteen men at the North Jersey Country Club today, William B. Smith captured President William B. Johnson's Cup with a net score of 80 in a selected score 36-hole play. His handicap was 25. George Barbour and R. L. Huff were tied for second, with net scores of 64, the first having a handicap of 30 and the second 25.

ANOTHER TITLE WON BY MISS BJURSTEDT

Norwegian Girl Takes National Clay Court Championship in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—The national clay tennis championship matches were finished today on the courts of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York lived up to predictions, winning out in the final of the women's singles. She lost the first set to the Boston champion, Mrs. G. W. Wightman, however, and took the next two sets.

In the mixed doubles the final honors went to Mrs. Wightman and H. C. Johnson, also of Boston, who were pitted against Miss Clare Cassel of New York and Percy Siverd of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Wightman met Miss Cassel in the semi-final this morning and won the first set. She lost the second, then braced up, and by splendid and bewildering serving won the third set and the match.

Miss Bjurstedt qualified for the final on Saturday and she and Mrs. Wightman lined up for honors this afternoon. The first game of the opening set went to the Norwegian. Mrs. Wightman took the second. Then the Boston girl took the next three. Miss Bjurstedt got two more, then Mrs. Wightman won the set by taking the next two games. She scored thirty-three points to her opponent's twenty-five.

The second set saw a reversal of form, and Mrs. Wightman lost the first two games, took the third, and then lost the next four, giving the New York entrant the set at 6—1; in points, 29 to 18. Mrs. Wightman made a good start in the third set by taking the first three games very easily, but seemed to tire after that and her opponent, strengthened, materially and won the next six games, taking this set 6—3 and two out of the three final sets. Their points in the last set were 36 for the winner and 28 for the loser, making the total points score: Miss Bjurstedt, 90; Mrs. Wightman, 79.

In the semi- finals of the mixed doubles Mrs. Wightman and H. C. Johnson were favored with a default from Mrs. Hardin Stiles and H. T. Brown with a card of 84, 10—74. Later in the day a four-ball handicap against par was staged, and the winners were T. V. Bermingham and G. E. Widmer, who finished 2 up.

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O'NEALE DEFEATS WOOD.

Columbia Student Wins Hard Tennis Match for North Side Title.

Playing a plucky uphill game when apparently beaten, J. S. O'Neale, a Columbia University student, defeated W. Halsey Wood, New York Tennis Club, in the third round of the tennis tournament for the championship of the North Side on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday, and qualified to play J. H. Steinkampf in the fourth round. Wood won the first set of the match, 6—3, and led in the second set, 5—3, and forty-love in the ninth game. The New York Club player was unable to win the point necessary to give him the set and match, however, and from this stage of the contest O'Neale gradually drew up on his opponent and won the second set by 9—7. Each player won his service in the third and deciding set, up to the ninth game, when O'Neale broke through Wood's serve and won his own with the match at 6—4.

Weather conditions handicapped several of the contestants. The heavy rain of the morning flooded the courts and, although many gallons of oil were consumed in an effort to dry out the clay, the courts were heavy. When the felt covering of the balls became wet the effect of the shots served to deaden the resiliency of the balls. This was particularly noticeable in the match between Hammett and G. A. L. Dionne, which was won by the former at 6—3, 6—4. Both men played from the back line, and their shots frequently skimmed the top of the net. It was a long, drawn-out rally, and in one game the ball passed over the net forty-two times before the winning point was scored.

Arthur M. Lovibond, the playing through cup holder, was the only player to qualify for the semi-final round, defeating P. Martin in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3. He will play the winner of the O'Neale-Steinkampf match in the upper half.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Abraham Bassford, Jr., the Westchester County Tennis Club champion, several matches were held up in the lower section of the draw. Francis T. Hunter of Cornell scored a straight set victory against W. M. Fischer at 6—4, 6—4 in the third round after Fischer had defeated Julio Steinacher in the preceding round at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

The draw for the doubles was made at the close of the day's play, and thirty-two teams are entered in the event, which will start will be made this afternoon, when the courts will be divided between the singles and doubles. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles.—Second Round—G. King defeated K. A. Sheldon, by default.

Third Round—George King defeated George S. Grossbeck, 6—2, 8—3; J. H. Steinkampf defeated E. M. Behar, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; J. S. O'Neale defeated H. Marschalk, 6—1, 6—3, A. D. Hammett defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4; W. M. Fischer defeated Julio Steinacher, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth Round—P. Martin defeated Herbert L. Bowman, 7—5, 8—6; J. H. Steinkampf defeated George King, 6—2, 6—2; J. S. O'Neale defeated W. Halsey Wood, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4; Francis T. Hunter defeated W. M. Fischer, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated P. Martin, 6—4, 6—3.

Postpone Nassau C. C. Tennis.

The final rounds of the men's singles and doubles invitation tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., which were scheduled to be played yesterday morning, were postponed owing to the rain. The doubles final, in which William J. Clothier and A. S. Dabney will oppose Cedric A. Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., will be played next Saturday afternoon, and Karl H. Behr and Clothier will contest for the singles in the morning. Summary:

Women's Singles.—Semi-final—Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston defeated Miss Clare Cassel of New York, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary—Miss Mabel R. Miller and P. C. Maher defeated Miss Lucy Kay and Paul Degener, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Miss Marjorie Schmertz and Middleton De Camp, 6—0, 6—3.

First Round—Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson won from Miss Mabel Miller and H. C. Johnson, by default; Miss Buda Stephens and D. D. Morgan won from Miss Kyle and C. J. Sutton, by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Wormcastle, 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss D. Wilson and F. A. Galer won from Miss Martha Guthrie and Lawrence Curtis II., by default; Mrs. G. W. Wight

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:38|Moon rises..12:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:48	3:24	9:01	9:49
Governors Island	3:33	4:00	9:46	10:35
Hell Gate	5:23	5:59	11:26	12:15

Arrived—Monday, July 5.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, June 26.
SS Cosmo, San Juan, June 30.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, June 30.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 3.
SS Rosasno, Cardiff, June 19.
SS Lowther Castle, Barry, June 3.
SS Bruckhaussen, Guantanamo, June 18.
SS Buenos Aires, Havana, June 19.
SS Chester Hall, Philadelphia, June 30.
SS Kroonland, Balboa, June 30.
SS Pampa, Buenos Aires, June 7.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, June 30.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, Balboa, June 25.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, June 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 14
Slux	Liverpool	June 24
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Adriatic	Palermo	June 30
United States	Copenhagen	June 24
Stampalia	Genoa	June 22
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Saxonia	Dundee	June 22
Havana	Havana	July 3
Metapan	Havana	July 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 3
Lampasas	Mobile	June 29
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Whoo	Aarhuus	June 22
Caroceno	Victoria	June 19
Colorado	Galveston	July 1
El Norte	Galveston	July 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 4
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Mature	Granada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE SATURDAY.

Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 29
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Jethou, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Marsval, Grenada	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Yumuri, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lanape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Tampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 6.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 205 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 84 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 144 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 155 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 363 miles S. at noon.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 63 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 8 miles S. of Delaware on Shoals at noon.
SS Llama, Copenhagen to New York, was 475 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 140 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 365 miles N. E. of Progreso at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 527 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS W. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 414 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 189 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, July 5.
SS Lux, at Gibraltar, July 3.
SS Flinn, at Antofagasta, July 4.
SS Dewa, at Genoa, July 2.
SS Camino, at Callao, July 3.
SS Eddie, at Queenstown, July 3.
SS Madawaska, at Aden, July 3.
SS Jungshovid, at Rio Janeiro, July 3.
SS Arkansas, at Copenhagen, June 23.
SS St. Cecilia, at Rotterdam, July 2.
SS Moorish Prince, at St. Nazaire, July 2.

Sailed.

SS Calaimis, from Gibraltar, July 3.
SS Ardgair, from Havre, July 2.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Santos, July 3.
SS Sark, from St. Lucia, July 4.
SS La Champli, from Rotterdam, June 30.
SS Bratsberg, from Montevideo, June 21.
SS Van der Duyn, from Genoa, June 29.
SS New York City, from Swansea, July 3.
SS Burmese Prince, from Bordeaux, July 3.

Passed.

SS Lompoo, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Europa, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS America, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 8, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru .....July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 13
Tahiti, Marquesos, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama .....July 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially adressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....July 30

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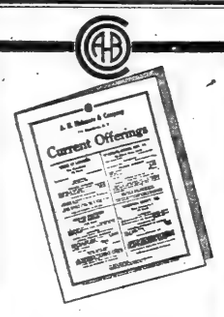
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ADDED MARKETS FOR MACHINERY

Report to the Commerce Department Shows Opportunities in South America.

ARGENTINA MOST PROMISING

Practical Suggestions by Special Agent Massel After Investigating the Field.

J. A. Massel, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce, who has just returned to this country after conducting a five months' investigation into the opportunities existing in South America for an extention of the American export trade in machinery and machine tools said yesterday there is no question that a lucrative field awaits the American manufacturer in the Southern continent, provided domestic makers go about winning business in the right way.

Mr. Massel, who is making his headquarters while in this city at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, yesterday gave a TIMES reporter some of his impressions regarding the outlook at the present time for increased business in the tool line in the South American countries. The commerce agent arrived in Buenos Aires Jan. 11 last, and immediately started his investigation. In the Argentine, as well as in the other countries visited, the United States representative was accorded every possible courtesy by Government officials, even to the extent of special trains and attachés.

Mr. Massel said yesterday that everywhere he found the most friendly regard, both among Government officials and individuals, for the "great Republic of North America," as the United States was generally referred to. The agent visited practically all of the countries in South America, and made a thorough inspection of the principal machinery plants of all kinds, including railroad shops, railroad electrification plants, power, light, ship, and marine works, and metallurgical shops. The agent also gathered data relating to the activities of foreign manufacturers of machine tools in South America, and their manner of doing business. The leading European competitors of the United States in the South American field in the tool line are England, Germany, Italy and France. All of these matters have been treated of by Mr. Massel in a voluminous report just filed with the Department of Commerce, but not yet published.

"I have no hesitation in giving it as my view," said Mr. Massel yesterday, "that among South American countries Argentina is the most promising. This market is by all odds the most important, as in 1912 Argentina imported machinery of all kinds worth $35,000,000 American currency. I found the Argentine business men keenly alive to the importance of using the most advanced machines and tools and very favorably inclined to the United States. As Argentina is a great agricultural country, there is naturally a big market for agricultural machinery and implements as well as traction engines and other heavy types of machinery.

"I should say, however, that American manufacturers already do a large business in Argentina in the above mentioned lines, but of course there is plenty of room for improvement. The European tool interests have studied the Argentine and other markets very closely, and are strongly intrenched. For example, the Industrial School of the Nation, located at Buenos Aires, which has 500 students from all sections of the country, is equipped with machinery donated in large part by German firms. In fact, nearly all of this machinery was given by German manufacturers. There is a plant in connection with the school in which working models of all sorts of machinery and tools are on exhibition. Among other things the models include engines, pumping machines, foundry, carpentry, and a great variety of other appliances. So far as I could ascertain, there was not one American model in the plant.

"How detrimental to American machine and tool interests the lack of exhibits is may be realized when it is stated that the students, when leaving this institution, find places in every kind of mechanical establishment in Argentina, and naturally show a preference for the foreign machines with which they are most familiar. Another advantage enjoyed by the foreign machine makers in Argentina is that many of the German cartels, individual German manufacturers, and English, French and Italian interests maintain not only heavy supplies of all kinds of the goods sold, but actually in many instances have repair shops on the ground to take care of tools or machines requiring attention after trial or use.

"Some of the American firms likewise have these facilities and, where they have, are invariably successful. Right here I would like to say that, over and over again, the lower price of an article is not always the chief consideration. Certain American tools, for instance, are sold in Argentina at actually higher prices than the competing European goods, but the users prefer to pay the difference holding that the American products are well worth it. American firms will not do much of a business in the Argentine unless they are prepared to keep full stocks on hand as the people are keen for quick deliveries, and want to be assured that machines, tools and parts can be replaced or duplicated on short notice. The carrying of adequate stocks in Argentina solves the delivery question."

Mr. Massel found the business interests of Peru extremely friendly toward this country, and in the agent's opinion, American manufacturers should be able to materially increase their sales of machinery and tools, especially sugar machinery. Mr. Massel said he was sorry to get the impression that some of the American representatives of machinery and tool concerns in Peru are not as pushing and intelligent as their Scotch and French rivals.

"It surprised me very much," said the agent, "when I inquired of one of the principal American machinery representatives in Peru as to the number of sugar manufacturing plants in the country, to have him reply that he didn't know, although I learned afterward that full statistics on this point had been published by the Government. Here was a man sent all the way down to Peru to push sales for his concern, and yet he had no idea regarding the number of plants to which he might make possible sales. This is the kind of representation that doesn't pay. From my inspection of the Peruvian sugar plants, I am convinced that there is room for great improvement in the types of machinery used. It is true that many of the proprietors appear to be satisfied with the apparatus they are using, and the results obtained, but demonstrations of the efficiency of certain American-built machines would undoubtedly make additional sales for our manufacturers.

"Another chance for American machinery makers relates to the cotton and woolen manufacturing industries of Peru. I found the plants in these industries up to date in every respect, and with machinery supplied almost exclusively by English and Italian firms. The Peruvian textile manufacturers assured me that they were looking for labor-saving divices, and wondered that, with the worldwide reputation which American machinery manufacturers enjoy, greater efforts had not been made to sell to them.

"What can be accomplished by direct and competent men in the field came under my notice while in Peru. An American firm sent a live and capable man down there with an improved cutting machine. This machine was set up in various centres, and demonstrated that it could turn out 100 tons of material in six hours, whereas the cutter of European production in general use had an output in ten hours' operation of only sixty tons. Needless to say, the American concern is making sales right and left. Recurring to sugar machinery in Peru, I should call attention of American manufacturers to the desirability of having sugar machinery journals interchangeable. European manufacturers are very successful in selling journals on this account."

Mr. Massel found that in Chile, as in Argentina, the English and Germans are indisputably the masters of the machinery market, the Germans particularly controlling the electrical machinery lines. There are markets for both agricultural and mining machinery, but machine tools and industrial machinery in general are controlled by the English and Germans. There is, in the agent's opinion, a fairly good market for this class of machinery as there are numerous breweries, bake shops, ice plants, etc. Mr. Massel said Chile will offer in the near future a good market for machinery of every description, and that it will prove very profitable for all concerned if more enterprising Americans would go to Chile and make investments, particularly in establishing various industries. This has been and is being done by the English and Germans with excellent results.

In Bolivia no stocks of machinery or tools are kept, supplies being drawn from Peruvian and Chilean ports adjacent. Here, the agent believes, American salesmen with samples have a chance to make sales, but he is strongly of the opinion that in Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Chile American manufacturers will best attain success by direct representation and full stocks of their products. In the smaller countries, the salesman plan is advocated. Mr. Massel will return to South America in a few weeks. He sails direct for Brazil, where he will conclude his investigation into the machinery situation, and then proceed to the West Coast to study the opportunities for American mining machinery. At the request of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Massel will remain in this city for the next three weeks and will be glad to discuss details of his investigation with American manufacturers and exporters who may be interested.

FOR SHELF HARDWARE, TOO.

Stocks of These Articles Have Been Very Much Depleted.

South American dealers in shelf hardware are running very short in their stocks, according to S. S. Brill, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who has reached this city after completing an investigation into the opportunities for American trade in this line. This shortage, the agent said yesterday, results from a two-fold cause. The first is that for several years merchants curtailed their buying on account of "hard times" and allowed stocks to run down. The second cause of the present low stocks is the European war.

Just before the outbreak of the war, however, they gave liberal orders to English, French and German firms for fresh stocks. When war was declared, however, not only were all new purchases eliminated, but older orders given for future delivery were cancelled. Mr. Brill said yesterday that, while it is true the purchasing powers of the South American countries in view of the war have greatly diminished, at the same time the conservative policy pursued by the merchants previous to the war has gradually depleted stocks to the minimum, and they are now simply compelled to replace their stocks with new merchandise. Evidence of this is shown by the increased business received by those firms having men on the spot, and who in the past have done considerable business with the merchants.

In discussing the present situation in the South American shelf hardware trade Mr. Brill said:

"At no time has an opportunity presented itself to the American manufacturers or firms as at present to lay the foundation of a future, lasting business relation with South American countries. The importance of South America as a market for shelf hardware is best demonstrated by the statistics shown for the year 1913—a normal year. During this period the total imports of shelf hardware, or so-called light hardware, into the South American countries amounted to about $24,000,000, of which the United States supplied between 16½ to 17 per cent. of the total, Germany and Great Britain about 34 to 35 per cent. each and France about 10 per cent.

"In comparison with the same period of 1912, the imports show a little gain from practically every country, but the largest percentage is shown in the importation from the United States and especially of tools. But, in view of the existing conditions during recent years, the merchants or importers adopted a more conservative policy, stocks were cut down, purchases curtailed and confined strictly to such articles as were absolutely demanded and which could not be substituted with other items."

With the former trade rivals of American manufacturers and exporters handicapped or eliminated for the time being at least, Agent Brill believes that this country is the only one in a position to furnish the South Americans with shelf hardware. Granting that the purchasing power of the South American countries as a result of the war has been cut down to one-half, or 50 per cent., the agent, nevertheless, is convinced that heavy sales can be made since merchants are compelled to renew their stocks.

Mr. Brill has brought back with him over 300 samples, together with catalogues and price lists, of the kinds of shelf hardware sold by European manufacturers. These are on exhibition at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409 Custom House, where the agent will be glad to confer for a limited time with exporters interested.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

American Securities Lifeless Owing to the Holiday.

LONDON, July 5.—Money was in plentiful supply here today and discounts showed a drooping tendency, on the belief that money will not be as dear as had been anticipated.

On the Stock Exchange the cessation of selling of home securities to invest in the new war loan keeps the market steady, but foreign securities show a disposition to sag to the minimum. The old war loan was active; rubbers and oils were steady and coppers flat.

American securities were lifeless owing to the holiday in the United States, but further sales of gold bonds were recorded.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 5.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs, 99 centimes.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Tues., except showers on coast. Wed., fair; light variable winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers in s. e. Wed., fair; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed., except fair in n. w.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., La., and East. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., light, variable winds.

West Tex.—Fair Tues., warmer in panhandle Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed., slowly rising temperatures; moderate w. winds.

Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer; moderate w. backing to s. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with slowly rising temperature.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. partly cloudy, with showers in n. w., warmer in e.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. partly cloudy, warmer in e.

Minn.—Fair Tues., warmer in s. and w. Wed. probably showers.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. showers.

No. Dak.—Partly cloudy Tues., warmer in e. and cent. Wed. showers and cooler.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers Tues. and Wed., cooler Wed.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. probably showers and cooler.

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RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	$72,626,856.81	Capital Stock paid in		$6,000,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	1,671,489.87	Surplus and undivided profits		9,242,214.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	416.79	National Bank Notes outstanding		5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	5,000,000.00	Bonds borrowed		190,000.00
U. S. and other Bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,445,714.85	Letters of credit and time acceptances (Foreign Dept.)		1,674,782.60
Bonds, Securities, etc.	10,203,616.12	Deposits		
Banking House and other real estate	4,528,342.08	Individual	$67,330,566.98	
Cash and due from banks	51,296,995.59	Banks	57,335,868.51	124,666,435.49
	$146,773,432.11			$146,773,432.11

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Condensed Statement, June 23, 1915

RESOURCES	
Real Estate	$2,765,007.68
Bonds and Mortgages	274,350.00
Public Securities	13,692,557.34
Other Securities	47,932,939.57
Loans and Bills Purchased	145,256,333.64
Cash—on Hand and in Banks	64,229,610.45
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,703,356.05
Foreign Exchange	42,978,984.17
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	35,015,605.40
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	1,519,723.69
	$362,368,467.99

LIABILITIES		
Capital		$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund—Required by Law	$2,000,000.00	
Additional Surplus not Required by Law	18,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		2,214,671.58
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks		8,907,705.74
Accrued Interest Payable		2,154,952.06
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		299,189.27
Foreign Accounts		2,771,249.13
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		35,015,605.40
Deposits		281,005,094.81
		$362,368,467.99

Deposits June 30, 1914 ..... $233,882,398
Deposits June 23, 1915 281,005,094

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A deposit agreement is in course of preparation, pending which Depositors will receive the Depositary's receipt, exchangeable for definitive certificates of deposit when prepared.

New York City, July 2, 1915.

B. W. JONES, Secretary, 16 Wall Street, New York City.
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DIVIDENDS.

121ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 9, 1915.
D. R. BURBANKS, Secretary.
New York, June 30, 1915.

D. A. THOMAS HERE; ST. LOUIS CONVOYED

Destroyers Escorted Liner Because British Munitions Commissioner Was on Board.

WILL BUY WAR SUPPLIES

He Will Cooperate with J. P. Morgan & Co.—To Investigate Canadian Protests of Unfairness.

When the American liner St. Louis reached her pier yesterday morning from Liverpool, after passing through the heavy rainstorm in the lower bay, which made the sky almost as dark as night, the passengers said that they had been escorted for 300 miles by two British torpedo boat destroyers. The ship's officers said the convoy was ordered by the Admiralty at the request of Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, because his Commissioner, David A. Thomas, M. P., was a passenger on the liner. The destroyers picked up the St. Louis after she left the landing stage, Liverpool, at 5 o'clock and kept, one on either bow, until Daunt's Rock was reached at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

Just before the destroyers signaled "Good-bye and pleasant voyage" to Captain John C. Jamison on the St. Louis, a small object, resembling an upturned boat with a flag on it and two men, was seen away on the starboard bow. The destroyers exchanged signals with each other and then the one on the starboard side went off at great speed and did not return. The officers of the St. Louis said they did not know whether it was a boat belonging to a ship that had been torpedoed or what had happened, as the remaining destroyer signaled good-bye ten minutes later and steamed at more than thirty knots after her companion.

This is the second occasion on which the British Admiralty has sent an escort to American liners leaving Liverpool. The first one was the St. Paul when she left Liverpool on June 6, with Colonel E. M. House on board, who was carrying special dispatches to Washington for President Wilson.

Met by British Ambassador.

Mr. Thomas was accompanied by his wife and niece, Miss Nina Jamison, and two secretaries. He was met at the pier by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who held a short conference with Mr. Thomas while the latter was waiting for his baggage.

In an interview on the St. Louis, Mr. Thomas said that he could not discuss the details of his mission to this country, as he was here entirely on Government business. He knew nothing of the alleged disagreement between Lord Kitchener and Sir John French, but he said he was told that everything with regard to the ammunition supplies for the army in France was working smoothly when he left England.

It was a shock to him, he said, when the wireless dispatch containing the news of the shooting of J. P. Morgan was posted on the St. Louis on Sunday morning, but he was glad to hear Mr. Morgan would recover.

"My business in the United States is to co-operate with J. P. Morgan & Co. in the purchase of munitions of war for England. In this connection I wish to say that there has been no criticism of the manner in which Mr. Morgan has fulfilled his contracts. What criticism there has been was chiefly in Canada and was to the effect that Canada had not been favored in the matter of contracts as much as the United States. I know nothing about it, but I do know that American business men and Canadians are quite different and that may be the trouble.

Will Go to Canada.

"My only regret is that I did not come to the United States twenty-five years ago and become an American business man myself, for I must say that I admire their methods to a high degree. I shall investigate the reports regarding the unfair treatment of the Canadian firms in the giving out of contracts by the Government when I go to Canada, which will be very soon."

Mr. Thomas said he was very thankful for his deliverance when the Lusitania was torpedoed off Kinsale Head on May 7. He was very nervous on the St. Louis on Wednesday when the liner was in mid-ocean, battling with a heavy gale and high seas. Like most ocean travelers, since the Lusitania disaster, Mr. Thomas had a pneumatic life jacket in his trunk and his wife, niece and two secretaries were also provided with them. The men's jackets are made of blue serge like a smoking jacket with a rubber bag inside, which is inflated from the top by two tubes with airtight screw tops. The one intended for women's use is made in coat form, buttoning close up to the throat. There is nothing in the outward appearance of the life-saving jackets to distinguish them from the ordinary wearing apparel except that they look somewhat padded. The rubber inside the jackets is covered with black silk.

After his rescue from the Lusitania, Mr. Thomas said he received over 500 letters from members of the Episcopal Church, congratulating him upon his escape, which they put down to Divine protection. Each letter contained a request, he added, for donations toward the church building fund.

BRUERE AS CITY MANAGER.

Chamberlain Tells What He Has Done to Assist Mayor.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere submitted to Mayor Mitchel yesterday a progress report of the work he has done in the past year in assisting the Mayor in a variety of administrative problems in the City Government.

In an introductory letter to the Mayor, the Chamberlain said:

"Ultimately, such work as I have done should be carried on either by a city manager or a reconstructed office of the Mayor.

"The present City Government, pledged as it is to a business administration, recognizes what taxpayers and citizens generally must come to recognize, that an enlightened business administration cannot be achieved by any arbitrary exercise of superior judgment, virtue or intelligence, but can only be brought about in a general sense by the slow upbuilding of new habits and methods of carrying on city business, much of which still bears the impress of slovenly political practices."

READING TRAIN KILLS FIVE.

Party Returning from Celebration Struck at Grade Crossing.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 5.—Five persons were killed and another was fatally injured in a grade-crossing accident at Hummelstown tonight. The party was returning from an Independence Day celebration at Hummelstown in a wagon drawn by two mules. Just outside the village the team was struck by a fast passenger train on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, and all but one of the occupants were instantly killed.

The dead are George Castle, 65; Mrs. Harry Castle, his daughter-in-law, and her 6-year-old son; Elizabeth Castle, 28, a daughter of George Castle, and John Castle, aged 44. Mrs. George Castle was brought to a hospital here, and it is believed she will die. All were residents of Hoernerstown except Mrs. Harry Castle and her son, who lived in Philadelphia.

JANE ADDAMS BACK.

Delegate to Conference Says She Will Report to President Wilson.

Miss Jane Addams, Chairman of the Women's Peace Society and founder of Hull House, Chicago, returned yesterday from a tour of the European capitals in the interest of peace on the American liner St. Louis.

When Miss Addams sailed from New York, April 7, on the Holland America steamship Ryndam, to attend the International Congress of Women at The Hague, she said she was going to try to save Europe from committing suicide. Asked yesterday what had been done, she said she intended to call on President Wilson in Washington and make a confidential report.

Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement went down the bay to Quarantine yesterday morning on a revenue cutter to meet the St. Louis with L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the League to Limit Armaments, and Leland R. Robinson of Columbia. A delegation of sixty women and twenty men from various peace societies met Miss Addams at the pier.

Miss Addams said that Herr von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, told her in Berlin he believed this country was within its rights in shipping arms and ammunition to the Allies, but the Americans must realize that such shipments create a strong feeling against the United States in Germany. There is a feeling against the United States, too, she added, in France, because of our failure to protest against the invasion of Belgium.

"The newspaper criticisms of our Peace Convention," Miss Addams said, "were fair. Although there was a spirit of indifference in the English press, England was the first we went to with our resolutions, and we were cordially treated by Sir Edward Grey and Premier Asquith. We were told, however, at the Foreign Office that the war would have to go on to a finish and any departure from that policy would look like a weakening. No belligerent power could sue for peace, we were told, but neutral nations might submit a number of propositions, and something might be found that could be used as a beginning for negotiations.

"In Vienna we met Count Sturgkh, Prime Minister of Austria; in Budapest, Count von Burian, Hungarian Foreign Minister; in Switzerland, Dr. Hoffman, Minister of Politics, and in Italy, Baron Sonino. While in Rome we had an audience with the Pope, who told us our efforts would carry more weight just then than the political influence of any nation. The Pope also said the Vatican is ready for any peace plan and would take any up, even though it spelled failure on its face."

Other foreign officials whom Miss Addams met on her tour were Theophile Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Viviani, Prime Minister, in Paris; at Havre, M. Diginon, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said that probably Belgium, more than any other country, was praying for the success of the Women's Peace Mission.

"There was one particular feature of our travels," Miss Addams said, "that stood out with great prominence. That was the division of the people of all the warring countries into two parties—military and civil. The military party wishes the war to go on, while the civil party believes the war is taking away all civil rights. In Germany those of the civil party hold that the invasion of Belgium was not a military necessity. We must look to the people of the civil parties for the beginning of the negotiations for peace."

Dr. Alice Hamilton of Chicago, who was one of the four peace delegates, returned with Miss Addams on the St. Louis. The other two were Miss S. Breckenridge of the University of Chicago and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Amsterdam.

Miss Addams went from the American Line pier with Miss Wald to the Henry Street Settlement, where she will remain until after the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday night.

Among those at the pier were Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss A. Evelyn Newman, Mrs. John White of Washington, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Watson-Brown, and Miss Constance Drexel.

CALLS J. R. MANN A MENACE.

Anti-Saloon Delegate Urg Fight Against Republican Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5.—Ten thousand delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League are here tonight, awaiting the roll call of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, national president, of New York City, at the opening of the four-day session tomorrow. It is said that Bishop Wilson will be named to succeed himself as president. Among the delegates is Dr. Howard H. Russell of Ohio, father of the national body, who created the nucleus of the present organization twenty-three years ago.

There will be a discussion of a suggestion from Senator Sheppard of Texas that a system of taxation be evolved by Congress bearing on wealth as a substitute for the present revenue tax system. This would obviate a tremendous loss of revenue if liquor should be outlawed.

Calling James R. Mann, Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives, a "menace," Lynn Haines, Secretary of the National Voters' League of Washington, D. C., opened the conference tonight preceding the convention of the Anti-Saloon League.

"Mann exerts a wider and more dangerous influence than any other individual in American politics," said Secretary Haines. "Working with such Democratic leaders as Fitzgerald of Tammany Hall, he pulls the lever that makes the system work. This has made him the busiest individual in Congress. The Cannon system was partisan; the Underwood-Mann machine is bi-partisan. All through the Sixty-third Congress, in every crisis that involved the professional politicians, Jim Mann led his 'pie-and-pork' regulars to the support of the Democratic leaders."

Mann, Haines said, was the most formidable candidate for the Presidency, and the defeat of his political ambition was urged at any cost.

RECOVERS VALUABLE JEWEL.

Wife of Russian Ambassador, at Newport, Gets Back Brooch.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 5.—Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, today recovered her diamond horseshoe brooch containing thirty-seven diamonds, which was lost June 26. Jeremiah Corcoran, a plumber, under arrest for intoxication, in whose possession the brooch was found, will be questioned by the police in regard to the matter when he regains his composure.

Five days ago Corcoran, while under the influence of liquor, visited the police station to tell something to the Sergeant on duty. His condition was such he was locked up and sentenced the next day to four days in the County Jail for intoxication. This morning a policeman noticed Corcoran on Bellevue Avenue holding the missing jewel in his hand. Corcoran was taken to the police station, where he said he found the ornament four or five days ago. Corcoran was released from the jail Monday night and the police therefore are at a loss to know how he came in the possession of the brooch.

SALE OF KEROSENE STOPPED

Private Purchases in Germany Cut Off Till Sept. 1.

BERLIN, via London, July 6.—The Tageblatt announces that the three leading petroleum import companies have agreed with the Government to sell no kerosene to private purchasers before Sept. 1. The Government departments and businesses to which oil is indispensable will be supplied by special arrangements.

This action is intended, it is said, to limit the consumption of kerosene oil in Summer, when it is more easily dispensed with, so as to preserve the supply for the Winter months. Considerable reserves already have been accumulated for the Winter.

The Government, it is stated, is preparing a measure fixing the maximum price of kerosene oil, which will probably be 35 pfennings (a pfennig equals ¼ of a cent) for a litre (1.06 quarts), about half the present retail price.

SIX FATAL ACCIDENTS MAR HOLIDAY SPORTS

Fred Heiser Lost His Life in Saving a Friend at Rockaway Beach.

MANY RESCUED FROM SURF

Child in Harlem Plunged Over Fire Escape Watching a "Sparkler" Descend.

Six persons were drowned yesterday in the waters in and around New York, and there were several narrow escapes and rescues.

Joseph Muhleis of 1,341 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn and Arthur Koulsen of 23 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, were caught in the undertow while bathing off Rockaway Point. Their friends went to their rescue but were unable to reach them.

Just about the same time at Rockaway Beach, Fred Heiser of Hull Street, Brooklyn, and George H. Walters, a clerk of 710 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, went in the ocean at the foot of Centre Street. Both were carried well away from shore by the current. Walters was the first to become exhausted. Heiser went to his assistance. He gave his life for his friend, for he brought him to within reach of two life guards, and then disappeared into the water.

John Russell Philtenham of 814 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was another who lost his life at Rockaway Beach. Conrad Rollackey, of the same address, who was with him, made an unsuccessful attempt to save his friend as Philtenham was carried into deep water by the undertow.

A premonition of Mrs. John Lancaster of Academy Street, Belleville, N. J., that danger threatened William, her eighteen-year-old son, was verified yesterday when the boy dived into the soft mud near the shore of Greenwood Lake and suffocated before help could reach him. He and seven other Belleville boys were on a four days' outing. Lancaster dived from a rowboat into shallow water. He did not come up, and after a fifteen minutes' search his body was found fast in the mud.

Young Lancaster graduated from the Belleville High School last month at the head of the class. He expected to enter Princeton. The mother had told friends she feared danger to her son on the outing.

Arthur Schwachter, 19 years old, of 516 East Eighty-first Street, who went to Harrington Park, near Hackensack, to visit friends, who are camping at Bogota Heights, was drowned in the Hackensack River when his canoe capsized.

Joseph F. Dunn, former Metropolitan swimming champion and a member of the New York Athletic Club, jumped into the Sound at Rye Beach yesterday afternoon and rescued Henry J. Roggenkant of Brooklyn, who was about 150 feet off shore when his canoe overturned. Dunn saw his plight from the beach. Roggenkant had gone down twice when Dunn reached him. The beach crowd cheered the rescuer.

Morris Smith of 21 Brandreth Avenue, Arverne, L. I., came near drowning there yesterday. Joseph Perry of Rockaway heard his cries for help, and after a struggle brought Smith to shore unconscious.

Tony Tedisio, 3 years old, fell from the fire escape of his home on the third floor of 225 East 111th Street last night and was instantly killed. He was playing with a sparkler, and in leaning over to see the effect of the falling sparks he slipped through the railing.

Policeman Martin Sheehy of the Fifth Street Station, while taking a revolver from Gannard Pirc, 16½ years old, of 30 Rivington Street, was shot in the left thumb. The boy, who said the shot was accidental, was arrested.

The placing of a lighted firecracker under the feet of Mrs. Katherine Coleman, 551 East 146th Street, last night, caused the arrest of Amilo Crico, 389 East 151st Street, the police said. Crico, who is 16 years old, saw the woman standing on a doorstep, holding a baby.

"Let's pretend she is a German battleship and torpedo her," he shouted to his playmates.

Policeman Gannon took Crico to the Alexander Street Police Station.

There were 172 accidents from explosives in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday for the entire twenty-four hours. The total last year was 119.

There were 40 fires in those boroughs for the day, as against 33 last year for July 4. In 1913 there were 81 fires and in 1912 there were 54.

FEWER CASUALTIES IN U. S.

Chicago Herald Statistics Show 14 Dead and 350 Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Statistics gathered from all parts of the United States by The Chicago Herald showing the nation's dead and injured in the celebration of the Fourth of July indicate a slight falling off in the number of casualties.

The dead number fourteen, the same as last year. The total number of injured is placed at 350, as against 382 in 1914. The totals of dead and injured, however, are apt to be slightly increased when full returns are received.

Had the celebration this year been confined to one day as usually is the case it is believed the casualty figures for the country would have shown a decrease from those of any previous year. Telegrams from many points tell of the great improvement this year in the character of the celebrations, of the dimunition of casualties, and the general satisfaction of the people with the results achieved.

FOR NEW WEST POINT ROAD.

Cost $100,000 a Mile, a Big Reduction from Original Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 5.—For the building of a sixteen-foot bituminous macadam highway around Storm King and Crow's Nest Mountains, and through the United States Military Academy reservation at West Point to connect with the present road running west from that village, Commissioner Edwin Duffey of the Highway Department will receive proposals on July 26. At the same time this road is being constructed the Highway Department purpose to build 1.17 miles of road from the village to form a connection with the West Point Central Valley highway.

For the 3.04 miles to be constructed the department's engineer estimates a cost of $327,591. The average cost per mile will be $100,000 as against $180,000 per mile under the first proposals, which were received on Dec. 10 last, and which were rejected because of insufficient appropriation. The new plans eliminate two steel bridges and narrow the maximum road sections from twenty-eight to twenty-four feet on cuts and from twenty-six to twenty-two feet on fills.

INSANE, STABS LANDLADY.

Boarder Then Throws Policeman Downstairs, but Is Subdued.

Mrs. Emma Blatter, 75 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, was attacked by Peter Mohlin, an insane boarder, yesterday, and stabbed in the arm. The demented man first tried to throw her out of a window. Before the lunatic was under restraint and taken to the Kings County Hospital he threw Policeman Martin Short of the Clymer Street Station down a flight of stairs, and was choking the policeman in the hallway when Policeman Cox kicked in the front door and saved Short.

Mohlin had been boarding with Mrs. Blatter for eight years, and a few weeks ago he told her, she says, that he was infatuated with her and wanted to marry her. She advised him to get another boarding house. He labored under a delusion yesterday that she was going to marry a widower.

WILSON CHIDED IN JERSEY.

Society of the Cincinnati Members Say Flag Isn't Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 5.—Members of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati who were here today chided President Wilson and his Cabinet officers for their failure to enforce proper respect for American lives and property on the high seas. Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy declared that the Society of the Cincinnati should take a more active interest in such matters and incessantly observe a greater patriotic Americanism.

He said that united protest was the way to bring about a cessation in the methods being employed by belligerent nations who did not hesitate to violate American rights in the perpetration of their warfare.

James Wall Campbell of Freehold, the President of the society, expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which foreign nations wer edisregarding American rights, and with the way in which the American Government has handled the international situation.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence and the drafters of the Constitution in the United States meant that the flag of this country should be protected on every sea and in every land, he said. If those same men were conducting the affairs of this country today, that flag and our rights would be protected.

The society will meet here again next year.

FLOATING HOSPITAL TRIPS.

St. John's Guild Begins Its Outings for Mothers and Babies.

The floating hospital Helen C. Julliard of St. John's Guild begins her trips for the season today. These trips, for mothers with their babies and little children, will be continued daily throughout the Summer. The Guild has distributed its tickets widely among hospitals, dispensaries, day nurseries, milk depots, settlement houses, churches and, in fact, practically every institution that comes in contact with the poor, also to many doctors and druggists. The Department of Health also has tickets for distribution by its Summer corps of doctors and nurses.

Through these channels a mother with a sick or ailing baby should have no trouble in getting a ticket or finding out about the hospital and the benefits afforded by it.

In addition to the medical treatment and feeding under the direction of a staff of physicians and nurses, milk is given to the other children twice daily and a warm dinner served at noon. The regular trip is through the Narrows into the Lower Bay, anchoring off the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, where the very sick babies are transported to the Guild's hospital on shore.

A large amount of money is required to maintain this work and provide these benefits for the poor of the city. Contributions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer, 106 Park Avenue.

Aetna Explosives Co.
American Brass Co.
Amer. Light & Trac. Co.
Atlas-Du Pont-Hercules
Hendee Manufacturing Co.
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Established over 19 years.

FINANCIAL.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY.
Securities in accordance with the agreement of January 1, 1915, can be obtained at the Empire Trust Company, Depositary, 120 Broadway, upon presentation and surrender to the Depositary of certificates of deposit endorsed in blank, with signature witnessed.
Holders of certificates of deposit who send them to the Depositary by mail should specify the address to which securities are to be forwarded and the manner of shipment, whether by express or registered mail, in the absence of specific instructions, securities will be sent by registered mail at the risk of the addressee.
Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds under the plan may still obtain the benefits of it by depositing a signed agreement, together with their bonds and the January 1, 1915, and subsequent coupons, with the Empire Trust Company, Depositary, 120 Broadway, New York City.
Coupons due July 1, 1915, must be stamped in accordance with the agreement (and accompanied by income tax certificates in which the income should be stated at the reduced amount) will be paid at the reduced amount upon surrender thereof to the Bankers Trust Company, coupon-paying agent, 14 Wall Street, New York City.
HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY.
July 2, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SYRACUSE LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, DUE JULY 1, 1954:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Trust Company of America, Trustee under the Deed of Trust of The Syracuse Light & Power Company, dated April 15, 1907, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Sixty-nine thousand three hundred ninety-seven and 40-100 Dollars ($69,397.40) now accumulance with the sinking fund provision of the said Deed of Trust.
Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 3 o'clock noon on July 7th, 1915, and should be endorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of The Syracuse Light and Power Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.
Proposals of bidders unknown to the Trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.
Dated, New York, N. Y., July 1st, 1915.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

9	56	102	118
32	58	107	182

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1915, coupon.
Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on January 1st, 1915.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
formerly New York Security & Trust Co.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 2d, 1915.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY
20-Year 5% Gold Bonds Dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on July 22, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $20,076.19.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
July 2, 1915.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of Trust Deed, dated June 1st, 1897, that the undersigned as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the twentieth day of July, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $5,923.75. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders of bonds.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 2nd, 1915.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that Lewis W. Hirmac of the firm of Hirsch & McFarlane and the Hirmac Waist Co., 137 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa., has withdrawn from the said firms. Said firm will continue trading as The Hirmac Co. John T. McFarlane and Martin J. Weinstein successors. Said John T. McFarlane and Martin J. Weinstein will assume all assets and liabilities of the firms heretofore trading as Hirsch & McFarlane and The Hirmac Waist Co.

International Motor
Wonderful expansion in the business of this industrial concern.
Market position of its stock is greatly improved.
Our special circular No. 769 tells all about it.
This circular also contains the latest available information regarding
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Marconi Wireless, Ltd. Standard Motor
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Facts about other active market issues. Present Status of the Various Metal Markets.
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Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
55 Cedar St.
B'way at 73d St. 125th St. at 8th Ave.

Balt. & Ohio
In the second of the four articles on the Baltimore & Ohio in the current issue of *The Financial World* our railroad analyst, who has personally inspected the property, reviews the company's great increase in traffic. If you are not already reading these instructive studies of the present and probable future operations of this leading Southern railway system you should begin reading them now.
Send for Copy.
The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 149, for furnishing, delivering and installing racks, shutters, screens, lifters, and other apparatus in gate chambers at Ashokan, Kensico, and Hill View reservoirs, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and town of Mt. Pleasant and City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or an equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COSB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 24 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COSB, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned will receive at the address stated below on Tuesday, July 13, 1915, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., sealed bids for all of the uncollected accounts receivable belonging to the undersigned. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount thereof. A list of the said accounts may be inspected upon application to the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. No representation, warranty or guaranty of any kind is made as to said accounts.
Dated New York, July 6th, 1915.
WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG and ALLEN R. MEISELMAN, Trustees of HOUSE, STOWE & CO., 18th Floor, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M. July 13, 1915, for delivering storage batteries, chairs, air compressor, steel conduit, receiver cords, high-speed drills, fire extinguishers, pipe fittings, gauge-testing outfits, wrought pipe, eye protectors, thermometers, and twin conductor wire at the navy yards, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. A. 6-28-15.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for construction of elevated railroad stations in connection with Broadway additional tracks. Bids to be opened July 26, 1915. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on or after July 12, 1915.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. Aug. 4, 1915, and then opened, for dredging in inland waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C. Further information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF MORRISON & MILLS, 254 Greenwich St., was dissolved on June 30, 1915.
R. W. MORRISON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 14, 1915.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York
The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1915, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1915.
THOMAS M. MULRY, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

American Savings Bank
(Est. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
115 WEST 42D ST.
Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to July 10th, 1915,
draw interest from July 1, 1915.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres. DAVID ORR, Sec'y.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1915, on sums of $5. to $3,000, and payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Mondays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Adolphe H. Fischer, President
George T. Conzett, Secy. and Treas.
Herman F. Dietmann, Asst. Treas.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (112th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum. Credited July 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, July 15, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1915.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
23RD ST. N.E. cor. 6TH AVE
The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on July 1, 1915, at the rate of 4% Per Annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000 payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

134TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT
per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
HENRY R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK



SPORT WAIST COAT

Sleeveless—Leatherbound

The Hit of the Summer Season

Made of Silk Taffeta. Very smart to wear over lingerie or silk blouses in combination with white or colored skirt. White kid belt with five leather straps to match color, drawn through hemstitched slashes in silk. High Medici collar in back. Finished with scalloped peplum. Black, Navy, Rose, Emerald, Copenhagen and White.

$27.00 Doz.

Swan Waist Co. 49-51 East 21st Street.

Burroughs Adding Machine

COST $375. $150 NET CASH.

Guaranteed 1 Year. Equal to New. First Telephone Call Takes It!

JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer, 137 Greenwich St, Cor. Dey. Phone Cort. 3465.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of Ermina J. Proal.

Pierre A. Proal and Henry F. Southard, Executors.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Sells by public auction on premises, No. 182 West 58th St., cor. 7th Av., 12th floor, apartment house known as Alwyn Court, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

on Thursday, July 8, at 1 P. M.

High-class, Elaborate Appointments and Paintings.

(Paintings to be sold at 8:15 P. M.)

Gobelin tapestry, upholstered arm chairs, drawing room suite, richly carved ornamentations, embroidered in silk damask. Tables, commodes, and odd pieces of furniture of the Louis Quinze period, of rosewood marquetry with chiseled bronze mountings. Mahogany, rosewood and satinwood tables in unique and popular designs. Vernis-Martin and mahogany cabinets, bookcases, desks, chairs, rockers, settees, &c. Beds, bedding, mattresses, blankets and linens, Scotch Axminster rugs, runners, and carpets. Portieres, curtains, and wall coverings of rare silk embroidered damask and tapestry.

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Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

PIERRE A. PROAL and HENRY F. SOUTHARD, Executors.

Messrs. JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,128. Tel. 6911-12-7604-7605 Barclay.

Exhibition on premises July 6th and 7th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and evenings at 8 P. M. No flag displayed.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Wednesday, July 7th, 1915, At 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 523 Eighth Ave., N. Y. C., near 37th St. $25,000 Extraordinary Staple Stock of

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Dresses and Skirts, Summer Wearing Apparel. C. Kornblum, Auct'r, by Ordover & Singer, sells today, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., 45-47 Lispenard St., near Broadway. Telephone 600 Franklin.

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JOBBER looking at cloth dresses; all week. Excello, 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 138 West 25th St., 6th floor.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED VOILE DRESSES to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

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TO LEASE.—Complete petticoat factory; 20 special machines; reasonable rent. S 51 Times.

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DOUBLES ALLOWANCE FOR SNOW CHILDREN

Court Decides Against Elbridge Gerry Snow in Suit Brought by Divorced Wife.

AMOUNT RAISED TO $8,000

Referee Holds Charges Brought Against Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost Were Unwarranted.

Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost is to have the allowance of $4,000 from her first husband, Elbridge Gerry Snow, for the support of her two children, Dorothy Violet and Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., increased to $8,000 a year.

Jacob A. Cantor, who was appointed referee to hear testimony on Mrs. De Bost's application reported in favor of the plaintiff and Justice Goff of the Supreme Court has confirmed the report.

After the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Snow the latter married Louis L. De Bost, who was afterwards separated from her. He is paying her $60 a month alimony. In the hearing for an increased alowance from Mr. Snow the referee took 1018 pages of testimony. The total expenses of the hearing amount to $5,318 of which $2,500 is for counsel fees. Mr. Snow's income is $50,000 a year. His father is president of the Home Insurance Company.

In summing for the information of the court Martin W. Littleton, for Mr. Snow, said that the Snow children, since they have been in the custody of their mother alone, have been "surrounded by unwholesomeness in every detail" and that any fair-minded man could only come to the conclusion that their welfare demanded their removal from their present environment. He accused Mrs. De Bost of handling the money paid her for the education and a maintenance of the children in an irregular manner and asked that the money be lodged with a trust company and not paid over directly to the plaintiff. In charging Mrs. De Bost with living an irregular life Mr. Littleton referred "especially to one Reynolds," whom he said was on terms of intimacy with her. He said that the schedule of the plaintiff, setting forth the manner in which the money allowed her was spent, was a "symbol of systematic robbery and untruth."

Mr. Littleton said that two young girls had eloped from the home of Mrs. De Bost and had married without the knowledge or consent of their parents; that Mrs. De Bost had acknowledged a desire for drink and that "the record clearly demonstrates that plaintiff is a woman of degraded and disreputable nature whose one thought in life is to live off others, and to hold to her children because of the benefit she derives from the allowance for their support."

The referee said that he considered the charges made against the plaintiff were unwarranted.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Made Under the Textile and Metal Schedules.

Fancy pencils of metal, in some instances set with an imitation precious stone, are properly provided for in the present tariff at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for articles to be worn on apparel or carried on or about the person. This was the conclusion reached by the Board of General Appraisers in overruling protests by Rosenfeld & Goodman, American Express Company, Wolff & Co. and Happel & McAvoy. The protestants claimed duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, but the board decided that the articles were of too ornate design to be classified under the metal schedule.

The Andrew Kan Asiatic Importing Company, Portland, Ore., protested the Collector's assessment of cotton table covers, which were classified as embroidered articles and returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Cooper inspected the official samples and found that they were composed of two or three strips of cloth fastened together by fancy cross stitches which were not drawn tight but left spaces of perhaps an eighth of an inch between the strips of cloth, making a sort of openwork effect. The four sides or edges of the covers were finished by a hem and hemstitching. The General Appraiser held that, as no threads were removed, the goods cannot be deemed "openwork" or embroidered within the meaning of the law. The claim for entry as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent. ad valorem was sustained. Other importers entering similar goods, and whose protests were sustained, included H. E. Lewis, Oriental Importing Company, Chow Hing Lung & Co. and the United Import & Trading Company.

The board decided that adjuncts of bicycles and automobiles imported under the tariff are not to be regarded as "finished parts." The question came before the board in the form of a protest by R. F. Lang and others. The merchandise included bicycle lamps, brackets, oil cans, pumps, horns, tool boxes, rubber bulbs and motor horns, all of which were assessed with duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as finished parts of bicycles. The shipments also included automobile horns upon which duty was assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the paragraphs for finished parts of automobiles. Judge Fischer held that the metal articles were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal, while those of rubber were admitted at 10 per cent. as rubber manufactures.

Farley, Harvey & Co., Boston, were partly sustained in protests relating to damask articles. All of the merchandise was returned as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton dutiable under the tariff at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as cotton table damask, and manufactures of cotton table damask, or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value." The board held that such of the merchandise as consisted of Jacquard figured cotton table damask was dutiable as claimed. The Collector was affirmed as to the balance of the goods described as Jacquard union table damask composed of flax and cotton, cotton chief value.

The board made a sweep of importers' protests for the purpose of clearing the files of cases either abandoned or submitted without the introduction of any evidence. These protests were overruled: S. Handel & Bro., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., J. C. Klein, M. J. Corbett & Co., Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, Rusch & Co., Lamb, Finlay & Co., Bacon & Co., L. Ballot, James McCutcheon & Co., C. Bahnsen & Co., Newberger & Co., M. Gardner & Co., William H. Stiner & Son, Brown & Roese, F. A. Bernstein, E. de Grandmont, and Hamberger, Stern & Co.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F E. Stern, hats; 324 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BOSTON—W. Fiene's Sons Co.; Mr. Jensen, toilet goods; D. S. Michael, jewelry; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; Mr. Warner, representing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Murphy, sporting goods, toys; 1,133 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. A. Parsons, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—E. Eisinger Co.; E. Eisinger, jobs dry goods, notions, furn. goods; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. R. Anderson, men's, boys' hats, cigars, tobacco; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; S. Solomon, shoes; 18 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Gage Brothers & Co.; S. J. Rizzoli, hats; 5th Av. and 37th.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garrety, corsets; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. C. Heigendorf, dry goods; 115 Worth.

CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, muslin underwear, linens, ready-to-wear; 656 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—A. Krolik & Co.; Z. H. Katz, dry goods; 320 B'way.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, corsets, waists; 116 West 32d.

DUBUQUE—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; J. W. Harvey, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 358 Broadway.

DUBUQUE—P. H. Meyer & Sons; P. H. Meyer, hats, gloves; Breslin.

GLOVERSVILLE—The Fashion; J. Dorsman, jobs dresses, skirts, waists; 51 W. 23d St.

HARTFORD—C. Misch; Mr. Simon, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

HOLYOKE—A. Skolny; C. Goldberg, jobs linens, suits, corduroy coats, lace waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—M. B. Cohn Mercantile Co.; M. B. Cohn women's, misses' Fall ready-to-wear; 6th floor, 45 W. 27th.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer; W. M. Himsel, toys; 25 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Lane, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Reese, cloaks, suits, waists; 36 W. 32.

LOS ANGELES—Pullock's; Miss H. Ogden misses' suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; E. A. Cunningham, furn. goods, mfg. dept.; G. F. Walton, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Mr. Hodgkins, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

MACON—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, notions, furn. goods; 69 5th Av.; Collingwood.

MEMPHIS—Sonnr-Beasley Co.; A. Souhr, furnishing goods; Latham.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Selig, hats; F. Hoehl, flowers, knit goods; 840 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; Geo. B. Schoen, dresses, skirts, waists; 15 E. 26th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Bros.; D. Bradshow, millinery; 621 B'way.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. A. Dauphinais, dress goods, silks, laces; 116 W. 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. S. Mann, domestics, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

OAKLAND—Masbacher's Cloak & Suit House; B. L. Masbacher, cloaks, suits; 171 Greene.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. C. Tweed, domestics; Miss N. W. McCann, coats, suits, dresses; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas. C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; B. F. Montague, sleeves; R. S. Scott, furnishing goods; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; Miss A. B. Larner, ready-to-wear; Broadway and 32d St.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 304 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. A. McNally & Sons; J. P. McNally, woolens; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; M. Neiman, coats, suits; Miss Gottlieb, jobs, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; S. Solomon, boys' clothing; M. Marks, men's hats; 116 W. 32d.

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PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; J. Diamond, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. J. Glaser, millinery; Cumberland.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ideal Garment Co.; H. Moss, silk, cloth dresses, waists, skirts; 170 5th Av.

SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.' Stores; P. M. Jennings; misses', junior, children's coats, suits, furs, wearing apparel; 1,270 Broadway.

SCRANTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; A. J. Jones, furnishings, leather goods; 23 East 26th.

SEATTLE—Stoodecker & Co.; V. Stoodecker, millinery; 656 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson Dry Goods Co.; W E. Andriano, laces, ribbons; 51 Leonard.

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TACOMA—People's Store Co.; E. A. Mason, furnishing goods, men's clothing; 23 East 26th.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, bric-a-brac, jewelry, art embrdideries, silverware, lamps; 354 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys', children's clothing; 15 W. 26th.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 West 26th.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot, and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

F. W. WAGGONER, 1328 Broadway, Room 518. Phone Greeley 380.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,

New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service, convenient to ocean front, five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River, four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land, ten-room cottage with all improvements, city water. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. SMOCK, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St. 8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths $2,700 to $4,300

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. 7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths $2,400 to $3,500

New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. 8-9-12 Rooms 2 to 4 Baths $2,100 to $3,900

New Building. Leases from October 1st.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 4 baths, $3,500, $6,000. Doctor's office, 4 rooms and bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

2 apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,300.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700. Doctor's office, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200.

123 East 53rd St.

4 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



HENDRIK HUDSON

Apartment Houses

Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.

Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.

Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with roomy baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners

American Real Estate Company

FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings Telephone, 4342 Morningside

261 Central Park West

N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.

9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up

First Class Fireproof

738 West End

96TH.—Large, airy rooms and kitchen; complete housekeeping; gas, electricity included; telephone Riverside; subway; moderate.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Allendale

808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Cor. Apartment, $3,000.

Kelmscott

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,850.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,300.

Apply to Supt., on Premises, or EDWIN S. BRICKNER, 140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

125 West 58th St., 5 rooms and bath; elevator building, all modern improvements; $1,200. BROADWAY. REMCO 98TH STREET. 'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

610 WEST 116TH ST.

2-3-5 Room Apts.

Furnished or unfurnished. Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Asking & Getting

Since we have only one price, our asking price is our getting price.

Dickering and concessions are entirely eliminated.

We know what the rent of an apartment should be—and we get it.

We serve our tenants best by this policy. It means confidence, time saving, and absolute satisfaction for them.

You can rent from any member of our staff and the price is the same.

It is our fundamental business policy.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.

Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St., Bet. West End and Riverside.

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.

483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.

500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.

THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.

THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.

575 WEST END AV.
S. W. Cor. 88th St.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St. East of Broadway

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

**MARK

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The storm that was central over the Great Lakes Sunday night has passed to the St. Lawrence Valley, having been attended by general showers and thunderstorms in the last twenty-four hours over the region east of the Mississippi, and high west winds in the region of the Great Lakes. It is being followed by a general increase in pressure, clearing weather and moderate temperatures.

Another disturbance covers the west Plateau and north Rocky Mountain region, where it is causing widely scattered showers. A reaction to normal temperatures from unseasonably cool weather is in progress in the Plains States and the Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that showers are probable on the south Atlantic Coast. Moderate temparatures will continue in the east and southeast States, the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes, although slowly rising temperature is probable in the two last named districts.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh west; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west; south Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday; cooler, except in Eastern Maine. Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	62	70	4 P. M.	69	78
9 A. M.	62	70	6 P. M.	69	72
9 A. M.	66	69	9 P. M.	63	69
12 M.	68	71	11 P. M.	63	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 9:20 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.74 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.	Loss.
11:55—413 E. 19 St.; E. T. Bliss	$5
A. M.	
2:00—361 W. 125 St.; Jacob Herman	Slight
5:00—315 W. 58 St.; Eugene Monteamat	Slight
9:15—277 3 Av.; Arthur Clipp	$50
11:00—603 St. Nicholas Av.; J. Harris	Slight
11:15—641½ Hester St.; Louis Schmall	None
11:54—598 Schester Av.; Allen	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—1,133 B'way; Malogley	Slight
1:00—2,687 B'way; Henry Steinfelt	Slight
1:10—100 St. Nicholas Av.; William Isaacs	Slight
1:15—200 W. 63 St.; Rosie Shein	Slight
1:30—89 E. 116 St.; David Colomer	Slight
2:00—906 Tiffany St.; Mrs. Alker	Slight
2:20—840 Forest Av.; Herman Pincus	Slight
2:55—145 Thompson St.; Selig Gordon	Slight
5:45—246 Eldridge St.; Simon Koltzky	Slight
5:45—317 E. 102 St.; Fannie Berman	Slight
6:25—488 Lenox Av.; Farley Leich	Slight
6:40—155 E. 75 St.; Jacob Goodmart	Slight
6:50—1,163 2 Av.; Louis Fordroff	Slight
7:30—307-309 E. 8 St.; Joseph Moscowitz	Slight
7:32—197 1 Av.; Emanuel Lobel	$1,000
7:45—4,181 B'way; James Matthes	Slight
8:00—31 W. 117 St.; Cecilia Edelman	Slight
8:15—191 Claremont Av.; Charles Georgi	Slight
8:40—15 W. 137 St.; not given	Slight
8:45—1,014 Ogden Av.; Anna Werner	Slight
8:50—1,072 3 Av.; Henry Prosang	Slight
8:55—100 Charlton St.; Charles Eber	Slight
8:55—278 W. 118 St.; Michael Cline	Slight
9:00—545 W. 37 St.; Julia Hofmeister	$3
9:00—411 W. 18 St.; Miss Campbell	Slight
9:00—1,432 Seaman Av.; Ida Block	$5
9:05—21 Bennett Av.; Edward Coole	Slight
9:17—1,118 Forest Av.; H. J. Murray	Slight
9:30—214 E. 123 St.; Isaac Lang	Slight
9:50—2334 Hewitt Pl.; Lillian Rosen	Slight
10:00—231 W. 16 St.; J. Doyle	Slight
10:00—1,639 Mount Hope Av.; Joseph Kerne	Slight
10:00—457 E. 172 St.; Congregational Church	Slight
10:05—1,297 8 Av.; elev. R. R. structure	Slight
10:10—301 W. 148 St.; Mrs. G. Vinder	Slight
10:15—29 W. 112 St.; Rachel Rinkoff	Slight
11:30—1,815 2 Av.; not given	$40

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed by rotogravure process, presents vivid pictures of passing events. Illustrations of war actualities. 10c a copy by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Clarke<NYNH&HRR. Loughery<Bordens Cond Milk Co. Shapiro<Wells Fargo & Co. D'Amato<Pittsburgh Const Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Pilots Assn<SS Manchioneal, &c. Marconi Co<same. Payne<Stboat Old Colony, Penn RR<Tug Gladwish. D'Amato<Pittsburgh Const Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.
Follmer<Arthe Levy Bernhard Co.

No other causes will be taken up for trial at this session of the court.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10 A. M., Room 323.
US<Tilson & Hughes.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated matters.
Re People, &c. (Monaghan.)
Farenholtz<Meinschaussen.
Re Century Opera Co.
Parker Co<Hamilton Hotel Co.
Moore<Moore.
Robe<Baldwin.
Assets Realty Co<US Fidelity, &c, Co.
Auto Tire Co<Mansfield T & R Co.
Jasi<Greenspan.
Cleinaske<James.
Re Trubin.
Park & Sons Co<Hubbard.
Benguiat<Benguiat.
Park & Sons Co<Hubbard.
Physioc<Physioc.
Schnitzer<Nemeth.
Bestkamp<Bestkamp.
Ziegelbauer<Stark, (2)
Clar<Lehmann.
Friedman<Gordon.
Paoli<Fabri.
Sauwelaer<Jaworower Rty Co.
Sinclair<Fine.
Rapoport<Liberman.
Reich<Lewis.
Vacuna Sales Co<J C M Mfg Co.
Menier<Autosales Gum & Choc Co.
MacPherson<M'Clinton.
Gibbs<Engelhaen.
Nichols<Smith.
Heipershausen<Marx.
Porter<Bennett.
Alcock<Gramis & Warley Cont Co.
Titus<C Pk, &c, RR.
Cook<Fagan.
Re Berg<Sal Co.
Stuheimer<Ability Cigar Mfrs Co.
Otis Litho Co<Winik.
Re Schnitzer, (S W Surety Ins Co.)
CNY<German P Socy.
Fleishman<Lieberman.
Holzworth<Hall & Co.
Re Hanauer (Greenberger.)
Reeves<Fowler.
Thorn<Thorn.
Ullman<Loew's Consol Enterprises.
Re McNeice. (Lichtenberg.)
Walker<Laemmle Dairy Co.
Lawson<Zadek.
Van Schaick<Wm Farrell & Sons.
US Trust Co<E A L Realty Co.
Bond<Robinson.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Duke, (2.)

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on Moller<Moller. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—Case on—Man. Ry<Payne. No day calendar.

PARTS V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Solomon Fischel, Gallo, Otto.
Gennaro Sarnataro, William May, William H. Hall, Antonia Seekamp, Biscinio Vigorito, James Varallo, Margaret Ryan, Philip Kraker, Albert W. Van Winkle, Julius Livingston, Solomon Solomon, &c, Charles Bender, Dora Fuhrmann, Michal Javorski, &c., Viola R. Stocks, Inf., Beulah B Stocks, Inf., Margaret L. Brown, Henry L. Pasinsky, Vincent K. Hilton, Adelaide Hamilton (2.) Catherine Lyons &c., George H. Morgan, James McBride, Hyman Segelman, Manuel J. Suarez, Samuel Brenner, Inf., John B. Birdie, Patrick O'Hara, William Grote, Hugo Reisinger, Theresa Morris, Inf., Jacob Rubino, George Gisin, Samuel Goulding, Milton P. Day, Frances A. Ermann, John H. LeVelle, Caroline Stueber, Mary A. Kelcher, &c., Lucy M. Cornell, Charles G Huntemann Donald Mitchell, Antoinette B. DeWitt, Mae R. Lefferts, Alexander Don, James Lennen, Agnes Hitchcock, Eva H. Platt, Fanny Holden, Robert R Willets, 1st. Irving W. Childs, Antonino Bagnato, Casper Fechteler, (2,) Francis Kimbel, Julius Steinwender, Henry Jacobs, Charles M. Campbell, Johanna Kemma, &c., Hillil Waxberg, Charles Wild, Anna Goodman, Theresa Schoeneman, Harris Boekey, Rachel Lorenz, Maurice Seligman, Zarges, infants, Maria Fassig, Harris Gabrilowitz, Henry Pasinsky, Mary Straidinger, Samuel Weidhorn, Julius L. Rosenberg, Xavier Stuetzle, Maria Mooney, Margaret A. Clair.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Deutsch<US Gr Lodge, G of B Abraham.
Grossman<Levy.
Hartley<Rosoff.
Bayer<same.
Dressler<Leibowitz.
Lawrence<Krotel.
Kinstlich<Kaufman.
Natl Nass Bk<Whitney Opera.
Weiss<Fuss.
Varuna Inv<Glover.
Prince<Leitner.
Auerbach & Kelly<Hoeffling.
Kay Mfg<Brodsky.
Allendale Bld<Rashall
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J. Sumner Gerard<George Daily—Phoenix Ingraham, Man Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital<Margaret Well—Richard H Arnold. Caroline E Heath <Joseph Isear—Matthew P Breen, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Brady, J.—at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Glaus<Glaus.
Whitman<Whitman.
Eidenberg<Eidenberg.
Siegel<N Y Consolidated Rway.
Topal<Dorfman.
McChesney<Colorado Realty Co.
Brener Realty Co<Midas Amus. Co.
Katz<Higgins.
Kelly<Harris.
Meeks<Seaton (2.)
Same<Collins.
Laheney<Laheney.
Brown-Weiss Realties Co<Composarcome.
Re Weisman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of: Rose Heller, Henry Reinhardt.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.—Sadowsky<Carmine Const. Co. Sachs<Lehman. People<Murray. Beith<Lockwood.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Swiattowska<Stodel.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Humphrey < O'Reilly (2.)
Re Schlossberg (Miller Assignee.)
Re Amer Surety Co (Riehl) (2.)
Rao<Rao.
Reeve<Robbins.
Gordon<Gordon.
Boehringer<Boehringer.
Anderson<Anderson.
Graichen<Hauser.
Webster<Peerless Homes Inc.
Re Gibb.
Barry<Schaffer.
Re Ackerman (Austin Nichols & Co.)
John Hancock Mut Life Ins Co<Brod.
Bell<Bell.
Skinner<Chalmers.
Re Malbone St (Shannon.)
Re 76th & 77th Sts (Temple Impt Co.)
Bartlett<Bartlett.
Gilmore<Hirschman.
Mfrs Citizens Trust Co<Read.
Re Roebuck.
Fuhrmann<Fuhrmann
Grossarth<Smith.
Mott<Lamb Engine Co.
Shepherd<Ife.
Cedarus Realty Co<Dean Alvord Seo Co.
Underhill<Wallin.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the Summer.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Vincent Schumacker.
Elizabeth R Gill.
Ann Vowler.
Caroline L Henry.
Henrietta V Campbell.
Fritz Lauenstein.
Leonard J Brown.
Adam Gahn.
Accounting of:
Ellen F Meyers.
Margaret Murphy.
Julius Horwitz.
James Surpless.
Emma Smith.
Hannah Plastrik.
Bridget Dugan.
Mary McNamee.
Oliver O Jackson.
Administration of:
Charles Smith.
Emma McGeary.
Estates of:
Lydia Suydam.
Jos. McCray.
Wm D Preston.
Wm Vanson.
John H Krogmann.
Peter Duffy.
Harkort Napier.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until Oct. 4.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Sawyer, S.

Notice.—Surrogate Sawyer will hold court at White Plains only on every Tuesday during July. No court will be held during August.

Notice of trial must be served by each party and a note of issue filed in the office of the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court for all matters to be heard at the July terms in the same manner as in the Supreme Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Henry Bell.
Charles E. Searles.
Theresa C. Lebus.
Leslie A. McLean.
Executor's acc't'g:
Mary Emma Weed.
Wilhelmina Lichtenstein, (unfinished.)
In re estates of:
Emily Fitzpatrick, (unfinished,)
Laura A. Wright.
James L. Reynolds.
To pay claims:
R. E. McAllister.
Appt. Sub Trustee:
James D. McCabe.
Order to show cause:
Mary A. Sharkey.
Motion:
Mary E. Cox, (unfinished.)

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Good, 2,706 Broadway, (at 103d St.)

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7342.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Four-story and basement factory building, 60x100, modern brick construction, situated at 151 33d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., with seven lots contiguous. This factory is on the line of the new Fourth Avenue Subway, recently opened; is adapted to any kind of light manufacturing; also machinery and stock used in connection with the manufacture of shade rollers. This property can be purchased subject to a five-year first mortgage of $25,000.
S. F. PEAVEY, JR.,
Attorney for Trustee, 42 B'way, New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, side walks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Party in need of some ready cash, will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each, two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. C. Bryan, 6 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Long Island Railroad Depot.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Will sell or exchange 5-store apartment house, select neighborhood; high rent; pays 15%. Florist, 1,927 Broadway. City property only considered.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

House for Rent.—West 103d St.; 12 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (103d St.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory, corner Broadway and Hopkins Av., L. I., City; brick; well lighted; two stories; adjoining yard. Particulars apply William Waterman, 12 South 18th St., Flushing.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet part of office. Apply 515 Wilson Building.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Hollins Bros., o.r. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dinette room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treiss, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and 12 monthly; write for further particulars. Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Small farm of 2 acres, good rich soil and shade trees, adjoining 8 of the largest L. I. towns; full price, $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 8 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Colorado—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN DENVER, COLORADO,

Two modern, 10-room brick houses, stone foundations, on two lots 58 feet front by 150 feet deep; good brick barn; within two blocks of the Civic Centre and Public Library; all free and clear, and in excellent condition; will exchange for property in or near New York City. Address G. F. Winfield, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 545, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 38 Times Annex.

Wanted—Two acres, accessible to station and New York City; good dwelling house. L. H. A., Room 1,613, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in New York foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; garage; stable; $3000. 75 Times.

Asbury Park.—Seven rooms, near ocean, $125 season. Particulars Riverside 6194, afternoon.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Cottage or bungalow wanted, with improvements; high elevation; hills Jersey or Westchester only; about hour out; responsible family; four adults; state terms. N 8 Times.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WISH TO FIND FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 5 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH. MUST HAVE OPEN FIREPLACES AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND BE ON OR NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. S 89 TIMES.

Gentleman, wife, two children, desire furnished apartment, absolutely refined neighborhood; state particulars, terms in reply. N 18 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City. — Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

82D ST., 7 East (The Durham.)—3 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. | 2-8 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $40-$45 up. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9785 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8547.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable; Apartment 2.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 80 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

6-room apartment; newly furnished; silver, linen, player piano; private; phone; $42. Fisher, 221 West 83d, 3 flights.

Charmingly furnished 4 rooms to sublet for 2 months; immediate possession; rent reasonable. 229 W. 109th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

123d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; 4 rooms, bath; $10 week. Rose.

119th, 435 West.—High-class, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; bargain. Apt. 8H.

119th, 435 West.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; very reasonable. Apt. 2M.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Park Av., 813, 815, (74th.)—Four exceptionally light rooms; all improvements; $27.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$5,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

15 Claremont Av., opposite Bernard College; attractive 6-room apartment; nominal rental balance term. Apply to Superintendent.

175th St., 516 West.—8 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 11 East 125th St.

12th, 139 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

27th St., 361-363 West.—High-class elevator apartments, 4-5 rooms, bath; $35, $45 month.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

45th St., 137 West.—Bachelor one and two rooms, bath; hotel service; reasonable.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

638-644 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Bronx.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—3 and 4-room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 146 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references required.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alitance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 0058.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio; continuous hot, cold water; telephone.

72D, 123 AND 121 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.
Established 21 years; large rooms, with private bath; also small rooms; parlor dining room; permanent, transient; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

75TH ST., 18 WEST.
Large and small rooms; private bath; Jewish home cooking; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, excellent board; Southerners accommodated; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS, a satisfactory home for refined people, with a standard for comfort and health, exclusively our own; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location.)—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 134 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms; refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; park surroundings; parlor dining; $7 week upward.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; table guests; Summer terms.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer home hotel of highest order. Grand location; 30 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 6 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1353M New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 3161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 8 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1808.

Sea Gate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2077.

New York State.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Mountain life with luxuries.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 309 West 48th. Phone Bryant 34.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Refined, young American couple, with 5-year-old child, want accommodations for rest of Summer, within one hour of New York, near the water; preferably right by the water; proximity to country club desirable, but not essential; other things being equal, consideration given house whose clientele is principally young people, and where there is bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, dards and dancing; not necessary that house be large, nor "smart," but should have capacity of at least 35, and should be adequately and comfortably appointed; clean and serve wholesome food; must be convenient to station; price about $20; no accommodations engaged until personal investigation has been made, so do not answer if you cannot meet these requirements. N 14 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath; telephone.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $3.50 up; board optional.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

56TH, 63 EA

CITY WAVES FLAG AND CHEERS WILSON

Safe and Sane Celebrations of Independence Day All Over Town.

WAR, TOPIC OF ORATORS

"We Want No Enervating Peace," Said Job Hedges at Lewisohn Stadium, Where 25,000 Gathered.

New Yorkers waved the American flag and cheered serious and fervid oratory in celebrations of Independence Day all over the city yesterday. From the orators they heard of what the Stars and Stripes meant to the world, of America's mission to the nations and of President Wilson's rôle in consummating Columbia's destiny.

In the new Lewisohn stadium of the College of the City of New York, 12,600 persons crowded last night. Almost an equal number thronged about the sides of the great natural amphitheatre. It was "American Day" on the program, but it was the Fourth of July to the great assemblage. Here, as at the City Hall celebration in the morning and at Tammany Hall, praise of Wilson followed on praise of Washington and Lincoln.

"If Washington and Lincoln could live in America today, no man would be so mean as to refuse them the affection of a grateful people," said Collector Dudley Field Malone at the Stadium last night. "But we have our living leadership. The fact that these United States have been able to hold themselves free for future service from the European conflict is due to the leadership of one man—calm when we are aroused, mild when we are angry, mannerly when we are extreme, firm when we are vacillating, slow to conclusion, but adamant in decision—Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States.

Wants No Enervating Peace.

Job E. Hedges said he was addressing more people than fought for America in the War of the Revolution.

"I believe in peace," he said, "but I do not believe in that kind of enervating peace that allows man and nations to insult men and nations without proper rebuke. I would have America equipped so that when she speaks the whole world would stop and listen to the voice of the right. If this nation today had an army and a navy she could stop the war. A whisper from America should be stronger than the shouts of anybody else. I want the time to come that when the 100,000,000 Americans speak through their President it shall be a warning which the whole world will take time to hear and to heed.

"America stands for American institutions, and it must ever be so. Within the past week one of our prominent citizens has been shot by the hand of a fanatic, who thought the mission of a bullet could end the war. He has been blamed on the contest abroad for the good will of America. I believe that it may be also due to the disrespect so rampant now toward American institutions and American rights of individuals."

Borough President Marks paid a high tribute to President Wilson, and called on all Americans to uphold his hands in his high purpose of hastening the day when all peoples shall be governed under democracies.

Spectacle Aroused Enthusiasm.

It was the first time the great Lewisohn stadium had been thrown open to the general public. The speakers' stand was on the field, and over the 12,000 auditors played the rays of Edison's new 3,000,000 candle power searchlight, shown to the public for the first time. A searchlight played on a big American flag at each end of the structure. The acoustics were little short of marvelous, the speakers said. With the stand fully 200 feet from the edge of the audience, the great crowd sat in perfect order, apparently every one hearing without difficulty.

The spectacle aroused intense enthusiasm when the great searchlight was shifted to a space before the speakers' stand, and there appeared two dancers, Uncle Sam and Columbia, who went through the mazes of the tango, and then dashed off in a gayly decorated automobile.

After Henry D. Estabrook had called America the "half-brother of the world," the audience arose and sang a hymn, "God Save the President," which had been composed and sent to Mayor Mitchel by the Rev. O. W. Peterson, a Methodist clergyman in a small Maine village.

Cheers Took Powder's Place.

There was less noise than ever before on a Fourth of July celebration. The rigid orders of the city authorities, coupled with the spirit of the Safe and Sane Fourth, made cheers the vent for enthusiasm.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the Stars and Stripes were raised over the block house in Central Park. The rain ceased soon after 10 o'clock and Manhattan started its forty-four celebrations which lasted until after midnight. The Government took cognizance of the day by firing a salute of forty-eight guns from the batteries on Governor's Island.

All vehicular traffic was shut off on Thirty-ninth Street from Fifth to Sixth Avenue last night while a steady stream of persons passed through to view the street carnival in front of the Engineers' Club, held under the direction of the Women's Vacation Committee, of which Miss Anne Morgan is treasurer. Miss Morgan arrived about 8:30 o'clock, announcing she had come only after she had received assurances from physicians that her brother at Glen Cove was in no danger. Several hundred couples danced in the street to music furnished by the Sixty-nine Regiment band. Five thousand colored lights illumined the block.

Henry Clews was the principal speaker at a celebration at the soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive last night. There were also exercises at Grant's Tomb. In more than 100 schools and civic centres there were athletic games and speech-making. Twenty-five thousand persons attended celebrations in the Bronx.

City Hall Meeting in Rain.

Speakers at the City Hall celebration in the morning addressed a sea of umbrellas. From under these cheers greeted frequent references to America's duty to the nations and President Wilson's part in upholding that duty. Mayor Mitchel, who was to have presided, sent word he was not feeling well. George Gordon Battle took his place, and in his opening address praised the President for upholding peace with honor. He also said that New York's city administration was one to be proud of. The police band played.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham attacked those who believed the righteousness of America's cause would always shield the nation from attack.

"The men who signed the Declaration of Independence," he said, "were intensely practical men. When they declared that all men were created equal, they meant what they said. They were not affirming something at variance with the obvious facts of human existence. What they meant was that all men were equal before the law. They had counted the cost of what they were doing, and were prepared to back up their word with their property, and, if need be, with their lives.

Washington's Reply to Bombast.

"The very day they signed the Declaration General Howe was landing a force of 10,000 British soldiers on Long Island. Several days after the Fourth of July, 1776, the Governor of Connecticut, in the language of political bombast with which we are so familiar in modern times, wrote to George Washington that he had no fear of what the enemy would do, trusting in the righteousness of our cause and believing that Heaven would protect us. But General Washington wrote back, and said: 'To put your trust in the righteousness of our cause without exerting your utmost would be to tempt Providence.' That was necessary then, and it is necessary now.

"Washington himself wrote with great bitterness of those who were deriving much profit from business with the British officials, that they talked more than anybody else, and lacked courage to take arms for either side. Then, as now, the men who talk most are apt to do the least."

Mr. Wickersham then repeated Lafayette's tribute to the greatness of the American soldier, and said in conclusion:

"Oh, fellow-citizens, inheritors of the great privilege our ancestors fought for, it is for us today to preserve those principles with a devotion which knows no limits and which stands ready to sacrifice anything that we possess in order, as Mr. Lincoln said, 'the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may not perish from the earth.'"

Prendergast on Preparedness.

Controller William A. Prendergast praised the growth of the safe and sane Fourth in New York since he was inaugurated by Mayor Gaynor in 1910. He spoke of America's duty to be prepared for eventualities.

"Some time ago," he said, "an army officer objected to there being sung in the schools the song, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier.' We can understand the mother love that would inspire a woman to say those words and to believe them. But there is another side to the question. A nation must sometimes be protected. It must be understood that there may come times when boys will have to shoulder muskets to protect their own honor and their nation's honor."

Judge Isaac M. Meekins of South Carolina made an old-fashioned Star-Spangled Banner Fourth of July oration. He said:

"This mighty nation of 100,000,000 can build a wall of men about us. This nation can put 10,000,000 men in the field, like those who spilled their blood upon the sides of Bunker Hill. If every one of the soldiers now tearing at one another's throats on the battle fields of Europe were to band together against us, there would not be enough to trail Old Glory in the dust or tear one star from the azure field. Our defenses are not in ships of steel, not forts of stone but in hearts of oak. When Northern valor and Southern chivalry make common cause, our nation is invincible.

"I want to pay tribute to that great man in Washington who is keeping us in our right path—peace with honor. I glorify the name of Woodrow Wilson."

Biggest American Flag Flies.

A crowd of 7,500 persons at noon watched Miss Emily Stevens, an actress, pull a string that unfurled in Times Square the biggest American flag. Old Glory, 165 feet long and 60 feet wide, loosed its folds from a steel wire stretched from the Times Building to the Heidelberg Building. The flag will be unfurled again at the motion picture convention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on July 15. The unfurling of the great flag was a part of the celebration of the Broadway Association.

"I hope this flag will always float over a land in whose boundaries there is peace with honor," said Borough President Marks. "People from all parts of the world meet and mingle here. In Europe their brothers are fighting one another, but here they dwell in harmony. May it ever be so."

The Times Square meeting of the Broadway Association followed two others. One was at Columbus Circle, where the Chairman was Louis J. Kraus. Another was to have been held in Greeley Square, but because of the rain was adjourned to the dining room of the Hotel Martinique. There David Robinson, foreman of the Thaw jury, gathered about a hundred children, among whom were members of the Boy Scouts. The children were addressed by Colonel James E. Graybill, a Confederate veteran.

"Men regret the necessity of war," said Colonel Graybill, "but there are times when they must fight. I believe in a boy standing up for his principles. Fight for what you think right, and if you are licked, it doesn't matter."

After the meeting the children marched to Times Square and watched the unfurling of the flag. After that they were taken to the Broadway Theatre.

The rain didn't dampen the enthusiasm or patriotism of 5,000 persons who gathered before the headquarters of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens at 82 Second Avenue in the morning. George Gordon Battle presided and Mr. Wickersham spoke. Nathaniel Phillips, President of the league, told of its purpose, to help make good citizens out of immigrants. He said the league started a year and a half ago with five members and now has 870. He read President Wilson's speech delivered to foreign-born citizens in Philadelphia several weeks ago.

Herman Glauberman, Secretary of the league, delivered a long address in Yiddish, after which a gold medal was presented to Samuel Rosenstein, who secured sixty-seven members for the league in June.

ALL CELEBRATED THE DAY.

Brooklyn, Queens, and Newark Turned Out Patriotic Crowds.

Many thousands of Brooklynites took part yesterday in various Independence Day celebrations arranged by the city authorities, civic associations and fraternal and neighborhood organizations. The official borough celebration was to have taken place on the Nethermead in Prospect Park at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but, because of fear that rain might come the exercises were held in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory a few blocks from the park. The South Brooklyn exercises were merged with them.

Borough President Pounds presided and the speakers included Controller Prendergast, ex-Congressman William M. Calder, Alderman Frederick Stevenson and George Gordon Battle. There was a concert by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, flag drills by 1,000 school children and athletic games.

About 500 people attended the celebration of the Knights of Columbus at the band stand in Prospect Park in the morning. "Block parties" and other neighborhood celebrations were held in many parts of the borough. In the evening there was dancing on the asphalt, the streets being illuminated by strings of arc lights and Japanese lanterns.

Every village and city in Queens had a big time celebrating the Fourth. More than a dozen band stands were erected in the different villages. Many parades scheduled for the morning was canceled. Fine celebrations were held in Jamaica and Richmond Hill, and the Rockaways had music, speech-making and dancing. A feature of the day's celebration was the display of flags on graves in the many big cemeteries.

Newark's safe and sane Fourth was celebrated with exercises in parks and playgrounds. In the morning there were canoe races on Branch Brook Park Lake. The afternoon official program was carried out at Weequahic Park, where the school and playgrounds children took part. Trotting races under the auspices of the New Jersey Road Horse Association were held on the park track.

TAMMANY URGES A DEFENSE INQUIRY

Celebrates the Fourth by Calling for an Adequate Army and Navy.

SPEAKERS LAUD PRESIDENT

Secretary Garrison Sends a Ringing Message to be "Worthy of Our Sires."

The European war, particularly as affecting America, was the theme of the speakers at the celebration of Independence Day at Tammany Hall yesterday. The main subject was "neutrality," but most of the speakers touched upon the question of preparedness. Tammany itself in a resolution went strongly on record as favoring an adequate army and navy.

United States Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey and United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas were the principal speakers, and short talks were made by James A. Hamill of New Jersey, William A. Cullop of Indiana, James C. Cantrell of Kentucky, James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Taque of Massachusetts. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, a ceremony prescribed by the by-laws of the society, was done by State Senator Robert F. Wagner.

John R. Voorhis, Grand Sachem of the society, presided, and made the annual address of welcome. Letters of regret from many prominent Democrats and absent members were read by Secretary Thomas F. Smith. There was a band, and the Tammany Glee Club sang patriotic songs. The hall was crowded, and among the Sachems and others in the front seats was Charles F. Murphy.

Senator Martine, the first speaker, exhorted the younger element to fulfill their duty at the polls.

"I have always followed my father's admonition," he said, "and have voted every time I should have voted since I attained my majority. Young men, whatever you do, do something. Don't be a mollycoddle." The Senator closed by prophesying the ultimate establishment of an American mercantile marine.

Tammany Wants Defense Inquiry.

The resolution adopted by the Tammany Society calling for an adequate army and navy read:

We, citizens of the United States and of the State of New York, in public mass meeting assembled, under the auspices of the Society of Tammany on the 139th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of American Independence, in order to secure action by Congress and the State Legislatures of measures deemed necessary for the security and the prosperity of the Republic, for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, the policy of the open door in China, the policy of ultimate freedom to the Philippines, the re-establishment of democracy in Mexico, and for the preservation of law and order, do hereby

Resolve, That until world peace is reasonably certain of realization, the United States must provide for an adequate army and navy as a means of defense of its principles and institutions; that Congress and the Administration be urged to institute an immediate inquiry into the defenses of the nation, to determine the expediency of enlarging and strengthening the army and navy of the United States and the National Guard of the States, and the organization of reserves for the several branches of our naval and military forces.

"Stand by the President."

Senator Robinson, as did the other speakers, urged the American people to stand by President Wilson in the present crisis.

"When we contemplate," he said, "the burdens that war will bring, the grief and sorrow it will cause, the peril to American institutions, and the altered course of national destiny that must result, let us thank God that we have a President who has not quickly yielded to the lust for blood, but who still hopes and toils and prays for peace.

"In this world-crisis our Government has encountered and must hereafter face many vexing problems and grave difficulties. The responsibility for maintaining peace is not upon the President alone. He is entitled to the support of all Americans. All foreign born and their descendants who enjoy security under our flag should recognize their first duty as a just and imperative obligation to the country of their adoption.

James C. Cantrell of Kentucky gave this advice to Democrats:

"The leadership of Woodrow Wilson teaches a lesson to all organizations and to all Democrats. It is in six words: keep clean, follow the faith, lead. I cannot address such a great organization of Democrats as this one without entering my protest to the nation-wide attempt to commit our party to principles which are repugnant to its very name. The principles and spirit which brought us safely through the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the civil strife will, if we only measure time, guide and protect us in the great crisis which now confronts us. 'War in the East, peace in the West. Thank God for Woodrow Wilson.'"

Congressman Gallivan of Boston made this reference to the President:

"Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, stands before the world embodying the true American ideas—democracy, liberty, peace, and good will to all. As the exponent of these conceptions he has behind him the whole American people of today."

Garrison's Ringing Message.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison sent a telegram in which he said:

It is well that we should each year celebrate the birthday of our freedom. The occasion should be utilized to recall the calibre of those whose brains, brawn, and courage made it possible.

We have been so fortunate as a people that we are likely to forget that it requires no less courage, strength, and manliness to maintain an upstanding position in the world than it did to attain it. I trust that we are worthy of our sires.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels also sent a message of regret that he could not be present.



LIBERTY BELL STARTS WEST

Escorted to Train by Military Parade After Patriotic Exercises.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Philadelphia bade good-bye to the Liberty Bell today. Escorted by the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, composed of three Philadelphia regiments, and the First Troop, City Cavalry, the old Revolutionary relic passed between lanes of thousands of persons to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, was hoisted on a specially constructed car, and amid cheers left for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Six months will elapse before the bell is returned to its case in Independence Hall.

The Independence Day exercises were begun at 10 o'clock. They were of the same character as those held in the historic square from the early days of the republic—singing by schoolchildren, patriotic addresses, and prayer. Congressman William S. Vare of Philadelphia, Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, and Cone Johnson of Texas, Solicitor of the Department of State, delivered orations. Departing from his set speech, Mr. Johnson said:

"Picking up the newspapers and reading the headlines I am struck with the anarchism that is abroad today. With half the world deluged in blood, bombs placed to destroy our beautiful Capitol, and attempts made at assassination in the name of peace, it is a fitting time to come to this shrine of liberty to take sane and intelligent counsel of the men who wrought here and take fresh inspiration from them."

A shower hastened the end of the exercises. The Bell brought up the rear of the parade. As it left the historic precincts the bell in the tower rang out forty-eight times, once for each State in the Union.

The first stop of the special train was at Lancaster, Penn., where thousands of persons viewed the bell during the thirty minutes' stay. Harrisburg was the next stop, and then Altoona. The special train will pass through Pittsburgh early in the morning. Tomorrow the train will travel through Ohio and Indiana, and on Wednesday it will be in Illinois and Iowa. The trip through Kansas and Missouri on Thursday will be of especial interest, because on July 8, 1776, and not July 4, as popularly supposed, the Bell actually proclaimed the Declaration of Independence adopted on the Fourth.

EXTOLS PATRIOTS OF 1776.

Littleton Compares Them with Soldiers at Present Fighting.

Under a canopy of umbrellas more than 2,000 persons cheered the Stars and Stripes, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and listened to Martin W. Littleton speak at an Independence Day celebration on the lawn of the Shinnecock Club in Flushing, L. I., yesterday morning. The exercises at the club followed a parade by a band and a company of engineers from the corps stationed at Fort Totten.

Marion J. Verdery, former president of the New York Southern Society and secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, read the Declaration of Independence and introduced Mr. Littleton. In his address, Mr. Littleton criticized William Jennings Bryan for resigning, pleaded for a larger navy and eulogized President Wilson for the course he has pursued in dealing with the European war problem.

"The soldiers of Bunker Hill fought as the embodiment of liberty," he said. "The soldier of today is fighting as the inexorable agency of force. The men of Bunker Hill were stirred by a cause of which they themselves were the makers and masters. The soldier of today is giving and taking life in a contest cruelly created by those whom he did not choose and does not love. The men who fought at Bunker Hill went out on the fields to die under a righteous wrath kindled in their own hearts by the light of their own intelligence. The soldier of today is driven into the trenches by a master, disobedience to whose commands would be more surely fatal than the forward conflict. He was drilled on the field of hate in the long dead ages of ignorance. He is practiced in the pitiless art of death, skilled in the marvellous mechanism of murder and camped on the aching and reluctant hearts of his own people.

"The soldiers of the Revolution knew that if they survived, liberty and justice would come back to them under their shields, to flourish upon their family altars and flourishing would bring forth a new nation dedicated to equality and freedom—and if they perished, to die in the cabal of courts and plots and prays for peace. and if he lives he will return with his scars to an armed camp, there to await until the plots of kings and the cabal of courts shall call him forth again—and if he shall call an exact other is standing just behind him driven by the same resistless force to take his spiritless place."

100,000 IN CONEY'S SURF.

Big Crowd at the Island Began to Arrive at Daybreak.

More than 250,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday notwithstanding that the resort was swept by a severe storm in the morning. The threatening weather served to keep other thousands away. The throng began to arrive at daybreak and by 9 o'clock 50,000 had collected on the beaches.

A careful estimate placed the number who went bathing at the island and nearby beaches yesterday at not less than 100,000. It was based on a count taken at the Municipal baths where 11,000 persons registered.

Charles Korn, 23 years old, of 3,002 Ocean Parkway was hit by an automobile truck of the West End Bakery of West Fourteenth Street, Coney Island, as he was crossing Surf Avenue He was taken to the Coney Island Hospital suffering from internal injuries. The truck was driven by Christopher Meyer of 1,911 Mermaid Avenue.

William T. Mark, 21, of 512 Grand View Avenue was arrested on a charge of felonious assault made by Harry Horowitz of 28 Cortlandt Street, Coney Island. Horowitz alleged that Mark hit him on the head with a doll he snatched from one of the stands on the Bowery. Dr. C. H. Hall of 2,933 West Sixteenth Street dressed the man's wounds.

Two men who were found under the board walk were taken to the police station.

Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

$19.50

Former prices $25, $28, $30, $32.50.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
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84th Semi-Annual Remnant Sale Is On

$18 Suit-ends reduced—$25 to $50 materials, now $18. A selection of hundreds of exclusive fabrics. $18

Broadway & 9th St.

Arnheim

SHARP SAYS FRANCE CAN'T KNOW DEFEAT

Ambassador Lauds Her Generals and the Nation's Self-Sacrifice.

PREMIER AT OUR BANQUET

Three Hundred Americans Give Viviani an Ovation at Paris Fourth of July Dinner.

PARIS, July 5.—For the first time in the history of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris nine members of the French Cabinet were present at the Independence Day banquet of the association. Premier Viviani was among those who addressed the American audience, and he received an ovation when he rose to speak, the guests standing and cheering him. The demonstration was repeated when, in his peroration, he said:

"We are guilty of no monstrous acts. It is not we who sink vessels loaded with innocent victims; who assassinate women and children. Civilization has a certain superiority over 'Kultur.'"

Among the guests at the table of honor were Premier Viviani, Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice; Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance; Victor Augagneur, Minister of Marine; Marcel Sembat, Minister of Public Works; Gaston Thomson, Minister of Commerce; Fernand David, Minister of Agriculture; Gaston Doumergue, Minister of Colonies; Bienvenu Martin, Minister of Labor; Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary, and Art Relations; Robert Bacon, former Ambassador from the United States to France, and John Garrett of Maryland.

Percy Peixotto, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, presided. Three hundred Americans were present, including eight soldiers of the Foreign Legion, who had received special leave to attend. William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, was among those who addressed the gathering. He said, in part:

"We have abiding confidence in the courage, wisdom and patriotism of our great President, Mr. Wilson, to whose steady hand on the helm of the ship of State we look, as to an experienced pilot, safely to direct our course. What is true of America is true of France, and in the overwhelming difficulties confronted today there have come to the front statesmen of great wisdom, Generals of rare courage and nobility, and a spirit of self-sacrifice among her people that never can know defeat."

Professor James Mark Baldwin, former Professor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, evoked prolonged cheers when he said:

"We cannot be true to our own patriotism if we fail to condemn those who make assaults upon the spiritual values upon which our patriotism is founded."

M. Thomson, Minister of Commerce, paid a tribute to the Chamber of Commerce, saying that, thanks to that association, the commerce of France with the United States for the first five months of 1915 was almost equal to that of the same period of 1914.

The annual Independence Day pilgrimage of Americans in Paris to the tomb of the Marquis de Lafayette in the ancient Picpus Cemetery was honored today for the first time by the official participation of the French Government.

Raymond Poincaré, the President of the Republic; Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War; Theophile Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Prefect of Police and the Prefect of the Seine were represented, and the Ministers of the Republics of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile were also present.

H. Cleveland Coxe, a delegate of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, draped the tomb with the Stars and Stripes and deposited upon it a wreath and flowers.

William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, made a speech, briefly alluding to the sympathies of Americans for the "nation that gave birth to so noble a figure as Lafayette." Mr. Sharp traced the French General's career in America, and said:

"I can easily understand the nobility of Lafayette's character because I see all around me these days figures patterned on his model. The association of the names of Washington and Lafayette more than ever is appropriate today, when the curse of war, like a dark, threatening cloud, lowers over the noble nation from which Lafayette sprang."

Referring further to the war and addressing the French present, Mr. Sharp said:

"Among all your noble citizens today is there any doubt that France will survive? No, because your destinies are guided not by one only, but by a thousand Lafayettes. Yes, France will survive and become greater and more beautiful than ever."

200 CELEBRATE IN BERLIN.

Guests of Consul General on Fourth —Rival Observance a Fiasco.

BERLIN, July 4, (via London, July 5.)—More than 200 members of Berlin's American colony met this afternoon for the annual celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Instead of gathering at a suburban park, as in former years, the Americans were the guests of Julius G. Lay, United States Consul General, and Mrs. Lay, who entertained them in the gardens connected with one of the city's hotels.

The anonymous founder of the "World Association of Friends," who placed today upon the statue of Frederick the Great a wreath tied with the United States colors shrouded with crêpe, had extended through the newspapers to Americans of German descent an invitation to attend a rival gathering at Grunau, a suburb, but very few answered the call.

PAGE WELCOMES AMERICANS

But Owing to the War There Is No Formal Reception in London.

LONDON, July 5.—Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, and his family celebrated Independence Day with an informal reception at their residence, to which Americans were welcomed, although, owing to the war, no formal invitations were issued.

Miss Katharine Page, daughter of the Ambassador and Mrs. Page, was the recipient of many good wishes for her coming marriage to Charles Greely Loring of Boston. Miss Page showed the presents already received to her intimate friends.

Enjoy Real Belt Comfort

Wear the "LIVE" Leather Belt that S-T-R-E-T-C-H-E-S. It extends or contracts with every movement of the body—and your trousers are always held securely in place. Prices $1 and $1.50

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"WHEN BROKE"
Call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawn Broker,
72 8th Ave. (Near 14th Street) N. Y.
All care transfer.
Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc.
Established 1876.

REPORT MUCH UNREST IN INDIA AND CEYLON

Travelers at Manila Tell of Colombo Riots, Whites Murdered and Martial Law in Force.

MANILA, July 5.—Serious unrest throughout India and Ceylon is reported by officers and passengers of the Spanish Mail steamer Alicante, which has arrived here, after touching at Aden, Arabia; Colombo, Ceylon, and Singapore. The official explanation is that the troubles are due to the present international differences, but it is said that they are really the result of animosity felt by the natives against the white population.

There have been several outbreaks, it is reported, in the vicinity of Colombo, where, it is understood, revolting natives were severely punished by British military forces. Several Englishmen have been murdered and Colombo stores have been sacked.

As a result martial law has been declared, all Europeans have been armed and all British subjects, physically fit, have been mustered into the military service. Arrangements are said to have been made to transport all white women and children to Australia or their home countries.

The Alicante's Captain is authority for the statement that passengers who have traveled recently in India think the situation serious.

There have been no further outbreaks at Singapore, but because of the uneasiness over conditions the authorities, it is said, have called for service all Britons between the ages of 20 and 30.

The native population of British North Borneo also are reported restless and many natives have been killed.

Japanese cruisers are said to be patrolling the waters of Borneo.

MARSHALL DID NOT WAKE UP

Vice President Slept Through Noise of Arkansas Reception at Train.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—Vice President T. R. Marshall slept through the reception arranged for him by Little Rock citizens upon his arrival this morning from St. Louis, en route to Hot Springs to be the principal speaker at an Independence Day celebration.

When the Vice President's train arrived there was a rush of leading citizens, including Governor Hayes, Mayor Taylor, other State and city officials, members of the Arkansas Supreme Court and citizens, but the guest of honor slumbered peacefully through the noise made by 500 or more persons who desired to shake his hand. The special remained here only ten minutes.

At Rector's

YOU will not only enjoy the good things to eat prepared by our world-famous chef, but you will appreciate the beauty and quiet comfort of the surroundings, the cooling breezes from all sides and the superior entertainment provided.

Rector's Famous Cold Buffet
Individual cold specialties daily for luncheon and dinner.

Rector's Superior Cabaret
A Program of Star Features
Ernest Evans, society's favorite entertainer, assisted by his "Gold Dust Twins" and a company of clever dancers presenting a series of specialty and ensemble dances tops the program.
Four Best Dancing Acts in America Nightly in Rector's Big Airy Ball Room.

Rector's Grand Ball Room
Opens nightly at 8 P. M.
Finest Music.
Ideal Floor.

BROADWAY 48th Street and Seventh Avenue. Where cooling breezes blow from windows on three wide streets.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. Hearty Laughs A Joyous Farce

BIRTH OF A NATION. AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place
Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys
Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL. AMELIA SINGHAM MASON & KEELER CO., EMMA CARUS, WINSOR McCAY, Bell Family, o.hs. ORVILLE HARROLD

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. Jean Bedini and Arthur Hall. "The Master Move," 10 Other Acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. FRANK DANIELS in "CROOKY." "The Goddess," 9th Chapter. Wm. Faversham in The Right of Way. Maude Allen in The Rug-Maker's Daughter.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Lew Kelly AND THE BURLESQUE Mat. Today. Behman Show

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today. Brighton Beach. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIntyre, Sam & Kitty Morton, Geo. Howell & Co., o.ths.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. MUSEE. Xtra Attractions. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, quiet rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

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Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

28 Years at This Address MEANS Something. REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557. All Modern Dances Quickly Taught. One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th-87th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 427. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 57th St. 2368 Greeley. Mansfield Studios, 88 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

Twice Nightly, at 7:30 and 11:00. No Admission Charged.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION
"SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Production Yet Attempted.
WITH MARIE LAVARRE, EDNA WHITLIER, SAM ASH, CHARLIE DALY, HATTIE DARLING, GLIDING O'MEARAS AND A BUNCH OF AMERICAN BEAUTIES.

Hotel Shelburne
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION.
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER $2.
Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Bisque of Clams, Dixie Biscuits. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs, Sauce Tartare; Fried Squab Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob, Baked or Sweet Potato, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

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HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
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Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00
Served from Five to Ten and Sundays Noon to Ten.
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Estimates Submitted.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
MAISON ARTHUR 5 EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS

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Known the world over. French Cuisine. Parisian atmosphere. BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS. 39th Street METAMORA CLUB. Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, din.

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CARLTON TERRACE
100TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
JOSEPH F. PIKE, Sole Owner.

The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment. HOTEL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; probably fair Thursday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,983. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMAN OFFER TO US NOT ACCEPTABLE; CHANGES HOPED FOR IN FORMAL NOTE, BUT WAR PARTY OPPOSES CONCESSIONS

GERARD SENDS FIRST DRAFT

Washington Not Likely to State Its Views as Berlin Asks.

NOTE SETS UP CONDITIONS

Would Make Americans' Safety Hang on Inspection, Marking of Ships, and Notice of Sailings.

WILSON STUDIES PROPOSALS

But Neither He Nor His Cabinet Incline to Concessions That Yield Neutral Rights.

REVENTLOW FLAYS TRUPPEL

Accuses German Admiral, Urging Peace with Us, of Giving Away Germany's Case.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Germany has submitted informally to the United States through Ambassador Gerard in Berlin a tentative draft of its reply to the note of June 9, which asked for assurances that American rights on the high seas would not be further violated by German submarine commanders.

After careful examination of the contents of the proposed note as outlined by Ambassador Gerard, which coincides with Berlin press dispatches of the last few days, high officials of the Government have practically agreed that the United States cannot without sacrificing important neutral rights express its approval of the German proposals in their present form.

The draft of the German reply was shown to Ambassador Gerard with the idea of eliciting from him an expression of opinion, and he promptly asked for instructions from Washington as to whether the United States could make concessions.

President Wilson has been advised of the situation in several long messages, sent to his Summer residence at Cornish, and the impression obtained tonight from reliable quarters was that the United States Government would probably instruct its Ambassador within a day or two to decline to express any view until after the formal reply was delivered to him.

Just what Germany proposed has not been officially divulged. Secretary Lansing today took the position that it would not be proper for him to disclose Germany's position, as informally reported by Mr. Gerard, without authorization from the Berlin Government. He stated merely that there had been no exchange of views or informal negotiations between Germany and the United States, and declined to predict whether there would be.

Germany's Reported Conditions.

From Berlin dispatches and authoritative sources here it is learned, however, that the note, as drafted by the German Foreign Office with Emperor William's subsequent approval, would give assurances that Americans might travel with safety on the high seas on certain conditions, imposed by Germany, such as the marking of belligerent vessels carrying Americans, the notification by the United States to Germany of the date of departure and character of such vessels, and an inspection, insuring their non-carriage of munitions of war.

President Wilson has before him the views of several Cabinet officers, some of whom hold that it is essential to have Ambassador Gerard make clear to the German Foreign Office that the United States can make no concessions from its position, as based on the accepted rules of international law and the naval prize codes of civilized nations.

Whether the President does or does not finally decide to have Ambassador Gerard tell the German Government informally the views of the United States on the rough draft submitted, it was clearly apparent today that important changes would be necessary in Germany's attitude before it could be reasonably hoped that the formal reply would remove from the negotiations the critical aspect they have assumed.

One of the messages from Ambassador Gerard was somewhat garbled in transmission and its meaning was not clear. At first, early in the day, it was believed by some officials that the suggestions that were made might offer a basis for negotiations since it appeared that Germany was endeavoring to ascertain in advance what the opinion of the United States would be, so that the final draft would be certain of acceptance.

According to one report, Ambassador Gerard's message stated that the German reply was in a state of "flux," that the draft as it stood was not final, and in some respects incomplete, containing blank spaces for the insertion of proposals supposed to ask for concessions and concessions, involving a surrender of some important neutral rights.

The situation was not regarded as by any means hopeless, because it was believed in well-informed quarters that the mere fact of submitting to Ambas-

Continued on Page 4.

Fina. Draft of the Berlin Note Not Yet Approved; Must Again Be Submitted to the Kaiser at the Front

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 6, (via The Hague.)—In all probability the German answer to the American note will be sent the last of this week, though it is still in the conference stage, and I learn that it will have to go to the Kaiser at Great Headquarters in the East again before it can be handed to Ambassador Gerard. In striking contrast to the previous note, the lid has been clamped down tight on advance information concerning the contents of this one. The leading statesmen invariably have been "not at home" to me in the last few days. What has leaked out about the tentative answer confirms my previous information that Germany is unwilling to give up her submarine warfare, which she will justify by England's previous alleged violations of international law covering sea warfare, which Germany will say compelled her to retaliate with her war zone decree.

Germany, however, probably will suggest a compromise to America along the lines of immunity for certain ships. There will be a note of finality about Germany's answer.

Ambassador Gerard had a half-hour conference at the Foreign Office today.

RUSSIAN LINES ARE NOW HOLDING

Beginning to Check Teutons After the Long Retreat Through Galicia.

FLANK ATTACK SUCCEEDS

Heavy Loss Inflicted on Archduke Joseph's Forces East of Krasnik.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.—With the exception of certain sectors between the Vistula and the Bug, the Austro-German rush in the eastern war zone seems to be losing its momentum. The Russians have braced themselves and are holding at most points along their line, although the Austrians claim continued progress to the northeast of Krasnik, and further east, along the River Wieprz, in the neighborhood of Tarnogora.

This is a critical sector so far as a northward blow at Warsaw is concerned, but it is evident that the Russians are stiffening their resistance after their long retreat, and the British press, for the first time in weeks, takes a more cheerful view of the eastern situation.

It is noteworthy that today's Berlin official communication speaks only of a gain on the northern Poland front, leaving the southeastern field entirely to the Austrians, who in their official statement emphasize that an advance on the centre between the Vistula and the Bug was made by "Austrians."

Russian Report of Successes.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued tonight:

In the region of Muravievo and Shavli, west of the middle Niemen, on the Narew front and on the left bank of the Vistula no essential change has occurred. There has been desultory firing, which occasionally became more violent. There have also been isolated skirmishes of a minor nature, especially when mines were exploded.

On the front betwen the Vistula and the Western Bug extremely desperate fighting took place Sunday evening and Monday morning in the sector of Urzendow-Bychawa (north of Krasnik).

The offensive of the enemy, to the east of Krasnik was stopped by a blow which we delivered on the flank on the heights to the northwest of Wilkolaz. There we inflicted serious losses on the enemy, capturing on Monday morning more than 2,000 prisoners, including twenty-nine officers, while about 2,000 of the enemy dead lay before our front.

We repulsed yesterday new attempts at an offensive between the Wieprz and western Bug, as well as on the village of Krylow.

Along the upper Bug River, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester, no fighting took place on Sunday or on Monday morning.

Austrians Press Pursuit.

VIENNA, July 6, (by wireless to London.)—The War Department today gave out the following official statement:

The Russians, who, in the second battle of Krasnik, were defeated by the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, are retreating in a northern and northeastern direction, pursued by the Austrians who are pressing to attack.

The Austrians on Monday captured the district of Cieszanow and the heights north of Wysnica. Under pressure of our advance the enemy is retreating on the Wieprz beyond Farnogora. Our booty in this fighting has increased to 41 officers and 11,500 men and 17 machine guns.

On the Bug River and in East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

On the Zlota Lipa and Dniester Rivers quiet prevails.

BERLIN, July 6, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Russian front was issued today:

In the eastern theatre a strongly fortified wood to the east of Bialebloto, and west of the road between Suwalki and Kalwarya, was taken by storm early this morning. We took about 500 Russian prisoners.

In the Southeastern Theatre the situation with the German troops is unchanged.

RUSSIA'S DEFENSIVE PLAN.

Wearing the Teutons Down and Husbanding Resources.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russian defense is now a two-fold and

Continued on Page 4.

FOR COOLING DRINKS, Ices and Sherbets use Hay's Five Fruit. A wholesome Maine product, sold by Charles & Co.—Advt.

BIG GERMAN SHIFT FOR CALAIS DRIVE

Ten Corps Sent from East, Says One Report—Another States New Army Is Coming.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR YPRES

Expel Kaiser's Troops from the Trenches at Pilkem Won During Gas Assault in April.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—News from Belgium today states that very large reinforcements are expected by the Germans during the next few days in preparation for a new and much more determined attempt to break through the Allies' lines in Belgium and force their way to the Channel.

"Calais," say the German officers in Belgium, "has got to be taken at all costs."

Knowing that any such attempt will be attended by tremendous losses, the Germans have been very busy during the last few days clearing all the wounded from Bruges and other places, including the recently erected wooden lazarettes. Many trains, filled with wounded, have passed through Aix-la-Chappelle to Germany, many more than could have resulted from the last few days of fighting.

One report credits the Germans with withdrawing troops from the east for this new offensive, but another and much more likely statement is that the reinforcements in the main represent new armies of young men, many of whom are volunteers who were advertised to be ready for the front by July.

This part of Germany's program, at all events, has not miscarried, for travelers who have returned from Germany this last week state that the places they visited swarmed with men of new formation ready to take the field.

Reports Ten Corps Coming from East.

LONDON, July 6.—British troops, aided by French field guns and mortars, have made a dent in the German lines near Pilkem, to the north of Ypres. Trenches on a 200-yard front have been carried at this point in Flanders, where the extreme British left links up with a French force and where the Germans made their great onslaught with gas last April, driving the Allies back two to three miles.

The gain, though slight, derives importance from its being the first break in many days in the relative quiet on the British front in Flanders. The French War Office, which puts stress on the attack in both the afternoon and night bulletins, reports that the Germans have already made several counter attacks on the British, but without result.

General Sir John French in his official statement to the British War Office, says that the Germans are using gas shells in that section.

Rumors reach London from several sources that the Germans are planning to launch a new offensive in the west, their aim being to duplicate their Galician tactics and break through to Calais at all costs.

Reports to this effect have come almost simultaneously from Zurich, Brussels, Paris, and Amsterdam. According to the Zurich report ten German army corps, who have been recuperating in the interior from the rigors of the Galician campaign, are now moving westward.

Report by General French.

Sir John French's report is as follows:

Since the last report there has been no change in the situation on our front. The fighting has been mainly confined to intermittent artillery duels, the feature of which has been the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells, particularly in the neighborhood of Ypres. During this period the enemy exploded eight mines at different points on our front without doing any damage. On the other hand, on the 30th of June, we blew in fifty yards of the enemy's front line north of Neuve Chapelle.

On the evening of the 4th, north of Ypres, a German sap was blown in by our howitzer fire and a platoon of infantry advanced to complete its destruction. The few Germans who survived the artillery bombardment were driven out with the bayonet, and a machine gun in the sap was found to be destroyed. Our casualties were insignificant and the platoon returned practically intact to its own trenches, having completely succeeded in its mission. A German wireless report of the 5th, claiming that they repulsed an attack with sanguinary loss on the

Continued on Page 4.

Germans Defy Wireless Censorship With New Invention, Federal Agents Hear

Secret Messages Said to Go Freely From Sayville to Berlin, Through Device Obtained From Philadelphian—German Wireless Authority Sent Here to Supervise Work.

The United States Government's method of censoring messages sent through the powerful wireless station at Sayville, L. I., has been made for months a mere plaything in the hands of German officials here by a code system, which was worked out by a Philadelphia scientist and fell into the hands of the Germans without his knowledge, was the substance of a well-founded report which reached Government agents yesterday.

Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, according to the report, was the official who represented Germany in the negotiations by which his Government got possession of the secret code without the knowledge of its inventor. The inventor himself said yesterday that he had as yet received nothing in payment for his invention, although he had been promised $50,000 for it.

The Philadelphia scientist who invented the new system is Dr. Isadore Kitsee of 209 Walnut Place, and who has spent more than twenty years in the study of the wireless. When asked flatly if information had reached him that the Germans were using his invention to violate the neutrality laws of this country, at his home yesterday, Dr. Kitsee made the following statement:

"In fairness to all parties involved I must not make any definite statement. But if I told the whole story I certainly would have to accuse some one of insincerity."

He paused a moment and then added a comment of even greater significance: "And if I had known to what uses it would be put in this country," he said, "I never would have let it out of my hands."

Professor Zennick's Visit.

In the revelations made by Dr. Kitsee, even though he persistently refused to name any particular Government, it is believed that there may be found the reason for the recent report that one of the most noted German wireless authorities, Professor Jonathan Adolf Wilhelm Zennick, had been sent to this country by the German Government, and that he was spending much time at Sayville.

A searching investigation will be made by Government agents as a result of yesterday's disclosures, it is said, and through it the agents hope to throw much light on the mysterious channels through which the military authorities in Berlin have been able to receive information of much war value.

Dr. Kitsee's code is said to be so simple that its use would not arouse suspicion, but would enable any one understanding it to hide any secret meaning in a message of apparently the least offensive wording. Explaining that if his system became a matter of general knowledge it would no longer be of service to anybody, Dr. Kitsee would not go into details yesterday, but from what was said it was gathered that the secret lay in the method of sending rather than in the messages themself. Thus a wireless operator could send one word rapidly and the next slowly and thereby convey a double message. It was suggested that the process adopted the code of dots and dashes, to be read by the receiving operator in the reverse of the old method. In this manner a letter of the secret code would be sent after each letter of the visible and innocent message, the dot in the hidden code being represented by an almost infinitesimal pause between one letter of the innocent message and the next letter, and the dash being represented by a longer pause.

Way Open for Secrets.

By the hidden method of sending uncensored messages the Germans would be able to send most important secrets to Berlin, it was pointed out yesterday, regarding the countries at war picked up here by German agents. Weight is added to the report, also, by the fact that there have been strong suspicions in Washington lately that the German authorities had found some such scheme of sending secret messages, as a great deal of information apparently coming from this country could not be otherwise accounted for, and in this connection it was suggested that the United States Government might go to the length of closing the Sayville station altogether. The censorship at that station has already been made materially stricter, and there are now three censors there instead of two.

One of the censors at Sayville, Ensign Windsor, said last night, when told of Dr. Kitsee's exposure, that, while he was not a final authority in the matter of wireless codes, such a method as outlined might be easily possible. If it had been in practice for a number of months, as reported, he said, it worked so well that it had not aroused the suspicions of any of the censors.

Asked if Dr. Zennick had sent any messages from Sayville, Ensign Windsor replied: "I cannot answer definitely about that—I don't know whether he did or not."

It was learned, however, that Professor Zennick has been in Sayville off and on for some time and has made frequent trips to New York. He has made his headquarters at the Hotel Kensington, Sayville, though the information has been given out that he was connected in no official capacity with the wireless station. At the Kensington Hotel it was said last night that he had gone away for the holiday and had not returned.

Captain Boy-Ed was also out of town last night, it was said at the German Club on Central Park South.

Dr. Kitsee said yesterday that a very small mechanical device, so small that it could be easily hidden in a man's pocket, was used in his secret code.

Great Secrecy Maintained.

"I invented my device for use on battlefields," said Dr. Kitsee, "and scarcely thought about its possibilities for use on high-power stations. A friend of many years' standing, who was formerly in the newspaper business in Washington, and in whom I have the utmost confidence, volunteered to sell the invention for me. We realized the necessity of secrecy, for the invention would be of no use to one Government if it ever fell into the hands of another, thereby enabling the other Government to intercept the messages, and so we did not apply for patent papers at Washington."

This friend sailed from San Francisco in December and entered into negotiations with a representative of "a foreign Government"—as Dr. Kitsee continually referred to the Government that procured his device. Finally word was sent to the inventor that the foreign Government would not buy the instrument until it had sent an expert to view it and experiment with it. It was then that Dr. Kitsee heard that the machine had been turned over to Professor Zennick, and a short time later he received a note signed by Professor Zennick expressing elation over the invention. Dr. Kitsee said that at that time he knew Professor Zennick only through having read some of his books, that he admired him greatly, and was flattered by his opinion of his invention. But as soon as it was found that the instrument worked, "interest in the matter waned," Dr. Kitsee said. His agent told him that he was to receive $50,000 for the invention and confided, "But you must not ask me who paid the money." As yet not a cent of the money has been paid.

Could Not Be Detected.

Dr. Kitsee said it would be useless to go to Sayville to verify the report that the instrument was in use there. "The device could be hidden or could be removed in five minutes," he said. Dr. Kitsee would not deny that the negotiations were conducted through Captain Boy-Ed, but said: "If I reveal all the facts and make public the documents in my possession the matter will be of great interest."

Karl Georg Frank, President of the Atlantic Communication Company, which controls the station at Sayville, said last night that he had not heard of Dr. Kitsee's invention and did not think it was in use at Sayville. He said that Professor Zennick was not familiar with the Morse code.

MRS. THAW DEPARTS WITHOUT TESTIFYING

Submitted Physician's Certificate of Unfit Condition and Says State Excused Her.

One of the most unusual chapters in the fight Harry K. Thaw has made for liberty was enacted yesterday when Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, his wife, who had been frequently referred to as one of the most important witnesses for the State in the jury trial of her husband's sanity, spent twelve and one-half hours in this city and then returned to her camp near Malone, N. Y., without testifying.

During her stay in the city Mrs. Thaw consulted with Dr. Austin Flint, one of the State's alienists, and Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook, who had charge of the Thaw case for the State, obtained from a physician a certificate that she was in no condition to testify, and went shopping. She bought a new white hat, with one feather in it, consulted with her dressmaker, and went to her home at 23 West Eleventh Street, after announcing publicly that she would talk with the newspaper men there. After the interview she jumped into a taxicab and was lost in the city's whirl until she appeared at the Grand Central Station at 9:15 o'clock last night.

When she strolled into the station Mrs. Thaw was chatting with three friends—two women and a man. She smiled at one of the newspaper men whom she knew and shook hands with him. She was vivacious and cheerful. She wore her new hat, a white suit with dark stripes set wide apart, white silk stockings and white low shoes. She said he had enjoyed her day in town. Then one of her friend said it was near train time, and she called good-bye and hurried through the gate to the train.

Escapes Process Servers.

Mrs. Thaw's last word was that she expected to remain away until October.

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RILEY MAY ORDER OSBORNE REMOVED

Issues a Statement Sharply Criticising Warden for His Ardsley Speech.

The sharp disagreement betwen Superintendent of Prisons Riley and Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, which it was said might result in the Warden's removal by the Superintendent was made more pronounced yesterday by a statement issued in Albany by Mr. Riley, in which he severely took Mr. Osborne to task for some of his recent remarks and denied the Warden credit for the institution of many or the prison reforms that have been popularly regarded as Mr. Osborne's innovations.

The controversy between the two officials was first aired in public on last Saturday, when Mr. Osborne made an address at the home of Adolph Lewisohn in Ardsley, N. Y., and told of alleged conditions of graft and corruption existing in Sing Sing before his assumption of the office of Warden.

Superintendent Riley became incensed when he read a report of the speech, acording to dispatches from Albany, and shortly afterward issued the statement which is considered by some as a threat of the Warden's removal. The statement was made public after the Superintendent had held conferences with Governor Whitman and Charles H. Johnson, Deputy Warden of Sing Sing. What occurred at these conferences, both of which took place in Albany, was not made public.

He Will Not Resign.

If the Warden goes he will have to be removed, for he will not resign in

Continued on Page 5.

Don't miss announcement of Edgemere Crest in Business Page (Page 18) today.—Advt.

HOLT KILLS HIMSELF BY LEAP IN CELL; IDENTIFIED AS THE POISONER MUENTER; HIS DYNAMITE SUPPLY IS FOUND HERE

Holt's Farewell to His Wife and Children Written Just Before He Ended His Life

A search of Holt's cell after his death revealed a letter, which he must have composed earlier in the day. It was written in lead pencil, was addressed to his wife in Dallas, Texas, and read:

To my dears:

I must write once more. The more I think about it, the more I see the uselessness of living under circumstances such as these. Bring up the dear babies in the love of God and man. God bless you, my sweet.

Affectionately,

FRANK.

P. S.—All please pardon me for all the heartaches I have brought you. Pray with me that the slaughter will stop. My heart breaks. Good-bye.

POLICE BOMB LIKE ONE HOLT MADE

His Method Employed to Explode It, Rather Than a Fuse, Authorities Believe.

TOOL-BAG CLASPS A CLUE

Detectives Seek Maker of the Satchel Used by the Headquarters Dynamiter.

Police Captain Tunney, head of the Bomb and Anarchist Bureau, who was called from Mineola on Monday night to take charge of the investigation into the bomb explosion in the basement of Police Headquarters, assigned members of his squad to run down clues in New York yesterday, and hurried back to the cell of Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan.

Captain Tunney wanted to find out from Holt what became of 120 pounds of dynamite purchased last week by C. Hendrix, or Hendricks, the name given by the man who bought from a Jersey City store the revolver and bullets with which Mr. Morgan was shot. The theory of the police was that Holt got this dynamite. Besides the six sticks Holt had, three of which were used in the Capitol bomb he set and three of which he had with him when arrested in Glen Cove, there was left enough to make fifty such bombs as that which rocked the big Headquarters building.

On the same day that "C. Hendrix" received the 120 pounds of dynamite at Syosset, L. I., from the Aetna Explosives Company, he received 100 feet of fuse, 100 detonating caps and 100 four-foot "exploders." He did not use the latter in his Capitol bomb, but substituted a method of exploding the dynamite by sulphuric acid.

Inspector Faurot of the Detective Bureau said that the Headquarters bomb might have been set off either by the fuse method or by sulphuric acid. In the debris caused by the explosion was found a foot-long piece of iron, blown from the side of tubing, and a screw pipe cap, as well as a score of brass and steel slugs. There were found also the remnants of what was believed to have been a tool bag. Attached to a piece of the bag were two clasps bearing the name of the maker. Through these the police hoped to find out who bought the bag. Inspector Egan says the bomb was probably one of the biggest ever exploded in this city.

Sulphuric Acid Used.

It was pointed out that the manner in which the bomb was placed would have made the sulphuric acid explosion method much more convenient than the fuse, because the bomb was set on the Center Street side of the building, where there is always some one passing, with newspaper offices just across the street. A man lighting a match at night to ignite a fuse would be taking a big chance of being seen, whereas, if the bomb were set off by sulphuric acid, already fixed, it would have been necessary merely to set the bag down in the doorway where it exploded.

Headquarters detectives were in and out of the Mills Hotel at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street all day on a lookout for several men said to have been chummy with Holt when he lived there. This, in connection with the great activity of the New York police in the Holt case, although the crime was committed out of their jurisdiction and Holt was held beyond their jurisdiction, showed that the authorities suspected Holt of greater criminal activities than the placing of the Capitol bomb and the shooting of Mr. Morgan.

Inspector Faurot was inclined to the theory that the bomb was an anarchists' protest against police interference in their activities. He said that the bomb was made by putting one or two sticks of dynamite into tubing and ramming it tightly with plugs, a method of construction almost always used by the anarchists. In recent speeches anarchist orators several times had made threats to dynamite public buildings and had mentioned the Police Headquarters specifically, he asserted.

Set off on the anniversary of the death of Arthur Caron and fellow-anarchists when they were making a bomb supposedly intended for John D. Rockefeller, the bomb was not intended to take human life, the Inspector thought, but to notify the police that the anarchists were still militant. So seriously did Faurot take this theory that under orders from Police Commissioner Arthur Woods the guard about the Headquarters, the Brooklyn Headquarters, the City Hall, the Municipal Building, and other public places was strengthened.

"There may be serious significance in the bomb," said Inspector Faurot. "At any rate, it has put us all on the qui vive."

Woods Suspects Anarchists.

Commissioner Woods refused to discuss the case except to state that the

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CARABANA, Natural Tonic Laxative. The more you take the less you need. —Advt.

HOLT'S DYNAMITE FOUND BY POLICE

134 Sticks, with Fuse and Caps, Traced to a Room at 342 West 38th St.

50 POUNDS STILL MISSING

Detective Says Dynamiter Told Him He Put Explosive on Ship That Left Harbor.

Frank Holt's trunk of dynamite, which the police have been hunting ever since it became known two days ago that, under the name of "C. Hendricks," he received 120 pounds of the explosive a week ago, was found last night in a room above a livery stable and garage at 342 West Thirty-eighth Street by Police Captain Tunney of the Bomb and Anarchist Squad.

The police found 134 one-half pound sticks of dynamite in the trunk, which, including the sticks Holt used in Washington and those found on him when arrested, did not account for the 120 pounds he received by about 50 pounds.

A detective, who asked that his name not be published, said Holt told him he had put fifty pounds of dynamite on board a ship which had since left port.

What the Trunk Contained.

When he had opened the trunk Inspector of Combustibles Owen Egan declared it contained the greatest equipment for bomb making ever brought to New York, with the exception of that in the Cunard Steamship case. This is what was in it:

134 sticks of 60 per cent. dynamite.
Three tin can bombs.
Two boxes electric fuses.
One box blasting caps.
One package of white powder, nature unknown.
One package sulphur.
One coil of fuse.
One package sal ammoniac.
One dry battery.
One package powdered rosin.
One package vitric acid.
One package of wind matches.
Six wooden containers of fulminate of mercury.

The can bombs were soldered and ready for use.

When Captain Tunney yesterday morning sent his men out on the trail Holt left in Manhattan Detectives Coy, Steutt, Murphy, and Walsh, Detective Sergeant Barnetz, and Captain Tunney yesterday traced the trunk to the Thirty-eighth Street place.

Delivered on Saturday.

They found it had been delivered on Saturday by the New York Transfer Company for storage. It was placed in the top of the building. It is known that on Friday morning, when he left Central Park, L. I., Holt checked the trunk to the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan on his ticket. It is believed that while he was waiting to get his train to Washington he arranged to have the trunk stored in Manhattan until he had done the criminal deeds of Friday and Saturday, after which he intended to get hold of it to blow up the New York City Public Library, the Capitol at Albany, and the Capitol at Harrisburg, Penn. Papers were found in Holt's possession with pictures of these buildings and the Capitol at Washington marked.

The dark brown woman's trunk was found on the top floor of the five-story building. The top three stories are used for storage purposes. The police did not say they suspected any one at the garage in connection with the dynamite being there, but they have not solved how Holt knew of the place in his short stay on Manhattan. The trunk was about 4 feet long and 3 feet high. The dynamite was carefully packed in sawdust.

Indications of Accomplices.

The finding of the dynamite and the ready bombs leads the police to the belief that he had planned a series of outrages by means of his machines of terrors, and increases the intensity of the suspicion that Holt lied when he insisted that he had no accomplices. The detectives intimated last night they had uncovered a number of interesting trails which wind about Holt's activities in the two weeks after June 2, the day he registered at the Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and during which he was in Manhattan.

R. L. Vaughan, who conducts the garage and storage place in Thirty-eighth Street, said that the trunk came to his place Saturday forenoon from the Pennsylvania Station, checked from Mineola, as baggage. The number of the check, he said, was 363803, in the name of "F. H. Henderson." He said last night he felt lucky he was alive because when he handled the trunk he tossed it about with no more care than baggage usually gets. He denied any knowledge of "Henderson" or of Holt.

The detectives said early this morning that they did not know whether Holt had made arrangements for the storage

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CLIMBS BAR FOR PLUNGE

Guard Relaxes His Vigilance Although Holt Tried Suicide Before.

EXPOSED AS WIFE SLAYER

J. P. Morgan's Assailant Also Had a Bomb Factory at Central Park, L. I.

GAYETY CAUSED SUSPICION

Dynamiter, Thought Demented, Joked and Laughed Just Before His Death.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ANGRY

Promises Inquiry to Determine If Keepers Were Guilty of Neglect of Duty.

Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan and exploded the bomb in the Capitol, committed suicide in his cell in the Nassau County Jail at Mineola at 10:35 o'clock last night by plunging from the top of the outside of a cell door headforemost to the concrete floor of the corridor, about twenty feet below.

Holt slipped out of the cell when Watchman Jerry Ryan, who had been assigned to stay constantly with him in his cell, walked out of the cell to investigate a noise made by other prisoners and left the cell door open behind him.

The cell door is built of iron bars, with several crossbars. These crossbars were used by Holt as the rungs of a ladder to climb to the top of the door.

Ryan asserted that he was only fifteen feet away when the prisoner killed himself, and that he heard an explosion. He groped along the dark corridor and found Holt covered with blood on the ground floor of the jail.

Ryan's insistence that there was an explosion caused the theory to be accepted that Holt had made away with himself by exploding between his teeth a fulminate of mercury cap, of which he had purchased 100, to be used, with his 120 pounds of dynamite, in making bombs, in addition to the one set off in the Capitol.

After Holt's body had been removed to Cornell's morgue, at Hempstead, L. I., Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn at 1 o'clock this morning performed an autopsy. He came to the conclusion that the prisoner's plunge to the concrete floor had killed him.

He found that Holt's skull was cracked from the middle through to the forehead and to the base of the skull. On the top of the skull was a contused wound, probably suffered when he hit the pavement. It was a depressed fracture.

Dr. Cleghorn said that he found no powder burns in the man's mouth and that the face was not torn, as it would have been had a fulminate of mercury cap exploded in his mouth.

"I can see how, in the excitement at the time, the keeper could easily have thought the crash was an explosion," said Dr. Cleghorn, "but I believe now that it is certain that he must have been mistaken."

Police Captain Tunney; Guy Scull, secretary to Commissioner Woods, and several detectives, who arrived at the jail in an automobile shortly after the suicide, left to go to Central Park, L. I., where the house was found in which Holt had manufactured bombs.

Identified as Poisoner.

A further conflict in the stories of the employes at the jail was that some insisted Holt jumped from the top of the cell door to the floor and others that he escaped from his cell, climbed to the top of another tier of cells and flung himself through an open window to the pavement of a court.

Death was almost instantaneous. Dr. Cleghorn was summoned, but the man was dead before he arrived there.

Holt's death immediately followed revelations which established beyond doubt that he was Erich Muenter, the former Harvard instructor, who murdered his wife by poison in Cambridge in 1906. It was discovered yesterday also that Holt made bombs in a house in Central Park, L. I.

Since his attempt to kill himself on Monday night by digging into his left wrist in search of an artery with a small blade made of the metal eraser holder of a pencil, a guard had been placed in Holt's cell with orders to watch him constantly.

Word was sent our from Washington last night that Major Pullman, Superintendent of Police there, had received word from Police Commissioner Woods of New York that Holt had been murdered by a shot from the outside of his cell. Commissioner Woods said later that his dispatch had been based on misinformation. He had hurried his secretary, Guy Scull, to Mineola by auto, and Mr. Scull, on reaching there, had telephoned to him that Holt had killed himself by dropping from his cell window to the floor.

Ryan, the keeper, said that the body was in a pool of blood when he first

found it, which would make it appear that a bullet or explosive caused the death. He added:

"It sounded to me like an explosion. You will have hard work to convince me that it was anything else. The cell was in partial darkness, as the lights had not been turned on. I was 15 feet away from the cell when I heard the report and my back was turned. If there was a flash I did not see it.

In Good Spirits Just Before.

"I could not see at first. Groping about the cell I found the body in a corner of the cell. Just before that Holt had been in remarkably good spirits, and it was the first time since he had been there that he was so. Earlier in the evening he joked and laughed. Nobody had even seen him smile here before that and the change in him made me suspicious."

The explanation of the explosion, according to Warden Hults, was that in falling Holt had loosened two boards from the top of his cell which fell when he did and made a loud report.

Holt ended his life after he knew positive proof had been obtained that he was Dr. Erich Muenter, formerly of Harvard University, the wife murderer, and that the house in Central Park, L. I., to which he had carried 120 pounds of dynamite for the manufacture of bombs, had been found and searched by the police.

A story spread over Mineola within a few minutes that a revolver had been smuggled to Holt and that he had shot himself. A later account was that he had hidden a fulminating cap about his person when arrested and had killed himself by chewing it until it exploded in his mouth and blew the top of his head off.

While Dr. Cleghorn was examining the man, Keeper Hoffman said it had not been discovered whether Holt had shot himself, had exploded the fulminating cap, or had killed himself by smashing his head against the concrete.

When Warden Hultz was seen a few minutes later, he said:

"There was no explosion of any kind. It is not true that Holt killed himself with a revolver or an explosive. He climbed to the top of his cell door, which is fifteen feet above the floor of the cell, and landed on his head. He was already so weak that the fall was fatal.

"The door has iron bars running to the top of the cell. There are iron cross-bars. As soon as Holt saw his keeper leave the room, he rushed to the door, used the cross-bars as a ladder, climbed up to the top and dropped on his head.

"The watchman says that he was out of the room only a few seconds when this occurred."

In all the letters that he had written recently and in his interviews Holt had said that he wanted to die as soon as possible. When he was caught at the Morgan home he begged that he be killed at once. Since he had been in the jail he had tried to starve himself to death by rejecting food, and orders were given yesterday that he should be fed forcibly if he continued to refuse nourishment.

After his arrest Holt had shown great affection for his wife and children in Dallas, addressing them in his letters in most tender terms. He had shown utter indifference to all others. It is believed that he feared that the revelation he was Muenter, the wife-murderer, would turn his own family against him, and that this was the strongest immediate motive for his suicide.

District Attorney Angry.

District Attorney Smith was thoroughly angry over the suicide, and promised that a rigid investigation would be made to see whether culpable negligence on the part of any jail employes or officials was responsible for the man's opportunity to kill himself.

Ryan insisted that Holt had snored very loudly for some time before the tragedy. He said that before then Holt had slept quietly and that he now believes the snores were intended to deceive him into thinking the prisoner asleep. The fact that he acted so quickly made it certain, Ryan said, that Holt had not acted on the spur of the moment, but had conceived the plan before.

A letter written by Holt to his wife was found in the cell. It was in the nature of a farewell letter, although the prisoner did not say in it that he contemplated suicide, a statement which would have aroused the keepers to a closer watch if they had read it.

His Counsel Surprised.

Martin W. Littleton, who agreed yesterday morning to defend Holt, after being urged to the task by Texas relatives of Mrs. Holt, with whom the lawyer was intimately acquainted while he lived in Texas, did not learn of his new client's suicide until informed of it by a TIMES reporter at midnight. He seemed scarcely able to believe the report.

"I can't understand how he could have committed suicide in his cell," said Mr. Littleton. "I saw him for the first time this afternoon, and I didn't see any way in which he could harm himself.

"It is easy to understand his act, however. He manifested very little interest in his own life when I talked to him this afternoon, and seemed a great deal more interested in Mr. Morgan's life. I talked with him some time. It was obvious I was simply talking to an insane man. His case impressed me as that of a solitary insane man who was influenced only by his own unbalanced reasonings. He would close his eyes and apparently doze off. I would ask him a question and he seemed to waken suddenly. He was polite in all of his answers, and asked continually about Mr. Morgan's condition.

"One thing he asked repeatedly was whether his act had stopped the shipment of ammunition from this country. The only comment he would make about the handling of his own case was that he was willing to waive examination. He said he did not want to cause the 'Morgans' any more trouble.

"Holt told me he had received a telegram from his wife, and seemed greatly perturbed because the prison authorities would not let him see the papers. He got worked up over this and so I went into the corridor and got him one of the papers lying there."

HOLT'S DYNAMITE FOUND BY POLICE

Continued from Page 1.

of the trunk on Friday while he was on his way to Washington or on Saturday morning between the time he arrived in the Pennsylvania train from Washington and the departure of the train to Glen Cove. Therefore it is not known whether or not he took the trunk to Washington. The police are inclined to believe he did not.

Alarm by Wireless.

Wireless stations along the coast were making desperate efforts last night to reach all ships at sea to warn them that fifty pounds of the dynamite which had been in the possession of Frank Holt, who attempted to assassinate John P. Morgan, were missing, and that there was a real danger that Holt placed it on board one of the transatlantic steamships which left this port on Saturday.

This sensational rumor was caused upon a report that Holt, shortly before he died at the Mineola jail last night had stated to Secret Service agents that he had put the dynamite on a steamship bound for Europe, and that the disappearance of the explosive would be explained on Wednesday, (today.) It was understood that he had had attached to the dynamite a time clock which would cause the dynamite to explode some time today. This was accepted as the explanation of his statement that everything would be explained at that time.

The report caused much excitement last night, as the search for the dynamite had been futile. It was the belief that Holt intended to destroy a ship as a warning against holding communication with Europe, which might cause the war to be prolonged.

Holt, according to the report, got aboard one of the steamships docked here upon his arrival in this city from Washington, where he wrecked a part of the Capitol building. The Secret Service agents were satisfied that he had time to do this before he boarded the train for Glen Cove where the Morgan estate is located.

Sailings Since June 29.

The following steamers have sailed from this port with passengers and cargo for European ports since Tuesday, June 29.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

Adriatic, Liverpool. White Star Line.
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen. Scandinavian-American Line.
Auchendale, London. Atlantic Transport Line.

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

Philadelphia, Liverpool. American Line.
Chicago, Bordeaux. French Line.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen. Norwegian-American Line.
Saxonia, Loverpool. Cunard Line.

SUNDAY, JULY 4.

Minnehaha, London. Atlantic Transport Line.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

Czaritza, Archangel. Russian-American Line.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

Taormina, Naples, Navigazione Lloyd Italiano.
San Guglielmo, Naples, Sicula Americana.

How Trunk Was Traced.

Chief Constable McCahill last night traced the movements of Holt's little black trunk from the time it arrived in Syosset on Tuesday until it was shipped from Central Park, L. I., for the Pennsylvania Station on Friday morning. When it arrived at Syosset it weighed, according to the baggagemaster's records, just 46 pounds, but when it left Central Park it weighed 110 pounds, showing that the bombs and dynamite were put into it in the remote cottage in Central Park.

The trunk was delivered at the cottage from the Syosset station on Tuesday, and on Thursday night Holt went to John Debul, a hotel proprietor and liveryman in Central Park, and said he wanted the trunk taken to the Central Park station that night. Mr. Debul said that there would be no train that night, and Holt, seemingly much put out, told him to send for the trunk on Friday morning.

Mr. Debul's son went to the cottage at 6 o'clock in the morning, but Holt would not let him enter the house. Holt himself carried the trunk from the cottage to the road and laid it gently on its bottom in the wagon. The teamster insisted that the trunk would "ride better" standing on end, and Holt, after objecting, put the trunk in that position. He then rode to the station in the wagon with the trunk and at no time took his hands off of it. The teamster was struck with the man's evident anxiety about the trunk and care in handling it.

HOLT BOMB PLANT IN COTTAGE.

As "Patton" He Made Experiments at Central Park, L. I.

Frank Holt's bomb plant was found in a little cottage at Central Park, L. I., yesterday, before he committed suicide in the Nassau County jail in Mineola. Living in solitude there as "Mr. Patton," he obtained 210 pounds of dynamite and for two weeks conducted experiments in the manufacture of infernal machines.

The cottage is hidden among trees and cannot be seen from the road. Its isolation probably appealed to Holt, as he was preparing for his attacks.

The mysterious "Mr. Patton," who had stirred the wonderment of his few neighbors, made in the cottage the bomb which Holt set off in the Capitol in Washington last Friday night. In the back yard he fashioned a target range where he practiced revolver shooting for his attempted assassination of J. P. Morgan at the banker's estate near Glen Cove, only ten miles away.

Louis Ott, a real estate agent of Central Park, last night identified Holt in the Mineola jail as the man who two weeks ago Saturday night rented from him the cottage under the name of "Mr. Patton." When he saw Holt's picture in the newspapers Ott recognized the man who had leased the cottage. Yesterday he told his story to District Attorney Smith, and with Constable McCahill they went to Central Park to inspect the cottage.

The cottage, a two-room frame bungalow, was deserted when discovered. There were many evidences that Holt had lived in the larger of the rooms, which was about 10 feet square. Within the larger room a floor littered with hundreds on hundreds of match sticks from which the heads had been broken, a table with a cloth burned away as if by acid, scores of corks cut into every imaginable shape, and a dozen little bottles that had contained sulphuric acid, all told of the painstaking care with which the former Cornell professor had planned his machine of terror, his "exclamation point in an argument for peace."

Also in the larger room there was a spring cot covered with soiled bed clothing. The other furniture consisted of three plain chairs and a small wooden table. A basin half filled with a dark fluid that may have been dirty water or some chemical concoction stood on the table. Empty cans for foodstuffs littered the room, which was very dirty, showing that Holt had lived in squalor in the bungalow. A loaf of bread with two slices cut from it was found in the room.

In a small passageway between the two rooms was a double-burner oil stove that apparently had been used. The cottage was used as a bed room by the proprietor of the house and it contained a few pieces of old furniture. Holt obtained the key for it last Saturday, but what use he made of it is not known.

In the rear of the house, protected by a high board fence, was found a target range. Cartridge shells littered the end of the range near the house. The target was 200 feet distant.

Mr. Ott said that Holt as "Mr. Patton" told him when he rented the cottage that he had been ordered by his physicians to live in the country, and that he wanted a quiet place. "Mr. Patton" had not been in his refuge many hours before the neighbors were attracted by his actions. He was always alone, came and went by himself, and had no visitors. Nearly every day he made a trip, generally with a full case, which appeared to be empty when he left and heavy when he returned. But what especially made the neighbors wonder was that the stranger practiced revolver shooting every day on the range he had built in his backyard. The shooting became so annoying that the neighbors had discussed complaining to the police, but it ceased last Thursday.

Where Holt got his two revolvers was cleared up when John S. Menagh, a hardware dealer of 341 Grove Street, Jersey City, said that two weeks ago last Thursday he sold an Iver & Johnson .38-calibre revolver about 2 o'clock to a man who gave the name of C. Hendricks and the address Syosset, L. I. The man wanted two revolvers. As Mr. Menagh had only one in stock he sent the man to the pawnshop of Joseph Keechen, 352 Grove Street. Keechen said he sold a 32-calibre revolver to a man a little after 2 o'clock, who gave the name of C. Hendricks of Syosset, L. I. Both dealers remembered that the purchaser had asked if the revolvers were guaranteed to work every time, and when told the arms were not guaranteed asked where he could find a target range. Both dealers said that they had no doubt their customer was Frank Holt.

Where Holt got his dynamite was explained by the shipment from the Communipaw magazine of the Aetna Explosives Company to C. Hendricks, Syosset, L. I., of 120 pounds of dynamite. It was shipped from the Ninth Street station of the Long Island Railroad, Long Island City, to Syosset on Monday, June 28, having been held in Long Island City until Monday, because that is the only day on which explosives are allowed over the road, a special train being provided to take such freight. A package containing caps and fuse was shipped to C. Hendricks at Syosset on June 23.

With the dynamite "C. Hendricks" received 100 feet of fuse, 100 caps, and 100 four-foot "exploders." George B. Carnes, station agent at Syosset, said that "Hendricks" had called at the station a week previous and asked for packages for "C. Hendricks." When told there was none he drove away in a buggy to reappear again last Tuesday, when the explosives were delivered to him.

Mrs. John Duss, who lives next door to the cottage rented to "Mr. Patton," said that on last Thursday she saw her neighbor come home carrying in addition to the suit case two bundles covered with bags such as are used for coke. Coupled with the fact that no place within a radius of five miles could be found where "Mr. Patton" took his meals, the presence of scores of tin cans in which food had been packed led to the belief that "Mr. Patton" was absolutely alone in the cottage. In his confession on Saturday night Holt said he knew just how long it would take the Capitol bomb to explode because he had practiced many times with the sulphuric acid detonator.

Mrs. Duss said that she had seen her neighbor several nights make a fire in the backyard of material he took from the house and watch it burn to ashes. On seeing photographs of Holt she identified "Mr. Patton" as Holt. Albert Gruin, another neighbor, also identified "Mr. Patton" as Holt by photographs.

Hans Fredericks, station agent at Central Park, said that "Mr Patton" took the 7:09 o'clock train on Friday morning, checked a small black trunk to the Pennsylvania Station in New York, and carried a suitcase. Fredericks was struck by the fact that the man, although he had to wait for his train, did not set down the suitcase, but kept it in his hand. He said he talked to the passenger about the war, but beyond observing that the war was all wrong "Mr. Patton" did not seem inclined to talk.

HAD PROMISED TO TELL ALL.

Holt Was to Have Exposed Entire Plot at Today's Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Major Raymond Pullman, Superintendent of Police, was informed by Police Commissioner Woods of New York late tonight by telephone that Frank Holt had not committed suicide in the Mineola jail, as was at first supposed, but had been shot by some person unknown through the window of his cell.

Major Pullman was told by Commissioner Woods that this information came from the Warden of the Mineola jail by telephone.

If Holt was thus killed, it is a theory of Major Pullman that it was by a person who attended the discussion Holt intended to make at the preliminary hearing tomorrow. Major Pullman talked with Holt in the Mineola jail on Sunday and was told by Holt that he would tell the whole story at Wednesday's hearing.

WON'T TELL WIFE TILL TODAY.

Holt's Father-in-Law Fearful of Effect on Daughter's Nerves.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 6.—"I shall not tell her until morning," was the comment made by the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, father-in-law of Frank Holt, when informed tonight of the death of Holt in the prison at Mineola, L. I.

Mrs. Holt, who has been under constant care of physicians and members of the family since the first news of the shooting of J. P. Morgan on Saturday, left the house for the first time this afternoon, going out with her father for a long drive through the country, in the hope that it would strengthen her somewhat.

Her condition has caused much alarm, and fears have been entertained that she might have a nervous breakdown as the result of the trials of the last few days. Dr. Sensabaugh said:

"Of course, we are terribly sorry to hear of Frank's death, but there is little I can say.

"If Holt really was a man who had dropped to life's bottom—and I can't believe it—I take my hat off to him for the way he came back," he added. "No man could have been a more lovable husband and father and a better friend than he was while I knew him. My daughter also refuses to believe Holt and Muenter the same man."

It developed tonight that Mrs. Holt was to have signed a contract this week for building a home here on a lot she already had purchased with her husband's money.

A letter from Frank Holt, written after the bomb was exploded in Washington, but before he shot Mr. Morgan, was received here today by Holt's wife. The letter referred to the bomb incident. It also advised Mrs. Holt that he was then going to the Morgan home to keep the Morgan family in custody until Morgan should go to Europe and end the war.

FOUND HOLTSCARRED AS WAS DR. MUENTER

Physician Got New Evidence That Dynamiter Was Man Sought for Murder.

TEN POINTS OF SIMILARITY

Prisoner Tried to Starve Himself and Had Cut Wrist—Delayed Promised Statement.

Evidence that Frank Holt, the former instructor in German at Cornell, who shot J. P. Morgan and exploded the bomb in the Capitol at Washington, and Erich Muenter, the former Harvard instructor in German, who disappeared in 1906 and was indicted for killing his wife by poison, were one and the same man, was confirmed yesterday when an examination showed that Holt had body scars such as were known to be on Muenter.

After receiving word that Muenter had been operated on several times Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn yesterday visited the Nassau County Jail at Mineola and found scars which indicated that several operations had been performed on Holt.

Efforts were made by Thomas J. Reidy, one of Holt's lawyers, and by Assistant District Attorney Charles L. Wood of Nassau County, who knew Muenter at Harvard, to induce Holt to tell something about his early life which would support his denial that he was Muenter, but nothing could be elicited from Holt in answer to such questions.

Mr. Reidy, who was convinced on Monday that his client was not Muenter, admitted that he was in doubt yesterday. He said that, if it turned out Holt was Muenter, the identification probably would not affect the legal aspects of the case, for the authorities of Cambridge, where Mrs. Muenter was murdered, would not be likely to ask for the extradition of a man who obviously was insane and who was not in much danger of being punished beyond commitment to an insane asylum either in Massachusetts or in New York.

Difference in Speech.

Assistant District Attorney Wood, who before was undecided whether the prisoner was Muenter, saw Holt again yesterday and was more inclined to believe that the dynamiter was the wife murderer.

"The resemblance would be almost conclusive," he said, "except that Muenter spoke quickly and clearly. Holt drawls and is indistinct. The difference in the style of speaking may be due to the fact that Holt is weak and sick or he may be purposely changing his way of talking to avoid identification as Muenter. He cannot be induced to answer any questions about his past. I asked him where he was born. He said he could not remember. I asked him when he was married. He thought a long time before he answered. When I put other questions to him about his actions years ago he threw his hands to his head and said that he had pains in his brain and was fatigued."

Mr. Woods and Muenter both had teaching fellowships in Harvard, and they spent about three hours a week together. Muenter specialized in German language and literature. Holt obtained his degree at Cornell University by a thesis on "The Influence of Shakespeare on the German Language."

Mr. Reidy said it seemed unlikely that a man, after an outbreak of homicidal mania, should remain quiescent for nine years before his next outbreak. But he added:

"Still I have heard of paranoiacs who have appeared to be completely cured after spending years in an asylum, and who have committed crimes immediately after their release."

Holt's Attempts to Die.

Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn and Warden Hultz have reported the prisoner was trying to starve himself to death. He has taken food only when Dr. Cleghorn has ordered him to, and has purposely caused nausea immediately afterward.

The dynamiter's belt and suspenders have been taken away, and Warden Hultz has given directions that the cell be visited at frequent intervals to prevent him from trying to strangle himself with bedclothes.

Charles R. Apted, custodian of buildings at Cambridge, who lived near Muenter and knew him well, visited the prisoner yesterday. Holt did not move and gave no sign of recognition.

"How are you feeling?" Apted asked. Holt mumbled an indistinct answer and shut his eyes. Apted did not talk to him further. After leaving the cell he said:

"This man is a dead ringer for Muenter. Nine years have passed since I knew Muenter, and the prisoner there is in such bad shape I cannot make a positive identification, but the resemblance is very strong."

The main points indicating that Holt is Muenter are:

1. Nothing is known of Muenter since 1906. Nothing is known of Holt before that time.

2. Muenter was reported last in Mexico City, in 1906, when he wrote letters and issued a statement on his wife's death and the inquest. The earliest facts revealed about Holt show he was employed as a stenographer in the office of Krupps by Mexican agents in Mexico City.

3 Muenter's special study and the subject of his teaching was German language and literature. The same is true of Holt.

4. Muenter spent much time in studying and discussing problems of sex. The same is true of Holt.

5. Muenter, like Holt, has a slight German accent.

6. Their facial resemblance is such that friends of Muenter have been sure Holt is Muenter after seeing Holt's picture. The two acquaintances of Holt who have seen Muenter say the resemblance is extremely striking. The only discrepancy is pointed out by Dr. Cleghorn, who says Holt has gray eyes, while the police circulars describing Muenter say his are brown.

7. Two experts have said the resemblance between Holt's writing and Muenter's is almost absolute proof of their identity, while a third fails to see the resemblance.

8. Friends of Muenter assert that phrases used by Holt are similar to those in Muenter's writings.

9. The mental disease which caused Muenter to commit alleged wife murder and caused Holt to commit his crimes.

10. The scars on Holt's body are similar to those left by operations performed on Muenter.

Martin W. Littleton on receiving requests by telegraph from Holt's family in Dallas, Texas, visited the prisoner, and agreed to appear for him.

Mr. Reidy gave out the following statement:

"It can be positively stated that Holt is in no way connected with any organized movement of terrorism or with any so-called conspiracy. It can also be positively stated that Holt has no malicious personal enmity against Mr. Morgan, and in anything he has done has been actuated by what to him are the highest motives. He is a man of strong moral tendencies, which appear to be intensified at this time.

"Mr. Holt's physical condition is such that no plans for future steps in his behalf will be made just now, and not until after consultation with those having his interests at heart."

Holt received the following telegram from his wife yesterday:

Have best counsel here. Advised to rest and wait, and you must do the same. Send loving greetings hourly. Beautiful tribute to you in both evening papers here. I am tarrying for details of our finances. I will come when you need me. Do not be afraid. Rest. LEONE.

Holt has said repeatedly that he would tell his full story today. Yesterday he told his keepers that he would tell his story after he had read this morning's papers. He denied the postponement was due to a wish to give time for accomplices to escape.

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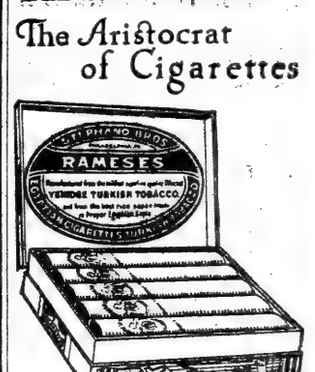
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To receive a certificate from the Institute of Hygiene is a very high honor indeed.

The following is reprinted from the "Transactions of the Institute"—the certificate having been awarded to Kolynos on January 9th, 1915.

★ ★

"An unhealthy mouth is the breeding-place of micro-organisms, and, as these promote disease of varying malignity, it is now strongly urged by medical men that dental hygiene deserves primary consideration in the prevention of diphtheria, influenza, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory tract, as well as of pyorrhea and dental caries.

"The digestive troubles—and consequent general derangement of the system—attendant upon bad teeth are also to be noted as further evidence of the initial importance of oral asepsis.

"The use of a tooth-brush will not materially assist to sterilize the mouth unless it is employed in conjunction with a reliable dentifrice possessing active germicidal properties; and, equally, the best dentifrice will have little effect unless it be used frequently and consistently.

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"Teeth should be cleaned at least twice a day—night and morning; while further immunity is to be secured by using the brush after each meal.

"KOLYNOS is a scientific dental preparation which has given completely satisfactory results in the bacteriological tests to which it has been submitted in the laboratories of the Institute. Our analytical examination, also, demonstrated that KOLYNOS is of the composition stated by the manufacturers in their published formula.

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"Solutions of KOLYNOS have a definite destructive action upon pneumococci, streptococci and staphylococci, and upon B. typhosus, influenza and diphtheria bacilli.

"The efficacy of the dentifrice varies in proportion to its strength in solution and to the resistance offered by the several bacterial cultures; but even when the diphtheria bacillus is treated with a 1 in 30 solution of KOLYNOS, the culture is rendered sterile within ten minutes. Against B. mesentericus, the action of KOLYNOS is sufficiently marked to show that the preparation retards dental decay by devitalizing the acid-producing organisms.

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"KOLYNOS has commendable cleaning properties which promote and maintain the natural whiteness of the teeth, and, as the paste contains no gritty ingredient or chemical bleaching agent, this is effected without harming the enamel.

"We are satisfied that this dentifrice is compounded on thoroughly sound and scientific principles, and it may be accepted with every confidence as a valuable, economical and agreeable preparation possessing distinctive antiseptic merits."



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"It Cleans the Teeth and The Tooth-Brush, Too"

HOLT AND MUENTER ONE, SAYS DR. GOULD

Identification Positively Made at Ithaca by Former Chum Last Fall.

SPARED FOR MERCY'S SAKE

Seemed to Have Reformed and Acquaintances Decided Not to Wreck New Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.--Professor Chester Nathan Gould, an instructor in the Germanic department of the University of Chicago, when told tonight of the suicide of Frank Holt, made this written and signed statement embodying his reasons for saying that Holt was none other than the missing Professor Muenter, accused of wife murder:

"When I arrived at Cornell University the middle of last November to engage in research work I was introduced in the office of the German instructor to Dr. Frank Holt. I paid little attention to him at the time. He wore a slouch hat, which came down over his forehead, and stayed but a short time.

"Soon after that I was at the home of Dr. A. Leroy Andrews at Cornell and was asking about the men I recently had met, including Holt. Dr. Andrews said Holt seemed a bit peculiar and was hard to explain. I remarked that Holt's carriage and manner of speech had rather stayed with me and reminded me of some one, but I could not remember whom. Then my mental associations began to work and I said: 'I know who it is. It is Muenter.'

"Dr. Andrews remembered Muenter's visit to us at Hanover, N. H., in 1905, but could not say whether he resembled Holt.

"I decided to take a good look at Holt the next time I saw him. The opportunity soon came at a meeting at Professor Northcut's house.

"As soon as I saw Holt enter the door I was certain of his true identification. I knew that he was Erich Muenter. A few days later I met him face to face again as I was entering the library. He looked squarely at me and said: 'Hello, Gould.'

"This time the situation came over me suddenly--the whole tragic situation of the man--and I must have shown by my agitation that I recognized him, but I hardly think he noticed it. His manner of address was peculiar. His words and attitude were those of a man stepping back into an old familiarity. He never avoided me, but rather seemed to pick me out except on one occasion, when I saw him with his family. This time he seemed to wish to avoid my gaze.

"I walked down the street with him at various times and sat opposite him at dinner once and at least a couple of hours. One time he even came up to my room to see me on a queer errand of how to start at Dallas a chapter of a fraternity of which I am a member.

"I had every opportunity to observe him and to hear him speak both English and German. His peculiarity of walk and speech were such as were not likely to occur in another person. Muenter had changed, of course, in ten years. He had grown ten years older. His hair was gray and the lines in his face were deeper. When I knew Muenter in Chicago he usually wore a derby hat and had a mustache or full beard, but there is no doubt that Frank Holt was Erich Muenter.

"At first I felt a bit nervous, for one can never tell what an erratic person may do, and I never felt quite confident of my safety. I feel now, however, that the man was in such a state of exaltation that he had entire confidence in his incognito. I decided, for several reasons, not to expose the man. He seemed to be getting along nicely and to be a credit to the department. He always was a good teacher. I thought that it was better to let well enough alone. The great reason for my decision to be silent was that the man had experienced a really tragic fate and was trying to do right.

"Everything I knew about him was good except the charge, unproven so far as I knew, of killing his wife. I felt morally justified in running the personal risk so far as I was concerned of leaving an erratic individual at large and permitting him to keep on making good.

"Unfortunately, as it has turned out, I was mistaken as to the man's disposition for mischief and failed to realize that he was a dangerous paranoiac who should have been shut up for the rest of his life.

"Muenter was naturally a keen man with wits sharpened by ten years' of instruction and the added cunning of a paranoiac. I feel that the death of the man, tragic though it seems, will carry assurance for the safety of a great many people against whom he might have carried his insane animosity had he ultimately regained his liberty.

"I would have been prepared if necessary to testify in court and I feel that at this juncture it is best to conclude the matter with this frank statement.

"CHESTER NATHAN GOULD."

MAKE IDENTIFICATION SURE.

Cambridge Will Send Muenter's Neighbors Despite Suicide.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 6. — Notwithstanding the suicide of the man known as Frank Holt, the local authorities have decided to make a further effort to determine whether he was Erich Muenter. They have arranged to send two men to Mineola early tomorrow. They are Silas Smith, an officer of the State police, and Theodore W. Hillier, who was a close neighbor of Muenter for two years. Hillier has said that the published pictures of the man who invaded the Morgan home closely resembled Muenter.

SURE HOLT WAS MUENTER.

Clergyman Has Beardless Photograph of Harvard Professor.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 6.—The Rev. F. M. Bennett, pastor of the First Unitarian Church here, who knew Professor Erich Muenter at Harvard and at Lawrence, Mass., has a picture showing Muenter without a beard.

After seeing a picture of Holt, he said there could be no doubt that they were one and the same person.

MORGAN, DOING NICELY, SHAVES AND SMOKES

Tells Partner He Feels Well Enough to Resume Work—Banking House Guarded.

Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, who was shot last Saturday in his Glen Cove home by Frank Holt, last night issued this statement:

My father's condition is the very best. He is all right and progressing favorably in every respect. Pulse and temperature are still absolutely normal."

It was said that Mr. Morgan spent a good night. He shaved himself yesterday morning for the first time since he has been shot. He had a good appetite and smoked one of his long black cigars after luncheon. He had no visitors except William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The arrival of Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr., on Mr. Morgan's yacht The Corsair and of Miss Anne Morgan gave rise yesterday morning to alarming reports that Mr. Morgan's condition was worse. This was denied by members of the family.

"Their visit has no significance," said Junius Spencer Morgan. "Pay no attention to rumors."

Young Mr. Morgan and his bride were scheduled to sail for Panama on Friday. Asked if he would do so he replied:

"As far as my father's condition is concerned, I could go and not feel uneasy. I cannot say now whether I shall go or not. It is probable that I shall."

When he was told about the finding of the cottage where Holt had stayed he said:

"Go to it. You have my best wishes."

Junius Spencer Morgan brought to the banking offices in person yesterday morning news that his father was improving rapidly. Young Mr. Morgan spent the better part of an hour with the partners of the firm, and while he was there telephonic messages from the wounded banker at Glen Cove gave further evidence of recovery from the bullet wounds.

W. P. Hamilton, one of the partners, talked with the elder Mr. Morgan at 10 o'clock. The head of the firm, said Mr. Hamilton afterward, said that not only was he feeling much better, but was well enough to go down to his desk. The family, Mr. Morgan added, and the physician opposed such a venture.

Wall Street heard much talk yesterday of bodyguards being employed by several financiers since the attack on Mr. Morgan. Evidence that this had been done was not presented in the movements of William Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who walked down Wall Street as free from attendance as they had been before the shooting.

A number of plain clothes men were constantly on duty inside and outside the Morgan offices, and occasionally one would see a caller who had come in relation to purchases for the Allies safely to his taxi or to the subway.

GERMANS OBJECT TO ADVICE

Resent Allies' Comment on Morgan Shooting Cabled to The Times.

Under the caption, "Our Good Right," the New Yorker Herold in its evening edition yesterday said:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES appears to consider its own schoolmaster teachings to the German-Americans still insufficient. It regards it as its duty to lay before us also the instructions addressed to the Germans of this country from London and Paris. Thus, for instance, at present in connection with the attack that was made on Mr. Morgan.

"The German population of the United States knows quite well how it must conduct itself and can get along without any of the suggestions and instructions that come from London and Paris.

"If the German Americans—to select a designation without the objectionable hyphen—if the German Americans together with other citizens of this country have participated in a propaganda for the maintenance of peace between the United States and Germany and still take part in it, that is their good right. If they have taken part in an agitation for an embargo on export of arms and ammunition, they have thereby done only what they may freely do under the Constitution of the land.

"The German population of the country and its mouthpiece, the press published in the German language, have never forgotten what they owe to this country and to its Constitution. They have always advocated only legitimate methods of agitation. Never have they recommended, even with the word, a revolver or dynamite policy. A survey of statistics will show that the German population of the United States takes up the revolver and dynamite far less frequently than the American element of original stock.

"Our good right, free speech, and furthermore the ballot which we cast into the urn on election day fully suffice for us to express our opinions and to win influence upon the political course of events. We do not believe and have never believed that the revolver can turn the fate of a country for the better.

"We are above such child's play. Nor do we believe that individuals can be made responsible for this or that regrettable course of a country's policy.

"If now the Anglo-American press is crowning all its jingoistic work heretofore by trying to connect the murderous attack on Mr. Morgan with our peace propaganda and our advocacy of an embargo on arms, it will have no success in that attempt with the great mass of the American people.

"But rather it will be realized more and more that it is finally not a wonder if the disgraceful jingoistic incitation of the allied press and the no less disgraceful speculators in arms influence the minds of weak individuals and lead their spirit astray."

THOMAS AT MORGAN OFFICE.

British Commissioner Confers on Purchase of War Munitions.

D. A. Thomas, M. P., the Commissioner appointed by David Lloyd George to come to the United States and assist J. P. Morgan & Co. in purchasing munitions of war for the Allies, spent the greater part of yesterday in the Morgan offices. Save for an hour devoted to luncheon at India House with Willard D. Straight, Mr. Thomas passed the day in conferences with William H. Porter, a partner in the Morgan firm and with E. R. Stettinius, the purchasing agent for the bankers.

While Mr. Thomas was at the Morgan office Sir Hugh Peilat of Toronto, aide de camp to the Duke of Connaught, called. It could not be learned whether his visit had to do with Canada's manufacture of war munitions, as Sir Hugh left without discussing his mission.

POLICE BOMB LIKE ONE HOLT MADE

Continued from Page 1.

police had three trails which they were following.

"It appears to be the work of anarchists," he said. "I don't suppose any one sought revenge on Police Headquarters for the exportation of arms to the Allies."

Inquiry by the police showed that Alexander Berkman was in the West and that Emma Goldman was at her home in New Jersey.

Thousands of men and women on their way to work gathered in front of the Headquarters building to view the damage done by the bomb. The crowd grew so large that a Sergeant and three patrolmen from the Mulberry Street Station were sent to keep the people moving. Lieutenant McAuliffe, custodian of the building, had men at work early clearing away the debris. Almost every pane of glass in the buildings across the street was smashed for a block in either direction. Eight prisoners who were near the place where the bomb exploded were terrified, thinking there had been an earthquake.

Three men who were arrested on Monday night on suspicion and another arrested yesterday morning had no knowledge of the bomb, the police decided after questioning them.

The bomb exploded directly beneath Detective Headquarters, but Inspector Faurot said no damage had been done to the storeroom for finger prints.

The police admitted that up to midnight their trails had been more or less blind. Inspector Faurot in the afternoon gave orders to find the anarchists who threatened in speeches that the Headquarters building would be blown up.

In speaking of the bomb explosion, Mayor Mitchel said:

"It is probably the work of an individual and therefore one of the hardest cases to solve. The publicity given to the bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral has made the work of the police in these cases much harder. Of course, such matters have to be given publicity in this country, but it makes very hard the work of the police in running down the ones responsible."

Leonard Abbott, head of the Ferrer School of Anarchists, denied that his followers were responsible for the bomb.

"The white slavers thought they could divert suspicion from themselves and place it on the anarchists by choosing for the explosion the anniversary of the death of Arthur Caron," he said. "I assure you I am innocent of any knowledge of the bomb. I can't imagine any motive of anarchists to throw any bomb into Police Headquarters at this time. If the police had been particularly active against the anarchists, I could easily explain a motive for the anarchists. One hundred to one the bomb was set by white slavers, for the police have been very active against them."

The police are working on a theory that the bomb was placed by the persons who placed the Cathedral bomb, the bomb in the Bronx County Court House and in front of the home of Andrew Carnegie.

MRS. THAW DEPARTS WITHOUT TESTIFYING

Continued from Page 1.

A note was sent to her on the train, between the Grand Central Station and 125th Street, and on the back of the piece of paper she wrote this reply to the note:

"Have seen no process servers at all, and I am going back to camp until Fall (next October). I am happy to say I know enough about my position in the present case to dispense with the worry of lawyers."

Newspapermen had sought throughout the day to obtain some definite statement from Deputy Attorney Generals Cook and Alfred L. Becker about the visit of Mrs. Thaw. Mr. Cook replied in a joking vein to questions as to the probability of Mrs. Thaw taking the stand. He implied that he had not seen Mrs. Thaw during the day and did not know where she was.

Reports that Mrs. Thaw was endeavoring to avoid the representatives of the State, that she had refused flatly to testify against her husband because of her "constitutional rights," and that she might be arrested were left undenied. It was not until late in the afternoon that it became known that she had conferred with Mr. Cook and had obtained a certificate from Dr. Bernard Livingston of 336 West 113th Street to the effect that she was in no physical condition to stand the ordeal as a witness.

Dr. Livingston verified this when interviewed by a TIMES reporter. He said he had examined Mrs. Thaw and told her she had better go back to camp. He said he gave her a certificate for presentation to the court if necessary.

Her Physician Must Explain.

Deputy Attorney General Becker was reached late last night after the many conflicting stories had been obtained. He gave out this statement after consultation with other counsel:

"We have sent out a subpoena for Dr. Livingston, Mrs. Thaw's physician, and presume he will appear tomorrow and testify to what already has been told us: that Mrs. Thaw's condition is such that it would be unsafe for her to testify."

The Attorney General's office refrained from comment on any other feature of the situation.

Mrs. Thaw arrived at the Grand Central Station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by two newspaper correspondents. She went with them to the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, where she got into communication with Dr. Flint. At about 8:30 o'clock she went to his office, according to one of her companions. Mr. Cook was reached by telephone and talked with Mrs. Thaw for about fifteen minutes. At the station Mrs. Thaw had said she would not testify because of her constitutional rights, and that her health was not the best.

When the trial was resumed before Justice Hendrick at 10:30 o'clock there was a big crowd on hand, as it had been learned that Mrs. Thaw had arrived in the city and might be expected at any moment. Every time a woman entered the courtroom there was a flutter of interest.

A dozen different reports were in circulation, but it was impossible to confirm any of them. It was said that Mrs. Thaw had declined flatly to testify; that she would be arrested, and later that she would appear today and that the subpoena which was served on her last week at her camp near Malone had called for her appearance on July 7, not on July 6. One of the counsel for the State expressed a belief as late as 5 o'clock that such was the case.

After adjournment the newspapermen sought Mrs. Thaw at her town home, 23 West Eleventh Street. She talked for a few moments with a score of reporters to whom she repeated her statement that she was not in good health and would not testify because of her constitutional rights. Later she spoke in more detail to a few of the newspapermen whom she knew. This was the statement obtained at that time:

"I came to New York in answer to a subpoena served on me by the State at a time when I was physically unfit to leave the camp because of a nervous depression which manifested itself a month ago. I came here as a matter of duty and not because I wanted to, bringing with me a certificate from a physician in the Adirondacks attesting to my condition. No woman wants to testify against her husband in a case like this, and I didn't want to testify against mine.

"I don't want to see Harry go back to Matteawan—a hell hole on earth—but my opinion is, and I have always believed, that he should be held in restraint."

Mrs. Thaw said her appointment with Deputy Attorney General Cook had been made several days ago, before she left her Adirondack camp. She said that when she met Mr. Cook here she told him she would go on the stand if he insisted and that they could ask her any questions they saw fit. Continuing, she said:

"I have been cross-examined by many lawyers since this case began, and as I have nothing but the truth to tell I have no fear. However, I do not believe that I have anything to tell which I have not already told, and I hope that my testimony may be read into the record."

Excused from Testifying.

When Mrs. Thaw presented the certificate by the Adirondack physician it was suggested to her, she said, that she see a physician here and she went to Dr. Livingston. He had told her, she said, that she was in no condition to stand the examination. Her physical condition was pretty good, he had told her, but she was in a highly excitable and extremely nervous condition. When she obtained the certificate from Dr. Livingston she forwarded it to Mr. Cook and, she said she was then told that in view of her physical condition, and the fact that she had nothing new to tell, she could go home to her camp.

In closing the interview Mrs. Thaw asked that this statement be published to prove that she had meant no disrespect to the court in her statements given to the newspapers:

"I have been reprimanded by Justice Hendrick for apparently assuming that I would attempt to instruct him in his duties. This arose from the fact that I was quoted as saying that the judge who liberates Harry will assume a tremendous responsibility.

"What I intended to convey was the thought that whosoever, judge, jury or lawyers, liberates Thaw must of necessity share in that responsibility. I did not intend to reflect in any way on the good judgment of any one connected with this case. I am not a lawyer. I am merely a woman and made a woman's observation, as I thought I had a right to do. At the moment I was thinking of the jury, as a matter of fact.

"Now I am going back to the camp, to mend my nerves and, if possible, forget all about the Thaw case."

Confident of Short Stay.

As a matter of fact, it became known that Mrs. Thaw had all her plans made to return to her Adirondack camp last night before she arrived in this city yesterday morning. When she got off the train the first thing she did was to hurry to the ticket window and get a return ticket. Then she went to the Pullman window and made reservations on the Buffalonian, the 9:34 night train on which she ultimately did leave the city. She seemed to have not the slightest doubt as to her plans for her day in town and her departure. She even knew that her train would switch off at Bluff Point and go thence to Long Mountain, where Jack Clifford, her dancing partner, would be waiting to escort her to her camp.

In her talks to the newspaper men she refrained from extended comment on her husband's sanity trial because of the reprimand administered by Justice Hendrick, but she talked about almost everything else. She said laughingly that she had lost weight, and that was the truth. She said she didn't expect to go to the court, and that she did expect to confer with counsel for the State.

When Mr. Cook came to court he was indefinite about Mrs. Thaw. He said flatly that he didn't know where she was, and once when the reporters asked him if she was going to appear and if he would cause her arrest if she didn't appear after coming here under subpoena, he smiled and hurried off to the telephone, indicating that he would try and get trace of her.

Mr. Cook said later he had sent out messengers and searched hotels where he believed she might be, and as a result stories were published that Mrs. Thaw had disappeared and that the State was at its wits' end to find her. But Mrs. Thaw was consulting Dr. Livingston and on a shopping tour.

Thaw's Trial Dragged.

It had been expected generally that the testimony of Mrs. Thaw, who had been the centre of interest for several days in connection with her husband's fight for liberty, would be one of the most important features of the trial. Until the last minute, after the first stories about her refusing to accept subpoena were put at rest, all the information obtainable pointed to the conclusion that she had promised to take the stand as a witness for the State and against her husband.

When it was learned that she had begun the long trip from her camp in the Adirondacks, apparently for no other reason than to answer the subpoena, the last doubt was dissipated. Her appearance here and her quick departure naturally created much comment, but no other explanation could be obtained except the interview given by Mrs. Thaw and the brief statement by Mr. Becker concerning the expected testimony of Dr. Livingston as to Mrs. Thaw's physical condition.

The proceedings in court yesterday dragged along without producing much of interest. Most of the day was devoted by Mr. Cook and Mr. Becker to the reading of documentary evidence, including testimony at Thaw's second murder trial and the former habeas corpus proceedings. It was all testimony to show that Thaw was eccentric and had been pronounced insane many times. There were also letters which he had written to his counsel during the murder trials, introduced to show that he was incoherent in his written utterances and a victim of exaggerated ego. In many of them he instructed his counsel to send for the newspaper men so that his statements might be printed correctly.

Thaw Quarrelsome at Harvard.

The State sprung a surprise at the afternoon session, when it called to the stand Frank K. Scribner, a magazine writer, and James O. Nichols, a lawyer, living at Short Hills, N. J., who were students at Harvard when Thaw was there and lived with him at the boarding house at 38 North Avenue, Cambridge, run by Mrs. Spyve. Through them it was attempted to show that Thaw was vicious and denegerate, and that he had threatened to shoot a cabman with a shotgun.

Mr. Scribner told the story of the shotgun, and it was brought out that Thaw had made the threat during an altercation over a charge of $5 by the driver. On cross-examination, Mr. Nichols admitted that such squabbles were not infrequent during his college days. He said he did not know whether the gun Thaw got from his rooms was loaded.

Mr. Nichols told how Thaw had threatened to stab a friend with a brass ornamental scimitar which was hanging on the wall of his room during a poker game. He said there had been some question raised about unfair play and Thaw had grabbed the weapon. Thaw, he said, was pushed through the glass door of a bookcase and cut his hand.

Mr. Nichols also told of Thaw getting into trouble at "Jack's" restaurant several years later. He said he witnessed a fight in which Thaw was hit with a bottle.

There was also evidence introduced to show that Thaw had been guilty of improper acts at Cambridge, and that a complaint had been made against him by a patrolman because of stories told by the officer's son, but the witnesses were unable to give much testimony that was definite.

On cross-examination Mr. Stanchfield drew from Mr. Nichols that he had never played poker and knew little of the excitement attending such events as he had related. The lawyer twitted Mr. Nichols about his presence at "Jack's" restaurant at a late hour when Thaw got in the fight there. The jurymen were smiling when Mr. Stanchfield closed his cross-examination.

At the close of the examination of Mr. Scribner juryman No. 7 asked permission to question the witness, and asked him if he held any grievance against Thaw. The witness replied that he did not.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

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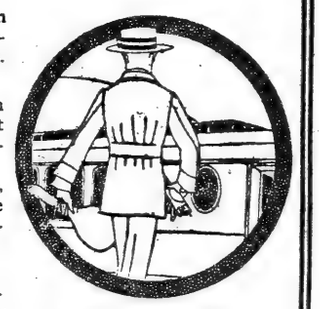
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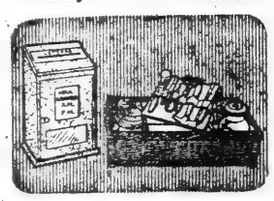
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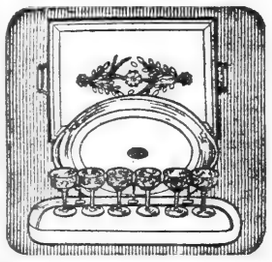
Country House Necessities



Mail Box—(at left) Morocco leather, in colors, contents of box visible through glass in door, slot at top, marked "Letters," for inserting mail, celluloid card on door to indicate schedule of leaving mails, lock and key fastening; made to stand or hang: 6¾ x5¾ x12 inches. $12.50

Packing Basket—(at right) Tan wicker basket, with lining in colors, compartments fitted with: twine, paste, mucilage bottle and brush, removable pad containing rule, awl, hammer, scissors, brush, sealing wax, screw driver; four compartments below fitted with nails, tags and labels: 15x8¼x4 inches high, complete.... $11.75

Cross Cocktail Trays



Cocktail Set—(in front) Mahogany tray, oblong shape, round corners, glass bottom; fixed Prince's silver plated rack, holding six hand-cut engraved crystal glasses: 21x 7¼ inches, complete.... $12.00

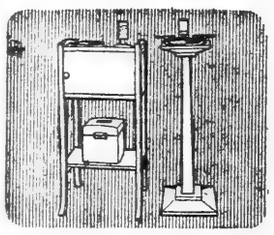
The above tray without rack or glasses, for serving..... $4.00

Serving Tray—(at top) Mahogany tray, oblong shape with square corners, crystal glass bottom, engraved in various designs, wooden handles with gilt metal mounting; 20 x 14 inches..... $7.00

Serving Tray—(centre) Mahogany tray, with inlaid mahogany-under-glass bottom, handles at sides; 17½ x 12¾ inches..... $7.50

Others from $5.50

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Stand—(at right) Of mahogany, with removable silver plated ash-tray, two cigar-rests and match box holder at back: 25 inches high, 8 inches square at base, 7 inches square at top, complete... $7.00

Stand—(at left) Of mahogany, fitted with nickel plated ash-tray and cigar-rest, and one nickel plated match holder. Compartment for cigars at top with door, platform at bottom to hold humidor: stand, 24 inches high—12 x 8 inches at top, complete..... $8.75

Mahogany Humidor, for cut tobacco or cigarettes, porcelain lining, with perforated moisture pad in cover, brass name plate on cover: 5¼ x 5¼ x 5 inches..... $6.50

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Half of Some Landing Parties Killed or Wounded, Says General Hamilton.

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Machine Guns and Barbed Wire Perfectly Adapted to Their Temperament.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH NAVY

"It Has Been Father and Mother to the Army" at Dardanelles, Commander in Chief Declares.

LONDON, July 6.—"Throughout the events I have chronicled, the Royal Navy has been father and mother to the army. Not one of us but realizes how much he owes to Vice Admiral De Robeck; to the warships, French and British; to the destroyers, mine sweepers, and picket boats, and to all their dauntless crews, who took no thoughts of themselves, but risked everything to give their soldier comrades a fair run in at the enemy."

Thus General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied troops at the Dardanelles, pays tribute to the navy at the end of his first full report describing the purple days of the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The Commander in Chief's dispatch to the War Office is of great length, but most of the events had already been chronicled in other official dispatches from him. Having reached the conclusion after witnessing the "stupendous" battle between the warships and the land fortresses that it would require the whole of his strength to enable the fleet effectively to force the Dardanelles, General Hamilton prepared to fling all his troops rapidly ashore, in the full knowledge that an attempt to land on such a well-defended theatre of operation "involved difficulties for which there is no precedent in military history, except possibly in the sinister legends of Xerxes."

"Touch and Go" Many Times.

General Hamilton admits that "it was touch and go" many times before the invaders established a footing. In several instances half of the landing parties were killed or wounded before they could reach even the slight shelter afforded by the shady ravines on the upper part of the beaches. A great majority of the senior officers were either killed or wounded.

The Turks had turned the landing places into death traps. There were wire entanglements the whole length of the shore, with a supplementary barbed wire network concealed beneath the surface of the sea. Land mines and sea mines were everywhere, and machine guns, cunningly tucked away in holes in the cliffs, were able to converge their fire on the wire entanglements.

"So strong, in fact, were the defenses," says the General, "that the Turks may well have considered them impregnable, and it is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by the British soldier or any other soldier than the storming of these trenches from open boats on the morning of the 25th of April."

"Mowed Down as by a Scythe."

General Hamilton speaks of "long lines of men being mowed down as by a scythe." Of the endless chains of wire entanglements he writes: "Again the heroic wire cutters came out. Through the glasses they could be seen quietly snipping away under the hellish fire, as if they were pruning a vineyard."

Of the Australians he says: "Like lightning they leaped ashore, and each man that did so went straight as his bayonet at the enemy. So vigorous was the onslaught the Turks made no attempt to withstand it, and fled from ridge to ridge pursued by the Australian infantry."

A shortage of ammunition prevented the Allies from gaining the hoped-for footing on Achi Baba. "Had it been possible," says General Hamilton, "to push in reinforcements of men, artillery, and munitions, Krithia should have fallen, and much subsequent fighting for its capture would have been avoided.

Had Turks on the Run at First.

"Up to May 1," he continues, "the net result of the operations was the repulse of the Turks and the infliction upon them of very heavy losses. At first we had them fairly on the run, and had it not been for those inventions of the devil—machine guns and barbed wire—which suit the Turkish character and tactics to perfection, we should not have stopped short of the crest of Achi Baba."

General Hamilton pays high tribute to the French forces, which lost heavily. He reports the British losses during the period between April 25 and May 5 as 177 officers and 3,990 men killed, 412 officers and 7,807 men wounded, and 13 officers and 3,580 men missing.

HAMILTON'S ADMISSION.

Sent Transports Back Because of Defective Loading of Material.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 6.—The Times, in an editorial on Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch, says:

"General Hamilton makes no allusion to the earliest episodes. He begins with his own arrival at the Island of Tenedos on April 17, and says that on that day there was a conference between the senior naval and military commanders.

"The dispatch is so constructed at this point that we fear laymen will have some difficulty in grasping its true significance.

"General Hamilton says that he had to order all the transports, except those of one brigade, back to Alexandria because the troops had been embarked without due attention to the operation which was contemplated. It would have been better to have used language less vague and to have said quite frankly that the transports carrying war material had been so defectively loaded that their contents had to be taken out at Alexandria and rearranged.

"A combined naval and military attack was, in short, impossible at this date, because, in spite of our wide experience of oversea operations, the transports had been wrongly loaded. From this unfortunate cause the military attack, which ought to have been combined with the naval attack, was not begun until April 25. In the interval the Turks and their German masters were able to strengthen enormously the defenses of the Gallipoli Peninsula, which may almost be described as having now become a larger and more diversified Gibraltar.

"Though the troops were not ready, the Admirals appear to have decided at the conference on March 17 to attempt to force the Narrows by using battleships without military aid. Their attack was delivered next morning, and almost succeeded. In principle a naval version of the Balaclava charge, the attempt failed, and three battleships were lost. We have yet to be told who was really responsible for this remarkable decision, which violated the only sound principles on which the Dardanelles should have been assailed."

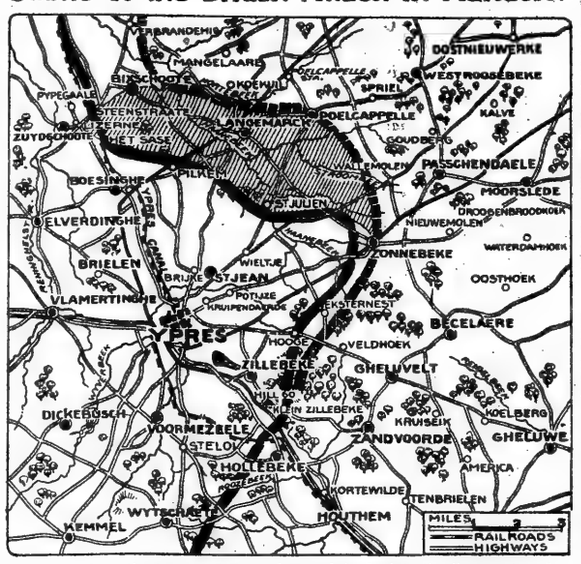
MADE NO OFFER TO SERBIA.

Austria Denies Reports of Separate Peace Overtures.

LONDON, July 6.—A Vienna dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Geneva, says the Fremdenblatt prints an authorized denial that Austria at any time made overtures with any country for peace.

This, the Fremdenblatt states, is issued as a specific denial that Austria hoped for a separate peace with Serbia.

Scene of the British Attack in Flanders.



Pilkem, where the troops of General French broke into the German trenches Monday, lies on the border of the large area, won by the invaders by their gas attack in April. This area is the shaded portion of the map. Further advances were made by the Germans east of Ypres, following the attacks to the north and northeast of the city. The approximate position of the battle front at present is shown by the solid black line. The dotted line shows the front before the German campaign began.

BIG GERMAN SHIFT FOR CALAIS DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

Pilkem road, presumably was intended to convey the enemy's version of this affair.

On the morning of the 5th the Germans rushed a barricade on the Ypres-Roulers Railway after two hours' artillery bombardment, but a counter-attack by our troops immediately recaptured the position.

This morning on our extreme left, north of Ypres, we captured about 200 yards of the enemy's trenches, taking eighty prisoners. The French on our left contributed to the success of this enterprise with their guns.

Shelling Arras and Rheims.

The night bulletin from the French War Office says:

The British troops have repulsed several counter-attacks directed against the trenches which they occupied last night to the southwest of Pilkem. They captured eighty prisoners and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

The Germans have bombarded Arras, and in particular the Cathedral, with incendiary shells. Rheims, likewise, has been shelled.

In the Argonne there has been cannonading, but no infantry actions.

On the heights of the Meuse, on the ridge to the south of the ravine of Sonvaux, we have retaken a trench work where the Germans had gained a foothold and had succeeded in maintaining until June 27, and we have pushed beyond that.

The enemy, after a violent bombardment, delivered a counter-attack which was taken under the fire of our machine guns and our barrier fire. The Germans retired in disorder. They suffered heavy losses.

In the region of Fey-en-Haye and Le Prêtre forest there has been an intermittent bombardment with shells of all calibres.

In the Vosges renewal of activity by the artillery of the enemy is reported, notably at Fontenelle, Hilgenfirst, Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and Thann, which have been bombarded.

The day report says:

Last night showed much activity at several points along the front. In Belgium the British troops, supported by our artillery, took possession of some German trenches at a point to the southwest of Pilken, on the east bank of the canal.

There was a very spirited engagement around the railroad station of Souchez. The station, however, remained in our hands in spite of the repeated efforts of the enemy to take it.

The town of Arras was bombarded all night long.

In the Argonne there was incessant fighting last night with bombs and hand grenades. Our artillery on several different occasions was successful in checking the attacks of the enemy.

On the heights of the Meuse the Germans attacked on two different occasions our positions on the south side of the ravine of Sonvaux, which is to the east of the trench of Calonne. They were completely repulsed.

In the vicinity of Le Prêtre forest the enemy also assumed the offensive. Two attacks were made. One spread little by little from the western side of the forest as far as Fey-en-Haye, while the other was directed particularly against that portion of the forest which is found to the west of Croix-des-Carnes. Both were checked by the fire of our artillery and our infantry, which inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

The German headquarters statement reads:

Two French attacks at Les Esparges were repulsed during the night.

The booty taken after our success in the forest of Le Prêtre has been increased by one field gun and three machine guns. Furthermore, a pioneers' supply station with a large amount of material fell into our hands.

REPORTS BIG ALLIED LOSSES.

Berlin Says 3,400 Casualties in One Command of 4,200 Men.

BERLIN, July 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Special dispatches from the western front say that in the recent battle between Arras and La Bassee the French and British forces suffered fearful losses, one regiment (command) alone losing 3,400 men out of 4,200.

ITALIANS WINNING CARSO PLATEAU

Make Progress in Territory Full of Caves and Crevasses and Get 900 Prisoners.

KING SEES BATTERY TAKEN

Airmen Drop Bombs in Trieste on Austria's Most Important Arms Factory—Also Active Elsewhere.

ROME, July 6.—The Italian attack in the Carso region is proceeding steadily. From the surrounding country details filter through telling of the regular movements of the invaders—the preparation of the artillery, the advance of the infantry and bayonet charges. The attack has been successful although being carried on against a territory in which it is exceptionally difficult to work, since it is full of caverns, grottoes and crevasses.

A report telling of the capture, by the Italians, of 900 prisoners in two days on a front of five or six miles, shows, in the opinion of military men, a considerable advance.

The honors of the day, however, perhaps go to the Italian air service, because of the bombardment by aviators of a factory at Trieste. It has been impossible to ascertain the extent of the injury done. Trieste has the most important arms factory in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It employed, in normal times, 10,000 workmen, and now its output has been greatly increased.

The Italian aviators also damaged the Austrian encampment at Doberdo, five miles north of Monfalcone, and they dropped bombs on the important railway station at Dornburg, about seven miles south of Goritz Junction, where the lines going to Aidusina and Trieste divide.

The following official statement was given out tonight:

In the Tyrol and Trentino region the Austrians attempted on Monday to attack Forcella, the Colidi Mezzo, to the west, and the three summits of Lavaredo, but were repulsed, leaving in our hands prisoners, arms, and munitions.

Along the Carnic frontier the Austrians on Monday night resumed an attack on the intrenchment north of Val Grande. They were counter-attacked and thrown back with heavy loss, abandoning arms and bucklers for the infantry.

Important forces also attacked the Italian position on Avostano Peak, but the troops defending it, having allowed the enemy to approach a short distance, counter-attacked and repulsed them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, July 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle on the Carso tableland beyond the Isonzo is developing more and more favorably for the Italians, who continue occupying enemy positions. Our infantry attacks have been much facilitated by the admirable work of the artillery, which has destroyed intrenchments and defensive works with astonishing accuracy, rendering subsequent infantry assaults uniformly successful.

On the left wing the Italians operating in the region of Selz reached the height of Crosis, taking over 600 prisoners and a battery. The King was present at this battle.

UDINE, Italy, July 6.—The fighting along the Austrian frontier continues with uninterrupted violence, consisting chiefly of artillery duels with heavy guns. Especially severe are the battles around Predil Pass and Malborgeth Forts, where the Italians are attacking in an attempt to open the way to Tarvis, which is considered the key to the interior of Austria, just as the Carso region is the gateway to Trieste.

VIENNA, July 6, (via London.)—The following report was issued today on the fighting along the Italian frontier:

Fighting in the Goritz district on Monday developed into a general battle with the attack made by the Third Italian Army. About four hostile corps advanced under the protection of a formidable artillery fire against our front from the bridgehead at Goritz to the sea.

The attacks were completely repulsed. The enemy suffered terrible losses. Thanks to the praiseworthy attitude of our troops, especially the infantry, all the positions remained in our hands, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the enemy.

On the middle Isonzo, in the Kern district and other fronts there is nothing to report.

TRY SAILORS AS SPIES.

Italians Accuse Captain and Crew of German Ship at Ancona.

VENICE, July 6.—The trial before a military tribunal of Captain Liebsicher and three members of the crew of the German steamship Lemnos, under detention at Ancona since the beginning of the European war, was opened here today. The charge is espionage.

The police authorities say it is generally believed that the accused acted as spies in the interest of Germany before Italy entered the war. It is alleged they sought information regarding Italian batteries and submarines, but the chief charges are directed against the Captain and Machinist Willy Hoppe, who are said to have signaled to the Austro-Hungarian naval squadron when it attacked the port of Ancona on May 24.

Captain Liebsicher and Machinist Hoppe both deny the charges and say they were not even aware that Italy had declared war on Austria-Hungary at the time of the bombardment.

The case has aroused great interest in Ancona. During the shelling of that place the Lemnos was sunk by the Austrian airships, supposedly to prevent the vessel being taken possession of by the Italian Government.

ROME SAFE FROM BOMBS?

Italian Paper Says Austrian Airships Can't Make the Journey.

ROME, July 6.—Discussing the possible menace to Rome from an Austrian air raid, The Giornal d'Italia expresses the belief that the Italian capital may consider itself virtually safe because it is 235 miles from Pola and 213 miles from the island of Lissa, the Austian bases.

The airships of Austria have found it difficult to cover more than 315 miles in a straight flight, and it is regarded as impossible for them to make a raid on Rome and then complete the return journey.

DROP NOTES TO ITALIANS.

Austrians Tell Troops Prisoners Are Treated Well.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 6.—Every little while the Austrians drop manifestoes from balloons into Italian encampments without, however, having the slightest effect on the troops. The latest is interesting and among other things says, after describing in exaggerated terms the taking of Przemysl:

"This victory shows how your Government deceived you by spreading the most barefaced lies about the exhaustion of the central empires. Also your papers deceived you. Your Government well knows it could have 'much' from Austria without war, but afraid to be obliged to concede the power to Giolitti it has let loose the horrors of war in your country.

"As for the lies about barbarism and the Austro-Germans' bad treatment of prisoners, the most efficacious denial is in the fact that Russians when they heard of the well-being of prisoners in Austria surrendered en masse. Italian prisoners, already very numerous, receive the best treatment."

The Idea Nazionale, commenting, says the truth is Italian prisoners are so few the Austrians have been obliged to take doctors, nurses, or emissaries showing the White or Red Cross flags to have say at all.

GERMANS PREPARING NEW SURPRISE IN GUNS

Said to Have Automatic-Feed Weapon Able to Fire at a Marvelous Speed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rotterdam says:

"Germany's latest surprise for the Allies is automatic feed guns.

"The information reaches me that when the enemy is again ready to strike in the west their guns will be found to fire much more rapidly than any hitherto known."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Army experts here were inclined tonight to be skeptical over the report of a new German surprise in the shape of "automatic feed guns" capable of great rapidity of firing, as reported by a Rotterdam correspondent. One of the army officers said:

"The gun is described as an automatic feed weapon. All automatic guns have a feed. The dispatch fails to state whether it is an automatic shoulder rifle or a gun or larger calibre.

"I do not believe the Germans have adopted any automatic shoulder rifle. Like other advanced nations they have experimented with automatic rifles, but the result of these experiments has not resulted in the decision, so far as I am aware, of any army to adopt the automatic rifle for shoulder use.

"The advantage of the automatic rifle is very slight over the best rifles in use in armies of the world. I know of no automatic shoulder rifle that uses the belt, and without such an automatic feed device an automatic shoulder rifle would not be able to fire with much greater rapidity than the latest type of non-automatic weapon.

"It may be that in place of the older guns put out of business by the war, or in new contingents, Germany is going to introduce automatic shoulder rifles, but this could scarcely be called a surprise to the Allies.

"The chief objection to the introduction of the automatic shoulder rifle, aside from the cost of rearmament, is the increased weight on account of heavier magazine arrangement. When an automatic shoulder rifle, instead of having a magazine which carries cartridges inside the gun ready for firing, adopts the belt method of feeding bullets it would have to be built along lines that would make it virtually a machine gun.

"I doubt if automatic feed guns of larger calibre than rifles are to be generally used. Automatic one-pounders have been built and used for a good while, but not generally. Guns of an automatic feed type up to three inches calibre have been built and experimented with but have not commended themselves. These guns have been built with a hopper that and not with a belt feed. If such a gun were constructed that did commend itself there would be a serious drawback—lack of ammunition to supply them. Ammunition is already being fired as fast as it can be supplied in the European war and there are many evidences that ammunition for larger guns cannot be provided fast enough."

The United States Army has tested various types of automatic shoulder rifles in the past five years, but has found none that it cared to adopt at the expense of rearming the entire military force.

GERMANY PAYS 36 PER CENT.?

Is Said to Have Discounted Notes Here at a High Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—The manager of a leading British bank informed THE NEW YORK TIMES today that recently Germany had been seeking to discount German Treasury notes abroad, with extremely unsatisfactory results. In one instance notes were discounted by a New York firm at the ruinous figure of 36 per cent. The statement is so surprising that I transmit it under reserve for investigation.

The same authority declared that he was able fully to confirm the reports recently current here, and denied in Germany, that the latter country had dipped into the Spandau war gold reserve, exhibiting in proof of his statement English sovereigns minted in 1872 which bore no trace of usage. It is well known that part of the indemnity paid by France after the war of 1870-71 was in English gold.

The banker told THE NEW YORK TIMES that these sovereigns came from one bag of 500 which reached London via a Scandinavian country, and on which labels showing that the bag formed part of the gold indemnity payment made by France after the Franco-Prussian war were intact. One label is now in the possession of Mr. Lloyd George and the other in the hands of a high official of the Bank of England.

My informant was unable to say whether more than one bag of these indemnity sovereigns had reached London, but he said it seemed reasonable to suppose that a serious inroad was being made into the Spandau war chest, and in any case the indication of growing scarcity of gold in Germany was significant.

Bankers familiar with the market in this country for German Treasury notes said yesterday that they had not heard of a substantial discount for this paper in any quarter of the United States. In this city the notes of an issue of $10,000,000 which was distributed by Chandler & Co. last Winter are quoted around 97½. This price represents a discount of no more than 2½ per cent.

The fact that the Imperial German Government had dipped into the treasure chest built on the foundation supplied by $30,000,000 of the French Indemnity in 1872 was known here last November. The fund was added to year by year, and amounted to about $70,000,000 before the war began, according to report.

A Berlin correspondent of The Annalist wrote under date of Nov. 30 that in the first week of August $51,000,000 had been taken from the special war reserve. Since that time reports have come that further levies had been made on the treasure.

MANY MONTENEGRINS HELD.

Plot to Enlist Soldiers Said to Extend to Arizona and Montana.

Captain V. Seferovich, a member of the American Red Cross and the Montenegrin Red Cross, with offices at 57 West Forty-seventh Street, who says he expects to be appointed Consul General of Montenegro at New York, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Assistant Supt. Baker of the local division of the Department of Justice on a charge of conspiring to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by enlisting men here and sending them to fight for King Nicholas. He denied the charge, and was held in $5,000 bail by Commissioner Houghton for further examination. The bond was furnished by the National Surety Company.

The arrest was the result of an investigation by United States Commissioner Louis F. Mason in Chicago, and the alleged conspiracy is said to have ramifications in Arizona and Montana. Montenegrin Red Cross funds, it is charged, have been used to ship soldiers abroad.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 6.—Jovo Matanovich and Peter M. Luburich, Montenegrins, were arrested as they stepped off a train from Seattle here today on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States. They had a hearing before a United States Commissioner, and bail was fixed at $10,000 each.

Federal officials alleged they had been recruiting in Butte, Mont., and Seattle since leaving Chicago. The men were on their way to San Francisco.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 6.—B. Martinovich and Savo Gjourashkovich were held here today on a charge of violation of the neutrality laws in attempting to induce 150 Montenegrins to return to Europe and become soldiers.

They were released in $7,500 bail, and their hearing set for Friday.

GERMAN OFFER TO US IS NOT ACCEPTABLE

Continued from Page 1.

sador Gerard a tentative draft of the German reply could be construed as meaning that Germany might make further changes if the position of the United States was found to be unalterable.

Still Doubting American Unity.

There are evidences, however, that some Berlin officials think that public opinion in the United States has been divided since the resignation of Secretary Bryan, and that public sentiment here really favors compromising the issue.

During the pendency of the negotiations the apparent cessation of torpedoing without warning of enemy ships and the absence of mistaken attacks on American vessels have produced a good impression in official quarters here.

The American Government has no intention of discussing with Germany the attacks on such cargo ships as the Armenian and the Anglo-Californian, which were shelled by Germany's submarines after making repeated attempts to escape. Although several Americans were killed as a consequence of these attacks, the United States recognizes that the German commanders were justified in their action under the circumstances.

It is generally understood, too, that there will be no effort to obtain immunity from attack for ships, primarily engaged in contraband traffic, if the latter follow a general policy of resisting capture. But what the American Government has been unable to obtain thus far is an explicit agreement that Germany would visit and search unarmed merchant ships primarily engaged in passenger trade which, although carrying contraband, would heed the warnings of submarines and subject themselves to visit and search, thus enabling noncombatants to be transferred to a place of safety in case the destruction of vessels as prizes was deemed necessary.

Such information as has leaked out concerning Germany's proposals indicates that the Berlin Government is prepared to recede to some extent from her position with reference to passenger vessels, but is inclined to put many restrictions upon their sailings.

Complications in Any Compromise.

The United States has contended that Americans engaged on "lawful errands" may travel anywhere on the high seas on unarmed and unresisting merchant ships. To enter into any arrangement whereby certain passenger vessels would receive immunity, while to others was denied the same privilege, would, in the opinion of many officials, permit the German Government to interpret the measure of neutral rights which American citizens could enjoy on the high seas, and would involve the United States sooner or later in difficulties with other belligerents, who to forward the conduct of their own operations might insist on an abandonment of other neutral rights.

Furthermore it was pointed out here today that if the United States should undertake to give a clean bill of health for all vessels, leaving this country that carried non-contraband, it would be a fair inference that all vessels not so certified did carry contraband.

Such an arrangement would enable the Germans to dispense with visit and search of the ships so certified and would enable them to focus their campaign, with American aid, on enemy ships that did carry munitions of war. It is held as self-evident here that it would verge closely on unneutrality for the United States Government to furnish Germany with the names of ships not carrying contraband, and thus, by elimination and inference, indicate what belligerent merchant vessels were carrying munitions of war to Europe.

Under accepted rules of international law, American manufacturers may ship war munitions to Europe, and are so shipping them, but the responsibility for intercepting such contraband shipments, when destined for the Allies, is imposed upon the Germans, and it is doubted here whether the American Government could render aid, even under the guise of protecting human life, to a belligerent in a way that would enable the latter's submarines to single out specifically named ships.

WILSON CONSIDERS GERMAN PROPOSALS

Won't Deviate from Broad Principles Announced, But Still Hopes for Settlement.

CORNISH, N. H., July 6.—President Wilson today had before him dispatches from Secretary Lansing transmitting information received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin outlining informally the suggestions which Germany is anxious to incorporate in her next note on submarine warfare, but about which she first wants to sound the United States.

Final instructions as to what answer Ambassador Gerard shall make to the Berlin Foreign Office have not yet been sent to Secretary Lansing by the President, but he is giving serious consideration to the question, realizing that the success of the entire negotiations with Germany is likely to be involved.

Since the informal negotiations between Ambassador Gerard and the Berlin Foreign Office were begun, the President has received several mail reports from Secretary Lansing and has personally written replies.

While silence is maintained on the entire subject, it is understood that the President is hopeful that out of the present negotiations will come a solution of the submarine controversy. He is unwilling, however, to deviate from the broad principles laid down by him in the notes already sent to Germany.

Exactly what counter-proposal for an arrangement for the protection of Americans sailing on merchant ships of belligerent nations for Europe has been suggested by the German Government was not revealed here. Every effort is being made to keep the nature of the negotiations from becoming public until it has been made plain whether the United States and Germany can reach an agreement.

The President expects to handle the informal negotiations from here, but when the formal German note is received he will return to Washington in order to go over the question in detail with Mr. Lansing and other members of his Cabinet.

The American reply to the forthcoming German note will be prepared by the President and Secretary Lansing, and today it was said to be likely that after spending a short time in Washington, Mr. Wilson would return to Cornish. He has found it possible to handle practically all of his public business from here.

THE TEST

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BERLIN WAR GROUP ATTACKS VON TRUPPEL

Reventlow Leads Assault on Admiral Who Suggests a Conciliatory Policy.

BERLIN, July 6, (via London.)—Count von Reventlow, military writer of the Tageszeitung, devoted two columns today to an attack on Admiral Oscar von Truppel for his article in Der Tag warning Germans not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States and questioning the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce. Count von Reventlow says that he read the article "with the most extreme amazement and regret," and adds:

"The foreign press has already reported that Germany will cede its viewpoint in the coming note, and Americans have already accepted this view. Admiral von Truppel's remarks will weaken Germany's position, and are equivalent to laying down arms before the command of 'Hands up' is heard."

The writer says that Americans will read with pleasure Admiral von Truppel's remarks about their strength and will think:

"See how strong and frightful we are. Who would have thought it?"

Count von Reventlow also attacks Admiral von Truppel for appearing to believe that the submarine warfare against Great Britain cannot result in bringing Great Britain to its knees and insists:

"There is less reason today than ever for varying a hair's breadth from our submarine campaign."

The Kreuz Zeitung also attacks Admiral von Truppel editorially, and asserts that his article in Der Tag must be characterized not only as an incorrect but as a wholly unjustifiable statement. It argues that it is doubtful if the United States, in the event of its entering the war, could greatly increase munitions shipments to Great Britain, and says this statement "is regarded by persons knowing American conditions as a bluff."

The Kreuz Zeitung concludes:

"Admiral von Truppel's statements weaken the German Government's position, and the article will be looked upon abroad as a sign of weakness and war weariness and that Germany is ready to creep into a mouse hole before America."

CAN'T YIELD, SAYS REVENTLOW

He Says Germany Is Determined Not to Give Up Submarine Warfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—Count von Reventlow, according to The Times, has published in the Berlin Tageszietung another violent article about submarine warfare and the American note, saying in part: "It is not too much to assert that deep and general excitement has seized the German people at the very thought that the German Empire can be expected to abandon submarine war or let it become a hollow form.

"The German people cannot conceive how anything of the sort can be demanded or even expected from the mighty and undefeated German Empire, which is defending itself against half the world, since it was only after careful consideration that the war zone declaration of Feb. 4 was issued and the submarine war has been carried on against British trade with increasing success.

"We have countless proofs of the existence of this deep excitement in Germany, and it is not without importance for the United States also to know that seldom has a measure of war been welcomed with greater satisfaction and watched with more passionate sympathy than the submarine war against the trade of Great Britain."

BRITAIN TAKES OVER MANY PUBLIC HOUSES

To Control the Sale of Liquor in Districts Where Munitions Are Being Made.

LONDON, July 6.—Under the powers conferred by the Defense of the Realm act the British Government today, by an Order in Council, decided to take over the control of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors in many districts where war material is being made and loaded, unloaded, or otherwise dealt with.

The districts affected include the city of Bristol, Monmouth, and surrounding towns, Newhaven, Southampton, Newport, Cardiff, Barry, Barrow-in-Furness, Liverpool and adjoining towns, and most of the munition and shipbuilding centres in Yorkshire.

Members of Parliament of all parties have undertaken a campaign to thank the employers and workmen engaged on ammunition contracts, for the work they have already done and to urge upon them the vital importance of turning out as great a quantity of munitions as the country is capable of producing.

BRITISH AIR RAID FAILED, SAYS BERLIN

Fleet Driven Off After Attack Against Positions in a North Sea Bay.

BERLIN, July 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A great British aeroplane attack was directed against the German positions in a German bay of the North Sea on the morning of July 4, according to a German official statement issued under date of July 5.

The attack, the announcement adds, failed.

German airships sighted at dawn off Terschelling, an island off the Netherlands, advancing British naval forces. They consisted of several hydroaeroplane motor ships, accompanied by a number of cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers. The British vessels were forced to retreat.

One British hydroaeroplane which succeeded in rising in the air was pursued by German aeroplanes, but it escaped by flying over Dutch territory.

RUSSIAN LINES ARE NOW HOLDING

Continued from Page 1.

rather complex process. Along the frontiers the army is parrying blows of the enemy and wearing him down, avoiding big battles, losing territory indeed, little by little, but gaining time and husbanding resources.

The other side of the process is the rally of the nation to the support of the army. It would be wholly wrong to regard the gradual advance of the Germans and Austrians in Russian territory as evidence that Russian resistance is breaking down. On the contrary the nation has never been so thoroughly aroused as now.

The broad back of the Russian soldier has done marvels in sustaining the heavy burden of war, but when retreat in Galicia began it suddenly flashed on the nation that this was not enough—valor must be reinforced by technique. The attitude of the nation to the war immediately changed. Formerly it was a spectator watching with eager hope mingled with anxiety the deeds of the army that was part of its very self. Now it has become an active reserve of the army and in securing liberty to act it has gained in moral force.

The Cabinet is being strengthened, more effective contact is being established between the Government and the nation, and the War Office is now the centre of popular interest.

Russia has not yet followed the example of her allies in appointing a Minister of Munitions, but the course of events is tending in this direction and the new War Minister, General Polivanoff, commands the confidence of the Duma and nation generally. The War Office has become the focus of the new national organizing movement of which all existing public bodies are being made the nucleus.

The movement has received the sanction and warm approval of the Czar and it is hoped that the Ministry of the Interior will remove administrative impediments to organization that have existed in the past. The restrictions of the censorship on the Russian press already have been lightened in so far as the discussion of home politics is concerned.

The final impulse and encouragement to the effort will be given by the Duma, and the Duma Executive is now negotiating with the Government to bring about the convention of the Duma at the earliest possible date. The conference of representative Russians and Poles that this week is discussing, under Government auspices, reforms in the administration of Poland is another healthy sign of the times.

It is not to be expected that Russian resources can be made effective with the lightning speed possible in England. The handicap of the past is too heavy. But it is of cardinal importance that the great step has been taken, and I, personally, have never been so hopeful of the future of Russia as now. The liberalizing promise of the war is actually being fulfilled and in a way few could have anticipated.

STORES POUR INTO RUSSIA.

Great New Army Awaits Necessary Munitions and Equipment.

According to Dr. B. R. Ward of New Haven, Conn., who returned from Petrograd yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner United States after spending a year in Russia, the Government is making extensive preparations in arms and ammunition to resume the offensive against the Germans in Galicia before the snow sets in again.

Dr. Ward went on to say that the War Department had taken over the railroad from Vologda to Archangel and since the navigation in the White Sea opened steamships from England, Canada and the United States have been arriving there daily. Soldiers in great numbers have been detailed at Archangel to transport munitions of war and provisions from the quays, where they are landed from the ships, to the trains which go chiefly to Moscow, the central distributing point.

"When I left Petrograd in the middle of June," Dr. Ward said, "there was no indication of pessimism among the people or the officials in spite of the reverses in Galicia.

"Thousands of new troops are already in training, and in readiness to be rushed to the front as soon as the danger of another shortage of ammunition is past. These fresh troops are simply awaiting ammunition and equipment. Within ten miles of Petrograd there is an army of 60,000 men ready to take the field, and, I was reliably informed, many similar armies are waiting ready for action in several other places in Russia.

"The War Department is not receiving so much aid from Japan in the shape of war munitions, but of my own knowledge I know that hundreds of Japanese officers are engaged in drilling Russian troops in the use of heavy artillery. At the hotel where I stayed, near the Square of St. Isaac, in Petrograd, there were seventeen Japanese artillery officers who had nearly all served at the siege of Port Arthur. They made no secret of their presence or what they were doing."

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENT
Male and Female (Neponsit Beach Hospital)
SALARY, $2,100.

Candidates must have had three years' experience as Supervising Nurse, Assistant Superintendent, or Superintendent of hospitals for the care and treatment of children suffering from surgical tuberculosis. Knowledge of and experience in heliotherapy is essential. For this examination candidates need not be citizens of the United States; the requirement that applications bear certification of four citizens of the City of New York is also waived. Vouchers will be accepted from four reputable citizens residing outside of the State of New York. The subjects and weights are: Experience 4, 70% required; Written Test 3, 70% required; Oral Test 3, 70% required. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates failing to qualify in any part of the examination will not be summoned for the ensuing tests.

Candidates will be assembled only for the oral examination.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from July 6 to July 20 at 4 P. M.

The age limit is

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People suffering from sluggish kidneys usually have other troubles—faulty digestion, impure blood, gout, rheumatism, poor eyesight or bladder disorders. Tone up your kidneys and your general health will greatly improve.
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By A. de Lapradelle
Professor of International Law at the University of Paris.
How the aeroplane has changed the rules of civilized warfare.—In
Scribner's for July
All Newsstands

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Save money on oil and have better salads oftener.
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ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

GEN. JOFFRE SHOWED METTLE AS A CADET

French Commander in Chief's Rise Is Sketched by an Intimate Friend

IN INTRODUCTION TO BOOK

March to Timbuctoo Described by the Generalissimo in His Only Literary Work.

"On the whole, it can be said that Joffre has gone successfully through the most terrible ordeal that a modern soldier could face * * * the test came, and all that Joffre had been in time of peace he remained in face of the most terrible danger. Whatever may happen, he is sure of the gratitude and admiration of his country."

This is the expression of Abbé Dimnet, the writer of the introduction to the only book ever written by the Commander in Chief of the French Army in the present struggle. The book is General Joffre's own story of his campaign in Timbuctoo, written long before the European war clouds broke, but now published for the first time. The narrative itself is a straightaway story of the then Colonel Joffre's march to Timbuctoo, a narrative that will be of interest to all military men. It is Abbé Dimnet's introduction, however, which will interest most the every-day man who has followed Joffre's campaign in the great world war. The Abbé Dimnet is an intimate acquaintance of General Joffre, and it is claimed that the sketch he gives of his famous friend is by far the most authoritative story yet written around the personality of Joffre.

General Joffre's book has just been published in this country by Duffield & Co. of this city, and it is with the permission of the publishers that THE NEW YORK TIMES is permitted to print excerpts from Abbé Dimnet's story of General Joffre.

Joffre a Star Cadet.

The narrative begins with the story of the humble origin of Joffre, of his great mathematical ability, and of his entering the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, when he was just past 15 years old, being the youngest boy of the corps of cadets. Joffre was one of the star men of his class, and from his first day in the corps was, to use the words of Dimnet, "a soldier on his way to being an officer."

It was not until 1901 that Joffre became a general officer, and it was then that his real career may be said to have begun. The Abbé Dimnet refers in this connection to General Joffre's attractive daughters, who in times of peace are his inseparable companions and who always accompany him on his rides in the Bois de Boulogne.

"What sort of man had he been so far?" the Abbé asks. "Among many platitudes and inflated statements about the greatness he must have possessed even when he was unknown, we hear a few discordant notes. Some people who are supposed to have known him intimately say that he was lazy, others say that he was ambitious, others find fault with him for having been a gayer young fellow at Montpellier than behooved the future Generalissimo of the French Army; he would sometimes sing comic songs at a café to an audience of brother officers, and that is unforgivable. All this can be summed up in saying that many persons who met him in early life have been rather suprised at his eventual distinction."

General Pau Boosted Joffre.

Dimnet then tells of the entry of Joffre into the Superior Council, at the time when General Trembau was the head of the army, and how it was that he was finally chosen as the head of the Council on the recommendation of the other famous French General of the present war, Paul Pau.

"Joffre was appointed," adds Dimnet, "and in a very short time whoever happened to be in contact with the officers began to hear it repeated as a maxim that if war must come let it come while Joffre was at the head of the army, and his two friends, Pau and de Castlenau, worked with him."

When M. Millerand, the War Minister, speaks of General Joffre, says Dimnet, he does so with "a sort of reverence." The predecessors of Joffre seemed to work on the principle that "the army might have to fight," comments Dimnet, whereas General Joffre's principle has always been "the army must fight."

"Some people," says Dmnet, "have described Joffre as what they are fond of calling a 'Republican'; that is to say, after all, a pacifist General, one who hates war and blood, and only submits in fighting to an unwelcome necessity. I am afraid that this is a short-sighted reading. The psychology of the soldier, no doubt, is not simple, it reconciles many contradictions; but a many only joins the army because war has a fascination for him, and in his heart he longs for an occasion of defending his country. Joffre is too much of a soldier to be an exception; he may resemble Turenne or Drouot; he certainly does not resemble General André.

Takes Command at 63.

"A true soldier, an organizer of genius, a patriot, a man possessed of one unconquerable conviction and of an indomitable will; this then was the chief who in August, 1914, at the age of nearly sixty-three, took the command of the French Army to repel the German aggression. Compared to Bonaparte, he was old and as yet had achieved little; but modern war has ceased to be a mere art, it is a science, with so many branches that a lifetime is not too long for its mastering, and from this point of view Joffre, with his clear head, his forty years of study and practice, and his special genius, with the additional superiority which his three years' experience as Generalissimo gave him, could have but few rivals. Germany herself, with her methodicalness, her perseverance in the long preparation of her staff, and her evident superiority in keeping her military men away from politics, could not produce a more accomplished General, and among all those whom she pitched against Joffre not one could have the latter's belief in his cause. It is no wonder, therefore, if, in spite of inconceivable difficulties, the French Generalissimo showed himself equal to the hopes of his most enthusiastic admirers in his conduct of the war."

The writer compares Joffre to Lord Kitchener as an organizer, and points to the facts that the generals under Joffre, Dubail, Sarrail de Langle, Maunoury, Franchet, d'Esperrey, de Maudhuy, de Castlenau, and d'Urbal, are there for just one reason, and that "because they showed proofs of capacity on the field."

"The whole past of France," the Abbé concludes, "has forced itself once more on the world, and the sympathy she attracts among her allies, in neutral European countries, and above all in America, are based on esteem. For this Joffre is as much to be thanked as for his victorious resistance to the enemy. Whoever possesses even a slight knowledge of history must see that his qualities are those of his nation at its best, and that he is nothing else than a traditional Frenchman. History, after the apparent standstill of the war, will resume its usual course, there will be mutations and vicissitudes, but for many years to come the country which produced Joffre will be judged with reference to the moral possibilities embodied in him, and this is no doubt what Lord Kitchener bore in mind when he spoke of the Generalissimo as a great man."

DAVISON AGAIN IN LONDON.

While in Paris Morgan Associate Conferred on War Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 6.—Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York returned to London today from Paris, where he conferred with Government officials over the plan to have part of the French war loan handled by the Morgan firm in New York. Mr. Davison would say nothing concerning the negotiations with the French Government, nor would he comment on cabled reports that the Morgan firm would handle $100,000,000 of the new British war loan. Asked if his visit here had anything to do with the criticism raised in Parliament over the Morgan firm's exclusively handling British Government munitions contracts in America, he replied: "I have no comment to make."

Mr. Davison intends calling within the next few days on David Lloyd George and other British officials; but whatever occurs will undoubtedly be kept secret, just as all the Morgan dealings here have been since the start of the war.

APOLOGIZES TO SWEDEN.

Russia Says Firing of a Shell in Her Waters Was Accidental.

LONDON, July 6.—The Russian Government has apologized to Sweden for the violation of that nation's neutrality owing to the fact that a stray shell "accidentally" fell within Swedish waters owing to a fog in the course of the pursuit of German vessels, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

The German mine layer Albatross, which was badly punished by Russian warships in the naval battle in the Baltic on July 2, fled into Swedish territorial waters, where she ran aground near Hernviker. Russian ships pursued her, it was reported, within the three-mile limit.

This incident was likened to the affair off the coast of Chile, where British cruisers sank the German cruiser Dresden. Great Britain apologized to Chile for this violation of neutrality.

SAYS POLITICIANS MUDDLE WAR POLICY

London Daily Mail Returns to Attack on Those in Charge of Affairs.

NO ADVANCE IN A YEAR

British Just Where They Were When War Started, Says Paper, Urging Change in Authority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial article, says:

"Are we winning? Are we losing? Are we 'muddling through,' or merely muddling? Because we muddled through against a half-armed agricultural people like the Boers, shall we muddle through against a highly organized people like the Germans and their allies?

"Our gravely handicapped soldiers at the front and the nation at home knows that, after nearly a year of war, we are still where we were, with the same people in control and the same deficiencies in equipment.

"The reason why The Daily Mail iterates these damning facts is its desire to bring home to the people this—that if we are to win the war—and we can win the war—we had better get to work, remove the incompetents, and urgently push forward our supplies.

"Elsewhere in this paper will be found a thrilling dispatch from that brilliant writer, Sir Ian Hamilton, telling us a little, but leaving out a great deal, of a small portion of the Dardanelles war. All the world knows how that expedition has been bungled. All the world knows that, despite unprecedented bravery on the part of the British, French, Canadians, Australians, and Indians, we have ehardly advanced at all through the hills and ravines that lead up to the bottle-neck of Gallipoli. That expedition was started by politicians, who did not even know that the German had submarines capable of getting round through the Mediterranean to the Dardanelles, which submarines, having got there, cut off our army from its sea base and blew up two British battleships in two days.

"Sir Ian Hamilton does not seem to have expected that the Turks would be provided with 'those inventions of the devil,' machine guns. Our politicians did not know that by talking so much in London about the expedition before it started and stirring up so much excitement in Alexandria and Cairo they were also warning the Turk and the German to turn a naturally difficult country into a veritable series of fortresses.

"Using the power of the censorship, they have for months hidden the whole story of the first Dardanelles expedition fro mthe public. They cannot hide it from the Germans, for German newspapers had ample descriptions of it. They cannot hide it from neutral countries, because German newspapers are sedulously circulated in those countries. The people from whom the expedition has been hidden are the people at home, and incidentally the fathers and mothers and wives and sweethearts of those whose lives have been risked by the politicians.

"Yet these same politicians are in their places. There has been a little reshuffling, and a few men have been called into the Cabinet to bear a burden that will be too heavy for Premier Asquith when the public realizes what has happened.

"We can win this war, but unless the British public takes the matter into its own hands and insists upon the dismissal of the inefficient bunglers among the politicians and at the War Office we shall lose the support of our allies and the enthusiasm of the Dominions, we shall waste the magnificent efforts of our soldiers and sailors, and eventually we shall lose the war."

RABBI HERTZ AT THE FRONT.

Head of British Jews Holds Services Close to Firing Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—The Daily Mail prints an account this morning of how the Rev. Dr. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of England, visited the troops at the front last week and conducted services close to the firing line, amid the noise of a heavy cannonade.

In the Rouen section the Chief Rabbi, addressing a large congregation of troops, reminded them of the old Jewish legend of a second deluge, a deluge of fire that would sweep over the earth.

"Even our enemies," he said, "will yet bless those who will have insured victory to Great Britain."

SAY GERMANS BURNED WOUNDED AND DOCTORS

Isolated Infected Prisoners in Wooden Barracks and Set It on Fire, It Is Charged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.—The Times publishes the following:

"The war correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, writing from the Galician front, reports a case in which the Germans burned a large number of Russian wounded, together with the medical staff attending on them.

"'For some time,' he writes, 'persistent rumors circulated here which seemed to me incredible, so terrible they were. Now, I hear on all hands that these rumors are true and that an authentic report has been sent to Petrograd.

"We brought with us a large number of infectious cases from the Carpathian Mountains and left them temporarily in the Jesuit College at Chyrow. They fell into the hands of the Germans, who removed them to an isolated wooden barracks, together with their medical attendants, shut all the windows and doors, poured paraffin over the building and fired it. More than a hundred were thus burned alive.

"The Germans do not deny this fact. I have the authority of a number of our officers who have seen proclamations thrown over our positions by German aeroplanes, in which they point out that they were forced to resort to that cruelty by stern necessity in order not to carry infection into their army, and also to teach the Russians not to leave their sick and wounded behind them, thus burdening the German medical staff. The proclamation expresses the hope that the Russians will learn from the lesson."

ANOTHER PASSPORT PLANT

Run by Germans in Copenhagen, a Philadelphia Surgeon Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—From the lips of a self-confessed German spy, the leader of a band of nine operating in England, came the admission that there is in Copenhagen a German-owned factory turning out counterfeit American passports for the use of German spies. The American passport used by this man, according to his own account, was obtained from the German Consul at Rotterdam, in whose office he saw other fraudulent passports in blank.

The confessed spy and six of his band are now imprisoned in London, while the authorities are about to lay hands upon the two remaining members.

This was learned today from Dr. E. Kilbourne Tullidge, a Philadelphia surgeon, who returned to this city on Monday after serving with the Austrian Red Cross since December. The Philadelphia surgeon holds a commission as a Surgeon Captain in the Austrian Army and will shortly return to the front.

The admission of the use of these counterfeit documents by the spies of Germany and their manufacture by the Germans was made to Dr. Tullidge while he was on his way from Holland to England in May. After boarding the steamer he met a man who introduced himself as "Reginald Roland," with a St. Louis address. Two days on shipboard made the surgeon and his supposed fellow-countryman more than chance friends, and when they reached London both stopped together at the Hotel Ivanhoe, frequented by Americans.

As their friendship grew the man grew very confidential. He told Dr. Tullidge, the surgeon says, that although he was an American he had secured his passports from the German Consul at Rotterdam, and that German spies were using counterfeit American passports.

PRESENT EMBARGO PETITION

Labor Peace Council's Men Confer with Secretary Lansing.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The United States is urged to refuse clearance to any ships carrying munitions of war, in a petition presented to Secretary Lansing today by Representative Buchanan and former Representative Fowler, of Illinois, and Frank S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio, acting in behalf of the National Labor Peace Council.

The organization's membership is said to be made up largely of members of labor organizations. The petition contends that clearance of such vessels are, in effect at least, violations of neutrality.

Secretary Lansing, it was stated, asked them not to discuss their conference for publication and they will later file data with the department.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT.

Executive Committee Disavows the Anti-War Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.—The Daily Mail says that the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in a striking appeal for party unity in the Vorwärts of July 3, disavowed the anti-war movement of the noisy Socialist minority in Germany. It declared that, although rejecting as earnestly as ever all ideas of a war of conquest, the Social Democratic Party, "in consequence of the new menace to Germany involved in the aggressive policy of Italy, considers it its simple duty again to announce that we stand shoulder to shoulder with our nation and with it put forth all our strength to overcome this new danger. We must do this in the interest of our country and its working classes and not for the sake of the ruling classes, as the sedition mongers in our party contend."

DOUBTS BRITISH LOAN HERE

London Times Calls New Bonds Unattractive to Foreign Investors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Concerning the report that a group of New York bankers is preparing to get $100,000,000 of the new British war loan floated in the United States, The London Times says:

"We understand that, at any rate so far as Morgan or his firm is concerned, this statement is not only unauthorized, but quite unfounded.

"Any subscriptions to our war loan from citizens of neutral countries abroad will undoubtedly be welcome, and none other so much so as those from the United States, but it was evident from the moment when the scheme of the loan was published, with its dividends subject to the income tax, that it had not been framed on lines to attract investors abroad, and it would be of no use to encourage any illusion here on that point."

TO STUDY WAR'S EFFECTS.

Tour in South America Planned by Carnegie Peace Endowment.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has selected Joseph Wheless of St. Louis to make a three months' tour of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay to investigate the effect of the European war upon the commerce and industry of those countries.

The inquiry is a part of the endowment's general plan to lay before the world a picture of war's effect on neutral peoples.

FEW AMPUTATIONS NEEDED.

Only 782 Cases So Far in British and French Hospitals.

LONDON, July 6.—In only 782 cases has it been necessary to amputate one or more limbs of British soldiers admitted to hospitals in England and France since the commencement of the war to the present time.

This statement was made today by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of War, in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

RUSH TO GIVE UP GOLD.

Patriotic Frenchmen Exchange Hoards at Call of 'National Defense.'

PARIS, July 6.—The Bank of France has been compelled to designate six receiving tellers to take the gold offered in exchange for notes in consequence of the invitation to the public to turn in its private hoards of gold so as to strengthen the national reserve.

Long lines of persons waited in front of the institution all day yesterday, and were again there today. The largest amount exchanged was 85,000 francs ($17,000) and the smallest 10 francs, ($2.) The usual amounts were 1,000 or 2,000 francs.

The certificates given for the gold were inscribed to the effect that the exchange was made for "national defense."

SEE A POOR BRITAIN WHEN WAR IS OVER

Lords Debate Tremendous Burden That Will Have to Be Met.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Grave statements as to the financial position of this country after the war were made in the House of Lords today.

Viscount Midleton called attention to the growth of civil expenditure and moved "that in view of the necessary expenditure on the war, it is, in the opinion of this House, incumbent on the Government to take immediate steps to reduce tha civil expenditure of the country."

Lord Midleton said that, assuming peace conditions from March 31, 1916, the total amount of national debt incurred by that date would reach the enormous sum of £1,293,200,000, ($6,466,000,000.) If taxation continued as at present, there would be a deficit of £14,000,000 ($70,000,000) a year in interest alone to make up in time of peace.

Lord Midleton said he believed there had been great waste, due to the shipshod methods of some of the public departments.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said the Government did not differ from Lord Midleton in the apprehension with which he regarded the financial outlook, and it proposed to set up in certain cases special machinery for the purpose of investigating the expenditure of those branches of the spending departments in which the absence of sufficient control had made itself felt.

Lord Haldane agreed as to the need of economy. Money, he said, had been and was being wasted right and left. The Treasury was the greatest offender. It exercised about as little intelligent restraint over things as any department of State. He thought they were not looking in the face the most formidable fact that they had to meet. Things were discussed as if the war were coming to an end, and as if all that was desired was to make some adjustment to meet the tremendous burden of debt, to raise new taxes, and to go on as before.

All that must be swept away, said Lord Haldane. This would be a different country when the war was over in more ways than one. It would be a different country because it would be a poorer country and because England would find herself deprived of the advantages and prestige of the past—all the traditions which gave her a unique position in commerce and industry which she had up to now enjoyed largely because she was in possession of the field and rivals could not come in. The field would be broken into. This would not be a country where capital would abound as much as in other countries of the world.

England, said Lord Haldane, would have to face a state of things where her manufacturers and merchants would be thrown on their own resources and when they would have to rely on their skill and ingenuity and enterprise to make up what they had lost against a great current of difficulties. If ever there were a time when it behooved Englishmen to apply their minds to prepare for that situation it was now, and there were some ways in which preparation was vital.

Lord Loreburn said if wisdom did not come to the councils of Europe they were going straight to European bankruptcy in a comparatively short time. He believed this country was more likely to last out than other countries, and he knew that the resolution of the people was as strong or stronger perhaps than when the war began. At the same time when one considered the figures quoted and considered that similar figures applied to other nations of Europe what it meant was bankruptcy, and bankruptcy, he feared, in many places would lead to revolution.

Swiss Buy Oxen in Venezuela.

BERNE, July 6.—The Swiss Government has purchased in Venezuela about 15,000 oxen to use for food. The first shipment is expected to reach Switzerland in August.

War Office Post for Duke of Teck.

LONDON, July 6.—The Duke of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, has been appointed Temporary Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office.

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One of our Participating Mortgages with whatever investment funds you have on hand from $5,000 up, and lock it in your safe deposit box. With principal and interest Guaranteed, it needs no further attention.
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ONE CAREFUL THOUGHT And YOU'LL UNDERSTAND
The ills that a poor baby is heir to! It does sometimes seem to hit hardest when the baby is least able to stand the whacks—
For us, it's work—night and day—nurses watching and nurses caring, and some of our babies have never been properly cared for. We try to eradicate the evils—to appease the pain—so you see it really means a great deal.
THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

WAR PICTURE GALLERY.
Every phase of the great war pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, splendidly printed by rotogravure process. 10 cents on all news stands. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RILEY MAY ORDER OSBORNE REMOVED

Continued from Page 1.

the heat of the controversy, according to a statement made by him last night to a representative of THE TIMES.

"Of course," Mr. Osborne said, "if Superintendent Riley removes me, I shall be powerless to oppose him. But I shall not resign. I may say that I fully recognize that the Superintendent is my superior officer and, in such mind, I have not refused to obey any instructions he has given me. If he decides to remove me, I do not know upon what grounds he will do so. I do not care to discuss the details of his latest statement, but shall simply go on with my work until something more definite happens."

Here is Superintendent Riley's statement:

"The statement made by Mr. Osborne in a speech at Ardsley on Saturday that when he took charge at Sing Sing keepers brought in drugs and whisky, and they could be bought by any of the prisoners, is untrue. It is a gross slander of a body of men who are, upon the whole, honest, capable, and efficient officers. If it were true, Mr. Osborne should have discharged the guilty officers and reported conditions to me. He has done neither. More than a year before he took charge I made a thorough investigation and found several officers were guilty of such practices. They were immediately discharged. Prisoners addicted to the use of drugs were transferred to Clinton and Auburn. Dr. Farr, the prison physician, will verify my assertion.

"Mr. Osborne's intimation that he was not consulted in selecting men for transfer is unfounded. All transfers made prior to the last two were from lists submitted by him. He was repeatedly urged to submit names for these, but failed to do so. He was urged to cooperate with my representatives in making the last two drafts, but refused. After orders for those transfers were issued, he suggested changes, which were made substantially as requested.

Crowding Forced Transfers.

"About 75 per cent. of all convicts come from the First and Ninth Judicial Districts, and are, under the statute, sentenced to confinement in Sing Sing. When the population exceeds 1,450, it becomes necessary to 'double up,' or, in other words, to house two prisoners in one cell. When Mr. Osborne took charge on Dec. 1, only one inmate was confined in each cell. Early in January, finding that nearly 200 men were doubled up, I immediately instructed Warden Osborne to submit a tentative list from which transfers could be made. All the criminal courts in Greater New York being in session, the population increased rapidly until more than 500 men were doubled up on Feb. 1. In the meantime I had repeatedly called Warden Osborne's attention to these disgraceful conditions, and insisted upon his complying with my instructions to submit lists from which transfers could be made. Such lists as I was able to obtain did not equal the new arrivals, and on May 1 there were 1,741 inmates confined at Sing Sing, making it necessary to double up 674 inmates.

"Finding it impossible to have my instructions obeyed, I warned him that in the event of his failure to send lists for transfer, I would be obliged to send men from my office to prepare them. These conditions continued, and on June 17 I wrote Warden Osborne, calling his attention to my repeated demands and warnings and advised him that Messrs. Baker and Farnsworth of my office would proceed to Sing Sing for the purpose of selecting men for transfer, and requesting him to confer with them regarding the men to be selected.

"Upon receipt of my letter he called me by telephone, and I again urged him to co-operate with the men I had detailed. He informed me that if I persisted in arranging for the transfers he would resign. He did not, however. My representatives remained at the prison for two days. They were guided in making the selections, not only by the criminal and prison records of the men, but by the advice of the Deputy Warden, Principal Keeper, and Superintendent of Industries.

Room in Great Meadow.

"During all the time that Mr. Osborne continued this most barbarous practice of doubling up men, he was advised that there was ample room in the other prisons. During most of the time there were 450 unoccupied cells at the new Great Meadow Prison. I would have acted long before I did, but I was most anxious to do nothing that would appear in any way to interfere with Mr. Osborne's plan for self-government among inmates, and I have never done so except in the matter of celebrating Independence Day by a prizefight between inmates, which I prohibited. As I am officially responsible for the transfer of inmates from one prison to another, I felt that I could not longer be in any way responsible for conditions, which, as every one who is familiar with prisons knows, result in the commission of unmentionable crimes.

"The claim that the inmates of Sing Sing fear that they will lose privileges as a result of Mr. Osborne's ceasing to be Warden, is, to my knowledge, entirely without foundation. The most important privileges now enjoyed by them, such as 'Freedom of Conversation,' 'Privilege of Writing Letters,' 'Daily Exercise in the Yard,' 'Sunday Dinners,' and others, were accorded them long before Mr. Osborne became Warden. Even moving pictures and other forms of proper entertainment at proper times, were also allowed.

"I may say that upon assuming the office of Superintendent of State Prisons, the honor system was introduced in all the prisons. Men whose record entitled them to special consideration were given an opportunity to work on farms and highways and in various outdoor employments. Last year more than a thousand different prisoners were so employed. I am pleased to say that in very few instances was the confidence reposed in the inmates abused. When I assumed office I immediately inaugurated many changes as a part of the honor system which I decided to establish in all the prisons.

Reforms Preceded Osborne.

"I found that it was a violation of the regulations for one inmate to speak to another. Freedom of conversation is now permitted. Prisoners were classified according to the number of convictions. First-term men were to be confined at Sing Sing and Great Meadow, second-term men at Auburn, and third-term men at Clinton. Under the new regulations inmates are graded according to their conduct after their arrival in prison. Those who perform the work assigned them and observe the regulations are included in the first grade; those who fail in these respects are relegated to the second grade and lose some privileges allowed first-grade men. Incorrigibles are included in the third grade. Prisoners are promoted or reduced as their conduct deserves.

"Inmates were not permitted formerly to indulge in games or athletic exercises in the prison yard. This privilege was allowed, not only at Sing Sing, but at Auburn and Great Meadows, and is now permitted at Clinton.

"Under the old system, inmates were locked in their cells as soon as religious services were over on Sunday morning and remained there until Monday morning, their dinner and supper consisting of bread taken on their way to their cells at the close of the services. They now have a regular dinner in the mess hall and are allowed the freedom of the yard during a portion of the day. The supper of prisoners every weekday was the same as that provided for Sunday, and was eaten in their cells. They are now allowed a regular supper in the mess hall.

"The usual punishment for violation of regulations was confinement in a dark cell. As soon as my attention was called to the matter, such punishment was prohibited and the doors were removed from the dark cells, so that there are none in any of the prisons. The statute required that prisoners being transferred be not only handcuffed but shackled as well. I secured the repeal of this law, and Wardens are allowed discretion in the matter.

"All these privileges were allowed and these reforms were inaugurated long before Mr. Osborne became Warden.

"I am pleased to say that the inmates of all our prisons have generally responded to the 'Honor System.' Privileges granted have resulted in great improvement in their physical and mental condition. During the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1913, 124 inmates were transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Criminals. During the last fiscal year only 61 were transferred. This remarkable reduction in the number of cases of insanity is undoubtedly due to reforms inaugurated since I became Superintendent. In none of these has Mr. Osborne participated."

Whitman Keeps Hands Off.

When Governor Whitman, in Albany, was shown a copy of this statement, he declined to make any comment, saying that the Superintendent had full power in prison matters, and that he would look to him to maintain order and discipline. He admitted that as Governor he could force the removal of either Superintendent Riley or Warden Osborne, but he added that he did not expect to take any action. His policy, he said, was to stand aside and leave matters to the Superintendent and the Warden.

There was a report in Albany last night that Warden Osborne was tired of his position, but did not want to resign because of the effect on the public that a resignation would have. The Warden preferred, it was said by some, to be forced out. Governor Whitman admitted that he had heard this report, but he would not say how much, if any, credence he placed in it. The Warden himself denied that he would welcome removal.

One of the reasons, it was said, why the Governor hesitates to take a hand in the prison matter is because both Supt. Riley and Warden Osborne are Democrats, and he fears that if he causes the removal or resignation of either it will seem that he wishes to make place for some Republican appointee.

Notwithstanding the Governor's neutrality, however, it is known that he is dissatisfied with matters as they stand. In the first place he resents the recently murmured charge that he favors Warden Osborne because of long-standing personal friendship, and, in the second place, he feels that Supt. Riley has not been positive enough in dealing with conditions.

Furthermore, it is said, the Governor fears that Warden Osborne has gone "too far" in some of his reforms, particularly in permitting the Mutual Welfare League too extensive control of prison affairs. Regarding this there is an insistent report in Albany that certain prisoners have warned the Superintendent that, if the league is not curbed, its power will be seized some day by a few determined prisoners who will engineer a general jail delivery. The Governor also disapproves of some of the Warden's recent public remarks, it is said.

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Tobey-Made Furniture
At this time our stock includes a number of single pieces of furniture (parts of suites) which may be had at special reduced prices. One of these odd pieces may just suit your requirements.
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Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30, Saturdays at 1
Yesterday Was a Day of Real Christmas Crowds---First Day of
The Great SIMPSON-CRAWFORD SALE
Do you grasp what that means, as a merchandising achievement, in July, and the day after a triple holiday?
Volume of retail sales, too, was well up in the big figures of the height of the Christmas business.
Think of the vast volume of goods that means—considering that most of them were sold at about HALF PRICE!
Our force—increased to holiday strength—met the situation splendidly. We shall be even better equipped today to serve our own and Simpson-Crawford customers promptly.
Remember These Things:
(1) We have the merchandise to make this whole month of July the greatest month of buying opportunities for you that GIMBELS has ever planned. No one day's, or two days', or a week's selling will exhaust its possibilities.
(2) The basis of the sale is, of course, our $680,000 purchase (at retail) of the Simpson-Crawford stock. All these goods are clearly identified by Simpson-Crawford tags.
(3) Our own nearly $6,000,000 stocks have been levied upon to fill all the gaps in the Simpson-Crawford assortments.
(4) And, besides, great lots of fine goods are coming in from manufacturers to make things still more interesting.
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The whole American people are on their Summer playgrounds — rejuvenating —rekindling the sportsman's spirit which is the nation's saving grace.

Rising at dawn to face a day of sport—your thoughts quickened—your blood tingling—you are putting back in your veins the life-giving elements.

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And it is all amply provided for in this greatest sporting goods store in the world.

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The tents and the camp furniture—the best cot and the best chair—the sleeping things and the cooking things—the fishing things and the hunting things—and the clothes that thoroughbred campers wear.

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Electric camp lights, air mattresses, sleeping bags, camp blankets, all kinds of packs, aluminol and steel cooking outfits.
Fitted luncheon kits, from $4.50.

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Perfectly fitted to your individual requirements by competent experts.

A. & F. "Arcadia" and "Advance" rackets, $8.00—used by leading players.
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Most complete assortment of imported irons, ladies' clubs, and left-hand clubs.
Golf bags and racket cases.

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For both men and women —clothes for the country, the beach, the mountains, for golf or tennis.



One-piece swimming suits for women, as shown in cut, of knit worsted, $6.50.
Wide variety of sport skirts, of khaki, crash, linen, flannel—every desirable material, in the smart A. & F. shapes.
Women's travel and country suits of crashes, pongees, tweeds, corduroys, Innsbrook knit material and Viyella flannel.
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Tweed and light homespun country club suits for men and an extensive assortment of tropic weight country suits.
The largest sporting shoe department in the world.

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CONDITIONS WORSE, WORD FROM MEXICO

Advices from Capital, Dated July 1, Reach Washington—Siege Now Planned.

FAMINE IN THE NORTH

Heavy Fighting Near Monterey—Villa Representatives Here to Form a Peace Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Conditions in Mexico City are growing rapidly worse, while there is no hope among diplomats in that capital for any pacific settlement. This information was brought to the State Department late this afternoon in telegrams received from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who is looking after American interests, and Dr. Charles J. O'Connor, the special Red Cross representative.

Direct communication has not been reopened with the Mexican capital, and messages are only sent to the outside world by couriers. The messages received today bore date of July 1.

Senhor Cardoso's message reported that Messrs. Shanklin and O'Connor arrived safely in the Mexican capital at 6 o'clock the afternoon of July 1 and told of the departure from Pachuca for Mexico City of Joseph E. Rowe, Mr. Shanklin's Secretary, with heavy drug packages for the hospitals. Senhor Cardoso said that he was arranging to send Senhor Betancourt of his Embassy's staff, on the following day, July 2, to Pachuca to aid Secretary Rowe in conveying Red Cross medicines to Mexico City.

"The situation here is unchanged," said the message from Senhor Cardoso, "with no hope of a pacific settlement."

The dispatch from Charles J. O'Connor, Director of the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross, also dated July 1, stated that the situation in Mexico City was very pitiful and growing worse rapidly. Mr. O'Connor confirmed previous reports to the Red Cross as to the immensity of the relief problem in Mexico. The message from Mr. O'Connor, which was sent by courier, through Special Agent John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz, and the State Department to Red Cross headquarters in Washington, read as follows:

> Arrived safely Wednesday evening. Conference with various relief agencies and personal visits convince me situation here exceedingly pitiful, growing worse rapidly. Some say it is worse in smaller cities and throughout the country. Corn is very scarce. This year's plantings in the grain district are estimated from 10 to 50 per cent. Relief problem vast. No time yet to arrange transportation of supplies.

Semi-official advices to Secretary of State Lansing today confirmed this Government's reports and those of the Red Cross telling of a wide-spread condition of starvation and famine in northern Mexico. Some significance was attached to the fact that this information was given out by the State Department, as it tends to contradict statements made by some of the Mexican leaders, who would have the Americans believe that the stories are exaggerated and overdrawn. The information received by Mr. Lansing—and he is depending on it as accurate—fully confirms the previous information received by this Government and shows that its confidential reports have not been exaggerated.

Villa Reports Gains.

Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's confidential agent here, announced tonight that he had received advices "from the front" today that, in following the capture of the important town of Lagos several days ago, General Villa's army pushed the enemy further south and was now advancing upon Leon. Semi-official advices from Nuevo Laredo today stated that a big battle was in progress between Carrancistas and Villista forces, near Paredon, west of Monterey, with several hundred killed on either side and the result undecided. The message said that about 8,000 Carranza troops, commanded by General Jacinto B. Trevino, advanced yesterday along the railroad and Villa Garcia, about midway between Monterey and Paredon, to meet a force of about 10,000 Villistas that had been concentrated near Paredon under command of Generals Urbina and Chao. The purpose of the latter force was to halt the advance of General Trevino from Monterey to Paredon, 200 miles west of Monterey. The batle was resumed at Paredon this morning.

With the arrival here of Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Villa provisional Government, the first of a series of conferences of Villistas here for the purpose of framing a peace plan to be submitted to General Carranza, through the United States Government, was begun. Those at the conference besides Lombardo, were Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's confidential agent; Manuel Bonilla, former member of the Madero cabinet, who was sent to Washington two weeks ago on a special mission by General Villa, and General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief military lieutenant.

It is understood that Señor Lombardo may seek a conference with Secretary of State Lansing. Mr. Lansing said this evening no appointment for such a meeting had been made. While refusing to explain Señor Lombardo's visit at this time, a statement announcing his arrival was issued which said that "Mr. Lombardo has arrived to confer with regard to improvement of the consular service maintained by the provisional Government of Mexico," and, "Mr. Lombardo will also discuss informally the general situation in Mexico with Mr. Llorente and Mr. Bonilla."

MEXICO CITY, June 30, (by Courier to Vera Cruz, July 6.)—Mobs formed today, parading the streets and calling upon the inhabitants to fight with the Convention troops, but few responses were recorded. Stores dealing in firearms were visited and unsuccessful attempts were made to batter down the doors.

General Eufemio Zapata, brother of General Emiliano Zapata, has arrived from Cuatla with 12,000 men to reinforce the defenders, but the men are poorly equipped and armed.

The food shortage is very serious. Forty thousand poor gather in line daily in front of the offices of the International Relief Committee, but there is little corn to give them. Milk is selling at a dollar a quart, eggs are twenty-five cents each. The prices of meat are prohibitive. It is feared that hunger may drive the mobs to acts of violence.

For a Siege of Mexico City.

PUEBLA, Mexico, June 30, (via Galveston, July 6.)—Carranza troops which failed to capture Mexico City after fourteen days' fighting and then were driven back in disorder, are planning to place the Mexican capital under an indefinite siege, according to messengers who arrived today from Mexico City. They reported that it apparently was Carranza's purpose to starve the Zapata garrison into submission. Zapata's troops within the city nevertheless have been instructed to keep out the Carranza forces operating under General Pablo Gonzales at all costs. All those of the 400,000 population who are regarded as able to fight have been called upon to help.

Carranza's inability to take the city a week ago has resulted in demoralizing his troops, and it is believed they will not again venture far enough into the city to cause street fighting.

Merchants who have closed their shops because of fear of looting by Carranza forces are said to have given their moral support to keeping Carranza out. The people generally are described as opposed to Carranza, and in the opinion of many the return of his forces to the capital would result in riots. The Zapata force is said to number 25,000 soldiers, included among whom are many soldiers formerly in the old Federal Army. Guns have been mounted in all passes leading to the valley, and to all appearances the city is preparing to undergo a siege.

Suffering in Other Cities.

An investigation of food conditions in the interior of Mexico, outside of Mexico City, indicates that while people are not actually starving in great numbers, many thousand are living virtually on famine rations, while the misery of the poorer classes is perhaps more intense than ever before in the country's history.

Villages, and in some instances cities, are cut off from supplies. Tribes of Indians who once thrived in the mountains, whose farms have been wrecked by bandits, have flocked to the settlements, adding to the difficulties of the authorities trying to devise means of providing for the sufferers.

Conditions in the larger cities are:

Puebla, (population 96,000.) Forty thousand persons, including many peons driven in from rural districts are living on small quantities of corn given them twice a week. No supplies are available other than those already in the city.

Pachuca, (40,000 population.) Half of the population is on short rations.

Oaxaca, (40,000 population.) Thousands are living on small supplies available in the immediate vicinity.

Orizaba, (35,000 population.) Famine is apparent among the poor, and even the wealthier classes are suffering.

Such cities as Guadalajara, second largest in the republic; Cuernavaca, Morelia, Toluca, Silao and Irapuato, with populations ranging from 7,000 to 125,000, are more or less cut off from communication and no reliable reports as to conditions are obtainable.

WILD DISORDER IN CAPITAL.

Soldiers Fight and Fire Upon Mobs of Women—Many Executions.

MEXICO CITY, June 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—For the past four days this city has been a prey to anxiety, and a general sense of insecurity prevails. Reports of great battles along a front extending over some fifteen miles are published daily in revolutionary "extras," which every one reads and no one believes.

The bulk of the defending army is living in street cars, which are strung out in a long line between the suburbs of Mixcoac and San Angel. These cars, numbering fifty-nine, occupy about a mile of track along a road leading to the City of Cuernavaca, the ultimate destination of the defending army in the event they are driven from this city. The position of the cars is on the opposite side of the city to that which is being attacked.

The police force of the city has been swept aside, so far as practical protection is concerned, and, although gendarmes are seen on post as usual, any one wearing what approaches a military uniform is supreme.

This was brought home to the British Consul General here, E. W. P. Thurston, the day before yesterday, when he was compelled at the point of rifles to carry two of Zapata's soldiers about the city in his automobile, and was almost forced to be an accomplice in a jail delivery.

Mr. Thurston was taking his morning drive, when the soldiers halted and boarded his car. After joyriding about the city, they finally caused the chauffeur to drive to the penitentiary, where a general jail break was attempted by them. During the confusion the British Legation was notified, the men arrested, and the car returned to the Consul. The car flew the British flag at the time of the assault. The authorities have promised to execute the soldiers in this case.

All foreigners owning cars are in the habit of flying the flag of their nationals on the hood of the machine. Despite this, the seizing and stealing of cars has become so general that few care now to risk riding. All of the banks and nearly all of the larger commercial establishments have remained closed since the forces of Carranza approached the city.

Today the shortage of foodstuffs became so serious that rioting was avoided only by the presence of troops, who fired over the heads of the mobs. In one instance the soldiers fired low, killing a number of women. It is estimated that more than 30,000 persons, nearly all women, gathered in front of the offices of the International Relief Commission's warehouses.

At the Red Cross first-aid booths 599 women and children were treated for injuries sustained in the crush. Six carloads of corn were distributed to the people between 4 in the morning and 4:30 in the afternoon, when the supply was exhausted. At that hour a very long line of women was still waiting for the cereal. All of this food has been purchased and distributed by foreigners. The local authorities have been unable to do anything to date to relieve the distress. The coming of the American Red Cross representative is awaited here with much anxiety.

Yesterday two army officers, with a dozen or more of their followers, indulged in a duel. The fight occurred on one of the principal streets of the city while the thoroughfare was crowded with pedestrians. The contenders were all mounted, and the fusillade caused a panic. One of the officers and two of the horses were killed, while a trooper was wounded.

The Diplomatic Corps has been meeting daily since the city has been surrounded by the forces of Carranza. While the sessions have been secret, it has been learned that efforts are being made to have the different leaders promise to avoid indiscriminate fighting in the streets of the capital. The corps is very much exercised over the possibility of the danger in which foreign lives and property may be put.

Blackmail has been indulged in by so many officers lately that the military authorities executed Colonel Francisco Martinez Mollejo, Colonel Julian Figueroa, and Captain Francisco Aguierre today, in an effort to stop the practice. The men were executed before a great crowd in the public square near the National Palace. It is said to be the first happening of this kind since colonial days.

Colonel Mollejo, a Spaniard by birth, but a naturalized Mexican, attempted to extort $10,000 from Alfonso Vega, a prominent merchant.

Colonel Figueroa occupied a room in a local hotel owned by a Spaniard named Gonzalo Baloontin. One night he missed $2,000 from his wallet, and immediately took the law into his own hands, arresting the owner of the hotel and holding him prisoner until his $2,000, and $3,000 more, was produced. Captain Aguierre, his friend, aided him in this. The hotel proprietor finally made his escape, and the authorities arrested the two officers. Later Aguierre confessed that he had stolen the $2,000 from his friend, Colonel Figueroa.

Several arrests were made here today of persons charged with selling soldiers of the local garrison cartridges loaded with nitro-glycerine instead of ordinary powder. These persons, said to be Carranza sympathizers, are to be executed. The nitro-glycerine cartridges are said to have caused a number of deaths among the Zapata and Villa soldiers, whose rifles exploded when the cartridges were set off. The sellers of this ammunition will be publicly executed.

HUERTA WON'T GIVE A BOND.

Wants a Promise That He Won't Be Watched if Released.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 6.—General Huerta's stubbornness, which made him so hard to oust in Mexico City, is manifesting itself in his repeated refusal to leave the jail here on bond. Friends from New York have telegraphed him to draw on them for the funds necessary to give the additional bond. These offers are rejected by the General, who insists that he will remain in jail until his preliminary hearing, unless he is assured by the United States officials that he will not be molested while on bond.

A conference on the release of Huerta between his attorney, R. E. Thomason, and United States District Attorney Camp was held this afternoon, but no understanding has yet been reached.

The strain of confinement and worry over his plight is beginning to tell on Huerta, and he frequently gives way to his emotions and rails against the United States, saying he is being persecuted.

"I, who never harmed an American," said Huerta, "but only gave them protection at the risk of my own life, am being treated as a common criminal here in this hole of a jail. If there is any justice in Washington I will be released and assured that I will not be watched by Villa agents and Diego Maranals; otherwise I remain here."

CHANGE SAN JUAN DE ULUA.

Old Prison to be Used by Carranza Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 6.—General Carranza has issued a decree abolishing San Juan de Ulua as a prison. He says that the democratic ideas of the people will not permit the use of penal establishments that have not the elementary requisites that civilization and humanity demand.

For many years San Juan de Ulua has served to imprison in dark, wet and unhealthy cells, military prisoners and at times those accused of political crimes, causing them to contract grave and incurable sicknesses. The Government, wishing to wipe out the stain placed on the name of Mexico by dictators and despots, is changing it to a federal building and for other public services to dignify and conserve the prison as an historical monument. It may become a residence of the Chief of the Republic.

MEXICAN RAIDERS CAUGHT.

Band Surrounded by a Posse from Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 6.—A posse of thirty-five county officials and special deputies today surrounded twenty to thirty Mexican revolutionists in brush thickets, forty miles northeast of Brownsville near the Gulf coast.

The Mexicans are reported to have committed depredations about fifty miles north of here and are alleged to have planned raids on small county banks.

TO BRING DIAZ'S BODY.

Shipment to America in a Few Days Is Planned.

PARIS, July 6.—The funeral of General Porfirio Diaz, the former President of Mexico, was held at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Catholic Church of St. Honoré-d'Eylau. The ceremony was largely attended and included the representatives of the Government of France and the City of Paris.

Mexico was represented by Francisco de la Barra, and all the prominent members of the Mexican colony. The Ecuadorian Minister to France and the Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy also were present.

The body of the late Mexican President was deposited in the vault of the church, where it will await shipment to America a few days hence.

VILLISTAS WANT TAGLE.

Say They Are Willing to Meet Carranza More Than Half Way.

In a talk dealing with the Mexican tangle Francisco Urquidi, the Villa Consul General in New York, said yesterday that General Villa would meet Carranza more than half way if the First Chief earnestly desired peace in Mexico, as Villa does.

"The people of Mexico," said Señor Urquidi, "are tired of revolution. They look for some peaceful settlement as President Wilson has suggested. I can say for General Villa that he is willing now, as he has always been, to arbitrate his differences. There is a solution of the whole problem that is so just and certain of acceptance by the better elements of Mexico that I am going to propose it. The following is the plan:

"1. A man must be found who is prominent in the revolution but not in the factions, and would be acceptable to both the factionaries and the neutrals.

"2. His appointment as Provisional President must be within the law of Mexico.

"3. He must immediately call elections for President and step down when the new President is elected.

"This is simple solution, and the man is well known. He is Manuel Vasquez Tagle, a lawer, former Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Madero. His right to the office of Provisional President is founded on good law, and is sound, according to the Constitution of Mexico.

"It is provided in Mexico that if the President and Vice President be absent, the next in succession shall be the Minister of Foreign Affairs. If he is not available the Minister of the Interior succeeds, and if not available the Minister of Justice. The two men who would have precedence over Tagle are barred for the following reasons. Pedro Lascurain, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, became Provisional President and resigned. Rafael Hernandez, former Minister of the Interior under Madero, came to the United States an exile from Mexico. Manuel Vasquez Tagle remained in Mexico City and is lawfully in succession. He has never been molested by the various leaders who have taken the capital, because he was respected as the surviving member of a régime that all were, at least nominally, fighting to restore. Tagle is about 55, a lawyer of fame, and a man of wide attainments. His honesty and adherence to the ideals of Madero have never been questioned.

"Every one admits there must be a readjustment of lands and a restoration of the liberties of the people. No faction will oppose this program. The only thing, then, is to get together. I can say positively that General Villa is willing to go more than half way to this end. Let us hope that no man nor his ambition shall stand in the way of peace."

LEVY MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Plea of ex-Tax Commissioner's Wife for a Divorce Is Denied.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday sustained Supreme Court Justice Benedict in annulling the marriage of Mrs. Warrena B. Levy to ex-Tax Commissioner Clarence D. Levy.

Mr. and Mrs. Levy were married in February, 1912, when she was 20 years old and he 62. Three weeks later she brought suit for the annulment of the marriage on the ground that her husband was incapable of marital affection. Before the suit had been decided she appeared before Justice Benedict and asked that a suit for divorce be substituted, alleging that she had been mistaken in her first complaint, having learned that her husband was bestowing his affections on another woman.

Justice Benedict would not permit the substitution and granted the annulment. Mrs. Levy appealed, and yesterday the Appellate Division denied her appeal. Soon after the decision of the higher court was announced Abraham C. Cohen, counsel for Mr. Levy, went before Justice Benedict and obtained a final decree of annulment of the marriage. By this decree Mrs. Levy is not allowed alimony.

DETROIT NEARER OWN CARS.

Street Railway Officials Willing to Sell Lines to City.

DETROIT, July 6.—Officers of the Detroit United Railway, which operates the street railway system of Detroit, have agreed to sell the city lines of the company to the City of Detroit. The approval of the Directors and counsel of the railway company was contained in a letter written by President J. C. Hutchins to the city Street Railway Commission today.

The Commissioners immediately adopted a resolution giving the company until Aug. 2 to obtain the ratification of the security holders. The assent of the stockholders is said to be assured, as proxies for a majority of the shares are held by the Directors.

The terms of sale provide for a vote of the people on the question, and in case of a favorable vote, the price to be paid by the city is to be fixed by the circuit court sitting in chancery.

McCooey Man Gets Federal Job.

Thomas F. Wogan, Democratic leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn, was appointed to the place of stamp canceler under Appraiser J. K. Sague yesterday. Politicians said the Wilson administration had changed its attitude toward the McCooey organization, and that hereafter it would be organized in the distribution of Federal patronage. Charles R. Ward, leader of the Sixteenth District, who is regarded as an Independent, is said to have recommended the appointment of Wogan to Secretary McAdoo.

CORDITE EXPLOSION KILLS 7 IN FACTORY

Explosives Company in Canada Was Working on Government Contracts.

4 OF DEAD FOUND—2 WOMEN

Machine Becomes Jammed and Overheated, Causing Combustion and Explosion.

MONTREAL, July 6.—Seven persons were killed in a cordite explosion today at the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company at Belpeil, Que., about 25 miles from here. Ten persons were severely injured.

Four bodies of employes, two of them women, were found in the wreck this afternoon.

Captain Murray Wilson, manager of the cordite department of the company; Elmer G. Brown of the Du Pont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del., and J. Sammons, a British Government Inspector, are missing and are given up as dead.

Among the badly injured was H. C. Shock, an explosives expert from Wilmington, Del. A number of women who were working in the cordite department and who were badly hurt were among the first saved.

The explosion is believed to have been caused through a cordite-cutting machine having become jammed and overheated, causing combustion which sent several buildings in the air.

A Government investigation is under way. There is no suggestion that the explosion was caused by any enemy aliens or agents, as the plant was too well guarded.

One of the rescued women said a chipping machine threw off a spark which ignited the cordite.

After the explosion the plant caught fire.

Special trains were ordered, and as fast as the injured were rescued they were brought to this city and placed in hospitals.

The firm, which is affiliated with the Du Pont Powder Works of Wilmington, Del., was engaged, it is understood, in filling orders for explosives for the Canadian and British Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 6.—Elmer G. Brown, 25 years old, Assistant Superintendent of the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company at Belceil, was a native of this city. He was a cousin of Jerome B. Bell, Jr., Superintendent of the plant, and had been in the employ of the company since his graduation from Delaware College in 1913.

KILLED IN ROW OVER WAR.

Russian Upholding Bravery of Soldier Son Stamped to Death.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., July 6.—Fillman Furman, a Russian, aged 46, was stamped and kicked to death at the Forest of Dean Mines, six miles west of here, yesterday. Simon Zeullewich, a former member of the Imperial Cossack Guard, is accused of complicity in the killing and a posse is looking for him. J. Otto was arrested in connection with the crime and was taken to the Newburg jail.

The killing was the culmination of a wedding feast held in honor of the marriage of Zeullewich's cousin in Russia. It occurred in the backroom of a saloon. Furman started an argument about the bravery of his son, killed in battle in Galicia after having been decorated for bravery. He was struck, knocked down, and stamped on. His skull was fractured.

KILLED IN ROW OVER A GIRL.

Negro Stabbed at a Ball and Alleged Antagonist Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., July 6.—At a negro ball in the Rockville Center Hotel, early today, Arthur Whittaker, a negro, 22 years old, of Freeport, was stabbed to death. He quarreled, the police said, with Jesse Bridgers, another negro, who was arrested and held for the Coroner's inquest.

The quarrel is said to have been over a girl with whom both men had been dancing. Whittaker and Bridgers had a dispute early in the evening. Carll B. Smith, proprietor of the hotel, separated them. Several hours later, it is alleged, they grappled and rolled down a flight of stairs together. Bridgers ran out, but was caught by Policeman Fields.

Bridgers said he acted in self-defense. The inquest will be held tomorrow in Lynbrook before Coroner Neu.

Sales from the Crews Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—In the sale at Christie's today of the objects of art in the C. T. D. Crews collection, a panel of Flemish tapestry, first half of the sixteenth century, brought $3,885; a 20-by-12-foot Persian carpet, with a floral and foliage design, brought $3,095, and a Persian rug with ruby centre, $2,100.

SUES LAWYER FOR $100,000.

New York Woman Accuses Chicago Man of Breach of Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Suit for $100,000 was filed today in the United States District Court against Arthur H. Jones of 525 Rescoe Street. The allegations are breach of promise to marry, failure to invest money, and failure to account for a trust.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Ada E. Cantwell of 620 West 115th Street, New York. Mr. Jones is an attorney, with offices at 11 South La Salle Street.

According to the legal papers, Mrs. Cantwell, up to March, 1913, was receiving $40 a week alimony from a former husband. She was induced by Mr. Jones, the declaration sets forth, to accept a lump sum of $8,000 in lieu of the weekly payments. Then, the bill alleges, she turned $7,000 of the $8,000 over to Mr. Jones to invest, at his solicitation. Up to the present time, it is alleged, Mrs. Cantwell has received no income from the investment by Mr. Jones.

At the urgent request of Mr. Jones, Mrs. Cantwell agreed to marry him, the bill sets forth. This was before she had agreed to accept the $8,000. After the alleged mutual promise to marry Mrs. Cantwell turned over $7,000 to Mr. Jones which he was to invest for her, she continues.

Then Mr. Jones, it is alleged, refused to keep his promise.

"I assisted Mrs. Cantwell in a settlement of her alimony claims," said Mr. Jones tonight. "I have forgotten the figures involved in the transaction, but after some controversy the matter was closed, and Mrs. Cantwell accepted a lump sum.

"After the money had been paid her, a number of attachments were levied against her, and she asked me to take the money and take care of it. I did so. I have receipts from her for every cent I ever handled for her.

"I don't know what to make of this breach of promise matter. Certainly I never promised to marry her, never asked her to marry me, and never thought of it."

Efforts to see Mrs. Cantwell at her New York residence last night were vain, as it was said she was ill and had retired early.

KINGSBURY GETS $397,000.

Aldermen Also Appropriate $879,000 for New Fire-Alarm System.

Before adjourning until Sept. 21, the Board of Aldermen yesterday gave Commissioner Kingsbury of the Department of Charities $397,832 in special revenue bonds to meet deficiencies in the budget appropriation for 1915. The Commissioner appeared before the board and explained that he must have the money in order to take care of a daily excess of 2,000 inmates at the institutions under his department over the number in 1914.

The board also gave Fire Commissioner Adamson $879,588 in corporate stock for a new fire alarm telegraph. As this latter appropriation has already passed the Board of Estimate, the Mayor's signature to the Aldermanic resolution is all that is needed to have work on the new system started. The appropriation for the department will have to go before the Board of Estimate for confirmation.

GEN. SCOTT AWAITS TRIAL.

Accused by Mrs. Greer of Theft of Contents of Her Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 6.—General McClellan Scott of this place is awaiting a hearing on a charge of larceny, the complainant being Mrs. Lelia R. Greer, who accuses him of having entered the house of a man named Brown in whose home she was living, and transferring the contents of her bureau drawers to a hamper, which, she alleges, he carried off.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane attempted to smooth over the marital troubles of the Browns early this year, suggesting that they try to live together. For a time the advice appeared to work well, but they again separated. Brown then took into his home Mrs. Greer and her mother and sister, Mrs. Rabel and Miss Lida V. Rabel, who kept house for him. Mrs. Greer asserts that General Scott, brother of Mrs. Brown, entered Mr. Brown's residence, accompanied by Brown's daughter, and departed with some of the complaining witness's property.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING WINS

Panama Exposition Gives Medals for Structure and Architects.

The city's architecture has received national recognition, according to a telegram received yesterday at the F. W. Woolworth executive offices. The message said that the Woolworth building won the gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition as an example of present-day architecture. This is the highest honor that can be conferred by the Exposition.

The award was made on a model of the building which was sent to the coast several months ago. The model is thirty feet high and is in the New York State Building. The message also said that Cass Gilbert, architect of the Woolworth building, likewise received a gold medal.

Gustav Stickley's Reorganization Sale

of Craftsman Furniture at one-quarter to one-half reduction from regular prices at which it has been sold for more than 10 years.

The Craftsman Company with its new organization, greater facilities, new capital and increased production, will be able to make Furniture of CRAFTSMAN QUALITY better than ever before and at prices that cannot be equaled elsewhere.

CRAFTSMAN furniture is guaranteed by GUSTAV STICKLEY, The Craftsman, Designer, Maker and Retailer.

6 EAST 39th STREET

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

A disposal of Remaining Spring and Summer styles—including many late models recently made from high-character materials which we are closing out—

$15, $25, $35 for Dresses Formerly $35 to $125
Linen and Novelty Cotton Dresses—Silk and Cloth Dresses—Dancing Frocks, etc., a summary of many lines.

$15, $35, $65 for Wraps formerly $45 to $125
Afternoon Coats—Porch Wraps—Throws—Evening Styles.

$15, $22, $32 for Suits Formerly $25 to $85
Cloth and Linen Suits in tailleur and demi-tailleur effects.

$38 for Silk Suits Formerly $65 to $85

$18, $25, $35 for Coats Formerly $45 to $65
Motor, Utility and Semi-dress styles in fashionable cloth materials—Linen and Shantung Dust Coats—Shower-proof styles, etc.

$5 & $10 for Hats Formerly $15 to $30
For Outing, Beach and Country wear; also smart tailored and semi-dress effects for motoring, traveling and general utility.

BERGDORF GOODMAN

616 FIFTH AVENUE

Extraordinary Reductions

On entire collection of Spring and Summer models—linen dresses, chiffon, Georgette crepe and taffeta gowns; wraps; coats; suits, sweater and Guernsey Silk suits

To clear showrooms for Fall importations



An Imported Cigar (Porto Rican) for 5 cts.
La TUNITA (Princessas Size)

This price for an Imported cigar was not possible until the stars and stripes were raised over Porto Rico in 1898.

La TUNITA comes in FREE OF DUTY—weekly shipments directly to us to keep them fresh.

Porto Rico is as much a part of the West Indies as Cuba, and the tobacco grown there was the only tobacco ever brought to Havana from elsewhere in the old Spanish days.

Its quality is as fine, but admittedly it is milder, being grown on the mountain slopes, where the tropical heat is tempered by cooling winds.

Spanish natives, whose art is a family inheritance, make La TUNITA. Havana does not surpass these wonderful workmen.

When you get an Imported (Porto Rico) cigar for 5 cents, (Box of 50, $2.50) as you get it in La TUNITA, you are on ground occupied alone by UNITED CIGAR STORES. It's a ten years' test of one of our strongest claims.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

ANTI-LIQUOR FORCES START MANN FIGHT

Will Raise $5,000,000 to Aid Presidential Candidate Who Favors Prohibition.

DELEGATES SPLIT ON BRYAN

John L. Sullivan Wires Convention Calling Gen. Miles an "Arrogant Peacock."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—The Anti-Saloon League of America, which opened its annual national convention here today, has not yet decided for what Presidential candidate it will spend the $5,000,000 war fund to be raised, but it will not be for Congressman James R. Mann of Chicago, Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives. Hundreds of delegates, who say they represent one-half the voting population of the United States, today were pledged to work against the Presidential aspirations of the Republican whip, who, they say, did everything in his power to block the measure to submit the prohibition question to a national popular vote which passed the house in the last Congress and died in a Senate Committee. The campaign against Mann was inaugurated last night when there was read the following circular letter seeking to boom him for the Republican nomination in 1916:

There is being organized the James R. Mann for President Committee, with a view to formally requesting Mr. Mann to become the candidate from Illinois for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. Will you serve on that committee? Very truly yours, E. W. SIMS.

Mr. Sims is former United States District Attorney for the Chicago district.

Opposition to Bryan.

It doesn't make any difference to the anti-saloon forces whether they back a Democrat or a Republican, so he is for prohibition or the submission of the prohibition Constitutional amendment to a popular vote. Because of the mistiness which beclouds the selection of the Republicans there are now two names in consideration. One, of course, is William Jennings Bryan. The league would like to have the prohibition issue the main plank in the platform of the Democratic Party next year. The members expect Mr. Bryan to make woman suffrage and prohibition his two big issues for national favor, and they are naturally leaning toward the former Secretary of State.

There are those who form a strong wing of the league who do not think so highly of the Nebraskan's running chances, and believe that in view of the House's action on the prohibition measure last year and of other recent developments President Wilson should be their choice. Delegates are much encouraged by the recent Wilson note to Texas in the big prohibition fight there. Delegates believe he will make the submission of the prohibition question one of the planks of his platform.

At a luncheon today there was a movement started for the collection of a war fund of $5,000,000 to be used in the next Presidential election to further the interests of the candidate who will pledge to work for the league's purposes. Twenty-five millionaires, including some of the country's biggest employers of labor, were present. Among them were Filmore Condit of New York, E. S. Collins of Oil City, Penn.; George D. Shelby of Boston, Jonathan K. Taylor and William F. Cochrane of Baltimore.

Calling Congressman Mann the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the United States Congress," General Supt. H. A. Baker of Westerville, Ohio, in his annual report said: "The author of the law against white slave traffic as the sponsor for the liquor traffic is an unaccountable transformation."

The report further said:

"Mr. Mann's attitude with Mr. Underwood on Dec. 22, 1914, on the consideration of the Hobson-Sheppard joint resolution on the question of national prohibition, can hardly be conceived. Think of a man exalted to the high position of floor leader of a great Presidential party becoming the mouthpiece of the drink traffickers in the arena in which his honorable position made him supreme. Not only did they use him as the mouthpiece in Congress, but they are using his franking privilege for sending broadcast his liquor-advocating speech.

Sharp Wire from Sullivan.

The Committee of Arrangements announced tonight that it had received the following telegram from John L. Sullivan, dated New York, sent as a result of General Nelson A. Miles refusing to act as Chairman of the convention if Sullivan was to be one of the speakers:

To the Chairman, Anti-Saloon Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.:

I have no desire to address a convention, if bigotry and narrow mindedness hold away, with a pretense of doing good, and which is presided over by an arrogant, prejudiced, self-centred, strutting old peacock. I have never been jealous of any fighter; why should Miles be jealous of me? Yours for temperance.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Sullivan was to have addressed the convention on Friday, and subsequently he had planned to tour the country on an anti-liquor speaking campaign.

Some of the anti-saloon leaders said the so-called "scrap" was the doing of the liquor interests to give the convention a black eye. They said there was no trouble about General Miles and Sullivan appearing on the same platform, as General Miles was to speak on Wednesday and Sullivan on Friday.

At the meeting on Young's Pier tonight William H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent, made a bitter attack on William Barnes and the New York Constitutional Convention, which he considered dominated by Mr. Barnes.

"We have a great constitutional specialist up at Albany," he said. "He seeks to be the guardian of the people's liberties, with a fence between the people and the liberties. His name is William Barnes. This angel of light in government, this apostle of purity in politics, is the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Powers of our Constitutional Convention, which you will appreciate, must be a very progressive and altruistic body. He is also the guardian of the ark of the Raines law covenant with the liquor traffic and an opponent of prohibition.

"Tammany is a liquor organization and doesn't care who knows it; the Republican organization is as bad except that it does care who knows it, and is trying to keep the fact from a lot of good church people up-State. New York will not go for State prohibition by itself."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York City was unanimously elected President of the league at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. Other officers elected were:

Vice Presidents.—Bishop G. M. Matthews, Chicago; the Rev. Father J. J. Curran, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. John McNeil, Denver, Col; the Rev. Dr. George W. Truett, Dallas, Texas; N. W. Littlefield, Providence, R. I.; R. B. Glenn, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Daniel A. Poling, Boston, Mass.; Bishop S. P. Spreng, Naperville, Ind.; the Rev. Dr. H. H. Bell, San Francisco; Judge Charles A. Pollock, Fargo, N. D.; D. C. McMullin, Tallahassee, Fla., and the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, New York. Secretary.—S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind. Treasurer.—Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio. General Superintendent.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Baker, Westerville, Ohio.

ACTOR ADLER A BANKRUPT.

Voluntary Petition Shows Liabilities of $28,000, Assets Unknown.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Jacob P. Adler, theatrical manager and actor, living at the Empire Hotel. His liabilities are placed at $28,656, while the assets are unknown.

The principal creditors and claims are: E. Gibson, assignee of David Dressner, Standard Theatre, Philadelphia, $1,515; Abram Bernstein, Joshua Gruber and Charles M. Luber, Philadelphia, $3,000; Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $5,160; Matthew Feldman, $1,731; Max Lobre, insolvent east side banker, $1,230; Germania Bank, $6,000; Security Bank, $5,600; Roth Carnegie Company, $1,350.

The assets consist of stock in the Wilner-Edelstein Amusement Company, Inc., and 39 shares of stock in the People's Theatre Company, all of unknown value. The petitioner also has a $2,000 Equitable Life Insurance policy which he has assigned to A. J. Adler. House, Grossman & Vorhaus, 115 Broadway, are his attorneys.

BURNS BOY TO DEATH TO SEE ENGINES RUN

Fire Marshal Says Young Man Admits Setting Fires, One of Which Was Fatal.

LIKES AUTO APPARATUS BEST

Because They Go Faster Than Horses—Once in Elmira on Arson Conviction.

Walter Stone, 21 years old, of 305 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Flatbush Police Court, charged with homicide and arson in the first degree and held by Magistrate Nash for further examination. The complainant was Thomas Brophy, who was recently promoted by Fire Commissioner Adamson to the head of the Bureau of Fire Investigation.

Stone is the only son of a widowed mother, and has already served a term at Elmira for arson, besides having been arrested once in Roxbury, Mass., charged with the same sort of crime. In a statement made to him, Mr. Brophy says Stone admitted having set a series of fires and that he "wanted to see the engines run."

The homicide charge is based on the fact that in a fire at 18 Fourth Avenue on June 21, which he is accused of starting, Herbert Genson, a fourteen-year-old boy, was burned to death. That fire started in the basement near the dumbwaiter shaft. It looked like an incendiary's work, and Mr. Brophy made an unsuccessful investigation.

On Monday night at 8:30 o'clock a fire started at 23 Fourth Avenue. This blaze was also in the cellar near the dumbwaiter. Neighbors gave Mr. Brophy a description of a young man they saw in the neighborhood acting suspiciously. Later the same night there was a fire at 668 Fulton Street, and Mr. Brophy saw a young man answering the description he had received inside the fire lines and much excited. Brophy caused his arrest and took him to his office at Fire Headquarters. There after a grilling he broke down, Brophy says, and admitted that he started all the fires.

"I started them in the shafts so that nobody would get hurt," Stone told the Fire Marshal. "I just wanted to see the engines run. You ought to seen the Chief travel. I like the auto engines better than the horse ones. They go much faster."

When Stone was arrested in 1911 he was charged with having set fires at 103 Nassau Street and 348 New York Avenue. The Fire Department officials at that time declared that they believed him to be a pyro-maniac. A medical board examined him and declared that he was sane. He was tried before Judge Fawcett and sent to Elmira.

3 QUEER FIRES IN ONE HOUSE.

Closet, Cellar, and a Trunk Found Blazing in Trenor Home.

The police, detectives, and Fire Marshal Brophy are investigating three fires which started yesterday within an hour in the home of John D. Trenor, a retired business man, at 142 East Sixty-second Street.

The house is of four stories and is occupied by Mr. Trenor, his wife, his sister-in-law, Miss Helen E. Cole; Rose McKinley, the cook, and Delia McKinley, the maid. The last two are sisters. The Trenors are about to leave for their Summer home at York Cliffs, Me., and most of their personal belongings was packed in trunks or removed from closets ready for packing.

The family retired late. About 1 A. M. Mrs. Trenor smelled smoke. She awakened her husband and they went down stairs to find a lot of paper on the floor of the dining room closet on fire. This blaze was quickly extinguished, and Miss Cole went to the cellar to see whether a window had been opened. There she discovered fire among the files of The Irish American, which paper her father, the late William L. Cole, founded. Alarmed at this second blaze, Mr. Trenor telephoned to Fire Headquarters, and an engine was sent to the house.

The clang of the bell was sounding in the street below when Mrs. Trenor, passing a trunk on the second floor, noticed smoke escaping from under the lid. She opened the trunk and found a lively blaze. This was put out by the firemen without difficulty.

The investigation began at once, and last night a policeman was stationed in the Trenor home. Search revealed no attempt at robbery. The family could give no clue. On June 26, early in the morning, fire was discovered among some rugs in the dining room. It was quickly extinguished, and the family set it down to spontaneous combustion due to the benzine that had just been used to clean the rugs.

Mr. Trenor was formerly the New York representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Battery Bath Is Opened.

Borough President Marks at Battery Park yesterday officially opened the first of the six free floating baths to be maintained along the East and North Rivers. The other five will be ready next week.

SEWER IS COUNTY CHARGE.

Westchester Must Defend Contractors' Suit for $891,952.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Judge Rogers and concurred in by Judges Lacombe and Coxe yesterday, reversed the action of the lower court and ordered a trial of the suit brought by the American Pipe and Construction Company of Pennsylvania to recover $891,952 from the County of Westchester. This amount, it was alleged in the complaint, was the aggregate of extra expenses incurred by the Mack Paving and Construction Company in building the Bronx Valley sewer, due to mistakes in the engineering plans.

The District Court dismissed the suit, holding that the whole of Westchester County was not obligated to stand the expense of the sewer improvement which benefited only a part of the county. In reversing the ruling of the lower court, Judge Rogers said that the expense of the sewer improvement must rest on the whole of Westchester County.

"If not," continued Judge Rogers, "it rests nowhere, for no political sub-division of the county has been created upon which the burden could be imposed."

Judge Rogers, in conclusion, said the sewer was built for the benefit of Westchester County and will be maintained by it, and the Bronx Valley Sewer Commission being only an agent, the county is responsible for its debts.

ARRESTED AFTER 3 YEARS.

Cincinnati Bank Employe Held Here for Embezzlement.

Augustus O. Johnson, under indictment for embezzling $21,600 from the Fifth-Third National Bank in Cincinnati on July 26, 1912, was arrested yesterday by Joseph A. Baker of the Department of Justice. During the three years Johnson has been a fugitive, the authorities have received reports of his being seen here.

A few days ago Baker located a man answering Johnson's description at Communipaw, with his wife and children. When the suspect crossed the Hudson he was taken into custody and admitted his identity.

Johnson waived examination and consented to return to Cincinnatti.

MAGISTRATE GETS A SIGN.

Says Prisoner Can't Scare Him and Sends Him to Island.

Alfred Lottiario, 30 years old, who was arrested on Monday at Pier 28, East River, for jostling after one of the crowd which was boarding the steamer Richard Peck lost his wallet, drew the index finger of his right hand across his throat twice yesterday, when he was arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Tombs Court.

"What do you mean by that motion?" the Magistrate asked.

"Oh, I was just fixing my collar," Lottiario said. "I want you to give me a square deal, though."

"I know what you did and I know what you mean," Magistrate McQuade continued, "and I want to tell you that you cannot frighten me by any of those signs."

When Lottiario's fingerprints were taken it was found that he had been convicted three times before under other names. Magistrate McQuade found him guilty of disorderly conduct and sentenced him to the workhouse for three months.

$1,000,000
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Due Jan. 1st, 1932
at 95
Netting about 5½%

These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.

Listed on New York Stock Exchange.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
55 Liberty Street

Hampton Furniture
for the Country Bed Room

WHAT, in these sultry July days, can be more cool and refreshing than the Country House Bed-room, its cheery casemented windows opening on a world of fragrant greenery and a radiancy of brightly colored flowers?

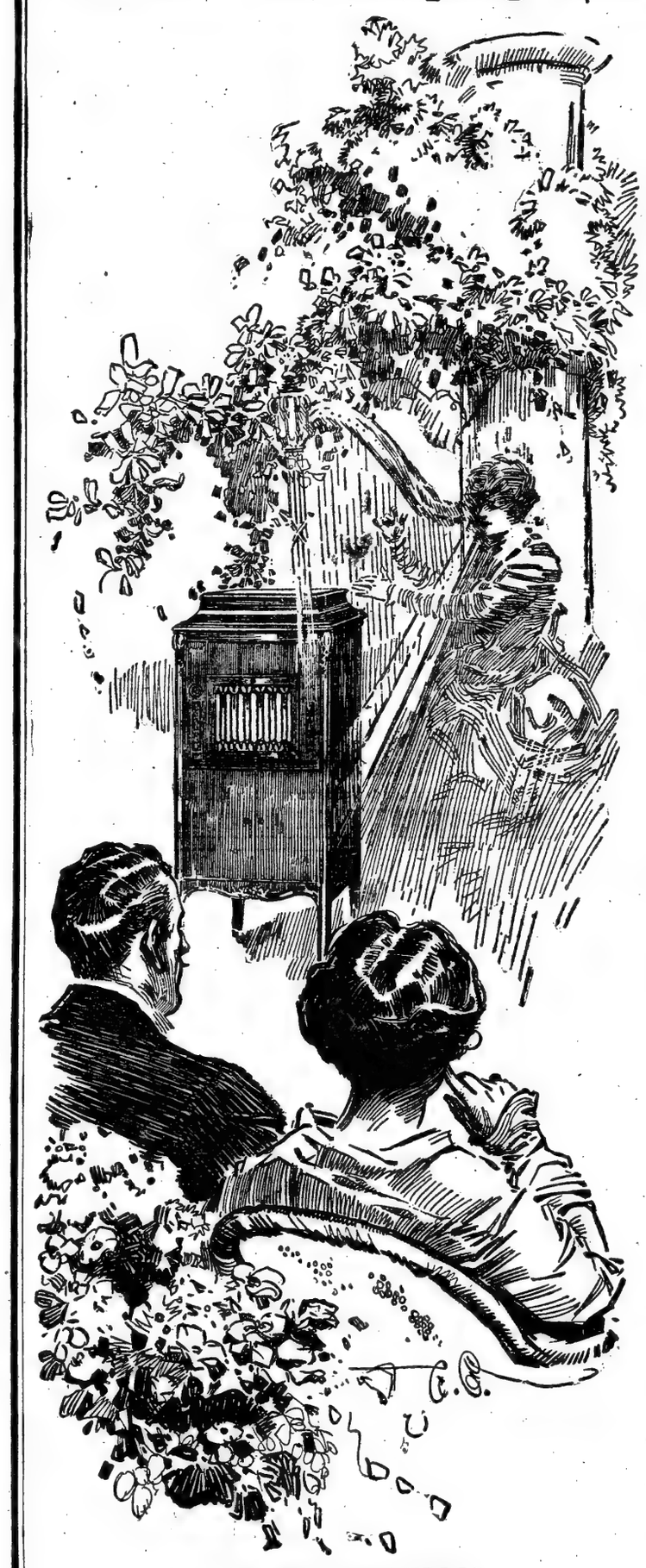
And for such a room, what can be more appropriate than Hampton Furniture, every piece of it distinguished by that elusive something, which for lack of a better term, we call individuality?

The twin Beds, for instance, with their delicate Classic carvings, the ample Dressing Table with its spindle legs and quaint Colonial Mirror surmounting it, or the finely proportioned Chairs with their backs and seats of deftly woven cane-work.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK



Awake the sleeping beauties in your records!



To call forth the hidden beauties from your records—!

To hold up the mirror to every instrument and voice, reflecting its natural tones with lifelike verity—!

To subtly vary—if you wish—the tone-shading of each record—!

To increase immeasurably the tonal range of phonographs as they have hitherto been known—!

THESE are the epochal accomplishments of that wonderful new instrument—the Aeolian-Vocalion—"the phonograph that calls forth the hidden beauties from your records."

And the actual results? They are given when you hear the Vocalion in its phonographic revelation of tonal beauty. When you hear the wood instruments splendidly triumph in reproduction of their dulcet "woody" tones, you know that science has glorified the phonograph to be, at last, *a musical and tonal instrument.*

And when, finally, you take up the Graduola device, you know that you have reached a perfection of tonal control. You press the end of the slender tube attachment, and, proportioned to the pressure of your hand, hear the sound melt gradually, exquisitely, just as your feeling guides, and without a shadow on its quality, its pure, pure tone! You are making phonographic music *live.*

Yes, it is indeed a repeated human or instrumental *voice*, this Aeolian-Vocalion—the fruit of exhaustive experiment by scientists and craftsman-musicians in the laboratories of the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world. Its results can *move* you. We are certain of it. In this regard we would like to draw your attention to our unusual invitation.

AN INVITATION

We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P. M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of your *own familiar records.*

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us, in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

Drop in to Aeolian Hall whenever you may happen to be near. You will be welcome any day.

Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free. Illustrated booklet sent upon request.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

Many and important are the exclusive features of the Aeolian-Vocalion. Here follows a brief description of the three most notable of these.

The Sound Box

Designed and constructed on new and scientific lines which, for the first time, produce a sound box capable of doing full justice to the lower, richer musical tones, as well as the higher.

The Symphonetic Horn

A special composition horn of entirely new design and construction based on the most advanced knowledge of acoustics. Patented and exclusive with the Aeolian-Vocalion and largely responsible for its incomparable beauty and distinctiveness of tone.

The Graduola

One of the most important inventions in connection with the phonograph. By the simple pressure of your hand it enables you to play the music yourself if you will, and vary it just as a musician varies in detail every performance. The Aeolian-Vocalion, of course, plays itself if you prefer. If you use the Graduola, however, it means no more getting "tired of records."

In addition to these vital features, the Aeolian-Vocalion possesses many other advantages, including the simplest and most practical *Automatic Stop* yet produced, which, with two simple movements, starts the record and "sets" it to stop of itself.

You can buy a Vocalion for as little as $90, on terms as low as $5 a month. Vocalions are made in many exquisite styles, all supremely eloquent in "beauty in good form," in shape and finish, but with a *quality* of tone whose standard does not vary. We are glad to make exchange arrangements for other makes of phonographs.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

The Vocalion is made only by The Aeolian Company, makers also of the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud, and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

Copyright, 1915, The Aeolian Co.

CITIES WOULD MAKE THEIR CHARTERS

Basis of Home Rule Compromise to be Proposed to Constitutional Convention.

CHECK BY LEGISLATURE

Provision Made for Superseding Legislation—Final Home Rule Hearing This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 6.—Home rule for cities will be discussed at a final hearing before the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention this week. The principal speakers will be Job F. Hedges, William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission; ex-Senator Nathaniel L. Elsberg, and J. Hampden Dougherty. They will appear as representatives of a non-partisan Home Rule Committee and propose a plan which, in their opinion, presents a happy middle course between the extremist view held by Mayor Mitchel and members of the Mayor's conference and the standpat view held by a clique of up-State Republicans in the convention, who believe that municipalities should have no greater powers of self-government that they possess under the present Constitution.

Compromise Home Rule Plan.

1. The present system under which city charters may be amended, even in minor detail, only by the Legislature, results in throwing a needless burden upon the Legislature and in depriving cities to an unnecessary degree of that power of initiative in controlling their own affairs which is necessary to the healthy development of our system of local self-government.

2. In order to preserve the full sovereignty of the State over the city it is not necessary to deprive the cities of all power to modify their own form of organization and government. In order to grant to cities a measure of home rule which will go a long way toward helping to solve the problem of municipal government it is not necessary to eliminate all control by the Legislature. The practical solution of the present city problem is to give to the cities full power to make and amend their own charters, subject, however, to adequate control by the Legislature.

3. Power should undoubtedly be reserved to the Legislature to control the government of cities through general laws and through laws applicable alike to all cities of the State. As a simple solution of the difficulty of dealing with special problems of State-wide interest which may arise locally, we suggest that there can be left in the Legislature plenary power to legislate by special city law for a single city, provided that, in order to emphasize the exceptional character of such legislation and to prevent its use for any but pressing and legitimate objects, it be required that special city laws must be passed by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of each house and be subject, as now, to the suspensory veto of the Mayor or other local authority.

A portion of this committee believe that it is both possible and highly desirable to prohibit absolutely special legislation affecting cities in regard to their local affairs. Without relinquishing their support of such asolute prohibition they unite in the belief that the adoption of the above suggesion would be a great improvement, and are strongly in favor of going thus far if it is not possible to go further.

4. Any classification of cities, whether based on numbers or otherwise, should be abolished. Such classifications are necessarily arbitrary and a fertile source of legislation technically general but actually special.

The method for charter making by municipalities is defined in a new Section 3, proposed as an amendment to Article XII. of the Constitution. Here is the proposed new section:

The Making of Charters.

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of general laws for the government of the State at large and of general and special city laws, every city shall have full and exclusive power to regulate and control its own property, affairs, and government and the property, affairs, and government of all counties lying wholly within its boundaries.

At any time, until the Legislature shall provide, by a general city law, another method for the appointment of such a commission, the Mayor of any city may appoint a commission to draft a new or amended charter for such city, which, after notice of not less than three months, published in such manner as the commission shall direct, accompanied by publication of such proposed new or amended charter, shall be submitted to the electors of such city for approval at a special election held on a day to be specified in such notice.

If such proposed new or amended charter is not approved by a majority of the electors of such city voting at such election, the Mayor, unless the Legislature shall in the meantime have made other provision governing the appointment of such a commission, may proceed in like manner to cause a new or amended charter to be drafted and submitted for approval, until a new or amended charter is thus approved. When thus approved, such new or amended charter shall be deemed adopted by such city and shall take effect upon the date specified therein, and thereafter may be amended from time to time as therein provided.

Any law affecting the property, affairs, or government of such city or of any county lying wholly within the boundaries of such city, other than a general law for the government of the State at large or a general special city law enacted as in this Constitution provided, may be amended or superseded so far as such city or county is concerned by such new or amended charter or amendment thereof. No existing city charter and no new or amended charter adopted by a city as in this article provided may hereafter be amended, repealed, or superseded by the Legislature except by a general or special city law or by virtue of the provisions of a general law for the government of the State at large.

Powers Reserved.

Through an amendment to Section 1 of Article XII., power is reserved for the Legislature to provide through general laws for the manner in which new cities shall be created and territory annexed to or separated from existing municipalities. No change is made in the present provision restricting the powers of cities and villages in the matter of contracting debts. The present powers of the Legislature to regulate and fix the wages and hours of labor and to safeguard the welfare and safety of city employes are continued, with this difference, that whereas the lawmakers under the present Constitution can do that by special act affecting only one municipality, it must be done in the future through general laws applicable alike to all municipalities. This has been accepted as a sufficient safeguard even by home rule advocates looked upon as extremists.

Section 2 of Article XII. is amended so as to eliminate the present provision for the classification of cities. Other amendments provide for a two-thirds vote for the passage of all special legislation affecting only one city or any county within a city. Exemption is made, however, for legislation affecting the organization or regulation of inferior courts. Such an act could be passed by a simple majority, as under the present Constitution.

There are pending in all twenty-five home rule proposals before the Cities Committee. It is likely that all will go on the scrap heap and that the committee, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is Chairman, will draft a substitute proposal embodying acceptable features from several of the proposed amendments submitted.

This week in all likelihood will witness the beginning of the final rush of the convention. When the convention meets tomorrow, a resolution submitted by Herbert Parsons providing for day and night sessions six days a week will be considered. The earlier closing of the labors of the convention, which, according to Secretary of State Hugo, must be completed by Aug. 15 in order to give him sufficient time to print the text of the revised Constitution in his call for the general election, has rendered essential a general acceleration.

PRIEST SAYS BECKER HAS GIVEN UP HOPE

Father Curry Reports Prisoner Thinks No Legal Proceeding Can Save Him.

BELIEVES IN DEATH PENALTY

"Big Tim" Sullivan's Lawyer Has No Evidence That Rosenthal Was in Debt to Politician.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker has abandoned all hope of escaping the electric chair for the murder of Herman Rosenthal; the Rev. James B. Curry, rector of St. James Roman Catholic Church, said yesterday. Father Curry, who has frequently visited the condemned man in the Tombs and in the death house, expressed a belief in Becker's innocence.

"Becker is ready to die," Father Curry said. "He believes he will die, and that none of the proceedings begun in his behalf can save him. In spite of everything, he bears up well.

"No one could look into Becker's eyes as I have and believe that he is anything but innocent. It is a strange fact that Becker believes in capital punishment. The fact that he has been condemned to die, and, as he says, innocently, has not altered his views."

Father Curry last saw Becker on Wednesday. He had a long conference yesterday with Martin T. Manton and W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's lawyers, but neither he nor the lawyers would disclose the results of the conference. Father Curry said he knew Becker had not prepared any statement, but did not know whether it was his purpose to prepare one later.

Becker's lawyers refused to discuss reports that they would ask for a John Doe investigation to determine whether "Big Tim" Sullivan was murdered and whether there was a connection between his death and the killing of Herman Rosenthal, with whom he is said to have had dealings.

"We are at work on the application to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error on constitutional grounds," it was said at Cockran and Manton's office. "There are no other proceedings."

District Attorney Perkins said yesterday that no one had asked for any John Doe investigation into Sullivan's death, and there was little probability that there would be such an inquiry. The case was investigated by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Groehl at the time of Sullivan's death and it was determined that Sullivan was killed by a New Haven Railroad train after he had wandered away from a sanitarium.

Sullivan's friends asserted yesterday that the theory that Sullivan's death and the Becker case were related was absurd. William B. Ellison, Sullivan's attorney, said there was no evidence that Rosenthal owed "Big Tim" any money, as had been reported. Mr. Ellison admitted, however, that on the day before Sullivan disappeared from the sanitarium he was in better health, both from a mental and a physical standpoint, than for some time. Other acquaintances of Sullivan said he was mentally well at the time, but seemed to have something on his mind which worried him.

Mr. Manton, in a letter to Governor Whitman from Spofford, N. H., repudiated statements attributed to him to the effect that he felt Governor Whitman ought to disclose the names of the persons mentioned in Becker's graft story which Mr. Manton took to the Governor.

"I did say," Mr. Manton wrote, "that I asked for the appointment of a commission and suggested some names of commissioners to advise the Governor as to whether or not executive clemency should be granted and that Becker would answer all questions put to him. I also stated that a plea was made for clemency which, with the exception of a reprieve, was denied. This will not stop work of the creative minds of the press, but I want you to know this fact."

Mr. Cockran and Mr. Manton spent yesterday preparing the appeal on constitutional grounds which they will take to Supreme Court Justice Hughes in an application for a writ of error. The application will be made late this week.

WIFE LEFT HIM SIX TIMES.

School Teacher, in Separation Suit, Also Says She Was Cruel.

Gamble Hall, a public school teacher, filed his answer with the Supreme Court yesterday to the suit of his wife Delia for a separation. Mrs. Hall accused her husband of treating her cruelly, but Mr. Hall says that his wife was cruel to him instead. He says that she abandoned him six times, beginning in June, 1911, and going on thereafter at periods of about six months until May, 1914, when she went away and did not return. The Halls have two children, Ruth, who was born on Oct. 21, 1913, and Gamble, born Feb. 12 last.

Mr. Hall says that his wife sent an accusing letter about him to the Board of Education; that once she abandoned her family and accepted a place as a teacher; that she created scenes in public, to his embarrassment and injury; that her carelessness once resulted in the baby Ruth being severely injured with a pin; that she has an insatiable craving for money, and that on one occasion she quarreled with him because he would not take her to Europe. On another occasion, in December, 1914, Mr. Hall alleges, his wife left her home clad only in a night dress and went wandering about the Washington Bridge.

GIRL SUES CIVIL ENGINEER.

Alleges She Was Injured During Automobile Party in Albany.

Through her guardian ad litem, Miss Sadie Fagan began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against David Judson, a civil engineer of Oswego, N. Y., for $25,000 damages. Miss Fagan says in her complaint that while she was visiting her aunt at the Gregory Hotel in Washington Avenue, Albany, on April 24 last, she was introduced to Judson by a girl friend named Dorothy Wilson.

Miss Fagan accepted an invitation from Mr. Judson to go out in his automobile. After dinner at a restaurant she and the defendant, together with Miss Wilson and another man whose name is not revealed, started away in the machine. Miss Fagan says that there was a stipulation that she should be dropped at her aunt's home, but that the defendant wanted her to go further. Miss Fagan got frightened and attempted to get out of the machine while it was in motion. She fell and received many severe injuries. She says that an injury to her face has resulted in permanently disfiguring her.

Thomas J. Skelly is Miss Fagan's counsel.

DOG HOLDS ROBBER ON ROOF

Guards Boy's Prisoner While Sister Goes for a Policeman.

Rebecca Rosenstein, 19 years old, and her brother Jacob, three years her junior, entered their home at 234 Madison Street shortly after noon yesterday with their pet collie dog. When they opened the kitchen door they found a man with a bag of silver and clothing which he had collected.

The young woman, her brother, and the dog chased the intruder into the hall and to the roof, where the man took refuge behind a chimney.

While Rebecca was finding a policeman Jacob held the dog, warning the stranger that if he tried to escape he would set the collie after him. Patrolman Wudnick took the man to the Tombs Court, where he said he was Israel Feinstein, a contractor of 178 Second Avenue. According to the police, he has served two terms for burglary. He was held in $5,000 bail for examination.

BUILDING CODE FEUD ENDED BY ALDERMEN

Fireproofing Ordinance Provides for Hollow Tile and Cinder Concrete.

TO LICENSE ELECTRICIANS

Fee of $10 After Examination as to Fitness Is Required by a New Code Just Adopted.

After agreement among various factions which have opposed a building code for years, the Aldermen yesterday unanimously passed three of the most important sections of a new code. When they meet again in the Fall the entire code will be adopted, it is said. A fight in the board between adherents of the hollow tile interests and those who favored cinder concrete has been long and bitter. Once it led to a break between Charles F. Murphy and Richard Croker.

Croker represented the Roebling Construction Company, which wanted cinder concrete specified in the city's building ordinance, while Murphy was interested in the National Fireproofing Company, manufacturers of hollow tile. Tammany Aldermen in 1909 passed the code providing for hollow tile as a building material, but Mayor McClellan, who had broken with Murphy, vetoed it. Since that time the opposing interests had kept up their fight and each effort to get a new code passed by the Aldermen ended in failure. The last attempt was made in 1913.

In the last year the feud died and a new code, satisfactory to all parties, was drawn up. It is going to the Aldermen in sections, and sixteen sections out of thirty-two have already been passed. It was not until yesterday that the vital sections were voted upon.

They deal in masonry, reinforced concrete, and fireproofing. One section permits the use of eight-inch hollow tile with a four-inch facing of brick, as building material, and also permits cinder concrete for fireproofing. The exact proportions are specified in the ordinance. Another section states that buildings more than 150 feet high must have fireproof interiors, either of metal or of non-inflammable wood. The use of such wood is a blow at the manufacturers of metal trim, which fought hard to have only metal trimmings specified.

The board also passed what is termed an electric code. Under its provisions all persons wishing to work as electricians must take an examination before a board of nine members, who will pass upon the applicant's ability. If he is successful, a license is granted, but in order to go into business he must pay a fee of $10 the first year and $5 each subsequent year.

Fire experts think the passing of this ordinance is a big step in the direction of fire prevention.

Before the Aldermen adjourned they arranged to hold a "harmony dinner" at Coney Island on July 14. President McAneny will preside and Mayor Mitchel has been invited to attend.

Union Railway Alters Bumpers.

The Union Railway Company has notified the Public Service Commission that the work of changing the bumpers on their cars to standard type has been completed. This improvement was made at the request of the commission, following a collision on the 149th Street line on Sept. 29, 1914, in which several persons were injured. The cars had different types of bumpers and when they met one bumper crushed in the dashboard of the car with a lower bumper.

RUNAWAY HORSES KILL GIRL.

Two Others Knocked Down at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Jennie Nuzzo, 17 years old, of 234 East Fifty-eighth Street, was killed, and Margaret and Freda Darquile, sisters, 17 and 18 years old respectively, of 304 East Sixty-seventh Street, were injured early yesterday when the horses attached to a truck driven by Frank Lenahan of 301 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, ran away at the Plaza of the Queensboro Bridge and dashed up Second Avenue.

The horses, which were owned by John Schoeder of 312 Jackson Avenue, were turning into the Plaza after crossing the bridge, when they became frightened and started to run. Lenahan was unable to control them and persons afoot scattered, all reaching safety except the three girls who were knocked down. Miss Nuzzo was trampled by the horses and died in the Flower Hospital. Margaret Darquile was treated for contusions and went home, but her sister was so badly bruised that she was kept in the hospital.

Bicycle Policeman Heitner jumped from his wheel at Sixty-fourth Street, and, hanging onto the bridle of the nearer horse, stopped the team after being dragged. Coroner Hellenstein held Lenahan in $500 bail, which was furnished, pending the result of the inquest.

SLADE TRIAL PUT OFF AGAIN.

Proceedings to be Resumed Monday if Judge Russell Recovers.

The trial of David and Maxwell Slade and their private detective, Albert J. McCullough, on the charge of attempting to obstruct justice, was again postponed yesterday morning, when it was announced in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court that Judge Gordon Russell was too ill to go on with the case. The trial was halted last Friday at the conclusion of the morning session, when Judge Russell became suddenly ill.

Judge Russell is suffering from an attack of malaria. His condition is not considered grave, however, and he expects to be able to go on with the Slade case next Monday. In the event that his illness were to last indefinitely, lawyers in the case said, it would be necessary to begin the proceedings all over again before another Magistrate. Meanwhile, the search for the vanished Oliver Osborne goes on and James W. Osborne, the lawyer, who was the defendant in Rae Tanzer's $50,000 breach of promise action, continues to receive "crank" letters from persons signing Oliver or saying they know all about him. The Slades were the lawyers who represented Rae Tanzer in her civil suit against James W. Osborne, whom, she said, she had known as Oliver.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

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The Mineral Oil Treatment Standardized

THE mineral oil treatment for constipation is effective only when the oil used conforms to certain specifications of gravity, viscosity, and freedom from harmful impurities.

Nujol conforms in every respect to the requirements of the mineral oil treatment as prescribed by the discoverer, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, and other eminent specialists both in this country and abroad.

Nujol is water white, and free from all irritating impurities. It is fully equal to the best grade of Russian mineral oil, now no longer being imported because of the war.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL



Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E



"I Won't Write—*I'll Telephone!*"

And the reply he was going to *wait for* will come to him *at once!*

The matter he intended to handle by the old, wait-for-an-answer method will be cleared up immediately and his straight-from-the-shoulder, courteous telephone talk will help him make another business friend.

After all, the direct and personal *telephone* way *IS* better than the wasteful writing way.

Do you still write and wait or do you telephone and get an immediate answer?

LOCAL TELEPHONE CALLS
2½c. to 5c. each, according to the number used.
Cheaper than a Letter.
Don't Write—Telephone!

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Listen again, please!

WHY do so many men smoke about half of their cigarette, and throw the rest away?

Because most cigarettes taste fine when they're just lighted—but by the time they're smoked half-way through, they begin to lose their goodness. They go flat.

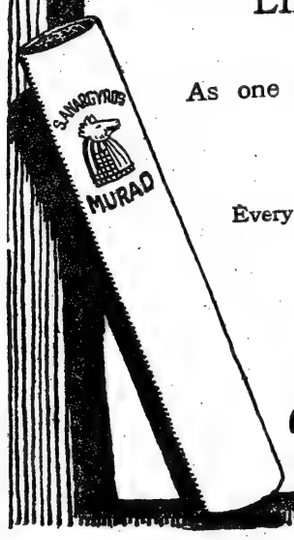
NOT SO WITH MURADS.

One of the very greatest things about a MURAD is that its "LIFE" and FRESHNESS last down to the very end.

As one enthusiastic MURAD smoker said:

"A MURAD is perfection when you light it, and it gets better as you smoke it."

Every MURAD smoker knows how true this is.



S. Anargyros
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Everywhere—Why?

FIFTEEN CENTS

CLOAK EMPLOYERS REPLY TO GOMPERS

Out of 500 Complaints Investigated, They Say Union Was at Fault in 494 Cases.

CONCILIATORS TO MEET

Workers Demand That Minimum Wage for Cutters Shall Be $30 a Week.

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association yesterday issued a lengthy reply to the public statement made by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which he expressed his views relating to the controversy between the Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers. While the reply itself embodied only what the manufacturers considered their grievances in the controversy and made no hint of a possible settlement, the fact that the association also sent a letter to the union yesterday agreeing to a proposition that six representatives of each organization hold a meeting tomorrow as a "Council of Conciliation" was considered significant and hopes were raised that the threatening strike might be averted.

In spite of the urging by a number of prominent bankers at the meeting of the manufacturers' association last week that they try to avoid any serious difficulties at the present time, it is considered probable that stormy sessions of the "conciliators" are inevitable on account of the large number of differences existing between the union and the manufacturers.

Among the things the union will demand, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will be an increased minimum wage for cutters, employes who work by the week, and piece workers. Cutters now have a minimum wage of $25 a week, and the union will demand $30, Mr. Schlesinger said. Although earning a comparatively high weekly wage, Mr. Schlesinger said, the cutters average only $8 a week for the year, as their work does not last throughout the year.

It will also be necessary for the representatives of the two organizations to adopt a new protocol in place of the old one, which was in effect five years and was abrogated during the present dispute, or to readopt the old protocol. The union is seriously opposed to this latter move. The union also threatens to abandon efforts to come to an agreement unless the points of difference can be settled within a short time after the Council of Conciliation meets, while the manufacturers proposed in a letter to the union that this council "lay its case" before it "with the understanding that arbitrable questions may be left to a Board of Arbitration to be subsequently formed." This plan the union regards as a play for time in view of the fact that the busy season commences in about ten days.

In its reply to Mr. Gompers yesterday, the manufacturers' association said that Mr. Gompers had made "some glaring misstatements." The association stated that it was willing to rest its case on the judgment of "any fair-minded neutral." It calls attention to the fact that the manufacturers contributed $5,000 a year in a campaign to make shops sanitary for the workers; and in discussing the effectiveness of the old protocol they state that there have been 16,000 complaints of various kinds from both sides during the last four years, and that there were 500 "stoppages of work, which really mean strikes."

"In 351 of these cases, according to the records, which are available to any doubter," the statement continues, "the mediators found that the workers were entirely at fault and ordered their immediate return to work. In six cases out of the entire number it was found that the manufacturers were entirely at fault and the association ordered them to proceed to meet the workers' demands. The remaining cases consisted chifely of a difference of opinion between the workers and their employers. These were of minor importance and were quickly adjusted. This is the answer to Mr. Gompers that 'once in a great while differences have arisen.'"

The association states that it did not declare the protocol at an end on its own volition, "but because it was forced to this action by the plain statement of the union—the outgrowth of the Schwartz case—that the union could not control its own members." In conclusion the statement contains a history of the Schwartz case, in which a dispute arose over the price to be paid for the making of duplicate samples.

The tentative plans for the Council of Conciliation call for a joint meeting tomorrow at the Knickerbocker Hotel.

TO AID UNEMPLOYED WITH FEDERAL LAND

Government Committee Working on a Back-to-the-Farm Program.

TO CONGRESS NEXT WINTER

Plan to be Proposed in Connection with the Rural Credits Bill Favored by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—An interdepartmental committee named by Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Labor Wilson is at work on a plan to relieve the unemployed, under which the Federal Government would finance workers desiring to take up farm land. A complete program with preliminary drafts of necessary legislation is to be framed before Congress meets in December, to be proposed in connection with a rural credits bill which the Administration is expected to press at that time.

The committee, which includes officials of the General Land Office, the Reclamation Service, and the Department of Labor, was appointed specifically to consider means of broadening the scope of the Federal Employment Bureau in the Department of Labor, and has the co-operation of officials of the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture. The plan now under consideration contemplates a system of farm credits operating through the Department of Labor which would enable workers in congested cities to take up agricultural land on Government reclamation projects, or public lands, on easy payment loans.

Commissioner General Caminetti of the Immigration Bureau suggested a Government back-to-the-farm scheme some time ago, and the interdepartmental committee now has developed the idea to a point where work has been begun on the framing of initial drafts of necessary legislation.

President Wilson, in a message to the final session of the last Congress, regretted the impossibility of the passage of a rural credits bill at that time, and it has been generally believed that he will recommend some action on the subject next Winter.

FEAR GIRL WAS KIDNAPPED.

Queens Picnic Rowdies Blamed for Rose Warshovsky's Disappearance.

Members of lawless gangs that infest the picnic parks of Queens are suspected of being responsible for the disappearance of pretty Rose Warshovsky, 22 years old, of 744 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, missing since Sunday evening, when she attended an outing of a Williamsburg turn verein at a park in Ridgewood. A general alarm for the girl was sent out last night by the Seventh Detective Branch, Brooklyn, following the failure of a city-wide search by relatives to develop any trace of her.

The alarm was sent out at the request of the girl's aunts, Mrs. Lena Donkin, with whom she made her home, and Mrs. Fannie Levinsky of 580 Linwood Street. She is an orphan.

"Rose went with us and several other relatives and friends to the picnic," said Mrs. Levinsky. "She was unusually pretty, and was much sought after. Youths pressed their attentions upon her in the park, and she complained of it. She disappeared a few minutes after leaving our side at the dancing pavilion to go for some candy. She left her hat and coat with us. That is why we think she did not disappear intentionally. We are terrified by the fear that she was kidnapped by the rowdies who frequent the parks."

The girl was gray eyed, with blonde hair and a fair complexion, wore a white waist and dark skirt, and patent leather lace shoes. She carried a purse with a dollar or two in change, and wore several rings.

PRISONER BACKS UP LAWYER

"Second the Motion," Negro Cries When Counsel Moves for Acquittal.

When the case of John Collins, a negro charged with attempted robbery, was called before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday, Michael N. Delagi of 114 Centre Street was assigned as his counsel. Mr. Delagi had a hasty conference with his client and the case went on.

When the case of the prosecution closed Mr. Delagi said:

"I move that the jury be directed to acquit."

The prisoner jumped to his feet. "Second the motion," he said.

"What are they all laughing at?" he whispered to Mr. Delagi after a court attendant had motioned him back to his seat. "I guess I know what to say at meetings like this."

Judge Malone granted Mr. Delagi's motion.

SEEK MISSING BANK CLERK.

His Books Are Correct, and No Reason for Disappearance Is Known.

A general alarm was sent out by the police throughout the city and State last night for Leo Ueberlender, a 21-year-old bank clerk of 365 Tenth Avenue, who has been missing since June 30. He was employed by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank at Pine and Nassau Streets, who have also instituted a search through the American Bankers Association.

An accountant has gone over the young man's books since his disappearance, and, according to the bank officials, his accounts are in perfect order. The night of his disappearance he remained at the bank with other clerks, going over the monthly tabulations, and left with a friend to go home at 10:40 o'clock. The friend took a Sixth Avenue train uptown, while Ueberlender signified his intention of taking a Ninth Avenue train at the Rector Street Station.

He has not been seen since. His mother said he had about $20 with him that day. He is described as being five feet seven inches high, 150 pounds, and wore a blue serge suit, straw hat and tan shoes. He has auburn hair.

'TENT CATHEDRAL' OPENED.

Evangelistic Season Begun in the Shadow of St. John's.

The "Tent Cathedral," which stands in the shadow of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, was opened for services last night by the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York with the co-operation of the Evangelistic Committee. The tent, which accommodates 2,000 persons, was well filled, the audience including representatives of a majority of the Episcopal parishes in the city.

Bishop Frederick Courtney of St. James's Church was the speaker. A feature of the evening was the "question box." Throughout June and August, when the tent is to be open every evening except Saturday, religious and moral questions will be answered from the platform.

The services at the "Tent Cathedral" are being held under the immediate direction of Bishop Greer. Prominent preachers are being engaged and choirs will be present practically every evening from various parishes.



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DO YOU know a little housemother—or a big one—whose appetite is a bit droopy in hot weather?

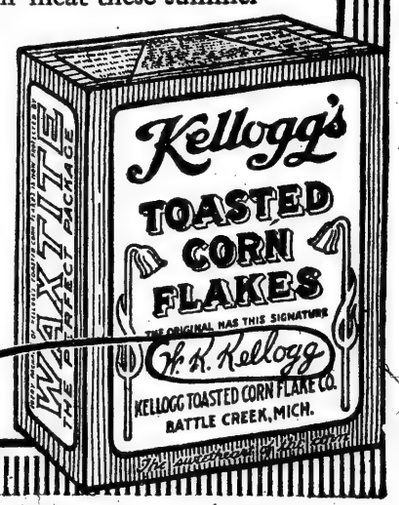
There's always a refreshing appeal in Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes with ripe fruits or berries—a little cold milk poured in at the side of the dish, and sprinkle the berries with powdered sugar—but *not* the golden flakes. All by themselves they have the coaxingest flavor.

There is a thought here for all of us perhaps—breakfast, luncheon or supper, or before going to bed—better than so much meat these summer days.

And remember, *please*, you don't know corn flakes unless you know *Kellogg's*—the original Toasted Corn Flakes—their goodness insured by our responsibility to over a million homes.

Then too there is the *WAXTITE* package that keeps the fresh, good flavor in—and all other flavors out.

W. K. Kellogg



SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lawyers Mortgage Company

RICHARD M. HURD, President

JULY 1, 1915

To the Board of Directors:

Gentlemen:

The Gross Sales of Guaranteed Mortgages, including extensions, for the past six months have been larger than for any other similar period, but the net increase in outstanding guarantee is smaller than usual. This means that the Company has been performing two functions of public service, first, the sale to investors of securities of undoubted safety, second, the repurchase of a large volume of maturing mortgages from clients who desired the money for other purposes. The Gross and Net Earnings, with the exception of the unusually prosperous first half of 1914, are larger than for any similar previous period.

The Company has adopted a conservative policy in renewing loans, requiring in many cases a reduction in amount of the principal, either in one payment or in installments. Under this plan the Company has collected during the past three and a half years $3,098,753, and borrowers are obligated to make further payments of $1,272,011 during the life of their present loans.

The mortgages in foreclosure and the foreclosed real estate (excluding real estate under contract of sale) show an increase for the past six months of only $17,827. The policy of the Company continues to be that of forcing the sale of foreclosed property even at a loss, in order to keep the assets of the Company clean.

For some years past there has been liquidation in New York City real estate, which has been followed by the effects of the colossal European war beginning nearly a year ago. When it is shown that under these trying conditions more than 98 per cent. of the mortgage investments of the Lawyers Mortgage Company give no concern, the stability of selected New York City real estate and the strength of the Company's guarantee are clearly evident.

When the European war is ended, a large immigration to New York is anticipated, which, if it coincides with an era of general good business, will doubtless result in higher rentals, increased building throughout the City and rising prices for land. Meanwhile the present, with its low scale of real estate values, is a safe time in which to invest in Guaranteed Mortgages on New York City Real Estate.

The comparative figures for the first half of recent years are as follows:

First Six Months of	Mortgages Sold	Net Gain in Outstanding Guaranteed Mtges.	Outstanding Guaranteed Mtges., July 1st.
1907	12,105,512	5,888,821	60,342,971
1908	12,942,259	5,351,443	69,031,168
1909	16,897,501	9,628,029	86,905,963
1910	21,740,285	8,319,307	103,021,787
1911	18,250,331	5,736,243	113,956,667
1912	22,016,629	7,634,615	125,666,118
1913	17,530,240	4,849,645	136,018,258
1914	21,322,697	3,787,236	141,514,149
1915	24,073,273	1,224,578	142,090,499

The Gross Earnings and Net Profits of the Company for the first half of recent years are as follows:

	First Half 1915	First Half 1914	First Half 1913	First Half 1912	First Half 1911
EARNINGS					
Premiums for Guarantees	$340,546	$343,229	$329,432	$298,542	$275,200
Interest on Mortgages	163,082	181,210	162,461	166,524	124,943
Fees, etc.	53,434	128,014	10,172	8,180	7,913
Gross Earnings	$557,062	$652,453	$502,065	$473,246	$408,056
EXPENSES					
Salaries	$93,875	$92,755	$67,051	$62,518	$55,047
Rent	12,500	12,500	8,833	9,000	9,000
Advertising and Stationery	12,962	11,970	11,562	11,097	9,314
Taxes and General Expenses	21,565	26,499	17,463	17,981	14,161
Expenses	$140,902	$143,724	$104,909	$100,596	$87,522
Net Earnings	$416,160	$508,729	$397,156	$372,650	$320,534

The rates of Earnings and Dividends on the Capital Stock have been as follows:

	Capital	Earnings	Dividends
1907	2,500,000	16 per cent	10 per cent
1908	2,500,000	18 per cent	10 per cent
1909	*3,250,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1910	4,000,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1911	4,000,000	16½ per cent	12 per cent
1912	**5,500,000	14½ per cent	12 per cent
1913	6,000,000	13½ per cent	12 per cent
1914	6,000,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1915	6,000,000	†14 per cent	12 per cent

*Average Capital $3,250,000. July 1, 1909, Capital increased from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000. **Average Capital $5,500,000. April 1, 1912, Capital increased from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. †Annual rate.

UNEARNED PREMIUMS

In addition to the cash earnings are the Unearned Premiums, which consist of the Company's contract profit of one-half per cent. per annum on outstanding mortgages from the date of this statement to the maturity of the mortgages. These future profits—which are not carried as assets—amount to $1,239,348.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company on June 30th, 1915, were as follows:

ASSETS

New York City Mortgages	$5,906,506.74
Accrued Interest Receivable	408,423.56
Company's Brooklyn Building, cost	175,000.00
Real Estate	976,438.59
Cash	1,989,777.95
	$9,456,146.84

LIABILITIES

Capital	$6,000,000.00
Surplus	2,750,000.00
Undivided Profits	308,446.96
Mortgages sold, not delivered	350,305.43
Reserved for Premiums, etc.	47,394.45
	$9,456,146.84

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of June 30th, 1915, by THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

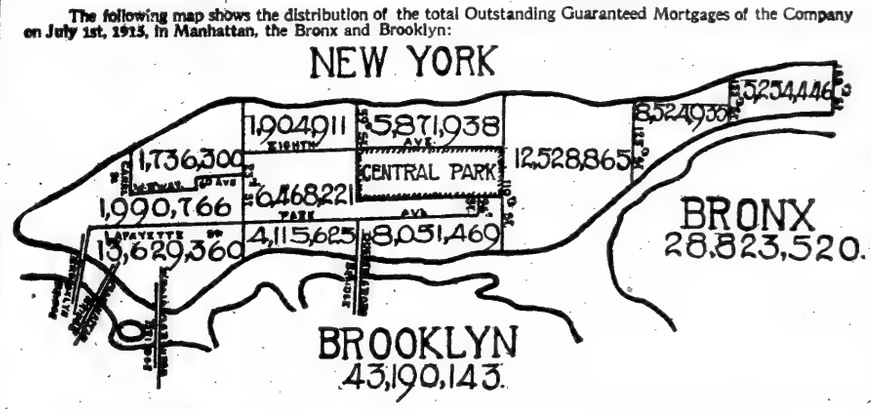
There are 11,179 mortgages outstanding, classified as follows:

Borough	No. of Loans	Amt. Outstanding	Average Loan
Manhattan	2,223	$70,076,836	$31,500
Brooklyn	7,626	43,190,143	5,700
Bronx	1,330	28,823,520	21,500
	11,179	$142,090,499	$12,700

An analysis of the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company shows that these are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

44	Savings Banks	$15,463,075
1285	Trustees	38,335,606
3469	Individuals	56,821,073
197	Charitable Institutions	11,463,295
15	Insurance Companies	10,890,350
30	Trust Companies	9,117,100
5040		$142,090,499

The following map shows the distribution of the total Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company on July 1st, 1915, in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn:



It may be noted that 50 per cent. of the Company's mortgages are on Manhattan Island, while 30 per cent. are in Brooklyn, and 20 per cent. in the Bronx.

VALUATIONS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND FIRE INSURANCE.

	Value of Land	Value of Buildings	Total	Mortgage Loans	Fire Insurance
Manhattan	$58,076,864	$48,985,067	$107,061,931	$70,076,836	$60,924,134
Brooklyn	23,969,825	48,481,065	72,450,890	43,190,143	48,078,062
Bronx	15,224,734	27,783,622	43,008,356	28,823,520	28,431,335
	$97,271,423	$125,249,754	$222,521,177	$142,090,499	$137,433,531

The average amount loaned by the Company is 64 per cent. of the Company's own appraisal.

For the absolute protection of the holders of Guaranteed Mortgages, the Board of Directors has adopted By-Laws as follows: limiting the amount of Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages to not over twenty times the Capital and Surplus of the Company; limiting the mortgages to be guaranteed to improved business or residence property in the City of New York; limiting the mortgages to be guaranteed to not over two-thirds of the Company's appraisal of the real estate security; limiting the charge of the Company for guaranteeing mortgages to one-half of one per cent. per annum.

These limitations—which are far stricter than those adopted by any other Mortgage Company in New York—have been for many years in use by the Company and their effectiveness in safeguarding the Company's mortgage investments is clearly evidenced by its unusually clean record in the matter of delinquent interest and foreclosures. On January 1 last the Company had under foreclosure 83 mortgages amounting to $1,505,375. The Company now has under foreclosure 96 mortgages amounting to $1,487,175, many of which will probably be paid off or settled prior to foreclosure sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on January 1 last amounted to $699,322, and since then real estate amounting to $666,566 has been added, making a total of $1,365,888. From this, during the past six months, the Company has made sales amounting to $389,450, so that the amount now stands at $976,438. Of this $241,089 is under contract of sale, leaving a net amount of $735,349. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $67,394.

The steady growth of the Company's business during the past twenty years, bringing the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages up to ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS, evidences the public confidence in the safety of the Company's mortgage investments.

The Company will continue to adhere to its present sound and cautious methods and to its policy of unequalled publicity, under which it reveals every detail of its business. It is believed that the confidence of the most careful investors may be thus deserved and obtained.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

GERMANY'S IMPOTENT GOLD.

A primitive people at war had no use for gold. They could not eat it, wear it or make it into weapons; and they could not spend it. There was no foreign commerce and, therefore, no way to buy abroad what could not be produced at home. Finance was unknown. It was altogether a very simple business. The women and all the males too old or young to fight labored to sustain the warriors, and, strength and courage being equal, the most productive people won, for economic reasons. As intelligence increased, people prepared for war by storing up a surplus of food and weapons. Then, other things being equal, the most self-denying people won, having provided a reserve of provenance to fall back upon.

Then wealth took other forms. Individuals learned not to store up the goods themselves, but the equivalent thereof in gold, because the goods one put away might spoil or be not the kind of goods one wanted in an emergency of the future, whereas gold could be exchanged for anything at any time. Later, credit was largely substituted for gold. One need not hoard the gold itself. One had only to be in good credit to buy anything one wanted. But gold remained the measure. One's credit must be always redeemable in gold upon demand.

That brings us down to modern times, to the year 1914, when no nation thought of storing the actual means of sustenance against the contingency of war. It was still prudent to provide the weapons beforehand, but some even failed to do so much as that. All of them relied upon their gold and credit, which in time of war could be instantly exchanged in the markets of the world for food, horses, saddlery, guns, steel and iron, shells and explosives.

But now suddenly, almost unimaginably, 115,000,000 people, making war upon 800,000,000 other people, find themselves in a position of a primitive tribe, whose gold is of no use to them. They cannot eat it, wear it or make it into weapons, and they cannot spend it, for the reason that they are cut off from any commerce with the world. The markets where a surplus of goods is for sale are all inaccessible to them. The 115,000,000 people are those of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. The 800,000,000 are those of the British Empire, the Russian Empire, France and colonies, Italy and colonies, and Japan. And these 800,000,000 have not only their own resources to pit against those of the 115,000,000, but they command, besides, the surplus goods of all the neutral world, principally, of course, those of the United States. Their gold is of great avail. They can spend it.

Fate is ironical. Germany, of all modern nations, counted most on her gold in case of war. Her accumulation of it by economic means, that is, in the processes of trade, during several years preceding the war, was an ominous sign of which people were loath to accept the true significance. But it led to a general grab for gold, all the state banks of Europe building up their gold reserves because Germany was doing it. And Germany, in addition to increasing the gold reserves of the Imperial Bank, actually hoarded the metal in war chests, where it was economically idle and a loss on that account, but safe.

At the beginning of the war, the contents of those war chests were emptied into the Imperial Bank, and then paper money began to be substituted for gold in the country's circulating medium, both by persuasion and compulsion. People were solicited to bring their gold to the bank and exchange it for paper, which they did with a fine spirit of confidence and patriotism. They also melted up their gold ornaments and surrendered them.

In August, 1914, the gold holdings in one direction. That is the result of of the Imperial German Bank were between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 marks. Nine months later they were 2,237,533,000 marks. In the same time the paper money in circulation increased from 2,407,176,000 to 5,690,098,000 marks!

That is inflation at a very rapid rate. For a while the inevitable consequences were postponed. People went on exchanging gold for paper, and the Government went on issuing paper in payment for the goods it required for war, at the same time fixing the prices of exchange, so that there was no break in the chain, no flaw in the pyramid. But now the news comes that gold is not surrendering itself so freely, and that is owing partly to the fact that there is less to be exchanged and partly to the fact that those who still have gold in their possession are beginning to hoard it, though in the beginning that was thought a moral and political offence. Now the depreciation is beginning to take place. There is a premium on gold. Paper marks are at a discount. Financial conditions in Germany are so artificial that the amount in which a paper mark is at a discount with gold cannot be definitely ascertained. In this country it is 15 per cent.

The people of Germany are in a financial darkness. They cannot buy and sell with the world in gold values, as this country did in its experience with paper money during the civil war; therefore, they have no measure of the depreciation that is taking place in their money. Prices have been fixed by Government authority. The Government has commandeered all the gold it could find, and is unable to spend it abroad; in the meantime, it is paying its people in paper money the worth of which they do not know. The certitude is that the processes of inflation and depreciation are going on very rapidly. The effect is to convert to the uses of war the productivity of the whole people, as in remote times, and also to appropriate the wealth of those who had saved it, in so far as it can be converted at all for that purpose. A depreciation in the purchasing power of money represents in this way a confiscation of property by necessity. Therefore the resources of Germany in this war are the productivity of her people plus the wealth they had saved before in forms from which it may now be converted into goods. Her stores of gold are impotent. And against her are the corresponding resources of 800,000,000 people, plus the buying power of their credit and gold in the open markets of the world.

Germany can neither export her gold nor pledge her credit for supplies from outside. Never was a primitive tribe more isolated economically. Within an iron ring she might remain self-sustaining for years; she might even hold off her 800,000,000 enemies, but her condition would presently become insupportable for a number of reasons, one being that this is a modern world, wherein no people could wholly revert to a primeval state of defensive existence.

NOT SO SANE AFTER ALL.

The celebration of the Fourth was reasonably sane in most parts of this country, but the invaluable statistics of killings and maimings caused by fooling with gunpowder, which The Chicago Tribune collects every year, indicate that all the people are not yet aware that we have changed our manner of commemorating the signing of the Declaration. The campaign for a safe and reasonably quiet Fourth must be prosecuted with renewed vigor. The record of 1915 is much worse than that of last year. In many places the American boy, whom we thought reformed, lapsed to type. He burned, mangled and killed as he used to in the unregenerate days and he caused an unusual number of destructive fires.

Perhaps the American humorist with pen and pencil is partly to blame for this. He persistently clings to his repertory of jokes, and along in the early Summer still brings out his ancient collection of firecracker and skyrocket quips. But to attempt to reform the humorist would be a hopeless task. With a little more reasonable argument, a little more eloquent insistence on the obvious fact that national glory is not really well expressed in noise and the odor of burning gunpowder, we shall yet have a general celebration of the Fourth devoid of carnage all over the country. There is, happily, a generation of boys now growing up which knows little or nothing about firecrackers and the ancient, dangerous Fourth of July. For that we must be thankful.

NATIONAL CLEARINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The Federal Reserve Board has set forth the manner in which the accounts between the Federal Reserve banks are settled by telegraph. Hitherto there has been no system of settling accounts between the country's various sections. The Clearing Houses were local institutions, without relation to each other. The various banks had their own correspondents, but there was no method of balancing the debits and credits between them. The result was that there were constant cross currents, cash shipments crossing each other in the domestic exchanges just as occasionally gold exports and imports are on the ocean at the same time. Ordinarily, however, gold crosses the ocean only in balancing debits and credits at the ocean's edge.

The Federal Reserve system is an improvement upon that. Currency hereafter will only seldom be shipped in bales, like freight. Each Wednesday every Federal Reserve bank telegraphs to Washington the sums due to all other banks in the system. The Federal Reserve Board tabulates all these items on a single sheet, thus bringing debits and credits together. Each bank is then debited with its debts and credited with its credits. The various banks make corresponding entries on their books. The net amounts due are paid from the gold fund deposited at Washington for the purpose, and there is no other transfer of funds. The telegraph has superseded the express car. The establishment of telegraphic clearings between Reserve banks is a great step toward nationalizing all credit payments, even as the rates of interest are already assimilated throughout the nation. The latter was said to be impossible when the Reserve system was proposed. The former was not thought of, being an accomplishment both broader and more delicate. Both are facts.

The merits of the plan appear from the objections to it. The interior banks complain that it takes away their collection charges. It cannot be denied, but the banks enjoy instead facilities which enable them to attract customers, and increase trade. The collection charges were a nuisance, not worth their cost in their obstructions to trade. Customers were annoyed by the pinprick charges, and banks in smaller towns were compelled to admit their inferiority when their checks were not good for par. Instead of facilitating trade and telegraphing funds checks were kept afloat in a way that diminished the velocity of credit settlements. Millions were constantly afloat between banks, the accounts of both the banks and their customers being in suspense. When local banks see the advantages of the system to those who accept it they may be trusted to wish the same advantages to themselves.

In this lies the best hope for a greater unification of our banking system than we have ever enjoyed. The national banks have been the minority of our system, but it is to be hoped that the Federal banks may become the majority. There always will be room for State institutions, which can offer something special to their customers in a local way, or in the way of particular trust functions. The matter is optional with member banks now, but will become acute when they no longer are able to keep reserves with reserve agents, but must keep all reserves within the Federal system. Then they will not be able to count floating items in the mails as cash or reserve. Then member banks will be credited with reserves only as shown on the books of the Federal Reserve system.

TWO KINDS OF WARFARE.

Admiral VON TRUPPEL speaks like a naval officer of the brave old days, and he speaks with exceeding frankness. He asks the German Government, the German naval authorities, and the German people whether it would not be better to make war against men than against women, whether the German submarines would not be more profitably employed if they were dispatched against warships than in attacking ships of commerce. In his contribution to the German paper Der Tag the Admiral plainly puts the question whether Germany can hope "to force England to its knees through the submarine warfare against her commerce." We do not know whether the facts are known in Berlin, but it is true that England is building ships faster than Germany can sink them. Her merchant marine is larger now than before the submarines began their operations in the war zone. It does not look as if England was going to be brought to her knees. Losses she has suffered, certainly, but her commerce goes on, the commodities she needs come to her from all over the world.

If the submarine warfare against British commerce is to be given up as profitless Admiral VON TRUPPEL believes that German submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the hunting grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, and the Suez Canal. This is sailing straight away from the policy of "frightfulness," it is a reversion to the earlier and nobler forms of naval warfare, save that a sneaking submarine never can be quite the same thing as a seventy-four-gun ship of the olden days, or as a superdreadnought of these days of steel armor and 15-inch guns. We should suppose the brave officers of the German Navy would acclaim the prospect of being excused from the business of torpedoing great liners carrying women and children, or from sinking lowlier craft laden with mules. It is not, however, a question of what the naval officers would like, but of the Imperial Government's decision as to what method of warfare is most effective. Certainly, the submarine warfare upon British commerce will never bring England to its knees, it does not bring the war nearer to its end.

It cannot be at all to the liking of VON TIRPITZ that such articles as that written by Admiral VON TRUPPEL are allowed to see the light of day. The Germans are beginning to think, to talk, and to write, and there is a diversity of opinion. REVENTLOW is not having it all his own way about replying to the notes of our Government by contemptuous defiance. Admiral VON TRUPPEL takes a more sober-minded view. He points out the many grave inconveniences for Germany that would result from a rupture of friendly relations with this country. It is significant of the marked change that has come over German thought and expression that a naval officer of the high standing and authority of Admiral VON TRUPPEL, who was formerly Governor of Kiao-Chau, should venture publicly to call in question the wisdom and expediency of the opinions of the well-known chief of the policy of "frightfulness."

THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

It is not likely that the dreadnought will be abandoned in spite of the new problems raised in naval warfare by the submarine. It has "arrived" as a formidable agent of destruction, but it is perfectly safe to predict that the floating forts of enormous power will keep their place in all navies. One of the arguments of the opponents of the dreadnought, who have been developed since German submarines have been used so effectively, is that of England's newer dreadnoughts only one, the Queen Elizabeth, seems to have accomplished anything. But the Queen Elizabeth is the only warship of her class, the 1915 type, of which we have heard anything. Nobody out of the British Admiralty knows just where the others are. There are four of them, Warspite, Valiant, Barham and Malaya, all of 27,500 tons displacement and carrying 15-inch guns throwing a full ton of metal at every shot. They are credited with a speed of 25 knots, and the lesson our Navy Department should derive from them is that our projected warships, now known only by numbers, should be built to have more speed than our other battleships.

The building of an effective submarine fleet comprising submersible vessels of the newest type, however, will undoubtedly be the most conspicuous feature of our forthcoming naval program. It is just possible that no new dreadnoughts will be authorized next year and that their place in the plan may be taken by two or three battle cruisers, scarcely less effective in modern warfare. The General Board, it is said, will insist upon four battleships, and its advice is likely to be taken more respectfully by the new Congress than it was by the last, but the heavy modern cruisers are battleships carrying as many men and almost as many large guns as the dreadnoughts. They are capable of sailing at a speed of from 28 to 30 knots an hour.

The rumor in Washington that the naval program now in preparation will be vigorously opposed on the ground of economy is probably well-founded. There may still be a large number of Representatives who will persist in keeping naval appropriations down. The success of the present plans must depend largely on the will of the people. If, in any part of this country, there are still appreciable numbers of voters who have not been thoroughly awakened to a realization of the urgent need of upbuilding the navy with as little delay as possible, the opposition in Congress will be, to that extent, justified. There may be much work to do before the assembling of Congress in the way of educating the people of the South and Middle West to the perils of our situation. In this part of the country no dissenting voice will be raised.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Displayed Heroic Unwisdom.

It would be easy enough to argue that Captain PARSLOW of the steamer Anglo-Californian would have been better advised if, when approached by the German submarine, he had promptly stopped his engines, utilized such minutes as were given to him for taking to the lifeboats with his crew, and quietly watched, as he rowed away, the sinking of his ship. Had he done so he would probably be now alive, instead of dead, nine of his sailors might also have escaped, instead of sharing his own fate, and perhaps not eight, but none, would have been wounded.

That is one way to look at the episode, and those who don't will be likely to add that the Captain carried devotion to his owners' interests somewhat further than a proper regard for those of his crew would have permitted. And there is, of course, a certain sort of soundness about talk like that, but, fortunately for the general happiness of the world, it will be confined to quarters where willingness exists to pay any price for peace and safety. All other commentators will thrill with admiration for the man who took a desperate chance, rather than surrender while even that chance was left, and assumed—not mistakenly, it seems—that the other men on the Anglo-Californian would commend his course and gladly share his risk.

He and they chose the higher, not the lower, expediency. Death does not deprive them of their reward, for heroism is always profitable—at least in the eyes of those whose definition of the word "profit" rises above that of the market place.

Devotion Easily Acquired.

After reading the stories told in explanation of the love felt for the King of Italy by his soldiers of all ranks one gets a new realization of the fact that the wearers of crowns are peculiarly fortunate. They, by acts that for others would be mere performance of duty or the expected display of courtesy and kindness, can excite the enthusiasm of humbler folk, no matter how sincerely democratic those humbler folk may think themselves.

The anecdotes of which the Italian King is now the hero are becoming as numerous as those in which ALBERT of Belgium has played a like rôle, and in both cases they are so many that some of them must be true—quite enough to prove that these monarchs are taking their responsibilities with a wise seriousness, and that they are treating their rank, not as an excuse for avoiding danger and escaping hardship, but as a compelling obligation to share with their subjects the conditions which monarchs have everything to do in theory with creating and much to do in reality.

King VICTOR hurries from front to front, is often on the firing lines, climbs mountains, talks as soldier to soldier to the men he encounters, sleeps where, and as, night overtakes him, and eats what the chances of war provide for the other Italians where he happens to be. There is nothing at all remarkable in all this—that is, it wouldn't be at all remarkable and at most only mildly commendable in any other Italian officer or soldier. But there seems to be something astonishing when royalty proves itself to be human—when it doesn't show itself to be ruthless and stern and haughty and inconsiderate.

That this should be so seemingly conveys a strong implication that experience has taught men not to expect much of royalty in the way of courage or ability or kindness, and yet Kings have probably lacked these qualities about as rarely as other men. Is it only that their opportunities for displaying them have been fewer? When they try to make such opportunities it seems to be done easily enough.

Efficiency Proves Oppressive.

That GERTRUDE ATHERTON does not lack appreciation for the merits of German rule as she experienced it while living in Munich was shown conclusively in the letter contributed by her to this page yesterday.

She saw what everybody else who has visited Germany has seen—a people wonderfully well governed and taken care of by an official class. Like everybody else, for a while she enjoyed sharing the many benefits thus conferred, but, like most Americans—and several millions of Germans—after a while she realized that there was something oppressive, something demoralizing, something intolerable, about well-being thus imposed from above.

That our own cities are not properly governed we know only too well, but at least we have the feeling that the excellences of our system are ours, and though its faults are also ours, they are not a cause of despair. For certain temperaments it is about as bad to be a helpless beneficiary as to be a helpless victim, and after all we are not helpless.

Many an ardent American admirer of German efficiency has found it hard to take a long, full breath in that country, and has done it with a sense of deep relief on getting home again. And of course our German residents and citizens didn't come here because they were happy and contented in the beloved Fatherland. One might think so, to hear them talk, but, free as is their criticism of the United States, they do not go back.

The Native Stage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents, speaking of the temporary abandonment of the Century Theatre, once known to us as the New Theatre, observes:

"Since the closing of the New Theatre, the moving picture is about the only form of theatrical entertainment that has moved forward."

While agreeing in the main with the contention of this correspondent as to the reason for the failure of the New Theatre, I heartily disagree with him in the above quotation.

Last year two new movements were inaugurated in this city for the improvement of theatrical entertainment. One had the able guidance of Herr Emanuel Reicher, one of the most brilliant actors and directors of Europe, who presented a short season of notable plays under the auspices of The Modern Stage, which he founded. This was a step forward, and one that will have a more important bearing upon the coming season, as Herr Reicher announces a season of quite twenty-six weeks at a New York playhouse, with a tour of the important cities of the East and Middle West.

The Irish Theatre of America, founded and directed by John P. Campbell and Whitford Kane, is another notable contribution to the list of organizations having for their object the improvement of the native stage. The short season played by this company at one of the local theatres justifies the belief that the coming season will develop a new and important force in this organization. The plays produced and the manner of their production encouraged the band of dramatic enthusiasts who seek dramatic entertainment in an intelligent as well as interesting form.

With two such notable contributions to the past season it would be unfair to allege a retrogression of theatrical productions in this city since the demise of the New Theatre.

GEORGE WILMER.

New York, July 3, 1915.

A Lesson on the Dipper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present is an excellent time to see and study the Dipper. It is rather high in the sky, northwest of the zenith, and on a clear, moonless night is so well defined and conspicuous that even tall buildings and the unfavorable atmosphere of the city are not able wholly to hide it. There it hangs, silent and solitary, amid the northern star-lighted firmament, like a veritable sky dipper, indeed, or a sky plow driven around and around Polaris, the north star. As we all know, the dipper's "pointers," Merak and Dubhe, indicate pretty accurately the whereabouts of the north star. These two pointers are the northwestern stars in the Dipper's bowl, and they aim in a northeastwardly direction toward Polaris. There are five other stars in the Dipper. They are, respectively, in order from the end of the handle, Benetnasch, Misar, Alioth, Megres, and Phecda. Here in the United States we speak of this collection of stars as the Dipper, while abroad it is known as "La Grande Ourse," "Der Grosse Bar," "Orsa Magiore," and among the ancient Egyptians, who were not acquainted with the bear, it was known as the "Hippopotamus."

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.

Kittery Point, Me., July 5, 1915.

IN A FIELD HOSPITAL.

I'm so shut in! Ah, yes, of course, I know!
They brought it while I slept—that ugly screen—
For death and I are soon to meet, and so
They guard against our meeting being seen.

There was no need to hide me from their sight—
There'll be no parting pang as life is spent!
I hear sweet music softly through the night;
It calls to me and I am quite content.

How well I know the music that they play!
That dear old waltz we always called "our" dance—
So rich in depth and sweetness, yet so gay—
'Tis good to hear it once again in France!

I'm not alone within this narrow cell,
I seem to feel a hovering presence near;
I think she knelt beside me where I fell
And made a tryst that she would meet me here.

How faint the music sounds and yet how sweet!
'Tis well that they have banished all the light.
We need it not to guide our gliding feet—
It is "our" dance, dear heart, the last—tonight!

O. C. A. CHILD.

EVIL DAYS FOR VENICE.

An Appeal to Her American Friends from George B. McClellan.

Venice, Italy, June 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Venice has fallen on evil days. We had heard that there was a great deal of misery in the city, and so we came here from Florence to see for ourselves. Fearing that our sympathy might prejudice our judgment, I called on my friend, the Vicar General of the Patriarcata, who confirmed the opinion we had formed from our own observation that the poverty of the people is very great and very pressing.

It is very difficult to convey any adequate idea of the desolation of the city, for it must be seen to be appreciated. As Venice is fortified, and the nearest seaport to the enemy's territory, a state of siege has been proclaimed, and the military authorities, who are in full control, are rapidly preparing the town for any eventuality, and are stripping her like a battleship that is about to go into action.

They have taken down and sent to places of safety all the important pictures and ceilings in the Academia, the Ducal Palace, and the churches. The Ducal Palace is hardly recognizable, for not only has the interior been emptied, but the windows of the room of the great council have been removed, the arcade of the ground floor has been bricked up with supporting piers in each arch, and the upper arcade has been shored up with timber beams. San Marco has been a more difficult question to solve. There is so much to protect, and the building is so unstable that comparatively little could be accomplished. In the interior the statues and capitals of the columns have been covered with burlap, while sand bag defences have been built around the altar and holy water basins. Outside, the corner arches have been bricked up, and the gilt balls on the domes blackened. The bronze horses, originally stolen by Enrico Dandolo in 1204, stolen again by Napoleon in 1797, and restored in 1815, have been taken down and put safely away. Nothing has been done to protect the domes or the roof, and it is doubtful if anything can be done, for they are probably too weak to stand any heavy protective work. The angel on top of the campanile has been blackened. She has not been removed because of popular objection to the suggestion. When the campanile fell in 1902 the angel was found in the ruins almost unhurt, with only a little piece chipped off. That the campanile in falling had not injured San Marco was attributed by the people to the miraculous care of the angel, who for centuries had stood upon the highest point in the lagoon guarding the city and her children, in peace and in war, in fair weather and in foul. And so in this war the angel has been left at her post, darkened so that she may not unintentionally give warning to the enemy.

The amount of unemployment has enormously increased, for while many of the male factory hands have been taken for the army the women and children who did most of the work in the glass and lace manufactories have been thrown out because of the general shut down. In addition hardly any of the thousands of men, women and children who were entirely dependent on tourists, such as hotel servants, gondoliers, shop employes, &c., have earned a soldo in over a year.

On the other hand the source of charitable supply has almost ceased. The tourists who no longer come used to give a good deal, while the Italians who gave largely have either gone away or because of the war are too poor to give nearly as much as usual.

The Italian people are making a very gallant fight for the accomplishment of their nationality. All are making sacrifices, but the people of Venice, who are on the firing line, are making greater sacrifices than any.

If any one who reads this appeal desires to help the people of Venice, I should suggest that the money will be most wisely spent by the Church authorities. The charitable machinery of the Church in Venice is excellent, the Venetian priesthood is one of the finest and most self-sacrificing in Europe, and is in close touch with the people. I am convinced that money sent through the Church will go further than if sent through any local committee or Government official. Drafts or postal money orders should be made payable to Mgr. Federico Brunetti, Vicarro Generale Capitolaro, Venezia, Italia.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Those Who Read Irving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the Subject of Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" is the following from a letter, signed "Ruth Hall," in THE TIMES:

To me it is unutterably dreary and dull, and I have plodded faithfully through every one of its many pages seeking vainly for the rare wit for which I had read in textbooks it was famed.

This statement in no wise reflects on the author of "Knickerbocker's History," for where can one find more humorous reading than the profound ponderings of Walter the Doubter, the disastrous progress of William the Testy, or the chivalric achievements of Peter the Headstrong?

The world is today taking Irving at his full and true worth. The Washington Irving High School was named after him because he was not found "unutterably dreary and dull." The palatial Hudson River steamer which bears his name was not so chosen because he was found "unutterably dreary and dull." Nor did the illustrious author of "Evangeline," who derived much of his inspiration from Irving, deem the "Knickerbocker" "unutterably dreary and dull." Nor less meritorious could have been considered the history by him under whose kind and cordial auspices Irving began his literary career—that golden-hearted man, Sir Walter Scott!

May it not here be contended that, as a masterpiece of high-class wit, Irving's burlesquing of the pedantic lore displayed by certain American historical writers is excelled by possibly only one exception—Cervantes's "Don Quixote"? E. W. U.

Brooklyn, July 5, 1915.

Not Enough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to publish the following statement as a correction of an article which appeared in your paper of today entitled "Episcopalians Get Fund"? This article is part fact and part fancy, and I would like to have the matter set straight.

As the article says, we have raised practically $250,000, which happens to almost equal the amount of our accumulated deficit. But it would lead one to believe that we had completed our task and are now endeavoring to raise a new fund "to be set aside as a loan fund, so that if future deficits occur, the board can borrow from itself and not be compelled to resort to the banks."

The facts are these: In March we launched an emergency fund campaign to raise $400,000 to wipe out the present deficit and to prevent a further deficit on the current year, which ends Aug. 31. The needed $150,000, then, is quite as necessary to the success of our campaign as is the $250,000 already raised. Our deficit is not covered by loans from the banks. We have a reserve fund of undesignated legacies, from which we have advanced the needed money, and we have borrowed nothing from any bank. This amount must be replaced and a further deficit prevented. It is evident, therefore, that our task will not be completed until the full $400,000 is in hand. EDWIN S. LINES,

Bishop of Newark and Chairman Emergency Committee.

New York, July 2, 1915.

Hints to Motorists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't it queer how inconsistent we are? We cultivate courtesy in a hundred little things. In a hotel or store or on a park walk we are polite and apologizing even to people who get in our way through carelessness, or because of boorish habits; but once we get into an automobile many of us put aside this friendly state of mind, and the person who steps in our way is greeted with a snarl. And no ordinary snarl, either. A lion who is mad and who at the same time is suffering from whooping cough would snarl much more reasonably. A. G. E.

New York, July 2, 1915.

SINISTER GLORIES OF THE BLACK EAGLE.

A Symbol Under Which Nothing Worth While Has Been Conquered, Least of All the Friendship of Other People.

By POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, July 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Marsh's letter in today's TIMES is illuminating—but why discuss the minor faults of Prussia when America is agitated by the far graver question of a Black Eagle perched on our Capitol dome? My friends of the hyphen need to have their patriotism refreshed by a study of comparative social customs. Let them note that after several centuries of rampant militarism, Prussia has not yet evolved what we call a gentleman. Indeed, the German language has no equivalent for the man who is tender toward a woman and fearless in his duty to society.

The German stage has not yet succeeded in producing even a good make-believe gentleman. German actors do well in parts where there is much armor and marching and Wagnerian heroes and noisy declamation, but the drawing room parts are impossible in Germany—or else laughable to a well-bred spectator. The Prussian officer is the only gentleman known at the Prussian Court, and a splendid set of fellows they are, so long as they stay in uniform. When first I attended a Palace function in Berlin it seemed as though I had come to the barracks instead of the home of a civilized Sovereign. The vast walls resounded to the rattle of hardware connected with sabres, spurs, and cognate ornaments. My eyes ached in search of those whom I, in my folly, had been taught to regard as the crowning glory of Kultur. I looked for the famous painters and sculptors; the poets and musicians; the historians and men of science; I did finally discover poor little Virchow—the despised Rector of the Berlin University—the man whom the Court had twice rejected because he was a Liberal in politics! Virchow is a name that rings true wherever science is honored, but at the Court of Prussia the man who bore that illustrious name was shunned as though he were a political leper.

A notable diplomat asked me to a big dinner and asked me to name the guests. Of course I named first of all the great dramatist, Barnay, a friend of Edwin Booth. At this my host held up his hands in horror. What!—ask an actor to meet the Prussian aristocracy! Never! No one would come! So, to meet Barnay and the great minds of Germany I had to sneak out at the Palace back door and get among the social pariahs—where genius is not in uniform and Pegasus not mounted by a Death's Head Hussar.

My associates for several years were largely Prussian officers connected with crack regiments, and of course bearing most noble names. One of these, (a Major of distinction,) came and spent two weeks with me in London, and of course I had him invited to various military messes and did all I could to repay in his person the many courtesies which I had enjoyed amongst his brother officers. That Prussian Major had evidently never been out of uniform before, and during his London visit he wore not only my evening clothes, but also my day clothes for calling. He was a splendid fellow—as a soldier, but had only vague notions regarding what we call civilized society. He could not understand how British officers could go about in mufti and still command the respect of their men.

That brilliant organ of German wits, Simplicissimus, recently depicted two royal German governesses discussing their respective Princes, and one is made to say:

"Yes, my royal highness is progressing splendidly. He can already eat with his knife!"

It is this rugged pristine barbarism that makes up well as a Prussian officer, but makes a pitiable figure in the dress of a gentleman. How often have I tried to pass on my Prussian friends into English and American homes! It has usually been a failure. Prussian qualities are admired—patience, industry, sobriety, and many other virtues—but when the best is said and done, my Prussian friends have not proved interesting. Yet, I have had no difficulty in giving cards of introduction to others—English, Japanese, Swedish, Russian, and above all, French. Can it be that I have met only the bores of North Germany, and only the entertaining people of other countries? Of course, I lay myself open to many a pen by my confession, but I am seeking light in the matter of a great law of human progress.

The quality of civilization that is most precious to me is its power to conquer friends beyond its own boundaries. Prussia conquers nothing worth having. She has annexed territory in Denmark, in Poland, in France and in tropical colonies, but she has annexed no human sympathies; she has not spread the German language over one additional square mile; she has not done in forty years what England has done in forty days after hoisting her flag in any part of the world during my short life.

Prussian ideas have no traveling force. Prussia produces no leaders in any department of human civilization. All her leaders are in the destructive art of war. No one goes to Prussia for the sake of copying anything save that relentless efficiency which organizes a whole people into a machine for world conquest. Prussia has evolved a mass of mediocrity in architecture, painting, poesy, science and mechanism; but that machine-made mass has stifled genius and individualism. For all that pertain to the higher plane of life the Prussian still copies French or English models. Shakespeare is more often played on the Berlin stage than either Schiller or Goethe, and the Prussian war against French words is puerile so long as Paris continues to produce nearly everything of good taste which has been sought in vain amongst the people who spell their civilization—Kultur. My Prussian friends have still to learn that noisy propaganda convinces no American—the soup may have merit, but why make so much noise in the transfer?

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

A PRISONER'S SOUL.

Thoughts of a Convict on Leaving Sing Sing for Auburn.

New York, July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish the inclosed letter, written to me by one of the Sing Sing prisoners? JULIET THOMPSON.

Member of the Prison Committee of the Public Forum, Church of the Ascension.

My Dear Friend:

I trust you will pardon me for writing you at this moment, because it is not because I have not heard from you recently, but I am writing to say that tomorrow I am going away to Auburn.

It will be with much regret that I go; first, because I've learned something from the divinely inspired head of the institution which the world has never known before.

While I have never come personally in contact with him, when he talked to us collectively I have always felt that he was speaking to me.

There are doubters, and ever will be, but when any one works in the name of truth and love they can never fail.

It is one glorious thing to know that there are men and women in the world who are filling the earth with gladness by doing the things which belong to God.

Mr. Osborne may never know how I pray for him daily, and it is because of the way in which he is lifting such as I up and out of despair. I shall never lose hope again as I once did.

I shall never give up the fight, for it is a fight.

It is a hard struggle to live right in this place or any other place, for that is why I did make a complete failure. Although I have quite a few years to spend behind walls and bars, my soul is free. Sincerely,

85,369.

Tree Therapeutics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 7 appeared an article under the caption "Columbia Fights to Save Old Trees." In that article it was stated that a yew tree on Columbia Campus which I treated with carbon dioxide gas was dead and that the gas killed it. An independent expert who examined the tree the day your paper appeared will testify that the tree was not dead, but far from it, and showing all the vigor to be expected of it in so cold a Spring. Another yew tree and four hemlocks similarly treated were all flourishing also. GEORGE QUARRIE.

New York, July 5, 1915.

That New Yorkers May Sit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my grounds overlooking the Hudson, I have recently placed a simple rustic seat, which has given a touch of comfort to the scene. Could not a few such seats be used on the rock-bound pavements of your mighty thoroughfares? Might it not even "pay" to lend this touch of hospitableness to the haunts of trade and pleasure? Are people to be forever forced to "keep moving"? W. S. B. DANA.

Grantwood, N. J., July 6, 1915.

Thanks and Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I deem it my duty as a music lover to thank and congratulate our Park Commissioner on the concert he provided at Washington Square Park on Monday evening, July 5. The program was entirely appropriate to the occasion and most artistically rendered. The band is certainly a very fine one. It is to be hoped we will often have the occasion to applaud such a one.

H. LECHMANN.

New York, July 5, 1915.

Native-Born Women Slighted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES mention is made of a new society of native-born New Yorkers. Only names of men are given. What about the women, especially those born in the vicinity of old St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie and the granddaughters of many who were patriots of the War of 1812? A. C. W.

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., July 2, 1915.

REFUGEES IN HOLLAND.

A Report from Henry van Dyke on His Use of Authors Club Fund.

New York, July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following letter, just received from the Hon. Henry van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, to whom was intrusted the fund raised by the Authors Club for relief of Belgian refugees, tells its own story:

ROSSITER JOHNSON,
Treasurer Authors Club.

The Hague, Netherland, June 19, 1915.

My dear Johnson:

I have just received your kind letter of June 1, inclosing a check for 9,219.75 florins, representing the proceeds of the sale of manuscripts and books which was held by the Authors Club on May 20, for the benefit of the people of Belgium who have suffered by this insensate and incredible war.

The need of the Belgian refugees in Holland has decreased considerably during the last few months. Some of them have gone to England and have found work there. A larger number have returned to their own country, and have found, I hope, something to do there. There are now, according to the best estimate, 50,000 or 60,000 refugees remaining in Holland. About half of these are provided for in the large refugee camps at Nunspeet, Ede, Uden, and Gouda, where a per diem allowance running from 30 to 50 cents for each person is made for their maintenance by the Dutch Government. The others are still scattered in private homes and in small asylums, which are cared for by local committees. The people who really have most to suffer are those of gentle birth and breeding, who have "seen better days," and to whom the life in a concentration camp would be full of hitherto unknown hardships. The camps are well managed. The food is good, though, of course, very plain. There are schools for the children, and every camp has a church, several hospital buildings, and usually some kind of amusement hall, which is under the control

$1,015,705 INCREASE IN ZIEGLER ESTATE

Sixteen Months' Growth Sends Total Value of Property Up to $17,564,315.

GAYNOR FEE STILL UNPAID

$24,187 Claim for Late Mayor's Executorship Is Held Up by Question of Legality.

The latest accounting of the estate of William Ziegler, the baking powder man, filed by the trustees yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, showed that with income, principal, administration expenses, etc., and payments to William Ziegler, Jr., the foster son, the properties had increased from a total of $16,548,610 to $17,564,315, a difference of $1,015,705.

The increase has accumulated from Sept. 10, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1914, since the estate has been in the hands of E. Matilda Ziegler, of 755 Park Avenue, and William S. Champ, as surviving trustees. Up to Sept. 10, 1913, Mayor William J. Gaynor was a trustee and executor jointly with Mrs. Ziegler and Mr. Champ. The Mayor died at sea on that date.

The accounting shows that the claim of the Kings County Trust Company, as executor under the will of the Mayor, to have the Gaynor executor fees of $24,187 allowed, has not been determined yet, pending a ruling by the Court of Appeals on the legality of the payment. The total estate on Dec. 31, 1914, the accounting showed, was $11,835,879.12, after payments of $5,728,437.07 to the younger Ziegler, and expenses.

Under the heading of recapitulation, the estate was itemized as follows:

Cash	$150,291.01
Stocks and bonds	10,157,874.35
Bonds and mortgages, (original investment)	26,170.00
Bonds and mortgages, (held by trustees on Dec. 31, 1914)	1,374,268.60
Equities	106,800.00
Horses and furniture	30,988.00
Due from trustees on accounts of commission	475.56
Total	$11,835,879.12

The report showed that the gross receipts of the estate from Nov. 30, 1912, to Sept. 10, 1913, amounted to $1,005,454, and that the gross receipts from the latter date to Dec. 31, 1914, amounted to $1,392,689.

From Nov. 30, 1912, to Sept. 10, 1913, the expenditures for the upkeep of the estate included $8,030 for the Ziegler place, Great Island, at Noroton, Conn., and $84,245 for the care of improved realty, clerk hire and legal expenses. From the latter date to Dec. 31, 1914, the report showed there were expenditures aggregating $25,673 for annuities, care of Great Island, care of improved realty, taxes, &c.

There was an item showing that the proceeds from the sale of realty from Nov. 30, 1912, to Dec 31, 1914, amounted to $165,681.

MRS. PROAL LEFT $635,000.

Son, Pierre A., Living at Red Bank, N. J., Gets Two-thirds of Estate.

Mrs. Ermina J. Proal, who was the widow of Arthur B. Proal, left personal property amounting to $635,940, according to the report of Benjamin H. Irving, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Mrs. Proal died in France on July 6, 1914. Her husband was ordered by Supreme Court Justice Truax, in 1907, to pay $7,840 to Louis Sherry for rent of the "Prince Henry Suite."

The report shows securities valued at $588,123, jewelry and personal effects valued at $14,508, and other personalty aggregating $33,309.

Under the will, two-thirds of the residuary estate goes to the son, Pierre Alexis Proal of Red Bank, N. J.; one-sixth to a grandson, Harry E. Woodruff, when he arrives at twenty-one, and the other sixth is left in trust for the life benefit of Martha M. Woodruff, a daughter-in-law of the testatrix.

Among the securities were: Stock in the Union Carbide Company, appraised at $228,800; Bridgeport Gas Light Company stock, $108,800; 1,000 shares of the United Shoe Machinery Company, $58,750.

ONE-CENT PASSENGER RATE

And 20 Per Cent. Higher Freight Schedules Advocated by Underwood.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, who is at his Summer home in Wauwatosa, today declared in favor of a one-cent passenger rate and a 20 per cent. increase in freight schedules.

"While not pretending to know more definitely than others, I am positive that good times would be restored by giving the transportation lines a reasonable increase in their earnings," said Mr. Underwood. "I believe I know the best and quickest way to do that. To me it appears very simple. Stop hampering the railroads; stop oppressive legislation demanded by people who have been misled by a certain class of agitators in the last few years.

"I am not in favor of the proposition some communities advocate. They would increase the passenger rates as well as the freight rates. I would reduce the passenger rates, if in my power, of all of the great systems to 1 cent a mile, and give even a lower rate than that to the patrons living in suburban towns and doing business in the large centres, and who do much more traveling than the average public. Then I would increase the freight rates 20 per cent. Such an increase for freight would not place a weight upon any one who could not bear it.

"It is true that we are now, because of the great war, experiencing favorable business results from our largely increased trade with foreign countries, but that is not permanent. It is liable to stop as suddenly as it began."

CANADA INVITES TOURISTS.

Passport Not Required and Belligerent Nationals Not Barred.

Canada still invites bona fide American tourist traffic as heretofore, according to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, who announces that he wishes to correct an erroneous impression that tourists are regarded with general suspicion.

"Passports are not required by any person," says Superintendent Scott, "and persons naturalized in the United States will be treated exactly the same as United States citizens by birth. German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish citizens who are employes of American tourists will be permitted to enter Canada without difficulty beyond assurance of the employer of the good behavior of employes while in Canada."

He further explains that the only difficulty along the international boundary is with undesirable aliens seeking entry as immigrants under the guise of tourists.

Miss Lila Fairchild Engaged.

Mrs. Moore Fairchild of 316 West Ninety-seventh Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lila Fairchild, to Lucius Porter Janeway, son of Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Janeway of New Brunswick, N. J.

Miss Fairchild is the granddaughter of the late William H. H. Moore of this city. She made her début in this city three seasons ago. Mr. Janeway is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '04, and is a member of the Tower and other clubs. The wedding will take place late in the Fall.

MANAGERS WIN RATE FIGHT.

Ruling Requiring 40 Tickets for Use of a Baggage Car Is Rescinded.

The theatrical managers have won the fight they have been waging with the Eastern Railroad Trunk Line Association since the adoption of a new schedule of rates by the roads of the association May 1. Word was received yesterday from Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which put the new regulations into effect at the suggestion of the railroads east of Chicago, had rescinded the ruling to which the managers raised the chief objection.

This was a ruling requiring the purchase of forty railroad tickets for the use of a baggage car, whereas formerly only twenty-five were required. Under the old arrangement a company of fifteen or twenty people carrying a large amount of baggage could afford to buy five or ten extra tickets to obtain the use of a car. The same troupe, however, could not profitably buy enough extra tickets under the new ruling to secure a car.

When the new order went into effect on May 1 immediately concerted action was taken by the managers. The Theatrical Managers' United Protective Association as well as individual managers brought what influence they could to bear on the association. Many troupes were withdrawn from the road because their owners said they could not be operated at a profit, and a movement was begun to boycott the larger trunk lines, which were held responsible for the change, in favor of the weaker roads. It is said this latter policy was largely responsible for the rescinding of the rule most objected to.

Beyond a doubt, if the rule had been enforced many smaller troupes could not have been sent on tour in the Fall. The new schedule also included a slight increase in rates for theatrical companies, but this was not objected to so much, as it was in proportion to the general increase authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission throughout the country. This increase amounts to about $1 a ticket between here and Chicago. It was not reduced by the commission.

"MOVIES" VEX HEMPSTEAD.

Theatre to be Built in Heart of Residential District.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 6.—The threatened invasion of one of Hempstead's first residential districts by the "movie" is worrying those who dwell there. A deal has about been consummated for the erection of a picture theatre on the property of Dr. A. D. Rosenthal, Fulton Avenue, near Franklin Street.

A representative of the O'Connor-Radin circuit said yesterday that a twenty-one-year lease had been taken on the property and that a theatre would be built there to seat from 1,500 to 1,800. The moving picture concern has an option to buy the property any time within the twenty-one-year term.

Dr. Rosenthal's house is next to the old Judge Weller place, now occupied by Dr. H. M. Warner. The old Colonial house occupied by Miss Margaret Wright is across the street. Near by are properties owned by Dr. Joseph A. Kerrigan, Charles L. Addison, a Long Island Railroad official, and the estate of Adam Seabury.

Stars to Aid Geo. H. Harris Benefit.

Stars of the vaudeville, music comedy, and dramatic stage have contributed their services to the benefit entertainment to be given Sunday night for the widow and children of George H. Harris in Hurtig & Seamon's 125th Street Theatre. Among those who will take part will be Louis Mann, Walter C. Kelly, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, George Reban, Laddie Cliff, Julius Steger, Richard Carle, Emma Carus, Cecil Cunningham, the Cansinos, and Bert Levy.

Mr. Harris was well known in theatrical circles for a quarter of a century. He began his career at 514 Bowery, managed the "Two Cosmopolitans," was in charge of the European tour of Williams and Walker in "In Dahomey," and for fifteen years was a manager for Hurtig & Seamon. His death last March was due to an automobile accident.

FOUR TEACHERS TO MARRY.

All Are in One Public School in Glendale, L. I.

Four teachers in Public School 88, at Fresh Pond Road and Elm Avenue, Glendale, L. I., are to wed this Summer.

George H. Schoette, who taught the 6B class, and Miss Helen Tice, the 5A teacher, are to be married before the vacation is far advanced, so that they can enjoy the rest of it on their honeymoon. The same plan has been decided upon by Charles A. Tracy, the 7A class teacher, and Miss Adele Moniz, who taught the 4A class. It is not expected that the brides will resume their teaching in the Fall, but will keep house for their teacher husbands.

GOV. BEECKMAN AT CEREMONY.

J. H. Hanan Lays Cornerstone of Narragansett's $70,000 Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 6.—Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island attended the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone of Narragansett's $70,000 Post Office here today in the presence of a large assembly of townspeople.

The exercises opened with prayer offered by the Rev. W. H. B. Allen, rector of St. Peter's Church-by-the-Sea. He was followed by Governor Beeckman, who spoke of old Narragansett as he recalled it, as far back as 1872, and the days when the resort could only muster about half a dozen cottages. Now, he said, the Pier had the Point Judith Polo Club, the Point Judith Country Club, two fine bathing beaches, and other attractions. He referred to the work of the late Representative Capron and former Senator George Peabody Wetmore in introducing the bill before Congress for the Narragansett Post Office.

Ex-Senator Wetmore, Congressman Walter R. Stiness, and John H. Hanan made addresses. Mr. Hanan gave a history of the Post Office at Narragansett Pier from the days when the office was located in a small store back in 1865. He then laid the cornerstone of the Post Office as the Casino orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Among those who attended the ceremony were Dr. Charles Hitchcock of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C.; Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N.; Mrs. H. T. B. Harris of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John H. Hanan, Captain Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.; Mrs. Irving B. Chase, Miss Chase of Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett of New York, Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Miss Florence Kane, Miss Foster of New York, Frank W. Tillinnast of Providence, Samuel H. Valentine, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nye.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hanan gave a luncheon for fifty guests at the Casino.

LIBERTY BELL IN CHICAGO.

Thousands Defy Rain to Welcome Relic on Its Way to Fair.

CHICAGO, July 6. — Patriotism that withstood a pouring rain brought thousands to greet the liberty bell here tonight on its way to the Panama Pacific Fair.

The train on which it was carried was ninety minutes late, but a double line of school children stretched many blocks from the station and waited patiently. Even after the line had been in motion for more than an hour there was no apparent diminution in its length. The first two hours of the exhibition were reserved for children. After that adults were admitted.

A battery of the Illinois National Guard fired a salute on the lake front at the arrival of the bell.

CHARLES A. CONANT DIES IN HAVANA

Noted Financial Expert Was Acting as Adviser to the Cuban Government.

HIS MONETARY REFORMS

Ex-Treasurer of Morton Trust Co. Acted for This Government in the Philippines and Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 6.—Charles A. Conant, father of the Philippine currency, was found dead in bed this morning from cancer of the stomach. The American Minister has assumed charge of the body, which is to be shipped to New York on Friday. The Cuban Government obtained Mr. Conant's services in planning Cuba's recently issued coinage.

News of Mr. Conant's death was cabled to his New York office, at 32 Nassau Street, by the Cuban Minister of Finance yesterday. Mr. Conant enjoyed an international reputation as an authority on banking and Government finance. He went to Cuba at the request of the Cuban Government to act as financial adviser to the island Administration, and it was said that he was in ill health when he left New York.

It was while in Washington, D. C., as the Washington correspondent for The Springfield Republican and New York Journal of Commerce that Mr. Conant became known nationally as a financial expert. He was born in Winchester, Mass., in 1861, and entered journalism when 19 years old, and after making a specialty of political and financial news, went to Washington in 1889 to represent the two papers named. Aside from his newspaper work, however, he produced a number of books and papers on financial subjects, notable among the former being his "The History of Modern Banks of Issue," "Wall Street and the Country," "The Principles of Money and Banking," and a "Life of Alexander Hamilton," devoted principally to Hamilton's accomplishments in finance.

Mr. Conant ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Massachusetts district in which Harvard University is located in 1894, and two years later took a prominent part in the Gold Democratic Convention. In 1901 he was appointed a special commission of the War Department to the Philippines, being selected by Secretary of War Elihu Root to make a report on Philippine monetary and financial conditions preliminary to the remodeling of the system.

In 1902 he was elected Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company of this city, which was the largest trust company in the country. Mr. Conant was chosen for this office because of his intimate knowledge of banking methods, as the company then planned to extend its European business. Mr. Conant remained Treasurer of the trust company until 1906. He was also a Director of the Manila Railroad, the National Bank of Nicaragua, and the Credit Clearing House. While connected with the Morton Trust Company he was invited to Mexico to aid in the plans for monetary reform then being undertaken by the Mexican Government, and in 1903 he was made a member of the Commission on International Exchange of the United States. He was made a member of the special commission of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Currency Reform in 1906. This commission reported in favor of a central bank.

Mr. Conant also assisted the United States Government in suggesting a currency measure for the Panama Republic somewhat similar to the Philippine measure, which was based on his report, and in 1910 and 1912 he visited The Hague as technical delegate of this Government at the International Conference on Bills of Exchange. He was called to Cuba in 1896 to give advice on financial subjects, and later was called to several Central American republics for the same purpose.

One of Mr. Conant's most recent articles was on the subject of "How American Finance Faced the European War Panic." This was one of the articles that he wrote for THE TIMES. It appeared in the issue of Aug. 23, 1914.

He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Asiatic Society, the Société d'Economie Politique de France, and the Lawyers', Reform, and Cosmos (Washington) Clubs. Mr. Conant was unmarried and is survived by a sister, who lives in Waltham, Mass.

MIDDIES START ON CRUISE.

Seventy Left Behind Because of Inquiries Into Academy Scandals.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 6.—The battleship Wisconsin, one of the three vessels of the Summer practice squadron, started for San Francisco and the fair this morning, after a delay of one month, which was caused by the investigation of examination conditions at the Naval Academy. The other two ships of the squadron, the Missouri and the Ohio, will sail at daybreak tomorrow. The first stop will be at Guantanamo Bay.

About seventy midshipmen who are either defendants or have been summoned to appear before the Court of Inquiry as witnesses have been left behind. Some of them are implicated in the investigation of hazing, which is still in progress. A number of the detained midshipmen may later make the trip to San Francisco by train and join the squadron on the homeward trip.

The Court of Inquiry resumed its sessions today and heard the testimony of Ensigns Clark, McCrea, and Kriner, who said that they had a substantial part of the examination in advance and that they believed about 90 per cent. of the two upper classes had the same.

Nearly all of the defendants were called by the Judge Advocate today and asked if they knew of any instruction in the modern language department who had given any advance information of an examination to a midshipman and if they knew or had any reason to suspect who had mailed the advance copies of examination papers to Midshipman Moss. No information was secured on these points.

Donovan-Bohan Wedding.

The wedding of Jeremiah, Donovan, familiarly known as "Jerry," and one of Brooklyn's most widely known amateur actors, and Miss Josephine E. Bohan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bohan, took place yesterday morning at St. Brendan's Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Timothy A. Hickey officiating.

The bride also has a wide reputation in private theatricals. Mr. Donovan is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah T. Donovan of 219 Schermerhorn Street.

Passengers from Copenhagen.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Copenhagen on the United States were:

Morris Becker, Miss Ida Larsen, Arthur Larsen, Dr. B. A. Ward, Samuel Blythe, Miss E. M. Peterson, K. Lindegaard, K. A. Knudsen, Miss M. Hahn, Mrs. G. Wulff, Mrs. Mary Stone, Miss Leonora Sander, and Robert J. Redick.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Many Join the Colonies at Jefferson and Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., July 6.—Jefferson has welcomed many society people to The Waumbek and cottages for the Summer. First to arrive were Mr. and Mrs. William Dolier of Burlington, N. J., who will shortly be joined by Miss Dolier. Another daughter, Mrs. Walter H. Lippincott of Riverton, N. J., has taken the bungalow for the season and is accompanied by the Misses Lippincott and Walter H. Lippincott, Jr. Mr. Lippincott will arrive later. Mr. Dolier was the host at the first putting match of the season at The Waumbek.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Austin of Philadelphia, who have opened Onaway at Jefferson, are entertaining Miss A. M. Flemming, J. C. Palmer and T. H. Davis of Philadelphia.

Granville W. Harmon and Miss Harmon have returned to The Waumbek for the Summer and arriving today were Mr. and Mrs. J. Cabot Morse and Master Jack Morse of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Davis of New York.

Miss Dorothy Pratt of Glen Cove, accompanied by Miss Vera Scott and Miss Priscilla Pollard, will spend the Summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Seaver Willing of Chicago, who have opened Wyndybrae, are accompanied by Mrs. R. D. McFadon of Chicago. They spent the Spring at Mr. Willing's country place in Virginia.

Mrs. Nathaniel Witherell and Mrs. Thorn of New York are established for the Summer at Wayonda, Jefferson.

Irvin H. Cornell has taken the cottage formerly occupied by the late William F. Bridge at the Profile House and will arrive with his family in August. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cornell will arrive about the 20th with Mrs. Frederic Wendell Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman will not occupy Mount Vernon cottage at the Profile this season, as the Misses Oakman and their brother are in Europe, working with the Red Cross. The cottage will be taken by Dr. Allen Thomas of New York. Dr. M. Allen Starr, who has the Taylor cottage, will arrive on July 20.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Mrs. W. H. Macy, 2d, who have been motoring through the mountains, spent the week-end at The Waumbek. Jefferson, coming there from The Balsams at Dixville Notch. They left this morning by way of Crawford Notch for Poland Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan and Mrs. J. Hurd Hutchins of Boston, are motor arrivals at the Mount Pleasant House today, coming from their estate on the North Shore en route for Dixville Notch.

Brig. General I. D. De Russey, retired, and Mrs. De Russey are at the Maplewood Hotel, and at the Inn are Major Gen. C. G. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott of Washington.

Captain and Mrs. W. W. White of Washington, are guests of Congressman John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, at his estate, Prospect Mountain, in Lancaster. They motored to The Waumbek at Jefferson for lunch today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Eugene Troth have come from Camden, N. J., to spend the Summer at Crawfords.

Judge John Mason and Mrs. Mason arrived from New York today to spend the season at the Mount Pleasant, Bretton Woods.

New York arrivals by motor at the Sinclair, Bethlehem, are Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hildreth and Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Morgan of Katonah, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, and Miss Marcon of Manhattan. Mgr. J. V. Lewis, secretary to Cardinal Farley, is at the Sinclair for the season, accompanied by his niece and nephew, Miss Margaret M. and E. A. J. Lewis.

Mr. Metcalf Bliss and Willis Ogden Warren of New York are at the Profile House.

Colonel Charles H. Greenleaf of the Profile is receiving many congratulations upon his marriage to Miss Furst of Rock Haven, Penn., recently. He has brought his bride to the Profile for the Summer.

FIND BANK $10,000 SHORT.

Former Cashier of Montgomery National, in Middletown, Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 6.—A shortage in the books of the Montgomery National Bank of at least $10,000 has been discovered by officials of the bank in an investigation begun after the resignation of cashier Elmer I. Emerson on June 30. Emerson has disappeared.

The shortage has been verified by United States Treasury officials. Emerson is said to be in the hands of a surety company, and it is believed that a warrant in for his arrest will be issued shortly. The bank is solvent and there has been no run. Accounts aggregating $125,000 are in the bank, which was organized ten years ago.

SUFFRAGISTS ON AUTO TOUR

Mrs. Alice S. Burke Begins Two-Month Canvass of State.

Mrs. Alice Snitzer Burke's little yellow suffrage automobile, which figured in the women's "Appeal for Liberty" parade on Riverside Drive Monday evening, was drawn up in front of the Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, ready for real business. It wore the gay banners with which it figured in the parade, the only suggestion of service being a little black trunk fastened to the back.

Mrs. Burke started at 5 o'clock for a two months' campaigning trip in the upper part of the State. She was in Mount Vernon last night; today she goes on to Albany. She will remain in the vicinity of Albany for several days, and then will work along the Mohawk Valley, winding up at Rochester. Mrs. Burke, who is her own chauffeur, was at the wheel yesterday, wearing for her driver's uniform a muslin frock in yellow and white, the suffrage colors, with a small, close hat. With her was a co-worker, Miss Olive M. Jones, who is the Principal of the Disciplinary School for Delinquent Boys of New York.

MISS ADDAMS OFFERS AID.

Promises Suffragists She Will Speak Here During October.

Miss Jane Addams called yesterday on Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the Empire State Campaign Headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, and promised the women her help in the campaign in October. The last month of the campaign will be the most important and Miss Addams will give probably a week of her time to New York in making speeches. She is also to visit the three other campaign States, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and will speak for votes-for-women and urge the men to give the women their support.

4,500 at Columbia Summer Session.

After the third day of registration at Columbia's Summer session yesterday, the figures showed an increase of 1,000 students over the total at a corresponding time last year. The Registrar reported that 4,500 Summer students had registered. The session officially opened yesterday. Professor James C. Egbert, director of the session, thought the registration this Summer would reach 6,500.

Lawful to Fly an Irish Flag.

Magistrate James J. Conway, in the Jamaica Court, yesterday decided it did not constitute disorderly conduct to hang an Irish flag from the window of one's residence. Frank Ryan of Union Turnpike and Grand Avenue, Jamaica, had been charged with disorderly conduct by Mrs. Margaret Matheney, who lives in the same house, because he hung a fifteen-foot Irish flag from his window. She told him to take it in, and when he refused she procured a summons for Ryan.

DR. SHEPARD DIES ON HIS TEA FARM

"Father of the Industry" Was the Only Successful Tea Grower in America.

15,000 POUNDS ANNUALLY

Government Experiments Had Failed When Botanist Started His Pinehurst, S. C., Plantation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Federal botanists learned tonight with regret of the death on the night of July 4, in South Carolina, of Dr. Charles Upham Shepard, who won the sobriquet of "Father of the Tea Industry" in America because he was the only man who succeeded in growing tea on a large scale in this country for the commercial market. Dr. Shepard died on his estate, the Pinehurst Tea Farm, at Summerville, S. C. His funeral will be held in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Shepard's tea plantation in South Carolina, covering about sixty acres of land, raised about 15,000 pounds of tea annually. His farm has been visited by many botanists and was a source of great interest for officials of the Government, especially of the Department of Agriculture, which has hoped that others would duplicate the successful experiment of Dr. Shepard in showing that tea can be successfully grown in this country for the American market.

Dr. Shepard was born at New Haven, Conn, Oct. 6, 1843. His father was Dr. Charles Upham Shepard, a noted geologist, who became professor of chemistry at Charleston, S. C., Medical College, and thus the son became identified early with South Carolina. He was educated at Andover and Yale, then studied medicine at Gottingen University, Germany, making a specialty of physiological chemistry. After graduation he returned to South Carolina and made a special study of the chemistry of phosphates, then coming into use for fertilizer purposes.

Dr. Shepard established the Shepard laboratory, invented many kinds of chemical apparatus, and wrote extensively on chemical and agricultural subjects. After his career in the development of the fertilizer industry in South Carolina and Florida, Dr. Shepard retired, and about 1890 he began his famous experiments in the cultivation and manufacture of tea at his Pinehurst estate, succeeding where the Government and other American tea pioneers had failed.

Government records show that tea was first grown in this country by the French botanist Michaux, who in 1800 planted tea at Middleton Batony on the Ashley River, fifteen miles from Charleston. One of the supposed original plants, probably grown for their decorative value, survived, and when seen by Dr. Charles W. Shepard about twenty-five years ago had reached a height of fifteen feet. The first attempt to introduce tea culture in America was made by Dr. Junius Smith, who in 1848 turned his attention to growing tea on his estate near Greenville, S. C., basing his effort on imported seeds and plants. Upon his death the tea plants he left without care soon disappeared.

The interest of the National Government was first aroused in 1858, when, through the action of the Commissioner of Patents, Robert Fortune was sent to China to obtain seed for planting in this country. Plants were widely distributed in the Southern States. In many cases the growers made tea by domestic process for home use, but no records of sales have been found.

In 1880 the interest of the National Government in tea growing was again revived under Commissioner of Agriculture William G. Le Duc, who, seeing the introduction of the plant alone was not sufficient to lead to the development of an industry, secured the services of John Jackson, a tea planter of fourteen years' experience in India, who was instructed to carry out experiments. An area of 200 acres near Summerville was leased for twenty years, and the Government imported tea seed from Japan, China and India, but the experiment failed.

Then it was reported that Dr. Shepard about 1890 began growing tea, first on a small scale, and selected Pinehurst for his farm. Dr. Shepard said that all tea used in this country should be grown in the United States.

FRAME INDUSTRIAL REPORT.

Federal Commissioners Begin Work on Investigators' Data.

CHICAGO, July 6.—All members of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, except Harris Weinstock of California, who is on his way here, met today to prepare a report to Congress. They will be in executive session almost constantly until August 23.

The first work taken up was reports of special investigators, whose conclusions were brought out in the public hearings. The investigations include such subjects as workingmen's compensation laws, reasons for the objections of workingmen to so-called efficiency systems, and other subjects bearing on the work of the commission in ascertaining causes of industrial unrest. Such remedies as the commission may have discovered will be embodied in the report on which work began today.

Chairman Frank P. Walsh today announced the receipt of a letter from Robert T. Lincoln, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pullman Company, stating that the directors had appointed a committee to look into the subject of better pay for conductors and porters.

BARNABY CO. CLOSES MILL.

Fall River Gingham-Making Firm Unable to Get Enough Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 6.—The Barnaby Manufacturing Company, one of the largest concerns manufacturing ginghams, has suspended operations pending reorganization. This decision was reached at a joint meeting of the creditors and the Directors' Committee. West, Baker & Co., New York, are extensively interested in this corporation. The Barnaby Company is heavily in debt.

The committee decided after an examination of the assets and liabilities and the recent financial history of the plant that it seemed clear there would be a substantial equity for the stockholders if the corporation were recapitalized, while if forced to sell, this equity would probably disappear. The committee says that owing to the present uncertainty as to future management it was found impossible to make enough contracts for goods.

Professor Allan B. Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Allan B. Say, Professor of Latin in Gallaudet College, this city, died yesterday at George Washington University Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 42 years old. Professor Say, who was the oldest son of Dr. Edward Allan Say, Vice President of Gallaudet College, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1895, and after spending a year teaching at Harvard, came to Washington. Since then he had been teaching at Gallaudet. He was a member of the Federal Schoolmen's Club and of the Harvard Club. Professor Say left a wife, who was Miss Margaret Ashby Lyle of Kentucky, and two children; three brothers, Sidney Say of Northampton, Mass.; Theodore Say of Atlanta, Ga., and Percival Say of Berkeley, Cal., and a sister, Miss Helen Say of Washington.

D. A. NOONAN FOUND DEAD.

Head of Fitchburg Baseball Club Expires at His Office.

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 6.—Daniel A. Noonan, President and owner of the Fitchburg Club of the New England Baseball League, was found dead in his office tonight. Physicians said that death was due to heart disease.

Before coming to this city Noonan had been part owner of the Lawrence Club and owner of the Haverhill Club of the league.

His home was in the Flatbush district of Brooklyn, N. Y. He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter.

Richard W. Little.

Richard W. Little, a theatrical manager, died yesterday morning of acute indigestion at the home of Charles O. Tennis, a booking agent, at Scarsdale, N. Y., where he had been visiting since last Saturday. He was 52 years old and had been a manager for many years. Mr. Little was long associated with the late John Hopkins as manager of "Hopkins's Transatlantics." Later he was manager for Charles A. Blaney's productions, and more recently was in charge of the Cecil Spooner Stock Company in the Bronx. Last season Mr. Little was manager of Gus Hill's "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" company. Mr. Little was a member of the Friars' Club. He lived at Forty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue and is survived by his widow, whose stage name is Nettie von Bieg. His funeral will take place from The Funeral Church at 241 West Twenty-third Street.

Francis Rogers, Old Merchant, Dies.

Francis Rogers, head of the firm of Francis Rogers & Sons, owners of one of the largest department stores in the Bronx, died yesterday at his home in Thurston Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., in his eightieth year. He was born in Armagh, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. In 1873 he started in the dry goods business at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and, after remaining there for twenty-five years, removed his store to Third Avenue and 143d Street. Mr. Rogers was formerly an elder of the Harlem Presbyterian Church for thirty years. He is survived by his widow and four sons.

Andrew Allan Dies After Surf Bath.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 6.—Andrew Allan, head of the firm of Andrew Allan & Son, at 406 Greenwich Street, New York, was found dead in a Third Avenue bathhouse this afternoon. He was 78 years old, and heart disease was the cause of his death, the attack following his first surf bath this season. His family is staying at 318 Asbury Avenue. Mr. Allan lived on the Boulevard in Jersey City, and is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JULIA HEILBRUNN, wife of Louis Heilbrunn, a dealer in cattle and horses in West Sixtieth Street, died yesterday at her home in Englewood, N. J., in her sixty-seventh year. She was prominent in Jewish circles and was a member of the Hebrew Sheltering Society, Deborah Lodge, No. 5; Sisterhood of the West End Synagogue, Isachar Lodge No. 7, and the Ladies' Society Communante Israelite Francaise. Besides her husband, she is survived by four sons and a daughter.

NITA ALLEN, an actress whose last appearance here was in "The Red Canary," a musical comedy, died on last Saturday in Los Angeles following an operation for appendicitis. Miss Allen appeared also in the Folies Bergere, "The Girl of My Dreams," and "Hello Paris." Some years ago she went to France and took lessons in aviation, but she did not follow it up.

TOBIAS MILLER, owner of the Golden Gate Fruit Company and widely known as a dealer in California products, died yesterday at his home, 210 West 110th Street, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Germany and came here when a boy. For some time he sold newspapers in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and when a young man became interested in California wines and fruits. Mr. Miller is survived by four sons and a daughter.

JOHN MILLER MORRIS, Jr., 57 years old, and for thirty years an employe of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is dead in Elizabeth, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Morris was general freight agent of the Central Railroad at Jersey City for more than ten years. He was a direct descendant of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Morris was the first President of the Men's Brotherhood of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth.

MICHAEL T. KELLY, for more than fifty years a clothing merchant in Newton, N. J., died at his Summer home at Culver Lake yesterday. Mr. Kelly was 80 years of age. He was a member of the Newton Board of Trade and a Director of the Merchants National Bank.

MOSES L. GANS, 55 years old, a life-long resident of Orange, N. J., died Monday night at Asbury Park, from peritonitis. He was Secretary Treasurer of the American Steel Wool Manufacturing Company of New York, a Past Master of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., of Orange, and a member of Orange Lodge of Elks.

Mrs. MARY A. McCLOSKEY, widow of James McCloskey, a newspaper reporter who many years ago served on the staffs of The New York Herald, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and The Williamsburg Times, died on Sunday at her home, 375 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

MICHAEL HEEG, 61 years old, a retired milk dealer of East Williamsburg, died of apoplexy on Monday at his home, 2,112 Greene Avenue.

PATRICK J. McGUIRE, for forty-nine years a towerman for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, died on Monday at his home, 838 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

Mrs. ELEANOR CREIGHTON, widow of George Creighton, and for years a member of the Central M. E. Church, now merged with the Bushwick Avenue M. E. Church, died at the Baptist Home, Greene and Throop Avenues, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 87 years of age.

Mrs. ELISE C. MUELLER died on Monday at her home, 1,386 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 61 years. She was born in Germany, and was the widow of Victor Mueller, a produce merchant. Her son and daughter survive her.

STEPHEN EUGENE CORNELL, who died at his home, 311 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was buried yesterday in Mount Kisco. He died in Bedford Hills, N. Y., sixty-five years ago, and was a member of the Cornell family that has been prominent in iron construction work in Brooklyn. He was formerly a member of the firm of Morgan & Cornell of Manhattan. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE TAYLOR AKERLY, widow of the Rev. Daniel M. Akerly, for thirty years rector of Grace Church in Manhattan, and a daughter of the late Rev. Thomas House Taylor, died at her home, in Flushing, L. I., on Monday.

Mrs. EMMA REBECCA WOLTERS, 61 years old, widow of Herman H. Wolters, a coal merchant of Manhattan, is dead at her home, 1,350 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

JOHN GREY HOBEN, 31 years old, for many years a well-known amateur oarsman and a member of the Ravenswood and Seawanhaka Boat Clubs, died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday. Mr. Hoben was born in Greenpoint and was a civil engineer. He was in the employ of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Hoben is survived by his widow and mother, Mrs. Jane Hoben, of 169 Twelfth Street, Long Island City.

EDGAR FOREST GARRISON, who died at Roscoe, N. Y., last Monday, was a direct descendant of the poet, Sir Thomas Moore. He was born in this city and was 73 years old.

J. ROTHSCHILD, a dealer in jewelry novelties at 82 Nassau Street, died suddenly yesterday in his office, Thursday, at 2 P. M. Interment Elmwood Cemetery, New Brunswick, convenience of family. Carriages will meet 1:12 and 1:48 train at Princeton.

SMIETON.—Craig C., suddenly, at his residence, 104 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J. Services 8 P. M. Wednesday. Interment private.

THORNE.—Suddenly, at St. Johns River, Province of Quebec, Canada, on July 4, 1915, Samuel, son of the late Jonathan and Lydia Ann Thorne, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday, July 9, at

YANKEES LOSE—GIANTS WIN—CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI PLAYERS FIGHT—TURF

MACK SPRINGS NEW PITCHER ON YANKEES

Knowlson Not a Star, but Was Good Enough to Beat Donovanites, 7 to 6.

The baseball kindergarten recently organized by Connie Mack is making rapid strides and beat the Yankees again at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the mathematical solution being 7 to 6. A green pitcher named Knowlson, whom the other Athletics hardly know well enough to call by his first name, Tom, defied several Yankee batting rallies and outlasted the hard hammering of Bill Donovan's reserve force of pinch hitters in the last two innings.

When it comes to the last two innings of a game the Yankees can play as well as any team. In the first few innings they—well, you know, it takes them quite a while to get started. Donovan rushed in three pinch hitters yesterday in the eighth and ninth innings, and each one of the trio did something for his country. Caldwell, Cree, and Bauman all took a healthy swipe at the ball in the pinches, which was more than the regulars could do.

The ninth inning against the renovated Athletics gave the small gathering of some 1,000-odd fans a strong suspicion that the Yanks were going to win. Drifting into their last whacks, the Yanks were behind, 7 to 5. Cook contributed a single and Hartzell hoisted to Strunk. Dan Boone pinged the pill on the head for a single, and sent Cook to second.

Nunamaker grounded to Kopf, who mussed up the ball, and the bases were filled. Here's the chance of a lifetime. Bauman, pinch-hitting for Brown, shot a hot grounder to third. It was a hit all right, but Schang's wonderful stop prevented the Yanks from tying the game right there. As it was, Cook scored, and the bases were still loaded. The best that High could do was to loft a foul to Schang.

It was decidedly up to Peckinpaugh. Old Boy Opportunity tipped the buzzer at the portal of Peck's bungalow, but Peck must have thought it was the rent collector and refused to open the door. The crowd wouldn't have groaned so painfully if Peck had only taken an angry swing at the ball, but he stood at the plate and was called out on strikes. That's a fine way to drive a spike through a perfectly good rally.

Young Knowison did about everything on the calendar that a pitcher could do. He hit a batsman, made a balk, unravelled a wild throw, and shelled out four bases on balls, but, aside from that, he did pretty well. Knowlson's balk was a lucky thing for Wallie Pipp, for just as the transgression was made Pipp fouled to Lajoie and the out was blue-penciled. This gave Pipp a life, and then he made a hit. Pipp is one of the few ball players who can make a hit after he is out. If he only makes them before he is out the Yankee owners will be satisfied.

Four Yankee errors, mixed up with McHale's transparent pitching, paved Marty's road to the clubhouse after two and two-third innings. After the Athletics had rushed through three runs in the third McHale was permitted to go home and practice singing. Carrol Brown succeeded him, and he fanned Knowlson for the third out and had a stop to the Mackmen's promiscuous scoring.

Ed Sweeney didn't get an error for what he did in the first inning, but he got worse than that. He was freely prodded with vitriolic remarks from the folks present. Murphy walked in the first inning, and Schang meant to sacrifice. Maisel, however, made an error, and Amos was safe. Walsh, attempting to bunt, popped to McHale, who made a fine little catch, grabbing the ball close to the rug. Schang doubled to right, scoring Murphy and sending Strunk to third.

Lajoie rolled to the infield and the ball was slapped home to get Strunk coming in. He came in, and Sweeney made a motion to touch him. Umpire Hildebrand stood like a stone image and didn't say whether he was safe or not. Sweeney posed like a wooden Indian outside of a cigar store, waiting for Hildebrand to say something. He refused to talk. Strunk ambled to the bench, and as soon as he was seated the umpire declared he was safe.

Hildebrand explained his silence by saying that Strunk had not touched the plate sliding home, and if Sweeney had known enough to tag him with the ball he would have declared the runner out. To the runs scored by the Athletics add one by Sweeney.

There was considerable wasted conversation in the third. With one out, Schang singled, and scored on Lajoie's double to left. McInnis rolled to deep short, and Peckinpaugh made a fine stop and a great throw across the diamond, Pipp getting the ball and touching the runner as he passed. That is, everybody except Silk O'Loughlin thought he touched him. Silk constitutes the most powerful minority of opinion that ever graced the Coogan meadows. McHale kicked "to beat the band," and appealed to Hildebrand, who refused to take his case.

Manager Donovan entered the argument about this time, but after a few brief remarks with the umpires, he threw up his hands and said, "Neither of you has enough brains to come in out of the wet."

That's a pretty serious charge, and may be investigated by Ban Johnson. If the umpires go around the circuit without umbrellas, as Donovan intimates, there are surely in danger of catching pneumonia, and if they did, that might break up the league, so you can see for yourself that it's pretty serious.

In the eighth inning, when nobody was looking, Jack Lapp bounded a high fly against the upper tier of boxes in right field for a home run. In the American League, if the ball hits the front of the upper boxes and bounds off it is a home run, but in the National League it isn't. Even great minds like umpires disagree. There will be a double-header with the Mack kindergarten today, and Crowell, the Brown pitcher, is going to pitch one of the games for the Athletics. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mclnnis, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Strunk, cf	4	1	0	2	0
Walsh, lf	5	0	2	1	0
Schang, c	3	1	1	7	2
Lajoie, 2b	3	1	1	6	4
Pipp, 1b	4	1	1	7	0
Peck'h, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Kopf, ss	4	0	2	3	2
Wilson, p	2	0	0	0	0
Caldwell, p	1	0	0	0	0
Nun'ker, c	1	0	0	1	0
McHale, p	1	0	1	0	1
Brown, p	1	0	1	0	2
Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Daley	0	0	0	0	0
Cottrell, p	0	0	0	0	1
§Bauman	1	0	1	0	0
Total	41	6	14	27	22

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	6	0	2	2	0
Peck'h, ss	6	0	0	2	6
Maisel, 3b	5	1	1	2	3
Pipp, 1b	5	0	1	12	1
Schang, c	4	1	2	7	0
Walsh, rf	3	1	2	1	1
Hartz'l, lf	4	1	1	1	1
Boone, 2b	3	1	2	1	4
Sweeney, c	3	1	0	4	2
Caldwell, p	3	1	1	0	0
Nun'ker, c	1	0	0	1	0
McHale, p	1	0	1	0	1
Brown, p	1	0	1	0	2
Cree	1	0	0	0	0
*Daley	0	0	0	0	0
Cottrell, p	0	0	0	0	1
§Bauman	1	0	1	0	0
Total	41	6	14	27	22

*Batted for Sweeney in the eighth inning.
§Batted for Brown in the eighth inning.
†Ran for Cree in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Cottrell in the ninth inning.

Errors—Walsh, McInnis, Kopf, (2,) Peckinpaugh, Maisel, Cook, McHale, Brown.

Philadelphia	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	—7
New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—6

Two-base hits—Schang, Lajoie, Maisel, Hartzell. Home run—Lapp. Earned runs—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Cook. Double play—Lajoie and Kopf. Left on bases—New York, 14; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 1; off Brown, 1; off Knowlson, 4. Hits—Off McHale, 5 in 2 2-3 innings; off Brown, 4 in 5 1-3 innings; off Cottrell, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Knowlson, (Boone.) by Brown, (Knowlson.) Balk—Knowlson. Struck out—By Brown, 3; by Knowlson, 3. Wild pitch—Knowlson. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Laughlin. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Red Sox Win Two More.

BOSTON, July 6.—The Red Sox took two more games from Washington today, further narrowing the margin to first place. The first contest, won by 5 to 1, was decided in the first two innings, when Boston bunched hits for all their runs. Boehling was forced to leave the game in the opening inning, when he was hit on the pitching hand by a ball off Speaker's bat. Boston's four runs in the second game came by hitting Walter Johnson's delivery in the first and third innings. Gregg gave way to a pinch hitter in the second inning, and Mays upheld Boston's pitching burden well thereafter. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Janvrin, ss	3	1	2	1	2
Speaker, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Hob'zll, 1b	2	0	0	12	0
Lewis, lf	3	1	2	2	0
Gar'ner, 2b	3	0	1	1	2
Barry, 2b	3	1	1	1	2
Cady, c	3	1	1	5	1
Shore, p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	26	5	9	27	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Foster, 2b	3	0	1	4	4
Shanks, lf	4	1	2	1	1
Milan, cf	4	0	2	1	1
Gandil, 1b	4	0	0	11	1
Con'ly, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Henry, c	3	0	0	2	4
McB'de, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Boehling, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hopper, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	7	24	20

*Batted for Hopper in ninth inning.
Errors—Shanks, Gandil, McBride, Hopper.

Boston	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Connolly. Stolen bases—Speaker, Shanks, Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Shore, Lewis. Double play—Foster and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Boston, 3. First base an errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hopper, 3; off Shore, 2. Hits—Off Boehling, 1 in one-third inning; off Hopper, 8 in seven and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hopper. (Lewis.) Struck out—By Hopper, 1; by Short, 4. Passed ball—Cady. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	3	0	0	2	0
J'vrin, ss	4	0	2	4	5
Sp'ker, cf	4	2	2	4	0
H'bl, 1b	4	1	2	10	0
Lewis, lf	3	1	1	2	0
G'dner, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
Barry, 2b	2	0	0	3	1
Thomas, c	3	0	1	3	1
Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Hen'ksen	1	0	0	0	0
Mays, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	31	4	12	27	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	5	0	0	2	0
Foster, 2b	4	0	1	5	6
Shanks, lf	3	0	1	4	1
Milan, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	0	5	1
Con'ly, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Henry, c	3	1	0	2	3
McB'e, ss	4	0	2	2	4
J'son, p	3	0	1	0	1
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	7	24	12

*Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Gregg in second inning.

Errors—Foster, Gandil, Henry, (2,) Janvrin, Barry.

Boston	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Foster. Three-base hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Moeller, Henry, Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Barry, (2,) Shanks. Double play—Foster and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 2; off Johnson, 3. Hits—Off Gregg, 2 in 2 innings; off Mays, 5 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 1; by Mays, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Cleveland in Last Place.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Walker and Harstad were wild and ineffective, and Detroit defeated Cleveland 7 to 6, sending the local team into last place. Long hits were responsible for Cleveland's first three runs, while a rally in the ninth inning sent Cavet from the box, but left Cleveland one short of a tie. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	1	0	2	3
Kav'h, 2b	4	2	1	2	1
Young, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Cobb, cf	3	1	1	2	0
C'ford, rf	3	1	0	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Burns, lb	3	0	0	11	2
Bush, ss	4	0	1	3	4
Baker, c	4	2	2	3	1
Cavet, p	3	1	2	0	0
Boland, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	7	9	27	11

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'wth, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Ham'd, 2b	4	0	1	0	1
O'Neill, ss	5	0	0	3	3
J'kson, rf	4	1	1	0	1
G'ney, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Kirke, 1b	4	1	1	12	0
Barnes, c	3	0	1	6	0
O'Neill, c	4	1	2	4	4
W'ker, p	1	0	0	1	1
H'stad, p	0	0	0	0	1
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Smith	1	0	1	0	0
†Wgans	1	1	0	0	0
‡Leibold	0	0	0	0	0
§Coumbe	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	9	27	16

*Batted for Walker in sixth inning.
†Batted for Harstad in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Jones in ninth inning.
§Ran for O'Neill in ninth inning.

Errors—Chapman, Kavanagh, Cobb.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 6. Two-base hits—Smith, Hammond, Kirke, Cobb, Cavet. Three-base hit—Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Leibold. Sacrifice fly—Hammond. Stolen bases—Crawford, Bush. Double plays—Burns and Bush; Chapman and Kirke; Walker and Kirke. Hits—Off Walker, 6 in 6 innings; off Harstad, 3 in 2 innings; off Jones, none in 1 inning; off Cavet, 8 in 8 innings, none out in ninth; off Boland, 1 in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Walker, 5; off Harstad, 2; off Jones, 1; off Cavet, 2; off Boland, 1. Struck out—By Walker, 3; by Cavet, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 9. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace.

White Sox Slump Ends.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—After losing five consecutive games, Chicago braced and defeated the local team, 12 to 2 here today. Three St. Louis pitchers and a team of sixteen men failed to check the visitors' slugging, and successful base running. Chicago played errorless ball, while St. Louis fumbled or threw wild seven times. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	4	3	2	3	0
W'ver, ss	4	1	1	3	3
E.C's, 2b	5	4	4	3	6
Four'r, 1b	6	2	3	14	0
J.C'ns, rf	5	3	0	0	0
Roth, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Quin'n, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c	4	0	1	3	1
B'k'r, 3b	4	1	2	0	4
Faber, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	41	12	16	27	17

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	0	2	2	0
A'stin, 3b	2	1	0	1	3
D'ple, 3b	1	0	0	0	1
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	3	2
C.W'r, cf	4	0	2	2	0
E.W'r, rf	4	0	0	1	0
How'd, 1b	1	0	1	4	1
Sch'dt, 1b	2	0	0	7	1
Lavan, ss	2	0	0	1	3
Walsh, ss	2	0	1	1	1
Agnew, c	1	0	0	4	3
Sever'd, c	3	1	1	2	0
Pr'y'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Koob, p	1	0	0	0	0
Cook, p	2	0	1	0	3
*Leary	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	27	16

*Batted for Cook in ninth inning.

Errors—Shotton, C. Walker, Howard, Lavan 2, Agnew 2.

Chicago	3	0	0	4	0	2	0	3	0	—12
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Felsch, Fournier, Pratt, J. Collins. Three-base hit—J. Collins. Home run—Fournier. Stolen bases—J. Collins, Schalk, Walsh, 2. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, (2,) Faber. Austin. Double play—Austin to Agnew to Howard. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perryman, 1; off Koob, 2; off Cook, 1. Hits—Off Perryman, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Koob, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Cook, 8 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cook (Quinlan); by Faber (Howard). Struck out—By Koob, 2; by Cook, 2; by Faber, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

FIELDER JONES SUSPENDED.

Federal League Punished St. Louis Manager for Baiting Umpire.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—Fielder Jones, manager of the St. Louis Federal League Baseball Club, was indefinitely suspended by President Gilmore today. Shortstop Johnson was suspended for three days and fined $50 for his part of the argument with Umpire Harry Howell in yesterday's game, which led to their both being banished from the field.

After being sent from the game yesterday, Jones telegraphed his resignation to one of the owners of the St. Louis club. It was his intention to remain with the team only until arrangements could be made for his successor. Neither Jones nor Johnson was on the field today.

"Any announcement regarding my resignation should come from Mr. Ball in St. Louis," was the statement today of Fielder Jones, manager of the St. Louis Federal baseball club, who last night sent his resignation to Phil Ball, one of the owners.

Jones said he would not reconsider his action. Jones gave as his reason for resigning the fact that he was displeased with the umpiring in the Federal League. In discussing his resignation with a friend Jones said:

"It is not as hasty as it seems. I have been a victim of bad umpiring for several weeks and 7 have been tired of it long before this. I hate to see a good ball club broken up by bad decisions."

International League.

AT BUFFALO.

				R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—4	8	0

Batteries—Fullerton and Hawley; Gaw and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER (FIRST GAME).

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	2	0	—10	19	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	1	0

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Hersche and Williams.

(SECOND GAME.)

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	4	2
Rochester	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	—6	9	2

Batteries—Cocreham and Kelly; Hoff and Erwin.

GIANTS HIT MAYER AND BEAT PHILLIES

Cravath's Homer Off Stroud Saves Quakers from Shutout—Score, 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Erskine Mayer, the under-hand pitcher of the Phillies, went to the hill at Broad and Huntington Streets this afternoon for the purpose of pitching a game of ball. Erskine had nothing to deceive the Giants, who pounded him for seven hits and five runs in the first three innings, which was enough to win, as the Phillies could put together but one run during the entire afternoon. Mayer stayed in the action but three innings, at the conclusion of which Moran decided that he had nothing but a willing disposition and brought Tincup into the fray. The latter blanked the enemy in easy fashion for four innings, and then gave way to a pinch hitter. Baumgartner finished the game and was master at all times.

Rube Marquard did most of the hurling for the Giants, and although he was hit hard at times was good in the pinches until the eighth inning. In that frame Cravath led off with a home run and Paskert, Niehoff, and Luderus followed with singles. McGraw was not willing to take any further chance and Marquard went to the clubhouse to condole with Mayer. Ralph Stroud finished the game for the New Yorkers with neatness and dispatch.

Although defeated, the Phillies outhlit their opponents, and could they have bunched their offensive operations would have fought it out down the stretch. Their best chance came in the eighth inning, when Cravath opened the inning with a home run hit over the right-field barrier.

This so upset Marquard that he lost control. Paskert promptly hit safely to left. That is, he hit safely for one base, but when he ambitiously tried for second he was thrown out. It looked like a foolish bit of base running, for Niehoff and Luderus followed with singles, which, at the worst, would have filled the bases with one out. With the Giants four runs ahead there seemed to be little to gain by taking second.

There were still two on bases and none out when Marquard was withdrawn and Stroud, right hander, went to the mound. Moran promptly sent Becker up to hit for Eddie Burns, and there was still a chance to accomplish results. Niehoff, however, allowed Stroud's quick throw to Fletcher to catch him napping off second. This broke the backbone of the Phillies' attack and they were easy victims during the remainder of the game.

In the first Burns perished on a fly to Whitted and Robertson tripled to left. Doyle's single brought him home, and Larry moved to second on Becher's single. Merkle inserted a double at this juncture, Doyle racing home and Fletcher taking third. Mayer was determined to deprive Lobert of a hit, and did so by pitching four so wide of the plate that Lobert not long reached them with a vaulting pole. This jammed the bases and gave Snodgrass a chance to distinguish himself.

Snodgrass took advantage of his opportunity by crashing a double to left which brought Fletcher and Merkle over. Meyer halted the festivities by grounding to Niehoff, whose throw to the plate nipped Lobert as Snodgrass took third. Snodgrass now got an idea he could get away with anything, and perished in an attempt to steal home.

Mayer escaped in the second inning, but in the third yielded another run. Doyle opened with a single and Fletcher sent him to third with a double. Merkle's fly to Cravath was too short to bring Doyle home, but Lobert obliged with a long high one to Whitted that registered Doyle.

In the fourth inning, two of the Phillies singled, and the same thing occurred in the sixth and seventh. The run-producing hit was not presented, however, and it was not until Cravath propelled the ball into Broad Street in the eighth inning that the men of Moran produced a tally. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.Burns, lf	5	0	1	3	1
R'b's'n, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	2	2	3	4
Fl'ch'r, c	3	2	2	3	0
M'kle, 1b	4	1	3	10	0
Lob't, 3b	3	2	0	0	3
Sn'gs, cf	4	0	1	5	0
Meyers, c	4	0	2	3	1
M'q'rd, p	3	0	0	0	0
Stroud, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	5	12	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	5	0	2	1	0
B'cr'ft, ss	5	0	1	2	2
W'ted, cf	5	0	1	3	0
C'v'th, lf	3	2	2	2	0
P.ask't, lf	3	0	2	0	0
N.N'hoff, 2b	4	0	3	0	3
L.d'r's, 1b	4	0	2	8	1
E.Burns, c	2	0	1	4	1
Adams, c	0	0	0	1	0
Mayer, p	1	0	0	0	1
Tincup, p	1	0	0	0	1
B'k'er, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
†Becker	1	0	0	0	0
‡Stock	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	1	13	27	11

*Batted for Tincup in seventh inning.
†Batted for E. Burns in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Baumgartner in ninth inning.

New York	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Snodgrass, Meyers. Three-base hit—Robertson. Home run—Cravath. Earned runs—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice flies—Lobert, Doyle. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Mayer, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 11. Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Mayer, 1; by Tincup, 4; by Baumgartner, 2. Passed ball—Meyers. Hits—Off Marquard, 12 in seven and one-third innings; off Stroud, 1 in one and two-thirds innings; off Mayer, 7 in three innings; off Tincup, 3 in four innings; off Baumgartner, 2 in two innings. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Single and Double Beat Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh here today, 2 to 1, winning the game in the eighth inning, when Long singled and scored on Griner's double. The visitors scored their first run in the first inning on bunched hits, and the Pirates tied the count in the sixth on Carey's safe bunt and a triple by Baird. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss	5	1	2	1	1
Hug'ns, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Beecher, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Miller, 1b	5	0	1	12	0
Wilson, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Dolan, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Hyatt, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Long, rf	2	1	2	1	0
Reck, 3b	3	0	0	3	0
Snyder, c	4	0	1	6	2
Griner, p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	37	2	13	27	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Collins, cf	3	0	1	0	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	2	0	3
Hinch'n, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Viox, 2b	4	0	3	1	3
Johns'n, lb	3	0	0	9	0
Gibson, c	3	0	0	8	2
McQ'n, p	1	0	0	1	2
Kan'ner, p	1	0	0	0	2
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Conzel'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	27	13

*Batted for Kantlehner in eighth inning.

Errors—Baird, Kantlehner.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Griner, Viox. Three-base hits—Butler, Baird. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Collins. Stolen bases—Baird, 2. Double plays—Snyder and Huggins; McQuillan and Viox; Baird, Gibson, and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Griner, 2; off McQuillan, 1; off Kantlehner, 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 8 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) off Kantlehner, 5 in 5 innings; off Conzelman, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Griner, 3; by McQuillan, 2; by Kantlehner, 2; by Conzelman, 2. Wild pitch—Kantlehner. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
At Albany—Binghamton, 3; Albany, 2.
At Utica—Scanton, 8; Utica, 4.
At Troy—Elmira, 5; Troy, 3.

Colonial League.

At Taunton—Fall River, 4; Taunton, 2.
At Hartford—Pawtucket, 5; Hartford, 7.
At Brockton—Springfield, 2; Brockton, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 2; New Bedford, 1.

New England League.

At Manchester—Manchester, 3; Lowell, 2.
At Lynn—Lawrence, 8; Lynn, Harriford, 7.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 4; Worcester, 0.
At Portland—Lewiston, 5; Portland, 3.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 4; New Orleans, 0.
New Orleans, 3; Atlanta, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; Mobile, 4.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 6.
Boston, 5; Washington, 1.
Boston, 4; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 4. (Fourteen innings.)
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 2. (Called in seventh; darkness.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Newark, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Kansas City, 1; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 4; Montreal, 0.
Toronto, 10; Rochester, 0.
Rochester, 6; Toronto, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	47	26	.644
Boston	44	24	.631
Detroit	44	28	.611
New York	35	35	.500
Washington	32	34	.485
St. Louis	26	43	.377
Philadelphia	26	43	.377
Cleveland	25	43	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	39	29	.573
Philadelphia	35	29	.547
St. Louis	38	35	.521
Pittsburgh

MEADOW BROOK TEAM'S POLO VICTORY—LAWN TENNIS

O'NEALE CAPTURES HARD TENNIS MATCH

Columbia Student Overcomes Big Lead for North Side Title —Bassford a Semi-Finalist.

Four contestants are qualified to compete in the semi-final round of the North Side tennis championship, which was continued yesterday on the clay courts of the University Heights Tennis Club. The survivors are Arthur M. Lovibond, Seventh Regiment, and James S. O'Neale, Columbia University, in the upper half and Francis T. Hunter, Cornell, and Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, in the lower brackets. These four players qualified yesterday after a series of interesting matches. The doubles were carried to the round before the semi-final.

O'Neale again figured in the spectacular contest of the day, when he defeated J. H. Steinkampf two sets to one at 2—6, 6—2, 6—2. The match was almost a repetition of the O'Neale-Wood match on Monday and found the Columbia student most resourceful when hard pressed. Steinkampf won the opening set by coming up to the net and taking his opponent's returns on the volley. These tactics were, for a time, successful, but O'Neale changed his style of play in the second set, sending up high lobs, which Steinkampf drove into the net, or smashed the ball into all sections of the court. With the score 2—3 and 40 love in the sixth game, Steinkampf lost a splendid opportunity to square the games, but a brilliant rally put O'Neale into the lead at 4—2, from which point he outplayed his opponent and captured the match after a plucky, uphill fight and clever exhibition of tennis. O'Neale plays Lovibond today. The pair competed in the final round last year.

From a technical standpoint, Abraham Bassford, Jr., played the best tennis of the day. He came through to the semi-finals after winning three matches, one by default. In the second round he defeated Herbert W. Forster, the Yonkers High School champion, 6—4, 6—4. Forster and Carr had played a conditional match in the next round with Bassford to play the winner. As Forster won from Carr, the round went to Bassford by default. In the fourth round Bassford took two love sets from M. E. Fox. In the first set the winner went into the net only twice and drove the ball out of court the same number of times, and in the second he netted four times and was out of court only twice.

Hunter was forced to his limit to win from A. D. Hammett, but the Cornell player always seemed to have enough in reserve to keep at a safe distance from his opponent. Hunter played a hard, forcing game, mostly from the back court. He will face Bassford in the semi-finals. The latter has been coaching Hunter on the Westchester courts during the past two weeks, and the outcome of the match is awaited with interest.

Father and son won in the doubles when F. M. Letson and B. Letson, the latter the champion of De Witt Clinton School, won two matches. The Letsons defeated G. L. Robinson and H. W. Robinson in the first round, and E. Binzin and Taylor in the second. Charles Chambers, Kings County Club, and J. W. Mersereau, University Heights Club, proved a strong combination, defeating F. P. Adams and C. W. Beebe in the first round, and repeating against C. H. Low and G. Stadel in the second. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles.—Second Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated H. W. Forster, 6—4, 6—4.
Third Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated H. L. Carr by default; M. E. Fox defeated Dr. W. Krugler, 6—2, 8—6; A. D. Hammett defeated E. Binzin, 6—3, 6—2.
Fourth Round—J. S. O'Neale defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2; Francis T. Hunter defeated A. D. Hammett, 6—4, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated M. E. Fox, 6—0, 6—0.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—C. H. Low and George Stadel defeated Franklin P. Adams and C. W. Beebe, 6—0, 7—5; Charles Chambers and J. W. Mersereau defeated R. A. Cood and A. Loyd by default; F. M. Letson and B. Letson defeated G. C. Robinson and H. W. Robinson, 6—3, 6—3; E. Binzin and Taylor defeated L. Wulf and partner by default; H. Marschilk and J. Whyte defeated S. Spaeth and M. Kenderdine, 6—2, 6—4.
Second Round—Charles Chambers and J. W. Mersereau defeated C. H. Low and George Stadel, 6—4, 6—0; F. M. Letson and B. Letson defeated E. Binzin and Taylor, 6—2, 6—2.

Central New York Tennis.

UTICA, N. Y., July 6.—Today's play on the Yahundasis Golf Club courts saw the third round completed in the annual Central New York tennis tournament. Tomorrow the semi-finals will be playe. A belated second round match was permitted today, when Archie Richards of Honolulu defeated Sidney Thayer, Jr., of Philadelphia, 6—4, 7—5. The day's sensation was the defeat of Chisholm Garland by Dr. Rosenbaum, after the Pittsburgh star had apparently the advantage. The New Yorker came from far behind in the first and third sets for victor. Scores:

Third Round—Wright, Boston, defeated Guernsey, Pittsburgh, 6—4, 9—7; Rosenbaum, New York, defeated C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, 5—6, 2—6, 6—4; McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Richards, Honolulu, 6—2, 6—6, 6—4; Vesey, Montreal, defeated Cragin, Bronxville, 7—5, 6—2; W. J. Tilden, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated J. C. Devereux, Utica, 6—4, 6—1; F. C. Inman, New York, defeated L. W. Devereux, Utica, 6—2, 6—4.

Young Hickey Wins from Klebler.

Young Hickey of Harlem defeated Fred Klebler of Newark in their ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club last night and in the ninth round Hickey nearly sent Klebler down for the count with a wicked left to the jaw that staggered the Newark boxer. Hickey, anxious to finish the bout, jumped in close and tried to put over the finishing wallop, but Klebler fell into a clinch and hung on until the bell rang.

The first round was even but after that Hickey had a decided advantage all the way. He jabbed Klebler all over the ring and had the Newark man on the defensive most of the time. In the tenth round a right jab cut a deep gash over Klebler's eye.

In the semi-final Jim Mace of Brooklyn and Young Ketchel of the East Side went ten fast rounds to a draw.

A Boxing Commission Rumor.

Numerous reasons have been advanced for Governor Whitman's failure to name a new Boxing Commission as provided for in the Malone bill, but from Albany a report came yesterday to the effect that when the Legislature convenes again a bill will be introduced giving the State Athletic Commission control over all professional sports in New York State, baseball included. It is also reported that no man now prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Boxing Commission will be named by Governor Whitman. He is holding up his selections, it is said, in order to find the best candidates possible, in view of the great power which he hopes to have invested in the new commission. The Albany report indicates that the new Commissioners may be named about Wednesday of next week.

Bantams in Fairmont Bouts.

A bantamweight tournament will be the feature of the card at the Fairmont Athletic Club, in the Bronx, on Saturday night. In a series of three ten-round bouts, six of the best bantamweight boxers around New York will strive for honors sufficient to win a match with Kid Williams, champion bantam of the world. In the first of the trio, Teddy Jacobs and Young O'Leary will clash. Both are east side boys, and have a large following. They boxed at the Fairmont A. C. before, and the contest seems to have a personal tinge to it. Frankie Daly of Staten Island and Mickey Dunn, the latter a Bronxite, will swap punches in the second bout. The star contest will bring together Kid Thomas of Lawrence, Mass., and Battling Henry of Harlem. Thomas is one of the fastest in his class recently exhibited around New York.

Rivers and Gallant Draw.

BOSTON, July 6.—Joe Rivers, the Mexican lightweight, fought a twelve-round draw with Gilbert Gallant of Chelsea tonight. Gallant pressed the fighting, but Rivers blocked most of his attempted blows, scoring himself many times.

MORE ENTRIES FOR GOLF.

Fifteen Additional Players to Compete in Metropolitan Tournament.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, issued yesterday a supplementary list of entries for the association's open championship tournament beginning tomorrow at Fox Hills. There are fifteen more names on the list, making a total of seventy-eight.

Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, who came through the field at Midlothian last year and has been performing in clever fashion since, is included in the list. Hagen will have as a partner Joseph Doeberl of Greenwich.

There are other good men included in the list of post entries, such as Joseph Mitchell of Ridgewood, Robert McDonald of Buffalo, and George Sargent of Chevy Chase, former national open champion. The additional entries are paired as follows:

Elmer W. Loving, Arcola, and Jack Jeffrey, Somerset Hills; Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood, and George Sargent, Chevy Chase; George T. Sayers, Merion Cricket, and James Frazer, Great Neck; Edward H. Gow, Sleepy Hollow, and C. W. Singleton, Siwanoy; August F. Kammer, Fox Hills, and Leonard Biles, Sleepy Hollow; William Mitchell, Raleigh, N. C., and Robert McDonald, Buffalo; Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, and Joseph Doeberl, Greenwich, and Henry Miller, Houvenkopf, and Charles H. Hoffner, Woodbury.

CENTRAL STATES GOLF.

Playing of Two 17-Year-Old Boys Feature in First Round.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—The playing of two 17-year-old boys was the feature of the first round in the Central States today. Johnny Kemp, an Indianapolis youngster, defeated Alex Heyburn, the youthful expert from Louisville, 3 up Golf Association championship division and 2 to play, 18 holes, and tonight his chances at the championship are considered bright.

Sixteen players survived the round and are paired for the second round tomorrow. Among those who showed best form were Will Diddel, Crawfordsville, who defeated H. Knapp, Indianapolis, 6 up and 5; John Simpson, Terre Haute, former Central Illinois champion, who won from Phil Jay, Kokomo, 5 up and 4; John Marshall, Jr., Louisville, 1914 Kentucky champion, who defeated Bennett Heath, Muncie, 3 up and 2, and Bob Resener, Indianapolis, Indiana champion, who won from Franklin Haugh, Anderson, 1 up in 19 holes. The Resener-Haugh match brought out some of the best golf of the day.

McIlwaine Wins Golf Playoff.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 6.—A. C. McIlwaine, 2d, of the National Golf Links won the play-off of his tie with J. Hustin Furfey of C. C. for the Independence Day Cup at Ekwanok Country Club this morning. McIlwaine gave bogey two strokes and finished one up, while his opponent was allowed four strokes and finished five down.

Stone Easily Defeats Magnus.

The first block of the 100-point game to determine who will represent New York in the interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League was played at Thum's Billiard Parlors last night and Joseph Stone defeated L. L. Magnus, 50 to 39. Stone required eighty-four innings to gather the fifty points and his high runs were 5 and 4, and in fifty-one innings he drew blanks. With the exception of a few innings early in the game, Stone held the lead all the way. Magnus failed to score in fifty-seven innings, and 4 was his highest run.

MEADOW BROOK POLO TEAM WINS, 18 TO 15

Long Islanders Overcome Heavy Handicap in Game with Point Judith Freebooters.

Point Judith Freebooters, a team of young and well-mounted players, was defeated by Meadow Brook in the opening game for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. L., by the score of 18 to 15.

The conditions for these trophies call for teams of four under existing handicap, but the aggregate handicap of each team shall be at least 15 goals.

The Meadow Brook four were heavily weighted, as they carried 25 goals, to their opponents' 15; thus, the victors had to earn 13 goals before they could obtain the match. It was a tremendously hard task, and not until the end of the sixth period were they able to tie the score.

The best illustration of the way Meadow Brook played, and at the same time one of the peculiar things about the game, was that the Freebooters were unable to make an earned goal until the last period; they then scored twice in quick succession, Raymond and Morgan Belmont making the points.

With such a hard task before them, the Westbury players started off with a rush, and in the opening period virtually rode their opponents off their feet. Five goals were made before the session closed. It looked for a time as if Meadow Brook was just going to walk away from the less-experienced Freebooters. But in the second period the Point Judith team got its bearings and put up a much stronger defense. Meadow Brook was held to two goals, and both of them were made after five minutes of the stiffest kind of play. The third was even better, as only one point was scored, that by T. Hitchcock, Jr.

The Freebooters had a number of chances to score, but their direction was poor and they frequently overrode the ball. Also, the Meadow Brook ponies were superior to the Point Judith mounts.

At half time the score was still 13 to 10 in favor of the Freebooters, and they were improving in their work. Three times Milburn had to knock out from behind, the ball having just missed the Meadow Brook goal by a few inches, and at the same time the Freebooters kept the Meadow Brook team from scoring, and the period closed with neither side having tallied.

But the whole complexion of the game was changed in the sixth chukker. Milburn, Hitchcock, and La Montagne made goals rapidly, and when the whistle blew, they had the score tied at 13-all. Goals came quickly after this, and the seventh period closed with the Westbury four in the lead by four points.

The Freebooters still had a chance, and for a time it looked as if they might win out after all, or at least tie their opponents. Raymond Belmont, after three minutes of play in the eighth period, made the first earned point for the Freebooters, and when Morgan Belmont repeated the performance, scoring almost unassisted, the shouts of encouragement were numerous. But more than half of the playing time had transpired and Meadow Brook was once more on its mettle and La Montagne dispelled all allusions the Freebooters might have had of victory, or even of tying the score, by making a goal in fifty-eight seconds, which was the final point of the game.

One of the features was the playing of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., a young player who has advanced wonderfully this season. He is only handicapped at three goals, but rides likes a veteran and has fine direction. While he was at No. 1, the scoring position, and made seven of the eighteen goals scored by his side, some of his strokes were remarkably well directed and made at difficult angles.

Two games will be played today in the Independence Cups Series. The first will start at 2:30 P. M. The line-up:

Meadow Brook.—T. Hitchcock, Jr., 3; R. La Montagne, 7; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 9; D. Milburn, 9. Total, 28.
Point Judith Freebooters.—M. Belmont, 3; R. Belmont, 4; B. Gatins, 4; F. H. Prince, Jr., 4. Total, 15.
Goals Scored for Meadow Brook.—Hitchcock, 7; La Montagne, 5; Milburn, 3; Waterbury, 3.
Goals for Freebooters.—M. Belmont, R. Belmont.
Goals earned by Meadow Brook, 18; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 18.
Goals earned by Freebooters, 2; allowed by handicap, 13; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 15.
Eight seven-and-a-half-minute periods. Referee—J. E. Cowdin.

$2,000,000 MOTOR SPEEDWAY

Philadelphia to Have Brick Track, with Seats for 100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Philadelphia Motor Speedway Association has begun work upon its speedway which will cost $2,000,000. Steam shovels are at work on the excavations on a tract of ground sixteen miles from this city, between Old York Road and the Reading railway tracks north of Willow Grove.

The track will be two miles in circuit and be constructed of brick laid on concrete, this providing the running surface on a foundation which cannot buckle or settle.

There will be concrete curbs hub high about the entire track, this feature eliminating the danger of decapitation to drivers whose cars become unmanageable and would ordinarily plunge through a wooden fence.

To do away with the old nuisance of trespassing upon the track during the course of races, subways have been provided at numerous points and spectators may pass at will from one side of the course to the other.

Plans call for concrete grandstands seating 100,000 persons. There will be parking accommodations for 30,000 automobiles.

It is believed that the new project will be one of the most successful of its kind in the country. It is pointed out that its location is in the centre of a 100-mile radius having a population of 12,000,000 persons upon which it may draw.

MOTOR CYCLE RECORD.

Jim Davis Does 100 Miles on Dirt Track in 87:43 4-5 at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 6.—Jim Davis of this city broke the world's motor cycle record for 100 miles on a dirt track here yesterday, according to an announcement of the official timers tonight. Davis's time was 87 minutes 43 4-5 seconds. The former mark, which was held by Davis, was 88 minutes 6 seconds.

MOTOR BOAT RACERS RESCUE RIVAL CREW

Then Buffalo Enquirer Goes on and Wins American Trophy.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 6.—The Buffalo Enquirer, a motor boat owned by William J. Connors of Buffalo, N. Y., won the American power boat championship, and with it the $1,000 Webb Trophy, at the eighth annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association here today. The Mark Twain, a St. Louis boat, sank in the free-for-all, but its crew was rescued.

The Mark Twain was running neck and neck with The Buffalo Enquirer and The Buffalo Courier at the head of the fleet of racers when the St. Louis boat struck a snag and turned over, carrying down Waiter Beauvais, driver, and George Gaston, his aid. The Enquirer and Courier wheeled and sped to the rescue. The Enquirer reached the scene first, and as Beauvais and Gaston came to the surface they were pulled into the racers. The Enquirer then resumed and won the race in spite of the fact that other contestants had forged ahead.

The Enquirer covered the twenty-five miles in 42.27 in the Webb Trophy race, averaging 35 4-10 miles an hour. The Buffalo Courier, also owned by Conners, was second.

In the free-for-all The Enquired made the twenty-mile course in 36:49. The Courier was again second.

SCHOONER VAGRANT FIRST.

H. S. Vanderbilt's Yacht Leads Eastern Y. C.'s Fifty-Mile Race.

ISLESBORO, Me., July 6.—A fifty-mile race from Portland brought the Eastern Yacht Club to the Western Penobscot tonight after the best day of the cruise. H. S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant won on corrected time over the Irolita, owned by E. W. Clark, in the first division of schooners. The Vagrant's corrected time was 5:56:29.

In the second division schooners J. B. Fallon's Timandra took first place from Sbiyessa IV. and Virginia.

The Enchantress, owned by W. E. Iselin, beat the Vagrant in the special division for schooners on both elapsed and corrected time. Her elapsed time was 5:43:02, more than thirteen minutes better than that of the Vagrant's.

First prize for first division sloops went to Avenger over Shimna and Dorella II.

Vega, owned by W. E. C. Eustis, led the Narcissus in the race for second division sloops.

Dull Days for Boxing Board.

Because there were no applications for licenses for boxing clubs or complaints to be considered, the members of the State Athletic Commission yesterday held its shortest regular meeting on record. Secretary Charles J. Harvey read the minutes of the last meeting, and the commission finding no business to transact, adjourned.

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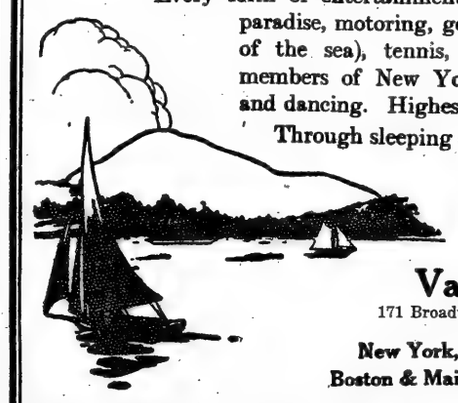
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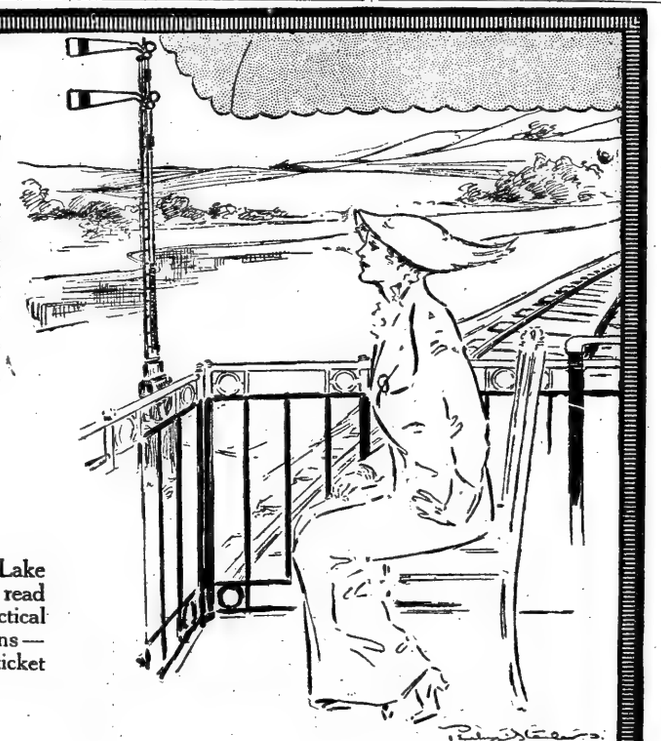
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NEW GREENHUT PLAN MEETS ALL DEMANDS

Creditors Agree to Accept Stock in Reorganized Store in Part Payment.

TO GET 12½ PER CENT. CASH

Announcement Expected to be Made Today — Captain Greenhut's Examination Put Over.

It was apparently established yesterday that the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company had ended their dispute and agreed upon a compromise plan for reorganization. The last doubt of an agreement was removed yesterday when the scheduled examination of Captain J. B. Greenhut before Referee Peter B. Olney was put off until next Tuesday.

The examination was to have been continued by Selden Bacon, counsel for the Independent Creditors' Committee, who had undertaken to show that assets amounting to $2,408,000 had been "concealed" in preferential and illegal payments prior to bankruptcy. It was evident before the opening of the session for the examination that the acrimony manifested at previous sessions was absent. When counsel representing the various interests began to gather they chatted amicably. Every interest except the bondholders was represented, but Joseph M. Hartfield and Cornelius W. Wickersham said afterward that they acquiesced in the proceedings.

As soon as Referee Olney had taken his seat, James N. Rosenberg asked for an adjournment, saying he had been requested by counsel of all parties to speak for them. The Referee warned Mr. Rosenberg that if the examination of Captain Greenhut was to go further no time should be lost.

"I am sure," Mr. Rosenberg said, "that I speak for all of the counsel when I say that an adjournment is in the best interest of the creditors." The Referee then put the hearing over.

It is probable that this hearing will never take place for it is expected that the agreement will be announced tomorrow when Mr. Rosenberg will apply for an order for the sale of the property as a "going concern." If the order meets no opposition it will mean an early sale and that the parties to the reorganization will buy in such of the property as may be needed for the reorganized store. It is anticipated that tomorrow's meeting will be a mere formality.

The compromise reorganization plan, as generally understood, is this:

The stock of the store corporation is to be divided into cumulative first preferred, second preferred and common to be distributed to the merchandise and bondholding creditors, with the provision that the merchandise creditors receive 12½ per cent. of their claims in cash. The first preferred stock to be held by the merchandise creditors is to be retired out of the earnings of the store, then that held by the bondholders, who are to reduce their claims from $6,000,000 to $5,000,000, is to be similarly retired. To provide for the payment of the 12½ per cent. in cash, Captain J. B. Greenhut obligates himself to organize a syndicate to purchase stock in the store in sufficient amount for that purpose.

In opposing this plan, the Independent Creditors maintained that, if the store failed, they would receive only 12½ per cent., which would not be just in view of the alleged fact that immediate liquidation of the store would yield at least 18 per cent., also that the claims of bondholders should be subordinated to those of the merchandise creditors, and that $2,408,000, in cluding payments by the store to the Greenhut Bank, to Monmouth Securities Company, and in salaries to the members of the Greenhut family should be recovered.

But a simple solution was arived at when the syndicate to be organized by Captain Greenhut agreed to purchase for cash from the merchandise creditors 15 per cent. of the first preferred stock allotted to them, besides paying the 12½ per cent. of their claims as originally offered. This will mean, it is said, that the creditors will receive about the equivalent of what the Independent Committee demanded at the first.

At the same time the Greenhut interests will not admit the justice of the claims of the Independent Creditors, nor will they lose in the transaction if the reorganized store is a success, for the first preferred stock to be bought by them will be retired out of the profits of the store.

It is expected that the reorganized store will open for business in the store of the J. B. Greenhut Company on the east side of Sixth Avenue at Eighteenth Street, and that through trustees, the creditors will direct the policy of the store. The store on the west side of Sixth Avenue will be disposed of at public sale.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL

REORGANIZATION
OF
The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of First and Second Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the above-named Company, dated June 25, 1915, has been approved and adopted by the two Committees representing First Mortgage Bonds, and has likewise been approved and adopted by the undersigned Reorganization Committee, made up from the membership of the two Committees, and copies may be obtained from Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary under the Plan. Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Terminal Company not heretofore deposited with the aforesaid Committees representing First Mortgage Bonds and holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terminal Company who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit their bonds and appurtenant coupons with the Depositary, at its office, **54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.**

In order to participate in the benefits of the Plan all holders of certificates of deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York or Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston) under the Protective Agreement of June 3, 1908, as amended, and all holders of certificates of deposit issued by Columbia Trust Company of New York under the Protective Agreement of July 25, 1910, and all holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Plan to depositors of First and Second Mortgage Bonds must **ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 1915,** make payment in respect of each bond represented by their certificates of deposit in the sum of $100, the first instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan by the holders of said certificates of deposit. Such payment must be made to **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,** the Depositary, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and at the time of making such payments certificates of deposit must be presented to the Depositary for notation thereon of the fact of such payment.

Dated, New York, June 28, 1915.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York and by Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston) for First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of said Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Committee constituted under the agreement dated June 3, 1908, as amended by instrument dated July 13, 1908, has prepared, approved and adopted a certain Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, dated June 25, 1915, and has caused a copy of said Plan and Agreeemnt to be filed with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and a copy thereof with OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY (of Boston), Depositaries under said agreement dated June 3, 1908, as amended.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit within sixty days from June 28, 1915, (the date of the first publication of this notice) may exercise the right of withdrawal conferred by said agreement of June 3, 1908, as amended, upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, properly endorsed for transfer if registered, to the Depositary which issued the same, and upon the payment of their PRO RATA share of the sum fixed by the Committee for its compensation and expenses, and upon reimbursement also to the Committee of their PRO RATA share of its indebtedness, obligations and liabilities. The compensation of the Committee included in the amount fixed as aforesaid is the sum of $10,000, awarded to the estates of the two deceased members of the Committee, all other members of the Committee having waived compensation under said agreement as amended. Holders of certificates of deposit who do not so withdraw within said period of sixty days shall be entitled to the benefits of the Plan and Agreement subject to compliance with the terms and conditions thereof.

The Committee recommends that holders of certificates of deposit accept said Plan and Agreement and make the payments therein provided to be made by said certificate-holders. Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the Depositaries above named.

Dated, New York, June 28, 1915.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman.
HALEY FISKE,
HARRY BRONNER,
MYRON T. HERRICK,
GORDON ABBOTT,
D. CRAWFORD CLARK,
CHARLES C. JACKSON,
ASA S. WING,
Committee

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated July 25, 1910, for First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, and Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, or of Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston) representing such bonds:

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, and has lodged copies of such Plan and Agreement with COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, New York City.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their Bonds in the manner provided in said Deposit Agreement within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement. In accordance with said Deposit Agreement of July 25, 1910, any holder of Certificates of Deposit may within thirty days after this date withdraw from said Agreement upon the terms and conditions therein expressed and without being required to make any payment whatever as a condition of such withdrawal. The members of the Committee have waived all compensation for their services under said agreement.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary.

The Committee recommends the acceptance of said Plan and Agreement by the holders of Certificates of Deposit and that they make the required payment thereunder.

Dated, New York, June 28, 1915.

JAMES C. CHAPLIN, Chairman.
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
RICHARD SUTRO,
Committee.

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

This Committee, having approved the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company dated June 25, 1915, recommends that holders of Second Mortgage Bonds accept said Plan and Agreement and make the payments which they are permitted to make thereunder. In order to enable holders of Second Mortgage Bonds deposited with this Committee to participate in said Plan and to deposit their bonds in accordance therewith the Deposit Agreement of June 2, 1908, under which this Committee was constituted, has been terminated.

The members of this Committee have waived all compensation for their own services, but in order to reimburse the Committee and to provide for money borrowed, advances made and indebtedness and liabilities incurred, holders of Certificates of Deposit for Second Mortgage Bonds will be required, upon withdrawing their bonds, to pay one-half of one per cent. of the principal of the bonds withdrawn to GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary, under said Deposit Agreement.

As the Plan and Agreement provide that the Second Mortgage Bonds must be deposited on or before September 1, 1915, bondholders are urged to act promptly.

Dated, New York, June 28, 1915.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
ANDREW J. MILLER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Committee.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL AND DEBT
OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

Notice is hereby given that a Plan of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of the above named Companies, dated July 1, 1915, has been approved by the Boards of Directors of said Companies, by the three Committees named below representing respectively, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and by the undersigned Readjustment Managers, and that a duly executed original of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment has been lodged with each of the Depositaries named below. Holders of any of the following securities may become parties to the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment by depositing their securities on or before August 16, 1915, with the proper Depositary or any Sub-Depositary.

DEPOSITARIES

For Capital Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, due March 1, 1945.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due September 1, 1959,

Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due November 1, 1920,

Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1917,

First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due August 1, 1920, and

Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds due August 1, 1920.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1952.

The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company's First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1938.

The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1919.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due June 1, 1948.

The Leroy and Caney Valley Air Line Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1926.

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company's First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due January 1, 1933.

Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company's First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1951.

Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due April 1, 1916.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway, New York City.

SUB-DEPOSITARIES FOR ALL SECURITIES

St. Louis: MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
London: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Stock certificates must be duly endorsed in blank for transfer or be accompanied by blank transfers and must be stamped at the rate of two cents per share under the New York stock transfer tax law and also two cents per share under the Federal Emergency Revenue Act. Coupon bonds must be accompanied by all unpaid coupons. Bonds registered as to principal must be restored to bearer form before deposit and registered bonds must be exchanged for coupon bonds or registered in the name of the proper Depositary.

Deposits of securities will not be received after August 16, 1915, except upon terms approved by the Readjustment Managers.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from the Company at its offices in New York and St. Louis, or from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries or from the Secretary of any of the three Committees named below.

Dated, New York, July 6, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

The Plan of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice has been approved by the Boards of Directors of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, who join in recommending the deposit of securities under the Plan and Agreement in compliance with the foregoing notice.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By B. F. BUSH, *President.*

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By B. F. BUSH, *President.*

The undersigned Committees have approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice and recommend to holders of the securities which they respectively represent the prompt deposit of their securities.

LEWIS B. FRANKLIN, *Secretary*, 140 Broadway, New York City.
- ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, *Chairman*
- ROBERT FLEMING (London)
- DONALD G. GEDDES
- JEROME J. HANAUER
- ALVIN W. KRECH
- C. E. TERMEULEN (Amsterdam)

Committee representing Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

B. W. JONES, *Secretary*, 16 Wall Street, New York City.
- FRANK N. B. CLOSE, *Chairman*
- OTTO H. KAHN
- JOHN H. McCLEMENT
- JOHN W. PLATTEN
- J. G. SIEGERS (Amsterdam)
- W. H. WILLIAMS

Committee representing Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds.

C. E. SIGLER, *Secretary*, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
- JAMES N. WALLACE, *Chairman*
- J. HORACE HARDING
- FREDERICK STRAUSS
- ALBERT H. WIGGIN
- ROBERT WINSOR

Committee representing Missouri Pacific Railway Company Stock.

MISSOURI PACIFIC READJUSTMENT

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

I

In their letter dated January 20, 1915, to the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the Proxy Committee, consisting of Messrs. Alexander J. Hemphill, Otto H. Kahn, Seward Prosser, James N. Wallace and Robert Winsor, by whose votes the present Board of Directors were elected, recommended a program which contemplated the extension for one year of the $24,845,000 of Six Per Cent. Notes maturing June 1, 1915, and thereafter the submission to the security holders of a plan for the readjustment of the financial structure of the Company, to be carried out by voluntary action, if practicable.

Pursuant to this program, the Board of Directors invited the holders of the above mentioned Notes to extend them for one year. This offer has met with a highly gratifying response. Notwithstanding the inaccessibility of a considerable amount of the Notes held in Europe, more than $23,400,000 face value thereof (94% of the total outstanding issue) have joined in the extension. Accordingly, unless there should be unexpected litigation by holders of unextended Notes, the first and most pressing step in the program may be considered as having been accomplished.

The Directors therefore now address themselves to the second problem, which urgently and imperatively calls for solution, namely, the readjustment of the financial structure of the Company, and to that end they have invited the co-operation of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and of the Committees representing bonds and stock.

II

The Missouri Pacific System, including the lines of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company,* comprises 7,009 miles of railroad (excluding about 274 miles leased or operated under trackage contracts) admirably located geographically and strategically in a territory which is one of the richest and most fertile in the United States. The property is in good physical condition and its management under President Bush is efficient and popular.

The capitalization of the System, based on securities outstanding in the hands of the public, is at the comparatively low rate of $52,070 per mile, but of that capitalization $40,245 (about 77%) per mile is in fixed interest bearing obligations and only $11,825 (about 23%) in stock.

For the year ended June 30, 1915, notwithstanding the policy of retrenchment which was pursued, the earnings of the System (last two months partly estimated) fell short of its total charges by approximately a million and a quarter dollars.

During the next five and a half years provision must be made for the following obligations maturing within that period:

Missouri Pacific Company Extended Three Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes due on or before June 1, 1916.	$24,845,000
Little Rock Junction Railway First Consolidated 6s, due April 1, 1916 (Iron Mountain)	393,000
Missouri Pacific Company Collateral Trust 5s, due January 1, 1917	14,375,000
Central Branch Railway First 4s, due February 1, 1919 (Missouri Pacific)	3,459,000
Missouri Pacific Company Collateral Mortgage 5s, due August 1, 1920	9,636,000
Missouri Pacific Company Lexington Division First 5s, due August 1, 1920	650,000
Missouri Pacific Company Consolidated First 6s, due November 1, 1920	14,904,000
Equipment trust obligations maturing prior to the end of 1920, about	5,705,000
Iron Mountain Company's endorsement on notes of The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, dated June 1, 1914	1,741,000
Floating debt, including miscellaneous Accounts Payable, about	3,600,000
Total	$79,308,000

In its present position the Missouri Pacific System has no means of raising the money needed to meet these obligations, while existing mortgage provisions forbid the extension of maturing bonds. Its free collateral is practically exhausted. Its credit is so impaired that the market price of its Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and of its Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds has fallen to about 40%, and even its bonds secured by underlying liens and maturing in 1917 are selling on an interest basis of about 11%. Under these circumstances it would be impossible to raise capital by the sale of bonds, apart from the fact that it would be pursuing a fundamentally unsound financial policy to further accentuate the existing disproportion between capital stock and funded debt.

III

Prominent among the causes to which the present plight of the Company is due, are uncremunerative freight and passenger rates, both local and interstate, from which the Company has thus far been unable to obtain material relief; heavy increases in taxation and wages, and many burdensome requirements imposed by public authorities; and large investments in the securities of other railroad companies which, although they may have been justified at the time they were made, have since become unproductive. The amount invested in such securities aggregates about $40,000,000 and entails heavy interest charges with no counterbalancing income from dividends or interest.

IV

Under these circumstances a readjustment is essential in the interest of the security holders of all classes. The Boards of Directors, in co-operation with Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the several Committees respectively representing Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds and Stock, have adopted the Plan of Readjustment now submitted. It is urgently hoped and advised that the Plan be promptly carried out by the voluntary action of the security holders concerned. Failing this, the foreclosure of mortgages and a compulsory reorganization, involving, as it necessarily must, serious expense, delays and complications, cannot possibly be avoided.

*Including also 43.69 miles of line owned by Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company, substantially all of the stock of which Company is owned by the Missouri Pacific Company.

V

The main burden of the readjustment in its immediate effect must necessarily be borne by the stock and by the two junior issues of bonds, viz., the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and the Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds, but it is hoped that the returns from the contemplated development of the property will be such as to more than compensate for the modification in their status to which their holders are now asked to consent. It has been deemed fair and logical to treat the two issues of bonds alike in the allotment of new securities.

While the Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds have a mortgage lien, the Company is not earning its fixed charges and in order to provide the means absolutely required to meet maturing underlying obligations (chiefly secured by prior liens upon the Missouri Pacific lines proper) and other capital requirements and to re-establish the Company's credit, there is no alternative but the surrender of this mortgage. As to the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, their claim on the Missouri Pacific lines ranks behind that of the Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds. On the other hand, if the holders of the Four Per Cent. Bonds were to take possession of their collateral, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company stock, they would lose the many operating economies and valuable traffic arrangements enjoyed as a result of the close interdependence of the two main properties, which manifestly could not be operated separately so advantageously for either property as when united. They would be confronted with the task of raising the necessary funds for the requirements of the Iron Mountain Company, which is already subject to a very heavy mortgage debt,—more than twice as much per mile as the mortgage debt ahead of the Missouri Pacific Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds. They would not obtain the benefits of the money to be raised under the present Plan through the proposed assessment on the Missouri Pacific stock, nor of the proposed retirement of the $29,423,000 of Iron Mountain Six Per Cent. Bonds with their heavy sinking fund requirements, nor of the provision for dealing with the Iron Mountain endorsement on $1,741,000 Texas and Pacific notes and for paying the Iron Mountain floating debt. In other words, the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bondholders would in that case become common stockholders in the Iron Mountain Company saddled with the burden of financing it, instead of being, as they will be under the present Plan, preferred stockholders in the whole system with its financial needs adequately provided for.

While it is deemed absolutely indispensable to convert these two bond issues into preferred stock (or income bonds if conversion into preferred stock should be found impracticable), it should be particularly observed that the proposed readjustment (except only for a portion of the money raised) places no lien ahead of them which does not rank prior to one or the other of them *now*; in fact, upon the complete consummation of the Plan, the charges ranking ahead of the new securities to be given to holders of Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds (taking the System as a whole) will be less than the charges ahead of them now.

VI

The terms of exchange offered to various bonds maturing within the next few years and to bonds secured by sectional liens, are the result of careful study. Although the security for certain issues of these bonds consists of lines which are of strategic importance to the System, yet several of these lines fail to earn fixed charges and would be still less remunerative if they had to depend upon their own earning power as independent lines, with the increased expense and other disadvantages of separate administration. Moreover, if the present Plan to raise the funds required for the System as a whole should fail, the separate enforcement of the sectional mortgages would necessarily impose upon the holders of the bonds secured thereby the burden of providing the moneys required for these disjointed lines,—a burden likely to be increased by the delays and complications incident to foreclosure proceedings and by the physical deterioration to which the properties would in the meantime be exposed. The stockholders cannot be expected to provide the large amount of new money required for present purposes unless provision is made in the Plan to take care of the obligations maturing in the near future, so as to afford reasonable assurance that the Company will be free from serious financial problems and thus protected against the risk of having to meet large cash requirements at an unfavorable time. It is believed that the Plan of Readjustment takes full and fair account of the respective equities of the various bond issues, and that by consenting to the exchanges proposed the holders of such bonds will fare materially better than they possibly could by the enforcement of their respective liens.

VII

The principal advantages which will result from the proposed readjustment, and which should more than compensate the security holders for the changes in position which the Plan involves, are the following:

(*a*) Provision of new money, the payment or refunding of the obligations maturing during the next few years, and the consolidation into large issues of various minor bond issues. These minor bond issues have at present but a limited market, which affects their saleability and, as a consequence, tends to injure the credit of the Company, whereas the new issues should command a ready and active market.

(*b*) Fixed charges so reduced as to come well within the earnings of the System even under the adverse conditions prevailing during the past two years.

(*c*) Reduction in the amount of fixed interest bearing securities by over $60,000,000.

(*d*) The new First and Refunding Mortgage, constituting as it will, a lien upon the entire Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System, subject to prior liens aggregating only about $18,336 per mile upon the completion of the readjustment, affords a security which, it is believed, will not only meet the requirements of the present Plan but can be advantageously marketed, as occasion may require, to provide for obligations of later maturities and for the comparatively moderate expenditures which will be required from year to year for improvements, betterments and additions. On the basis of the earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the net income after meeting prior lien charges is nearly three times the interest on the new First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds, and the balance then available is nearly two and one-half times the interest on the new General Mortgage 4% Bonds.

(*e*) The re-establishment of the Company's credit and the anticipated strengthening of the Company's position.

VIII

There is every reason to hope that with the prompt co-operation of the security holders the readjustment can be accomplished in a comparatively short time. The property is in good physical condition. The present management has gone far in regaining for the Company the goodwill of the public in its territory. The System is not burdened with unprofitable leases and no large sum is required in the near future for rehabilitation or the acquisition of additional property.

With its financial structure suitably readjusted and its credit re-established and with the progress towards the restoration of reasonable rates, which may now fairly be expected, the Missouri Pacific System should be in a position to meet the demands of the rapidly growing territory which it serves and, in normal times, earn a fair return upon the securities provided for in the Plan of Readjustment.

The gratifying recognition, which is becoming more and more general, that the interests of the public and of the railroads are identical and that both are benefited by reciprocally fair treatment, justifies the hope that in the task of reorganizing and re-vitalizing the Missouri Pacific System the Board of Directors and the Readjustment Managers may count upon the support of the communities it serves and upon the co-operation of the public authorities at Washington and in the various States in which its lines are located.

Holders of the various securities dealt with in the Plan are earnestly urged to deposit their holdings subject to the Plan and Agreement with the respective depositaries and sub-depositaries.

SUMMARY OF PLAN OF READJUSTMENT

I.

Cash Requirements.

The amount of cash estimated to be required to carry out this Plan is	$41,419,792
To be applied to the following and such other and further uses as may be determined by the Readjustment Managers or by the New Company:	
To pay Missouri Pacific Company Extended Gold Notes	$24,845,000
To provide for equipment trust obligations of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Companies maturing up to June 30, 1918	3,861,000
To provide for adjustments and payments of interest in respect of bonds and other obligations deposited under Plan, additional working capital for New Company, payment of loans and reduction of other current liabilities, new equipment and immediate improvements, readjustment expenses, compensations, services of engineering, accounting and other experts, taxes and fees on authorization and issue of new securities, and other corporate and readjustment expenditures and requirements	12,713,792
Total cash requirements	$41,419,792
Provision for Cash Requirements:	
The foregoing cash requirements are to be met, as hereinafter provided, by payments of $50 per share by the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Company (the amount of which outstanding in the hands of the public is $82,839,585)	$41,419,792

II.

New Securities.

The obligations to remain undisturbed aggregate in principal amount	$128,460,620
The following new securities will be issued by the New Company to effect the readjustment:	
(1) *New First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds*	$46,923,150
(2) *New General Mortgage 4% Bonds*	$44,399,292
(3) *New Convertible 5% Preferred Stock (Cumulative after June 30, 1918) Convertible into Common Stock at par*	$76,751,635
(4) *New Common Stock*	$82,839,585

III

Schedule of Participation in Distribution of New Securities by Holders of Existing Securities Participating in the Plan.

Existing Securities†		New First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds		New General Mortgage 4% Bonds		New 5% Preferred Stock or 5% Income Bonds	
Amount	Description	Per Cent.	Amount	Per Cent.	Amount	Per Cent.	Amount
$14,904,000	Missouri Pacific Consolidated First 6s	110	$16,394,400				
$14,375,000	Missouri Pacific Collateral Trust 5s of 1917	100	14,375,000				
$9,636,000	Missouri Pacific Collateral Mortgage 5s of 1920	100	9,636,000				
$37,255,000	Missouri Pacific Gold Loan 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	$37,255,000
$29,806,000	Missouri Pacific First and Refunding 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	29,806,000
$650,000	Missouri Pacific Lexington Division First 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	650,000
$3,972,000	Kansas & Colorado Pacific 6s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	3,972,000
$3,459,000	Central Branch 4s	.....	.....	50	$1,729,500	50	1,729,500
$2,500,000	Central Branch Union Pacific 4s	.....	.....	50	1,250,000	50	1,250,000
$520,000	Leroy and Caney Valley First 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	520,000
$1,024,000	Kansas City Northwestern 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,024,000
$500,000	Boonville, St. Louis and Southern 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	500,000
$4,175,000	Iron Mountain First and Refunding 6s	105	4,383,750				
$393,000	Little Rock Junction First Consolidated 6s, guaranteed by Iron Mountain Company	100	393,000				
$1,741,000	Texas and Pacific Notes endorsed by Iron Mountain Company	100	1,741,000				
$82,839,585	Missouri Pacific Stock outstanding (but see note)	.....	.....	50	41,419,792		
$45,135	Iron Mountain Company Stock outstanding	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	45,135
	Total	.....	$46,923,150		$44,399,292		$76,751,635

The Missouri Pacific Company's Extended Six Per Cent. Notes maturing June 1, 1916, and any unextended notes of said issue, together aggregating $24,845,000, are to be paid in cash, and provision is also to be made for the payment of the $3,861,000 of equipment obligations of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Companies maturing before June 30, 1918.

NOTE.—The holders of stock in the Missouri Pacific Company are entitled to receive $82,839,585 (100%) of common stock in the New Company, as well as the $41,419,792 (50%) General Mortgage Bonds above mentioned of the New Company, upon surrender of their existing stock and payment in cash of $50 per share of existing stock.

IV

Comparative Capitalization, Fixed Charges and Available Income Before and After Readjustment.
(Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Statements Consolidated)

Capitalization

The capitalization of the System will not be increased under the Plan except for (*a*) new money in excess of the amount to be used in paying existing obligations as above mentioned, (*b*) premiums aggregating $1,699,150 on the refunding, into new 5% bonds, of the Consolidated First Mortage 6% Bonds of the Missouri Pacific Company and the First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Bonds of the Iron Mountain Company, and (*c*) the acquisition of the $1,741,000 Texas and Pacific notes endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

Reduction in Fixed Interest Bearing Obligations

The readjustment, while securing the cash necessary for present requirements and those of the near future, accomplishes a reduction in fixed interest bearing obligations of	$60,552,558
Average amount per mile of fixed interest bearing obligations:	
Prior to readjustment	$39,956
After readjustment	31,357
Decrease per mile	$8,639

Reduction in Charges

Upon the completion of the readjustment the annual fixed interest charges on funded debt as of June 30, 1915, will be reduced by	$3,319,231
Add sundry credits to income and decrease in miscellaneous interest payments resulting from the readjustment	261,451
Increasing available Income Balance by	$3,580,773

Income Available for Various Classes of Securities

Based on the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (two months estimated) the income available for fixed charges (after payment of rentals, hire of equipment, interest on equipment obligations, etc., and after making certain adjustments resulting from the new capitalization), would be about	‡$12,990,886
Deduct interest on obligations undisturbed by readjustment	5,504,357
Balance applicable to interest on new First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds	$6,495,643
Deduct interest on $46,923,150 of such Bonds to be issued under Plan	2,346,158
Balance available for interest on new General Mortgage 4% Bonds	$4,149,485
Deduct interest on $44,399,292 of such Bonds to be issued under Plan	1,775,971
Balance (over 3% on $76,751,635 of Preferred Stock to be issued under Plan)	$2,373,514

These statements take no account of increased earnings reasonably to be expected from the expenditure of the new money for equipment, improvements and other corporate purposes.

†Existing securities not mentioned in this schedule remain undisturbed.

‡The corresponding amount based on the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, would be $12,991,238. The decrease for the year ended June 30, 1915, is due chiefly to a new and additional charge of $1,000,000 for depreciation of equipment for the year. While the gross operating revenues of the Iron Mountain lines for 1915 fell off $3,104,000, this was partially offset by an increase of $1,436,000 in the gross operating revenues of the Missouri Pacific lines proper.

The statements contained in the foregoing Introductory Statement and Summary of Plan of Readjustment have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. Certain of them are necessarily approximate and none are to be considered as representations; and all such statements are made subject to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Strength, but Become Very Dull—Probable English Financing Here.

During the first hour of yesterday's Stock Exchange session there was a market of fair proportions, but thereafter there was but a semblance of activity. The early dealings developed a substantial degree of strength and in some parts of the list this was retained until the close, but in some others the ground gained was lost, and in a few prominent instances still further recessions were recorded. That was true in a special manner of St. Paul, which shared in the early strength, but later yielded in a manner which increased the belief that something more than foreign selling was responsible for the break which occurred in this stock last week.

For the most part, however, the close of the market left an impression of a good deal of strength, particularly when the day's movement was considered in the light of the fact that there is shortly to be transmitted a momentous note from Germany in response to our representations regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. Over and over the dispatches from Washington have indicated that officials there count on a satisfactory reply from Germany, but this alone is hardly sufficient to dismiss a feeling of uncertainty concerning a matter of such grave import. Wall Street's attitude toward the matter therefore, reflects something more than the suggestions carried in the dispatches both from Washington and Berlin that the German reply will be favorable. It reflects, besides that, a feeling of great confidence in this country's economic position. Reassurances regarding Mr. Morgan's condition after the murderous attack made on him Saturday morning, helped to explain the favorable account which the market gave of itself. It was also helped by the decision in favor of the Reading Company in the Government suit under the commodities clause of the Hepburn law, the news of which came too late to be known to the market on Saturday.

There was further foreign selling, but this has come to be accepted on the Stock Exchange as a matter of routine. Our ability to absorb securities on one hand, and Europe's reasons for selling on the other, are both so plain that Wall Street shows less concern over this present inflow of inquiries from abroad than it has over any other foreign selling movement in this market for many years. This market is still being sounded in reference to an English loan of some sort and apparently it is still uncertain whether if a loan is made it will be made for a short period in the shape of a bank credit or whether it will take the form of British Government securities to be offered to the public here. In the latter case, the securities no doubt would be made to run for several years at least, perhaps for a decade, and besides being free of the British income tax would have to show a return sufficient to command support in competition with our own high grade securities. English bankers fully recognize the possible reaction which might be exerted on home borrowing by a foreign loan carrying an interest rate substantially higher than is carried by the war bonds which are being placed in the English market. That consideration may finally weigh in favor of a mere banking credit here possibly for a year. Relatively high rates might be paid for money borrowed in that way without embarrassing future flotations at home.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1½	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	6 mos	2¼@2⅜
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 mos	2¼@2⅜
4 mos	2⅜		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Range of Sterling. High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅞
Cables	4.77⅜	4.77⅛	4.77⅜

	Closing Rates. Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅞	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.64⅛	5.63⅝
Berlin	.81⅝	.81¾
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		38.00
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	26.25	26.30
China—		
Hongkong	43.00	43.15
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	37.50	
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.39⅛	.40
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.00	..
Italy	6.09	6.08
Japan—		
Kobe	49.87	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.80	41.90
Rio	25.80	25.95
Spain	18.65	18.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.71	$4.72¼	$4.70¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $278,675,916; balance, $22,859,790; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,636,784.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 7.81¼c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 12-16d, off ⅛d.; New York, 48c., off ¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 3.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
*Customs	$699,035	$714,970	$714,970
Int. rev. ord.	294,279	382,410	382,410
Cor. & in. tax	282,647	338,741	338,741
*Miscellaneous	280,187	280,527	280,527
Total rec's	$1,576,150	$1,725,750	$1,725,750
Expenditures	1,989,436	10,396,274	10,396,274
Deficit	423,286	8,670,524	8,670,524

*Includes June receipts of customs, $93,641.50; and miscellaneous, $39,618.07. Total, $133,259.60.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	228,101
Same day last year	241,166
Year to date	63,262,347
Same period last year	88,985,295
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.68 + .06
Same day last year	69.47 + .20

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.80	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37⅞	38¼	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅞	38⅝	37½	38	+ ⅜
17⅞	18	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	18½	17	17⅞	+ ⅞
54⅜	55¼	3,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	54	56⅛	54	55	+1⅜
74¼	74½	1,200	Amalgamated Cop	74⅜	75⅜	74½	74½	+ ⅝
50	51½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	51	51	...
48⅝	48½	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	49	49⅞	48¼	48¼	+ ⅜
104	105	200	Am. B. S. & F. tr	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅞
46½	46¾	9,400	Am. Can	47	47⅜	46⅜	46½	+ ⅜
101	102	100	Am. Can pf	101¾	101¾	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
54	54¼	300	Am. Car & Fdry	54⅜	54⅜	54	54	...
126⅞	128	1,630	Am. Coal Products	127¾	128	125¼	126½	+2⅜
115	123	75	Am. Coal Prod pf	115	122½	115	122½	...
44⅜	46	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	45	45	−1¼
6	7	100	Am. H. & Leather	7	7	7	7	...
34⅜	34⅝	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34½	34½	34	34⅛	...
27⅞	28	900	Am. Ice Securities	28	28⅛	28	28	− ⅛
48½	49	2,300	Am. Locomotive	48½	49⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅞
79	79½	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79½	79½	79⅛	79½	+ ⅛
103⅝	107	129	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	+ 1⅜
107½	108½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	107½	107½	107½	107½	−2
112	115	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	− ⅛
113	115	72	do., odd lot	114½	114½	114½	114½	...
120½	122	755	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121⅜	121⅜	121	121	− ⅛
35½	35½	1,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
100¾	100¾	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
68⅜	69	25,400	Baldwin Loco	67¾	69⅞	67¾	68⅞	+2⅝
101½	102	20	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	...
105½	107	900	Baltimore & Ohio	107⅜	108⅜	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
70½	70¾	300	Baltimore & O. pf	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ⅛
167	168	2,600	Bethlehem Steel	166	171	167½	167½	+1
116	118	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	+1
87½	87¾	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88	88	87½	87½	...
71¼	71⅜	1,460	Butte & Superior	72¼	72¾	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	100	California Petrol	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
142⅜	142⅞	3,500	Canadian Pacific	144¼	144¾	142⅜	142⅜	− ⅛
40⅜	41	5,400	Central Leather Co	40⅜	41¾	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅛
38¼	38½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅛	39	38½	38¼	− ¼
11	11½	200	Chi. Great Western	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
23½	23¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
81	81⅛	11,955	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83⅛	86	80⅝	81	−2⅜
122	124	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123	123	123	123	...
123¼	126	300	Chi., Northwest	124⅜	124⅜	124	124½	− ⅜
15⅞	16⅜	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16	16	16	16	...
43½	45¾	2,200	Chino Copper	45⅝	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
32	32¼	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	31¼	32½	31⅛	32½	+1⅛
13	14	1,700	Comstock Tunnel	*13	14	13	14	+1
97⅛	99⅜	200	Continental Can pf	97	97	97	97	−1
97⅛	99½	25	do., odd lot	99	99	99	99	...
14½	14½	100	Corn Products Ref	14½	14⅝	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
77½	78½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
31½	31⅝	3,100	Crucible Steel	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅜
87	89	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	87	88¼	87	88¼	+ ⅛
23¾	24⅛	600	Distillers' Secur	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
18⅞	19	2,200	Dome Mines	17⅝	19	17⅝	19	+1½
26½	26⅝	1,900	Erie	26	28⅜	26	28¼	+ ⅝
39¾	40⅜	300	Erie 1st pf	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	+ ⅝
266	280	155	Gen. Chem. odd lots	260	280	260	279	...
108	110	4	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	110	...
167	168½	1,100	General Electric	167¾	169	167¾	168	+ ¾
153¾	153¾	1,200	General Motors	150	159½	159	159	+2½
101½	103	100	General Motors pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
...	...	100	do., s. 20 f	101	101	101	101	...
53¾	54	2,600	Goodrich	54¼	54⅞	53⅞	54	+ ¼
103½	105	100	Goodrich pf	104	104	104	104	...
117½	118¾	400	Great Northern pf	118¾	118¾	118	118	+ ⅛
35¼	36¼	1,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	35½	36¼	35¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	63½	500	Guggenheim Explor	63½	63¾	63⅜	63½	+ ⅛
31	31⅜	200	Inspiration Copper	31	31	31	31	...
21⅞	22¼	4,900	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	21⅜	22½	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
73½	74	100	Inter.-Met. pf	74	74	74	74	− ⅛
142⅝	143½	900	Lehigh Valley	143½	143½	142¾	142¾	...
222	227	100	Liggett & Myers pf	225	227	225	225	...
119½	120	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	− ⅛
116½	120	19	do., odd lot	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	...
18	19	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	− ⅜
..	117½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
..	117½	13	do., odd lot	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	...
113⅝	115	300	Louis. & Nash	114½	114¾	114	114	− ⅝
36¼	37	1,400	Maxwell Motors	34½	37	34	37	+1½
82½	83	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	83	83	82½	82½	...
32	33	710	Max. Motors 2d pf	31¼	33	31¼	32½	+ ⅝
74	75	1,400	Mexican Petroleum	74½	75⅝	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
28	28¼	2,800	Miami Copper	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
111½	113½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+1½
8	9	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	5⅞	5,500	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6¾	5⅝	5⅝	...
48½	50	200	Montana Power	49	49	49	49	...
117¼	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	119	119	119	119	−1
104½	107	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
63½	65	100	Nat. Lead Co	63½	63¾	63½	63¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
88½	89	1,200	N. Y. Central	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	88⅝	...
64½	64½	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	64½	65½	64½	64½	− ½
27¼	27¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27¾	27¼	27¾	+⅛
103½	104	300	Norfolk & Western	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅝
104	104⅛	3,700	Northern Pacific	105	106¼	103⅝	106⅞	−1⅛
32½	33	1,400	Pacific Mail	34	34	33	33	−1
105⅞	106	8,100	Penn. R. R.	106¼	106¼	105⅝	106	− ⅛
39⅜	42	800	Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Co.	40	42	40	40	+ ⅝
39⅜	42	115	do., odd lots	39	42¼	39	42¼	...
47⅝	48	400	Pressed Steel Car	48¾	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	− ⅜
153½	160	100	Pullman Co	156	159	156	156	−1½
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	...
30⅛	31½	800	Railway Steel Sp	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	...
22⅜	24	300	Ray Con. Copper	22⅜	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
147½	147⅝	17,000	Reading	147⅜	149	147⅜	147⅜	+ ½
20¼	20½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
87	87¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
2¼	2⅝	967	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2⅜	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
6¼	7	200	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ¼
...	...	100	do., s 10 f	6	6	6	6	...
5½	6	1,000	St. Louis & San F	6⅜	6⅜	6	6	− ⅜
7	7½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
14	14½	100	Seaboard Air Line	14	14	14	14	...
146	146	2,350	Sears, Roeb. & Co	143	147	143	145⅝	+3⅝
34	37	228	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
87	87	2,000	Southern Pacific	86⅞	87⅝	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
87⅜	87⅝	50	do., odd lot	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅞	...
15⅝	15⅞	400	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	...
51	52½	300	So. Railway pf	51	51	51	51	+1
52½	54	100	Standard Milling x d	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+1½
77	79	3,100	Studebaker Co	78	79⅝	78	78½	+1½
52½	53½	100	Third Avenue	52½	52½	52½	52½	−1
96	101	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	98½	98¼	98¼	98½	...
5	6	200	Union B. & P. Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
127⅛	127⅜	2,700	Union Pacific	127¼	128	127⅛	127⅜	+ ¼
80	80¼	100	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80½	80½	80½	− ⅛
80	80¼	20	do., odd lots	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
14	14	50	U. S. C. I. P. & F	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	...
39	39	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	37	37	37	37	...
57	57	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	56	56	56	56	+1
45¼	46⅜	6,150	U. S. Rubber	46¼	47	46	46⅝	+ ⅜
60	60¼	82,000	U. S. Steel	60¼	61	60	60¼	+ ⅛
109⅝	109⅞	215	U. S. Steel pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	...
67½	67⅝	3,900	Utah Copper	67⅝	68	67⅜	67⅝	+ ⅜
97½	98	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
98	100	100	Wells Fargo Exp	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
68	68¼	100	Western Union Tel	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
98¾	99	7,300	Westingh. E. & M	99	99⅝	98¾	99	+ ⅛
1½	2	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
125¼	127	800	Willys-Overland	127	127	125¼	125¼	−1⅝
26	31½	200	Wisconsin Central	30	30	30	30	−1
104½	105½	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	104¾	105⅝	104¾	105⅝	+1⅜

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	96⅜	98
2s, c. 1930	97	..
3s, r. 1918	100¼	..
3s, c. 1918	100¼	..
4s, r. 1925	109	..
4s, c. 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r. 1938	97	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	89	92
Am Ag Ch pf	93½	94½
Am B Sug pf	83	85
Am B S & F pf	157¼	158½
Am Car & Fdy pf	112⅞	114
Am Coal	80	..
Am Cot Oil pf	89	94
Am Exp	86	90
Am Lins'd.	11	12
Do pf	27	80
Am Loco pf	96	98
Am Malt	5	6
Do pf	25	28
Am Sm pf	79	80
B	160	160
Am Snuff	108	108
Am S Fdy	36	40
Am T & C	60	65
Am Tob	223½	227½
Do pf	106	107
Am Wool	27	29
Do pf	85	87
Am Wr P pf	5	7½
Assets R	6½	8½
A 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98½
A, T & S F pf	97¼	98
Atl C Line	103	104
Batop Min.	1¼	1½
Booth Fish	40	60
Bkl U Gas	125	130
Brown Sh.	23	28
Do pf	68	77
Bruns'k T.	5	6½
B, R & P	65	95
Do pf	101	..
Butt'k Co.	28	29½
Cal Pet pf	35	38
Canada So.	54½	55¾
Case (J I) pf	70	79
Cent Leath pf	103	108½
C R R of N J	250	300
C & S A	121	123
Chi & Alt	9½	..
Do pf	12½	25
C & N W pf	163	170
C, St P, M & Om	113	125
Do pf	125	150
C, C, C & St L	30	87½
Do pf	58	62

	Bid.	Asked.
Pan 2s, r. 1938	97	..
Pan 3s, r. 1961	100½	..
Pan 3s, c. 1961	100½	..
Peo Gas	107	110
Lacl'e Gas	100	102½
L E & W.	7	9
Do pf	19	20
Long Isl'd.	54	55
Do 1st pf	89¼	92
Do 2d pf	60	..
Lorill'd Co.	168	180
M'kay Cos.	75	85
Do pf	64	65½
Man Beach	2	8
Man Elev.	126	128
Man Shirt.	51	54
Do pf	101½	105
May D S	35½	37½
Do pf	96	98
Mex Pet pf	..	87
Mich Cent.	106	120
M & St L.	14½	16
Do pf	31	40
M. St P & S S M pf	120	125
Mo, K & T pf	26	28
Mon Power pf	102	106
Mor & Es.	165	170
M & B pf.	64	80
N C & St L	120	125
Nat Bis pf.	124	130
Nat C & S.	70	74
Nat Enam.	16½	17½
Do pf	83	87
Nat L pf	109¾	110
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23	25
Do 2d pf	5	6½
N Y Air B.	92½	93
N Y C & St L	31¼	32
Do 1st pf	50	76
Do 2d pf	62	..
N Y L & W	111	120
Norf South	15	20
Norf & W pf	85	89
North Am.	71	73½
N W Tel	105	..
Ontario M.	2¾	3½
Pabst B pf	58	..
Pac T & T.	20½	35
Do pf	91	94
Peo Gas. C.	114¼	116½
Peoria & E.	6	10
Pettib-Mul pf	90	100
Pitts Coal	27	30
P. C. C. & St L	62¼	70¾
Do pf	91	96
Pitts Coal pf	22½	25½
Do pf	93	94
P. Ft W & C	157	..
Pitts & L E.	83	90
Prod S Car pf	98¼	100
Pub S N J.	101	107

	Bid.	Asked.
Do pf	107	110
Lack Steel.	44⅞	47½
Lacl'e Gas.	100	102½
L E & W.	7	9
Do pf	19	20
Long Isl'd.	54	55
Do 1st pf	89¼	92
Do 2d pf	60	..
Lorill'd Co.	168	180
M'kay Cos.	75	85
Do pf	64	65½
Man Beach	2	8
Man Elev.	126	128
Man Shirt.	51	54
Do pf	101½	105
May D S	35½	37½
Do pf	96	98
Mex Pet pf	..	87
Mich Cent.	106	120
M & St L.	14½	16
Do pf	31	40
M. St P & S S M pf	120	125
Mo, K & T pf	26	28
Mon Power pf	102	106
Mor & Es.	165	170
M & B pf.	64	80
N C & St L	120	125
Nat Bis pf.	124	130
Nat C & S.	70	74
Nat Enam.	16½	17½
Do pf	83	87
Nat L pf	109¾	110
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23	25
Do 2d pf	5	6½
N Y Air B.	92½	93
N Y C & St L	31¼	32
Do 1st pf	50	76
Do 2d pf	62	..
N Y L & W	111	120
Norf South	15	20
Norf & W pf	85	89
North Am.	71	73½
N W Tel	105	..
Ontario M.	2¾	3½
Pabst B pf	58	..
Pac T & T.	20½	35
Do pf	91	94
Peo Gas. C.	114¼	116½
Peoria & E.	6	10
Pettib-Mul pf	90	100
Pitts Coal	27	30
P. C. C. & St L	62¼	70¾
Do pf	91	96
Pitts Coal pf	22½	25½
Do pf	93	94
P. Ft W & C	157	..
Pitts & L E.	83	90
Prod S Car pf	98¼	100
Pub S N J.	101	107

	Bid.	Asked.
Quicksilver	3	4
Ry. Stl Spg pf	85⅞	88½
Rdg 1st pf.	81	85
Rdg 2d pf.	83	85
Rock Isl'd.	¾	⅞
Do pf	¼	½
Rutland pf.	15	..
St. L. & S F 1st pf	8	11
St L S W.	14	16½
Do pf	30	36
Seab Air L pf	34¼	34¾
Sears-R pf.	120¾	124
S-S S & I pf	75	90
S P-P Sug.	60	73
So Pac	84	100
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs.	66	80
Stand M pf	70½	72½
Studebaker Co pf	99½	100
Tenn Cop.	36	36½
Texas Co.

Reason No. 5.
For Investing in Securities of Five and Ten Cent Stores.

Exceptionally Satisfactory Return on Investment

In practically every case of successful Five and Ten Cent Stores, there has been an issue of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, which the investor at initial offerings was able to secure at or below par. He was also given the privilege to secure a certain percentage of Common Stock at an exceptionally attractive figure.

The Preferred Stock has yielded him better than 7% on his investment, the Common Stock in many of the Companies which originally investors secured for less than 50c. on the dollar has returned better than 7%, and on account of increased earnings applicable to dividend on this Common Stock the market value has more than doubled. The gratifying return to original investors is easily appreciated.

Foregoing reasons, "Why Securities of Five and Ten Cent Stores are Good Investments," are contained in our Booklet T 125, which will be sent on request.

Geo. H. Burr & Co.
BANKERS
120 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago
St. Louis Seattle San Francisco

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827
THE
BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
PIERREPONT & CLINTON STS.
New Entrance-300 Fulton St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 Per Cent. Per Annum
will be credited to depositors July 1, 1915, (payable on and after July 20) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank
Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of July, 1915, a semi-annual interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of July, 1915, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st.
ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.
Blanks for opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
128TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 8, 1915.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 19th, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, draw interest from July 1, 1915.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary.
ARTHUR STILES, Ass't Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on July 1, 1915, at the rate of **4 % Per Annum** on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000 payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK
Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on June 30, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.
Open Mondays, 5 to 8 P. M.
Clarence O. Bigelow, Pres.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held July 6th, 1915, declared a cash dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, a cash dividend of wo and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) shares of common stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of common stock outstanding, all payable August 2, 1915.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on July 15, 1915, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 2, 1915.
C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, May 28, 1915.
The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 20th, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 30th, 1915. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 13.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. (25%) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable July 20th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1915. Stock transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 15th, 1915, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. July 20th, 1915. CHAS. W. SAACKE, Vice President.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, June 9, 1915.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share,) payable July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

$41,420,000 FOR MO. P. BY $50 A SHARE TAX

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Reorganization Plan Provides for Reduction of Bonded Debts.

PFD. STOCK IN EXCHANGE

Income Bonds to be Offered for Some Fixed Interest Securities and Receivership Avoided.

A comprehensive plan under which it is proposed to reorganize the Missouri Pacific-St. Louis & Iron Mountain system without a receivership was announced last evening by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who were constituted readjustment managers by vote of the Directors. The plan makes a radical cut in the company's capitalization, converting a large share of what have heretofore been fixed interest obligations into preferred stock or income bonds.

The Missouri Pacific shares sold down to 5⅝ yesterday, closing at an eighth above that figure with a loss of ⅝. The stock has been declining with regularity ever since the company had trouble getting the first extension of its one-year notes, more than a year ago, and the weakness became pronounced when it was learned that a cash assessment would be paid on the stock in any plan that was brought forward.

This assessment is to be $50 a share, and it is counted upon to supply $41,420,000, or all of the new cash needed to make the readjustment effective. The contribution of the other security holders is to be made through the surrender of old for new securities. The essential feature of the proposed readjustment is the removal of the necessity for the new company to carry such a heavy interest load as to make it impossible to devote any of the earnings to improvements. If the plan is adopted by the security holders, the reorganized company will start off with a reduction of $60,552,000 in fixed interest-bearing obligations. This will mean a difference of $3,580,000 per annum in the sum which the road will have to earn to avoid a default.

New Securities Created.

The plan contemplates the creation of three new classes of securities: New first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, of which $46,923,000 will be issued at the outset; new general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, of which $44,-390,000 will be issued; new 5 per cent. preferred stock or income bonds bearing the same rate, of which $76,751,000 will be put out, and new common stock to the amount now outstanding.

The proposed distribution of the new securities for the old is as follows: For the $14,904,000 consolidated first 6s, $16,394,000 of the new 5s; for the $14,-375,000 collateral trust 5s of 1917, a like amount of the new refunding 5s; for the $9,536,000 collateral mortgage 5s of 1920, a like amount of the new 5s; for the $37,255,000 of gold loan 4s, a like amount of the preferred stock; for the $29,-806,000 first and refunding 5s, a like amount of the preferred stock; for the $850,000 Lexington Division first 5s, a like amount of preferred stock; for the $3,972,000 Kansas & Colorado Pacific 5s, a like amount of preferred stock; for the $3,459,000 Central Branch 4s, half in new general mortgage 4s and half in preferred stock; for the $2,500,000 Central Branch Union Pacific 4s, half in general mortgage 4s and half in preferred; for the $520,000 Leroy & Caney Valley first 5s, par for par in preferred stock; for the $1,024,000 Kansas City Northwestern 5s, new preferred; for the $500,000 Boonville & St. Louis & Southern 5s, preferred stock; for the $4,175,000 Iron Mountain first and refunding 6s, $4,383,000 in new refunding 5s; for the $393,000 Little Rock Junction 6s, refunding 5s; for the $1,741,000 Texas & Pacific notes, new refunding 5s; for the $82,839,000 Missouri Pacific stock, on payment of the assessment, $41,420,-000 in general mortgage 4s, and $82,-839,000 in new common stock.

Must Provide for $79,308,000.

In the year ended June 30 last the Missouri Pacific, despite severe retrenchment in expenses, fell short of meeting its interest by approximately $1,250,000. The system embraces 7,009 miles, with an average capitalization of $52,070 per mile. In the next five and a half years the company must provide for $79,308,000 in maturing obligations. On this point the readjustment managers say:

"In its present position the Missouri Pacific System has no means of raising the money needed to meet these obligations, while existing mortgage provisions forbid the extension of maturing bonds. Its free collateral is practically exhausted. Its credit is so impaired that the market price of its four per cent. gold loan bonds and of its five per cent. refunding bonds has fallen to about 40 per cent., and even its bonds secured by underlying liens and maturing in 1917 are selling on an interest basis of about 11 per cent. Under these circumstances it would be impossible to raise capital by the sale of bonds, apart from the fact that it would be pursuing a fundamentally unsound financial policy to further accentuate the existing disproportion between capital stock and funded debt.

"Prominent among the causes to which the present plight of the company is due, are unremunerative freight and passenger rates, both local and interstate, from which the company has thus far been unable to obtain material relief; heavy increases in taxation and wages, and many burdensome requirements imposed by public authorities, and large investments in the securities of other railroad companies which, although they may have been justified at the time they were made, have since become unproductive. The amount invested in such securities aggregates about $40,-000,000 and entails heavy interest charges with no counterbalancing income from dividends or interest."

Advantages of New Plan.

The advantages which the reorganization managers expect to follow the adoption of the plan now submitted, and which it is held should more than compensate the security holders for any sacrifice they are called upon to make, are set forth as follows:

Provision of new money, the payment or refunding of the obligations maturing during the next few years, and the consolidation into large issues of various minor bond issues. These minor bond issues have at present but a limited market, which affects their salability, and, as a consequence, tends to injure the credit of the company, whereas the new issues should command a ready and active market.

Fixed charges so reduced as to come well within the earnings of the system even under the adverse conditions prevailing during the past two years.

Reduction in the amount of fixed interest bearing securities by over $60,-000,000.

The new first and refunding mortgage, constituting, as it will, a lien upon the entire Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, subject to prior liens aggregating only about $18,328 per mile upon the completion of the readjustment, affords a security which, it is believed, will not only meet the requirements of the present plan, but can be advantageously marketed, as occasion may require, to provide for obligations of later maturities and for the comparatively moderate expenditures which will be required from year to year for improvements, betterments, and additions. On the basis of the earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the net income, after meeting prior lien charges, is nearly three times the interest on the new first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and the balance then available is nearly two and one-half times the interest on the new general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

The re-establishment of the company's credit and the anticipated strengthening of the company's position.

MORRIS & ESSEX ELECTION.

New Board Will Push Law Suit Against Lackawanna.

The recently elected Directors of the Morris & Essex Railroad, chosen by stockholders who took control of the road away from the Lackawanna Railroad, organized yesterday in the law offices of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, in Newark. John O. H. Pitney of Morristown, head of the Newark law firm, was chosen President. J. William Clark of Newark, registered as a Director, and his place was taken by E. E. Loomis, a Vice President of the Lackawanna. The other officers selected were: Adrian H. Larkin, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Mr. Loomis, Vice President; Henry V. Poor, Secretary; Edward O. Stanley, Jr., Assistant Secretary; R. B. Schofield, Treasurer; W. D. Dunloy, Assistant Treasurer. Members of the Executive Committee are Mr. Larkin, John R. Hardin, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Dunlevey Milbank, and Mr. Pitney.

The new Directors plan to operate the railroad as nearly as possible as a separate corporation, so as to conserve the interest of the stockholders. Under a lease in perpetuity the Lackawanna practically owns the road, but the new Directors believe that the stockholders of the Morris & Essex can gain a large return on their money by operating as independently as possible of other interests.

The suit now pending in the Chancery Court against the Lackawanna will be prosecuted to compel the Lackawanna to render an accounting on the ground that the stockholders of the Morris & Essex are entitled to 8 instead of 7 per cent. after the earnings reach a certain amount.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

St. Paul's renewed weakness attracted general attention in the afternoon and had an unfavorable effect upon the market as a whole on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the start St. Paul had been strong, opening at an advance of a full point from its closing price on Saturday. This, however, proved its highest. The general market opened strong, but a supply of stock was met with on the early price advances. This took the edge off the market excepting so far as the so-called war order stocks were concerned. They were strong features in the afternoon.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
60	Allis-Chalmers	18¼	18½	18¼	18¾
280	Amal. Copper	75	75¾	74⅝	74⅝
150	Am. Beet Sugar	49	49	48¾	48¾
1,400	American Can	47	47¼	46¼	46⅝
70	American Ice	28	28	27¾	27¾
180	Am. Locomo	48¾	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝
70	Am. Smelting	79¼	79½	79¼	79¼
10	Am. Sugar	107½	107½	107½	107½
80	Anaconda Cop.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35¼
10	A., T. & S. F.	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2,060	Baldwin Loco.	68¾	69⅝	68½	68¾
90	Balt. & Ohio	76¾	76¾	76½	76⅝
20	Brooklyn R. T.	87¾	87¾	87⅝	87¾
100	California Pet.	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
740	Can. Pacific	144¼	144¾	143	143⅞
310	Cent. Leather	41¼	41⅝	40⅝	41
20	Ches. & Ohio	39	39	38⅝	38¾
1,820	C. M. & St. P.	84¾	84⅝	80⅝	80⅞
70	Chino Copper	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
120	Colorado Fuel	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅜
10	Corn Products	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝
140	Crucible Steel	31⅞	31⅝	31	31
80	Erie	26¼	26¼	26	26
190	Goodrich Co	54½	55	53⅝	53⅝
60	Gt. North'n pf	36¼	36¼	35¾	35⅞
10	Gt. North'n pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117⅝
110	Inter.-Met.	22	22½	22	22
10	Mexican Pet.	74½	74½	74½	74½
20	Miami Cop.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
50	Mo., K. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
270	Mo. Pacific	6⅞	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Nevada Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	N. Y. Central	88⅛	88⅝	88¼	88⅛
10	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	65½	65½	65½	65¾
420	Northern Pac.	105¼	105¼	103⅝	104
40	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33
200	Pennsylvania	106	106	105¾	105¾
10	Pres. Steel Car	47⅝	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜
7,280	Reading	147⅝	149	147⅝	147⅝
30	Rep. Iron & S.	29	29	29	29
60	Southern Pac.	87	87½	87	87
20	Studebaker Co.	78	78	78	78
870	Union Pacific	127¼	127⅞	127	127⅝
550	U. S. Rubber	46⅞	47	46	46⅞
7,910	U. S. Steel	60⅝	61¼	60	60⅛
70	Utah Copper	67½	68	67¼	67⅞
170	Westing. El.	99	99⅝	99	99
26,430					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Gold'd Merger	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Jim Butler	.98	.98	.98	.98
200	Mexican	.36	.36	.36	.36
100	Ontario	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
200	Portland	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½
500	Sand. Kendall	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
300	Tonopah Ext.	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
300	Tono. Merger	.40	.40	.40	.40
300	West End	.83	.83	.83	.83
3,300					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅛	2.62
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.37
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98¾	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98½	99	6.33
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96½	97½	10.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅞	96¾	6.20
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96½	5.70

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.70
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅝	4.70
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.90
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¼	100⅛	4.95
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	102⅛	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91	91¾	7.43
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	3.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.13
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅝	5.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	97¼	97⅝	5.70
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99¾	99¾	5.10
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98	98¼	7.20
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅝	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98½	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97	99	6.65
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96½	97	7.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅜	2.00
N.Y.,N.H. &H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅜	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1918	100½	100⅝	4.45
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100¾	4.75
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98½	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	5.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96¼	97⅛	5.95
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95½	14.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	5.35
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100	100⅛	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	8	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf	100½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	90½	92½
*American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	33	36
American Public Utilities pf	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	62
Cities Service	46	48
Cities Service pf	54	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	91	92½
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	79	82
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s	90	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	50	60
Northern States Power	29	29½
Northern States Power pf	82	83½
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	60	65
Southern California Edison	71½	74
Southern California Edison pf	91	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	20	25
United Light & Rys	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	66	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	69
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	14½	16½
Western Power pf	54	58

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

Guide to July Investments

Investors seeking a conservative, safe investment, rather than a speculation, and who are satisfied with 5½ or 6 per cent., owe it to themselves to consult our July list before purchasing.

This list describes a great variety of First Mortgage Bond Issues, secured by improved, income-producing City properties, such as store buildings, new apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, business blocks, etc., etc., in Chicago, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and numerous other Cities where real estate values are sound and interest rates attractive.

These bond issues are simply first mortgages, divided up for convenient selling into bonds of $100, $500, and $1,000, coming due in from two to fifteen years.

Each issue is distinct and separate, is the direct obligation of a distinct and separate borrower, and is a direct closed first mortgage on distinct and separate property. These bonds are not certificates, debentures, nor any form of our own obligations.

McCrory Five & Ten Cent Store 6s (Sixteen Cities)

This issue is a first mortgage on downtown land and buildings, in sixteen Cities, in six Eastern States, occupied by the McCrory Stores Corporation, which operates a chain of 113 five and ten cent stores. This Company is one of the oldest and largest of its kind in the United States and enjoys a very profitable business. Serial maturities two to fifteen years. Price par and interest to net 6%.

Loren Miller Store Building 6s (Chicago)

This issue is a first mortgage on a new, fireproof steel store building in one of the best districts of Chicago. The bonds are the direct obligation of a Chicago business man worth in excess of one million dollars. The building is entirely rented for a term of 20 years. Serial maturities two to ten years. Price par and interest to net 6%.

Ryan Building 6s (St. Paul)

This issue is a first mortgage on two new ten-story buildings, located in one of the best districts of St. Paul, Minn. The bonds are the direct obligation of a well-known citizen of St. Paul of high credit standing and responsibility. Serial maturities two to ten years. Price par and interest to net 6%.

Kaufman Department Store 6s (Pittsburgh)

This issue is a first mortgage on the property of the Kaufman Department Stores, the largest retail enterprise in Pittsburgh, considered one of the most successful department stores in the United States. The bonds are guaranteed by the Kaufman Department Stores, Inc. Serial maturities two to ten years. Price par and interest to net 6%.

The soundness of these securities, together with the care with which we safeguard the interests of our clients, is perhaps best shown by the fact that no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any securities purchased of us since this House was founded, thirty-three years ago. Call or write for

CIRCULAR NO. T-944.

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO — TELEPHONE RECTOR 4695 — ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

CUSHMAN

When you hear or see the name CUSHMAN, you think BREAD. The name has meant Bread in this city for many years. CUSHMAN'S BREAD is known from end to end of Greater New York.

It is sold at retail through CUSHMAN'S stores and from CUSHMAN'S hundreds of delivery wagons direct to the homes of New York City and suburbs. So good is it that housewives, themselves good bread makers, prefer to buy CUSHMAN'S Bread and spare themselves the heat and bother of home baking.

Because of the universal daily demand and because every year more people buy bread instead of baking it, the baker's business grows.

CUSHMAN'S business has grown steadily from very small beginnings, and opportunities for further development and expansion, with resulting increase in net earnings, are excellent.

Cushman's Sons, Incorporated

The earnings of this company for six months ending June 1st, 1915, a period of abnormally high prices for flour, have been at the rate of seven and a half per cent yearly on common stock, after paying the first half-yearly dividend—June 1st, 3½%—on preferred stock.

Consumers of CUSHMAN'S Bread and other investors may now share in these profits through purchase of

Cushman's Sons, Inc., 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
A limited amount of which is offered at $97.00 per share
Subscriptions received and detailed information furnished by

Max Oscher Company, Inc.
Investment Bankers
60 Broadway New York

$850,000
City of Edmonton (Alberta), Canada
(Public School District)
5% Gold Coupon Bonds
DUE JUNE 30, 1954.

Principal and Interest payable in New York City, Toronto, Canada, and London, England.

Legality confirmed by the Government of the Province of Alberta, Canada, each Bond being countersigned by the Minister of Education.

Also approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, Attorneys, New York

Having sold the greater part of this issue, I offer the unsold balance
Price 95 and Interest, Yielding 5.30%

Explanatory Circular on Request

H. C. NICKERSON
115 Broadway Telephone Rector 3526-3527 New York

We Want Offerings of
"SELLER" BONDS
We are particularly interested in—
Underlying 4½% and 5% Bonds
High Grade Short Term Issues
Bonds Free of Pennsylvania State Tax
CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR. & CO.
BANKERS
FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STS. PHILADELPHIA
Members Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchanges

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

THE WAR ILLUSTRATED.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial pictures the world's greatest conflict. 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Summary of Statement
at close of business June 23, 1915, to State Banking Department

Resources		
New York State and City Bonds		$1,316,702.59
Bonds and Stocks		14,872,089.48
Real Estate		763,878.77
Loans on Bond and Mortgage		1,584,000.00
Bills Purchased		3,748,698.98
Overdrafts		908.24
Interest Accrued		358,778.60
Time Loans		5,761,483.85
Demand Loans	$2,644,766.29	
Cash in Vault	3,084,206.91	
Cash in Banks	4,537,783.97	
		10,266,757.27
		$38,673,895.78
Liabilities		
Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus		3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		468,840.99
Deposits		32,760,497.21
Certified Checks		53,342.13
Secretary's Checks		84,963.77
Reserve for Taxes, Expenses, etc.		61,068.46
Interest Accrued		185,358.22
Dividend Payable July 1, 1915		75,000.00
		$38,673,895.78

Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered 1866
Main Office
177 Montague Street
Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.
Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway
Capital, Surplus & Profits
$4,968,841



The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State but of other states in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.

Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway

July Investments

Municipal Bonds

			Maturity	Yield.
M	$30,000	Franklin, Mass., coupon 4s	Aug. 1, 1925 to 1939	3.70%
MC	181,000	Salem, " " " 4s	Jan. 1, 1932 to 1954	3.85%
M	50,000	Auburn, Maine, coupon 4s	July 1, 1935 / July 1, 1940	3.875%
M	58,000	Biddeford, " " 4s	May 1, 1915 to 1935	3.875%
MC	27,000	Ansonia, Conn., coupon 4½s	May 1, 1927 to 1934	4.10%
N	26,000	New York City reg. 3½s	Jan. 1, 1921	4.20%
N	100,000	" " " coupon 4½s	June 1, 1918 to 1930	4% to 4.30%
NMC	64,000	Akron O. coupon or reg. 4½s & 5s	May 1, 1917 to 1925	4.30%
N	150,000	New York City coupon or reg. 4½s	June 1, 1965	4.40%
	50,000	Province of Manitoba, Can. 5s	Feb. 1, 1920	5.05%

Corporation Bonds

NMC	$25,000	Mohawk & Malone Ry. 1st Mtg. 4s	Sept. 1, 1991 @ 90

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
50 Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Amer. Graphaphone Com. Stock
25 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
10 Continental Insurance Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
50 Germania Insurance Stock
25 General Development Stock
25 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd.Stk.
100 New Jersey Zinc (new) Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc (old) Stock
20 Thompson Starrett Com. Stock
50 Victor Talking Machine Stock
50 Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
75 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Hendee Mfg. Com. Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
50 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
36 National Fuel Gas Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc (new) Stock
125 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
50 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stk.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Guantanamo Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
50 Northern P. L.	25 Illinois P. L.
25 Prairie P. L.	50 Ohio Oil
25 So. W. Pa. P. L.	25 Prairie O. & G.
25 S. O., New Jersey	20 South Penn. Oil
25 S. O., New York	20 S. O., Indiana.
20 Swan & Finch	25 Vacuum Oil

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4560-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

New Jersey Zinc
Old and New Stock
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Morgan & Finlay
Chalmers Motor Stocks
Richmond Radiator Pfd.
United Light & Rys. Com.
Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Stocks
Pittsburgh & Shawmut 6s, 1917
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American Gas & El. Com. & Pfd.
American Lt. & Trac. Com. & Pfd.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N. Y.

Phila. & Western Ry. Com.
Phila. & Western Ry. Pfd.
Phila. & Wesern Ry. 5s, 1960
Bigelow & Company
25 Pine St. Phone 6290 John

Kresge McCrory Woolworth
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Charles E. Merrill & Co.,
Seven Wall Street, New York

Lima Locomotive Corp.
S. O. of New Jersey
Columbia Gas & Electric
Cramp Ship & Engine Bldg.
C. H. Hensel
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HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York
BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Moderate in Volume, with Prices Generally Higher—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 126,542 shares of stock and $45,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,423; oils, 483; railroads, 3,100, and mining, 96,536. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,300	Am. Zinc	57⅝	58¼	56⅞	57¼
730	Can. N. G. C.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	‡Car. L. & P.	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
1,700	‡Cramp. Shipb.	61½	66	61½	64
1,800	‡Electric Boat.	120	129	120	128
800	‡Electric B. pf.	123	126	122	125
800	Emerson Phon.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
235	‡Hendee Mfg.	41	41½	41	41
110	‡Inter. M. M.	2	2¼	2	2
710	‡I. M. M. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
1,000	‡Int. Steam P.	7	8	7	7¼
100	‡Int. S. P. pf.	16	16	16	16
210	Kelly S. Tire.	160	164½	160	164½
200	K.S.T. new 1 pf	86½	88	86	87
325	Manhat. Tran.	⅞	1	⅞	1
850	Marconi of A.	3	3½	3	3½
1,750	N. Y. Transp.	15¾	15⅞	13¼	15⅝
13	‡Pyrene Mfg.	12	12	11½	11½
1,000	C. of R. & H.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
550	‡Standard Mot.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2,100	Sterling Gum.	2⅛	3	2⅛	2
2,340	‡St. Jos. Lead.	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
200	U. C. S., new.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
1,500	U. P. Sharing.	2⅛	3	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡World Film.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
6	Atlantic Ref.	553	550	550	— 3
70	Pierce Oil.	10	9⅞	9⅞	—
150	Inter. Petrol.	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
27	Prairie O. & G.	315	311	311	—
10	St. Oil of Cal.	276	276	276	— 4
20	St. Oil of N.Y.	184	183	184	+ 2⅛

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,100	Mo. Pac., w. i.	22	22	18	18

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	‡Alaska	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13½
8,500	‡Alta-C. M. Co.	61	61	57	57
3,500	††Atlanta	30	31	30	30½
4,000	††Big Cot'w'd.	5½	6	5½	6
400	B. L. D. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	††Booth	49	49	49	49
2,400	Braden Copper.	7	7¼	7	7¼
100	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Can. Copper.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	†Can. G. & S.	5	5	5	5
1,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
1,000	‡Chile Copper.	20½	20½	20½	20⅝
1,100	Con. Ari. S.	1	1	1	1
500	Con. Nev-U.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	††Emma Cop.	18	21	18	21
200	†Gen. Val. C.	42	42	42	42
300	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
55	Greene-Can.	39	39	39	39
2,700	Iron Blos.	88	88	85	85
1,200	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	‡Kennecott C.	32½	32¾	32½	32⅝
500	Kerr Lake.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	La Rose.	½	½	½	½
800	†McK.-Dar.	24	24	23	23
8,000	†Majestic M.	98	99	94	94
125	Nevada Hills.	23	23	23	23
900	N. Utah Bing.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	††Oro.	9	9	9	9
1,000	††Sand. Ken.	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,000	††Sells	25	25	25	25
506	††Silver Pick.	11	11	11	11
200	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,000	Stewart	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
14,000	††Success M.	90	93	90	92
3,600	††Super. M. C.	24	24½	24	24½
100	Tonopah Bel.	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Tonopah Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,700	†Tono. J. But.	99	100	99	100
2,500	†Tono. Merger.	41	41½	41	41
100	Tono. Mining.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Tuolumne	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
850	United Verdi.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	†West Dome.	6	6	6	6
700	‡Wasatch	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
700	†W. End Con.	84	84	83	83

BONDS.

$20,000	‡Ken. Cop. 6s.	118½	118½	118¼	118¼
25,000	‡W. El Con 5s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
200	W. Elec. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

†Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

*** Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 6. Bid.	Asked.	July 3. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	15⅞	16⅛	15¾	16¼
B.-A. Tob. Co., a. b.	15½	16⅛	15½	15⅝
International Motors	13	14	13	14
Internat. Motors pf.	32	36	32	36
International Nickel.	153	155	150	155
Inter. Nickel pf.	103	106	103	106
Inter. Rubber.	8	9	..	..
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Lehigh V. Co. S. Co.	160	165	160	165
Mut. Prof. Shar.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
Riker & H., new.	5¼	6	5¼	6
U. C. S., new, pf.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland O. & G.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	40	46	50	52
Wabash, w. i.	11	12	11½	12
Wabash pf., (a)	44	46	45	46
Wabash pf., (b)	21½	22	21½	22

MINING STOCKS.

Diamd. Black Butte.	3	4	3	4
Florence	52	55	52	54
Goldfield Merger	22	23	22	23
Howe Sound	3⅛	3⅜	..	..
Kewanas	13	14	13	14
Lone Star	5	6	5½	6
White Knob Cop. pf.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—Weekly statement of the associated banks:

	July 3, 1915.	Dec. from Prev. Wk
Circulation	$9,083,000	*$3,000
Loans, discts., & invmts.	252,119,000	*2,728,000
Indiv. depos., incl. U. S.	196,306,000	284,000
Due to banks	101,069,000	*6,588,000
Time deposits	7,602,000	*159,000
Exch. for Clear. House	15,885,000	*4,416,000
Due from banks	29,340,000	*945,000
Cash reserve	23,107,000	735,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	8,439,000	1,363,000
Res. with other banks	40,355,000	*162,000
Cash excess	9,412,000	788,000
Excess in New York	26,960,000	*109,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. Bk.	1,642,000	1,389,000
Total excess	38,014,000	2,068,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100½	100⅝	100⅞	100¼
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104	104	104⅛
4½s	June, 1965	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101¼	102	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101½	102⅛
4½s	May, 1957	101⅞	102	101½	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	97⅝	98⅛	97⅛	98¼
4½s	March, 1962	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March, 1930-'60	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s	May, 1959	94¼	95	94¼	95¼
4s	Nov., 1958	94¼	95¼	94¼	95¼
4s	May, 1957	94¼	95¼	94¼	95¼
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99½	..	99½	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1953	84¾	..	84¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84¾	..	84¾	86
3½s	May, 1954	84¾	86	84¾	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	127	131
Aetna Explosives, pf.	85	87
Atlas Powder	283	287
Bliss (E. W.)	885	895
Canadian Car & Foundry	61	66
Canadian Explosives	315	325
Canadian Explosives, pf.	101	109
Colts Arms	455	465
du Pont Powder	698	715
Electric Boat	115	119
Electric Boat, pf.	117	121
Hercules Powder	420	430
Niles-Bement-Pond	111	112
Savage Arms	250	275
Winchester Repeating Arms	1,700	1,750

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Deposits of the Guaranty Trust Company, as reported to the State Superintendent of Banks for June 23, amounted to $281,000,000. These were the highest figures ever reported by the Guaranty and were $47,000,000 more than the deposits of a year ago. The institution's total resources are now $362,000,000, a sum $66,000,000 greater than last June.

Spencer, Trask & Co. and William A. Read & Co. are offering the unsold part of an issue of $4,000,000 Province of Alberta ten-year 5 per cent. gold debentures, due May 1, 1925, at 97 and interest. Two-thirds of the bonds have been sold.

Perine & Nichols, accountants, of 149 Broadway, are issuing a practical form for drawing up monthly balance sheets and comparative income statements.

Hambleton & Co. and Colgate, Parker & Co. announced yesterday that the $1,250,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Indiana Steel Company, recently offered by them had all been sold.

The Stewart Mining Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 20 cents a share, payable July 20 to stockholders of record July 15.

MORE GOLD FROM CANADA.

Another $500,000 in Bars Arrives from Ottawa.

Gold bars aggregating $500,000 in value were brought in from Ottawa yesterday and deposited at the Assay Office. The shipment was for the account of the American Exchange National Bank.

So far $3,500,000 in bars has been brought in from Canada since the third week of June, of which $2,500,000 was for J. P. Morgan & Co. Gold imports since Jan. 1 now aggregate $125,000,000 in round numbers.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'26	4½	4.95	4.80
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1915-'24	4½	5.15	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.70
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
Chi., R. I. & P.	1915-'23	4½@5	7.50	6.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.65
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Hocking Valley	1914-'22	4 @5	5.15	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. Gen. Trt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	4.98	4.85
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	4.95	4.75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	550	555	550	555
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	228	225	228
Galena-Sig. Oil	145	147	145	149
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	134	136	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line	97	99	97	99
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½
National Transit	30	31	30	31
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	10	9⅝	10	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	75	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	310	313	310	313
Prairie Pipe Line	157	159	157	159
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	207	211	207	211
South Penn. Oil	278	282	278	282
South West. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	274	277	275	278
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	410	407	412
Stand Oil of Kansas	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	240	250	245	250
Stand Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	181	183
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	193	197	193	197
Washington Oil	33	35	33	35

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	109	105	110
American Cigar pf.	99	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	168	178	170	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	09	100½	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	330	340	330	340
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

THE BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 6.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N. C.	2½	2⅝
B. St. Gas.	.10	.11	Houghton	4	4¼
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blossom	.82	.87
Bingham	8⅜	9	La Rose	.50	.54
Bohemia	2⅜	3	Majestic	.95	.98
Boston E.	.26	.32	McK.-D.	.22	.25
Butte & L.	21	24	Mex. Mets.	.24	.26
Calaveras	1⅞	2	M. of Am.	2½	2⅝
Champ. C.	.08	.10	N. Baltic	3¼	3½
Chief Con.	1⅜	1¼	Nev. Doug.	.40	.45
Cortez	.30	.50	Ohio Cop.	.17	.19
N. Cornelia	7⅜	7½	Onoco	1	1⅛
Con. Ariz.	.93	.97	Stew't M.	2⅜	2½
Con. Cop.	1½	2	Utah Mets.	4⅝	4⅞
Crown Res.	.65	.75	U. V. Ext.	4⅞	4⅞
Davis-D.	1⅛	1⅜	Yukon G.	2⅜	2⅝
Eagle & B.	1⅞	1⅞			

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Hundreds of bankers and investors who have taken the course say it is the most valuable education they have ever received. It pays big dividends in losses avoided and in the right security bought at the right time.

Write for booklet, "Suggestions for Investors," and details of service.

Investment Bankers' Bureau
322 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, Mass

"Instead of the Old-Fashioned Trial Balance" is the title of a little circular just put out by us. With it goes a concise, practical form of Monthly Balance sheet and Comparative Income statement. Both are sent free on request.

PERINE & NICHOLS
149 Broadway
Experienced as Accountants since 1898

Announcement!

That portion of our Labor and Co-Operation Service entitled "Selecting Employees" is now being conducted by

Mr. Meyer Bloomfield

the leading authority on vocational guidance in this country. A sample of this Service will be sent by addressing

Department Y 76.

The Babson Statistical Organization,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of Its Class in the U. S. A.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Wells & Newton Co. of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 292 Avenue B, New York City, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1915, at 10 A. M., for the election of a Board of Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN A. LONG, Secretary.

$4,000,000

Province of Alberta, Canada

Ten-Year 5% Gold Debentures

Due May 1, 1925

Principal and Interest payable in Gold in New York. Also payable in London, Montreal or Toronto. Interest dates May 1 and November 1. Coupon form of $1,000, $500 and $100. Provision for registration. Legal opinion of Alexander Bruce, K. C.

The direct obligation of the Province of Alberta, which reports assets of over $120,500,000, with a total debt of less than $27,000,000.

Alberta, with area five times that of New York State, and railroad mileage in excess of 4,000 miles, is one of the most productive of the Canadian Provinces in grain, live stock and other farm products, and has very important producing coal and natural gas fields.

Having sold over two-thirds of the issue, we offer the unsold bonds, subject to prior sale or change in price,

At 97 and Interest—To net 5.40%

Special Circular on Application

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad St., New York
Albany - Boston Chicago

Wm. A. Read & Co.
28 Nassau St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$900,000

City of Minneapolis, Minn.

4¼% Improvement Bonds

Due $45,000 annually July 1, 1916-1935, inclusive
Principal and interest payable in New York City

The large part of the above issue having been sold we offer the remaining bonds

at prices to yield 4.45%

Circular on application.

BOND & GOODWIN
111 Broadway
New York

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau St.
New York

New Municipal Loans

Free of Federal Income Tax

$150,000 City of Wilkesbarre, Penn'vania

4½ Bonds, due 1931 to 1940, to yield 4.25%

A Legal Investment for New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut Savings Banks

$100,000 City of Jersey City, New Jersey

4½ Bonds, due 1961, to yield 4.30%

A Legal Investment for New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut Savings Banks

$800,000 City of Youngstown, Ohio

4½ Bonds, due 1919 to 1957, to yield 4.30%

A Legal Investment for New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut Savings Banks

$75,000 City of Salt Lake City, Utah

4½ Bonds, due 1934, to yield 4.50%

Particulars on Request

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Chicago
Denver San Francisco Los Angeles London

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $4,221,106.80,) market value		$4,221,106.80
Private securities, (book value, $13,965,522.97,) market value		13,965,522.97
Real estate owned		2,400,000.00
Mortgages owned		1,287,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		10,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		51,022,166.17
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,229,284.28
Overdrafts		3,178.10
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets, $16,479,556.02		
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	438,686.92	
		17,092,242.94
Specie		5,677,475.47
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		175,810.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,890.00
Cash items		4,525.14
Other assets, viz.:		
Advanced to trusts	$13,272.39	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	354,088.16	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	181,661.64	
Taxes paid in advance	17,585.50	
		566,610.69
Total		$83,055,508.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$4,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	244,952.00	
		4,744,952.00
Surplus on book value, $4,744,952.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$5,295,783.12	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	3,754,764.80	
Deposits by the State of New York	400,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	51,883.59	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	56,471,269.40	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	4,567,249.56	
Demand certificates of deposit	356,773.17	
Other certificates of deposit	1,702,499.09	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	54,923.23	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,599,956.24	
Total deposits		74,287,096.20
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Dividend payable July 1, '15	$150,000.00	
Reserves for taxes	76,334.09	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	666,621.85	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	118,362.52	
Estimated unearned discounts	50,659.09	
		1,053,457.46
Total		$83,055,508.66

*Less dividend

Three-Year Comparison of Deposits

July 1, 1913	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1915
$19,932,008	$29,383,744	$44,326,519

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall Street

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Semi-Annual Report

of condition at the close of business June 30, 1915

Resources

Investment Securities	$9,911,940.36
Loans and Bills Purchased	30,413,934.15
Cash on Hand and in Banks	11,874,339.38
Accrued Interest Receivable	332,964.66
Real Estate	63,826.85
	$52,597,005.40

Liabilities

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits (earned)	*6,145,049.24

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

15 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at snappy styles in suits and coats all week, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall samples of high-class cloth and silk dresses; apply all week. 22 West 27th St., ninth floor.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall samples of silk and cloth dresses; call 2 to 4 P. M. Horwitz, 22-24 West 26th St., 1st floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall waists. Call with samples all morning, Alter Bros., 215 4th Av.

JOBBER LOOKING at cotton waists and Fall skirts. Room 703, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 138 West 25th St., 6th floor.

JOBBER looking at coats and suits. Room 1,911, 15 East 26th St.

LARGE JOBBER, coats only, now looking at new styles in junior, misses' and ladies' coats; cloth and plie fabrics; stock orders given; 11th floor. 30 West 26th St.

LOOKING at popular lines of serge and silk dresses. Call 1 to 5, 138 and 140 West 21st St., 5th floor, front.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK WAISTS WANTED; BRING SAMPLES WEDNESDAY MORNING; 3D FLOOR. 30 WEST 32D ST.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk dresses; must have their own samples. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 22 West 26th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk waists for Fall; bring your own samples. Call afternoons, 6th floor, 11 East 26th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

CONTRACTORS ON silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTORS FOR PAJAMAS WANTED. AMERICAN SILK CO., 331 4TH AV.

CHELSEA WAIST CO. have for delivery heavy Milanese silk jersey sport coats, 28 inches long, in all colors, at $3.75 each. Terms 8-10. 152-156 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9745.

OFFER SPECIAL VALUE in Japanese silk waists at $6 per dozen, also cotton waists at $2.50 per dozen. Halper & Friedman, 119 Wooster St.

1,000 DRESSES, in silks and in cottons at a great sacrifice; biggest opportunity of the year; large variety. Ginsberg Bros., 5 W. 35th St.

ACCOUNT OF RETIRING, house dresses, kimonos, bargain prices. United Garment, 129 West 20th St.

HUNDRED DOZEN WASH SKIRTS; 30 to 36 waists; specials. C. P., 323 Church.

RESIDENT BUYER requires a young man, experienced in buying millinery, muslin underwear, infants' wear, &c.; state where last employed and salary expected. S 87 Times.

SALESMAN.—City salesman for popular line corset covers on commission. J. Zimit, 124 Wooster St.

HY. LANSBURGH, Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C., open for all kinds ready to wear Summer merchandise; any quantity if price right. Write Room 1,109 Century Building.

OLD ESTABLISHED pile fabric manufacturers willing to work for big house; submanufacturing or contracting at very reasonable prices. Address S 83 Times.

TO CLOSE, 150 assorted snappy styles in ladies' and misses' coats; exceptionally good buy. Leo F. Sturm, 45 W. 35th St.

CLOTHING.—Wanted 500 men's single coats, 100 odd men's woolen pants; cash terms. Gold, 463 Canal St. Tel. 4150 Orchard.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. CO., 32 Greene St. Spg. 858.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@2¾ per cent for the best names Friday's rates were " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Satisfied with Purchases.

From a source close to the Belgian Government it is understood that the purchases of war supplies in this country, as far as uniform cloth is concerned, have proved entirely satisfactory. Where there have been slight variations from sample at times, this has been adjusted through having the manufacturer make allowance in his price. The Belgians state that their own goods are superior to those of American make at the same price, but the domestic mills are said to be turning out a very fair cloth.

Gray Goods Opened Slowly.

The gray goods market was slow to recover yesterday from the benumbing effects of the holiday, and, as a result, not a great deal of business was done. Drills were very quiet, and the business done on sheetings was not as large as it might have been. Printcloths were none too active, either, though spot and near-by sales of these constructions were made on these bases: 39-inch 68-72s at 4½ cents, 38-inch 64-60s at 3 13-16 cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s at 3 5-16 cents. Contract sales of the last-named construction, for delivery to October, were reported at the same price. Specialties were fairly active. Staple printcloth prices, which were more or less nominal, follow:

39 -inch, 80-80s..6c 38½-inch, 64-56s..3⅛c
38 -inch, 72-76s..5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..3⅜c
38½-inch, 68-72s..4½c 38½-inch, 60-48s..3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4c 27 -inch, 64-60s..2⅞c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3⅛c 27 -inch, 56-52s..2⅜c

Closes for Lack of Indigo.

Announcement was made yesterday by the T. Holt Haywood department of F. Vietor & Achelis of the closing on Saturday last of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company's plant at Charlotte, N. C., as a result of the scarcity of indigo. The products of the Highland Park Company are valued at close to $2,000,000 annually, the bulk of which is made up of indigo staple ginghams. Its plant is the largest in the South making staple ginghams, and is exceeded in size by only one New England mill. The denim mills of the Cone Export & Commission Company will be closed on August 1 because of the lack of indigo. It is reported in the market that the supply of this color in the hands of certain southern makers of indigo staple ginghams is only large enough to carry them through this month.

Large Demand for Sport Wear.

While there has not been much said about the increasing demand for sporting clothes in the men's wear trade, this branch of the business has been growing to astonishing proportions. A manufacturer who makes a specialty of such goods said the field has become an exceedingly broad one since sports like golf and tennis have become so popular. The mills at one time during the last season were practically cleaned out of desirable flannels, and no doubt the selling agents will see to it that they are better prepared for the coming lightweight period. While there is not the restriction of dress for a given sport that prevails in England, where the etiquette of the game must be observed equally in dress as in the playing itself, the tendency on this side of the water is growing stronger than ever for a certain uniformity.

Courage to Face a Situation.

A clothing manufacturer, talking with the dyestuff situation, had some rather critical remarks to make on the lackadaisical manner in which most of those interested in coloring stuffs are taking conditions. The woolen and clothing industries in the past, he said, have been fortunate enough to get out of similar difficulties, but there are features of the present trouble that are without parallel. "If," said he, "the mills ran short of wool, were threatened with a strike of operatives, or any other grave contingency in the past, and told the clothing manufacturers the facts of the case, the clothiers would immediately describe such talk as 'crying wolf.' And, as it usually turned out, the clothiers were right. The dyestuff situation now, however, is real serious, and it is time for the wool men, the clothiers, and the retailers to get together and fix upon a plan for the future."

Taken with a Grain of Salt.

A few instances that have come up, to prove to coat and suit manufacturers that everything marked as an "exclusive foreign creation," as not always what is claimed, have had the effect of strengthening them in their determination to become more independant of Paris in the matter of originating styles. As one manufacturer put it the fraud that is practiced by some in the selling of imported models, has given the trade a jolt on more than one occasion, and every case of the kind that comes up only serves to illustrate just what progress American designers have made since the war started. "When you can successfully palm off models designed in this country as styles created by a Parisian house of world-wide reputation, I think," he said, "that most of the disparaging talk about our home talent must appear very thin compared with the facts."

Foreign Trade Interests.

E. de Kruijff, Director of the Division of Industry and Commerce of the Netherlands East Indies, who has been the representative of the Netherlands East Indies at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has arrived in this city on his way to Java. Mr. de Kruijff is making his headquarters in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House. He is primarily interested in stimulating interest in Java rubber, tea and coffee, and he hopes to take up these matters with American merchants who are interested.

G. Noordman of Leyden, Holland, was also another caller yesterday at the bureau's branch office. He wishes to introduce American lumber into Germany and the Scandinavian countries. Mr. Noordman has made an extended tour of the United States and has conferred with lumber interests in all sections of the country. He sails for Holland in a few days.

Prefer Styles to Staples.

The retailers' profit bulletin, issued by Morse & Rogers, will say today that, considering shoe styles were as changeable as the weather, and that most dealers did not know how to handle the resultant situation, Spring business as a whole was more than satisfactory. Committees of shoe manufacturers and retailers have met to decide whether staples or styles are best for the shoe business, and they have finally decided that style, properly merchandised, is the thing to follow. They claim that, in order to make the necessary profit in a modern store, shoes cannot be sold out of a barrel like sugar, and that stylish shoes are the only ones that afford a long profit. That profit, they say, can be maintained by conducting special sales often on slow selling lines. Also the only new thing in the manufacturers' minds right now is a suede leather known as velvetta calf. Gray is the best selling color.

Crude Rubber Prices Rising.

Crude rubber prices continue to advance in this market under the stimulating influence of heavy buying of the plantation grades in London for war purposes. Pale crepe was quoted here yesterday at 66 cents a pound, while smoked sheets were held at 65 cents. Sixty-three cents was asked for up-river fine, for which the demand is not so heavy just now. Buyers are none too active here now, in spite of the price advances indicated above, though a certain amount of business is being done daily. For some time they have more or less insisted that prices were too high to meet their views, but it is thought here by well-posted men in the trade that they will be forced into the market before long regardless of prices. Stocks that have accumulated during the life of the English embargo on the plantation rubbers, and which were augmented by good purchases immediately following the raising of it, are thought now to have been forced well out into. It is on this supposition that predictions of better buying in the near future are based.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Fix Duty on a Number of Imported Articles.

The Board of General Appraisers has decided adversely on protests by Marshall Field & Co. regarding the duties on women's nightgowns, chemises, scarfs, corset covers, and other articles composed in chief value of cotton, flax, silk, or wool and ornamented with embroidery. Duty was assessed at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as embroidered goods. The importers claimed a lower rate under one of several provisions of the law. As they failed to overcome the testimony of the customs examiners who passed the goods, the board affirmed the Collector.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Philadelphia, were sustained in protests dealing with the entry of garnetted mohair waste. The Collector returned it at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for, whereas the importers claimed free entry under Paragraph 651 as "garnetted waste." The board held that the Collector erred in his return and ordered a liquidation.

Reappraisement Board 8 settled a controversy between the Government and New York agents of Arthur H. Lee & Sons, Liverpool, regarding the discounts to be allowed on silk and cotton tapestries and panels. The entered prices of the goods were not in dispute, the differences turning on the question of discounts. The American importers claimed discounts of 10 per cent. and 2½ per cent. The board advanced the invoices by making the discounts 2½ per cent. and 2½ per cent.

Several reappraisements were made dealing with silk goods. Silks from Descours, Genthon & Co., Lyons, were advanced over invoiced or entered values by Appraiser Sague, and later came up for review before a single General Appraiser. Board 1 now holds that the entered values were correct, the Appraiser's action being reversed. Silk fabrics invoiced as batiste were entered at various prices, according to grade, but proved unsatisfactory to the appraising officials. Judge Howell decided that the advances made were not warranted. Plain habutai silk from the Yokohama Trading Company, Yokohama, described on the invoices as 6 mm. 36 by 50, were entered at 7.50 and advanced by Judge Howell to 7.75 yen per 100 mms.

Judge Sullivan decided that toys shipped to this country by P. Hunaeus, Klingenthal, Germany, were undervalued 10 per cent. He affirmed the Appraiser in demanding higher duty. The New York representative of the German manufacturers entered pyroxylin rattles at 11, 18, and 23 marks per gross; trumpets at 27 marks per gross, and swimming animals at 10.50 marks per gross. All of these goods, the General Appraiser ruled, should have been invoiced or entered 10 per cent. higher.

The Sandoz Chemical Works, Basle, shipped coal-tar colors to this country March 8 last which the Appraiser decided were undervalued. He accordingly raised the prices and took duty on the higher basis. The local agents of the firm submitted testimony to Board 3 which resulted in the entered values being sustained. The same board decided that slight advances over entered values were warranted on importations of aniline oil and salts produced by the Clayton Aniline Company, Limited, Clayton and Manchester. The board approved advances made by the Appraiser on aniline oil manufactured by H. N. Morris & Co., Manchester.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10⅝ 11	Gold Sov..	4½ 4⅝
Elkton ..	39½ 40	Isabella ..	18 18⅝
El Paso..	90 100	Jackpot ..	6½ ..
Findley ..	4 5	McKinney..	37 40
Golden C..	180 181	Portland ..	143½ 146
G. Dollar..	2¼ 4		

BUSINESS NOTES.

Samuel Eiseman & Co. have received the distributing agency for the knitted silk yard fabrics of Julius Kayser & Co.

I. D. Magnes, resident buyer, with offices at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, has returned to his desk after a serious illness of fourteen weeks. Mr. Magnes represents stores in California, Oregon, Washington, Utah and New Mexico.

There will be a meeting today at the Dry Goods Union, 462 Fourth Avenue, of upholstery goods buyers.

WANT RUBBER COMMITTEE.

Stockholders Asked to Unite After Passing of Dividend.

John Muir & Co. have written a letter to shareholders of the United States Rubber Company, urging them to form a committee to petition the company to make quarterly reports and supply holders of the stock with fuller information about business conditions than they have been receiving. The immediate incentive for the letter was the passing of the common stock dividend last week.

"When you were informed by your President last October, at a time when business was much depressed," said the letter, "that dividends had been amply earned, that finances were in easy condition with $8,000,000 cash on hand, and that there would at once be divided among you $1,700,000, you were satisfied and highly pleased. When six months later you saw your stock under heavy buying rapidly mount to $74 per share, with rumors accompanying of a 7 per cent. dividend, you certainly felt that your faith in the company and its management was being vindicated.

"When three months later, at a time when business, especially rubber, was not depressed, you suddenly saw the price of the stock begin to drop, you had reason for concern. The short time in which a break of over $30 per share in the price of the stock was accomplished and the impossibility of obtaining any information combined to mystify you. When finally the dividend was passed and you were gently told that earnings were just as good as last year, but that the company would be greatly strengthened by passing the dividend, you were nonplused.

"Do you intend supinely to wait the next pitfall? Get together; there are 15,000 of you."

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.72½	5.77½	5.75	5.75
Tin	39.00	39.50	38.75	39.25
Spel., (spot).	*22.00	...	*22.00	...
Antimony ..	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$95.00	$90.00	$96.00
Aluminium .	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	†33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 20¾@20¾c a pound, unchanged, in the open market yesterday. London market quotations were:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	79 15 0	79 2 6
Copper, futures.....	81 5 0	80 7 6
Tin, spot	171 10 0	170 10 0
Tin, futures	167 0 0	166 0 0
Lead	24 17 6	24 17 6
Spelter	100 0 0	100 0 0

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$3,490,908	+ $254,587
Seven roads	6,152,388	—1,355,851
Total (12 roads)....	9,633,386	—1,111,264

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$413,699	$413,413	$471,540
Net aft. taxes.	90,585	22,685	91,229
11 mos. gross.	4,384,350	4,994,834	4,805,192
Net aft. taxes.	846,546	924,261	1,157,755

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for May—

Gross	270,204	305,087	300,224
Net	119,381	120,288	119,852
Sur. aft. chgs.	761	15,517	15,952
11 mos. gross.	3,418,444	3,487,446	2,979,707
Net	1,432,935	1,256,977	891,070
Sur. aft. chgs.	174,130	171,229	*144,090

*Deficit.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—

Gross	851,801	940,509	979,297
Net aft. taxes..	248,864	223,642	286,437
11 mos. gross.	8,885,003	10,088,117	9,809,900
Net aft. taxes.	2,033,364	2,625,668	2,882,095

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for May—

Gross	250,550	281,488	308,951
Net	29,098	14,863	44,586
Def. aft. chgs.	65,521	81,233	51,334
11 mos. gross.	2,643,805	3,217,995	3,070,180
Net	407,550	640,707	603,255
Def. aft. chgs.	532,377	463,485	510,696

MINERAL RANGE for May—

Gross	98,514	99,373	71,125
Net	26,007	18,894	15,252
Surp. aft. chgs.	15,137	7,491	2,518
11 mos. gross.	704,276	437,410	777,936
Net	217,896	53,088	151,339
Surp. aft. chgs.	87,205	*70,523	8,007

*Deficit.

MOBILE & OHIO for May—

Mileage	1,122	1,122	1,114
Gross	$887,550	$1,087,215	$1,184,985
Net aft. tax..	257,437	182,299	291,004
11 mos. gross.	10,099,700	11,920,231	11,536,991
Net aft. tax...	2,374,429	2,202,204	2,670,701

NORFOLK & WESTERN for May—

Gross	4,010,353	3,773,014	3,901,567
Net	1,306,777	1,164,371	1,157,884
Other income..	12,567	173,826	49,951
Total income..	1,479,143	1,338,206	1,207,084
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,089,341	988,852	882,482
11 mos. gross.	38,608,491	49,900,105	39,997,032
Net	11,689,005	11,760,094	12,644,901
Other income..	1,677,655	1,677,844	1,309,829
Total income..	13,347,650	13,427,938	13,954,727
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,997,621	9,260,219	10,266,347

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for May—

Gross	384,700	347,697	389,819
Net after tax..	60,099	97,888	452,724
Other inc., deb.	36,624	27,937	15,791
Total income..	23,445	69,950	118,334
11 mos. gross.	4,232,419	4,191,901	3,965,190
Net after tax..	826,892	1,104,235	1,170,936
Other inc., deb.	297,732	13,288	109,141
Total income..	529,160	1,089,947	1,060,304

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for May—

Gross	497,968	469,130	522,218
Net after tax..	192,053	258,790	209,267
11 mos. gross.	5,545,402	6,161,566	5,690,207
Net after tax..	2,210,770	2,656,464	2,383,245

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	165,033	186,749	21,715
Net	59,909	61,016	10,107
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,231	21,412	10,181
Rs. for depr., &c.	4,571	365	*4,206
Balance	6,660	21,048	14,388
Gross, 11 mos.	1,813,854	1,920,524	101,670
Net	643,397	701,009	57,722
Sur. aft. chgs.	204,879	280,630	75,951
Res. for depr., &c.	40,997	3,871	*37,126
Balance	163,882	276,959	113,077

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power subsidiary) for May—

Gross	90,009	94,761	3,852
Net aft. taxes.	31,801	35,650	3,759
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,812	6,810	4,998
Gross, 12 mos.	1,045,731	1,172,194	126,463
Net aft. taxes.	340,986	463,085	122,229
Def. aft. chgs.	6,625	†147,229	*153,854

*Increase. †Surplus.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	245,947	254,559	*8,612
Net aft. taxes.	94,777	87,979	6,798
Sur. aft. chgs.	36,956	44,306	12,650
Gross, 12 mos.	3,045,554	3,052,154	13,400
Net aft. taxes.	1,219,220	1,466,902	132,608
Sur. aft. chgs.	751,235	597,494	155,741
Bal. aft. pfd. div	466,112	312,371	153,741

*Decrease.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER AND LIGHT for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	204,546	197,885	6,661
Net aft. taxes.	96,744	88,750	2,994
Surp. aft. chgs.	16,416	20,240	*3,823
12 mos. gross..	2,550,473	2,420,876	120,597
Net aft. taxes.	1,109,321	1,031,525	77,796
Surp. aft. chgs.	339,540	283,858	55,702
Bal. after pf. div	201,540	145,838	55,702

*Decrease.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	234,501	227,430	36,129
Net aft. taxes.	76,708	73,719	*2,989
Surp. aft. chgs.	12,819	19,033	6,214
12 mos. gross..	2,498,810	2,751,609	252,799
Net aft. taxes.	1,015,267	1,019,534	4,267
Surp. aft. chgs.	266,322	407,900	139,647
Def. aft. pf. div	31,738	†74,576	*106,314

NASHVILLE RAILWAY AND LIGHT (Tennessee Railway, Light and Power subsidiary) for May—

Gross	175,518	192,144	16,631
Net aft. taxes.	68,411	79,326	10,915
Surp. aft. chgs.	20,163	37,988	11,825
12 mos. gross..	2,199,989	2,236,642	36,673
Net aft. taxes.	949,708	681,465	*79,233
Surp. aft. chgs.	418,679	347,775	*70,904
Bal. aftor pf. div	293,679	222,775	*70,904

*Increase. †Surplus.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	416,149	538,473	92,324
Net aft. taxes.	192,411	251,185	58,774
Surp. aft. chgs.	3,971	67,342	63,571
12 mos. gross..	5,794,271	6,739,770	945,498
Net aft. taxes.	2,644,825	3,386,535	741,710
Surp. aft. chgs.	437,538	1,282,782	845,244

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	68,501	61,882	6,669
Net aft. taxes.	27,450	20,467	6,983
Balance after bond interest.	20,696	12,878	7,818
Balance after note interest.	14,696	6,878	7,818
12mos. gross...	878,691	766,214	112,477
Net aft. taxes.	362,374	272,758	89,616
Surp. aft. int. under bonds..	253,625	215,066	38,559
Balance after note interest.	211,494	143,066	68,558

STRICTER WITH IMPORTS.

A Lessened Quantity Allows More Time for Examination.

Importers are finding that the customs examination of merchandise entered at this port is much more thorough than has been the case heretofore in the recollection of the oldest members of the trade. More cases out of shipments consigned to a single firm are being sent to the public stores than ever before, and, altogether, imports here are going through a very fine "combing" process, with the result that there is not much chance of deception as regards the character of merchandise.

This unusually close supervision of imports at the country's chief port of entry is possible owing to the lessened volume of imports on account of the war. Appraiser Sague said yesterday that he estimated that at the present time merchandise imports here are between 60 and 70 per cent. below normal, compared with what they were just a year ago, when peace conditions prevailed.

"The falling off in imports," said the Appraiser, "makes it possible to concentrate attention on the goods that do come in. They are being examined more carefully than ever before. This is not because we are looking for fraudulent entries, but because the force at my disposal has more time to give to the goods. The war has made less work to do, and so in the past twelve months I have dropped 125 men of different classes no longer required.

"In normal times this office appraises something like $800,000,000 worth of foreign goods in a year, but of course that record is not maintained now, owing to the war conditions. Although men have been dropped where not required, I have managed to have the salaries of 350 persons connected with the office raised within the fiscal year just closed. In the interest of the public business, it is better to have fewer employes well paid than a great number of unnecessary men about owing their jobs to political influence. My endeavor is to bring the office up to a high state of efficiency, so that it may the better serve the Government and the great importing business of the port."

Greenwich Village Boy Drowns.

David Hamilton, the 14-year-old son of William Hamilton of 114 Perry Street, was drowned in Lake Topanemus, near Freehold, N. J., yesterday afternoon. He was bathing with a fresh-air party of eighteen boys sent by the Greenwich Presbyterian Sunday School, and got beyond his depth.

A GREAT DAY'S SALE.

Sale of the Simpson-Crawford Stock Draws a Big Crowd.

For a store to be thronged on the day after a Fourth of July celebration with a crowd of shoppers that can only be compared with that which is generally seen in the Christmas holiday season is an unusual happening anywhere, but especially so in this city. This was the case yesterday, however, on the first day of the sale of the $680,000 worth of merchandise recently bought from the Simpson-Crawford Company by Gimbel Brothers, and which is being offered to the public by the latter firm at prices which show an average reduction of 50 per cent. from the retail valuation placed on the goods by the Simpson-Crawford store.

One of the features of the sale yesterday was the evenness with which the attention of the purchasers was divided among the various departments. The offerings were taken freely in all departments, and especially so in the ready-to-wear sections. In order to handle the throng of customers expeditiously, the sales force of the store was placed on a holiday basis. About 1,300 extra employes helped fill the needs of the customers, and of these from 700 to 800, wearing distinctive buttons, were former members of the staff of the Simpson-Crawford store. While, because of the great amount of business done, it was impossible to give out the actual total figures of the day's sales, it was said last night that the Gimbel store enjoyed one of the very biggest days it has ever had, both from the viewpoint of the business done and the number of customers who visited the store.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—Thirty corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $956,600. They include:

Harper Auto Safety Signal Co., machinery equipment, $500,000; W. H. Thompson, H. John, and H. Harper, New Bedford, Mass.

Patrick Carfield & Co., advertising, construction, advertising devices, stocks, $100,000; Carl Long, M. E. Masterson, J. H. More, 49 Liberty St.

McDermott's, Inc., restaurants, cafes, hotels, catering, $50,000; F. Holman, M. A. Jones, J. J. Reilly, 167 West 16th St.

Welsey Publishing Co., publishing, printing, $25,000; J. F. Redmond, F. Seider, J. A. Savadel, 127 West 90th St.

Fruit Exchange Auction, Buffalo, fruit, grain, commission, $50,000; E. Moesch, J. A. Graves, J. A. Fechtig, Jr., 61 Bway.

Barnett Bros. Jewelry Co., jewelry, construction, realty, $10,000; S. and G. Barnett, H. Brous, 700 Riverside Drive.

Roff Dairy Farms, Cohoes, dairy business, Main St., East Rochester.

Crest View Realty Co., construction, realty, $10,000; M. M. and J. V. Fitzpatrick, W. Gibbons, 200 Dyckman St.

Penny Package Corp'n, commission, selling agents, advertising, $24,000; J. K. M. Ewing, W. L. and H. Schieffelin Sayers, 31 Nassau St.

Chadak-eur Amusement Co., Jamestown, motion pictures, theatrical, $15,000; J. Clark, C. M. and C. E. Brown, 35 Barrett Av., Jamestown.

Scharfman Bros., ladies' dresses, materials, $10,000; I. S. Milowitt, A. and I. Scharfman, 945 East 163d St., Bronx.

Rochester Sanitary Fruit and Produce Co., Rochester, foods, fresh and canned, $10,000; G. W. Irwin, A. Feasler, D. Hayes, 506 $9,100; W. Clarkson, A. and L. Roff, 207 Main St., Cohoes.

Henry Barnes Co., machines, $9,000; H. T. Avery, W. F. Prior, H. Barnes, 975 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn.

Great Eastern Electric Co., machinery, engines, tools, appliances, $8,000; A. and G. Hallberg, R. Lundin, 215 East 61st St.

Long Beach Automobile and Storage Co., Nassau, $10,000; J. H. Prior, A. Slater, M. Van Biarcom, 1,467 Minford Place, Bronx.

Gramercy Leasehold, realty, construction, $6,000; R. Bloch, F. J. Feibel, H. S. Byrnes, 111 Broadway.

Gerstein Bros. & Co., dry goods, notions, realty, construction, $6,000; B. F. Bough, G. W. Hobbs, H. Gerstein, 41 Green St.

I. Schwenk, Inc., millinery, supplies, $5,000; J. Myers, I. Schwenk, Virginia E. Stewart, 164 Sherman Ave.

D. Davis & Co., cloaks, suits, materials, $5,000; P. Folkman, A. Lipkien, D. Davis, 267 East 166th St.

Sozio Bros., wines, liquors, $5,000; H. S. Goldman, F. Caraglia, S. Sozio, 380 Broome St.

Naething Bros., restaurants, caterers, provisions, bakery, confectionery, $5,000; F. M. M. Louise and F. Naething, 118 Fulton St.

Nibur Realty Co., $5,000; J. Geizler, P. Rosodsky, J. W. Block, 2 Marble Hill Av.

Capital Increases—Kouvenhoven Metates, Mineola, $100,000 to $1,200,000; Louis Sametz, Inc., Brooklyn, $9,000 to $18,000; Troy Photo-Engraving Co., Troy, $1,600 to $2,500; Star Electric Co., Manhattan, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; Independent Table Co., New York, $3,000 to $4,000; Bingham-Dambach Co., Buffalo, $7,000 to $13,500.

Authorization—United Metals Selling Co., Wilmington, Del., $5,000,000; rep., Charles W. Welch, 42 Broadway, Manhattan.

Voluntary Dissolution—Chelsea Credit Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Simplex Realty Co., Newark, to deal in real estate, $10,000; H. E. Reilly, P. E. Borland, J. L. Feeny, all of New York.

C. Christofferson & Son, Perth Amboy, to carry on general merchant tailor business and to take over as a going concern the tailor business now carried on under the firm name of C. Christofferson & Son, $3,000; Christopher Christofferson, M. Christofferson, K. Christofferson, all of Perth Amboy.

East Jersey Bridge Co., Perth Amboy, to manufacture and construct bridges, $100,000; O. W. Ramsay, J. Brennan, E. G. Fraser, W. H. Fraser, C. R. Abell, all of Perth Amboy.

Monmouth Publishing Co., Lloyd Silver, to own, conduct, and carry on a general newspaper publishing business, $50,000; A. C. Baker, Little Silver; P. D. Baker, Jersey City; S. M. Baker, Little Silver.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA — Chamberlain - Johnson - Dubose Co., E. R. Dubose, dry goods; 20 W. 46th; Collingwood.

ATLANTA—American Hat Mfg. Co.; J. T. Clark, hats; D. Wolfson, hats; Bwy Central.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general lines; 148 W. 22d.

ATLANTA — Chamberlain-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; G. H. Jones, rugs, carpets; 20 E. 40th St.; Collingwood.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; G. N. Baillie, carpets; 23 E. 26th.

AUSTIN—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; L. Scarbrough, boys' clothing; 320 Church St., Cumberland.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, women's underwear, hosiery; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 24 E. 28th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coffens & Co.; B. Cohn, upholstery, imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Hochheimer, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Levin Bros.; P. Levin, manufacturing men's, boys' clothing; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—David D. Baer & Son; S. Baer, dry goods; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—B. Katzenstein & Bro.; B. Katzenstein, trouserings; Navarre.

BERNARDSVILLE—Goldstein Bros.; D. B. Goldstein, women's garments; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. E. Randall, men's hats; C. J. Brady, carpets, rugs; 11 Union Square.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; basement: Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, gowns, aprons; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Murphy, toys, sporting goods; W. B. Kay, merchandise manager; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Chilcutt Co.; F. G. Kneeland, upholstery goods; 432 Fourth Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, carpets, rugs; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Mens & Kelby Co.; Mr. Looby, jobs Palm Beach suits; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery, gloves; 2 Walker, Knickerbocker.

BUFFALO—H. J. Simon, furn. goods; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mens & Kelby Co.; L. Berner, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—The Ascher Co.; J. D. Nesser,

COTTON SHOWS LOSS DESPITE BULL NEWS

Pressure Develops After Opening 8 Points Up on Liverpool Figures.

SOUTH GETS TOO MUCH RAIN

Farmers Plowing Up Plants in Some Regions Because of Boll Weevil.

Cotton yesterday showed a net loss of 1 to 2 points, but these figures do not tell the whole story of a session which proved rather disappointing to local bulls. Liverpool was considerably higher than due and the local market opened at an advance of about 8 points. Pressure developed almost immediately, however, and closing prices were around the bottom, or 10 points down from the opening level.

The weather was again unsettled with showers reported over the central and eastern belt. Complaints are coming in of too much moisture and this has given rise to fears of damage by boll weevil. Advices from Southern and South Central Alabama indicate that farmers are discouraged over the outlook. A letter from Thomaston, Ala., to a local firm said: "Cotton is looking well, but is being destroyed by the weevil as fast as the fruit appears, so we expect a very small crop. In our section the use of fertilizer has been cut over 60 per cent. Some farmers are plowing up cotton and planting peas and corn, owing to destruction by the weevil."

Reports of too much rain in the southwest appear to be borne out by the Government records. North Texas rainfall in June ranged from 2.56 to 9.70 against .49 to 2.97 last year. East Texas rainfall .74 to 4.78 against .09 to 1.03 last year. Central Texas, .33 to 3.66 against a trace to 1.94 last year. The Arkansas June rainfall amounted to 2.25 to 6.08 against .30 to 3.22 last year. The Louisiana June rainfall averaged 3.34 against 3.22 last year.

Arthur R. Marsh discussing the cotton situation in The Economic World says that on the basis of generally accepted facts as to acreage and condition and allowing for such factors as decreased use of fertilizers, it would now seem reasonable to conclude that the present prospect of the crop is a minimum of 13,000,000 bales with entirely favorable weather and with the possibility of 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales with weather of average vicissitude. Mr. Marsh calls attention to the feeling throughout the cotton trade and particularly in Liverpool that the present price is still too high. He adds: "More than one reason exists for having this hazardous expectation. American cotton is now far below what the world knows to be its cost of production. The crops of Egypt and India will certainly be reduced through the exercise of Governmental authority at least one-third. Though Germany and Austria cannot get cotton and though the trade in Lancashire is reported to be slack, the cotton industry of the United States has evidently entered upon a period of great activity and prosperity. We finally retract not at all from what has been said in this column as to the consumption of cotton for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Another year's warfare will mean the use of quite 4,000,000 bales of cotton (of all kinds) for this purpose."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 9.50 for middling upland; sales, 100 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows. (Closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.35	9.23	9.26@ 9.27	9.28@9.30
Oct.	9.73	9.68	9.68@ 9.69	9.70@ 9.71
Dec.	10.09	9.92	9.92@ 9.93	9.93@ 9.94
Jan.	10.07	9.98	9.98@ 9.99	9.99@10.00
March			10.22@10.24	10.23@10.25
May	10.45	10.45	10.43@10.45	10.44@10.46

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	2,571	2,621	1,188
New Orleans	1,096	3,533	1,163
Mobile	86	85	2
Savannah	941	869	892
Charleston	138	240	1
Wilmington	75	18	
Norfolk	448	1,112	604

Total ports receipts, 5,356 bales, against 8,943 bales same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	328	163	80
Memphis	73	719	266
Houston	2,243	958	360

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,800 to 2,300	910	2,838
New Orleans	1,200 to 1,400	2,766	1,882

Total exports yesterday: 714 bales; so far this season, 9,159,347 bales, against 8,913,817 bales same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	—Stocks.— 1914.
3,825	New Orleans	9.00	148,961	90,128
—	Mobile	8.63	15,372	4,068
100	Savannah	8.87	68,579	19,052
2,901	Galveston	9.00	148,961	93,722
—	Wilmington	8.50	39,088	10,715
339	Norfolk	8.75	49,857	19,035
54	Augusta	8.88	84,221	14,138
150	Memphis	8.75	93,084	20,824
—	St. Louis	9.00	21,767	17,400
398	Houston	9.00	68,420	42,549

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling nine points advance at 5.33d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 16,000 bales, including 11,000 American. Closed steady.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; slowly rising temperature; light to moderate and s. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except probably showers near the coast; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs., except thunder showers in n. e.; moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; light to moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; not so warm in n. Thurs.; fresh s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Wed., not so warm in n. and w. Thurs. fair.

Okla.—Fair Wed., cooler at night. Thurs. fair.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Wed., Thurs. probably fair; cooler in w.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed.

Ohio—Fair Wed.; Thurs. partly cloudy, probably thunderstorms in n.; fresh s. winds.

Ind.—Fair in s., probably thunderstorms in n. Wed.; Thurs. probably fair; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Wed. and Thurs.; fresh s. winds with squalls.

Upper Mich.—Probably showers Wed. and Thurs.; fresh e. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with showers, warmer in s. Wed.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with thunder showers, warmer in s. Wed., cooler Thurs.

Wis.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.

Minn.—Showers Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy.

Iowa—Showers and probably thunderstorms Wed., warmer in e. Thurs., unsettled.

N. Dak.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs., possibly showers Wed.

S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Wed., with showers and cooler in e. Thurs., fair.

Neb.—Partly cloudy Wed., with probably thunder showers and cooler in e. Thurs., fair.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., preceded by thunder showers in e. Wed. Cooler Wed. afternoon or night.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Opportunity classes were opened yesterday in nine elementary schools in Manhattan, three in the Bronx, seven in Brooklyn, one in Queens, and one in Richmond.

Three prevocational schools, two in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn, will be kept open during the Summer.

The following names have been added to the eligible lists mentioned:

First assistant teacher of English, high schools, Joseph Leeser, 79.75; first assistant teacher of physical science, high schools, Harvey Newcomer, 78.25; John H. Stocker, 76.75; temporary license for service in a training school for teachers: Jessamine R. Cook, model teacher; John Hessenger, assistant teacher of drawing; Mrs. Mary C. Smith, clerical assistant; teacher of sewing, elementary schools, F. Beatrice Hunter, 79; teacher of drawing and constructive work, elementary schools, Katherine M. Breen, 74.5; teacher of Italian, elementary schools, Maddalena C. Ferrara, 76; placement and investigation, trade, vocational schools, Viola Bernstein, 77.5.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Most of the Business, However, Is Transacted in Old War Loan.

LONDON, July 6.—Money was easy and discount rates were firmer today.

The stock market had a good tone under the lead of home rails, which advanced a point on repurchases. Oil shares and foreign stocks were better, but most of the business was in the old war loan. The latter changed hands freely at slightly lower prices.

American securities were dull pending a lead from Wall Street. Only a few markings were recorded at unchanged prices. The closing was steady.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 6.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 69 francs 95 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 2½ centimes.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JACOB P. ADLER, the theatrical manager and actor in the Yiddish drama, who lives at the Empire Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,656 and assets of unknown value.

SCHOEN-BADKIN COMPANY, brass and metal work, at 227 and 229 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,926 and assets of $2,606.

MILGROM & SKERKER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Milgrom and David Skerker, composing the firm of Milgrom & Skerker, jobbers in hosiery and underwear, at 104 Orchard Street. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $1,500.

SIDNEY WILLETT HOAG, civil engineer, of 207 West 117th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $957 and actual assets of $9 cash.

WILLIAM JOHN SMITH, building superintendent, at Port Chester, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,156, contracted as a partner in the firm of Smith & Lynt Company, which was dissolved two years ago, and assets of $2.40 cash.

THE LESVIAN FRUIT COMPANY, INC., packers and stuffers of dates and figs, at 117 West Street, has assigned to Clifford G. Ludvigh.

THE BELMONT WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY, INC., manufacturers and wholesalers of waists and dresses, at 130-134 West Seventeenth Street, has assigned to Lawrence B. Cohen. Liabilities are said to be $20,000.

CHARLES NANZ, doing business as the Watchman's Clock and Supply Company, at 9 Church Street, has assigned to August F. Nanz.

MODERN ICE CREAM COMPANY, LTD., manufacturer of ice cream, at 513 Hudson Street, has assigned to Myles A. Walsh.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—John Petkus, saloonkeeper, voluntary petition; liabilities, $11,322; assets, $8,322.

LOS ANGELES.—Raymond W. Jarecki, contractor, bankrupt; debts, $72,000; assets, $25,000.

STAUNTON, Va., July 6.—Simpson & Baylor, women's garments; liabilities, $10,231; assets, $2,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Altman, Samuel—H. Singer, $163.12.
Alexander, Catherine V.—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., $98.
Baider, Abraham, Nathan Zimmerman, and Isidore Zimmerman—H. Glasser, $226.81.
Ball, Ernest R.—R. Randall, $127.80.
Same—G. H. Randall, $124.20.
Berman, Pincus—P. Emanuel, $326.15.
Barry, Gerald J.—Cutting-Larson Co., $651.11.
Berman, Pincus—P. Emanuel, $386.15.
Berman, Pincus and Annie—P. Emanuel, $325.90.
Blessecette, George H.—C. D. Halsey et al., $1,194.35.
Busick, Charles J.—C. W. Langerfeld, $554.41.
Bohaty, Antonio, and Joseph Stransky—W. J. Slingden, $3,578.47.
Binns, Harry—S. H. Spear, $112.02.
Beck, Yuda—D. Lite, $199.41.
Conover, Frank E.—T. H. Van Tine, $106.65.
Cort Film Corp.—E. L. Waldo, $234.41.
Same—Same, $131.91.
Curtis, Rensselaer L., rec'r—H. Davidson, costs, $105.18.
De Vito, Dominick C.—H. W. Fairfax, $170.26.
Ferguson, Arista M.—Welham Co., $229.66.
Fruiterman, Benjamin E.—E. Doughlas, $112.91.
French, Fred F.—F. Coyle, assignee, $396.65.
Feldman, Louis, and Morris Cammer—J. B. Miller, $119.40.
Fox, Jesse K. and Charles K.—Goodwin-Gallagher Sand & Gravel Co., $170.19.
Gutmann, Henry—W. C. Crane, $325.33.
Goldbach, Saul W.—Burnett Co., $118.66.
Hass, John D.—United Transportation Co., $4,586.56.
Harrington, Ara C.—S. L. Samson, $135.11.
Kucker, Charles—Mutual Paper Co., Inc., $116.29.
Lomench, Samuel—G. Mistarka et al., $136.65.
Lieberman, Samuel—Eastman Machine Co., $249.07.
Lipman, Estelle—S. Katz et al., $271.91.
MacLean, Arthur E.—N. Y. Window Shade Co., $193.60.
McCabe, Charles F.—Goodwin Sand & Gravel Co., $531.79.
McGown, John H.—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $125.85.
Nesi, Joseph—Wood & Selick, $132.50.
O'Neill, Joseph M. and Lee—Brown & Bailey Construction Co., $561.
O'Cornick, Paul—Joe H. Krenrich Commission Co., $298.93.
Quinn, Frank W.—F. C. Peters, $1,146.57.
National School for Moving Picture Acting, Inc.—W. C. Crane, $310.11.
Penn, Abe E.—A. Hirtenstein, $334.44.
Rockwell, Benjamin F.—W. B. Barnes, $116.77.
Rogers L. Harding, trustee—N. Erb et al., $120.26.
Same—A. T. Sullivan, costs, $117.52.
Reliant Holding Co.—H. Bruere, Chamberlain, &c., $19,260.35.
Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co.—N. Erb et al., costs, $168.88.
Same—A. T. Sullivan, costs, $116.39.
Richardson, Frank W., and Maro W. Carr—M. E. Laycoch, $1,096.41.
Silver, Mamie—Central Trust Co. of New York, $4,560.15.
Swanson, Gustav and Olander—Blue & Queripel Co., Inc., $281.38.
Spanuth, Hans A.—Cuttin Larson Co., $509.82.
Signorelli, Michael—Mosaic Tile Co., $122.04.
Smith, Lannie M.—W. C. Crane, $538.13.
Tower Construction Co., William H. Schrieber, Emily Schrieber, Joseph Bloch, and Gussie Bloch—First National Bank of City of Brooklyn, $2,066.70.
Schlesinger, Morris S.—Hegeman Printing Co., $861.23.
Sturtz, Max; Uriah Harris, and Dora Frankenstein, administratrix—J. Neuhorn et al., $1,280.94.
Vickers, Ernest M.—Luelmaur Holding Co., Inc., $119.91.
Wilkens, Herman—Mosaic Tile Co., $270.24.
Williams, Frank T.—W. C. Crane, $195.51.
Wickenheiser, Emma E., guardian, and Emma E. Wickenheiser—German Exchange Bank, $252.45.
Same—Union Square Savings Bank, $237.54.
Weiss, Joseph—Consumers' Coal and Ice Co., $153.85.

In Bronx County.

Bell, Joseph—Simon Strauss, Inc., $75.42.
Bernfeld, Samuel, and David Sandler—B. Chambers, $34.72.
Benjamin, Morris—R. Jacobs, $1,137.16.
Egan, Michael—James Everard's Breweries, $45.17.
Hagen, Charles—Suffolk County National Bank, $1,039.37.
Leopold, Felix—C. T. Lamb, $1,406.85.
Meyer, Cecelia—G. Gennerich et al., $176.36.
Spilberg, Joe, Morris Solmanson, and Ben Faden—E. L. Richards, $168.16.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second name the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Averill, George W.—E. Keller, March 28, 1912, $1,058.88.
Bluman, Moses—Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Oct. 30, 1913, $481.92.
Bakers and Consumers' Compressed Yeast Co.—I. Katz, June 11, 1915, $850.
Baer, Abe—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915, $4,456.45.
Carroll, Pierre G.—Aeolian Co., May 17, 1915, $1,205.05.
Guiterman, Rudolph—W. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Kelly, Thomas—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, $1,528.48.
Robertson, Louise, and Walter A.—E. I. Mayer et al., June 8, 1915, $797.28.
Osterweis, David—E. H. Crosby et al., June 3, 1914, $45.99.
Osterweis, Leo L., and David Osterweis—J. Friedman, May 26, 1914, $133.40.
Paine Lumber Co., Ltd.—Ambrose Realty Co., costs, June 11, 1915, $113.81.
Root, Mary F.—R. Peale, April 10, 1902, $10,999.79.
Price, Leo A.—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Warendorff, Sophie—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915, $720.72.
Anderson, Matilda—E. Shifrin, April 8, 1914, (vacated,) $252.61.

In Bronx County.

Pederson, Jacob O.—H. Gold et al., April 18, 1914, $112.15.
Wollins, Irving—M. Kuku, May 29, 1914, $142.15.

HAWAIIAN OPINIONS.

Islanders Opposed to Free Sugar and the Seamen's Law.

Judge Charles P. McClelland of the Board of General Appraisers, who has just returned from an official visit to Honolulu, said yesterday that sentiment is unanimous and insistent that Congress repeal the free sugar provision of the present tariff law. Almost as strong a sentiment exists among the Hawaiians that the La Follette seamen's law should be repealed.

"Last year's sugar crop," said Judge McClelland, "was the biggest and best ever raised in the Hawaiian Islands. This year's crop also is promising. While there is consequently a great deal of prosperity in the islands there is deep apprehension as to what will happen to the chief industry once sugar is put on the free list, as is provided for in the tariff law after May 1 next. The general feeling is that such action will spell absolute ruin to the leading industry.

"While I was in the islands a large Congressional delegation was being entertained by the leading business men and planters, and no effort was spared in convincing the members of the delegation that the law should be changed at the next session. The islanders are satisfied with the protective features of the old tariff, and want the former rates restored. Relative to the seamen's law, there is but one opinion in the islands, and that is it that its enforcement will wipe the American flag from the Pacific Ocean.

"It is regarded as a certainty that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and other lines now flying the United States flag will cease doing business under American registry, and turn the Pacific into a Japanese lake. With the curtailment or elimination of American vessels now plying between the American continent and the islands will come a shortage in passenger, mail and freight transportation, which, it is held, will seriously retard the business and commercial interests of the islands. Under the American coastwise laws any American going from a Hawaiian to an American port on a vessel not under American registry is liable to a fine of $250. This provision was not repealed at the time the La Follette bill was enacted and leaves American travelers in a serious dilemma."

Judge McClelland's visit to the islands was the first to be made for the purpose of hearing reappraisement and classification protest cases arising under the tariff law. While a great many of the cases related to Japanese, Chinese, and other Oriental products, there was a fair sprinkling of cases involving direct importations from Europe and elsewhere. In the opinion of the General Appraiser, Honolulu gives every indication of an expansion in the not far distant future into a great commercial port. At the present time, it is the thirteenth port of the United States in the matter of duty collections.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Loughery<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Shapiro<Wells Fargo & Co.
D'Amato<Pittsburgh Const Co.
Smolik<Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Payne<Stboat Old Colony.
Penn. RR<Tug Gladwish.
Metapan SS Co<SS Iowan.
Bush Term<Tug Sladington.
Donavan<Tug J T Seeley.
U S<Tug Underwriter.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Discharges:
Chas O Tobias.
Michael T Rovatzas.
Louis Katz.
David Moscowitz.
Solomon A Pyle.
Aaron A Balzer.
Joset Segal.
N Y Mail Co.
Maurice Altman.
Leo Goldberg.
Gustav Korn.
Louis Horowitz.
Wm Adelman.
John T Bauer.
James Bergmann.
Max Kronstadt.
Mayer, Martin & Danda.
Under objections: Louis Dienstag.
Solomon Hierman.
Morris Lehner.
Meyer Freund.
Jacob Rosenfeld.
Adolph Hartstein.
Isaac Hellman.
Morris Schwartz.
Hurig & Mietenberger H & V Citron.
Adjourned cases: Louis Smith.
Schnapp & Nass.
Frank C Gevin.
Gregory D Vogel.
Motion calendar:
Geo Druff.
Louis Sisenwein.
Monarch Auto Supply.
Stultz Bros.
Augusta Greenspan.
Hans Triest.
Fliss & Gordon.
S J Binger & Sons.
New Premier Market.
U Qeller & Co.
Dan W Gluck.
R S Thomas & Son.
Boshnack & Son.
Hyman Sheinberg.
Sobel & Weintraub.
J B Greenhut & Co.
Aetna Cont Co.
Louis E Levy.
Dal Schwartzman.
Oliner Bros.
Paul Mitke & Son.
Frederick M Hunt.
Adolph Mandel.
Beneson & Cohen.
Joseph Briskman.
Deutsch Bros.
City Laundry Co.
Leo Frank.
Samuel Schwartz.
M S Globe & Son.
Nat Woolen Co.
Callier & Co.
Annex Homes.
James T Wood.
Fritz Scheff.
Intl Praeposit Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M., in room 323.
Marconi Wireless Tel Co<Lowenstein.
U S Benefit Rennolds <N Y State Const.
Solotorefsky et al<Rosenthal.
Muller, Trustee<Sire et al.
Osborne, Trustee<Eday Realty Co.
Isaacs<Simenoff.
Individual D C Co<Public Serv Cup Co.
Griffin, Trustee<Karp & Kriegel.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar.—At 10 A. M.
U S<Stoffel.
U S<Cartalano.
At 10:30 A. M.
U S<Cox & Kisgan.
At 11 A. M.
U S<Tilson & Hughs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clark, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.
Maria< Plaza Op Co.
Buchanan<Evento.
Bennett<Chayes.
Sebastino<Ponta Bridge Three-Cent Line.
Renaut<CNY.
Northern Bk<Fleitmann.
Chas<Gordon.
Richter<Lindeman.
Usonia Stamping Wks <Wagner.
Albanese<Pitts Con Co.
Hirshfeld<Owners' Std Rty Corp.
Chartered Co of Lower Can<Rowlett (2.)
Cohnfeld<Furlong et al.
Maschke<Stinzing.
Machawicz<Roebling Con Co.
Schiff<Winton Motor Car Co.
Brookhelm<Blow.
McGowan<Appell.
Baruch<Copeland.
Tompkins<Brown.
Cohen<NY Rys.
Monypeny<Monypeny.
Same<Same.
Richardson, Frank W., and Maro W. Carr—M. E. Laycoch, $1,096.41.
Silver, Mamie—Central Trust Co. of New York, $4,560.15.
Swanson, Gustav and Olander—Blue & Queripel Co., Inc., $281.38.
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Warendorff, Sophie—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915, $720.72.
Anderson, Matilda—E. Shifrin, April 8, 1914, (vacated,) $252.61.

In Bronx County.

Pederson, Jacob O.—H. Gold et al., April 18, 1914, $112.15.
Wollins, Irving—M. Kuku, May 29, 1914, $142.15.

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on Moller<Moller.
No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—E. C. Marshall, Louis Pressonyne, Johanna C. Heimstadt, Arthur W Palmer.
TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Clarke<Brady-Murray Motors, (2.)
Grossman<Levy.
McDermott<Guggenheimer, (2.)
Gardiner<Clark.
Gottlieb<Rosenblum.
Morettl<Purdy.
Hornauer<Pult. (2.)
Bayer<Roseff.
Hartley<same.
Robinson<Richards.
Robinson<Williams.
Rudolph<Snoemaker.
Bell Co<Power.
Hastings<Fellows.
Hallanan<Kennedy.
Allendale Bldg<Rashall.
Parrott<Birdseye.
Garey<Cross.
Burns Bros<Collins, Toan & Co.
Wilbeth Realty<Crystal & Son.
Louis<London Assur.
Holzman-Cohen Co<Ernemann Photo Kino Works.
Catts<Morrison.
Apfelbaum<Kohn.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, R.—Globe Rye Bread Co<Mishler—Francis W Pollock. Societe Francaise Des Films<Eclair Film Co —J Campbell Thompson. Piesen<Kelly—Eugene Freyer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Robt L McGehee<Saranac Cons Co—William H Quinn, N Y Life Ins & Trust<Frank C Lindeboom—Thomas J Barton.
SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Berla Hammer<Morris Wagner—John J Rooney.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 11 A. M.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 13.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Louise B McGuire.
John Klein,
Margaret Cross,
Mary Sender.
Hyman Auerbach,
Katharina Strenglein.
Wills for probate:
Fred'k J Flemming,
Mary Ward Magan,
Bridget Malone,
Max Magsamen,
Frederick Schill,
Peter Fox.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Hanken< Dohrman—John J. O'Brien.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Valentine< Brennan—Charles P Hallock.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Re East 58th St.
Smith<L I RR.
Hogan<same.
Dunning<same.
Passe, (M.)<same.
Passe, (H.)<same.
McKnight<Franklin.
Re Maistelman, (Greenberg.)
Young<Young.
Bahlman<Bahlman.
Harvey et al<Rockville Centre Hold Co.
Donner<Donner.
Peo ex rel Roeder<O'Loughlin.
McCullough<McCul'gh.
Schulman<Perl et al.
Butterly<Deering.
Palmantier<Ageloff.
Big Cont Co<Int Cork Works et al.
Henderson<Henderson.
Re s w cor Willoughby St & Flatbush Av
Kennedy<Reilly et al.
Lynch<Lynch.
Re Peter Doelger Brew
Re Flatbush Av.
Kastrinsky<Trieber.
Silberman<Washor.
King<King.
Guild<Guild.
Rosenblum<Westin.
Losee<Lack Coal & Lumber.
Kirkpatrick<Ill Surety Co.
Mundhelm Co<Kanner.
Levin-Kronberg Co<Diaz Building.
Pinkus<Cohen.
Catts<Morrison.
Am Law Book<Berger.
Cohn<Libowitz.
Hallam<Van Sand.
Ansel<Becker.
Rizzo<Solomon.
Schneider<Drowne & Bldg Corp.
Whiskeman<Dunn.
Kay Mfg<Brodsky.
Moran T & T<Walker.
Leichter<Weber.
Daniels<Von Novelly.
Baron<Kwastel & Berman Co.
Beecher Mfg<Sokolow.
Guilsano<Kattek.
Mannix<Herbert Robertson Co.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Levin,
Gold,
Willeman,
Ward,
Kuhlkin,
Kaufman,
Cook,
Johnson,
Kapalow,
Weindling,
Sofsky,
Goldberg,
Marchese,
Fener,
Romeo,
Goldberg,
Wolkoff,
Haveson,
Epstein,
Negon,
Mirsky,
Boger,
Moore,
Allen,
Nathanson,
Wittkin,
Helbig,
Andrade,
Hill,
Thompson,
Guiney,
Paschen,
Labowitz,
Kuck.

PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary Rooney,
Joseph Gerateur,
Matthew J McKenna.
Henry D Hesser.
Elizabeta Marseglia,
Bridget Meyers,
Mary Schlosser,
Isidor Michelson,
Ann Vowles,
Caroline L Henry.
Administration of:
Charles Smith.
Accounting of:
Gilbert Keegan,
Alexander W Shepard.
Mary E Battler,
Maria E Blake,
John Wortman,
Joseph Conlon,
Adolph Jacobsohn,
Mary A Daly,
Emily J Black,
Theresa Market,
Maria Kuntz,
Clara Griffin,
Francesco Franzese,
Thomas Madden,
Estates of:
Elizabeth Winegar,
James Simpson.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Annalist, every Monday, is read for its authoritative expression on financial and commercial topics. 10c. by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:38|Moon rises..12:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:41	4:13	9:52	10:42
Governors Island	4:28	4:57	10:35	11:27
Hell Gate	6:18	6:47	12:15	1:07

Arrived—Tuesday, July 6.

SS United States, Christiansand, June 26.
SS Havana, Havana, July 3.
SS Louise, St. Jago, June 24.
SS Looland, Banes, June 23.
SS Florizel, St. John's, July 1.
SS Metapan, Havana, July 2.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Gibara, June 28.
SS Munwood, Matanzas, July 2.
SS Lampassas, Tampa, July 3.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, July 3.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 3.
SS Zamore, Stockholm, June 10.
SS Chalmette, New Orleans, June 30.
SS Brothic, Tiltcove, N. F., June 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Achinai	Palermo	June 23
Stampalia	Genoa	June 22
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Satsuma	Dundee	June 22
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Colorado	Galveston	July 1
SS Norte	Galveston	July 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE SATURDAY.

Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Buenos Aires, Cadiz	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jam

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The storm that was over the St. Lawrence Valley Monday passed eastward beyond the field of observations, while that then over the Western Plateau has advanced eastward to the Middle Plains States. The latter has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the North Plains states, and widely scattered showers in the Far Northwest.

Temperatures have risen considerably in the Great Central Valley and the Southwest, and have fallen in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, where readings are generally nearer below normal.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday east of the Mississippi; except that showers are probable in the region of the Great Lakes and on the South Atlantic Coast. Temperatures will rise somewhat Wednesday and Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Lower Lake region, but no extremely warm weather is indicated for these regions.

Temperature changes elsewhere over the eastern half of the country will be unimportant.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest and west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday; warmer in interior. Thursday, probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

New England—Fair, somewhat warmer, Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	62	64	4 P. M.	71	74
6 A. M.	61	62	6 P. M.	71	76
9 A. M.	68	68	9 P. M.	66	72
12 M.	67	72	11 P. M.	66	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 6:30 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:20—142 E. 62 St.; Mary Cole	Slight
2:45—225 E. 69th St.; not given	Slight
3:35—200 W. 145 St.; Andrew Nelson	Slight
7:00—332 Tinton Av.; Fred Himnes	Slight
7:35—34 W. 114 St.; Isaac Meyer	Slight
9:30—64 Whitehall St.; John Bittner	$30
9:50—1,639 1 Av.; Max Jastrow	Slight
10:05—Silver Beach Camp, Throgs Neck; Joseph Davis	$200
10:20—309 E. 110 St.; Gennaro Brevorma	Slight
11:00—881 Home St.; Henry Garliek	Slight
P.M.	
2:40—419 E. 23 St.; Evers-Rehm Co.	Slight
3:35—58 Kenmare St.; not given	Slight
4:40—77 Madison St.; Henry Schiltz	Slight
4:50—125 Rivington St.; Israel Suchman.	Slight
5:05—26 Av. A.; not given	Slight
5:05—265 Stanton St.; William Fox	Slight
5:05—441 E. Houston St.; Sarah Rolinsky.	Slight
5:40—823 W. 141 St.; Adam Helsen	Slight
6:20—2690 B'way.; Gunendurfer Bros.	None
6:45—574 West End Av.; Edinburgh Realty Co.	$50
6:45—850 W. 37 St.; Samuel Freedman	Slight
8:10—222 Riverside Dr.; B. Rosenberg	Slight
8:15—446 E. 73 St.; Emil Schanstek	Slight
10:10—1,835 Brook Av.; H Tupperman	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Orders of June 22, detailing Capt. C. W. Hawkins, jr., Medical Corps, as a member of the board appointed to meet at Ft. Jay, N. Y., for examination of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps, revoked.

Orders of June 24, relating to 1st Lt. J. F. Taulber, 2d Cav., revoked.

Sec. Lt. J. J. Waterman, 2d Cav., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to his station.

Maj. A. Hero, jr., C. A. C., from duty on staff of Commanding General, South Atlantic Coast Artillery district, and assigned to duty as Commander of Ft. Terry, N. Y., effective about Aug. 5.

Col. H. C. Davis, C. A. C., on arrival in U. S., and after leave, to Ft. Adams, R. I., command Coast Defenses of Narrangansett Bay.

Following officers detailed to enter next class at Army Staff College, reporting about Aug. 15, to Commandant, Army Service Schools, for duty: Capts. K. Walker, 14th Inf., C. T. Boyd, 10th Cav., J. R. Craig, 4th F. A., F. J. Morrow, 27th Inf., and C. M. Condon, C. A. C.

Capt. J. B. Gowen, 10th Inf., is detailed to enter next class at Army Staff College, reporting about Oct. 20, to commandant, Army Service Schools, for duty.

Following officers of infantry will report to Commanding General, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as Inspector-Instructors at State Camps of Militia, to be held in July and August: First Lts.—R. Wetherill, F. E. Wilson, K. S. Gregory, and M. H. Thomlinson, 6th; S. C. Leasure, 7th; H. H. Slaughter, 18th; J. M. Cummins, 18th; H. W. Fleet and E. V. Cuterer, 19th; G. C. Bowen, W. S. Drysdale, 20th; J. C. Fairfax, 21st; R. C. Richardson, jr., 23d; and O. O. Ellis, L. Farrell, J. Gaston, and A. B. Kaempfer, Inf. Second Lts.—G. Hoisington, J. A. Merritt, 14th; F. E. Uhl, 18th; C. P. Hall, 20th; and P. C. Kailoch, jr., 28th; and Capts. W. R. Kendrick, 17th, and G. S. Simonds, 22d Inf.

Capt. H. L. Evans, 9th Inf., is detailed for service in Signal Corps.

Capt. S. O. Fuqua, 12th Inf., is detailed for duty on staff of the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla.

Leaves: 1st Lt. C. E. Seybt, C. A. C., 1 month; he will sail for his station about Sept. 5 instead of Aug. 5; 1st Lt. J. C. Peterson, C. A. C., 2 months, on expiration of which he will sail from San Fran. about Sept. 6 for Manila; Capt. C. A. Hadsell, Inf., 6 days; Capt. E. A. Fry, 24th Inf., 1 month. He will sail from San Fran. about Aug. 5 for Manila; 1st Lt. W. L. Clay, Ord. Dept., 1 month; 1st Lt. C. A. Thuis, Inf., 2 month; Major M. H. Barnum, attached to 3d Cav., 20 days; Capt. D. H. Biddle, Cav., 1 month; Capt. P. P. Bishop, C. A. C., 1 month, and Capt. S. D. Embick, C. A. C., 20 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, placed on retired list from July 22.

Junior Grade Lts.: P. Buchanan, B. H. Bierl, S. Picking, J. M. Blackwell, A. G. Zimmermann, W. M Quigley, R. F. Wood, and J. A. Fletcher, all commissioned from March 7.

Assistant Naval Constructors: E. M. Pace, jr.; H. E. Saunders, and S. J. Ziegler, all commissioned from June 28.

P. P. Paymaster W. R. Van Buren, the Salem, to the Columbia.

Carpenter H. V. C. Wetmore, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, July 15, to the Texas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Marietta at Progreso; Patterson, Wyoming, Orion, Cassin, Tippe, Aylwin, Paulding, and the Jouett at Newport; Nebraska at Eastport, Me.; Proteus and Smith at Boston; Eagle at Cape Haitien; Kanawha at San Diego; Virginia at Salem; Wilkes at Perth Amboy; Denver at Manzanillo; New Orleans at La Paz; Preston at Frenchman's Bay; Georgia at Gloucester, Mass.; Balch at Bridgeport, Conn.; Cæsar at Alexandria; Cyclops at New York Yard; Kearsarge and Kentucky at Gardiner's Bay; Truxtun at Mare Island; Wasp at North River, and the Wheeling at Tampico.

Sailed: Prometheus, Dutch Harbor for Pribilof Islands; Benham, Newport for Greenport, Me.; Michigan, Newport for Bristol, R. I.; Jenkins, Newport for New Bedford, Mass.; Nereus, Lambert Point for Olongapo; Arethusa, Guantanamo for Charleston; Farragut, Hull, and Whipple, San Pedro for San Francisco; Dorothea, Cleveland for cruise; Gloucester, Brooklyn for practice cruise; Hopkins and Lawrence, San Diego for San Francisco; Glacier, Guaymas for San Diego; Supply, Guam for Yokohama; Hawk, Buffalo for practice cruise; Brutus, Progreso for Guantanamo; Yantic, Marquette, Michigan, Franconi, Mich.; Albany, Port Angeles for San Francisco; Chester, Alexandria for Jaffa.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

NEWELL, KATE, (Feb. 21, 1914;) net estate, $14,411; Mrs. Nellie S. Weed, sister, gets $9,736; Ada M. Swain, niece, received $2,276; rest of estate passed to three other nieces and a nephew. Assets: Deposits, $8,951; stocks, $7,078.

WORMS, BERTHA, (Jan. 24, 1914;) net estate, $8,404; ten relatives beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $8,930; notes, $636, and jewelry, $26.

VOLLMAN, MORRIS, of Seattle, Wash., (April 7, 1914;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: Equity, $20,209, in premises Audubon Ave. and 181st St., appraised at $63,000; net value, $19,649. Mrs. Maude C. Vollman, widow, beneficiary.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of N. ZEILER & CO., Inc.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 501 Sixth Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of, the above estate, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, dresses, cloaks, suits, coats, waists, furs, safe, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS M. BECHER, Assignee.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 220 Broadway, New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Dwelling Opposite Plaza Hotel—Washington Heights Apartment House Traded for Florida Orange Grove—The Rockingham Sold and Mortgaged for $400,000—Deal in Old Chelsea District.

The realty market opened strong yesterday after the holidays with another investment purchase in the upper Fifth Avenue section, a couple of apartment house resales on the Heights and several small transactions scattered in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, all of which indicate improved conditions.

In the Fifth Avenue section William B. May & Co. sold to an investing client for Alvin Krech 26 West Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling occupying a lot 25 by 100 feet. The property was purchased several years ago by Mr. Krech, who held it at $125,000.

It is opposite the Plaza Hotel and on a block where several business improvements have recently been made. Last week the same firm of brokers sold to an investor for L. Napoleon Levy the six-story commercial building, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, held at $500,000.

Florida-New York Exchange.

The Nehring Company, in conjunction with Frederick Fox & Co., sold for a Dr. Bishop his orange grove and buildings, which comprises the entire town of Peola, Fla., to the Orland Holding Company. The St. Ermine, a six-story elevator apartment house at 549 West 168rd Street, 110 by 100, was taken in part payment. The transaction involves about $550,000.

Sale on Lower Greenwich Street.

Joseph P. Day sold for Hannah Mendelsohn to a client 90 Greenwich Street, a five-story flat with stores on lot 23 by 71 by irregular, adjoining the southwest corner of Greenwich and Rector Streets. This is the first transfer of the property in over forty years, the present owner having lived in the house during that period.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

F. Freund has sold to the Rev. C. L. Butler 209 West 131st Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 99.11. J. B. Wood negotiated the sale.

Resale of Heights Apartment.

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning have resold for the Hudson Trust Company to Nassoit & Kennedy the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 171st Street, a six-story modern elevator apartment house on plot 98 by 103. The transaction was for all cash. This is the southerly house of the block front recently sold to the Hudson Trust Company by the same brokers.

Sold Three Times in Two Weeks.

Jacob S. Kahn, President of the Aldus Construction Company, has purchased from Brande & Papae the vacant plot on the southwest corner of Haven Avenue at 171st Street, 51 8 by 108.11.

A five-story apartment house will be erected on the site at once by the buyers. This is the third resale of the corner during the past couple of weeks.

Buy Rockingham Apartments and Place $400,000 Mortgage.

After a long series of negotiations extending over a period of about fifteen years, Edmund L. Mooney and Andrew L. Shipman, of the law firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, have purchased from the Julia Lorillard Butterfield estate a one-twenty-fourth interest in the Rockingham apartments at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street.

They are now the sole owners of the property and have mortgaged it to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for $400,000 for a period of three years with interest at 5½ per cent.

The property is valued at about $750,000 and is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $720,000. Extensive alterations will be made to the old structure, which is six stories high, fronting 131.9 feet on Broadway and 122.7 on Fifty-sixth Street. Stores will be placed on the Broadway front and the apartments will be cut up in smaller suites and remodeled.

Builders Buy Chelsea Apartment House Site.

As a site for a six-story apartment house Joseph and Samuel Horbater of Brooklyn have purchased from Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum 334 and 336 West Twenty-second Street, two old three-story dwellings on a plot 45.6 by 98.9.

The property, which is located between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was acquired by the sellers last month from the Douglas Taylor estate. This is the first apartment house dwelling on the block, but several apartment houses recently completed in the old Chelsea section have rented quickly.

$50,000 Dyckman Deal Pending.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Broadway and Academy Street, owned by Walter M. Weschler. The property has been held at $50,000, the prospective buyer being a builder.

Bronx Sales.

Eugene Stratton has sold for Sarah E. Henderson 969 Hoe Avenue, a five-story apartment house, to the J. & M. Building Company. The northwest corner of Montgomery and Popham Avenues, 118.1 by 125.1 by 100 by 61.1, vacant, was taken in part payment. The same broker also resold the vacant corner to the Mellwin Realty and Construction Company, which will immediately improve it with two high-class apartments.

Brooklyn.

Ross & Meeke have sold for Grant Gregory three one-family houses on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to clients for occupancy.

Samuel Galitzka has sold for the Seventy-seventh Street Construction Corporation to Julius K. Wizenstein the two-story and cellar brick one-family house, 523 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 20 by 100, for occupancy.

An investing client of Joseph Metzger has purchased from M. Stanges the three two-family houses, 2,427 to 2,431 West Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay, each on a lot 20 by 100.

Roth & Morgan, Incorporated, have purchased from L. A. Thomas & Co. a plot of twelve lots on the north side of Seventy-seventh Street, near Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. These lots are near the New Utrecht Avenue extension of the recently opened Fourth Avenue subway, the effect of which is already shown by a revival of interest in local real estate. They will be improved at once by the buyers. Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

The dwelling at No. 27 State Street, Flushing, owned by Cecelia A. Corcoran, has been sold through the J. Albert Johntra Company to Charles McCardell, who buys for investment.

W. J. Bennett has purchased from the Westbury Manor Company, at Westbury Manor, Westbury, L. I., a plot 60 by 100.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for Mrs. A. Lightfoot of Nova Scotia the "Lightfoot Holdings," embracing approximately three acres on the high plateau overlooking the ocean at "Giffords-by-the-Sea." The purchaser, Mr. Carl F. Grieshaber, contemplates the development and sale of this property in bungalow sites.

F. W. Walker sold a tract of sixty-seven acres at Huguenot Park, Staten Island, to Charles S. M. First of Manhattan. It was an all cash transaction.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold to Frederick W. Butterfield, a seventy-one acre farm on Millburn Avenue, top of Orange Mountain, West Orange, N. J.

Benjamin Gorlin sold to David Lowenthal 500 to 508A Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, eight three-story stores and flats on plot 103 by 100. The buyer gave in part payment 312 and 314 Newark Street, Hoboken, two store buildings on 35 by 68. The transaction involved $95,000.

Recent Buyers.

S. A. Singerman is the buyer of 256 West 143d Street, a six-story flat with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. Sold last week.

Martin F. Huberth is purchaser of 1,045 and 1,047 Lexington Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, recently reported sold by the Mortgage Company.

Five Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for five apartment buildings to be erected on a plot of 113 by 147, located on the southwest corner of Hemstead Avenue and Jamacia Plain Road, for the Esor Realty Corporation as owners.

$100,000 for Dyckman Flats.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for two five-story new law tenements to be built by the J. B. O. Building Company, Inc., Joseph Cotier, President, on a lot 100 by 100 feet; located on the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Dyckman Street. The buildings are planned to accommodate forty-seven families and will cost $100,000.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the William Waldorf Astor estate, store at 2,482 Broadway, for five years, to Bobe, Inc., for a millinery shop.

William A. White & Sons have rented the entire building at 34 Moore Street to Carl Platou & Co., importers and exporters.

B. Flanagan & Son have leased for Mrs. Kate Kelly the six-story tenement, 263-265 West 144th Street, for five years to Corrado & Costa.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store at Forty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue to Flo Samson.

Amos & Co. have leased for the estate of Isaac D. Thomas the building 154 East Twenty-seventh Street; also the building, 321 West Thirty-third Street, to Theophil Rey.

Realty Notes.

Grosvenor Atterbury filed plans yesterday with the Bureau of Buildings for renovating the four-story brownstone dwelling at 38 East Thirty-six Street, owned by William Church Osborn, to cost $40,000.

At a recent meeting of the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, the following directors were re-elected: M. Morgenthau, Jr., Franklin T. Seaman, Joseph Halberstadt, Isidore H. Lehman, Myron I. Borg, Albert J. Erdmann, Fred M. Stein.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were re-elected: M. Morgenthau, Jr., President; Joseph Halberstadt, Treasurer; Franklin T. Seaman, Secretary. In addition, I. H. Lehman, who has been counsel for the company since its organization, was elected Vice President.

The officers reported one of the most successful years in the history of the company. Mr. Morgenthau will tender a dinner to the staff of the office tonight at the City Athletic Club.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Mount Morris Av, 28, w s, 40 ft s of 123d St, 20x80, three-story dwelling; K. K. Donahue against Annie Hay et al; C. S. Pinkney, attorney; T. F. Gleason, referee; due, $17,394.87; taxes &c, $312.70; to the plaintiff, for $14,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Alexander Av, 311, w s, 75 ft s of 141st St, 25x75, four-story tenement; A. H. Atterbury, trustee, &c, against R. C. Blanchard et al, Taylor More, attorney; E. J. Flynn, referee; due, $10,545.62; taxes, &c, $480.69; adjourned sine die.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Wooster St, 70 and 72, e s, 190.2 ft n of Broome St, 60x100x irregular, eight-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Jacob Corday et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; E. J. Murphy, referee; due, $43,974; taxes, &c., $6,866.74.

Sutton Place, 24, w s, 20.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x86.5, four-story flat; Adoniram Clark et al. against J. D. Braue et al.; Roe & H., attorneys; L. B. Faber, referee; due, $16,635.84; taxes, &c., $327.42; subject to two mortgages aggregating $9,000.

By Henry Brady.

24th St, 133 West, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x114.6, seven-story loft and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against A. von den Driesch et al.; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $49,129.90; taxes, &c., $3,500.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

145th St, 496 West, s s, 212.6 ft e of Convent Av, 15.6x99.11, four-story dwelling; Julia Coddington et al, against Rose Leavit et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $6,605.26; taxes, &c., $376.10.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

8th Av, 2,837, w s, 24.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81, five-story flat and stores; Josephine Mulholland against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; H. Russell, referee; due, $5,690.81; taxes, &c., $846.75.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 3,081, n e corner of 131st St, 20x98, five-story flat and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Abraham Solomon et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Benno Lewinson, referee; due, $32,616.58; taxes, &c., $2,216.16.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 and 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement, right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Cherry St, n s, 126.4 ft west of Jackson St, for a one-story factory building; Jacob Fisher, 931 Fox St, the Bronx, architect; Mary Gorman, La Fontaine Av, Bronx, owner; cost, $1,000.

157th St, West, south side of cantre line, six one-story fireproof garages; J. L. Cheatham, 522 West 112th St, architect; Mrs. N. D. Miller, Audubon Park and 157th St, owner; total cost, $1,620.

26th St, and the East River, for a one-story addition to Bellevue Hospital; McKim, Mead & White, architects; City of New York, owner; cost, $2,000.

ALTERATIONS.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

38 East 36th St, to a four-story, brown stone dwelling; William Church Osborn, owner; Grosvenor Atterbury, 20 West 43d St, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted adress party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 119-21, n e corner Wooster St., 50x75; Bernard Cohen to Charles W. Endel; 257 West 98th St, all title, B. & S., all liens, July 6; address 100 5th Av. ..$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner 90th St, 100.8x100; Eldorado Holding Corporation to Secured Holdings Corporation, 55 Liberty St, B. & S., all liens ..$100

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 218.8 ft s of Edgecombe Av, 23x100; Melrose Building Co. to John A. Murray, 310 West 39th St, B. & S. and C. A. G., all liens, Sept. 29, 1914, rerecorded from Oct. 2, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

24TH ST, 30 East, n s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 20x49.4; Leo L. Schwab to A. Marie Schwab, 35 West 96th St, ½ part, July 1; attorneys, M. E. and D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St. ..$1

52D ST, 313 East, n s, 184.5 ft e of 2d Av, 20.1x100.5; Kar Krug to Michael G. Panzer, 968 1st Av, (mtg $7,500,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. ..$1

104TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; A. Julian Fox to Alice Fuchs, 553 West 159th St, (mtg $11,500,) Dec. 28, 1914; adjusm 128 Post Av ..$100

109TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10x irregular; John S. Myers, administrator of Aaron Bussing, to Benjamin Markowitz, 20 Yale Place, Rockville Centre, L. I., all title, guildolaim, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $25

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; James S. Alexander et al., as trustees, to Mercantile Stores Corporation, 220 Broadway, Jan. 30 ..$1

126TH ST, 141 West, n s, 330 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; John J. Kennedy to Jennie Lewinson, 963 Riverside Drive, and Meta Kuno, 709 Riverside Drive, (mtg $8,000,) July 1; attorney, Benno Lewinson, 119 Nassau St ..$100

123TH ST, s s, 119.6 ft w of 3d Av, 19.3x99.11; Carrie A., wife of Thaddeus K. Miller, to Bessie C. Adamson, 154 West 129th St, all liens, July 2; attorney, T. K. Miller, 154 West 129th St. ..$1

130TH ST, 109 West, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; William Henry et al., executors of Albert Rich, to John J. Kennedy, 7 Beekman St, all liens, July 1; attorney, M. C. Levine, 119 Nassau St. ..$6,000

Bronx.

ARLINGTON AV, w s, 10 ft n of 227th St, 15.8x irregular; Edgehill Terrace Co. to Axtell F. Lundeen, 542 West 124th St, (mtg $4,837,) Jan. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1

BRINKERHOFF AV, s s, 243.3 ft w of Suburban St, 73.2x118; C. Brainerd Fox to Mefco Realty Corporation, s e corner of 136th St and Rider Av, June 30; attorney, Brison Howe, 128 Broadway ..$500

CORTLANDT AV, n w s, 361.1 ft n of Hawthorne St, 25x100; Anna B. Burnham to Julia Mann, 273 West 47th St, July 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$100

FOX ST, n e corner of 163th St, 20x98.2; John G. Hoffman et al to Anton Realty Co., Inc., 1,384 Washington Av, (mtg $16,000,) June 24; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St. ..$100

LOT 28, Block 2,394, tax map; Robert L. Luce, referee, to Adam Rice, 529 Trinity Av, July 2; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 291 East 149th St. ..$900

LOTS 577 to 579, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; City Island Homes, Inc., to Joseph C. Dixon, 703 Minneford Av, (mtg $2,500,) July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$100

MCRRIS AV, n w corner of 146th St, 27.11x111.8; Henrietta R. Hutcheson to Aquilano, Inc., 703 East 157th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

4TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of Avenue A, 50x108, (Unionport;) Frieda Engel to Elizabeth Gleason, 100 Morningside Av, Oct. 14, 1914; attorney, Grant Squire, 299 Madison Av. ..$1

4TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Avenue A, 50x108, (Unionport;) Frieda Engel to Harriet Cochrane, 100 Morningside Av, Oct. 14, 1914; same attorney ..$1

135TH ST, 657 East, n s, 18.8x75; Jenie Davis to Jennie F. Tuetel, 1,033 Tinton Av, (mtg $3,500,) June 24; attorney, Charles Oakes, 2 Rector St. ..$1

160TH ST, 436 East, s s, 50x118; Emilie Loos to Eugene L. Loos 2,013 Valentine Av, July 2; attorney, Samuel F. Frank, 170 Broadway ..$1

239TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100; Ehrich Peterson to George A. Burpeau, 335 East 239th St, (mtg $3,200,) June 15; attorney, George A. Burpeau, 335 East 239th St ..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 94th St, 100.8x 95; Isaac Boehm to West Side Bank, 481 8th Av, June 22, due as per note; attorneys, Lee & B., 111 Broadway ..$10,000

52D ST, n s, 184.5 ft e of 2d Av, 20.1x100.5; Michael G. Panzer to Karoline Krug, 313 East 52d St, June 30, prior mtg $6,000, due July 6, 1915, 4 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. ..$1,500

60TH ST, n s, 229.1 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 100.5; Seymour Oppenheimer to Benjamin G. Paskus et al., executors, 315 West 77th St, July 2, (coupate with mtg $35,000.) 5 years; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway ..$5,000

109TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x—; Benjamin Markowitz to Famie B. Natterass, Marblehead, Mass., July 3, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway ..$5,000

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Frederick I. Unger to Bank of United States, 77 Delancey St, July 3, due as per notes; attorneys, Steinberg, J. & P., 233 Broadway ..$12,000

121ST ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 50x—; 121st St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x88; Louis Brenner to Adolph G. Austin, individually and trustee, Yonkers, N. Y., May 20, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Tobias O. Keppler, 233 Broadway ..$5,000

130TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 99.11; John J. Kennedy to William Henry, 20 West 96th St, et al., executors, July 1, 3 years; attorney, M. C. Levine, 119 Nassau St. ..$4,000

Bronx.

ARLINGTON AV, w s, 10 ft n of 227th St, 15.8x irregular; Axtell F. Lundeen to Edgehill Terrace Co., Jan. 12, due June 25, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$4,837

BAYCHESTER AV, w s, 310 ft n of 179th St, 61.2x93.2x88.2 to n w s of old Quarry Road x e — to centre line of road x n e — x55.10; Carrie Trexler to Isaac H. Hebberd, Washington, Conn., July 2, due as per bond; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 1,901 Bathgate Av. ..$1,300

LOT 231 map of part of Hyatt farm; Mary A. Wellenbuesher to Jane A. Lloyd, 3,125 Webster Av, July 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$2,200

LOTS 577 to 579, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; Joseph C. Dixon to City Island Homes, Inc., 49 Wall St, July 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sayers Bros, 31 Nassau St. ..$2,500

LOT 296, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Arthur Hellman to Novy Tabor Real Estate Association, 322 East 73d St, July 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $400

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 627 ft n e of Summit Av, 33x100; Elizabeth A. Kelly to Joseph Bonsignore and another, 651 East 230th St, prior mtg $7,500, July 1, 3 years; attorney, A. J. Kelly, 391 East 149th St. ..$1,800

TIEBOUT AV, s e corner of Fordham Road, 74.5x91.2x116.7x27.8; John F. Holfelder to John Heidelbach, 246 West End Av, June 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row. ..$1,600

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, all; 62 West 116th Street Corporation to Frederick L. Unger, 200 West 111th St, 21 years, from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 253 Broadway ..$5,400

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11, all; Henry Feuchtwanger to Frederick L. Unger, 200 West 111th St, 21 years, from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 253 Broadway ..$1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday:

CEDAR ST, 55; **Edward Maas against Mutual Life Insurance Co.**, owner; Schoenbadkin Co., contractor ..$89

BROADWAY, 1,876; Knickerbocker Elevator Gate Co. against Ella Von E. Wendell et al., owners; Modern Fireproofing and Construction Co., contractor ..$160

LIS PENDENS.

133RD ST, n s, 485 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Staten Island Savings Bank against Genovefa Eusner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Fach.

BROADWAY, s e s, 60 ft s w of Hyatt St, 20x85; S. Granville Beals et al., executors, against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roe & Hayes.

79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Samuel R. Welser et al, trustee, against Omar A. Jenks et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) C. E. Coney.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e cor of 160th St, 102.8x102.2xirregular; Robert L. McGehee against Saranac Construction Company, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Small.

103RD ST, 187 e; Kate Doubleday against Michael J. Gaffney et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLaughlin & Martin.

179TH ST, 625 e and 16th St, n s, 518 ft e of Av B, 25x92; Augusta Maier against Lorenz Maier (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, A. P. Wagener.

8TH AV, w s, Lot 131, estate of Cornelius Ray, 12th Ward, 22x78; New York Life Insurance & Trust Company against Frank C. Lindeboom et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

Bronx.

LOT 633, (part of,) map of Village of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward; Lena Ritter against Freeman F. Webster et al., (action to foreclosure transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. Gans.

WILLIS AV, 375; James F. Belbey et al., against Winny Kelly et al., (action to declare lien;) attorney, E. A. Isaacs.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—simple facts—

the Sea Beach Subway

Opens Up the Richest Home Section of Greater New York in Brooklyn at

MAPLETON PARK

Only twenty-four minutes from the

MUNICIPAL BUILDING STATION

On the "Finest Subway Trains in the World."

Mapleton Park is nearer to City Hall than 110th St.

We have beautifully decorated and artistic Homes, all ready to move into, costing from $4,500 to $9,000, on payments—just like rent. Little cash down.

Prices and terms are much lower now than they will be 90 days hence.

Our Home Buyers' and Investors' Book No. 1 (free) tells the complete story.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
60 Liberty St., N. Y.
Phone 2552 Cort.

20TH AVENUE STATION,
Property Office.
Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WE HAVE WAITED

One whole year

Before holding a big Lot Sale, Because we would hold only an

ABSOLUTE SALE.

Now at last

Edgemere Crest, Inc.,

has authorized us to hold a Peremptory and Final Sale of 400 Lots and 7 Houses at Edgemere, Long Island, as the company will be wound up and go out of business. This is your opportunity. Watch Business Page of this paper for daily announcement.

Write Us To-day for Illustrated Booklet.

MORGENTHAU JR © 111 BROADWAY

TODAY
at 14 Vesey St., at 12 noon,
406 W. 145TH ST., 15.6x99.11.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR © 111 BROADWAY

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

BIG BARGAIN Right in N. Y. City.

$7,000 HOME $4,600



WILL BUILD TO ORDER ON EASY TERMS.

**

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on pensions: 12 P. M., July 3, Lieut. W. Butler, 17, (on his own application,) at $1,125 a year; appted Jan. 22, 1881. Noon, July 3, Patrol. A. Hogan, 63, (on his own application,) at $700 a year; appted. March 17, 1888.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. R. B. Watt, 23, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 9; B. Byrnes, 278, to T. S., 6 days, 8 A. M., July 6; Patrol. A. Naurod, 6, to Det. Bu., 5 days, noon, July 8; W. Stetter and H. H. Schwarz, 15, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 8; J. Callaghan, 26, to office of Chief Surgeon, 30 days, 9 A. M., July 7; J. C. Kennek, 25, to 1 in. Dis., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 7; J. J. Kilroy, 31 and J. E. Smith, 35, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, noon, July 7; Lieut. Cols. 32, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 9 A. M., July 6; W. A. Brady, 36, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, 30 days, 6 P. M., July 5; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to Det. Bu., 5 days, noon, July 8; J. A. O'Donnell, 148, and D. F. Stack, 155, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 20 days, 8 A. M., July 7; W. Maher, 161, as station house attendant, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 6; F. W. Voethel, Traf. Div., Subd. A, to B. B. H. Squad, motor cycle duty as messenger, 9 days, 8 A. M., July 6.

To duty in plain clothes, precinct indicated, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 7: C. J. Browne, 22; F. Fyistensky, 22; T. J. Smith, 22; C. B. Daly, 22; D. J. Neville, 22; J. S. Wallace, 22. Thirty days, 4 P. M., July 3, 1915: M. Mannon, 39; J. F. Lamour, 39; M. Flannery, 39; M. F. Cotter, 39. To 5 D., precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 8: J. H. Squad, 4th Pct., July 1; C. J. Coyne, 29; J. J. McKenna, 31; J. Fitzpatrick, 35; J. S. Clair, 29; W. F. Norton, 31; F. Shafer, 35. Matron Maria A. H. Young, 166, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 6.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. J. Kenna, 145, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 5; D. J. Roane, 147, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 3; J. R. J. Kiely, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; F. H. Crane, 160, 1 day, noon, July 6; S. H. Obrayta, 161, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 5; H. Gilroy, 162, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 3; J. H. Larvers, 211, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 5.

Full Pay While on Sick Report: Patrol. J. T. Backes, 22, 9:15 P. M., June 12, to 9:30 A. M., June 22; Lieut. J. Kiefer, 153, 4 A. M., June 19, to 12 P. M., June 23; W. Clade, 154, 10:35 A. M., June 19, to 12 P. M., June 23, P. Shanley, 164, 7 P. M., May 26, during disability; J. O'Connor, 167, 10:30 P. M., June 14, to 12:01 A. M., June 23.

Fines: Patrol. D. P. Ryan, 144, (absent from post,) 3 days; D. Pisapia, 169, (charge preferred while attached to 16, absent from post standing at side door of liquor saloon drinking from a glass,) 10 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. F. G. Trommer, 158, (absent without leave;) F. G. Trommer, 158, (absent from post;) F. H. Filler, 164, (charge preferred while attached to 154,) (same;) O. G. P. Eppler, 165, (charge preferred while attached to 156,) (absent from post, smoking;) J. Dick, 167, (absent without leave;) J. B. Hagan, 169, (charges preferred while attached to 149,) (absent without leave; feigning illness; absent without leave;) J. F. Rice, 172, (improper patrol;) D. P. McGuinness, 172, (absent from post;) T. J. Spamer, 283, (same;) M. F. Quinn, 285, (in liquor saloon in uniform, while off duty.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol.—N. W. Webb, 13, (engaged in other than police business;) J. F. McCormick, 15, (struck a woman;) F. E. Ioess, 171, (improper patrol;) J. F. McKay, 152, (same.)

Resignations accepted: Patrol.—G. E. Ryan, 140, 12 P. M., July 3; J. M. Hannar, 161, 12 P. M., July 5.

Death: Patrol.—E. M. Roberts, 13, 12:09 A. M., July 6.

Fire Department.

Leaves of absence, with pay, are granted to the following to attend the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans at Utica, N. Y. Credentials certifying their attendance will be submitted to the Office of Chief of Department: Eng. of Str. F. T. Lynch, Eng. 18, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 5. Eng. of Str. T. S. Richards, Eng. 227, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 7.

Paragraph VII., Special Order No. 19, dated July 2, 1915, is revoked in so far as it applies to Fire 1st gr. J. Tierney, of Eng. 86, being granted a leave of absence, with pay, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., July 5.

Paragraph III., Special Order No. 115, dated June 28, 1915, is revoked in so far as it applies to Fire 1st gr. J. McCarthy, Eng. 33, being granted a special leave of absence, for 36 hours, from 8 A. M., July 3.

Transfer, 8 A. M., July 7: Fire 1st gr. J. J. Tierney, Eng. 86, to Eng. 154.

The following will report to Firs. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. Thurs., July 8: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 263; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; H. Reichert, Eng. 51; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 81; L. Hall, Eng. 88; W. J. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; C. Charous, Eng. 258; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ferguenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; L. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 201; J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 222; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, H. & L. 113; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; A. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Capt. L. Flanagan, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 1; Lieut. J. F. Abbott, Eng. 30, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 7; Fire 1st gr. J. F. Baker, Eng. 238, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 7; Fire 3d gr. W. R. Martens, Eng. 282, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 30; Fire 1st gr. P. Martens, H. & L. 148, 12 hours, 8 P. M., July 11.

Deaths announced: Fire 1st gr. Arthur James, H. & L. 121, at 1:45 A. M. July 4. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 12 Maple Place, Rockaway Beach, at 9:30 A. M. today. Interment at St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I. Members of H. & L. 121 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers. Fire 1st gr. F. J. Dwyer, H. & L. 120, at 11:45 A. M. July 8. Funeral was held from his late residence, 457 W. 36 St., at 10 A. M. yesterday.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are pending: Patrolman, 944 candidates; interpreter, Turkish and Greek, six candidates; dentist, 158 candidates; gymnasium attendant, 47 candidates; Yiddish interpreter, 75 candidates; examiner, purchases and supplies, 115 candidates; assistant fire marshal, 164 candidates; civil service examiner, physical, 34 candidates; keeper of manageric, 10 candidates; pathological bacteriologist, 1 candidate; resident physician, grade 2, 5 candidates; engineer with knowledge of sewage, 6 candidates; finger print expert, 130 candidates; assistant director, Bureau of Standards, 15 candidates; inspector fire alarm boxes, 31 candidates; physician, nose and throat, 31 candidates; overseer New York Reformatory, 206 candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for July 27 an examination for metallurgical chemist, male, to fill a vacancy in the Ordnance Department at large, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., at $1,800 a year. The subjects are: Education, publications or thesis and experience. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Factory lofts, 68x75, with power; light on all sides; freight elevator, heavy carrying capacity; accessible location. 512-516 West 41st St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet part of office. Apply 515 Wilson Building.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. ALHAMBRA MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, Complainant, vs. KRITERION FILM CORPORATION, Defendant.

Samuel Strasbourger, temporary receiver in equity, of the assets, property and effects of the above named defendant, Kriterion Film Corporation, will receive sealed bids for all the property, assets and effects, consisting of furniture, negative films, positive films, test proofs, both released and unreleased, also office fixtures, safes, &c., all located at premises of the above named defendant, No. 1600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., on the 9th day of July, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 74 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of said bid.

Property located at 1600 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

Property located in the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the attorneys for the receiver.

Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver.

MORRIS AND SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7846.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

House for Sale, Bronx.—Modern, semi-detached, 2-family brick, 16 rooms, 2 baths, steam, showers; bargain to quick cash buyer. 1,041 Clay, (165th St.)

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Party in need of some ready cash, will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each, two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. C. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Long Island Railroad Depot.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly cosy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. B-Cottage, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $15 monthly. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $30 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 125 acres, good buildings. Cost, $7,000. Aged owner will sacrifice for $3,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two gentlemen's estates, Westchester County and near-by New Jersey, $50,000 each; free and clear; over 10 acres; exchange for Manhattan private residences. B 42 Times Annex.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

FARM WANTED.

I am looking for a good, productive farm, 100 to 500 acres; will pay cash if suited. A. K., 160 Times Downtown.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED PRIVATE HOME; CONVENIENT TO EDGEMERE (LONG ISLAND) STATION; GOOD-SIZED GROUNDS, TENNIS COURT, TREES, SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, BATHING, BOATING; FREQUENT TRAINS TO WALL ST. OR PENN RAILROAD SECTIONS, NEW YORK CITY; SIX MASTERLY ROOMS, THREE BATHS, GARAGE NEAR BY. PRICE CONCESSION, SHORT SEASON. ADDRESS J. J. G., CARE OF H. L. HORTON, 60 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Completely furnished 9-room cottage, twilight park, Haines Falls, splendid view; bargain for season. E. F. Colladay, 259 West 92d St., New York City.

To rent for Summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., three furnished cottages, modern improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; garage, stable; $300. S 75 Times.

For rent, furnished, nine-room stucco house; two baths; close to ocean; Bradley Beach, N. J. Phone 5582 Mad. Sq.

Far Rockaway.—Modern stucco cottage, near water, furnished; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; $300 season; worth double. Nathan, 84 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

40th St., 121 East.—Ground floor, six rooms, grand piano; furnished complete.

West Side.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Artistically furnished kitchenette apartment, three large rooms; southern exposure; telephone, shower, steinway grand; Summer rental. 236 West 70th.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, North Corner, 120.—Eight, ten, all-light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address, Stewart.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

Apartment for rent for Summer, furnished; three rooms, kitchen, and bath. Inquire of janitor, 60 West 10th St.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Seven beautiful rooms, two baths, high class, Summer; cheap. 523 West 111th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 46th St., Room 1901.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND, 126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

Fine apartments, Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST., Near Riverside Drive. 4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50 Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av., Bryant 7632.

Handsome 7-room apartment; special rate over Summer; refined neighborhood, near Riverside Drive; privilege of leasing for following year. Apply Supt., 319 W. 94th St.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105 (opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light; airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

$55-$65, at 91st St. Subway, 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments, all improvements. Apply Supt. or tel. John 2469.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

47th, 16 West.—One room, kitchenette and bath; hot water; conveniences; $30.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 48 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted to Oct. 1, furnished, three or four room housekeeping apartment; modern building; east side, above 42d. N 32 Times.

Two or three rooms, bath, and kitchen, near subway, from July to October; reference exchanged. M 164 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel).—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6088.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

63D, 30 EAST.—Delightful rooms, $9 to $10; meals optional; all conveniences.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unsurpassed table; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful, large and small rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms; homelike surroundings; Summer rates; Southerners.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 44 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined Jewish home, with, without board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST. — Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway. —Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section, "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms; good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7892 Aud.

157TH SUBWAY, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Cool, quiet room. Apt. 4.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

MOTHER AND SON, Christians; breakfast and dinner; between 59th and 90th Sts.; absolute respectability. N 36 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $3.50 up; board optional.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 53 EAST. — Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 205, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

117TH, 21 WEST.—Airy rooms; four gentlemen; refined surroundings; capable housman.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 267 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; excellent to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

Westchester.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spits cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 5 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1338M New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I. BAY VIEW LODGE. Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.) High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR. Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 3 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH ST. Cool front room, balcony, facing ocean; excellent board; reasonable; select families welcomed.

SEA GATE, L. I. The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1808.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—Ocean; rooms and excellent table; moderate rates; private. N 27 Times.

Sea Gate. — Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

3 Park St., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

New York State.

A lady physician, having a beautiful, well-appointed, refined home, suburbs Middletown, N. Y., has accommodations for a few guests; table unexcelled; special diet if required. Inquire Peterson, 4460 Schuyler.

Chestnutcroft Farm.—On Lake Sepasco; boating, bathing; airy rooms; shady lawn; comfortable home. Jessie R. Eddy.

ROOMS, with bathroom, for boarders on trout brook. Apply to Gregory's Farm, Olmstedville, N. Y.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y. —Mountain life with luxuries.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J. Corner Arlington Av. and William St. 30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2977.

Nurse's home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet, homelike; moderate. S. Straley, Newton.

Lady will board infant Summer, permanent; reference. Conklin, Ivy Av., Englewood, N. J.

Belmar, N. J., Lake View Cottages.—Homelike; improvements; $10-$12. Box 805.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES, Sasco Bay, Me. Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Three adults want 2 rooms and board on large farm, within hour from city; bathroom essential; preferably no other boarders; write full particulars, including distance from station, description of farm, and terms. D 316 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, little girl, nurse, desires two rooms; preferably modern home, with no other boarders; moderate terms. N 19 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

21ST, 213 WEST.—Doctor's private house; nicely furnished rooms; baths; kitchenette; Summer rates.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 9 WEST.—One or more rooms; bath; cool; modern conveniences.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

66 WEST 49TH ST. Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

62D, 255 WEST.—Second floor, medium rooms; sleeping porch, adjoining bath. Circle 796.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool large, small rooms; also sublet; Summer rates.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine; $6.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; board optional; near Park, subway.

58TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; running water; elevator, electricity, telephone. Dunn.

66TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; phone; private. Snyder.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; $4, $6; single, $3; perfectly kept house.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway. $5 upward. Steel.

71ST, 298 WEST.—Beautiful floor; house two bedrooms, living room, bath, every modern improvement; one or two gentlemen.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large and single rooms; private bath; Summer prices; references.

72D, 247 WEST.—Handsome, large front room and studio; Summer prices; reference.

75D, 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; privacy, independence; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 46 WEST, near Park.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, connecting bedroom; $6; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable rooms; homelike; private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large, beautiful rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, front room; high-class elevator apartment; single room; reasonable. Barney.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome, large; single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $6, $8; references.

86TH, 168 WEST.—Superior accommodations; select, private house; single and suite; Summer rates.

86TH, 337 WEST, (Subway.)—Large, airy rooms, with or without private bath.

92D, 48 WEST.—Beautiful Summer location; large room; three windows; dressing room; $6.

96D, 251 WEST.—Private family; beautifully furnished suite, parlor, bedroom; electricity; reasonable. Anderson.

98d, 4 West.—Airy, large room, elevator apartment; homelike; River, 8844. Munde.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Gentleman would share attractive six-room apartment with two or three gentlemen; quiet, cool; references. Garrett.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool front rooms, small adjoining room; references.

96TH ST., 310 WEST.—Cool, outside room; gentleman; all conveniences; privacy; $5 weekly; no other roomer. Apt. 61.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Linz.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; telephone; accessible "L," subway; references.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two large rooms; single, en suite; bedroom; also small, airy room.

107TH, 237 WEST. — Single room, adjoining bath, $3.50; large room, kitchen optional, $6; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Bland.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool, front room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immaculate; telephone; elevator; electricity; private. Coffey.

113TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; near Columbia. 7224 Morningside. Kistler.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Rooms, single, $2.50, $3; suite; home privileges; sh

MORSE FREE TO RUN HIS 'FIGHTING SHIPS'

Federal Court Nullifies Competitor's Suit for $1,050,000 Under Sherman Law.

KNOCKED OUT BY DEMURRER

Judge Lacombe Says There Is No Evidence to Sustain Charge of Attempt to Ruin Rival Line.

Judge E. Henry Lacombe, in a memorandum filed yesterday in the United States District Court, sustained a demurrer interposed in the interest of the Hudson River Navigation Company and Charles W. Morse, defendants in a Sherman law treble damage suit for $1,050,000, instituted on Oct. 16, 1914, by Crim & Wemple, counsel for the Manhattan Navigation Company.

In the complaint it was alleged that in the management of the Hudson River Navigation Company efforts were made to ruin the Manhattan Navigation Company, which had been operating steamboats between this city and Albany since 1909. The plaintiff company further alleged that it had agreements for continuous routes with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Delaware & Hudson Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Company, and the Mallory and Clyde steamship lines.

"For the past four years," the complaint stated, "Morse has operated two 'fighting ships,' which sail from the same cities at the same hours as boats of the Manhattan Navigation Company are advertised to sail. These boats carry passengers and freight at less than cost and consequently at a much lower figure than the Manhattan Navigation Company can afford."

The complaint further alleged that Morse told some of the Directors and the employes of the Manhattan company that he intended to pursue this course until that line had discontinued its business, "thereby harassing the stockholders of the Manhattan Navigation Company into selling their stock to him." The complaint continues: "The ultimate aim of the alleged Morse conspiracy is to exact unreasonable and extortionate rates for passenger and freight service after all competition on the Hudson River has been eliminated. This will be to the injury of the people."

As the damage claimed against the Manhattan Navigation Company up to the time of bringing the suit was $350,000, under Section 7 of the Sherman anti-trust law the plaintiff asked for threefold damages of $1,050,000.

In sustaining the demurrer, which means the dismissal of the complaint, Judge Lacombe, in the memorandum, said:

"The averments of the complaint seem insufficient to make out a case of action. If the facts be that the prices charged by defendants are excessive and unreasonable and in excess of those charged by complainant, that circumstance would not injure the complainant specifically, so as to give it an independent cause of action under Section 7. On the contrary the higher rates charged by its competitor would naturally increase the number of those who patronized the complainant's line. The case resolves itself, therefore, to a charge of running two so-called 'fighting ships.' The averments of fact are too vague to support this charge.

"Naturally all boats giving night service on the Hudson between New York and Albany must leave those cities at or about the same time. The price charged for such service may be less than that charged by complainant because the service is not as good. No fact is stated to support the claim for damages. For aught that appears neither a single passenger nor a ton of freight has been diverted from complainant by the running of these two low-priced boats. The demurrer is sustained."

POSTER LEASE EXPIRED.

Why Some of the "Strict Neutrality" Bills Have Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—The disappearance in New York of some of the posters erected by the American Association of Women for Strict Neutrality, petitioning President Wilson to stop the exportation of munitions of war to belligerent European nations, is due not to any action by the municipal authorities, but because of the expiration of leases, so Miss Nellie Miller, President of the association, said tonight. She explained that the spaces on the boards had been leased for only the month of June. Asked whether the leases would be renewed, Miss Miller intimated that the association was in need of funds, but that as soon as sufficient money was forthcoming it hoped to set the posters up again.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners will meet tomorrow to investigate the posters in this city. The Women's Neutrality League has made no protest against the suppression of the posters. It was reported at Police Headquarters that a delegation of women organized to counteract the work of the Neutrality League would appear before the Police Board and urge the suppression of the posters.

Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel, from whom Mayor Mitchel asked last week an opinion as to the Mayor's power to order the removal of the "neutrality" posters, said last night that he had not yet rendered an opinion and that no official action had been taken by the city authorities. It is believed by many lawyers that the law gives the Mayor no power to order the removal of the posters unless they can be shown to be a public nuisance.

DEAF-MUTE HIS OWN SLEUTH

Watches Five Nights Till He Sees One of Three Alleged Robbers.

Floyd Bingham, a deaf mute, of 333 West Fifty-eighth Street, according to his written story to the police, was held up and robbed by three men late last Thursday night near the Columbus Circle entrance to Central Park of a gold watch and $2.50.

Bingham went home and wrote this sentence on three slips of paper. "I accuse this man of robbing me in Central Park last Thursday." With the slips he returned to Columbus Circle on Friday night and watched in vain. Each night since he was on guard, and last evening he saw Edward Broderick, 19 years old, of 412 West Fifty-sixth Street, at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

The mute went up to Policeman Deguiro and displayed one of his slips of paper as he pointed to the man he accused. The policeman arrested Broderick. Bingham wrote out his charge in full at the station and Broderick was locked up.

INJURED POLICEMAN FOUND.

J. P. Cavanagh, with Concussion of Brain, Picked Up on Street.

Bicycle Patrolman John P. Cavanagh of 3,127 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx, attached to the Kingsbridge Police Station, was found lying unconscious on post on Sedgwick Avenue, 250 feet north of Kingsbridge Avenue, late last night. His bicycle, with its fork dented, lay in the road a few feet from him.

Edgar L. Kirby, a contractor of 169 West Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, who found the patrolman, took him in his automobile to the Kingsbridge Police Station, where Dr. Scott, finding Cavanagh had sustained a deep scalp wound, concussion of the brain, and lacerations of the face and hands, removed him to Fordham Hospital.

GOT BOY RECRUITS FREED.

Government Acts for Adventurous Americans from Cattle Steamers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The State Department has received numerous complaints, mainly from Boston and vicinity, concerning the treatment of youths who engaged to go to Europe on cattle steamers from Boston and other ports, but who failed to return, in some instances having enlisted in the British Army. These complaints came mostly from parents of the youths and were submitted through members of Congress.

Secretary Lansing said today that these cases had been investigated and that in every instance in which representations had been made by the United States Government the boys who had been recruited had been released. Mr. Lansing was asked whether the investigation showed that the British Government was responsible, and he said that nothing had been learned improperly connecting the British Government with the matter.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, had a long conference with Secretary Lansing today over international developments during the Ambassador's absence from Washington the last two weeks. It is understood that the shipping situation in the war zone and reports of British recruiting in the United States were among the subjects discussed at the conference. The Ambassador has explained to officials here that the embassy has no connection with any efforts to secure men in the United States for British military service. Secretary Lansing indicated that not only the boys from the cattle ships, but every other American minor taken into the service about whom representations had been made had been promptly released by the British Government.

STOLEN GUN PLANS A MYTH.

No Such Blueprints Ever Filed in United States Patent Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Investigation was made today of the Baltimore report that the blueprints from which the famous 42-centimeter guns of the German Army were originated were stolen from the United States Patent Office. It was found that no such plans or any similar ones ever were filed in the Patent Office.

Chief Clerk William F. Woolard said that the report was entirely without foundation, and that, so far as was known here among experts in ordnance, the 42-centimeter gun was not originated in this country. The records do not show that the Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore, C. Wilbur Miller, or any official of the company, ever made application for any such patent.

"In fact," said Mr. Woolard, "so far as any of us know, no papers of any kind ever have been stolen from the Patent Office."

Louis Gathmann, an inventor who receives from the German Government a royalty for a fuse used in shells, including the 42-centimeter, said that the 42-centimeter gun was originated in Germany and that Americans had had nothing to do with it.

General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, also said that the 42-centimeter gun was purely a German achievement. Incidentally, he does not regard that gun as important for use in our national defense.

NAVY BOARD HARD AT WORK.

Will Stay in Washington All Summer to Complete New Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Preparation of the naval building program for 1917 in the light of lessons drawn from the European war has proved such an absorbing task that the General Board of the Navy has abandoned this year its usual Summer meetings at Newport, R. I. Instead of going to the seashore, the board, at the suggestion of Admiral Dewey, will remain in Washington, working away on its plans, which are to be submitted to Secretary Daniels in September.

All information from Europe relating to warfare on sea and construction development is being scrutinized and will be considered in framing recommendations.

In the War Department, discussions have been proceeding for weeks, in relation to the formation of a "military policy" to be placed before Congress. Navy officials have had no part in this discussion, which deals purely with army questions. Each department is working out its own problems, and when Congress assembles will ask for what it believes to be necessary to strengthen the country's defenses.

REJECTS GERMAN CLAIM

But Controller Says President Should Recompense Bank's Services.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Controller of the Treasury, G. E. Downey, today denied the claim of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin for interest amounting to $4,907 on drafts honored at sight last September and October, at the request of Ambassador Gerard, acting in cooperation with the American Relief Committee formed to assist Americans stranded in Germany to get home. The Controller held that there was no legal foundation for the claim, although, in the absence of the time of the ordinary facilities of exchange, the bank virtually lent large sums of money as accommodation for considerable periods.

The Controller holds that it lies in the discretion of President Wilson, in executing the act passed by Congress, appropriating $2,500,000 for the relief of Americans in Europe, to authorize the payment of the claim. He holds that a valuable and humane service was rendered, and that the President would be justified in recognizing it.

SUFFERING AT JAFFA.

War Has Ruined the Orange Trade —Jews Harshly Treated.

Alfred A. Wilson, an American engineer, who arrived in this city yesterday from Egypt and Palestine, said that there was not much excitement among the inhabitants when he left Jaffa five weeks ago. The Turkish Governor of Jerusalem had treated the Jews very harshly, he went on to say, and they had either to become Turkish subjects or leave the country. In Jaffa the soldiers stopped the Jews in the street and made them decide on the spot what they would do. As many as 500 were sent on board an Italian steamship at Jaffa in one day without time being given them to go home and bid good-bye to their families or get any of their belongings.

The people of Jaffa are in a bad way, Mr. Wilson says, because there is nothing for them to do. The war ruined the orange trade, as there were no ships to take the fruit to Europe, and it rotted on the trees. Food is cheap in Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Jaffa, but all imported articles are very dear. Oranges were sold twenty for a piaster, or four for a cent.

Mr. Wilson says there were Americans and other foreigners in Jerusalem, who were not bothered in any way by the German or Turkish officials.

10 Brides-Elect Arrive from Sweden

Ten Swedish young women arrived in New York yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner United States, after risking the passage through the mine zone, to marry the ten young men who had come to this country ahead to prepare a home for them.

Newark's Population 366,721.

Newark's population is 366,721, an increase of 19,252 over the census of 1910 taken by the Government. The official figures were revealed yesterday when the bill of James R. Nugent, Supervisor of the Census for Essex County, was filed with the Board of Freeholders.

BRYAN'S NEW ATTACK ASSAILS THE EDITORS

Would Have Their Financial Interests in Policies They Advocate Made Public.

SUGGESTS SIGNING STORIES

Would Contribute Both to Accuracy and Reputation of Writers, He Tells Audience at the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Passage of a law to compel editors to show any financial interest they might have in policies they advocate was recommended by W. J. Bryan today in an address before the International Press Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Bryan, who put peace and politics aside and appeared as a journalist, further advised the signing of news stories and editorials in newspapers. He commended the influence of the one-man edited weekly as being greater than that of a corporation-owned daily.

Experience in the State Department, Mr. Bryan said, had convinced him that the public welfare would be benefited by a law compelling editors to tell what pecuniary interest, if any, they had in governmental policies they advocated so that the public might know what weight their editorials deserved.

"It seems reasonable to suppose," Mr. Bryan said, "that the signing of editorials and news reports would contribute both to accuracy and to the reputation of writers. It is one of the injustices of the present system that the men who furnish the literary ability, the editorial writers and newspaper correspondents, often live in obscurity, while the corporations from which they draw pay reap an unfair profit from their genius."

The tendency toward "independent" newspapers Mr. Bryan deplored.

"The man who thinks he can write on public questions without bias," he said, "is more apt to deceive himself than those who read what he says."

He suggested that "independent newspapers become bipartisan," and present articles signed by representatives of both sides of political questions.

Mr. Bryan is not an advocate of "peace at any price," according to an address he delivered at a luncheon tendered today to the Cuban Exposition Commissioners.

"I have been greatly misrepresented," he said, "but I don't mind. I am not visionary enough to believe that I can prevent all wars, but I do believe that many wars could have been prevented. I believe in standing out strongly for peace, but when every means of peaceful settlement has been exhausted, fighting is inevitable.

"I am proud that I was a soldier at the time of the Spanish-American War, but I think the soldiers should be like the fireman who is ready for fire without wishing for it. So the soldier should be ready for war without desiring it."

SEEKS AID OF EMPLOYERS.

Security League Asks Them to Favor Men in Military Training.

It was announced at the offices of the National Security League, 31 Pine Street, yesterday, that the league has begun a nationwide campaign to induce large corporations and other employers of labor to encourage their employes to join the National Guard or Naval Militia organizations. The league issued a statement which, in part, read:

The National Security League finds that the attitude of employers quite as much as any one thing has proved a serious obstacle in the way of proper development of a national defense. Many men who in the past have been glad to join the State Militia or Naval Reserve have been deterred from so doing by the fact that the necessary drills during the Winter and Summer tour of duty might so interfere with their regular work as to put their positions in danger. Cases, indeed, have been brought to the attention of the league where employes have actually been discharged for the reasons stated. To meet this situation the league is now sounding the Boards of Directors and large employers of labor regarding their attitude toward the National Guard, in the belief that, once the matter is brought to their attention, they will adopt a patriotic course. The league would be glad to receive the names of firms and corporations who encourage their employes to join the National Guard.

The league gave out letters from various concerns stating that they were giving full pay to employes while away on militia duty.

SILENT CHINESE HALT COURT

Of Ninety-seven Gambling John Does; Not One Answers Name.

The ninety-seven Chinamen who were arrested in a gambling house at 17 and 19 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, near where a Chinatown has begun to spring up, prolonged the session of the court in Jersey City many hours yesterday by forgetting what English equivalents of their names were.

The Chinamen when arrested had followed the example of Americans by giving the Chinese equivalents of John Doe and Richard Doe. When the roll was called name after name was unanswered. A Chinese interpreter brought order by questioning each one separately and fixing the identity of each.

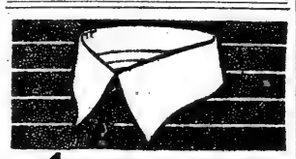
Bail was fixed at $2,500 for each. As not one of them had a bondsman, the capacity of the jail was taxed when all ninety-seven were locked up.

Wandering Old Man Had $210.

A well-dressed man, who said he was Dennis McCauley, 65 years old, but could not tell where he lived, was found by Policeman Cronin of the Greenwich Street Station last evening sitting on the steps of the building at 68 Park Place. In one pocket he had a five-dollar gold piece, some silver money, and $5 in bills. In another pocket was a roll of bills aggregating $200. He said he was a seafaring man and had two sons and two daughters, but could not tell who they were nor where they lived. Dr. Ridgway of Hudson Street Hospital said he was suffering from senile dementia and sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

Twins Arrive at Sea.

Mrs. Bessie Cuevas, who was a passenger with her husband Eugenio and ten-months-old baby Oscar on the Ward Line steamship Havana, which arrived yesterday from Cuba, presented her husband with twin girls on Monday morning. Although Cuevas has come here to look for a job as a clerk and has only enough money to keep him and his family for a week, he seemed much pleased. The twins, with the mother and little Oscar, were sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. Eugenio said he had worked in this country before. He is a native of Porto Rico.



ARROW *Soft* COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

ROSENTHAL'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Alleged Spy Said to Have Possessed Forged American Passport.

LONDON, July 6.—The trial by court-martial of Robert Rosenthal, who is accused of naval espionage and who when arrested had a passport issued by the American Embassy in Berlin, was opened today in London. Major General Lord Cheylesmore, whose wife is a daughter of the late F. O. French of New York, presided over the court.

Walter Frampton defended Rosenthal, who was guarded in the dock by three soldiers with fixed bayonets. The hearing was in camera.

LONDON, June 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The moat of the Tower of London was the scene of the execution of the alleged German spy, F. R. Muller, convicted of sending information to the enemy by means of messages written in invisible ink.

Muller's appeal against the sentence of death was dismissed on Monday, June 21, and on the following day he was removed from the custody of the civil authorities at Brixton Prison and taken under an armed escort to the Tower. He was watched throughout the night by a guard of the Honourable Artillery Company, and at daybreak—shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning at this season of the year—was taken to the miniature rifle range in the Tower Moat, where the Honourable Artillerymen frequently amuse themselves at target practice.

The firing party consisted of eight picked marksmen. At the word of command the soldiers fired. It sounded like one report, and Muller was immediately certified by the medical officer present to be dead.

The body was taken to a cemetery in North London and buried in unconsecrated ground.

Robert Rosenthal was arrested in London early in June and confessed, according to officials of Scotland Yard, that he had been sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain information concerning British naval matters.

Ambassador Page, in reporting the case to the State Department at Washington, said that stories were current in London to the effect that Rosenthal in his confession had charged that Captain von Prieger of the German Admiralty office had a complete equipment for issuing fraudulent American passports.

I. C. SCHOOL PLAN HALTED.

Scranton Banks $80,000 Short on $500,000 Asked to Save Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 6.—Unless the representatives of the Scranton banks who have interested themselves in trying to save the International Correspondence School from the overcapitalization of many subsidiary companies and the consequent drain upon the earnings of the text-book company can evolve some other plan than the one announced as perfected at the annual meeting of the company last week their efforts seem likely to go for naught.

The plan which it was hoped would become operative was that ten of the banks of the city should raise a fund of $500,000 to be turned over to the text-book company, the banks to have the right to select a majority of the incoming Board of Directors, to control the financial policy of the company and to take over as security the real estate of the company and the accounts receivable from scholarships. It now develops that only half of the ten banks have accepted the proposition, and the fund is short about $80,000.

This has the effect of tying up the entire proceeding and endangers its success, for the agreement entered into by the banks was contingent upon the entire amount of $500,000 being raised. There are also rumors that one or two of the five banks which have already signed the agreement are about to refuse to go any further. Color is given these rumors by the admission that Joseph J. Jermyn, Vice President of the Traders' National Bank, coal operator, and financier, who was elected as one of the six new Directors on the board a week ago yesterday to represent those contributing to the fund, has refused to serve.

R. F. ALMIRAL INJURED.

Architect's Sight Endangered by Fireworks Explosion.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 6.—Raymond F. Almiral, a prominent New York architect, 45 years old, with offices at 183 Madison Avenue, is slowly recovering at his home here from burns received on Monday night while setting off a large fireworks bomb that prematurely exploded. His scalp was torn and it was first thought he would lose the sight of both eyes. The attending physicians tonight said the sight would be saved and he would soon recover.

Mr. Almiral has a handsome country place in Hempstead and is a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. On Monday night he called at the home of W. A. Pease, a member of the colony, who had gathered a large party of friends to witness his private exhibition of fireworks.

Mr. Almiral was assigned to light a large bomb with a long fuse attached. As soon as the fuse was lighted and before Mr. Almiral could get out of the way the bomb prematurely exploded. Portions of the bomb struck him on the head, tearing the scalp to the bone and the powder burned his eyes. Several of the women guests were struck by bits of the bomb, but none was injured seriously.

An automobile took Mr. Almiral home. Dr. Louis M. Laneheart was summoned. Today a New York eye specialist examined the architect and after a consultation with Dr. Laneheart gave the opinion that the patient's sight would be saved and that he would recover from his injuries.

TESTIFY FOR GROUT.

Defense Calls Prominent Men as Character Witnesses.

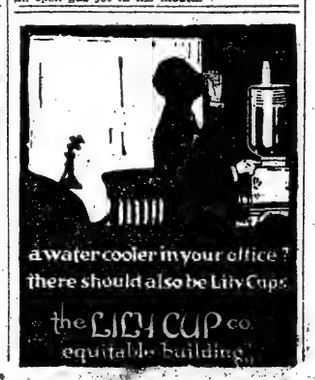
Most of yesterday's session of the trial of Edward M. Grout, President of the defunct Union Bank, which is being conducted before Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court, was devoted to the testimony of character witnesses of the defense. David A. Boody, former Mayor of Brooklyn, said he had known Mr. Grout twenty-five years and that his general reputation was good.

Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said that Mr. Grout's reputation for truthfulness and honesty was very good. Under cross-examination by District Attorney Cropsey, Mr. Fiske admitted that he was at one time a Director of the Metropolitan Trust Company and that during his tenure of office a loan of $500,000 was made by the trust company to the Union Bank. Others who testified for the defendant were Alton B. Parker, Edgar M. Cullen, Controller Prendergast, Herman A. Metz, and the Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes.

CITY BREVITIES.

Alvine Piccire, 13 years old, of 315 East Twenty-sixth Street, walked into a motor truck at Marginal and Twenty-fourth Streets yesterday. Her left leg was crushed and she died later in Bellevue Hospital.

Arthur Koch, a comedian, employed in a Coney Island amusement resort, was found dead in his room at 304 East Ninety-third Street last night, with a tube attached to an open gas jet in his mouth.



KILLED IN COLLAPSE OF A MOTOR CYCLE

Frank Wesley's Skull Fractured When Tire of His Machine Bursts in Montclair.

TWO OTHERS ARE INJURED

Rockefeller Employe Crushed and Probably Fatally Hurt—Rector Evans of Richmond Hill in Crash.

A motor cyclist was killed, two bicyclists were seriously injured and a fourth person was painfully hurt yesterday in motor accidents in New York and surrounding towns. Frank Wesley, 35 years old, 334 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J., died last night in Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, as the result of a fracture of the skull he suffered when a wheel of his motor cycle collapsed.

Joseph Martinelli, an employe on the estate of John D. Rockefeller, was crushed and probably fatally injured when a limousine, in which Dallas B. Pratt, a broker, 24 West Forty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Pratt were riding through Tarrytown, struck the Rockefeller employe who was riding home on his bicycle. Martinelli was removed to a hospital, where he was attended by Dr. C. W. Fairchild.

James W. Shaw, 235 West 141st Street, was pinned under his automobile on the East Drive in Central Park early last evening when his motor car was struck and overturned by another automobile owned by Julius Kludman, 320 East Fifteenth Street, and driven by Willial Helms, 209 West 108th Street. When a policeman got him out he was uninjured.

The Rev. William P. Evans, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, L. I., was seriously injured in the afternoon while riding a bicycle at Queens Boulevard and Betts Avenue, Woodside, L. I., where he was struck by an automobile owned by Harry Sanger, 93 Remsen Street, Jamaica, and driven by the latter's wife. The rector, rendered unconscious, was placed in the automobile of George House of Cedarhurst, and hurried to St. John's Hospital, where it was said he had suffered a possible concussion of the brain.

F. Blackwell suffered the fracture of the collar bone when he was pinned under an automobile owned and driven by George Brook at Wading River, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Brook and Mr. Blackwell motored out to Long Island from Manhattan. The motor car skidded and overturned. Mrs. Brook was unhurt, although she was thrown thirty feet to one side, and her husband escaped injury although he was caught under the machine.

MORE FLIERS FOR MILITIA.

Aeroplanes and Air Boats Made Available for Student Work.

Ferdinand Eggena, a sportsman of this city, has offered the use of a Wright biplane to the National Guard of the States of New York, New Jersey, and Ohio, each to use it in turn during their manoeuvres, according to the announcement made yesterday by the Aero Club of America. He recently took up aviation as a sport and learned to fly at Dayton, Ohio, where he took his pilot license in five days. The Wright School taught him to fly and his machine is a 6X biplane of the military type. This is the eleventh machine now available for the militia of the various States.

To enable the Third Battalion of the Naval Militia of New York to start the organization of an aviation division, the Curtiss Aeroplane Company has offered to train a third officer for the battalion, which has its headquarters at Buffalo. Lieutenant Frank Mayhem, now attending the Curtiss School, will take the course. The officers of the First Battalion, of which Commander Charles L. Poor is in charge, have been selected and will go to the school in a few days. They will be trained in the regular school machines and will receive a new flying boat as soon as they have been graduated. This will be the same type that has been delivered to the European Government for war use.

PUSH VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

National Conference at Hotel Biltmore, Beginning Sept. 23.

A conference on the extension of industrial education, or vocational training, in the public and private schools of this country will be held in the Hotel Biltmore from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2. Coincident with the conference there will be an exposition in the Twelfth Regiment Armory of school equipment and work. Mayors of leading cities will send delegates to the conference. Special awards will be made for work done by the pupils in the vocational schools.

John Martin is Chairman of the Program Committee, which met at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. Other members present were Miss Martha Lincoln Draper and Mrs. Christine Towns of the Board of Education, Mirabeau L. Towns, Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association; Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. John D. O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Kerr, Executive Secretary A. D. V. Storey, and George H. Masten.

GAVE LIFE FOR HIS WIFE.

Barge Captain Saves Her from Harlem River, Then Drowns.

Charles Shoemaker, 45 years old, Captain of the New York Central Railroad barge Powerful, tied up at 150th Street, on the Harlem River, was drowned late last night after saving his wife, Lillian, from the water. With his wife and mother-in-law he was seated on the deck of the barge, when Mrs. Shoemaker became dizzy and toppled into the river. Although heavily clothed and wearing a pair of sea boots, Shoemaker plunged overboard after her and managed to hold her above water.

Several employes of the Interborough repair yard at 151st Street, hearing the screams of the two women, procured a rope and threw it to Shoemaker. He tied it about his wife's waist and gave the signal for the men to pull her up.

As soon as she was safely on the deck of the barge the rope was thrown to Captain Shoemaker, but, weakened by the weight of his clothing and boots, he was unable to keep above the surface and sank. Some men in a rowboat a few minutes later saw his body 200 feet down stream and took it ashore, but Dr. Cohen of Harlem Hospital pronounced him dead.

TO DEPORT CUBAN UNDER 16

Came to Visit Cousin, but Without Parent or Guardian.

The Immigration law relating to the landing of children under 16 without their parents or legal guardians caused Enrique Gamba, son of a merchant in Havana, who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Havana, to be sent to Ellis Island. He told the Immigration Inspector he had come to spend the Summer with a cousin at Stamford, N. Y. He will be deported tomorrow to Havana unless Secretary of Labor Wilson intervenes.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, before leaving New York for Washington, said he intended to call the attention of Secretary of State Lansing to the working of the law, because the Inspectors on the ships had no discretion and were compelled to send the children of aliens to Ellis Island if traveling alone. He experienced some difficulty in getting a permit for the Hon. Sylvia Fletcher Moulton to leave the St. Louis, when she arrived from Liverpool alone, because she was only 15 years old.

BINDS WOMAN, STEALS $18.

Burglar Shakes Crying Baby and Threatens to Kill It.

As Mrs. Adele Smith was bathing her six-weeks-old baby in her home at 61 West Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon she looked up and saw a man ransacking the dining room. Remembering that she had left $18 on a dresser in her bedroom she tiptoed to the room and hid the money in a basket of the baby's clothes, but the burglar saw her before she had left the room and, with some roughness, he bound and gagged her. When the baby began to cry he shook it until it ceased, threatening to "kill the brat" if it did not stop its noise.

With the woman helpless and the baby quiet the man searched Mrs. Smith's room until he found the hidden money, and then he left. Half an hour later Mrs. Smith succeeded in working the gag from her mouth and called for help until Mrs. Annie Haggerty, who lives on the floor above, came to her assistance and unbound her.

MEASLES YEAR IN NEW YORK

Department of Health Reports an Increase in Death Rate.

According to the Department of Health there were, during the week just ended 1,247 deaths as compared with 1,160 deaths during the corresponding week of last year, the rate being 11.20 in 1915 and 10.84 in 1914. While there were 87 more deaths, the increase in the population accounts for 47. The rate for the first 27 weeks of this year remains lower than the corresponding rate for 1914.

Of the contagious diseases, measles showed a decided increase over last year. This is a measles year in New York City. Pneumonia, both lobar and broncho, showed a marked increase over last year, as did tuberculosis.

There was a small increase in the number of deaths of infants under one year. A rather marked increase occurred in children between the first and fourth years.

An advertisement addressed particularly to large concerns

The space problem of a large concern is to get all the space that it wants, but no more than it wants, and the Equitable Building, thanks to the remarkable flexibility of its interiors, is the best possible solution of just that sort of problem.

The Equitable interiors are so designed as to obviate entirely any clumsy, incommodious corners and sections, enabling us to lease to tenants their exact floor requirements, and thus avoiding that common form of compulsion as exemplified in selling a tenant, not what he wants to buy, but what the landlord has to sell.

You don't have to lease excess space nor pay excess rent in the Equitable—it is not a building of *arbitrary* measurements!

Building now open for tenants.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

BRIGHTON BATHS 25¢ WEEK DAYS
Tennis, Canoeing.
NEW YORK'S RIVIERA
Circular Pool—Skating.
Moonlight Movies.
MAX SCHMIDT'S BAND (WHITE AND GOLD)

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. AMELIA BINGHAM MASON & KEELER CO. EMMA CARUS. WINSOR McCAY, Bell Family, others. ORVILLE HARROLD DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place Fexey Grandpa Gives Free Toys Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Jean Bedini and Arthur Daly's Ex. at 8:15. "The Master Move." 10 Other Acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

LUNA Madam Kiro, Oriental Midway Midget City, Free Circus Dancing Contest Every Thursday Night.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Wm. Favershan in The Right of Way. Maude Allen in The Rug-Maker's Daughter.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIntyre, Sam & Kitty Morton, Geo. Howell & Co., other.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. FRANK DANIELS in "CROOKY." "The Goddess," 9th Chapter.

PALISADES Amusement Park opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Airship Ascensions Daily.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Lew Kelly BURLESQUE AND THE Behman Show Mat. Today.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2.20. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

When in Doubt

—dine at Shanley's—you take no chances of being disappointed there.

Cabaret of twenty acts —each act a favorite.

A luncheon of pleasing variety —Seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9040—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced, ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. M. COHAN'S IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. Hearty Laughs A Joyous Farce

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS YOU LAUGH ALL THE TIME. W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. TWIN BEDS

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 500 Rooms with Bath Rates, $2 and up.

$35 and $40
Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
$25

Most of them are made from fine imported fabrics, beautifully tailored—many silk lined. We say the values are extraordinary—but perhaps you think we're a bit too enthusiastic.

See these suits for yourself—you'll be enthusiastic too, for they include Varsity Fifty Five—by far the smartest, best looking suits you'll find anywhere in this city.

Many other wonderful values in our Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $15, $19.50, $22, $30 and $35.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO 2 AVE. SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS. AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year) from $360
2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720
3 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)...from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LEWERTH, MANAGER.
Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's best hotels at one-third less prices. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL Netherland
5th Av. and 59th St.
New Management.
Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO,
30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2019.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE
John A. Rose—Miss Mabelle Joyce.
Hotel Imperial, Suite 440-446.
32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9637.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2363 Greeley.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers . today; Friday partly cloudy, probably showers early; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,984. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TORNADO KILLS 20 IN CINCINNATI; HOUSES WRECKED

Terrific Storm Strikes Ohio City and Isolates It for Several Hours.

OTHER VICTIMS IN DEBRIS

Ten Telegraphers Reported Killed by Stroke of Lightning at Their Work.

OTHER TOWNS ARE HARD HIT

Louisville and River Cities Cut Off—Great Havoc Wrought Further West.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—A score of persons are believed to have lost their lives and many more are known to have been injured, some seriously, as a result of one of the most severe wind and rain storms ever experienced in this action of the Ohio Valley.

Two Ohio River towboats were sunk, more than twenty-five houses were blown down and completely wrecked, steeples of churches were lifted from their fastenings, and many other houses were damaged by the high winds. Plate glass windows all over the city were broken, while telegraph and telephone communication, both in and out of the city, as completely paralyzed for several hours after the storm.

The largest loss of life was caused by the capsizing of the towboat Convoy. The boat was on its way from Cincinnati for down-river points when caught in the high wind and capsized near the Southern Railroad bridge in the extreme western end of the city. A crew of twenty-four was on the boat, and eighteen of the men were reportd to hav been drowned.

The towboat Fulton also was capsized near the Kentucky shore. Captain Brad Williams of the Fulton was reported to have been drowned, while the remainder of the crew managed to reach shore.

Owing to the fact that nearly all wires were destroyed throughout the Ohio Valley the extent of the damage or possible loss of life in the river towns in this section is not known.

Late reports were that much damage had been done in Dayton, Bellevue, Newport, Covington, and Ludlow on the Kentucky shore and at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Telegraphic communication with the outside world was completely cut off early and after 9 P. M. only one wire, a telephone line to Columbus, was working. Meagre reports were sent out over this line.

The storm, presumably the same one which caused havoc in St. Louis and was reported moving in this direction, arrived here soon after 9 o'clock. A terrific wind swept the city, blew down buildings, unrooted trees and smashed windows and chimneys throughout this section.

Big Tenement Blown Down.

A large tenement house in West Eighth Street was demolished, but it is not known whether there was loss of life there. It is said six are dead in the ruins.

All the ambulances and doctors in the city were summoned to the aid of possible victims. The Fire Department also was called upon to check flames caused by the breakage of natural gas pipes in the wrecked buildings.

The telegraph and telephone companies made strenuous efforts to get in touch with river towns west of here, and especially to communicate with Louisville, Ky., as it is feared here that great damage has been done in that city.

Communication with Louisville was broken at 9:30 o'clock, and last reports were that the wind was increasing in velocity there, and that some damage already had been done.

Great damage was done on the hill tops surrounding the city and in small towns along the Ohio River.

TEN TELEGRAPHERS KILLED.

Lightning Said to Have Struck Cincinnati Western Union Office.

All telegraph and telephone communication with Cincinnati and Louisville was cut off for a while last night and it was not until early this morning before meagre details of what had happened in the city be gan to come in.

In the path of the tornado between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, more than twenty towns suffered seriously, and many telegraph offices outside of the territory hit by the tornado were cut off owing to power houses having been put out of commission in the larger cities.

A report reached New York via Cleveland, just before the last wire into Cincinnati was lost, was that lightning, which struck the Western Union office in Cincinnati, killed ten telegraphers. This has not yet been verified.

FOUR CENTRAL STATES ARE STORM SWEPT

Great Damage Done at Many Points and Several Lives Reported Lost.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Tornadoes and cloudbursts, sweeping eastward from the Missouri River Valley, caused heavy damages and possible loss of life today

Continued on Page 4.

ONLY 29 SHIPS SUNK IN 20,000 SAILINGS

Liverpool Steamship Man Points Out Remarkable Record Despite Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—Nearly 20,000 vessels have entered or left the port of Liverpool since the German submarine blockade began. This, said Sir A. Norman Hill, Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, speaking at Liverpool yesterday, showed that the Germans had failed in their attempt to blockade British ports.

On these 20,000 voyages the Germans had captured or destroyed only twenty-nine ships, he continued. What did that represent? Ships which had sailed in and out of Liverpool had completed in safety 998 out of every 1,000 voyages upon which they started. That was a magnificent record, he held, of perils faced and overcome.

BERLIN TAKES NOTICE OF "POISON SHELL" AD.

Protests to Gerard That Alleged Cleveland Product Violates the Hague Rules.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—The German Foreign Office today formally called the attention of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, to the advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company in The American Machinist of May 6, on poisoned shells, pointing out that such shells are a contravention of The Hague convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Ambassador Gerard has not yet communicated anything to the State Department as to Germany's inquiry regarding the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company's advertisement. So far as the advertisement of the Cleveland company is concerned, the investigation made by direction of the Washington Government was brought to a close on July 2, when Acting Secretary Sweet of the Department of Commerce announced that no further action was contemplated by that department.

Assistant Solicitor Edwin Quigley, who made the investigation to determine whether the laws of humanity or neutrality had been violated, reported that the Cleveland company manufactured no bombs nor shells, but turned out machines which were not being exported, but had been sold before the war to European countries for use in drilling holes in metals. The company explained that the advertisement was a mistake and would not again appear. The Hague convention, mentioned in the Berlin dispatch to THE TIMES, was signed at the first Hague convention on July 29, 1899, and bound the contracting powers to abstain "from the use of projectiles the sole object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases."

This convention was ratified by all the belligerents engaged in the present European war, but was neither signed nor ratified by the United States Government. The late Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, one of the American delegates to the first Hague conference, was opposed to this country signing this particular Hague convention on the ground that it was no more inhuman to asphyxiate soldiers on land by means of poison gas projectiles or bombs than it was to asphyxiate sailors through drowning as a result of torpedo or other attack on warships in a naval battle at sea.

WILL EXPEL GERMANS BY 1916, JOFFRE SAYS

Dr. Ryerson Quotes Him, When Predicting a Great Allied Drive Soon.

Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, Presilent of the Canadian Red Cross and Surgeon General of the Canadian forces, who returned yesterday from France on the steamship Espagne with his daughter, said that he had visited a large part of the battle front.

"Within two months," he said, "there will be put under way along the entire western front a tremendous drive which will be the greatest that this war has seen. General Joffre recently said that the Germans would be out of France by the first of the coming year, and from what I have seen and heard I have every reason to believe it will be so. The war will be over in another year, and the Germans will be defeated.

"The allied troops have no lack of equipment, and their general health is excellent. Every precaution is being taken in this line. All water used for drinking is boiled, and every man before he leaves the base camp is subjected to vaccination and anti-typhoid treatment."

Among the steerage passengers was a Belgian soldier, who wore a medal which had been bestowed upon him, he asserted, by King Albert for bravery in blowing up a bridge, the destruction of which resulted in the death of 600 German soldiers.

TO PROTECT ROCKEFELLER.

New Precautions on Cleveland Estate—His Arrival Time Kept Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—John D. Rockefeller's employes at his Forest Hill estate are taking every precaution to protect Mr. Rockefeller when he comes here on his annual Summer visit. The heavy iron and wire fence which surrounds part of the estate in East Cleveland is being strengthened and rows of barbed wire have been placed along the top. More barbed wire entanglements are being placed on the high stone wall along the Euclid Avenue side, and the wire is being strung through the ten-foot hedge which runs along one side of the grounds. Additional watchmen have been placed at the main gate and the cards of admission issued heretofore to citizens who wished to view the beautiful grounds have been recalled.

Rockefeller will spend his seventy-sixth birthday at his Pocantico Hills home. Relatives here say that he will make no announcement of the date on which he expects to return to Cleveland. One report intimates that he wrote it would be after the Morgan affair was quieted.

For several years Mr. Rockefeller has spent his birthday anniversaries at Forest Hill. Last year he was prevented from coming by the illness of his wife. When he returns this Summer, probably toward the end of this month, he will occupy a section in an ordinary Pullman car and will not inform even his relatives of his coming, friends said today.

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A SUMMER APPETIZER—A teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water stimulates appetite and quenches thirst. Non-alcoholic.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TELLS GERARD WHAT TO SAY TO GERMANY

Sends Instructions to Envoy by Way of Washington for Reply to Outline of Note.

TEXT OF MESSAGE A SECRET

General Belief That Wilson Will Insist on Original Demands and a Prompt Answer.

WON'T STOP SUBMARINE WAR

German Foreign Office and Admiralty Believed to Have Agreed on This Point.

CORNISH, N. H., July 7.—President Wilson spent several hours today studying messages from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, outlining the position of the Germar. Government toward submarine warfare, and afterward he forwarded a reply to Secretary Lansing which was understood to contain instructions as to what should be communicated to the Foreign Office at Berlin.

The President personally refused to discuss his message to Secretary Lansing in any way. Efforts to have him talk about the situation were met with the statement that the negotiaions were in such an incomplete state that he could say nothing at this time. He would not authorize any indication of whether he considered the suggestions of the German Government as favorable or unfavorable, and would not say just how soon he expected the present formal negotiations to terminate.

It is known, however, that the President now expects the German reply to arrive in Washington some time next week, and is planning to return there to work out the American reply with Secretary Lansing and others of his advisers.

Lansing Silent on Subject.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Press dispatches from Cornish, N. H., late tonight said that President Wilson had already forwarded a reply to Secretary Lansing which was "understood to contain instructions as to what should be communicated to the Foreign Office at Berlin" with regard to the outline of Germany's stand on the submarine warfare as communicated to Ambassador Gerard.

When this dispatch was brought to the attention of Secretary Lansing at 11 o'clock tonight he would neither deny nor confirm it. Mr. Lansing said:

"I have nothing to say. I trust you will understand that I cannot talk about the German matter in any way, shape or form, and this would be true regardless of whether I did or did not receive a telegram from the President."

As Secretary Lansing is the only person in Washington qualified to discuss the Gerard message or communications passing between the President and Mr. Lansing relative to that message, it is impossible to ascertain in Washington whether the President has sent any instructions to be communicated to Ambassador Gerard. But the positive statement was made in official quarters tonight that no reply had been sent to Ambassador Gerard's cablegram and that none would be sent tonight. It is understood that any facts regarding his conversations with German Foreign Office officials as to the German reply was for the President's information and not that the message was of a character to involve any dealings with the German Foreign Office itself in the way of preliminary negotiations.

As near as can be ascertained here, the position of the President is that until Germany sends an answer to the

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SARONY PORTRAITS WITHIN REACH. $5 for 4. 344 5th Ave. (44th St.)—Advt.

All Germany Determined to Keep Up Submarine War

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7. (via The Hague.) Among the mass of doubt and speculation as to the future one central fact stands out clearly—that Germany will not give up the submarine war. This can not be repeated too emphatically. Not only the army and the navy and the bulk of the German people stand back of it, but the powerful industrial interests demand a continuance of the trade war on England to the utmost limit of effectiveness.

It is also believed that the Foreign Office and the Admiralty have at last come to an agreement as to the extent of the compromise to be offered to America, although there are still certain tecanical difficulties to be smoothed away in the next few days. The feeling among practical men of the navy is that it would be suicidal to agree to stop and search merchantmen in all cases. A high naval officer, discussing the question with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, pointed out the extreme vulnerability of submarines and the constant danger they would be exposed to of being suddenly attacked and rammed or fired on by merchantmen.

"Why, we would lose all of our submarines inside of a few weeks if it became known that we would attempt to stop and search ships in every case," said he. "Remember Weddigen. Even if England agreed to change her methods, what guarantee would we have that British merchantmen would not sail under false flags and commit warlike acts?"

Navy Will Take Over Sayville Wireless; Government Control May Begin Today

Officials Decide to Operate the Plant in the Interest of Neutrality —Secretaries Lansing, Daniels, and Redfield Agree on Step After Application for Higher Power License Is Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Sayville wireless station on Long Island will be taken over by the United States Government before the end of the week and will be operated by the Navy Department in the interest of American neutrality, probably until the end of the war in Europe.

It was learned tonight that the decision to take over the Sayville station had been definitely reached by the Government as a result of the conferences recently held between Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and that the Navy Department may take over the control and operation of the station tomorrow.

Captain William H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of the naval radio station with headquarters at Arlington, Va., following conferences with Secretary Daniels, has gone to New York City to superintend the transfer of the station from private to Federal control. The Sayville station will be taken over under instructions to be promulgated by Secretary Daniels under authority given to him in an executive order issued some time ago by the President. These instructions will be generally similar, it is understood, to those which were issued last Sept. 14 to Lieut. Felix X. Gygax, when that officer was ordered to take charge of the German station at Tuckertown and operate it in the name of the Navy Department.

In the operation of the Sayville station as a Government plant the officer in charge will be directed to comply with the provisions of the executive order issued by President Wilson last Sept. 5 governing naval censorship at radio stations, and the naval officers at Sayville will be guided also by additional instructions.

No Messages to Ships.

Under these rules the Sayville station will be used only for transmitting to and receiving from shore stations in Continental Europe and the United Kingdom, and will not be permitted to send messages to ships of any belligerent at sea. The naval officers at Sayville will be under strict instructions to assure themselves that the messages handled at Sayville are strictly neutral in character. No non-neutral message of any character will be permitted. No message in cipher or code is to be transmitted or received for delivery unless the United States officials in charge of the station are furnished with a key to the message. No messages in foreign languages or in unintelligible terms are to be transmitted or received after delivery unless the naval officers in charge of the plant are supplied with translations of such messages into the English language and the official censors are satisfied of the bona fide nature of the translations.

Official radiograms from officials of the United States Government, or from officials of foreign Governments on official business, are to receive priority over all other messages, and will be forwarded in the order of their receipt at the Sayville station. The station will handle commercial, private, and press radiograms under rules to be provided by Secretary Daniels.

Government to Fix Charges.

The station charges for the transmission of messages from Sayville to its German and other Continental stations will be fixed by the Government, as in the case of the Tuckerton station, but whether these rates will be identical with those at Tuckerton could not be learned tonight in view of the refusal of officials to discuss their plans with respect to the Government operation of the station at Sayville. The station charge at Tuckerton was fixed at 25 cents a word, cable count, without a minimum charge. Accounting returns will be made on the regular forms to the office of the Superintendent of the Radio Service at Arlington, Va.

The decision of the Government to take over the operation of the Sayville station, just as if it were a Government radio plant, is the immediate result of conferences that have been held during the past two weeks between members of the Cabinet concerned. The first of these was the conference of June 23 between Secretaries Lansing, Daniels, and Redfield, and the Sayville problem was brought forward when the company which operates the station made application to the Government for a license to operate the station with a new and more powerful outfit, with which long-distance messages might be more easily sent. The application for this license caused the higher officials of the Government to consider the status of the Sayville station from every possible angle, but the most important of these was the relation of the station to American neutrality, and the possibility that the new apparatus might be used in sending secret messages of an unneutral character, even though all messages received and sent from the station were subject to the supervision of censors assigned from the commissioned personnel of the United States Navy.

Government officers at the Sayville radio station said last night that they had received no intimation that the Navy Department was to take over the operation of the wireless plant. Neither had they received notice that Captain Bullard was on his way there. Captain Bullard could not be found in New York City at any of the places where he usually stops.

It was rumored yesterday in connection with the Government operation of the German radio station at Tuckerton, N. J., that all German employes had been replaced recently by a force of experienced naval wireless operators and fourteen bluejackets, but this could not be confirmed last night.

According to rumors circulated in Tuckerton, there is but one German left at the station, and he is Emil Myers, who was Superintendent of the station when it was operated by the German company controlling it. He installed the equipment, and, it is said, still looks after it.

MRS. THAW FACES ORDER OF ARREST

Court Will Force Her to Return for Husband's Trial and Answer a Charge of Contempt.

MRS. MERRILL A PERJURER

State's Witness Compelled to Admit False Testimony in Other Case —A Day of Sensations.

The issuance of a writ for the arrest of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw for contempt of court, and the charge made by Abel I. Smith, Jr., of counsel for Harry K. Thaw that Mrs. Susan A. Merrill, one of the State's chief witnesses, had tried to obtain money in return for her promise to remain outside of the jurisdiction of the State, were two of the sensations developed yesterday at the jury trial of the sanity of Thaw before Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick.

That was not all. Mrs. Merrill, when called to the stand at the afternoon session, became hysterical and admitted that she was a perjurer. She swore that the affidavit she made on Aug. 1, 1912, which formed the foundation of the disbarment charges against Clifford W. Hartridge, once a Thaw lawyer, who, it had been alleged, paid girls from $40,000 to $50,000 through Mrs. Merrill to prevent them from testifying at the murder trials, was a lying document, and also that she had committed perjury in her breach of promise suit for $100,000 brought against Lazarus Levy, a banker, in June, 1908.

Another startling assertion by Mrs. Merrill was that she had been literally kidnapped from Boston by detectives representing the State of New York, who dragged her from her hiding place at the direction of a big policeman and brought into the jurisdiction of New York State in an automobile.

Thaw to Testify Today.

To cap the climax it was announced that Thaw would be called to the stand by the State this morning and would probably be a witness throughout the day. Then came the further announcement that representatives of the State, who left last night to bring Mrs. Thaw back here under arrest, had been instructed to make most of the trip from Malone, N. Y., by automobile if they could save time in that way. They hope to have Mrs. Thaw in court by Friday morning unless she leaves the country, and she will probably be called on that day.

There was also an announcement yesterday by Justice Hendrick. At the request of the jurymen, he said, he had decided to hold night sessions beginning today and to add half an hour to each of the day sessions. Under this decision the morning session will begin at 10 o'clock, and the afternoon session will be extended until 5:30.

The sessions yesterday were in marked contrast to the court proceedings of Tuesday, for there was scarcely a dull moment from the time court convened. It was expected that the case of Mrs.

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11 DEAD IN WRECK IN NIAGARA GORGE

Crowded Trolley Car Speeding Down Heights on Canadian Side Derailed at Curve.

BRUSHES OVER TALL TREES

Women and Children, Excursionists from Toronto, Spilled Among Branches—Car Rolls 60 Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 7.—Eleven persons were killed and several scores injured when a large open trolley car left the rails of the Queenston, Ont., branch of the International Railway shortly after 7 o'clock tonight. The car was crowded to capacity with more than 100 passengers. By far the most of these were women and children, members of a Sunday School excursion party of 1,100 from Toronto.

All of the dead and injured were from Toronto.

The dead included Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Sloan, wife of the Manager of the Traders' Bank; Charles Jennings of the Imperial Varnish Company, D. Moorehead, George Gornell, Mr. Bramley, Mr. Partridge, organist of the Woodgreen Methodist Church; Mr. Grant, Elder of St. John's Presbyteriaan Church, and Dorothy Keats, 7 years old, of 250 Silver Birch Avenue.

Rails Were Slippery.

It was a merry carload of excursionists that went speeding down the Queenston Heights from Brock's Monument, and the passengers cheered as the car gained momentum. There was a slight rain falling, the forerunner of a shower, and the rails were slippery. S. J. Boyd, the motorman, did his best to control the car, but the hill is steep and the car gained dangerous momentum.

Half way down the hill there is a curve. This the car turned safely. A hundred yards further on there is a reverse curve. Here the track swerves toward the foot of the bank and the steamboat wharf, where the boat was awaiting the excursionists.

At this curve the car left the rails. It was going a mile a minute. The crashing car toppled over upon two great trees, the branches of which swept many of the passengers from their seats. On the tops of the trees went the car, spilling other passengers. Some of these lodged in the branches. The car rolled down a sixty-foot embankment to a level stretch of ground.

Injured and dead were scattered over the bank and some were found in the trees and bushes. Those fortunate enough to hold on to the car crawled out only slightly injured.

Pickets Used as Splints.

Word was sent to the offices of the company here and surgeons and rescue cars were hastened to the scene of the accident, ten miles down the Gorge. By

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Don't miss announcement of Edgemere Crest on Business Page (Page 14) today.—Advt.

MUENTER'S PLOT TO DYNAMITE SAXONIA AND PHILADELPHIA IN MID-OCEAN FAILS; WARNING SENT TO THEM BY WIRELESS

Two Liners, Warned At Sea of Danger, Search in Vain for Muenter's Bomb

In reply to wireless messages of warning to the Captains of the American liner Philadelphia and the Cunard liner Saxonia that their ships should be searched at once for a bomb which Erich Muenter, until recently known as Frank Holt, had placed aboard of one or the other vessel, these reassuring radiograms were received yesterday, the first at 2 P. M. and the second at 4 P. M.:

SS. Philadelphia, via Cape Race, N. F.
Thorough search made. Everything on board identified.
MILLS.

SS. Saxonia, via Cape Race, N. F.
Search made. Nothing found. *DIGGLE.*

Arthur R. Mills is in command of the Philadelphia and E. G. Diggle of the Saxonia. Both are veterans in the transatlantic service. The Philadelphia was 1,400 miles at sea when the search was made and the Saxonia 1,200.

The Saxonia has 324 passengers aboard, of whom 115 are in the cabins. The Philadelphia has aboard 611. Of these 206 were in the first cabin, 205 in the second, and 200 in the steerage.

PROFESSORS KEPT MUENTER SECRET

Munsterberg of Harvard Admits He Recognized Published Pictures of 'Holt.'

BUT MAINTAINED SILENCE

Bennett Says Gould, His Associate, Pledged Him Not to Bare Dual Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

CLIFTON, Mass., July 7.—While Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, was a professor at Harvard University he frequently borrowed books on insanity from Professor Hugo Münsterberg. At his Summer home here today Professor Münsterberg told a reporter he knew Muenter did not have a strong mind. He ridiculed the idea that Muenter's acts in exploding a bomb in the Capitol and attacking J. P. Morgan were caused by statements of Germans in the United States or Germany.

"I knew that Frank Holt and Erich Muenter were the same man as soon as I saw the pictures in the newspapers," said Professor Münsterberg. "I knew Muenter very well when he was a professor at Harvard. He often came to my laboratory, although I never had him at my home. He would come for the purpose of borrowing books on insanity. Some of these he needed to write theses on insanity. Others he would borrow because he was interested in the subject."

"Do you think that overstudy on this morbid subject weakened his mind?" Professor Münsterberg was asked.

"No, I think he was a pathological study before he came to this country," he replied. "The man was always interested in mysticism and metaphysics. I knew by that he was not of strong mind. It is ridiculous to suppose that Muenter was incited to his actions by any Germans in this country or in Germany, as has been hinted at in several newspaper reports.

"I am sorry not to be able to give a discussion about the abnormal psychology of Muenter, but unless I found myself in full possession of the facts of the case, I would not feel justified in presenting to the public my views. I can scarcely imagine any man being a more interesting psychological study than this man Muenter."

Professor Münsterberg said he gave the Cambridge police a copy of a pamphlet which Muenter sent to persons in and about Boston in 1906, after he fled following the murder of his wife, for which he was indicted.

MANY IDENTIFY MUENTER.

Dental Marks and Friends Prove Suicide Was Wife-Murderer.

Proof that the self-styled Frank Holt, who committed suicide in Mineola Jail on Tuesday night, was in reality Erich Muenter, the Harvard instructor, who murdered his wife, was made complete yesterday at Hempstead, where the body lies at Cornell's Mergue.

Detective Silas P. Smith of the Homicide Bureau of Middlesex County, Mass., where Cambridge is, arrived with the detailed official description of Muenter. The body tallied with it exactly in every detail down to dental work. An incisor cap with a gold band in the official description of Muenter was found when the body of the suicide was examined. Smith personally knew Muenter and said there could be no mistake in the man.

Proof of the identity was piled up by A. T. Brown and John R. Whitman, newspaper men, and Thomas W. Hillier of 119 Oxford Street, Cambridge, who knew Muenter intimately, and who identified the body positively as his. Hillier lived for more than a year in the same house with Muenter and was intimately acquainted with him. He drove Muenter to the depot on the day that he finally dropped out of sight, after the death of his wife and before proofs of foul play had been discovered.

Had a Language Theory.

Hillier said that the only indication of a queerness he had seen in Muenter was a pet theory that a wonderful new language could be built up out of a combination of Gaelic and Scotch. He said that Muenter had been in Kansas State University in 1903, and that he had written a thesis on "Insanity and Literature."

Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn received a telegram from Mrs. Holt yesterday asking that the body be prepared for burial and saying that the expenses would be

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SEEK DYNAMITE MUENTER HID

Bought 200 Sticks of 40% Explosive, and Police Find 134 Sticks of 60%.

MUST HAVE HAD TWO LOTS

Free Expenditures, Though He Had Been in Straits, Indicate He Had Financial Aid.

The suicide of Erich Muenter, otherwise Frank Holt, has left the police with a riddle on their hands which is causing them much uneasiness and which is driving home to them the conviction that Muenter had accomplices in his attempt to stop the shipment of arms to the Allies by inaugurating a reign of terror through the use of dynamite bombs. The mystery is this:

The books of the Aetna Explosives Company show that the company sold to C. Hendricks, a name used by Muenter, on June 21, 200 sticks of 40 per cent. dynamite, which was sent to Syosset, L. I.

The police records show that 134 sticks of the dynamite recovered from Muenter's caché in West Thirty-eighth Street on Tuesday night are stamped 60 per cent. dynamite.

The question that arises is: Did Muenter get two lots of dynamite instead of one, or is the discrepancy due to an error in recording a single sale.

The police are ready to believe that Muenter got two lots of dynamite, one in person and the other through a confederate. They are ready to believe also that if he bought two lots his plots were being financed by others, as his own funds are known to have run low.

One hundred and forty sticks of the 60 per cent. dynamite have been accounted for, and as this grade runs 200 sticks to the box it is assumed that 60 sticks of it, or 30 pounds of that shipment, are missing, as well as the 200 sticks of 40 per cent. dynamite.

This situation Acting Inspector Keeping Captain Tuney of the Police Dynamite Squad and a large force of detectives on the jump to find and seize the missing explosive. The search is taking in the whole of Long Island and all of Manhattan and the Bronx, and may extend across the Hudson into New Jersey.

The New York detectives and Captain Pullman of the Washington police are both impressed with the fact that Muenter spent money freely in his various railroad trips, in the houses and rooms which he rented, and in buying materials for explosives. The question whether the money was his own or whether he was being financed by those who knew the general character of his mania, even if they did not know his specific plans, is being investigated.

Muenter had received a salary of $1,000 a year at Cornell. Of this he sent $600 to his wife, according to reports from the family in Texas. He was considered to be a very poor man and his reckless expenditure of money is thought remarkable by those who knew him. When Police Commissioner Woods was asked yesterday if he believed that Muenter had accomplices he said:

"It would be very dangerous to say no to that question. In an investigation of this kind it is riding for a fall to eliminate any possibility until the facts put it absolutely out of the question. Personally I think this man acted by himself and on his own initiative, but there could be no development in this case so startling that it would surprise me."

A large number of Headquarters detectives were last night searching in the neighborhood of Syosset, Glen Cove, Garden City, and other towns on Long Island for further clews as to the disposition of dynamite.

One thing that made the detectives suspect that the dynamite would not be found was that there were two large burned patches in the rear of the house which Muenter had at Central Park. The detectives recalled that Muenter, who at first denied that he had any dynamite left except the three sticks he had carried to the Morgan place, later said that he had burned the left-over dynamite. Dynamite burns like ordinary grease and the sixty missing sticks may have been consumed in this manner in Muenter's temporary back yard at Central Park.

Constable Frank McCahill made a more thorough examination yesterday of the little cottage in Central Park which Muenter had used as a bomb factory and shooting gallery when he was preparing to explode dynamite in the Capitol and to assassinate J. P. Morgan. He found a target riddled with bullets, showing that Muenter had become a fair marksmen. The wall of the house on which the target had been placed was thoroughly perforated. McCahill also learned that residents of Central Park had heard explosions after seeing Muenter walk about a quarter of a mile from the place.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. A delicious, concentrated fruit punch syrup. Has many refreshing uses. Sold by Park & Tilford.—Advt.

BOTH SAFE, SAY CAPTAINS

Two Liners, Bound For Liverpool, Searched For Explosives.

PREDICTED BY DYNAMITER

"Steamer Should Sink, God Willing, on 7th," He Wrote Mrs. Holt at Dallas.

BOMBS HIDDEN ON 4 SHIPS

In War Cargoes Loaded Here for Havre in Spring, It Is Now Revealed.

QUICK ACTION FOLLOWED

Strangers Forbidden Aboard on Days of Sailings—Auto Agent Discloses the Secret.

The Saxonia of the Cunard Line and the Philadelphia of the American Line, which left this port on Saturday, were searched in mid-ocean between 1,200 and 1,400 miles from here yesterday for bombs, after wireless messages had been received by their captains warning them that attempts to sink the ships by dynamite concealed on board might have been made. The announcement by wireless that no bombs had been found on the steamships brought immediate relief to the friends of those on board and to the police and steamship officials.

The warnings were sent by the steamship lines after they had learned that Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the dynamiter who committed suicide on Tuesday night in the Mineola jail, had written to his wife that the two ships were to sink on July 7, if his calculations went right.

Authorities, ranking from the local officials at Glen Cove and Mineola up to the Secretary of the Navy, took Muenter's threats with extreme seriousness because of his record since he started on his short-lived career as a scourge to the country for its failing to conform to his ideas of neutrality.

Dynamite Still Missing.

In addition to the history of the spectacular dynamiter, there is also the fact that of the 200 sticks of dynamite which he purchased 60 are unaccounted for.

The revelation that Muenter had schemed to blow up the Saxonia or the Philadelphia came from his wife. To prevent further crimes of his devising, she took steps as soon as she had received a letter from him telling of his designs on the two ships, to give the warning. Through her attorney, J. E. Cockrell of Dallas, Texas, where she lives, she sent the part of the letter in which the threats were made to Cone Johnson, Solicitor for the State Department of Washington, who is a Texan.

The Philadelphia carried parcel post, but no parcels of this sort weighing more than three pounds weight. If Muenter sent explosives aboard by parcel post, their small size would make it impossible for them to do serious damage. The Saxonia carried no parcel post.

After a thorough investigation of the manifests of the two ships, the officials of the lines were confident that everything in the cargo was shipped by responsible men or firms. The supposed bombs, whether equipped with a clockwork or a long, carefully timed fuse, did not explode yesterday. That made it almost sure that something had gone wrong with their mechanism, if they were on the ships, and that they were comparatively harmless.

Mrs. Holt's Warning.

The part of Muenter's letter to which Mrs. Holt called official attention was telegraphed as follows

A steamer leaving New York for Liverpool should sink, God willing, on 7th. It is the Philadelphia or the Saxony, Saxonia, but I a mnot sure, as these left on the 2d or 3d.

On the margin o fthe letter was written:

Tear this off until after this happens.

Mr. Cockrell added to this telegram in his message to Mr. Johnson:

Mrs. Holt and Dr. Sensabaugh and I thought this should be immediately put before your department as a precaution, although none of us believe that he has any accomplice whatever or that he has any information.

This message was received by Solicitor Cone early Tuesday night and turned over by him to Major R. W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police in Washington. Major Pullman wired Mr. Cockrell:

Hon. Cone Johnson transmits to this department your important telegram. Wish you would get in touch with Mrs. Holt and inquire if she knows of any possible person who might have joined her husband in carrying out his plans about sinking steamers Philadelphia or Saxonia. Wire reply, please.

The reply was that Mrs. Holt knew nothing further.

The telegram was turned over to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and word was sent to the steamship officials in this city and to Police Commissioner Woods. It was 9 o'clock when Commissioner Woods received the telegram. He had at that time more than a score of men working on the theory that Muenter had planned to dynamite ships—a theory based on intimations received from the prisoner at Mineola, although the dynamiter had not told the names of the ships.

When Muenter-Holt hinted at his plots

Commissioner Woods sent Secretary Guy H. Scull hurrying out in an automobile to make another attempt to induce the prisoner to tell the truth whether the ships were in any real danger. When Mr. Scull arrived at Mineola he learned that Muenter had committed suicide a few minutes before.

Commissioner Woods sent detectives by the score to various towns on Long Island, in the neighborhood in which Muenter had operated, to wake up freight agents and examine freight receipts to see whether any parcels had been sent from that region to either of the liners. Several such receipts were found, though none was in the name of "Hendricks" or "Hendrix," the name which Muenter had signed in most of his dealings on Long Island.

Search for Confederates.

A redoubled effort was made to find whether Muenter had accomplices. For various reasons it seemed impossible for him to have carried out his plan to put bombs on either of the ships without confederates.

The only time that Muenter had in New York while the two ships were in dock was from 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he arrived at the Pennsylvania Station, after getting off the bomb in the Capitol, to 7:50 o'clock the same morning, when he took a train to Glen Cove. That in this brief time he could reach the place here where he had the bombs hidden and then make the trip to the steamship dock, where he would be subjected to rigid inquiries before his offer of freight would be accepted, seemed to be highly improbable.

Commissioner Woods said yesterday that the police had obtained no definite indication that Muenter worked with any one else. He thought it very likely that Muenter's confidence in the disaster awaiting one of the two ships was founded upon his belief that some other man was going to carry through the plot.

The only clews suggesting a conspiracy were quickly disposed of yesterday. Two packages which had been sent from Oyster Bay to be shipped by the Philadelphia were regarded with suspicion. The consignors were not known to the Oyster Bay freight agent. They did not sign the shipping book in any of Muenter's aliases or in Muenter's handwriting, and the detectives thought that they might at last have picked up the trail of the conspirator. This theory was disposed of when it was found that one of the packages had not been shipped and an examination showed its contents to be harmless, while the second package had been shipped but the owner was found to be a man above suspicion.

Predicted Disaster Wednesday.

"We had been worried for several days," said Commissioner Woods yesday, "about what Holt or Muenter expected to happen on Wednesday. He had said several times that he was going to tell his story on Wednesday. He would not touch on the subject of dynamite, although he would talk freely on everything else. On Sunday, when I was trying to get him to talk to me about the dynamite, he said:

"'I will tell you all about that on Wednesday, but on Wednesday the whole world will know.'

"He said similar things to me and to several others. We did not feel that we could afford to regard his threats lightly, as if they were the boasts of an ordinary crank, because he had proved that he was a man of ability and one very likely, in view of the seemingly impossible things that he had done, to do what he predicted that he would do. We were doing our best to trace the dynamite when the word came from Washington of what he had written to his wife."

P. A. S. Franklin, General Manager and Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, said yesterday that he was not alarmed at all by the threats against the ships.

"Even supposing that it was possible to get a bomb on board the ship, it could only be in with the baggage, he explained. "It would be in a large compartment with plenty of air and none of the confinement necessary if a bomb is to do damage. Further than that, it would not be in a part of the ship where even a terrific explosion would inflict vital damage."

Mr. Franklin said the messages of the Captains that they had searched the ships meant that the public rooms, passenger cabins, mail rooms, and all other accessible places had been searched for parcels of a suspicious nature. He said that they could not have searched, for it would be impossible during a voyage to hoist cargo from the holds.

Muenter's Marked Schedule.

New York detectives yesterday came into possession of a sailing schedule of the American Mercantile Marine, which was found in Muenter's suitcase at Glen Cove after his attack on Mr. Morgan. There was a mark in pencil after one of the ships, but the detectives would not say which one. The American Line, which owns the Philadelphia, is a subsidiary of the American Mercantile Marine.

Other papers belonging to Muenter which promise to throw a great deal of light on his past have been sent from Ithaca to Police Headquarters in this city to aid in investigating the possible connections the dynamiter might have had in his enterprises.

BOMBS HIDDEN ON FOUR SHIPS.

Discovered on British Vessels Loaded Here for Havre.

Attempts made to blow up four freight steamships sailing from this port for Havre in April and May by concealing bombs in the holds became known yesterday through the arrival here of H. C. Hill, a passenger on the French liner Espagne, who was in Havre when two of the explosives were discovered. The vessels were all English freighters that had been chartered by the French Line to carry auto trucks, tractors, and munitions of war to Havre for the French Government.

The first steamship was the Devon City, sailing on April 27, followed by the Lord Erne and the Cressington Court, on April 29, and the Bankdale, on May 8. These ships were loaded at the piers in South Brooklyn, where nearly all the employes are Germans. In each case two bombs were placed on board in different parts of the ship amid the cargo, so that if one explosive missed fire the other might burst.

Mr. Hill, who handled one of the bombs found in an autotruck case at Havre on May 25, said it consisted of two metal cylinders covered with wax. One cylinder was filled with sulphuric acid and the other with some high chemical explosive, the idea being that the acid would eat through the metal and set the explosive off when the ship was in mid-ocean. The second bomb in the Bankdale was found at Havre on May 30, hidden in a sack of wheat, where it would have been smothered even if it had exploded, Mr. Hill said.

Clues Sought in Vain.

French detectives at Havre searched the cargoes of all ships coming from United States ports because similar bombs had been found on the Cressington Court and the Lord Erne, which arrived there on May 17 and 13, respectively; but no clue could be found among the crews as to the manner in which the explosives had been placed.

Captain Proctor of the Devon City found two bombs wrapped up in paper on top of the cargo down number two hold four days after leaving New York on April 27. He threw one of them overboard and kept the other as a souvenir after carefully removing the contents to avoid any mistakes later, he explained. Whoever had taken the bombs on board the Devon City did not have time to secrete them in the auto truck cases or wheat sacks.

The finding of these explosives on the four British freighters was reported to Washington from Havre, and the piers in South Brooklyn were visited by Secret Service agents to get some clue, but, so far as could be ascertained yesterday, without any success.

It was after the receipt of this message from Havre that the stringent instructions were issued to the employes at the French Line piers not to allow any strangers on board the liners on sailing day. This order referred also to the officers and crews of other vessels of the company that might be in port at the time, even though the men were in uniform. The agents of the Holland-America Line issued similar instructions, and all the steamship companies prohibited any package being taken on board their ships without its first being opened on the pier for examination.

The authorities in Washington requested that the finding of the bombs should not be made public, as it might serve to defeat the ends of justice in wearing guilty persons.

Sir Courtenay Bennett, British Consul General, admitted yesterday that he had received a report of the bombs being secreted on the four steamships, but did not know if any clue had been discovered in Washington or Havre regarding the identity of the offenders.

In an interview at the Hotel Claridge yesterday Mr. Hill said that he was the European representative of the Jeffrey auto truck of Springfield, Mass., and had been in France for the last eight months with the Allies.

"The finding of these bombs in the cargoes of the British steamships arriving from New York did not create so much excitement at Havre as it would have under normal conditions," he continued. "The war was brought very near to the French seaport by such incidents as two steamships being torpedoed and sunk within ten miles of the city, where the wrecks lie now, and the continuous arrival of the trains filled with the wounded from the front.

"C. F. Williams, one of our mechanics who was photographed riding on the case which contained a bomb as it was being lowered on to the quay at Havre, found two others in the Cressington Court and the Lord Erne that were concealed in the same manner in the corner of a big packing case containing an auto truck. The opening at the corner is made in the form of an envelope which can be opened from the outside so that the clerk from the French Consulate in New York can look into the case and see that everything is all right before he vises the bill of lading for the shippers.

"The bombs were photographed at Havre and detectives questioned the crews of the steamers, who were all British and would not give any information as to how the explosives had been put on board in New York. In each case there were two bombs, one hidden in an auto truck case and the other generally in a sack of grain.

Fifty Inspectors at Havre.

"We have fifty men employed at Havre to open the cases carefully and search to see if the trucks have been tampered with before being sent to the front. On several occasions since April 15 the mechanics have found emery dust concealed in the cylinders which would soon render the machines useless and in other instances holes have been bored in vital parts of the machinery."

Mr. Hill said that the failure of the bombs to explode at sea was due to the miscalculation of the length of time it would take for the acid to eat through the metal cylinder. Also the heat in the holds melted the wax covers and allowed the acid to leak out.

MUENTER'S ACID BOMB MYTH.

Expert Finds Infernal Machine as Described Will Not Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Experiments conducted in the laboratory of the George Washington University by Professor Charles E. Munroe have failed to show that a bomb such as Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, said he used to blow up the Senate wing of the Capitol would have exploded. Dr. Munroe is the Federal Government's leading authority on explosives, an inventor of smokeless powder, and consulting agent of the United States Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines. He was engaged last Saturday morning to study the explosion that wrecked the Senate Reception Room at the Capitol.

Muenter said he used several sticks of dynamite, scooping a hole in the end of one of the sticks in which he placed explosive, or trick, matches, and inserting the corked end of a bottle of sulphuric acid above the matches in the dynamite stick. The acid would eat through the cork in the matches, explode them, and detonate the dynamite, he said. Dr. Munroe insisted ordinary friction matches would not produce the results Muenter described, but said he thought explosive matches as described by Muenter might have worked.

Dr. Munroe today showed trick matches like ordinary matches that were soaking in sulphuric acid, none of them having exploded. He also exhibited a bottle of sulphuric acid turned upside down. The cork had not been eaten through, although there were indications that the acid was slowly gnawing into the cork plug. The bottle had been turned upside down for two days. No traces of any detonating caps have been found by the expert, although he has made a second fine-tooth comb survey of the debris taken from the Senate Reception Room.

MUENTER SANG OF DEATH.

Plead for Appreciation in Life in Poem to Fiancee.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7.—In 1908 Erich Muenter, alias Holt, sent to his sweetheart, Leona Sensabaugh, now his widow, a poem he had written some time before, and of which he wrote:

"Miss Leona: I give you a copy of these simple verses, written years ago as a result of my feelings at the burial services of a man, who sought to do good, who did great good, and whose life was shattered by unjust criticism from men who praised him over his grave. I do this in the spirit of appreciation for one who has done to me not as the world usually does."

The poem in part follows:

When I am dead
Will friends look long upon my face,
Then pallid, still and cold in death,
And speak of honest worth and faith
With saddened words and baited breath?
O Lord, my God,
While yet alive,
For future praise I daily strive;
But will it have the power to start
The life-blood in a throbless heart?

When I am dead
Will those with whom I long have toiled
Thro' burdened years and restless days,
Stand by with upturned mound of earth
And speak their hearts in tones of praise?
O Lord, my God,
This meed I crave—
Fair words above my silent grave:
But will they rouse the nerveless ear
That listened once for words of cheer?
* * * * * * *
When I am dead,
If in the silence of the tomb
Could break, I would not think to stay
The eager hand or loosened tongue;
But sadly I to all would say:
"Beloved, flowers now you cast
No fragrance lend to hours past;
Belated words of love and tears
Will never ease the broken years."

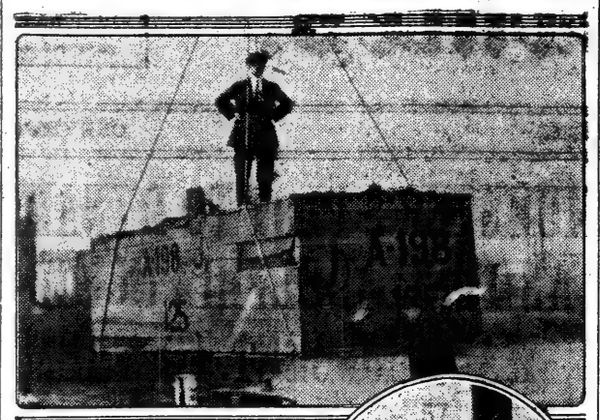
LABOR DENOUNCES MUENTER.

Unions Have No Sympathy with Fanatical Efforts to End War.

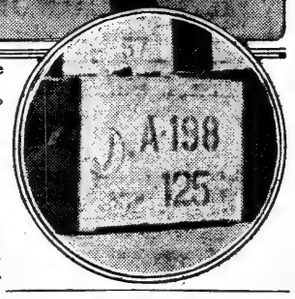
Labor leaders in the city were unanimous last night in denouncing the efforts of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, to stop the war by exploding a bomb in the Capitol and shooting J. P. Morgan. Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union; Jesse P. Cohen, Manager of the Garment Cutters' Union, and George Wishnak, Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, were particularly strong in their disapproval of any lawless demonstration against the war.

"Labor organizations all over the country condemn Muenter's futile and fanatic acts," said Mr. Bohm, "notwithstanding the fact that they are participating in a national campaign to stop the war."

Case on French Ship That Held a Bomb.



Discovery Was Made After the Case Was Unloaded at Havre.



PROFESSORS KEPT MUENTER SECRET

Continued from Page 1.

defrayed. In the evening there was received from her a telegram giving for use on the death certificate the information that the dead man was "Fran's Holt," a native of Wisconsin, born in a town near Milwaukee on March 25, 1875, and that his mother's maiden name was unknown.

Jerry Ryan, the guard who was under instructions not to let Muenter get out of his sight on Tuesday evening, when the prisoner escaped from the cell and killed himself, as well as other officials of the jail, said yesterday they believed the prisoner committed suicide rather than face Hillier and the other acquaintances who had come to identify him as Muenter, the wife murderer.

Suicide Feared Identification.

The prisoner, they said, talked a great deal about Wednesday as being "The Day," and they think he was anxious to see it come, but changed his mind and decided to kill himself, if possible, after reading that Hillier and the others were coming to clear up the mystery of his past.

Officials of Nassau County were all of one opinion yesterday that the prisoner had killed himself after escaping from his cell, climbing up the iron lattice through the outside of a block of cells, and dropping on his head to the pavement eighteen feet below, in the corridor between the block of cells and the walls of the jail.

Coroner Jones said the inquest will be held today, but that it will be perfunctory, for the reason that a report of Dr. Cleghorn after the autopsy yesterday morning proves conclusively how Muenter killed himself. Dr. Cleghorn said a layman could tell, from the condition of the skull, that Muenter had not been shot and that no fulminating cap had been exploded in his mouth.

Martin W. Littleton, who had been engaged by relatives of Muenter to defend him, examined the inside of the jail and came to the same conclusion as to the manner of suicide.

Jerry Ryan, the guard, was willing yesterday to accept the theory that it was a fall and not an explosion that had killed Muenter. He was positive, after coming back from another part of the jail to find his charge dead, that he had heard an explosion, but after sleeping upon the question he said yesterday that it must have been the crash of a falling body that he heard.

To Be Buried in Ithaca.

Warden Hults said there was some justification for Ryan's failure to keep the doors of the cell locked. He was seated in front of the door outside to be ready to rush in, should the prisoner attempt suicide. In order to avoid loss of time, the cell door was kept open. District Attorney Smith and Coroner Jones said there would be no investigation as to whether Ryan was at fault.

The body of Muenter was embalmed yesterday at the request of his wife, it was said last night, and the burial probably would take place at Ithaca, as a telegram concerning interment there had been received from Dallas, Texas. The brain will be removed for a scientific study, which will probably be made by Dr. Carlos MacDonald, the alienist. Dr. Cornell of Hempstead said the brain was an unusually large and heavy one.

CRITICS SILENCE PROF. GOULD.

He Declines Further Comment on His Shielding of Muenter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Professor Chester Nathan Gould, who last night issued a statement positively identifying "Frank Holt" as the long-missing Professor Erich Muenter, a fugitive wife murderer, tonight declined to comment on the more recent developments of the case.

"The newspapers of Chicago have begun hounding me," said Mr. Gould, who is Assistant Professor of German and Scandinavian Literature at the University of Chicago, "and I think it better policy to say nothing further. I stand firmly by the statement I made last night, and I have nothing to add to it."

Professor Gould could not be induced to amplify his reason for maintaining silence after identifying "Holt" as Muenter at Ithaca last November, and intimated that he expected he would be criticised.

Under the heading "A Point of Ethics" The Chicago Herald tomorrow will say editorially:

Professor Gould's statement that he penetrated the disguise of Erich Muenter, the alleged wife murderer, when he met him at Cornell the middle of last November, but that he concealed the fugitive's identity raises an interesting point of ethics—one that a good many people who read the Professor's statement are discussing today.

What was the duty of a citizen under the circumstances? Muenter, alias Frank Holt, was at that time a fugitive from justice; the gravest crime that can be charged has been committed by the inquiry to him—that of taking human life. * * *

Was it the duty of a good citizen, aware of these facts, to denounce him to the authorities? Or, generally at this point, to follow a different course? And did the fact that one, who was suddenly called on to solve this point of ethics for himself, was a teacher in a great university—one where the process of good citizen-making is supposed to be going on constantly—impose any additional obligation to consider the general interests of society and the claims of the law on the person of the suspect? * * *

The Herald in these remarks simply makes itself the echo of the questions that a number of people are asking themselves about this special aspect of the case. It claims no commission to sit in final judgment. However, it is to be hoped for Professor Gould's further peace of mind that there is no explosion aboard an ocean liner which has recently sailed from an American port to Europe.

The Chicago Daily Journal asks editorially today how it happened that "a man who had just made one desperate attempt at suicide should be allowed to make another and successful trial within twenty-four hours."

BENNETT SILENCED BY PLEDGE

Says Gould, Fellow-Professor, Told Him "Holt's" Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7.—C. W. Bennett, a professor in Cornell University last term, said today that Professor Chester N. Gould of Chicago University had told him last Winter that Frank Holt and Erich Muenter were the same person.

"Last Winter," said Professor Bennett, "Holt evinced a desire to join the Masonic lodge and the Acacia Fraternity, which is composed of students who are Masons. Before submitting his application I decided to look up his record and learned from Dr. Gould, who was also a Mason, that Frank Holt was an assumed name and that his real name was Erich Muenter.

"Although he asserted that he wished to establish a chapter of the Acacia Fraternity in Texas, I was led to believe that his real motive was to establish documentary evidence as to his adopted name and hide his old identity."

Professor Bennett said that Professor Gould told him his story in confidence and that he, too, did not care to expose Holt. He was pledged not to talk about it until Professor Gould should make a statement. Gould's statement appeared in The New York Times today, and Bennett accepted that as a release.

The files of newspapers and newspaper clippings kept by Muenter have been seized by the Ithaca police to be sent to New York. They contain clippings from the Boston papers of 1908 dealing with the poisoning of Mrs. Muenter, and also correspondence showing that "Holt" was in Mexico a month after this crime was committed. Other features of the collection are numerous clippings referring to murders, assaults, sex crimes, the death penalty, and similar topics.

MUENTER'S LAST LETTER HOME

Full Text of Missive That Told of Plot to Sink Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 7.—Erich Muenter, or Frank Holt, conceived an extended career of destruction to stop the war in Europe, according to a letter he sent to his wife here, presumably on July 3, and given out tonight by Dr. O. F. Sensabaugh, father of Mrs. Holt. The epistle, which was headed "En route" and was without date, follows:

"My Dear Darling: You are the only one I can and must trust and entrust with this news. I know you are strong in your faith in God and love for your fellow men, and do therefore approve of my action. The fact that it should strike our family instead of John Smith's may seem hard, but can't be helped. One hundred times I said, like Jonah, 'Lord, send somebody else,' but I got only one answer. Nobody else seems to be available. I have prayed and trembled and doubted and lain awake at night, and thought and thought, but there is no way out of it. The slaughter in Europe must be stopped, and America must stop sending ammunition. If it goes on, I cannot live, for I am responsible, in so far that I do not stop it when I can. So I will try.

"First: R. Pearce of Washington. That is my appeal. It is a starter and may do some good. Let us pray that the people may wake up to the crime they are committing by allowing the slaughter to go on. Second: The steamer leaving New York for Liverpool on July 3 should sink. God willing, on the 7th; I think it is the Philadelphia or Saxonia, but am not quite sure, as according to schedule these two left on the 3d."

On the margin here was written, "Tear this off until after it happens." The letter continued:

"Third: I need a powerful assistant and have chosen J. Pierpont Morgan of Glen Cove, L. I. By the time you get this it will be all over. I shall either be dead or in prison with the Morgan family in their residence in Glen Cove, while Mr. Morgan will go to all the manufacturers of ammunition and persuade them to stop sending them. If he does not he must forfeit his family, and of course, my poor wife and babies also their husband and father.

"My dear, believe me, I have many proofs that God is guiding me in this work, and that He has answered my prayer for guidance. I should not wonder if some people will say that I am mistaken, because the results for my family are so severe. But what about the hundreds of thousands of fathers and husbands who are forced to do everything I am attempting—saving my country from moral ruin? The path of duty is hard, but it must be trod, and to gain life we must offer our life.

"If the rich of this country wish to get richer, the European horror, they must also be ready to participate in the horror.

"They say, if the Germans could buy here and ship safely, they would do so. Yes, but that is no excuse for our selling them any munitions, no more than the Allies. We must stop it.

"I asked the Bjosers to deposit rent at First National Bank. They owe $10.75 for July and $12.50 for August.

"This is my letter before the Glen Cove affair. My heart is with you and my babies and all the family in Dallas. I am sorry if a great blow should fall on all of you, but hope that God will avert it. He knows best. I cannot do otherwise.

"I see that at 11:30 last night I heard right. Let us pray that it was not in vain. Am so glad it cost no lives. Did not know anybody would be on the upper floors at night.

"Well, good-bye, my sweet darling. Bring up our children in the love of God and man and be strong and kind. Your affectionate husband, FRANK."

The body of Holt will be buried at Ithaca, N. Y. This was decided on this afternoon by his wife, and her father and family here. Neither Mrs. Holt nor any member of the Sensabaugh family will attend, but Mrs. Holt, accompanied by her mother and sister, will go to New York in a week to visit the grave of Holt. An undertaking company of Hempstead, L. I., will conduct the funeral service, under directions of relatives here.

When Mrs. Holt was advised today of her husband's dual life, that he was really Erich Muenter, the Harvard Professor who disappeared after being indicted for the murder of his wife in 1906, she collapsed. She said it was unbelievable, for he had been such a dutiful husband and had been so devoted.

ACTION TAKEN IN WASHINGTON

State and Navy Departments Got Mrs. Holt's Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Federal Government is running down every possible clue to discover whether Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, who placed the bomb in the Capitol and shot J. P. Morgan, headed or was connected with any band of men planning a bomb campaign against ships sailing from American ports with mar munitions or against public buildings throughout the country.

This investigation is being handled by Secret Service agents, who are co-operating with the Police Departments of Washington, New York, and other places.

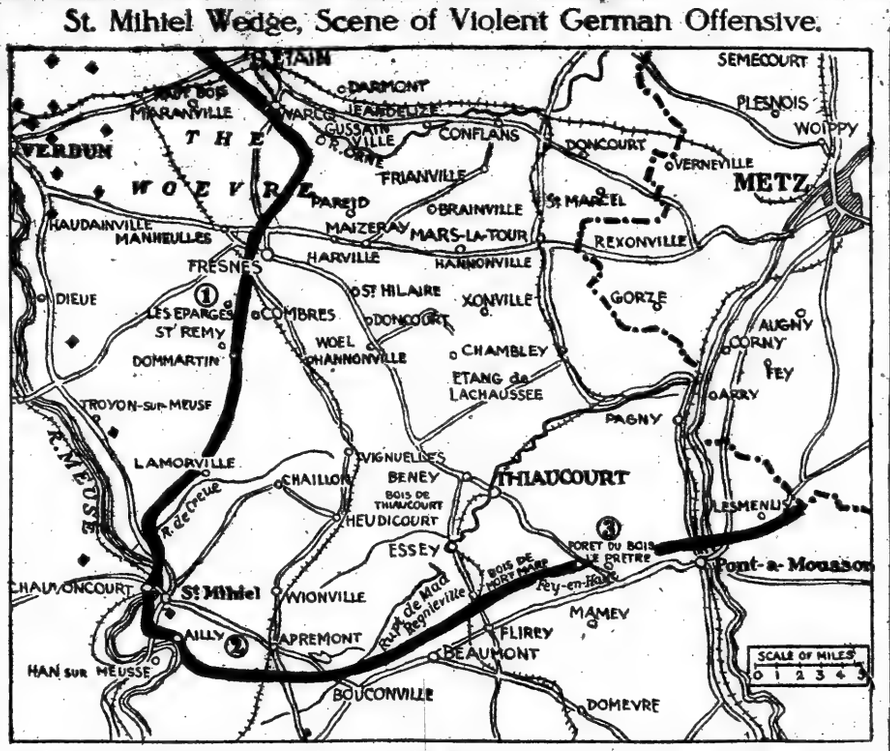
Muenter's letter to his wife, which she received in Dallas yesterday morning, caused her immediately to notify J. E. Cockrell of Dallas, who sent this telegram to the State Department:

Mrs. Holt this morning had a letter from her husband, Frank Holt, written from the left Washington for New York, in which he said: "The steamer leaving New York for Liverpool on July 3 should sink on the 7th, I willing. I think it is the Philadelphia or Saxony, but am not quite sure, as, according to schedule, these two left on the 3d." On the margin of the letter are the words, "Tear this off until it happens." Mrs. Holt and her father wish the State Department to know these facts, and are co-operating in every way possible.

The message contained the word "Saxony" instead of "Saxonia," but this was evidently an error. On the receipt of the message by the State Department it was referred to the Navy Department and to Major Raymond Pullman, Chief of the Washington police force, early last night, but the fact that such a message had been received in Washington was an official secret. Early last night Major Pullman communicated with Police Commissioner Woods of New York by long distance telephone and the Commissioner began an investigation.

Secretary Daniels sent out warning messages last night through Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Operations, in an effort to find the Saxonia, the Philadelphia, and other vessels at sea that sailed within the last four days, but especially the Saxonia and the Philadelphia. As the Marconi stations were more familiar with commercial messages than the Naval Radio Station at Arlington, Admiral Benson sent his radiograms mainly through the South Wellfleet Marconi station in Massachusetts and the Siasconset Marconi station at Nantucket, advising them to make a thorough search for suspicious baggage, and especially for a time bomb.

St. Mihiel Wedge, Scene of Violent German Offensive.



For more than a week the German forces occupying the line of the salient of which the town of St. Mihiel is the apex have been engaged in an effort to break through the French defense. Their fiercest and most frequent assaults have been made upon the trenches near (1) Les Eparges, in the woods, (2) between Ailly and Apremont, and in (3) the forest of Le Prêtre and the adjoining village of Fey-en-Haye. They succeeded on July 3 and 4 in capturing about 1,500 yards of trenches in the Le Prêtre region, and yesterday the French official report admitted the loss of 700 yards of trenches between Ailly and Apremont.

WANT LAW TO LIMIT SALE OF DYNAMITE

City Officials Say It Should be Like Sullivan Law and Anti-Drug Acts.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that he and other members of the city administration had been considering plans for further legislation which would make it more difficult for dynamite to be obtained except by those who had a legitimate use for it.

"Such proposals have always met with opposition," he said; "but I think that it would be possible to lessen the number of dynamite outrages by some such legislation as the Sullivan law on weapons and the new laws restricting the sale and possession of drugs. Of course, the fact that a man can easily cross into New Jersey or some other State always modifies the effect of any New York State law; but, in spite of this drawback, such a regulation on the sale of dynamite in this State would have a good deal of effect."

None of the dynamiters of recent days have obtained such large amounts of the explosives as Muenter got. Most of the Black Hand bombs, for instance, were made from dynamite stolen from the subway excavations by laborers and sold at a high price. The limitation on this supply reduced the number of outrages that might have occurred. Fire Commissioner Adamson said yesterday:

"When the dynamite passed through this city from New Jersey on the way to Boston, it was under escort by guards of this department and the city ordinances could not interfere with the shipment in transit.

"The explosives used in the bomb exploded at Police Headquarters was probably made by men who bought the ingredients of dynamite and manufactured the explosive themselves. Practices of this kind could be restricted by ordinances regulating the sale of the components of explosives, and a new city ordinance on the subject is now under contemplation.

"It is also possible that dealers in dynamite may be required to identify all customers and to satisfy themselves as to the intention of their customers to use the dynamite for a legitimate purpose. The dealers could be held responsible under the bonds which they are required to give."

GUARD GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Policemen Detailed at Albany Since Morgan Was Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—A detail of policemen now guard the Executive Mansion, and the Capitol corridors also are carefully policed. These precautions have been taken because of the shooting of J. Pierpont Morgan, the dynamiting of the room in the Capitol, the explosion of a bomb in the New York Police Headquarters and the drawing to an end of the Becker case.

It is said that friends of the Governor, fearing that some crank might take it into his head to visit the Executive Mansion, asked James L. Hyatt, Chief of Police, to police the Executive Mansion.

When Governor Whitman and Private Secretary Orr returned from their motor trip to Sing Sing this evening, they found a stalwart policeman at the entrance gate to the mansion grounds and another near the entrance to the mansion.

Governor Whitman has no fear of any extraordinary happening, but his friends deem it necessary that the utmost vigil be kept until the present excitement is past.

BOMB THREAT TO COURT.

Detectives Put on Guard After Anonymous Letter Is Received.

Detectives were on guard last night at the old Atheneum Building in Brooklyn, at Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, where the Court of Special Sessions sits, because of an anonymous letter received by the court threatening violence to the building and to the Justices of the court.

The letter was delivered to Justice John J. Freschi, recently elevated from the Magistrates' bench, and he turned it over to the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau in Brooklyn. It was later sent to Captain Tunney of the bomb squad for investigation. The police refused last night to make the contents of the letter public.

Sitting in Brooklyn at present with Justice Freschi are Justices Joseph F. Moss and James J. McInerney. None of them, it was learned, feared that real intention was behind the threat in the letter, and, under ordinary circumstances, they would not have been concerned. But, because of the possibility that the sender of the letter might be in a conspiracy with the anarchists or others who have exploded bombs at Police Headquarters in Manhattan and elsewhere, the Justices decided to take precautions.

J. P. MORGAN GIVES SON A JOB.

Young Man to Enter Bank Sept. 1—Financier Better.

Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, is to take a desk in the offices of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. on Sept. 1, at the conclusion of his honeymoon. The suggestion that he was to be made a partner at that time was scouted yesterday.

The younger Morgan was graduated from Harvard a year ago and has been learning the banking business with Kidder, Peabody & Co. in their Boston office. He will start with his father's firm in a minor position with the expectation of being admitted to partnership after he has benefited by a few years' experience.

The elder Morgan, who is recovering from wounds inflicted by Erich Muenter, (Frank Holt,) was again in communication with his associates by telephone yesterday, and sent word that he would get into his clothes just as soon as the doctors would consent.

GERMANS EXTEND ST. MIHIEL WEDGE

Win 700 Yards of Trenches Near Its Apex, but Are Repulsed Elsewhere.

THEIR SHELLS FIRE ARRAS

Cathedral Is Reported Burning—French Retake Le Pretre and Les Eparges Positions.

LONDON, July 7.—The much-heralded German onslaught in the West thus far has been confined to the Woevre region, where the army of the German Crown Prince is on the offensive and making efforts to regain the ground which it lost to the French in April, when the latter attempted to force the withdrawal of what is known as the St. Mihiel wedge. The Germans have won some trenches at the tip of the wedge, but at other points, according to French accounts, they were repulsed with heavy losses.

Artillery combats continue from Arras to the sea, and it is reported tonight that as a result of the German bombardment Arras is in flames and its cathedral destroyed. The Germans also say that they have retaken the trenches which they lost to the British north of Ypres yesterday. However, the fighting here appears to be of a desultory nature, despite reports from Holland of the arrival of large German reinforcements for another effort to reach Calais.

Following in the German official account of the progress of the fighting:

North of Ypres British troops yesterday invaded one German trench, but were ejected in the evening.

West of Souchez two enemy night attacks were replused.

While we were shelling enemy troops gathered at Arras the town took fire and the Cathedral is burning.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle Rivers there was lively fighting. There also was some activity to the southwest of Les Eparges, where the enemy continued his efforts to win back the positions recently lost. At the first attack the French got into a part of the German line of defense. A counterattack won back all the trenches with the exception of one piece of 100 yards. The enemy abandoned one machine gun. Two more charges made by the enemy, as well as an attack on Tranchée, failed completely.

Half way between Ailly and Apremont the Germans attacked and stormed the enemy positions along a front of 1,500 yards and captured 800 French.

Near Croix-des-Carmes, in the forest of Le Prêtre, the enemy made an exceptionally violent counter attack, which was repulsed.

On Sudel, in the Vosges, an enemy trench was stormed and rendered useless for defense purposes.

In Champagne, southwest of Suippes, a German aviator shelled successfully an enemy training camp.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

Rather spirited artillery actions have taken place in the region to the north of Arras and in the sector of Quennevières. On the heights of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment of our positions at Les Eparges.

In the forest of Apremont, after fierce engagements, which continued through part of the morning, the infantry action reported in the preceding communication ceased, the enemy, who suffered material losses, making no new gains at any point.

In the western part of the forest of Le Prêtre, by the use of grenades, we have retaken more than 200 yards of trenches.

There is nothing of importance to report on the rest of the front.

The French afternoon report is as follows:

In the region to the north of Arras the bombardment continued all last night. Two German attacks, neither one in force, against the railroad station at Souchez were repulsed.

On the heights of the Meuse, at about 9 o'clock last night, a fresh German attack directed against our positions on the southern side of the ravine of Sonvaux was checked by the fire from our barricades. At the same time the Germans delivered an attack to the west of this ravine, but here also they were repulsed.

To the southeast of St. Mihiel the enemy, after a bombardment of great violence, took the offensive last night along a front stretching from the hill which commands the right bank of the River Meuse, to the south of Ailly, as far as the locality known as the Cow's Head, (Tête-à-Vache,) in the forest of Apremont. At one single point in the Vaux Fery region they were successful in penetrating our first line along a front of about 700 yards. At all other points they were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the eastern part of Le Prêtre Forest we checked a fresh German attack, which was preceded by the throwing of flaming liquids.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

The Cathedral at Arras, which is the capital of the French Department of Pas de Calais, was built in 1755-1833. When the war broke out it contained some good paintings, including a "Descent from the Cross" and an "Entombment" attributed respectively to Rubens and Van Dyck. In the south transept was a "St. Bernard Supplicating Inspiration from Heaven," by Van Thulden. A bas-relief in gilded bronze adorned the high altar.

READY TO MEET GERMAN SHIFT

London Satisfied That a New Rush on Calais Is Impending.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Daily News says editorially:

"The Cabinet for some time past has given earnest attention to the present phase of the war, as has been obvious from foreign telegrams during the last few days. The first result of the setback to the Russian arms in Galicia has been to release large German forces from the Eastern front for use elsewhere.

"The German powers are preparing for a new offensive against the Allies, and it may be assumed that the various possibilities have been taken into careful consideration by our Government, acting in co-operation with the French Government. Communications, of course, have passed and expert opinion has been taken, and confidence is felt in the ability of the allied force to meet the new situation."

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times says that, according to private reports, all passenger traffic on the German railways has been suspended. He says it is believed that large forces are leaving the eastern front for the western theatre with a view to an impending rush on Calais.

PAUL NELSON KILLED IN ACTION

French Architect, Well Known Here, Fell Fighting in the Labyrinth.

Paul Nelson, a noted French architect who was for some years in the office of Carrere & Hastings, architects of 225 Fifth Avenue, was killed at the final onslaught when the French captured the Labyrinth, according to news that reached this city yesterday. When the war broke out M. Nelson closed up his business in Paris and enlisted in the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry Regiment. He was wounded in the fighting in the Champagne district, but rejoined his regiment as soon as he was discharged from the hospital.

M. Nelson spent more than five years in this country, and during that time did important work in both this city and Chicago. He was born in Paris thirty-eight years ago, and was a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. His two brothers, August and Robert Nelson of 404 West 116th Street, survive him. In recent letters to them, written from the trenches, he said that he was fighting for the glory of France and to end Prussian militarism and barbarism.

GERMAN REPRISALS ON FRENCH CAPTIVES

Six Officers Sent to Military Prison for Sentence Passed On a German Patrol.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London July 8.)—Reports of continued unsatisfactory treatment of German prisoners of war by the French have resulted in the German Government's adopting further retaliatory measures in an effort to obtain better conditions for them.

The case foremost in public attention here is that of the German cavalry patrol, headed by Lieutenant von Schierstädt and Count Strachwitz, who were caught behind the French lines in the retirement from the Marne and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for appropriating the food on which they lived during their three weeks of wanderings before they surrendered. Lieutenant von Schierstädt's sentence provided that he be transported to the penal colony in French Guiana.

The members of the patrol, despite all efforts to change this sentence, are still confined in the military penitentiary at Avignon, it is reported, and are treated the same as French military criminals. Lieutenant von Schierstädt is said to have gone insane under the treatment and to have been sent to an asylum.

Six French officers today were transferred in retaliation to the military prison at Spandau. They will receive the same treatment as the patrol members until the latter are treated as regular prisoners of war.

Fifty other French officers were taken from officers' prison camps and sent to Fort Zorndorf, near Küestrin, in an effort to force better treatment of fifty German officers at Fort Entrevaux, France. These Germans, it is said, are held in strict arrest in four casements of the French fort, and are allowed to leave their cells only an hour daily. Officers who are prisoners in Germany, including the French, have, on the other hand, full freedom within the limits of the camps, and can exchange visits. They are not even locked up at night, merely being pledged to remain within their sleeping quarters.

The Government announces that if further complaints are received the retaliatory treatment will be extended to other French officers, and calls French attention to the statement that many more French than German officers are prisoners.

One cause of the Franco-German complications regarding prisoners of war dates back to the Franco-Prussian war. Officer prisoners often received additional liberties upon giving their word of honor not to abscond, but Germany has not extended this privilege to French prisoners in this war, it being stated that there was wholesale breaking of parole by French officers to join Gambetta's armies in 1871, and that the Government felt unable to grant the privileges now.

In regard to England, the situation is much better. The Germans acknowledge that fair treatment now is generally accorded German officers who are prisoners in England, and are disposed in return to make the lot of British prisoners as easy as possible. The Germans also express gratitude for the efforts of the American Embassies on behalf of prisoners.

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A JOYOUS FOURTH IN FOREIGN LEGION

French Minister of War Gives All Americans 48 Hours'

ALLIES REPULSE BIG TURK ATTACK

Dardanelles Battle, the Fiercest Since May, Is Disastrous to the Ottomans.

GUNS CUT THEM TO PIECES

Most of the Assailants Are Killed Before Reaching the Trenches.

INVADERS NEARING THE GOAL

Only Six Miles from the Narrows, but Much Hard Fighting Is Yet to be Done.

LONDON, July 7.—The Gallipoli Peninsula again has been the scene of very severe fighting, the Turks on Sunday having made their third attempt within a week to regain the ground which the Allies took from them in their last attack. Sunday's offensive, like those which preceded, resulted, according to British and French reports, issued tonight, in the complete discomfiture of the Turks, who are said to have suffered again severely.

The Allies are only six miles from their goal, the narrows of the Dardanelles, but the country between is strongly fortified, and a gain of a few hundred yards is all that be expected at one time. There is talk of a new combined general attack by the land and sea forces.

The text of the official statement follows:

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the night of July 3-4 was quiet in the northern section, but at 4 A. M. the enemy started a heavy bombardment of the trenches. All the guns previously used against us, and some new ones, were in action, but the bombardment died away about 6 A. M. without doing much damage. During the bombardment about twenty 11.2-inch shells were dropped from a Turkish battleship in the strait.

In the southern section the Turks kept up a heavy musketry fire along the whole line during the night and did not leave their trenches. At 4 A. M. their batteries started the most violent bombardment that has yet been experienced. At least 5,000 rounds of artillery ammunition were expended by them.

Meanwhile this shelling of our lines on the peninsula proved the preliminary to a general attack on our front with special efforts at certain points. The principal effort was made at the junction of the Royal Naval Division section with that of the French.

Here, at 7:30 A. M., the Turks drove back our advanced troops and assaulted a portion of the line held by the Royal Naval Division. Some fifty Turks gained a footing in our trench, where, nevertheless, some men of the Royal Naval Division held on to our supports, and the men who had retired counter-attacked immediately and hurled the Turks out of the trench again.

Another attack on the right of the Twenty-ninth Division section was practically wiped out by rifle and machine-gun fire. On our left the Turks massed in a nullah, to the northeast of our newly-captured trenches, and attempted several attacks. None of these was able to get home owing to the steadiness of our troops and our effective artillery support. The bombardment died down towards 11 A. M., though it was resumed at intervals.

Not only was the result a complete failure, but while our losses were negligible and no impression was made on our line, the enemy added a large number to his recent very heavy casualties. It seems plain from the disjointed nature of his attack that he is finding it difficult to drive his infantry forward to face our fire.

PARIS, July 7.—The French War Department this afternoon gave out the following statement:

In the Dardanelles, on the 5th of July, [probably July 4,] the Turks delivered a general attack, the most important they have undertaken since their efforts in the early days of May. Their purpose was to drive us into the sea.

At 4 o'clock in the morning a very intense artillery fire was opened on our first lines, as well as on the zone behind these lines occupied by French and British troops. The enemy subsequently endeavored to deliver several infantry attacks, but not one was successful in coming as far as our trenches. Decimated by our artillery fire and mowed down by our rifles and our machine guns, most of our assailants never left the field of battle. During this action batteries of the enemy on the Asiatic coast fired without interruption. A Turkish cruiser, steaming between Maidos and Chanak, also took part in the engagement. On several different occasions aviators of the enemy bombarded our lines.

At the end of the day about fifteen British and French aviators flew over the Turkish aerodrome at Chanak, threw down several bombs, and were successful in striking the principal hangar with a big bomb.

SHELLS ALEXANDRETTA AGAIN

French Cruiser Said to Have Shot Down the German Consular Flag.

BERLIN, July 7, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, according to the Overseas News Agency, has again bombarded the Turkish town of Alexandretta, on the Gulf of Iskanderun. The Turkish authorities, the dispatch adds, refused to haul down the German flag flying over the German Consulate, and it was shot down by the French warship.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the same agency, announcing the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Carthage, off Cape Helles, at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, by a German submarine says that the vessel carried war material valued at more than $200,000.

The French Minister of Marine on July 5 announced that the steamer Carthage had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on July 4. Sixty-six members of the crew were saved. Six others were missing.

WOULD RETAIN ITALIAN ENVOY

Turkey Seeks to Keep Way of Communication with Entente Powers Open.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am informed from a diplomatic source that Turkey is striving to avert a rupture of diplomatic relations with Italy, since in case of a separate peace she would be enabled to communicate with the Entente Powers through the Italian Ambassador. With this object Turkey is opposing the departure from Asia Minor of the Italian Consuls, whom she threatens to take as hostages.

Italy, on her part, is determined not to allow the departure of the Turkish Ambassador unless formal assurances, guaranteed by a neutral power, are given that the departure of the Italian Ambassador from Constantinople and of Consuls in the Ottoman Empire will not be hindered.

The situation may lead to complications.

CHANGES ENVOY TO TURKEY.

Germany Sends Hohenlohe-Langenburg to Relieve Wangenheim.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London.)—Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador to Constantinople, is returning to Germany on sick leave.

The Constantinople post will be filled by Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who is related to the King of Rumania.

RUSSIAN CAUCASUS GAINS.

Petrograd Reports the Defeat of a Turkish Regiment.

PETROGRAD, July 6, (via London, July 7.)—The following official statement was issued tonight from the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus:

"In the coast region there has been an artillery duel. A Russian motor boat sank a Turkish sailing vessel.

"South of the Kara-Dagh range a Russian detachment encountered a regiment of enemy infantry with artillery, machine guns, and two squadrons of cavalry. The enemy forces were defeated and heavy losses inflicted upon them.

"West of Ahlavat the Turks attempted an offensive, but failed.

"On the rest of the front there has been no change."

SPARE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

British Submarines in Sea of Marmora Do Not Molest Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The transport of Turkish troops from the Asiatic coast is greatly restricted, owing to the presence of British submarines in the Sea of Marmora. The submarines, proceeding up the Bosporus, encountered several units of the Turkish fleet and turned back, pursued by the Turkish vessels. Much relief is felt in Constantinople because the British submarines abstain from torpedoing passenger steamers. Last week a steamer plying from Constantinople to Scutari met a submarine sailing on the surface with the British flag displayed. Great panic prevailed on board, but the steamer was allowed to proceed unmolested.

Frequent fires in Constantinople are a cause of extreme disquietude among the people, already depressed and exasperated by many privations. Upward of 2,500 houses were destroyed in last week's great fire, and almost every night new fires break out, causing fresh destruction. The police have profited from these calamities to arrest large numbers of foreigners on charges of incendiarism.

According to information received from Philippopolis and Adrianople, much secrecy is maintained regarding the death of Colonel von Leipzig in the waiting room of the railway station at Usunkobru. Rumors are current that this German officer was assassinated by an emissary of the Old Turks, to whom the idea of German domination has always been intolerable.

British Seize Opium and Fennel.

Captain N. Bistis of the Greek steamship Athenai, which arrived yesterday from Piraeus, reported that his ship had been stopped at Gibraltar by British warships and he had been ordered to discharge ten cases of opium and fifty sacks of fennel seed because the goods had been shipped by Turks from Constantinople. The opium was for medical purposes. The total weight of it was 2,000 pounds and it was valued at $36,000.

SPAIN IS ARMING TO DEFEND HERSELF

Fears Aggression Against Her Island Possessions in Coming Peace Settlement.

MADRID, June 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Spanish Government recently has been very active in the preparation of military and naval armament. Artillery, small arms, and projectile factories are working night and day. The Minister of War, to learn their capacity, in the last few days has visited those at Trabia, Oviedo, Granada, and Seville. Military and naval commissions have left for the United States and Italy for the purpose of acquiring arms and ammunition, as well as the machinery for such manufacture. There is talk also of the acquisition by Spain of a number of submarines, and of large quanties of mines for coast defense purposes.

All these activities are being conducted with efforts for the greatest secrecy, the Government having requested the press to maintain rigid silence on the subject. It is said that the motive behind these warlike preparations is not to enter the present European conflict, but to strengthen Spain for any event after the war. The idea seems to be that Spain should be able to defend her territory, particularly the Balearic and Canary Islands, should Spanish possession enter into the calculations of the makers of the final terms of peace.

Besides, the Spanish Government, prominent Spaniards say, fully realizes that it has been negligent in military and naval matters, and that in view of the complete unexpectedness of some of the events in the present conflict, it finds it the part of wisdom to be prepared against any surprise. Suggestions that these preparations may be indicative of designs against Portugal or Gibraltar are indignantly denied here.

ITALIANS BEATEN IN ISONZO ATTACK

Fighting for Doberdo Plateau Witnessed by King and Premier Salandra.

REPEATED CHARGES FAIL

Austrians Also Hold Bridgehead at Goritz Despite Terrific Bombardment by Massed Guns.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—The Tageblatt's correspondent at the Isonzo front tells of the heavy fighting during the last few days in that section of the Austro-Italian border.

"Desperate Italian attacks against the Doberdo Plateau," he says, "continued all Tuesday and late into the night, the last fruitless assault being delivered after midnight.

"This plateau, with its flanks, St. Martin and St. Michael, forms the key to the southern extremity of the Austrian positions barring the way along the coast to Trieste. A general attack began early in the morning of July 1, prepared by an artillery bombardment almost unprecedented in intensity. King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Premier, Salandra, visited the front to watch the expected victory.

"The Italians yesterday charged time and time again up the western slopes of the plateau. One attack was headed by the Bersaglieri, without rifles, but carrying hand grenades and opening the way for the infantry, who followed. All the attacks were repulsed with very heavy losses.

Could Not Dig Trenches.

"The Austrian losses also were heavy, chiefly because the outcropping rock did not permit of the construction of trenches in various parts of the plateau, but they were small in proportion to those of the Italians and the success gained. The bodies of many Italian killed were to be seen on the ground before the Austrian lines.

"Yesterday was also marked by violent attacks against the bridge-head at Goritz. The artillery preparation began at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The massed guns, including the Italian 11-inch mortars, delivered a prolonged and intense bombardment. It seemed as if nothing could be left of the Austrian positions and defenders. The infantry attacks, beginning at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and repeated during the course of the day, were repulsed, however.

"The second great Isonzo offensive, therefore, although successful in forcing its way into the Austrian lines at two points, one near Podgora—a height covering the bridge-head at Goritz—the other at Vermegliano, between Doberdo and Monfalcone, did not possess the necessary strength to convert the action into a decisive success, and the Dalmatian troops were able to expel the Italians.

"Prisoners taken by the Austrians complained of lack of support by the reserves and said they had been repeatedly shelled by their own artillery."

The Zeitung am Mittag correspondent, at Austrian Southwestern Headquarters, in a dispatch describing the recent battle at Goritz, says that the artillery preparation for the Italian attack, in the final days of June and the first days of July, was a "more furious cannonade than has been seen anywhere else in the present war." He continues:

"The Italians strongly reinforced their artillery, which already was powerful; nevertheless the Austrian troops withstood the hail of shells and then repulsed heavy attacks of the Italian infantry. All attempts by the Italians to throw a military bridge over the Isonzo River at Sagrado failed under the fire of the Austrian artillery and infantry."

The military expert of The Zeitung am Mittag, attaching great importance to the operations, says that one-fourth of the Italian Army was engaged at Goritz, yet everywhere was repulsed, and at no point had the slightest success. He expresses the opinion that the event may prove the turning point in the campaign, enabling the Austrians later to take the offensive.

Lull After the Fighting.

VIENNA, July 7, (via London.)—The following official bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In the Italian theatre of war a lull has set in. After the victory of July 5 our troops had still to repulse some timid night attacks on the bridge-head at Goritz and positions on the plateau. Yesterday the enemy resumed his violent artillery fire, followed by night attacks by weak forces.

Italian airmen dropped three bombs on Trieste without doing much damage.

In the Kern region the enemy again attacked the rocky summit, which was the object of previous attacks, but were repulsed. The field in front of our positions was strewn with dead bodies.

In the Carinthian-Tyrolean border districts local artillery duels continue.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office today notified the embassy here that Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir to the throne, spent the last two weeks in a tour of inspection along the Austro-Italian front. The message credits the Archduke with the expression of satisfaction of the strict discipline and heroic conduct of the Austro-Hungarian troops in their recent conflict with the Italians.

KING CALMLY COUNTS SHELLS FIRED AT HIM

Victor Then Sits Down on Grass to Figure Out Their Cost to Austrians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A soldier, in a letter to his parents, relates this incident of the King's coolness under fire.

Along with the General Staff, the King visited a post to see how the operations were progressing. The news of his presence was communicated to the Austrians by a spy. They iddemiately fired sixteen 12-inch shells at the spot, some exploding within 120 yards of where the King and the officers were standing.

His Majesty counted the projectiles as they fell and then sat down on the grass and penciled out an account "to show how much it had cost the Austrians to try to take the life of one man," to use the King's own words.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN ITALY, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—King Victor Emmanuel spends his days coursing hither and thither along the Alpine and Isonzo fronts, inspiring his brave warriors by his own recklessness of danger, his personal interest in their well being and the simple, cheerful way in which he shares the discomforts that fall.

It is now a common sight to see the monarch's motor car speeding along the roads under Austrian fire. The King carries a quantity of cigars and cigarettes to distribute among the troops, who treasure them as souvenirs. One officer receiving a choice cigar thanked his Majesty, saying: "Permit me, Sir, to keep this for the day when we enter Trieste."

Recently Italy's first soldier passed half a day amid the gallant Alpinis on Monte Nero. To each of them he gave a hearty handshake. Among them the King saluted a dozen Parliamentary Deputies, including the famous Socialist leader, Bissolati, now serving as a simple Sergeant in the ranks.

King Victor rises from his ordinary camp bed at 4 o'clock in the morning, and an hour later, in company with two or three officers, is well on the way to some important spot on the front, where his arrival often occasions surprise to his generals. His favorite spot for a picnic lunch is usually some wooded eminence overlooking the field of operations. Wherever he goes he never fails to ask after the wounded and console or congratulate them in person.

Says Turks Treated Jews Well.

The best of treatment has been enjoyed by the Jews in Palestine by the Turkish authorities since the outbreak of the war, according to a statement by the Turkish Embassy given out through the Consulate here today. It recites that Jews "of hostile nationality established in Palestine" have received all facilities for acquiring Ottoman citizenship and that the greater part of them have taken advantage of the permission, while others have left the territory of their own volition without pressure from any source.

ITALY SENDS HERE TO BUY CHLORINE

A. G. Dal Brun, Purchasing Agent, Denies, However, That It Is for Use in the War.

IT IS NEEDED FOR DYEING

Driven to the United States for the Chemical Because the Supply from Germany Is Cut Off.

One of the most exasperated persons in New York yesterday was A. G. Dal Brun, a young Italian who arrived here on the Orduna last month and is stopping at the Hotel San Remo on Central Park West. One of the evening papers yesterday carried prominently a story saying that Mr. Dal Brun was here to buy thousands of tons of chlorine, or to get an expert and machinery to set up a plant for the manufacture of liquid chlorine in Italy, to the end that the Italian Army might have a supply of the deadly gas to turn loose on its Austrian enemies. It was said that a quantity of the chlorine had been purchased and shipped on the Italian steamers as deck freight after the Italian Government had issued an order to this effect to overcome steamship companies' objections to handling the chemical.

All this Mr. Dal Brun indignantly denies. He says he would be glad to get the chlorine or the machinery to make it, but that his desire is purely commercial. He says he has no connection with the Italian Government, and that the chlorine, if obtained or manufactured, would be used as it was used before the war. Besides, he says, he does not think the Germans are using chlorine at all, in their warfare, but sulphuric acid.

"My presence here can be explained very simply," said Mr. Dal Brun yesterday. "My firm are brokers in certain metals and metal products. Before the war our purchasing market was Germany. Now Germany is closed to us. Therefore we look for other markets in which to buy, and select the United States.

"I would be glad to get chlorine in liquid form for transportation, because we need chlorine in Italy for dyeing, bleaching and kindred industries. Certainly I would like to purchase machinery for the compressing of chlorine into liquid form. It is not done in Italy now because we have relied on Germany. Now we find a decided commercial value in being able to carry out the process ourselves.

"But the report that I have shipped chlorine as deck loads on the Italian steamers is nonsense. If you do not believe it, go to the Italian steamship companies and examine the manifests. You will not find chlorine has been exported. Furthermore, no one is buying chlorine for the military use of the allied armies. Go to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. or any of those who are purchasing agents for the Allies, and you will learn that they are not buying or exporting chlorine.

"On the other hand, if you visit such a place as the Chemists' Club you will learn that all the chemical companies here are busily engaged in equipping their plants to manufacture the various chemical products for industrial use in which Germany formerly held practically a monopoly of the world trade. If this is the case, would it not be natural for a firm which did brokerage in these goods to send a representative here?

"I do not believe, as a matter of fact, that Germany uses chlorine against her enemies. I think it is sulphuric acid which is employed."

Mr. Dal Brun showed the reporter the advertisement of his firm in a trade paper. It reads as follows: "Established 1840, Colombo Abramo & Company, assayers and refiners of gold, silver, platinum; brokers in metals, Milano, Italy; buyers of residues or dross containing lead and antimony. Address correspondence to Mr. A. G. Dal Brun, Hotel San Remo, New York City."

When he came into the hotel Mr. Dal Brun carried a sheaf of trade papers in his arm, and there were awaiting him the cards of representatives of several metal products concerns. He displayed these things and others in his rooms in support of his statement that the purchase of chlorine was only one phase of his activities as a commercial purchasing agent.

The Arnold Hoffmann Company, at 32 Broadway, and the Electro Bleaching Company, at 25 Madison Avenue, are said to be among the largest producers of chlorine in this country. Mr. Dal Brun has had negotiations with these firms, but said yesterday, in answer to a question, he had bought nothing from either of them.

Mr. Dal Brun's investigations have brought out the fact that the conversion of chlorine gas into liquid form, the shape in which it is most practicable for transportation, is largely in German hands. Most of the experts are Germans, and the machinery used in the process is under German patent and of German manufacture.

AUSTRIANS USE ARMOR.

Breast Plates and Back Shields Protect Them from Bullets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Reviving the methods of the Roman legions under Julius Caesar, the Austrians are adopting backshields and breastplates. On the Alpine front some of their infantry use a portable steel screen, rectangular in shape, for protection against shrapnel shot and grenade splinters. A quantity of these have been picked up in front of intrenchments north of Val Grande, where the enemy suffered particularly grievous losses in a futile attack on Monday night.

Austrian reinforcements continue to arrive at the Isonzo front, and the Italians find themselves faced by superior numbers at certain points. They, however, are holding their ground and making full use of their wonderful artillery, which is playing havoc with the Austrians' intrenched positions and rendering ineffective their repeated attempts to regain lost ground.

News from Austria is that the Italian advance on the Tolmino from the southeast is meeting with determined resistance on the part of the Austrians, who have concentrated a large force of artillery in this district.

Several German prisoners brought into Feltry declare that they were drafted from the German front north of Arras during the last week in May.

Small Investors to Aid of Italy.

The rush of small investors to subcribe to the latest Italian war loan of $100,000,000 was so great last week that the banks in many Italian cities remained open all Sunday to accommodate them, according to a dispatch from Milan printed in Il Giornale Italiano.

British Agent Goes to Balkans.

ROME, July 7.—John Duncan Gregory, Secretary of the British Legation to the Vatican, has left for the Balkan States on a diplomatic mission for his country. He will visit Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, and Athens.

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This sale embraces the entire regular stock of this season's Weber and Heilbroner suits, of the grades mentioned—with nothing added for the purposes of a sale. There is a rich assortment of blues and grays, as well as the mixtures, checks, stripes and plaids shown this season by the custom tailors. Dress Clothes excepted.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores:

27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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Half-Yearly Sale Stein-Bloch Clothes

THIS morning we place on sale *several hundred Stein-Bloch Suits* and our own exclusive models. All are new, perfect, season-of-1915 garments tailored to our own specifications.

The original price-mark remains on each garment. The assortment includes Light-Weight and Medium-Weight Three-Piece Suits, full, ½, ¼ and skeleton-lined.

$25 Suits $18.75
$30 Suits $24.75
$35 Suits $28.75

No charge for alterations.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street



Half-Yearly Sale John David Shirts

THIS morning we place on sale *our entire stock of Shirts*, including Day and Evening, Novelty and Silk Shirts of every smart type. One glance demonstrates their high character.

The original price-mark remains on each Shirt. All fabrics, patterns, colors, neck-sizes and sleeve-lengths.

$1.65 and $1.50 Shirts $1.10
$2.00 Shirts $1.35
$3.00 and $2.50 Shirts $1.85
$3.50 Shirts (pure silk) $2.65
$6.50, $6.00 and $5.00 Shirts (silks and fine crepes) $3.85
$10.00, $8.50, $7.50 Shirts (finest satin stripes and superfine crepes) $6.45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M. AND CLOSES AT 5:30 P. M.; SATURDAYS, 1 P. M.

Seventeen Items Specially Priced

For the MEN of Gotham

Week-end Necessities with the added zest of a saving

No. 1 Negligee Shirts, Soft or Stiff Cuffs, at 75c
Sizes 13½ to 18. Fine quality woven Madras, high-count percales, or silk-stripe mercerized fabrics. White or dark grounds with blue, black or helio stripes, and some in plain Palm Beach shade.

No. 2 Negligee Shirts, $1.05
Either soft French or stiff cuffs; some in pleated models with stiff cuffs. Extra fine mercerized cloths with woven satin stripes; or finely woven Madras cloths with stripes. A large assortment of patterns and colorings.

No. 3 Silk-and-Cotton Shirts at $1.85
Newest designs in fine satin-striped fabrics. White, blue, black, helio, green, tan or gold stripes on white grounds. These are Shirts of decidedly superior merit at this remarkable price.

No. 4 Pure Silk Shirts, $2.85
Extra heavy quality of very fine silks, with satin stripes. Some of exceptionally excellent Pongee. A rare assortment of patterns and colorings.

No. 5 Fine Silk Shirts, $4.85
Novelty crepe, crepe de Chine and other tub-proof silks. A great variety of plain or woven satin stripe silks, including plain white with self stripes.

No. 6 Splendid Silk-and-Cotton Shirts at $2.65
FABRICS THAT ARE $6.00 TO ORDER IN THE CUSTOM SHOPS
Exclusive designs that are not found outside Saks and the custom shirt makers. Tailored with great skill. A lot of only 1,200. Sizes 14 to 17. Made with soft French cuffs. Have the appearance of silk, and wear better. Designs and colorings that appeal to men critical concerning their dress.

No. 7 Pajamas at $1.00
Fine quality crepe, trimmed with white, blue, helio or tan. Fine mercerized cloths in plain colors, or woven Madras in stripes.

No. 8 Pajamas at $1.35
Imported crepe or fine mercerized fabrics and woven stripes. In a wide variety of colors. Splendidly cut and made.

No. 9 Pajamas at $2.15
Fine quality silk-and-cotton fabric which wears excellently.

No. 10 Silk Pajamas at $4.85
Extra quality; in all suitable colors; aristocrats among sleeping garments.

No. 11 Fine Leather Belts at 55c
Gold-plated or gun metal buckle.

No. 12 Handkerchiefs, 6 for 65c
Embroidered initial; colored border.

No. 13 Sport Shirts in great variety at $1.00
Fine, silk-striped, mercerized Oxford cloth, white, tan or Palm Beach shade. White mercerized cloths with blue, black or helio stripes. Pongee cloth with silk collar; all with convertible collar.

No. 14 A New Sport Shirt The "Bogie Shirtan," at $1.50
Cool, practical and a special skirt construction that wins instant appreciation of sportsmen. All-white, white with spot and blazer striped.

No. 15 Bathrobes at $2.95
Exceptional quality Terry cloth with Jacquard self-color figures. Shown in all suitable colors; also in club stripes. Have the new shawl collar. Splendidly made and finished.

No. 16 Neckwear very exceptional at 65c
Foulard silks, crepes, grenadines, embroidered crepes, embroidered Charvet weaves and imported poplins. Made with large, flowing ends. Colors run the gamut of the desirable and seasonable. Wonderful value.

No. 17 Open-End Scarfs and Bow Ties at 29c
A truly remarkable assortment in colorings and weaves, including the newest silks.

Maternity Apparel
At Greatly Reduced Prices



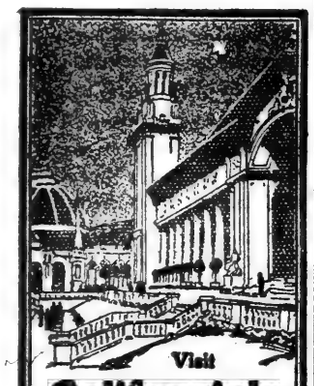
to effect quick clearance before beginning extensive alterations to enlarge our showrooms.

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Dresses	3.95 to 39.50
Coats	5.95 to 19.35
Suits	9.85 to 38.50
Waists	.85 to 6.75
Skirts	1.95 to 9.85
Girdles	.50 to 1.60
Negligees	1.35 to 14.85

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Doctors have prescribed Resinol Ointment for 20 years in the treatment of skin and scalp troubles and as a soothing, healing household remedy for sores, burns, scalds, cuts, sunburn, heat-rash, etc. All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment.



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Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 75th St., 42d St.

RUSSIANS CHECK TEUTONS' DRIVE

Army, Stiffened by Reinforcements, Forces Pursuers to Take the Defensive.

IS INFLICTING HEAVY LOSS

Now Has the Advantage of Positions with Railroads to Move Troops and Guns.

ATTACK ON DNIESTER FRONT

Artillery Fire There Becoming More Active, but Shortage of Rifles Increases, Vienna Reports.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—By the employment of strong reinforcements the Russians have checked the Austro-German advance toward the Lublin Railway, which, if successful, would gravely imperil Warsaw, and turned the tables to the extent of placing them on the defensive, according to the official Russian announcement.

So far as communications are concerned, the Russians now have the advantage of positions, as they have a splendid system of railways behind them on which they can quickly move troops and guns to the threatened areas.

This battle, one of many since the Austro-Germans commenced their drive through Galicia, has only just commenced, but dispatches received in Geneva from Austrian sources admit that the Russians have thus far had the best of it and since Monday have inflicted heavy losses on the invaders. These dispatches state that thousands of wounded are continually arriving in Lemberg, Przemysl, and Jaroslau.

Russians Claim Success Everywhere.

PETROGRAD, July 7.—The following Russian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was given out here tonight:

Between the Vistula and the Ieprz Rivers, in the direction of Lublin, on Wednesday stubborn fighting continued. Between the villages of Josefow and Urzendow persistent attempts by the enemy to capture the heights on the right bank of Podlifie Brook were unavailing. On the upper course of the River Urzendowka the enemy delivered violent attacks against the sector of the villages of Skortchitze and Evunine. These were repulsed and we threw him back in complete disorder.

Along the road leading from Krasnik and the Rivers Bystritza and Kossajevka, where the enemy's dispositions form a salient angle, our troops on Wednesday successfully continued to develop the counter-attacks begun Tuesday, and the enemy was compelled to pass to the defensive. In the course of the day we took on this front no fewer than 2,000 prisoners and several machine guns.

On the sector of Korsajevko as far as the Wieprz River there were isolated attacks by the enemy on Wednesday morning to the north of the villages of Gueltcheff and Olkhovetz and near Tarnogora, and between the Wieprz and the western Bug there was an artillery duel. In this sector the enemy tried to advance only in the region of the village of Masiomentchke, to the south of Grubechow, taking the offensive with compact masses, but he was easily stopped by our fire.

On the roads from Lemberg (Galicia) between the Towns of Kamlionka and Giunany on the evening of the 5th the enemy took the offensive at numerous points, throwing great forces into the fighting south of the Village of Jemno. He nowhere, however, achieved any success, but, having suffered severe losses, was compelled to suspend his movements.

At all other points there was no change. At some points there have been only isolated local actions and artillery duels, and elsewhere a stubborn conflict by mining.

Berlin Reports More Captures.

BERLIN, July 7, by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The German Army Headquarters today gave out the following official statement:

On the west bank of the Upper Vistula we made good progress.

To the east of the Vistula there was no important change.

During pursuit of the Russians to the Zlota Lipa River from July 3 to July 5 the Germans captured 3,850 men. The number of prisoners made south of Biale Bloto has been increased to seven officers and about 800 men.

In Poland, south of the Vistula, the Germans stormed Height 95, to the east of Dolowatka and south of Borzymow. The Russian losses were very considerable. Ten machine guns, one revolver gun and a quantity of rifles were taken.

More to the northward, near the Vistula, a Russian charge was repulsed.

The Czernowitz, Bukowina, correspondent of the Zeitung am Mittag says that the Russians in great force continue their efforts to break the Austrian lines on the Dniester front, but that all attacks are steadily repulsed with great losses. He continues:

"The scarcity of rifles with the Russians is growing greater daily. The reserves are unarmed until they begin the attack, and then they take rifles from their fallen comrades. The Russian artillery fire, however, has grown more active."

Vienna Tells of Repelling Foe.

VIENNA, July 7, (via London.)—An official statement given out today by the Austrian War Department said:

To the north of Krasnik, (Russian Poland,) the battle was invigorated by the participation of strong Russian reserves. Russian counter-attacks were launched at several places, but all were repulsed.

The following later bulletin was issued tonight:

On the front held by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army fighting continues. Russian reinforcements arrived and took the offensive at several places but were repulsed, losing severely. The number of our war prisoners has increased.

On the Bug River and in Eastern Galicia the situation is unchanged. In the battles on the lower Zlota Lipa River, from July 3 to July 5, 8,850 Russians were captured.

CZAR AND MIKADO TO UNITE?

Tokio Dispatches Say Details of Alliance Are Almost Complete.

HONOLULU, July 7.—An alliance between Japan and Russia is reported by Tokio dispatches to local Japanese papers to be imminent.

Advices received today say that the Elder Statesmen spent yesterday in completing details of the reported alliance and that it is nearly in final form.

MINES AROUND ARCHANGEL?

Germans Said to Have Succeeded in Strewing Them There.

The finding of German mines in the waters around the Russian port of Archangel is reported in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Hamburger Nachrichten of June 22, just received here. The dispatch reads:

"An Admiral, whose name is not stated, says in the Information that he has seen a large number of mines in the waters near Archangel. He thinks the mines were either set by German steamers or, packed under false labels in chests, were sent to Stockholm and thence shipped further to Narvik, where there is a neutral ship that took the mines aboard for a Norwegian merchant.

"On board the ship there were a number of persons whom the authorities at Narvik can ascertain without difficulty to be German officers. As a result of the peculiar nature of the Norwegian coast, the Germans could there undertake regular excursions for the strewing of such mines. If measures are not soon adopted against this," the Admiral added, "the justification of his statements would be shown this Summer."

AUSTRIA'S OFFER FOR NEUTRAL RUMANIA

Gift of Bukowina and Bessarabia Proposed After Conference With Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A telegram from Sofia says that on Sunday an important conference took place in Vienna between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr von Jagow, Count Burian and Count Tisza. The conference was also attended by M. Majorescu, ex-Premier of Rumania, now in Vienna on a special mission.

It is stated that Austria offered Rumania the Bukowina and Bessarabia in exchange for Rumania's neutrality until the end of the war.

SATISFIED WITH BRITAIN'S AID.

French Minister of Munitions Says Allies' Resources Are Ample.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, who is now in London and had a long conference with Mr. Lloyd George yesterday. He discussed the question of the huge demand which the war is making on the munitions factories of this country and France.

"It is our duty," said Mr. Thomas, "to organize victory. To this we are banding all our energies. The war may be long; difficulties may reach us of which we had no prevision at the start; but we shall keep on until the end."

"Then we may disregard any hints about the French nation being tired of the war?" asked the interviewer.

"Certainly you may," was the emphatic reply. "We are going to see this thing brought to an end. We have no doubt about the result, however long it may take us to arrive at the desired ending of the war. There can be, there will be, no end to it save the complete victory of the Allies."

"It has been whispered in this country, Mr. Thomas," said the interviewer, "that there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in France with the efforts which are being put forward by Great Britain."

"You may disregard this altogether," said the Minister. "We know how great are the resources of your country. We know what immense efforts you have put forth, which have been a surprise not only to us but to the enemy as well, and we have every reason for believing and knowing that these immense resources will continue to be used in the service of the Allies."

"Then the entente between France and Great Britain remains as cordial as ever?"

"Absolutely, there is the most perfect understanding between the Governments of the two countries."

"Understand me, I do not say that our common task is an easy one, nor do I say that we are on the eve of a speedy victory; but what I do say is that, be the struggle long or short, we are both ready to double, to treble, to quadruple, and, if necessary, to increase tenfold the output of munitions of war.

"We have pooled our resources, and I, for one, have no doubt that these resources are great enough to stand any strain which we may be called upon to put upon them; nor have I any fear of an ultimate triumph. All the great moral forces of the world are on our side. The Allies are fighting for the freeing of Europe from the domination of militarism; and that is fighting into which every democrat can throw himself heart and soul. Defeat in such a cause is unthinkable."

RESENTS HALDANE'S MUNITIONS STORY

Lloyd George Calls His Version of the Conference Inaccurate.

NICOLL SOUNDS A WARNING

Says the Situation Is Worse Than the Minister Has Yet Told the Public.

LONDON, July 7. — David Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, in an authorized statement tonight, takes issue with Viscount Haldane on the latter's version of what took place at a meeting of a committee of the cabinet in October to consider the matter of the supply of munitions of war. Mr. Lloyd George says that Viscount Haldane's version was "incomplete and in some respects inaccurate," and adds:

"The very fact of this conflict of memory having arisen, shows the unwisdom of those partial and unauthorized disclosures of decisions of highly confidential committees of the Cabinet."

In a speech before the National Liberal Club on July 5 Viscount Haldane said that in October a committee, presided over by Lord Kitchener, assembled in the war office. David Lloyd George and other ministers were in attendance. It was decided, said Haldane, that it would be necessary to increase the output of munitions tenfold. Every one was consulted and the necessary orders were given to manufacturers, who undertook to execute them.

If these orders had been executed, said Viscount Haldane, the country would have been fully supplied, but labor difficulties confounded all the calculations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Daily News says:

"Lord Haldane, seen last night, said with reference to Mr. Lloyd George's communiqué that he had no statement to make. It is pointed out in other quarters that the first announcement of the Cabinet committee on munitions was made two or three months ago by Mr. Asquith, who said that Lord Kitchener was Chairman. It has been stated in the press that among the members of the committee were Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Haldane, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Churchill. Lord Haldane, it is suggested, in his references to the committee mentioned matters which had already been made public, either in Ministerial statements or through the press."

NICOLL ATTACKS HALDANE.

Warns Against Attempting to Deceive the British People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—Sir William Robertson Nicoll, a close friend of David Lloyd George, writing in his paper, The British Weekly, on the munitions question, says:

"Every one is asking why Woolwich should be only partially employed. We wait for an answer, and all that Lord Haldane has to say is: 'Do not sacrifice von Donop. This matter was dealt with by a distinct committee.'

"We deliberately affirm that it is matter of common knowledge that the shortage of munitions is even graver than the Minister of Munitions himself in his refreshingly bold speeches has ventured to tell the public. This business cannot rest as it is. We recognize to the full that everything cannot be told at present, but the nation will not submit, after Lord Haldane's speech, to the darkness which shrouds the situation. They do not wish to go back to what is past and done with; at the same time they will see to it that men unworthy of their confidence shall no longer remain in their employment or be accorded the powers which they have misused or abused. All experience shows that if a democracy is to act promptly and wisely it must know the truth.

"The democracy must know, or they will act rashly and impulsively. A nation naturally prefers its ease and would, in ordinary circumstances, choose the prophet of smoothness; but things have gone too far for ease. When the British people were told of the Indian mutiny they made up their minds to break the rebellion. In the American civil war the nation was told everything, and they sanctioned at last the tremendous resolve to expend two lives for one which enabled Grant and Sherman to attain victory.

"The scales have not yet fallen from the eyes of the British people, but they are falling every day, and the nation will have an answer and actions and will make very short work of any who will attempt to deceive it, for deceit means betrayal."

"BLACKMAIL DIPLOMACY."

London Morning Post's View of German Editors' Appeal to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Morning Post in an editorial article entitled "Blackmail Diplomacy" says:

"That the editors of some of the principal German newspapers have been so kind as to communicate their views to The New York World on the subject of the siege of Germany by Great Britain does not imply that they meant what they said to Herr Karl Wiegand, who acted as intermediary. That gentleman is the Berlin correspondent of The New York World, a position which he holds in time of war under the surveillance of military authorities. There is at no time any such thing as a free press in Germany.

"As all the editors with whom the Berlin correspondent of The New York World conversed were aware that what they said would be known to the German Government it is clear that they would say, what the officials desired, neither more or less. The probability is that their sentiments were dictated by the German foreign office.

"It is not long since that these same editors with one accord uttered a lamentable tale that Germany was starving by reason of the British 'siege.' Germany, in fact, was not starving, nor was the British cordon drawn by any means as closely as it ought to have been drawn. The design was to create a pathetic impression upon the humane American.

"The New York World is being made a vehicle of a similar appeal in this instance. 'Besides food,' which is now only mentioned incidentally, copper, cotton and rubber are specified as commodities which are necessary. No doubt Germany really is in need of these things, but there is a wide margin between need and destitution. If Germany perceived that six months or a year hence she would want a particular commodity she would begin at once to try to obtain it. Part of her marvelous organization for war consists in foreseeing requirements and providing for them beforehand.

"In the case under consideration the appeal made by Germany to America is not to sentiment, but to self-interest. It is couched in terms of blackmail. Germany says, in effect, if you will induce England either by threats or by force to allow supplies to go thruogh to Germany, we will stop sinking your ships with our submarines.

"There is not much to charm the President in the invitation. It is greatly to the interest of America that the war should be ended as soon as possible, quite apart from the interests of humanity as a whole, but the President is asked by Professor Delbruck, Herr Felix Eckhardt, editor of the Hamburger Korrespondent; Herr August Stein, political Director of the Frankfurter Zeitung, and other eminent German journalists to take that method which above all others would, if it could be put into operation, lengthen the war."

Having discussed the arguments put forward by Delbrueck and Stein the editorial article proceeds:

"No nation being at war with another nation has ever done anything else but try to besiege the enemy if that operation were practicable. Such in fact is one of the main purposes for which navies are built.

"The German case is so singularly weak that it tends to confirm the supposition that Germany really is beginning to feel the pinch. We sincerely hope it may be so, for it is time. There is doubtless a subsidiary purpose to be served by the German editors; it is to excite the German subjects of United States to renew their efforts to bring pressure to bear upon the American Government. The United States, like other nations, must choose whether she will be governed by Germany or will be mistress in her own house."

DANUBE BOAT A 'TERROR.'

British Captain, with Mixed Crew, Keeps Austrians Worried.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—There are understood to be weighty reasons why nothing must be known in England of the composition of the mixed artillery force which under General Jivkovitch, military commander of the district, has charge of the defense of Belgrade. One can say nothing then except that the force is charmingly cosmopolitan and that the young gentlemen (I cannot happily at the moment remember their nationality for I have not seen them since lunch) who have charge of the picket boat commonly known as "the Terror of the Danube" have great larks with it. They poke their way on dark nights into creeks and passages where they are not in the least expected and annoy the Austrians dreadfully.

The Austrians have three picket gunboats which look like toy dreadnoughts with machine guns mounted in their turrets. Any one of them could eat up the "Terror" in a few minutes if it could get at it. Ten days ago one of the dreadnoughts chased it into a prepared mine field and the dreadnought's remnants drifted ashore on Kolara Island in midstream, where the hull and turrets are plainly visible from Belgrade.

The young gentleman in command of the "Terror" has within the last two days been decorated by his government and most thoroughly has he earned it. Night after night he and those with him go gayly on errands of the utmost danger and they keep fairly terrorized an enemy force of monitors and gunboats and whatnots of literally more than a hundred times their strength.

PERFECT 3-INCH GUN FOR OUR SUBMARINES

Navy's Ordnance Experts Design a New Type—First One Goes in the M-1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7. — Secretary Daniels announced today that the ordnance experts of the navy had designed and that the naval gun shops had built a new type of 3-inch rapid-fire guns which would be installed in Submarine M-1, soon to be placed in commission.

Mr. Daniels said every test had resulted satisfactorily, and that within ten days the gun and its carriage would be sent from the ordnance factory here to New York for mounting on the submarine under construction at the Electric Boat Company's plant.

No navy in the world has a better weapon of the kind than the Ordnance Bureau has evolved, according to the Secretary. The carriage, it is explained, operates somewhat like those of disappearing guns in shore batteries. The rifle is raised through ports to the deck by electric machinery, and after firing is carried quickly back into its place under the water-tight hatch. The new gun is made shorter than the regular three-inch navy rifle to meet space limitations. This reduces its range somewhat, but it has been fitted for very high angle fire, which will give it some chance for use against aeroplanes.

No submarine now in commission in the United States Navy mounts any outside defense gun. A number of German submarines have outside guns. All new submarines in the United States Navy are to be equipped with these guns. This is considered an important matter, because without such weapons it is difficult for a submarine to attempt to exercise the belligerent right of visit and search when challenging merchant ships on the high seas during a war, and it was only when the Germans began to bring into action their new submarines, mounting such weapons, that it became apparent the German submarine could be used in holding merchantmen for visit and search.

CANNOT PAY FOR SEA LOSSES

McKenna Replies to a Question Regarding the Lusitania.

LONDON, July 7.—The British Government "cannot undertake to pay compensation for losses at sea owing to the action of the enemy," Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, today informed a questioner in the House of Commons.

The questioner wanted the survivors of the Cunard liner Lusitania compensated for their lost effects.

STOP SHIPS FROM AMERICA.

British Hold Up Greek Steamers and Take Them to Malta.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—According to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Greek steamers Thessaloniki and Janina, from the United States, were stopped at Gibraltar and were subsequently convoyed to Malta for further examination.

The Thessaloniki sailed from New York on June 19 for Piraeus. There is no mention in the maritime records of the Janina.

STARTS PLATURIA INQUIRY.

American Embassy Asks Germany About Seizure of Oil Ship.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—The United States Embassy has taken up the case of the American steamer Platuria, which, while on the way from New York with a cargo of petroleum consigned to a Swedish port, was stopped by a German warship and taken to Swinemunde.

The Embassy also is endeavoring to obtain explanations concerning several other neutral vessels which have been taken to Swinemunde for investigation and search.

FEARS SUBMARINE WAR WILL HIT FOOD SUPPLY

Lord Selborne's Warning Moves Parliament to Limit Slaughter Of Cattle.

LONDON, July 7.—The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in moving in the House of Lords this evening the second reading of the bill which empowers the Government to prohibit the slaughter of young stock so as to conserve the meat supply, expressed the opinion that the Germans were putting their whole shipbuilding strength into the construction of submarines. German submarines, he said were taking a steady toll of British ships, and as the war continued it was probable that more submarines would be engaged in this task.

It would not be the fault of the German Admiralty, he continued, if Germany failed to deal a fatal blow at the carrying trade which supplied food to England. As it was, even if there was no diminution of the overseas supply of meat, there would probably be less for the use of the civil population.

The bill passed the second reading.

BAVARIAN FOOD ORDINANCE.

Imprisonment for Dealers Who Charge Excessive Prices.

MUNICH, July 7, (via London.)—The military authorities of Bavaria today issued an ordinance providing for a maximum of one year's imprisonment for dealers charging excessive prices for articles of daily consumption, including food and heating and lighting substances.

A similar penalty is to be inflicted on those withholding stocks from sale in order to produce higher prices, and on retailers refusing to sell to intending purchasers.

BIG BRITISH CRUISER HIT, SAY GERMANS

Official Report of 14,800-Ton Craft Torpedoed by Submarine on June 20.

An official German report of the torpedoing of a large British armored cruiser by a submarine on June 20 is contained in the Hamburger Nachrichten of June 22, received here yesterday. The report has never been cabled to this country. The announcement, which was circulated through the press of Germany by the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau, under date of June 21, reads:

"On June 20, one of our submarines, about 100 nautical miles east of Firth of Forth, attacked an English armored cruiser, apparently of the Minotaur class. The torpedo struck, but its effect could not be observed by the submarine."

The announcement was signed by the Acting Chief of the Admiralty Staff, Behncke.

The German newspaper explains that the armored cruisers of the Minotaur class were built in 1908, with a displacement of 14,800 tons. Their armament consists of four 23.4 centimeter guns, ten 7.6 centimeter guns, and five submerged torpedo tubes for torpedoes of 45 calibre. The crew of these cruisers includes 755 men.

The date of the alleged attack, mentioned in the German press, just preceded this announcement made by the British Admiralty:

H. M. S. Roxburgh was struck by a torpedo on Sunday last (June 20) in the North Sea, but the damage sustained was not serious, and she was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties.

The Roxburgh is an armored cruiser displacing 10,850 tons.

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PRESIDENT TELLS GERARD WHAT TO SAY

Continued from Page 1.

note of June 6 indicating that Government's willingness to adhere to and admit the correctness of the principles of international law and humanity involved in the submarine warfare, this Government does not feel able to discuss details with Germany. It is understood that President Wilson is anxious for some expression from Germany indicating whether it will abide generally by the principles set forth in the American notes, and while more may later be an adjustment of details, there can be no compromise on principles.

Bernstorff Sees Lansing.

During the day Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, back from his Summer home at Cedarhurst, L. I., tendered his congratulations to Mr. Lansing on his elevation to the Secretaryship of State and asked informally concerning the latest phases of the negotiations through Ambassador Gerard.

The Secretary, in accordance with diplomatic courtesy on such occasions, outlined to Count von Bernstorff what had been transmitted by Ambassador Gerard, but gave no intimation as to the course which the United States Government would follow. Count von Bernstorff said he had no advices of his own concerning the situation, and it is understood had no suggestions to make.

After the conference it was said that Count von Bernstorff learned that Ambassador Gerard's message was not of a character which would necessarily require an answer.

Although officials have been generally reticent concerning the nature of Ambassador Gerard's conversation with German Foreign Office functionaries, it was said that his message did not make clear whether the German Government had asked him to obtain the views of the United States on the tentative draft or whether in showing him a copy the implication was that the American Government could, if it chose, comment on it before the note was completed. As a result of his conferences, however, the Ambassador asked if the State Department had any instructions for him.

Urge Firm Stand.

Some of the President's advisers seem to think advantage should be taken of the opportunity to reiterate most firmly that the United States having stated its position on the law and the facts, can make no concessions from its strictly legal position or consider any modus vivendi involving a temporary arrangement as between the belligerents until there is a clear understanding on Germany's attitude toward the principle compelling visit and search before destroying unresisting merchantmen.

While the optimism which has prevailed in official quarters for some time as a result of Ambassador Gerard's early messages has to some extent been dissipated by the unsatisfactory character of some of the propoals made in the tentative draft, the situation still is regarded among well-informed officials as susceptible of a friendly settlement. Emphasis was laid on the fact the German Foreign Office apparently seemed anxious to learn the minimum of American demands in submitting the tentative draft, and the belief was expressed that further conferences with other departments of the Government and even with Emperor William himself might be planned in the event that the proposed note as shown to Ambassador Gerard was not viewed favorably by the United States.

According to Secretary Lansing no information has come as to the date when the German reply will be formally delivered to Ambassador Gerard. It is inferred, however, that the effort to conduct informal negotiations will delay the completion of the document for several days, perhaps another week.

HEARS BERLIN IS DEFIANT.

Paris Press Reports Gerard as Dissatisfied with Answer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, July 8.—La Patrie prints under the largest scare head seen in any French newspaper since the war a cable dispatch from the United States announcing that Ambassador Gerard at Berlin is not satisfied with the German reply to the American note. "Germany Against America" is the headline.

The majority of the press refrained from comment on the cable, waiting further details, but Paris opinion regards the news as a confirmation of the universal expectation. The idea is firmly established in France that Germany intends to do everything from organized assassination, and terrorism to actual war to prevent America supplying munitions to the Allies.

The Echo de Paris says:

"It is no longer a question between Germany and America of violations of neutrality, presented as the inevitable consequence of the new methods of warfare. The American people are now facing direct and repeated attacks on their independence and sovereignty by reason of some imaginary right of life or death which one of the belligerents pretends to exert over American citizens on account of their supposed sympathies or the simple exercise of their own industries as assured by international law."

GERMAN INTERESTS FIRST.

What the Kreuzzeitung Says About the Submarine Decision.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7, (via The Hague.)—The Kreuzzeitung says significantly:

"We do not treat the question [the American demand with regard to submarine warfare] which is now nearing a decision lightly. We do not underestimate the dangers and difficulties, particularly the possible effect on maritime neutrals. But what is for us a question of life and death must take precedence over all other considerations. We are engaged in a fight for our existence, and, therefore, this difficulty, too, like all others, must be overcome."

TORNADO KILLS 20 IN CINCINNATI

Continued from Page 1.

in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Tornadoes swept districts northwest of St. Louis, blowing part of a Wabash Railroad train from the track, and devastating St. Charles, Mo. The wind at the latter place blew eighty miles an hour.

Similar storms were reported to have struck St. Peter, Mo., and Lawrenceville, Ill., which is a few miles west of Vincennes, Ind. First reports said two persons were killed at Lawrenceville.

Exceptionally heavy rains were reported from all sections of the affected territory, especially at Rock Island, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio. At the former town merchandise stocks were damaged when water poured into basements and rose in some instances to floors on the street levels.

The rains extended over a greater territory than the windstorms, Valentine, Neb., reporting a fall of more than 4 inches; Terre Haute, Ind., 3.7 inches, and Chicago 1.54 inches. Official forecasts for the storm-swept territory promised a cessation of the disturbances by tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A tornado and cloudburst, which swept St. Louis and St. Charles Counties late today, caused damage which may aggregate half a million dollars, isolated several small towns, blew half a passenger train clear off the tracks and deluged parts of the affected territory with four inches of rain in half an hour.

In spite of all the storm's severity no definite reports of loss of life had been received up to 9 o'clock tonight, although railroad men brought a rumor that the village of St. Peters had been blown away and that forty of its several hundred inhabitants had been killed.

St. Charles suffered most from the tornado. St. Borromeo's Roman Catholic Church, built at a cost of $100,000, was wrecked, the storm tearing out the east and west walls, and cracking the south wall so that it crumbled. A wall and part of the roof of St. Joseph's Hospital were torn away. The panic-stricken patients were removed to safety. The west wall and half the roof of the Second Baptist Church caved in and many houses were damaged. The Sacred Heart Convent was badly damaged.

Wind gauges there registered eighty miles an hour and an area of more than 100 square blocks in the city were more or less ruined. The Wabash bridge over Dardenne Creek between O'Fallon and St. Peters was demolished.

The storm came from the southwest, but as it struck St. Charles it swerved north. The first volley of wind was followed by the heaviest rain in the memory of a generation, and then came hail. The storm swept across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers into Madison County, Illinois, where its fury seems to have been spent.

An automobile party which rushed to St. Peter returned to St. Charles late tonight and reported that while every house in the town had been badly damaged and many demolished, no one was killed and few persons were hurt. The town was strewn with stacks of wheat which had been carried from neighboring fields by the wind. It was believed the damage to wheat alone was $100,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 7.—Lawrenceville, Ill., fifty miles south of Terre Haute, was visited by a terific wind storm late today. Two persons are reported to have been killed and more than fifty houses were destroyed. It is estimated the damage will exceed half a million dollars.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 7.—A cloudburst here tonight flooded basements in the business section and in some instances submerged first floors. Considerable damage was done to merchandise and the property loss was heavy.

THREE DEAD IN INDIANA.

Tracks Washed Out and Wires Torn Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—A rain and electrical storm, which swept Central and Southern Indiana late this afternoon and tonight caused three deaths.

An unidentified prisoner on the State Penal Farm at Greencastle, was struck by lightning and killed.

Near Vincennes, Tom Riley's farmhouse was blown down and his daughter killed. Floyd Oakes was killed at Martinsville, while repairing broken wires.

It was reported that Roy Chambers, a farmer, was caught beneath his barn near Bicknell, and killed.

In many places the rain amounted to a deluge. There were washouts on all railroads and interurban lines and telegraph and telephone service was interrupted.

CARS BLOWN FROM TRACK.

Pennsylvania Passenger Train Held Up by Floods.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—Word was received here that four cars of Pennsylvania passenger train No. 8, from Cincinnati to Cleveland, were blown from the track in the storm somewhere between Cincinnati and Columbus.

The entire train was stalled later, as there was four feet of water over the track, according to reports.

11 DEAD IN WRECK IN NIAGARA GORGE

Continued from Page 1.

the time the relief party reached the scene it was dark, and it had been raining hard for more than half an hour. The injured were carried to the Shelter House on the wharf, where first aid was rendered. Pickets torn from nearby fences and fragments of wooden boxes found on the wharf served as splints for the broken legs and arms, while underskirts were torn into bandages to hold the splints in place.

A child two months old, the daughter of Mrs. Mabel Orange, of 157 Carroll Street, Toronto, escaped without a scratch and was found wedged between branches of a tree. Her mother is in the hospital with both arms broken and other injuries.

The General Hospital at Niagara Falls, Ont., was taxed beyond its capacity with the injured. Some were placed in the Nurses' Home and others in the Supervisor's house, while several small children, slightly injured, were cared for in nearby homes. At least fifty persons suffering slight injuries were taken to Toronto on the boat, to be cared for at their homes.

Stories of Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 7.—All the ambulances in the city were sent to the steamer wharf at 11 o'clock tonight to meet the Chippewa, which arrived with ten dead and a score injured, victims of the trolley accident near Queenston. The dead were taken to the City Morgue, where an inquest will be held tomorrow. The injured were hurried to the General Hospital. Among the injured were many women and children.

Miss Dorothy Norris of 54 Rosemount Avenue, a girl of 16, escaped with a bruised cheek and a wrenched arm. She said:

"We were going at a tremendous rate, and twice I thought we were going to tip over before we finally did. I'm sure the motorman must have lost control of the car, or he never would have gone at such a pace. The car was crowded and many were standing. I was up near the front. When the car went over I was conscious only of a tremendous crush. I scrambled out without much difficulty, but lost my hat and purse. There was a great heap of dead and injured, some under the car and some free of it."

Three sisters, Annie, Beatrice, and Emily Hall of 858 Queen Street East, aged 14, 12, and 10 years respectively, were near the back of the car. All escaped without a scratch.

"I didn't lose consciousness when the car went into the ditch," said the oldest girl, "but everything got black for a minute or two. I thought I was going to be killed. But I pulled myself out when the man above me moved and looked for my sisters. First Beatrice and then Emily jumped out right beside me, and we found that we had no serious bruises and no bones broken. We gave our coats to some children who lost theirs."

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SEEKS TAMMANY AID FOR REDISTRICTING

After Sounding Wagner, Brackett Plans Fight in Constitutional Convention.

A DIVISION OF CONTROL

New Proposal Would Open Way for City to Dominate Assembly, but Give Senate to Rural Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Though he has suffered several setbacks in his effort to have the Constitutional Convention undertake a reapportionment of Senate districts, ex-Senator Truman W. Brackett of Saratoga, who is a Republican delegate-at-large to the convention, let it be known today that he had not abandoned his plan. Indeed, he has begun a movement to get support from the Tammany element in the convention.

In the group of up-State Republicans who have lined up with Mr. Brackett are many men who in the course of service in the Legislature have entertained the friendliest relations with the Tammany lawmakers of their day. This places a new alliance between the Tammany delegates in the convention and Mr. Brackett and his group of standpat Republicans decidedly within the realm of possibility.

A Senate reapportionment by the Constitutional Convention would render it necessary for that body to remain in session beyond Aug. 16, the day on which Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, in a recent communication to Elihu Root, President of the convention, declared it would be necessary to place in his hands a completed draft of the revised Constitution in order to enable him to print it in his call for the general election, when the new Constitution should be submitted to the voters in order to become effective on Jan. 1 next, if ratified at the polls. It was intimated today that ex-Senator Brackett and his friends were prepared, even through resort to filibustering tactics, to keep the convention in session long enough to allow a reapportionment on the basis of the new census figures, which, according to the Secretary of State, will not be available until early in September. Under the circumstances it might be necessary either to submit the revised Constitution at a special election or not submit it until the Presidential election of 1916, when it would take effect on Jan. 1, 1917, if approved by a majority of the voters.

"I have not changed my mind about the wisdom of having the Constitutional Convention provide the reapportionment," said Mr. Brackett today. "I believe a majority of the members of the Committee on Legislative Organization share my opinion. What the convention will do about it I am not, of course, in a position to predict."

What Brackett Plan Means.

In order to bring about Democratic support Mr. Brackett and his friends have come out openly in favor of a Constitutional amendment under which the way would be opened for New York City to control the Assembly. But to offset this the men who stand with Mr. Brackett will insist that representation in the Senate be arranged on a territorial basis.

The Brackett plan provides for popular representation in the lower house, which would mean that county lines could be crossed in mapping out Assembly districts, a decided advantage to New York City. In the Senate Mr. Brackett believes a fair allotment would be one member to each county. This would reduce the number of Senators from New York City to five, whereas at present the city has twenty-three. It would increase the total number of Senators by a dozen, and the entire increase would go to up-State districts, principally to rural counties. Under the Brackett plan even a coalition between the representatives of all the big cities in the upper house would not disturb rural control of that house.

Mr. Brackett today had a conference with Robert F. Wagner, majority leader of the Senate and delegate to the Constitutional Convention. From their talk Mr. Brackett was led to infer that Senator Wagner, who may be assumed to speak for Tammany, was not unfavorably disposed toward the proposition of having the Constitutional Convention make a Senate reapportionment. Senator Wagner was told that if he could get the "highbrow" element in the Democratic minority in the convention to fall in line for the plan the Committee on Legislative Organization would see to it that a reapportionment proposition was placed before the convention.

As nearly all the Republican leaders, including Elihu Root, and some of the Democratic "highbrows" have come out in opposition to reapportionment by the convention, it is certain that Mr. Brackett cannot hope to put his plan through except after a bitter fight. De Lancey Nicoll, one of the Democratic delegates, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention twenty years ago, when a Senate reapportionment was undertaken as part of the convention's work, described graphically before the present convention the other day the bitter partisan strife which kept the convention of 1894 in a turmoil from the moment the reapportionment plan was presented to the day when it adjourned sine die.

Abandons Objectionable Proposal.

As a peace offering to the Democrats, so it is believed in some quarters, Mr. Brackett, as Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Organization, today moved to have stricken from the calendar a proposal presented by that committee, largely in deference to the wishes of Chairman Brackett, which would bar New York City effectively from control in either branch of the Legislature.

"This proposal was put out merely for the purpose of provoking discussion on the subject," said Mr. Brackett. "Now that we have debated the proposition and the convention, by defeating the O'Brien proposal which embodied the antithesis to the proposal put out by the committee, has shown its hand, there is no necessity any longer for the proposal to remain on the calendar. It has served its purpose."

At the session today the convention took favorable action over decided opposition on a report from the Committee on Rules under which from now on the convention will meet every day in the week except Sunday. Under the rule which governed its sittings until today the convention has held no sessions on Mondays or Saturdays. The Monday session under the new rule will begin at 8:30 in the evening and the session on other days at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Public hearings before a majority of the committee will be concluded in the present week and then these bodies will start work on the drafting of the proposals to be submitted first to the convention and finally to the voters.

Thwarts Rural Assessors.

The Committee on Legislative Powers, of which William Barnes is Chairman, tonight voted to report favorably and without amendment the A. E. Smith proposal vesting in the State Tax Commission or the State Board of Equalization the sole right of assessing New York City property beyond the city boundaries for taxation purposes. This is done at present by local Boards of Assessors, and it has been a complaint of long standing that city property in lonely country districts taken for aqueduct purposes has been assessed as though built up with skyscrapers by these rural boards, thus rendering virtually immune from taxation surrounding property held by residents of the locality.

The committee also voted to report a proposal presented by Ray B. Smith, Republican of Onondaga, which would give the Governor the power to convene the Assembly alone in extraordinary session, as he now has the power to convene the Senate alone or the Legislature as a body. The Smith amendment also gives to the Assembly the power to convene in extraordinary session on its own initiative for the purpose of starting impeachment proceedings against a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other elective State officials and it vests power in the Senate and Assembly to convene in extraordinary session without being summoned by the Governor for the purpose of impeaching judiciary officers.

PLEADS FOR TAXPAYERS.

Marshall Wants Constitution to Lessen Special Assessment Burdens.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Bill of Rights Committee of the Constitutional Convention, appeared today as the advocate of what he termed the "inarticulate taxpayer" when he urged the wisdom of writing into the revised Constitution some provision for the protection of taxpayers against too heavy assessments on property benefited by public improvements.

Mr. Marshall let it be known that he was prompted to make this suggestion by complaints he had received from New York City, accompanied by requests for relief from the alleged practice of the city authorities of placing far too large a proportion of the expense for such improvements on the property benefited.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Joel Squiers of New York, head of the Street Opening Bureau, urged that the Board of Estimate could be trusted to do even-handed justice in such matters, and protested that excessive protection of taxpayers would retard public improvements.

"That is true," said Mr. Marshall, "and we want to get the views of the city authorities very fully. But I know from my own experience that the time has come when some protection for the inarticulate taxpayer must be considered. New York City, nearly up to its debt limit, would be disposed to impose as large a proportion as possible of the expense for public improvements on special rather than general taxation. Experience has shown that the Legislature could not be depended upon to protect the taxpayers against the city authorities with the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Estimate pleading for the city against the taxpayers."

Mr. Squiers declared that the city had been very lenient in assessing property benefited by public improvements. He urged that the present plan of having property for street purposes condemned through commissions be abandoned and that constitutional provision be made for permanent salaried referees to do the work.

"It has come to be the recognized practice of these commissions that a sitting of an hour constitutes a day's work, entitling them to the per diem compensation of $10," said Mr. Squiers. "While I look upon the compromise judgment reached by three men as better than the judgment of any one man, no matter if he be a Justice of the Supreme Court, I feel that the trial of condemnation cases by Supreme Court Justices without a jury would largely eliminate the delays and inconveniences incidental to the present system. A special permanent tribunal—a condemnation board, for instance—might even be better for New York City."

Mr. Squiers said he knew of many instances wherein condemnation Commissioners had prevailed upon the official stenographer to note them as present from the beginning of the hearing instead of only five minutes, as was actually the case.

"Isn't that a scandal?" asked Chairman Marshall.

"It is, and it isn't all, either," said Mr. Squiers. "It has been my duty to oppose the granting of double fees to men who have claimed pay for sitting at two condemnation proceedings carried on at different places at the same time."

Mr. Marshall laughed, and said he had heard of an instance where a condemnation Commissioner had improved the fleeting moments by being noted as present at five hearings simultaneously in progress.

SINKING FUNDS EXCESSIVE.

Burden Too Great on Present Generation, Experts Tell Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—There is a surplus of $29,000,000 in the sinking funds of the State, according to a report submitted today to Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Committee on State Finance of the Constitutional Convention, by the Bureau of Municipal Research. The committee is trying to devise some constitutional corrective for the method of financing which has led to this condition and the incidental saddling of excessive burdens on the taxpayers of the present generation.

According to the report, the funded debts increased from $10,630,660 in 1906 to $185,500,860 in the present year. These debts must be discharged in the next fifty years, the bonds on an average having forty-five years yet to run. On Oct. 1 next, the report says, there will be $38,000,000 in the sinking funds, a sum sufficient, if invested at 3½ per cent. compound interest, to meet the entire amount of the funded debt of the State at maturity. At least, all the Legislature would have to provide for would be the annual interest during the life of the bonds.

The State has entirely disregarded the financial advantage of issuing long-term bonds, according to the report. Instead of small tax levies and distribution of the contributions over a fifty-year period, the State has levied high taxes and collected amounts far in excess of the requirements. During the three-year period from 1906 to 1909, a total of $12,-457,681 was contributed in cash to the sinking funds to meet a bond issue of only $11,000,000. In that year the terror was discovered and the annual contributions reduced, but the enormous surplus then already assembled was not released, and remains in the sinking funds. Recognizing the error in the method, the fiscal officers of the State, in effect, have evaded the law governing sinking funds.

"Had every contribution been made in exact compliance with the law," the report says, "the sinking funds would show a still larger excess over actuarial requirements."

YEAR-ROUND LEGISLATURE.

Harold J. Hinman Proposes Short Meeting Each Month.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Deputy Attorney General Harold J. Hinman, majority leader of the Assembly, would have the Legislature hold monthly meetings of a week or more each all the year around with the exception of July and August. Before the Committee on Legislative Organization today he urged the adoption of his plan and was warmly supported by First Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, a former legislator of long experience.

"This is sound constitutional doctrine," said Mr. Hinman. "It would make for deliberation."

He urged that his plan would make it possible to get men of greater capacity to accept legislative office, because they would not be compelled to give four or five months of continuous service to the neglect of their own business affairs. There would be no congestion of unfinished business as in the closing days of the session now, because the unfinished business of one month would go over until the next. There would be no thirty-day period during which the Governor would be compelled to pass judgment upon from 500 to 1,000 bills. There would be greater deliberation in that the plan provides that no bill may be passed until the month following that in which it is introduced. It would stem the tide of "bureaucrat government," because there would be no necessity for giving department heads the right to establish rules and regulations with the force and effect of law if the Legislature were to meet every month.

Mr. Lewis said that bills upon their introduction would be printed and referred to committees, and that copies would be sent to the homes of the members, who would have three weeks to study them before being called upon to act upon them.

"The result of this plan," he said, "would be to give to every proposed legislative act that 'pitiless publicity' which, we have it upon high authority, is the best corrective agency."

"This plan if adopted is certain to arouse a more general interest in the State affairs among the people," said Mr. Lewis. "Under it freak legislation would disappear. The public press would be more potent in shaping legislation."

The Hinman proposal provides also for a change in the fiscal year, which now begins Oct. 1, so as to make it coincide with the calendar year.

FORD'S DRUG USERS SENT HOME CURED

Detroit Automobile Man Had Them and Alcoholics Treated Here as an Experiment.

GOING BACK TO GOOD JOBS

Manufacturer's New Hospital May Seek to Redeem Such Men to Useful Lives on Big Scale.

The last of the five habitual drug users and victims of alcoholism that Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, sent to this city to be cured left for Detroit last night. The three alcoholics returned to Detroit on Friday, after having been in the hospital conducted by Charles B. Towns on Central Park West near Ninetieth Street for seven days. The two drug victims, who returned yesterday, were in the same hospital twelve days. With the five men, three of whom were employed in the Ford factory, Mr. Ford sent a physician from the new hospital he has built in Detroit to study the progress made by the patients under the Towns treatment. The physician, Dr. C. H. Eisman, said yesterday afternoon that all of the men had been freed of their cravings, and apparently were ready to take a new hold on life.

The sending of the men to this city for treatment by Mr. Ford was in the nature of an experiment in practical sociology. He has never discharged a man from his factory because the man was a victim of alcoholism, Dr. Eisman said yesterday, and for a long time has sought to evolve some method by which such unfortunates could be given a chance to raise themselves to an equal footing with other employes in the factory. He believed they were almost hopelessly handicapped by their craving for liquor. The habitual drug users presented the same problem, and so Mr. Ford, while building the new Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, decided to send several of the victims here with a physician to observe their treatment, and if the physician's report is favorable it is expected Mr. Ford will devote one of the units of his new nospital to curing other drug and alcohol victims.

One of the two drug users sent here was not employed in the Ford factory. Mr. Ford got him out of prison in Detroit. The victim in question is a young man who was arrested for stealing morphine in a Detroit drug store. The manufacturer's attention was called to him by one of the prison officers, and on investigating the case Mr. Ford found that the youth had acquired the drug habit through constant use of morphine on a doctor's prescription while he was ill, and had attempted to steal a quantity of the narcotic only after having made many fruitless efforts to purchase it when he could no longer get a doctor's prescription for it.

"I believe this new method of handling men formerly considered derelicts is going to solve one of the very biggest economic problems of the day," Mr. Towns said yesterday. "Mr. Ford is establishing a precedent that in the end will show all of the big industrial corporations of the country the best method by which they can reclaim that percentage of their men which is of least service to them and yet which, turned loose on society and unable to procure work, would constitute a most serious menace."

Dr. Eisman was elated over the results of the treatment.

"The victims looked like new men when they left for their homes," he said. "When I brought them here they were in desperate condition. The two drug users wanted morphine on the train while coming to New York. There is one thing an habitual user of drugs will not do. He will never say he doesn't want his narcotic when he does want it. When the two men left at 5 o'clock this afternoon they said they did not want any more drugs, and neither of them had had drugs of any sort for about four days. I deemed it safe to let them go home alone. The men showed a healthy eagerness to get to their homes in Detroit, and after a few days' rest they will return to their work ready to start all over. The youth whom Mr. Ford took from prison had not been a drug user for a great while, but the other man had been addicted to the habit for more than fifteen years."

Dr. Eisman said that among the 19,000 Ford employes he was certain the percentage of alcoholics and drug fiends was smaller than the average in other large industrial centres on account of a method Mr. Ford has introduced to "help the men help themselves." This system consists of having an investigating department which keeps in touch with the men and is informed as to how each man spends even his spare time, the physician said. When a man gets drunk, he said, the investigators seek the cause instead of having him discharged. The next step is to remove the cause whenever possible.

FORD AIMS TO TEACH PUBLIC TO EAT LESS

New Department in His Detroit Hospital to Inculcate Efficiency Through Diet.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 7.—Dr. James E. Mead has been directed to establish in the new Ford General Hospital at Grand and Hamilton Boulevards a department of dietetics, which shall teach the public to eat less and how to eat.

It is believed by Dr. Mead, who is chief of the Ford Motor Company's physicians and Henry Ford's personal representative on the hospital board, and by Mr. Ford himself, that most persons eat three times the amount of food they need.

"We agree that too much food causes men to be sluggish of brain and abnormal of appetite," said Dr. Mead today in discussing the new department and explaining Mr. Ford's ideas regarding the diet department.

"The department of dietetics will be one of our means of preventing illness, which, we agree, is better than cure. While we are prepared to cure cases of addiction to drugs and to liquor, we prefer to prevent them."

The new department is in line with Henry Ford's ideas looking toward promoting the efficiency of men. He is developing city workers and office employes as effective workmen, but says he is not satisfied. He wants workmen of the future to be more alert and happier than ever.

He will not confine his work to employes, however. Any who will learn are welcome to the benefits of discoveries made by his staff of physicians.

"Thomas Edison eats less and does more than any other man I know," said Mr. Ford today. "The best authorities I can find tell me that we eat too much. I myself have tried out the theory that less eating is beneficial and I am thoroughly convinced that it is reliable."

Finds No "Political Crime" in Law.

Charles A. Oberwager of 233 Broadway, counsel for Rudolph Malik, the Austrian salesman who wrote President Wilson a letter threatening to commit a "political crime" unless the President sent him $300, will make a motion in the Federal court today to have the indictment under which Malik is being held in the Tombs dismissed on the ground that he did not commit a crime. Lawyer Oberwager will take the ground that a political crime is unknown in American law.

DENIES MILEAGE INCREASE.

Rate Decision Against Up-State Road by Public Service Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—In refusing today to permit the Ulster & Delaware Railroad to increase its mileage book rate from 2 to 3 cents a mile the Second District Public Service Commission held, by a majority vote, that the commission lacked power to permit a rate to be increased above a maximum set by the Legislature.

Chairman Van Santvoord wrote the prevailing opinion, which was concurred in by Commissioners Hodson and Irvine. This opinion holds that should the commission assume that the power to permit such increases had been delegated to it by the passage of the Public Service Commission law, not only the mileage book law involved in the present case, but such statutes as the 3-cent maximum fare law, possibly even the 80-cent gas law for New York City, and similar enactments might be in effect repealed by the commission.

Commissioners Emmet and Carr dissent. Mr. Emmet holds that, had not the Legislature intended to take the ratemaking power out of the "often bungling" hands of the Legislature and place it for expert determination absolutely in the jurisdiction of the commission, the whole battle of Governor Hughes for the regulation of public utilities would have been vain. As the power to lower rates irrespective of legislative enactment is expressly granted in the Public Service Commission law, Mr. Emmet finds that the power to raise rates is implied beyond reasonable doubt. Were this power to raise rates to afford a reasonable return on investment in accordance with the facts disclosed in each case not implied, Mr. Emmet holds, the intent of Governor Hughes and of the Legislature which passed the law would have been anything but the distribution of even-handed justice to the railroads and the public.

The direct question whether the commission has power to raise rates in contravention of these older statutes never has been raised in this form before. The decision of the commission undoubtedly will be carried to the court of last resort for final determination.

The mileage book law was passed in 1895, and the decision holds that it was not repealed by the Public Service Commission law of 1907. On the contrary, when the consolidated laws were enacted in 1910, the Public Service Commission law was made part of the consolidated laws, as was the mileage book law. The mileage book law provides that whenever a railroad over 100 miles in length sells regular tickets up to the legal maximum of 3 cents it must sell a mileage book at 2 cents a mile.

BANKERS' AID TO FARMERS.

Chicago Conference Discusses Means of Needed Co-operation.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Need of co-operation between bankers and farmers, death to "cut-throat competition," and the establishment of a national platform aiming to bring them closer together, were emphasized at the opening session of the Banker-Farmer Conference here today.

Delaring co-operation to be indispensable in business, David R. Forgan, President of the Chicago Clearing House and of the National City Bank of Chicago, contrasted the two fundamental business principles, suspicious competition and commercial co-operation.

B. F. Harris, President of the First National Bank of Champaign, Ill., and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association, urged closer relations between the farmer and the banker.

In his address Mr. Harris remarked that the American banker individually was not the symbol of wealth he was generally believed to be. "The American banker assumes the greatest responsibility to the public, renders it the largest service for the least remuneration, and should have its confidence in like measure," said Mr. Harris.

F. R. Mumford, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri, said that the farmers' problem was essentially economic. Professor Mumford pointed out that the American farmers as a class had been slow to adopt new methods, and told of the difficulties facing the agricultural colleges when the institutions tried to get the results of their experiments adopted generally. He said that the bankers of the country "are peculiarly well situated to help in advancing the cause of better agriculture," and added:

"Recent investigations have clearly indicated that agriculture in America is under-capitalized. The very first step in farm betterment requires a much larger amount of capital in our agricultural operations than has been utilized in the last half century."

SAVED FROM LAUNCH AFIRE.

J. W. Clinton, Actor, and His Wife Are Burned Seriously.

Joseph W. Clinton, who was a member of the cast of "On Trial" in its run here, and his wife, an actress known on the stage as Cora Lawton Mitchell, were burned last evening when an alcohol stove exploded in the galley of their 30-foot launch, Peggy, and set fire to five gallons of alcohol in a can.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton, after cruising in the launch for two weeks, had the boat hauled up yesterday morning for repairs on the ways of the Lunde ship yards on the Manhattan side of the Harlem River at 209th Street. They were preparing their dinner when the explosion occurred.

The explosion was heard by Mr. and Mrs. Fox and Leonard Metzger, who were in a houseboat several hundred yards away, and all three hurried to the burning launch in a rowboat. Mr. Fox dragged Mr. Clinton from the flames in the galley. Mrs. Clinton had been thrown or had jumped from the galley window to the ground under the ways. The fire in the launch was extinguished by the rescuers and Policeman Holt, of the West 177th Street Station. The damage was slight.

At Harlem Hospital it was said that Mr. Clinton's injuries were more dangerous than those of his wife, but that both were in a serious condition.

SIMON HAHN IS DISBARRED.

Newark Lawyer Accused of Keeping $18,000 Paid to Settle Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Simon Hahn of Newark, a lawyer, former Assemblyman, and member of the committee which some years ago investigated many State departments, was disbarred today from practice in the Court of Chancery. This action was on the ground that his conduct in the divorce case of Charles S. Peaker was oppressive and fraudulent.

It was charged that Hahn was guilty of malpractice. The co-respondent named by Peaker was Charles M. Kase, and it was alleged Hahn extorted from him $25,000 as consideration for refusing to prosecute. Then, it was said, Hahn deceived Peaker as to the amount he obtained and gave him $2,000. After paying a detective agency, it was contended, Hahn kept upward of $18,000 for himself.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions, prevents Blisters, Callous and Sore Spots. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Don't go to the California Exposition without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

COMSTOCK KEEPS HIS JOB.

Defies "Miserable Schemers Plotting to Oust Me."

The report from Washington on Tuesday that Anthony Comstock, head of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, was to be continued as a Post Office Inspector, was confirmed at the Post Office Department here yesterday. It was said that Chief Inspector Carter Keene in Washington had announced officially that the Government was in entire accord with Mr. Comstock's work.

It was rumored a month ago that Mr. Comstock was to be dropped from the payroll on June 30. He has been in the Government's employ for forty-three years, and it was charged that there was a conspiracy on the part of several persons in the Federal Building here to have him ousted. He defied these authorities and appealed to Washington. Yesterday the veteran censor of public morals said:

"The right must prevail. I knew all along the plans of the miserable schemers, plotting to oust me, would fail. I kept on doing my work as if nothing had happened. The society's record for the present year is nothing to be ashamed of. We have made sixty-seven arrests for the sale and distribution of indecent pictures, and we have confiscated 13,000 books and pamphlets."

PROTESTS HOME RULE PLAN

Citizens' Union Says Convention's Tentative Scheme Is Wrong.

The Citizens' Union, through its Secretary, W. E. Youker, yesterday sent a letter to the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention, responding to an announcement made by Seth Low, Chairman of the committee, inviting criticism of a tentative home rule plan which would give power to enact local laws subject to veto by the State Legislature.

The union called attention to the fact that the plan, while giving cities some initiative, subject to nullification by the Legislature, would introduce an element of serious uncertainty. For long periods, it was stated, no one would know whether legislation adopted by the city would become effective would be nullified and that the delay to which projects requiring legislative action are subject at present is one of the evils which home rule should abolish, but which the proposed plan would increase.

DEFENDS E. M. GROUT.

He Headed Bank as a Public Duty, Brother Testifies.

The end of the long drawn out trial of Edward M. Grout, charged with perjury in having made a false statement of the assets and liabilities of the defunct Union Bank to the State Banking Superintendent, is in sight. This was indicated yesterday when Stephen C. Baldwin, the defendant's counsel, told Judge Lewis in the County Court in Brooklyn that Mr. Grout himself would be the next and last witness for the defense. The case may go to the jury early next week.

Paul Grout, brother and law partner of the defendant, spent nearly all of yesterday's session on the witness stand. He declared that Edward M. Grout assumed the Presidency of the Union Bank against his own desire and at the earnest solicitation of friends and of Clark Williams, at that time State Superintendent of Banks. He pictured Edward M. Grout as a man who gave up a great deal of personal gain to what he considered a public duty.

In regard to the loan of $5,000 to E. Gaston Higginbotham, who at one time was City Magistrate, Mr. Grout testified that he advised his brother that Higginbotham was solvent.

PAINTINGS TO DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Sarah H. Hadley Remembered Servants in Her Will.

The will of Mrs. Sarah A. Hadley, who was the wife of Charles L. Hadley of 57 West Seventy-third Street, was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate in excess of $20,000, the residuary part of which goes equally to the widower and the two daughters, Miss Edith May Hadley of 57 West Seventy-third Street, and Mrs. Mary K. Minor of 1,380 North Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

In addition, Miss Hadley gets a Corot painting and another by George Inness, and a diamond necklace. Mrs. Minor gets a painting by Jules Dupre and another by Francis Murphy, and a diamond circle brooch with a diamond pendant.

Nora O'Brien, a maid, receives $1,000, while Nellie and Mary O'Brien, servants in the Hadley household, each receive $500. There are bequests of $1,000 each to three grandchildren, and to Henrietta Haviland of Larchmont Manor.

ARREST GEN. SCOTT'S NIECE.

Freeport Man Acquitted of Taking Mrs. Greer's Property.

General McClellan Scott of North Main Street, Freeport, L. I., who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of stealing clothing and jewelry from Mrs. Lella Greer, who boards at the home of his brother-in-law, A. S. Brown, next door to his own, was acquitted yesterday at a hearing before Police Justice Flint at Freeport. His 13-year-old niece, Hazel Brown, daughter of A. S. Brown, was arrested on a charge of juvenile delinquency, made by Mrs. Greer, who said the child was the one who stole her property.

Last January Supreme Court Justice Crane ordered Mr. and Mrs. Brown to live apart for one year. He awarded the custody of one child, Lafayette, to the father, and the other, Hazel, to the mother. Mrs. Brown, with Hazel, went next door to the home of her brother, General McClellan Scott, and Brown stayed in his own home.

A few days ago, it was charged, General Scott, accompanied by his little niece, entered Brown's home while Brown was out. It was charged that they transferred the contents of several bureau drawers to hampers, which they carried away. Mrs. Greer said some of the articles belonged to her.

The testimony showed that General Scott warned Hazel to take only her own belongings from her father's house. The child says the only clothing she took was her own.

MISS SCHEFF FREE OF DEBT.

Court Discharges Opera Singer from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Fritzi Scheff, the actress. Previous applications of Miss Scheff for a discharge were opposed by Joseph, Inc., milliners, of 632 Fifth Avenue, a creditor concern that accused her of having concealed $40,000 worth of her assets.

Upon the failure of this creditor to offer proof of the charges at a hearing before Referee in Bankruptcy John J. Townsend, the objections to the discharge were dismissed, and the referee filed a report in favor of the actress. Miss Scheff went into bankruptcy more than a year ago.

MAXIMUM OF SAFETY and MINIMUM OF CARE our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting 5% Per Annum

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ADVERTISEMENT.

Summer Stomach and Bowel Troubles

When hot weather brings on dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus or obstinate purging, most people use some opium preparation to check it—never stopping, in their distress, to consider the unfortunate after effects they are risking.

The same gentle but effective properties which make Man-a-cea Water so good for indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., promptly check these "summer troubles" by natural, pleasant means. Simply drink this clear, delicious mineral water freely and frequently until the complaint is gone! Sold under the proprietors' money-back guarantee by all druggists and first-class grocers. Served at good cafes, hotels, and clubs.

ADVERTISEMENT

Cooling Summer Beverages
BACARDI RICKEY COCKTAIL HIGHBALL

GIMBELS

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET
Store Opens 8.30, Closes 5.30. Saturdays at 1

Two Days of Huge Response to the Offerings at About HALF PRICE

of the Great SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale

Such enthusiastic throngs were never known in July in even a New York store, as have come to GIMBELS since the Simpson-Crawford Sale began. They are paying a fine tribute to the extraordinary importance of the Sale, to the excellence of the goods, and to the lowness of the prices. On some things you save a fourth; on others, much more than half—but HALF PRICE is the average.

Practically every sort of wanted merchandise is included—mostly for present use, but a good deal of it to be bought now and put away for cold weather. Where Simpson-Crawford stocks were broken, we have filled in—with fine lots bought "at a price," or from our own stocks. But Simpson-Crawford goods are clearly distinguished from those from other sources by their price tags—as you can plainly see.

Many brand new offerings ready for today—impossible to bring forward such a great stock at one time. Here are some of them:

MEN, SAVE ⅓ TO ½ ON CLOTHING

Out of $135,000 worth to be sold for $67,500, we select the following typical items:

SUMMER AND WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS, $11.75, $14, $19 & $23.50

For our own and Simpson-Crawford clothing that was $20 to $40.

LOVELY VOILE BLOUSES

Every one spick and span, as GIMBELS just unpacked them to add to this great Simpson-Crawford Sale. Note the low prices:

$2 White and Colored Frilled Voile Blouses at $1.
$2 Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Voile Blouses at $1.35.
$2 Striped Voile Blouses at $1.50.
$2 Embroidered Voile Blouses with organdie collar and vestee at $1.50.
$2.95 Japanese Silk Blouses, some with cretonne collar and cuffs, at $1.50 each.
$3.95 and $5 Black Jap Silk Blouses, with long and short sleeves and two-in-one collars, at $2.95 and $3.95.

Third Floor

WOMEN'S COATS AT $6.95

Mixtures, Checks, Plain Voiles, Chiffons and Serges in a wide range of colors. Not all sizes in every style. Simpson-Crawford's Price, $19.50.

Handsome Coats at $14.75

Faille, Satins, Checks, Llama Cloth, Serges and Gabardines in a great diversity of styles. Broken sizes and styles. Simpson-Crawford's Price, $29.50 to $35. GIMBEL Price, $14.75. Third Floor

WOMEN'S $29.50 CHARMEUSE SPORT SUITS AT $22.50

The double-breasted, belted Jacket is navy blue and the straight flare skirt is of broad blue and white striped silk.

$29.50 "Thinnette" Sport Suit at $25

Belted Sport Suits of an all wool fabric. Rose with gray, green with white, white with wistaria, blue with white, brown with tan, white with Copenhagen blue. Two different models.

$29.50 Check Wool Velour Sport Suits, $25
Third Floor

3,300 WOMEN'S $4 TO $6 MORNING DRESSES AT $1.95 EACH

Brand new Dresses that are fashioned according to the latest modes. This combined with the fine Crepes, Voiles, Batistes and the dainty trimmings makes them suitable for any informal occasion, as well as for the busy hours at home.

Main and Second Floors

25,000 YARDS WHITE COTTONS

White Imported Embroidered Swiss and Lace Voile, yd., 48c
40-in. wide; value 75c to 95c.
White Mercerized Voiles, yd., 25c
Sheer; 39-in. wide; value 38c.
White Cottons, yd., 22c
Fancy Voiles, Crepes, Rice Cloths and others; 36-in. wide; value 35c to 45c. Second Floor

MORE SILKS AT BIG SAVINGS

$1 Striped 32-in. Wash Silks at ..... 68c yard.
$1.75 Double Width Dress Satins at ..... $1.10 yard.
$2 Double Width Crinkle Crepe at ..... 85c yard.
$1.75 Black 36-in. Satins at ..... $1.15 yard.
$1.50 Black 36-in. Crepe de Chines at ..... 95c yard.
$2 White 36-in. Chiffon Taffetas at ..... $1.25 yard.
58c Genuine 25-in. Shantung Pongee at ..... 33c yard.

Second Floor

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM THE FURNITURE SALE

Furniture bulked large in the Simpson-Crawford stock. Combined with our own stock, reduced, the collection is enormous. Items to show the savings.

For the Bedroom

$48 Dressers, bird's-eye maple, $32.
$48 Dressers of birch, $32.
$115.25 Dressers, $60. Circassian walnut.
Cheval Glasses, $25. Of Circassian walnut. Value $50.50.
Beds, full size, $17. Circassian walnut. Value $34.25.
Dressers of mahogany, $15. Value $22.50.
Chiffoniers, of enamel, $11. Value $17.

For the Dining Room

Sideboards, of mahogany, $63. Value $126.
Sideboards, of fumed oak, $27. Value $54.
China Closets $15.50; Early English. Value $31.
Dining Tables, $19; 48-inch size, of quartered oak. Value $29.

For Living Room and Library

Library Tables, $16; round, of mahogany. Value $24.
Rockers, of mahogany, $25; $55.25.
Parlor Suites, $35; five pieces, tapestry covered. Value $52.50.
upholstered in velour. Value Seventh Floor

$62.50 FRENCH WILTON RUGS, 9x12 FT., $43.50

This remarkable saving on the most popular and wanted room size of one of the finest Rugs that is made today is typical of other economies throughout the department. Here are one or two more:

Sanford Axminster Hall Runners
Reduced to $6.25 and $7.75 Each
The sizes are 2 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. and 3 x 15 ft.

Rich Beluchistan Rugs at $10
Worth from $14.50 to $16.50 each.

Oriental Carpets Are One-Third Less
Prices range from $165 (were $250) up to $500 (were $750).

$1.85 Wilton Velvet Carpets, $1.15 Yard
In charming plain colors, including rose, grays and greens.

$1 Inlaid Linoleums, Square Yard, 75c
Sixth Floor

$30,000 WORTH OF DINNER SETS AT ⅓ TO ½ OFF

The magnitude of this offering will give some idea of the similar opportunities throughout all the other sections of our great china store.

Fine Porcelain Sets

Hundred-Piece Dinner Sets—Simpson-Crawford Prices, $24, $28.50, $12 and $11.95; GIMBEL Prices, $15, $8.50 and $7.50.
97-Piece $15 Dinner Set, $10.
52-Piece $8.95 Dinner Sets, $4 and $4.50.
50-Piece $12.50 and $6.50 Dinner Sets, $6.50 and $3.75.

Fine Imported Sets

Simpson-Crawford Price.	GIMBEL Price.
$20	$10 and $12.50
$27.50	$15
$30	$17.50
$35	$20
$45	$25

Fifth Floor

PRINCESS' ESTATE EXCEEDS A MILLION

Daughter of Lorillard Spencer Leaves Bulk of Great Fortune to Daughter.

GUARDS AGAINST IMPOSTORS

Careful Instructions to Guardian and Executors—Declares New York Her Home.

The will of Princess di Vicovaro Cenci, who was the eldest daughter of Lorillard Spencer, disposing of an estate in excess of $1,000,000, the bulk of which goes to her only child, Beatrice Florenza Cenci of Berne, Switzerland, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court here yesterday.

The Princess died in Rome on May 6. She was formerly Miss Eleanor Lorillard Spencer of New York, and at the time of her death, the widow of Virginio Francesco Giuseppe Emilio Cenci Bolognetti, seventh Prince di Vicovaro, who died at Lyons, France, on Nov. 6, 1900.

To the daughter goes all "my jewelry, vases, furs, any and all other articles of personal adornment, all household furniture, works of art, paintings, silver and plated ware in my several houses wheresoever situated."

Also, all realty and buildings at 82 Avenue Maceau, Paris, France, and the contents; all other realty in France; the Château Vicovaro at Drei-Linden, Lucerne, Switzerland, with the "grounds, lodge, and other buildings and dependencies; all stables, horses, carriages, and automobiles," and the Villa Griswolden, at the same place.

Concerning these properties, the will reads:

"I express the desire that my beloved daughter shall not dispose of the real estate during her lifetime without obtaining the joint advice of my trustees."

Residuary Estate in Trust.

The residuary estate is left in trust, from the income of which $40,000 a year is to be paid to the daughter in monthly instalments, and the rest of the residuary income annually during the lifetime of the daughter. Upon the death of Miss Cenci, the entire residue goes in equal shares to her children.

The will then reads:

"Whereas my daughter is inexperienced in matters of business, never having received any training in this respect, and never having had to occupy herself with money matters, therefore I have arranged my testamentary disposition in a way which I believe to be for her interests."

Albert B. Boardman, Donald Harper, and the United States Trust Company are named as executors; and the latter two are named as trustees, who are "to see that she (the daughter) is always well cared for and as happy as possible."

Then, after reciting the hope that her guardian be closely jealous of the daughter's interests, the will reads:

"I have sought among our oldest friends, and there is no one upon whom I can count more than Donna Marcella Gianotti, wife of Emmanuel Philibert Frescot of Rome, Italy, and therefore, at my death, I am sure that she will take my place as far as possible and be a second mother to her."

Donna Gianotti is to receive $5,000 yearly guardianship fees, and at her death the guardianship is to be transferred to her sister, the Countess Maria Balbiss, if the latter will comply with the desire expressed by the Princess to that effect. Donna Gianotti is to "watch my daughter's interests, particularly regarding her concerning the persons who surround her."

The will says further along these lines:

"I direct my executors and trustees to be guided by her (Donna Gianotti's) observations, suggestions, and recommendations in this respect.

Send Away Impostors.

"I desire particularly that Donna Marcella Gianotti shall send away any person or persons living with or visiting my daughter whom she believes may be imposing on my daughter or whom she thinks may not be for the best interests of my daughter to have with her."

The minor bequests include $20,000 to Alfredo Baccelli of Rome; $5,000 to Mlle. Maria Capriolì; $2,000 to Enrico Baldesari, who is in the employ of the estate at Lucerne; $1,000 each to the maids, Emma Amadori and Marie Goetz, and $40 to each of the workmen on the Lucerne estates.

Miss Justine Clemennson of Sweden, who is the companion of the daughter of the testatrix, is to continue in that capacity at a monthly salary of $250, and receives a bequest of $4,000 in cash. There are some smaller bequests.

The will is dated April 16, 1914, and the testatrix recites that she is a resident of New York City. The first paragraph of the instrument reads:

"Any attempt after my decease to represent me as domiciled in Italy, Switzerland, or in France, or any country in Europe, will be in bad faith."

EX-JUDGE GRAY'S WILL FILED

All His Estate, Worth More Than $500,000, Goes to Family.

The will of John Clinton Gray, who died in Newport, R. I., on June 28, and had been a Judge of the Court of Appeals for twenty-five years, was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument disposed of an estate estimated to be in excess of $500,000, all of which went to the widow, Mrs. Grace Townsend Gray; the four children, and Thomas F. Witherspoon, a son-in-law.

After bequeathing 48 East Fiftieth Street and the contents of 5 East Fifty-sixth Street to the widow as an outright gift, and giving her the income for life from 1,000 shares of the preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation, the will recited that the testator was mindful that Mrs. Gray was well provided for, and stated:

"This is only in slight recognition of the care and devotion she has ever manifested toward me and the children."

Mrs. Pauline Gray Witherspoon of Washington, D. C., the daughter, received certain jewelry, a painting, and the income for life from the following securities: One hundred shares of stock of the National Bank of Commerce, 307 shares of stock of the People's Bank of the City of New York, 300 shares of the preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation, and 200 shares of the stock of the American Tobacco Company.

There was further direction that on Mrs. Witherspoon's death these securities should be sold, and from the principal $25,000 be paid in cash to her husband, if he should survive her. The rest of the proceeds are to go into the residuary estate.

John Clinton Gray, Jr., the son, received jewelry, one-fourth of the residuary estate, and his father's Fellowship in perpetuity in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Henry G. Gray, another son, received one-fourth of the residuary estate, and his father's share in the New York Law Institute, while another brother, Albert Z. Gray, received one-fourth of the residuary estate and his father's two shares in the Newport Casino Corporation in Rhode Island. The remaining one-four of the residuary estate went to Mrs. Edith Gray Hitt, a daughter, who also received certain furniture.

NEW FRENCH 20-TON GUNS.

H. F. Blanchard Says They Will Soon Be on the Firing Line.

According to H. F. Blanchard, of the Knox Tractor Company of Kenosha, Wis., who returned from France yesterday on the Bordeaux, after spending nine months in the rear of the firing lines, there is no chance of peace for at least twelve months. He bases this conclusion upon interviews he has had in France with staff officers among the Allies and also upon the placing of orders which cannot be filled until next Summer.

"Just before I left for Bordeaux," Mr. Blanchard said, "I had to see the General in command of the entire French artillery in regard to the new gun which is soon to be introduced on the western firing line. I saw one of the guns at a distance, and all I was told was that it weighed twenty tons and would be moved over the ground on its carriage in the rear of a tractor. The 75-centimeter guns, which have done such good work for the French against the German trenches, are carried on auto trucks.

"It would be impossible for the Germans to take Paris now," Mr. Blanchard went on to say, "as the French Army Engineers have built concrete trenches every three or four miles from the capital to Compiegne and Soissons over the whole of Upper France. You can judge the number of shells required for the war when 300,000 were fired in one day alone by the French artillery at La Bassée. The drive has already begun, and the new Kitchener army, which has been collecting at Dunkirk, Calais and Havre, will soon be in action.

"The delay on the part of the British was due entirely to the lack of ammunition, which was well known at the staff headquarters in Rouen and Havre. British have been arriving at Havre in transports—as many as 15,000 in one day—and have marched to the thirty-one camps built outside the city. After remaining there for two or three days to collect their guns, ammunition, and kit, they march off in the hospitals in are on an average from ninety to 150 transports entering Havre every day, and the same number leaving for England. Two hospital ships leave daily for Southampton conveying the wounded who have to undergo major operations; the others are kept in the hospitals in France, which extend from Boulogne to Bayonne, about 500 miles in a direct line."

MORATORIUM SUIT DECIDED.

Belgian Law Does Not Apply Here to Bill Payable Abroad.

Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the moratorium law passed in Europe for the protection of persons within the war zone could not be set up as a defense by residents of this city even though payment was due in one of the countries at war. The suit was that of Goldmuntz Brothers, diamond importers at 87 Nassau Street, against Baumgold Brothers, diamond dealers at 288 Grand Street.

The defendants had refused to pay a bill of exchange for $7,571 because it was payable in Belgium, where the moratorium was in force. Justice Delehanty found for the plaintiff and held the Belgian moratorium was not a defense, as it specifically provided that it was only for the benefit of those persons residing in provinces in Belgium occupied by the enemy. The court held that the defendants, being residents of this city, could not seek its protection.

SUES ON WAR HORSE ORDER.

Connecticut Firm Alleges Loss of $250,000 Prospective Profits.

Writs of attachment were served yesterday upon E. E. Boreham in a suit for $250,000 begun in the supreme Court by the Bradford Company, a Connecticut concern, against James Hamet Dunn of London, England. The plaintiffs allege that they made a contract with Mr. Dunn on May 15 to ship 20,000 horses at $161.50 a head to France, and there was a possibility of another contract for the same number of horses at a slightly increased price.

The contract was never confirmed by Boreham & Swift, Mr. Dunn's representatives in this country. Because of this the suit was brought for the amount of commissions that would have accrued if the contract had gone through. A number of writs of attachment against the property of Mr. Dunn and of his agents here were issued. One of the writs, it was said, was left at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. and at the National City Bank, fiscal agents of the defendant.

BAN DRINKING BAR IN NEW COURT HOUSE

Report That "Storage" Room Will Be a Buffet for Justices Is Denied.

PLANS MAY BE RECAST

Mitchel and McAneny Say Economies Must Be Effected to Bring Cost Down to $10,000,000.

Many changes will be made in the plans for the Court House interior before they are approved by the Board of Estimate, it was indicated yesterday. Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny, Architect Guy Lowell, and Assistant Secretary Alanson T. Briggs had a long talk with Tilden Adamson, who has just completed a preliminary report regarding the building.

Both the Mayor and Mr. McAneny said they would certainly oppose the present plans if it could be established that the Court House Board had made provision for unnecessary space. The Mayor said the plans would not receive his approval until they had been thoroughly recast and "very substantial economies" effected.

The report that Tilden Adamson, in going over the specifications of the Court House Board had found that provision had been made for the establishment of a private bar or café on the second mezzanine floor, to be reached only by the private elevators of the Judges, started much comment. The Adamson report was not made public by the Mayor and will not be until the special committee of the Board of Estimate, appointed to consider the plans, has made its report. Mr. Adamson would not comment upon his findings.

Think a Cafe Is Planned.

One who has seen the plans, however, said that most elaborate arrangements had been made for the comfort of the Justices and lawyers, even to the extent of having a buffet or café installed. On the second mezzanine floor, it was said, there is a large room labeled "auditorium" to be used as a consulting room for lawyers; another room adjoining this, labeled "lounge" room, also to be used by lawyers. Next to this is a room fitted up as a kitchen and off the "lounge" room is still another labeled "lobby." From the "lobby" a passage leads to another outside room, which is labeled "storage" on the plans.

It is this "storage" room that awakened the curiosity of those who have examined the plans. The "storage" room is provided with plenty of windows, with space for public telephones, and provision for electric lights. Specifications filed with the plans also provide for a refrigerating plant in this room. When it was discovered that the only way the "storage" room could be reached was through the rooms set aside for the lawyers and by the private elevators to be used by the Justices, the suspicion that a café or buffet was to be maintained was still further strengthened. Assistant Secretary Briggs denied, however, that any provision had been made for a café.

No Bar, Says Mr. Briggs.

"That is all bunk," said Mr. Briggs. "The plans do no call for any room to be used as a café or to have a bar in it. The room labeled 'storage' is just what the name implies. It has been wired so that it can be used for other purposes later if necessary. The refrigerating coils are to be used for cooling air in Summer if any Justices use the nearby rooms."

When the Mayor was asked if he intended to approve the plans of the Court House Board regarding the building, he said the board had submitted its plans to the Board of Estimate on June 25 and that since that time the Board of Estimate has had those plans under consideration.

"This is the first opportunity," he said, "that the members of the Board of Estimate have had since the initiation of the Court House project to examine the detailed plans and proposed room arrangements of the structure. The only approval given heretofore by the Board of Estimate has been an approval of the architectural plan of the circular Court House. The only definite understanding between the two boards is that the Court House shall not exceed a total cost of $10,000,000.

"I am convinced that the plans as they now lie contain certain elements of proposed service which, to my mind, are wholly unnecessary and would entail an excessive cost. The plans will not receive my approval until they have been very thoroughly recast and very substantial economies effected.

"For example, the plans presented to us contain an extraordinarily prodigal allotment of space for a lawyers' private club, including restaurant and lounges. This is only one of a number of instances of apparent extravagance in plan and design."

May Cost Less Than $10,000,000.

President McAneny said the Board of Estimate's committee, composed of himself, Controller Prendergast and President Pounds of Brooklyn, to which the Court House plans were referred, will personally examine everything in them and confer with the Court House Board and the Supreme Court Justices as well before they receive any sort of approval in the Board at Estimate. He added:

"Personally, I see no need whatever for provision for quarters for the lawyers using the building other than those to be furnished in the examination and consulting rooms, or in the public restaurant.

"One certain thing is that the Board of Estimate will adhere to the vote it has already given the Court House Board, that the total cost of the entire enterprise shall not exceed the general estimate of $10,000,000, made at the time the present Court House act was passed. If, through the elimination of unnecessary detail, a still lower total figure can be reached, the figures most assuredly will go lower."

John D. Crimmins wrote to Controller Prendergast yesterday that he still thought Bryant Park or Washington Square was preferable as a Court House site to the one selected, and that there was no need of great haste in the erection of a Court House. Mr. Crimmins said:

"I assure you the city's credit is disputed," said Mr. Crimmins, "and I have heard of institutions that would not invest in our securities."

Next Tuesday the Advisory Board of Real Estate Interests is to have a conference with city officials and representatives of the Court House Board as to the advisability of dropping the entire new Court House plan.

TO GREET MISS ADDAMS.

Many Noted Persons to Attend Carnegie Hall Meeting.

At the mass meeting arranged in honor of Miss Jane Addams at Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening, at which she will tell of her visit to the European nations in the interest of peace, Miss Addams will outline her plans for bringing peace about. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will preside, and on the platform will be delegates who attended The Hague Conference with Miss Addams, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Frank Cothren, Mrs. W. I. Thomas of Chicago, Mrs. Lois F. Post of Washington, Mrs. E. Glendower Evans from the Massachusetts Peace Party, A. Evelyn Newman, Angela Morgan, Mary Chamberlain, Katherine Van Dyke, and Constance Drexel.

Others on the platform will be Mrs. Henry Villard, Commissioner and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Oswald G. Villard, George Foster Peabody, Miss Lillian Wald, Norman Hapgood, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Oscar S. Straus, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Ida Tarbell, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, the Rev. Howard Mellish, Morney Williams, John Dewey, Robert W. de Forest, Percy Mackaye, Dr. Frederick Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn.

Delegations from peace societies will occupy boxes, Washington, D. C., sending a delegation from the National Woman's Peace Party; the delegation from the Massachusetts Woman's Peace Party will be large and will bring its banners; the Connecticut branch of the National Party will fill two boxes. The American League to Limit Armaments, the Church Peace Union, the Anti-Militarist League, and the American Peace and Arbitration League will be represented.

The settlements of New York will be represented to show their respect for the head of Hull House. Mrs. Mary Simkovitch will head the delegation from Greenwich House, Miss Manning that from Hartley House, and the Henry Street Settlement, where Miss Addams is now staying, will be represented in a box while Miss Wald, its head, will be on the platform. Other organizations represented will be the Woman's Trade Union League, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the Rand School for Social Science, the Women's University Club, the Survey Association, the Central Federated Union, the International Polity Club, and the Studio Club of New York. Only box and platform seats will be reserved.

ASKED DEMOCRATIC CENSUS

Senator Hennessy Appealed to Federal Enumerators in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 7.—Charges that the Democratic organization in New Jersey at the recent census made a complete roster of voters of known Democratic views are being made. They were borne to some assertions in a letter from Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Bergen, to the enumerators in this county.

Opponents of Mr. Hennessy are showing a copy of a letter, in which he asks enumerators to make a roll of Democrats in their districts. Special sheets for this purpose were furnished to the enumerators.

Senator Hennessy admits writing the letter, but says it is not a violation of the law. In the book of instructions to enumerators under the caption "Obligations to Secrecy" the following appears:

"You have no right to communicate to any person information obtained by you in the discharge of duty. By so doing you will render yourself liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding $900."

WIFE ACCUSES CHAUFFEUR.

Sues for Divorce and Wants $50,000 from Rich Woman Employer.

Mrs. Alice Sweeney of Fairview Avenue, Jersey City, has sued Eugene Sweeney for divorce, naming Mrs. Anna E. Miner, wife of a prosperous lumber merchant of Bayonne, for whom Sweeney was chauffeur.

The complaint alleges that Mrs. Miner and the chauffeur took trips together in a touring car, in particular one to Hurleyville, N. Y., last Fall. The Miners are said to be living separately in Brooklyn. Sweeney is at Valley Falls, N. Y. Mrs. Sweeney has also begun action in the Supreme Court in Jersey City against Mrs. Miner for $50,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections.

HOPES INFORMERS MAY SAVE BECKER

Attorney McIntyre Offers Plan for Ross, Webber, Schepps, and Vallon to Recant.

HAS PRISONER'S APPROVAL

Cites Law Under Which Witnesses May Repudiate Testimony Without Danger.

Charles Becker's friends still hope that he may be saved through the recantation of one or all of the four informers—Ross, Webber, Vallon and Schepps—and they are considering a new legal move whereby the informers may say a word in Becker's behalf without risk of taking his place in the electric chair for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

The new plan is to institute proceedings before some City Magistrate, charging John Doe and Richard Roe with conspiracy to convict Becker. The informers will be called as witnesses and, if they are willing to testify that their testimony at Becker's trials was false, Becker's friends think public opinion would cause Governor Whitman to commute Becker's sentence.

Becker has heard of the plan and approves of it. The procedure was suggested by John F. McIntyre, who was Becker's counsel at his first trial. Mr. McIntyre wrote to Becker about it recently and has conferred with a man who visited Becker in the deathhouse. Mr. McIntyre declared yesterday to a TIMES reporter that he had no idea of entering the case again except through the request of W. Bourke Cockran or Martin T. Manton, Becker's lawyers. He admitted that he had made suggestions to Becker's attorneys. They will take no steps along new lines until the appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been disposed of.

The law under which Mr. McIntyre says the informers may testify without the fear that their immunity agreement with District Attorney Whitman may be rendered void is Section 584 of the Penal Law, which says:

No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or producing any books, papers, or other documents before any magistrate, or referee upon any investigation, proceeding, or trial for a violation of any of the provisions of this article, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him of a crime or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing, concerning which he may be questioned or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation, proceeding, or trial.

According to Mr. McIntyre, the word "forfeiture" would provide not only that the testimony of the four informers at a John Doe hearing could not be used against them, but that they could not be placed on trial for Rosenthal's murder because their recanted testimony which they gave at Becker's trials.

Mr. Cockran was busy yesterday with his Federal appeal, and both he and Mr. Manton denied themselves to reporters.

It was reported yesterday that one of the four men named by Becker in the graft story which Mr. Manton took to Governor Whitman was an officeholder under the present city administration. None of the persons who know the names mentioned by Becker would discuss the report.

STABBED IN HOSPITAL.

Enraged Epileptic Inflicts Dozen Wounds Upon Janitor.

Daniel Eyerson, 58 years old, janitor of the Bronx Hospital at 1,385 Fulton Street, was stabbed twelve times with a penknife last evening by Harry Fazfan, 26 years old, of 2,976 Third Avenue, the Bronx, who became enraged when Eyerson told him that he would have to wait for treatment until after two women patients had been attended.

The stabbing occurred in the waiting room of the hospital in the presence of the women. Fazfan had been coming to the hospital frequently for treatment for epilepsy.

Eyerson was put to bed in the hospital but none of his wounds was considered dangerous. His assailant was locked up at the Bronx Detective Bureau, charged with felonious assault.

Kansas City Women in Peace Walk.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Several hundred women paraded through the downtown streets today under the auspices of the local branch of the Women's Peace Party. Each of the women carried a petition asking President Wilson to call a conference of all nations not engaged in the war to arbitrate international differences.

MRS. THAW FACES ORDER OF ARREST

Continued from Page 1.

Thaw would be taken up at once, and court spectators were not disappointed.

Dr. Bernard Livingston, who gave Mrs. Thaw a certificate during her short visit to this city Tuesday, setting forth that she was too ill to appear as a witness, was called to the stand. He said that Dr. Austin Flint, one of the State's alienists, had called him at noon by telephone, saying that Mrs. Thaw would come to see him. He had examined her and declared her unfit.

Mrs. Thaw's Arrest Ordered.

That Justice Hendrick was annoyed by Mrs. Thaw's departure Tuesday night, after spending several hours here shopping and talking to the newspaper men, despite the fact that the subpoena served on her called for her attendance in court yesterday morning, was shown by the attitude he assumed. He asked Dr. Livingston if he thought he was within his province in telling Mrs. Thaw she could go away. When the physician protested that he had given no such advice, but had simply issued a certificate of ill health, the Justice turned to the lawyers and said:

"I consider the reasons given as entirely insufficient. If the Attorney General wants her to appear I'll see that she comes. For failing to answer her subpoena she is in contempt and I'll issue a writ of attachment, if it is asked for."

There was a lull in the proceedings after this unexpected announcement, and for a moment Deputy Attorney Generals Cook and Becker looked at each other in thoughtful and contemplative silence. Then they got their heads together and held a brief whispered conference. John B. Stanchfield of counsel for Thaw, who had said that the State was afraid to put Mrs. Thaw on the stand because it feared to subject her to cross-examination, stroked his chin and watched the consultation with smiling interest. Finally Mr. Becker said to the court:

"We wish to apply for a writ of attachment."

The papers, which were made out yesterday afternoon, direct that Mrs. Thaw be brought here "to answer for misconduct in not obeying our writ of subpoena to her directed and on her duly served, demanding her to appear before said Special Term, Part II., of this court, at the place aforesaid on July 7, at 10:30 o'clock." It was signed by Deputy Attorney General Woodbury and Justice Hendrick.

Mrs. Merrill Badly Tangled.

The order was turned over to the Attorney General's office late in the afternoon, and agents were selected to carry it to the Sheriff of Franklin County, where Mrs. Thaw has her camp. He will bring her here with the representatives of the State. They will make all haste and use automobiles where it is found that such a step will prevent delay.

Mrs. Merrill, who was brought to court as a surprise by the State, began her testimony at the afternoon session and was on the stand for the remainder of the day. Her cross-examination was conducted by Abel I. Smith, Jr., who had made a thorough study of her life. When Mr. Smith concluded his examination with the sarcastic warning: "Now, be sure, Mrs. Merrill, and don't let any one kidnap you," the Thaw forces had won a point, and she was a discredited witness. Some of the statements she made on the stand when caught in a network of conflicting evidence were so palpably false that Justice Hendrick was angered, and he directed her with scant courtesy to answer.

Cool and collected when she took the stand, Mrs. Merrill became first nervous and then hysterical, as she was caught in one false statement after another.

"I don't know what I testified to before, I was so excited and frightened at the other court proceedings," she said once, her voice raised in protest. "You scheming lawyers try to misrepresent everything. I only know I am telling the truth now."

Mrs. Merrill's Alleged Offer.

The moment Mrs. Merrill appeared on the stand Mr. Stanchfield gave some intimation of the bitterness of the fight to come by stating to the court that a representative of the woman had called at his office to ask how much would be paid to keep her out of the State. He said he had communicated that information to the Attorney General's office. He asked that there be a delay until Mr. Smith, who had charge of that part of the case and was in another court, could return to represent Thaw.

Mr. Cook protested heatedly against such a statement in the presence of the jury, and told the court he would ask for a mistrial if it was a case in which the jury made the final decision and not one in which the justice was himself the final arbiter.

Justice Hendrick agreed that the statement by Mr. Stanchfield was an improper one.

Mrs. Merrill was first called upon to describe the whips with which she alleged Thaw had whipped girls whom he lured to rooms she rented to him at 230 West Forty-sixth Street in 1902 and at 208 West Fifty-fourth Street in 1905. She said one was a small, dark-colored riding stock and the other had a long lash. Both whips, she said, had disappeared. Thaw, she said, had been introduced to her as Mr. Reid, and she did not know his real name at the time. He had told her he only wanted rooms during the day, and that his business was placing young women on the stage. He had different girl callers, she said, sometimes three or four in a day, sometimes more.

How Thaw Whipped Girls.

She told of three occasions, once in the Forty-sixth Street house and twice at the Fifty-fourth Street house, when she had heard young women screaming in the rooms Thaw rented.

"I went in," she said, "and I saw Mr. Thaw with the whip upraised. [Here Mrs. Merrill illustrated with dramatic effect the way Thaw had acted.] The girl had most of her clothing on, but her arms were bare. She was screaming. Thaw shoved me roughly and left the house, I should say the girl was 16 or 17 years old."

On another occasion, said Mrs. Merrill, when she found Thaw whipping a girl, he was much more excited and pushed her against the wall. She was badly frightened, she said.

Then Mrs. Merrill said that Thaw would frequently remain away from the house all day, but would call her by telephone several times and would ask her if the girls were waiting and if they were beautiful. She mentioned the name of Ruth Wallace as one girl Thaw had mistreated. She said Thaw once told her: "If you ever say anything about this I'll have you arrested."

"Was he a tenant of yours when Stanford White was killed?" was the last question by Mr. Cook.

"Yes," said Mrs. Merrill.

Mrs. Merrill became excited the moment Mr. Smith began his cross-examination by asking her if she had gone to the Attorney General's office at 299 Broadway when she last came to this city to take up the matter of testifying at the present trial. He demanded that she tell where she came from, and when informed by the Court that she must reply she exploded.

"I have been disgraced enough by the newspapers," she retorted with venom. "I don't want my people dragged into this. I came from Boston. I was brought here by force, by a detective. I don't know who he was."

"Have you seen him with Captain Lanyon, the State's detective?" she was asked.

"Yes, I believe I have," retorted Mrs. Merrill. "He brought a big policeman, and they forced me to come. They put me in an automobile and kidnapped me."

Alleged Bribe Demand.

Mr. Smith asked Mrs. Merrill if she knew a man named W. L. Post of 50 Church Street. Mrs. Merrill said she did not and that she had positively never communicated with him.

"Are you sure you haven't asked Mr. Thaw for money in the past six months?" asked Mr. Smith.

Mrs. Merrill hesitated, but, told by the Court that she must answer, replied:

"Yes, I have."

She further said she had been to see Thaw at the Tombs. Then Mr. Smith said:

"Have you sent a representative to see me?"

"No."

"So if anyone came to my office to ask money for you to keep out of the jurisdiction of this court you know nothing about it?"

"No, I don't."

"And you don't know W. L. Post!"

At this Mrs. Merrill, obviously on the verge of a hysterical nervous outbreak, hesitated a moment to collect her wits.

"I think I've heard the name somewhere, but I don't know him. I never met him personally," she almost shrieked.

"And you don't know of any reason Mr. Post might have to come to my office to see about money for you?"

"I don't know. I positively don't know; now do you get me!" she shouted, her voice raised to a high pitch. She ended her exclamation by clapping her hands vigorously to emphasize what she said.

Hartridge and Levy Cases.

After that Mrs. Merrill quieted down for a time and was asked about her statements, which she said she made at the request of Clifford W. Hartridge, that 233 girls had to be paid about $40,000 to prevent their appearance against Thaw at former proceedings. She said the books had been lost, accused the lawyer of scheming to misrepresent her, and added that she wouldn't swear to just the number of girls, as she would be told she was lying if she said 200 and the actual number was 199.

Mr. Smith challenged her to give the full names and addresses of any of the girls in the long list she had prepared for Hartridge, and she finally selected six or seven, giving addresses which she said were the correct ones ten years ago.

When Mr. Smith led up to the Levy breach of promise suit, Mrs. Merrill broke out in a torrent of words, saying:

"I have a son, and you cannot disgrace him or any of my people. The Thaw lawyers have disgraced me one enough. I have told the truth every time unless I have been misrepresented by scheming lawyers like you."

After Mrs. Merrill had been reprimanded by the court for her attitude, she admitted that she had been indicted for perjury as a result of her testimony at the breach of promise suit.

"But the man had $20,000,000. I was a poor girl in a big city, and what could I do against scheming lawyers? What chance did I have?" she said.

Mr. Smith then developed that Mrs. Merrill had testified in the Levy suit that when Thaw lived at her houses as Mr. Reid he had always come there with the same woman, who she believed was his wife. She had testified then (in direct contradiction of her testimony yesterday about seeing Thaw whip girls in his room) that she had never entered Thaw's rooms.

Mrs. Merrill Hysterical.

"If I said it, I didn't tell the truth then, but I didn't say it," she wailed, when pinned down. "I had been sick, I was insane. I didn't know what I was saying. I tell you I was out of my mind."

She was asked if the indictment for perjury against her had not been dropped after she testified against Thaw at White Plains. She thought it had been quashed before that time.

Mr. Smith called her attention to her testimony at the habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Keogh in 1912, in which she swore that she had made the statement to Thaw.

"I don't know anything about it," replied Mrs. Merrill, becoming hysterical again. "When I testified at the habeas corpus proceedings I was so terrified I didn't know what I was saying. I had been up all night. I had been kidnapped. Mr. Shearn bothered me so that I didn't know what I was talking about."

Mrs. Merrill admitted the authorship of a letter written to Thaw in which she told him that a millionaire was spending money and writing letters to have him kept in Matteawan. She was asked yesterday for the millionaire's name and refused to answer. Justice Hendrick, angered, demanded the name.

"He was known to me as Mr. Clay," she said. "That was the only name I knew him by."

At this point Mr. Smith sprung his next big card. After getting Mrs. Merrill to testify that she had told the truth when she said she had paid about $40,000, received from Hartridge, to girls who would otherwise have testified against Thaw, he introduced this affidavit she had made out for James R. Ely in connection with the Hartridge disbarment:

Affidavit Admitting Perjury.

Mrs. Susan Merrill, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"When I testified in 1909 at White Plains in the investigation relative to the sanity of Harry K. Thaw I testified that I had paid between $30,000 and $40,000 to keep away women from the trial. I testified falsely, and did so at the instigation of Clifford W. Hartridge, who told me I would be ruined unless I helped him out. I also testified falsely on the same subject at the hearing before the Committee on Grievances of the Bar Association in the proceeding brought by it concerning Clifford W. Hartridge. I never received from the said Hartridge more than the sum of $1,000 to pay to women said to have been connected with Thaw, and the largest sum I ever received for one girl was the sum of $500, which I paid to Ruth Wallace. I testified thus first because of threats made by Hartridge and later because I felt a sympathy for him. The money he claimed to have given me to pay women connected with Thaw to keep away from the trial he told me he had lost at gambling. I make this affidavit without fear or favor and without threats or duress of any kind, because it is the whole truth, and I know the contents of the above statement, because I have read over each phrase contained therein, all of which I understood and all of which are correct.

The affidavit was made before William K. Kilcullen on Aug. 1, 1912.

On redirect Mrs. Merrill asked for a chance to explain the affidavit. She said:

"It was this way. I went into Mr. Ely's office and he asked me how much I got from Hartridge. He told me to tell him just what I got out of Hartridge's hand, not what was sent me by messengers. This was the way it was done. Mr. Hartridge would take a big roll of bills out of his pocket and he would take a couple of hundred-dollar bills or maybe $1,000. Then he would hand it to Mr. Peabody, his partner, and say: 'Russell, you count it.' After Mr. Peabody counted the money, Hartridge said: 'Now, you give her the money.' Mr. Peabody most always gave me the money. The $1,000 was just what I got from Mr. Hartridge, right from his hand, and that was what Mr. Ely wanted me to tell him. I told Mr. Ely the truth, you see. Sometimes the money would come to me by messenger, and sometimes I would come to the office, and it was left in an envelope for me. That was how I got the rest of it."

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

W. L. Post had left his office at 50 Church Street yesterday afternoon when his name was brought into the Thaw trial by Mr. Smith, and no one there would make any statement. When inquiry was made at his home address given in the telephone directory it was learned that he had moved recently. He could not be found last night.

MRS. THAW IS CHEERFUL.

She Is Expected to Submit Readily to Order for Her Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 7.—It was impossible to reach Mrs. Evelyn N. Thaw tonight. A heavy rain was falling, and it was very dark, making travel to Camp Jack dangerous. At Young's Hotel it was reported Mrs. Thaw appeared very cheerful when she arrived this morning, but was not inclined to talk of her trip. No officer had arrived up to 10 o'clock tonight, and when he does it is intimated he will have no trouble in serving papers on Mrs. Thaw.

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$35 to $125 Dresses at $15, $25, $35

Of silk—cloth—linen—crepe—organdie—batiste.

$45 to $85 Suits at $15, $22, $32

Smart cloth styles for utility and afternoon wear—also Linens.

$45 to $65 Coats at $15, $25, $35

Of soft ribbed velours—cashmere cloth—Shantung—Punjab—Linen and Mohair.

$45 to $125 Wraps—$15, $35, $65

Day and evening styles for all occasions.

Smart Outing Skirts at $7, $10, $14

Of cretonne—linen—pique—golf-cord—linen—crepe, etc.

$15 to $30 Millinery at $5 and $10

Outing Hats—Beach and Country Hats—Garden effects.

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B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c and upward the garment.

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WILL STOP ENLISTING OF FOREIGNERS HERE

Washington Authorities Intend to Proceed Actively Against Recruiting Montenegrins.

WON'T PREVENT MEN GOING

San Francisco Expects Indictments to be Found Against Some Englishmen There.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Although Department of Justice officials are confident they have halted a plan to send large numbers of Montenegrins back to their native country to join the colors, it was said tonight that there was no present intention of preventing the departure of Montenegrins who already had started for home.

It is said that the efforts of the Government are to be directed chiefly toward the conviction, on charges of violating the neutrality laws, of the three or four representatives of the Montenegrin Government, charged with inducing their countrymen to enlist and return home.

The cases will probably be laid before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, where much evidence was obtained from recruits held up on a railroad train bound for Canada.

The activity of the department leading to these arrests is a part of a general effort to prevent enlistments in the United States for the armies of belligerent European nations. Officials called attention today to the fact that the criminal code plainly prohibited enlistment in this country of "any person" to bear arms against a friendly people. Evidence so far discovered points to violations in enlistments for the British and Montenegrin armies, and Government agents are keeping close watch on reported atempts to recruit for Italy.

Officials explain that Montenegro, Italy, England, and some other European countries stand in a different relation to American laws than Germany and France, inasmuch as French and German reservists are carried on the army rolls at home and it requires no overt act against the United States neutrality statutes for such a reservist to rejoin the colors. In the case of the other countries, however, fresh enlistments are necessary in this country. Such enlistments are violations of the law.

Word was received today at the department that indictments were expected in San Francisco against five men charged with obtaining recruits in the United States for the British Army.

It became known that B. Martinovich, one of the Montenegrins arrested in Bisbee, Ariz., spent some time in Washington about a month ago and talked with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, about the observance of American neutrality in endeavoring to have Montenegrins return for military service. Martinovich was told of the laws covering such matters, and was also informed that during previous foreign wars reservists had left the United States in large numbers.

Officials of the British Embassy hold that the return of Englishmen for military service, even where free passage is extended, does not constitute a violation of the United States law unless there is an actual muster or an engagement to enlist across the Atlantic.

Embassy officials stated that no consular agent or diplomatic officer of the British Government had engaged in obtaining enlistments in this country.

Montenegrins Give Bail.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 7.—After having been detained three hours here by Federal authorities, a party of 145 Montenegrins, alleged recruits, hurrying on a special train from Globe, Ariz., to Vancouver, B. C., was allowed to proceed. At the same time Jovo Macanovich and P. M. Luburich, alleged Montenegrin recruiting agents, who were arrested yesterday on the charge of conspiring to violate the neutrality of the United States, were released on bonds of $10,000 each. They did not, however, accompany the party going to Canada.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 7.—A party of fifty-six Montenegrin miners, recruited from camps near by, left Raton, N. M., yesterday for New York City, it became known today. They were recruited by agents who were active in Arizona mining camps also.

Confess Stealing Island Drugs.

Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis announced yesterday that four inmates of the Reformatory on Hart's Island had confessed they had raided the medicine closet on Sunday, June 27. Forty-six inmates of the institution took the medicine, as they could not get "dope," and all were made ill, but recovered. The Bronx Grand Jury is investigating the case.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Leyland Liner Leaves Boston with Big Cargo for England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Leyland Line steamer Iberian left this port today for Manchester with 600 horses for the British Army, 500 tons of provisions, 300 tons of starch, 300 tons of lumber, and 400 bales of cotton waste.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The only ship to leave this port today for the war zone was the Danish steamship Rush for Copenhagen with a cargo of grain.

BRITISH IMPORTS JUMP.

Gain $89,180,000 in June, While Exports Drop $33,195,000.

LONDON, July 7.—The Board of Trade figures for June show an increase in imports of $89,180,000. The principal increases were in food, raw material, and cotton.

The exports showed a decrease of $33,195,000, chiefly in manufactured articles, of which $7,500,000 was in cotton textiles.

BRITISH METAL EMBARGO.

Exportation Forbidden of Materials Used in Making Munitions.

LONDON, July 7.—Steps have been taken by the British authorities to prevent the further exportation from Great Britain of lead, spelter, antimony, nickel or any other metal necessary in the manufacture of munitions of war.

Announcement to this effect was made by Munitions Minister Lloyd George in the House of Commons this afternoon.

CALLS SZECHENYI COUSIN.

Austrian Found Starving Says Gladys Vanderbilt's Husband is His Relative

When he was taken from the Municipal Lodging House to Bellevue Hospital last night a man who said he was Steven Sulyok, an interpreter with no home, asserted also that he was a cousin of Count Szechenyi, who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. He said he was an Austrian and had been in this country about three years.

He applied at the lodging house last night for food and a bed, and, after eating rolls and coffee, became ill. Dr. Wagenhalls had him removed to the hospital, where he said he had eaten almost nothing since he lost his place as watchman a few days ago.

OFFICERS ON CANAL MAY RETIRE AT WILL

Attorney General Gregory Holds Army and Navy Men There Privileged in This Respect.

CONGRESS FAVORED THEM

Under the Act of March 4, 1915, the President Must Accept Their Resignations When Presented.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Attorney General Gregory today handed to Secretary of War Garrison an official opinion that officers of the army and navy who helped build the Panama Canal and who are covered by the Congressional act of March 4, 1915, rewarding them for their service, may ask to be retired on three-quarters pay at any timt, and that the President has no alternative from acceptance of their applications.

This opinion means that General George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer, who had charge of the construction of the canal, must be placed on the retired list by President Wilson upon application. The same is true of General William C. Gorgas, the sanitary expert in the construction of the canal, as well as Colonel H. F. Hodges, Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, and Commander H. H. Rousseau of the navy.

The Attorney General holds that officers of the army and navy who were recognized by Congress for their services in connection with the canal are on a different footing, with respect to retirement, from all other officers, as the Act of March 4, 1915, provided that at any time after its passage any officer of the army or navy benefitted by the act might, on his own application, be retired by the President at 75 per centum of the pay of the rank upon which he is retired. Other officers of the army and navy than these named were rewarded by the act, but not by name, and they may now retire at any time on three-fourths pay. All officers of the army and navy who served more than three years in connection with the construction of the canal may be so retired.

The Attorney General has not yet decided the other question submitted to him recently by Secretary Garrison as to whether an officer of the army has an inalienable right to resign in time of peace.

RACING MOTOR BOAT BURNS.

Captain Van Danburg's Katydid Calls Out a Fireboat.

The back-firing of a motor boat's engine attracted the attention of persons on other river craft and along the docks as the boat approached the Williamsburg Bridge going north up the East River late last night. The position of the motor boat with the recalcitrant engine was located presently by her lights, which suddenly were dimmed by a flash of flame which warned nearby harbor craftsmen that the motor boat had caught fire from the engine's backfire. The glare also revealed to the onlookers the outlines of three men in the motor boat working vigorously to extinguish the flames, as it got directly under the bridge.

The fire spread rapidly and the three boatmen were forced to retreat as they fought it. Finally it gained such headway that they gave up, caught hold of a rope attached to the stern, and hauled in a rowboat in tow. The three hurriedly entered the rowboat while they made distress signals and shouted for help.

An alarm was sent in from shore and it brought the fireboat William L. Strong from the foot of Grand Street, but the motor boat was practically destroyed before she arrived and drenched the flames.

The boat was the 35-foot racer Katydid, owned by Captain Joseph Van Denburg, 510 West 139th Street, who was at the wheel. He explained that he was on his way to Long Island Sound to take part in the motor boat races today. He was accompanied by Harry Viymen of Hempstead and Charles Price of Woodmere. The Katydid was in the list of the Crescent Yacht Club.

2 KILLED, 4 HURT, IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Mrs. Carrie Dechane of Bronx Dies After Being Hit by Car That Takes to Flight.

BICYCLE RIDER RUN DOWN

Thomas Olsen of Perth Amboy, Truck Driver, Held for Manslaughter for Crushing Emil Anderson.

Motor accidents in and around New York City yesterday resulted in the death of two persons, injuries to four others, and the interruption of a baseball game. Miss Rose Ferandi of 38 Burnside Avenue, Corona, L. I., was struck by an automobile at Forty-fourth Street and Jackson Avenue, where the motor car was run by its driver, in trying to avoid her, into a ditch, causing the explosion of a tire. The explosion caused a panic in a near-by baseball ground, where the Newtown Police Station team was playing another from the Forty-sixth Battalion of the Fire Department. The grand stand was emptied and the players with the spectators ran off the field to the place of the accident.

Persons on a trolley car insisted on getting off when they saw the accident, and a crowd of women surrounded Ambulance Surgeon Stein and fought him as he tried to put the injured woman in an ambulance from St. John's Hospital. When the police and firemen helped him place her in the ambulance, they went to the rescue of Frederick Russell, 51 Sixth Street, Long Island City, who was driving the automobile that struck the woman. With force and persuasion they induced the crowd to disperse, and finally resumed the baseball game. Miss Ferandi was cut about the head and face and badly bruised.

Mrs. Carrie Dechane, 33 years old, of 733 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, died on the way to Lebanon Hospital a few minutes after she was struck by an automobile at St. Ann's Avenue and 157th Street. Eyewitnesses said two men were in the auto, which put on full speed and disappeared after the accident. They gave to the police a license number which is being investigated. Soon after Mrs. Dechane was struck, John Paderacki, Secretary to District Attorney Francis J. Martin of the Bronx, drove by in an automobile, in which the injured woman was hurried to the hospital.

Emil Anderson of Sayreville, N. J., while riding a bicycle on the old Bridge-South Amboy Road, near Ernston, was struck and killed by a motor delivery truck of the Castle Ice Cream Company. The accident was reported to Prosecutor Florance, who ordered the arrest of the driver of the motor truck, Thomas Olsen, of Perth Amboy. He was arraigned before Judge F. F. Daly, and held in $3,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter, notwithstanding he asserted the cyclist rode in a zig-zag manner in front of his truck and disregarded the warnings of the driver's horn.

James Caufield, 7 years old, of 20 South Thirteenth Street, Newark, N. J., was struck a short distance from his home by an automobile, owned by Louis Lippman of Nairn Place, and driven by James Christian. The lad, over whose body the auto passed, was removed to the City Hospital, and the driver was held by the police. According to Christian, he was backing the auto when it struck the boy.

Isidore Weiss, 3 years old, of 108 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, was injured, perhaps fatally, when he was run down near his home by an automobile driven by its owner, Albert Reuter of 2,018 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn. The boy stepped from behind a wagon in front of the auto.

Charles E. French, 71 years old, of Lynbrook, L. I., was struck by a motor cycle at Broadway and Prince Street in the afternoon. The cyclist said he was Arthur Young, 14 Grand Avenue, Corona, L. I. An ambulance surgeon treated the victim of the accident for contusions of the legs, and he was sent home.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Capt. Isaac E. Emerson and Party Arrive on the Yacht Margaret.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 7.—Captain Isaac E. Emerson and Mrs. Emerson arrived at the Pier with a yachting party from Newport today on the steam yacht Margaret, which cast anchor in the bay off the New York Yacht Club landing. Captain and Mrs. Emerson visited the Casino, where they entertained at luncheon on the Plaza. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McAdoo of New York. After luncheon Captain Emerson and party sailed for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett of New York entertained at luncheon today at the Casino and in their party were Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Miss Eleanor Chase, and Mr. and Mrs John P. Kellogg of Waterbury, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett motored to the Point Judith Country Club for golfing this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge of New York also entertained a luncheon party of four at the Casino.

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, who motored to the Pier from Newport last night, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Henshaw have returned from a three weeks' fishing expedition in Newfoundland and are occupying their villa at the Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Mauran have also returned from a fishing trip to the Provinces, and are at the Manor House, Wakefield, R. I., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan are spending several days in New York.

Casino registrations include Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Burke, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lane, Mrs. William E. Gilbert, Mrs. Henry Hoyle Butts, Viscountess J. De Jonghe, Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. De Camp of New York, who are at Rockledge Cottage, on Ocean Road, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wood, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norrris of Philadelphia, gave a dinner tonight at their Villa By The Sea, and among their guests were Alfred E. Norris and Pinckney Norris of Philadelphia.

Miss Constance Perkins is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia at their villa on Ocean Road.

Among the golfers on the links at the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon was Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston, who is the guest of Mrs. W. Plunkett Stewart of Philadelphia, at her Pier villa.

BRYAN OUT FOR SUFFRAGE.

Says He Has Not Espoused Cause Before Because of Other Interests.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, declared himself in favor of universal suffrage here today and told an audience of women that he had not espoused their cause sooner because he had been busy with other subjects. He added that he tried usually not to take up questions until they were capable of solution.

"I believe it is only a question of time until women will share Governmental burdens with men," he said. "Let me give you an argument for those who question the morality and intelligence of giving the ballot to women. More than 90 per cent. of the inmates of the Nebraska Penitentiary are men. You will find a majority of the women in the churches. If women are intelligent enough to keep out of the penitentiary and have enough morality to go to church, there is no question of their fitness for the ballot."

Mr. Bryan spoke at the San Francisco Centre of the California League, an organization which originated with the campaign of California women to win the ballot.

RUNS AWAY WITH CAROUSEL.

Frightened Horse Spilled Children on East Side Streets.

Six children were being whirled on a carrouel built on a wagon at Eighth Street, near Third Avenue, last evening, when the horse attached to it was frightened by an automobile and ran toward the East River. Five of the six children were thrown to the pavement, but suffered no injury.

Philip Roth, 12 years old, of 118 Rivington Street, however, clung for dear not until it had knocked over Peter Avenue the wagon collided with an electric light pole and threw the boy to the street. Abraham Donovitz of 11 Cook Street, owner of the machine, chased after it on foot and caught it in the middle of First Avenue, but not until it had knocked over Peter A. Ruggiero, a fruit dealer of 98 First Avenue. Ruggiero and Roth were treated by Dr. Trout of Bellevue Hospital and left for home.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Store Opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Leave Developing and Printing Orders at Main Floor Kodak Counter

Semi-Annual Sale of Carpets, Mattings, Rugs and Linoleums

FRESH, new, next-Winter carpet, rug and linoleum stocks are soon coming in. We must make room for them, and to do so we cut prices and deliberately sacrifice profits on all that remains of this season's collection.

All discontinued patterns, all short rolls, all remnants—hundreds of yards of perfectly good and highly desirable carpets and linoleums, left after a brisk season's business, must go at quick-clearance prices.

"Crex" rugs, fibre rugs, grass rugs from Japan, "Miles Standish" rag-rugs, Wilton rugs—almost every grade floor covering is included in a clearance sale of "Macy" proportions.

Economies here more than unusual for the thrifty house furnisher. Four or five rugs may now be had for the former cost of two or three.

The descriptions that follow show the big reductions and the great variety:

French Weave Wilton Rugs

The quality of these rugs cannot be overstated. They are the highest grade rugs of this kind made. Literally, they "wear like iron." Oriental and Persian effects. Color combinations in rose, tan, blue, green and ivory.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
27 x54	in.	$6.50	$4.89
36 x63	in.	$10.00	$6.89
4½x 7½	ft.	$19.50	$14.24
6 x 9	ft.	$36.00	$25.75
8¼x10½	ft.	$54.50	$38.50
9 x12	ft.	$60.00	$39.50

Seamless Axminster Rugs

A great many of these very serviceable Rugs have plain centres and fancy borders. There are a few Persian designs, and the colors include rose, green, tan and brown.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
27 x54	in.	$2.75	$2.34
36 x72	in.	$4.00	$3.14
4½x 6½	ft.	$7.50	$6.74
6 x 9	ft.	$15.00	$10.48
9 x12	ft.	$27.50	$21.48

Worsted Royal Wilton Rugs

Every rug made from a good grade of finely carded worsted. Patterns include Oriental designs and other colors, making them suitable for any room in the house.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
27 x54	in.	$4.75	$3.48
36 x63	in.	$7.00	$5.48
4½x 7½	ft.	$14.50	$11.24
8¼x10½	ft.	$38.50	$28.50
9 x12	ft.	$41.00	$31.25

Body Brussels Rugs

(Quantity Limited.)

The delicate, soft tones of these pretty Rugs especially adapt them for bedroom use. They harmonize beautifully with bedroom cretonnes.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
27 x54	in.	$2.75	$2.48
6 x 9	ft.	$19.00	$16.48
8¼x10½	ft.	$27.50	$21.48
9 x12	ft.	$29.50	$22.48

Wool Royal Wilton Rugs

There are unusually pretty color combinations in these wool Wiltons—Oriental, Persian and two-tone effects in rose, brown, red, tan, blue and green.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
18 x36	in.	$2.00	$1.74
27 x54	in.	$3.75	$2.97
36 x63	in.	$6.00	$4.74
4½x 7½	ft.	$12.50	$10.34
8¼x10½	ft.	$32.50	$25.75
9 x12	ft.	$35.00	$27.75
10½x12	ft.	$47.50	$34.50

Several Grades of Carpet Grouped at One Sale Price 89c Yard

There are from three to a dozen different designs in each of the following grades:

Plain Color Velvet and Moresque effects; were $1.14 and $1.29 per yard.

Heavy Axminster Carpet; was $1.14 and $1.34 per yard.

"Crex" and Imported Japanese Grass Rugs

"Crex" rugs are nationally known. We need say nothing more about them. The grass rugs from Japan are of unusual beauty, many of the designs being the private ones of the maker. These Summer rugs come in green, brown, blue, tan and rose.

		Plain "Crex."	Figured "Crex."	Imp. Fig. Japanese Grass Rugs.
18 x36	in.	28c	32c	32c
24 x48	in.	44c	54c	
27 x54	in.	59c	68c	68c
30 x60	in.	69c	79c	
36 x72	in.	99c	$1.09	$1.09
4½x 7½	ft.	$1.89	$2.14	$2.14

	Plain "Crex."	Figured "Crex."	Imp. Fig. Japanese Grass Rugs.
6x 9 ft.	$3.24	$3.48	$3.48
6x12 ft.	$4.74	$5.24	$5.24
8x10 ft.	$4.89	$5.34	$5.34
8x12 ft.	$6.24	$7.24	$7.24
9x12 ft.	$6.24	$7.24	$7.24
9x15 ft.	$8.14	$8.89	$8.89
12x15 ft.	$11.74	$12.74	$12.74

The above prices are fully 10% less than the lowest price elsewhere on "Crex" Rugs, and 15% lower than the prices asked in many stores. The goods itemized above are new and fresh this season; not one rug in the entire quantity to be sold has been left from last year's stock.

Matting by the Roll

These mattings are our own importation. All made recently from absolutely new, fresh straw. **China Matting** in combination colors that was $5.89 the roll. Sale Price **$3.89** the roll. **Japanese Matting** that was $8.89 the roll. Sale Price **$6.89** the roll. (Each roll contains full 40 yards and is one yard wide.)

Inlaid Linoleums.

Mostly tile effects in "long-wear" linoleums. The colors run all the way through to the back. Suitable for offices, kitchens or bathrooms.

In full rolls and half rolls. Quality that sells elsewhere at $1.15 per square yard. Sale price **84c.** per square yard.

Quality that sells elsewhere at 85c per square yard. Sale price, **69c** per square yard.

Figured Cork Linoleum.

A few of the rolls are slightly imperfect in the printing, but this is hardly noticeable, and does not affect the wear.

Four yards wide. If perfect would be 69c per square yard. Sale price, **44c** per square yard.

Inlaid and Figured Cork Linoleum Remnants.

Most of the remnants are the end pieces of some of our best rolls. Only a few are imperfect; the rest are perfect.

The Inlaid Remnants, **48c** per square yard.

(Prices were 74c to $1.48 per square yard.)

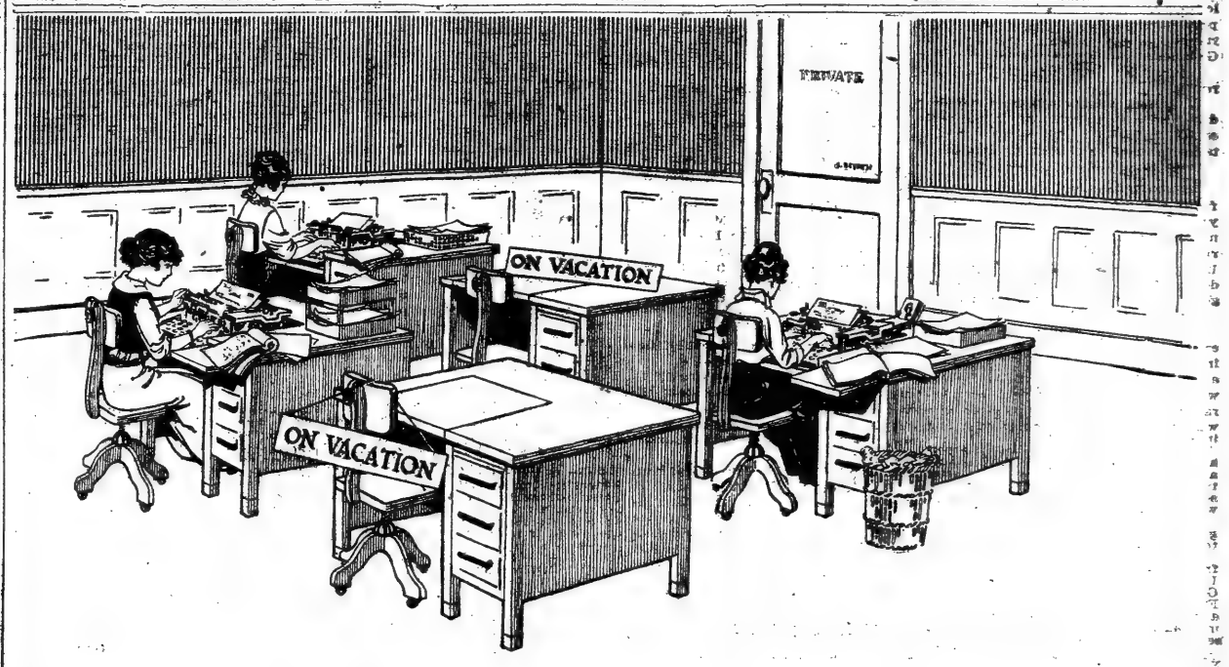
Figured Cork Linoleum Remnants, **29c** per square yard.

(Prices were 48c to 69c per square yard.)

Bring your room measurements with you in purchasing remnants, as many pieces of one design may be matched together to cover a room.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.



Don't bother breaking in vacation stenographers—

We don't have to tell you anything about the every-summer upset in your office—the nuisance of breaking in and paying for substitute stenographers to tide you over vacations.

This Summer—right now—will be the best time of all to find out just how much dependence you can place on our say-so that the Dictaphone will enable you to handle your correspondence better than it has ever been handled before. Both from your end of it as a dictator and from your stenographer's end of it as well. How it will enable you to get more letters—better letters—get them easier—and get them for at least a third less cost.

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Blair Academy for Boys—100-acre campus; lake. 8 modern buildings; gymnasium, swimming-pool. Endowed. Terms $400. JOHN C. SHARPE, A. M., D. D., Headmaster, Box , Blairstown, N. J.

WANTED.—300 MEN TO STUDY PUBLIC SPEAKING AND ACQUIRE SELF-CONFIDENCE. FOR PARTICULARS WRITE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57TH ST.

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Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Assn. 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

N. F. College Music, 128 East 58th St.—Exceptional instruction all branches music.

REGISTRY REFUSED TO THE MAZATLAN

Ship, Formerly German, Which Took Coal to the Leipzig, Now Seeks Protection in Vain.

MEXICANS THREATEN HER

Carranza Gunboat Ordered to Destroy Vessel Which First Violated American Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Application for an American registry for the steamer Mazatlan has been refused by the United States Government to Frederick Jebson and his associates, having close affiliations in German circles in San Francisco. The application for such a registry for the Mazatlan comes at a time when it might involve the United States Government in serious complications in view of the fact that the Mazatlan is being used for revolutionary purposes by the Villistas near Ensenada, on the west coast of Mexico, and General Carranza has dispatched the gunboat Guerrero to that port with instructions to blow up the steamer.

The Mazatlan was formerly a German steamer. When the war in Europe broke out it was impossible for the Mazatlan to operate under the German flag on the west coast because of the presence of British and Japanese warships, and the steamer was transferred to the Mexican flag.

The Mazatlan was the first ship to violate American neutrality on the west coast by sailing from San Francisco with a cargo of coal, which was delivered to the German cruiser Leipzig, then operating as a commerce destroyer in Pacific waters.

It is a violation of both the letter and spirit of American neutrality for a vessel to make any American port a base for furnishing coal or other supplies to any belligerent warships. As the Mazatlan had flown the German flag, the steamer was closely watched by port officers at San Francisco when she was about to sail last August for a Mexican port with a cargo of coal. The professed mission of the Mazatlan was to deliver her coal at Guaymas. Port authorities at San Francisco doubted the legality of the Mazatlan's mission under the neutrality laws and would have held up the clearance of the vessel but for the assurances that were given that the coal was to be delivered at Guaymas.

On the steamer's arrival in Mexican waters her cargo was missing. Subsequent investigation showed that the coal had been delivered to the Leipzig. It also developed that on a previous visit to San Francisco the Mazatlan had run alongside of the Leipzig and taken one of that warship's officers asore. Later the Leipzig was coaled by the steamer Sacramento, formerly the Hamburg-American steamer Alexandria, which was transferred to the American flag at San Francisco, and sailed from that port with a cargo of coal and provisions. Upon the arrival of the Sacramento at Valparaiso these provisions and the coal were gone, and the captain's excuse was that they had been forcibly taken from him by the German cruiser's commander. This story was not believed by high officials of the Government, who, after a thorough investigation, brought the case of the Sacramento before the Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco.

Those connected with the departure of the Mazatlan gave assurances that the steamer was going on a lawful mission to Mexico, and that none of the cargo would be used in coaling belligerent warships. The German Consul at San Francisco had something to do with the giving of such assurances. However, the Mazatlan did deliver her coal to the Leipzig, and then continued to Mexican waters, where the steamer has since been operating under the Mexican flag.

Frederick Jebson has at various times tried to have the steamer transferred to the American flag by organizing companies in California, but failed to convince the Federal authorities that the vessel was to be used in a bona fide trade, or that the transfer was not being made for the purpose of evading the capture of the vessel, formerly flying the German flag, by the warships of other belligerents.

About six weeks ago the Mazatlan was seized by the Villistas on the Mexican west coast for revolutionary purposes. The steamer is now at Ensenada. The Carranzistas on the west coast having dispatched the gunboat Guerrero under orders to destroy the Mazatlan, Gibson has sought an American registry for the protection of the steamer, which is represented as worth about $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Officials of the Western Steamship Company, under which the ownership of the steamer Mazatlan is registered, said tonight they had not received information that Federal authorities had denied the company's application to change the vessel from Mexican to American register. They admitted some apprehension concerning the reports that the Carranza gunboat Guerrero was en route to Ensenada to seize the ship. The office of the company here received word that a large quantity of dynamite had been shipped to Ensenada recently by the Villa forces from San Diego for the purpose of blowing up the Mazatlan before permitting it to fall into the hands of the Carranza forces.

By obtaining a change to American registry the steamship company hoped to protect the vessel against seizure by Carranza or destruction by the Villa contingent.

MRS. BRACKENRIDGE'S WILL.

Half of Estate to Husband Unless He Marries Again.

John C. Brackenridge, formerly general manager and chief engineer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who is a wealthy consulting engineer, will receive part of the estate of his wife, Mrs. Marcia P. Brackenridge, who died in Richmond Hill last Friday, unless he remarries. Then it will go to the executors, in trust for the two children, Marcia Brackenridge Winston of 150 East Superior Street, Chicago, and Gavin Brackenridge, a Princeton student, who lives in Richmond Hill.

The will was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Daniel Noble at Jamaica, with a petition for probate. The estate is valued at $25,800.

The two children, the will provides, are to share equally their mother's personal property, including the household effects, valued at $4,800, and are to share equally the income from their mother's share in the estate of Henry G. Freeman. They are to receive the principal from this bequest when each reaches the age of 25. One-half the remainder of the estate is given to the husband for life or until he remarries. The other half is to be held in trust for the benefit of the two children, who are to receive the principal when Mrs. Winston is 28 and Gavin is 30.

William A. Meikleham of Short Hills, N. J., and Charles D. Breckenridge of 319 West Ninety-fifth Street, Manhattan, are named as executors and trustees.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

Carstairs Rye
In the non-refillable bottle.
Estab. 1788.
"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

CALLS MIDDIES POOR PUPILS

Instructor Says Examinations Have Had to be Made Easier for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 7.—Professor H. E. Smith, head of the department of mathematics at the Naval Academy, today told the Court of Inquiry, which is investigating the irregularities at the recent examinations, that the standards of scholarship had lowered to such a degree in the last dozen years that examinations had to be made easier each year. He stated that the interference of influential men prevented the dropping of midshipmen who did not come up to the standards and caused the students to feel that they could rely upon such action rather than their own efforts.

Professor Smith said he believed that the course at the Naval Academy was not too hard for an average youth, and that satisfactory work could be done in mathematics if one hour a day was devoted to it. Commander W. W. Phelps, former head of the department of seamanship, made a similar statement.

Robert Moss, an attorney of Annapolis and the father of Midshipman Moss, who received the papers which proved to be the examination in modern languages, testified this morning that he had not meant to suggest that Surgeon Ralph W. McDowell had anything to do with the sending of the papers to his son, and had not suspected it at any time.

ENGINEER'S WIDOW LOSES.

His Death in New Haven Wreck Laid to His Carelessness.

A suit for $25,000 damages brought by Florence Clarke, widow of George L. Clarke, engineer of the Boston Express, who was killed in a wreck at Westport, Conn., on Oct. 3, 1912, which was tried before Judge Grubb and a jury in the Federal District Court here, resulted yesterday in a verdict for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. In the trial, which occupied two days, counsel for Mrs. Clarke contended that the wreck, in which five lives were lost and passengers injured, was not due to the negligence of her husband, but to the bad condition of the track, the ties being rotten and the rail spikes loose.

Counsel for the railroad contended that the express was wrecked through the carelessness of Clarke and his failure to obey the stop signal set against the train. The verdict followed the dismissal of an indictment returned after the Coroner's inquest, charging the officers and Directors of the railroad with manslaughter. Among the passengers killed was a daughter of the late Anthony N. Brady. All the other suits for loss of life were settled by the railroad company, which also paid $450,000 to claimants for personal injuries.

USING 4,000 MARCONI MEN.

Britain Values Their Work, Says Godfrey Isaacs.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 7.—Presiding today at the annual meeting of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Godfrey Isaacs expressed the regret of William Marconi at his inability to be present.

Mr. Marconi, said Mr. Isaacs, had been called upon by his Government and had joined the Engineering Staff of the Italian Army in order to superintend the organization of its wireless communications. At no time had the value of Mr. Marconi's invention been more prominently emphasized than since the outbreak of the war, and when peace was obtained an interesting chapter might be written of the part played by the 2,000 Marconi stations fitted upon vessels of the mercantile marine.

Over 4,000 Marconi operators, said Mr. Isaacs, were in the service of the British Army and Navy, and the Admiralty had, on more than one occasion, expressed appreciation of the resource and courage displayed by the men.

FRENCH MORATORIUM HOLDS

M. Ribot Says Government Will Make No Change at Present.

PARIS, July 7.—Alexandre Ribot and Gaston Thomson, Ministers of Finance and of Commerce respectively, appeared today before the Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which is considering the moratorium for commercial bills of exchange that are falling due. Both Ministers declared that it was the intention of the Government to continue the moratorium.

M. Ribot, speaking on the bill which would create a commercial industrial loan bank, told the committee that while he favored every measure looking to the resumption of business it seemed to him that it would be difficult to create such a bank before the end of hostilities.

GERMAN TAX DODGER FINED.

Prominent Bavarian Must Pay $63,750 for False Armament Return.

FRANKENTHAL, Bavaria, July 7, (via London.)—Jean Ganss, factory director, commercial councilor, and ex-Associate Judge of the Commercial Court, has been filed $63,750 for making false returns in connection with the levying of the armament tax.

The fine amounts to twenty times the sum of which the Government contends it was defrauded.

Austrian Loan Now $530,000,000.

VIENNA, June 7, (via London.)—Official announcement was made today that the subscriptions to the second Austro-Hungarian war loan amounted to 2,650,000,000 crowns, ($530,000,000.)

POLE FIGHTS TO DIE ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Would-Be Suicide, Knocked from Track, Hangs on Narrow Pipe Over 90-Foot Drop.

STRUGGLES AGAINST RESCUE

Inadaker Was Despondent from Worry Over the Fate of His Family in the War Zone.

Worried by the uncertainty of the fate of his wife and children, whom he left in Poland, John Inadaker, 40 years old, last evening attempted suicide by jumping from the promenade of Brooklyn Bridge near the Brooklyn anchorage. He landed on the railroad dtracks 15 feet below, in the path of a five-car Ridgewood train bound for Manhattan and was struck by the train as its motorman, Johent J. Burns, put on the emergency brakes.

Inidaker was thrown across a pneumatic mail tube two feet in diameter trat runs parallel to the rails and swings free ninety feet above Dock Street. His body fell upon the tube in natural balance, the head and arms hanging on one side and the legs on the other. The slightest motion would have plunged him to certain daeth, but he was unconscious and did not move.

The motorman and James Callahan, the conductor, at the risk of their lives, lifted Inadaker to the tracks. There he regained consciousness, and, still determined to kill himself, attempted to leap t othe street below. Burns and Callahan held him and the three struggled perilously on the track, all in danger of dropping through one of the 18-inch openings between the ties or of being pushed over the unguarded outer edge, while the third rail increased the hazard.

Policeman Murphy of the Bridge Squad went to the rescue and Inadaker was subdued. He was taken to Brooklyn Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from internal injuries and multiple cuts and bruises. It was thought at the hospital last night that he would recover.

WESTERVELT FOUND GUILTY.

Burglar Gets a Life Sentence for Killing Elmira Detective.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 7.—Edward Westervelt was found guilty today of murder in the second degree for killing Detective Charles Gradwell in Elmire March 23. The trial was held in Broome County on a change of venue. Justice Charles C. Van Kirk of Greenwich, who presided at the trial, immediately sentenced Westervelt to life imprisonment in Auburn State Prison.

Westervelt, who has a criminal record in Paterson, N. J., was suspected, with Jack Penny, of a series of burglaries in Elmira, to which he has since confessed. Detective Gradwell and Chief of Police Finnell of the Elmira force went to the room the men occupied and asked them to come to Police Headquarters to be examined. According to the story Westervelt told on the stand, Gradwell threatened him with a revolver, and Westervelt shot him twice, killing him instantly.

Finnell, according to the defendant, grappled with him, and Penny shot the Chief. Westervelt broke his leg in attempting to escape, and was captured, but Penny has not been apprehended.

TRADE HEARINGS FOR WEST.

Federal Commission's Six Weeks' Itinerary Includes Numerous Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It was announced today at the Department of Commerce that the Federal Trade Commission, having concluded its hearings in New York, would now devote six weeks to hearings in cities in the interior and on the Pacific Coast. An itinerary has been prepared which includes Detroit, July 21; Cincinnati, July 22, and Chicago, July 26, and for a week following. From Chicago the Commission will go to Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. New Orleans will be visited on the return from the Pacific Coast.

Chairman Davies said that the Commission desired to give exporters an intimate understanding of foreign trade problems and to obtain from them suggestions as to how these problems might be solved. The Commission will give informal hearings in connection with a number of complaints filed by persons alleging unfair methods of business by others.

FREES CHUM, GOES TO JAIL.

Paid Another's Fine, but Wouldn't Pay His Own.

"Twenty-five dollars fine or two days in jail," said Magistrate James J. Conway to two motor cycle speeders in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday. The prisoners were Frederick Frenger, 23, of Floral Park, L. I., and William Scherer, 22, of 1308 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn.

"I'll pay the fine for my friend, so he will not have to go to jail," said Frenger, "but I'd rather spend two days in jail than pay a fine when I wasn't speeding as represented."

He paid one fine and Scherer walked out of the court free, while Frenger was locked up.



LILY cups those nice "individuals" you see in the theatres are available for offices, clubs, churches & schools. the public service cup co., bush terminal, brooklyn, n.y. will gladly send you samples.

DEADLOCK OVER DYES.

Germany to Withhold Exports Until She Can Get Cotton.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Efforts of the United States Government to obtain dyestuffs from Germany for American manufacturers have reached a deadlock which appears unbreakable, and officials here today expressed little hope of an arrangement being made which would give this country a supply of German-made colors.

State Department officials will continue their negotiations, but it is practically certain that Germany will not permit the exportation of dyestuffs unless some arrangement is made which will give Germany a much needed supply of American cotton. The German Government is understood to have taken the position that unless American cotton reaches German ports no dyestuffs will be released for export.

While the State Department continues its efforts to obtain the material, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce has instructed Erwin W. Thompson, Commercial Attaché at Berlin, to report on the dyestuff situation. The request for a report says nothing as to possible shipments of dyestuffs during the war, but asks simply for an estimate of the stock of colors now on hand in Germany, the amount available for export immediately if war should cease, and the probable policy of German manufacturers as to prices.

The Commercial Attaché has been unable to work effectively in Berlin and is at present at The Hague.

'NEUTRALITY' POSTERS GO.

Billboard Contract Expired—Miss Miller Says Funds Are Low.

The "neutrality" billboards in various parts of New York City, which aroused no little resentment by calling upon citizents to write to the President protesting against the exportation of munitions of war to the Allies in order to "preserve neutrality," are fast disappearing. This was explained yesterday by a dispatch from Baltimore, the home of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality. It was said that Miss Nellie Miller, head of the organization, had announced that, because of a shortage of funds, the billboard campaign had been curtailed.

Robert Frothingham, Vice President of the advertising company which had the billboard contract, said last night that it expired on July 3, and the Baltimore women had not renewed it. He said the posters were being covered over as fast as he got orders for the space occupied by the three-sheet appeals.

A committee of club women headed by Mrs. George De Witt Moulson last week asked Mayor Mitchel to have the posters taken down. The Mayor replied that he did not know his power in the premises, and referred the question to Corporation Counsel Polk. Mr. Polk has not yet rendered a decision.

TO DEVELOP AERO-MOTORS.

Head of Aero Club Suggests Prize Competition of Manufacturers.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy will receive a letter today from Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, in which he proposes a competition for developing aeronautical motors, the prizes to total $150,000. Mr. Hawley says in his letter that there are twenty-four firms in this country that would enter, and that more than 100 motors would be in competition.

After emphasizing the achievements of aircraft in the European war and the need for aeronautical organizations in the army, navy, and militia, he says:

"As we have practically no equipment, everything will have to be provided. This will require about $7,500,000 for the navy, $5,000,000 for the army, and $5,000,000 for the militia."

Mr. Hawley advocates competition for three classes: From 60 to 100 horse power, from 100 to 150 horse power, and from 150 to 250 horse power. The prizes are to be $25,000 for each first, $15,000 for each second, and $10,000 for each third place in the three classes.

"Black Kaiser's" Triumph Brief.

A belligerent negro, with one leg and a crutch, boarded a southbound express train at the 137th Street Subway station about 7 o'clock last evening and, flourishing his crutch, shouted that he was the "Black Kaiser" and was going to start a little war of his own. Passengers fled, and the negro soon had the whole car. A policeman took the negro to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he said he was William Brown of "Fortieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues." He was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Awning Blaze at Hotel Lorraine.

When a passer-by saw an awning ablaze at the rear of the Hotel Lorraine, 2 East Forty-fifth Street, at 8 o'clock last night, he turned in an alarm; but the awning was consumed before the firemen arrived. At the hotel it was supposed the awning had caught from a lighted cigar or cigarette thrown from a window above.



This RHEINAROON has won the boon
Of health that's simply chronic,
He says it's clear that Rheingold Beer
Is better than a tonic!

Rheingold Beer

The appetizing taste and unquestioned excellence of Rheingold Beer have made it a favorite where doctors recommend a malt beverage as a tonic.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

PRISONERS IN LIFT FOR THREE HOURS

Elevator in Broadway Theatre Building Is Stalled Between Two Floors.

FIREMEN CALLED TO RESCUE

Puzzle Also Balks Police, but Factory Expert Quickly Frees Seven Hungry Men.

For three hours last night a crowd surrounded the entrance to the offices in the Broadway Theater Building, 1,441-9 Broadway, just below Forty-first Street, while firemen from Truck 33 and policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station labored in vain for the release of seven of the tenants of the building who had been caught in a stranded elevator between the first and second floors.

William White, the elevator operator, started down at 5:30 o'clock from the fifth floor, taking in passengers at every stop from the theatrical and other offices which occupy the building. Lew Fields has his headquarters on the second floor, and Mr. Fields's brother-in-law and business associate, Robert Harris, was the last man to be taken on the car. The elevator then started down to the street level, but when it was about half way between the first and second floors the cable slipped off the drum in the cellar and the safety clutch promptly locked the apparatus.

Nobody in the building was able to untangle the elevator, and police and firemen were sent for to aid in freeing the imprisoned voyagers, who wanted to get home for dinner. The sight of uniformed men running in and out of the entry aroused great excitement among the Times Square crowds,and before long a rumor had spread that an elevator had fallen into the basement and several people had been hurt. Then the crowd became so thick that the police lines had to be drawn, while the firemen worked vainly to get the elevator released or to find some other method of getting the passengers out.

After two hours of futile endeavor some one thought of notifying the Otis Elevator Company, and that organization at once sent one of its men, who was expert in the tricks of elevators and knew just what ought to be done. He managed to slip the cable back on the drum without much difficulty, released the safety clutch, and at 8:40 the elevator and its passengers progressed the remaining distance to the ground floor. Thereupon the imprisoned seven hunted up the 'phone booths and notified their families, after which they fled to places of refreshment to recover from the effects of the strain.

PAUL B. PUGH A BANKRUPT.

Builder Reports His Liabilities as $27,000, with No Assets.

Paul B. Pugh of 623 West 207th Street, with offices at 2834 Broadway, formerly a well-known builder, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, giving his liabilities at $27,593 and no assets.

Mr. Pugh built the large apartment house called the "Bonavista" at Riverside Drive and 109th Street. At one time it was valued at nearly $1,000,000. It was sold at foreclosure on July 21, 1914, to the Arrow Realty Company for $625,000. Pugh was also interested at one time in a storage warehouse at New Rochelle and in a company which owned a hotel on West Sixty-fourth Street. Among his creditors are the Arrow Realty Company, $11,500 deficiency on a bond; Gardard Estate, $1,050; William S. Silver, $5,000; Metropolitan Bank, $385; Walter Pugh, $2,200, and Hugh S. Mack, $1,891.

Protest at Phone and Light Rates.

Citizens of Richmond Borough last night urged the Civic League at St. George to appeal to the Public Service Commission to compel the Richmond Light & Railroad Company and the New York Telephone Company to lower rates. The new rates of the light company call for a minimum charge of $1 a month for electricity in homes. The old rates called for payment according to meter. The complainants also said they were still charged 10 cents when they used a public telephone.

SMOKE PANIC IN TEAROOM.

Broken Gas Pipe Adds Danger and Excitement for Throng of Women.

There was much excitement about the Rip Van Winkle Tea Room at 17 West Thirty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon when fire started in the basement. A gas pipe broke before the fire was discovered, and, while the gas did not ignite, the fumes rose to the restaurant, which was crowded with women. All reached the street uninjured, however, though many were hatless and coatless.

Two firemen were overcome by gas while fighting the fire, and were revived in the street, which was packed with women from the many hat and dress shops in the block. While the dense smoke made the fire spectacular, the damage was insignificant.

BRYAN DECLINES TO SPEAK.

Another Engagement Will Keep Him from Anti-Exportation Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—W. J. Bryan has refused to deliver an address tomorrow at a mass peace meeting of the American Independence Union, an association of Irish and Germans, who have made common issue against the exportation of arms to Great Britain.

Mr. Bryan said he expected to attend a reception to the Governors, E. D. Boyle of Nevada and H. C. Stuart of Virginia, at the hour for which the meeting was scheduled. He recently accepted an invitation to speak at the mass meeting provided other engagements here would permit.

PANIC IN TROLLEY CAR CRASH

Driver Knocked Off Wagon in Collision and Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 7.—Walter Terry of Millburn was injured seriously and more than twenty passengers on a car belonging to the Morris County Trolley Company were thrown into a panic this morning when the forward trucks jumped the rails near Springfield and crashed into a milk wagon owned by Nicholas Schmidt of Millburn. Terry, the driver of the wagon, was thrown against a telegraph pole and suffered a broken rib and internal injuries.

Although the car ran on more than a hundred feet after the collision, the passengers escaped with minor cuts and bruises. The company officials said the accident was caused by spreading rails.

FINDS DESERTED BABY.

Mother's Note Says Father Is Dead and She Is Discouraged.

As he was walking through Edgewater Avenue, in Cliffside, N. J., early last evening, Edward Fox found a girl baby in the grass at the roadside with this note pinned to the clothing:

"To the Finder: Please take good care of Dorothy May. Her father is dead, and I am discouraged."

The note was in good handwriting, and the baby's clothing was of fine quality. Mr. Fox took the infant to the North Hudson Hospital, where a physician said that she was about one month old and in good health.

Detectives were sent to look for the mother.

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(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

Story of the Great War.
The first six numbers of The New York Times Current History, a monthly magazine, gives the whole story of the war to date. The only work of its kind. Bound in cloth. Price $2. Delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.

OUT TODAY!
From Many War Zones
The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

¶ This week's number is particularly attractive because of the many beautiful photographs of the wonderful country through which the Italian Army is advancing. The great mountain barriers that Italy must hurdle seem almost impassable when defended by Austria's fighting men. But note the enthusiasm with which the Italians are taking hold of the task. The pictures tell the whole story.

With the Italian Army
Trafoi, 5,000 Feet High.
Typical Plateau in Tyrol.
The Road to Rosetto.
Flower of Italian Infantry.
Italians Arrested by Austrians.
Tyrolean Heights on Frontier.
A Villa on Lake Garda.
Roman Crowds Celebrating.
Italian Cavalry Near Front.
A Mother Decorates Her Son.
Departure of Cycle Corps.
Bersaglieri on the March.

Fighting Men of Moscow
Fonogorijski in the Trenches.
A Famous Regiment of Moscow.
The Regimental Band.
Behind Russia's Tireless Front.

In Russian Poland
Russian Artillery Under Fire.
The Church Between the Lines.
Driven From Their Homes.
Homeless Poles Find Shelter.
Russian Officer Using Periscope.

Lodz Under German Rule
Street in Jewish Quarter.
German Soldiers Buying Boots.
Inspecting Russian Fish Market.

Germans Meet British Advance
British Dead in Wire Nets.
German Reserves in Woods.
German First Line Trenches.
English Wounded with Germans.

Germany's Huge War Mail
Sorting Daily Collections.
The Soldier's Post Card.
Mail for the Army.
The Final Sorting.
A Letter From the Front.

On the Western Front
New French Periscope Rifles.
Indian Troops Removing Wounded.
A Belgian Field Hospital.
After Allies Took Plaegsteert.
General Joffre Inspecting Viaduct.
New French Headgear.
Mr. Asquith Visits the Front.
Senegalese March to Native Music.

Germans in Southwest Africa
The Germans Entraining.
Retreat with British Prisoners.

American Doctors Fight Typhus
Group of Red Cross Doctors.
Crude Serbian Ambulance.
Dressing Wounded Serbian.
Typhus Patient Examined.

Rioting in Mexico City
In Front of American Club.
Bread and Water Lines.
Poor Waiting for Meat.

Scenes in Greece.
More Dardanelles Scenes.
Germans Gather Captured Aeroplanes.
Earthquake in Imperial Valley.
The Italian Bluejackets.
The Kaiser With His Aid.
Letters From Italo-Austrian Front.
The Finding of a Dinosaur.

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Look for It on the News Stands!

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Ten earliest available numbers (3 to 12) of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form, $1.

HUERTA CHARGES MAY BE DROPPED

Washington Hears of Plan to Force Ex-Dictator to Keep Away from Border.

REPORT DENIED IN EL PASO

Carranza Agrees to Open Mexico City Lines of Communication—Chiefs Block Relief Efforts.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There were indications here tonight that the case against General Huerta, charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States by inciting a new Mexican revolution, might be abandoned.

Huerta is due to appear before a United States Commissioner for a hearing next week. Although officials are reticent, persistent reports are current that there will be no prosecution and that Huerta will agree to leave the Mexican border and take up his residence somewhere in the northern part of the United States, to interfere no more in Mexican politics.

It was pointed out tonight in official quarters that such a settlement would accomplish the chief end desired by the Government—prevention of Huerta's return to Mexico to complicate still further the situation there.

Several messages were exchanged today between the Department of Justice and Federal Attorney Camp at El Paso. Mr. Camp, it is understood, is thoroughly familiar with conditions on the border and it is believed that it was his suggestion that the case be disposed of without further legal proceedings.

News of the result of Carranza's latest attempt to drive the Zapata garrison out of Mexico City was awaited with anxiety tonight by officials of the Mexican Government. No word of the fighting has come since it was announced from Vera Cruz two days ago that the Carranza army under General Gonzalez, reinforced after its repulse on June 25, had renewed its attack with the expectation of an easy victory.

To Open Mexico City.

Apprehension felt on account of the foreign colony in the capital was somewhat relieved during the day by the receipt of a dispatch at the State Department from Vera Cruz stating that the investing Carranza forces intended to facilitate attempts of foreigners to quit the city, and to transmit their messages to the outside wrold. The department's advices added that the Carranza officials were confident of taking Mexico City "in a short time."

Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's agent in Washington, reiterated in a statement tonight that in those sections of Mexico over which Carranza had control, there was no famine danger and "no shortage of foodstuffs supplies so serious as to threaten hunger even to the poorest of our population in the future, immediate or distant."

The contention between the Red Cross and officials of Villa's agency here over the attitude of Villa's officers toward relief measures resulted in a statement tonight from the agency declaring the Villa forces had offered every aid in their power to alleviate suffering in war-disturbed districts.

Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross asserted there had been lack of co-operation by both Villa and Carranza officers to forward supplies, except at such isolated places as Monterey and Monclova. She added that where co-operation was not forthcoming the Red Cross, for the time being, could take no action.

Additional dispatches to the State Department from Mexico were outlined in this summary:

"A dispatch dated July 5 from San Luis Potosi, states that Guanajuato has been occupied by Villa troops. It is stated that this will permit the exit of Americans there by way of Aguascalientes. The San Luis Potosi district is quiet. It is reported that the Villa forces have also recovered the towns of Cedral and Matehuala.

"Train service between Laredo and Monterey was suspended on July 6. A battle has been in progress for about six days in the vicinity of Paredon."

EL PASO, July 7.—"The Government has a strong case against General Huerta, and I know of no reason for its abandonment," said W. L. Camp, United States Attorney for the West Texas District, when told of Washington rumors that the Huerta prosecution might be abandoned. J. H. Rogers, United States Marshal for West Texas, arrived tonight to take personal charge of the case.

'HUNGER TRUCE' THE NEED.

Stephen Bonsal Says It Might Save Thousands in Mexico.

Famine conditions in the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas are much worse than heretofore represented, according to a dispatch just received at American Red Cross headquarters from Stephen Bonsal, the war correspondent, who recently went to Mexico to report on the situation in that country. The message came via Tampico and by wireless from that point, and is dated July 2. It follows:

"After six days' journey of about 500 miles through Northern Mexico, including large portions of States Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, am compelled to state that famine conditions existing have been understated rather than exaggerated. In districts visited where famine is not ravaging today, there it is impending; where land is not already famine stricken, there starvation draws ever nearer. The meagre corn crop in sight will not feed half the people and much of it has been or will be taken by military authorities whose needs are only slightly less pressing than those of the civilian population.

"Careful, intelligent Red Cross distribution under Consul General Hanna, which I witnessed at Monterey, has filled thousands of stomachs and saved hundreds of lives, but in less accessible regions of this State, such as the territory for fifty miles around Soto La Marina, thousands have eaten nothing but wild fruits for months past. A hopeful view taken by some is to effect that prevailing famine conditions are not due to agricultural or economic conditions, but caused by constant military operations and consequent interruption communication between the more productive and more populous sections of the country. If this view proces well founded a hunger truce between the factions might save the hundreds of thousands of lives now menaced. If a hunger truce cannot be arranged, food will have to be brought from outside. There is a perfect agreement among all Mexicans of this section who hope that the American authorities will find means to stop the criminal exportation of foodstuffs from this famine land while the country was skinned of the bulk of its products months ago. Some provisions are still trickling over the border into the land of plenty."

RUMOR OF OROZCO VICTORY.

Said to Have Taken Ojinaga—Villa Reported Defeated Again.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 7.—Unconfirmed reports received here today from Presidio say that Ojinaga has been captured by Huerta-Orozco forces. Mexicans are crossing the line nightly to join Orozco, who is reported to be in that district.

General Huerta announced tonight that he will remain in jail until Monday, when his preliminary hearing will be held. General Bravo will probably be released because of his age and ill health.

General Villa suffered another defeat on Sunday at Panuelas, State of Aguascalientes, American mining men who arrived at the border today reported. When they left Aguascalientes the Villista officials estimated the dead and wounded in the battle at 7,000, Villa having suffered the more severely, but this estimate is considered high as the entire Villa strength is not thought to be more than 10,000 around Aguascalientes.

The Americans told of the retreat northward of the Villa forces which, they said, were in disorder and were retiring toward Torreon, some even deserting and continuing northward. The great railroad shops at Aguascalientes are said to have been dismantled and the machinery sent north to Torreon.

Heavy fighting in the vicinity of Paredon was also reported by the American refugees. This fighting has been between General Raoul Madero, leading the Villa forces, and General Jacinto Trevino, in command of the Carranza troops. The total number of troops engaged in this battle was only 15,000, but the reports of wounded officers who had been brought to Torreon for treatment fixed the losses at 4,000, of which more than half were killed on the battlefield.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Villa agency today issued this statement:

"A report from the front, unconfirmed by official advices, has reached the confidential agency to the effect that the advancing Villa army has captured the important stronghold of Leon, and that the Carransista army continues its retreat southward."

YAQUIS THREATEN WAR.

Demand Return of Lands and Expulsion of Foreigners.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 7.—A dispatch from Nogales, Sonora, says Governor Maytorena, Villa commander, has received an ultimatum signed by Yaqui chiefs threatening war on all Mexican factions unless the lands of the tribe are restored to them and all foreigners holding part of the lands are expelled.

The Indians are said to be gathering in force near Jori for a concerted movement before the opening of the rainy season, which would render further activities impossible.

A delegation from thirty inland towns in Sonora, who offered Maytorena 2,000 men as a home guard against the Indians, have been given 500 rifles and funds.

PRESIDENT GETS REPORT.

Long Dispatch on Mexico to be Considered Today.

CORNISH, July 7.—Consideration of the Mexican question, including the political situation and the problem of getting food to the sufferers, will occupy much of the President's attention tomorrow. An unusually long code dispatch on the subject reached here tonight, but it was not deciphered in time for Mr. Wilson to read.

Pending his consideratioon of the dispatch nothing was given out.

$60,000,000 RUSSIAN ORDER

Given to Du Pont Powder Company—Big Bonus for Early Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 7.—In order to meet the needs of its army for ammunition as quickly as possible, the Russian Government has awarded a contract for $60,000,000 worth of powder to the du Pont Powder Company, offering a bonus for the early completion of the order.

The amount of the bonus is to vary according to the time lopped off the time of delivery. It is possible for the company to obtain a premium of as much as 33 1-3 per cent., or $20,000,000.

With a view to the completion of the contract as rapidly as possible, a large number of men are being taken on at the Carney Point plant, and the new buildings there will be rushed.

ARRESTED BY WIFE, SHOOTS HIMSELF

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Warhaftis Had Row in Crowded Street Over Another Woman.

BULLET LODGES IN THORAX

Hospital Lights Go Out as He Lies on Operating Table and He Calmly Explains the Reason.

A large crowd gathered on Surf Avenue at West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, about 10 o'clock last night, attracted by a heated quarrel between a man and a woman, the latter with a younger woman companion who took little part in the controversy. It soon developed that the excited woman and the man were married, and that she was accusing him of having made an appointment in her presence to meet a girl and was trying to hurry her home in order to keep the appointment.

Patrolman Owen Smith of the Coney Island Station forced his way through the bystanders. He learned that the couple were Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Warhaftis. They had been married on May 11 by an Alderman at the City Hall, Manhattan, and the union had proved unhappy. It had already reached the stage where the husband gave his address as 61 East Seventh Street, Manhattan, and the wife said she was living with her sister at 217 East 105th Street. Smith tried to patch up the trouble, but the wife insisted that her husband be arrested, so the policeman started for the station with them.

They had not gone half a block when the man suddenly drew a revolver from his back pocket and shot himself in the breast. As he fell, the crowd scattered wildly. Smith commandeered a passing automobile and had the man taken to the Coney Island Hospital. Dr. Gerow immediately prepared to operate. As the injured man was put on the table and anaesthetics were about to be administered, all the lights in that section of the island went out, including those in the operating room. Warhaftis, who is an electrician, was perfectly conscious, and employed the time in telling the doctors just what steps were being taken to restore the current. The lights were out about fifteen minutes.

It was found that the bullet had lodged in the thorax. The physicians say the man's condition is very serious, but there is a chance for recovery. He will be held on charges of attempted suicide and carrying concealed weapons. Mrs. Warhaftis and her sister were questioned at the police station by Inspector Murray, but they were not detained.

STEEL MILLS ROAR AS ORDERS POUR IN

Running Nearly 100 Per Cent. in Pittsburgh District, Largely on Domestic Business.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—The steel industry is more active in this locality than it has been any time since the Autumn of 1912.

The mills are getting behind on orders and prices are becoming firmer. Manufacturers assert that little of the business is "war orders," but that the bulk of it is domestic, caused by the absence of competition of German, Belgian, and English steel, which has been kept out of the American market by the war.

The Carnegie Steel Company, the National Tube Company, and other mills of the Steel Corporation are running close to 100 per cent. capacity, while the Jones & Laughlin, Republic, Crucible, and other independent mills are not far behind. The expectations of optimistic steel manufacturers have been exceeded, according to one steel official today.

To replenish the low supplies of raw materials, the fleets of ore boats on the lakes that ply between the ore-shipping points of Minnesota and Wisconsin and the rail points on Lake Erie and the ore-carrying roads to Pittsburgh—the Baltimore & Ohio, the Bessemer & Lake Erie, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—are pressing every facility into service.

The Bessemer & Lake Erie Road, according to a report from the main shops at Greenville, Penn., is running heavy trains of ore at the rate of a train every forty minutes. All enginemen and firemen on the Pennsylvania, as well as the Baltimore & Ohio and Bessemer & Lake Erie, who have been on the waiting list or part time have been ordered to report for duty, and idle cars are fast disappearing from sidings where they have been stored.

Additional men are being put to work in coal mines that were temporarily shut down, and in the limestone quarries of Center and Blair Counties the quarrymen were kept at work last Sunday and Monday, being denied holidays because of the insistent demands of the steel mills for limestone supplies. Coke ovens in the Connellsville and other regions are being blown in every week, and at present there are few idle ovens.

CITY OFFICIALS SEE THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Mayor and Controller Visit Randall's Island, Then Go to Waverly, Mass.,

WITH DR. DANA'S COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's Private Car Carries Party Which Will Inspect Model Institution.

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast and Charity Commissioner John A. Kingsbury today will inspect the Massachusetts State Institution for the Feeble-Minded at Waverly, the model institution of the country. The study of conditions there may aid in improving affairs in the institutions on Randall's Island. The city officials are the guests of the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, of which Dr. Charles L. Dana is chairman.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, a member of the committee, placed her private car at the disposal of the committee and their guests and they left the Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock last night for Boston. This morning they will go to Waverly by automobile and will return tonight.

With Dr. Dana's committee yesterday Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast made a personal inspection of conditions at Randall's Island, where the larger number of the 2,000 inmates are mentally defective and crippled children. The party included these members of the committee: Professor Stephen P. Duggan of the City College, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Dr. M. L. Russell, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum; Justice Franklin C. Hoyt of the Children's Court, Franklin Kirkbride, Professor Robert S. Woodworth of Columbia University, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Miss Eleanor Hope Johnson. Others in the party were: Commissioner Kingsbury and Deputy Commissioner Wright of the Charities Department, Dr. Walter Fernald, Superintendent of the Waverly Institution, and Leo Arnstein, representing President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen.

The tour of inspection took in every part of the various institutions on the island, and particular attention was given to the Children's Hospital and schools, and the wards where the majority of the children are cared for. It was found that the children in the open-air parts of the buildings and on piazzas had no protection from insects and flies, because there was no money with which to screen the places.

"This is one of the departments that needs money for new buildings and for efficient care and supervision," said the Mayor. "It is necessary to modernize the plant. It is apparent the city has neglected Randall's Island for other things, and it is now time that the city neglected something else to look after these, the most unfortunate of all the city's juvenile wards. The funds the city has available for non-productive investments are limited, but I think Commissioner Kingsbury should get some of the $1,000,000 he wants for new buildings and other improvements."

When the party left one of the wards where hundreds of helpless and defective children were quartered Controller Prendergast made this comment:

"It is a tragic problem. This trouble cannot be laid to the administrative officials of the institution, but to the lack of appropriations."

Some of the healthier children presented an attractive picture when the visitors reached the playgrounds. Girls who have recently been instructed in gymnastics and dancing danced for the entertainment of the guests. Bertha Meister, 9 years old, was the leader of these childish performers. Several of the boys played musical selections.

SEEKS AEROPLANE MOTORS.

D. A. Thomas Asks How Many American Maker Can Furnish Britain

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7.—Upon receipt of a telegram from David A. Thomas, the representative of the Munitions Department of the British Government, who arrived in New York on Monday, saying, "Can you supply an unlimited number of aeroplane motors, and when can you deliver them?" Frank H. Harriman of South Glastonbury, who is making twenty special aeroplane motors for the United States Government, left today for New York to see Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Spencer, the Federal Inspector who is supervising the work at the Harriman factory, said tonight that he thought Great Britain was planning the mobilization of an immense fleet of aeroplanes with which to scout for submarines off the English coast.

The Harriman motor won in a competition test under the auspices of army experts, and the motors Harriman is now building for the Government will be used in hydro-aeroplanes.

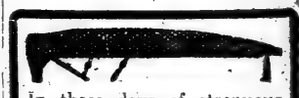
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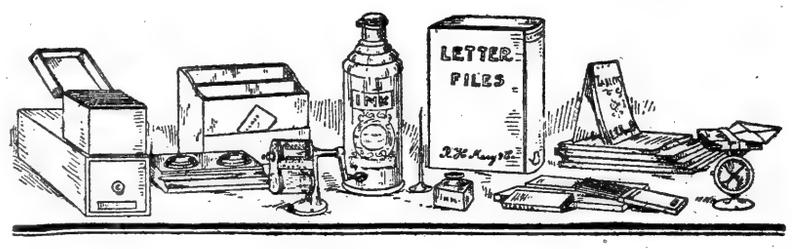
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Sanitary Glass Telephone Mouthpieces—with 50 extra gauze air filters. Usually 39c. Now 24c complete.

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"Paragon" Ink Wells—with pen cup and pen rack on top, opening for pins at side. Usually 21c. Now 16c.

Glass Ink Stands—with separate wells and pen rack and three pin cups in front. Usually 69c. Now 49c.

Crystal Glass Double Ink Stands — with pen rack in front and place for pins. Usually 53c. Now 42c.

"Para" Rubber Bands—in 1lb. boxes, assorted sizes. Box at $1.42.

"Velvet" Soap Erasers — oblong shape. Particularly suitable for pencil use. Usually 5c. Now 2c each.

Oblong Typewriter Erasers—large size, at 4c each.

Stafford's White Paste—water well jar, with brush, 5 oz. size, 21c. Without brush, pint size, 37c.

Owl Paper Clips—Each holds 20 sheets of heavy paper. Box of 100, 4c.

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A special lot—in assorted finishes and kinds, round or hexagonal shape.

Oak Filing Cabinets 39c Complete
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Fine Linen Writing Pads 42c Doz.
The product of one of the best paper mills in this country. Some with gilt or silver edges. Size about 4¼x6½.

Manila Pay Envelopes—very heavy quality. Box of 500. 29c.

Carbon Paper—legal or letter size, excellent quality. Usually 44c. Box of 100 sheets; 39c.

Wire Letter Trays—strong and well finished with felt feet. 12c each.

Stafford's Inks—Commercial or Universal; half pint, 21c; pint, 32c; quart, 52c.

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Linen Typewriter Paper—excellent quality, size 8 x 13, 500 sheets, 64c.

Manila Typewriter Paper—package of 500 sheets, size 8½x11. 17c each.

Typewriter Ribbons—highest grade, for all standard machines. 47c each.

"Frankfort" Box Files—strong and well finished, with brass snap catch and alphabetical index. 21c.

Box Envelope Files—dustproof, with patent clasp and index, 39c.

"Favorite" Letter Files—alphabetical index; all sizes. 16c each.

Desk Pads—21 x 16, black leather corners. 87c each.

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$35.00	Blue Serges	17.50
$35.00	Fancy Mixtures	17.50
$30.00	Blue Flannels	15.00
$30.00	Gray Flannels	15.00
$30.00	Pencil Stripes	15.00
$30.00	Tartan Plaids	15.00
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$30.00	Fancy Tweeds	15.00
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$35.00	Fancy Mixtures	17.50
$30.00	Blue Serges	5.00
$30.00	Tartan Plaids	15.00
$30.00	Gray Mixtures	15.00
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25.00	Tartan Plaids	12.50
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$35.00	Dress Coats	17.50
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$30.00	Fancy Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Blacks and Oxfords	15.00
$30.00	Covert Cloths	15.00
$20.00	Blacks and Oxfords	10.00

Smith Gray Prices.	WINTER O'COATS At 279 Broadway Only	Our Prices.
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$30.00	Oxford Meltons	15.00
$30.00	Fancy Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Chinchillas	15.00
$30.00	Balmacaans	15.00
$25.00	Fancy Mixtures	12.50
$20.00	Fancy Mixtures	10.00
$20.00	Chinchillas	10.00
$20.00	Balmacaans	10.00
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$10.00	Panamas & Bangkoks	5.00
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$1.00	Caps. 50c 50c Caps.	25c
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50c	Wash Four-in-hands	25c
50c	Silk Neckwear	25c
$1.50	Silk Neckwear	75c
$2.00	Silk Neckwear	$1.00
25c	Boston Garters	12½c
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GO TO BRILL BROTHERS "GET THE HABIT"

YANKEES BREAK EVEN WITH ATHLETICS—GIANTS WIN AND LOSE IN PHILADELPHIA

TWO MACKMEN GIVE YANKEES ONE GAME

Crowell and Davis Liberal with Passes—Athletics Take Last Contest.

There is still a little pity left in the Athletics. Feeling a certain sense of shame for the barbarous manner in which they have been lacing the poor Yanks, they felt sorry yesterday and presented them with half of a double-header by a score of 13 to 5. Their sorrow ended right there, and they collared the second game, 6 to 5. That makes four out of five for Connie Mack's newly hatched team.

The task of giving the first game to the Yanks was intrusted to two lads named Crowell and Davis. This Minot Crowell has a diploma from Brown University. While up there he studied hard when he wasn't playing baseball and football, and consequently is educated. He gave the Yanks five bases on balls in the three innings he pitched, but, as that didn't seem liberal enough to Connie Mack, he sent in Wilbur Davis.

Davis was just the sort of a Santa Claus the Yanks needed, and he gave them nine passes. Walter Pipp was treated better than the others. He got four passes and a double and scored four runs. Boone, Cook, and Maisel also got two base bangs, for which they were much obliged. The Yankees were so pleased with Crowell and Davis last night that they are thinking about giving them a testimonial banquet. Fritz Maisel got four hits, but he doesn't blame them on the green pitchers. He admits that he is responsible himself.

The Yankee parade started in the first inning with three runs, and there was only one inning, the fifth, when they were not pushing and shoving each other out of the way in their wild scramble for the plate. Collectively the Yanks must have covered several miles going around the base paths.

Nothing outside of the Bronx Zoo is as wild as Crowell and Davis. A few weeks under Bill Snyder might tame them a little. Then, again, maybe they would be like Gunda and refuse to become civilized.

Ray Caldwell's part in the proceedings was something like a day off, for, although he was prepared to pitch, he really didn't have to. Caldwell lobbed them over in the ninth and handed back some of the favors the Athletics had been giving away.

Encouraged by victory in the first game, the Yanks boldly made a strong bid for the second game. A sturdy young rally in the eighth carried them up on even terms with the White Elephants, 5 to 5. The reason they didn't go to the front immediately was because Hughey High chose this inopportune time to strike out. If High must strike out, Manager Donovan wishes he would do it when the team is a dozen or so runs ahead. High could have struck out all he liked in the first game, but no, he had to wait until the second game to do it. Contrary individuals, these ball players.

Bob Shawkey, lately annexed from the Athletics, pitched for the Yankees against his old teammates, and J. Weldon Wyckoff worked for the Mackmen. The Athletics took two runs in the first. Murphy walked and Strunk was safe on Shawkey's error. Walsh died at first, and Schang fouled to Maisel. Lajoie hit to centre, scoring Murphy and Strunk.

In the third Murphy and Strunk singled and after Walsh fanned Schang doubled to left and registered Murphy. The Yanks became active in the third and made good use of the few hits they got off Wyckoff. Peckinpaugh got an infield hit, stole second, and scored on Pipp's triple. Pipp counted on a wild pitch.

Hits by Strunk, Schang, and McInnis, aided by a fielder's choice, gave the Mackmen two more in the fifth. In the sixth the Yankees began to creep up. Cook singled and Peck walked, both going along on Maisel's sacrifice. After Pipp fanned, High doubled to left, scoring Cook and Peck.

Dongvan's boys tied the score in the eighth. Cook walked and Peck fouled to Schang. Maisel skied to Strunk, and then Schang, after making a good stop of Pipp's bounder, threw the ball over McInnis's head and Cook scored, Pipp going to second. High had a fine chance to push the Yanks out in front, but he struck out.

Schang was so mad for making that error that when he came to the bat in the ninth, after Walsh had walked, he pasted the ball to left for a two-bagger and won the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf...5	1	2	3	0	
P'pgh, ss.3	1	2	2	3	
M'sel, 3b..5	1	3	2	1	
Pipp, 1b..1	4	1	9	0	
High, cf...2	1	0	4	0	
H'tz'l, lf.2	1	2	1	0	
Boone, 2b.5	0	0	3	1	
Lapp, c...2	0	0	2	1	
McA'y, p..2	0	0	3	1	
C'well, p.3	2	0	0	3	
C'well, p..1	1	1	0	0	
*Davies ..1	0	0	0	0	
Dal'n, p..0	0	0	0	0	
†Malone ..1	1	1	0	0	
Total..36	5	11	24	11	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.5	1	2	3	0	
Str'k, cf..4	0	2	1	0	
Walsh, lf.4	0	1	4	0	
Schang, c..5	0	1	3	0	
Pipp, 1b..1	4	1	9	0	
High, cf...2	1	0	4	0	
Laj'e, 2b..4	0	2	3	3	
McI's, 1b.4	1	0	7	0	
Lapp, c..2	0	0	2	1	
McA'y, ss.3	0	0	2	0	
Kopf, ss..2	1	1	3	1	
C'well, p..1	1	1	0	0	
Davies ..1	1	0	0	0	
Dal'n, p..0	0	0	0	0	
†Johnson..1	0	1	0	0	
†Acosta ..0	0	0	0	0	
Shaw, p...0	0	0	0	0	
Total..28	13	12	27	9	

*Batted for Crowell in third inning.
†Batted for Davies in ninth inning.
Error—Boone.

New York	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	—13
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Two-base hits—Pipp, Murphy, Boone, Cook, Strunk. Three-base hit—Maisel. Stolen bases—Pipp, 2; Caldwell, Murphy (2), Walsh, (2.) Earned runs—Philadelphia 4; New York, 13. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, High, Walsh. Sacrifice flies—Sweeney, Caldwell. Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; by Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Crowell, 5; off Davis, 9. Hits—Off Crowell, 6 in 3 innings; off Davis, 6 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Kopf.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; by Crowell, 1; by Davis, 1. Wild pitches—By Caldwell, 1; by Davis, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.4	2	2	1	0	
Strunk, cf.4	2	2	4	0	
Walsh, lf.4	1	0	3	0	
Sch'ng, 3b.5	1	3	1	0	
Lajoie, 2b.5	0	1	2	2	
M'In's, 1b.5	0	3	5	2	
Lapp, c...4	0	0	10	1	
Kopf, ss..4	0	1	0	1	
Wyck'f, p.4	0	0	2	2	
Total..39	6	12	27	9	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf...5	1	2	1	0	
Peck'h, ss.3	2	1	4	4	
Maisel, 3b.2	0	0	1	2	
Pipp, 1b..4	1	2	11	1	
High, cf...4	1	0	2	0	
Hartz'l, lf.3	0	0	2	0	
Boone, 2b.4	0	0	1	4	
Nuna'r, c.3	0	0	6	0	
Sh'key, p..3	0	0	0	1	
*Cree ...1	0	0	0	0	
†Bauman..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	5	5	27	12	

*Batted for Nunamaker in ninth inning.
†Batted for Shawkey in ninth inning.
Error—Schang.

Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	—6
New York	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Schang, (2,) High. Three-base hits—Pipp, Murphy. Stolen bases—Maisel, Lajoie, McInnis, Cook, Boone. Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Maisel. Double play—Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 11. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 4; off Wyckoff, 4. Struck out—By Wyckoff, 9; by Shawkey, 4. Wild pitch—Wyckoff. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Red Sox Win Two More.

BOSTON, July 7.—Only a fraction of a game separates Boston from Chicago in the race for leadership in the American League as a result of Boston's double win over Washington today. Boston scored six straight victories in the series.

The first game was decided early in Boston's favor, as the local batsmen hit Gallia hard. The final score was 10 to 4. The second game was one of a single score, Barry's double and singles by Leonard and Hooper being the factors in the run. Leonard's return to form was indicated by his performance in holding Washington to three hits.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 13; Philadelphia, 5.
Philadelphia, 6; New York, 5.
Boston, 9; Washington, 4.
Boston, 1; Washington, 0.
Detroit at Cleveland—Rain.
Chicago at St. Louis—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.
Brooklyn, 0; Boston, 0.
(Sixteen innings; darkness.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Newark, 5; Baltimore, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 2; Rochester, 1.
Providence, 3; Buffalo, 1.
Richmond, 4; Toronto, 2.
Harrisburg, 9; Montreal, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	47	26	.644
Boston	43	24	.642
Detroit	44	28	.611
New York	36	36	.500
Washington	32	36	.471
Philadelphia	27	44	.380
St. Louis	26	43	.377
Cleveland	26	43	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	29	.579
Philadelphia	36	30	.545
St. Louis	38	35	.521
Pittsburgh	34	34	.500
Brooklyn	34	35	.493
Cincinnati	30	34	.469
New York	29	35	.453
Boston	30	39	.435

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	41	28	.594
Kansas City	43	30	.589
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	38	31	.551
Newark	38	35	.521
Brooklyn	31	42	.425
Baltimore	28	44	.389
Buffalo	28	47	.373

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	35	22	.617
Buffalo	32	24	.571
Montreal	33	31	.516
Harrisburg	30	29	.508
Richmond	31	31	.500
Toronto	28	34	.477
Rochester	28	32	.467
Jersey City	23	40	.365

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston—2 Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at Cleveland—2 Games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Newark at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Montreal at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Providence.
Toronto at Richmond.

The Senators had opportunities to score in the last two innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..4	0	1	5	0	
Henr'n, lf.4	0	0	1	0	
J'vin, ss.4	2	3	4	3	
Sp'ker, cf.5	2	2	2	0	
Hobl'l, 1b.4	1	1	7	1	
Lewis, lf..4	0	0	3	0	
G'dner, 3b.4	0	0	2	1	
Barry, 2b.4	1	1	2	3	
Cady, c...3	2	2	4	1	
Wood, p...3	1	2	0	1	
Total..35	9	14	27	10	

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, cf.5	0	1	1	0	
Foster, 2b.5	0	1	2	3	
Shanks, lf.4	0	1	4	0	
Milan, cf..3	1	1	3	0	
Con'ly, 3b.3	1	1	1	2	
G'dill, 1b..4	0	1	7	0	
Con'ly, 3b.3	1	1	1	2	
Williams, c..2	1	2	0	1	
Will's, c..1	0	1	1	1	
M'E'e, ss.4	1	1	4	1	
Gallia, p..1	0	0	0	0	
Ayres, p..2	0	0	1	0	
*Johnson..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	4	10	24	7	

*Batted for Ayres in ninth inning.
Errors—Milan.

Boston	2	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	—9
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Speaker, Henry, McBride, Gandil. Three-base hits—Wood, Hooper, Foster. Stolen bases—Hobiltzel (2), Speaker. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Sacrifice hit—Wood. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ayres, 2; off Wood, 2. Hits—Off Gallia, 11 in two and one-third innings; off Ayres, 3 in 5 one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ayres (Janvrin). Struck out—By Ayres, 1; by Wood, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf..4	0	1	4	0	
Foster, 2b.4	0	0	0	1	
Sh'ks, lf..3	0	0	0	0	
Milan, cf..3	0	1	4	0	
G'dill, 1b..4	0	0	7	0	
Con'ly, 3b.3	0	0	3	2	
**Williams.0	0	0	0	0	
Henry, c..2	0	0	4	3	
McG's, ss.3	0	0	1	1	
Engel, p..1	0	0	0	0	
†Johnson..1	0	1	0	0	
†Acosta ..0	0	0	0	0	
Shaw, p...0	0	0	0	0	
Total..28	0	3	24	12	

*Batted for Connolly in ninth inning.
†Batted for Engel in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Johnson in eighth inning.
Errors—Connolly, Janvrin.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Barry, Johnson. Double plays—Engel, Henry and Gandil; Lewis and Janvrin. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Engel, 3; off Leonard, 5. Hits—Off Engel, 7 in 7 innings; off Shaw, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Engel, (Janvrin, Gardner;) by Leonard, (Williams.) Struck out—By Engel, 1; by Leonard, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1
Jersey City	1	1	2

Batteries—Huanke and Williams; Crutcher and Reynolds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1
Providence	2	0	1

Batteries—Fullenweider, Tyson, and Lalonge; Schultz and Casey.

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	6	3
Richmond	4	11	1

Batteries—McTigue and Kelly; Morrisette and Schauple.

AT HARRISBURG.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	3	4
Harrisburg	9	10	1

Batteries—Richter and Madden; Goodbread, Dowd, and Heckinger.

Bi-State League Disbands.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 7.—The refusal of the Racine Club to play in a four-team circuit resulted today in the dissolution of the Bi-State League, organized a few months ago with five clubs in Illinois and one in Wisconsin. Two of the teams quit Monday. The Freeport Association then received an offer from President Tearney of the Three-I League, by which Freeport would take the place of Dubuque in the Three-I. The Freeport Association probably will accept or reject the proposition at the Three-I League meeting in Bloomington tomorrow.

White Sox Buy Leibold.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Harry Leibold, an outfielder with the Cleveland Americans, has been purchased by the Chicago Americans at the waiver price, it was announced today. He has been instructed to report here on Friday. Manager Rowland plans to use him in left field, displacing Roth.

GIANTS GARNER ONE GAME WITH PHILS

Mathewson on Mound When New York Wins—Tesreau Blows Up in Second.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Before a crowd of 8,000 or more fans, augmented by several hundred suffragists, this afternoon the Phillies shared honors with the Giants, both victories being decided by the scant margin of one run, 5-to-4 result favoring McGraw's men, and a ration of 1 to 0 falling to the Quakers after ten innings of close competition, featured by particularly airtight twirling.

Bert Niehoff separated the body of suffragists from a $10 gold piece by driving a homer to the leftfield bleachers in the sixth inning of the first game just to show that ballplayers possess no scruples when it comes to taking money from liberal donors. Niehoff's hit tied up the standing of the teams at that stage of the game, but the Giants went a run better in the eighth when the contest was decided.

Mayer came back to the mound against the Giants in the opening contest and by weird fielding and slow base running behind him gave the veteran Mathewson a victory.

The Giants gathered three runs in the third inning of the first game. Meyers reached first when Luderus fumbled his roller to first base. Mathewson fanned, Burns hit out a little to the right of second base, Niehoff and Bancroft both racing for the bag when an apparently easy out was in view of them. Robertson continued the attack with a double and Doyle and Fletcher each followed with singles.

The first game was nip and tuck, with the Phillies having numerous chances to dispose of the enemy on the attack and to benefit themselves by more speed on the offensive, but the result was the Giants won out.

In the last half of the closing frame of the getaway game Paskert batted for Mayer and singled. Fletcher fumbled Byrne's roller in an ardent effort to execute a double play, giving the Phillies almost every opportunity available for the winning run. Dugey was placed on the circuit Luderus for Paskert. Bancroft sacrificed Dugey to third and Byrne to second. Whitted gradually stirred the uneasiness of the fans by fanning, and Fletcher, on a clever stop and quick throw, checked Cravath, retiring the side.

The second game was worth the price of admission as neither side figured in the run column until the tenth, when Moran's men bunched three of their four hits off Tesreau and put the winning and only tally of the affair over the treadway. Cravath's single over Doyle's shoulders was responsible for the termination of the game. This was followed by a mad rush of fans, who gathered around the Giants' dugout to hear Miss Foley of Boston speak in behalf of the aspiring women voters.

Tesreau up until the period of his downfall gave a more perfect exhibition of pitching than Alexander did against the Giants on Independence Day. Only twenty-seven men faced the big bear hunter in nine innings, and not a Quaker saw second base during that space of time.

Demaree's pitching in the pinches was worthy of his victory despite the fact that the opposing forces registered seven hits, three of which were doubles. Several innings were troublesome for the cartoonist, but with the aid of Bancroft, Becker, and Whitted his trials were passed over without any serious aftermath.

In the Phillies' half of the tenth Bobby Byrne opened with a single—Davey Bancroft placed a bunt in front of Chief Meyers, who called Umpire Rigler's attention to Bancroft's supposed interference on the throw which checked the batter at first. The Giants again displayed their influence with officials by recalling Byrne to first, he having reached second on the play. The Phillies' players, of course, protested, with no favorable results from either Byrne or Eason. Whitted clouted the ball to the ivy patch on the centre field wall, but a double was the best that he could get, and Byrne was unable to get beyond third, although his hesitancy off first spoiled an opportunity to score on the drive. With Byrne on third Bancroft ended the game by poking a single over Doyle's head. The New York defense, of course, was playing close on the event. Score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..5	1	1	3	0	
Rob'n, rf..5	0	0	2	1	
Doyle, 2b..5	1	2	3	3	
Flet'r, ss..4	0	1	1	5	
M'kle, 1b.4	0	2	12	0	
Lobt', 3b..4	2	2	1	4	
Snod's, cf.3	0	0	2	0	
Meyers, c.4	1	2	4	2	
Math'n, p.4	0	0	0	1	
Total..38	5	12	27	16	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.5	1	1	1	2	3
Banc't, ss.4	0	0	2	0	4
Whitt'd, cf.4	0	1	2	3	0
Crav'h, rf.3	0	1	1	2	0
Becker, lf.3	0	0	3	0	0
N'hoff, 2b.3	0	0	3	0	1
Lud's, 1b..3	0	1	11	0	0
E.Burns, c.3	0	0	1	4	0
Dem'e, p..3	0	0	1	2	1
Total..30	1	4	30	14	9

*Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
†Ran for Paskert in ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Merkle, (2,) Niehoff, Luderus, Mayer.

New York	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Robertson, Doyle, Lobert, Niehoff. Home run—Niehoff. Stolen bases—Doyle, Lobert. Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass, Bancroft. Double plays—Robertson and Meyers; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Mayer, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.4	1	1	0	3	
Banc't, ss.4	0	0	2	3	
Whitt'd, cf.4	0	1	5	0	
Crav'h, rf.3	0	1	2	0	
Becker, lf.3	0	0	3	0	
N'hoff, 2b.3	0	0	3	0	
Lud's, 1b..3	0	1	11	0	
E.Burns, c.3	0	0	1	1	
Dem'e, p..3	0	0	1	2	
Total..30	1	4	30	14	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.B'ns, rf.4	0	1	0	0	
Rob'n, rf..0	0	0	0	0	
Doyle, 2b.4	0	2	0	2	
Flet'r, ss.4	0	0	2	4	
M'kle, 1b.3	0	1	13	1	
Lob't, 3b..4	0	0	0	1	
Snod's, cf.4	0	3	1	0	
Meyers, c.2	0	0	6	0	
Tes'u, p..4	0	0	1	3	
Total..33	0	7	27	12	

*Batted for Dempsey in eighth inning.
†Batted for James in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Bancroft out; hit by ball batted by himself; one out in tenth when winning run was scored.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Doyle, (2,) Snodgrass, Whitted. Earned run—Philadelphia. Double plays—Fletcher and Merkle; Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Demaree, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; by Demaree, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 8; Chattanooga, 5.
At Birmingham—Memphis, 2; Birmingham, 1; Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 1.
At Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Nashville, 0.
At Mobile—Mobile, 6; Little Rock, 5.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Wilkes-Barre, 6; Syracuse, 4.
Syracuse, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
At Troy—Elmira, 4; Troy, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Scranton, 0.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Louisville, 1.
At Kansas City—Columbus, 8; Kan. City, 6.
At Milwaukee—Cleveland-Milwaukee—Rain.
At Minneapolis—Indianapolis-Minneapolis—Wet grounds.

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Springfield, 2; Brockton, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 3; New Bedford, 2, (thirteen innings.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 6; Pawtucket, 5.
At Taunton—Fall River, 10; Taunton, 7.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Lowell, 3.
At Manchester—Lawrence, 4; Manchester, 2, (thirteen innings.)
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 5; Fitchburg, 1.
At Portland—Lynn, 4; Portland, 3.

BRAVES LOSE AGAIN.

Second Game with Dodgers Goes Sixteen Scoreless Innings.

The world's champions retired from the battlefield at Ebbets Field yesterday broken in spirit. Instead of a pennant it looks as if they would get the booby prize next October. Brooklyn yesterday won its fourth straight victory over the Stallings crew, which has been masquerading under the title of world's champions. The Bostonians dropped the first game of a double-header by a score of 4 to 3. In the second they put forth a strong argument that they were entitled to at least one game of the series, but after sixteen scoreless innings for both teams the umpires decided that darkness and a hungry feeling would justify them in calling the game.

But the Dodgers were more entitled to the second game than the Braves. A little judicious coaching in the eighth inning might have allowed a tally. Myers, the first man up, singled to centre and O'Mara struck out. Daubert shot a double to left, and Myers hurried around to third, where Zimmerman was coaching. The latter told him to go on to the plate, and he was caught easily on the throw-in. Wheat struck out, and that ended Brooklyn's best opportunity. If Zimmerman had been a little less anxious for the tally a sacrifice fly would have brought in the run.

Phil Douglas, who was purchased from Cincinnati on the last Western trip, pitched a beautiful game for the Dodgers, the kind of game that should have won. His control was perfect, and in the sixteen innings he allowed the visitors only four hits, and one of those was decidedly scratchy. He was never in difficulties except when the errors of his teammates brought about such a condition. In the fourteenth inning Cutshaw and O'Mara provided two errors in succession, when they fumbled grounders and with only one out. With a run threatening, however, Douglas made Magee pop up a foul to Daubert, and made a nice fielding play when he threw Egan out. Brooklyn, on the other hand, got plenty of hits from Davis, and James, who pitched the first six innings, but never combined them so that they would produce runs.

The Braves started the first game as if they were going to win, three runs being sent across the plate on two singles, a double and an error by O'Mara. In the fourth, however, the Dodgers tied the score. Daubert lifted a home run over the right field fence, and Wheat was safe on Smith's fumble, Cutshaw singled to centre, and came home with Daubert in front of him when Shannon let the ball go past. Cutshaw scored the winning run in the sixth. He drew a pass, went to second on Zimmerman's out, and scored when Getz drove a single to centre field. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..4	0	1	3	0	
O'M'a, ss.3	1	0	0	7	
D'bert, 1b.4	1	2	11	1	
Wheat, lf.4	1	1	4	0	
Cut'w, 2b.2	2	1	0	0	
Zim'n, rf..4	0	1	2	0	
Getz, 3b..4	0	1	2	1	
M'C'ty, c.3	0	0	4	0	
C.S'th, p..3	0	0	1	2	
Total..31	4	7	27	11	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shan'n, cf.5	1	1	2	0	
Fitz'k, ss.4	0	0	2	3	
Cather, rf.3	1	0	2	0	
Magee, lf..4	0	1	5	0	
Egan, 1b..4	0	2	7	0	
J.S'th, 3b.2	0	0	0	3	
Mann'n, c.4	0	0	3	3	
Whal'g, c.3	0	0	2	1	
Tyler, p..3	0	1	1	4	
*Gowdy ..0	0	0	0	0	
†Gilbert ..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..33	3	6	24	13	

*Batted for Tyler in ninth inning.
†Ran for Gowdy in ninth inning.
Errors—Shannon, J. Smith, Maranville, O'Mara, C. Smith.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Myers. Home run—Daubert. Sacrifice fly—J. Smith. Sacrifice hits—J. Smith, O'Mara, Cutshaw. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 1; off S. Smith, 2. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by S. Smith, 3. Hit by pitcher—By S. Smith, (Whaling.) Wild pitch—S. Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..7	0	2	2	0	
O'M'a, ss.6	0	2	4	4	
D'bert, 1b.6	0	2	21	0	
Wheat, lf.7	0	1	3	0	
Cah'w, 2b.6	0	1	5	2	
St'gel, rf..6	0	0	3	0	
Getz, 3b..5	0	1	1	5	
Muller, c..6	0	0	2	9	
D'glas, p..6	0	0	0	2	
Total..55	0	11	48	18	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilb't, rf.7	0	1	0	0	
Evers, 2b.5	0	0	4	3	
F'pat'k, 2b.1	0	0	1	2	
Con'ly, lf.6	0	0	5	0	
Magee, cf.6	0	0	2	0	
Egan, 1b..6	0	0	22	0	
Smith, 3b.5	0	0	2	3	
M'v'le, ss.5	0	0	3	11	
Wh'l'g, c.5	0	1	3	0	
James, p..1	0	0	0	1	
*Moran ...1	0	0	0	0	
Davis, p..4	0	1	0	3	
Total..52	0	4	48	26	

RESOLUTE OUTSAILS VANITIE IN RACE ON THE SOUND—LAWN TENNIS—GOLF—BOXING

RESOLUTE TAKES VANITIE'S MEASURE

N. Y. Y. C. Cup Yacht Beats Rival by Over a Minute in Thirty-Mile Race.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute. H. M. S.	Vanitie. H. M. S.
Start	12:31:57	12:32:00
First leg	1:18:00	1:18:11
Second leg	1:42:32	1:43:03
Third leg	2:08:51	2:10:08
Fourth leg	2:36:43	2:38:12
Fifth leg	3:15:01	3:16:44
Finish	3:38:56	3:40:05
Elapsed time	3:06:59	3:08:05
Allowance	1:11	....
Corrected time	3:05:48	3:40:05

Resolute won by 1:06, actual, and 2:17 corrected time.

The America's Cup yacht Resolute may not win every race with her stubborn rival Vanitie, but she has yet to be beaten twice in a row. Vanitie's professional skippers tried it last season and failed. Cornelius Vanderbilt yesterday essayed to repeat his victory of Monday, but with the same result. Resolute was out for revenge. She took it by outsailing Vanitie over a thirty-mile course by 1:06, actual time, or 2:17 with her time allowance.

The race was sailed under the direction of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and was started from Great Captain Island, off Greenwich, Conn. When the Regatta Committee took its position at the line there was a fresh 12-knot breeze blowing from the northeast, and a course was selected that would give the yachts a windward first leg, then a broad reach and another reach. It was a 15-mile triangle to be sailed twice around. The first turn was the Cow's Gas Buoy off Shippan Point and the second the black spar buoy off Centre Island on the Long Island shore.

Fine Work on the Line.

There was a lively fight for the windward berth before the start, and in this Charles Francis Adams, 2d, Resolute's skipper, outmanoeuvred his rival. The yachts were signaled to get away at 12:30, and for fifteen minutes before that they stuck to each other like grim death. They made one dash for the line, both on the starboard tack, and on practically even terms, but they were traveling too fast and were forced to come about in order to escape being recalled for crossing ahead of time. Mr. Adams held this hitch until the last moment, and then swung his boat smartly about and headed for the line on the starboard tack.

Instead of following his example, Vanitie's skipper jibed. Adams had all he could do to cross the line before the two-minute period, shooting Resolute over with just three seconds to spare. Vanitie, after jibing, could not get under headway so quickly and was still far from the line when the time limit expired. She was seventeen seconds late in crossing, although timed as having started at 12:32.

After getting under way, the two racers went over to the port tack and laid a course for the Long Island shore. The Sound was flecked with whitecaps and the freshening breeze heeled the big sloops until their lee rails were awash. The beat to the first mark was made in two long hitches, which seemed to help Vanitie a trifle, for she was only eleven seconds behind the leader at the turn.

Vanitie had crept up steadily and after rounding the turn, began to work out into the weather berth under Resolute's lee. Balloon jibs were broken out for the reach across the Sound, and little by little Vanitie drew nearer. Half way across she had almost made up her early loss, and as they neared the Long Island shore there was nothing to choose between them.

Resolute Jumps Into Lead.

Then the breeze began to play pranks. From northeast in mid-Sound it backed around and blew out of the southwest inshore. Both skippers caught the puffs at the same time, and both tried to fetch the mark without dousing their big ballooners. But the new breeze kept heading them and the big sails would no longer fill. Mr. Adams was the first to see this, and he had his men on the jump hauling in Resolute's ballooner as he sent her about on a short tack to make the mark. Vanitie's crew was not so quick, and by the time she had come about and got her light head sails up Resolute had jumped out into a surprising lead. Resolute tacked round the mark with great speed, and had her ballooner up in a hurry for the reach home. She manoeuvered so quickly here that her lead over Vanitie at the second turn was 28 seconds.

On the reach back to Great Captain Island, Vanitie had all kinds of trouble getting her ballooner to draw properly, and Mr. Vanderbilt was forced to luff considerably before the kite filled. Resolute made a runaway match of this leg, adding 46 seconds to her lead by the time she reached the turn. The times for rounding the third mark, which completed the first half of the journey, were: Resolute, 2:08:51; Vanitie, 2:10:08. Resolute had a lead of 1:20 at the end of the fifteen miles.

The wind continued strong out of the southwest, which made the fourth leg a close reach along the Connecticut shore. Resolute gained 12 seconds more here, and in the beat across the Sound she held tacks with Vanitie and outfooted her to the mark by 14 seconds. Resolute now had a commanding lead, and after wearing around the fifth mark, flew for the finish with her big reaching jib and sheets eased to starboard. Vanitie, however, was not ready to be shaken off so easily. She came up with a tremendous rush on this last leg and cut down Resolute's lead by leaps and bounds. The distance back to Great Captain Island is 5¼ miles. Resolute reached the finish at 3:38:56, Vanitie at 3:40:05. It had taken the winner 23 minutes and 55 seconds to sail the last leg, while Vanitie did it in 23 minutes and 21 seconds. Vanitie's speed on this leg was probably the fastest sailing of the day. It was at the rate of a mile in 4:30, or something more than thirteen nautical miles an hour.

The yachts will race again off Oyster Bay tomorrow and at Glen Cove Saturday. Next week they will race three days off Sandy Hook.

ENQUIRER FAST BOAT.

Buffalo Craft Wins Final Heat in Free-for-All at 39.2 Miles an Hour.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 7.—The motor boat Buffalo Enquirer, winner of the American power boat championship and the Webb Trophy and rescuer yesterday of the crew of the sinking Mark Twain, further distinguished itself today by winning the final heat of the 25-mile free-for-all race, the closing event of the eighth annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association.

The boat, owned by William J. Conners of Buffalo, N. Y., in this race, set the speed record for this year's regatta by covering the course in 30:29, an average of 39.2 miles an hour. Conners's Buffalo Courier was second. Other finals were won as follows:

Class A, Five Mile Race.—Won by Panama, owned by E. D. Scofield of St. Paul, Minn. Time—1:38.

Class D, Fifteen Miles.—Won by Dodger IV., owned by Evers and Fadgett of Quincy, Ill. Time—27:09.

Class B, Five Miles.—Won by P. D. Q., the fifth, owned by A. C. Strong, Burlington, Iowa. Time—[illegible]

LONG ISLAND DOUBLES.

Chambers and Reimer and Baggs and Wood to Play Title Round.

The two semi-final rounds in the men's double tennis championship tournament of Long Island were played yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club at Brooklyn, when Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer and Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood qualified for the title round, which will be played on the Kings County Club courts next Saturday afternoon.

Both matches were decided in straight sets. Chambers and Reimer defeated R. B. Gatcomb and H. S. Henry, 6—3, 6—3, and Baggs and Wood triumphed over E. Oelsner and J. W. Anderson at 6—3, 6—4. In the first contest Chambers and Reimer played a strong continuation game, the former making a number of clever shots. He received excellent support from Reimer.

The second contest was productive of some excellent tennis. Baggs showed good midseason form, and Wood was active in meeting the attacks of the opposing pair. The winners showed better court work and generalship, and were not in trouble at any stage of the contest. The summary:

Men's Doubles. Semi-final Round—Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer defeated R. B. Gatcomb and H. S. Henry, 6—3, 6—3; Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood defeated E. Oelson and J. W. Anderson, 6—3, 6—4.

NEW YORK PLAYERS WIN.

Dr. Rosenbaum and Inman Advance in Central New York Tennis Tourney

UTICA, N. Y., July 7.—Some fast tennis decided today the players who will meet tomorrow on the courts of the Yahnundasis Golf Club for the semi-finals in the Central New York State championship tournament. The men's doubles were also started today and were marked by clever work. The courts have dried out splendidly, and the players are no able to show their real form. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Wright, Boston, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, New York, 2—6, 6—3, 9—7; Harris, Brattleboro, Vt., defeated Stasser, Montreal, 6—3, 6—1; F. C. Inman, New York, defeated W. J. Tilden, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Vanderbilt B. Ward and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Merriman and Sheld, Hartford, 7—5, 6—3; Thayer, Philadelphia, and A. S. Cragin, New York, defeated Tilden and Tilden, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2; F. C. Inman, New York, and Wright, Boston, defeated Verrey and Richards, 7—5, 6—4; McElroy and Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Allan, Hoosick Falls, and Paul Treanor, New York, 7—5, 6—2.

CENTRAL STATES GOLF.

Marshall Defeats Parry in Best Match on Thirty-seventh Green.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Eight players remained in the running for the Central States Golf Association championship at the end of today's round of thirty-six holes.

Of these John Marshall, Jr., Louisville, Ky., 1914 Kentucky champion; Jill Diddel, the Crawfordsville, Ind., crack; Robert Resener, Indianapolis, Indiana champion, and Carl Gibbs, Indianapolis, have shown the most consistent form, and critics expect them to be the survivors when the semi-finals are reached.

Marshall's match with Abe Parry of the Indianapolis Country Club today was the most exciting one on the card. Marshall was one up at the end of thirty-five holes, but Parry by making a difficult shot on the last green, tied the score. Marshall won, 1 up, in 37 holes, however.

Diddel defeated Clarence Stanley, Indianapolis, 7 up and 6; Resener eliminated J. G. Heyburn, the Louisville expert, 5 up and 3; Gibbs beat John Kemp, the 17-year-old Indianapolis boy, 7 up and 6.

CRUISING YACHTS RACE.

Enchantress and Shimna Winners in Eastern Y. C. Special Event.

NORTH HAVEN, Me., July 7.—Four schooners and three sloops of the Eastern Yacht Club fleet, which is having its annual cruise along the coast, took part today in a special race for cups offered by former Commodore R. T. Paine, 2d, and John C. Cobb of Boston. The winners were the schooner Enchantress and the sloop Shimna. Irolita, Virginia, and Vagrant finished in that order in the schooner class. Dorello II. was second in the sloop class, while Avenger, the third sloop to start, was disabled by trouble with her gaff.

News for the Athletes.

No action will be taken by the Registration Committee regarding the failure of more than half of the entrants in the Irish-American A. C. games at Celtic Park on Monday to compete. No complaint was registered by the Winged Fist organization, and therefore it is impossible for the committee to act. Some of the principal events were carried over from a postponed set of games about a month ago, and the men therefore could not be held responsible for their non-appearance on Monday. There were about 200 registered athletes who failed to compete in a meeting at New Brunswick, N. J., so that if the Registration Committee were in a position to act there would be wholesale suspensions.

All A. A. U. athletes are warned not to compete in the postponed Independence games of the City of New Haven, which are now scheduled for a week from Saturday. The sports have not been sanctioned, and any man competing automatically suspends himself from competition.

With Ray Campbell, the Chicago A. A. halfmiler; Norman Taber, the Boston A. A. miler; Joe Higgins of Holy Cross College, and Abel Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. numbered among the leading entrants, the annual outdoor games of the Millrose A. A. at Celtic Park on Saturday promise to be the best of the season. All the leading athletes of the district are entered in the meet, which should prove even more interesting than the indoor sports of the Wanamaker organization, which were the features of the Winter.

Notes for the Golfers.

Instead of the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye being the venue for the annual intercollegiate championship, as was originally expected, the scene of the competition will be the links of the Greenwich Country Club, and the dates are Sept. 7 to 11, inclusive. There hinges a matter of conditions on the fact that one day has been cut off the regular schedule, but by the time the college players gather in meeting it is expected that some of the red tape methods will be eliminated.

The Greenwich Country Club plans to hold its annual invitation tournament on much the same lines as last year, when the first three days of the week in which the Lesley Cup contests are held will be taken. This means that Sept. 27 to 29 is the time for the gathering at Greenwich, for the Lesley Cup event will be held at Merion, in the Philadelphia district, Oct. 1 and 2.

In the course of the holiday events F. C. Wilcox made the second hole at the Marine and Field Club in one shot. The hole is about 100 yards long, and Wilcox was the first player in ten years to accomplish the feat.

KAISER SENDS A BUG.

As Is His Custom, Emperor William Presents a Live One to His Fusiliers.

"The Kaiser," says the German Information Service, "has sent a living May bug, as is his annual custom, to the First Guard Fusilier Regiment. For many years the German ruler has been in the habit of sending this strange gift. The bug is carefully handled and placed in a collection kept in the armory of the First Guard Regiment. Every bug is placed in a special box, bearing the name of the place from which it came. "The bug received this year was sent by the Kaiser from the general headquarters in France. The name 'May Bug' regiment, bestowed on the First Guard Fusilier Regiment, was given because in May it came from Potsdam to Berlin to participate in the annual parade."

PUPIL WINS FROM TEACHER ON COURT

Hunter of Cornell Defeats Bassford in North Side Tennis Championship Tourney.

Although only one match was played yesterday in the North Side men's singles tennis championship on the University Heights Tennis Club courts, good progress was made in the doubles, only one bracket remaining unfinished in the round before the semi-final. The defeat of Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester by Francis T. Hunter, the young Cornell player, was the big upset of the day. Hunter won in straight sets at 6—4, 6—1.

A peculiar feature about the match is the fact that Bassford, since the close of Hunter's college term, has been coaching the young Ithacan star on the Westchester courts. Bassford is one of the best lobbing players in the East, and it was this quality of tennis that Hunter sought to master. He has a brilliant overhead stroke and plays a good net game. His general court work shows speed rather than accuracy. Bassford essayed the back court game and devoted most of his attention to his favorite style of play—that of lobbing, but Hunter had gained valuable experience and used it to advantage, defeating his teacher handily. Hunter will play the winner of the Arthur M. Lovibond-J. S. O'Neale match in the final round.

It was altogether a big day for the Cornell student, as in addition to qualifying for the title round, with A. J. Ostendorf as a partner, he reached the semi-final round of the doubles, going through three matches. In the first the pair won from Linde and Barth through a default. The second match brought Hunter and Ostendorf in opposition to A. C. McAllister and Dr. A. W. Waite. This match was quickly decided and the closing match put F. M. Letson and Benjamin Letson, father and son, in the draw against Hunter and Ostendorf. Letson, Sr., is a steady singles player, while his son, who is the De Witt Clinton High School champion, excels in doubles. The combination did not work very well, as the team work of Hunter and Ostendorf proved too much for the Letson pair.

Allen Behr and E. J. Fixman will have a difficult course to travel in the upper half as several of the strongest teams in the draw are in this section. Fixman, who is Captain of the New York University team, did not show his usual good form, but with the help of Behr he was able to come through. The pair will face Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf today. The latter combination is considered the strongest in the tournament. The ease with which Lovibond and Steinkampf eliminated J. S. O'Neale, of Columbia University baseball pitcher, and Edgar F. Leo stamps them as a likely team for the final round.

Charles Chambers, who was rugged on the Kings County Club courts, was unable to play with J. W. Meserepeau in the doubles, but the pair will play the doubles, but the pair will play the winner of the Martin and Grenze-Henderson and Janes match. The first named pair won from G. Burr and Harold Swain at 6—0, 6—2, while Henderson and Janes were forced to show their best form to win from G. Parker and J. S. Steinacher at 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

North Side Championship. Men's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Francis T. Hunter defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6—4, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Allen Behr and E. J. Fixman defeated Dr. Hildreth and Krugler, 6—4, 6—3; B. Dwight and J. T. Allen defeated E. M. Behar and partner, by default; A. Wood and A. S. Ingersoll defeated L. H. Carr and partner, by default; Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated J. S. O'Neale and Edgar F. Leo, 6—1, 6—1; E. H. Henderson and E. H. Janes defeated G. Parkes and J. Steinacher, 6—4, 6—4; A. C. McAllister and Dr. A. W. Waite defeated A. Bolton and partner, by default; Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated J. E. Linde and Barth, by default; Ralph Boggs and W. Harley Wood defeated L. Wulf and partner, by default; Abraham Bassford, Jr., and G. King defeated P. Ferguson and partner, by default; H. W. Forster and partner defeated A. D. Hammett and partner, by default; P. Martin and George G. Grens defeated B. Barr and Harold Swain, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round—Allen Behr and E. J. Fixman defeated Ben'amin Dwight and J. B. Allen, by default; Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated A. Wood and A. S. Ingersoll, by default; Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated A. C. McAllister and Dr. A. W. Waite, 6—4, 6—0; H. Marschalk and J. Whyte defeated H. W. Forster and partner, by default.

Third Round—Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated F. M. Letson and Benjamin Letson, 6—3, 6—2.

Cyclists in Fast Practice Spin.

Leon Didier, entered with Clarence Carman and George Wiley in a thirty-mile paced race Saturday night at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, came within four seconds of the record held by Wiley in a trial spin at that distance yesterday afternoon. The Frenchman covered the route in 44:09 2-5, with a substitute pacemaker. Didier, who brought his own pacemaker, Marcus Nazo, to this country last year, will make a request of the management to allow Nazo to pace him Saturday night instead of drawing for the men as usual. Nazo is familiar with Didier's style of riding, and unless the other riders object the request will be granted.

Carman has not gone the thirty-mile route this season yet, but will have a try at the full distance today. The champion is aware that Didier and Wiley are riding in their best form at present and is taking no chances with his own condition. A club pursuit race has been arranged for the amateurs.



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FEAR TENNIS CHAMPION.

Critics Impressed with Williams's Practice on California Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Equipped with healthy coatings of tan, the Eastern tennis team, which is to represent the Atlantic seaboard in the Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis championships, put in an appearance at the courts of the California Tennis Club this afternoon for an hour of practice. R. Norris Williams II., holder of the national singles title; George M. Church, Princeton's tennis star; Watson M. Washburn, and Dean Mathey were the men who composed the invading quartet and they gave a dazzling exhibition in their first practice on Golden State soil.

The players attracted a select gallery and went through their paces in a fashion that indicates perfect condition. Washburn opposed Mathey, while Williams exchanged service and smashes with Church. Williams impressed the critics as being the most formidable of the four, though Church gave a fine exhibition with his lightning service. Mathey and Washburn provided several fast rallies in their match and must be considered in the coming tourney.

Drawings for competition in the singles will take place tomorrow afternoon, while the first of the contests will be staged on Saturday. All of the Easterners will start in this play. The play in the doubles will probably start on Tuesday afternoon. Church and Mathey are expected to play as a team, while Williams will probably pair off with Washburn.

It is expected that the Easterners will provide the most strength in doubles, though they will be opposed by the fast teams of M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, together with W. M. Johnston and C. G. Griffin of California. The visiting players will have daily workouts up to Saturday on the courts of the California club, where the matches will be held.

NATIONAL TENNIS ENTRIES.

Players Must Be Nominated by Clubs, and Fee Will Be $5.

Announcement was made yesterday that the entries for the national singles lawn tennis championship of the United States will close on Aug. 20. This is ten days before the opening of the tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I. An innovation in the form of entry requirements is that all entrants must make formal entry through the Secretary of his club. This means that no entry will be accepted direct from a player, but must come through his club. The entry fee has been set at $5 instead of the $3 fee of former years.

Members of all clubs belonging to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will receive the preference in the allotment of season tickets, as well as the privilege of subscribing at the reduced rate of $5, including admission and grandstand seats for the entire tournament. Such applications must be made through the applicant's club Secretary. The grand stand at the West Side Club will accommodate about 7,000 persons. If there are any surplus tickets they will be sold to the general public at the rate of $7. Tickets for single days will not be put on sale until the beginning of the tournament, Monday, Aug. 30.

Auto Racers at Brighton.

All the starters in the 100-mile auto race to be held at the Brighton Beach race track Saturday night will be out for practice spins today at the track. Disbrow, Hearne, Tidmarsh, Endicott, Kline, Lonsbury, Jennings, and Captain Kennedy have already entered the big race, with two others yet to be selected.

Jennings gave his car a thorough tryout yesterday after a bad smash-up Monday night. Mechanics have been at work on the big car since then, and the trial yesterday proved satisfactory. Another special prize of $500 will be offered for the best mile, this prize being won Monday night by Art Kline, who covered the distance in 0:49 4-5.

TELLIER LEADS IN GOLF AT FOX HILLS

Canoe Brook "Pro" and Partner, H. D. Bassett, Win Four-Ball Competition.

Playing sound golf, with his partner helping on only two holes, Louis Tellier, the Canoe Brook professional, who once held the open championship of France, made a 70 in the amateur-professional four-ball competition at Fox Hills yesterday. Tellier and H. D. Bassett were partners, and their best ball of 68 won first prize from a field of about ninety players. The event was a curtain raiser for the metropolitan open championship which will get under way on the same links today.

Outside of the fourth and ninth holes, where Tellier took a 6 and a 5, respectively, through three putts, the best ball card of the pair represented Tellier's own. His 70 might be considered a course record, for it is the lowest made since the alterations at Fox Hills in the last year. The winning best ball card follows:

Out .....4 3 3 5 3 4 4 2 4—32
In .....4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—36—68

There was a tie for second position, Alec Smith and T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl, and A. J. Sanderson and C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., each having 69. The fourth prize went to A. M. C. Coomb and Thomas L. McNamara, the first named coming from British Columbia.

A deal of interest was caused by the appearance of Louis W. Martucci, the one-armed assistant to David Hunter at the Essex County Country Club. Despite his handicap, Martucci was able to get tee shots close to the 200-yard mark, and his approaching and putting would do credit to a champion. He was paired with H. H. Bottome of Essex County, and the best ball was 75. Martucci had about a 79 on his own account.

Many old friends warmly greeted John J. McDermott, who has been ill for more than a year and entirely out of golf. The open champion of 1911 and 1912, however, intends to play little golf only enough to "keep his hand in," although it was noticed yesterday that he was able to drive as well as ever. He played with J. Harold Slater, of Fox Hills, and the pair had a best ball of 75.

There was a dearth of amateur partners for the "pros," with the result that some of them were content with social rounds. One of those who had to be satisfied with a practice round after the field had been sent away was George Sargent of Chevy Chase, former national champion. Walter Hagen, last year's open title holder, did not get going, although early in the day he made a round in 73.

Four additional entries for the metropolitan open were announced yesterday. They were Robert Andrews of New Haven, James Henry, unattached; Michael J. Brady of Wollaston, and Isaac S. Mackie of Oakwood, formerly of Fox Hills. The scores:

H. W. Bassett and Louis Tellier, 68; T. V. Bermingham and Alec Smith, 69; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., and A. J. Sanderson, 69; B. M. C. Coomb and Thomas L. McNamara, 70; Maxwell R. Marston and George Low, 71; J. B. Wooten and Walter C. Hagen, 71; Michael J. Brady and Dr. A. T. Haight, 71; Lee W. Maxwell and Jack Dowling, 71; Gardiner W. White and Bert Battell, 72; T Harmon and William MacFarlane, 72; George W Fairchild and Fred McLeod, 72; George H. Barnes and James M. Barnes, 73; D. H. McAlpin, 2d, and David Ogilvie, 74; H. B. Martin and Elmer W. Loving, 74; D. L. Manson and Jack Hobens, 74; Franklin W. Dyer and Tom Anderson, 74; David P. Shay and Gilbert Nicholls, 74; G. F. Kohler and Joseph Mitchell, 74; Osborn Lawes and Arthur Reid, 75; George E. Armstrong and C. L. Mothersole, 75; E. G. B. Riley and William Meyer, 75; T. T. Allen and Tom Boyd, 75; H. H. Bottome and Louis W. Martucci, 75; J. Harold Slater and John J. McDermott, 75; J. V. Christi and Robert M. Thomson, 75; J. D. Newman and Joseph Sylvester, 75; John F. Shanley and William Norton, 76; E. Mortimer Barnes and Joseph Doeberl, 76; A. B. Swezey and Wilfrid Reid, 76; Frederick H. Thomas and Jack Jolly, 76; John W. McMenamy and Isaac S. Mackie, 76; Grant Campbell and James Fraser, 76; W. I. Allsopp and James R. Thomson, 76; C. M. Fink and George McLean, 76; D. G. McGrath and Channing Floyd, 77; Cortlandt Van Clief and Jack Prie, 77; C. B. McMillan and David Hunter, 77; Thornton Conover and Peter Egan, 78; William Jabine and Macdonald Smith, 78; Jacob A. Janin and Joseph Dernbach, 78; William T. Glenney and Martin O'Loughlin, 80; W. L. Allsopp and J. R. Inglis, 80; H. C. Robinson and George Salling, 81; W. R. Barrows and Frank T. McNamara, 85.

WHITMAN GOLF VICTOR.

Qualifying Round of Manhattan G. C. Played at Pelham Park.

A. G. Whitman led a field of thirty-two players in the qualifying round of the July tournament of the Manhattan Golf Club, over the public links at Pelham Park, with a card of 79, 8—71. The field was classified into flights of eight each and match play will be continued this month. J. Fred Jarvis and Frederick I. Brower tied for the selected score prize for the months of May and June, and the deadlock will be settled by keeping the cards this month. The qualifying scores follow:

First Eight.—A. G. Whitman, 79, 8—71; Frederick I. Brower, 82, 10—72; C. R. Godkin, 85, 12—73; J. F. Jarvis, 85, 10—75; Wesley Sisson, 98, 22—76; A. A. Clarke, 84, 8—76; R. H. Arnold, 88, 10—78; J. S. Pillans, 102, 22—80.

Second Eight.—M. H. Lockwood, 94, 13—81; Robert Whiteley, 98, 17—81; M. L. Beach, 92, 10—82; T. J. Dowling, 101, 18—83; R. H. Sarver, 101, 18—83; Harden Foote, 95, 12—83; H. W. Mayorga, 94, 10—84; J. S. Coyte, 106, 22—84.

Third Eight.—T. B. Stoaxa, 97, 12—85; C. E. Chipman, 108, 23—85; A. E. Clarke, 97, 12—85; J. L. Young, 96, 10—86; J. G. Beaman, 113, 27—86; G. Campbell, 106, 18—88; Charles Read, 110, 20—90; A. C. Blood, 101, 10—91.

Fourth Eight.—C. E. Watson, 111, 20—91; A. H. Wykeham-George, 111, 20—91; F. W. Robinson, 116, 25—91; J. T. McWilliam, 111, 20—91; Donald Foote, 104, 12—92; Herbert Traband, 106, 12—94; John Gunther, 119, 25—94; Albert Steinbach, 110, 15—95.

SEELEY GOLF MEDALIST.

Champion Qualifies for Connecticut Title with Card of 155.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 7.—W. Parker Seeley of this city, present champion, led a field of 144 golfers in the medal round of the seventeenth annual championship of the Connecticut Golf Association at the Brooklawn Country Club today. His card showed a morning round of 75, four strokes lower than any other entrant registered, and an afternoon round of 80 for a total of 155.

Although 162 players were entered, the largest number in the history of the association, only 144 were able to turn in their cards when darkness fell tonight. The other players will start play tomorrow.

Spottswood D. Bowers, of the Home Club, was second with a card of 159. Robert Abbott, another Brooklawn player and a former State champion, was third with 161. B. F. Merriman of Waterbury took 163 strokes; H. J. Topping of Greenwich, 164; V. T. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 165, and E. M. Lewis, New Canaan, who was runner-up in the recent metropolitan tournament, 167.

It is believed that all of the above will quality in the first sixteen who will play for the title.

Discuss New Rowing Course.

The special committee of the New York Rowing Association to investigate the proposed new rowing course at Pelham Bay held an executive session at the New York Athletic Club last night, and discussed important matters in connection with the project. Olin J. Stephens, Chairman of the committee, presented the first real report on the course, but what he said could not be learned. No public report of the meeting will be announced for some time. A number of men prominent in local rowing circles attended the session, among them being James Pilkington, Richard Sturcke, and Fred R. Fortmeyer.

EASTERN SWIMMERS FOR TRIP TO COAST

Downes, Goodwin, and Wheatley Selected After Try-outs at Rye Beach.

Three New York Athletic Club men will be the representatives of the East in the national swimming championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, from July 19 to 24. The selections of Al E. Downes, metropolitan high-diving champion; L. J. "Bud" Goodwin, national mile and half-mile title holder, and Joseph Wheatley were announced by Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, after Goodwin had been beaten yesterday in a one-mile swim promoted by the Rye Beach Swimming Club in the Sound, off Rye. The race was an open A. A. U. affair, but was arranged specifically as a test for the condition of Goodwin, who is entering his fourteenth year as an aquatic champion and his twentieth as a competitor.

The fact that Goodwin finished behind Wheatley does not indicate he is out of condition, for the latter won the event in the fast time of 25:53 3-5, beating the veteran by five yards. Wheatley's performance is really better than that of Joe Reilly, when he made the American open-water record of 25:40 three years ago, for it was accomplished in rough water, while Reilly's mark was made when the Sound was as calm as a pond.

Wheatley knew he could beat Goodwin before he jumped into the water at the crack of the starting gun. His confidence helped him greatly in the final quarter, for Goodwin showed up in his best form, yet was unable to gain more than four yards on his young clubmate. From the start Wheatley made the pace for the field, which originally included Herbert E. Vollmer, the Columbia and New York A. C. star, and John Reilly, also a Mercury Footer. Neither man went the full distance. Vollmer entered the race merely to fill out the field, and he had no intention of going to the Coast.

It is doubtful whether Wheatley will be able to go, either. He is employed by a local insurance firm, which is unwilling to dispense with his services for the three or four weeks the trip to San Francisco will require. Goodwin and Downes expect to leave for the Coast Friday or Saturday.

Goodwin is at present ten pounds overweight, but will not work down finer because the surplus will protect him from the chill waters of Yacht Harbor, San Francisco, where the championships will be contested, and in which the average temperature of the water in August is from 60 to 62 degrees. This is much colder than the local waters, for yesterday, when the Sound was colder than usual, the temperature was 76.

There will be no sprinter on the Eastern time, for the Title Committee figures it would be a useless expenditure of money to send one to compete against the men of the calibre of Duke Kahanamoku. Tomlinson, the Philadelphia schoolboy swimmer, had been invited to go West by the Middle Atlantic Association, but he has not yet decided what he will do.

Wheatley, who is rather an inconsistent performer, yesterday was in the best form of his two years' career, as his times for the different furlong posts indicate. They are: 220, 2:51; 440, 6:02 1-5; 660, 9:17 4-5; 880, 12:35 4-5; 1,100, 15:53 3-5; 1,320, 19:16 4-5; 1,540, 22:36 2-5; 1,760, 25:53 3-5. Goodwin's time for the mile was 25:58 unofficial.

On the way to the Coast, Goodwin, Downes, and Wheatley will keep in shape by taking trial spins in Chicago, probably in Denver, and in Salt Lake City.

SAVAGE WHIPS REICH.

Veteran Jim Mauls Youngster Through Ten Rounds at Rink.

Wise old Jim Savage led ambitious Al Reich a merry pace at St. Nicholas Rink last night and frightened the huge young man through ten mauling rounds. The veteran was keen enough to thwart all the strong youthful boxer's efforts and placed him in an unfavorable light before a big, noisy crowd of admirers. At the beginning they were cheering Reich, but at the end they were cheering Savage and hooting the big boy who refused to turn himself loose.

Savage jabbed Reich and jarred him, too, with hard smashes on the jaw. He was always a bit too smart for the youngster and met his attack more than half way. Reich had in his possession his famous right-hand punch, which he whipped across a few times, but never effectively. His lack of aggressiveness and failure to carry the attack to his opponent cost him the victory.

It was a slam-bang rough bout with Savage worrying Reich in the clinches and making him back away in the open. All of Reich's talents as a boxer and fighter went to waste. Both of the big men roughed it all the time, and Referee Billy Roche did as much pushing and shoving as the boxers themselves.

In the last round Savage jumped out of his corner and displayed twice as much vigor and action as Reich. Twice he whipped his right hand flush on Reich's jaw and bruised his face with a volley of straight left hand jabs.

Reich was a disappointment from the start and only twice did he take matters into his own hands and force the action. In the third round he caught Savage on the jaw with a right cross blow which shook the veteran to his heels. In the seventh Reich rallied again and got Savage in a corner, where he pounded his body and head viciously. But he failed to follow up an advantage when he got it. Savage had Reich worn out by roughing it in the clinches and his generalship showed itself when he made Reich miss continually. Reich was always slow about going at his opponent, and failed to get the jump on him. While he didn't punish Reich much, more than the strong young man hammered him, he landed the more telling blows and many more of them. Savage in the eighth round got Reich against the ropes and faced his body and head so much that the youngster was tired and hanging on at the bell.

Stone Best at Three Cushions.

Joseph Stone will represent the city in the interstate three-cushion billiard match, which will start in September. He earned the right to compete in the event by defeating Leon L. Magnus in two nights' play at the three-cushion game at Thum's Academy by a score of 100 to 97. At the conclusion of the first fifty-point block on Tuesday night Stone was in the lead by eleven points, but last night Magnus pulled up close on his rival, and when each of the contestants had less than ten points to go to run out their strings, was leading. Stone, however, made some remarkable shots in his closing innings and took the match by the narrow margin of three points.

Newport Horse Show.

Newport is to have its annual horse show earlier than usual this year. The Horse Show Executive Committee—Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, and Francis M. Ware—yesterday announced that the three-day exhibition will take place at the Newport Casino on Sept. 3, 4, and 6. The Rhode Island resort is having one of the best seasons in its history, and the committee looks forward to a most successful show. Entries will close on Aug. 21 with the Newport Horse Show, Box 372, Newport, R. I.

Forty-two classes have been listed for judgment on the three days. The judges will be Charles P. Williams of Stonington, Conn., for the harness and breeding classes; R. Penn Smith, Strafford, Penn., saddle classes, and Richard Newton, Jr., of New York City, for the hunter classes.

The prize list provides for $95 in almost every class. Among the more important classes are the Neptune, for novices; Wave, for pairs of novices; pairs of horses in harness; horses over 14.2, not exceeding 15.2; four-in-hands; tandems; Seafoam, for harness novices; park and road hacks, the winner of which receives $100; Seaweed, for novice hunters, and the three championship classes, harness, saddle, and hunter.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

THE POST OFFICE SURPLUS.

Postmaster General BURLESON'S annual statement shows that

for the fiscal year ended June 30 the excess of postal revenue receipts over postal service, paid from postal revenues of the year, was $4,376,463.05.

This year that surplus is not claimed as "profit." On the contrary, there is this statement, all too familiar:

For the first three quarters the excess of audited expenditures over audited revenues amounted to $8,808,034.68.

There is no inconsistency between these two customary statements if close attention is paid to the wording, but this year there is another statement which is somewhat puzzling, although no doubt it is perfectly clear to those in the secret. There is a surplus on one account, and there is a deficit on another account, and yet

I am able to report an unexpended balance of the funds appropriated for the year's expenditures which it is estimated exceeds $14,500,000. Had we used the full amount which we were authorized to spend by Congress, the deficit for the year would have approximated $25,000,000.

No doubt there is a reason why the appropriations were not applicable to the deficit, but it is a mystery why the Post Office should report an excess of funds on hand at the same time that unpaid creditors are clamoring for their pay. The reference is to the unpaid bills of the railways for their services. By a coincidence the Post Office reports that it has plenty of cash on the same day and in the same newspapers which report anew the demand of the railways for what they claim to be their just rights. If the Post Office were in the same needy condition as the railways indulgence might be shown to its shifts to get along. But the railways are in receiverships to the amount of $2,000,000,000, and the Post Office reports available credits.

The Post Office is a popular favorite and the railways are not. That may explain why the Post Office is able to be so eloquent regarding its excellent and efficient service, and so marvelously cheap, with no fear that it will be taunted with effecting its economies by compelling the services of those who protest their underpayment. Why would it not be a good plan to turn the Post Office accounts over to a public accountant for "reconciliation," or explanation of apparently contradictory bookkeeping entries, and turn its railway bills over to the Interstate Commerce Commission for adjustment? It is not possible that the unpopularity of the railways is a just or sufficient reason for not paying their bills, or procuring a certificate from disinterested authority that they are paid enough to ease the consciences of those who like to pay for what they get.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE LA FOLLETTE ACT.

There is a new wrinkle discovered almost daily in Senator LA FOLLETTE'S law for the benefit of seamen at the expense of shipowners. It was reported yesterday that the President had asked the opinion of the Department of Justice upon the clause requiring the payment of wages in a manner to give the seamen what they call freedom, meaning releasing them from pecuniary loss or punishment through the breach of their contract of employment. American shipping can be compelled to obey any law which can be constitutionally passed, but how about compelling foreign lines to do what they do not like to do?

Suppose a line of ships hailing from any foreign land should make a contract of employment with crews in home ports, can a United States statute compel the lines to make a different contract when they touch an American port?

Or can an American law compel any such foreign line to pay wages in a manner putting its employés in a position to break the home contract? This is a problem under international law, and is independent of the complications arising from conflict between the statute and the treaties to which the United States is a party with many nations. The Department of Justice has approved the opinion of the Department of Commerce that under existing laws and treaties those nations which reasonably approximate the United States standard of safety at sea will not be required to comply with the La Follette law. But there is no such release for American lines from an American statute.

They will be at the costs and disabilities from which foreign lines are released, and they will be set that much further back from hope of profit.

It would be cause for lamentation if there were any reason to suppose that the effect would be the relaxation of standards of safety at sea. But that is preposterous. The American standard of safety is the international standard, adopted after the Titanic disaster. There can be no better standard which is at the same time practical. The La Follette standard of safety is for the sake of seamen, under the same false cry of regard for the public that dictated the idle crew and short train laws. It is class legislation, not public legislation. Its end is in sight, it may be hoped, judging from the universal demand for the repeal of a law which never should have been passed.

THE SUICIDE OF MUENTER.

There will be an impression amounting to a belief that the guards who were set to keep watch over MUENTER at Mineola neglected their duty, but there will be a feeling equally general that this man's life came to a fit end. That MUENTER was a madman is made sufficiently plain by the facts that have come to light as to his career since his attempt to take the life of Mr. MORGAN. That murderous assault, the evidence that he was probably guilty of the murder of his wife at Cambridge, the elaborate preparations he had made for acts of destruction, his attempt to destroy a part of the Capitol building at Washington, and the disclosure of the plans he had laid to wreck passenger steamships in midocean by explosives, proclaim him as one whose mind worked somewhere outside the sphere of sanity.

The almost inconceivable savagery of his plots makes it impossible to regard him as a man who had simply been carried away by zeal or by the belief that he could do service to the cause he wished to aid by these abhorrent methods. It is true that the typical murderous crank rarely attempts to take his own life. He glories in notoriety, his egotism is boundless, and often he seems to believe that he is the appointed agent of righteousness. The fact that the final act of MUENTER'S career was exceptional does not suffice to remove the belief that he was an insane man.

By taking himself out of the way he has perhaps made it impossible to trace out in all their details and ramifications the elaborate preparations he had made for destructive attempts against life and property. However, there is no direct evidence that he had accomplices, and if no such evidence develops it will become less important to know how and where he procured the instruments of his devilish designs. It is at least comforting to know that he is now out of the way, that he can do no further evil.

Had he lived it would have been necessary to shut him up for life, to put him where he could never again be a menace to the public safety. Yet such is the uncertainty of the processes of law that even under a sentence of commitment for life to a penal institution or an asylum he might some time have been delivered forth to repeat his attempts at destruction. With a man of his temper and his mental infirmity there can be no safety save through life-long restraint. The community is now safe from him, at least, he can give no further trouble. These considerations may not excuse his guards, they may not be accepted by law and authority, but the force of them will be felt and admitted by most men.

THE REPLY TO MR. GOMPERS.

A few days ago Mr. GOMPERS'S statement to the effect that the employers were responsible for the troubles in the needlework trades was widely published. He declared that the "chief blame" rested upon them "without question." No doubt that is the case in his opinion. The effect of his statement upon public opinion was such that the employers have accepted the arbitration which they had refused. At the same time they make a statement of facts indicating a different condition of affairs. Mr. GOMPERS said that the protocol regulating the trade had worked so well that only "once in a great while" differences had arisen, and had been adjusted by the provisions for which the employers were condemned for rejecting as unworkable. The employers reply that in four years there had been 16,000 complaints. In 500 cases there had been stoppages of work, practically strikes, although the protocol had promised a cessation of strikes. In 351 cases the employés had been found "entirely at fault," and the employers were similarly to blame in six. In each of the six cases the employers' association had disciplined the delinquents, and the unions had done nothing of the sort. In writing the unions informed the Manufacturers' Association that neither the unions nor the association "can physically enforce compliance with the terms of the protocol." Yet the association has done so in each case.

This question of discipline lies at the root of the difficulty. The unions think that the protocol is a bargain for their benefit. They are demanding that the employers shall be bound and that they shall be free. They are supporting a demand for a substitute for the protocol by an appeal to the same public opinion which imposed the protocol upon the unwilling manufacturers. But if the unions will not enforce the protocol, what inducement is there for either the employers or the public to expect better things from the substitute? The protocol was greeted with great acclaim as a formula for the settlement of the labor troubles of which the public had become weary. And now the beneficiaries of the protocol, who were unable to keep it, demand something further, without apology and without being able to give a new undertaking of greater worth.

There must be discipline in any work employing many hands. If the unions will neither allow the employers to enforce discipline themselves, there is an end to co-operation either between capital and labor or between individuals combining themselves into a union. The unions cannot live without discipline among themselves. They invite industrial chaos, detrimental alike to capital and labor, and then ask for public sympathy. They ought to receive it as far as they deserve it. If they do not deserve it they ought to be subjected to the discipline of public opinion, like the manufacturers themselves. Sentiment decided the case five years ago. The facts ought to settle the case now. If the protocol is a "guarantee of industrial justice," as Mr. GOMPERS called it, the unions ought to respect it more. Peace is the object to be sought by the public in the interests of both parties. The best way to peace is the enforcement of a sense of responsibility and regard for the sacredness of obligations upon both parties. The charges of both sides are of public knowledge, but the decision upon them must be made by the arbitration proceeding to which the employers have assented.

COURT HOUSE PLANS.

A lawyer contributes in a communication to The Sun a satisfactory explanation of the supposedly extravagant provisions for club rooms, so-called, and restaurants in the blue print plans for the new Court House. While all needless extravagance should be avoided by the Board of Estimate in revising these plans, due attention should be paid to the actual requirements of the Judges and the advocates and attorneys who must spend so large a part of their time daily in the law courts. For nine months of the year, the courts are busy. There are litigants and jurors as well as Justices and members of the bar who are entitled to have some sort of comfortable accommodations provided for them. Judges are frequently compelled not only to lunch but to dine near the courts. For their convenience it is clear that a separate restaurant should be provided. Perhaps a separate lunch room for jurors is not absolutely required, but the provision of such a room for the men who are now often compelled to march in a body to a near-by restaurant could not be considered extravagant. It need not be adorned with rich carvings or paneled with paintings by illustrious mural artists, but it should be comfortable and airy. There must be a restaurant for members of the bar, and one for the litigants and witnesses would also be desirable.

The accommodations of the present Court House are notoriously bad. We are inclined to the opinion that there has thus far been a great outcry over little in the general denunciation of the plans. The lawyer who writes so lucidly to The Sun does not like the site chosen for the new Court House and cares nothing at all for the civic centre idea. The site will always be accessible and there is no reason why those perfectly harmless words "civic centre" should be as a red rag to a bull to so many worthy persons. Don't worry about the civic centre. That will be slow growth and it will take care of itself. In building the new Court House, however, it should be the aim of the city, while carefully rejecting all provisions for extravagant ornamentation, to see to it that the building shall have ample accommodations for the business of the courts. It is to stand for all time, as we compute time in relation to such material things, and it should be spacious, well ventilated, designed for convenience, as well as architecturally imposing.

CARRANZA MUST DECIDE.

The reports of a great scarcity of food in many parts of Mexico have been amply verified. It is even possible that there has been actual starvation in some districts. Organized efforts to convey food to the sufferers have failed. In some cases it is understood that carloads of provisions transported across the border to relieve the poverty-stricken inhabitants have been seized by persons in authority and sold for their own benefit. The attempts of the Red Cross to aid the sufferers have been thwarted. In the circumstances, the assertions of the leaders of the factions that there is no suffering cannot be accepted. These leaders agree only on one point, the desirability to them of heading off American intervention. We do not know that intervention is more likely now than it was a year ago. There is not the slightest sign of preparation for it. But Mr. DOUGLAS, President WILSON'S latest special envoy, should be in conference with CARRANZA within a few hours, and upon his report the next step of the Administration at Washington will probably be based.

The next step will, assuredly, not be intervention. But the President will not abandon his effort to induce the leaders of the Constitutionalists and Conventionists to come to some agreement. The Villa party promises to meet CARRANZA more than half way, if he will consent to the Provisional Presidency of their man, MANUEL VASQUEZ TAGLE, of whose fitness for administration nothing whatever is known. New military successes of the Villistas are reported, but of their actual magnitude we have only prejudiced statements. If peace is to be restored our Government must sooner or later take steps to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition to one or the other of the factions.

It is folly to say that we must not take sides when all Mexico is in a state of ruin because of the protracted warfare. There are indications now of the ultimate recognition of CARRANZA. If he would only climb down from his high horse, on which his seat at present is far from steady, he might hasten this event. Whether a protracted peace would follow would depend altogether on CARRANZA'S willingness to found his new Government on a reasonable recognition of the rights of all, not on the wild theories of some of his most energetic adherents. If he will not co-operate with his present opponents, and will not take measures to form a stable Government of his own, he is bound to come to grief.

MRS. BERGER OF MILWAUKEE.

Since political partisanship in the West frequently reaches an intensity no longer attained in the East, it is pleasant to see Milwaukee Republican newspapers rebuking persons of their party who are trying to inject it into the election of a President of the School Board. The member of the board who seems sure of election is Mrs. META BERGER, a School Commissioner of several years' experience; but it is objected against her that she is a Socialist. Since by general consent, including that of board members of opposite parties, she is the most conspicuously fit member for the place, and since in Milwaukee the question of sex is not raised, it would be regrettable to see her defeated for merely partisan reasons.

"Mrs. BERGER," says the Republican Milwaukee Sentinel, in snubbing this "petty and paltry" opposition on the part of some Republicans, "is a good "American without the hyphen and "has an unusually level head."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Epithets Will Soon Be Flying.

As a successful trouble hunter Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW acquired distinction long ago, but it can be considered certain that in the vivacious disquisition on German manners and the relation thereof to gentlemanly behavior contributed by him to this page yesterday he outdid all of his previous achievements in the way of giving pain and exciting reprisal. He did, to be sure, draw the familiar distinction between Prussians and other Germans—some ethnologists insist that the distinction should be between Prussians and "Germans" without the "other"—but that will not save him from the coming storm.

Soon after the beginning of the war that started in last August, a British writer with a pen even more agile than Mr. BIGELOW'S offered, as explanation of the bitter feelings that made inevitable a resort to arms by Germany against the part of Europe not Teutonic, the habitual refusal of that part to admit that the Germans either knew or could learn the amenities of life as understood by civilized peoples. In that well-remembered article there was the same effort to differentiate the minor from the major Germans, to the advantage of the former, but it was not gratefully received, even by those who were thus complimented. They saw a certain left-handedness in the compliment thus paid and suspected the critic of meaning, not that the Prussians alone of Germans were ill-mannered, but only that the others were less so.

Naturally no wounds were healed by such a salve as that, nor will they be by Mr. BIGELOW'S application of the same medicament. The Germans as a whole must stand by, and, as the world's people say, "stand for," that one of their many original tribes which they have allowed to grow so strong. The gentler members of the federation may reveal, in moments of confidence, their private and personal dissatisfactions with the Prussians — dissatisfactions curiously like those expressed by the rest of the world—but they cannot afford, when speaking for publication, to admit that they have any grievances against their terribly efficient rulers.

Advocates Dinner at Midday!

In a recent statement of his views as to the protection of health and the lengthening of life, General GORGAS apparently credited what has been done on the Isthmus along both of these lines as much to the high wages paid to all the canal workers as to the improvements brought about directly by himself and his corps of trained sanitarians. Everybody received a wage enabling advantage to be taken of the possibilities for correct living that had been created, and that, in the General's opinion, was as essential to cutting down the death rate as was the draining of swamps. In the same way, he said, longevity could be increased everywhere.

He also declared, however, that wealth had its dangers to health as well as poverty, and that it influenced mortality statistics less adversely only because the sufferers from the superfluous, dietary and other, were so far from being as numerous as the poor.

Questioned as to his own rules of life, the General made the somewhat surprising assertion or admission that, besides being careful not to eat too much, he also took his one heavy meal in the middle of the day. That is, of course, as it always has been, the plan of a great majority of the world's inhabitants, or at least of such part of them as could eat what and when they would, instead of what and when they could, but in recent years there has been a tendency to postpone dinner to an hour after the more serious activities of the day were over. Those who have fallen in with that arrangement of meals would be reluctant to change it, for whenever they do so they feel, or at least think they feel, that both work and digestion suffer.

In urban communities breakfast and luncheon have become meals comparatively light, and tend to become lighter, and, when the late dinner habit is once established, a heavy midday dinner is approached with reluctance and remembered with grief.

A Touching Tribute to Journalism.

If The Campbellsville (Ky.) News-Journal can be trusted — and we have neither reason nor excuse for suspecting that it lacks veracity—somebody modestly described as "an editor" has received the following highly interesting communication from one of his readers:

Please send me a few copies of the paper containing the obituary of my aunt. Also publish the inclosed clipping of the marriage of my niece, who lives in Lebanon. And I wish you would mention in your local column, if it don't cost anything, that I have two bull calves for sale. As my subscription is out, please stop my paper. Times are too bad to waste money on newspapers.

The author of this truly precious communication would have made it perfect had he added the familiar—"You can never believe what you see in the papers!" That statement, uttered earnestly enough, constitutes the sole claim to shrewdness and knowledge that is possessed by a considerable number of people, and the comfort they get out of repeating it is presumably very great. It must be, else the repetitions wouldn't be so frequent.

In reality, of course, the journalistic approach to complete accuracy is high—amazingly high, when account is taken of the almost innumerable opportunities for making mistakes that a newspaper has every day. It is also a fact that people do believe what they see in the papers, and while some papers are more trustworthy than others, they all do pretty well. They prosper in exact ratio to their truthfulness.

MEN DOCTORS AFRAID.

That Is Dr. Maude Glasgow's Explanation of Their Unfriendliness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. R. C. Cabot's diatribes against medical women should be taken by all women as a sincere compliment. It is not because women are inefficient or incapable that Dr. Cabot would like to see them excluded from the profession; it is rather because they are too clever, too capable, too persevering, and too conscientious to suit him. When a woman stood in the way of Dr. Cabot's ancestors she was promptly burned as a witch—a very effective way of disposing of competition. Unhappily for Dr. Cabot, such a course is no longer feasible.

His chant of hate has a strong family resemblance to the German chants of hate against England. If any one will look into the matter they will find far fewer medical failures among women than among men, this, too, in spite of the superior advantages the men have vested in themselves. In spite, however, of the almost insuperable difficulties in their way, medical women have advanced slowly and steadily; they continue to advance; they are winning love and trust, and confidence from their patients, and in many cases I know they resemble the old family physician. Their gift of sympathy has helped them here; they put themselves in the patient's place and treat accordingly. Each year the path grows easier, and new avenues continue to open. Four women internes are now serving in Bellevue Hospital; a few years ago Minerva herself would have been barred. So long as women are compelled to share the burdens of government, they should share in the emoluments. Lay men and women should see to it that every institution where the patients are mainly or entirely women and children should have some women on the hospital staff. When visiting physicians are wanted for such places as Willard Parker Hospital, where the patients are all children, there should certainly be women on the medical staff. Mrs. Dunphy's position on Randall's Island should certainly be filled by a woman. It is the attending physicians and surgeons of large hospitals who win name and fame. If women are rigorously barred from these positions they are in the position of a candidate in a race to whom a ball and chain are attached, while they must compete with the trained athlete.

MAUDE GLASGOW, M. D.

New York, June 28, 1915.

The Submarine's Flying Enemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard that an aviator passing over a body of water can detect a submarine, even though it is submerged at quite a depth. I also understand that a submarine is quite blind when submerged and can only see when its periscope is out of water. Assuming that these statements are true, I would be glad to know why it is that dirigibles or hydroplanes are not used as a defense against submarines. It appears to one who is not familiar with the details that it should be comparatively easy to have the regular lanes of ocean travel in the war zone regularly patrolled by dirigibles or hydroplanes. Upon the discovery of a submarine the fact could be signaled to all vessels in sight. It would also seem that the submarine could be attacked by the air craft with fair chances of success, either by dropping on it bombs or steel arrows, or even a special form of harpoon made for the purpose. Possibly a gun might be used carrying a projectile of sufficient size to sink the submarine, as I understand that these vessels are very thin and the skin easily penetrated.

Doubtless these measures have been considered and rejected by the belligerents, for sufficient reasons, but it would be interesting to know what those reasons are.

INQUIRER.

New York, June 22, 1915.

THE FIGHTING INSTINCT.

The love of fight is in us all—
Why should it not be, pray?
Since life evolved upon this ball
Have not the great o'ercome the small,
The strong, the weak alway?

Have not the ablest types survived
From every primal age?
And both those beasts and humans thrived
Who, by their greater strength, contrived
The fiercest war to wage?

The natural fighting instinct shows
In varying forms of might,
When aught seems ready to oppose
Or menace what each creature knows
To be its normal right.

Not till old evolution's plan
Is ended on this sphere—
Not till we've seen the end of man,
Whose term of life as brute began,
Will warfare's end be near!

LURANA SHELDON.

ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRACY.

The State of This Country So Characterized by a Foreign Critic.

Queens University, Kingston, Ont., July 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from the various opinions I have seen published in your paper from day to day, I feel that you will not resent a few words of criticism in regard to the attitude of the United States toward the European war.

Civilisation owes a debt of gratitude to the United States because it has demonstrated that a democracy is a possible form of government no matter how large the territory may be which it governs, or how numerous the inhabitants, or how heterogeneous the elements of which it is composed. In your civil war thousands of Americans gave up their lives to establish this principle. But the United States can no longer be called a true democracy. Whatever the causes may be, doubtless they are numerous and complex, you have become an aristocratic democracy, if I may use a term which seems self-contradictory—a democracy, that is, for the favored few who reside within your borders.

You once fought for democratic principles abroad. You are sorry for Belgium's loss of liberty, but you will not fight the autocratic German of the present as you fought the autocratic Britisher of the past. You have become limited in your ideas of democratic principles. When you took the Philippines, and your soldiers fought and died to bring liberty to these islands, a new era in American history seemed to have opened up. It seemed as if your outlook was becoming world-wide, but your neutrality in this war would rather indicate that wealth, comfort and human life are dearer to the American heart than the principles for which you once fought so bravely. Even if you enter the war now, history will be unable to credit you with the highest motives. The violation of Belgian neutrality was your opportunity. Your failure to enter even a vigorous protest on that occasion seems to mean that you will continue to look on with equanimity even if every State in Europe lapsed back into a despotism.

The doctrine is openly preached that it was no affair of yours. The highest utterances of your President before the war have been to the effect that America is a sort of haven of comfort in which the true democratic life may be realized by all who adopt America as their country. His greatest ambition during the war seems to be the bringing about of an immediate peace. Were he to achieve that end now, the advance of democracy in Europe would be retarded for a generation. But of course America is not Europe and your aristocratic democracy would continue in its comfortable and prosperous course.

G. W. MITCHELL.

Whence and Whither Whiskers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Boston Herald, dwelling at some length editorially in its issue of the 22d instant on "War and Whiskerage," adds to the burden of an hour broken under the strain by failing to establish a source of responsibility. If the reason for not wearing whiskers is purely microbic why not shave the head also?

Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great may have been smooth shaven, but they had troubles of their own, and though Hindenburg may argue that "strange oaths" are better in the beard of the pard than a great many other things, still the fact remains that indications point to woman's objection (because she can't raise them) and man's groveling for her approving though haughty glance, as being partly responsible for the partial disappearance of whiskers. The question for which the writer asks solution, after many years of vain attempt to present a visage meeting with the approval of candid friends and the general public is, who is responsible for whiskers?

If they have been "wished on" man by the devil, is a permanent cure possible? If they are God-given, it places woman in an awkward position, for though she may vote to herself most of the rights not already enjoyed by a majority of those related to men of means, she is going to be found wanting when she presents herself before the celestial register.

RAYMOND MURRAY.

Boston, Mass., June 22, 1915.

Yankee Is Our Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Far from being a nameless nation, we have a name that is used throughout Europe with quite definite and precise meaning, and that name is Yankee. The name seems to be undergoing an evolution similar to that of the words Christian, Protestant, Huguenot, and other spontaneous emanations of opprobrium. At first applied to the lower classes in the State of Connecticut, it soon embraced all the natives of the State and was not long in establishing itself over all New England. During the civil war Northerners welcomed it gladly as a convenient antonym for rebel, and since that time, wanting a better, foreigners have adopted the name Yankee to so general an extent that it is doubtful whether a rationally invented substitute will ever supplant it. Probably none of the various explanations of the origin of the word are entirely trustworthy, but experience has shown its owners to be possessed of an imperishable vitality.

M. J. A.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 30, 1915.

Behold the Turk!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. J. L. Fitzhugh writes to THE TIMES, protesting mildly that the new, unlined men's clothes look like pajamas. So long as we must swaddle ourselves with yards of cloth, why continue to be a close second to the smooth, the slick, the enameled, and unwrinkled wooden Indian? At this moment of writing, our women are looking as beautiful as the young Greek ladies, without "rats," bustles, or 1891 stone copings; men have stealthily slid from under their upholstered shoulders, and Uncle Charlie's pot of perfumed bear's grease has added not one slickly shining gleam to that noble head these many years. Come on, let's wear comfortable collars, wrinkly, unlined clothes, and if we have our doubts—behold the Turk!

S. L.

New York, July 6th, 1915.

The Privilege Not to Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just had my attention attracted to an article in your paper referring to the drink habit in England. In that article the writer states that the only regiment in the British Army which enjoys the privilege (a privilege it is) of not drinking the sovereign's health is the Black Watch. The rifle brigade, the Prince Consort's Own, enjoys this privilege. This error calls especially for my attention, as I have often dined at one of the British brigade messes.

H. H.

New York, July 1, 1915.

The Exasperating Poster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should a Government allow an appeal to be posted up for the commission of an illegal act? Since it is legal to export arms and munitions, any attempt to prevent it should be punished as an effort to enforce an action contrary to law. Those posters should be removed. This seems to me to be self-evident.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, July 6, 1915.

Too Much Parent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are children spoiled in vacation? Answer—Too much of their parents' supervision. This is not written from imagination. I have been a public school teacher for nearly twenty years and what I say is so.

M.

New York, July 5, 1915.

IRRESPONSIBILITY WRECKED THE PROTOCOL.

Manufacturers Could Perform Their Part, but the Unions Could Not Discipline Themselves or Control "Social" Shops Outside.

By MAX MEYER,

One of the Manufacturers.

New York, July 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the termination of the protocol the commendation bestowed upon the manufacturers by impartial observers was generous and unstinted, and the manufacturers now present the record of five years of good faith and sacrifice for critical and fair examination. Those who seek to induce the employers to join in "a substitute for the protocol" would do well to avoid in this instance the hackneyed phrases usually hurled at employers in industrial disputes.

The writer is a firm believer in collective bargaining and in unions or associations of workers and employers, and was one of the active officers of the association in installing and carrying on the machinery of the protocol. But he believes that the continued existence of any agreement, new or old, is dependant upon two strong organizations, a workers' union and an employers' association, each respecting the other, and that unless such an agreement is solidly founded upon the business facts of the industry, it cannot last.

What were the business reasons that led to the termination of the protocol, apart from the union's responsibility for shop strikes, creating the justifiable occasion for its termination?

And are these reasons latent in other protocols?

The report of the Industrial Council of Great Britain shows that it is the unanimous opinion of leading employers and trades unionists, as the result of wide and varied practical experience in collective bargaining, that if a considerable number of employers or workers are outside the "protocol" the thing is bound to break down.

Before the days of the protocol, the best shop conditions existed, in fact, in those shops that refused to sign "closed shop" agreements. The union's policy of calling shop strikes turned out to be a complete failure as a means of maintaining standards.

The value of the employers' association to the union has been that the employers' association did the enforcing, putting upon its members the burden of proving affirmatively their good faith and standing as a guarantor for faithful performance by all of them. But five years' experience has demonstrated that the value of the union in enforcing standards upon competitors outside of the association is nil. It cannot perform the job. Its militant program, the shop strike or the general strike, does great damage, but it builds up nothing and brings only hatred and violence in its train.

The cloak industry is not a "capitalistic" industry in the usually accepted meaning of this term; only a few hundred dollars are required to organize a shop. A worker or foreman, having saved the necessary amount, engages in business, and makes up his staff of workers from relatives or friends. Immigrants who work under any and all conditions, only too ready to accept employment below union standards. This so-called "social" shop the union is unable to control. The union allegiance in such a shop is naturally weak, and the union officials naturally prefer the easier work of enforcing conditions in the larger shop units. In the "social" shop everything is easy. The boss gets along with his people and there are no "grievances." The union hears of no complaints and on paper everything is lovely. The small shops, therefore, increase in number; new employers spring up over night, and the cost of manufacturing tells the tale to the association employer. The difference in cost of labor cannot be accounted for by the difference in piece prices. It is made up by the opportunity in the "social" shop to work people longer hours, Saturday afternoons, holidays, to cut by piece, (instead of upon a week-work basis,) to press by piece, and to do many other things forbidden by the protocol, impossible in the association shop, but quite practicable in the "social" shop.

For four years the leaders of the manufacturers' association have seen these business difficulties and have sought to grapple intelligently with them. But the union officials have been deaf to their appeals, and in spite of their repeated warnings the evil has grown, until today, as a direct consequence, the buying of ready-made merchandise by larger manufacturers from smaller ones (the latter all operating under copper-fastened closed shop union agreements) is of enormous proportions, and many larger manufacturers have been forced to become jobbers of merchandise.

The social reformer has regarded the protocol not merely as a peace document, but as a method for improving industry by joint control. So had the enlightened manufacturer. On the other hand, the radical Socialist regards it as an additional weapon with which to hit the employer. The political unionist is interested in large numbers in strengthening the union as a political factor. The enlightened employer is interested in increasing the efficiency of individual men. Here is a conflict, which sooner or later must come to the surface. It is the real meaning of the "discharge" issue.

The fact is that a large influx of workers from other industries followed the establishment of the protocol, due to the higher rates of wages established in this industry as compared with the men's clothing and other kindred industries. Now, the union puts forth the broad claim that no matter how these men have been brought into the industry the industry at large must care for them. This is its social plea. It is, from the union viewpoint, good organization politics—"a permanent job for everybody who belongs to the union." This theory, however, is not workable in an industry in which so large an influx of casual and untrained workers takes place continually, and the writer knows of no industry where it is workable. New York City is the chief port of immigration, and every ship in normal times brings new recruits. In addition, this industry is a highly seasonal industry. Although greater regularity of employment is desirable for the employer as well as for the workers and the public, up to the present time the employers' proposals insuring greater regularity of employment have all been rejected by the union.

The writer regards the proposals put forward by the manufacturers as the most advanced socially ever submitted by an employers' association to a union. They were rejected. The workers are today, for lack of agreement between the parties, all "employes at will," that is, their term of employment is without definite time, and every worker is, as the union repeatedly claims, free to leave his job at any time. The protocol did not change the individual term of hiring. It left the parties free. This point of view was accepted only recently by the arbitrator under the Philadelphia cloak protocol, and, we understood, was indorsed by our own Board of Arbitration. The union's insistence upon "equal distribution of work" brought our situation to a head. This claim, in brief, means that, no matter how little work there may be in a shop, all workers, old, new, regular, casual, or otherwise, must share in it equally, and the employer may not offer regular or longer employment to any.

Of course, the result is that all standards of efficiency and discipline in the shop go to smash. It means that no employe can be discharged (though he may leave of his own accord at any time, even at the peak of the season,) without a "review," and on such review, if it be not shown by affirmative proof that he had committed some offense or was utterly incompetent, he would be reinstated. This is the point of conflict. The employer is only too glad to pick out and keep the efficient men from season to season, but he insists that he has the right to pick out the men whom he is to keep and that the protocol guaranteed that freedom of selection to him. (Paragraph XIV.) Moreover, the progress of the industry depends upon this increased efficiency of individual men. When the union sought to take away this right of selection from the employer it was truly carrying out a radical communistic philosophy; it was carrying on the "klasseenkampf"; it was preaching the gospel of dull mediocrity; but it was not carrying out either the spirit or the letter of the protocol as we understood it. The inevitable clash that is bound to come sooner or later wherever this issue is latent came here, the clash between the movement for efficiency and the movement for communism in employment.

The writer hopes a new protocol will be made. But he doubts whether it will come about. The union is obstinate upon the "discharge" and "equal distribution of work" theories, and the representatives of the public upon the Board of Arbitration were unable to bridge this difficulty and avert the crisis. If the employers are right, this inroad upon industry must be stopped. The employers are not frightened at the prospect either of shop strikes or general strikes. They are less costly than the destruction permanently of the industry through the propaganda now under way. The union cannot indulge in the luxury of general strikes every year, and the employer who treats his efficient crew fairly, pays them wages higher than the prevailing standards, and regards them as human beings has nothing to fear from the union. On the other hand, if such employers are to aid again in carrying the load of an entire industry upon their shoulders, they have the right to ask that the union be put upon a basis that will make co-operative, constructive effort practicable. At all events, the manufacturers will not tie themselves up to another peace agreement that puts upon them heavy burdens for the entire industry and leaves the door open to radical communists to use the agreement as a basis for the continuance of so-called class warfare.

MAX MEYER.

MR. MAXIM'S IDEAS.

He Enjoyed Waving His White Whiskers at Cornell's Peace Rioters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me to correct some statements in a letter, by a Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, which appeared in THE TIMES of the 4th instant, relating to my recent talk at the Cornell Peace Conference.

Mr. Gannett admits at the outset that I was misreported, and that I did not say that war is always a good thing and has never done harm.

In apologizing for the apology which the meeting made to me, Mr. Gannett says that the audience was "near unanimously hostile" to my ideas, and that the apology was offered out of respect for my gray hairs.

As a matter of fact, the leading peace advocates of the world are in entire agreement with the ideas presented by me in my talk at the Cornell Peace Conference—such men as Oscar S. Straus, Dr. Lyman Abbett, Hamilton Holt, John Wesley Hill, Dr. Madison C. Peters, Henry Clews, and Norman Angell. William T. Stead, when alive, was in entire agreement with the same ideas.

Norman Angell was the leading spirit at the Cornell conference, and I called his attention to the fact that in his book, "The Great Illusion," he took exactly the same position with respect to national defense that I have taken in my book, "Defenseless America," namely, that until such time as the great nations of the world shall establish an international tribunal with an international armed police force to compel peace and good behavior, every nation must continue independently to arm against war.

Therefore, it will be seen that if, as Mr. Gannett says, my Cornell auditors were hostile to me, they must also be hostile to all their ablest leaders.

The truth is that two-thirds of the Cornell audience was not only with me, but was enthusiastically with me, and only about a third of the audience, consisting of peace-at-any-price pacifists, were hostile, and they are hostile to any ideas except those of disarmament to utter defenselessness as the best defense for this country.

Just a word about those gray hairs. Let me say, and make it very plain, that my white hair and whiskers are not an advertisement for any favors. It is yet a long way with me to that Tipperary "from whose bourn no traveler returns." Although I am 62 years of age I am still about the healthiest and huskiest bruiser that a polite peace-at-any-price pacifist could get up against.

If the young man at the Cornell Conference who asked me if I had ever fought had accepted by invitation to put the gloves on with me, and find out for himself, the audience would have had an ocular demonstration of the fact that I have not yet arrived at the apology-inviting age.

In conclusion, let me straighten out one other little matter. Mr. Gannett says that I was not good at argument, but that I do know how to tell funny stories, and that when the hecklers questioned me I replied with funny stories. Right in this connection Mr. Gannett introduces a curious paradoxical statement, for he says that I was much excited. A man who is excited or angry, or both, does not reply to his questioners with funny stories and laughter. I was neither excited nor angry. I enjoyed the

CHARLES R. MILLER TIMES STAFF GUEST

Luncheon in Honor of Editor in Chief's Forty Years' Service with the Paper.

BELOVED OF ASSOCIATES

Some Intimate Friends Join with the Present Staff in Celebrating a Notable Anniversary.

The editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES gave a luncheon yesterday in the Assembly Hall of The Times Annex in honor of Charles R. Miller, editor in chief, celebrating the fortieth anniversary of his coming to the paper. One hundred and eight members of the staff were joined by a number of Mr. Miller's intimate friends and confrères, some of whom had known him since college days, in paying tribute to his long, faithful and distinguished service. Adolph S. Ochs, publisher and President of The New York Times Company, was toastmaster. The speakers were Mr. Miller's associates on THE TIMES and several of his friends.

The veteran editor in chief was taken by surprise when his associates, through Carr V. Van Anda, managing editor, presented to Mr. Miller an inscribed gold watch.

Mr. Ochs Toasts the President.

"Before we begin our little program," said Mr. Ochs, "I ask all to rise with me and drink to the health of the President of the United States and to express the prayer that God give him the wisdom and strength to keep our beloved country at peace with the warring nations; at the same time to preserve our honor and humanity, and the respect of mankind."

Following the toast, Mr. Ochs said:

"I am happy to greet you, so socially assembled. This gathering of a part of THE TIMES family in a measure visualizes the potent intelligent power that places THE TIMES to the forefront in the journalism of the world. I will be pardoned the pride I wish to express that I have the honor to preside over an institution that includes so large a number of splendid men in its organization.

"And we have some organization. We have assembled here about 100 of THE TIMES people—they represent only one-tenth of the number who are fully occupied in doing an allotted task in making THE NEW YORK TIMES. You of the editorial staff do the principal work, but an office boy can lose your best copy, a compositor mar it, a stereotyper obliterate it, and a pressman make it unreadable, and a mailer or carrier fail to deliver it to whom it may be most interesting; and this does not take into account that all-important department that secures the wherewithal that provides the bread and butter, the business and circulation departments. There is no banquet room in New York City that could comfortably seat all the people whose livelihood is made with THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Costly Business.

"It may interest you to know that there probably is more money expended in producing THE NEW YORK TIMES than is expended on any other single newspaper in the world. We must earn over $75,000 every week before there is a cent for the owners, and 40 per cent. of this amount goes for salaries and wages. We are consuming over 500 tons of white paper every week, and about a ton of printers ink a day. Our Sunday circulation has reached 350,000 and our daily circulation this morning was 324,714. This all spells responsibility with a big R. A responsibility that would be overwhelming were it not for the enthusiastic, loyal, untiring cooperation generously given by those who are associated with me in guiding and directing the work.

"I wish to make my grateful acknowledgment to one and all for the assistance they have rendered in making THE NEW YORK TIMES the great institution it is today, a newspaper of worldwide fame and generally recognized as a typifying the highest standards of decent, dignified journalism. And notable among those who have contributed most to this great achievement is Mr. Charles R. Miller, our editor in chief, in whose honor we are assembled today to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his coming to THE NEW YORK TIMES. For it was on July 7, 1875, he began service in the editorial department and has been solely thus occupied since that day, twice writing for THE TIMES during that time approximately what would make 1,000 volumes of 10,000 words each; and what he has written has stamped our work with character and permitted us to exercise power and influence among intelligent, thoughtful people throughout the world; distinguished our opinions as of the highest order of honest, sound reasoning, of the best literary style and of the loftiest patriotism. And never was his work better, more virile, or more noteworthy than today, when he is generally accorded the most eminent, most powerful, and most respected editorial writer in the United States.

"I have been in daily association with Mr. Miller for nineteen years, in full amity and accord. We never differed on a public question, and have worked together in mutual confidence and respect. Mr. Miller's kind and generous nature, his broad sympathies and lofty ideals, his scholarly attainments, facile pen, and withal his courtly graces have been a joy and an inspiration; and I esteem it one of the happiest privileges of my life to intimately to have enjoyed his friendship and companionship. With the toast that he may have many more years of usefulness, I ask you to rise and drink to the health of Mr. Charles R. Miller."

The Staff's Felicitations.

Following the toast to Mr. Miller, Mr. Ochs presented Mr. Van Anda, who, on behalf of the staff, said:

Mr. Ochs, Mr. Miller, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

A few years ago in the Assembly Hall of what is now the old—but was so recently the new—Times Building, we gathered to commemorate forty years of able and faithful service by the oldest member of this newspaper's staff, happily still one of us, but unhappily not among us today. That was perhaps the last of many memorable meetings in that hall; and in this, the first gathering in the newer and greater room, we are again met to celebrate twoscore years of arduous and fruitful labor, and we may be sure it is a sorrow to the honored guest of the former occasion, as well as to ourselves, that Edward Cary, faithful friend and fellow worker, is prevented by illness from taking part in these festivities in honor of his chief and ours.

"The newspaper art progresses a way station only to many who set out in journalism; few of us stay to become veterans. To the younger members of the staff who have been privileged to know Mr. Miller during only a fraction of his career, some account of his beginnings and the growth no doubt be interesting and instructive. But materials for the biography of a journalist are usually scant; the business of exposing everybody else creates in most of us becoming personal modesty. We do know, however, from brief records, that Mr. Miller was born in 1849; that after graduation from Dartmouth he spent three years in the office of The Springfield Republican, one of the group of able young men drawing inspiration from Samuel Bowles and in return helping to promote the fame of that distinguished journalist; and that he joined the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES on that day, forty years ago, the anniversary of which we now commemorate.

"Park Row cherishes a tradition that he arrived in New York with a reputation for writing worse than Horace Greeley and playing poker better than 'Bob' Schenck—early indications of the learning and the financial ability conducive to success in the fierce competition of metropolitan life. In the eight years that preceded his accession to his present post, Mr. Miller was variously employed; for a time, as editor of the weekly edition of THE TIMES; again, as a copy reader; briefly, as an art critic, a capacity in which, I am told, he demonstrated a knowledge of the architecture and decorative value of cows that was of permanent benefit to the young artists of that day; and, lastly, as editorial writer, showing in that work immediately the capacity that distinguishes his present post.

"Mr. Miller was also in that period, as one may gather from his older friends, a man of many interesting avocations. We learn, for one thing, that his house was in part furnished with examples of his skill as a wood-carver. A great distinction that. Few domestic woodcarvers achieve toleration in their own homes below the attic.

"But chiefly his private pursuits were, and still are, scholarly. There is the tale of the visiting pianist, asked to exhibit his skill, who had first to assist in the removal of the thirty-nine editions of Horace that were piled on the top of the piano. His present day intimates know how gladly he would see the great war ended that he might return to his beloved early Italian poets. After Latin, Greek claimed him, and almost led to the choice of another way of life. A publishing house had announced a new History of Greece from his pen, when the sudden resignation of the editor of THE TIMES preserved Mr. Miller to journalism. The proposed history of an ancient people was never written, instead of a possible college President, with a row of musty volumes standing beside Grote and Thirlwall on a forgotten shelf, we have the privilege of association with one of the most accomplished and most widely recognized writers of the living, the distinguished guest of the former occasion, as well as to ourselves, that Edward Cary, faithful friend and fellow worker, is prevented by illness from taking part in these festivities in honor of his chief and ours.

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"How well he has discharged his great task as editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES need not be dwelt upon here; the many thousands who daily await his voice bear witness to its power. We hail him as the valiant champion of all worthy causes and as the uncompromising foe of all unworthy; and we congratulate him that he has lived to see many of the worthy causes triumph, if not all of the unworthy defeated.

"We rejoice that these troubled times, supremely testing those who follow his profession, have found him at the meridian of his powers, meeting great occasions with might, even with majesty. Had the good wishes of his associates the power of a Joshua to suspend the motions of the stars, his star would long remain fixed at its zenith.

Summed Up in Verse.

"It would be superfluous—and distasteful to Mr. Miller, I am sure—to discourse at length in his presence upon the personal sentiments we entertain for him. The instinctive knowledge bred of loyal and affectionate companionship must make him aware of the feelings of his associates. Nevertheless, in default of prose of my own adequate to the purpose, and in deference to the modesty of the author, which prevents his reading it himself, I ask you to listen to a brief summing up, in verse, of our conception of a great function, greatly executed, by a great man:

To C. R. M.
July 7, 1915.

The hubbub voices of the hill and street
He twoscore years has gathered, to distill
From Rumor's taint the golden Truth until
It blazed a path of light for myriad feet.
Firm in the faith that human currents bear
Obedience to high impulse from afar,
He picks no gutter-mirrored polar star
To guide the throng where good and evil meet.

Hearkening his voice, a multitude each day
Forms its high will at his Symposium;
And from his window where the passers-by
Stop to inquire at morn the onward way,
He leads aright the leaders, sharing from
The fluid hour tomorrow's history.

"I call upon Mr. David H. Joseph, the author of these lines, to rise and receive our acknowledgments."

A gold watch was presented then to Mr. Miller by Mr. Van Anda, who said the staff asked him to accept it as a memento of the happy occasion. The watch was inscribed: "Charles Ransom Miller, with affectionate regards of his associates on THE NEW YORK TIMES. July 7th, 1875-1915."

Mr. Miller Reviews His Forty Years.

Mr. Miller said the forty years that had passed since he came to THE TIMES had not seemed to him a long span of time, perhaps because he had been so very much interested in his work. In the daily tasks of a newspaper man there is no monotony. He deals always with subjects that are either fresh in themselves or present aspects that are every day new and interesting. In particular the work of the editorial writer is of such a nature that he finds in it a sustaining sense of interest, because he has to deal so largely with public affairs, with the life and activities of the community, the State, and the nation.

Recalling a remark of Mr. Tilden, that all the good things seemed to come to him late in life, Mr. Miller said that the good things of life had come to him every day and every year of his long connection with THE TIMES. He told the story of his coming from college to "The Springfield Republican, something of his three years of service with that newspaper, and of how he came from that office to THE TIMES, where he began work as an assistant at the telegraph desk; of his duties in the succeeding years, in making up the weekly edition and the reading of foreign exchanges, and of his beginning as a volunteer writer of editorial articles within a few weeks from the time when he first had a desk in THE TIMES office until some three or four years later he became one of the regular writing staff. He paid a tribute to the generous nature, the stanch courage, and firm principle of Mr. George Jones, who with Mr. Raymond had founded THE TIMES in 1851 and was its proprietor during the first sixteen years of Mr. Miller's connection with the paper. Chief among the joys and enduring satisfactions that have come from his relation to THE TIMES he placed the friendship of the loyal men who had been his associates in all these years, some of them all the time, all of them some of the time, coming while he had been a member of the staff, and of their esteem and friendly regard he gratefully accepted their presence at the luncheon commemorating the anniversary of his coming as the highest possible evidence.

Greetings From Edward Cary.

E. A. Dithmar, who came to THE TIMES only two years after Mr. Miller, and E. A. Bradford expressed the congratulations of the editorial writers in brief addresses.

This letter of praise and greetings from Edward Cary, editorial writer, whose absence on account of illness had been announced, was read by Mr. Ochs:

Brooklyn, July 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Ochs: I need not say to you how sorry I am not to join with my comrades of THE TIMES in the tribute of admiration and regard to Mr. Miller. Forty years of companionship with him in our exacting calling must give a certain value to my appreciation of his mind and his services. That appreciation is high. Mr. Miller could easily have won distinction in the law, while in the higher walks of diplomacy his keen intellect, his firm grasp of essentials in discussing complex matters, his skill in dialectic, his faculty for mastering his subject would have given him a high rank. He chose and has been faithful to the profession, quite as difficult as law and diplomacy, and he has won honors that they could hardly offer. For twoscore years he has instructed, guided, inspired, admonished, and, when occasion required, chastised this community, and with every passing year, as they have known him better, their faith and pride in him have grown.

If this be with the readers of THE TIMES, what must we feel who have worked with and under him? He has been our constant friend, and we are happy to be his friends. We love him, and—something a little different and more—we like him. May he live long and prosper. Very sincerely, EDWARD CARY.

Kind Words from Europe.

Staffs of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the principal capitals of Europe celebrated the fortieth anniversary of Mr. Miller, and in the din of war found opportunity to cable their congratulations. The first cable message read:

PARIS, July 7, 1915.

Last July Mr. Miller kept his thirty-ninth anniversary in Paris. An Independence Day banquet, following a rigorous Carlsbad cure, caused the anniversary to be passed in bed. The Paris staff hopes the present luncheon will have a brighter effect; also that a year of war editorials, compelling the attention of all Europe, has seasoned him for many years more with THE TIMES family.

C. WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Here is the second:

London, July 7, 1915.

The London staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES joins in congratulations to Mr. Miller, admiring tribute to the part he has played in making THE NEW YORK TIMES by common consent in England the most highly considered of all American newspapers. ERNEST MARSHALL.

The third was:

Berlin, July 7, 1915.

Congratulations to Mr. Miller and THE TIMES on their near-golden wedding. The Kaiser graciously writes: "I am an intense admirer of Miller's fighting line, but think he has the wrong dope." General Hindenburg writes: "I am still confident of ultimate victory despite Miller's forty-two centimeter editorials."

Leading statesmen, while stoutly denying that they are bankrupt in statesmanship, join in telepathic felicitations.

I shall celebrate the forty years' jubilee in the trenches of THE TIMES with a supperlunch, and drink Mr. Miller's health at THE TIMES'S expense.

CYRIL BROWN.

The reader of this message paid his compliments to the German censor, remarking that the British censor would never have allowed it to get by.

The table decorations were of carnations and roses. The ménu card bore on the outside of the folder a reproduction of the front page of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, June 28, 1915, and contained the names of the publisher and members of the editorial staff.

WEDS HIS FIANCEE OF OLD ROMANCE

G. A. P. Oliver Marries Mrs. Florence Hill-Buysse, a Former St. Louis Society Girl.

THEIR TROTH ONCE BROKEN

Bride of Yesterday Married Her French Teacher, A. Buysse, In 1908, but He Recently Divorced Her.

A quiet wedding, which took place yesterday forenoon in the Greenwich Presbyterian Church in West Thirteenth Street, was the culmination of a romance which began about fifteen years ago. The contracting parties were Mrs. Florence Hill-Buysse and George Augustus Prince Oliver, both of this city. A small group of friends assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. James H. Hoadley.

The romance of the couple's younger days goes back to St. Louis, when the bride, daughter of the late Ewing Hill, prominent in the advertising business, became engaged to Mr. Oliver of the same city. Later their engagement was broken. The then Miss Hill, who was prominent socially, took up the study of French, and shortly afterward her engagement was announced to Armand H. Buysse, her French teacher. Mr. Oliver, in the meantime went to Chicago, where he was the head of a realty company bearing his name.

In 1908 Miss Hill was married to Mr. Buysse. Last month Mr. Buysse, who is now representing a New York brokerage firm in St. Louis, obtained a divorce from her on a charge of desertion, the action being uncontested by the wife. At the divorce hearing Mr. Buysse testified that his wife told him she did not love him, but cared for him only as she would care for a brother. The custody of their children, Octavia, 5 years old, and Ewing, a three-year-old son, was given to the wife, with the provision that their father was to have them one month each year.

Mrs. Buysse came to New York last Autumn, and resided until recently at 236 West Seventieth Street. About a year ago Mr. Oliver came to New York to live, and since then he has been staying at the Spencer Arms, 140 West Sixty-ninth Street.

According to a dispatch from St. Louis, Mr. Buysse, when he heard of his wife's marriage, said it was rather foolish on her part to get married so soon after the divorce. He would not discuss their affairs except to say that his former wife was a very sweet woman.

Following the marriage ceremony yesterday a breakfast was held at Sherry's, after which the couple left on their honeymoon. They plan to live in Mount Vernon Cottage, Briarcliff, on their return.

R. H. LANDALE MARRIES.

New York Lawyer Weds Miss Manning in Colorado Springs.

The marriage of Russell H. Landale of 507 Madison Avenue, New York, and Miss Gertrude Manning, a daughter of Mrs. J. F. Manning, took place yesterday in St. Mark's Church at Colorado Springs, Col., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John H. Houghton.

Mr. Landale is of Scotch descent, was born in Great Britain in the early sixties, and came to this country in 1872. He was graduated from the law school of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in 1888, and is a member of various law associations, including the American Bar Association.

Mr. Landale is a member of the New York Athletic, Rockaway Hunt, and Metropolitan Clubs, and his offices are at 37 Wall Street. He has a younger brother, Cecil D. Landale.

MISS MARY BEHA A BRIDE.

Wedded to John J. Cuneen in the Church of the Holy Name.

The wedding of Miss Mary M. Beha, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Beha of 306 West Ninety-third Street, to John J. Cuneen of this city, took place at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Father Walsh, Chancellor of the Diocese of Buffalo, officiated, assisted by Mgr. John J. Kean and the Rev. Joseph I. Norris.

The bride, whose brother, Joseph L. Beha, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with Princess lace. Her veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Rosa Beha, acted as maid of honor, and wore a gown of blue taffeta topped with a leghorn hat and carried pink roses.

Mr. Cuneen had as best man Dr. Joseph F. Power. The ushers were James A. Beha, brother of the bride, and Edward Manton. Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's mother. The couple left later for a trip through New England and Canada. Upon their return they will make their home in this city.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., TO WED.

Associate Director of Little Theatre, New York, to Marry Miss Cook.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 7.—Miss Ethel Augusta Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Cornelius C. Cook of Pittsfield, Mass., and Samuel Atkins Eliot, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., recently Associate Director of the Little Theatre in New York, and a grandson of ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, will be married at Reading, Mass., Saturday. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride-elect's brother, David M. Cook, and will be performed by the Rev. Samuel Atkins Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, father of Mr. Eliot.

Miss Cook has just been appointed to the editorship of The Story Teller's Magazine. Mr. Eliot, on July 1, was appointed to be Director of the Little Theatre at Indianapolis, Ind. He studied dramatic art at Harvard under his uncle, Professor George P. Baker, and later studied the stage in Germany and England and returned to New York to become associated with Winthrop Ames.

Wylie Brown Weds in Illinois.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 7.—Cards were received here today announcing the marriage of Miss Sarah Stevenson of Chicago and Wylie Brown, son of Mrs. Edward W. Brown of Plainfield. The ceremony was performed at Winnetka, Ill., the Summer home of the bride's brother, Robert Stevenson, Jr., by the Rev. Dr. McClure of Chicago. After the ceremony the couple came East. They will reside in New York. Mr. Brown, who was graduated from Cornell University in 1896, is the Secretary of the Bridgeport Brass Company. He is a member of the Plainfield Country Club.

Miss Dorothy Randolph to Wed.

Mrs. Nathaniel Archer Randolph of this city, formerly of Philadelphia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Lutwyche Randolph, to John Kenneth Byard of 827 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Byard is a practicing lawyer of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Warner-Cummings Engagement.

Dr. Alton G. Warner and Mrs. Warner of 19 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Genevieve Warner, to Ralza M. Cummings, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Milon D. Cummings of Concord, N. H. Mr. Cummings was graduated from Dartmouth College, and is in business in Boston. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Fitch to Wed Lieut. Rowan.

Mrs. Henry W. Fitch of Washington, D. C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Henrietta Winslow Fitch, to Lieutenant Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N. The wedding is to take place in the early Autumn.

VIENNESE WOMEN CLAMOR FOR PEACE

Great Demonstration Quieted by Emperor's Promise of Early Victory and Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8. — The Standard's Zurich correspondent states that neutral travelers from Vienna tell of an extraordinary peace demonstration by women before the Emperor's palace Sunday, June 27.

The women converged suddenly upon the palace, evidently by prearrangement, and the great courtyard in front of the Emperor's apartments was quickly packed by a great crowd shouting: "We want peace!" "We want our men to return!" "We want bread and work!" "We want peace!"

Mounted police arrived, but the Commander hesitated to order them to charge the dense mass of women. The Premier then was summoned and eventually the aged monarch appeared on the balcony and appealed to the women to go home quietly and go on enduring for Austria.

He said his heart bled for the widows and orphans, but the colossal sacrifices made by the nation were now producing success, inasmuch as the Russians had been driven out of Austrian territory and victory in every direction was in sight. A little more patience was needed before peace could be concluded, but this would not be long delayed, and would be a peace with honor, bringing renewed prosperity and security to the whole country.

When the Emperor had concluded the women dispersed quietly, without disorder, sad rather than rebellious.

TO FREE MME. DE WIART.

Pope's Plea Causes Germany to Release Belgian Minister's Wife.

PARIS, July 7.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas News Agency telegraphs:

"The Corriere della Sera says that news has been received at the Vatican that Germany, as a result of the Pope's intervention, has ordered the release of Mme. Carton de Wiart."

Mme. de Wiart, who is the wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, was sentenced recently to three months' imprisonment for corresponding with her husband. The German authorities accused her of endangering the security of German troops.

Later it was reported that she had been sent to Berlin as a prisoner.

RESTRICTING PASSPORTS.

Action by France, Washington Thinks, May Have Effect on Buyers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Because of the discovery of the Antwerp plant for forging American passports, the French Government is discouraging the issuance of passports to American citizens of German or Austro-Hungarian origin. All such passports must be vised by the French Embassy at Washington or one of the few French Consul Generals in this country.

The State Department was notified by Ambassador Page at London as early as June 24 of this attitude of the French Government. The Ambassador reported that the French passport Bureau in London "refuses to vise passports henceforth held by naturalized citizens of the United States of German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish origin." Mr. Page reported that the ground given for this refusal was the discovery of the plant in Antwerp for forging American passports. He added that without the vise of a French Consul, no one could go to France from Great Britain.

The State Department has been giving serious consideration to the French dispatch and its effect upon American citizens who may have legitimate business in Paris, and it has been intimated that the new French rule may work hardship on buyers who wish to go to Paris to inspect the fashions.

New York manufacturers agreed yesterday that the restriction of passports by France to American-born citizens would not greatly interfere with their operations. It was pointed out that few business men were in so great need of French products that they would be willing to make the hazardous trip abroad. Further, the important houses are represented in France, and the services of French commissioners may be enlisted by smaller concerns whenever goods from that country are urgently needed.

One prominent dress manufacturer who for the last fifteen years has visited the French capital annually will forego his trip this season. Many others in the garment trade will follow his example.

PLAN TO BUY GOODS HERE.

Norway to Guarantee Purchases Made by Telegraph.

CHRISTIANIA, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—The Norwegian Government, according to the Morgenbladet, has made arrangements to facilitate the securing of supplies from America by telegraph. A bureau for censoring telegrams has been created by the State Supplies Committee, and this bureau will pass unobjectionable messages.

The committee, it is asserted, will guarantee that goods thus ordered by telegraph are really intended for Norway.

SECRETLY WED IN COLORADO

J. Y. Higgelson of New York Married Lucile McAvoy on April 17.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 7.—Although the report was current among her friends that she was to be married to a Denver man, Miss Lucile McAvoy was secretly married J. Y. Higgelson of New York, in Littleton, on April 17. The ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace. Five days later her mother, Mrs. James A. McAvoy, was told of the wedding by her daughter, but no one else was informed until today.

Immediately after the ceremony Mrs. Higgelson went to the home of her parents, 1,338 St. Paul Street. Her husband went to California on a business trip. He returned to Denver May 11, and the couple left for their home in New York.

The present Mrs. Higgelson had many suitors. During the latter part of March young Higgelson arrived here on his way to California on a business trip. He was introduced to Miss McAvoy. After a courtship of a few weeks the couple were married.

RABBI LIPKIND TO MARRY.

Betrothed to Miss Charlotte Glendyle Harris, a Writer.

The engagement of Rabbi G. Lipkind, formerly of London, England, now minister of the Congregation Agudath Jeshorim, 115 East Eighty-sixth Street, to Miss Charlotte Glendyle Harris of 112 Cathedral Parkway, a writer and dramatist, is announced.

The marriage is to be celebrated in the early Autumn.

William H. Gorman.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—William H. Gorman, brother of the late United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, died tonight at the Bedford Springs Hotel, at Bedford Springs, Penn., after a stroke of paralysis. He lived at Oak Forest Park, near Catonsville, and was President of the Gorman Coal and Coke Company, the Cumberland Coal Company, and the Piedmont Mining Company. He was also a Director of the Citizens' National Bank, the Maryland Casualty Company, and the Citizens' National Bank of Laurel, Md.

Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the Espagne were:

H. F. Blanchard, Mrs. A. Brockway, Miss A. Curtis, Mrs. A. Dulaurey, M. A. Decker, G. K. Davis, Miss L. Lloyd, H. C. Hill, Mrs. E. M. Henderson, Mrs. E. Jory, Miss E. Lee, Lieutenant, J. Latham, Mrs. M. A. Palmer, E. A. Powell, Colonel George Ryerson, Miss L. Ryerson, J. D. Shields, Dr. W. Sutton, Mrs. R. B. Stern.

SEEK MILLION NAMES FOR PEACE PETITION

World's Christian Endeavor Union Also Wants $1,000,000 for Missions.

BEGIN SESSIONS AT CHICAGO

Persian Expresses Gratitude for Protection Against Kurds—German Message Tells of Loss.

CHICAGO, July 7.—"Get a million new members and $1,000,000 for missions," is the slogan of the fifth world's and twenty-seventh international Christian Endeavor Convention, which opened here today.

The call was the subject of an address which was to have been read by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, President and founder of the society. He was unable to be present, however, because of illness.

Delegates were urged to enroll a million new church members, a million signers to a peace petition and a million pledges to make the country a saloonless nation by 1920.

President Wilson sent greetings to the delegates. Explaining his inability to attend, the President wrote:

"My duty becomes more and more clear every day in matters of invitations of all sorts and I feel bound in conscience to address myself without interruption to my public duties here. You could not offer me an audience which would more attract me than the World's Christian Endeavor Union in convention."

The Rev. Francis E. Clark was re-elected President of the society.

The Rev. Howard B. Cross was elected Vice President; A. J. Shartle, Treasurer; H. N. Lathrop, Clerk; J. J. Arakelyan, Auditor; William Shaw, General Secretary, and Karl Lehmann, Field Secretary. All live in Boston and all are re-elections, except Mr. Lathrop. Selection of a city for the next convention is on the programme for Friday.

The greetings presented by delegates from foreign countries were from India, China, Japan, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Jamaica, Persia, Mexico and Africa.

The message from Persia, brought by John E. Keena, who was converted from Mohammedanism by Christian Endeavor missionaries, was one of the most interesting. He said:

"I believe no foreign country represented here tonight has more right to thank this great audience and through this gathering the great American Christian forces, than has Persia.

"The greatest service which America has rendered Persia was performed during the last Winter. Invaded by the terrible Kurds and everywhere surrounded by the hostile Moslems, the Christians were left to the mercies of the murderers. It became the duty of the American missionaries to undertake the tremendous task of caring for nearly 50,000 refugees. The mission compounds were the only shelter for the natives in their hour of desperation; and the Persian War Relief Committee, headed by Dr. Robert E. Speer, has been and is still doing all in its power to allay the undescribable misery of those innocent neutral Christians. On the 4th of last January, an American medical missionary from Denver, seeing that nearly 5,000 native Christians were about to be massacred in the village of Googtapa by the onrushing Kurds, flung an American flag high in the air and rode between the battle lines until he reached the Kurdish Chief. The doctor begged this leader of the Moslems to grant him the lives of the innocent Christians. On that day alone, Dr. H. P. Packard of Urmia, Persia, saved 5,000 lives!"

"From the heart of the war now raging in Europe the following message was received from the General Secretary, the Rev. Friedrich Blecher of Berlin:

"This war is a mighty summons of God to reflection, so that our members may examine themselves to see whether their conduct is in agreement with their prayers, and therefore at the same time a bowing low in penitence which heals from many faults.

"It is our earnest prayer to God that He by His Holy Spirit will again bring into order what the human spirit has thrown into disorder, and that Christian peoples may become conscious that in spite of all education and culture, 'sin is a reproach to any people,' as this war has revealed in a shocking way."

Daniel A. Poling, Superintendent of the Temperance and Citizenship Department of the society, said in the course of his report:

"We are fully persuaded that the Atlantic City resolution, 'A Saloonless Nation by 1920,' now the unanimously adopted fighting slogan of the temperance forces, will become a fact of history."

Obituary Notes.

JACOB DEL MONTE, founder of the wholesale tobacco firm of J. Del Monte & Sons, Burling Slip, died yesterday at his home, 68 West 117th Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Holland, and came to this country in 1860. Mr. Del Monte started in the tobacco business fifty years ago. Three sons and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. GRACE GROSSBECK, for almost fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,071 Seventy-third Street, Bath Beach, in her sixty-first year. She was a native of Germany, and is survived by her husband, Joseph Foster Grossbeck; two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. ANNA MARGARET GILLESPIE, wife of Police Sergeant Stephen Gillespie of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday following an operation. She was 46 years of age.

Mrs. SUSAN T. DAHLGREN, 32 years old, a school teacher and wife of Robert E. Dahlgren, is dead at her home, 288 Hemlock Street, Cypress Hills.

HARRY BROWNJOHN CLAPP, for many years in the real estate and insurance business in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 259 Flatbush Avenue. He was born in Auburndale, Mass., 59 years ago and was unmarried.

Mrs. EMILY MEREDITH NICHOLSON, mother of Meredith Nicholson, the novelist, died on Tuesday at her home in Indianapolis, Ind. She was 73 years old.

SOL ADLER, clothing merchant and a founder of the firm of L. Adler's Brothers & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., died at his home there on Tuesday night in his seventy-third year.

THOMAS E. HIBBEN, a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Hibben, Hollweg & Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., and widely known in the real estate field, died at the Hotel Gotham on Tuesday. He spent much of his time here as buyer for his firm and lived at the New York Athletic Club.

Mrs. MARIE A. TRAGESSER died on Tuesday at her home, 328 West Eighty-seventh Street, in her fifty-sixth year. Before marriage she was Miss Marie A. Williams of Buffalo and was widely known as an amateur opera singer. Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters.

Mrs. AMELIE AIKLE FIDELER, wife of Emile Fideler, died on Tuesday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, in her thirty-second year. Her husband is in the hard-rubber business in this city and their home was at 180 Nineteenth Street, Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, widow of Dr. Johnson, formerly a prominent physician of this city, died on Tuesday at her home, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street. She was a member of the Hinds family of Hindsburg, N. Y., and had lived all her life in this city. Mrs. Johnson was for many years a member of the Ascension Church and was the mother of Miss Content Johnson, widely known as an artist.

Mrs. ANNA M. BUCKS, widow of Edward Bucks, formerly a hotel proprietor, died on Tuesday at her home, 411 East Eighty-eighth Street. She was a member of the Church of St. Joseph for thirty years, a member of the Holy Family and Guardian Angel Societies, and widely known in the parish. Mrs. Bucks was born in Germany.

PAUL ADOLPH VALLANCE, a typographical draughtsman in the employ of the Borough of the Bronx, died yesterday at his home, 746 East 178th Street. He was the son of Emile Vallance, also a draughtsman, and was born in this city. Mr. Vallance was a member of the New York Motor Boat and the City Island Yacht Clubs. Besides his father, he is survived by three sisters and a brother.

MAURICE P. QUINLAN DEAD.

Prominent Tammany Politician Succumbs to Cancer of the Tongue.

Maurice P. Quinlan, the entertainer, champagne agent, and prominent Tammany politician, died yesterday at his home, 2,626 Broadway, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, and twenty-five years ago sold his little saloon in the First Ward and soon became known all over the city as a wine agent.

Mr. Quinlan became identified with Tammany Hall and was a familiar figure at State and National Democratic Conventions. He smoked incessantly and this is believed to have caused his death, which was the result of a cancer of the tongue that defied treatment, although he was in the hands of the specialists of the General Memorial Hospital for some time. Three days ago he gave up business and took to his bed.

Mr. Quinlan was a member of the Catholic, National Democratic, and Irish-American Clubs.

REV. FRANCIS DOOLEY DIES.

President of University of Detroit Expires in a New York Hospital.

DETROIT, Mich., July 7.—The Rev. Francis Dooley, S. J., President of the University of Detroit, died tonight in a hospital in New York, according to a private telegram received here tonight. An operation for the removal of cancer preceded his death by a few hours.

Father Dooley was born in Chicago in 1872. He became President of the University of Detroit in 1911.

Edward C. Post's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—The funeral of Edward C. Post took place this afternoon at Emmanuel Church, and was largely attended by Summer colonists. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Emery H. Porter, officiated. The coffin was covered with English ivy and about it were many floral tributes. The widow entered the church with her brother, Herbert King, followed by other members of the family, including Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Miss Post, Mr. Brown, and Mrs. Sidney Webster. Among the mourners were Mrs. Vanderbilt, Harry Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K Sturgis, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Grand D'Hauteville, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, James J. Van Alen, and Egerton L. Winthrop.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

HELLER — OTTO. — Mr. Henry F. Otto

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Pages of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1253.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1066.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2647 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Acts. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'x 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 532 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 82 Greene St. Spring 358.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1785.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 325.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

William Livingston, Auct'r, 456 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4848.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,862 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

Values Have Been Created at Edgemere Crest,

LONG ISLAND.

City improvements have been made. Over 60 houses have been built.

But it's just another case of a concern being "overstocked"—with land instead of merchandise.

When YOU are overstocked, you sell for what you can get.

Edgemere Crest Inc. has authorized us to sell out

AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION

On Saturday, July 24th,

400 lots and 7 houses.

That's why you should follow the daily announcement on this page.

See tomorrow's Business Page.

Write Us To-day for Illustrated Booklet

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. 111 BROADWAY

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of Ermina J. Proal.

Pierre A. Proal and Henry F. Southard, Executors.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Sells by public auction on premises, No. 182 West 85th St., cor. 7th Av., 12th floor, apartment house known as Alwyn Court, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

TODAY at 1 P. M.

High-class, Elaborate Appointments and Paintings.

(Paintings to be sold at 8:15 P. M.)

Gobelin tapestry, upholstered arm chairs, drawing room suites, richly carved ornamentations, embroidered in silk damask. Tables, commodes, and odd pieces of furniture of the Louis Quinze period, of rosewood marquetry with chiseled bronze mountings. Mahogany, rosewood and satinwood tables in unique and popular designs. Vernis-Martin and mahogany cabinets, bookcases, desks, chairs, rockers, settees, &c. Beds, bedding, mattresses, blankets and linens, Scotch Axminster rugs, runners, and carpets. Portieres, curtains, and wall coverings of rare silk embroidered damask and tapestry.

Complete set of crystal and cut glassware. Early Eighteenth Century Royal Vienna, Royal Doulton, Crown Derby and Royal Worcester Vases, Chinaware, and Porcelains in various sizes and styles with Ormolu mountings and decorations by well-known artists. Also several specimens of Venetian and Cameo glassware.

Bronze and Castillian marble statuary and busts of exquisite workmanship, signed by renowned artists. Collection of books by distinguished authors. Rare cabinet pieces of beautifully carved ivories, Limoges, enameled Meissen figures, miniature porcelains, court fans, and antique silverware. Japanese, Italian Majolica, and other antique plaques. Gilt bronze fire dogs, &c., &c.

PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD AT 8:15 P. M.

AMONG THE ARTISTS REPRESENTED ARE: MURILLO, HUGO KONIG, W. MORGAN, AUGUSTE MUSIN, HENRY W. BERNARD, BOICHARD, MAX GAYLORD, MARVIN RY, W. H. HILLIARD, HAMMAN, G. NARKEN, GEO. BERNIER, ADOLPHE LINEZ, A. PERRIENT, H. D. GARDINIER, C. RICHTER, A. SANI, LEON CAILLE, JULIAN DUPRE.

Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

PIERRE A. PROAL and HENRY F. SOUTHARD, Executors.

Messrs. JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,128. Tel. 6911-12-7604-7605 Barclay.

No flag displayed.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

THIS DAY & TO-MORROW,

at 2 P. M. each day, in

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.

Household & Office Furniture

Rugs, Carpets, Silver, Jewelry, Art Objects, etc. Estate of

James R. Ely, Dec'd.

The Silver and Jewelry will be sold at 3 P. M. To-day.

Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MERCHANDISE.

The entire high-grade stock of one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city inventoried at over $15,000, consisting of a large line of

SILK LAMBREQUINS

PIANO COVERS SILK TIDIES

Hand Embroidered Baby Carriage Covers Scarfs, Shams, Pillow Cases, Etc.

Also all the raw material

consisting of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Quilted Satins, All-Wool Elderdown, Bearskin Cloth, Tassels, Raw Silk, Ribbons, Cottons, etc. In addition to the above, I will offer the most beautiful line of Ladies' Silk, Crepe de Chine and Lingerie.

UNDERWEAR

consisting of over 4500 Garments, such as Night Gowns, Petticoats, Corset Covers, Socks, Kimonos, Drawers, Boudoir Caps, etc., made of the highest grade materials, and of the most up-to-date designs.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

will sell tomorrow,

FRIDAY, JULY 9TH, 1915,

commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom 15-17 Mercer Street, Near Canal St., N. Y. The above stock will be sold strictly without reserve.

☞ NOTICE:—A line of merchandise as this offering is very rarely placed on sale, and therefore I earnestly solicit the trade carrying the highest class merchandise.

For further information you may Telephone Spring 4290.

Artistic War Scenes.

War series of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Ten earliest available numbers, Nos. 3 to 12, (1 and 2 being out of print,) bound in book form. Rotogravure reproductions of the European war scenes from actual photographs. $1. Sent by mail to any address. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BRITISH ORDER MANY MOTOR BOATS HERE

One Report Says 1,000 Are to be Constructed for War on the Submarines.

TO HAVE RAMMING BEAKS

Machine Guns Will Be Mounted on Them—No Submarine Could Catch One of Them.

A report gained circulation in New York yesterday that the British Government had placed here orders for a large number of small but extremely fast motor boats with which to wage a new kind of warfare against German submarines.

Superintendent Conrad of the Elco Motor Boat Company said last night he had heard the report, but did not know what company thad the contract. He was sure his company had not. It was his belief that whatever firm was doing the work would keep the matter a secret as far as possible.

It was said the speedy launches were to be used as a motor boat patrol about the coasts of England and also as submarine destroyers. They are to be provided with machine guns mounted on the bow, with which they could shoot off a periscope as soon as it was seen. They would also have a long, steel-shod beak with which they would be able to penetrate the shell of a submarine whenever it was forced to come to the surface after its periscope had been broken off.

It is pointed out that such a craft would be almost as effective, if not quite as much so, against a submarine as a destroyer. In addition it is pointed out that it would be almost impossible for a submarine to torpedo one of them because of the diminutive size, the speed, and the ability for quick manoeuvring. Motor boats can be bilt with a sea-going speed of upward of thirty miles, and no submarine could catch them.

In addition to the argument of effectiveness, naval men point out that such a craft would cost but a few thousand dollars, probably about the same as a torpedo, whereas the destroyer, now the only defense against the submarine, costs upwards of $500,000. The submarine's new foe would also be a match for the undersea terror in economy of men. Three or four could operate one of the cost-patrol launches, while a destroyer carried from seventy-five to 100 men. The crew of the launch would be even fewer than that of a submarine.

It is said that these launches would be able to do sea duty in any weather in which a submarine could operate effectively.

When Charles M. Schwab was considering a contract for the construction of submarines for England he was told by Washington that the Administration would discourage the construction of submarines entire in this country and he abandoned the contract. It is believed completed launches would fall in the same category if they were built for fighting purposes. No company has yet, so far as Washington knows, violated the President's construction of the neutrality laws by fitting out complete war vessels for the use of a belligerent nation.

The report dre wattention to the Elco Company because it is said that the New London Ship and Engine Company, affiliated with the Elco Company, has sent to Canada a number of submarine motors, some of which were installed in the fleet of ten submarines which recently sailed from Quebec for England. It is said that a number of American firms are building parts for submarines, which activity has not been construed as a violation of neutrality.

According to reports, the British Government has placed orders for several hundred of the power-boat submarine detectors, most of which were to be built in the United States, either in whole or in part. One report said as many as a thousand had been ordered.

A FINE DISTINCTION.

For Duty Purposes Machine Tools Are Not Such When Apart.

The tendency during the past few years to limit for dutiable purposes "machine tools" to those operated by other than hand power and which employ a tool for working on metal, was again emphasized yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers overruled a protest by the W. H. Allison Company of Detroit. The merchandise figuring in the test suit consisted of gear cutters, gear testing machines, and necessary tools for gear-cutting machines.

The gear cutters are composed of high-speed steel and were in the form of circular discs. They are arranged with a series of teeth, which, when placed on the shaft of a gear-cutting machine, cut into a bar or rod of iron and produce worm gear. Another form of cutter involved is in the shape of a steel cylinder. This cutter is likewise composed of high-speed steel, and is technically known as a "hob," which operates upon the worm gear in very much the same way as the single-gear cutters, except that it cuts more than one tooth at the same time.

The testing machines consist of power-driven mechanisms specially designed for the sole purpose of testing the accuracy of the cutting work performed by the gear-cutting machines. The two classes of machines are entirely separate and distinct and work independently of each other. The testing operation involves no cutting whatever, and absolutely no change in the physical status of the product of the gear-cutting machine.

In overruling the protests, Judge Fischer said that a power-driven machine operating these hobs and cutters would unquestionably be properly classifiable as a machine tool, but when invoiced and shipped separately as they were in the present case, the hobs and cutters in question constitute merely parts of machine tools, for which parts there is no specific provision. The board, therefore, held that they are relegated to the provision covering manufactures of metal. It was also decided that the tools accompanying the other articles cannot be considered machine tools within the meaning of the law. As the testing machines do no cutting, they also were excluded from the machine tool provision.

Strong Demand for Good Wool.

LONDON, July 7.—At the wool auction sales today 8,000 bales were offered, mostly New Zealands. There was a strong demand for good sorts, but inferior stock was heavy. Clips ruled irregular, with prices little changed from the last sales. Scoured merinos realized 2s 8d and greasy crossbreds 1s 10d.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Sell To-day, Thursday, July 8th, 1915, At 9:30 A. M. on Premises, 2160 Third Ave., N. Y. C. Cor. 116th St. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE

105 ROOM

Furnished Hotel

Known as the Batchelor, Formerly the HARLEM HOUSE AND CONSISTS OF

HOTEL FURNITURE

of all kinds. Bed Linens, Towels, and everything to be found in a completely equipped furnished room hotel of this kind. For full particulars call Auctioneers' Office 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone 2248-2249 Spring.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

GEORGIA JUDGE ACCUSED.

Lawyer's Charges Against Chief Justice Before the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 7.—Pamphlets that have flooded the Georgia Legislature for a week attacking the character of Chief Justice R. B. Russell of the Court of Appeals resulted today in the introduction of a resolution for an investigation of charges by W. T. Moyers, an Atlanta attorney, who in an affidavit accuses Justice Russell of being a petty grabber, arbitrary, unfair, and of neglecting the cases that come before him.

Moyers was at one time secretary to Judge Benjamin H. Hill while Judge Hill was a Justice of the Court of Appeals, and later was secretary to Judge L. S. Roan while he was in the Court of Appeals. Moyers alleges Russell played "petty politics" in getting W. E. Perry a clerical position with the Court of Appeals. Moyers charges that Judge Russell allowed Perry and others to influence him in his court opinion. He also says that when Miss Marion Bloodworth was Judge Russell's secretary the Judge drew $75 of her salary from the State Treasury without her permission, and "to this day she has never received a cent of that money."

Moyers charges that Perry and Judge Russell tried to collect money from Judge Roan which was not due them, and even after Judge Roan's death "tried to blackmail his widow for the money." He also says Charles Shelton, a young lawyer, got up Judge Russell's opinions for him one Summer.

"The charges are false and ridiculous," said Judge Russell today. "If I answer them at all it will be in the courts."

COMMEND SLATON'S STAND.

Ninety-five Per Cent. of Georgia Press Indorsed Governor.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the newspapers, both dailies and weeklies, in the State of Georgia, have commended Governor Slaton for his honesty and for being courageous, and but one paper has failed to indorse his stand as being both honest and brave. This shows the spirit of right thinking people," said Major A. H. Ulm, executive secretary and confidential adviser of ex-Governors Brown and Slaton of Georgia, yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. Major Ulm, with Mrs. Ulm and their child, are in New York City on a vacation, the first in some time, the secretary's term having expired at the same time as did Governor Slaton's.

Major Ulm said that eventually the citizens of Georgia will come to the conclusion that Governor Slaton did the right thing in commuting the sentence of Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Slaton are now in the Adirondacks, and will return to Atlanta, where Mr. Slaton will again practice law. The feeling, Major Ulm thinks, will by that time have cooled down and the ex-Governor will be more popular than ever.

MAGISTRATES IN NEW BODY.

City Officials Form Single Organization and Re-elect Clerks.

The City Magistrates of Greater New York yesterday organized themselves into one body at 300 Mulberry Street, in pursuance to a recently enacted law. Chief Magistrate William McAdoo presided over the meeting, which was attended by twenty-eight of the thirty-eight Magistrates. Vacation periods were responsible for the ten absentees. Instead of being in two separate bodies, the Magistrates' organization will be known hereafter as the City Magistrates' Court of the City of New York.

As soon as the organization was perfected the matter of filling vacancies was taken up, and four clerks, whose four-year terms had expired, were all reappointed. They are Albert Volgenau, James McCabe, Jay Finn, and Eben Demarest. There were also two court attendants' positions to be filled from the civil service list, and the plums fell to the lot of Abraham Lazarus and Frank A. Moran, both of Brooklyn. They will fill vacancies in Manhattan courts.

It was decided to hold four meetings a year, in March, June, September, and December, on the last day of those months, unless they happen to be aSturday, Snuday, or a holiday, in which case the nearest preceding eligible day will be used for the session.

There is still a vacancy in the position of chief clerk of the Magistrates' courts, and this will eventually be filled by Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

GLEASON FILES REPORT.

Controller's Attorney Supervised Appraisal of 1,340 Estates.

Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney in New York County for the State Controller, yesterday filed his report, showing the business transacted in his office in the six months ended June 30. It covers the work done in appraising estates and appeals resulting from the reports of the appraisers.

The figures show that 1,061 estates have been appraised and the work approved by the Surrogates of this country, and that 279 of the appraisals have been returned to the appraisers as not being approved by the Surrogates.

It is further shown that 719 motions and appeals have appeared on the Surrogates's calendar—eleven cases were argued in the Appellate Division, nine of which were decided by that tribunal, and seven cases were argue before the Court of Appeals, where decisions were handed down in four of the cases.

There were 17 petitions filed in the period of the report, and representatives of the office present at the opening of 1,046 safe deposit boxes, where wills, jewelry, and other personal property of estates were deposited.

WON'T STOP WABASH SALE.

Federal Judge Denies Petition to Vacate Foreclosure Order.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., July 7.—A petition to vacate the decree of the Federal Court ordering the foreclosure sale of the Wabash Railroad, was denied today by United States Circuit Judge Elmer Adams of St. Louis, after a hearing at his Summer home here. The sale will take place on July 21, as originally ordered.

In announcing his decision Judge Adams said that opportunity would be given the railroad to come in at any time after the sale and redeem the properties by paying the purchasers the amount at which the sale was made. He also will allow the company to present to him, at any time after the sale, any reasons they may have for claiming that certain indenture bonds are void in order to controvert the right of their holders to participate in the proceeds of the sale.

SUES FOR CARTRIDGE PROFIT

Seller Wants $40,000 on Spanish Order That Was Not Filled.

Richard Tjadar, President of a sales company at 17 Battery Place, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Matthew C. Collins for $40,000, said to be due for commission on the sale of 1,000,000 cartridges to the Spanish Government.

In the complaint Mr. Tjadar is described as a purchaser of ammunition and it is alleged that he employed the plaintiff to find a purchaser for the cartridges. Mr. Collins says that at his solicitation the Spanish Government agreed to buy the cartridges at $36 a thousand. Other arrangements were also made to complete the sale, Mr. Collins says, and when the details were all completed there was a failure to deliver the ammunition. Mr. Collins says he is entitled to his commission.

Campbell Quits Leadership.

Marcus B. Campbell has resigned as Republican leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District in Brooklyn, and Public Works Commissioner Edmund W. Voorhies has been elected to succeed him. When he was appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn five years ago Mr. Voorhies turned the leadership over to Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell is an aspirant for a Republican nomination for County Judge next Fall.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words again to a line.

JOBBER looking at snappy styles in suits and coats all week, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT popular-priced line of silk waists. Call for appointment, Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 20th St.

JOBBER looking at silk and cotton waists for the Fall. Third floor, 119 West 24th St.

JOBBER looking at popular priced Fall dresses, all materials. Call with samples, Room 502, 38 West 32d St.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT POPULAR PRICED FALL SUITS, 9 TO 11, FIFTH FLOOR, 113 WEST 31ST ST.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall Samples of silk and cloth dresses and skirts. 43 West 27th St., Room 904.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given, 138 West 25th St., 6th floor.

JOBBER looking at coats and suits. Room 1,911, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER open for silk dresses; orders given. 33 W. 34th. Room 709.

JOBBER LOOKING at Children's Fall dresses Thursday, 10 A. M.; ladies' dresses Friday, 10 A. M.; only those who work for jobbers need apply. Room 611, 1 West 34th.

EXCLUSIVE JOBBER looking at samples of silk and cloth dresses. Call all week, 137 West 35th St., seventh floor.

LARGE JOBBER, coats only, now looking at new styles in junior, misses' and ladies' coats; cloth and pile fabrics; stock orders given; 11th floor. 30 West 26th St.

LOOKING at popular lines of serge and silk dresses. Call 1 to 5, 138 and 140 West 21st St., 5th floor, front.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—LARGE HOUSE LOOKING AT POPULAR LINES OF SILKS, SERGE, AND COTTON NOVELTY DRESSES FOR THE FALL; BIG USERS. APPLY BY MAIL FOR APPOINTMENT. S 86 TIMES.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk dresses, with samples; immediate orders. Call all week, the Paris Model Dress Co., 37 West 19th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

CONTRACTORS ON silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK WAISTS wanted; bring samples all week. 8th floor, 137 West 29th St.

CONTRACTOR on corduroy skirts; bring samples. 36 West 25th St., first floor.

500 SUMMER DRESSES to close out at sacrifice price; flowered and striped materials; latest styles. Gold & Yasner, 38 East 20th St.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED VOILE dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

TO CLOSE, 100 Spring coats of better grade. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th St.

CHELSEA WAIST CO. have for delivery heavy Milanese silk jersey sport coats, 28 inches long, in all colors, at $3.75 each. Terms 8-10. 152-156 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9745.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ABOUT 300 COTTON DRESSES OF OUR REGULAR STOCK; A VERY LOW FIGURE; VALUE $3.75 TO $10 REGULAR. ELGRADE, 131 WEST 35TH ST.

1,000 DRESSES, in silks and in cottons at a great sacrifice; biggest opportunity of the year, large variety. GINSBERG BROS., 5 W. 35th St.

HAVE YOU SOLD ladies' trimmed hats? We want a man who can sell $50,000 worth a year at least in the South and Middle West; good proposition; commission basis. N 49 Times.

AUTOS TO HIRE. PHONE 2893 Cols. | Special Summer Rates, Large Touring Landaulet, Limousines. Peerless Auto Renting Co., 245 West 55th St.

OSTRICH RUFFS AND NECKWEAR.—Manufacturer's line wanted by salesman with large Pacific Coast trade. N 55 Times.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Frankl'n 4343.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾% per cent for the best names
Tuesday...3¼@3¾% " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Changes in Foreign Embargoes.

The Netherlands has extended the list of articles whose export is prohibited so as to include the following: Fresh beef, raw cotton, animal fats and their compounds, weapons (except for hunting,) electric pocket lamps, accessories and materials for the manufacture of such articles. The French Government, on the other hand, has relaxed its embargo so far as to permit the export to the United States of rattans, caseln, edible vegetable fats, and olein.

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Coal Trade Is Quiet.

According to The Coal Trade Journal, the past week has been an extremely quiet one in the anthracite trade. When the retailers ordered all they wanted for June shipment, business dropped off suddenly, mines closed down, and things were pretty much at a standstill. That condition still exists, it says, for the collieries are just beginning to start up after shutdowns of four and five days, and some of the big companies do not resume operations until today. There is a congestion of bituminous coal at the local ports such as is apt to characterize a holiday week.

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British Experts to This Country.

The export trade from Great Britain to this country is becoming near normal in amount. According to a cablegram received by the Commerce Department from Consul General Skinner at London, these exports for the first six months were $70,616,034, as against $65,877,681 for the similar period last year. The principal items were: Rubber, $38,508,255; cotton $18,172,248 for the first half of 1914; wool, $5,013,100, against $2,865,270; tin, $5,285,902, against $7,065,169; precious stones, $3,478,167, against $3,823,858, and tea, $1,507,069, against $1,691,105.

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About the Burlap Demand.

The call for burlaps is not so heavy just now in this market as has been the case in the past several weeks. Prices continue quite firm, however, this being especially true of heavy goods. Quotations received from Calcutta late last week on goods for shipment during this month indicated a landed cost of from 6.45 to 6.50 cents for 7½-ounce, 40-inch goods. Heavy goods are firmly held at 7.85 and 8 cents, respectively, for 10 and 10½ ounce, 40-inch goods for arrival during the next six weeks. The latter prices also hold on such offerings of spot goods as are being made here. On 7½ and 8 ounce goods for spot, 6.55 and 6.60 cents are asked, though it is said that these prices might be shaded five points or so by careful buyers.

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Buying at High Prices.

An English piece goods house with a branch in this country has received information that large home buyers in England are placing orders with the Bradford mills at advances of 75 and 80 cents a yard over prices of two years ago. Concerns in this country that have always dealt direct with the English mills are willing, it is said, to pay very large increases to agencies here to get goods, now that their accustomed sources of supply have ben closed to them. Prices in the domestic market are said to be fully 35 per cent. below those in England, a difference that will scarcely last if the home demand becomes at all active. The much higher prices now prevailing abroad are credited not so much to the increased cost of labor as to the soaring cost of raw material.

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Dress Goods Become Active.

With the labor crisis over in the coat and suit trade for the time being at least, the demand for dress goods has become more active. Sellers look forward to a very large business for the season, as the cutting-up trade is firmly convinced that the retailers must operate in a large way. Whipcords remain the feature of trading, and the representative coat and suit houses are ordering this fabric in increasing amounts. Gabardines are also proving very active in the demand, and the West continues to send in fair orders for poplins. With the growing call for merchandise that is bound to develop once the busy season starts with the manufacturers, prices will, no doubt, be jumped considerably, and the selling agents who have a reputation for farsightedness are trying to induce their mills to make up staple goods in advance.

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Gray Goods Were Inactive.

Buyers still showed an unwillingness to enter the local gray goods market yesterday, and the day's business dragged considerably as a result. Drills were inactive, but there was a fair inquiry for sheetings. One feature of the trading in the latter goods was the sales made of 4.70-yard goods, both for domestic consumption and exporting to Australia and the Red Sea district. Printcloths were reported quiet. Some inquiry was in the market for 39-inch 68-72s for delivery in the next three months at 4⅞ cents, but the mills apparently were unwilling to commit themselves that far ahead. A limited business was done on several constructions of staple goods for spot and nearby delivery at current quotations. The day's prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...2¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4c 37-inch, 64-60s....2⅞c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅛c 37-inch, 56-52s....2½c

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White Goods Taken Freely.

Wholesale buyers of white goods are taking these fabrics freely to offer to the retail trade for the Spring of 1916. While business in this line has been hampered somewhat in the last week or ten days by the arrival of the inventory season, it was said yesterday that operations have again been begun. An especially good business is reported on such goods as piques and cotton gabardines, and voiles, both plain and seed, and other sheer goods are not being neglected. It is expected in the trade that the Spring, 1916, season will be the biggest white season for years, if not ever, this expectation being based largely on the constant depletion of stocks of color stuffs in this country and the fact that white cotton goods can be more acceptably worn than some of the other textiles in white. Duplicate orders for the current season are still being received here, varying largely with the rise and fall of the thermometer.

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Conditions in Central West.

The Chicago representative of one of the local dry goods commission houses yesterday gave a TIMES reporter an interesting résumé of conditions in the Central West at the present time. In Minnesota and the Dakotas, he said, the outlook for a good Fall business is exceedingly bright in view of the wheat crop prospects. In South Illinois and Iowa, however, there is a different story to tell. Continued heavy rains have required replanting of much of the corn land in those localities, and a good part of the crop will be late. Wisconsin is fair, he said, though things are pretty bad in Milwaukee, the reason for which is puzzling. In Chicago the unsettled labor situation is hampering business to a considerable extent. One of the features of present business in cotton goods in that part of the country is the inquiry that is being made for such goods as 3.50-yard osnaburgs and 4.25-yard sheetings which are wanted by the bag manufacturers.

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Germans Corner Cod-Liver Oil.

Brokers in New York who keep in close touch with the cod-liver oil market estimate, according to Weekly Drug Markets, that the Norway dealers have less than 20,000 barrels of cod-liver oil which have not been contracted for by the Germans. Ordinarily seasonal requirements might be figured in the neighborhood of 15,000 barrels each for Great Britain and Germany, 12,000 barrels for the United States, 6,000 barrels each for Holland, France, and Italy, and 12,000 or 14,000 barrels for all other countries. The production of oil this year is placed at 45,620 barrels compared with 49,285 barrels in 1914. The constant danger of encountering floating mines caused the Norway fishermen to curtail their operations somewhat this season, and there was more than the usual share of bad weather to account for the scarcity. The price here is about the same as it is in Norway—$60 a barrel. On July 1, 1914, the price, free on board, Norway, was $17 a barrel.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Distinction Is Made Between a Book and a Booklet.

C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that booklets printed in part by the lithographic process were free of duty as "books and pamphlets chiefly in languages other than English." They were taxed at the rate of 7 cents a pound as lithographic prints. In finding against the importers' contention, Judge Fischer said that in a commercial sense a booklet is an article for greeting or souvenir purposes dealt in by art dealers and stationers, and made up of several leaves or inserts flimsily fastened within a folder of paper or other material. On the other hand, a book is a collection of leaves of any size bound together in a cover. The board held that the articles in dispute fitted perfectly the description of booklets.

Park & Tilford were sustained in a claim relating to glass bottles covered with willow and containing cordials. Collector Malone took duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures in chief value of willow. Free entry was claimed as coverings of merchandise paying a specific rate of duty. The testimony showed that the bottles are the usual coverings for maraschino of this character and grade. The Collector was reversed.

Franklin Simon & Co. and Spielmann & Co. were upheld in the claim for lower duty on silk mufflers returned by the Collector at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for silk wearing apparel. The board decided that the mufflers are properly dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for such goods.

The International Silver Company, Bridgeport, entered German silver in shapes upon which duty was levied at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The importers claimed 15 per cent. duty as German silver unmanufactured. Judge Fischer overruled the protest and affirmed the Collector.

The board overruled a protest by Bartley Brothers & Hall, and held that saddle nails composed of metal and used to fasten the saddle to the saddle tree are properly dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as classified by the Collector, rather than free of duty as "parts of saddles," as claimed by the importers. The board held it was manifest that the provision for parts contemplates manufactured articles, which may be in a finished or an unfinished state, but which are definitely, generally, and uniformly known and recognized as "sets" or "parts" of harness, saddles, and saddlery, such as bridles, stirrups, reins, breechings, bellybands and back pads.

Wester Brothers protested the Collector's assessment on knife blades and handles for razors. Duty was levied at 55 per cent. ad valorem as parts intended to be used in knives and razors valued at more than $1 per dozen, whereas the importers claimed the articles to be properly dutiable at 35 per cent. as parts of knives or razors valued at not more than $1 per dozen. As the testimony was unsatisfactory, the board affirmed the Collector's classification.

Oberle & Henry and R. L. Wuppermann, New Orleans, imported merchandise which was returned by the customs officials as Bessemer steel bars. Duty was taken at 8 per cent. ad valorem, while the importers insisted that the merchandise is iron, hot steel, and therefore properly assessable at 3 per cent. ad valorem. At the hearing a representative of the merchants appeared and testified that the goods were in fact of iron, but an analysis by the Government chemist showed the goods to be steel. The Collector was affirmed.

THE CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Machines Now Work at Totaling Imports and Exports.

After a trial covering several weeks, the Government has officially adopted machine methods in the compilation of import and export statistics, and within a short time merchants and others interested in the various reports of the movements of inward and outward commerce will be given these data anywhere from a fortnight to a month quicker than under the old clerical system. This was the prediction made yesterday by Paul Cook, who, with Thomas J. Gorman of the Treasury Department Efficiency Committee, has been trying out the new machines in the statistical department of the local Custom House.

The New York Custom House has been made the clearing house of the country's statistics, and Collectors of Customs in the various districts have been ordered to forward to this city a daily report of imports and exports. The probability is that it will be a month or more before the business community begins to experience the benefit of the innovation. As a start the Government has installed in the Custom House ten card punching machines, six card sorting machines and eight tabulating machines, with a capacity of 5,000,000 cards per annum. It was estimated yesterday that, after the new system gets down to thorough working order, the expense of getting out the Government's import and export statistics will be cut from $200,000, the present cost, to something like $75,000. Mr. Cook described the new system yesterday as follows:

"The new method requires Collectors of Customs in the various districts of the United States to forward to a central statistical bureau in New York a daily report of imports and exports. These daily reports are turned over to the operators of the punching machines and the data on each report are punched out on the appropriate cards. The punched cards are then sent to machines, where they are sorted according to flags of vessels, countries to or from, class of goods, &c. After being arranged according to the various groups, they are next sent to the printing and tabulating machines, the final process, and the record of each transaction is printed and added.

"The Treasury Department is now revising the procedure relating to handling imports and exports to expedite the same and, when the new methods are perfected, it will be possible to have a complete statistical summary of goods coming in or going out of the country on the day following the receipt of the reports. When the great volume, range and intricacy of the business is considered, the department has reason to be proud of the achievement. The entire method is the work of the Customs Division. Frank M. Halstead, Chief of the division, has been in charge in connection with the Efficiency Committee. Many unsuccessful efforts have been made to improve the statistical service heretofore. About three years ago expert commercial accountants worked on the problem for a year without success."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. Bigman, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ATLANTA—Fox's Pay Shop; J. Fox, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; Bonta Narragansett.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. W. Levy & Co.; I. C. Levy, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros.; H. E. Hamburger, mtrs. children's, junior dresses; 1,270 B'way; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; F. Lupkin, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; F. Robinson, notions, stationery; 229th 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Bragers; B. Frisch, groceries; Herald Square.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, millinery, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; I. Friedlander, boys' clothing; M. Mc. Mcbride, mdse. mgr.; L. F. Hill, girls', misses' dresses; Miss H. B. Cobham, suits; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; T. Barker, housefurn. goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; F. C. Kemball, costumes; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; Mr. Emery, women's cotton underwear, petticoats, sweaters; G. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Mr. Keogh, men's clothing; Miss Maynard, dresses; Miss Regan and Miss Connelly, representing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Barnes, ruchings; 116 West 32d; Braslin.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Mahoney, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; Miss J. L. McCluskey, costumes, dresses; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. E. S. Hutchinson, cotton underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss K. Desmond, ladies', misses', children's suits, skirts, coats; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; 15 E. 26th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; L. G. Ransohoff, gloves, ribbons; 521 B'way.
CALUMET, Mich.; J. Orenstein, furn. goods; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field

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are more conducive to peace of mind than the uncertain possibilities of speculative profits. We have a very carefully prepared list of sound, dependable investments which we recommend for those who wish to receive a substantial and assured income.

Send for this List No. A-50

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Incorporated
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Severe Tests
Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AC-59

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49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

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We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline in Active Trading—News Concerning German Note a Factor.

The financial community was reminded yesterday of the stock market's sensitiveness to suggestions of adverse developments in our relations with Germany. It was also called upon to give greater attention to the problem of foreign selling of our securities because of the urgent demands for war purposes now being made upon the European markets. The news that the tentative proposals of Germany, upon which the Berlin Government was seeking an expression of opinion from Washington, were unsatisfactory to the United States was a factor of some consequence in causing the decline. This particular influence was the more effective inasmuch as for many days Washington dispatches had indicated that Government officials here were looking for a satisfactory reply from Germany. Not that yesterday's news precluded the possibility of an ultimate reply from Germany which will concede the essential points in the position which the United States has taken, but because the day's news brought clearly to mind again the uncertainty which attaches to such a situation so long as it remains open.

As for the selling from abroad, while it is being taken in banking circles as a matter of course, experience is showing that in some instances this selling is inconveniently concentrated in certain quarters, thus affecting prices unduly. In high banking circles the thought is gaining ground that if the war is to last we must expect an inflow of a further very large amount of our securities, for it is recognized that England cannot borrow abroad on any scale commensurate with her gigantic needs, and that she must yet do something to protect her exchange rate as much as possible. Some bankers are looking for action by England which would in effect force the sale of foreign securities now held in England. In France Government securities are being exchanged for American railroad bonds which bankers have gathered together to pledge in this market, and the thought is running in the minds of some bankers that England may adopt a similar measure or at all events one which would have the same net effect. If that should take place it might well be found more convenient for this market to deal with the question of foreign liquidation in some organized manner to obviate the exertion of undue pressure upon prices here through competitive selling of American securities now owned in Europe.

Under these influences and under the adverse effect produced by a further decline in St. Paul and by weakness in some other railroad stocks whose names perhaps unreasonably were coupled with St. Paul's in a discussion of the possibility of lower dividend payments, trading assumed larger proportions than it had on any recent day, and for a time the market showed clearly defined weakness. Before the close a natural reaction carried prices upward, but the final sales none the less disclosed substantial net losses in a great majority of stocks, including practically all the leading issues. The weather summary bore somewhat unfavorably on the crop outlook and added another factor to those making for lower prices on the Stock Exchange, and at the same time caused a net advance of from 1 to 2 cents a bushel in the wheat options.

On the other hand there was recorded highly favorable news from the steel trade. The June figures show that iron production last month was greater than in any month since October, 1913, and orders continue to come forward at a rate which gives decided encouragement to steelmakers. This primary industry has but to hold true to present promises to develop a volume of industrial and commercial activity which will find reflection in many other lines. The Iron Trade Review says that foreign business in the steel trade was never so great as now and that home trade is expanding, and The Iron Age points out that increasing production accompanied by increasing demand indicates that the Summer months will show no let-down. That would very clearly indicate the far-reaching character of the improvement which has been going on in this most important trade.

The need of reducing fixed charges has been clearly understood ever since serious consideration has been given to a readjustment of the affairs of the Missouri Pacific. A plan has been announced which looks to the accomplishment of this readjustment with a very large reduction in fixed charges through the voluntary co-operation of stockholders and bondholders in setting this important property firmly upon its feet. The bankers have set themselves a difficult task, but one the main object of which must commend itself to all the holders of this road's securities, namely, the strengthening of its financial position without resort to default and compulsory reorganization. The prices at which the road's bonds are selling indicate clearly that the holders of those securities feel certain of the need of a readjustment of the road's finances. If the need is there it would seem much better to accomplish the required result by the co-operation of the security holders than by resort to the longer and more costly method of court action.

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Enormous Number of Markings in Old War Loan at Easier Prices.

LONDON, July 7.—Trading on the Stock Exchange here today maintained the recent increased activity with irregular movements. The feature was the enormous number of markings of the old war loan at easier prices. Coppers were flat, with metals and home rails strong and active on good dividend prospects.

In the American Department there was slightly better business, with prices a shade under the New York closing of yesterday. Canadian Pacific shares, however, were steady. A further batch of gold bonds was sold and will increase the shipment on Saturday's steamer.

Money was in abundant supply. Discounts were steady.

Prices Easy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 7.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs 45 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 6 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 6.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
*Customs	$442,618	$1,143,244	$1,143,244
Int. rev., ord.	892,992	1,285,403	1,285,403
Cor. inc. tax.	1,882,934	1,720,775	1,720,775
*Miscellaneous	240,958	460,096	460,008
Total r'c'ts.	$2,958,005	$4,609,522	$4,609,522
Expenditures.	1,912,571	12,303,845	12,303,845
Surplus	1,045,434	....	....
Deficit	....	7,609,323	7,609,323

*Includes June receipts: Customs, $12,844.78; miscellaneous, $61,587.31. Total, $74,232.09.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	552,200
Same day last year	209,240
Year to date	63,794,547
Same period last year	88,975,058
Average price and change 50 stocks	68.49 —1.22
Same day last year	68.67 — .28

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.86	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.80	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	73.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday, if at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37⅞	37⅞	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	38¼	38½	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
17	17⅛	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
54½	55½	3,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	56	56⅝	54½	55	...
72½	72⅝	7,400	Amalgamated Cop.	74⅛	74⅞	72⅝	73⅝	—1⅛
49	49⅜	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50	50	50	50	—1
47¼	47½	3,900	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48	47	47⅜	—1½
155	159	160	Am. B. S.& F.pf.L.F.	158	158	158	158	+ ½
45⅛	45⅜	22,200	Am. Can	46⅛	46¼	44⅝	45¼	—1⅛
100¾	101	400	Am. Can pf	101⅞	101⅞	100	100	—1½
53⅜	53¾	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	53⅝	53⅝	52¾	53	—1
124½	125	1,400	Am. Coal Products	126	126	125⅜	125	—1½
44	45½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	44⅝	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅛
33	34	400	Am. H. & Leath.pf.	33⅝	34¼	33½	34¼	— ⅞
26½	27¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	26¾	27	—1
10½	11	200	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	—1½
46¼	46½	2,400	Am. Locomotive	48¼	48⅞	46½	46⅝	—2⅛
4⅞	5	200	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	...
25	28	100	Am. Malt pf	25	25	25	25	— ½
76⅞	77	7,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78⅛	78⅝	76	77	—2½
106½	107	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	106¾	106½	106¼	106¼	— ½
79	81	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	80	80	80	80	...
35¼	36	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	36	36	35¼	35⅝	—1½
106½	107	800	Am. Sugar Ref.	107	107	105⅞	106	—1½
113½	114½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114	114	...
120	120⅛	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120⅛	120⅞	120¼	120¼	— ⅝
222	223	400	Am. Tobacco	226	226	223	223	—5½
106	106¼	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅝
84½	86⅞	200	Am. Woolen pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	—4½
34⅝	34⅞	8,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	35¼	35⅞	34¼	34½	— ⅞
99¼	99⅝	4,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅞	100⅞	99	99	—1⅞
97	97¼	600	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	97	97⅛	97	97	— ½
99	100	800	Atlantic Coast Line	99	100	98	100	—4
67¼	67⅝	26,200	Baldwin Loco	68¼	68	67¼	67⅝	—1½
101	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅜
75⅝	75⅞	4,300	Baltimore & Ohio	76¼	76½	75¼	75⅜	— ½
70	70½	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	70¼	70¼	70	70	— ⅜
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
165	166½	3,100	Bethlehem Steel	167	168¼	166	166	—1½
116	118	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116½	— ½
87	87¼	900	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	87¼	87¼	87	87	— ⅛
69¾	70⅜	1,600	Butte & Superior	71	71	69¼	69⅝	—2
23	50	100	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	28	— ½
13½	14	800	California Petrol.	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅛
142	142½	14,500	Canadian Pacific	142¾	143	140⅜	142⅛	— ⅞
40	41¼	9,620	Central Leather Co.	41	41⅜	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
103	104⅞	800	Central Leather pf.	103	103⅝	103	103⅝	— ⅛
87	87⅛	8,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	88¼	88⅝	86½	87¼	—1
11	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
28	28½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
80	80⅛	18,680	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	80½	80⅝	78⅝	80¼	— ⅝
121⅜	122	500	Chi. & Northwest	123	123	121½	121½	—3
15½	15⅝	3,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15½	— ⅛
44½	44⅝	2,000	Chino Copper	45⅛	45⅝	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
157	...	100	Cleveland & Pitts.	157	157	157	157	...
100	103	100	Colet., Peabody pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
31½	31¾	2,270	Col. Fuel & Iron	32¼	32¾	31	31¾	— ¾
27	30	100	Comstock Tunnel	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	—2
12	13	2,000	Comstock Tunnel	*1⅛	12	12	12	—2
125¼	126	650	Consolidated Gas	125¼	125¼	125	125	— ½
66	67	100	Continental Can	67	67	67	67	...
98	99½	100	Continental Can pf.	99	99	99	99	+2
13¾	14	2,400	Corn Products Ref.	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅛
77¼	78¼	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78	— ½
30¼	30¾	6,200	Crucible Steel	31⅞	32⅛	29⅞	30¼	—1
87	88	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	88	88	88	88	— ½
144	145½	330	Delaware & Hud.	147	147	145	145	—2½
5½	6	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
113	114	35	Detroit Edison Co.	115	115	114	114	...
...	66	100	Detroit United Ry.	60	60	60	60	...
...	68	10	do., odd lots	69¾	69¾	69¾	...	...
22½	23¾	3,150	Distillers' Securities	24⅝	24⅝	22	23	—1⅝
19⅝	19¾	13,300	Dome Mines	19	20	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅝
25⅜	25¾	5,800	Erie	26	26	25⅞	25½	— ⅛
38⅝	39¾	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	39¾	39¾	38¾	39	—1
31	32	200	Erie 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
25	29	100	Federal Min. & S.	29	29	29	29	—5
42	45	300	Federal Min. & S.pf.	44½	44½	43	43	—8
270	280	200	General Chemical	279	280	279	280	+30
270	280	235	do., odd lots	279	280	275	273	...
108	110	40	Gen. Chemical pf.	110	110	110	110	...
165	168	1,500	General Electric	167	167	164½	165	—3
158½	159	800	General Motors	160	162¾	158¾	158¾	— ¼
52⅞	53¼	6,475	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	53¾	54½	52¾	53	—1
88	95	25	Granby Consol.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	...
116¾	117	3,400	Great Northern pf.	117½	117½	116	116⅞	—1¼
34⅜	35¼	2,900	G. N. certs.ore prop.	35¼	35¼	34½	35¼	— ⅞
61⅝	62	1,750	Guggenheim Explor.	63	63	61⅝	62	—1½
100⅞	100⅞	2,000	Illinois Central	101	101	99	101	—5
...	...	55	do., odd lots	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
30⅝	31	2,800	Inspiration Copper	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
21½	21¾	5,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
72¾	74	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	73	73	73	73	—1
72¾	74	10	do., odd lots	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	...
71	72	200	Interboro Consol pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	—2½
98	98½	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	98	98	98	98	— ¾
9	10	200	Int. Paper	9	9	9	9	— ⅝
24¼	24½	1,000	Kansas City South.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	...
18	21	200	Lake Erie & W. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
141½	142	800	Lehigh Valley	141⅞	141⅞	141¼	141¼	—1
222	227	500	Liggett & Myers	225	225	223	223	—2
30	35	200	Long Island	35	33	33	33	—2⅝
108	109	10,800	Louis. & Nash.	113½	113½	105½	106	—6
101¼	106	100	Manhattan Shirt pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1½
34⅛	34½	3,800	Maxwell Motors	36⅝	37	33⅞	34	—3
82	83⅝	700	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84	84	82	82	— ½
31½	31⅝	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	32	32½	32	32	— ½
71⅜	71⅞	6,500	Mexican Petroleum	73⅝	73⅝	71⅞	71⅞	—2⅝
27½	27⅝	4,650	Miami Copper	28	28	27½	27¼	— ⅞
12¾	14⅜	100	Minn. & St. Louis	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
109	110½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	111½	111½	110	110	—1½
8⅜	8½	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
25	25½	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
4⅞	5	15,890	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅝
47½	48	200	Montana Power	48¾	48¾	48	48	—1
115	125	100	Nash., C. & St. L.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	+ ½
70¼	72½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+2¼
70¼	72½	50	do., odd lots	71	71	71	71	...
60⅜	62	1,100	Nat. Lead Co.	62¼	62¼	60¼	60½	—2⅝
14½	14⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
88½	89½	400	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90	89	89	—3
87½	87⅞	2,450	N. Y. Central	88¼	88¼	87	87⅜	— ⅝
62⅜	63½	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64¼	62¾	63	—1½
26½	27	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	27	26½	26½	—1
102½	103	500	Norfolk & West.	103	103¾	103	103¾	— ¼
103¾	103¾	6,300	Northern Pacific	104	104	103	103¾	— ⅛
31⅞	32	2,500	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	31½	31½	—1½
105⅜	105½	6,005	Penn. R. R.	105⅝	105⅞	105⅛	105⅝	— ⅝
114½	116½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	115	115	115	115	...
22	23	200	Pittsburgh Coal	22¼	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
92	93	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93	93	93	93	—1½
46⅝	47	1,250	Pressed Steel Car	47	46	46¼	46¼	—1½
155	158	300	Pullman Co	155⅝	155⅝	155½	155½	— ½
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	...
29½	33	300	Railway Steel Sp.	80¾	80¾	80	80	— ⅝
23½	23¼	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅝
140⅜	146⅜	32,200	Reading	147⅜	147⅜	145¼	146¼	—1½
28¼	28½	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	29	29	28⅜	28⅝	—1½
86	87	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	87¼	87¼	87	87	— ⅛
2⅜	3	200	Rumely, (M.,) pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	...
6	7	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
6	6⅝	600	St. Louis & San F.	6	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
31	36	100	Seaboard Air Line	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	—6⅞
13¼	14	400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	14	14	13½	13½	— ½
33	33½	500	Seab. Air Line pf.	34	34	33	33	—1
142¼	144	850	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	144¾	144¾	143	143	—2⅝
32⅝	33	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	34	34	32¾	32¾	—2½
85½	85¼	14,150	Southern Pacific	86⅝	86⅝	84½	85¼	—1½
14¾	14⅝	7,600	Southern Railway	15½	15½	14	14¼	—1⅛
47	47½	1,500	So. Railway, pf.	49	49	46¼	47	— ¼
53½	55	300	Standard Milling	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ¼
53½	55	50	do., odd lots	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	...
71	72½	10	Standard Mill. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	...
79	79¾	16,700	Studebaker Co.	79	80¾	78½	79¼	+ ⅜
99	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
35	35¼	1,000	Tennessee Copper	36	36	35	35¼	— ⅛
12	13½	100	Texas & Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ½
52	52½	900	Third Avenue	52	52	51½	52	— ½
125⅜	125¼	21,700	Union Pacific	126⅞	126⅞	124⅝	125¼	—1⅝
80	80½	300	Union Pacific pf.	80½	80½	80	80	— ⅛
80	80½	50	do., s 20 f.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
44	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	45	45	45	...
65	68	100	U. S. Express	67	67	67	67	+2
55½	57	300	U. S. Indus. Alco	54½	55½	54½	55¼	— ½
46½	47	4,100	U. S. Rubber	46¾	46¾	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
58⅞	59	74,900	U. S. Steel	59¾	60	58¾	58⅞	—1⅛
109¾	109¾	900	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	— ⅜
65¾	66¼	14,000	Utah Copper	67	67	65¾	66	—1⅛
30	31	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	31	31	31	31	—1½
94	97	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97¼	...
⅛	⅛	400	Wabash pf.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
66	67	1,182	Western Union Tel.	66¾	66¾	66	66¾	+ ⅛
96⅞	97⅛	28,400	Westingh. E. & M.	98½	98½	96	97	—2
4	5	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	4	4	4	4	...
1½	2	100	W., St. L. & P. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
125	126	500	Willys-Overland	128	126¾	125½	126	+ ¼
104	104¼	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

NEW WESTINGHOUSE BONDS.

Stockholders May Subscribe Under Retirement Plan.

The plan for retiring the outstanding convertible bonds of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company was declared operative yesterday. Stockholders of record July 17 will receive the privilege of subscribing for new convertible 5 per cent. bonds at 105 in a ratio of 45 per cent. of their holdings of stock. The first payment will be $350 for each $1,000 bonds on Aug. 13, the other payment being $350.88 on Dec. 1. The new issue will be convertible into common stock at par up to Dec. 31, 1916.

The proceeds of the sale will be used to retire the old bonds at 105. In case all are not subscribed for, the old issue will be retired to the extent of the funds received and then new bonds will be exchanged for the balance of the old.

Studebaker Board in Groups.

Stockholders of the Studebaker Corporation at a special meeting adopted an amendment yesterday to the certificate of incorporation for the classification of Directors in groups. The term of office of the board members was arranged afterward in this way: J. M. Studebaker, George M. Studebaker and John R. Turner to retire in 1916; E. R. Benson, W. R. Innis and D. M. F. Weeks in 1917; Herbert Lehmann, N. J. Riley and A. Barton Hepburn in 1918; F. P. Delafield, Philip Lehman and J. G. Heaslet in 1919, and F. S. Fish, A. R. Erskine and Henry Goldman in 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Baruch Brothers have issued a booklet showing how an initial payment of $120 and moderate monthly payments thereafter can be used to purchase twelve one-hundred-dollar bonds yielding a monthly income.

W. J. Jackson, receiver of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, announces that the United States Mortgage and Trust Company will receive equipment obligations for the purpose of stamping thereon a notice of an extension in the time of payment for three years. Interest on the extended certificates is to be 5 per cent., and by order of the court they become a lien ahead of the company's mortgages.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a pamphlet entitled "The New York State Secured Debts Tax Law," summarizing the recent amendments, as well as giving the full text of the law.

The big sea-going tug Wyoming of the Lehigh Valley's coal-towing fleet has started on a trip to Rockland, Me., during which the performance of recently installed superheaters will be tested by the company's engineers. The Wyoming is the first tug on this side of the Atlantic to be so equipped.

H. Kahler & Co. are offering $500,000 Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at par. The company's net earnings in 1914 were said to be eight times the preferred dividend requirements.

William G. Hamilton, Vice President of the United Profit Sharing Corporation, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Spencery Hutchinson Company and the Hamilton Corporation.

Charles K. Beekman, counsel for the Bondholders' Committee of the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company, said yesterday that the appointment of a receiver was made necessary in order to obtain funds for betterments, which could only be financed through receivers' certificates.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Evening Up Some Quotations.

As some observers of yesterday's market chose to look at it, the sharp breaks in Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville represented an evening-up process among the group of prominent railroad shares that pay 5 per cent. dividends. With St. Paul pointing the way, this opinion was that the others naturally trailed along. At one time Illinois Central was 7 points and Louisville & Nashville 8¼ points under the prices recorded for them when they were last dealt in before yesterday's opening, and the later recovery did not prove to be especially vigorous. Neither issue has been at all active for many weeks, and sellers found, as in the case of St. Paul, a thin spot to dump their offerings into. Applying the same theory to General Chemical, it might be argued that this stock showed during the day the result of evening-up operations on the rising side. The session's net gain of 30 points was accompanied by rumors that the company was profiting largely from sales of chemicals for the manufacture of munitions of war. These being true, the Street thought the shares might easily add 30 points in order to reach their proper sphere among the war stocks.

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A Change of Sentiment.

When certain of the railroad stocks two weeks ago began to display activity and strength, many traders thought they saw in this development promise of improvement in business on the Exchange. For weeks and months the industrial group had occupied the centre of the stage, and the switch to the other prominent department was believed to forecast a new period in speculation of a bullish character. Then St. Paul began to curl up. Immediately cheerfulness turned to gloom. Dire talk of poor earnings and prospects for general business in the territory penetrated by the great systems was heard. Yesterday Southern Railway preferred lost 4 points. Traders made capital of a feeling evident in some quarters of the South of late that the British Order in Council regarding the deflection of cotton cargoes directed to neutral countries might adversely affect the movement of the staple this Fall.

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Rubles Again Decline.

Fairly good buying of sterling exchange this week has imparted a steady tone to the market, and francs also have been free of sharp declining movements. Not so with rubles. Exchange dealers yesterday made so small a call for Russian exchange that rubles declined to 36.70 cents each, as compared with 38 cents a week ago.

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National Defense and the Market.

Bernard M. Baruch, one of the most successful members of the New York Stock Exchange, has left New York for a six weeks' trip through the West, and his absence yesterday was construed by some of the bears on the market as evidence that he saw no immediate likelihood of an active market. Mr. Baruch was quoted yesterday as saying that the only thing which prevented a bull market was the country's unpreparedness.

"The most important thing before us financially, commercially and economically," said Mr. Baruch, "is the immediate organization of an adequate military and naval defense, not only for what this country possesses, but for the protection of the ideals it represents and stands for. The industrial business that has come to our country, not only because of war orders, but on account of the purchases of neutral nations, is sooner or later bound to be felt by the railroads. Better business for the carriers means better business generally, which means national prosperity. Security values are being affected, and will be affected for some time to come by the demand for capital to continue the war and repair the war's damage; but if the uncertainty concerning our ability to defend our possessions and wealth were removed by the organization of an adequate defense I believe this country would embark on one of the greatest eras of prosperity ever experienced."

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St. Paul's Dividend.

If a railroad surplus, as reported at the end of the profit and loss account in the annual report, represented so much real cash or security investments, the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul might not have seen the price of their shares drop from 98¼, the quotation on April 19, to 78⅝ yesterday. In the report for last year the St. Paul started its credit balance at $40,860,000. That is the difference between assets and liabilities on the books, but the treasurer could not put his hands on that sum. The money is in the property somewhere, but it cannot be taken out. It would require less than $8,000,000 of the surplus to make up what the company needs to add to the year's earnings to make up the dividend on the common stock if an estimate from Chicago on the past year's results proves correct. From the monthly earnings figures it is hard to figure a shortage anywhere near as large as that. At the end of May, the eleventh month, gross earnings were within $2,134,000 of the previous year's, and net within $1,860,000. The loss in May was very small, and if June did not make a worse showing the company should have closed the year with approximately $18,500,000 for the stock. Of this, $9,110,000 is required to pay 7 per cent. on the preferred, leaving about $4,890,000 for the common stock. A year's dividends at the 5 per cent. rate call for $5,842,000. These figures may have been upset by changes in the company's other income charges, but it appears that the company would not have to draw very heavily on its surplus to make up the deficiency.

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The Security Holder's Dilemma.

The reorganization proposed for the Missouri Pacific is a voluntary one, which means that the owners of the st

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
81 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1915, on sums of $5. to $3,000, and payable on and after July 10, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Mondays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Adolphe H. Fischer, President
George T. Connett, Secy. and Treas.
Herman F. Dietmann, Asst. Treas.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (112th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum. Credited July 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, July 15, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1915.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on July 1, 1915, at the rate of 4% Per Annum on all sums of $5 and upwards to $3,000 payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue & 42d St.
109th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Amount due depositors.....$23,619,329.63
Surplus, market values 1,543,811.13
Wm. G Conklin, President.
H. W. Nordell, Asst. Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
124th DIVIDEND
New York, June 8, 1915.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1915.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec'y. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 7, 1915.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.
ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833.)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
36 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
116TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 19th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1915, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
3½ Per Cent. Per Annum
on all deposits entitled thereto according to the by-laws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.
WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.
In conformity with the notice heretofore published, the Board of Directors of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company met at 3:30 P. M., June 30, 1915, and declared a Stock Dividend of six per cent. on its outstanding common stock, payable with stock certificates for the whole shares of its new common stock and stock dividend warrants for fractional parts of such shares, in two installments, three per cent. on July 15, 1915, and three per cent. on December 15, 1915, to holders of its common stock of record at close of business June 30, 1915.
The stock certificates and warrants representing the above dividend will be issued only in the names of stockholders of record on the last mentioned date.
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-Pres. & Treas.
San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1915.

NEW LOW IN COTTON DESPITE BULL NEWS

Liquidation and Bear Pressure Responsible for Acute Decline.

CROP REPORTS ARE POOR

Government Expected to Take Action to Prevent Repetition of Last Year's Slump.

Cotton broke to new low levels yesterday, with general selling along in the middle of the afternoon. There was a feeble reaction toward the close, and the undertone was described as steady. Stale bull liquidation was largely responsible for the acuteness of the decline, although considerable pressure was put on by the bears in the early part of the session.

The weakness of the market furnished some evidence of the limited influence of crop advices in their effect upon values for the time being. Although some favorable news came from the South, the preponderance of information was rather unfavorable. Miss Giles issued a special crop summary covering weather developments throughout the belt during the last week or ten days. The general tenor of the remarks was bullish. The weekly weather report was given a somewhat unfavorable construction on account of continued rains and showers. Dry weather was said to be generally needed.

Moreover, the statement of W. P. G. Harding, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board Committee to study this year's cotton situation was taken as indicating that the Government intends to give systematic support to the cotton growers to prevent a repetition of last season's disastrous slump. Mr. Harding called attention to the estimate by the Department of Agriculture that the South now has warehouse capacity for 9,664,000 bales, and that if proper use is made of these facilities and of the loanable resources of the banks, a gradual marketing of the crop would be easily possible.

Considerable interest also was taken in a cable dispatch from Berlin saying that cotton is now selling in Germany at 30 cents a pound. According to advices dated June 5 the spinning mills in western Germany are doing a good business, although activity is decreasing. The mills of Saxony, Silesia and Württemberg are not generally active. Cloth-weaving mills, however, are operating day and night.

The slump which took place in the market along in mid-afternoon was partly in sympathy with the unsettled stock market and rumors of further German submarine activities. It was generally felt that the local long interest had been pretty thoroughly liquidated, but there is evidence on every hand of bullish discouragement over the outlook for both the immediate and distant future.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Houston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.35 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, closed steady:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.34	9.07	9.06@ 9.10	9.26@ 9.28
Oct.	9.67	9.46	9.52@ 9.53	9.68@ 9.69
Dec.	9.91	9.70	9.74@ 9.75	9.92@ 9.93
Jan.	9.98	9.78	9.78@ 9.79	9.98@ 9.99
March	10.20	10.04	10.04@10.05	10.22@10.24
May	10.40	10.25	10.25@10.27	10.43@10.46

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	2,959	910	2,838
New Orleans	1,284	2,766	1,882
Mobile	6	....	....
Savannah	1,151	535	1,222
Charleston	542	56	59
Wilmington	74	18	....
Norfolk	646	236	1,511
Total port receipts, 7,512 same day last year.	5,000	bales,	against

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	464	159	16
Memphis	33	543	573
St. Louis	....	1,420	1,134
Houston	1,896	1,420	929

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,200 to 1,800	1,652	1,394
New Orleans	600 to 900	630	538

Total exports yesterday, 6,494 bales; so far this season, 8,168,955, against 8,916,361 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	—Stocks.— 1914.
1,869	New Orleans	9.90	172,272	92,394
700	Mobile	9.63	15,302	4,068
664	Savannah	9.75	89,603	17,960
1,570	Galveston	9.90	151,952	96,488
...	Wilmington	....	34,996	10,715
227	Norfolk	9.75	49,901	19,983
745	Augusta	9.63	53,595	13,841
250	Memphis	9.75	92,282	20,665
...	St. Louis	9.90	21,761	17,400
420	Houston	9.90	66,904	41,815

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 5.27d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 1,100 bales, including 1,100 American. Closed quiet but steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1½	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 mos	3
90 days	2¼@2⅛	6 mos	3@3½
4 mos	2¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
4 months .....3 | 6 months.....3½@3¾
60 to 90 days.....3 | 6 months.....3½@3¾
Other Names.
4 months .....3½ | 6 months.....3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.77⅛	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅝
Cables	4.77⅞	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅝	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.65⅛	5.64½
Berlin	.81⅜	.81⅝
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	18.00	18.05
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	26.25	26.30
China—		
Hongkong	42.75	42.90
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.39½	.46
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	6.10½	6.10
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.80	41.90
Rio	25.80	25.95
Spain	18.65	18.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.72⅝	$4.71	$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $391,089,958; balance, $17,246,882; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $870,047.

The local banks last $21,833,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 7.50 @7.81¼c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 11-16d., off ⅛d.; New York, 47¾c., off ⅛c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Citizens Bank	43	43	43	43
8	Consol. Power	107	107	107	107
50	Con.P., s. 30 flat	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
20	Con. Power pf	113	113	113	113
5	Fairmont Gas pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
15	Fidel. & Deposit	135	135	135	135
100	Unit. Rys. & Elec.	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	Wayland Oil & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$1,000	Central Ry. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103½
1,000	Charleston W. Car 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94⅜
2,800	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
27,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	95½	95½	95	95
1,000	Fair.&Clk.Tr.5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	95	95	95	95
5,000	State Md.4s,'27	99	99	99	99
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc. 4s	56⅜	56⅜	56¼	56¼
1,000	Va.Mid., 5th 5s	103	103	103	103

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	2¼	2½	2½	2½
5,285	Alaska	38	38¾	37½	37⅝
50	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Allouez	54	54	54	54
60	Amalgamated	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73½
7,451	Am. Zinc	57½	57½	55⅝	56⅝
10	Anaconda	35	35	35	35
450	Arizona Com.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	1½
3,195	Butte & Sup.	71	71½	69	70⅝
580	Calu. & Ariz.	68⅜	68⅜	63	63⅛
1	Calu. & Hecla	570	570	570	570
100	Centennial	18	18	18	18
155	Cop. Range	55½	55½	54	54
195	Daly West	3½	3½	3½	3½
125	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
10	Franklin	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
250	Granby	57½	57½	57	57
445	Greene Can.	38½	38½	37	37
78	Hancock	17	17½	16½	17½
1,463	Island Creek	49	49¾	48	48
25	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
20	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
20	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13½
50	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Mass. Con.	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
80	Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
225	Michigan	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
225	Mohawk	79	79	78	78
10	Nevada Cons.	15	15	15	15
385	New Arcadian	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾
910	North Butte	31⅜	31⅜	30⅝	31
10	North Lake	2	2	2	2
15	Old Dominion	53½	53½	53½	53½
95	Osceola	86	86	85	85
680	Pond Creek	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼
40	Quincy	86	86	85¼	85¼
110	Ray Cons.	23½	23⅝	23½	23¾
275	Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
35	Shattuck	27½	27½	27½	27½
15	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
175	St. Mary's L.	59	59	57	57½
845	Super. & Bos.	3½	3½	3	3
120	Superior Cop.	27½	27½	27	27
25	Tamarack	86	86	85	85
118	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	Tuolumne	40c	40c	30c	30c
885	U. S. Smelting	42½	42¾	42	42½
15	do pf.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46⅞
1,415	Utah Apex	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼
365	Utah Cons.	14	14	13¾	13⅞
110	Utah Copper	67	67	65¼	65⅝
40	Wolverine	62	62	60¼	60¼
275	Wyandotte	1	1	1	1

RAILROADS.

13	Boston & Alb.	177	177	177	177
20	Boston Elev.	73½	73½	73	73
41	Bos. & Maine	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
1	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	102	102	102	102
5	Mass. Elec. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½
282	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	64¾	64¼	62½	63
3	Union Pacific	126	126	126	126
31	W. E. St. Ry.	64	64	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

22	Am. Ag. Chem.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼
7	Amoskeag	64⅞	65	64⅝	65
220	Am. Pn. Sv. pf	16¼	16¼	15⅝	16⅜
64	Am. Sugar	107	107	106	106
10	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
392	A. T. & T.	121	121	120	120¼
194	Am. Woolen pf	86¾	87	86	87
350	Atl.G.& W.I.pf	27	27	26½	26¾
30	Edison	238	238	238	238
97	Mass. Gas	89	89	88	88
17	M. Gas pf.	90	90	90	90
25	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101¼
6	Mergenthaler	181	181	181	181
3	N. E. Tel.	130½	130½	130¼	130¾
1	Pullman	155	155	155	155
10	Reece Fold.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
106	Swift & Co.	114	114	112½	112½
30	Torrington	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
2	Torr'ton pf.	28	30	28	30
557	Un. Fruit	135½	136	133¾	135
514	Un. Sh. Mach.	50¾	51	50	50
72	Un. Sh. M. pf	28¾	29	28¾	29
1,305	U. S. Steel	60	60	58¾	58¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106¾	106	106¾
10	West. Union	66½	66½	66¼	66½

BONDS.

$4,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87¼	87¼	87	87
10,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	70½	70½	70	70
14,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95¼
1,500	Con. Vt. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70
4,000	M. G. 4½s, '29	95	95	95	95
2,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	73	73	73	73
1,000	N.E.Tel.5s,'32	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Ore. S. L. 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1,000	Swift	96	96	96	96
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 7.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N C.	2¾	2¾
Bay S Gas	.10	.13	Houghton	4	4½
Begole	.95	1.00	Iron Blos.	.82	.87
Bingham	8¾	9	La Rose	.50	.54
Bohemia	2¾	3	Majestic	.76	.79
Boston Ely	.30	.35	Mck.-Dar.	.20	.23
Butte & L.	.24	.25	Mex. Met.	.22	.24
Calaveras	1⅞	2	Mines of A	2¾	2¼
Champ Cop	.07	.08	New Baltic	3¼	3¾
Chief Con.	1½	1⅝	New Doug.	.35	.40
Cortez	.30	.40	Ohio Cop.	.16	.20
N Cornelia	7⅛	7½	Oneco	1	1½
Con Ariz.	.85	.90	Stew Min.	2½	2⅝
Con Cop	1⅝	2	Utah Met.	4½	4¾
Crown Res	.65	.75	Un V Ext.	4⅛	4⅜
Davis-D	1¼	1⅝	Yukon G'ld	2½	2⅝
E & B B.	1⅞	1⅝			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Can pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
16	A. Shipbuild'g.	37	37	37	37
195	Chi. Pneu. T.	56	56	55	55
100	Chi. R. I. & S.	54	54	54	54
100	Chi. R. I. & S. 2d	23	23	23	23
100	Com. Edison	135	135	135	135
35	H. S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
18	M. Ward pf.	112	112½	112	112¼
100	People's Gas	116¼	116¾	115½	115½
11	Public S. pf.	95	95	95	95
578	Sears-R.	145½	145½	143	143¾
1,100	Stewart Warn'r pf	67½	67½	67¼	67⅛
403	Swift & Co.	114½	114½	112	113
25	Union Carbide	150	150	150	150
100	U. S. Steel	58½	58½	58½	58¾
270	Union C. rts.	4½	4.72⅛	4½	4.72⅛
20	Maxwell M.	37	38	37	37

BONDS.

$5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amal. Copper	72¼	72½	72¼	72½
1,555	Baldwin Loco.	68	68¾	66	66⅞
20	Baldwin L. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅞
635	Cambria Steel	48¾	48¾	48½	48⅞
10	Calif. Petrol.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Con. Tr., N. J.	70	70	70	70
20	Elec. Storage	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
10	Dist. Secur.	23	23	23	23
10	Keystone Tel.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
70	Keystone T.pf.	66	66	66	66
1,793	Lake Superior	9¾	9¾	9	9
264	Lehigh Nav.	74½	74½	73¾	73¾
20	Lehigh Val.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
30	Nevada Con.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14⅝
50	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	64	64	63¼	63⅞
1,210	Penn. R. R.	53	53	52⅝	52⅝
10	Penn. Steel pf.	56	56	56	56
50	*Phila. Co.	34¼	34¼	33⅜	33⅜
25	P. Co. cum pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
145	Phila. Elec.	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
10	Phila. R. T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
150	P. R. T. cfts.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
570	Reading	73⅞	73⅞	73	73
75	South. Pacific	85	85¼	85	85¼
10	Studebaker	79	79	79	79
150	Ton. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Utah Copper	66⅞	66⅞	66¾	66¾
53	United Gas I.	84	84	83⅞	83⅞
150	Union Trac.	33	33	32¾	32¾
1	Un. Cos., N. J.	231½	231½	231½	231½
11,235	U. S. Steel	59¾	60	58¾	58¾
60	Wormeland C.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼
3,010	W. C. & Sons.	63½	64¼	62	62

BONDS.

$200	A. G. & E. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85¾
9,000	B. Loco. 1st 5s	103	103	102½	102⅞
1,000	C. & Q. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,000	K. Tel. 1st 5s.	94¼	94½	94¼	94¼
3,000	Lehigh Nav. con. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Lehigh Valley gen. con. 4½s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼
2,000	Peo. Pass. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
1,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
15,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4½s, w.i.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2,000	P. Co. 1st 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
25,000	Read. imp. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅜

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
300	Col. G. & E.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
25	Crucible Steel	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
55	Crucible S. pf.	90	90	90	90
20	Elk Nat. Gas.	115⅞	116	115⅞	116
50	Ind. Brew. pf.	15	15	15	15
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	46½	46½	46½	46½
25	Nat. Firep'f pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Ohio Fuel Oil.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Ohio Fuel S.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
10	Pitts. Plate G.	106	106	105	105
40	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
12,100	San Toy Min.	15c	15c	15c	15c
10	U. S. Steel	59	59	59	59
135	Westing. A.	130¼	130¾	130	130
10	Westing. Elec.	49	49	49	49

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Under large dealings the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange gave way decidedly, the losses at the lowest levels of the day being of very substantial proportions, although toward the close there was a partial recovery. Unfavorable forecasts of Berlin's reply to the American note were one of the important factors in bringing about the selling movement. An adverse influence was early exerted by the further decline in St. Paul.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
50	Alls-Chalmers	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
1,350	Amal. Copper	73⅝	73⅞	72	72¾
180	Am. Beet Sug.	47⅛	48	46⅞	47
2,380	Am. Can	46⅝	46⅝	44⅝	45⅝
130	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	26¾	26⅞
110	Am. Sm.	48¼	48¼	45⅞	45⅞
1,190	Am. Smelting	78½	78⅝	76	76⅞
30	Am. Sugar	106½	106½	106¼	106¼
290	Anaconda Cop.	35⅛	35¼	34½	34½
70	A., T. & S. F.	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99½
1,100	Bald. Loco	68⅝	69	66¼	66¼
70	Balt. & Ohio	76	76	75⅞	75⅞
60	Brook. R. T.	87½	87¾	87	87
1,290	Canadian Pac.	142½	142¾	140⅝	142
590	Cent. Leather	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝	40⅞
70	Ches. & Ohio	38	38	37	37⅝
1,770	C., M. & St. P.	80¼	80¼	78⅝	80
80	C., R. I. & P.	15¾	16⅜	15	15¼
20	Chino Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44½
140	Col. Fuel & I.	32¾	33¼	31½	31¼
20	Corn Products	14	14	14	14
290	Crucible Steel

Wanted

50 Aetna Exp. com.
100 Atlas Powd. pfd.
50 Du P. Powd. pfd.
25 Du P. Pow. com.

For Sale

25 Atlas Pow. com.
25 Du P. Pow. com.
50 Her. Powd. com.
50 E. W. Bliss com.

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Carbon Steel 1st Pfd. & Com.
Atlantic Gulf & W. I. Com.
Cuba-Connecticut Tobacco
Worthington Pump Pfd.
Ward Baking Pfd.
No. Carolina Public Service 5s
Mechanics Bank, B'klyn
Botany Worsted Mills 6s
American Cigar Common
Bucyrus Common
Borden's Milk Common
American Malting 6s

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15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

We will sell

Aetna Explosives pfd.
Hercules Powder
Savage Arms
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 3232 Broad.

Hendee Mfg.
Hercules Powder
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

ElectricBoat
Specialist
J. ROBINSON-DUFF
35 Broad St., N. Y.
Telephones 3762, 1969 Broad

FOR SALE

100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. & Pfd.
50 General Baking Pfd.
100 Hendee Mfg. Com.
25 Childs Pfd. & Com.
100 Inter. Agric. Corp. Pfd.
25 Aetna Explosives
25 Pratt Whitney Pfd.
10 International Textbook
50 Canadian Car Pfd.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd. Stock
Atlas Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
New Jersey Zinc (Old & New) Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Crex Carpet
Canadian Car & Foundry
Kennecott Copper
Electric Boat
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—'Phone 6961-6 Broad—N. Y.

United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 5%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
33 Pine St., Tel. 6064 John. New York

FOR SALE
50 American Chicle Pfd.
100 Babcock & Wilcox
10 Du Pont Powder Com.
200 Phila. & Western Ry. Com.
100 Westchester Fire Insurance
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

With a Few Exceptions, Curb Stocks Close Lower on Smaller Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 173,962 shares of stock and $382,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,070; oils, 437; railroads, 400, and mining, 147,055. The range of prices off all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Am. Zinc	57⅝	57⅝	56¾	56⅞
1,240	Can. N. G. C.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
6,000	*Car. L. & P.	5⅞	3¼	4⅜	4⅜
800	*Cramp Ship	64½	64⅞	61½	62½
800	*Elec. Boat	128	130	125	130
1,000	*Ill. Boat pf.	124	129	124	129
350	Emer. Phono.	14½	14½	14	14½
415	Hendee Mfg.	41½	41½	39	39
400	*Int. Mer. Ma.	2	2	2	2
1,000	*I. M. Ma. pf.	7½	7½	6¾	7
10	*Int. M. pf.	86	86	85	86
700	*Int. Petrol.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Kelly S. Tire.	165	165	165	165
800	Man. Transit.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Mar. of Am.	3	3	3	3
400	N. Y. Trans.	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾
350	*P. Mfg. Co.	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅝
400	C. of N. & H.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,500	*Stand. Motors	6½	6½	6	6¼
300	Sterling Gum	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
2,600	*St. Joseph L.	12⅝	12⅝	11¾	11¾
1,680	Un. C. S., n.	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
100	U. C. S., n. pf	12	12	12	12
1,100	Un. Profit S.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	*Worlds Film.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
175	Pierce Oil	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
58	Prairie O. & G.	312	309	309	— 2
170	Prairie Pipe L.	159	152	156	— 6
5	Southern P. L.	210	210	210	— 1
10	S. O. of Cal.	276½	276	276	..
12	S. O. of N. J.	400	398	398	— 2
10	Washington Oil	31	31	31	— 5

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Mo. Pac., w. i.	18	18	18	18

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	*Alas. Juneau	13¼	18⅛	13	13
5,000	*Alta Con. Min	6⅞	70	67	70
7,600	*†Atlanta	31	31	30	31
2,000	*†Big Cot'wood	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
500	*†Beaver Con.	29	29	29	29
2,200	Big L. Devel.	1¾	1⅛	1¾	1⅛
1,500	*†Booth	48	49	48	49
5,000	Braden Copper	7¼	7¼	7	7
600	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	†Caledonia Min	87	87	87	87
500	†Canada Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅛
1,400	*Chile Copper	20½	20½	20	20¼
1,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅞
2,000	†C. O. D. Con.	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	†Con. Cop. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	†Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	†Crown Res.	70	70	70	70
2,000	Dia. Black B.	3	3	3	3
7,500	*†Emma Cop.	20	24	20	24
4,000	†Dome Ext.	13	13½	13	13½
600	*†Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
700	Goldf. Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
5,800	*†Goldf. Marg.	22	23	22	22½
320	Greene-Cana.	35	38	35	36
500	Howe Sound.	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½
1,600	*Iron Blossom	86	86	84	84
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
1,600	*†Kawanas	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
7,200	Kennecott Cop.	32½	32½	31½	32
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,200	†Lone Star	6	6	6	6
2,100	†McK.-Dar.	23	24	22	23
11,700	†Majes. Mines	94	94	72	80
1,200	New Utah B.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
550	Nipissing M.	5⅞	5⅞	5	5⅝
1,000	†North Star	15	15	15	15
3,000	*†Oro	9	9	9	9
1,000	*†Sand. Kendal	7	7	7	7
500	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
800	*†Silver Pick	10	10	10	10
500	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,500	Stewart	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
17,635	*†Success Min.	91	95	90	91
3,100	†Superstl. Min.	24	24	21	24
100	†Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Tonopah Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,700	†Tonopah Mer.	41½	41½	40¼	40¾
25	Tonopah Min.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	†Tonop. Mont.	23	23	21	22
25	†Ton. of Nev.	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	†Tuloma	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	*Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	†W. E. Cons.	84	84	82	82

BONDS.

$78,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
305,000	*W'house El. cv. 5s	106¼	106¼	105¾	106¼
4,000	W'h'se El. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 7. Bid.	Asked.	July 6. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	15½	16¼	15¼	16¼
B.-A. Tob. Co., c. b.	15½	16¼	15¼	16¼
International Motors	14	15	14	14
International Nickel	150	152	150	155
Inter. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	106
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump	7	8	7	7¾
Inter. Steam Pump pf	15	17	15	17
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	86	88	86	88
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Lehigh V. Co. S. Co.	160	165	160	165
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Riker & H., new	5¾	6	5¼	6
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	101	108	101	103

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	40	44	40	46
Wabash, w. i.	10½	11½	11	13
Wabash pf. (a)	43	46	44	46
Wabash pf., (b)	21½	22	21½	22

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Cashboy	5½	6	5½	6
Cons. Nevada-Utah	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Florence	53	54	52	55
Nevada Hills	21	23	21	23
Sandstorm Kendall	7	8	7	8
Tularosa	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
White Knob Cop. pf.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
Atlantic Refining	550	555	550	555
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	709	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	228	225	228
Galena-Sig. Oil	147	149	147	149
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	133	136	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	97	99
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
National Transit	30	31	30	31
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	133	134	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	9¾	10	9¾	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	73	76	76	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	308	311	310	313
Prairie Pipe Line	153	155	157	159
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	207	211	207	211
South. Penn. Oil	275	280	278	282
South West. Penn.	106	112	106	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	274	277	274	277
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	410	405	410
Stand Oil of Kansas	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	247	252	245	250
Stand Oil of Neb.	805	815	805	815
Stand. Oil of N. J.	398	401	398	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	185	185
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	480	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	71	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	192	196	103	197
Washington Oil	82	85	82	85

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.07	Mexican	.88
Belcher	.29	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.22	Overman	.06
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.06	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Sierre Nevada	.65
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.19
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.04
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Kentucky Con.	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Com'l. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.95	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Midway	.16	Florence	.51
Montana	.35	Goldf'd Con. M.	1.37½
North Star	.15	Goldfield Merger	.25
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Ext.	1.00
Tonopah Ext.	2.87½	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.39	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.82	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.29	Round Mountain	.52
Booth	.50	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Man. Big Four	.06

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10⅞	11	Isabella	18	18¼
Elkton	39½	40	Jackpot	6¼	8
El Paso	90	102	McKinney	37	40
Findlay	3¼	4¼	Portland	140	144
Gold Cycle	180	181	Vindicator	170	172
Gold Dollar	2¾	3	Wav. R. R.	3	4
Gold Sov.	4¾	5			

ACTIVITY IN STEEL TRADE.

Domestic and Foreign Business Continues to Expand.

Reports from steel centres this week go to show that operations are on the increase and that the Summer months may witness further price advances. The Iron Age says:

Developments of the week show a further improvement in steel trade conditions and prospects. Increasing production, accompanied by increasing demand, indicates that the Summer months will show no letdown. They may even be marked by activity on a larger scale.

With the June contract period ended on a very considerable volume of business taken at prices from $1 to $3 below those now asked, and specifications came in freely in the last. Pittsburgh reports that June business in many cases exceeded that of any month in a year, while in the Chicago district, where the improvement in the Spring months by no means kept pace with that at Pittsburgh, June bookings were nearly double those of May.

Steel manufacturers are more confident of holding the advanced prices in heavy products and consumers who have had reason to regret terms of their orders help in dragging the market up from the low levels than as prices to be paid, are more impressed by the fuller taking up of capacity.

The Iron Trade Review says:

What represents the heaviest flow of finished steel business within a certain period that yet has come to the mills was received within the week past. Considerable of this was in the form of specifications against contracts expiring July 1, and the alacrity with which consumers have ordered in the tonnage under these commitments, which were at lower prices than the current market, illustrates the general conviction that the market is working toward higher levels. Certain makers have been fairly deluged with this rush of orders, which aggregated in various cases much in excess of capacity, and, with the wider selection of tonnage thus afforded, mill operations at the moment probably are as active and well balanced as at any time in several years. Whether this condition can be maintained indefinitely without variation is a question, but the fact remains that domestic trade continues to expand.

Jersey Zinc Capital Increased.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Papers increasing the capital stock of the New Jersey Zinc Company from $10,000,000 to $65,000,000 were filed with the Secretary of State here today. The company has large ore mines in Sussex County. It has offices in New York City and at 510 Broad Street, Newark. It was incorporated to mine zinc and other ores and to manufacture metals and other products. The papers filed here today are signed by Benjamin C. Clarke of Jersey City, Edwin S. Hatfield of New York, Theodore Sturges of Brooklyn, Thomas C. Polleck of Brooklyn, Albert S. Dawson of Elizabeth, John J. Lynes of Brooklyn, and Isaac P. Martin of New York.

READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL AND DEBT
OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

Notice is hereby given that a Plan of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of the above named Companies, dated July 1, 1915, has been approved by the Boards of Directors of said Companies, by the three Committees named below representing respectively, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and by the undersigned Readjustment Managers, and that a duly executed original of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment has been lodged with each of the Depositaries named below. Holders of any of the following securities may become parties to the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment by depositing their securities on or before August 16, 1915, with the proper Depositary or any Sub-Depositary.

DEPOSITARIES

For Capital Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, due March 1, 1945.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due September 1, 1959,

Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due November 1, 1920,

Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1917,

First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due August 1, 1920, and

Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds due August 1, 1920.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1952.

The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company's First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1938.

The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1919.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due June 1, 1948.

The Leroy and Caney Valley Air Line Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1926.

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company's First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due January 1, 1933.

Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company's First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1951.

Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due April 1, 1916.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway, New York City.

SUB-DEPOSITARIES FOR ALL SECURITIES

St. Louis: MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
London: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Stock certificates must be duly endorsed in blank for transfer or be accompanied by blank transfers and must be stamped at the rate of two cents per share under the New York stock transfer tax law and also two cents per share under the Federal Emergency Revenue Act. Coupon bonds must be accompanied by all unpaid coupons. Bonds registered as to principal must be restored to bearer form before deposit and registered bonds must be exchanged for coupon bonds or registered in the name of the proper Depositary.

Deposits of securities will not be received after August 16, 1915, except upon terms approved by the Readjustment Managers.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from the Company at its offices in New York and St. Louis, or from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries or from the Secretary of any of the three Committees named below.

Dated, New York, July 6, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

The Plan of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice has been approved by the Boards of Directors of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, who join in recommending the deposit of securities under the Plan and Agreement in compliance with the foregoing notice.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By B. F. BUSH, *President.*

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By B. F. BUSH, *President.*

The undersigned Committees have approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice and recommend to holders of the securities which they respectively represent the prompt deposit of their securities.

Lewis B. Franklin, *Secretary,*
140 Broadway, New York City.

- ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, *Chairman*
- ROBERT FLEMING (London)
- DONALD G. GEDDES
- JEROME J. HANAUER
- ALVIN W. KRECH
- C. E. TER MEULEN (Amsterdam)

Committee representing Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

E. W. Jones, *Secretary,*
16 Wall Street, New York City.

- FRANK N. B. CLOSE, *Chairman*
- OTTO H. KAHN
- JOHN H. McCLEMENT
- JOHN W. PLATTEN
- J. G. SIEGERS (Amsterdam)
- W. H. WILLIAMS

Committee representing Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds.

C. E. Stoller, *Secretary,*
54 Wall Street, New York City.

- JAMES N. WALLACE, *Chairman*
- J. HORACE HARDING
- FREDERICK STRAUSS
- ALBERT H. WIGGIN
- ROBERT WINSOR

Committee representing Missouri Pacific Railway Company Stock.

International Motor
Wonderful expansion in the business of this industrial concern.
Market position of its stock is greatly improved.
Our special circular No. 769 tells all about it.
This circular also contains the latest available information regarding
Kennecott Copper International Textbook
Marconi Wireless, Ltd. Standard Motor
The Standard Oils
Facts about other active market issues — Present Status of the Various Metal Markets.
Sent upon request
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(Established 1901)
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Aetna Explosives
Gilbert Elliott & Co
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27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

General Baking Pfd.
Gulf State Steel
Hender Mfg.
National Sugar
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 8140 Rector. Cable "Orisentest."

Wanted.
American Tobacco
40-year 6% Bonds,
due 1940.
G. W. DOUGHERTY & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS
85 Cedar St., New York

Bloomington & Normal Ry. Lt. 5s
Duluth Street Railway 5s
York Haven Water & Power 5s
Colorado Power 5s
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N.Y. PHONE BROAD 5883

Federal Lt. & Traction
In the current issue there appears an interesting review of The Federal Light & Traction Co. Investors in public service corporation securities should read this article; it is one of the series which is contributing considerable worth-while information about this class of companies.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New York.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1915, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to change the corporate name of this bank from "THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK" to "ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK"; also to change the number of shares of the capital stock, now consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, to 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 290 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

NEXT SUNDAY
The New York Times will publish next Sunday, July 11th, the statements of out-of-town banks.
The New York Times leads all other New York newspapers in volume of financial advertising and in circulation among investors.
The net paid circulation of The New York Times greatly exceeds
300,000 Copies Daily
THE NEW YORK TIMES

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $9,437,588.59,) market value		$9,437,588.59
Private securities, (book value, $27,364,856.19,) market value		27,364,856.19
Real estate owned		1,149,112.00
Mortgages owned		448,382.70
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		364,869.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		48,817,485.58
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,872,539.21
Overdrafts (secured)		870.49
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$27,535,368.57	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,368,669.96	
		28,953,197.53
Specie		15,907,504.05
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		36,500.00
Federal Reserve notes		33,550.00
Other cash items		72.54
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,500,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$783,080.86	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	818,382.74	
Advances to trusts (secured)	164,062.48	
		1,264,526.53
Total		$127,811,765.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$15,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,822,575.01	
		16,822,575.01
Surplus on book value, $16,287,091.83.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$215,638.02	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	884,404.14	
Deposits by the Superintendent of State of New York	934.66	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	53,751,923.73	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	7,836,241.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,116,345.30	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	57,413.02	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	20,444,858.27	
		115,297,151.75
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,500,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses	$228,349.05	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	1,106,068.78	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	323,798.86	
Estimated unearned discounts	69,781.60	
		1,632,098.29
Total		$127,811,765.75

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

United States Trust Company of New York

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,111,250;) market value		$1,126,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $10,498,387.80;) market value		10,524,960.00
Real estate owned		1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned		5,389,625.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		43,073,285.50
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,960,970.53
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		8,978,599.15
Specie (gold certificates)		4,500,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		497,649.67
Total		$84,268,089.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$12,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,778,858.86	
		14,778,858.86
Surplus on book value	$14,787,088.86	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	5,672,323.06	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	2,233,049.74	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, Board of Trustees, U. S. Postal Savings system	568,915.59	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	30,317,488.60	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	14,758,838.10	
Other certificates of deposit	8,007,858.28	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	4,966,464.81	
		66,569,122.60
Extend total deposits		
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$182,909.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	695,247.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	40,861.29	
		918,018.29
Total		$84,268,089.85

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

United States Trust Company of New York

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,111,250;) market value		$1,126,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $10,498,387.80;) market value		10,524,960.00
Real estate owned		1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned		5,389,625.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		43,073,285.50
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Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		8,978,599.15
Specie (gold certificates)		4,500,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		497,649.67
Total		$84,268,089.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$12

AWAIT GREENHUT'S ACTION.

Creditors Expect New Reorganization Plan to Go Through.

The attitude of those interested in the settlement of the claims against the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, formerly the Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Company, was optimistic yesterday. Counsel and committee representatives of all interests seemed to feel confident that the modified plan of reorganization outlined in yesterday's newspapers would be adopted formally within a few days, but no one was prepared to give the details of the plan or to say when its adoption would be announced officially.

It appeared that the final settlement of the bankruptcy matter rested with the bondholders of the J. B. Greenhut Company and with Captain J. B. Greenhut himself. The two main committees of merchandise creditors, which have differed hitherto on the reorganization plan, seem to have come together in agreement on the original plan with the understanding that Captain Greenhut or a syndicate organized by him shall purchase for cash a percentage of the stock in the reorganized company allotted to the merchandise creditors. But Captain Greenhut's consent to this arrangement has not been obtained, it is understood, nor have the bondholders, who must subordinate their claims if the plan is put through, finally approved it.

The bonds represent $6,000,000 of the liabilities, the total liabilities being $9,-950,668. Of these bonds $3,000,000 are held by the Monmouth Securities Company, which is owned by members of Captain Greenhut's family. The fact that, through this company, Captain Greenhut, his sons, his wife, and his daughter appear as creditors of the Greenhut store is one of the reasons why many of the merchandise creditors have insisted that the claims of the bondholders, particularly those held by the Monmouth Company, be subordinated to an extent.

It is thought that the bondholders and Captain Greenhut will soon agree to the proposed plan of reorganization and settlement, and the complete plan may be announced today, when James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the trustees in the bankruptcy proceedings, appears before Referee Peter B. Olney to make application for a decree of sale of the property of the bankrupt.

Mr. Rosenberg is not ready to present a detailed decree of sale, so on this point today's meeting will be only preliminary. The meeting will be at 2:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, on the ninth floor of the Woolworth Building.

EXPORTS RISE AGAIN.

Those from This Port Last Week Were Over $28,000,000.

Exports here took a big spurt in the week ended July 3, and totaled $28,060,-621, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. In the week before, when there were comparatively few vessels leaving port, the shipments had a value of only $16,772,898, but in the week before that the exports reached $29,992,043. Outward shipments in the corresponding week of last year had a value of $12,301,269. Exports from this port for the year to date aggregate $883,816,223, compared with $483,486,183 in the corresponding period of 1914.

France took first place in exports, their value being $6,628,773, while England's purchases, which fell off somewhat from the week before, aggregated $5,459,644. Shipments to the British possessions were double the amount of any previous week since the European war began, and totaled $2,331,543, while Italian purchases, which the week before were down to $226, jumped to $2,-051,858. Exports for the Netherlands were manifested at $1,748,634.

Denmark led the Scandinavian countries with exports worth $1,352,055. Sweden followed with $652,624, while Norway shipments were down to $53,-605. Cuba took merchandise valued at $655,254, and Argentina's share in the outward movement was $414,267. Shipments of war munitions to Russia via the Archangel route amounted to $2,-023,941 and, via the Vladivostok route, $624,374. Outward trade with Switzerland was down to $22. Merchandise for Scotland totaled $828,997.

Exports of domestics for the week totaled $772,589, while cotton duck shipments had a value of $114,086. The Philippines led in exports of domestics with $299,403, while the British possessions came next with $281,052. Other shipments of the week were Cuba, $99,959; Central America, $29,259, and Hayti, $20,682. The biggest amount of duck shipped to any single country was to England, which took $62,394 worth. Duck exports for Scotland aggregated $23,260.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Men In Asiatic Trade Ask Relief from La Follette Seamen's Law.

The Executive Committee of the American Asiatic Association, an organization including the chief importers and exporters doing business with the countries of Eastern Asia, has adopted a resolution calling on President Wilson to take action to relieve the shipping interests of the country from the disastrous consequences feared from the La Follette seamen's law.

The resolution is signed by Willard D. Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co., as President. It says in part:

"We consider that the navigation laws at present in force, and particularly the so-called La Follette bill, not only render the rehabilitation of our merchant marine impossible, but will result in the transfer to foreign registry of vessels now flying the American flag. We respectively recommend the appointment of a shipping board, to be composed of persons competent to deal with the problems affecting ocean transportation, which board shall prepare and submit to Congress for its adoption a plan for upbuilding the American merchant marine."

McHugh New York Banker Now.

John McHugh, President of the First National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, has been elected a Vice President and Director of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank to succeed F. W. Allen, who resigned some months ago to become a partner in Lee, Higginson & Co. Mr. McHugh was President of the Iowa Bankers' Association in 1910-11, and is one of the representatives from Iowa on the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Forecast:

No. Car., So. Car., and Ga.—Probably fair Thurs. and Friday; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Probably fair Thurs. and Fri., probably showers in n. e.; moderate e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and preb. Fri.; fresh s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and prob. Fri.

Ark. and Tenn.—Fair and not so warm Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ky.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs., probably preceded by thunder showers. Fri., fair.

Ohio—Showers Thurs. Fri., probably fair; fresh e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., preceded by showers. Fri., fair; fresh n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair in n., cloudy in s. Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer; fresh e. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs., preceded by unsettled in n. s. Fri. fair, with warmer in n.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair, probably followed by showers in w.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.

Minn.—Cloudy, with probably showers Fri. and in w. by Thurs. night; warmer in n. e. Thurs.

Iowa—Cloudy and warmer Thurs. Fri. unsettled, with possibly showers by night.

N. Dak.—Showers and warmer Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers; warmer in e. Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy and probably showers Thurs. and Fri.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS
VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 623 Cols.
H. MAYERS,
1,982 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Av., near 58d St.

FOREIGN TRADE PICKS UP.

Trade Balance for Last Week Was the Largest Since Week of May 8.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The volume of foreign trade recovered last week from the slump the week before, and again the trade balance went up to something like the war period normal. The exports went up to $50,442,233 and imports to $29,896,465. Duties were collected to the amount of $8,169,059, of which $2,268,451 was taken in at the port of New York. The exports from New York were $28,070,716 and imports $18,364,489. The trade balance for the week was the highest since the week of May 8.

Cotton exported for the week amounted to 60,633 bales, making the total since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,312,521 bales.

The trade in copper last week was larger than usual, exports being 7,171,-707 pounds, valued at $1,294,000, and imports 5,236,000 pounds, worth $759,000. The principal exports of copper were 3,859,850 pounds to England and 2,477,-231 to France, Denmark coming next with 672,000 pounds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—Twenty-seven companies with aggregate capital stocks of $868,125 incorporated today. They include:

907 Fifth Avenue, realty, construction, $500,000; J. W. Harris, A. I. Taylor, R. B. Knowles, 185 Broadway.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., merchandise, commission, engineering, contracting, $100,000; W. Meyer, W. Straight, G. L. Stone, 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Allied Live Stock Corpn., live stock, merchandise, $100,000; C. Andrade, Jr., H. B. Cantey, R. A. Rainey, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Milton & Henry Co., men's and women's furnishings, $50,000; E. M. Stevens, M. and M. Schwartz, 156 West 144th St.

Aimwell Co., department store, textiles, fabrics, $25,000; J. Hittleman, S. Goldman, J. Masur, 1,639 Mt. Hope Av.

Stier-Bauer, Queens, realty, construction, $10,000; J. Ferris, P. Stier, A. Bauer, 355 Highland Blvd, Brooklyn.

Valatie Coal and Lumber Corpn, Valatie, $15,000; M. G. O'Donnell, W. B. Hutchinson, W. L. Tucker, 135 Broadway, Manhattan.

Elbe Silk Co., silks, linens, cotton, textiles, commission, $10,000; M. Cohn, H. Levy, M. Lubelski, 322 West 100th St.

Mondo Constn Co., Syracuse, contracting, construction, houses, bridges, wharves, $10,-000; W. J. Ward, A. Grosso, A. Mondo, 2,614 Lodi St., Syracuse.

Floyd Grant & Co., commission, transfer, storage, baggage, delivery, $10,000; G. A. and J. Lynch, J. H. Brown, 520 Court St., Brooklyn.

The Acme Drug Sales Corpn., drugs, $10,000; C. E. Smith, N. Gertler, I. Malvin, 795 East 160th St., Bronx.

Kindling Wood Delivery Co., Brooklyn, handling wood, wagons, trucks, $10,000; R. Darbee, R. Dorn, J. H. Emery, 11 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

The Maidstone Boat Club, East Hampton, real estate, brokerage, boat club, $5,000; N. N. Tiffany, J. Custis Lawrence, H. Shweelil, East Hampton.

Locson Realty Corpn., realty, construction, $5,000; E. M. Stevens, A. McAvoy, F. Colety, 157 West 73d St.

Battery Realty Co., realty, construction, $5,000; J. J. Cullen, J. T. and J. Oussam, 58 Broad St.

Franklin News Agency, collection of news, information for publication, $5,000; C. E. Lucton, E. P. Mitchell, W. C. Reick, 150 Nassau St.

Guide & Shiff, plumbing, contracting, $5,000; S. Krasnov, J. Shiff, J. K. Guide, 1,824 Clinton Av.

Harry K. Talmadge, Inc., Hempstead, building, contracting, $5,000; G. B. Hurlbut, A. S. and H. R. Talmadge, Hempstead.

Capital increases—F. R. Cruikshank & Co., New York, $40,000 to $80,000; Alton Dress and Waist Co., New York, $5,000 to $25,000; National Limousine Top Corpn., Buffalo, $25,000 to $35,000.

Capital reduction—Photo Play Properties Corpn., Brooklyn, $500,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—White Star Cleaners and Dyers, New York; B. H. Davis Co., Palmyra; San Diego Realty Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Mutual Trading Association, Paterson, to conduct a general advertising business; $5,000; George Taradesch, Passaic; Anthony Huebner and Emma Huebner, both of Paterson.

Liberty Box Co., East Newark, to manufacture boxes, $50,000; Harry Karosene, East Newark; M. and Meyers, Newark; H. T. Doorman, Harrison.

Perfection Mfg. Co., New Brunswick, to conduct a general manufacturing business, $16,000; Leslie P. Johnson, John Watson, August C. Stretwolf, all of New Brunswick.

Capital Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 7.—Certificate of increase in capital stock of Keystone Oil Company of New York, increasing from $400,000 to $600,000.

WOOL MARKET IMPROVES.

Last Week's Sales at Boston Estimated at 5,295,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The Boston wool market was active but spotty during the week. It is estimated that sales of 5,295,000 pounds took place, most of which was on Australian and Cape wools. Fine foreign wools are practically the only kind obtainable, although some of the territories on the new clip have been coming in. These have been pretty well assorted. Practically all of the wool taken now is by the worsted manufacturers.

"The woolen goods market seems to be improving. Quite a little buying has been done. The women's wear market is decidedly quiet but it is predicted that there will be a successful season. There has been considerable buying of light weight fabrics which will undoubtedly be used in this market. Broadcloths are not very active.

"The cotton goods market appears very satisfactory. It is generally believed that there will be a relatively good increase in buying after the middle of July. The export situation is improving. The fine and fancy goods trade continues to improve.

"In the colored staple goods market there is much uncertainty, partly due to the lack of dye stuffs and also to the relatively small demand. The situation on fabrics in which indigo is used is rather difficult."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$ 3,796,176	+$256,786
Eleven roads	8,829,865	—1,537,255
Total (17 roads)	12,626,041	—1,280,469

GREAT NORTHERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$5,065,323	$6,262,945	$1,197,722
Gross, 12 mos.	87,004,903	76,734,962	9,730,060

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	6,957,420	6,651,725	7,295,569
Net aft. taxes	1,308,511	904,218	1,123,773
Gross, 11 mos.	83,864,648	86,102,190	86,878,697
Net aft. taxes	24,879,221	24,940,121	26,583,417

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	1,012,041	1,073,352	61,511
Def. aft. taxes	185,030	†104,506	*239,537
Gross, 11 mos.	13,142,498	14,500,245	1,357,746
Net aft. taxes	1,931,309	1,741,480	*189,828

*Increase. †Surplus.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	4,838,776	5,221,978	5,662,824
Net after tax	680,556	833,206	1,070,874
11 mos. gross	57,230,154	61,092,009	59,436,209
Net after tax	10,397,923	10,876,693	10,023,543

MISSOURI PACIFIC for May—

	1915.	1914	Increase.
Gross	4,534,215	4,641,586	5,105,686
Net after tax	13,484	12,248	1,236
Def. aft. chgs.	2,929	3,831	*906
11 mos. gross	508,987	596,827	*87,840
Net after tax	132,734	167,967	*35,233
Def. aft. chgs.	47,644	14,706	32,938

*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,313,415	2,636,354	2,784,359
Net after tax	473,930	917,395	916,995
11 mos. gross	27,670,450	30,756,858	31,656,656
Net after tax	7,102,542	9,768,123	9,681,684

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
To. rcts. fr. op.	$2,924,366	$2,545,088	$379,278
Express priv.	1,399,890	1,310,410	81,479
Tot. tran. rev.	1,532,476	1,224,477	307,998
Non-trans. rev.	39,990	26,825	13,135
Total op. rev.	1,572,437	1,281,502	310,934
Total op. exp.	1,446,855	1,361,127	85,728
Net op. rev.	125,581	†99,624	225,206
Taxes	16,995	16,704	†291
Op. income	108,584	†116,329	224,913

Nine months:

To. rcts. fr. op.	25,371,028	25,211,668	159,362
Express priv.	12,829,016	13,247,847	*418,336
Tot. tran. rev.	12,542,011	11,864,316	677,693
Non-trans. rev.	388,063	271,099	96,963
Total op. rev.	12,910,075	12,235,418	674,656
Total op. exp.	13,646,468	12,652,045	994,421
Net op. rev.	†736,391	416,626	*319,764
Taxes	152,489	151,138	1,350
Op. deficit	883,331	567,765	325,566

Mileage:

Steam roads	37,833	33,672	4,161
Other lines	7,912	4,873	2,139

*Decrease. †Deficit.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced a very sharp upturn during the early operations, the July position in Chicago gaining 4 cents a bushel, while the later months were up 1½c to 1¾c. Shorts were active buyers on the appearance of another rainstorm in the West which was centred over Iowa, Nebraska, and Western Illinois. Predictions of more settled weather in this West checked the early buying movement and prices experienced a partial reaction, with final quotations 1½c to 2½c net higher.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.38½ and No. 2 hard at $1.42½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.41 and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.34, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	...	...	...	1.14	.90
September	...	...	1.09½	1.08½	.87½

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.09¼	1.07¼	1.07⅝	1.05½	.78⅝
September	1.02⅝	1.00	1.02⅛	1.01	.78¼
December	1.05⅝	1.04⅛	1.05¼	1.04¼	.81½

CORN.

The corn market was also influenced by the rains in the West and prices early in the day advanced 1¼c to 1⅝c with a good commission house demand.

Prices lost part of the early gain under profit taking due to liberal offerings from Argentina and closed barely steady at ⅛c to ¼c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74	68⅛
September	73⅝	73	73	72½	65
December	64⅞	64¼	64¼	63⅝	54⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firmer in sympathy with wheat and corn and on large export clearances as well as reports from Europe that importers were looking to America for future supplies. There was a partial setback from the top, but final quotations were ½c to ⅝c net higher. The local cash market was firm, standard quoted at 57½c; No. 2 white, 58c; No. 3 white, 57c; No. 4 white, 56½c; fancy clipped white, 58½@59c; ordinary clipped white, 57½@58c, all evelator.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	46¾	45¼	45⅝	44⅜	37½
September	38¼	37½	37⅝	37¼	35½
December	39⅝	39½	39¼	38⅝	37

COTTON.

After rather a nervous and hesitating early session, the cotton market became very weak and unsettled yesterday, with prices breaking about $1 per bale from the closing figures of Tuesday. This decline carried October contracts off to 9.46, or even with the lowest level reached on the big break of last May and at the lowest prices touched since that position sold at 10.05 on May 11. Closing prices showed slight rallies from the lowest on covering. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 10 points lower, the declines being in the markets at Houston and Savannah.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	6.08@	6.06
July	6.08	6.06	6.04@6.09	6.06
August	6.19	6.12	6.12@6.13	6.20
September	6.32	6.22	6.24@6.25	6.34
October	6.34	6.29	6.27@6.29	6.37
November	...	...	6.36@6.39	6.37
December	6.40	6.39	6.37@6.40	6.42
January	6.46	6.42	6.43@6.44	6.47
February	...	...	6.46@6.49	6.50

COFFEE.

Total sales yesterday amounted to 8,750 bags, and in absence of aggressive operations either way price changes were narrow, closing 2 points lower to 1 point net higher. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged on the basis of 7½c for Rio 7s.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.00	7.00	6.98@7.00	7.00
August	...	...	6.88@6.90	6.88
September	6.85	6.83	6.83@6.84	6.82
October	...	...	6.87@6.88	6.86
November	...	...	6.86@6.89	6.88
December	6.91	6.88	6.90@6.91	6.89
January	...	...	6.93@6.94	6.93
February	...	...	6.96@6.97	6.96
March	7.04	7.04	7.01@7.02	7.00
April	...	...	7.05@7.06	7.05
May	...	...	7.12@7.13	7.11
June	...	...	7.16@7.17	7.16

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 45,806 packages. The slight advance established on Tuesday on the highest grades of fresh creamery could not be sustained, and under some pressure to sell, because of the very heavy offerings, there was a weaker and unsettled feeling. This extended to nearly all classes of stock and general trade was unsatisfactory. Creamery, extras, (93 score.) 27¼@28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24½@25½c; thirds, 23@25¼c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26½c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, extras, 23½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20¼@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18¼@19½c. EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 37,788 cases. The arrivals are showing some decrease so far this week as compared with last, but the offerings of average prime and lower grades are still larger than can be promptly sold, and there is constant pressure to sell these at unimproved prices. Very high grade goods are becoming scarce and show considerable firmness. The full range of values on Western is without change, the great bulk of the business is in range of 17@19c, but there are some finer lots commanding the higher quotation for high grade firsts and extras, while strictly prime firsts and checks are meeting some demand and are sustained, but there are comparatively few for which top quotations are obtainable. Nearby white eggs are in light supply and firm for the best grades, but quality and value still irregular. Fancy hennery brown eggs very scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18@19½c; seconds, 16½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14½@16c; dirties, No. 1, 13½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 13½@15c; checks, good to choice, dry 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 12@14½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@27c; ordinary to good, 22@25c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@25c; Western, gathered whites, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 23@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 17½@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

RESORTS. NEW YORK. | RESORTS. NEW YORK.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Blaque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe. Coffee.

The Catskill Mountains
a region of
ROMANTIC SCENERY
ALTITUDE 2000 TO 4000 FEET
ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING — CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY
OF WILDWOOD CHARMS
The Ulster & Delaware R. R.
in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS leaves New York, Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.
Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.
The Summer schedule for season of 1915 is now in effect.
The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages, and Country Club
PERCHED on a hill 800 feet above tidewater—always breeze-swept.
OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL

Why Not Commute from Briarcliff Lodge,
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.?
30 Miles up the Albany Post Road.
50 Minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
600 Feet Elevation.
All the advantages of country life and the comforts of the best city hotel. New York Office—402 Madison Avenue.

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The leading cottage and oldest family resort in the Adirondacks. Fine fishing, boating, tennis courts. All the amusements of summer resorts. Write for booklet. Address C. H. Bennett, Prop., Antlers Post Office, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York.
Dr. James H. Jackson, President.
Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President.
Newton B. Gorham, Secretary.
Write for literature.

DUTCHER HOUSE PAWLING N.Y. GOLF
LELAND W. BLANKINSHIP, Lessee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of ORANGE SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy Notice.

Receiver will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation, on Monday, July 12, 1915, at 11:00 A. M., at 593 Main Street, East Orange, N. J., the entire stock of plumbers' supplies and all other merchandise of every kind belonging to the said bankrupt, located at said premises and in the warehouse of said bankrupt, together with automobiles, horses, wagons, harness, and good will of said bankrupt's business, the right to use trade name, "Orange Supply Co.," and the right title and interest of said bankrupt, and said receiver in and to all leases affecting bankrupt's place of business.

ERNEST C. LUM, Receiver,
786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver,
790 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Romaine Building, Paterson, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BONANCH AUCTIONEER AND SALES CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 42d St. and Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a piano player, music rolls, music roll machinery, roll paper, office furniture, fixtures, &c.; also billing machine, lathes, grills, motors, shafting, &c.

MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOOD STYLE HAT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 152 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, machinery, safe, partitions, fixtures, etc.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Receiver.
SAMUEL STURTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 198 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN KLUSKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and men's wearing apparel, suits, raincoats, boys' coats, dresses, hangers, forms, fixtures, etc.

CLARENCE LEWIS, Receiver.
BENJAMIN L. GRELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

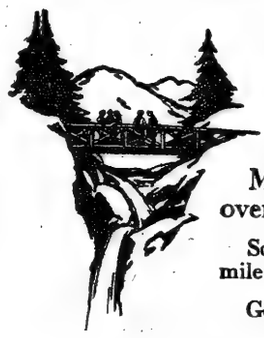
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS E. LANDON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Excelsior Stables, 166-172 East 124th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two black horses, one team truck, two delivery wagons, and harness.

ARTHUR F. COSBY, Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GREENWALD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, rings, chains, pins, safe, scales, &c.

JESSE WATSON, Trustee.
WILLIAM JASIE, Attorney for Trustee, 39 Vesey St., New York.

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White Mountains
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
A vacation thousands of feet above the heat and dust of summer, in the
New England Alps

Mountain air that will make you over in a week.
Scenery of unimaginable beauty, hundred mile views, famous natural wonders.
Golf, tennis, motoring, climbing, riding on the crest of New England. Delightful social life.
The finest of summer hotels, excellent boarding houses.
10 Hours from New York
Summer Train Schedule in Effect June 21
Send for Booklet. Address
Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 228, New York City
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Boston & Maine R. R.

FAMOUS HOTELS

The Mount Washington, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 350	New Profile House and Cottages, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 300
The Waumbek and Cottages, JEFFERSON, N. H. CAPACITY 100	Sunset Hill House, SUGAR HILL, N. H. CAPACITY 125
Crawford House, CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 200	Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 300
The Balsams, DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 200	The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 250
The Sinclair, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 225	Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H. CAPACITY 200
The Kearsarge, NO. CONWAY, N. H. CAPACITY 175	Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. CAPACITY 150
Arlington Hotel, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 50	Intervale House, INTERVALE, N. H. CAPACITY 125

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Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I.
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Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
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JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills.
New GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Now Open. Scenery Unequalled.
15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Ball Room; perfect dancing floor. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; Instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling tournaments. Oscar Hauer's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. Transients $4 a day and up.
HARRISON S. DOWNS, Proprietor, Highmount P. O., N. Y.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawn; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

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Kaaterskill, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
An Ideal Place to Spend the Summer. Accommodations for 1,200 Guests.
PARENT & RICHARDS, Inc., Props.

SEA VIEW HOUSE
SAG HARBOR, L. I.
The 17th successful season. All modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the N. Y. & New London boat.
J. E. MORRIS, Sag Harbor, L. I.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
Write for Booklet. GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way, N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Res.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY SIMON trading as WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Order of Publication.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of JULIUS H. REITER, verified

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PAUL B. PUGH of 2,834 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,593 and no assets.

BELMONT WAIST AND DRESS CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Belmont Waist and Dress Co., Inc., manufacturer of waists and dresses at 130 West Seventeenth Street. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets $15,000.

HAZEN MORSE, manufacturing chemist at New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $24,522 and assets of $5,997.

CLEMENT LOVEJOY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Clement Lovejoy, dealer in women's apparel at 835 Westchester Ave. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

HERZENSTEIN BROS., manufacturers of dresses at 138 West Twenty-fifth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $108,750 and assets of $85,098.

MARTIN HEINMAN, salesman of 936 Hoe Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,470 and no assets.

ALFRED E. SMITH, plumber of 1,065 Clay Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,352 and no assets.

MARKS CHAIN, painter of 1,259 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $695 and assets of $871.

ROBERT G. THOMAS & SON (corporation), wholesale dealers in coffee and tea at 181 Duane Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $29,071 and assets of $29,503.

A. LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., household articles, at 106 Fulton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,737 and assets of $2,168.

MONARCH AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 18 against the Monarch Auto Supply Company of 250 West Fifty-fourth Street.

JOHN T. BAUER.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a composition of John T. Bauer, dealer in meat and provisions at 1,070 Third Avenue, with creditors. Liabilities were $66,653.

MAX KRONSTADT.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Kronstadt, jewelry jobber at 71 Nassau Street, with creditors at twenty cents on the dollar cash.

PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION of 1,605 Columbus Avenue has assigned to Hugo Levy.

GOLDHAGEN & KLEIN.—Louis Goldhagen and Joseph Klein, manufacturers of dresses under the name of the Red Star Dress Company at East Eighth Street, with a retail store at 1,609 Broadway, Brooklyn, under the name of the Novelty Dress House, have assigned to Morris Lavitt.

BLAUFARB & KATZ.—William Blaufarb and Thomas Katz, composing the firm of Blaufarb & Katz, jobbers in muslin underwear at 46 Allen Street, have assigned to Archibald Palmer. Liabilities are $3,000 and actual assets $500.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Standard Clay Refining Company of Sacketts Harbor, petition in bankruptcy; debts, $11,142; assets, $6,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—E. C. Johnson of Packwaukee, dealer in farm machinery and produce, filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of $30,424.73 and assets of $22,585.66.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Herbert O. Tomlinson, office manager, Wheaton, Ill., voluntary petition; liabilities, $148,271; assets, $274. Tomlinson was formerly head of the Tomlinson-Humes Company, Inc., De Luxe Book Concern, which failed more than a year ago. In his liabilities Tomlinson lists an item of $65,000 for breach of contract for sale of books, Harry M. Lerengston of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., being the creditor. Another claim is for $30,000 by Walter Dunton of Boston, Mass., a former salesman for the Tomlinson-Hume concern.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the U. S. District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

FRITZI SCHEFF, the singer.

N. Y. MAIL CO. of 428 West Thirteenth Street, which formerly had a contract for carrying the mails in this city, liabilities, $319,272.

LOUIS KATZ, real estate broker, Yonkers, liabilities $32,418.

JACOB ROSENFELD, manufacturer of dresses, 137 West Twenty-fifth Street, liabilities $30,057.

JAMES BERGMANN, druggist, 702 Amsterdam Avenue, liabilities $21,309.

FRANK C. GEVIN, raincoats, 60 West Twenty-third Street, liabilities $18,432.

LISS BROS. & GORDON, underwear manufacturers, of 508 Broadway, liabilities $39,405.

GREGORY D. VOGEL, ice cream parlors, 12 East Fourteenth Street, liabilities $18,438.

W. ADELMAN, salesman, 147 East Fifteenth Street, liabilities $1,260.

AARON A. BALZER, clerk, 119 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, formerly butcher, liabilities $861.

ADOLPH HARTSTEIN, salesman, 200 Avenue A, formerly liquors, liabilities $8,977.

GUSTAV KORN, variety store, 382 Bleecker Street, liabilities $5,104.

DAVID MOSCOVITZ, waists, 62 Grand Street, liabilities $5,404.

JOSEF SEGAL, 549 West 125th Street, liabilities $798.

JOSEPH BRISKMAN, broker, 299 Broadway, liabilities $4,649.

LEOPOLD FRANK, salesman, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, liabilities $9,957.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abramowitz, Samuel—H. C. Pell et al., $129.41.
Austrich Arc Lamp Co., Max Austrich, and Bruno Rothschild—New Netherland Bank of N. Y., $749.41.
Bettsford-Dickinson Co.—Herrmann & Grace Co., $1,885.65.
Buchanan, Chas. P.—I. F. Flatto, $1,027.02.
Braun, Frieda—Century Bank of City of N. Y., $915.62.
Boerner, Louise—J. S. Sills et al., $121.73.
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst, $750.
Bandler, Max—Newark Ohio Furniture Co., $109.07.
Beechinor, Raymond J.—J. R. Taylor et al., $710.
Bach, Isidor—Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y., $10,038.31.
City of N. Y.—Lord & Hewlett, $12,886.46.
Collins, Matthew G.—J. M. Gardner, $1,099.97.
Commercial Fruit Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $115.71.
Conden, Elliott R., Edmund K. Stallo, and David D. Mallory—Chatham & Phoenix National Bank of N. Y., $6,210.35.
Cohen, Harry—S. M. Silverstein, $156.10.
Claxton, Edward—Akron Building Co., $185.87.
Cassidy, Joseph P., Wm. P., and David A.—Royal Card & Paper Co., $115.96.
Dudley, Thomas D.—E. A. Callanan, $1,116.89.
Donovan, Anna J., adm.—City Real Estate Co., $532.93.
Devenney, Margaret—J. McKeon, $172.25.
England, Thomas J., and Annie N.—C. P. Leggott, $375.
Donahue, William — German-American Ins. Co., $321.16.
Davis, Wm. H.—R. Levering, costs, $180.10.
Dickerson, Harold—E. L. Bairdot et al., $426.50.
Diamond, Walter J.—Empire Cream Separator Co., $889.98.
Foley, Jeremiah J.—Colwell Lead Co., $247.91.
Farber, David—S. Kraus & Bro., Inc., $104.11.
Ginsberg, Max—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $186.36.
German, Otto J.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $169.50.
Grand Corrugated Paper Co., Inc.—L. Koloditn et al., $259.65.
Gleason, Joseph J.—S. H. Harris, $2,924.56.
Horter, Earl B.—A. S. Barnes, $466.93.
Imperial Investing Corporation—J. Devonish, $1,128.96.
Janpole & Werner Construction Co. and Louis Werner—J. Starobin, $168.32.
Kappe, Walter—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $198.50.
Kanarek, David, and Sophie Wiener—S. Cohen, $198.98.
Kiernan, Mary A.—Stewart Distilling Co., $354.49.
Kriegel, Leo—Figge & Hutwelker, $121.79.
Kelly, William H.—D. N. Case, $717.80.
Larsen, Vendla—W. F. Berger Mfg. Co., $313.88.
Limoli, Salvatore—G. Morelli, $104.65.
Loizeaux, Paul H.—D. F. Kent, $309.29.
Lo Sardo, Antonio—A. Bakst et al., $128.94.
Monostski, Marc—P. A. Minakaidis, $427.22.
Miller, John R.—Shubert Theatrical Co., costs, $107.63.
Motor Coach Co., Inc.—F. H. Chase, $420.18.
Morris, George F.—Alfred Nelson Co., $185.50.
Mouzouredis, Petros T.—T. Panagakos, $188.13.
Misky, Jacob—W. J. Salomon, $468.83.
Meredith, Daniel W.—T. N. Stevens, $789.18.
Murray, William J.—Joseph Stewart, Inc., $106.31.
Michels, Albert—F. E. Boehnicke et al., $540.72.
Madelman, Jacob—Louis De Jonge & Co., $120.50.
Geias, Max—A. Bakst et al., $137.66.
Foulakos, Meletos—T. Pangakos, $127.71.
Parlaghy, Wilma L.—R. S. Freedman, $350.
Philip, Levy Contracting Co.—Burns Bros., $246.19.
Paige, Edward W.—Continental Insurance Co., $4,087.87.
Ribonson, Bernard, and Joseph E. Lauber—New York Telephone Co., $117.80.
Rinehart, John B. G.—W. D. Bosler, $274.27.
Speckman, Charles—Alfred De Montebello & Co., $124.49.
Schrott, Robert—John J. Felin & Co., Inc., $136.85.
Solberg, Benjamin—G. Cowen et al., $105.06.
Shaw, Frances—Norman L. Munro Estate, Inc., $1,248.37.
Schmidt, Annie, or Amelia Neumeyer—A. Coasfeld, $3,206.75.
Sands, Howard B.—H. S. Wisner, $148.41.
Seeberg, Samuel—L. Goldman, $166.58.
Saal, Leo—S. Hartung et al., $139.91.
Tolletts Products Co., Inc.—Philip Munter Co., $574.41.
Threat, Fletcher—M. Schurmacher, $1,029.54.
Wagner, William—E. P. Hanks et al., $811.31.
Williams, Louis B.—New Netherland Bank of New York, $520.38.
Williams, Louis B., and Perry R. Rowe—H. G. Aron, $603.75.
Yodanna Society of City of New York—F. L. Harrison, $4,527.90.
Wohl, Mosses—W. W. De Bevoise, costs, $119.77.
Wigton, Susanna—New York Railways Co., costs, $112.
Winkler, Harry J.—A. Futterman, $329.52.
Woldruck Construction Co.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc., $769.58.

In Bronx County.

Armstrong, John R.—M. Elaine, $8,574.61.
Bohaty, Antonie and Joseph Stransky—W. J. Kindgen, $8,578.47.
Barkan, Jacob—B. Weiss, $52.52.
Carlson, Axel E.—Glokner & Blue Co., $18.88.
Same—Same, $495.99.
Ciccarelli, Sam—C. Di Giovanni, $114.07.
Fort Masonry Co.—J. F. Mason, $218.
Greenberg, Samuel and Minnie—B. F. Greenthal et al., $282.27.
Gerlich, Charles J., Jr.—A. Kley, $687.61.
Goldstein, Louis—C. Sackman, $7,841.88.
MacLean, Arthur E.—N. Y. Window Shade Co., $158.60.
Nelson, John N.—A. L. Granger, $88.19.
Pearce, Herbert H.—D. J. Barnett, $78.72.
Rosenberg, Isaac—I. & M. Realty Co., Inc., $25.72.
Rudoulf, Hans and Otto—M. Schwartz, $80.97.
Sobarsky, Mary—D. Grossman, $22.72.
Santoro, Donato and Raffaele D'Annucci—L. Contessa, $400.01.
Turk, Charles R., as guardian—Defendar Construction Company, $106.50.
Wundrack, Bertha—M. A. Wacks, $214.65.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adler, Pearl L.—M. Belitzer, June 10, 1915, $481.18.
Smith, Sanford—J. Martin, Oct. 19, 1911, $207.25.
Scally, John—H. Bartley, Feb. 15, 1915, $218.82.
Watter, Edward—O'Neill-Adams Co., May 26, 1915, $214.41.
Levine Wrecking Co.—W. J. Lewis, Feb. 18, 1915, $168.13.
Lavy, Chas. M.—E. S. Burwell, June 8, 1915, $112.88.
Morris, Gouverneur—B. Altman & Co., June 22, 1915, $138.18.
Reitzfeld, Isaac—M. E. Hartnedy, May 14, 1912, $224.72.
Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse and Alfred Freeman, Marshal, &c.—Franklin Office Furniture Co., July 1, 1915, (canceled,) $893.05.

In Bronx County.

Gillman, Abe—H. Gillman, July 2, 1915, $132.61.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have passed non-competitive tests in the positions named:

Assistant Foreman, President's office, Queens—John A. K. Barto, 83; Philip Keller, 83.

Gardener, Parks Department, Manhattan and Richmond—Anthony A. Hearn, 90; Patrick J. Johnson, 89; Patrick Higgins, 78; Patrick Fay, 70; P. J. Reehil, 70.

Pathological chemist, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—Alexander O. Gettler, 80.

Stenotype operator, Civil Service Commission—Helen Schoenfeld, 87.50.

Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Fire Department—Edwin S. Coy, 85.

United States.

Women will not be admitted to the teachers' examination for the Philippine Islands on Aug. 18 and 19 unless they are the wives, immediate relatives, or fiancees of men examined for teacher or assistant, or appointed to or already employed in the Philippine service, except that those who have had special experience in the teaching of domestic science and home economy, or have had training in these subjects and are applicants for positions as special teachers of domestic science and home economy, may be admitted.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the following be assigned as teachers in charge of high school annexes from Sept. 1, 1915, to Aug. 31, 1916:

Manhattan—Commerce, Walter H. Eddy and Forest Grant; Julia Richman, David L. Arnold, Hanna Wehle, and Idalitte Carpenter; Wadleigh, Katherine Speir. The Bronx—Evander Childs, Henry Keigwin, Clayton Durfee, and Henry R. Pyne; Morris, Irving W. Heikes. Brooklyn—Bushwick, William T. Morrey and Lewis B. Semple; Commercial, Charles H. Teeter; Eastern District, Anna L. Phillips; Girls', Alice Higgins; Manual Training, Clarence J. Smith and Arthur L. Baker.

The Principals of P. S. 71 and 80, Queens, have been allowed to discontinue the teaching of French.

The Brooklyn Women Principals' Association has condemned the proposal to economize school funds by the consolidation of schools.

Eighteen teachers who will be eligible for retirement on Sept. 1 have been granted leave of absence for one year from that date on half pay. This action is due to the bad condition of the retirement fund.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The storm that was over the middle plains States Tuesday night is now central over Illinois, and moving eastward. This disturbance has been attended by showers and heavy local rains in the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Southern Wisconsin. The heaviest rainfalls in inches were as follows: Valentine, Neb., 4.01; Davenport, Iowa, 3.62; Terre Haute, Ind., 3.70; Indianapolis, 3.48. Showers are also reported from scattered points in the Northwest States and along the South Atlantic Coast.

Lower temperatures prevail over the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and Montana, while changes elsewhere were unimportant. Temperatures are near or above the seasonal average in the South and below it throughout the North.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England there will be showers Thursday and partly cloudy weather, probably preceded by showers in the morning on Friday. In the Lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be cloudy Thursday, with showers in the lower Lake region and the Ohio Valley and generally fair weather on Friday in these districts.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday. Temperatures will rise Friday in the Lake region, and it will change little elsewhere over the Eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh south and southeast; South Atlantic Coast moderate south, except east on South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday. Friday partly cloudy, probably preceded by showers.

New England—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

Western New York—Showers Thursday. Friday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	56	67	4 P. M.	67	75
6 A. M.	54	65	8 P. M.	68	74
9 A. M.	58	72	6 P. M.	66	69
12 M.	61	77	11 P. M.	66	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees, at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40–206	Clinton St.; Lippman & Hauptman	Slight
7:35–544	W. 126 St.; I. Ottinger	Slight
9:50–50	Oliver St.; Jos. Genery	Slight
10:25–418	E. 119 St.; Salvatore Amato	Slight
10:55–235	W. 25 St.; Chas. Rubinger	None.
11:05–1,919	B'way; not given	Slight
11:40–91	7 Av.; Hyman Babich	Slight
P. M.		
12:25–6 and 10	7 Av.; Benj. Meyers	Slight
1:05–17	W. 37 St.; R. Van Winkle Tea Co	Slight
3:15–1,857	3 Av.; H. Wagman	Slight
5:50–300	E. 104 St.; Morris Tischler	None
6:00–200	Convent Av.; Marg. Travers	Slight
6:06–786	E. 152 St.; Freedstein & Mayer	Slight
6:15–352	E. 147 St.; Bridget Fisher	Slight
6:30–461	W. 140 St.; George Walsh	Slight
7:05–2	E. 45 St.; Asp. Van Howard	Slight
7:10–53	Lewis St.; Max Kesselman	Slight
7:20–15	Goerck St.; Jennie Lend	Slight
7:32–369	E. 153d St.; Mary Herbert	Slight
7:45–215	W. 125 St.; not given	Slight
8:10–136	E. 38 St.; Freda Ashford	Slight
8:30–502	W. 45 St.; Henry Schultz	Slight
8:50–44	7 St.; Annie Willikin	Slight
8:40–210	Grand St.; E. J. Anderton	Slight
9:05–1,574	B'way; Wm. Shoe Shop	Slight
9:30–E. River, opp. Corlears St., (motor boat;)		Joseph Vandenburg. Not given
9:45–316	E. 14 St.; Harry Levine	Slight
10:25–406	7 St.; Mary Freed	Slight
11:10–2,032	3 Av.; M. Entois	$500
11:25–700	E. 9 St.; Samuel Zimmer	Slight

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Loughery<Bordens
Cond Milk Co.
Shapiro<Wells Fargo & Co.
D'Amato<Pittsburgh Const Co.
Beath<Silverstein.
Tobias<P&R Coal & Iron Co.
Von Nonelly<Breitung.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
N Y & Bermudez Co<Mawickel.
US<Ss Frankmourt.
Whitney<Universal Film Mfg Co, (2.)
U S Hoffman Co<Murfino.
US<Duffy.
US<Tug C N Kimball.
US<Tug Bee.
US<Dill Survey Co.
Doherty<Smith.
Indust Drinking Cup<Ehrett.
Panagulakos<Ford.
Hough<Societe Electrique.
Cohen & Brown<Weiss Realties.
Spinelli<Grossman Bros, &c.
Waxelbaum<Appelbaum.
Marino<Southard Co.
Midrun<Klein.
Meyer<Newman.
Levine<Greines, (2.)
Winograd<Salomon.
Same<Levy.
Firstein<Weingarten.
Goldberg<Fleischer, (2)
Taub<Walter.
Lind<Roth.
Reynolds<Hunter.
Taffet<Blumenfeld.
Strom<Market St Realty.
Emett<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Wiener<Powel.
Hall & Co<Littauer.
Safir<No British & Mere Ins.
Mellehann P. & Dinsmore<Parkins.
Herrman<Leland.
Herman<Pines.
Frank<Stand Mail Order Co.
Jasper<Sussman.
H George & Rosenbaum Co<Bluestein Co.
Maas<Trigger.
Lord & Taylor<Pritchard.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Maynard<Messinger—Roy M. Robinson. U. S. Trust Co.<Mels.—Macgrane Coxe. Matter of McNiece—Elias H. Avram. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.<Duke (2)—David B. Simpson. Titus<Centi, Pik &c.—Wm. M. Seabury. Koslonsky<Gen'l Fish Co.—John Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Trustees of Leake & Watts Orphan House<Wildhart Realty Co.—Harry N. French.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Mut. Life Ins. Co.<Marguerite J. de Sabla—P. Tecumseh Sherman.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Wm. Arthur Flinn<Brogan Bldg. Co.—G. Owen Tucker. Mut. Sav. Bank<Abraham Lewis—Francis P. Kenny. Margaret Paulding<Giuseppe Tusco—Edward A. Percy.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 13.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. — Motion calendar.—Tierney<Maxwell. People<McCaffery. Sams<Seaks. Donnelly<Gilligan.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Hinse<Hinse, Re Rockaway Turnpike.
Small<Hasbrouk.
Re 71st St.
Re Ovington Av.
Re 70th St.
Re Elkema.
Ficini<Cazza.
Townsend<Palambo.
Hertsberg<Hertsberg.
Re Burwanger, (Edelson.)
Smith<Cook.
Re Doran, (Green.)
Rubino<Hennessy.
Kanter<Katz.
Francis<Francis.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Halsted<Farnan.
Pach<Suraez.
Bartlett<Bartlett.
Kay<Flynn.
Brown<same.
Lake<Bonnacci Cont Co.
Shewan<Lipschitz.
Vovick<Zaromp.
Clark<Henry Seattle or Bressilin<Tribune Assn
Re Thomas, (76th and 77th Sts.)
Goldman<Goldman.
N Y M R R<Ross, (2)
Richmond Assets Col Co<Bach.
Eppolato<Eppolato.
Rehbein<Dart.
Wilberg<Standard Charcoal Co.
Kelly<Schmadeke Coal Co.
Lezebrink<Schiff.
Wilcock<Vause.
Wilson<Gillette Clipping Mach Co.
Re Rutland Road.
Hottenroth<Brooklyn Cooperage Co.
Forman<Am Realty Co.
Re Title to 76th and 77th Sts.
Re Bay Parkway and Kings Highway.
B'klyn Trust Co<Kings Co Mtge Co.
Lawyers Mtge Co<Am Mfg Co<Purdy,(2)
Town of Shelter Island<Nicol.
Re 76th and 77th Sts, (Temple Impt Co.)
O'Brien<Cormick.
Ennis<Ennis.
Cropsey<Tieman.
Spatelli<Kell.
Newman<Mandel.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Sarah J. Ranson,
John Ferraguth,
Susan W. Doutney,
Julius Hirshkind,
Mary F. Clyne.
Estates of:
William A. Malley,
Joseph B. Philson,
James Simpson.
Accounting of:
Charles F. Green,
John Hunsr.
Gertrude Lauder,
Wolf Sahn,
John Voorheis,
James I. Newman,
William L. Dowling,
Louis Berger,
Lydia Easton,
Levi Cohen,
John H. Krogmann,
Otto Wiemann.
Administrations of:
Heneretta Hendrickson,
Charles Hirshkind,
August Bauer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:36|Sun sets..7:38|Moon rises..1:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:31	4:52	10:40	11:31
Governors Island	5:20	5:43	11:24	12:06
Hell Gate	7:10	7:33	1:04	1:40

Arrived—Wednesday, July 7.

SS Espagne, Bordeaux, June 27.
SS Stampalia, Genoa, June 22.
SS Rance, Bordeaux, June 21.
SS Athinai, Palermo, June 20.
SS Cushing, Copenhagen, June 20.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, June 30.
SS Con. di Giorgio, Jamaica, July 1.
SS Hercules, Algiers, June 14.
SS Belagio, Penarth, June 23.
SS Colorado, Galveston, July 1.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, July 4.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, Baiboa, June 29.
SS Erzenger, Antilla, July 1.
SS Huronian, Liverpool, June 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Celia	Baiboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Saturnus	Dundee	June 22
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Babig	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 25
Kumi Maru	Yormouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Aimirante	Kingston	July 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 8
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 8

DUE SATURDAY.

Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Principe di Udine	Gibraltar	June 30
Nord America	Seville	June 28
Thode Fagelund	Bordeaux	June 30
Nevadan	Baiboa	June 4
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	July 3
Acre	Para	June 28
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jethou, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Yumuri, Santiago		12:00 M.
Drumcliffe, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Kroonland, Baiboa		10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Athinai, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 7.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 1th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 228 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Toplia, Port Arthur to New York, was 150 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 450 miles S. at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 343 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 505 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 679 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 212 miles S. at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, was 162 miles S. at noon.

SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 175 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 210 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Satsuma, Dundee to New York, was 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.

SS Milwaukee, Stockton to New York, passed Hedge Lightship at 7:30 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, July 7.
SS Niagara, at Bordeaux, July 7.
SS Mimosa, at Greenock, July 7.
SS Lackawanna, at Liverpool, July 6.
SS Narragansett, at London, July 6.
SS South Pacific, at Sydney, July 6.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, July 4.
SS Montevideo, from Las Palmas, July 6.
SS Indra, from Hongkong, July 5.
SS Kelvingrove, from Glasgow, July 6.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, July 7.
SS Harpagus, from Gibraltar, July 7.
SS Merton Hall, from Calcutta, July 2.
SS Afghan Prince, from Barbadoes, July 4.
SS Magdala, from Sabany, July 5.
SS Roma, from Bordeaux, July 2.

Passed.

SS Caserta, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ischia, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS City of Bombay, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ..... July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ..... July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan ..... July 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama ..... July 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially adressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 9; Sydney, June 10; Wellington, June 14, and Auckland, June 15—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched from Seattle on July 2, and mails dated Manila, June 4; Mukden, June 10; Shanghai, June 12, and Yokohama, June 17, which arrived per steamer Mexico Maru, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 3, and mails dated Shanghai, June 15; Kobe, June 19, and Yokohama, June 20, which arrived per steamer Minnesota, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 8, and mails dated Manila, June 5; Hongkong, June 8; Shanghai, June 11; Yokohama, June 19, and Honolulu, June 29, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo, were dispatched east on July 5. These mails are due in New York today and Friday, July 9, respectively.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BREMSER, CHARLES O., (June 30;) personalty, $5,000; $1,000 to nephew, George Robert Bremser; residue to brother, Emil Bremser.

HADLEY, SARAH A., (details elsewhere.)

O'DONNELL, MARGARET B., (June 1;) personalty, $200; realty, $1,200; a grandchild, Alice G. McBride, gets $200; one-half residue to son, Thomas J.; other half and household effects to daughter, Olivia G.

TONJAN, Anna, (March 18;) personalty, $160; realty, $5,000; all to widower, Bernard.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointments July 8 as patrol, grades indicated, transferred from Board of Water Supply: First grade—C. J. Ryan, J. F. Rosse, W. J. Gleason, F. P. Craven, A. A. Doolan, A. Warshaim, P. J. Madden, T. J. Cashman. Second grade—C. R. B. McCartie, J. M.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$700,000 Retail Lease on Fifth Avenue—Jay Gould Estate Rental on Park Row—Investor Buys in Front Street —Bronx Block Front Sold—Long Island Buyers.

Two important leases of more than usual note contributed to the features of interest in the realty market yesterday. One involved a Park Row ownership of the Jay Gould estate, for use as a moving-picture house, and the other was in the upper Fifth Avenue retail centre, indicating the opening at an early date of another large shoe store there.

Hanan & Sons leased for a new uptown branch the store, basement and first floor of the building at 516 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-third Street. The space is now occupied by the Maison Maurice. The new tenants plan extensive alterations to the store front, with the idea of making it one of the attractive shops on the avenue.

The lease has been made through Clark T. Chambers for the Rowan Realty Company, controlled by Mrs. Angie M. Booth. The three floors taken have dimensions of about 29 by 125. The lease is for twenty years at an aggregate rental approximating $700,000.

Jay Gould Estate Property Leased for Moving-Picture House.

At an aggregate rental of about $550,000, the Reliable Company, of which Joseph Weinstock is President, has leased from the estate of Jay Gould the entire building at 31 and 32 Park Row.

The building covers a plot 48.1 by 106.6, and at the expiration of the present lease, on May 1, 1916, it is the intention of the lessees to erect on the site a new building devoted entirely to the display of moving pictures. William H. Whiting and Company negotiated the lease, which is for a period of twenty-one years for the Gould estate.

Front Street Building Sold.

The five-story business building at 67 and 69 Front Street, near Old Slip, on plot 37 by 88, has been sold by William A. White & Sons for the Preferred City Real Estate Company to an investor. The property was purchased by the sellers in 1911 and extensively altered.

Buy East Side Church Site.

Morris Cukor and the Rev. Dr. Zoltan Kuthy, acting for the First Magyar Reformed Church, have purchased the two private houses 346 and 348 East Sixty-ninth Street, 33.4 by 77.4, for the purpose of erecting a church building. The plans for the structure have been approved by the Building Department, and the demolition of the old structures will begin in a few days.

Recent Buyers.

L. Napoleon Levy and Nathan Hirsch are the buyers of the dwelling at 26 West Fifty-eighth Street, sold Tuesday by William B. May & Co. for Edwin T. Holmes.

The Baumanson Realty Company is the buyer of the plot 75 by 157 feet on the north side of 176th Street, midway between Boston Road and Daly Avenue.

Builder Buys Bronx Block Front.

A vacant block front on the south side of 181st Street, between Crotona Parkway and Mohegan Avenue, has been purchased by Jacob Bloom from Peter Leckler, Jr., as executor.

The plot, which fronts 145 feet on the street and 52 feet on each avenue, will be improved by the buyer with flat houses.

Bronx Sales.

Walter M. Wechsler has purchased from the V. R. Building Corporation, Vogel & Rosenberg, 818 East 176th Street and 795 Crotona Park, north, two new five-story apartment houses, the former on a plot 50 by 100 feet and the latter on a plot 50 by 97 feet. Mr. Wechsler gave in part payment the northwest corner of Broadway and Academy Street, 100 by 100 feet, in the Dyckman section. The V. R. Building Corporation has no immediate plans for the improvement of the corner. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz negotiated the transaction, which involved about $175,000.

Long Island.

The J. Albert Johntra Company has sold the property owned by Thomas Carlson located at 54 Farrington Street, Flushing, to Paul Weschler. The plot is 26 by 100 feet, and improved by a modern two-family house.

Leon A. Birck sold a plot, 100 by 150, on Grace Court, adjoining Kensington, at Great Neck, to Louis Gardner of Manhattan.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold for August Janssen a new ten-room stucco and hollow tile residence, located on a plot of one-quarter of an acre, at Plandome, to R. Thompson of Manhattan.

P. S. Ritter sold to William E. Burkhardt a large dwelling on Cathedral Avenue, Floral Garden, L. I.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for a client a plot, 75 by 100, embracing three lots on Brook or Adelaide Avenue, corner of Fourth Street, near Guyon Avenue, Oakwood, Staten Island, to W. R. Salnsbury of Manhattan.

Commercial Leases.

Jacob Finkels & Son have leased for the William Kramer Sons Realty Co. the old Atlantic Garden building, at 50 to 54 Bowery, to John Miele, who will alter it for vaudeville and moving picture shows. The lease is for a term of years, aggregating $100,000.

S. H. Raphael Company has leased for the Posada Realty Company the store at 1,675 Broadway to the Herlihy-Hull Company, Inc.

Huberth & Huberth have leased in the Circle Building the store and basement at 1,840 Broadway, together with office room on the second floor to the Lexington Motor Car Company for a term of years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. William G. Fitch the five-story American basement dwelling at 113 East Fortieth Street to E. A. Southern, the actor.

The Houghton Company has leased for James J. Phelan Company the four-story and basement dwelling, 66 West Eighty-fifth Street, to Viola D. W. Mann for a term of five years.

Queensboro Bridge Hearing Friday.

Tomorrow morning at 10:30 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will hold a special meeting at the City Hall to consider and decide the question of the best method of bringing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway trains of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line from Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, Manhattan, across the East River to the Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

C. G. M. Thomas, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, which has been very active in advocating the building of tunnels, said yesterday: "We expect to appear before the members of the board several hundred strong in a final effort to be made in the plan heretofore advance the city officials that the manufacturers, merchants, business men, and home owners of Queens are a unit in their determination that no change shall nounced of building tunnels under the East River.

"The construction of tunnels can be accomplished at less total cost to the City of New York, and, according to the offer made by the Degnon Contracting Company in December, 1914, the operation of these trains into Queens can be had at as early a date as by reconstructing Queensboro Bridge. At the same time the present wide roadway of 53 feet will be left intact for the ever-increasing vehicular traffic due to the wonderful industrial and residential development of Queen Borough.

"There is no doubt that the easy access from Queens to Manhattan by way of the bridge has been one of the most potent factors in bringing to Queens manufacturers who wished to be located within easy reach of their Manhattan markets. To reduce the availability of the bridge roadway will discourage further industrial development, and I doubt if the serious effect upon the borough of narrowing the bridge roadway is fully appreciated."

Realty Notes.

The first sale of an active membership in the Real Estate Board of New York, under the amendments to the constitution passed on June 15 last, has just been consummated. The parties concerned are Arthur Truslow, associated with the Ruland & Whiting Company, who has sold his membership to Townsend Hornor of Hornor & Co. Mr. Truslow has now applied for registered membership in the board.

Plans have been filed for altering the four-story dwelling on the west side of Madison Avenue, 27 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, into a six-story structure for stores and bachelor apartments. David Dows is the owner. The cost is placed at $25,000 by John W. & Eliot Cross, the architects.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $38,000 on the apartment houses at 781 Amsterdam Avenue and 171 West Ninety-eighth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Wooster St, 70 and 72, e s, 190.2 ft n of Broome St, 60x100± irregular, eight-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Jacob Corday et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; E. J. Murphy, referee; due, $43,974; taxes, &c., $6,866.74; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

Sutton Place, 24, w s, 20.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x86.5, four-story flat; Adoniram Clark et al. against J. D. Braue et al.; Roe & H., attorneys; L. B. Faber, referee; due, $16,635.84; taxes, &c., $327.42; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $9,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By Henry Brady.

24th St, 133 West, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x114.8, seven-story loft and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against A. von den Drieech et al.; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $49,129.90; taxes, &c., $5,500; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

145th St, 406 West, s s, 212.6 ft e of Convent Av, 15.6x99.11, four-story dwelling; Julia Coddington et al. against Rose Leavit et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $11,605.26; taxes, &c., $375.10; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

8th Av, 2,837, w s, 24.11 ft n of 181st St, 25x81, five-story flat and stores; Josephine Mulholland against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; C. M. Russell, referee; due, $5,690.81; taxes, &c., $846.75; to Charles Wendt for $15,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 3,081, n e corner of 131st St, 25x98, five-story flat and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Abraham Solomon et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Benno Lewinsen, referee; due, $32,616.38; taxes, &c., $2,216.16; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also,

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenment; adjourned to July 14.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 104.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; J. W. Sterling against W. C. O'Brien et al.; J. A. Garver, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $47,829.22; taxes, &c., $2,372.47.

By Joseph P. Day.

94th St, 78 West, s s, 55 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x72.8, five-story flat; B. E. Rabell, executor, &c., against P. & W. Holding Co. et al.; C. V. Gabriel, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $48,709.17; taxes, &c., $552.

23d St, 422 to 428 East, n s, 854.7 ft e of 1st Av, 46.10x98.9, vacant; George Dorsch against Margaret Daub et al.; J. C. Hoenninger, attorney; H. G. Gray, referee; due, $7,114.60; taxes, &c., $857.97; subject to first mortgage of $8,000.

AT 3.208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

177th St, 17 West, n e corner Davidson Av, 31.11x78.11x30x90, four-story dwelling; W. I. Seaman against J. P. Fox et al.; Speir & B., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $5,144.31; taxes, &c., $440.15; subject to mortgage of $9,500.

By Samuel Marx.

236th St, s s, 150 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; Samuel Hollander against M. H. Jackson et al.; B. G. Oppenheim, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Coster St, 654, e s, 420 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; Wm. G. Lane against Hunts Point Estates et al.; Miller, R. L. & T., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $6,611.15; taxes, &c., $128.72.

Faile St, 623, w s, 200 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,254.45; taxes, &c., $67.35.

Faile St, 625, w s, 225 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,625.05; taxes, &c., $67.35.

Arthur Av, 2,064, e s, 188.7 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x116.6x18.9x115; Dorothea Bauer against E. K. Stigler et al.; Julius Miller, attorney; C. C. Martin, referee; due, $1,448.72; taxes, &c., $123.29.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n w corner of 54th St, for a two-story garage, sales room, and repair shop, 51.11x92.2; estate of Richard S. Ely, Avon, Conn., owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Creston Av, e s, 224.25 ft n of 184th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x82.6; Gersmann-Lozner, Inc., (Julius Gersmann, 455 East 178d St, President,) owner; Moore & Landsdell, 3d Av and 148th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Southern Boulevard, northerly intersection of Boston Road, for a one-story brick store, 8.7x25.6; Corleera Realty Co., (Emanuel G. Rach, 1,200 Madison Av, President,) owner; Robert N. Cleverdon, 2,207 Andrews Av, architect; cost, $1,800.

Goodridge Av, e s, 133 ft s of 250th St, for a two-story and attick brick dwelling, 23x49; Delafield estate, (Eugene Delafield, 27 Cedar St, executor,) owner; Carlton Van Valkenberg, 140 West 57th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, w s, 27 ft n of 48th St, to a four-story dwelling; D. Dows, 45 Wall St, owner; E. W. & E. Cross, 10 East 47th St, architects; cost, $25,000.

63d St, 12 East, to a four-story dwelling; J. G. Agar, premises, owner; H. C. Pelton, 8 West 28th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omited address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 13th St, 103x87; Sigismund Levy to Rachel, his wife, 77 East 90th St, a. t., all liens, June 14; attorney, S. W. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$35,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 92, w s, 25.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x100; Morris Glockner to Frieda Glockner, 2,441 7th Av, and Elise Glockner, 1,014 Hog Av, (mtg $27,000.) Oct. 30, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

DIVISION ST, 41, s s, 25x½ block; Division St, 43-45½, s s, 190.8 ft w of Market St, 25x68.3; Meyer Vesell to Louis Winkler, 54 Division St, and ano., (mtg $80,000.) July 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RUTGERS PLACE, 24, s s, 37.7 ft w of Clinton St, 25.5x72.3x25.7x71.10, (foreclosure, April 22, 1915;) Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Emily M. Wheeler, 324 West 103d St, July 6; attorneys, Mitchell & M., 44 Wall St.....$14,000

SPRING ST, 192, s s, 25x100; John Caputo to Joseph Libonati, 376 West Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $25,000,) s. t., July 6; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.$8,100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 160.2 ft n of 183d St, 54.5x115; Wadsworth-Washington Corporation, 2,038 5th Av, to 256 Wadsworth Avenue Co., 59 Wall St, (mtg $55,000,) July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 1,729-1,731, w s, 50.8 ft s of 96th St, 50x100; Helena Arnstein to Irma Steiner, 245 Willis Av, Bronx, (mtg $6,000,) July 6; attorney, M. S. Schecht, 34 Pine St....$1

1ST AV, 309-311, s w corner of 18th St, 46x80; Julius and Michael Maier, executors, &c., of Louis Maier, to Julius Maier, 1,186 Lexington Av, ½ part, all liens, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$25,500

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Maier to Lydia B. Maier, 1,186 Lexington Av, all of, all liens, May 21; attorney.....$1

14TH ST, 241 East, n s, 105.5 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x103.3; Doric Construction Co. to Lily Holding Co., 115 Broadway, all liens, July 1; attorney, S. B. Lilienstein, 115 Broadway.$1

31ST ST, 219 East, n s, 227 ft e of 3d Av, 17x93.9; Amelia S. Lansing to Ellen Sandberg, 217 East 31st St, May 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

28TH ST, 345 West, n s, 302.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18x98.9; L. J. Kreshover, Inc., to David Mainzar, 345 West 28th St, ½ part, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, July 6; attorneys, Myers, K. & S., 135 Broadway.....$100

59TH ST, 515 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure, July 2;) Samuel Ecker, referee, to Harry Rotman, 18 East 108th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 7; attorney, Arthur Smith, 111 Broadway.....$2,000

68TH ST, 54 West, s s, 243.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; National Savings Bank of Albany to Cecil A. Hart, 56 West 68th St, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, n s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Mary Lyons to Ambrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, (mtg $45,000,) July 6; attorney Thomas H. Baskerville, 46 Cedar St....$100

75TH ST, 319 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Fanny Weinfeld to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211 East 55th St, (mtg $26,000,) July 3.....$1

77TH ST, 111 West, n s, 118.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x104.5; David Webster to Helen L. Neumann, 758 West End Av, c. a. s., July 6; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

84TH ST, 103 West, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 22.4x102.2; Katherine V. McGowan to Jane McGowan, 103 West 84th St, c. a. g., all liens, June 1; attorney, J. G. Moses, 52 William St.....$1

88TH ST, 229 East, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Charles Eberhardt, 1,928 Madison Av, Long Island City, to Sophia Martin, 1,303 Lexington Av, (mtg $12,000,) July 1; attorneys, Slade & S., 200 Broadway...$100

89TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x½ block; Jennie H. Levy to F. C. Beach Realty Corporation, 361 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) June 14; attorneys, Gilbert & Wessel, 45 Cedar St.....$100

103D ST, 159 East, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Louis Jacobson, 138 East 103d St, and s, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, n s, 26 ft w of Park Av, 27x76.5, with all right, title, and interest to strip 0.5x27 in depth, adjoining on the n; Rebecca Kreugel to Reuben Rosenfeld, 367 West 119th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 6; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.....$100

121ST ST, 362 East, s s, 66.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.7x104.1; L. J. Kreshover, Inc., to David Mainzer, 345 West 28th St, ½ part, July 6; attorneys, Myers, K. & S., 135 Broadway..$1

207TH ST, e s, 100 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Richard F. Mason to Knickerbocker Realty Holding Corporation, 180 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,057, w s, 37.5x123.4; Anton Antosch to Rae Marcus, 1,017 Trinity Av, July 6; attorney, I. Cohen, 280 Broadway.$1

BROOK AV, 1,526, e s, 25x100.11; Ernestine Sturm to Gertie Halpin, 117 East 115th St, (mtg $14,000,) July 11; attorney, M. Heller, 5 Beekman St.....$1

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x100; also Crotona Av, n e corner of 179th St, 26x100; Frederick Wein to Margherita Cavaliere et al., 2,167 Belmont Av, (mtg $5,500,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CRESTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 182d St, 23x120; Henry Tiedjens to Hans W. Goetze, 320 East 144th St, (mtg $2,000,) July 6; attorneys, Williamson & B., 384 Alexander Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hans W. Goetze to Henry Tiedjens, 2,235 Creston Av, (mtg $2,000,) July 6; same attorney.....$100

DALY AV, 1,987, s w corner of 178th St, 50x80; Adavine Construction Corporation to Abraham A. Levey, 999 Lorimer St, Brooklyn, (mtg. $30,400,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 150 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; also Elliott Av, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; John J. McKenna to Cecilia M. Shell, 3,239 Olinville Av, (mtg $6,500,) July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 15, Block 2,834, tax map; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee, to Elway Co., 80 Maiden Lane, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Elway Co. to Ditchett Realty Corporation, 87 Nassau St, May 6; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 63 and 64, map of Bronx Terrace; Henry L. Maus to Charles F. Kantz, 2 Calliccon, N. Y., June 15; attorney, E. J. Kait, 871 Brook Av.....$3,000

NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of 165th St, 15.10x92.5; Louis Jacobson to Rose Goesel Wendt, 171 West 85th St, July 6; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

PARK AV, e s, 54.6 ft s of 153d St, 54.6x131.6; National Bank of Far Rockaway to Angelina Montelione, 2,950 Park Av, (mtg $6,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PERRY AV, e s, 250 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x110; Katharine Otto to Conrad Winkler, 164 West 83d St, July 3; attorney, John Otto, 3,058 Perry Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Winkler to John Otto, 3,058 Perry Av, July 3; same attorney.....$100

PLOT, begins 340 ft from White Plains Road at point 350 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25; Pauline Rosenzweig to Mollie Arnold, 124 West 112th St, (mtg $3,150,) July 7; attorney, Mollie Arnold, 124 West 112th St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 2,309 and 2,311, w s, 50x95; Julia Woerner to Charles H. Wild, 1913 Brook Av, (mtg $6,000,) July 6; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

SIGNAL PLACE, e s, 175 ft s of Webster Av, 37.8x irregular; Georgie A. McDonald to John J. Sheridan, 3,118 Webster Av, May 28; attorney, J. V. Sheridan, 3,678 White Plains Road.....$100

STEBBINS AV, 908, e s, 47x115; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum to Henry Greenspan, 251 West 154th St, (mtg. $37,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TERRACE PLACE, s e s, being part of Lot 322, map of Wilton, &c., 115.6x—; Frances M. Riche to Domenico Dentini, 438 East 145th St, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNION AV, 509 and 511, w s, 39.3x100; Criscuolo Realty Co., Inc., and another to Frederick Wein, 399 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $25,000,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 180.7 ft s of 192d St, 50x100; A. Oidrin Salter (executor) to Louis C. Fraser Construction Co., Inc., 3,029 3d Av, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,064, e s, 30.5x102.10; Henry G. Riessick to Adolph G. Furthman, 2,064 Valentine Av, ½ part, (mtg $4,500,) April 28; attorney, F. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

WATERLOO PLACE, w s, 126.11 ft n of 175th St, 25x100; Henry G. Strauss to Marion Strauss, 915 Brook Av, (mtg $4,500,) July 2; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

139TH ST, 614 East, s s, 37.6x100; Arthur D. Cahn to Etta Crakow et al., 530 West 157th St, (mtg. $27,000.) June 25; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert Deutsch et al., to Arthur D. Cahn, 165 West 122d St, June 25; same attorney.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 368; Marks Bros. against S. & H. Realties Co., Inc., owner; Nevens-Perelman Co., Inc., contractor.....$265

GREENWICH ST, 90; Sladon Iron Works Co., Inc., against Hannah Mendelsohn, owner; Louis Mendelsohn, contractor....$57

LAFAYETTE ST, 80; Howden Tile Co. against Hungerford-Hallenback Realty Corporation, owner; Pace & Lelsinger, Inc., contractors.....$538

MOTT ST, 33 and 35; Hyman Rosen against James Naughton, owner; Nathan Reisler, contractor.....$49

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 204th St, 400x100; Progressive Painting and Decorating Co. against Vermilyea Realty Co., owner, (renewal).....$211

SPRING ST, 58; H. Greenberg's Sons against R. E. Mount Estate, owner; John Sullivan Contracting Co., contractor.....$56

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of Gun Hill Road, 64x77.7; Pluemacher Contracting Co. against Maria and John B. Armanino, owners; John W. Scarnio, contractor, (renewal).....$595

85TH ST, 234 and 236 East; Sam Griff against Anna Schmidt and Amelia Building Corporation, Inc., owners; Joseph Emerich, contractor.....$97

207TH ST, s s, whole front between Sherman and Post Avs, 310x100; Progressive Painting and Decorating Co. against Charles Hensle Realty Co., owner, (renewal).....$388

Bronx.

188TH ST, 512 East; Louis Michael against Milton Kistler, owner; P. W. Smith and Milton Kistler, contractors.....$36

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between Manhattan St and 129th St; Lackin Lumber Co. against Mary Pinkney et al., June 4, 1915.....$457

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 94.10x100; Rosa Schleissner against Janpole & Werner Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Jacobs.

MADISON ST, 164; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Abraham Lewis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 304; Charles G. Koss against Nellie Sandy et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Warren, Jr.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of Gun Hill Road, 64x77.7; Pluemacher Contracting Co. against Marja Armanino et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, I. E. Ziegler.

8TH ST AV, 2,782; William J. Tennice against Sophie Stern, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Aronson & Salant.

207TH ST, s s, 325 ft n w of 4th Av, 25x92; John E. Roosevelt et al. against Nowell P. Cayley et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Kobbe.

34TH ST, n s, 92 ft w of 7th Av, 17x98.9; Bowery Savings Bank against Laura E. Weis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

63D ST, 305 to 311 East, (four actions;) City Real Estate Co. against Richard Price et al., (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, H. Swain.

95TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 16.8x100.8; Joseph L. Buttenwieser against Herman Hentzes et al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorneys, Unger & Unger.

107TH ST, 339 East; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Filippa Rizzio et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

112TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Nargarat Paulding against Giuseppe Fusco et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn.

144TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Marx Ottinger et al. against Macran Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. Ottinger.

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, e s, 382.9 ft n of 196th St, 25x94.7; Wilhelm Nippold et al. against William Guggolz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. F. Johnson.

LOT 10, Block 29, map of Section 1 of the Bathgate Estate, between 237th St and 239th St; Mutual Benefit Society of the members of the East German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church against Vincenzo Manzione et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Elsner.

WALES AV, 592-594; Augusta H. Leypoldt against Mary Finn et al., (action to declare lien;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH, ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE AT 14 VESEY ST., AT 12 NOON. N. S. of 158TH ST., BET. RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND HUDSON RIVER, 142 x 231.49 x IRREG. Full particulars from auctioneers.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER MUST HAVE $40,000 CASH. WILL SACRIFICE FULLY TENANTED LOFT BUILDING RENTED AT $4800 SPEAR & COMPANY (Stuyvesant 627) 340 Broadway

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CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250. Send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens "A Forward Movement in Suburban Development." 15 Minutes from Herald Square. SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

Great Jamaica Bargain 20 minutes from N. Y. or B'klyn; 5c fare, excellent plot; 8,000 sq. feet; large road frontage; worth $1,400; will sell to quick buyer for $750; must have $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Charles, 196 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

BIG BARGAIN Right in N. Y. City. $7,000 HOME $4,600 WILL BUILD TO ORDER ON EASY TERMS. Dainty All-Year 7-Room Home on plot 50x100 feet; high and healthy; in select neighborhood of Staten Island; most alluring real country in the city; cool in Summer; swept by ocean breezes; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y. City. Unsurpassed commutation; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; schools, markets, churches; all conveniences; electric light, open fireplace, steam heat, beamed ceilings, &c. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. ROBERT C. TURNBULL, 52 William St., N. Y. Tel. 5582 Hanover.

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GREENWICH, CONN. For Sale or Rent Unfurnished TO RELIABLE PARTY AT FIGURES MOST ATTRACTIVE



This artistic fourteen-room residence, located on plot of ground 82" x 175', fronting on beautifully shaded avenue—high elevation, central to churches, schools, stores and depot. Convenient to golf, tennis, and yacht clubs, also to magnificent Y. M. C. A. Building nearing completion. All modern improvements, two baths, electric light, hot-water heat, open fireplaces, spacious veranda, stable suitable for garage, fruit trees, grape vines, etc. PAUL H. SELCHOW 294 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Shore Acres On the Sound at Mamaroneck. Only 20 miles from Grand Central. Boston Post Road passes property. A $30,000 Club House; private bathing beach and bath houses, beautiful harbor, high class improvements, ideal surroundings. Beautiful booklet on request. Clifford B. Harmon & Co. 51 East 42d Street.

$500 Buys a Home at Larchmont Gardens —then small monthly payments. Located near Station at Larchmont Sound—just 18 miles from Grand Central. Most picturesque cottage and Bungalow Section near New York. Club House, brook and lake on property. Photograph views gladly sent on request. CLIFFORD B. HARMON & CO. 51 East 42nd Street

NEW ROCHELLE and Vicinity Unusual BARGAIN Opportunities HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations. Convincing figures quoted. Inspection invited. O'Connor Real Estate Agency 221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

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THE ADVANTAGEOUS TIME TO BUY, RENT OR EXCHANGE NEW ROCHELLE PROPERTY. JAMES D. McCANN 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—simple facts— the Sea Beach Subway Opens Up the Richest Home Section of Greater New York in Brooklyn at MAPLETON PARK Only twenty-four minutes from the MUNICIPAL BUILDING STATION On the "Finest Subway Trains in the World." Mapleton Park is nearer to City Hall than 110th St. We have beautifully decorated and artistic Homes, all ready to move into, costing from $4,500 to $9,000, on payments—just like rent. Little cash down. Prices and terms are much lower now than they will be 90 days hence. Our Home Buyers' and Investors' Book No. 1 (free) tells the complete story. ALCO BUILDING CO., 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2562 Cort. 20TH AVENUE STATION, Property Office. Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Long Term Leases for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

NEPONSIT ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service. Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tile baths; sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 22 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice. H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York City.

BUNGALOW 5 rooms; full cellar; located on hilltop; abundance of old shade trees; 1¾ acres good soil; convenient to station and trolley; boating and bathing; hour from city; $200 cash; balance $16 per month. B., owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

This Is Your Opportunity to buy a beautiful cottage or bungalow for $2,500 and up; terms easy; plenty of land for garden purposes; near trolley and depot; boating, bathing, and fishing; easy commuting distance. Address H. Aufforth, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Small Farms If interested in buying a small farm at Huntington, L. I., for raising chickens, fruit, and vegetables, write or call for particulars of the cheapest farms before the public to-day. THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

A RARE BARGAIN. I want to dispose of small, up-to-date bungalow. Bathing, boating, and fishing. Easy commuting distance. Small amount of cash and small monthly payments. No brokers. Address RETTOC, Box 84 N. Y. Times.

BRENTWOOD Realty in BRENTWOOD PINES New Houses for Sale easiest terms Write for full particulars. Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN $5,500—Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser



Craftsman Home OVERLOOKING THE WATER ACTUAL WATER RIGHTS Convenient Commutation to N.Y. City An artistic home in high class neighborhood on plot with 150 ft. frontage. Unusually large living room with open fireplace. Dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, storage room. Four fine bed chambers, tiled bath. All modern conveniences, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hardwoods. Convenient to country club, golf, tennis, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph. Address Attorney, Box 132 Times Downtown, N.Y.C.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE WEST NEW YORK, NEW J

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 41, 43, and 43½, s s, 50x58.3; Louis Winkler and another to Meyer Vesell, 317 West 99th St, July 8, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, July 8, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$55,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 72.10 ft w of Avenue C, 22.2x63.4; Amalia Rubin to Samuel Brooks, 60 Butler St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., July 1; attorney, Samuel M. Brooks, 135 Broadway.....$2,000

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x75; Louis Block to Harry Fink, 978 Hancock St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $8,000, due as per bond, July 7; attorney, Jacob Cebulsky, 212 East Broadway.....$5,000

SUFFOLK ST, s s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x99.10; 116th St, n s, 280 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; Bertha Herschmann et al., executors, to German Savings Bank, 330 Bowery, June 1, prior mtg $60,500, due March 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Steiner & F., 309 Broadway.....$7,983.50

93D ST, n s, 183 ft e of Avenue C, 25x97; Samuel Born to Miriam Tuckman, 601 West 168th St, July 2, prior mtg $20,000, due July 7, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway.....$2,000

46TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Georgs Firnkas to Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, 241 East 84th St, June 25, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

98TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; Cecil A. Hart to National Savings Bank of City of Albany, Albany, N. Y., due July 6, 1918, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,500

71ST ST, n s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Ambrose Realty Co. to Mary Lyons, 244 Riverside Drive, July 6, prior mtg $45,000, due as per bond; attorney, Thomas H. Baskerville, 46 Cedar St.....$5,000

94TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.4x102.2; Jane McGowan and another to Isidore Weill, Jamaica, L. I., July 2, due April 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. G. Moses, 52 William St.....$2,000

97TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Jere D. Toomey to Mary C. Hendrick, Pelham Manor, June 8, prior mtg $16,000; deed recorded as mtg to secure loan; attorney, William C. Daly, 128 Broadway.....$1

83D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 80x100.11; Louis Jacobson to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, July 3, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000

183D ST, n s, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Arnold S. Furst to Max E. Jaffe, 1,475 Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $4,500, due as per bond, July 2; attorney, Max J. Le Boyer, 80 Maiden Lane.....$2,000

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 28x99.11; Natalie Gruhn to Charwyn Realty Co., 135 Broadway, July 6, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Scafran, 51 Chambers St.....$1,500

207TH ST, e s, 100 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 55x100; Knickerbocker Realty Holding Corporation to Frederick R. Maslen, 2,312 Universality Av, July 7, prior mtg $8,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,596, e s, 19.11x74.8; Linda C. O'Brien to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,400

ELLISON AV, e s, 325 ft s of Latting St, 52.8x142.6; Adam Hoffman to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, June 28, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....Co.

KEPPLER AV, n e corner 235th St, 50x100; Henry C. Schaefer to Henry Haffen, 843 Crotona Park North, July 7, due as per bond; attorney, Schaefer & Bon, 763 Southern Blvd.....$3,000

LOTS 69 to 72, Map Willis Estate; Josephine Heyman to Adolph Selikowitz, 2 West 120th St, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

LOT 15, Block 2,934, tax map; Ditchett Realty Corporation to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Estates Settlement Co., 200 Broadway, (prior mtg $25,000.) June 6, due as per bond; attorney.....$1,850

LOT 157, map Joseph Husson; Elizabeth Dietrich to Magdalena Erzer, 1,180 Jackson Av, July 3, due as per bond; attorneys, Van Kirk & K., 370 E. 149th St.....$2,000

LOT 67, map Hunter's Point Estates; Raymond L. Garmon to Laura Curry, 327 E. 58th St, June 23, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. E. Augustine, 261 Broadway.....$300

LOTS 861 and 862, map Lacornia Park, 50x100; Joseph Fuchs to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 E. 138th St, June 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 E. 138th St.....$250

PARK AV, s e, 54.6 ft s of 153d St, 54.6x181.6; Angelina Montelione to National Bank of Far Rockaway, at n w corner of Central and Mott Avs., Queens, L. I., July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,900

PROSPECT AV, 2,108, e s, 25x150.2; Sebastiano Salvato to Henry C. Becker, 852 Tinton Av, July 6, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$4,250

PROSPECT AV, 1,371, w s, 21.2x65.2; Ernest Golpp, Sr., to Caroline Waldeyer, 461 Brook Av, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 339, w s, 25x102.8; Frederick Wein to Pauline Wein, 967 Trinity Av, prior mtg $14,000, July 8, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$3,000

TERRACE PLACE, s e s, being part Lot 222, Map Wilton, &c.; Domenico Dentini to Francis M. Riche, 388 East 150th St, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$800

TINTON AV, n e corner 147th St, 200x100; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum to Henry Greenman, 351 W. 114th St, July 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$7,000

UNION AV, 509 and 511, e s, 39.5x100; Frederick Wein to Criswlo Realty Co., Inc., 221 South 11th Av, Mount Vernon, (prior mtg $25,000.) July 6, due Jan. 6, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

VALENTINE AV, w s, 150.7 ft n of 192d St, 50x100; Louis C. Frese Construction Co., Inc., to A. Oldrin Salter, executor, 2,558 Creston Av, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

3RD ST, n s, 44.2 ft e of College Av, 37.9x85; also Sherman Av, s w corner 166th St, 103.1x100; Isaac Hall to Charles Attel, 1,324 26th St, Brooklyn, July 2, 4 1-12 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, S. Lobenthal, 166 West 129th St.....$900

PARK AV, 1,604, fifth store from n w corner of 114th St; Herman Berkman to Bernhard Schwartz, 1,570 2d Av, 5 1-12 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.....$800

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 156th St, corner store; Catherine F. Farrell to Annie Zagat, 751 Dawson St, 5 years, from June 1, 1915; attorney, E. Phillips, 309 Broadway.....$900

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Big bargain to close estate; 8-story brownstone dwelling, 18.9x100, below 110th St.; Broadway block. Attorney, D 338 Times Downtown.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
26 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, side walks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 3 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Party in need of some ready cash; will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $155 each, two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. C. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Long Island Railroad Depot.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. B. Cottage, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 816 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 300 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x80; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 33 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet private office. Apply 1,207-423 4th Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA.—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. Call Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all; $50 down, $9 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and 12 monthly; write for further particulars. Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Bungalow lots, 28 minutes Penn. Station; boating, fishing, tennis. Electricity, 2,483 B'way.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in modern one-family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb,) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents round trip fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Fertile Farm, 195 acres, producing big crops, offered at just half cost to settle estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Colorado—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN DENVER, COLORADO.

Two modern, 10-room brick houses, stone foundations, on two lots 55 feet front by 130 feet deep; good brick barn; within two blocks of the Civic Centre and Public Library; all free and clear and in excellent condition; will exchange for property in or near New York City. Address G. F. Winfield, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate Wanted.

Advertiser, young American, country bred, three small children, will buy small house for home; can pay $200 down; $26 monthly against balance. If you have decided bargain, mail lowest price and location, so that advertiser can examine before negotiating. No attention paid, except as above, and will deal with principals only. Hudson County, New Jersey, preferred. B 270 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Well-furnished house, 3 baths, fine location, 5 minutes' walk from station and beach, 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, to rent for 1 or 2 months. Full particulars on request. Z 325 Times Annex.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City. — Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $80 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $80 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Two attractively furnished outside rooms, bath. Hotel Leonori, Madison Av., 63d St.; July 17-Oct. 1; $60 month.

82D ST., 7 East, (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE. Clean and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 60th St., Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. (1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L." 9th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $20 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9733 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Seven spacious, light rooms, furnished; elevator apartment; responsible parties only; $60; Washington Heights; convenient all cars. N 58 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 8 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 300 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes from Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) finest cuisine, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music; charming young society; bountiful table, delicious cooking, dainty service; room and board, $14 each; two in room, $25 up; special week-end "get-acquainted" rate, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch includes large room two nights, six meals, ticket Arverne and return, ocean bath; three days, ticket, bath, $8.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.) High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations; high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway, or write Damson, 656 Broadway, New York.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 3 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

Sheepshead Bay. — Large, well-furnished rooms; every convenience; beautiful grounds; block from water; private family. 2,200 Voorhies Av.

Sea Gate. — Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Far Rockaway, Les Cottages.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

New York State.

A lady physician, having a beautiful, well-appointed, refined home, suburbs Middletown, N. Y., has accommodations for a few guests; table unexcelled; special diet if required. Inquire Peterson, 4460 Schuyler.

ROOMS, with bathroom, for boarders on trout brook. Apply to Gregory's Farm, Olmstedville, N. Y.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y. —Mountain life with luxuries.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2077.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, Mrs. Youman, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

Connecticut.

Private family, (2 adults,) with beautiful seaside home, will take gentleman to board; bathing, fishing, row boat, motor boat; references. Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES,
SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me.
Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Three adults want 2 rooms and board on large farm, within hour from city; bathrooms essential; preferably no other boarders; write full particulars, including distance from station, description of farm, and terms. D 335 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Young man of position will share comfortable apartment, seven rooms, with one or two responsible and congenial young men; reasonable rate; desirable home; excellent table; laundry can be arranged; clean, newly furnished; good taste; references exchanged; 95th and Riverside. N 52 Times.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN.
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

112 Riverside Drive.—Delightful nine-room, bath, apartment; seventh floor; very cool and breezy; white woodwork; Summer months; wonderful view; will sacrifice. Seventh Apartment North. Schuyler 6482.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT.
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Beautiful corner apartment, 6 outside rooms, completely furnished; bargain. 230 West 99th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Attractive seven-room apartment, 839 West End Av., corner 101st, July to September 15; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

Six or seven rooms, near Riverside Drive. Milton, 245 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

208 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS.) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 43 West. — Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

45th St., 137 West.—Bachelor one and two rooms, bath; hotel service; reasonable.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

538-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th st.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Private.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

53D, 37 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

67TH, 280 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; modern conveniences, near Central Park. Hammond.

68D, 30 EAST.—Delightful rooms, $8 to $10; meals optional; all conveniences.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

72D, 122 AND 121 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 256 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, board optional; good table; Summer rates; table boarders.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, excellent board; Southerners accommodated; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, newly decorated, large, small rooms, private bath; reasonable.

79th, 114 West, Norcse Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

162D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7892 Aud.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261W.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $3.50 up; board optional.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $4; another $7; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

56TH, 68 EAST.—Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 285, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 33 WEST.—Cool rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Large room and bath; lavatory; also small one; desirable.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

112 Riverside Drive.—Delightful nine-room, bath, apartment; seventh floor; very cool and breezy; white woodwork; Summer months; wonderful view; will sacrifice. Seventh Apartment North. Schuyler 6482.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT.
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Beautiful corner apartment, 6 outside rooms, completely furnished; bargain. 230 West 99th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Attractive seven-room apartment, 839 West End Av., corner 101st, July to September 15; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

Six or seven rooms, near Riverside Drive. Milton, 245 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

JON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

208 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS.) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

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Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th st.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILES, 1913, 1914, 1915 MODELS. All are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FELLSEN TIRES.
The Tire of Quality.
Guaranteed 5,000 miles; Ford sizes guaranteed 7,000 miles. 1,995 B'way, N. Y. C.

SIMPLEX ROADSTER, 38, with new body, wire wheels, self-starter and lighting; like new. $1,950. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 53d.

Packard 1900 "30" Touring, 7 passenger, demountable rims, Kliaxon horn, extra tires and rims; bargain. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Marion Runabout, 1913, perfect condition; any demonstration; equipped with top, windshield, Kliaxon horn, extra tires, &c. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Hudson Runabout, just overhauled, equipped with top, windshield, extra tires, many other extras, $375. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Packard chassis, 2 ton, 1912 model; fine condition. Inquire Nassau Garage, 154 Central Av., East Orange, N. J.

Packard (1915) touring, 38, five passenger.
Mercer (1915) touring, six passenger.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Auto, one-ton express, 1913; International Harvester. A. W. Rabe, 202 East 24th St.

STUTZ ROADSTER, foredoor, 1912; perfect; $780. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 53d.

Premier 1914 6-38, self starter, very classy, excellent chance. J. Tymoff, 1,160 Schuyler.

1915 CHANDLER ROADSTER, like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGHDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Truck for Rent.—3 ton; covered furniture body, with driver; service guaranteed. Federal Operating Corporation, 138 West 52d St. Telephone Circle 926.

Beautiful Garford 6-7-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Brand new 6-cylinder touring; hour,

WHITMAN AT PRISON AS OSBORNE'S GUEST

Admits That Differences Between Warden and Supt. Riley Were Discussed.

WILL MAKE NO CHANGE NOW

Becker and Death House Not Visited—To Commute Mrs. Ferola's Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

CSSINING, N. Y., July 7.—Governor Whitman today paid his first visit to Sing Sing Prison since taking office, and inspected the prison with Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. The Governor declared that his visit had nothing to do with the differences that have arisen between Warden Osborne and State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, and while it was admitted that the matter was touched upon in their discussions, it is understood that the Governor is doing nothing in the case just now and that no change of officials is to be looked for at present.

The Governor did not visit the death house, where former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker is confined, and the Becker case was not discussed.

The Governor was asked if there was any truth in the report that he would remove Superintendent Riley and give the office of State Superintendent of Prisons to his secretary, William E. Orr. When this question was asked the Governor and Mr. Orr, who made the trip with him, both laughed heartily.

"That's a beautiful story," said the Governor.

"But is there anything in it?" was asked.

"No," said the Governor. But upon being asked if he had ever contemplated making such a change, he said that he did not care to answer the question.

"There are no charges against Superintendent Riley," he added. The Governor admitted, however, that Mr. Orr had for a long time taken great interest in prison administration, and when the question was first brought up the Governor's Secretary observed that the time was not ripe for any discussion of such a matter.

The visit to Sing Sing, it was said, was only the beginning of a thorough inspection of the State's penal institutions and asylums, and it is regarded by persons well informed as certain that there will be no change either in the Wardenship of Sing Sing or in the State Superintendency of Prisons until this tour of observation is completed and the Governor has formed his own conclusions as to the whole situation.

Governor Whitman said it had been his intention to make a visit to each of the State's penal institutions this Summer, and that he expected to visit Great Meadows Prison next. "There is nothing out of the ordinary in this," he added. "It would be desirable merely in order to get some idea of the appropriations which would be needed for the various prisons in making out the next budget."

The Governor arrived at 3:20, and for the next two hours Warden Osborne was busy showing him over the prison. The Governor was received with cheers by the convicts, and stopped for some time to watch a ball game between teams from two shops. "I recognized a good many old acquaintances," he said later, "for I suppose I sent up more than half the men who are now here. There was a reason, of course, for their being glad to see me; I could let them out now, which, of course, I couldn't have done before."

The Governor was presented by officers of the Mutual Welfare League with a watch fob bearing the insignia of the league.

The Governor did not go near the death house, nor even look into it from outside. He said there had been no mention of the Becker case during his visit. He did not inspect the building across Hunter Street from the main part of the prison, where Mrs. Madalina Ferola, under sentence to die in the week of Aug. 2, is confined, but he reiterated his previous statement that he intended to commute her sentence.

At 4:15 the Governor, with Mr. Orr and Warden Osborne, came out on the veranda of the prison. Tom Brown's Aurora Band, the prison musical organization which was named from the pseudonym under which Warden Osborne spent a week in Auburn, was waiting on the terrace below, and struck up a Sousa march as the Governor appeared. At the end of the selection the Governor applauded vigorously, and then, walking over to the front of the prison buildings, he was photographed with Mr. Orr, Warden Osborne, and Deputy Warden Johnson.

Among the members of the band the Governor recognized Paul Geidel, the bellboy who was sentenced to not less than twenty years for second degree murder in September, 1911, for the killing of William H. Jackson in the Hotel Iroquois, in the apartment next to the one which the Whitmans then occupied. The Governor recalled yesterday that when he had questioned Geidel after his arrest he had asked him: "Why didn't you invade my apartment instead of Jackson's?" and the boy had answered: "Only because I didn't have a key."

The Governor talked to newspaper men, but would make no comment on the Mutual Welfare League, or the reforms initiated by Warden Osborne or Superintendent Riley.

The Governor saw the 200 empty cots in the carpenter shop, put there in the hope of alleviating the overcrowding. Upon being questioned, the Governor said: "Yes, I know that Superintendent Riley would not let the Warden put the men into these cots. I understand it was because the Superintendent held that there was much room at Great Meadows and that the prisoners ought to be transferred."

Warden Osborne refused to discuss the statement attacking him which was issued by Superintendent Riley on Tuesday night. "I will not say a word," he said. "I do not propose to enter into a controversy with my superior officer in the newspapers. If all the things Mr. Riley alleges are true, why doesn't he investigate me? I am here to be investigated." He added emphatically: "I will not resign."

TRIES TO BURN TENEMENT.

Incendiary's Blaze Causes Panic Among the Occupants.

The timely arrival of a policeman frustrated an attempt to burn down a thickly populated tenement at 119 Berry Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday. A blaze had been started in a pile of rubbish near the airshaft, and the flames quickly spread up the shaft to the roof, filling the building with dense, black smoke.

Policeman O'Donnell of the Bedford Avenue station turned in an alarm and then halted the headlong flight of the tenants, who in their anxiety to get out tumbled down stairways and attempted to throw their possessions from the windows. An investigation showed that the blaze had been incendiary.

WHOLE TOWN HAILS WILSON.

President Gets Welcome on Automobile Ride in Vermont.

CORNISH, N. H., July 7.—While on his usual automobile ride today President Wilson was surprised in passing through one Vermont town to find practically the entire population standing along the roadside waving American flags and cheering.

The people had been notified a few minutes before from another town that he was on his way there. In the crowd were many small children. The automobile was slowed down while the President took off his hat and bowed. Today's ride was bout eighty miles long.

When not at work today the President was playing golf on a course near here. Tonight he gathered his family about him at Harlakenden House and read to them.

ALIMONY TO MRS. DAHLGREN

Court Orders Her Husband to Pay $100 a Week.

Mrs. Maud K. Dahlgren got an order from Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday directing her husband, Winthrop, to pay her $100 a week pending trial of her suit for a separation. Mr. Dahlgren is a member of the Princeton Club, and inherited considerable property from relatives. He has realty in this city, Chicago and Washington. His wife says he lives at the rate of $20,000 a year and refuses properly to support her and their three children, the oldest of whom is 8 years, and the youngest 18 months. Mr. Dahlgren is about 35 years old.

In her application for alimony Mrs. Dahlgren said she was married to her husband on May 7, 1905, and that for the last four years they lived in this city. She accused her husband of having abandoned her more than a year ago. Shortly after the birth of their youngest child, Mrs. Dahlgren said, her husband told her he was in financial difficulties and wanted to marry a girl with money. She said he told her also he wanted her to divorce him because he was tired of being married. Mrs. Dahlgren said that after her husband left her he never expressed the slightest desire to see the children, although she invited him several times to the house.

Mr. Dahlgren began paying his wife $125 a month, but he stopped sending the money a few weeks ago. While they were living together the wife's monthly bills averaged about $400.

LUSITANIA SURVIVOR HERE.

Body of Henry Beech Needham Arrives Also on the Espagne.

Miss Laura Ryerson, who arrived from Bordeaux yesterday on the French liner Espagne with her father, Surgeon-General George S. Ryerson of the Canadian forces, is a survivor of the Lusitania disaster in which her mother was drowned. Miss Ryerson and her mother left the Cunarder in the last lifeboat with sixty persons on board, but not a single sailor among them. The boat drifted alongside the Lusitania as no one knew what to do and some of the passengers were even sitting on the oars, she said.

When the liner lurched over and sunk the boat was capsized and drawn down by the suction of the water. All were drowned except four. Miss Ryerson was a good swimmer and managed to get to a boat, although she was drawn down twice. There was one sailor in this boat, who assisted her to climb in and later they were picked up by a torpedo boat destroyer.

The body of Charles Henry Needham, the American magazine writer, who lost his life in making an ascent with Lieutenant Warneford, V. C., near Paris, was brought home yesterday on the French liner Espagne.

BOY USED AS DECOY.

Woman Candy Store Owner Held for Having Morphine.

Mrs. Agnes Nodine, who has a candy store at 790 Eleventh Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday charged with impairing the morals of a minor and with having narcotics in her possession.

Superintendent Barber of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, said that Mrs. Nodine promised Samuel Berkowitz, 14, of 792 Eleventh Avenue, $4 if he would obtain for her a phial of morphine from the drug store of his employer, Louis Cohen, 10 Amsterdam Avenue. The boy was caught as he attempted to take the phial from the shelf, and, according to the police, confessed. Then the phial was given to him and he delivered it to Mrs. Nodine, it was alleged. She told him to return later for the money.

Mrs. Nodine denied the charge. She said the boy asked her to keep the package of morphine for him. It was found in her bedroom.

BUMPER JAMAICA CROPS.

That of Tobacco Likely to be Best in the Island's History.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 7.—Good weather from the standpoint of the agriculturist has created a promising outlook for the Jamaica tobacco and sugar yields. After a period of nearly six years of insufficient rainfall there have been fine, seasonable rains during the past five months. As a direct consequence the tobacco crop will probably be the finest reaped, both in quality and in quantity in the history of the island.

Although the rains came too late to give full benefit to the sugar cultivation, everything points to crops above the average at next season's cuttings.

The absence of shipping facilities is the only serious drawback that may prevent the farmers from obtaining the benefits of the bumper crops.

ARGENTINIANS PRAISE US.

Financial Delegates Make Favorable Report Upon Return Home.

BUENOS AIRES, July 7.—Argentina's delegates to the Pan-American Financial Congress, held in Washington in May, on returning to Buenos Aires today, expressed themselves as satisfied with the result of their mission.

The delegates commented upon the spontaneous desire which, they said, prevailed in the United States for a commercial arrangement which would constitute a bond of amity between the two countries. They also said they were greatly pleased with their reception in the United States.

APPOINTS WOMEN JUSTICES.

South Australia is First State in British Empire to Do So.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, July 7.—The first women Justices appointed in the British Empire were nominated today in South Australia.

They include Mrs. Price, widow of the first Labor Premier of this State.

MOTHER TEACHER WINS HER APPEAL

State Department of Education Orders Reinstatement of Mrs. C. W. Griswold.

FULL PAY AND VINDICATION

Charge That the Plaintiff Falsified About Illness Rejected—Law Suit Avoided.

Charges of "gross misconduct, conduct unbecoming a teacher, and insubordination," which caused the dismissal of Mrs. Carolyn W. Griswold as a public school teacher on Jan. 7, 1914, have been set aside by the State Department of Education, which has ordered her reinstatement with full pay. Following her dismissal stories were circulated that she had not spoken the truth when she was being examined. The findings by Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy State Commissioner of Education, completely exonerated Mrs. Griswold from the charges made against her and the accusations circulated afterward.

The fight to procure Mrs. Griswold's reinstatement was waged entirely within scholastic lines. Her counsel, Henry W. Bridges, did not institute any litigation but asked that the matter be determined by the State head of the public school system. It was intimated yesterday that the persons making the attack upon Mrs. Griswold to the injury of her prospects as a teacher and social standing may be called upon themselves to answer charges.

Mrs. Griswold was appointed a clerical assistant in the Curtis High School in Richmond Borough in 1905 and still was filling this place on Dec. 8, 1913, when she was notified by District Superintendent D. L. Bardwell that he had preferred charges against her. She was cited to appear before the Committee on High Schools and answer them. In brief the charges were that on Nov. 17, 1913, she had made a false statement in a reply to a letter sent her by the City Superintendent inquiring about the cause of her absence from school from Feb. 13 until June 27, in 1913; that she refused to give proper replies to subsequent inquiries, and likewise refused to comply with the directions of her superiors for the purpose of deceiving them as to the real cause of her absence.

Found Mrs. Griswold Guilty.

The committee found that the real reason for Mrs. Griswold's absence was that she had borne a child and that deception was practiced to conceal this fact. The verdict was that she was guilty and should be dismissed. In his review of the circumstances Mr. Finegan decided that Mrs. Griswold had not deceived her superiors in that she was compelled to absent herself from her duties because of injuries she received from the explosion of a gas stove, from an affection of the ear and from a nervous disorder. When ill from these causes she did become a mother. After she had recovered she filed an application asking that her absence be excused. Mr. Finegan found:

"The physicians in charge certified as to her physical condition and leave little room for doubt that during substantially all of the period of her absence she was unfit to perform the duties of her position for causes not connected with maternity."

Dr. Charles W. Bliss certified that Mrs. Griswold was under his care from February to July, 1913, and that during this period nervous prostration and inability to use her eyes for any length of time were the causes which necessitated her absence from school duties."

Concerning the feeling of the Board of Education toward the employment of mothers as teachers, Mr. Finegan said:

"It was a matter of public information that the Board of Education had adopted a policy intended to eliminate from the teaching service all married women teachers who bring a child in children. The Board evidently knew that the appellant had given birth to a child during the period of her absence, and on Oct. 28, 1913, the City Superintendent wrote her, asking if the whole or any part of her absence from school was caused by giving birth to a child. The appellant replied that the cause was stated in her application 'for a refund, now on file in the office of the Superintendent in charge of high schools.'

"This reply was not satisfactory, and on Nov. 10, 1913, the City Superintendent again wrote her, in which he asked her to give him a direct answer, without any reference to any other letter or report, either affirmative or negative, as the facts may be. In her reply to this letter she said that her 'absence from school duties was not due to giving birth to a child.'"

Teacher's Veracity Upheld.

Mr. Finnegan found that Mrs. Griswold spoke the truth in her replies to the letters she had received from her superiors, and that the illness which caused her absence was entirely independent of her condition in this respect, and due solely to other physical infirmities; that during the entire period of her absence she was ill and unable to perform her duties as a teacher, and that her illness was not caused by the birth of her child. Then Mr. Finegan said:

"When all the facts, however, in relation to her case are taken into consideration in connection with the unlawful policy which the Board of Education was pursuing toward married teachers who gave birth to children, appellant's conduct cannot be held, as it was characterized by the report of the Board of Education, as disrespectful, discourteous, or insubordinate; nor can it be reasonably held that it was the intention of the appellant to deliberately deceive."

After stating that it was the policy of the board to discipline teachers whose absence was caused by maternity, Mr. Finegan said:

"In view, therefore, of the action which has been taken in other recent similar cases in respect to the dismissal of married women teachers, absent from duty because of motherhood, the dismissal of the appellant based upon a finding of 'gross misconduct, conduct unbecoming a teacher, and insubordination,' cannot be sustained."

TO PICK NEW JUDGE FOR TAGGART TRIAL

Democratic Leader Objects to Collins—Seven Plead Guilty to Election Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Seven of the 132 men who are facing charges of election frauds in the registration, primaries, and election of 1914 pleaded guilty when arraigned in Criminal Court here today.

Those who pleaded guilty were John W. Lee, Democratic Inspector of the Eighth Precinct of the Third Ward at the primaries held May 5, 1914; Robert W. Board, colored, political worker, Eighth Precinct of the Third Ward; Charles Gibbs, colored, Progressive Judge at the primary, Eighth Precinct, Third Ward; Earl Clifford, Nelson Hughes, and Edward O'Leary, all political workers, and Bernard Rickleman, indicted with Mickey Ford on the charge of conspiring in Marion County to vote more than once and have others vote more than once in the election held at Terre Haute Nov. 3, 1914.

One hundred and thirteen others, including Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman; Joseph E. Bell, Mayor of Indianapolis, and Samuel Perrott, Chief of Police, asked for a change of venue from Judge James A. Collins.

Judge Collins said he would select five members from the Marion County bar, from which list one would be chosen, Friday, to try the cases.

In seeking for a change of venue attorneys for the defendants said that they understood that Judge Collins had been a witness before the Grand Jury which returned the indictments against the men.

"This whole business is a persecution, and not a prosecution, and I demand an immediate trial," said Mr. Taggart today. "I never had anything to do with any one of the men who pleaded guilty today. I do not know these men, and it seems funny to me that they should be permitted to go on their own recognizance if they are so guilty. I don't know what I have been indicted for, although I have made every effort to find out. I want an immediate trial, because this whole thing is a persecution and an effort to besmirch my name as well as many of my friends."

Mayor Bell issued a statement, saying: "The pleading guilty of the seven men today is an attempt to connect us with men with whom we have never had any dealings in any way whatsoever. These men came into court and pleaded guilty without the indictment being read. They were immediately released on their own recognizance, and this seems rather unusual."

POLICE CHIEF IS ARRESTED.

Wichita Official Accused of Selling Confiscated Whisky.

WICHITA, Kan., July 7.—O. K. Stewart, chief of police of this city, was arrested today on a warrant charging three sales of whisky. The sales were alleged to have been made in the City Hall from stocks of liquor which the police had confiscated. Mayor Bentley issued an order suspending the chief from office.

The warrant and arrest followed testimony given at an inquisition held in the County Attorney's office today. Henry J. Allen, editor of a local paper, and several other newspaper men testified that liquor had been purchased from the chief of police.

FIRE EMPTIES RESTAURANT.

Diners in the Pekin Stampeded by Smoke of Small Blaze.

There was a fire in the Strand Dress Shop at 1,574 Broadway, beneath the Pekin Restaurant, between cabaret performances in the restaurant at 9 o'clock last evening, and with the first puff of smoke that reached the dining room the diners took unceremonious leave to go below and join the Broadway crowd that had gathered.

The fire was of short duration, and the damage to the dress shop was insignificant, but it was said many diners who had nearly finished their meals failed to return to the restaurant.

BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

Albert E. Cook Held in $10,000 Bail on Embezzlement Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 7.—Albert E. Cook of Norwood, a former cashier of the Closter National Bank, was arrested by Deputy United States marshals at his home, charged with alleged embezzlement of the funds of that institution and immediately taken to Trenton and bail fixed at $10,000.

The Closter bank refused to give out any information beyond admitting the arrest of Cook and the fact that he was cashier of that bank up to March 19 last. He has a wife and four children.

IN NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR.—An organization called the Altruist Society has been formed by persons living in Montclair, Glen Ridge, Bloomfield, Verona, and Caldwell, and on next Monday it will begin the work of providing for orphans in the five towns.

ORANGE.—Miss Elizabeth D. Cary of 81 Mitchell Street, Orange, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of her birth tomorrow by holding a reception and musicale for her relatives. She is in good health and possessed of all her faculties.

WEST ORANGE.—The loud whistle on the Edison factory, which is said to have caused much consternation among persons of nervous temperament, is to be replaced by a more "musical" instrument, according to announcement made by Mr. Edison following the receipt of numerous complaints and the filing of a petition with the Town Council urging that it be "toned down."

NEWARK.—Figures based on the census returns place the population of Essex County at approximately 566,721. In 1910 the population was 512,886.

ELIZABETH.—Governor Fielder yesterday accepted an invitation to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Dean Francis O'Neil's ordination, to be held on Oct. 12 in the State Armory.

WANAQUE.—Jonn R. Vandemark, 4 years old, son of R. O. Vandemark, of 573 Prospect Street, was drowned last evening in the raceway of the Wanaque River, which leads to the Wanaque River Paper Company. The youngster and several companions were hunting for frogs when he lost his balance and fell into the water.

FOSS SAYS PARTIES FACE PROHIBITION

Ex-Governor Declares Issue Will Rise at National Conventions in 1916.

MILES HITS DEMON RUM

Father Curran Promises Catholic Aid to Movement at Anti-Saloon Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 7.—General Nelson A. Miles told the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America on Young's Pier tonight that the cannon echoing desolation over Europe were less deadly than the demon rum.

"The colossal devastation, spoliation, and sacrifice that now shock the civilized world with inexpressible horror are enacted in the open day, amid the thunder of artillery and the roar of cannonading," he said. "But there is another demon of destruction more silent, more subtle, and yet equally deadly. The demon of liquor corrupts Governments, impoverishes communities, desolates homes, destroys character, degrades and degenerates a race, enslaves and starves helpless women and children. It replaces prosperity and happiness with sorrow, crime and desolation. In its stealthiness and constant iniquities it desolates more countries and homes than the destructive engines of war now engaged on the Continent of Europe.

"The immortal Lincoln said in 1862: 'If the relative grandeur of revolutions shall be estimated by the amount of human misery they alleviate, then indeed this will be the grandest the world has ever seen. And when there shall be neither slave nor drunkard on earth how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both these revolutions that shall have ended in that victory.'

Miles Admires the Czar.

"All honor to the Emperor of Russia, who had the wisdom to call the first great congress at The Hague and now has the fortitude to prohibit the manufacture and sale of the accursed vodka. It took us twenty-five years to get liquor out of the army. I have in my possession the pen with which President Hayes signed the order prohibiting liquor in army posts."

Delegates are waiting to see whether John L. Sullivan will speak on Friday. He sent a heated telegram yesterday refusing to come after General Miles's criticism of him.

"I am distinctly averse to presiding upon a platform where one of the conspicuous speakers is a reformed pugilist," said General Miles tonight. "I haven't changed my mind, for that is what I said last week. It was very good of the gentleman to justify me so thoroughly. Some persons never outwear the habit of going to any end for the sake of notoriety."

Ex-Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, author of the prohibition amendment in the last House of Representatives, called on Congress to practice total abstinence and to banish liquor from the White House as an example to the nation and to establish temperance as a requirement of civil service. He also advocated a petition to Congress for an appropriation to carry on a world-wide war on alcohol as soon as the war in Europe is ended.

Hobson Would Pledge Candidates.

He favored exacting a pledge from every candidate for public office that he would support prohibition, and he outlined a plan by which the prohibition interests should pay the liquor interests to annihilate themselves.

Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee declared that prohibition was essentially a national issue.

"The doctrine of States' rights as a defense to human wrong and the violation of the conscience of civilization was buried forever under the apple tree at Appomattox," he said.

Dan Morgan Smith of Chicago delivered an epigrammatic speech on "The Price of a Drink."

"The price of a drink," he said, "ranges from a dime to damnation—the drinker pays the dime and humanity pays the damnation. If a Judge is too wet to do his duty, make it so hot for him he will dry out, or often does more good to kick one crooked Chief of Police out of the station house than to bring a hundred drunks in. There is room on the water wagon for the employer as well as for the employe."

Charles Stelzle, sociologist and author, of New York, said:

"The workingman fears being out of work more than he does going to hell. The liquor interests have capitalized this fear. More workingmen lose their jobs because saloons are open than if the saloons were closed."

Father Curran a Speaker.

At the morning session the Rev. Father Curran of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., said the reason Catholics have held aloof from the anti-saloon movement was because they were too conservative. He said the tide was now turning and that every year would bring more leaders of his church into the fight for prohibition. Ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts said political parties, in their national conventions next year, would come face to face with the question of prohibition. Local option, he said, was a failure and the only way to stop industrial decay in this country was through national prohibition.

The National Board of Directors of the League, at an executive session this afternoon, adopted resolutions urging the next Congress to submit to the States the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for national prohibition. The resolution also asks for legislation to prevent the use of the mails for advertising intoxicating liquors in dry territory. This resolution will be taken to President Wilson at the close of the convention on Saturday.

SHOTS IN THIEF CHASE.

Excitement in a Park After Banker's Home Is Robbed.

There was much excitement in Branch Brook Park in Newark yesterday afternoon when three policemen chased four men across the park, firing their revolvers into the air and shouting commands to halt. The chase, witnessed by many persons, ended with the capture of three of the fugitives.

Some one telephoned Police Headquarters that four men were robbing the home of John Morris Miller at 214 Balantine Parkway. Policemen Donovan, Stoeckel, and Zeliff were sent out to catch the intruders. Two negroes, who said they had followed the alleged burglars, pointed out the four men in the park to the policemen. One carried a suitcase.

The men broke into a run when they saw the police. Then the chase began. The shots scared three of the men and they stopped, after one of them had dropped the suit case near Second Avenue. At the Police Station the prisoners said they were Peter Falso, Carmine De Franciscone, and Frank Emberg. Detectives arrested Frank Donnelly later. They think he is the fourth burglar. He and the three others were charged with breaking and entering and stealing.

The suit case contained pieces of solid silver, and similar articles were found in the pockets of three of the men. The Miller house was entered through a window. The family is out of town for the Summer. Mr. Miller is a partner in Hemmer Brothers & Co., bankers and brokers, at 71 Broadway.

MRS. A. Z. BAKER ON STAND.

Her Parents Testify to Artist's Drinking and Excitability.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 7.—The hearing in divorce proceedings in which Alfred Z. Baker, the illustrator, charges his wife, Mrs. Helen Newell Baker, with desertion was continued before Vice Chancellor Eugene Stevenson today. Mrs. Baker, who is the daughter of Peter Newell, the illustrator, and lives in Leonia, N. J., was on the stand a greater part of the day.

Several letters passing between Mr. and Mrs. Baker since their separation in 1912 were introduced. In one Baker addressed his wife as "dearest wife and sweetheart," saying: "My heart weeps tears of blood for you." She replied: "It is your dealings with me since our separation that outrage me more than before."

Peter Newell testified that Baker drank a quart of whisky at one time before dinner, and Mrs. Newell said that Baker "exploded at the slightest provocation."

Counsel will argue the case in the Jersey City Chancery Chambers tomorrow morning.

FINED FOR JULY 4 DISORDER

Constable Gets Warrants to Serve on His Own Sons.

CEDAR GROVE, N. J., July 7.—Six young men were fined $8.60 each last evening by Justice Robert W. Evans for disorderly conduct and five others are to be arraigned on similar charges. When the second batch faces the court two of them will have been arrested by their own father, Constable Karl Schneider.

Sunday had hardly given way to Monday when a band of young men went through the village with firecrackers, which were set off between the slats of blinds, on stoops, on roofs, under windows, anywhere to raise the hair of householders.

During the disturbance a firecracker was dropped into the receiving box at the Post Office and several letters were destroyed.

BANDITS HOLD OFF 100 MEN.

Arkansas Townspeople Driven Into Hotel While Bank Is Robbed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—Seven bank robbers early today engaged in an hour's hot pistol battle with more than 100 citizens of England, Lonoke County, near here, drove their attackers into the main hotel of the town after failing to dynamite the safe of the bank of England, and then escaped in an automobile. N. W. Whitlock, town marshal, was seriously wounded in the fight.

Three members of the gang made five unsuccessful attempts to explode the bank safe while the other two stood outside and by a continuous fire held off the townspople. The robbers got away with about $200 from the tills in the cashier's cage.

KILLED BY SEWER GAS.

Two Others Overcome Trying to Recover Body.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 7.—John Dalton is dead, Steven Sutch is dying, and Fire Chief Michael Coughlin narrowly escaped death today from sewer gas at Roosevelt. Dalton, aged 60, went down into a receiving basin to do some work, was overcome and fell prostrate in a pool of water, Sutch went to aid him and was also overcome.

Frightened citizens called out the Fire Department, Chief Coughlin made three attempts to rescue Dalton and Sutch but was overcome each time. Finally, with a rope around his body, James Miller, a fireman, hauled all three men to the surface.



These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. MATINEES SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Next Matinee Sat. 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. 1000 Laughs! Count 'Em

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. AMELIA BINGHAM, MASON & KEELER CO., EMMA CARUS, WINSOR McCAY, Bell Family, oths. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

NORTH BEACH. Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.


Steeplechase. Coney's Only Funny Place. Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys. Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

LUNA Madam Kiro, Oriental Midway. Midget City, Free Circus. Dancing Contest Every Thursday Night.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Av. Ev'g Ev. at 8:15. OLD SOLDIER FIDDLERS. ALL SEATS RESERVED. 25c, 35c, 50c. MARIE RUSSELL, 10 Other Acts.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIntyre, Sam & Kitty Morton, Geo. Howell & Co., Others.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today. Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Frank Daniels in Cronk—Goddess. Beg. Sunday. THE SCAR.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. Wm. Fox Presents Theda Bara in The Serpent. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Maker's Daughter.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Have You Friends in Town?

Take them to Shanley's, where you know beforehand they will be delightfully dined and entertained.

Cabaret of twenty unrivalled acts. Evenings—seven to one.

Excellent seven-course luncheon—75c (Music)

SHANLEY'S Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant. BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET. Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."

An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:

"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

Jansen want to see you. HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST. BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON. Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm. FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY



REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus. The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte. Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00. Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25. DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

5 East 45th Street. DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c Maitre Arthur. Cuisine Francaise. No Cabaret. CLOSED SUNDAYS

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST. Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

RESTAURANT-GRILL. POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET. Daly's "A Dining Place of Refinement." Near Fifth Avenue.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

HOTEL MAJESTIC GARDENS IN THE AIR. Central Park West at 72d St. Open Nightly, 6:30 to closing. DANCING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. AND MRS. ROWLEY DOWNES. Dancing and Dining Under the Open Sky. "An Aviator's View of Central Park" Come & Cool Off Above the Sky Line

Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY, 85 to 86 Sts.



Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway Station at door. Large, Cool Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less prices. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

MODERN DANCES. Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances. Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 58th-57th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners. Murray Hill 427.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 57th St. 2588 Circle.

Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

I. HESS (Est. 1893) Announces His Semi-Annual Sale of EARL & WILSON E&W SHIRTS. COMMENCING This Morning, July 8th.

$1.50 Shirts, Now $1.15. $2.00 " " $1.35. $3.00 $2.50 Shirts, Now $1.85. $3.50 " " $2.45.

$5.00 Silk Shirts, Now $3.45. Crepe de Chine Silks, Now $4.95.

EVERY MAN KNOWS THERE ARE BUT TWO TIMES EACH YEAR TO PURCHASE THESE FAMOUS SHIRTS LESS THAN THE REGULAR PRICE. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. AN ENORMOUS VARIETY OF PATTERNS IN ALL STYLES, BOTH SOFT AND STIFF CUFFS, AWAITS YOUR SELECTION.

I. HESS. Cor. Church and Dey Sts. Opposite Hudson Terminal

Clothes for Warm Weather

Smart summer clothing, light, cool and comfortable—full of the snap and style that the well-dressed man appreciates—for informal wear anywhere—in a variety of styles and fabrics and at prices that make a choice easy and satisfactory.

Palm Beach Suits $7.50, $10, $12.50. Of course *real* Palm Beach.

Mohair Suits $10, $13.50, $15, $18. They look like silk—but wear better.

Silk Suits, $19.50 to $30. Made of Rajah, Shantung, Pongee.

Office Coats and Dusters $1.50 to $10. See our special black coat at $3.

White Flannel Trousers $4 to $10. Special values at each price.

Khaki Trousers, $1.50. Cut and made like your regular trousers.

White Duck Trousers $1 to $2.25. The kind that can be easily laundered.

Mohair Tuxedo, $22.50. A suit originated for dancing.

Wallach Bros. Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings. The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

$18 Semi-Annual Remnant Sale Is On

$18 All suit-ends reduced. Many that were formerly $50 included. A rare chance to have a suit made to your measure at less than the cloth alone is worth. $18

Broadway & 9th St. Open Saturday until 1 o'clock. Arnheim

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate temperature; fresh to strong west wnds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,985. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY DELIVERS NOTE TOMORROW; SHUNS LIABILITY FOR THE LUSITANIA; PROPOSALS FOR SAFETY OF AMERICANS

REPLY REGARDED AS EVASIVE

Washington Is Disappointed Over Outline Sent by Gerard.

WOULD LIMIT OUR RIGHTS

Wants American Passengers Kept Off Ships Carrying Munitions of War.

ALSO NOTICE OF SAILINGS

These Proposals Held to Involve the United States in Unneutral Service.

WILSON DECLINES TO PARLEY

Notifies Gerard We Will Enter Into No Discussion Until Full Text of Answer Comes.

BERLIN, July 8.—The German reply to the American note regarding the destruction of the Lusitania and submarine warfare in general, according to information obtained here, will probably be delivered on Saturday, or possibly even tomorrow.

The general tenor and motive of the Government behind these proposals may be communicated confidentially to the leading representatives of the press tomorrow, but it is understood that the publication of the text in Berlin will be deferred until the afternoon of the day on which it is presented at Washington.

The fact that the American Government would not enter into preliminary negotiations respecting the forthcoming German note was communicated to Dr. Zimmerman, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador. The note, therefore, will go forward to Washington in approximately the same form in which it was drafted.

The outlines of this draft were submitted to Ambassador Gerard, and forwarded by him to the State Department, in the expectation by German officials that the American Government would suggest any changes that might be deemed advisable.

Although, according to some unofficial dispatches from Washington, the note is considered "unsatisfactory," it is believed here that it is far less so than when the exchange began, and it is hoped that it will lay the basis for continuing the negotiations.

Jagow Complains of Lack of Cable.

Gottlieb von Jagow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today that the dispatch of the note was immediately impending. A few changes, he said, would perhaps be necessary, after which the reply would be delivered to the American Ambassador. Herr von Jagow asked to be excused from commenting in advance on the note, but discussed the difficulties under which the negotiations had been conducted owing to the slowness and incompleteness of communications between Germany and the United States, and "the obstruction to the free exchange of news between the German and American press and public."

"I see," said the Minister, "that the text of the note of the Imperial Government, presented through Ambassador Gerard, regarding the reopening of the direct cable to the United States, was published by the American papers on June 15. [It was published exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 14.] The American public has thus been given an opportunity to learn of the proposals of the German Government with reference to this.

"Germany proposed to pay the entire expense of restoring the cable and putting it into operation, the President of the United States to be entitled to appoint censors at the American end of the cable in order to supervise all messages transmitted over it. You will have noticed that Germany proposed to permit news to be sent over this cable uncensored, so far as it was unprejudicial to the military plan of campaign.

"The American public has also learned that the British Government, for obvious reasons, has taken no notice of these proposals. Great Britain apparently does not want the people of neutral countries to be informed in an impartial way on the events of this great war. The reasons are not far to seek. That is why, at the beginning of the war, Great Britain cut the cable. The result was that from the very first day only news coming from one side could be spread in the neutral countries.

"That is how Great Britain could mould public opinion in a way suiting her own purpose. That is how America could form a wrong opinion of Germany's methods of warfare, and that is how misunderstandings and a certain ill-feeling against Germany have crept in.

Thinks We Are Misinformed.

"America has been misinformed about Germany's motives. This would not have been the case had Germany, in the same way as her enemies, been able to present her case to the American public. Do you think that a fair judge would allow one party to prevent his hearing the other? Any one who knows America knows that the sense of justice and fair play is predominant in that country. We want no more than that America shall be able to listen to the

Continued on Page 2.

Defense Guns Carried by Some British Ships; Some Neutrals Agreed to It, Cecil Tells Commons

LONDON, July 8.—"Merchant vessels of a belligerent power are entitled by established and uninterrupted usage of the sea to carry and use armament in self-defense," said Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question put by Commander Carlyon W. Bellairs in the House of Commons today.

"Several neutral governments," Lord Robert said, "were communicated with in this matter at the outbreak of the war, and several more have been approached since, as circumstances suggested.

"The principle of merchant ships carrying arms for self-defense has been generally recognized, and British ships, so armed, have been trading regularly with the various countries since an early stage of the war."

Commander Bellairs's question was whether, in view of the unusual character of the German attacks on unarmed merchant vessels, the Government would ask all neutral Governments to allow merchant vessels, armed for purposes of defense only, with a gun in the stern, to trade with their ports in spite of the fact that they carried a gun.

United States Was Not Approached by England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The United States Government has not been asked by Great Britain whether it would permit merchant ships, armed for defense only, to trade with American ports. When the press dispatch from London, telling of the statement of Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons today, was read tonight to a high official of the State Department, he said that this Government had not been sounded.

The position of the United States as to armed merchant vessels, it was explained, had been set forth in a statement of the Department of State on Sept. 20. In that statement these paragraphs related to this particular subject:

A merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition, for the sole purpose of defense, without acquiring the character of a ship of war.

The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense.

The statement also defined in detail the course necessary to establish that a merchant vessel was not armed for offensive purposes.

The matter of determining what constituted an armed vessel was made necessary by the action of the German Government early in the European war in complaining that the steamship Adriatic, then at New York, was armed, and that to permit her to clear would be a violation of neutrality. The United States Government ascertained that the Adriatic's armament consisted of a gun mounted in the stern for defensive purposes, and Secretary Bryan ruled that to be so armed was proper and that clearance of the vessel would not constitute a violation of American neutrality.

The matter was taken up informally, however, with the White Star Line, to which the Adriatic belonged, and as a result of a private arrangement the gun was dismounted. It was explained at the State Department at the time that in dismounting the gun the White Star Line acted voluntarily, out of courtesy to the United States, and that it was not required by any principle of international law to disarm.

AUSTRIAN FORCES FALLING BACK

Vienna Admits Army Was Forced by Russians to Retire at Krasnik.

CHECKED AT ZLOTA LIPA, TOO

Attacks by Czar's Troops Said to be Proceeding Along Front on Galician River.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—English interest in the land fighting centres in Southern Poland, where the Russians, strongly reinforced with men and guns, and with their railways and the fortresses of Ivangorod and Brest-Litovsk to draw upon, have held up the Austro-German attempt to outflank Warsaw from the southwest.

The Austrians make the admission that before superior Russian forces they have withdrawn to the hills to the north of Krasnik. They also announce that "hostile attacks on the lower Zlota Lipa have been repulsed. Heretofore all the attacking on this river has been done by the Austro-Germans, according to their official bulletins.

Further heavy fighting must occur there, but the Russian military writers express confidence that now any effort of the Germanic allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discounted and that the Grand Duke's army will be able to hold its positions and perhaps drive the invaders back.

Russians Take 11,000 Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—This communication has been issued by the War Office:

During the night of July 6 the enemy unsuccessfully attacked our positions near Muravievo station. To the west of the Kalwaria-Suwalki road the enemy on July 6 succeeded in crossing the River Chelmentka, but was thrown back on the 7th.

On the Orjitz River the enemy during the night of the 6th attacked our trenches southwest of the Village of Jednorojet. A few score Germans held their ground in front of our trenches until dawn, but were almost all killed by our fire when they tried to retire. During the day the enemy again attacked the same trenches, but everywhere were repulsed with heavy losses.

On the left bank of the Vistula during the night of the 6th the enemy, under cover of enormous clouds of poisonous gases, delivered attacks in the direction of Bolimow. On a front of about eight miles he succeeded in some sectors in capturing our first-line trenches, but by counter-attacks next day we dislodged him and recovered the position, except in the sector near the Bolimow road, where the fight still continues.

Between the small town of Senno and the village of Jostow the enemy on the 7th delivered no attack. At the same time our troops in the direction of Lublin continued to develop successfully the offensive which we had begun in the sector of Urzendoff and Bystrijitza. Our men dealt the enemy terrible blows, and between the 5th and 7th took about 11,000 prisoners, while they captured several dozen machine guns and a flag. In this

Continued on Page 2.

NAVY TAKES OVER SAYVILLE RADIO

Step Decided On to Preserve Neutrality and Avoid Breach of Hague Convention.

STATION REALLY GERMAN

And Virtually Controlled by Berlin—Company Issues a Protest and Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the interest of American neutrality and to avoid contravention of the Hague Convention forbidding the establishment of belligerent wireless stations on neutral soil during a war, the United States Government has refused to grant a license to the Atlantic Communication Company for the operation of the great German wireless station at Sayville, L. I., and will take over at once the operation, management and control of that station.

The Navy Department today notified Congressman Herman A. Metz, President of the company, of the decision of the Government to take over the plant, and Captain William H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of the United States naval station at Arlington, Va., will assume charge of it, having been sent to New York City last night for the purpose.

The decision to take this step was reached after a series of conferences between Secretary Lansing, Secretary Redfield, and Secretary Daniels of the navy. It followed the receipt of a communication from President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., in which he approved their course.

Grounds for the Seizure.

These are the grounds upon which the United States Government refused to grant a license for the Sayville plant:

First—The new Atlantic Communication Company, organized to operate the new apparatus at Sayville, is only nominally an American company, but is really owned in Germany by the two largest electrical companies in that country.

Second—The new Sayville company is virtually under the control of the German Government.

Third—The Sayville station is, in part at least, or was until the navy took over control and operation of the plant today, operated by officers of the German military forces.

Fourth—The Sayville station in its present remodeled form has been established since the beginning of the war, and for the United States Government to license it to be operated would be in contravention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the rule contained in Article 3 of The Hague Convention, No. 5, of 1907 in relation to the establishment and operation of wireless stations in a neutral country.

Since September the United States Government has been operating the German wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., and the Sayville station will be operated in the same manner. Naval officers and enlisted men will have exclusive control over the management and operation of the plant, and turn the net profits over to the Atlantic Communication Company.

The places of Professor J. Zenneck, a Captain of Marines in the German Army, who has been stationed at Sayville, and other operators engaged by the Atlantic Communication Company,

Continued on Page 5.

Dont miss the two announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 4 and 12 today. —Advt.

A SUMMER FRUIT PUNCH SYRUP. Hay's Five Fruit. Deliciously refreshing. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.—Advt.

Explosives Have Key to the War

Hudson Maxim says each hard-won success of conflict has been a victory for high explosives.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

THAW BEARS WELL 5-HOUR GRILLING

At Times Nervous and Excitable at Sanity Trial, but Quickly Regains Calm.

TRIES TO SHIELD HIS WIFE

Shows Anger as He Repeats the Story of Her Relations with Stanford White.

Harry K. Thaw was on the stand for five hours and forty minutes yesterday as a witness for the State at the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Hendrick, making a fight for his freedom. The day was hot and sultry, and the courtroom was an uncomfortable place, even for the spectators, who showed, by the eagerness with which they followed each question and answer, that they realized a dramatic scene was being enacted.

Under the added strain of recounting many of the intimate and spectacular chapters of his life and facing question after question which probed into his relations with his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and the murder of Stanford White, Thaw fought to hold himself in check. At times he was obviously nervous, and on one or two occasions excitable and given to long answers, but his counsel and friends expressed themselves as well pleased with the outcome of the first day's grilling.

If, as has been said, counsel for the State expected Thaw to break down on the stand and wreck his own case by incoherent, rambling utterances when questioned about his alleged delusions and his life at Matteawan, they were disappointed yesterday. At the close of the afternoon session, however, he was worn, and his prominent and roving eyes were evidence that the strain was telling on him. Thaw, when asked by the Justice, said he was willing to take the stand again at a night session, but his counsel objected, intimating that so severe an ordeal would be unfair to any witness, much less to a man virtually fighting for his life.

"I am not disposed to let this man go on," said Justice Hendrick, turning to counsel for the State. "You can put on alienists who have known him for years. Why can't you put Dr. MacDonald on the stand?"

Jury Objects to Night Session.

Deputy Attorney General Becker objected, saying that the alienist had not seen Thaw for years and wanted an opportunity to study him on the stand. This caused a heated outburst from John B. Stanchfield, counsel for Thaw.

"I see Dr. Flint and Dr. MacDonald, Dr. Ferris and Dr. Baker here," he said. "They are all to be witnesses for the State. They have been watching Mr. Thaw. If he laughs on the stand they will say he is insane; if he cries, he is insane. They know as much about him today as they will tomorrow. It is a mere subterfuge to say that they cannot go on the stand as witnesses now."

Thaw, leaning forward in the chair, his face twitching nervously and clasp-and unclasping his hands, listened to the unexpected colloquy, raising no objections either to his counsel's demand that he be excused for the day or to the demand of the State that the examination proceed in the evening.

It was Paul J. Marks, juryman No. 5, who finally ended the debate. As he stood up in the jury box all eyes were turned upon him, the spectators leaning forward eagerly at the interruption.

"If there is any dispute," said the juryman, "the jury is willing to dispense with a night session."

Mr. Stanchfield immediately entered a further protest, and Deputy Attorney Generals Cook and Becker, after a whispered conference, said they would not demand a night session if Mr. Stanchfield persisted in his objection. The Court nodded to an attendant, who in a loud voice announced that adjournment would be taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

At that time Thaw will again take the stand. It is expected that the entire day will be required to complete his examination by Mr. Cook.

As Thaw was being taken from the courtroom after the Justice and jury had retired, he shook hands with several persons who crowded forward to wish him good luck. To a friend he said:

"It was a bad day—I mean the weather."

Has Forgiven Jerome.

Then he smiled and strolled off with the deputies. He found perhaps 200 persons waiting to see him in the corridor of the Court House and not a few of them were cordial to him. He had fully recovered his composure and there was nothing in his manner to indicate that he was worrying over the developments of the day.

Much of the story related on the stand yesterday by Thaw has been told before at one or another of the numerous legal proceedings which have marked his fight for life and freedom from Matteawan since he shot Stanford White on the Madison Square Roof Garden on June 25, 1906. But there were new phases, too, which went to make the recital intensely interesting. Thaw, once accused of intense antagonism to William T. Jerome, Dr. Austin Flint, and others who had fought to keep him in confinement, said yesterday there was no bitter feeling on his part.

He said he had made attacks on Jerome and unnamed men whom he had been told were conspiring to keep him in Matteawan, in his more recent utterances, not

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

MANY PERSONS HURT IN JERSEY CYCLONE

Passes Through the Towns of South Bound Brook, East Millstone, and Keansburg.

LEAVES RUIN IN ITS PATH

Some Injured in Wreckage of Buildings, and Others Are Hurled About by the Wind.

A violent and destructive storm, which assumed the proportions of a cyclone in some spots, swept from the west across the middle of New Jersey and out to sea yesterday afternoon. It was thought to be the fag-end of the cyclone that left death and devastation in its wake through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio on Wednesday, and which was moving rapidly in an easterly direction. The centre of the storm yesterday passed over Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, and Monmouth Counties in New Jersey. It was freakish in its effect on some villages, particularly in Somerset and Monmouth Counties, while passing over other villages only a few miles distant without causing material damage.

The villages of East Millstone and South Bound Brook in Somerset County and Keansburg in Monmouth County were the towns that were worst damaged, according to the reports available last night, while New Brunswick, which is about ten miles east of East Millstone, escaped with nothing more serious than a flooding of the streets, and no damage of any importance was reported on Sandy Hook, which lies east of Keansburg.

East Millstone was struck by the storm at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The violent wind ripped the roof off the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse and snapped the trunks of seventy-five trees along the streets. A section of the galvanized iron roof on the works of the Harmer Rubber Reclaiming Company was torn off and whirled high in the air. It landed an eighth of a mile away in the back yard of one of the villagers, and the fact that no one was killed by the hurtling sheet of metal was considered little short of miraculous. Trains were blocked for nearly an hour, while workmen cleared the tracks of trees after the storm had passed, and the storm passed as rapidly as it had come, lasting in all for only about ten minutes.

Girl's Leg Broken.

Frightened persons living in the outskirts of the town and farmers from near by began to pour in after the storm was over and brought reports of freakish tricks it had played on their property. Abraham Nevins, whose farm is a mile from the town, reported that his chicken house had been lifted bodily, the floor only remaining fast to the foundations, and, with chickens still clinging desperately to the bars inside and many of the fluttering out of the bottomless building while it was in midair, the frail little house had been carried across two fields and smashed to pieces when it crashed down in the middle, of a cornfield.

What was described by the villagers as a cloudburst accompanied the wind, and cellars were flooded in the town, streams and creeks flowed over in the country, and crops were seriously damaged.

At South Bend Brook the wind played havoc with trees, fences, roofs, and small buildings. Only one person was reported injured there, a baby that had been in its carriage on the street when the sudden wind struck the carriage. The mother was near by. She declared that the carriage was whirled over a fence and that she rescued her child from the débris in a neighbor's yard, badly bruised, but not thought to be mortally injured.

Miss Julia Miller, a 14-year-old girl of Keansburg, was seriously injured when the storm struck that town, and a number of men were hurt more or less seriously, one of them being taken to a hospital. Miss Miller was near a canoy stand a short distance from the dock of the Keansburg Steamboat Company when the small frame stand was struck by the sudden wind. The stand was hurled across the street toward the dock and ended its course in Raritan Bay. It hit Miss Miller with such force that she was knocked to the ground unconscious, and when Dr. B. E. Failing of Atlantic Highlands and Dr. Hartman of Keansburg arrived to treat the injured it was found that her right leg had been broken. She was taken to the Monmouth Hospital at Long Branch.

Samuel Brazil, a workman, was standing near a freight shed on the pier. The shed was almost totally demolished when the wind struck it and Brazil was struck by flying timber and then carried forty feet by the wind itself. He was also taken to the hospital suffering from severe bruises and cuts about the head. Two men working in the freight shed, Nicholas Bean and Patrick O'Brien, were cut about the body and legs by falling boards and flying glass, and Bean's shoulder was broken.

Buried Under Debris.

The wind, which was said to be traveling at the rate of 80 miles an hour, struck the long roof of the steamboat company's dock, which extends for a considerable distance into the bay. The wind got under the roof, ripped it bodily from its supports, and threw it about nearly at right angles with the dock itself, so that when it finally crashed to the dock part of the roof overhung on either side.

Samuel Queen was pinned under part of the wooden mass and sustained a fractured leg, and Albert Parker, a young man who was waiting on the dock for a boat due in ten minutes, was thrown into a huge coal bin. His face and neck were cut and bruised. Samula Fardale was caught under part of the falling débris and sustained internal injuries, which the physicians feared might prove fatal, while several others suffered minor injuries from flying glass and splinters. William Dalhaus, nephew of the President of the steamboat company, was also slightly injured.

A number of persons in rowboats and canoes near the dock escaped being struck by the high wind by a narrow margin, having seen the coming storm and made for shore at top speed.

After the storm had passed a large naphtha launch was sighted about two

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CARABANA Laxative Water, being natural, works like nature. 25c., all druggists. —Advt.

EXPLOSION ON MINNEHAHA AT SEA ON DATE SET BY DYNAMITER MUENTER; BLAZING LINER RACING FOR HALIFAX

Only Two Messages from Captain Claret, Who Promised to Keep Company Informed.

News of the explosion on the Minnehaha and of her condition was flashed to this city in two messages from Cape Race, repeating radiograms sent from the steamship, the first received at midnight on June 7, but not opened until 9:30 A. M. yesterday, and the other at noon. The first message said:

International Mercantile Marine, New York, via Cape Race:
SS. Minnehaha, July 7.

Minnehaha proceeding toward Halifax. Fire in No. 3 hold. Not serious at present. Will keep you informed of position. At 5:30 P. M., 7th inst., 570 miles southeast of Halifax. CLARET.

The second radiogram read:

International Mercantile Marine, New York, via Cape Race:
SS. Minnehaha, July 8.

Fire caused by explosion. Now controlled by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in holds. Deem it expedient to make Halifax. Due off Chebucto Head about 9 A. M. Friday. Advise agents. CLARET.

This message was received here about noon yesterday, since which time no word has come to the agents from Captain Claret, despite his promise to keep the company informed of the position of his ship.

ASKS U.S. TO STOP WAR SUPPLY SHIPS

Labor's National Peace Council Charges Government Is Violating Neutrality.

PUBLIC INQUIRY IS URGED

Gives List of Seven Liners at New York Whose Cargoes They Want Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In pursuance of its effort to prevent the shipment of munitions of war to Europe, Labor's National Peace Council, an organization that came into being immediately after William J. Bryan's resignation from the Cabinet and some members of which were prominent in the Carnegie Hall meeting last month, at which Mr. Bryan set forth his views on the subject of peace, filed with Secretary Lansing today a letter that carries the argument that the United States Government is violating neutrality in permitting ships carrying war munitions to sail from American ports. The letter was signed by ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois as General Counsel of the Council, and F. S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio, as counsel. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Monnett, and Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, the President of the organization, called on Secretary Lansing to explain their position, and were asked by Mr. Lansing to submit their views in writing.

In their letter the representatives of the Peace Council name nine such vessels under charter or believed to be under charter to one or another of the belligerents that are now at New York, Norfolk, and Yonkers awaiting cargoes of munitions of war. It is represented that parts of submarines and aeroplanes are included in the proposed shipments on these chartered transports. This, it is urged, is in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. The letter states that certain piers in New York are being used as places for the assembling of war material, and, in effect, that this is a violation of The Hague Convention of 1907 concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers. Article V. of this convention provides that "belligerents are forbidden to use neutral ports and waters as a base of operations against their adversaries."

Asks for Public Inquiry.

Messrs. Buchanan, Fowler and Monnett ask that the State Department hold a public inquiry at once through the Collectors of Ports from which transports of belligerents may undertake to clear, and give opportunity by oral or documentary evidence, to establish the character of the vessels named, the nature of their cargoes, and the purpose to which they are to be put.

It is alleged that the British Admiralty has directed merchant vessels to ram submarines and that this order is still in effect. This, it is urged, gives the large claims being made against the United States after the war for violations of neutrality such as they held lies in the clearance of the Armenian by the Collector of the Port of Norfolk. Mr. Fowler said that an investigation of the Armenian case was in progress, and thus far it has been shown that her clearance was plainly in violation of the law. The Peace Council contends that the Armenian, which was sunk by a German submarine, with the consequent loss of American lives, was a British transport.

The letter submitted to Secretary Lansing by Labor's National Peace Council was, in part, as follows:

"We beg leave to submit the following charges that there are certain steamships now loading at the Port of New York in violation of the neutrality laws as follows:

Give List of Ships.

"The steamship City of Chicago, now at Pier 69, North River, New York, is a transport in the service of the British Government and is about to sail for Swansea, Wales, with a cargo of ammunition for the British Government.

"The steamship Lord Erne is now

Continued on Page 2.

IF WORN OUT AND "ALL IN" from overwork or hot weather, take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative.—Advt.

MUENTER'S BRAIN HELD FOR ALIENIST

Body Sent to Dallas After Full Proof That Death Was Not Due to Shot.

PLUNGE BURST SKULL OPEN

Inquest to Begin Today—Warden Hulse of Mineola Jail Goes Away on Vacation.

The body of Erich Muenter, known as Frank Holt, who planted a bomb in the Capitol at Washington, shot J. P. Morgan, and later killed himself in the Mineola jail, was shipped last night to Dallas, Texas, the home of his wife, consigned to George W. Brewer, an undertaker.

The death certificate filed with the Hempstead Board of Health said the body was that of Frank Holt, born in Wisconsin, March 25, 1875, age 40 years, 3 months, 11 days. According to the certificate his father was Frank Holt, born in the United States, and his mother's maiden name was unknown. The cause of death was given as a "compound fracture of the skull, received from jumping off a high place in the County Jail at Mineola."

The details were supplied by the Rev. O. S. Sensabaugh of Dallas, father-in-law of Muenter. Coroner Walter R. Jones said last night that he could see no good in holding the body longer and that in a discussion of the cause of death he was willing to abide by the report of Coroner's Physician Cleghorn. A dispatch from Dallas quoted Dr. Sensabaugh as saying last night:

"My daughter first yielded to our wishes that the burial be in Ithaca, so that she might be spared the ordeal of the funeral. But later she insisted on Frank's being buried here, where she expects to make her home."

Muenter's brains are in the custody of the Coroner and, in the tin pail now holding them, will probably be turned over for study to Dr. C. MacDonald, the alienist, who talked with the prisoner a short time before he killed himself.

The inquest was postponed yesterday afternoon to this morning, when it was found that Jerry Ryan, who guarded Muenter on the night of the suicide, could not reach Hempstead from his home in Spring Valley. He had not been subpoenaed. He has promised to be present today.

Warden Hulse Goes Away.

It was learned last night that Warden Hulse, in charge of the Mineola jail, left yesterday on his vacation. District Attorney Smith said Hulse had not told him he was going away, but the Coroner said he had been notified and had taken Hulse's deposition. When Assistant District Attorney Wicks was asked if it was customary to hold inquests by deposition he replied: "Every Coroner has a method all his own."

There is an insistent effort being made to force another sensation in the Muenter case by making it appear that he shot himself or was shot. This is predicated upon Ryan's statement that he heard an explosion and other conflicting statements made by officials connected with the case. Coroner's Physician Cleghorn said last night:

"The story that Holt was shot is absolutely false. The autopsy I made revealed that the man died of a fractured skull. He had struck on the top of his head on the concrete of the jail floor, splitting the skull wide open. When I arrived I thought there had been an explosion, because that was what I had been told over the telephone. When I found Holt in a pool of blood I did say, 'It looks as if he had blown his head off.' When I washed the blood off the head I found that there had been no death by explosion, that he couldn't have chewed a percussion cap, and that he did not die from a bullet wound."

"Do you think if he had died from a bullet it could have been kept quiet this long?"

"I want to say to THE TIMES that the story is absolutely false. It is true there were two wounds over the right eye and it has been said that these might have been bullet wounds. But they were not; they were inflicted in the Morgan home. The explosion Ryan thought he heard might have been accounted for by the crash when the head split against the concrete floor. Then it is possible that Ryan was asleep."

Still Talks of Explosion.

There is a persistent report that Ryan was asleep and that this accounts for the seeming discord of his story with that of the other officials. Ryan was found at his home in Spring Valley last night.

"I have never decided," he said, "whether Muenter jumped to his death or was shot or shot himself. It

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FIRE NEAR HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Cordite and Shells for the Allies in Adjoining Holds.

ONLY TWO RADIO MESSAGES

First Told of the Explosion, the Other Said Fire Was Under Control.

LAST WORD THURSDAY NOON

Captain Claret Had Promised to Keep His Company Informed of Developments.

MUENTER BOMBS DESCRIBED

Small Parcels Delivered on Board Were Stowed in Hold Where Explosion Occurred.

While the nation thrilled with relief at the news of Wednesday that the Philadelphia and the Saxonia had been searched at sea and that Erich Muenter's plot to dynamite an ocean liner had failed, the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, like the Philadelphia, one of the International Mercantile Marine ships, was racing toward Halifax, one hold ablaze from an explosion and, packed in others 1,000 cases of cordite and hundreds of loaded shells, cartridges, and high explosives.

The news was received here yesterday morning, and Captain Claret wirelessed that he hoped to reach Halifax by 10 o'clock this morning.

A second message was received at noon yesterday. Then the Minnehaha was still racing for Halifax with all the speed which the demands on his crew for a fire fighting force and the elements of safety would allow Captain Claret to make. If the fire should reach the cordite or high explosives in her cargo, it was realized by her owners, her race would be ended in a flash.

Because they did not hear again from Captain Claret, officials of the International Mercantile Marine expressed confidence in the safety of the ship, declaring that the Captain would have wirelessed at once had the situation changed after his noon message, in which he announced the fire under control. It was admitted in shipping circles, however, that the situation of the Minnehaha would remain perilous in the extreme while any fire remained aboard the vessel, loaded as she was.

Captain Claret Tells of Peril.

Here are the only messages so far received from the burning liner. The first, dated July 7 and received at midnight, but not opened until yesterday morning and made public at 9:30 o'clock, said:

Minnehaha proceeding toward Halifax. Fire in No. 3 hold. Not serious at present. Will keep you informed of position. At 5:30 P. M., 7th inst., 500 miles southeast of Halifax.

CLARET.

The noon message read:

Fire caused by explosion. Now controlled by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in holds. Deem it expedient make Halifax. Due off Chebucto Head about 9, Friday A. M. Advise agents.

CLARET.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, sent a wireless to Captain Claret asking the latter to keep him informed of conditions. He said he had perfect confidence in the commander and did not consider failure to receive other messages as at all strange. The Minnehaha carried no passengers, and there would be no duty on the Captain to keep anxious friends and relatives closely informed.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning, C. W. Thomas, the Assistant Manager of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said that no message had been received from the Minnehaha since the one sent by Captain Claret at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Thomas said that he had left instructions at the pier for any message to be sent to him at his home, in Bayonne, directly it arrived.

The news that there had been an explosion aboard the liner was received everywhere with almost the identical expression:

"Well, Muenter, or Holt, has kept his word. He said something would happen on the 7th, and it has."

Captain Claret did not specify that the explosion had been caused by a bomb, and Muenter's letter to his wife in which he gave warning that disaster would overtake some ship on Wednesday did not say that he had shipped a bomb aboard the steamship; but it was recalled yesterday that among the effects confiscated by the police in the room Muenter had occupied in West Thirty-eighth Street here were three bombs.

Enough Dynamite to Sink Ship.

Inspector of Combustibles Owen Egan said they resembled tomato cans, being about eight inches in height and four or five inches in diameter. He said he did not know just how much dynamite was in each, but he thought each bomb would carry about four or five pounds of dynamite.

The Inspector said he could not foretell the effect of the explosion of such

a bomb in a ship's hold. That would depend on the placing of the bomb. If one were placed low in the hold and where resistance was strong, it might easily drive a hole through the ship's bottom. If the resistance were slight, however, the damage done by a single bomb would not be great. In any event, however, there would be a concussion which would be felt over the whole ship.

He said he had found that the substance found in Muenter's room here, which had been listed on Tuesday as "a package of white powder, nature unknown," was smokeless powder. He could imagine him using it only as a trailer for dynamite in place of a fuse, as smokeless powder would burn to the end if a line of grains were laid down.

"Muenter was ready for anything with his little arsenal," said the Inspector. "There is nothing in the argument that he must have had financial backing, for a good deal of what he had could be bought for fifteen cents a pound. I do think, however, he must have had somebody to instruct him in bombmaking, for I do not see how he could have learned all he evidently knew unaided."

Police Captain Tunney added the information, too, that there had been found ninety-eight fulminate of mercury caps in a trunk stored in this city by Muenter. This box had originally contained 100, the Captain said, and one of these presumably had been accounted for by the explosion in the Capitol at Washington. One remains unaccounted for unless it shall prove that this cap exploded a bomb aboard the Minnehaha.

The suspicion that the explosion aboard the Minnehaha had resulted from a bomb and that it was one of Muenter's make gained strength as the discovery of his small arsenal was considered in the light of his letter to his wife. In it Muenter wrote:

"A steamer leaving New York for Liverpool should sink, God willing, on the 7th. It is the Philadelphia or Saxonia, but I cannot be sure, as these left on the 2d or 3d."

Could Ship Bomb as Freight.

It would be too much to consider Muenter's prediction and the explosion on the Minnehaha merely a coincidence, was the general opinion, and the proof that he was an expert bombmaker, disclosed the means by which he might readily have calculated the time of disaster to the ship he attacked. The fact that the explosion occurred on the Minnehaha, and not on the Philadelphia of the Saxonia merely strengthens the belief in Muenter's agency in the affair for this reason:

His readiest means of placing an explosive aboard a steamship would have been to ship it as freight addressed to some fictitious address in London or Liverpool. Supposing him to have done this, making his shipment in time for a Saturday boat, such as were both the Philadelphia and the Minnehaha, it would be the most natural thing in the world for his shipment to have got aboard the Minnehaha.

Such shipments are made through shipping agents, and unless a specific ship were named—and Muenter's letter shows he did not do this—the package would be placed aboard the ship having the lowest rates. Both the Philadelphia and Saxonia are passenger liners and their shipping rates are considerably higher than those of the Minnehaha, which sailed this time as a freighter.

An agent with orders to send a shipment on a Saturday boat, in all probability would have selected the Minnehaha in preference to either the Philadelphia or the Saxonia, because of this difference in rates, especially as the Minnehaha, which actually got to sea at midnight Sunday, was scheduled to sail on Saturday, and was delayed a day waiting for cargo.

Many small parcels such as Muenter's bomb or bombs might have made were shipped on the Minnehaha, and they were placed in Hold 3, in which the explosion occurred, according to C. W. Thomas, Assistant Manager of the Steamship Department of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Mr. Thomas said yesterday he had examined the manifests carefully since hearing of the explosion, and had not found a single package which might be considered "suspicious."

"We do not open and examine every package or parcel taken aboard," said he. "We could not do this without great delay, but we exercise all reasonable precautions to prevent the placing of bombs aboard our ships. A guard is on duty day and night at the dock, and our own force of workmen is watched strictly and continuously.

"Our shipments, moreover, are made up chiefly of large consignments, sometimes two or three shippers loading the whole ship. The chances, therefore, of loading a small package, such as, probably, one containing a bomb, would be considerably less than on some other transatlantic vessels."

Manifest of the Minnehaha.

The manifest of the Minnehaha shows that the cargo was made up as follows:

2,800 cases of loaded shrapnel shells.
1,723 cases of loaded cartridges.
1,000 cases of cordite.
1,400 cases of trinitrotoluol, a chemical of great explosive force.
3,040 barrels of oil.
32 cases of rifles.
4 cases of firearms.
95 barrels of perchloratum.
138 cases of cartridges.
48 barrels of formaldehyde.
95 barrels of boracic acid.
472 motor trucks.
3,001 plates of spelter.
140 boxes of empty projectiles.
10 crates of air guns.
66 hogsheads of rum.
61 automobiles.
1 motor ambulance.
71 cases of magnetos.
830 kegs of horseshoes.
21 barrels of copper wire.
175 cases of safety cartridges.
10 cases of unloaded cartridges.
1,400 cases of cartridges.
9 cases copper wire tubes.
167 bales of cotton duck.
24,261 bushels of Canadian wheat.
500 dressed hogs.
6,898 sacks of flour.
1,725 bundles of frozen meat.
844 barrels of mess beef.
2,500 cases of canned meat.
891 boxes of dressed poultry.
932 boxes of cheese.
25 tierces of pickled beef.
225 automobiles in cases.
1,941 barrels of wax.
182 cases of brass rods.
250 live horses.

The cordite, loaded shells, cartridges, &c., were all stowed aft in No. 4, 6, 7 and 8 holds, and there was no danger of the fire spreading to them, said Mr. Thomas. He admitted that horses on the cattle deck might have been suffocated by smoke which Captain Claret wirelessed was heavy in the holds. The Minnehaha, in addition to her other cargo, carried 230 horses destined for Great Britain's artillery, and with her crew of 125 men were seventeen hostlers.

The Minnehaha has three decks below her cattle deck, which are the 'tween deck, orlop deck, and lower orlop deck. In the last are the big hatchways fitted with iron hatches and combings beneath which are fitted steam pipes ready for use in case of fire. It is through these that the steam is poured as Captain Claret's message indicated he was directing it.

Ship and Cargo Worth $7,000,000.

Officials of the line estimated yesterday that the Minnehaha's cargo was worth $6,000,000, while the ship is worth about $1,000,000 more, a total of $7,000,000. The vessel left Pier 58, at the foot of West Sixteenth Street, at 2 P. M. Sunday and steamed to Gravesend Bay, where she took on the cargo of explosives, and put to sea at midnight.

She must have received the wireless warning sent to the Philadelphia and the Saxonia, that it is possible that the explosion came even while Captain Claret and his crew were hurriedly going over their ship in search of the very infernal machine which exploded.

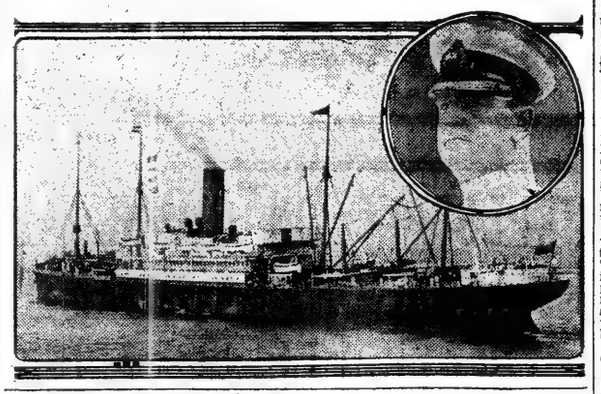
The Minnehaha had been out about sixty-five hours when Capt Claret sent his first wireless, and was then 500 miles off Halifax. The ship when in the passenger servie is good for about sixteen knots. With her present equipment her best speed would probably be two knots short of this, making the run to Halifax one of about forty hours, approximately Captain Claret's estimate in his second dispatch yesterday.

Word was received here last night that the Canadian authorities were ready to send a Government vessel to the Minnehaha's aid should assistance be asked, but in the absence of further word from Captain Claret the request was not made last night. Word was sent to Jones & Co., the line's agents in Halifax, however, instructing them to do whatever might be necessary to start the Minnehaha on her way for London again.

Because it is the first duty of a master to notify his owners of damage to his vessel and because Captain Claret had not mentioned damage, Mr. Thomas said he believed the ship was uninjured. In the event of possible damage to the hull, however, or, if the fire is still smoldering, making it necessary to remove the cargo, the vessel will have to be put into dry dock, and this, it was said, would take about six weeks in Halifax.

Every precaution was taken yesterday along the Chelsea Piers, from Four-

The Minnehaha and Captain Frank Claret



teenth to Twenty-second Street, on the Hudson River, where the Cunard, French Line, Atlantic Transport, White Star, and American Line boats load for Liverpool, Bordeaux, and London. Guards at the gates were doubled and detectives walked about the piers among the trucks and stacks of cargo, watching every one who was not in uniform.

Gangways to steamships were guarded by detectives and quartermasters to see that no stranger got aboard. The White Star liner Lapland sailed for Liverpool at noon yesterday with 20 first, 100 second, and 125 third-class passengers, six of them Americans. Before she left her pier a thorough search of the vessel was made to see that no infernal machines had been stowed in any of the cabins or store rooms, and no baggage was allowed on board that was not identified on the pier and all persons going on board had to have passage tickets or permits from the agents of the line. The vessel carried a large cargo, including a quantity of war munitions.

The Lancastrian, at Pier 58, finished loading cargo for London last night, and six detectives with two officers went over her from stem to stern to satisfy themselves there were no bombs aboard. She will take on 500 horses in Jersey City today. The Ardgorn is loading for London on the opposite side of the pier, but her sailing date has not been set.

Americans on the Minnehaha.

Among the Americans in the crew having charge of the horses shipped on the Minnehaha is John Crawley, who was formerly a groom for Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who lost his life on the Lusitania. The horses on the Minnehaha were furnished by horse markets in East Twenty-fourth Street. With Crawley was John O'Brien, who has a wife and six children living in East Twenty-sixth Street, near Second Avenue, and Peter McKenna. Crawley and McKenna are unmarried. None of the firms for whom they had worked or their friends knew their addresses.

Shippers of war horses to Europe pay the foremen of the crews $150 to $200 for the round trip. The members of the crews get $25 to $50 and in addition are paid 62 cents a day on the return trip for cleaning the ship. Their other expenses and board are provided by the steamship company, and many are willing to take the risk of meeting a submarine. Some of the men have made a half-dozen trips.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 8.—One of the men who sailed on the Minnehaha is Frederick D. Williams of West Orange, who until a few weeks ago was Sergeant in Battery A, Field Artillery of East Orange. He planned to visit relatives near London, and some of his friends believe he was going to take an examination to become a Lieutenant in the British Army.

Williams served in the United States artillery for six years, and when the regular army decided to send instructors to militia organizations he was selected to become Sergeant of Battery A, having passed the necessary examination at Fort Riley, Kan.

MUENTER'S BRAIN HELD FOR ALIENIST

Continued from Page 1.

seemed to me like there was an explosion. Whatever it was that made the crash, I am not going to make a crack now, but everything is coming out. I am not going to be made a goat of in this thing.

"Now, I want it understood that I had nothing to do with the door's being open. That was all arranged for when I got there. After I had gone to see what the noise was I had heard up the cell block, leaving Muenter apparently asleep, I heard the explosion and ran back to find him lying in a pool of blood. When the officials came I walked away; I was sore because he had put one over on me. Then I was told that he had climbed up on the bars and thrown himself down. It isn't true that his body hit a plank, for the only loose plank was twenty feet away. It was said he tore off his bandage and hung it upon the bars. So far as I know, Holt had on no bandage. The bandage he had on the first day had been removed and there was only a patch above the right eye."

In this connection Dr. Cleghorn said last night that the long bandage had been taken off, but that Holt wore a number of strips of adhesive plaster across his forehead. He said these were found hanging to the bars from which Holt had jumped to his death.

Denies He Was Asleep.

"The story that I was asleep is absolutely untrue," continued Ryan. "I had plenty of sleep before I went to work. I particularly remember that I had slept all day Tuesday. I didn't dare to go to sleep while I was watching Muenter, for I had my revolver on me and he knew it. I was afraid he might try to take it away from me." Here Ryan showed his revolver, which was fully loaded.

"It has been loaded that way for two years," he said. "So you see he wasn't shot with my gun."

"Warden Hulse came into the cell block but once that day," Ryan went on, "and that was when I asked him to take the pencil away from Holt. That was after Holt had cut himself. The pencil was taken away for several hours after. On two occasions a keeper passed the time with me. Those were the only visits of any one to the cell block that night."

"As soon as Dr. Cleghorn came he flopped the body over, and I helped him. I said, 'He must have had a gun, because I heard an explosion,' and the doctor said, 'It looks as though he had blown his nut off.' It was then I walked away."

At the Hempstead City Hall Coroner Jones talked freely of the case.

"I am not investigating negligence at the jail," he said. "That is up to the prosecuting officer of the county. It is my purpose to find the method of death. In this I must depend upon my physician's report. I see no use in keeping the body here. The autopsy was performed in our presence. The only thing I can say is that they should have been more careful at the jail. We have tried to have this whole thing open and above board."

"What about the doors being open?" he was asked.

"That is one of the questions I want to ask Ryan," he replied.

An inquiry among the several officials interested showed last night that there was no disposition to push the investigation of Muenter's death further, with the view that the officials had done their full duty. It does not appear that there will be a Grand Jury investigation of the death. It is said no charges have been filed against Ryan.

Many Crank Letters.

Since Muenter's death many letters addressed to "Holt" have reached the jail. Nearly all of them appear to have been written by cranks. A list of the names and addresses of the senders is being made for the use of the police. Many of them are incoherent. Some blame Muenter; others praise him. One of them was written by a man who said he had royal blood in his veins, but was born in America, and that his father was de Van Viel of Baden-Baden. It was sent from Harrisburg, and in part read:

"Mr. Holt, you are entirely off and should be punished for your bad training in worldly matters and influencing Mr. Morgan Germany would buy war materials, and the Kaiser would install here a royal dictator of American birth who would have a pull with Russia and all foreign royal monarchies. If this was done we would be crippled."

Among the letters was one that came from Greene, N. Y., the day after Muenter killed himself. It was said that it had been turned over to Police Commissioner Woods of New York. Guy Scull, Mr. Woods's secretary, said last night that the Commissioner had not received the letter.

Deputy Constable Campbell, who arrested Muenter on Saturday after he had shot Mr. Morgan, is said to be preparing to put in a claim for the $1,000 reward offered by the Cambridge police in 1906 for the arrest of Dr. Erich Muenter.

It was said last night that Constable McCahill of Glen Cove, who found Muenter's bomb factory at Central Park, L. I., thinks he has a clue which will lead to the location of that part of the dynamite which is still missing. He refused to discuss his clue.

A physician who knew Muenter as Holt in Baltimore in the latter part of 1906 has informed THE TIMES that he showed a knowledge of Finnish and on occasions interpreted for Finnish patients. He said that Muenter described himself as coming of a Finnish family and said that when he was a child his family was driven to emigrate by Russian persecutions. He said that Muenter had obliged the hospital on one occasion by translating signs to be read by patients into seven languages. Muenter underwent operations there for the affliction which left the scars on his body which were identified at the Mineola Jail.

TREASURED MURDER CLIPPINGS

Muenter's Papers from Ithaca Show His Morbid Brain.

There were received at Police Headquarters last evening several hundred letters addressed to Erich Muenter, otherwise Frank Holt, and a number of newspaper clippings, which were among his belongings at Ithaca, and were forwarded here by the Ithaca police. Only about a quarter of the letters were looked over last night. None of them suggested to Captain Tunney that Muenter might have had accomplices.

The newspaper clippings were interesting as throwing a light on Muenter's type of mental disease. They concerned two subjects, insanity and murder, particularly the murder of a man by a woman or of a woman by a man.

The only clipping of a different nature was a brief notice about himself printed under the head of "College Notes" in a paper of Norman, Okla., when Muenter was engaged as an instructor in German. There was no date on this. It read:

"Mr. Frank Holt, the new instructor in German, is a graduate of the Fort Worth Polytechnic Institute and has spent several years of his life in Germany and speaks German as well as English. He has had several years of experience in teaching the language and comes highly recommended. He also speaks Spanish and French fluently and has studied at the University of Berlin and studied in Rome and Paris and has traveled over Europe. He gave lectures on German literature in Berlin.

New Start in Oklahoma.

Muenter's engagement at the Oklahoma University began immediately after he had qualified himself to start out on a new career as an instructor. In 1906, after murdering his wife while he was an instructor at Harvard, he had fled to Mexico City and worked there as a stenographer. Determined to resume teaching as a profession, and unable to produce his record as an instructor without betraying himself, he equipped himself with the diploma and the credentials necessary to get a new start, and carried out his purpose inconspicuously by entering the small polytechnic institute.

The fact that a man who had studied at the University of Berlin, lectured there and traveled about Europe, and who was 35 years old and of unmistakable attainments, should have entered and graduated from the Polytechnic Institute never seemed to arouse any suspicions. Neither at that time nor when he entered other institutions later was there any question raised by the contrast between his wide knowledge and his late graduation from a small and little-known college.

No Letters Before 1906.

The fact that no clippings of letters of a date prior to 1906 were found in his possession indicates how he had avoided all reminders of his past. The special significance in the fact that there were no letters prior to 1906 lies in the fact that the hundreds of letters of a later date were found to have been carefully preserved and placed methodically in two letter files.

"Chicago Lunatic at Large" was the heading of one of the clippings. It told of the escape of Thomas Murphy from an institution at Elgin, Ill. Another clipping was a dispatch from London, discussing the percentage of insanity caused by alcoholism. "Raps Care of Insane" was another, which told of a minister's denunciation of the treatment of patients in the asylum at Kankakee, Ill.

"Suffers for Brother's Crime" was the caption of a brief clipping, which told how a man at Manitowoc, Wis., had been sentenced to life imprisonment for murder and had become insane in prison, his elder brother later confessing that he was the guilty man and that his younger brother was innocent. Another was a long description of the colony plan for the mildly insane at Gardner, Ill.

One clipping which had a special application to Muenter's own case, according to his friends, was "The Danger of Overstudy," an editorial in The Chicago Tribune, which discussed the case of a college professor who had gone insane by spending long hours daily in the study of criminology and gave warning against too arduous and prolonged mental work.

The next clipping belonged to the murder series. There were several accounts of the murder of Mabel Page by Charles L. Tucker in Massachusetts, and one several columns long about the last hours and execution of Tucker.

Basis of His Pamphlet.

One was a Paris dispatch from The Boston Herald of June 6, 1906, which pictured the French law as a scourge of innocence. The argument of this bore some relation to Muenter's own pamphlet, in which he argued fiercely that he would not have any chance to prove his innocence had he remained to face his accusers.

Another newspaper article deplored the practice of making heroes of criminals and of finding a fascination in the horrible and grotesque. "Admits Killing Stepchild," "Trio of Murders for Sunday," "Ivens Pays the Penalty for Atrocious Deed," "Objects to Hanging Women," "Slain in Defense of Woman," "Negro Murders Four," "Lord Barrington Murders Four," "Probe Death in Greenville," and "Loves Another, Murders Wife," were some of the others.

He preserved an account of the confession of Mrs. La Doux, who murdered a man in Stockton, Cal., and hid the body in a trunk. Another clipping told of the trial and hanging of a negro within fifty minutes.

"Thaw Is Lured to Kill," was the headline of a story which said that Thaw had killed Stanford White on receiving reports of detectives he had employed to shadow the architect.

The letters to Muenter, which were found in his files, were written for the most part in English, but there were many in German and some in French and Spanish.

According to Guy Scull, secretary to Commissioner Woods, who went over the letters, most of them were plain business letters and did not disclose a basis for any theory that he had engaged in any suspicious correspondence. However, there are several hundred letters still to be read. Mr. Scull said he had seen no letters which were written by women. The letters in German have not yet been translated.

Inspector Faurot said yesterday that no trace of possible accomplices of Muenter had yet been found. In spite of this, he said, the theory that there was a conspiracy has not yet been given up and several detectives are still busy tracing Muenter's movements to find out if he had any companions in this city.

One man who knew Muenter while he was stopping at the Mills Hotel was interviewed yesterday by Inspector Faurot. This was "Doc" Jones, or Jonas, who is connected with an anarchist paper printed at Reading, Penn., and who makes pro-German and revolutionary speeches in Madison Square and elsewhere. Jones said Muenter had often been in his audiences at Madison Square.

GLAD HE SHIELDED MUENTER.

Prof. Gould Says He Would Do Same Again in Like Circumstances.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—"If I faced an identical situation now I should do exactly what I did last Fall."

That was the way Professor Chester Nathan Gould, instructor in German at the University of Chicago, today met criticisms of his conduct in not disclosing the identity of Erich Muenter, who shot J. P. Morgan.

Professor Gould recognized Holt as Erich Muenter at Ithaca last November. Asked if he viewed the situation later as he did then Professor Gould said:

"If all the circumstances were identical with the situation at Cornell last Fall I should act now just as I did.

"The thing that was uppermost in my mind was that I did not know the man was guilty, had never felt convinced of his guilt. Muenter as I had known him, always was a good man. He seemed to be living right at Cornell, and was doing good work.

"Had he been innocent and had I disclosed him, even though he had been able to prove his innocence, his life and that of his second wife and their children would have been embittered.

"I am not angry or worried over the discussion regarding my duty in the matter. It was a problem which a man must decide for himself. I thought it out carefully before I decided. Then I told the head of my department and he approved of my position. If I faced an identical situation tomorrow I should act as I did then."

MORGAN SAYS HE FEELS FINE.

Partners Say There Is No Longer Need for Bedside Bulletins.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 8.—Junius S. Morgan refused today for the first time since his father was shot to give out any statement as to the condition of Mr. Morgan. This has given rise to alarming rumors in the village to the effect that Mr. Morgan had taken a turn for the worse.

J. P. Morgan talked with several of his partners over the telephone yesterday afternoon in regard to business matters, and assured them that he was feeling fine. With Mr. Morgan's words in mind one of the firm said last night that there was no basis for the rumors that the banker had suffered a relapse. The reason that no statement was made in regard to Mr. Morgan's health, he added, was probably because the family and physicians had decided that improvement had been so rapid that no further public discussion of the case was advisable.

RICH SEEK PISTOL PERMITS.

Clarence H. Mackay Obtains Permission to Go Armed.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 8.—Since the attack on J. Pierpont Morgan by Erich Muenter, alias Holt, a number of wealthy residents of Nassau County, it was learned today, are arming themselves with revolvers and establishing guards over their estates to keep off strangers.

Among those who have adopted protective measures is Clarence H. Mackay of Harbor Hills, Roslyn. He obtained a permit today from Justice William A. Dodge to carry a revolver. In the application for the permit Mr. Mackay stated that he was afraid an attempt might be made on his life and he felt that he ought to have the protection which a revolver would afford in such an emergency.

ASKS U. S. TO STOP WAR SUPPLY SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

about to sail from Pier 84, Hudson River, New York, with a cargo of ammunition, automobiles, and other war supplies intended for the British and French Governments. This ship is a transport in the service of the British and French Governments.

"The steamship Massurian, now at the Bush Docks, Port of New York, is being fitted up with accommodations for 1,500 horses, the same to be shipped from Newport News, Va., to France, for delivery to military lines of the British and French Governments. This ship is a transport in the service of the French and British Governments.

"The steamship Venecie has left New York for Norfolk, Va., to take on a shipment of horses for France. This vessel is a transport in the service of the English and French Governments.

"The steamship Virginia is now loading horses at Yonkers, N. Y., for France. This vessel is a transport in the service of the English and French Governments.

"The steamship Jithon, now at Piers 36 and 37, Indian River, New York, is now taking on war supplies for Havre, France. This vessel is a transport in the service of the English and French Governments.

"The steamship Pascal, now at Pier 56, Hudson River, New York, is loading with ammunition and war supplies for the British Government, and is a transport in the service of the British Government.

"The steamship Lapland, at Pier 60 North River, New York, is now taking on a cargo of gun carriages and other war supplies intended for the British Government, in violation of the Federal statute as well as of international law.

"The steamship Toronto, now at Pier 54 North River, New York, is taking on a load of ammunition and other war supplies intended for the British Government.

Munitions Stored on Docks.

"The British and French Governments have been using the docks of the White Star and Fabre Lines to store and ship on their transports explosives, ammunition, submarines, and aeroplanes.

"Calling your attention to these sections of the treaties now in force, we beg leave to enumerate the following prohibitions:

First—A private merchant ship of a belligerent country or a private merchant ship of our country cannot load at our ports "a submarine" or "component parts thereof."

Second—Such merchant ships cannot load or carry "any explosives or component parts thereof, whether propelled by their power or transported on such vessels as a part of the cargo.

Third—If the belligerent country's vessel, though owned by private merchantmen, has been chartered or registered by such Governments or otherwise put even in part under the control of the belligerent nation for the purpose of "ramming" or using the vessel in any manner for warfare, offensive or defensive, then the whole ship becomes subject to the rules governing a "warship," and such vessel will not be permitted to load at our ports or sail from our ports with any munitions of war for such belligerent country or her ports.

Fourth—A merchant ship owned or operated by a belligerent nation shall not be permitted to load at our ports any munitions of war or other contraband goods.

"We respectfully request that you direct that a public inquiry be held at once by the Collectors of the Ports or other proper Government officials, at which oral and documentary evidence can be submitted and opportunity given to the citizens to examine witnesses, to the end that your department be fully informed as to the situation."

GERMANY SENDS NOTE TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1.

German side of the story if she will. We leave it to her to judge.

"I shall not speak of the advantages that may arise for America out of the German proposal. America knows her own interests best and needs none to speak for her. The reopening of direct cable communication, however, would also be of interest to the relations between Germany and the United States, in so far as it would help to dissipate misunderstandings in both countries and facilitate their intercourse in questions of mutual concern.

"Surely it is in the interest of peace and humanity, which the people of the United States and their Government have so much at heart, that the right of free intercourse on the part of neutrals with the belligerents of both sides should not be tampered with, because only by free and uncontrolled discussion can misunderstandings, which might develop into hostile feelings, be cleared up immediately or avoided."

"Words Not Contraband."

"And then," continued the Minister, "you must not forget that some day peace will come. The warring nations have again to reach an understanding if they wish to keep that lasting peace for which every one hopes. Continual misunderstanding between the neutrals and belligerents will only make this more difficult. That may suit Great Britain's purposes, but does she hope to win this war against Germany by a method contrary to the rules of international law, and not even justified by military necessity? Thoughts and words are not contraband."

"In what way," asked the correspondent, "have the present negotiations been hampered by the absence of cable communications?"

"Think only of the slowness of it all," replied the Minister. "Why, we seem even to have returned to the days of the Middle Ages, when the sovereigns had to send special envoys back and forth between the Courts in order to exchange views and keep in touch with the wishes and attitudes of one another."

WANT NO COMPROMISE IN SUBMARINE WAR

Reventlow and the Admiralty Fear Germany Is Already Giving Away too Much.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 8, (via The Hague.)—While Ambassador Gerard is still pursuing a policy of watchful waiting for the German answer to the American demands, the impression is that the suspense will soon be over. It is believed that informal word reached the German Government today warranting it in releasing the note within three or four days at the outside.

Meanwhile a significant feeling is developing in some quarters that Germany is going too far in a compromise way and may hopelessly compromise the submarine war for all time.

Count von Reventlow, who voices the suppressed feelings of the Admiralty in the Tageszeitung, maintains that Germany ought not to trade her submarine trade war for British concessions along the lines of Germany's previous concession, even if England were to agree to stand squarely on the Declaration of London in the future. He says there is no reason to believe that Great Britain would live up to the promise, and Germany would simply find herself left holding the bag. Indicentally, Count von Reventlow makes the most interesting suggestion of the whole controversy. He says:

"For such chimeras Germany ought not to barter her submarine war either for the present or the future. So as not to give ground for the legends that I maintain this standpoint from congenital bloodthirstiness or other nonsensical reasons, I would like to state that there is just one possibility that we could trade submarine warfare for concessions. It is not, of course, promise of concessions in the blockade by England or that she would stand on the ground of this or that international agreement, but only for one thing—that all the warring and neutral powers declare private property at sea as unconditionally free.

"Then Germany would safely give up the submarine war and in our opinion would be prepared to do so. President Wilson and his assistants would herein have a great and ideal thought, whose realization would make their names immortal. The wonder is that America has not thought of this complete solution of all the pending questions and proposed it, particularly as Americans must have become convinced in the last eleven months that all halfway measures and compromises are useless."

The German press is practically unanimous for a continuance of the submarine warfare. The following leading papers have taken a particularly strong editorial stand—the Koelnische Zeitung, Dresdener Anzeiger, Berliner Tageblatt, Koelnische Volkszeitung, Taeglich Rundschau, Frankfurter Zeitung, and the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten.

The feeling in Berlin today is more optimistic that the dispute with America would be satisfactorily settled.

GERMANY WON'T ADMIT LUSITANIA LIABILITY

Draft of Note Unsatisfactory to Washington—Wilson Refused Comment.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The United States Government will not engage informally in any discussion or negotiation with Germany regarding the character of the forthcoming reply to the last American note on submarine warfare.

Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been informed that such is the President's decision and that the Ambassador is to make no comment on the tentative draft given to him by the German Foreign Office. If asked for an expression, he is to say that the United States will await a formal reply before discussing the question further.

The outline of the German note as cabled by Ambassador Gerard is known to be far from satisfactory to officials of the United States. With respect to the sinking of the Lusitania, wherein more than 100 Americans perished, no admission of liability is made. Whether in extenuation or not the view is expressed in the draft that when the steamer was torpedoed it was not believed that she would sink as rapidly as she did. As for the future, citizens of the United States would be permitted to travel with safety on the high seas if they were aboard American ships, or belligerent ships not carrying munitions of war. The United States would be required to inform the German Government of the date of departure and character of vessels carrying Americans and to guarantee that such ships had no munitions of war aboard.

Would Be an Unneutral Act.

In this connection high officials here said today that it would be an unneutral act for the United States to notify any belligerent government of the date of departure from an American port or the character of the cargo of a merchantman of another belligerent.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was in communication by wireless with his Government during the day, and is understood to have advised the Berlin Foreign Office that the form in which the proposal had been made did not appear to be acceptable to the United States. He learned that the position of the Washington Government was that Germany must first recognize the principle that an unarmed and unresisting merchantman must be visited and searched and that passengers and crew must be removed to a place of safety before the ship was destroyed. Until there is an agreement on this principle the American Government cannot discuss any modus vivendi or temporary arrangement, it is asserted. The German Ambassador, it is believed, is urging his Government to make a broad statement on the principles involved and reserve for later discussion arrangements concerning the separation of passenger and contraband traffic.

The proposals made by Germany that passenger vessels which do not carry munitions of war shall be immune from attack, provided they heed warnings of submarines and submit to visits and search, is not regarded as of itself objectionable, providing Great Britain and Germany enter into such an agreement. The American Government, it is understood, is willing to assist in making arrangements for the safe carriage of Americans aboard belligerent passenger vessels which do not carry munitions of war if the arrangement can be made first between the belligerents. Such a method, described in diplomatic usage as a modus vivendi, would not involve any surrender of rights for the future and would be applicable only during a fixed repriod.

Peril to Our Rights.

For the United States of its own initiative to make concessions, it is held, would imperil the entire fabric of American rights with other belligerents.

The German note as now drafted contains the suggestion that a system of inspection be put into effect whereby American officials and German consular officers would certify to the character of the vessels carrying Americans. This it is asserted, would also be an unneutral act. The United States has had no official connection with the certification by British Consuls of cargoes of goods consigned to neutral countries. These arrangements merely have been entered into by American ship owners themselves to protect their vessels from detention and delays. It is considered improbable that owners of British vessels would agree to any inspection by German officials or recognize the right of American officers to do other than insure against violation of rules of neutrality.

As a whole, the German proposals are not regarded by well-informed officials as bringing the questions at issue between the United States and Germany any nearer a settlement than they were several weeks ago.

President Wilson is expected to return here Monday or Tuesday and the formal German reply probably will reach here at about the same time.

There were many evidences in official circles today that the German controversy was again regarded as critical and that the reply as outlined was very disappointing.

The concessions, alleged to have been made, were referred to as a slight departure from the illegal position held by Germany, and it was pointed out that the United States, holding a strictly legal position, was unable to make any changes or surrender any point.

Irrespective, however, of the suggestions made as to the future conduct of German submarines, as suggested in the preliminary draft of the German reply, one of the chief causes of the pessimism is the treatment to be accorded to the Lusitania tragedy.

Originally the United States pointed out that the German submarine commanders must have misapprehended their instructions and could not have intended to sink the vessel without warning. The last German note, in reply, contended that the vessel was armed, was an auxiliary cruiser, and therefore could not be treated as a peaceful merchantman. The United States then submitted official information that the Lusitania not only was unarmed, but did not attempt to resist visit and search.

Now the German Government, it is understood, has taken the position that there was no intention to sacrifice noncombatants, in the view of the German commander, but that the vessel would be difficult and slow to sink, and that there would be ample opportunity to remove passengers to a place of safety.

The United States said in its first note that reparation would be sought for the sacrifice of Americans on board the Lusitania, but Germany has denied liability for the occurrence.

Causes Doubt at Capital.

In some official quarters there is still hope that the refusal of the American Ambassador to discuss concessions may convince the German officials of the earnestness of the United States and bring about modification. There are intimations from Berlin, however, that officials there do not believe the American Government will insist on the position it took in its last note, and that public opinion in the United States favors compromising the issue. Some high officials in Berlin, it is said, are of the opinion that public sentiment in the United States on the question of separating passenger and contraband traffic supports Mr. Bryan's view as expressed since his resignation.

This and other phases of the question gave the situation tonight an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty which it had not had since the indications of several days ago that factors were at work in Berlin for a favorable settlement of the controversy.

President Watches Situation Closely.

CORNISH, N. H., July 8.—President Wilson today received additional dispatches from Secretary Lansing at Washington bearing on the forthcoming German note on submarine warfare. The messages arriving here did not convey any further word from Ambassador Gerard concerning his informal conferences with Berlin officials about the note, but originated in Washington.

The President, kept indoors by a driving rain, spent virtually the entire day studying the dispatches regarding the German situation and other official business. He continued his policy of refusing to give out any information concerning the German negotiations.

Unofficial dispatches from Berlin saying that the note would be sent tomorrow or Saturday were communicated to the President tonight, but he would make no comment. This information is understood to fit in with the general facts officially made known to the President, although it was said tonight that he had not been told the exact date on which the note might be expected. The President will make no arrangements about returning to Washington until the note has actually been sent from Berlin.

ADRIATIC IS SAFE AT LIVERPOOL

White Star Liner Carried Much Munitions of War and 339 Passengers.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The White Star liner Adriatic arrived in the Mersey this evening.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, announced last night that a cablegram had been received, just before 6 o'clock, from the head office of the White Star line in Liverpool stating that the Adriatic had arrived safe yesterday afternoon.

LAYS FALABA DEATHS ENTIRELY TO GERMANS

Lord Mersey Finds Submarine's Crew Made No Effort to Save Lives of Passengers.

LONDON, July 8.—Giving judgment in the Board of Trade inquiry into the sinking of the African liner Falaba in St. George's Channel, March 28, with the loss of 111 lives, Lord Mersey today found that the submarine made no effort to save life and probably could not have done so without endangering itself. He also found that the measures for saving life had been promptly carried out by the ship's crew and that proper discipline had been maintained on board.

Lord Mersey said he was satisfied that the witnesses who had described the lifeboats as being rotten were mistaken and that the damage sustained by some of them in launching was not due to neglect on the part of the officers or crew.

Blame for the catastrophe, Lord Mersey said, must rest exclusively with the Germans aboard the vessel of the German submarine. The men in the rescuing boats were praised for their courage and kindness.

TRAWLER'S MEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF MINE

Only One of the Cheshire's Crew Survives Disaster in the North Sea.

LONDON, Friday, July 9, 12:10 A. M.—The Grimsby trawler Cheshire was blown up by a mine in the North Sea Wednesday. All the crew with the exception of the Chief Engineer were killed.

AUSTRIAN FORCES FALLING BACK

Continued from Page 1.

sector the enemy is in retreat, and we are pursuing him.

There is no change along the Bug, Zlota Lipa, and Dniester Rivers.

Vienna Admits Retreat.

VIENNA, July 8, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following official statement:

In Russian Poland, east of the Vistula, the battle is proceeding. Numerous severe Russian attacks have been bloodily repulsed. Before counter-attacked by superior Russian forces, brought up for the protection of Lublin, our troops were withdrawn from both sides of the road to the heights north of Krasnik.

West of the Vistula some Russian advanced positions have been stormed.

On the River Bug and in East Galicia the general situation is unchanged.

Hostile attacks on the lower Zlota Lipa have been repulsed.

Germans Tell of Russian Attacks.

BERLIN, July 8.—The following official bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

In the eastern theatre an attack from the direction of Kovno, (in Lithuania,) was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

At Stegna, northeast of Przasnysz, a few Russian trenches were taken and retained.

Enemy advances in the region of Strzegowo and Starosrezy, northeast and east of Racionz, were unsuccessful. Attempts made by our opponents to take back Hill 95, to the east of Dolowatka, which we captured yesterday, failed.

In the southeastern theatre there is no change in the situation of the German troops standing between the Dniester and the upper Vistula.

To the west of the upper Vistula a number of enemy positions were taken by storm.

According to private reports from the Russian Poland front to the Overseas News Agency the Russians have brought up fresh reserve troops of excellent raw material, but without drill practice, in the region of Krasnik and in Bessarabia, police are making a last stand, evidently covering a general retrograde movement. The Russian attacks invariably have been repulsed.

Russian officers, the advices say, are directing machine-gun fire upon their own fleeing troops and increasing their enormous losses. The Russian infantry, it is added, often use dumdum bullets.

RUSSIANS ARE OPTIMISTIC.

Have 3,000,000 Foes 200 Miles from Base in a Barren Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—During the last forty-eight hours German progress toward Lublin and Cholm has very appreciably slackened. This is entirely owing to the fact that the Russians have been making another of their carefully timed periodic stands which cost the enemy so dearly without inflicting much loss upon the Russians.

It is evident, whatever the Germans may say, that the Grand Duke has, in fact, got them into precisely the same positions strategically as the Austro-German armies occupied last August, but with the difference

SOUCHEZ TRENCHES TAKEN BY FRENCH

800-Yard Front Wrested from the Germans, Who Recapture Little.

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS

Aided by French Guns, They Inflict Heavy Loss on Assailants Near Pilkem, Belgium.

LONDON, July 8.—The capture by the French on Wednesday night of 800 yards of trenches north of the Souchez railway station is recorded for the first time in the afternoon bulletin issued in Paris, and the night communiqué admits the recapture by the Germans of 100 yards. German counter-attacks on the trenches southwest of Pilkem in Belgium, which were taken by the British on July 6, were repulsed with loss by the combined fire of British and French artillery.

The German official report, which is issued several hours earlier than the night communiqué from Paris, admits the loss of the Souchez trenches, but says the French were driven out by a counter-attack, and that "fighting still goes on" for their possession.

The German offensive in the St. Mihiel salient is still active, both Paris and Berlin reporting fighting in that region.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium a German attack directed against the trenches which the British troops occupied on July 6 to the southwest of Pilkem, was taken under the fire of the British artillery and our field guns, and dispersed with very heavy losses.

Between Angres and Souchez the enemy made a new attack this morning at about 6 o'clock, against our positions to the north of the road between Bethune and Arras, but was repulsed. To the north of the Souchez station a very violent counter-attack was attempted by the Germans with the object of regaining the trenches of which we had made ourselves the masters on the evening before. They were successful only in reoccupying about 100 yards on a total front of 800 yards of our gains.

In the sector of Quennevières there has been fighting with hand grenades and aerial bombs.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the region of Moyon, the struggle with mines has developed to our advantage.

In Champagne, in front of the small fort at Beausèjour, we seriously damaged the enemy's trenches by the explosion of a mine.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the day has been marked by a violent bombardment at the Tête-a-Vache (cow's head) and at Vaux Féry, in the Forest of Apremont, as well as to the north of Flirey.

This is the afternoon report of the French War Office:

In the region to the north of Arras there were last evening and last night several infantry actions of considerable violence. Between Angres and Souchez, to the north of the road running from Bethune to Arras, a German attack, preceded by a very heavy bombardment, was completely repulsed. At a point to the north of the railroad station of Souchez we delivered an attack which made it possible for us to draw nearer to the village. We took possession of a line of German trenches after having put an end to all the defenders thereof by the use of hand grenades and bombs. After this we advanced beyond these trenches. We made some prisoners and captured a cannon.

The town of Soissons has been bombarded.

In the Argonne infantry fighting and cannonading lasted all night. At daybreak, in the region of Marie Therese, the Germans made an endeavor to come out from their trenches, but they were driven back.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle last night saw much fighting. In the forest of Apremont and in the forest of Le Prêtre there were cannonading, rifle fire, and the throwing of bombs, but with two exceptions no infantry engagements. These exceptions were between Fey-en-Haye and the forest of Le Prêtre, where two attacks on the part of the enemy were checked by us.

The official statement given out by the German Army Headquarters said:

West of Souchez the French succeeded in penetrating our outer trenches over a width of 800 yards. They were driven out again by our counter-attack. A second attack made by the enemy broke down under our fire. Hand-grenade fighting still goes on for possession of a small section of trench in which the French still are established.

Enemy attacks on the positions which we had captured to the west of Apremont lasted throughout the day and night without any success. The number of prisoners was increased by three officers and 400 men.

On the entire western front lively artillery battles are in progress.

FRENCH VOLUNTARILY PAY $446,600,000

Debtors of the Bank of France Take Up Their Paper, Though Protected by Moratorium.

PARIS, July 8.—Paper due the Bank of France to the amount of 2,223,000,000 francs ($446,600,000) has been taken up voluntarily, although, owing to the moratorium, debtors were not compelled to do so.

This fact was revealed in the Chamber of Deputies in the course of the debate this afternoon on the bill relating to the continuance of the moratorium. The Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, announced that 33,000,000 francs ($6,600,000) were paid last week.

Speaking on the bill to limit the moratorium to renewable quarterly periods, Deputy Dubois of Paris said there was no moratorium in England because England had not been invaded, and none in Germany, because Germany, already preparing for war, had created a war loan, the banks lending on stocks and bonds, real estate, and personal property, and aiding commerce and industry.

FRANCE TO RESTRICT THE EXPORT OF GOLD

Will Permit Only the Bank of France to Send It Out of Country.

PARIS, July 8.—A decree has been published prohibiting the export of gold, except by the Bank of France.

This a precautionary measure taken at the suggestion of Minister of Finance Ribot. It has been found that gold which has been exported has not been destined always for a neutral country in settlement of accounts. A free outflow might result in a dangerous traffic, according to M. Ribot.

The amount of gold in the Bank of France has been increased $2,700,000 this week as the result of the appeal made by the Government that the gold in the possession of the people be exchanged for banknotes.

REPORT BRITISH STORES LOST.

German Dispatches Say Arras Bombardment Destroyed Them.

BERLIN, July 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dispatches to the Overseas News Agency say that the bombardment of Arras by German heavy artillery destroyed the main stores of the British troops, which now are greatly handicapped.

The German gunfire, according to the same dispatches, has so far prevented the intended new grouping of French troops at Arras.

The destruction of the Cathedral at Arras, the agency adds, is generally regretted.

French forces, not British, have been in possession of Arras for several months, unless a shift of positions has been made, which has not been reported in this country.

SAYS TURKS KILL GERMAN OFFICERS

British Dardanelles Correspondent Tells of Revenge for Savage Disciplinary Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—The growing discouragement of the Turks, both in the field on the Gallipoli Peninsula and in Constantinople itself, is pictured by the Daily Chronicle correspondent at Mitylene, who sends the following dispatch to his paper:

"The recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula has resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners. I have seen many of them and, though they are not badly clothed and appear to have been fairly well fed, they are all of one mind as to their good fortune in being rescued, as one termed it, from the inferno which their positions on the peninsula have been for some considerable time.

"It is always essential to discount to some extent the statements of Turkish prisoners, as they generally think it necessary to make declarations by which they hope to find favor with their captors; but, allowing for that, there can be no doubt as to the general reliability of what they say. They all agree regarding the flagging spirit of the Turkish Army. They state that the feeling between the Germans and Turks is becoming increasingly bad, and they tell many tales of Germans being shot in the back in return for the frequent emptying of officers' revolvers into wavering or hesitating ranks.

"Men who come from Constantinople give a curious picture of that once busy city. The Galata quays, formerly so densely crowded, are now almost entirely deserted, while the Golden Horn, protected by a boom, is a mass of ships which dare not move. Only at night does an occasional transport or supply ship venture out. The British submarines' work and the Russian blockade have had an extraordinary effect. The city is struck, as it were, with paralysis. There is undoubtedly in the capital a large element favorable to and ready to take part in a revolution to overthrow the military party and its German over-lords, while in the province anti-conscription riots have taken place.

"Meanwhile, on the peninsula, trench warfare continues with unabated vigor. The weather is extremely hot, so conditions are trying. The spirit of the allied forces, however, cannot be too highly praised. Our men are digging and fighting their way toward that important goal, Tree Peak, and the numerous slopes which the Turks have made into an underground fort, something akin to the Labyrinth in France. Krithia has for some weeks ceased to be a village at all. In all this destructive war never, perhaps, has a village been so completely battered to bits. The Turks in the neighborhood of the site of the wiped-out village tried new strategy. Four lines of their trenches faced on the ground sloping northward. The position held by our troops. In a dashing night attack the allied forces carried the first two lines. Suddenly, just at dawn, the sides of the captured trenches, skillfully mined, crumbled away, exposing the defenders in front. Our men found themselves in the dim light being raked by machine gun fire from two lines of the enemys' trenches before them. In an instant they were up and at them, and after ten minutes' desperate hand to hand fighting the second line trenches remained in our possession."

Enver Pasha Commands in Gallipoli.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—A dispatch to The Times from its Mytilene correspondent says that there is some confirmation for the report that General Liman von Sanders was wounded by Turkish soldiers in the fact, which is now known, that Enver Pasha has assumed command of the troops defending Gallipoli.

ALTER DARDANELLES TACTICS.

British Attribute Successes of June 28 to New Fighting Methods.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—The British press representative, in a description of the battle on June 28, which placed the allied line diagonally across the instep of the boot of Gallipoli, after an advance of a mile on the Allies' left wing, emphasizes above all the great moral effect on the British forces, who, he says, "now feel that they at length have got the whip hand of the Turks." They repeatedly failed previously in attacks on the positions now won, and their present success is mainly due to a change of tactics and improvement in support afforded by the artillery and the splendid co-operation between the military and naval forces.

"Our left wing has been constantly held up by the strength of the Turkish positions," the account says, "but on June 24 the French by a gallant and successful advance straightened out the line on the right, and now our left wing has followed, opening up the brightest prospects for the future if only our gunners are kept supplied with unlimited rounds of ammunition."

On the 25th the British infantry forces were greatly assisted by the loan of some French trench mortars, which, dropping bombs containing from thirty to seventy pounds of melinite vertically into the enemy's trenches, were used with deadly effect.

GOURAUD LOSES AN ARM.

French Commander Wounded at Dardanelles "Doing Well."

PARIS, July 8.—General H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary forces in the Dardanelles, who was wounded recently in the operations on the Gallipoli peninsula, has had his arm amputated on the voyage to France.

General Gouraud is suffering from fractures of the right thigh and the left leg, but is reported as "doing well."

TURKS REPORT ALLIED DEFEAT

Say They Inflicted Heavy Losses on Dardanelles Scouting Parties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8, (via London.)—The Turkish War Department today gave out the following statement:

On the Dardanelles front our artillery bombarded the enemy positions near Avi Burnu and caused heavy damage.

Attacks on the part of reconnoitring detachments near Sedd-el-Bahr were repulsed by our troops with heavy losses. One of our Anatolian coast batteries opened fire on the enemy's positions while the enemy was manifesting activity with small boats which were assisted by small auxiliary cruisers. A bomb dropped on an enemy battalion caused great confusion and heavy losses. A munitions depot of the enemy was blown up by our batteries.

The Brand That Guarantees Perfection

Bols'

Very Old Dutch Gin

"Yellow with Age"

ITALIANS REPEL AUSTRIAN ATTACKS

Rome Reports Slow but Constant Progress on the Carnic Plateau.

SHELL CADORE DEFENSES

Heavy Artillery Opens on Corte, La Tagliata, and Tresassi, Causing Serious Damage.

ROME, July 8.—Constant progress on the Carnic plateau is being made by the Italian Army, and Austrian attacks everywhere are being repulsed, according to an official statement issued last night at the headquarters of the General Staff. The statement reads:

An attack against our position at Passo di Campo in the Val d'Aone was repulsed with heavy loss.

In Cadore our heavy artillery opened fire on the enemy's defensive works at Corte in the Upper Valley of Cordevole. At La Tagliata and Tresassi, in Val Porala, serious damage was done.

In Carnia we repulsed attacks against our position at Passo Pramisio, Monte Scharnitz, and in the direction of Val Grande.

Combats continue on the Carnic Plateau, where we are making slow but constant progress. Between July 4 and 7 we took 1,400 prisoners.

On the night of July 6 an Italian dirigible effectively bombarded the railroad junction north of Opcina, (northeast of Trieste.) Aeroplanes dropped a number of bombs yesterday on the Austrian aviation field near Aisevissa, east of Goritz, causing fires, and also on the railroad station at Nabresina. Our aviators were obliged to alight, but returned unharmed.

VIENNA, July 8, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the Goritz region the enemy yesterday made several attacks, all of which were repulsed.

In the Middle Isonzo and Kern districts quiet prevailed.

On the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontier there were artillery engagements only.

ADRIATIC SEA CLOSED TO MERCHANT VESSELS

But Italy Will Give Safe Convoy Into Italian or Montenegrin Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page today notified the State Department, in a cablegram sent from Rome yesterday, that the Italian Government had closed the Adriatic Sea to navigation by merchant vessels of all countries, but that safe convoy would be furnished for ships wishing to enter ports on the Adriatic belonging to Italy or occupied by Italy or Montenegro. The report read:

"The Italian Government informs me that from July 6 the blockade declared by it on the 26th and 28th of last May has been extended to all the zones of the Adriatic Sea north of the line Otranto-Aspri-Ruga-Strade Bianche. Navigation in this sea north of this line is considered forbidden to all merchant vessels of all countries.

"A safe convoy will be delivered by the Ministry of War or by its agents to ships wishing to enter ports on the Adriatic Sea belonging to or occupied by Italy or Montenegro. Such ships should go to the port of Gallipoli, (Southern Italy,) where they will receive, after verification by the local maritime authorities, a safe convoy for entering the Adriatic. Ships wishing to leave the zone of blockade should, after having received a permit from the authorities of the port of departure, go to Bari, where a safe convoy for leaving will be given them.

"Ships furnished with a safe convoy should not present themselves before the line of blockade (Otranto-Aspri-Ruga-Strade Bianche) except during the day. They should anchor on this line at a distance sufficient to allow of a visit of war vessels assigned to this purpose. Navigation in the Adriatic Sea to merchant ships of all nationalities having obtained a convoy of entrance or of departure is regulated by the Royal Decree of June 13, 1915, No. 899, and by all other rulings which the Italian maritime authorities will establish, case by case, for ships allowed to enter or go out of the Adriatic.

"All ships not observing these regulations will be considered as violating the blockade and will be captured and confiscated, and the merchandise on board disposed of according to existing rulings."

AUSTRIANS TORPEDO AN ITALIAN CRUISER

Crew of the Amalfi Cheer as Vessel Sinks—Most of Them Saved.

ROME, July 8.—The Italian armored cruiser Amalfi was torpedoed and sunk at dawn yesterday morning by an Austrian submarine while taking part in a reconnoissance in the Upper Adriatic. Official announcement of the disaster is made by the Ministry of Marine. Most of the members of the crew were saved.

The text of the statement, which bears yesterday's date, follows:

A reconnoissance in force was accomplished last night (July 6) in the Upper Adriatic. The Amalfi, which took part in the reconnoissance, was torpedoed at dawn this morning by an Austrian submarine and soon listed heavily to port.

The commander, before giving orders to the crew to jump overboard, cried "Long live the King, long live Italy!" The entire crew, drawn up along the stern, echoed the shout, giving a remarkable exhibition of courage and discipline.

The commander, who was the last to leave, slipped overboard shortly before the Amalfi sank. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved.

A dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia from its Venice correspondent states that the Amalfi was torpedoed when thirty kilometers, (about twenty miles) from the coast. Efforts to save the cruiser were regarded as useless, and orders for saving the crew were immediately given. The Amalfi sank in less than half an hour. Other ships of the division arrived at full speed, picking up men of the crew, 500 of whom were saved. Two hospital ships were sent to the scene from Venice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, July 9.—The news that Austria had celebrated the first day of Italy's blockade of the Adriatic by torpedoing the Amalfi caused sorrow all over the country and especially in the maritime towns.

Venice, whence, it is believed, a large number of the crew of the Amalfi was recruited, is no longer a gay pleasure city. The great monuments of art are all covered up or hidden away. The cheerful twinkling illuminations of the houses and gondolas have vanished. The Queen of the Adriatic seems to have changed her character in keeping with these tragic days. Women of the people, wrapped in their characteristic black shawls with a deep black fringe, go about with tragic faces.

But public opinion generally realizes that the Amalfi's loss is crushing proof of the necessity of Italy's war, showing as it does the ease with which Austria, owing to her superior naval position, is able to attack Italy's navy, the Amalfi being torpedoed only eighteen miles from the coast. A glance at the map shows Italy's coast line without one great naval base, while the Austrians have many, thanks to the formation of the coast of the Eastern Adriatic, a myriad islands forming sure and unapproachable havens of refuge for her ships.

ITALIANS QUIT CANAL JOBS.

Many Will Join Italian Colors at Front—180 Sailed Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 8.—Many of the Italian laborers and employes on the Canal have voluntarily given up their jobs to join the Italian colors at the front.

The first contingent of 180 of them sailed from Colon today for Italy with the intention of joining the army in the Turkish campaign. Before they entrained they paraded through the streets of Panama, led by a band.

50-MILE MOTOR BOATS TO ROUT SUBMARINES

Allies Ask Here for 30-Foot Craft to Mount Guns and Outrun Anything Ever Built.

The C. C. Smith Boat and Engine Company, of 1,205 Lexington Avenue, announced yesterday that it had been asked by the British, French, and Russian Governments to submit estimates for the construction of powerful motor speed boats, of sufficient strength to permit the mounting of two or more light guns, the boats to be used, it is understood, in running down German submarines in the waters around England and France and in the Baltic. The British Government, it is understood, wants a fleet of at least 100 of these craft, while the Russians, it is said, want thirty or forty. The number wanted by France is not known.

A design of such a boat as the British Government desires was shown to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by a representative of the Smith Company. It was said that the deal was pending, but had not yet been closed.

SURE OF BRITISH MUNITIONS

French War Official Finds the Work Now Well Organized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—On the eve of his departure for Paris Albert Thomas, the French Under Secretary for War, charged with the direction of the supply of munitions, made the following statement to a representative of The London Times:

"I leave England with the profound conviction that every possible effort is being made to supply the munitions of war which are needed and that the effort will be completely realized.

"From a close personal observation I have satisfied myself that England from her immense resources can furnish illimitable supplies in aid of the cause of the allied nations. I can bear emphatic testimony to the value of the splendid organizing work which is being so successfully pursued by Mr. Lloyd George, and I leave your hospitable shores with a renewed conviction that the joint efforts of the allied powers in a just cause will be rewarded by a decisive victory."

Riker-Hegeman Soda Fountain Service—A clean, dry, polished glass every time—GRADE A MILK EXCLUSIVELY—Syrups without preservatives—highest obtainable quality of everything. Altogether a confidence-inspiring service that will win your heart forever.

43 New York Stores.



Half-Yearly Sale Stein-Bloch Clothes

THE swift response to our first announcement of this sale proves that *genuine values* never need go a-begging for takers. Assortments are still broad, and *we have your size.*

This assembly includes *Three-Piece Suits* in light and medium weights and full, ½, ¼ or skeleton lined. Every garment is clinchingly guaranteed for style and service. *No charge for alterations.*

$25 Suits.....$18.75
$30 Suits.....$24.75
$35 Suits.....$28.75

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

RABBI HERTZ FINDS TROOPS CONFIDENT

Spirit Superbly Heroic, He Says on Return to London After Visiting Trenches.

TOURED OVER LONG LINE

Profound Religious Spirit Among the Men—Tells of Old Jewish Legend of Second Fiery Deluge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—On his return to London tonight after a fortnight's visit to the firing line in France, Chief Rabbi Hertz of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, said, in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the spirit of the British and French soldiers was superbly heroic. Among all the troops, he said, unfailing courage prevailed, inspired by the conviction that the Allies in the end would utterly crush their German and Austrian adversaries.

The Chief Rabbi saw the soldiers in camp from Ypres in the northern battle area to Vermelles in the south, and everywhere found the same unflagging spirit and belief that the Allies will prevail.

Trip Made in Motor Car.

The rabbi's trip, which was made in a motor car with the Rev. Michael Work among the English Jewish soldiers in the whole field, was for the purpose of seeing how the soldiers fared. His visit convinced him, he told THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the entire body of soldiers, English Jews and all, were amazingly adapting themselves to terrible methods of warfare, and were buoyed up by the highest inspiration.

In the course of his journey Rabbi Hertz met Field Marshal French and Generals under him, but of what he learned from them of the intimate secrets of the war, he said, he was naturally not privileged to talk.

The rabbi said he came away from the battlefield, with its heart-sickening slaughter, with a solemn sense of the awful consequence of the war upon the whole world.

The Second Deluge.

Being asked the deepest impression he brought back with him, he answered that the ultimate effect of the war was a thing all humanity must seriously regard, adding:

"No war, least of all a world war, can leave the nations as it found them. There is an old Jewish legend of a second deluge—a deluge of fire that would sweep over the earth. In anticipation of it the children of men were bidden to write the story of man on tablets of clay, as these tablets would not only escape destruction, but would be turned into hard stone. We today are witnesses of such a deluge of fire as was dreamed of by the ancients, and far-reaching will be its spiritual results for all mankind.

"During the last year we have seen the laws of God and man accounted as mere clay, breakable and effaceable at will. However, the triumph of Great Britain and her allies in this world conflagration will convert the benests of right and humanity into regulative principles for all international dealings."

The Chief Rabbi went to say that international agreements entered into by Germany were thrown to the winds by the German war lords as though brittle clay. After the war, he said, there would be a judgment day for the nations, adding: "After this a solemnly made treaty will be regarded as a treaty, and the scourge of hypocrisy among nations, as manifested in Germany's attitude, will be wiped away."

In his trip to the trenches, the rabbi said, he found that all the soldiers were of profoundly religious sympathy and that a feeling of sincerest regard for the creed preferences of each other prevailed.

"While I found men of various faiths, Episcopal, Catholic, or Jewish, indulgent for each other," said the rabbi, "it was quite apparent that those brought up in a particular creed even more steadfastly than ever clung to their own church denomination. This, while quite natural, was to my mind, an eloquent tribute to their religious bringing up.

"As to the scenes of the war, I cannot bring myself to talk. I witnessed terrible things, showing the terror of the conflict, but, standing out through it all, is the supreme heroism and sublime religious spirit of the soldier in the trench, that must take the allied army on to triumphant victory in the end."

AMERICANS KILLED ON LINER

Richard Martin and John Mahoney Among Anglo-Californian Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An official dispatch to the State Department today from Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, brought the news that two Americans were killed on the British steamship Anglo-Californian of the Allen Line when that freighter was riddled on July 4 by shell fire from a German submarine. Mr. Skinner notified the department that eight men were killed and eight wounded while the freighter was running from the submarine. The two Americans were Richard Martin of Chelsea, Mass., or of Providence, R. I., and John Mahoney, 321 Third Avenue, New York City.

This information was sent to Mr. Skinner by Consul Wesley Frost at Queenstown, who reported that these facts were given to him by surviving American members of the crew.

John Mahoney, one of the Americans in the crew of the steamship Anglo-Californian, who was killed when that steamship was shelled by a German sumbarine on July 4, was said to have formerly been employed at Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West Sixty-sixth Street. According to information sent to the State Department yesterday, Mahoney gave his address when he shipped on the steamer at Newport News, Va., as 321 Third Avenue, New York. No one at that address was able to recall that Mahoney had lived there.

MONEY FOR DACIA'S CARGO.

French Vote $600,000 to Cover That and Other Seizures.

PARIS, July 8.—The French Senate today unanimously appropriated $600,000 to be used by the Minister of Marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the American steamer Dacia.

The Dacia formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Line. After changing her registry she sailed from Galveston, Texas, with a cargo of cotton destined for Germany. On reaching European waters she was picked up by a French cruiser and taken into Brest. A French prize court, after hearing the case, recommended that the French Government purchase the cargo.

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Men's Silk Lined Suits
Half Lined with Silk, Including Sleeves

New three and four button models, in checked overplaids, hair-line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, shepherd checks, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, soft roll front, natural shoulders, hand tailored; vest with silk back. 33 to 46 chest.

20.00 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Unlined Suits
With Silk Lined Sleeves

Two or three button soft roll front models of overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge. 33 to 46 chest.

17.50 *Regular Price $24.50*

Men's Unlined Suits
Also Half Mohair Lined, Sleeves Silk Lined

Hand tailored suits, unlined or half mohair lined, in two or three button models, of the newest hair lined overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted; also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders. 33 to 46 chest.

22.50 *Regular Price $32.50*

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Hand tailored. Of English flannel or striped white serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 *Regular Price $5.75*

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Navy Blue Serge Coats, half belted back, unlined. *Black and White Shepherd Checked Velour Coats*, with stitched belted back, patch pockets, unlined, sleeves silk lined; *Knitted Norfolk Coats*, in gray, brown or green heather mixtures. Sizes 33 to 44 chest.

Special 9.75

TO LET POWERS DECIDE ALBANIA'S FUTURE

Official Announcement of Plan Made by the Government of Montenegro.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from its Cettinje correspondent states that the Government has officially announced that it will submit Albania's future to a decision of the powers.

The Scutari correspondent of the same agency wires that the Austrian Consul and his staff have been expelled from Albania, being escorted to the Austrian frontier. All Austrian subjects and agents, he says, are being arrested and sent into Montenegro for internment.

A dispatch from Cettinje, Montenegro, to the same agency says:

"The Montenegrin authorities who recently took possession of Scutari, Albania, have ordered the population to give up all arms and ammunition. As a result a large amount of rifles and cartridges of Austrian origin were handed over, and they will be used to arm several thousand Montenegrins who now are returning from America."

MONTENEGRINS SAY THEY WIN.

Deny Austrian Assertion That They Were Defeated at Trebinje.

CETTINJE, July 8, (via London.)—The following official statement has been issued by the War Office:

On July 4 and 5 the Austrians vigorously attacked Montenegrin positions near Grahovo, but all assaults were repulsed.

We emphatically contradict a report emanating from Vienna that our troops were defeated in an engagement at Trebinje. This is the same engagement referred to above. Our troops made no retreat and more than held their own at all points.

VIENNA, July 8, (via London.)—Concerning the operations in Herzegovina against the Montenegrins the War Office today gave out the following:

On the heights east of Trebinje, in the southeastern theatre of war, fighting against the Montenegrins was renewed on the night of July 6-7. As counter attacks on July 6 failed, the enemy attempted an attack during the night which completely collapsed before our artillery fire. Now everything is quiet there. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

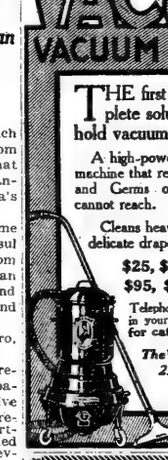
TO FLOAT THE EMDEN.

German Cruiser to be Exhibited in Australia—Successful Recruiting.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 8.—The Department of Defense has awarded a contract for the salving of the German cruiser Emden, which was sunk off Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, by the Australian cruiser Sydney. The contractors say the raider can be easily floated, and will be here by Christmas. The Emden will be exhibited.

Recruiting in Victoria has been very successful, and New South Wales is about to begin a campaign for men.

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A high-powered TURBINE machine that removes Dirt, Dust and Germs ordinary cleaning cannot reach.

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Of silk and madras or madras in bright or conservative stripes; French cuffs.

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Of tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of stripes and colorings.

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Of crepe de chine in a large variety of combination stripes; also emb'd Swiss Louisine, in pastel shades. *Regular Price $1.00* .55

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Of plain colored mercerized pongee, surplice neck, silk loops and pearl buttons. *Regular Price $1.50* 1.15

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Of white madras, athletic shirt, knee drawer. *Regular Price 65c. Per Garment* .40

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Of extra quality pure thread silk, in black or navy blue; double lisle heel and Nu toe guard. *Heretofore $1.00. 3 pair for $1.50* .55

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Two piece, of pure worsted in navy and white, navy and red or black and red. Sizes 34 to 44. *Regular Price $5.00* 3.75

Men's FIELD CLUB Shirt
"STYLE REGISTERED" *Made by Franklin Simon & Co.*

Entirely new convertible collar shirt, ideal for golf, tennis and outdoor wear. Sizes 13½ to 18.

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WAR REPORTERS COMPARE NOTES

McCormick Argues for the Allies, Bennett Sees Germany a Winner.

SAYS RUSSIA SAVED ALLIES

McCormick Gives Her Credit for Twice Drawing the Germans from the Western Front.

BENNETT LAUDS TEUTONS

Says Germany Is Destined to Reorganize Europe After Winning Through Organization.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK and JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

Mr. McCormick is one of the proprietors of The Chicago Tribune and has been sending war dispatches from Russia. Mr. Bennett has been correspondent of the same newspaper in Germany and Belgium.

BERGEN, Norway, June 20.—We had not seen each other for nearly a year. When we parted in Chicago in July, 1914, Europe was at peace.

When we met again in Stockholm a fortnight ago we encountered on every hand the perplexities which war creates and felt in every hour the strain it imposes on even the neutral countries. We found ourselves in the eleventh month of a struggle, some of the important aspects of which we have studied at first hand.

We don't like to call ourselves war correspondents, if for no other reason than that the term has been insufferably cheapened by a crew of imposters and braggarts that has descended on Europe. But we think we are pretty well seasoned war travelers and reasonably conscientious observers.

Since hostilities began McCormick has been in England, France, Austria, Russia, the Balkans, and Greece. Bennett has been in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Of his nine weeks in Russia McCormick spent six with Russian troops. He has been in at least eight representative Russian cities.

Bennett was in Brussels when the Germans marched into the city last August. He has been four times in France and Belgium with German troops, once in Russia with them, and once in Austria with German and Austrian troops.

Both of us were in Przemysl a few days apart—McCormick during the Russian occupation of the premier Galician fortress, Bennett the day after the Bavarians, Silesians, and Austrians had retaken it.

McCormick thinks he has seen 500,000 or 600,000 Russian troops all told—sometimes on the march, sometimes in the trenches, sometime engaged in artillery duels with the Germans and Austrians. Bennett is not willing to make even a rough guess as to how many German and Austrian troops he has seen under similar conditions—perhaps 1,000,000 in ten months.

In short, we have seen something, and we think we know something. Each of us has studied, or at least been stunned by manifestations of colossal organization. Each has followed at close range some of the stages of gigantic military movements. Each has been brought in fleeting but friendly touch with some of the supreme personalities in the world today, from the Grand Duke Nikolaievitch on the one side to the Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the other.

Correspondents Compare Impressions.

Since we met in Stockholm two weeks ago we have been traveling by easy stages across the Scandinavian Peninsula. And the matters of forwarding agents, relay stations, and such like office detail once disposed of, there has been hardly a waking hour of the two weeks when we have not been exchanging questions and answers on what we have seen in the war zones and what we deduce from the things we have seen.

Each of us seems to be the possessor of—or to be possessed by—intense sympathies and convictions. Sometimes, when our talk waxed warm, each of us surrendered to an impulse to brush aside the other's sympathies as fatuities and his convictions as prejudices. But that did not last long. We tried to play fair. We did not want rhetoric so much as information, and we agreed not to waste time—in Dr. Johnson's phrase—in "talking for victory."

Today we are shaping our questions and answers into an article, and—so far as we can see—our notes show two men engaged in trying to pass the impassable. Neither of us has convinced the other.

On some important subject, though, each has occasionally staggered the other by insistence on a point concerning which the listener had to confess that he had known nothing. Each of us believes the other to be a man sufficiently honest to be trusted with a pen. Each in times past has reposed confidence in the other's judgment. But during our trading of questions and answers there have been moments when McCormick has thought Bennett infatuated and Bennett has thought McCormick hopelessly credulous.

"You are overimpressionable and have made abject surrender to your ten months of German environment," says McCormick.

"You have been swept off your feet by the glamour of what you have seen among the choicest troops of the Czar," says Bennett.

McCormick insists that Bennett has no right to think of the Russian forces as demoralized and the Russian plans of campaign as disorganized, because he (Bennett) has not been with Russian troops. Bennett replies that of the half dozen Tribune correspondents who have been on the war zones, McCormick is the only one who has not been in Germany and the only one who is not convinced that Germany is making successful war.

"And I am the only one of the six who has been in Russia," McCormick answers.

"From the sanguine tone of some of your dispatches on certain Russian operations," says Bennett, "one would suppose the Russians were in Germany now instead of having twice been thrown out."

"Nevertheless," says McCormick, "Russia is doing her share in helping the Allies beat Germany."

Bennett mutters: "You might precede your celebration of victory by taking a few leagues of territory."

Tells Bennett of Hindenburg's Fail.

McCormick tells Bennett of conditions and happenings in Germany of which Bennett has to acknowledge he has not even heard. Among the happenings, McCormick declares, is the discrediting and the practical elimination of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as a factor in the direction of the campaign on the eastern front.

"Do you know that?" McCormick asks.

"I do not," answers Bennett, "and neither does Germany."

"It is true, nevertheless," McCormick replies, "and Mackensen is Germany's man now."

What seems to us most curious and baffling is that in comparing our respective answers we come on sentence after sentence that would fit the state of affairs in all the armies and all the warring nations we have studied. In other words, identical answers are made to some of the questions of both McCormick and Bennett.

What McCormick says about the state of feeling in Russia or the condition of Russian military hospitals Bennett says in the same words about the state of feeling in Germany and the condition of German military hospitals.

Each of us, we are beginning to discover, has a tendency to make the mistake of supposing that certain beautiful and elemental manifestations of devotion and courage that are characteristic of all peoples and armies in war time are peculiar to the particular people and army with whom he has spent so many wonderful days.

By the same token, McCormick regards the phrase "brutal Cossacks" as springing from ignorance. Bennett considers the words "drunken Uhlans" a slander.

Furthermore, we are ready to grant that any man who has seen even so few as 100,000 troops at various points along the various fronts has heard of and seen instances of devotion that may be heard of and seen in every army.

Occasionally, as we talked, impatience found release in the words—directed, we hope, quite impersonally—"The man is mad."

And the upshot of all our talks is the suspicion that there is no such being as a wholly neutral war correspondent, for the reason, perhaps, that soldiers in the field take so prodigious a hold on the imagination and the affections that even the neutral observer soon comes to believe in and to love the soldiers with whom his lot happens to be cast. In any event, we would rather end by believing that than believe that one of us is altogether fatuous and the other wholly deluded.

Two Irreconcilables in Debate.

Saying so much for each other, we have the honor to submit to our readers our questions and answers in the rough form in which we exchanged them:

Bennett—From what you learned in Russia, how would you sum up the situation in a nutshell?

McCormick—The war is won.

Bennett—By Russia, you mean?

McCormick—Exactly.

Bennett—Why?

McCormick—Because the German forty-year plan of campaign, which involved the military conquest of France, has broken down.

Bennett—Why has it broken down?

McCormick—Because Russia struck Germany in the back and pulled her away from the gates of Paris—not once, but twice, in August and in October.

Bennett—Granting that your interpretation of what has happened on the east front is sound, how long do you think the war will last?

Predicts a Three Years' War.

McCormick—About three years at least.

Bennett—Why?

McCormick—Because Germany has made an extraordinary levy en masse, and may as a result be able to maintain a military preponderance for that length of time. How long do you think the war will last?

Bennett—The best I dare to hope is that an end may be reached with Russia next Autumn, with France toward the close of next Winter, and with England, perhaps at the end of a year and a half, perhaps at the beginning of Winter after next. But all my guesses are really most indefinite, because the more I see the less confidence I have in prophecies, especially my own prophecies. When the greatest Generals of the age do not dare to anticipate, who am I to vaporize? But surely the war will last until the Allies grow weary of beating their heads against the ring of steel and concrete protecting Germany. The value of that ring is not solely military. It is of enormous economic value in that within the ring every man, woman, and child is cheerfully and confidently doing the appointed task. Why is it the German territory now occupied by the Allies is of no significance?

McCormick—Because Germany was vastly superior in military resources at the outset of the war.

Bennett—But you greatly miss the significance of the German military and economic organisms if you think the superiority you concede will not be maintained. Proof that it is being maintained and warrant for believing that it will be maintained lie in the German constant discovering, inventing, and developing of new military and economic resources and expedients. The Germans are the most resourceful, the most ingenious and the thriftiest people in the world, and there are 70,000,000 of them. All their preeminent attributes they are now applying to the business of war-making with the same intensity they displayed in applying those attributes to carrying out the greatest experiment in practical socialism which the world has seen.

McCormick—But that will be equalized when the other nations have been studying the business of making war a little longer.

Bennett—"A little longer!" Man alive! Germany has been learning what she knows ever since the time of Frederick the Great's father. It's taken nearly two centuries.

McCormick—Please let me finish. Of the three allies, Russia was the only militaristic nation, but it was neither a scientific nor a manufacturing nation. When Russia has received the benefits of its scientific and manufacturing power, then its numerical and physical preponderance will turn the scale.

Bennett—Meanwhile Germany will have won the war. What of this report I hear that the "only sons" in Russia—always exempt from military service except in case of a supreme crisis—have been called to the colors?

McCormick—I don't know about that, but I do know that Russia has only first-line men and has not had recourse to Landwehr or Landsturm.

Bennett—How can Russia reconcile itself to the indubitable moral effect on the Balkans of the retaking of Przemysl?

Why Przemysl Was Lost.

McCormick—Przemysl was hard to hold because the Russian railway extends only to the borders of Galicia. When I was in Lemberg the road had not been extended that far. But the great point is this—that Russia has been able to fight the war with an eye solely to military consideration, while Germany has found it necessary to subvert military ends to moral effect, as shown, first, by withdrawing six army corps from before Paris to repel the raid into East Prussia, and, second, by an attack in Galicia, which can hardly bring any military advantage, because by pushing in the Russian front the Germans are merely lengthening their own lines of communication and shortening the lines of the Russians. A military move of genuine value would have been to strike south from Königsburg.

Bennett—This is madness or fatuity. The price of successful invasion is the keeping open of your long lines of communications.

McCormick—That has seldom been done in history. The attempt to do it has ruined greater men than their Excellencies Hindenburg and Mackensen; vide the retreat from Moscow.

Bennett—Cracow is unscathed; two-thirds of Galicia is cleared of the enemy; Przemysl is retaken, and there is not a Russian foot on German soil. What do you make of that?

McCormick—The Russians have never made an offensive against Germany except as a diversion to pull the German forces from the western front. In other words—again my phrase—to draw Germany away from the gates of Paris and Calais.

Why Are "Neutrals" Anti-German?

Bennett—After your travels in three of the allied countries, what reasons do you find for the pitiless attitude of the press, not only of the Allies, but of technically neutral countries, toward Germany?

McCormick—I don't concede the premises of your question. I don't believe there is a pitiless attitude toward Germany. The neutrals feel that Germany is bent on conquest, and the Allies are therefore fighting for their continued freedom.

Bennett—Broadly speaking, is it not true that Germany, except for the two nations in arms with her, has not a friend in the world? That certainly is my conviction.

McCormick—Sweden, as you and I have seen in the past few days, is a friend to Germany—platonic, perhaps, but certainly friendly. Furthermore, Germany has got the Kings and Queens of most of the Balkan States and the Queen of Greece. Personally, I feel that the extinction of Germany would be most undesirable from the point of view of the United States.

Bennett—Why? I ask because I am glad you concede that much, and I want to hear your reasons.

McCormick—Germany is undoubtedly the world-leader in the development of organized community life; and that, when combined with a democratic form of government, is the ideal toward which civilization is reaching. From a national point of view, I feel that the overwhelming defeat on either side in this struggle would leave the victor strong enough to threaten the power and even the freedom of the United States.

Bennett (aside)—Precisely as England is doing at this moment.

McCormick (catching the words)—And so is Germany.

Bennett—Any way, you and I are beginning to get to a common basis. Your just spoken views on Germany as a world leader in the task of making life better worth living for those who used to find life hardest become identical with my views. After ten months in Germany and after observations in allen territory, now not only conquered and occupied by Germany but also brilliantly reorganized and administered by Germany, it is my profound conviction that German life has a mission as the reorganizer, cleanser, and discipliner of Continental Europe.

McCormick—Then you admit the Allies' point of view?

Bennett—I don't quite catch your meaning.

McCormick—You believe that Germany has a mission to conquer Europe?

Germany's "Mission to Conquer Europe."

Bennett—You are not playing fair. You twist my words. But put it that way if you like. A mission to conquer Europe, yes. But not by arms. The present struggle of arms is preliminary to Germany's entry into colossal economic and scientific works that will extend from the Baltic to the Bosporus. When has Germany abused victory? Is not German Poland the better for Germany's being there? Is not German Poland the answer to the case of Ireland when you come to contrast English methods of administering conquered countries with the German method?

McCormick—You say that German Poland is the better for Germany's being there?

Bennett—Decidedly.

McCormick—The Poles don't think so.

Bennett—I beg your pardon, but I am confident they do. I have spent a month in German Poland since the war began. I saw much of the good attitude of the Poles toward the German Government in the present crisis. As a result, especially of the good attitude of the Polish Catholic clergy, Posen has today an Archbishop for the first time in several years; I think it is twelve years.

McCormick—A Pole is not allowed to build a house or a pigsty without the consent of the Prussian autocracy.

Bennett—If you mean that a Pole in German Poland has to conform to the best building regulations in the world, I can only say that so does a German have to.

McCormick—A Pole is dispossessed of his land without adequate compensation.

Bennett—I don't believe it. The fact is that the Germans in a somewhat visionary effort to Germanize Poland have paid extravagant prices for hundreds of Polish farms. That fact I had on the authority of a nephew of Prince Bismarck. Furthermore, the prices paid by the Germans for these Polish farms and estates often were so lavish that Poles whose funds were not in land frequently made a good thing out of Germany by buying up the farms of their compatriots at a reasonable figure and reselling them to the Germans at a large advance. This happened so often that Count Bismarck acknowledged that the German land scheme in Poland had been, if not a failure, certainly a disappointment.

Germany's "Abuse of Victory."

McCormick—But let's go back a little. You ask me, "When has Germany ever abused victory?" Like every other country, she has abused victory every time she has won. She is ruthless in Schleswig-Holstein, in Poland, in Alsace-Lorraine, stamping out national characteristics with great brutality.

Bennett—With tactlessness, yes.

McCormick—The Norwegian Amundsen was not allowed to lecture in Schleswig-Holstein in a Scandinavian tongue. That was only so late as last year, and you and I have the fact from the explorer himself. As to contracts that you seem to think are evoked by the woes of Poland and Ireland, I can only say that I hope to live to see home rule attained by both the Poles and the Irish, and I want to ask you a question, and I think it is a fair one. Do you think Austria-Hungary will ever free herself from the domination of the Hohenzollern family, which this war has already created?

Bennett—Not to evade, but honestly to state my belief. I don't think such a domination exists. Such measures of self-sacrifice as have been taken by Austria have been taken for the weal of both countries. As to the future, the relations between Germany and Austria will not involve German domination, but will comprehend a working partnership between the two countries. But let us not get too deep in the Weltpolitik.

McCormick—Good.

Bennett—And to get back to the soldiers, I want to ask you a question about equipment. In one of your articles I read this: "The Russian company field kitchen is a model for all other armies." Do I quote you accurately?

McCormick—Sure.

Bennett—Is it surrounded by a glycerin bath?

McCormick—No.

Bennett—Is is arranged in compartments, so that several kinds of food can be prepared over one fire, or is it the primitive principle of a gypsy kettle?

McCormick—It is the original military soup kettle on wheels.

Bennett—Not elaborate, then?

McCormick—No.

Bennett—Are there riveted to it bronze plates lettered with instructions as to the preparation of various kinds of food?

McCormick—I don't know. But what are these questions leading up to? What are you wanting to get at?

Bennett—I have got at what I wanted. I'm through.

McCormick—Well, I'm not. The truth is, the German requires much more luxury in the field than the Russian does. Thus, when the Germans adopted the Russian field kitchen they had to elaborate it to their standard of living. On the same principle, when our army adopts the field kitchen, we shall have to have something more nearly complete than the Germans have.

Bennett—You will be a long time devising it.

McCormick—You miss my point. What I am trying to make you understand is that the Russian can thrive and be happy on food that would cause a strike in an American sweatshop.

Bennett—I never was taught that an ill-nourished soldier was a better soldier.

McCormick—Missing the point again. I don't mean that the Russian ration is bad food. I don't mean bad food. I mean simple food. And you know as well as I that the army that can get on with the least is the most effective army. How about the relative weight of the German and Russian kitchen?

Bennett—Oh, the German is much heavier.

McCormick—That is a serious handicap.

Bennett—Is it true, what I have more than once heard, that Russian military hospitals are short of chloroform and the various toxins? I don't know this, but our colleague, "Sam" Blythe, was emphatic about it.

McCormick—It isn't true. The Russians, like the Germans, don't use anaesthetics to the extent the Americans do. They have all they need for the cases they think require anaesthetics. All that is made in Warsaw.

Bennett—And toxins?

McCormick—They have those in Warsaw.

Bennett—How long can Russia keep it up?

Russia's Offensive a Year Off.

McCormick—Oh, forever. Ah! of course that's a rhetorical answer, and I don't mean it. But, to the best of my belief they don't contemplate an offensive for at least one year, and I know that their ammunition contracts are made for a minimum of three years. I don't mean that all contracts are made for that period, but the output of big factories working twenty-four hours a day for that period is assured for that period, with the option of renewal.

Bennett—How about the food supply for the civil population in Russia?

McCormick—I discovered no signs of alarm. How is it in Germany?

Bennett—Given the present conditions, the situation could not be more satisfactory. I have been in at least twenty German cities, large and small, and I found no evidences of want. You can still eat more than is good for you in Germany for 2 marks, (50 cents.) And with the single exception of this fact? Of all the warring powers, Germany is the only one that has not had to waste time and heartache over the drink problem. Think of that, man!—a nation that can say, "In our time of stress we have not to deal with drunkenness." As to pauperism—I don't mean poverty—but as to pauperism, Germany can say the same thing. It's wonderful, and it is beautiful.

McCormick—I don't believe there is any drink problem.

Bennett—It's the curse of the world, and you know it.

McCormick—What is the professional, inside opinion of Hindenburg in Germany?

Bennett—So far as I, an outsider, have been able to glean it, that opinion is the highest. To be specific, I can only quote the words of a good soldier sprung of a house founded by a great soldier. I mean Count Yorck. And he, always a cautious-speaking man, said to me, "Beyond question, the Field Marshal is a man of genius, a man of very great genius." As to the lay opinion of Hindenburg, there is something in the words I have so often heard uttered in Germany: "Ah, if we only had such a man on the west front!"

McCormick—All that is interesting, for in Russia the conviction is that Hindenburg has been eliminated, owing to the enormous losses he has suffered.

Bennett—Honestly, now, what is Russia fighting for?

McCormick—To protect Serbia from the Hapsburgs.

Bennett—And Austria to protect the Hapsburgs from Serbia.

Austria's Reasons.

McCormick—Do you think Austria was justified in making war on Serbia without taking the matter up with Russia?

Bennett—I think Austria felt from her soul that the situation had become intolerable. In carrying out conviction, however, she undoubtedly counted on all the resources of Germany, and she did not count in vain. But to put in a nutshell this phase of the many phases of the origin of the war, you tell me that Russia is fighting to protect Serbia from the Hapsburgs. If you, in turn, want a primary cause for this war, I repeat that it lies in Austria's belief that she is fighting to protect the Hapsburgs from Serbian bandits.

McCormick—Was it in pursuit of a policy of self-defense that Austria forcibly annexed Bosnia and Herzogovina in 1908?

Bennett—I don't know. I should think so. If she hadn't done it, a rival would have, and that rival, already dangerous, would have become fatal. I mean the Pan-Slavic peoples.

McCormick—Well, I think you are right as far as that goes. But I want some information on another matter.

Bennett—Fire away.

McCormick—Do you think there is any serious question that the Kaiser party in Germany considers that the Kaiser has the divine right to change even international law to suit the needs of imperial Germany?

Bennett—The Germans are not idol worshippers. The so-called divine right attitude is a fantasy not created by them, but by a credulous world. The Hohenzollerns never believed in their so-called divine right save in the sense that any honest, pious, patriotic man believes that a divine obligation is laid on him to do his work in the world. Read the history of that family. No man can understand the Germany of today who hasn't read Carlyle's "Frederick the Great."

McCormick—Nonsense! Carlyle was a romancer.

Bennett—About the hardest-headed one I ever encountered.

McCormick—Why are the Germans torpedoing so many Norwegian boats?

Bennett—The natural inference is that the Norwegians are getting rich out of carrying contraband. That inference is justified by the enormous increase in the value of Norwegian ships—an increase known to you as being at least double.

Why Did They Shoot Civilians?

McCormick—Why did the Germans shoot Belgian civil prisoners?

Bennett—Because they madly violated the rules of war.

McCormick—Do you feel that in embarking tomorrow on a Norwegian boat bound for England I am going to get the full protection of international law?

Bennett—Decidedly not, and I wish you would not do it. You will not get that protection for the reason that Germany, rightly or wrongly, believes that Norway is carrying on traffic in violation of regulations governing contraband.

McCormick—Then I have to make a conclusion from your two admissions, and I have you on the hip. For I must say that in the case of Belgium, Germany has taken the extreme of a possible construction of the law to justify the killing of Belgians, and is taking the extreme of an opposite construction of the law to justify the killing of Americans. I cannot but feel that Germany's international lawyers are frantically endeavoring to find excuses for the hereditary militarists who consider the command of the Kaiser, or of those who stand in the place of the Kaiser, to be above every law, national, international, religious, or humane.

Bennett—War is war, and because it is what it is it involves the relaxation and often the infraction of laws we try to maintain in peace time, and, with more or less success, do maintain. The drastic infraction of those laws is peculiar to no nation in arms. You dwell on the German reprisals against Francs-tireurs in Belgium. It was terrible, I grant; but apparently it had to be if a whole army corps was to escape destruction. But, drastic as were these reprisals, there is not a page in German history saddened by a record of such reprisals as the English felt they had to make in India.

Justifications of "Kultur."

McCormick—Is the conquest of a civilized people and the blotting out of its racial or its national institutions justified on the principle of discipline, organization, and "Kultur"?

Bennett—Absolutely yes. That's history, that's civilization.

McCormick—Do you believe that this is the opinion held in Germany?

Bennett—Yes.

McCormick—Then what application of this view do you make in regard to our country?

Bennett—We do our work in the world, or we perish from it. Otherwise why cumber we the ground?

McCormick—I don't know but what that's right, though not precisely in the way you mean.

Bennett—Knowing your sympathies as I do, I don't want to seem to ask an insolent question. But do you feel that the mass of the Russian soldiery fight with the inspiration of a clear and lofty national ideal, or because they are impelled by a superstition, or, if you want to put it another way, because they are impelled by a childlike adoration? I refer to the peasants' cult of the Czar. Now, what is your view?

McCormick—The Slavs have a right to govern themselves. For that right they are laying down their lives. That is my answer.

Bennett—Do you want to see Russia win as Russia or only because she is one of the Allies and therefore of use in a cause with which we are all more or less sympathetic—I mean the cause of England—a cause which we all understand better, perhaps, than we understand the cause of Germany?

McCormick—I repeat, the Slavs have a right to govern themselves. Furthermore, Russia is the only potential friend of the United States whose victory, as such, could be followed by no aggression against us.

On that answer, which Bennett declared enigmatical, we paused, feeling rather futile, rather like two little Rollos, who had been painstakingly trying to illuminate each others' minds.

JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT,
ROBERT R. M'CORMICK.

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THAW BEARS WELL 5-HOUR GRILLING

Continued from Page 1.

because he was bitter against them, but rather to show the weakness of their contentions and their errors. He testified he didn't think, at this time, there was any conspiracy to keep him in Matteawan, and if there had been such a conspiracy, it ceased to exist perhaps two years ago. He mentioned Jerome specifically, and said he didn't believe the former District Attorney had any special interest in keeping him in Matteawan. But he did say that Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, a recent witness, was mistaken in quoting him as saying that he felt Jerome, in his unrelenting pursuit which carried him even to Canada, was simply doing what he felt was his duty as an official of the State.

Thaw testified also that he believed he "was doing wrong" in traveling in Europe with Evelyn Nesbit before she became his wife. At that point he went out of his way to explain that he had not "dragged Evelyn Nesbit through Europe," as some newspapers had stated. He had been, he said, conscientiously careful to see that no scandal attached to the name of Miss Nesbit during her trip with him and had never introduced her as his wife, or registered her at a hotel as his wife. When he went to Paris with her on his first European trip, he said, he had seen to it that she had a chaperon.

In every reference to his wife yesterday Thaw took the greatest care not to hold her up to scorn. Speaking of her testimony at one of the habeas corpus proceedings, when she swore that she had talked with him while he was at Matteawan about his alleged degenerate acts, he said he would have to make a denial.

"But, mind you," he was quick to add, "I don't say that she told an untruth intentionally. It was quite possible that she was mistaken."

That he had ever been a pervert Thaw denied flatly.

"Why, certainly not," was his indignant reply when the question was put to him directly by counsel for the State. He answered that question calmly and without the least show of nervousness or hesitation. Mr. Cook demanded an explanation from him about a visit which a girl, one of the alleged victims of his degeneracy, paid to him at an apartment he had kept in Fifth Avenue before he became attached to Miss Nesbit.

"Well," said Thaw, after a moment's hesitation, "I was not a Sir Galahad."

Contradicts Mrs. Merrill.

Thaw said he had never rented apartments from Mrs. Susan A. Merrill, as the latter testified on Wednesday. He admitted he had received mail at one of her apartments under the name of Mr. Reid, but denied he had ever taken the name of Professor Reid.

"Why did you visit the woman's apartments; why did you take the name of Mr. Reid?" thundered the State's attorney.

"I went to the apartments and others like it," said Thaw calmly, "because I was seeking evidence from girls against Stanford White. I took the name of Mr. Reid because I thought I could get more information if I was not known."

There was a heated controversy between Thaw and Mr. Cook when the subject of Thaw's will and codicil were brought up. The codicil contained a bequest of $7,500 to be used for the purpose of obtaining evidence against Henry W. Poor and Stanford White if anything should happen to Thaw.

Thaw expressed indignation because Mr. Becker at the opening of the present trial had thrown the glare of publicity on Mr. Poor's name.

"I didn't think Mr. Poor's name would ever be mentioned when I put it in the codicil," he said. "I included it because I thought it necessary to get evidence against Mr. White. In 1907, when Mr. Poor was very rich and alive his name was not introduced in the trials. Since that time he became bankrupt and died. Now you bring it in.

Says Jerome Protected Rich.

"At a previous trial Mr. Jerome kept Mr. Poor's name and many others carefully concealed. I didn't object to Mr. Poor's name being used. What I do object to is that he was kept out of it when he was very rich and that he should be dragged in later when he became bankrupt and died."

Thaw was also asked to name the rich men who he believed were in a conspiracy to send him to Matteawan and keep him there. He refused to tell them and said their names also had been hidden by Jerome and should not be brought out now. He said he had obtained his information from Justice Shearn, a former counsel to whom he referred frequently yesterday. Justice Hendrick ruled that the information was privileged and that Thaw need not tell the names.

While Thaw had pretty good command of himself most of the time, and especially when he was telling of Evelyn Nesbit's story of her ruin at the hands of White, there were times when he was highly excited and could not check brief outbursts.

One of these exciting moments came when he was questioned in detail about his conversations with his wife in the Tombs in 1907, in which she had told him that a Mrs. Stevens (Thaw gave the name as Mrs. Bossie Stevens) had said he was guilty of degenerate acts.

"Tell me what she actually told you. I am waiting for an answer, Mr. Thaw," said Mr. Cook.

"No you wouldn't want me to," he replied.

Denies Being Degenerate.

"But I do want you to."

"Well, then, you shouldn't," said Thaw in an excited voice. "It is plain nonsense you are talking about, and I think it would be very unbecoming of me to tell you here."

"But won't you trust me to judge about that?" asked Cook.

"No, I wouldn't," fairly shouted Thaw, leaning forward in the chair, "not since my counsel told me that you had read things I wrote over my shoulder. I wouldn't trust you."

"I did what? Well, you may rest assured that I did no such thing," said Mr. Cook, with heat.

Mr. Cook asked if the stories were about his alleged degeneracy, and Thaw replied:

"I can say very distinctly, no." He would not go into more detail, except to deny that he was guilty of any degenerate act.

Thaw has protruding, brillian eys and after the first few moments on the stand he had a difficult time keeping them on any one object. A muscle on the left side of the face just below the eye kept twitching at intervals, giving evidence that he was under a severe nervous strain, despite his effort to hide that fact.

Early in the questioning Mr. Cook, who assumed a fatherly attitude toward the witness and invited long answers, even apologizing when he found that a new question had interrupted some explanation or answer when he had thought the answer complete, asked Thaw about the alleged conspiracy to keep him in Matteawan.

Talks of Conspiracy.

This, it had been alleged, was one of Thaw's delusions. The witness went into a long detailed explanation of examinations of him made by physicians at Matteawan, which seemed to have little relevancy to the question. When Thaw concluded, however, it developed that he had worked out quite an explanation of the alleged conspiracy, and his explanation about the examinations fitted in, as he alleged that the examiners had put down lies about him and that a Mrs. Lynch, a stenographer, had protested at the statements put in the case book of the asylum.

On top of this came a rather remarkable exchange between Thaw and Attorney Cook. Mr. Cook asked him about a letter concerning the alleged conspiracy which he had written from the Beaufort Hotel, Concord, and Thaw, who seemed somewhat unstrung, retorted, to everybody's surprise, that it would take him two hours to explain

"Well, go ahead," said Mr. Cook.

Turning to Justice Hendrick, Thaw said he thought Mr. Cook should be permitted to sit down. Mr. Cook, amazed, wanted to know the reason.

"I was told Mr. Cook wasn't well," said Thaw.

"Who told you?" demanded Mr. Cook.

"The Sheriff," replied Thaw.

Mr. Cook remained standing. Then Thaw hastily explained that he had meant that he could not answer the question "for two hours," not that it would require two hours.

During the examination Mr. Stanchfield stood within a few feet of Thaw, and finally Deputy Attorney General Becker objected, saying that Dr. Flint's view was obstructed. Mr. Stanchfield angrily asserted that he would regulate his actions in court to please Dr. Flint, and Justice Hendrick upheld him.

Thaw's Publicity Campaign.

Mr. Stanchfield's calm and observant gaze may have had the effect of keeping Thaw's nerves more firm, but it did not prevent one outburst near the end of the session. Mr. Cook continued to press Thaw about his alleged degeneracy, and the witness became greatly irritated as insinuation after insinuation was made despite his denials.

"You are afraid to say you believe that is true while I am sitting here," he said.

For a moment there was a lull in the proceedings, for Thaw was plainly angry and worn by the ordeal.

"But you will be here when I sum up, won't you?" said Mr. Cook with a smile.

"Yes," retorted Thaw, "but I will be very much shut up, too, at that time."

While Thaw became much calmer after this clash, it seemed to have upset his nerves, and his manner was not as impressive.

Thaw told in some detail about the publicity campaign which had been carried on for him by Alfred Henry Lewis, and said he had spent perhaps $5,000 in getting out a newspaper in Manchester and distributing it. He had objected to his picture being published, he said, but his publishers had insisted it was necessary.

Speaking of the so-called Longfellow letters, he said Dr. Lamb, one-time Superintendent of Matteawan, had said they were not the kind a paranoiac would write, but might have been written by some other kind of lunatic. In a rather involved statement he explained to the jury that Dr. Baker, assistant under Dr. Lamb, got red behind the ears when he was closely questioned on the stand, as the jurors would soon see.

Thaw Tells of Courtship.

Justice Hendrick ruled that Thaw need not tell why he left Harvard, when that subject was brought up. Thaw admitted that he had threatened a cabman with an unloaded shotgun, an act which he called "very wrong but very rational." Referring to the testimony given by Frank Scribner and a Mr. Nichols, who were housemates of his at Harvard, he said he would rather be where he was than to be either of those men, who came forward to tell stories about a friend after twenty years.

Thaw told in detail of his courtship of Evelyn Nesbit. He met her in 1901, he said, but she didn't seem interested in him then, so he went away after calling upon her half a dozen times. He met her again in the Spring of 1903. She knew Stanford White then, but he never raised any objections to White, he said, "until she told me things about him."

Then he told of the revelations made to him by Miss Nesbit after he had taken the girl and her mother to Paris. Miss Nesbit told him, he said, that she had met White through friends who had told her mother what a fine man he was. Then her mother had gone to Pittsburgh and left her in White's care for a week or two. After that she first saw White at his office. White's partner, Mr. McKim, was there, and White told him the girl had been left in his care.

"Miss Nesbit said that McKim exclaimed: 'My God!' and left the office," said Thaw.

"She went to the house in Twenty-fourth Street," continued Thaw, "expecting to find a party. Mr. White was there alone. She wanted to go away, but he got her to wait and gave her a little champagne. The next she knew it was all over. She was ruined. She said White told her he didn't intend to do it. The reason she told me all this was that I asked her to marry me, and she said she couldn't do it."

Thaw said Miss Nesbit had confessed going to the tower with White several times after that.

Then Thaw told of going back to London, where he lived at the Hotel Carlton, while Miss Nesbit lived at the Claridge. He said Craig Wadsworth was there. Wadsworth he knew well, he said. He had "been hanging on to my coat tails," Thaw said. "He was fairly good company and a good filler-in."

Miss De Wolf as Chaperon.

After a trip on the continent, said Thaw, he and Miss Nesbit went to Paris, where he consulted Miss Elisabeth Marbury and Miss De Wolf, who chaperoned Miss Nesbit to New York, after he had discussed with them what was to be done here. On returning here, said Thaw, he had lived at the Hotel Waldorf, while Miss Nesbit was first at the Holland House and then at the Savoy and the Navarre. At about Christmas time, 1903, he went to live with Miss Nesbit and her mother at the Grand Hotel in Broadway.

Thaw was questioned again about his relations with Mrs. Merrill and the fact that she had said $40,000 was paid to keep girls from testifying against him and that there were 233 of these girls.

"I looked at the list," said Thaw. "I never saw any one she says she paid money to. Even that $1,000 she said she paid in the Ely affidavit was imagination, like the 233 girls."

A few minutes before the afternoon session closed Mr. Cook began to question Thaw about the plea he entered at the first and second murder trials. Thaw, plainly fagged, was not making the best impression then by his answers, which seemed somewhat rambling. His face was twitching, and his eyes appeared overbrilliant, even for Thaw. Then for a few moments he recovered his composure and matched wits with Mr. Cook.

"My plea at the first trial," he said, "was 'not guilty,' and then there was the plea of self-defense as well as insanity at the time of the killing of Mr. White. The plea of self-defense was made because it was possible to get in some evidence which couldn't be introduced on a plea of insanity. Maybe you didn't know that, Mr. Cook."

It was at this point that Justice Hendrick said it was time for adjournment.

MRS. THAW UNDER ARREST.

Reported Ill in Bed and Unable to Travel at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 8.—Process Server William Maguire, accompanied by John T. O'Brien, a deputy sheriff from Plattsburg, arrived at Chateauguay Lake about 2 o'clock this afternoon and went by motorboat to Camp Jack, where they learned that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was considered quite ill, so much so, in fact, that she had, on the advice of her physician, remained in bed, where she was attended by her maids and did not receive callers.

The officers were nonplussed at this turn of affairs and telephoned New York for instructions. They, however, served the warrant upon Mrs. Thaw, putting her under arrest. She submitted quietly, but is said to be physically incapable of traveling. Dr. McGibbin of Chateauguay is to make a further examination of Mrs. Thaw in the morning to determine whether she is in fit condition to travel.

Deputy Attorney General Cook had received no definite word last night concerning the plans to bring Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to this city under arrest. He had heard, he said, that Mrs. Thaw was confined to her bed by nervous breakdown and had stated that she could not come. Just what would be done under the circumstances Mr. Cook could not say until he had heard from the representatives he sent to Malone with the body attachment issued by Justice Hendrick.

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BRITAIN QUERIES US ON RECRUITING HERE

Ambassador Seeks Information, Following Indictments for Violations of Neutrality.

TWENTY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Enlisting Men for England and Supplying German Ships Charged by Federal Jury.

WASHINGTON, July 8. — Following reports of the indictment today by the Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco of geveral persons charged with violating American neutrality through enlisting recruits for the British army, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, formally applied to the State Department for a definition of the American Government's view as to whether English patriotic societies or other unofficial agencies violate the neutrality laws in sending subjects of Great Britain from the United States to volunteer in the British Army.

Conferences between the Departments of State and Justice will be held before an answer is given to this question, from which a serious diplomatic controversy may develop. The practice of returning volunteers to England has prevailed since the beginning of the war, and it is said that the British Government is prepared to register an emphatic protest if the United States takes the position that it is illegal.

According to the British contention, it is unjustly discriminatory to interfere with the transportation of volunteers, who are not actually enlisted on American soil, when no objection has been made to notifications by Consuls to reservists of other countries in the United States. In this connection emphasis is laid upon the fact that Great Britain has no reservists in the same sense as Germany, France, Italy, and other Continental powers.

Officials of the Department of Justice explained today that they had no understanding with the State Department in regard to recruiting. They pointed out, however, that the Criminal Code plainly prohibited the enlistment of "any person" in the United States to fight against the people of a friendly nation. The efforts of the department, it was declared, had not in any instance been directed against volunteers returning to their own country to fight, but against organized efforts to induce such return. A high official said this was demonstrated when, after the recent arrest of representatives of the Montenegrin Government for violating the law, the 145 men they had recruited for the Montenegrin Army were allowed to proceed.

Department agents are said to be watching developments in New York that may lead to further arrests in connection with British enlistments.

INDICT 20 ON PACIFIC COAST.

Arrests Pending in the Cases in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Twenty indictments charging various violations of neutrality were voted here today by the Federal Grand Jury.

Names of the persons indicted were withheld, pending their arrest. Recruiting for the British Army, and furnishing supplies to ships of war, are the offenses charged, except in those cases which charge conspiracy to these ends.

The indictments based on furnishing supplies to the warships have to do with the steamer Sacramento, which sailed from here Oct. 13, 1914, and arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, after her cargo had been taken off by German warships.

Indict Five Montenegrins in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Five Montenegrins, including three commissioners of the King of Montenegro and a former Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, were named in an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury today, charging conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

It is charged that Matanovich, writing on the stationery of the Montenegrin Foreign Office, authorized one Dushan Chelovich of Chicago to purchase transportation for recruits over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. A check signed "Savo Gjourashkovich" for $389 in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and said to have been in payment of passenger tickets for recruits, also figured in the evidence. Other evidence included addresses said to have been made by Gjourashkovich at meetings of Montenegrins and a conference alleged to have been held by the defendants in Chicago June 17.

NAVY TAKES OVER SAYVILLE RADIO

Continued from Page 1.

will be taken by enlisted men of the United States Navy, working under command of Lieutenant George R. Clark. Commercial and press messages will be sent and received, but they will be strictly censored to prevent the dispatch of unneutral information.

How Company Is Controlled.

The statement that the Atlantic Communication Company is in realty a German company, although organized under the laws of New York State, is borne out by the investigation, made by the Federal Government. The company is owned by the Telefunken Wireless Company of Germany, which is in turn owned by the Siemens & Halsk Company and the Allgemeine Electrizistats Gesellschaft, the two controlling electrical companies in Germany.

The American money in the enterprise is almost infinitesimal. Only Herman A. Metz and a few others, who are American citizens, own any stock in the company, and what they own is understood to be merely for the purpose of qualification as officers in the company. The rest of the stock is owned in Germany. The capital stock of the Atlantic Communication Company is $500,000, and statements made to the Department of Commerce by officers of the company have been that about $300,000 has been spent on the Sayville plant.

The plans of the Germans in establishing the new plant at Sayville contemplated that messages should be transmitted to Germany and South America. The application filed on April 29 for a license for the station was for a limited service between Sayville and other points, as follows: Between Sayville and Nauen and Eilvez, Germany, 4,000 miles, and between Sayville and Cartagena, Colombia, 2,000 miles. The messages sent to Cartagena were intended to be relayed in some instances to vessels in the West Indies and in the South Atlantic Ocean. It is understood that the Colombian Government has taken over the control of the German station at Cartagena.

Formal Notice From Daniels.

The decision of the United States Government to take over the Sayville station, will, it is understood, seriously interfere with certain plans of the German Government, but as to just what these projects were or what they embraced could not be ascertained here tonight. It is believed, on the basis of intimations conveyed, that the Sayville station was to be used in connection with the operations of submarine commanders and the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies.

When Captain Bullard of the navy conferred with officers of the Atlantic Communication Company in New York City today, he handed President Metz the following communication from Secretary Daniels:

July 7, 1915.

The President of the Atlantic Communication Company, 47 West Street, New York City.

Sir: In pursuance of an order issued by the President, this department will take over the active control and operation of the Sayville radio station belonging to the Atlantic Communication Company, and accordingly the necessary personnel will be sent to that station to take active charge of the administration and operation of the station.

This will be delivered to you by Captain W. H. G. Bullard, the Superintendent of the Naval Radio Service who has authority to arrange any details that may be necessary to effect the transfer of the control of the station and to perfect plans by which the uninterrupted service of the station may be continued and to arrange the question of rates, accounting, &c. Very truly yours, JOSEPHUS DANIELS,

Secretary of the Navy.

From New York City Captain Bullard went to Sayville this morning and took over the plant.

The most concise statement of the facts involved in the consideration of the application of the company for a license, which was rejected yesterday, is contained in a letter written by Secretary Redfield on June 25 to Secretary Lansing, which was as follows:

I beg respectfully to advise you as follows pursuant to your communication of the 16th inst. * * * concerning the reported erection by the Atlantic Communication Company of new radio apparatus at Sayville, Long Island, N. Y., for the transmission of messages to and from Nauan and Eilvese, Germany.

The Atlantic Communication Company, per H. A. Metz President, and Dr. K. G. Frank, Secretary and Treasurer, has applied for a license for the operation of what they call in their application of June 17, 1915, "the new sending set of the Sayville Station." Their forma application for a license was dated April 27, 1915, and action thereunder has been deferred pending the completion of the station, which is now substantially ready for operation.

There are features in connection with this application which make it seem to be inadvisable to grant the desired license. These are as follows: The Atlantic Communication Company is owned by the Telefunken Company of Germany, which is itself owned by the Siemens and Halske Company and the Allgemeine Electrizitats Gesellschaft of Germany. The Siemens and Halske interests, together with the Allgemeine group, are the controlling German electrical interests.

Dr. Karl Georg Frank, who signs the communication from the Atlantic Communication Company as Secretary and Treasurer, is the representative in New York of the Siemens electrical companies. These German interests own the entire stock of the Atlantic Communication Company, save a few shares sufficient to qualify Hon. Herman A. Metz, its President, to act as such officer. Mr. Metz is the representative in this country of prominent German dyestuff interests.

German Duplex Management.

* * * The German stations appear now to have a duplex management, the military features controlled by the military authorities and the commercial features by the Imperial Post Office. These stations, thus controlled, are those with which the Sayville apparatus directly communicates. * * *

The department is further advised that Professor J. Zenneck, who is a Captain of Marines in the German Army, and who has been during the present war serving in the trenches in Belgium, was brought to this country as a witness in a wireless patent suit pending in our courts between the Telefunken Company and the Marconi Company. This suit has been put over until Autumn, and on the grounds that it is impossible for Captain and Professor Zenneck to return to Germany, the Atlantic Communication Company is retaining him at Sayville to make experiments with a view to overcoming difficulties of static atmospheric conditions experienced in receiving messages from Germany at Sayville. In a written statement, copy of which is attached, dated June 17, 1915, Captain and Professor Zenneck states the duties he will thus assume.

It is an unquestioned fact that the station for which the license is now asked is in all its parts new since the war began; that the machinery has been manufactured in Germany and shipped hither, and the towers, aerials, and other apparatus are new; that, in short, what is now asked is not a license for the continuance of a station heretofore existing, but one for the operation of a station just coming into service. * * *

It is the opinion of this department that to grant a license for a new station erected since the war began with German apparatus, avowedly under German ownership and control, communicating avowedly with stations known to be under the control of the Imperial German Government and having at least the semblance of acting in a measure under the instructions of the German Post Office Department, having as scientific assistants, if no more, an officer of the German Marine Corps and the representative in this country of prominent German manufacturing and scientific interests, would be an unneutral act. This department therefore purposes to decline to grant the licenses asked under existing conditions.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the Marconi Company, which connects with stations in Foldhu, in Cornwall, and Clifden, Ireland, is not undertaking to operate its transatlantic stations and has asked no licenses for them, stating in this connection to this department that its European stations named being under the control of the English Government it does not think it best to attempt communication with them.

This department, however, deems it important, for commercial reasons, that opportunity be extended for the assured neutral use of the Sayville station for communication with Germany and Austria, which the Atlantic Communication Company say, in theirs of June 18, "depends largely on the efficient operation of the Sayville station." It therefore respectfully suggests for consideration whether equity to all concerned would not best be secured by having the Navy Department of the United States operate the Sayville station, turning over the fiscal proceeds of such operation to its owners and securing them and the Government of the United States alike against all question of improper use while providing for both the valuable service which this station is fitted to render.

Lieutenant C. R. Clark, who will have charge of the operation of the Sayville plant, will have as his assistants Lieuts. F. Cogswell, C. C. Windsor and H. W. McCormick of the navy.

COMPANY STATES ITS CASE.

All Directors Save One Take Cheerful View of Situation.

The formal transfer yesterday of the wireless plant at Sayville, L. I., from private to Federal control was made in the office of Dr. Karl Georg Frank, the General Manager and a Director of the Atlantic Communication Company, 90 West Street. At about noon Captain William H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., representing the Navy Department, called at the office of Dr. Frank and handed to him a copy of an order in which it was announced that the Government had decided to take over the control and operation of the plant. It was a very brief proceeding, accomplished without protest on the part of Dr. Frank, and with much courtesy by Captain Bullard.

Within an hour after Captain Bullard had gone a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Communication Company was called to meet in the office of Dr. Frank. The meeting began about 2 o'clock and lasted nearly three hours. Those in attendance were, in addition to Dr. Frank, Herman A. Metz, who is the President of the company, A. C. Vandiver and August Merckens of the Directorate, and Paul C. Schnitzler, general counsel for the corporation.

No details of what took place during the meeting was given out. Mr. Schnitzler was the first to leave. It was plain to see that the move of the Government did not meet with the approval of Mr. Schnitzler, who, among other things, said he believed the news of the taking over of the plant would create a bad impression in Germany. He also stated that he had never heard of Dr. Isadore Kitsee of Philadelphia, the inventor of a secret code system which it is alleged fell into the hands of the Germans and has been worked with success at Sayville.

In direct contradiction to the opinions expressed by Mr. Schnitzler, Herman A. Metz said he thought the action of the Government was a good thing and that as a result of Federal control the company would do more businesss, and incidentally make more money. He denied that he had ever said the company would seek an injunction to restrain the Government from taking over the station and plant.

Mr. Metz, in the name of the company, handed out a statement which he said indicated the attitude of the company in the controversy. The statement read:

By order of the President, the Navy Department of the United States has this day taken over the control and operation of the Sayville radio station belonging to the Atlantic Communication Company. The new and more powerful transmitting set recently installed by the company, and not heretofore used, by means of which more efficient service is insured, can now be put into operation.

Simply for the purpose of protecting its legal and financial and commercial rights, the company has formally filed protests against the Navy Department's action with the President, and with the State, Navy and Commerce Departments.

The company is now able to silence the irresponsible criticism which has been directed against it by loyally cooperating with the officers of the United States Navy in maintaining that strict neutrality enjoined by President Wilson's recent proclamation, and which, in all respects, it has heretofore strictly observed.

This company has committed no improper or unneutral act. No charge of any such act has been brought to the attention of its officers by any official of the United States. The Government censors on duty at the station have carefully supervised all messages sent, and have retained copies of the same. The company, being a public service corporation, had no discretion in refusing or accepting messages. As a matter of fact, the station, on account of static conditions, and also on account of lack of power, was unable during the Summer months to communicate with Germany for more than one or two hours during the night. This difficulty will now be overcome by the operation of the new transmitter. Communication has been possible for the past few months only when it was night in Germany and night in the United States, which has been, as heretofore stated, only for one or two hours each night.

Articles recently published in the newspapers of this and other cities, attributing unneutral or improper actions to this company, were absolutely unqualified and false. This company is prepared to meet every such accusation, if brought to the attention of the officers by any official of the United States Government. Anonymous or irresponsible attacks have been, and will continue to be disregarded.

"Will you state officially that this company knows nothing of the secret code invention of Dr. Kitsee?" Mr. Metz was asked.

"I will go further and say that we never even heard of him until he appeared in the newspapers a few days ago," Mr. Metz answered.

"Well, then, there has been no such secret code in use at Sayville?"

"Certainly not."

"How about the story that Dr. Kitsee dealt with Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, and was promised $50,000 for the device?"

"That does not concern us, and why should it," Mr. Metz replied, "since Captain Boy-Ed has nothing to do with this company in any manner or form?"

Dr. Frank, who was standing beside Mr. Metz, nodded his head in approval of all that was said.

"I want to say," Dr. Frank interrupted, "that not one word of all that has been charged against us in the newspapers is true. It is every word false. We have not at any time in any way violated the neutrality regulations of the United States Government."

"And I want to add," Mr. Metz continued, "that as a result of the Federal action today we will be able to communicate with Berlin all the time, day and night, instead of an hour or two each day, as has been the case up to the present time. We will now for the first time be able to use the new plant, which is three times more powerful than the old plant, and that plant will be ready the 15th of this month. And, furthermore, there will be a reduction in rates. Instead of $1 a word plus the land rate the rate to Berlin will be 50 cents per word plus the land toll, while messages for Austria and Turkey will be 58 cents per word plus the land charges instead of $1.08 per word as is now the case."

While Mr. Metz, Dr. Frank, Mr. Merckens, and Mr. Vandiver took a rather happy view of the situation, Mr. Schnitzler could not see the matter in that light at all.

"We have had no warning, there has been no investigation, not one word of any kind has been said," he complained. "and the first thing we know is when they come along and take our station. Why don't they take over the Marconi stations?"

CHARGES OF UNNEUTRALITY.

Provdence Journal Ctes Other Alleged Reasons for Seizure.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 8.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow that among the reasons that have impelled the Government to take over the Sayville station are the following:

"That on many occasions the station has acted under the direct orders of the German Postmaster General at Berlin and under such conditions as to prove conclusively the fact of uGerman Government ownership.

"That Professor Zennek, the leading wireless expert of the German Government, has been attempting many experiments, having for their object communication with vessels at sea, a form of service forbidden by our laws.

"That an officer of the Atlantic Communication Company has been paying large sums of money to German secret service men in New York under orders from the German Government.

"That whenever censors have left operators to themselves, if only for a few minutes at a time, secret code messages have been sent to Germany.

"That Captain Boy-Ed, Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, has used half a dozen aliases in sending to and receiving messages from high naval officials of Germany at Iel and Wilhelmshaven.

"That Sayville operators, acting under orders from Captain Boy-Ed, have repeatedly transmitted code messages to the German Admiralty with regard to cargoes of vessels sailing from United States ports."

SAILORS NOW AT SAYVILLE.

Capt. Bullard Expected to Take Charge of the Plant Today.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 8.—Captain Bullard has not reached the wireless station as yet, and it is expected now that he will be here about noon tomorrow and assume charge.

About a dozen electricians and bluejackets arrived here early this evening, expecting to find Captain Bullard. They had been told that quarters would be ready for them, but they had to scurry about the village to obtain lodging places for the night. A dozen more bluejackets are expected tomorrow, and then the guards on duty now will be relieved.

ASKS U. S. TO TAKE CABLES.

Ridder Says Government Should Treat All Messages Alike.

Commenting in this morning's Staats-Zeitung on the taking over of the Sayville wireless station by the Government, Herman Ridder says:

"The right of the Government to take over the plant, provided that it has conclusive proof that the plant has been employed in unneutral service, is an unquestionable as the general and comprehensive right of an independent sovereignty to use every means in its power to preserve its neutrality.

"The essence of neutrality, however, is impartiality and the assumption of control over the Sayville installation should be followed by the assumption of control over all wireless plants in this country in any way positioned to aid one of the belligerents against another and over all submarine cables which connect this country with others.

"The attempt to draw a distinction between the rights of cables and those in this respect is fatuous. There is no essential difference in the assistance which they can afford to a belligerent. A message cabled to Great Britain and wirelessed from there to her fleet will reach it almost as soon as a message wirelessed from this country to an enemy fleet will reach the latter. The difference is a matter of minutes."

SECONDARY

Important as a contract is, it is really of secondary importance, compared with the contractor, for we state it as an axiom of our own that a contract is no better than the parties who make it.

A contract is necessary, of course, but the legal protection of the best contract in the world cannot begin to equal or compare with the protection afforded by having the best contractor in the world.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

New Jersey Central — One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a. m.

Atlantic City
$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, July 14
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 7.55 a. m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Vogel's
BENCH MADE SHOES
Made by shoemakers and designed by the Boss, who has long experience in making high grade shoes at $5
Outing Shoes in White Canvas and Buckskin.
E. VOGEL, 64 Nassau St., N. Y.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.
This Establishment closes—at 5 P. M. daily—all day Saturday.

Late Summer Fashions at Most Decided Reductions of the Half Year

—Especially arranged for those planning tours, vacations—or week-end trips—

DRESSES of silk—cloth—linen—crepe—organdie and batiste—formerly $35 to $125—at $15, $25, $35

OUTING SKIRTS of cretonne—linen—golf-cord—pique and crepe—formerly $10 to $15—at $7, $10

SUMMER BLOUSES of batiste—voile—organdie and handkerchief linen—formerly $10 to $15—at $5

AUTO COATS of cloth—linen—mohair—Shantung and Punjab—formerly $35 to $65—$15, $25, $35

SMART SUITS of linen and cloth; in tailleur and demi-tailleur effects—formerly $45 to $85—$15, $25, $35

OUTING—SEASIDE and COUNTRY HATS—at $5 and $10

Cretonne Parasols with Hats to match—$25 up.

Silk Parasols and Novelties at HALF PRICE.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d St.
Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30, Saturdays at 1

4 Per Cent. Interest From July 1st
On deposits made today or tomorrow.
GIMBEL BROTHERS
Bankers
(Under supervision State Banking Department.)
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale Is the Sensation of the City

From the enthusiasm with which our own people—ever critical—took over their share of the goods and got them ready for the Sale, we were sure, from the beginning, of its success.

The secret is found in the goods themselves—the splendid Simpson-Crawford stock, enriched by hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth from our own stocks, and from other purchases—all marked

At An Average of HALF PRICE

We can only tell of a few of the fine surprises that you will find awaiting you day by day. For instance, these:

300 WOMEN'S WHITE NET DRESSES AT HALF—$6.95, $7.50, $8.75, $12.75
Fifty lovely models, too many for detailed description, but you may take our assurance that only the smartest and prettiest of the Summer modes are shown—many are copies of exclusive French models.
$50 to $60 Evening and Afternoon Frocks at $25
$15 Costume Dresses at $6.95
Third Floor

WOMEN'S $5 SATIN BATHING SUITS at $3.95
Choose from 500 of these straight or belted models that are in all black and piped with red, blue or white silk.
Worsted Bathing Suits at $3.95
Gay, with large sashes of Roman Striped Silk.
65c Rubber Bathing Caps at 50c
Blue, red, tan and black.
$10 Worsted and Silk Bathing Suits at $5
The entire tops of the Suits are of a plain worsted material, and the short pleated skirts are of satin.
Third Floor

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF MEN'S WEAR ⅓ LESS
So vast is the quantity and so comprehensive the assortments that a detailed list is impractical. One of the largest groups is as follows:
MEN'S $20 TO $45 SUITS AND COATS $11.75, $14, $19 and $23.50
Included are Men's Tropical Summer Suits, medium weight, 'tween season Suits and heavy Winter Suits. Also Top-coats and Overcoats in similar weights.
Fourth Floor

MEN'S $1.50 AND $2 SHIRTS, 95c
Summer Shirts of colored striped madras, pongee, mercerized cloth, etc.
Men's $1 to $1.50 Shirts for 75c
Fancy stripe, pongees, percales and mercerized cloth.
Men's $3.45 to $5 Silk Shirts, $2.50
Fancy stripe effects; various weaves and weights.
Men's 50c Black Leather Belts, 25c
50c Washable Four-in-Hand Ties, 25c
50c & 75c Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, 25c
$5 & $6 Terry Bath Robes, $2.95
$7 & $7.50 Terry Bath Robes, $4.15
Main Floor

MEN'S $5 HIGH OR LOW SHOES, $2.85
Gun-metal, mahogany Russia calf, mahogany calf with fawn tops, patent colt, gun-metal with gray tops.
Second Floor

$100,000 OF CARPETS AND RUGS FOR $66,000
Suggestions only can be given here of so enormous a volume of merchandise. Prices, however, are radically reduced on every kind of desirable floor-covering in one style or another.
$41.50 Royal Wilton 9x12 ft. Rugs, $27.50
$31.50 Body Brussels 9x12 ft. Rugs, $23.50
$10 Rag Rugs, 9x12 ft., Hit-or-Miss, $6.50
$18.50 to $49.50 Eastern Rugs, $9.75 to $27.50
Consisting of the smaller Oriental Rugs and the Hall Runners in various sizes.
$1 Inlaid Linoleums, sq. yd., 75c
$1.25 Inlaid Linoleums, sq. yd., 95c
$1.85 Wilton Velvet Carpets, yd., $1.15
$1.35 Wool Velvet Carpets, yd., 85c
We are offering a considerable quantity of "part" rolls of Carpet, in discontinued patterns, at about HALF PRICE.
Sixth Floor

$540 DINING ROOM SUITES FOR $340
Ten pieces, in mahogany. Beautiful Chinese Chippendale design.
$171.50 Suites..... $95 | $27 Serving Tables..... $12
$363.50 Suites..... 235 | $35 Dining Tables..... 23
$60 Buffets at..... 30 | $80 Crystal Closets..... 40
$69.50 Buffets at..... 35 | $46.75 Dining Tables..... 31
$416.50 COLONIAL MAHOGANY 5-PIECE BEDROOM SUITES, $212
$50 Toilet Tables..... $25 | $56 Dressers at..... $29.75
$70 Chests of Drawers.... 35 | $115.25 Walnut Dressers.. 60
$30.75 Mahogany Beds.... 15 | $37 Dressers at..... 24
Seventh Floor

$20 CHINA DINNER SETS, $10
One hundred pieces, of porcelain. Several patterns to choose from—all with border edge decoration.
$25 English Dinner Sets, $15
$8 French China Fish Sets, $3.95
$4 Jardinieres and Pedestals, $2
25c Teacups and Saucers (pr.), 10c
50c to 60c Pottery Jardinieres, 25c
Fifth Floor

MEN! WE BOUGHT 30,000 SLEEVELESS SHIRTS AND KNEE DRAWERS
29c (for the 50c and 65c qualities) 59c (for the $1 to $1.50 qualities)
The overstock of a prominent manufacturer. Perfect in every detail. Plenty of sizes and styles in every desirable fabric, from the sheer nainsook, silk mixtures and voiles up to the madras and other stouter weaves. Wide variety of plain check, stripe and colored stripe effects.
In connection with this big purchase we offer at special prices:—
Men's $1 Union Suits, 75c
Athletic style, of striped shirting madras.
Men's $2 Union Suits, $1.15
Gotham made, of sheer American plaid nainsook.
Main Floor

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Furnishings
particularized in the following, are now on Special Sale.
Men's Outing Trousers of striped serge and plain white or striped flannel, at $3.75
Men's Outing Trousers of gray flannel, at $3.50
Men's Leather Belts, in tan or black, at 55c.
Men's Motor Dusters, of linen or gray mohair at $4.00
Men's Worsted Bathing or Swimming Suits, in the new heather mixtures as well as in plain colors with striped borders, suit $2.50

Young Men's Summer Suits
(sizes 33 to 42 chest)
are on sale in the Madison Avenue section on the Second Floor
at the decidedly reduced prices of
$16.50 & $19.50
The Suits included in this Sale are excellently tailored and are made of the wanted light-weight worsted materials. At the higher price many have coats half-lined with silk and vests with silk back.

B. Altman & Co.

"Balta" Quality Shoes
in both high and low effects, for men and women, are shaped on model lasts designed especially with a view to combining the maximum degree of comfort with the grace of outline prescribed by fashion.
Patrons who have previously purchased "Balta" Shoes can, if necessary, be refitted without a personal call, the size and style of every pair sold being kept on record.

Schedule of Business Hours during July and August:
9 A.M. to 5 P.M. On Saturdays the Store will be closed all day.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

SEEKS ROCKEFELLER TO GIVE HIM A CAKE

Demented Man Brought It from Chicago to Honor Oil Man on His 76th Birthday.

DETECTIVES SEND HIM BACK

He Thought If He Could Personally Present It His Financial Difficulties Would Vanish.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 8.—While John D. Rockefeller was spending his seventy-sixth birthday today in his Pocantico Hills home, the guard outside of the estate, which has been doubled since J. P. Morgan was shot, was trying to get rid of a crank with a German name, who said he walked from Chicago to bring Mr. Rockefeller a birthday cake. The stranger, who was about 60 years old, got out of a taxicab in front of the estate shortly before noon, with a grip in one hand and a large box in the other. Daniel Lawrence, a guard, stopped him.

"I have a birthday cake here for Mr. Rockefeller," he said. "I would like to deliver it to Mr. Rockefeller personally. Tell him that Anton von Mings of Chicago, has brought him a cake. I baked it myself."

"You leave the cake here and I will see that it is delivered," Lawrence told him.

"I'm afraid that won't do," von Mings replied. "You see, the cake was broken in transit and I want to go into the house and fix it before I give it to Mr. Rockefeller."

"You can't see Mr. Rockefeller," the guard told him.

"Then, can't I see his daughter, Elizabeth," von Mings persisted. "She is my sweetheart."

Lawrence told the man that she was not at home, and finally he went away, leaving his name, picture, and address. He said that he was a blacksmith as well as a baker, and that he lived at 1,850 North Robey Road, Chicago. Before he left the detectives searched his grip, but they found in it only clothing and personal effects. Von Mings returned to the station dejectedly, and left for Chicago on the 2:09 train.

The cake proved to be a three-deck affair, iced with flowers and figures, and inscribed, "To John D. Rockefeller, on his seventy-sixth birthday." The cake was destroyed.

Later in the day it developed that Von Mings had been to see Mr. Rockefeller two years ago with a similar cake. He was arrested at that time and sent to the Hudson River State Hospital. He was returned to Chicago by the Board of Deportation in January, according to Charles W. Pilgrim, Superintendent of the hospital. The hospital authorities said that von Mings had a delusion that if he could personally present the cake to Rockefeller he would be relieved of all his fancied financial difficulties.

Mr. Rockefeller spent his birthday quietly indoors reading. He did not play golf or inspect the work at his new lake, as is his custom. His family was not with him, and there was no birthday dinner. He read scores of telegrams of congratulation.

Since Mr. Morgan was shot Mr. Rockefeller has been greatly disturbed, and he canceled a trip which he had planned to his Forest Hill estate, in Cleveland. It was said today that Mr. Rockefeller would leave for Cleveland between July 12 and July 15. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his family will go to Seal Harbor, Me., on July 15.

FORGED TO COVER LOSSES.

Cashier Pleads Guilty and Says Speculation Cost Him $6,000.

Glen S. Brown, 26 years old, cashier for the American Power and Light Company of 71 Broadway, pleaded guilty and was held in $7,500 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of forging a $7,500 check on his employers. According to the police, Brown forged another check for $10,000, but later refunded the money to his employers. He told Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court that he got the money to speculate in Wall Street. He lost $6,000 in speculation.

The $7,500 check was dated May 4 and bore the signature of Max H. Arnig, the company's Treasurer, and Arthur S. Grenier, the Vice President. It was on the Irving National Bank. When the check came back, the police say, Brown was able through his position as cashier to cover it up temporarily; but a second check for $10,000 came back while Brown was away. Accountants were put to work on the books then.

NEW PROTOCOL ENDS NEEDLE STRIKE FEAR

Workers and Employers Accept Schiff Committee's Proposal for Conciliation.

TO SELECT COUNCIL TODAY

Length of Time Agreement Shall Run the Chief Matter to be Decided.

The needleworkers and their employers adjusted their differences at an all-afternoon meeting yesterday behind closed doors at the Bar Association, 43 West Forty-third Street. Representatives of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union voted after much argument to enter into a new protocol or agreement to replace the protocol abrogated by the manufacturers two months ago.

It was the consensus on both sides that the end of the trouble was in sight and that a strike of 60,000 needleworkers was no longer probable. The declaration of peace followed the appeal made to the unions and employers last week by a committee headed by Jacob H. Schiff to avoid a strike at a time when conditions brought about by the war would make such a contest doubly calamitous. Mr. Schiff's suggestion for a board of arbitration was adopted.

The conference yesterday afternoon was between Charles Heineman, Jacob Rapeport, I. Stern, I. M. Gotskay, Horatio S. Simon, Max Mayer, and Julius Henry Cohn, counsel for the Manufacturers' Association, and Benjamin Schlesinger, Elmer Rosenberg, George Wishnak, Samuel Leftkowitz, Jacob Halpern, Solomon Polakoff, and Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union. After the adjournment the following statement was issued:

> We have agreed upon the methods of selecting a Council of Conciliation, and have left the details to be worked out by counsel for both sides, Morris Hillquit representing the union and Julius Henry Cohn representing the association. These gentlemen expect to work out these details tomorrow morning.

The meeting was scheduled to be held at the Hotel Knickerbocker. After representatives of both sides had gathered the question of admitting reporters and social workers came up. The union men were for publicity, but the manufacturers wanted an executive meeting, and the delegates slipped quietly away to the Bar Association a few minutes before 2 o'clock, at which the conference was to have begun. Miss Anne Morgan was said to be among those who went to the Knickerbocker to attend the meeting, but who were frustrated by the shift.

Mr. Hillquit and Mr. Cohen will try to agree today on the members of the Council of Conciliation. It is understood that both sides are agreeable to Mr. Schiff as Chairman.

After abrogating the old protocol the manufacturers declared their willingness to enter into a new protocol of indefinite duration on terms to be made by the conciliators. The union men want an agreement of one or two years' duration, so that they may be in a position to insist on new concessions without being subject to the criticism of breaking a protocol. Whether there is to be an indefinite protocol or a definite term agreement will be decided by the conciliators.

The manufacturers want settled business conditions with an agreement that shall be absolutely binding for a long period. The stand of the unions is that they do not wish to be committed to anything for a long time, but that they want to be in a position to make new demands as they think expedient.

The manufacturers are not so much averse to increasing wages as they are to fixing standard scales for certain kinds of work, on the argument that there should be a system of reward of peculiar ability or industry. Their representatives on the Board of Conciliation will fight against the socialistic aims of Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Needle Union, and other leaders of the cloakmakers. Schlesinger wants the union to have guarantees of the equal distribution of work in shops. The manufacturers hold that they know more about the business end of the trade than does Schlesinger. It has been flatly declared by the manufacturers that they will oppose to the last any minimum scale of pay, although they are willing to abide by any general scale that may be the result of the arbitration.

NO BECKER APPEAL UNTIL NEXT WEEK

Counsel Still Working on Application to be Made to Justice Hughes.

W. Bourke Cockran, associate counsel with Martin T. Manton for Charles Becker, had not finished preparing Becker's appeal to the United States Supreme Court last night, as he had expected. It was thought unlikely that the appeal would be presented before next week to Justice Hughes, who is in Rangeley, Me.

No one in Cockran & Manton's office would venture a prediction as to when the application would be filed. Less than three weeks remain in which to act. Both Mr. Cockran and Mr. Manton have been working hard to get the appeal in shape as soon as possible.

Governor Whitman said yesterday in Poughkeepsie, where he stopped on a motor trip, that his only reason for extending Becker's time was to give him a chance to appeal to the United States courts. The Governor, Assemblyman F. G. Langdon, and Secretary Orr returned to Albany last night. Reports that Governor Whitman and District Attorney Perkins had had a conference about the Becker case were denied by Mr. Perkins.

Bernard H. Sandler, counsel for Jack Rose and Harry Vallon, said yesterday that neither of his clients would change one word of the story which they told at Becker's two trials. Mr. Sandler also expressed the belief that Bridgie Webber would not recant.

"Even if such a proceeding were started," Mr. Sandler said, "Rose and Vallon could not be compelled to testify. I saw Rose last Sunday, and he has not changed the position which he gave to newspaper men here two weeks ago that he can do nothing for Becker because he has told all there is to tell. Vallon has no wish to become involved in the case again. He is in the chandelier business with his brother and is living very quietly."

Joseph J. O'Reilly, editor of The Chief, a police weekly, made public yesterday a letter which he had written in Becker's behalf to Governor Whitman. Mr. O'Reilly asks the Governor to postpone Becker's execution until his successor takes office. He urges that the substitution of the Lieutenant Governor would not eliminate the feeling that the wishes of the Governor would be carried out.

"History fails to reveal another case where a condemned man has made his final appeal for life to a Governor who was his prosecutor," Mr. O'Reilly said in his letter. "If in a sense of judicial fairness the Judge who sentenced Becker declined to pass upon his appeal to the highest court to which he had been elected, is it not equally delicate that the prosecutor should pass upon a similar appeal to the State Executive?"

Baby Drowns in Bathtub.

Little Philip Morris, 15 months old, was drowned last night in the bathtub when his mother, Mrs. Marie Morris, wife of Philip Morris, a Fire Department engineer, of 2,676 Eighth Avenue, left the room for a few minutes while she was giving him his evening bath.

Policeman Fitzgerald called Dr. Rosenbluth from the Harlem Hospital, who pronounced the baby dead. Mrs. Morris, who lost her newly born son, Francis, on May 16, became temporarily insane and her husband and the neighbors had to restrain her from throwing herself from the window.

New York City Mortgages

5%

Principal and Interest GUARANTEED

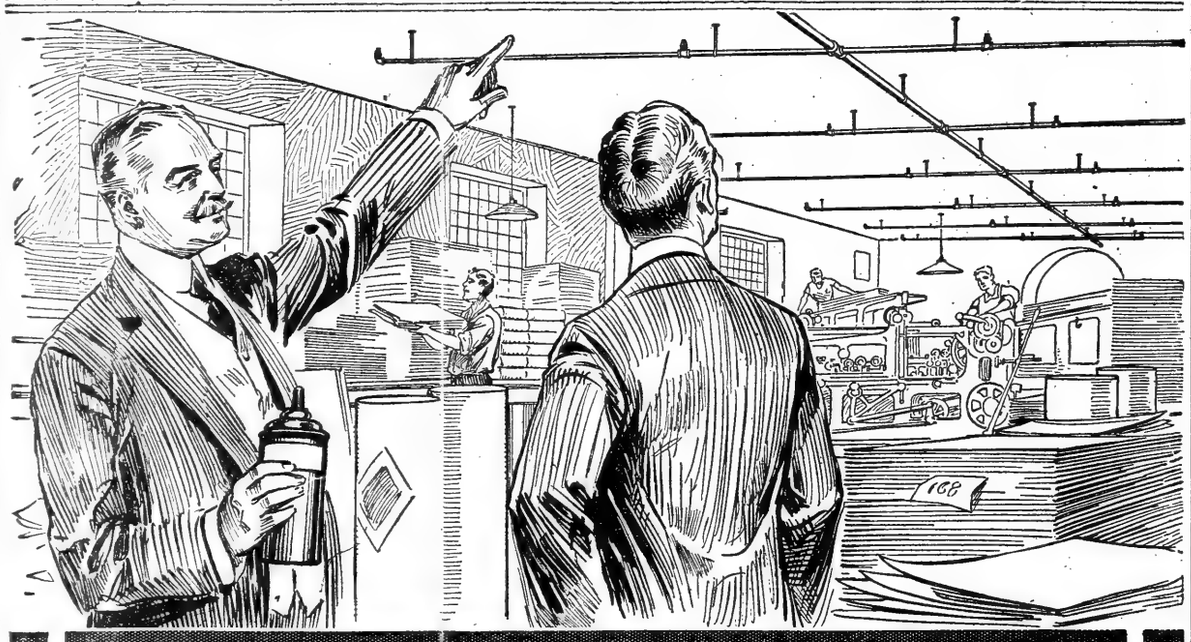
You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.

Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn



"The Grinnell System saved us last night. Even with paper all about to feed on, the fire couldn't get away. The nearest Grinnell 'head' was set off by the heat and that one 'head' was enough."
—*Carey Show Print, June 26*

Earns $11.00 per day

—besides making fire danger about as small as earthquake danger

This Grinnell System earns $4160 a year in reduced premiums. Recently it conquered a fire at 4 A.M. No one saw it, but evidence shows the fire must have started off with a rush and roar, bent on utterly demoralizing the printer's business and wrecking the plans of a number of big firms whose catalogues were nearly ready.

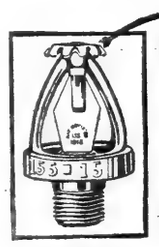
Fire destroys with terrific energy. It is unexpected. The only automatic sprinkler system to save your business from demoralization is the one that is always in perfect fire-fighting trim—the Grinnell.

You would have this Grinnell System if sprinklers could be installed on trial. But they can't. If you put in the wrong system you've got to keep it as long as the building stands.

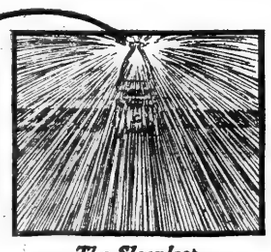
There is no way for a layman to prove up the hundred and one scientific, mechanical and engineering points of each manufacturer's product, but on these technical points depends the expense for repairs, adjustments, etc.

The Grinnell System protects more property than all others combined. It is the oldest system—the one which has stood the test of thousands of fires for 33 years.

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The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

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The New York Times

CURRENT HISTORY

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

THE EUROPEAN WAR

—ARTICLES BY—

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A Romantic Tale of the Twentieth Century, true and rivalling the thrilling stories of Stevenson, is told by Captain Muecke, leader of the German sea raider's survivors.

Pronounced stages of the war in Europe and of American relations with Germany are shown in the following

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TONIGHT, after dinner, forget that you have a job. Climb aboard a bus. Let it take you far out the Drive, with the River's twinkling lights below you and a cool breeze rustling the trees beside you. It will do wonders for summer-time nerves—a regular evening ride on a

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PURE worsted knit Swimming Suits in heather colorings, slip-over style, with fancy sleeves tied with taffeta ribbon.

We believe this is the first time these suits have been offered at this low price—a price made possible through a special purchase, in which the manufacturer conceded a great deal.

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Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching on the scalp skin. These fragrant super-creamy emollients meet every skin want as well as every toilet and nursery want.

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HOLMAN DAY

Humor, sentiment, and adventure tread upon each other's heels in this romance of the highroad, filled with Mr. Day's quaint types.

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The Leavenworth Scholarship

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WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT NO. 7

Write for Catalogue

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BLAMES ROOSEVELT FOR LOW STANDARDS

Annapolis Instructor Says Former President Ordered Cut in Marks for Examinations.

KEPT DEFICIENT MIDDIES

Head of Mathematical Department Testifies That Secretary Meyer Did Same Thing Five Years Later.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 8.—Testifying before the court of inquiry at the Naval Academy today, Professor Smith, head of the department of mathematics, named President Roosevelt and Secretary Meyer as the officials who had directed the lowering of the passing mark so that a large number of midshipmen who had been found deficient in their studies could be retained. On June 7, 1907, Professor Smith testified, President Roosevelt directed that the passing mark for the annual examinations should be made 2.3 instead of 2.5. On Feb. 15, 1912, according to Professor Smith, Secretary of the Navy Meyer directed that the passing mark for the semi-annual examinations should be made 2.2. These orders, Professor Smith testified, were for all the departments of the academy, according to his understanding.

Professor Smith said he believed there would be an improvement in scholastic conditions at the academy if larger classes were formed and the vacancies in the commissioned ranks were filled from those who graduate with the highest standing. In this way, he said, competition would be stimulated. Professor Smith also suggested special coaching for backward midshipmen and said he approved of athletics at the academy because they improved the physical condition of the midshipmen and put them in better condition for mental work.

Commander Price, head of the Department of Electricity and Physics, and formerly head of the Department of Marine Engineering, explained the nature of the turbine sheets and recitation sheets, which it has been said Midshipman Nelson took from the building. He said that these sheets contained the same work as the textbooks, and were of no special benefit to a midshipman except as an incentive to study.

The papers, Commander Price said, were not guarded with particular care, as their loss would not be serious. He said that midshipmen could easily remain in the Engineer Building after their work was over.

Instructor W. J. King of the Mathematics Department, testified that he had been requested by the father of Midshipman Moss to help the latter with his mathematical work and had sent him some old examination papers with solutions, the head of the department having given his permission. He denied that he had ever sent anything but matter relating to the Department of Mathematics. He stated that he had sent this not more than three times, though Midshipman Moss stated that he had received work of this character at least a dozen times.

Midshipman Kell, the roommate of Nelson, testified that he had seen the latter instruct a number of the fourth classmen prior to the modern language examination, and that Nelson had told them that they must not expect the matter on examination, but that the work would serve as a general guide to them. It has appeared in the testimony that Nelson used one of the papers received by Moss in instructing the fourth classmen.

Midshipman Kell said that he had seen two or three of the turbine sheets in the possession of Nelson. He said Nelson was the brightest and most capable man he had ever seen and that he devoted a great deal of time to helping other midshipmen of all classes. The others who testified today were Commander Hines, head of the Department of Navigation, and Midshipmen Alan, Barnett, and A. M. King of the last graduating class.

GOT POISON LETTERS.

Alleged Typhus Germs and Deadly Powder for Shell Machine Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Letters, said to have contained germs of typhus and a deadly powder, were turned over to the Post Office Department today by officials of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company. The letters were the climax of a series of threatening letters and messages the company has received since the publication of its advertisement, describing a machine for the manufacture of high explosive acid shells such as are alleged to be employed in the present European war. Herbert M. Rich, the Secretary-Treasurer, would not deny tonight a report that a girl employe was seriously affected by the powder when the letter was opened.

Previous letters contained threats that the plant would be destroyed. Several days ago an anonymous letter, with a small box, was received which the writer declared contained typhus germs. The writer advised the company to substitute the germs for the death-dealing shells, asserting that the germs would "kill more people."

The letter containing the powder was turned over to Government officials today by Mr. Rich, with the germ letter and the box. All these are being forwarded to Washington for a chemical and bacteriological examination. The powder was yellow and very fine.

Most of the threatening letters have been postmarked Pittsburgh, including the last two.

"The publicity given our advertisement, which has all been explained as a misunderstanding, is responsible for this situation," Mr. Rich said tonight. The annoyance has gone so far now that it is serious, and it must be stopped. The sending of these letters is an offense against the Government, but I am the man who opens the mail and I am taking all the chances. I've got about all of it I want. I am sorry the matter has become public; it would better have been kept secret. Even the men in our plant have not known of these letters."

BRITISH CONTRACT TERMS.

Deals Made by Morgan Can Be Annulled Without Notice, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily Mail publishes a letter this morning from a correspondent, which, he says, he received from a "prominent manufacturer in Milwaukee," pointing out the "remarkable form of contract imposed upon J. P. Morgan & Co., by the British Government."

The terms of this contract, according to this letter are, briefly, that it is subject to cancellation by the Government without notice. All of the products are to be shipped abroad for firing tests at Woolwich arsenal and to be paid for if the product withstands the tests.

In criticizing these terms the writer of the letter says:

"The British Government overlooks the fact that there are no plants in America equipped for this work and suggests the British Government should advance the money for the necessary equipment and that the product ought to be inspected and accepted or rejected on the spot by agents of the British Government. If accepted the manufacturers should be entitled to draw at sight upon some fund in New York."

TO CENSOR BRYAN'S SPEECH

St. Louis Germans Want Embargo Arguments or Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Whether an ordinary address by William J. Bryan is worth $500 was the subject of a warm debate at a meeting of the Neutrality League today. The league several weeks ago opened negotiations with Mr. Bryan for an address at its coming peace pageant, and he replied he would talk for $500 and a guaranteed attendance of 50,000.

The league is willing to guarantee the crowd, but has strenuous objections to paying out $500 unless it can be assured Bryan will dwell emphatically on the necessity for the United States placing an embargo on the export of munitions. On the advice of Professor Frederick Bente of Concordia Seminary it was decided to have a committee find out the nature of the address Mr. Bryan would make.

CHICAGO, July 8.—William Jennings Bryan, who originally intended to address a big noonday meeting of the Christian Endeavor Convention here today, sent a copy of a temperance speech with permission to have it read. The Program Committee decided not to avail itself of the offer.

GREENHUT AFFAIRS NEAR SETTLEMENT

Counsel for Trustees Announces Nearly All Creditors Have Reached Agreement.

OUTLINES DECREE OF SALE

12½ Per Cent. of Claims Will Be Paid In Cash and Balance in Stock of Reorganized Store.

Further assurance that the creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company were about to come together in an agreement with the Greenhut interests for a settlement of the affairs of the bankrupt was given yesterday afternoon when James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the Trustees, appeared before Referee Peter B. Olney, and asked that the time for the making of the Trustees' application for a sale of the assets of the store be postponed from yesterday until next Tuesday afternoon. When the referee seemed impatient at this second delay, Mr. Rosenberg assured him that the postponement was in the interest of the creditors, and that he believed that all of the creditors would be in harmony by next Tuesday.

"I can come before you next Tuesday, I believe," Mr. Rosenberg said, "with a decree of sale approved by all of the counsel representing interests in these proceedings. I wish to submit the tentative decree to the counsel and get it into such shape as will satisfy all of them."

After Mr. Rosenberg had outlined in a general way the decree of sale, the referee assented to the postponement. According to Mr. Rosenberg's outline the property of the bankrupt company will be offered for sale in lots and in lump, the sale to be made in whichever way promises to yield the most to the creditors. If all of the creditors agree upon the proposed reorganization plan as recently amended, the reorganized company will buy such part of the assets of the store as is needed to carry on the business of the company.

More definite details of the reorganization plan were generally discussed yesterday. Briefly, it was said, the provision affecting the payment of the creditors of the bankrupt store is that each of them shall receive 12½ per cent. of his claim in cash and the remainder in stock in the reorganized store. Then, according to general understanding, Captain J. B. Greenhut will purchase from any creditor all of his stock in the reorganized store for a cash sum equivalent to 15 per cent. of the creditor's claim.

This would mean that any creditor might receive 27½ per cent. of his claim in cash and rest satisfied with that, or he accept 12½ per cent. in cash and hope to realize more through his stock in the reorganized store. Captain Greenhut, it is understood, has signified a willingness to organize a syndicate that shall pay out this 27½ per cent. to each creditor, but he hesitated to assume the obligation because he feared that one or more individual creditors might bring civil s. against him based on some of the complaints previously voiced by the Independent Creditors' Committee.

The most probable ground for a suit, it is said, would be that Captain Greenhut, some time before the failure of his store, obtained an credit of his credit on the basis of an overestimation of his assets which was quoted by the Dun and Bradstreet agencies. The point has not been made that Captain Greenhut deliberately misrepresented his assets with the intention of deceiving, but the point has been made that the statement of the total quick assets of the store was in fact more than $2,000,000 in excess of the actual realizable assets of the store, and some merchandise creditors have maintained that, when they sold goods to the store, they were influenced by the overestimated statement of assets.

Captain Greenhut, before he obligated himself to pay the creditors 27½ per cent. of their claims, wanted assurance that none of them would bring suit on the ground of this alleged overestimation of assets. He did not fear, he said, that he would lose any such suits, and he denied the overestimation, but he admitted that the trouble and expense of defending one or more actions against him would considerably increase his difficulties. But, while the creditors represented in the negotiations for settlement were willing to waive any right to bring suit, other creditors, a minority, but still an appreciable number, could not be reached. It proved impossible, therefore, for Captain Greenhut's counsel to obtain the guarantee against suit that he desired, and for several days it was feared that the negotiations would fail because of this fact. But, according to yesterday's report, Captain Greenhut at last has practically consented to enter into the proposed agreement and take his chances regarding possible litigation.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of counsel representing various interests in the office of Alfred A. Cook, one of the trustees, at 111 Broadway. The business of the meeting was not made public, but it is understood that the revised reorganization plan was further discussed and generally approved.

There was also a meeting of the Independent Creditors' Committee at 27 Wall Street, in the office of Henry F. Wolfe, one of their counsel, at which, it was understood, the members of the committee indorsed the action of their counsel in agreeing to the proposed settlement. It was this committee that first opposed the original reorganization plan.

WANTS A STRONG BRITON.

Austin Harrison Attacks Government—Crisis Not Realized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—Austin Harrison, writing to The London Times on the failure of the Coalition Government to justify expectations, says:

"Instead of real government, strong directions, fearless grappling with the situation, the Cabinet has been increased. Though the essential need of the hour is singleness of aim and control, nothing has been done to systematize recruiting. The unmarried are still free to shirk, the married go and throw enormous burdens on the State, as if money was of no matter to the country.

"Nowhere is there any real sign of the promised reorganization and reconstitution, or even an understanding of the crisis. On the contrary, the happy Cabinet family party, having pooled salaries, drifts on with the old spirit of compromise, the old timidity, favoritism, groping, feeling of irresolution, and political barter.

"On the eve of the greatest crisis yet in the whole war, enough blunders have been committed to bring about a revolution, yet the same Ministers who were responsible hold their positions, the family party drifts on.

"'England will never realize until it is too late,' the Frankfurter Zeitung wrote five months ago. Is this to be the case? Are we to continue tinkering here, while the army bleeds out there? Is no man in Britain strong enough to assume responsibility?"

The Daily Telegraph says in an editorial:

"Those who say a word to break national unity are no friends of their country. There is no excuse for them. They sin against the light. They arrogate to themselves an excellent privilege, which they would indignantly deny to others; but there are no exceptions, and there can be none.

"If any feel that they have a critical message to deliver, they may be assured at once that instead of doing good they can do nothing but harm. No doubt, mistakes have ben made, not in one department only, but in many. That is not denied. Even the fiercest critics might be put to the blush if they were confronted with their facile prophecies of a few months ago."

TWO DOLLAR SHIPS SOLD.

Company Will Limit Itself to Coastwise Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Captain Robert Dollar, President of the Dollar Steamship Company, has returned to San Francisco from Vancouver, B. C., where he completed the sale of two steamers.

"I went to Vancouver," said Captain Dollar today, "to arrange for British registry for the vessels of the Dollar Line. I found, however, that a sale would be more profitable. Negotiations for the sale of the Robert Dollar, our only other vessel in the transpacific trade, are under way.

"Conditions enforced by the Seamen's bill, which will go into effect early next November, make it impossible for us to operate profitably American steamships in any but the coastwise trade."

GROUT SAYS CASHIER MADE BANK REPORT

He Swore to It as President When Told It Was a Correct Statement.

KNEW LITTLE OF BANKING

When He Was Controller He Left Many Financial Details to Deputy, Defendant Tells Court.

Edward M. Grout, President of the defunct Union Bank, who is on trial before Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court, charged with perjury, appeared as a witness in his own behalf late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Grout declared that he accepted the Presidency of the bank only after he had been urged to do so by many friends and that he had lost a great deal of money through this act. Mr. Grout admitted that he signed and swore to the report to the State Banking Department, as a result of which he was indicted, but stated that he did so without having made a thorough examination of the books of the bank.

"Did you make an attempt to make a thorough inspection of the books of the bank before signing this report?" asked Stephen C. Baldwin, his counsel.

"I did not," answered Mr. Grout. "It would have been physically impossible to do so in the ten days allowed me by the Banking Department to make the report. It took the Bank Examiners with a large staff all of one week to make a similar report."

Mr. Grout declared that both the report itself and the printer's copy of it were brought to him already prepared and signed by James T. Ashley, the cashier of the bank. He said he asked Mr. Ashley if the statement was all right and Ashley answered that it was. Mr. Grout declared that he glanced at the "bills payable" item and said to Mr. Ashley, "this won't do, they will think the bank is in poor condition," and then wrote at the head of the column in the printer's copy of the report, "not payable until December, 1910." Mr. Grout said he asked Mr. Ashley if that was correct and Mr. Ashley told him that it was. The "printer's copy" was not sworn to.

District Attorney Cropsey earlier in the trial had brought out the fact that the bills payable were actually demand loans and the note "not payable until December" was a misstatement of fact. Paul Grout, a brother of the defendant, earlier in the day took on his own shoulders responsibility for the belief of Edward M. Grout that the loans were not due until December. Paul declared that he told Edward that the loans had been secured for six months and a renewal.

Mr. Grout declared that as Controller of the city his duties consisted mostly of attending meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and that the work of dealing with the banks and institutions handling the money of the city was left to the Deputy Controller. He declared that the duties of the office of Controller were in no wise similar to those of a bank President. He told how his income as a lawyer fell off when he became Borough President and of the money he lost by assuming the Presidency of the Union Bank. He said that in the years of 1906, 1907 and 1908 his income from the practice of law was not less than $45,000 per year. In 1909, while he was connected with the Union Bank, his net income was not more than $33,000 and in 1910 it fell to $22,000.

"At no time since that year," said Mr. Grout, "in spite of the loss of business due to this indictment, the cost of trial and (pointing to a heap of legal papers on Mr. Baldwin's table,) the expense of gathering those things, has my income been any less than in 1910. If Mr. Cropsey wishes he can send an accountant to my office and look over my books if he chooses."

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, testified that he had known Mr. Grout for many years and always found him truthful and honest. Michael J. Drummond, former Commissioner of Charities, and Thomas F. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, also appeared as character witnesses. Mr. Grout will resume his testimony at today's session of court.

IS THIS MY HUSBAND?

Chicago Woman Puts Question Up to Police, and They Dodge.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The police of the Englewood Station were asked tonight by Mrs. Lois Stillman Cornell of 6,070 Normal Boulevard to ascertain for her if George Wilbur Cornell, 43 years old, a proofreader, is the man to whom she was married twenty-two years ago, or if a substitute is taking her husband's place in her home.

The police refused to act, saying that, so far as they could see, it was a matter for a private detective agency to investigate.

Mrs. Cornell asserts that she is a first cousin of James Stillman, banker, of New York City.

CALLS SHIP CO. BANKRUPT.

Creditor Files Petition Against Transatlantic Concern.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the New York Transatlantic Steamship Company, Inc., a New York corporation, with offices at 17 Battery Place. The liabilities and assets were not given. The only petitioning creditor is Phs. Van Ommeren, Ltd., of London, with a claim for $5,807 for coal supplies to the steamship Ronald at Sunderland on April 17 and for insurance premiums.

The company was incorporated on Nov. 4 1914, with a capital stock of $100,000, to inaugurate a new line to Mediterranean ports. S. L. Crossing was President and David Vogel Treasurer. The company's steamship Maracas, bound for Copenhagen with a cargo of meat, was seized by the British as a prize of war in March and taken to Hull. Engel Bros., attorneys for the company, said yesterday that they intended to fight the bankruptcy petition and demand an immediate trial. The company, they said, is solvent, but has been a little slow on account of the seizure of the Maracas.

Brill Brothers

NEW STORE

The Seventh in the Brill Chain—The First

IN BROOKLYN

On Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street

Is Now Open for Business

A splendid new shop at Brooklyn's busiest corner—opened for the convenience of Brooklynites by an organization second to none in America in its ability to clothe men and young men correctly, satisfactorily and economically; and where Big Value Giving in Smart Clothing, Hats and Haberdashery is the strongest factor in our bid for your patronage, just as it has ever been the distinguishing feature of the Brill Stores in New York.

As a Promise of the Good Things to Come, We Offer To-day and To-morrow as

Our Opening Week Souvenir

$25.00 Summer Suits, Special at $15

Most of them Skeleton, Eighth or Quarter Lined with Silk and with Silk Sleeve Linings. This season's choicest fabrics, smartest patterns and very newest models. Remarkably Fine Suits, at a Remarkably Low Price, just to make you acquainted with a Remarkably Good Brooklyn Store.

On Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street

Six Other Convenient Brill Stores in New York

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET

Broadway, at 49th Street . Broadway, at 42d Street

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125TH STREET, AT THIRD AVENUE

Arnold, Constable & Co

SUMMER "SPECIALS" FOR TODAY

STADIUM SPORT SHIRT

A New Innovation for

Men's Recreation Wear



This newest of all Sporting and Vacation Shirts, made from the finest Birdseye weave white cheviot, is as far in advance of all others as the coat shirt is over the old fashioned styles.

Points of Distinction:

Convertible Collar, Raglan Shoulders, Detachable Sleeves, no shoulder seams. Marked because of late delivery

1.45 instead of 2.00

Owned and controlled exclusively by Arnold, Constable & Co.

An Exceptional Sale of

Men's Finest Silk

Crepe de Chine Negligee Shirts

Regular Value $7.50, $8.00

Comprising an entirely new lot made from our own selection of the very finest of these popular and scarce shirtings; also many other equally as good silk shirtings included in the lot.

Sale Price **5.50** each 3 for $15.00

The Season's Indispensable

"Raspberry" Raincoat

Made from a Priestley "Gravenette" Silky fabric.

In All Sizes for Women and Misses

Thoroughly waterproof—a protection from the sudden shower; light weight, smart in appearance, ideal for motor and travelling; nothing more practical for the tourist.

8.75 *Regularly $12.50*

Black, Navy and Tan; sizes 14 years to 44 bust.

Broadway & 19th Street

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, July 9.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchase.

N. Y. T., 7-9-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. **60**

Today's Bargains

Unmatched Low Prices for Summer Merchandise.

This Store Will Observe a Half Holiday, Tomorrow, July 10th.

(Because of the crowds in attendance we cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.)

White Summer Dresses

For Women and Misses

(These dresses were made to retail at from $5 to $11.50)

Sale **$3.95, $4.95, $6.75 & $7.95**

A wonderful assemblage of beautiful new white dresses, splendidly fashioned of ORGANDIES, VOILES, NETS AND LINGERIES.

Women's & Misses' $3.50 to $10 Colored Summer Dresses—sale..... **$2.95, $3.95, $4.95 & $5.95**

Full Length Dusters—52 to 54 inches long; for women and misses; sale at..... **$1.25 to $7.95**

Middy Blouses—sizes 6 to 22 years; sale..... **49c, 79c and $1**

Girls' White Galatea Skirts—sale..... **95c**

Girls' Tub Dresses—sizes 6 to 14 years.
$1 Dresses—sale..... **79c**
$1.50 Dresses—sale..... **$1**

Juniors' Colored Dresses—sizes 13 to 17 years; formerly $2.50; sale..... **$1.25**

Juniors' Colored Dresses—sizes 13 to 17 years; regularly $3.95; sale..... **$1.98**

Women's White Summer Blouses—made to retail at $1 to $2.50; sale..... **79c, $1 and $1.50**

Women's Silk Blouses—
$2.98 Blouses—sale..... **$1.98**
$4 and $5 Blouses—sale. **$2.98**

75c Damp-proof Maline Alsatian Hat Bows—sale **49c**

19c Voiles—38 to 40 inches wide; yd..... **10c**

39c Tussah Silk—36 inches wide; yd..... **24c**

39c Pure Irish Ramie Dress Linens—36 inches wide; yd..... **25c**

50c Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine — 36 inches wide; yd..... **34c**

15c Nickel-Plated Clutch Pencils—sale..... **5c**

19c Boxes Initial Writing Paper—each box contains 24 sheets and 24 envelopes; sale..... **10c**

25c Bathing Garters—with hose supporters..... **17c**

50c Bathing Suit Bags—heavy waterproof serge; sale..... **23c**

75c and $1 Sample Bathing Caps..... **49c**

50c New Blazer Belts—sizes 26 to 32; sale..... **33c**

$1 Hand Bags—sale..... **79c**

$6.95 Traveling Trunks—sale..... **$5**

$7.95 Large Leather Traveling Bags—sale..... **$5.95**

$3.95 Wool Automobile Lap Rugs—sale..... **$2.98**

$5 Mackinaw Automobile Lap Rugs—sale..... **$3.95**

50c and 75c Razors—sale.. **29c**

Suits for Men and Youths—formerly priced to $25; half, quarter or full lined; light or medium weights; sale..... **$14.65**

Fancy Worsted and Cassimere Suits—for men and youths; regularly priced $15 to $22.50; sale..... **$11.85**

Men's "Palm Beach" Suits—all sizes; sale..... **$7.50**

Men's Genuine "Panama" Cloth Suits—all sizes; sale..... **$4.45**

Men's Fine Auto Dusters—all sizes; sale..... **$1.85, $2.75, $3.75 & $5**

Men's Sport Coats — all sizes; sale..... **$6.95**

Men's Alpaca Coats—all sizes; sale..... **$2 and $3**

Men's Trousers—for dress, outing and everyday wear; all sizes; sale..... **$2, $2.65 and $3.45**

Men's Khaki Trousers—all sizes..... **$1 and $1.25**

Boys' $1 to $1.50 Wash Suits—sizes 2½ to 8 yrs. **65c**

Boys' $1.50 to $2 Wash Suits—sizes 2½ to 8 yrs. **95c**

Boys' $4.50 Blue Serge Suits—with one or two pairs of Trousers; sizes 7 to 17 yrs..... **$3.45**

$1.25 Silk Parasols—sale. **89c**

$2.50 and $3.50 Silk Parasols—sale..... **$1.95**

Women's $2 and $2.50 White Canvas Shoes and Pumps—sale..... **$1**

The Pumps have high Cuban heels and silk ribbon bows. All sizes and widths.

25c Chip Dress Hat Shapes..... **29c**

Women's 75c Felt Sport Hats—sale..... **59c**

Women's 95c Corduroy Sport Hats..... **75c**

$1.25 Milan Hemp Dress Hat Shapes—sale..... **85c**

$1 Fumed Oak Foot Stools—sale..... **55c**

$3.50 Oak Porch Rockers—sale..... **$2.45**

$7.50 White Enamel Chiffoniers—sale..... **$5.25**

$45 Wilton Rugs—size 9x12; sale..... **$29.50**

80c Gas or Oil Stove Ovens—sale..... **60c**

$1.60 Extra Large Cast Hot Plates—sale..... **98c**

$21.50 Refrigerators—side icer style; sale..... **$16.75**

$5.25 Dinner Sets — 52 pieces; sale..... **$3.95**

Screen Doors & Window Screens

Please bring exact measurements with you, as we do not send screens or screen doors C. O. D., nor do we exchange them.

29c Window Screens—24x37; sale..... **21c**

47c Window Screens—30x45; sale..... **39c**

48c Window Screens—36x37; sale..... **42c**

55c Window Screens—36x45; sale..... **45c**

$1.25 Screen Doors—assorted sizes; natural finish; 4 inch frames; two coats of varnish; covered with best quality black wire; sale..... **98c**

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons.

HAGEN AND McDONALD METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF LEADERS—BASEBALL—TURF

METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF UNDER WAY

Walter C. Hagen and Robert McDonald Leaders, with 145 Each, at Fox Hills.

Keen competition at every stage and under weather conditions which called for a stout heart marked the first two rounds of the metropolitan open golf championship yesterday over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club. Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, last year's national open champion, and Robert McDonald of Buffalo jointly led a field of eighty starters, each with a 36 hole total of 145.

Hagen had rounds of 75 and 70, while McDonald had 73 and 72. Hagen's 70 is a new competitive record for the links, although the home professional, Tom Boyd, recently recorded a 68 in practice.

John J. McDermott, whose sensational performances were the talk of two continents a couple of years ago and who has been ill for more than a year, made an auspicious return into fast company by finishing in a tie with William Macfarlane of Baltimore for second place. They were only one stroke behind the leaders. Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington and Boyd each returned 147. The first six were only two strokes apart.

McDermott had a host of admirers in view of his past performances, and for a time was the centre of attraction. He drove a long ball and putted fairly well. At times he was able to bring off long putts, and there were occasions when he missed them from a yard distance. He really had a 69 coming to him in the first round, for he literally romped to the turn in 33, after taking three putts on the seventh green.

The former national title holder also made an indifferent homeward start by missing another putt at the tenth, taking 5 there. From that point on, however, there were no bad lapses until the home green was reached. His approach, a trifle strong, left him a putt of 12 feet for a three, and had he holed it he would have gone around in 69. McDermott, putting boldly, went for the back of the cup, but the ball, missing by a hair's breadth, rolled a club's length beyond and he failed again on the putt coming back so that he had to be content with a 71.

In the afternoon McDermott had a 75 after getting into difficulties at the short fifth hole, which he took in 4 only through a brilliant recovery. He has played only a few times this season, but there seems no reason why he should not get into as good form as ever.

Bob MacDonald, who started with a 72 in the morning, played steadily all day, never getting anything worse than 5 and only once better than 3, and that was at the fifth hole in the afternoon, when he had a 2. The cards of the two leaders were as follows:

Walter Hagen, Rochester—									
Out.....	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	5—39
In.....	4	6	3	4	5	4	5	3	4—36—75
Out.....	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	3—35
In.....	5	5	3	5	3	8	2	4	3—33—70—145
Robert MacDonald, Buffalo—									
Out.....	5	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	3—35
In.....	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	4—37—72
Out.....	5	5	3	5	3	4	4	4	4—37
In.....	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	3	4—36—73—145

There were eighty odd starters, including a number of amateurs, and the best in this division were Maxwell R. Marston, the New Jersey champion, and E. Mortimer Barnes, the association's Secretary, both with scores of 156. Considering the storm that swept over the links the wonder is that there were not more withdrawals. Nearly all the starters, however, finished out and declared their intention of trying it again today. The scores:

	1st.	2d.	Tot.
Walter C. Hagen, Rochester	75	70	145
Robert MacDonald, Buffalo	73	72	145
J. J. McDermott, Philadelphia	71	75	146
William Macfarlane, Suburban	73	73	146
Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington	71	76	147
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	74	73	147
George Sargent, Chevy Chase	75	73	148
Isaac S. Mackie, Oakwood	74	74	148
Thomas L. McNamara, Boston	78	72	148
Max Barnes, Whitemarsh Val.	75	74	149
C. L. Mothersole, Malba	75	74	149
Martin O'Loughlin, Plainfield	73	76	149
Wilfrid E. Reid, Seaview	73	77	150
Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood	73	77	150
Alec Smith, Wykagyl	75	75	150
Fred McLeod, Columbia	75	76	151
Charles H. Hoffner, Woodbury	79	73	152
Thomas Anderson, Mount Kisco	77	76	153
Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook	76	77	153
Bert Battell, Flushing	76	78	154
G. Dernbach, Sharon, Conn	78	77	155
George McLean, Dunwoodie	77	78	155
Macdonald Smith, unattached	80	75	155
Henry Miller, Houvenkopf	76	80	156
George Low, Baltusrol	78	78	156
Joseph Sylvester, West End	79	78	157
*E. M. Barnes, Englewood	74	82	156
*M. E. Marston, Baltusrol	79	77	156
Jack Pirie, Richmond County	78	79	157
J. R. Thomson, Phila. County	77	80	157
E. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge	76	81	157
Herbert Strong, Inwood	79	78	157
A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, France	84	74	158
Michael J. Brady, Wollaston	78	80	158
E. J. McCarthy, Jacksonville	76	82	158
Arthur Reid, Upper Montclair	78	80	158
R. M. Thomson, Glen Ridge	76	83	159
David Ogilvie, Nassau Country	78	81	159
J. M. Roche, Eldridge Hunt	78	81	159
George T. Sayers, Merion	80	80	160
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	77	83	160
James Henry, Racebrook, Conn	80	81	161
*James D. Newman, Fox Hills	79	82	161
William Collins, Oakland	83	78	161
*August F. Kammer, Fox Hills	79	82	161
F. T. McNamara, Sound Beach	81	80	161
L. V. Marucci, Essex County	80	82	162
Jack Hobens, Englewood	78	84	162
Nicholas Demane, unattached	83	79	162
*Thomas Harmon, Saegkill	79	83	162
Jack Jolly, Newark	81	81	162
Edw. H. Gow, Sleepy Hollow	82	81	163
Harry Auchterlonie, Arcola	84	80	164
William Meyer, Fox Hills	77	87	164
D. S. Hunter, Essex County	84	80	164
William Mitchell, Raleigh	83	82	165
*B. M. C. Coombs, Vancouver	81	84	165
Herbert Martin, Quogue	81	84	165
Louis C. Schweiger, unattached	83	82	167
Dan Cooper, unattached	84	83	167
William Braid, Rockaway	87	83	170
James R. Inglis, Fairview	87	83	170
Fred R. Stella, Bellport	83	87	170
Harry Overy, Ocean	82	88	170
R. A. Conroy, North Jersey	88	82	170
Thomas Patterson, Knollwood	89	82	171
Channing Floyd, Yountakah	90	82	172
Alexander Pirie, Sunningdale	88	85	173
John R. Langlands, Weequahic	84	91	175
Walter J. Stoddart, Bedford	87	88	175
C. W. Singleton, Siwanoy	88	88	176
Jack Jaffrey, Somerset Hills	89	90	179
*C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol	91	90	181
Ernest Wiesser, unattached	101	88	189
*H. L. Robinson, Hotchkiss	95	109	204

*Amateurs.

The pairings for today as announced by the officials last night are as follows:

8:30—Overy and Jeffrey.
8:35—Patterson and Martin.
8:40—Hunter and Alexander Pirie.
8:45—Roche and Robinson.
8:50—Singleton and Floyd.
8:55—Schweiger and Stella.
9:00—Langlands and Stoddart.
9:05—Meyer and Inglis.
9:10—W. Mitchell and Van Vleck.
9:15—Wiesser and Conroy.
9:20—Coombs and B. Braid.
9:25—Cooper and Auchterlonie.
9:30—T. McNamara and Macfarlane.
9:35—Hoffner and Anderson.
9:40—E. M. Barnes and Mothersole.
9:45—W. Reid and McLean.
9:50—Hagen and M. O'Loughlin.
9:55—Sanderson and Mitchell.
10:00—Low and Mackie.
10:05—Sylvester and Brady.
10:10—Nicholls and Battell.
10:15—J. Miller and Hobens.
10:20—Sarrent and Max Marston.
10:25—Loving and Boyd.
10:30—McDermott and Alec Smith.
10:35—J. Henry and Demane.
10:40—Jim Thomson and Kammer.
10:45—R. MacDonald and Macdonald Smith.
10:50—R. Thomson and McCarthy.
10:55—Jolly and Ogilvie.
11:00—Collins and Thomas Harmon.
11:05—Tellier and McLeod.
11:10—Gow and F. T. McNamara.
11:15—J. Pirie and A. Reid.
11:20—Barnes and Dernbach.
11:25—Sayers and Dowling.
11:30—Marucci and Newman.
11:35—Strong.

Golfer Weber Injures Knee.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 8.—Harold Weber, crack golfer, who was entered in the Central States tournament at Indianapolis, is taking his golf this week through the newspapers. In a collision with a swinging door at his home here he injured his knee so badly that he cannot walk. He may not be able to play until Fall.

FEDS BLAME TROLLEYS.

Lack of Patronage at Newark Blamed on Poor Car Service.

Lack of transportation facilities is the reason for the poor attendance at the Newark Federal League games, according to Harry F. Sinclair, the financial power in the club. There has been a pronounced lack of support of baseball in Newark this season, and as a result the local International League club was transferred to Harrisburg. Now the intimation is made by Mr. Sinclair and his associates that unless a loop is put in to the entrance to Harrison Park the franchise will be transferred to some other city.

A settlement was made yesterday by P. T. Powers of the club that Mr. Sinclair had investigated conditions at Newark and found that local supporters of baseball were satisfied with the club and showed no disposition to criticise the management. He believes that the fans are with the club and does not blame the people for not attending games, because of the transportation situation. This is a condition that Mr. Sinclair wants remedied and says the talk of transferring the franchise is no idle threat.

The poor attendance at the Federal League games at Newark was discussed at a meeting yesterday between representatives of the club and the Public Service Railway Company, when it was stated that the attendance on Independence Day was smaller than would be expected in a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

It is understood that the Public Service will investigate conditions further before acting on the application for a loop. The spur, it was pointed out at the meeting, would land people at the gates of the park and do away with all the inconvenience that the patrons have had to contend with in going to the games at Harrison Park this season.

It is asserted that the Federals have a war fund of $1,000,000, and that an invasion of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia is threatened next year. It is, however, no secret that the conditions at Newark are reflected in other Federal League cities. These facts are well known to the Public Service Corporation, and it is because of the lack of patronage that the transportation facilities have not been improved. Railroad companies are not usually slow in providing accommodation where it is to their interests, and the fact that the Public Service has not made any attempt to help the club out of its transportation difficulties is taken as an indication that the future of the club is not viewed with great favor. Very few of the Federal League clubs are drawing even a fair daily attendance, and this fact will militate against the Newark club in its application for better trolley facilities.

BALL PLAYER PRATT TO SUE.

To Seek Remuneration from Brookfeds Under Employers' Liability Act

Larry Pratt, a former catcher of the Brooklyn Federal League team, will raise a novel legal question if he goes through with his expressed intention of suing for remuneration under the Employers' Liability act on the grounds that he was injured in the performance of his duties, and that his ten days' notice of unconditional release, received recently and effective yesterday, is in violation of the law.

Pratt asserts he was injured in a regular league game during the last series with Pittsburgh at Washington Park. Ed Konetchy bumped into him at the plate and badly bruised the Brooklyn player's throwing arm. Since then he has been unable to throw with his accustomed accuracy, which, he says was the reason advanced by the Brooklyn club for his dismissal. He alleges there is a clause in his contract which states he must be paid while suffering from injuries received in service.

Should Pratt file suit, the outcome will be eagerly awaited by thousands of players, as it will be the first action brought against a club under the liability act. Pratt is a law student and has spent some time on this new phase of the law. He believes he will be able to prove that the act is applicable to ball players.

GOLF STAR DEFEATED.

John Marshall, Jr., Defeated by Ed Zimmer in Central Tourney.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—The biggest upset of the Central States Golf Association tournament occurred in the third round of thirty-six holes today when John Marshall, Jr., of Louisville, 1914 Kentucky champion, lost to Ed Zimmer of the Riverside Club, Indianapolis, six up and five. Marshall had played consistently good golf throughout the meet and was expected to at least reach the semi-finals tomorrow.

As a result of today's matches three Indianapolis men will take part in the semi-finals. In addition to Zimmer's victory, Indianapolis golfers were victors on the other pairings. Carl Gibbs of the Highland Club beat Johnny Simpson, the Terre Haute expert, one up, and Robert Resener, present Indiana champion, eliminated R. C. Crocker, Toledo, 4 and 8.

The only surviving out of town contestant is Will Diddel of Crawfordsville, Ind., who continued his steady playing today, beating Bert Wilbur of the Highland Club, Indianapolis, 6 and 5.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

On the advice of Ed Heffner, trainer of the H. C. Hallenbeck horses, the great three-year-old, The Finn, which has just been brought back to Belmont Park from his Canadian campaign, will be rested up until the Fall racing season begins. It is possible that The Finn may be sent to Saratoga for a short campaign late in August, but the chances are that he will not be raced again before the Autumn meeting at Belmont Park, when there will be a number of stakes that seem to be at his mercy. It is probable that the stable will now start their second string, Iron Duke, which is said to be but a few pounds behind The Finn, as a stake horse.

Thomas Hitchcock has decided to send his stable of steeplechasers to Saratoga instead of racing them at the Empire City meeting. It is his plan to bring his horses back for the chases to be run at Belmont Park and at the Fall hunt meetings at Piping Rock and elsewhere about here, before shipping them to his North Carolina farm for the Winter. Some of these will probably appear at the annual horse show at the Piping Rock Club this Fall. Mr. Hitchcock, his wife, and daughter riding them, as they did a year ago. The change in the plans of Mr. Hitchcock is largely due to the fact that his jockey, Jolly, is laid up with a broken collarbone, the result of a fall he had while riding Hustler in a race over the Aqueduct track.

The stables of Moses Goldblatt and William Perkins, which have been campaigning at Latonia, have arrived at Belmont Park, and will be seen in the races at local tracks in a few days. Goldblatt was accompanied by Jockeys F. Judy, who will ride for him; T. Henry, who comes here to ride for James McManus, and J. O'Brien, who will ride as a free lance.

That good race horse Robert Bradley is the chief member of the racing string of W. R. Mizell, which will reach the Jamaica track early next week. There are ten other horses in the string, which is shipped from Latonia.

Six carloads of race horses arrived in this city yesterday morning from Kentucky, en route to the Saratoga track, to which place they were shipped over the West Shore Road. They included fourteen horses in training belonging to W. J. Young, the stable of John W. Schorr, the Memphis brewer, numbering twenty; T. C. McDowell's string of fourteen, mostly two-year-olds, and twelve youngsters, the property of H. H. Hewitt. All have been racing through the Kentucky circuit. They are to be rested up for the Saratoga season and will then come to Belmont Park for the Fall meeting.

M. C. Moore, owner of the gelding Gipsey George, rated as one of the best of the two-year-olds in the West, has sent word that he will be here in time to start his horse in the race for the Frivolity Stakes, which is to be run on opening day of the Empire City meeting, July 14. In that event he will measure strides with Fernrock, Sun God, Miss Puzzle, Hands Off, Plumose, Success, and a number of the other good ones of the East.

State Racing Commissioner John Sanford, who was at the Aqueduct track yesterday to see Isirose win his race, was much exercised over the reported wrecking of a train in Ohio which had on board the racing stable of W. R. Bradley, bound East for the races. With the stable was the breed mare Winning Witch, which Mr. Sanford had just purchased of G. W. Worthington of Kentucky for $4,000, and which was being shipped to Mr. Sanford's farm at Amsterdam, N. Y.

PERFECT BATTING STUNTS BY CHANCE

Yanks' ex-Manager Tells of Athletes Who Thought They Could Control Pitchers.

By FRANK L. CHANCE.

Did you ever see two 1.000 hitters? Did you ever see two perfect hitters, but both men played on the same team. Think that over, you old-time baseball fans, and you ambitious youngsters! Just imagine, if you can, two men on one team hitting 1.000. Think what that means. It means that two players on the team would step up to the plate and hit safely every time. What a lot of games they would win!

This story deals with the wonderful batting prowess of Frank Isbell, the old Chicago National Leaguer and White Sox first baseman, and "Wild Bill" Everitt, third baseman of the Chicago Nationals.

I think I hear old-time fans remarking that they never knew Isbell and Everitt were "perfect hitters," and perhaps they didn't, for, sad to relate, Bill and Frank were 1.000 hitters for a very short and fleeting moment; or, to put it in other words, until they ran up against the wonderful curves and terrific speed of Cy Seymour, who was pitching for the New York Giants.

To begin with, we, meaning the Chicago Nationals, were on an Eastern trip, when Isbell and Everitt suddenly developed wonderful hitting ability. They were going up to the plate game after game and slamming the ball to all corners of the lot. Both had evolved in their own minds certain ideas in regard to hitting, and, strange to relate, these ideas were working out in an uncanny fashion. They had the rest of the players sitting up and taking notice.

Isbell Tells "How."

After a particularly successful day at the plate—I think he got four hits out of five times up—Isbell delivered a short lecture at the hotel that night on hitting.

"Nothing to it. I got the pitchers in this league faded," airily remarked Frank. "I got them so they will have to eat out of my hand. Me and Bill here," pointing to Everitt, who had also secured three or four hits that day, "have a new system. We have just perfected it, and from now on we are going to set this old league afire."

Bill nodded his head with a look of infinite wisdom.

"I can sure hit anything they serve up to me with our new system," he announced, with becoming modesty.

"We can hit anything, curves, speed or dopey balls," said Isbell, who was even more of a "shrinking violet" than was Everitt when it came to talking of the "system" they had invented.

"We can hit anything, speed, curves or a dopey ball," piped Everitt.

"Or any pitcher who ever stood in the box," added Frank.

"Or any pitcher who ever stood in the box," confirmed Everitt.

This was too much for Jimmy Ryan, one of the listeners, who had been hitting in hard luck for a month.

"You put me in mind of a parrot," he remarked to Everitt. "All you can do is to repeat what that tall gangling bonehead Isbell says. Both you guys make me sick. Both of you ought to be hitting about .50 if you were going your natural gaits."

"I ain't got no handle attached to me like 'Pop-up' Jimmy, anyway," retorted Isbell, taking fire at once. "If I couldn't hit any better than you are I would keep my trap shut when I was around real hitters."

Ryan Got Sore.

Ryan's nickname of "Pop-up" had just been fastened on him by sarcastic fans who had watched him "popping 'em up in the air," and the words stung him so that he turned a brick red and walked away in high dudgeon.

"Say, I think you fellers have the real dope. Let me in on it," hastily interposed Tim Donahue, who could not hit a lick and who would try anything to help his batting, even to carrying a rabbit's foot in the hip pocket of his uniform trousers.

This sincere tribute mollified the hard-hitting duo and Isbell took it upon himself to explain just how he and "Wild Bill" were galvanizing the league with their hitting.

"You see it is this way," oracularly began Isbell, "me and Bill here know we can hit. Get me? We sit on the bench and we just know we have got that pitcher's number.

"We keep that there idea we can hit buzzin' 'round in our noodles all the time. Then when we go up to the plate we got confidence, see? We got confidence we can sure slam that pitcher. When we go up to the plate we don't get into the box right away. We monkey around a little, knock the dirt out of our cleats, and waste a little time. All the time we are lookin' that pitcher straight in the eye. We keep sayin' to ourselves, 'We can hit you, you big bum.' Now, that pitcher natcherly gets nervous, see? He sees us swingin' our bats bold and confident like. He sees we are gazin' him straight in the lamps.

"He gets the same idea we got in our noodles. He says to himself: 'This guy can hit me. He is goin' to bust a two-bagger or something, and I sure can't stop him.' When me and Bill sees that pitcher gets the idea we just steps up and whales one, see?"

"If I ever tried to make a pitcher think that he would get sore and uncork a fast one and crack a rib for me, it don't pay for me to get too fresh with some of those pitchers," mournfully remarked Donahue.

"You and Bill are using a little telepathy," interposed Bill Lange.

"No telegraphing, just makin' 'em think you can hit 'em, that's all," corrected Isbell.

"You got to show me more than you have just told me," remarked another player.

Offers His Proof.

"Tomorrow me and Bill will sure show you. We will show you some hittin' that will paralyze you," confidently boasted Isbell.

The next day we played Brooklyn. Kennedy, a good pitcher, was in the box against us, and the eyes of every man on the team were watching Isbell and Everitt. I will never forget that day if I live to be a thousand. There was something positively awe-inspiring in the way Isbell and Everitt hit that day. Both were up five times each, and each had five hits to his credit.

"The lucky boobs," was Lange's comment.

"They got the system. They got the system," excitedly cried Donahue at the end of the game.

New York was hardly big enough for Isbell and Everitt that night. They strutted about and exploited their "system" until both were hoarse.

"We will knock 'em all dead tomorrow," they told the reporters before going to bed.

The next day dawned bright and cheerful. We hastened to the ball park after luncheon and got ready for the game. The blow was not long in falling. Seymour was announced as New York's twirler.

I have to laugh when I think of the game. Everitt stepped to the plate the first time up and fanned. Isbell stepped up and fanned. The next time up Everitt fanned. Ditto Isbell. The third time up Everitt fanned again. Isbell followed suit. Their four trips to the plate brought the same result and both fanned again.

Desperation and despair were writ large upon "Wild Bill's" face when he went up to face Seymour for the fifth time. His comrades were gibing him unmercifully.

"Give him a little thought! What is the matter with your think tank?" unfeelingly yelled an outfielder.

"I bet a thousand dollars I don't fan this time," said Bill, and he didn't.

The Blow-Off.

What kind of a thought transformation he accomplished no one will ever know. The first ball Seymour sent up to him had so much speed it looked like a split pea sailing toward the plate. As a matter of fact it only sailed in the general direction of the plate. It was a wild pitch and Bill tried to dodge. He was only partially successful. The ball just grabbed his skull and it was traveling with such speed that it tore the button cleanly out of the top of Everitt's cap. Bill walked sheepishly to first. Isbell came up and fanned for the fifth straight time.

The "thought transference" system was at an end.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York—Rain.
Chicago at Brooklyn—Rain.
St. Louis at Boston—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at Cleveland—Rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Brooklyn—Rain.
Newark, 6; Baltimore, 2.
Chicago, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Pittsburgh, 13; St. Louis, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Providence—Rain.
Rochester at Jersey City—Rain.
Montreal at Harrisburg—Rain.
Richmond, 12; Toronto, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	47	26	.644
Boston	43	24	.642
Detroit	44	28	.611
New York	36	36	.500
Washington	32	36	.471
Philadelphia	27	44	.380
St Louis	26	43	.377
Cleveland	26	43	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	29	.579
Philadelphia	36	31	.537
St. Louis	38	35	.521
Pittsburgh	35	34	.507
Brooklyn	34	35	.493
Cincinnati	30	34	.469
New York	29	35	.453
Boston	30	39	.435

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	41	29	.586
Kansas City	43	31	.581
Chicago	*41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	39	31	.557
Newark	39	35	.527
Brooklyn	31	42	.425
Baltimore	28	*44	.389
Buffalo	28	47	.373

*Eliminates game, thrown out by league, which must be replayed.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	35	22	.617
Buffalo	32	24	.571
Montreal	33	31	.516
Harrisburg	30	29	.508
Richmond	32	31	.508
Toronto	31	35	.470
Rochester	28	32	.467
Jersey City	23	40	.365

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York—2 Games.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Montreal at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Providence.
Toronto at Richmond.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Cleveland, 1; Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 3.
At Kansas City.—Columbus, 5; Kansas City, 3.
At Minneapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Minneapolis, 2, (10 innings.) Minneapolis, 4; Indianapolis, 1.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Louisville, 0. St. Paul, 6; Louisville, 3.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Little Rock, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 2; New Orleans, 0.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 6; Chattanooga, 2.
At Birmingham—Memphis, 5; Birmingham, 1.

New York State League.

All games postponed; rain.

New England League.

All games postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

All games postponed; rain.

MAMAUX PUZZLES PHILLIES' BATSMEN

Pittsburgh's Pitcher Mows Down Pat Moran's Heavy Hitters and Scores Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—If any of Pat Moran's faithful henchmen have solved Al Mamaux's pitching methods they are keeping the fact carefully concealed. Albert, who is swelling an already large fortune by baffling batsmen for the Pittsburgh club, stood out on the pitching hill at Broad and Huntingdon Streets today and made the Phillies' very best hitters look foolish. Not one of the Phillies crossed the plate, and as two of the aliens tallied runs the entire afternoon was spoiled for some 2,500 fans.

Rixey was the unfortunate pitcher chosen by Moran to oppose Mamaux and if it were not for the fact that the young Pittsburgher completely dominated the affair much might be written of Eppa's performance. Rixey pitched a grand game, and but for an error by Bancroft it is likely the teams would have battled to a scoreless tie.

The local hurler was hit harder than his rival, but was tight in the pinches. All of the damage was done in the second inning when the opposition scored their two runs following Bancroft's muff of Killifer's throw to break up a double steal. The miscue allowed one man to score and put another in position to race over with the second tally on the single that followed.

Thereafter Rixey held the enemy safe until the eighth inning, when he was withdrawn to admit a pinch-hitter. Baumgartner pitched the ninth inning in good style.

Mamaux was complete master of the situation at all times. He turned back Moran's best hitters with monotonous regularity, inning after inning, and was better with men on base than he was at any other time. In the ninth inning he gave a great exhibition by retiring Niehoff and Luderus with the bases loaded.

Slovenly work by the Pittsburgh infield had enabled the local talent to populate the bases. With Niehoff and Luderus coming up things looked brighter than at any time during the afternoon. Mamaux, however, put on extra steam and after fanning Niehoff on three pitched balls, caused Luderus to lift an easy fly to centre. The Pittsburgh pitcher fanned nine batsmen, Cravath, Niehoff and Rixey each fanning twice. In the fourth inning Cactus came to the plate with Bancroft reposing on third, which station he had reached by virtue of a tainted single and Viox's wild throw: It was a situation built to order for Cravath, but he failed miserably by taking three mighty shots at the atmosphere.

This was the first time the Phillies had a chance to score, as they had been retired in one, two, three order in the first three innings. After Becker had fanned in the fifth, Niehoff singled and languished on first, while Luderus and Killifer were retired. In the sixth and seventh the locals went out in order, but in the eighth, with one down, Luderus doubled, Killifer filed out, and Paskert, batting for Rixey, beat out a slow roller. This gave Bobby Byrne a chance to distinguish himself, but he flied weakly to centre.

Then came the ninth inning finish. Bancroft was patient and drew the only walk Mamaux allowed. Whitted lifted a fly to Carey and Cravath bounced a scratch single off Wagner's mitt. Becker tried hard for a hit and his best effort was a slow roller to Viox, which the latter booted, filling the bases. Mamaux then retired Niehoff and Luderus.

Rain fell intermittently from the seventh inning to the finish. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'lins, cf.	4	0	2	5	0
Carey, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
J'ston, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	1	1	1	0
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	2	6
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	9	0
Mam'x, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	30	2	7	27	2

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	1	6
B'c'ft, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Whtd, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
C'vath, rf.	4	0	1	2	1
B'ker, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
N'hoff, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
Kill'fer, c.	3	0	0	6	3
Rixey, p.	2	0	0	2	3
B'mg'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Paskert.	1	0	0	0	0
†Dugey	0	0	0	0	0
‡Welser	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	0	6	27	16

*Batted for Rixey in eighth inning.
†Ran for Paskert in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Cravath in ninth inning.
Errors—Viox, Bancroft.

Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Johnston, Luderus. Stolen bases—Johnston, Collins. Double plays—Cravath and Byrne; Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Sacrifice hit—Carey. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 1; off Rixey, 1; off Baumgartner, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Hits—Off Rixey, 7 in eight innings; off Baumgartner, 0 in one inning. Struck out—By Mamaux, 9; by Rixey, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

COLONIAL LEAGUE ON ROCKS

Fall River and Taunton to be Dropped in Retrenchment Move.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—The Colonial League, the training farm of the Brooklyn Club of the Federal League, financed by the Wards, decided today to drop Fall River and Taunton from their circuit and to play the Pawtucket team on the road all the time. Poor patronage accounts for these changes.

The league will continue as a six-club circuit for which a new schedule will be issued next Monday. The strongest players of the clubs which will be disbanded on Saturday night will be distributed among the other six clubs. Bert Maxwell, the Brooklyn Federal League Club pitcher, who has been managing the New Haven team, will return to the Brooklyn Club. Maxwell broke his arm last year, but expected to get back into the game this season. Further trouble with his arm which did not knit perfectly has kept him on the bench, and he has asked to be relieved of his duties at New Haven. Manager William Phoenix of the Fall River Club will succeed him as manager of the New Haven Club.

Lowell Team's New Manager.

LOWELL, Mass., July 8.—Charles L. Kelchner, formerly a scout for the St. Louis Americans, has been appointed manager of the local team of the New England Baseball League. It was announced today. He succeeds Walter Ahearn.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Makes a Clean Sweep of Series with Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Newark won today's game from Baltimore, 6 to 2, making a clean sweep of the series. Reulbach pitched good ball for the visitors and but for a slip-up by Esmond would have scored a shut-out. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, rf.	5	1	5	2	0
Esm'd, ss.	4	1	2	3	4
Roush, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Lap'e, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Scheer, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
M'K'e, 3b.	4	1	3	2	1
Huhn, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
Rari'n, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Reul'h, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	6	12	27	11

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'C's, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Kn'ss, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Zinn, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Evans, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Walsh, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0
Agler, 1b.	3	0	0	11	2
D'lan, ss.	3	0	0	3	7
Jack'h, c.	3	1	0	8	2
Suggs, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Conley, p.	2	0	1	0	0
*Duncan.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	2	4	27	15

*Batted for Doolan in ninth inning.
Errors—Esmond, Rariden, McCandless, Agler.

Newark	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Campbell (2,) Esmond, McKechnie, Scheer, Walsh. Earned runs—Newark, 4. Sacrifice hits—Esmond, Huhn, Roush. Double plays—Esmond and Huhn; Doolan and Agler. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Baltimore, 5. First base on error—Baltimore, 1. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 3; off Suggs, 2. Hits—Off Suggs, 10 in 4 2-3 innings

YACHT VANITIE SHOWS SURPRISING SPEED

VANITIE'S RECORD FOR CUP YACHTS

She Sails Nearly 14 Knots in Race Against Resolute—Faster Off the Wind.

A new record for speed in America's Cup trial racing was established by Vanitie in Thursday's race with Resolute on the Sound. The discovery was made yesterday on analysis of the time made by the defeated yacht on the last leg of their triangular journey. Vanitie sailed this part of the race at the rate of nearly 14 knots an hour, which is the fastest going yet recorded in the twenty-three Cup trials so far held.

The last leg was a close reach of five and a quarter miles from a buoy off Oyster Bay straight across the Sound to the finish off Great Captain Island, near the Connecticut shore. The wind blew steadily at 12 knots out of the south-southwest and both yachts carried staysails and large reaching jibs. The official figures show that Vanitie covered the distance in 23 minutes and 21 seconds, which was 34 seconds better than Resolute's time. This was at the rate of a mile in 4:27, or exactly 13.86 miles an hour.

In their races last season Vanitie more than once proved that she was the faster boat off the wind. The Gardner creation had her hands full trying to stick to the Herreshoff sloop in windward work, but she more than held her own at running and reaching in a smooth sea.

The Vanitie's new record is all the more noteworthy, as the wind lacked the full strength that yachtsmen consider necessary to drive the seventy-footers at their fastest clip. The fastest bit of sailing done last year was in a stiff 18-knot blow. This was in the twelfth trial test, sailed on June 29, between Vanitie and Defiance. Resolute was laid up for repairs. The Gardner boat had conditions that just suited her, and she covered a short reaching leg at the rate of a mile in 4:58, or a little better than 12 knots.

Comparisons of times made by yachts in different races are, of course, unsatisfactory, as the conditions are never the same. Those who have followed the Cup contenders in every race, however, agree that conditions on the Sound Thursday were in no way more favorable for fast going than they were last season, when Vanitie recorded a 12-knot speed. If anything the conditions were better a year ago, as the breeze had more power. The wind on Thursday was officially estimated at 12 knots, so that Vanitie traveled faster than the wind on her homeward trip.

There is every evidence that the Gardner racer is a faster boat than she was last season, and her ability to outfoot Resolute off the wind is a source of encouragement to her amateur after guard. It is Resolute's quick work in tacking and her ability to adapt herself to sudden changes more readily that make her the faster racing boat. Vanitie is slower in stays—that is, she does not done about as smartly as her rival—and this usually forces her to take second position at the start of a race. Close observers figure that this defect costs Vanitie 200 feet every time the yachts tack.

Canoe Meet at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 8.—Following the suggestion of C. A. Spaulding of Buffalo, N. Y., Commodore of the American Canoe Association, that this, the fiftieth year of modern canoeing be observed fittingly throughout the country, the Carnival Commission, through President John W. Aldman, has arranged for a two-day regatta here on Friday and Saturday, July 30 and 31, during which the Atlantic Coast and New Jersey State championships will be contested. The coast events will be open to cedar and canvas canoe paddlers throughout the Eastern States, but the State championship, which is in its second running, will again be closed to residents of this State. The commission will give $500 for trophies and prizes for the canoeists, in furnishing entertainment while they are here, and in fitting up a complete encampment with tents and all. There will be no charge for entrance fee or for rental of sites or storage of any kind.

Intercollegiate Champions to Race.

Athletic followers in the East will have the last chance tomorrow afternoon at Celtic Park, Long Island City, to see their favorites perform previous to starting for the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to face the stars of the West and South. New Yorkers will also have the unusual opportunity of getting the first glimpse of what is expected to be the feature of the Frisco games—the competitions in the "Millrose 880" of Leroy Campbell, the intercollegiate champion of the West, and Ted Meredith, the intercollegiate champion of the East. J. T. Higgins of Holy Cross, who beat Caldwell in the Boston tryouts in handy fashion, will complete the limited and classy field. Stiff competition has also been provided for the other members of the Eastern team who will compete at the Millrose games. These include Norman Taber, A. R. Kivlat, Willie Kyronen, J. J. Cahill, A. T. Meyer, and R. Morse. Harry Smith will attempt a "comeback" by starting from scratch with Kyronen in the three-mile run.

ATHLETES TO STAY AT HOME

Some of the Best in East Will Not Go to San Francisco Games.

Two weeks ago it looked as though the East would be represented by its strongest team of athletes in the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Aug. 7, but recent developments indicate that half a dozen of certain point winners, and probable champions, will be unable to make the trip. Pat McDonald, the Irish-American A. C. Olympic "shot" champion, is very doubtful. It is almost certain that Matt McGrath, metropolitan champion with the heavyweights, will also be unable to represent the Irish club in the big meet.

The loss of Homer Baker, international half-mile champion, and Wesley Oler, Jr., intercollegiate high jump champion, has shot the New York A. C. team to pieces, and just now it looks as though the Mercury boat will be carried by only two or three men in the championships. Platt Adams, the great jumper, will not be able to go.

Fred Kaiser, the walker, is the only athlete of this club certain of going. Lincoln, the javelin thrower, will go to San Francisco at his own expense. Kenneth Curtis, the pole vaulter selected by the A. A. U. to represent the East, yesterday informed Paul Pilgrim that he is recovering from an injury to his foot, but may be in shape to take the trip. The A. A. U. Championship Committee must be assured, however, that the Syracuse vaulter is in condition before he leaves. He must vault at least twelve feet or stay at home.

The Irish team will leave next Thursday, and probably will stop over at Chicago, St. Paul, Butte, and Portland, Ore. Lawson Robertson's squad will be accompanied by Eddie Rans of the Mohawk A. C., champion walker of the United States, and Ted Meredith, the world's greatest middle-distance runner.

Downes, Wheatley and Goodwin, the New York swimmers picked to compete for the East in the championships which take place in San Francisco from July 19 to 24, will leave this afternoon.

YALE ATHLETIC REPORT.

1913-14 Receipts of $134,038.04 Largest in History of Ells.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 8.—The annual report of the Yale University Athletic Association for the year 1913-14 was made public this evening. It shows that the receipts for the year ended Sept. 1, 1914, were $134,038.04, the largest in the history of the association. The receipts and expenditures of the four major branches of sport were as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Track team	$4,966.21	$16,452.67
Baseball team	46,620.34	34,202.14
Crew	6,593.17	23,974.76
Football	81,352.32	55,145.84
Yale Field	.....	3,346.87
Balance	.....	915.97
Total	$134,038.04	$134,038.04

The coaching expenses of the different teams were as follows: Track, $3,100; baseball, $5,005.78; crew, $4,413.49; football, $11,863.93. The report shows that the reserve fund of the athletic association, which is invested in bonds, is $90,094.89. It cost to feed the track team $1,407.61, for the baseball team, $2,778.06; the crew, 32,900.72; football team, 9,023.87. For doctors and medicines the football team spent $4,031.32, as against $790.64 for the crew, $77.56 for the baseball team, and $298.09 for the track team.

The sum of $15,711.37 was spent for the repairs and maintenance of stands and athletic structures.

Young Brown Beats Kiddy Baker.

The three ten-round bouts which made up the program at the 163d Street Athletic Club last night, all went the limit and resulted in much action. There was delay in the staging of the main events, and it was long after midnight when Young Brown of the east side came off the victor in his ten-round bout with Kiddy Baker, also from the east side. The best bout brought together Negro Chink of Porto Rico and Wee Wee Barton of New York for ten rounds. The Porto Rican was entitled to the honors at the completion of the contest, but he had to keep going at top speed throughout to gain the laurels. He had eleven pounds advantage in the weights, and this handicap proved costly to Barton.

In the opening bout, Pinky Burns of the east side scored a hard earned victory over Terry Miller of Harlem in ten rounds. Burns led for eight rounds, but Miller made a strong rally in the ninth and tenth periods which did much to discount the big advantage gained early by Burns.

Pursuit Race at Bay Velodrome.

Four of the leading cycling clubs in the East will be represented in the pursuit race at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tomorrow night. There will be two trials, the winning teams to race off for first prize. In the first trial the Glunz Wheelmen will oppose the team of the Century R. C. of America while the second trial will bring together the Century R. C. of New Jersey and the Unione Sporting Italiana A. C. No paced race this season has attracted as much interest as the three-cornered affair at thirty miles between Carman, Didier, and Wiley. The first named in all his races for the past year has won all his starts, but the form shown by Didier and Wiley in their workouts gives either one a good chance to take the measure of the undefeated title holder.

Auto Races at Brighton Track.

Ben Gotof, the auto driver who was reported killed a few weeks ago at Minneapolis, arrived here yesterday and entered the 100-mile race and sprint events to be held at the Brighton Beach race track tomorrow night. Gotof's car, the big National, was badly damaged in the accident, but the driver escaped injury. The car has been repaired and will be out for a trial today.

LITTLEFIELD, ONCE NOTED JOCKEY, DEAD

Rode Best Horses of His Time and Completed His Career as a Trainer.

Charles E. Littlefield, 82 years old and one of the last of the famous horsemen of a couple of generations ago, died at the home of his son-in-law, Julius Garside, at Sheepshead Bay, yesterday morning.

For the past two years Mr. Littlefield, John Huggins, and Jacob Pincus, contemporaries on the turf fifty years ago, have formed a picturesque trio at the races. Littlefield was the smallest of the group, and Mr. Huggins is practically a cripple from rheumatism, all three having passed their eightieth year.

Although there was a general impression that Mr. Littlefield was English by birth, because of the reputation he had acquired abroad both as a jockey and trainer, he was a native of Rochester, in this State, and acquired his skill in the saddle in this country, where he rode in the heat races at two, three, and four miles that were the fashion in the days of his boyhood. As a boy he won the first Queen's Cup in Toronto in 1850, and earned fame here as the rider of the great four-miler, Kentucky. He was so successful here that he went to England in the first campaign undertaken on the English turf by a party of Kentucky horse owners to ride for the Ten Broeck confederacy, as it was called, racing Prior, Prioress, Lecompte, and other horses. He held his own against the best of the English jockeys of those days, though he never succeeded in riding a winner of the Derby, which was the height of his ambition. The American invasion was not a success from a monetary standpoint, as the horses were not quite good enough to accomplish the coups desired. Littlefield, therefore, remained behind when the horses were brought back to this country and for years was a prominent jockey there. He served as a jockey until he was nearly 40 years old.

He returned to this country about forty years ago, since which time he has lived here almost continuously, retiring from the saddle to undertake the work of training. He formed a combination with Charles Boyle of Canada, and the pair had a string of horses in training for a decade or more, the confederacy reaching its prime in the days of the old Monmouth track at Long Branch, when they raced, among others, those good horses Othmar, Connoisseur, Peacemaker, and Miss Maude, and were high up among the list of winning owners. After their separation Mr. Littlefield raced a string of horses of his own until ill-health compelled his retirement from the activities of the turf about ten years ago.

As a trainer he fitted horses belonging to Milton H. Sanford, Pierre Lorillard, James Galway, and James B. Haggin. He took Mr. Sanford's string to England in 1875, racing them there for three seasons.

One of Mr. Littlefield's sons, Frederick, was a jockey of considerable prominence, being the chief jockey for the stable of John A. Morris, who built Morris Park, and raced one of the largest stables of horses in training a quarter of a century ago.

Mizpah Stable Buys Sprint.

John E. Madden, the Kentucky breeder and horseman, yesterday sold his bay filly Sprint, which has been racing at the local tracks with a fair amount of success, to the gentleman who races under the name of the Mizpah Stable. The price paid was not made public, but was probably about $5,000, as Mr. Madden is known to have twice refused to sell this daughter of Rock Sand and Sprite to intending purchasers who have offered as high as $4,000 for her. Sprint won a handicap on Tuesday and ran second and third in her two previous efforts at the Aqueduct track. She ran second to Fernrock in a race at the Jamaica track and won a race for maiden two-year-olds at the Belmont track early in the meeting at that park.

Mid-Western Polo Postponed.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The opening game in the mid-Western polo championship tournament was again postponed today until tomorrow because of the soggy condition of the field.

McHugh to Start Championships.

John McHugh of the Public Schools Athletic League has been selected as starter of the national junior and senior track and field championship meet, which will take place in San Francisco on Aug. 6 and 7. McHugh has started many of the big meets here in the last few years, and his work has always been of the highest calibre.

PIPING ROCK FALL RACING.

Oct. 9 and 12 Chosen for Noted Club's Contests on Turf.

Arrangements have been made by the Piping Rock Racing Association for a two days' meeting over their picturesque course on Saturday, Oct. 9, and Tuesday, Oct. 12. The chief feature will be the renewal of the Harbor Hill Cup Steeplechase at about two miles, for which Clarence H. Mackay adds $8,000 to the subscription stakes of $10 each, with $40 additional for starters. Mr. Mackay also offers a cup of the value of $500, which is to be won twice by the same owner before becoming the winner's property. Entries for the event are confined to three-year-olds, all of which are to carry 135 pounds with a penalty impost of 5 pounds to the winner of a steeplechase or 10 pounds to the winner of two or more such chases. This is a renewal of an event which has always furnished one of the best cross-country races of the year.

A novel feature of the meeting will be the race for the Heyday Plate for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of entry. This will be a private sweepstakes of $100 each to the winner, to which J. E. Davis will add a piece of plate of the value of $300. Each subscriber to the stake is permitted to name two horses for each subscription, although but one of the pair named may start in the race. Starters are to be named five days before the day set for the running of the race. Colts will be required to carry 122 pounds over a six furlongs course, and fillies and geldings 119 pounds, with a 5-pound penalty to any winner of a race after the nominations are made. This is one of those purely "sporty" propositions for which the members of the association are noted, and entries are practically confined to the members of the club and their friends who race in an amateur sort of way. The plate must be won twice by one owner, not necessarily in consecutive years, before it becomes his property, a provision which insures a renewal of the race in future seasons.

Entries for both of the events noted will close on Aug. 21, with Frank J. Bryan, clerk of the course, at the association's city headquarters, 18 East Forty-first Street.

BAN LIFTED ON RICHARDS.

Cornell Athlete Returns Excess Expense Money and Apologizes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 8.—Alma Richards, Cornell's star all-round athlete and winner of the running high jump at the last Olympic games, has been reinstated by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Richards, who is now representing the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, was suspended by the officials of the Middle Atlantic Association because he demanded more money for expenses than is allowed by rule. The Hale and Kilburn A. A. brought the matter to the attention of the A. A. U. officials here, and Richards's suspension followed.

Chairman of the Registration Committee Robert A. Denny of this district received today a letter from the Olympic champion.

The letter, in part, follows:

"I have refunded the money in excess of expenses received at the hands of the Hale and Kilburn A. A. of Philadelphia, and want to thank the members of the Registration Committee for the hasty readjustment of the misunderstanding. I am sorry that the difficulty arose.

"I will always compete for sports' sake and never again will I accept money for expenses."

The exact amount of money refunded by Richards was $20.79. Twenty dollars of this was paid to him for his trip to Eaglesmere, Penn.

Racing at Brighton Motordrome.

Motor-cycle racing will be resumed tomorrow night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, when a number of events at various distances will be decided. Arthur Chapple will ride a fast machine in three events, and in the handicap race will concede one lap to each of the starters. George Sperl, Johnny Cox, Will Hamilton, Bill Stubner, and Billy Brown will start in the ten-mile race, which will be one of the features.

Fete for Boston Terriers.

A fete for Boston terriers, a classified match, is to be held in the tea garden of the Forest Hill Inn, L. I., July 17. There will be sixteen classes of contestants, beginning with puppies under six months of age or seventeen pounds in weight. Eleven cups and trophies are offered for the best dogs and bitches.

SEARCH CINCINNATI RUINS FOR BODIES

Ten Tornado Victims Still Missing—Known Dead Number 27—Property Loss $1,000,000

DAMAGE BIG ACROSS RIVER

Kentucky Towns Still in Darkness—Train Wrecked, 19 Race Horses Killed—Havoc Further West.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—Up to 12 o'clock tonight the bodies of twenty-seven persons, victims of the devastating wind and rain storm which struck Cincinnati and its vicinity last night, had been recovered. Five bodies were found tonight. These included the bodies of Mrs. Louis Cohen and her two children, Edna and Mamie, and Hasking Romy and his six-year-old son. At that hour the police believed that ten persons were still missing.

The property loss will exceed one million dollars. Cincinnati is making a valiant effort to recover from the storm that hurled havoc upon the city at 9:30 o'clock last night. The wind blew at seventy miles an hour. The storm continued thirty minutes.

The Kentucky side of the river was hit as hard as Cincinnati was, and it is not recovering as quickly. The street car companies on that side have been asked to keep all of their power shut off for fear of bringing numerous dangling wires to life, while the lighting system covers such a large area that it has been impossible to repair it, and no hope for lights until tomorrow is held out.

The damage to Newport, Covington, Bellevue, Dayton, Fort Thomas, Fort Mitchell, Latonia and Ludlow, on the Kentucky side, it is believed, will almost equal the amount of damage wrought in this county.

In the central part of Kentucky the storm was severe, many buildings being leveled and crops damaged. Throughout Southern Ohio, except in and near Cincinnati, little damage was done, except crops, which suffered heavily.

Central Ohio suffered severely. Washington Court House was hardest hit. More than a score of buildings were badly damaged there. Throughout Fayette County growing crops were leveled and many buildings were damaged. At Buckeye Lake, between Columbus and Newark, many yachts, motor boats, and other small craft were swamped and sunk and many cottages tumbled over.

Hardly a Building Escaped.

Two steamboats were sunk in the Ohio River at Cincinnati, about a hundred houses were leveled to the ground and a half dozen church spires were toppled over. Few houses entirely escaped damage.

The downtown streets were strewn with electric signs and the débris of plate glass windows, while in the outlying districts hundreds of trees were uprooted and thrown across the streets. Probably fifty clubhouses along the Ohio River floated away.

Among the known dead are James T. Allen of the Ohio Humane Society, Mrs. E. C. Cohen, Mrs. Rosa Tennenbaum, Charles Kling; Brad Williams, Captain of the towboat Fulton; William Hempelman, a manufacturer; Irene Glatthause, Philip Rizzo, and George Fagan.

Tonight found the city with its street-car service restored, with the exception of the lines to Kentucky. The telephone service is rapidly recovering, while the telegraph and railroad services are again almost normal.

The search for bodies in the collapsed hotels was being continued tonight, and the river was being dragged and its surface searched for the bodies of those believed to have gone down on the sunken steamers.

Eleven of the dead or missing are related. The family of Louis Cohen and that of Meyer Tennenbaum, closely related and living a block away from each other, were stricken, three of the Cohen family and four of the Tennenbaum family being among the known dead, while one Tennenbaum and three Cohens are believed to be still buried in the ruins of their homes.

Nineteen Race Horses Killed.

At Terrace Park, a suburb, a special train carrying race horses from Latonia to the Eastern tracks was wrecked. Had the train succeeded in going 100 yards further it would have run into a deep cut shielded on both sides by high walls of earth, and probably would have been safe. As it was, nineteen thoroughbred horses were killed or injured so that they later had to be destroyed, three of their caretakers were killed, while a number of others, including several jockeys, were injured.

The large racing stable of E. R. Bradley was on this train. Among the horses killed were Little Father, Fitzgerald, Blood Test, Brick and Mortar, Margaret D., Brigs Sister, and White Wool. Blind Baggage, for whom the owner is said to have recently refused an offer of $20,000, and Prince Hermis are missing.

The greatest havoc was wrought near Sixth and Mound Streets, where five buildings in one block were demolished. Elsewhere no locality appears to have suffered more than any other.

Five buildings on the north side of Sixth Street, near Mound, collapsed and many persons were trapped, several being killed. The building at 643 West Eighth Street collapsed and several persons lost their lives. The structure at 1,206-1,208 Harriet Street was wrecked and a number of persons were injured. The three-story frame building at 2,901 Eastern Avenue was blown down and at least twelve persons were trapped and one was killed.

Twenty-five members of the Sigma Sigma Sigma Sorority, in convention here, were on a river ride on the steamer Estelle. The boat was immediately run ashore and tied up, and it was not until late today that the safety of the party was ascertained.

The Captain and the twelve surviving members of the crew of the towboat Convoy, which hit a bridge pier and went down, have given up all hope that the remaining six members of the crew are alive. Six of the crew floated several miles down the river on wreckage from the boat. They managed to land and walked back to this city this afternoon.

Missouri Death Toll Four.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Reports today from the storm-swept area of Eastern Missouri and Western Illinois made the death roll four. Three persons reported missing at St. Charles, Mo., the largest town in the path of the tornado, were found later to be safe.

Dawn disclosed that the damage done at St. Charles had been overestimated. While the tornado swept a section of the city eighteen blocks long by nine blocks wide, the serious damage was confined to the demolition of two churches, a factory, a hospital, and a convent. Two hundred men were at work today building a temporary bridge for the Wabash Railroad near Gilmore, Mo., to replace a bridge swept away by the storm.

The town of St. Peters, near St. Charles, was almost demolished, as was Gilmore, Mo. Between Gilmore and Wentzville a Wabash passenger train, the Colorado Limited, crossed the path of the storm. The first four coaches were plucked up by the wind and laid to one side of the right of way, yet nobody was injured seriously. Those in the ditched cars ran back to the five passenger coaches left standing on the track; these were coupled to the tender, and the train proceeded.

Near O'Fallon the wind lifted a horse and buggy and three passengers through the air for 200 yards and then hurled them to the ground. Daniel Minor, the driver, escaped with a few bruises, but his wife and child were killed.

At Dardenne, Mo., fifty homes were reduced to splinters. At Wentzville, Mo., Mrs. Herman Oberlind was killed, and at Gilmore the body of Frank Kunzle was found on the railroad station platform after the storm.

From St. Charles the tornado swerved across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers into Illinois. There it branched out, sending cloudbursts to Rock Island and to Mounds, near Cairo, in the extreme southern part.

Indiana-Illinois Havoc.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 8.—Three persons were killed and fifty injured, while property was damage $750,000 by the storm which swept central and southern Indiana and Illinois last night. At Lawrenceville, Ill., a few miles from Vincennes, Ind., Clara Riley, 17, was crushed to death when the Riley home of this town was razed by the storm. Her father, Tom Riley, was buried in the debris and is not expected to recover. Many other Lawrenceville buildings were partially wrecked.

A prisoner at the State Penal Farm at Greencastle, named Gibbons, sentenced from Terre Haute, was struck by lightning and killed. Floyd Oakes, 28, an electrician, was killed while attempting to repair a wire at Martinsville.

A water circus between Evansville and Henderson, Ky., on the Ohio River, was seriously damaged. Twelve persons were blown into the river, but all were rescued.

At Vincenne a brewery and a furniture factory collapsed under the gale. Silas Melton, night engineer, was caught beneath the falling walls of the brewery and seriously injured.

The village of Toad Hop, near Terre Haute, was under five feet of water, but all the residents were removed.

Continued from Page 1.

miles off shore. Through field glasses it appeared that nobody was aboard the launch, and it is feared that she was in the thick of the storm and her occupants were drowned. It was the heavy rainstorm that preceded the high wind which was responsible for the fact that the dock itself was nearly deserted at the time of the accidents. The damage to buildings in the vicinity is expected to reach high in the thousands.

In Plainfield the First Methodist Church was struck by lightning and the town clock was put out of commission; the city sewers were flooded, and, while no trees were blown down, a great many were stripped of limbs and foliage.

In Metuchen a number of trees were blown down, cellars were flooded, and the trolley line was blockaded.

During the squall off Staten Island, the Japanese steamer Kenkon Maru, which was anchored between Stapleton and Clifton, dragged her anchor and went aground off Quarantine. Some time later two tugs were able to float her and she was towed back to her anchorage without having been damaged.

Lightning struck two persons at Bordentown and knocked them unconscious. They were Samuel Wilson, Superintendent of a farm leased by Philip P. Brantley, and his son Wilford. They were driving from a field to the house during a shower when struck. Artificial respiration had to be resorted to before they were restored to consciousness.

To Dedicate Monument to Priest.

Bishop Charles E. McDonnell will dedicate in St. John's Cemetery, Riverhead, L. I., next Sunday a monument erected by the parishioners of St. John's Roman Catholic Church in memory of the Rev. Patrick Creighton, formerly the rector, who died eleven years ago. The Rev. William J. Maguire of the Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, will preach the sermon, and there will be many visiting priests at the service.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

LAW, IGNORANCE, AND EMOTION.

In his remarks as presiding officer at the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science held in Philadelphia a little more than two months ago JOHN BASSETT MOORE, Professor of International Law in Columbia University, said:

> What we call neutrality is a system of conduct regulated, not by the emotions nor by individual conceptions of propriety, but by certain well-defined rules, and it is synonymous with impartiality only in the sense that those rules are to be enforced with impartial rigor upon all belligerents.

A directly contrary theory of neutrality has been set up and stoutly maintained in this country of late by many persons who know better, by many others who do not know better. These persons insist that law should be put aside and emotion set up in its place, that principles established by the practice of nations and sanctioned by jurists shall be abandoned, and that our conduct as a nation shall be controlled by individual conceptions of propriety, in other words, by the private opinions of those who reject the rules of law and usage, either because they know nothing about them or because a faithful observance of law and usage would not serve ends they secretly or openly wish to promote. Those who err through ignorance cannot do better than to sit at the feet of Professor JOHN BASSETT MOORE and listen to his instructive words. His knowledge of the subject upon which he speaks is very great, there is no higher authority. Those who err through sheer perversity, not through ignorance, will, of course, decline to profit by anybody's instruction.

The active propaganda carried on here against the export of munitions of war flies in the face of all law and all rules of neutrality. Sometimes the argument is heard that we are guilty of unneutral conduct in continuing to export war supplies to the Allies now that Germany, having no ships upon the sea, is unable to procure them here. This is substituting a personal conception of propriety for a long-established principle of law. Again, we are told that in selling guns and ammunition to the Allies we make ourselves accomplices in the murder of those against whom they are used. This is the emotional view, it is held only by those who have no conception whatever of law.

The rules of neutrality, says Professor MOORE, "are to be enforced with impartial rigor upon all belligerents." Had we at the beginning of the war placed an embargo upon the export of arms and ammunition, say upon the ground that we wished to safeguard a proper supply of those commodities for our own use in time of need, we should have been quite within our rights. Then we should have refused to sell either to Austria and Germany or to the Allies. That would have been impartial, it would have been neutral. We were not bound by any rule of morality or by any rule whatever, save that of our own need and interest, to forbid such exports, but having permitted them for many months after the beginning of the war, if we should now declare an embargo upon exports we should be guilty of unneutral conduct, we should grossly violate the rule of impartiality, because the embargo would give very direct assistance to Germany and Austria. It is not through any fault or procurement of ours that Germany is unable to import war supplies bought in the United States. It is because her enemies have swept her ships from the sea, and now control it. If we should forbid the sale of rifles, cannon, and shell to England, France, and Russia we should be guilty of unneutral interference in the war. We should be justly chargeable with an attempt to deprive the Allies of an advantage they have gained by their arms.

Our German friends ought to be able to make this clear in their own minds by the simple process of imagining the contrary condition. If Germany had destroyed the navies of England and France and had put it out of their power to procure war supplies in this country while she was still able freely to buy and transport them to her ports, she would be violently incensed against us should we refuse to sell guns and shells to her purchasing agents or to allow them to be exported. In all probability she would regard it as a cause of war against us. Certainly she would consider the embargo as a convincing proof that we had abandoned our position of neutrality and that we had allowed our sympathy with the Allies to swerve us from the true line of impartial behavior toward all belligerents. The outcry from our German friends here would be deafening and the remarks of the German press about Americans would be well-nigh unprintable. The wrong ox has been gored, that is what chiefly troubles the propagandists of the embargo policy.

There is an even graver misconception of the principles of neutrality and impartial conduct in the suggestion that the German reply to our latest note may take the form of an agreement to refrain from submarine attacks upon vessels carrying American passengers if we will undertake to see to it that American passengers do not sail on ships carrying munitions of war or contraband to England, a condition which we would establish through official cargo inspection, the names and sailing dates of the immune ships to be by us notified to Germany. It would be difficult to imagine a more direct and serious breach of neutral conduct than that which would be implied in our compliance with this suggestion. Germany might as well ask us to require Captains of contraband carriers to display upon their freeboard in letters ten feet long the legend, "This ship "has no American passengers, she car- "ries ammunition, and may be sunk "at discretion." It could make no possible difference to Germany that the Sayville wireless station, prudently and wisely, has been taken over by our Government, for the Government itself would be expected to notify Germany of the sailing dates of all ships which her submarines would be free to destroy, or, what is the same thing, of the names and sailing dates of ships carrying no contraband, for then she would be sure that she might destroy all others without protest from us.

It is amazing that a proposal to make our Government an adjunct of German submarine warfare should be considered at Berlin, even to the extent of supplying a basis for conjectures as to the terms of the reply to our note. It must be known there that Germany cannot expect the United States Government to help her to regain what she has lost through the misfortunes of war. But the confusion of mind here and in Germany as to what constitutes neutrality is incomprehensible.

NATIONAL GUARD COMPLAINTS.

The writer of a letter published in THE TIMES on the drawbacks to enlistment in the National Guard obviously believes that men who have served in the Guard ought to have preference in appointments to the civil service. This matter has been discussed many times without profit. It has lately been agitated, but there seems to be no reason to believe that the National Guardsmen will be permitted to enjoy a privilege which many hold should be given to no man. Undoubtedly the civil service would be benefited if entrance to it on equal terms could be accorded to all citizens of the State and nation who pass their examinations and have shown themselves fit for employment. The National Guardsman is now exempt from jury duty, but there is reason to believe that that privilege is not very highly esteemed by all the men in the organized militia.

Any consideration of the influences which retard the development of our citizen soldiery is of importance now and the movement our correspondent desires to start to induce the Government to "recognize the patriotism and self-denial of the Guardsmen" cannot be started too soon, if it is true that these admirable qualities are not already sufficiently recognized. The argument that the cost of the equipment of an officer is too heavy for a man of moderate means to bear and that the State should relieve him of all the expense of equipment is assuredly worth considering if the regiments are actually hampered by a deficiency of officers for that reason. The cost of the maintenance of the Guard to both the State and the nation is already very large, but it is money well spent, considering the new development of military efficiency in the State troops.

There was never a time when reasonable complaints by National Guardsmen of the defects in the service were as likely to receive a respectful hearing. The value of the organized militia is no longer disputed, the patriotism and self-denial of the Guardsmen are wholly appreciated by the people if not by the Government. We have no idea, however, that either the State or the National Government is blind to their merit. Nor can we believe that men who are both patriotic and self-denying are really anxious to be fed on political pap. It would not require much effort to get the militia into politics on this civil service issue our correspondent discusses. There are large numbers of professional politicians who would be only too glad to join in agitation for a further decrease of the restrictions in civil service appointments. National Guardsmen should view this matter as patriots and avoid, as far as possible, any entanglement of their organization with that kind of politics. But their just complaints should be heeded. A militia man should not be kept poor by his service in a body of men who belong to our first line of land defense.

JUSTICE HUGHES.

Despite Justice HUGHES's refusal to be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, political gossip will not leave his name alone. An experienced political observer, Mr. N. O. MESSENGER of The Washington Star, has been in New York seeking straws, and he reports a conviction "that when it comes to "clinches in the national convention "and the time seems opportune for "the presentation of HUGHES's name, "it will be put forth."

It can only be "put forth" in such circumstances. A campaign to nominate Justice HUGHES is out of the question, and it is a safe prediction that on the day set apart in the convention for nominating speeches there will be no one to present his name. In the first place, to make a canvass for him in defiance of his attitude would be to give an appearance of insincerity either to him or to his advocates. In the second place, many States have Presidential primaries, and no candidate can carry the delegations of those States unless his name appears on the primary ballot. In other words, Justice HUGHES would have to resign from the Supreme Court and make the race as an active candidate or sacrifice those delegations, and no one supposes for a moment that he would take that course.

But that is not to exclude the possibility that he might be nominated. There will certainly be a deadlock in the convention for the reason that there are a dozen candidates already and that nobody can command a majority. If the deadlock is prolonged and it becomes impossible to nominate any of the candidates who lead in the balloting, the convention will turn to some new name. The first name that would occur to the delegates would be that of Justice HUGHES. How, in such a case, he could prevent his own nomination is not easy to see. He can prevent any organized movement in his own behalf, but he can hardly prevent the convention, on the thirtieth or fortieth ballot, from seeking a new name and finding his. That the deadlock will not be a short one the number of candidates, and the almost even balance of their respective strengths, makes very probable. It is by no means impossible that, without the slightest willingness on his own part, Mr. HUGHES may find himself called upon to forsake the bench for the White House.

ENGLAND'S WAR TRADE.

England's foreign trade, largely trade with the United States, is actually thriving during the war, from some points of view. The aggregate of the British exports and imports during June last year was in excess of £98,000,000, and for the June just ended was more than £10,000,000 larger. A submarine blockade which does not stop the increase of foreign trade cannot be called effective. From an English point of view it is regarded as a rank failure. Thus the Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, in a speech cabled to Thursday's newspapers, remarked that out of 20,000 steamship arrivals at and departures from Liverpool there have been twenty-nine vessels sunk. That is, in 1,000 voyages 998 are completed without annoyance by the submarines. And not all of Germany's successes in this sort of war can be called useful to Germany. It is easy to recall cases in which it would have been better for Germany if its torpedoes had missed.

It is only in the total that England's war trade is satisfactory. It has become unbalanced to an extent that is of importance to both countries at a time when trade depends upon credit to an exceptional degree. For the six months ended with June last year the excess of imports over exports was £120,556,137, not very much less than the excess of exports which was the record for this country until the present unprecedented year. We thought we were getting rich on our excess of exports. England's excess of imports was proof that she already was rich and taking tribute from the world. The same cannot be said this year. The excess of imports for the first half of this year is £239,839,098. That does not show that England is increasing its tribute by £119,000,000. On the contrary, the growth is a growth of debt, to an extent which it is difficult for England to meet. The embarrassment is not one of poverty, for England is enormously wealthy, but of finding a means of ready payment. Notwithstanding all the refinements of modern finance, trade is essentially barter still, and England's production of goods for export has decreased. Those British workers who are not in the trenches are supporting the men on the firing line and are not working to pay the debts the nation is running up. The United Kingdom is dependent on the outer world more than ever, and for more things than merely food. Of that there is no lack, and it is one of the surprises of the war. England's enemies have always counted on starvation as the chief of their military weapons, and yet the experience of the war has been that the imports of food were greater than in peace. The effect of the war on British trade must be sought more on the export side. Of materials she imports plenty, but she no longer works them up for peaceful trade. England's imports of cotton are larger than last year, much of it being seized when destined for other countries. But the exports of cotton goods are lean. To India alone went last year 207,712,000 yards, and this year 180,789,000. China took this year 29,316,000 yards, and last year 53,889,000. The decrease to Central and South America was 10,000,000 yards, but the exports to the United States fell off only a little over a half million yards. So little do we appreciate our opportunities to supply the world with cloth from our staple that we still depend almost as much as usual upon England. In woolens and worsteds the decrease in British exports to this country is more considerable, corresponding to the greater advance made by that industry, although it is the junior of the cotton trade.

There is one aspect of the war trade of England which has diplomatic as well as industrial significance. England has replied to our objections to her blockade that it has not injured us, and she quotes the growth of our trade with several neutrals in land communication with Germany. From the unusual proportions of that trade she infers that it is due to our trade assistance to her enemies. She asserts her right to check it. But the same thing is occurring in British trade. England's exports of coffee to Holland and Sweden are thrice those of last year. The British exports of cocoa are also thrice those of last year, without reference to the destination. If England has been unable to check its own trade how can she expect us to check ours? And, of course, there is greater reason for not interrupting trade between two neutrals than between two nations of which one is a belligerent. In both cases the fact is that trade is independent of popular sympathy. The profits on munitions sold to the Allies and on goods sold to neutrals with suspicion of a German destination look alike to traders, however different they may appear to pacifists.

BOUNTIFUL CROPS.

This is an improving year respecting the crops. Seasonal deterioration is the rule, for there are many chances of injury, but now there is a better prospect of 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat this year than ever before. There have been complaints of too much rain and of difficulties in machine harvesting, but the Government report finds 963,000,000 bushels in prospect now against 950,000,000 a month ago.

The first corn report offers fair hope of our second 3,000,000,000-bushel crop. To be sure, the Government finds only 2,814,000,000 bushels, but there is an increase of 2,300,000 acres, and the best growing season of the corn crop lies ahead in seasons like this. When the hot waves arrive it will be well to remember that this has been a wet season, and it is hard to burn corn which has its roots in damp, cool earth. The corn scares of August are discounted this year.

The same acreage of oats promises 111,000,000 more bushels this year and the second greatest crop on record. Hay was not reported yesterday, but it is common knowledge that this is a hay year. Everybody has seen the grass grow in July as in June. Hay is not usually regarded as a breakfast crop like oats. Yet we eat the cows which eat the oats and hay, and the prospect for meat is as good as for cereals.

To be sure, we must divide our bountiful crops with foreign friends, who are not raising their crops as usual this year. They are needy buyers and will run up the price on our consumers. The farmers will be more glad to hear that than the rest of us, and they need some comfort, for prices declined for farm products in anticipation, no doubt, of what the Government announced yesterday. It would be too rich for the farmers to have this year's crops with last year's prices, and those of us who do not thrive on the hunger of others must pray the farmers to temper their abundance with mercy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Megalomania Clearly Exhibited.

A clearer understanding of the mental condition into which the man who called himself HOLT had fallen can be obtained from the letter to his wife supposed to have been written on July 3 than from any of the other documents of his production that have been made public. That is because in this letter alone, either because of complete confidence in Mrs. HOLT or because his malady of mind had attained greater intensity than before, HOLT felt no necessity to conceal his belief that upon him had been imposed the task not only of stopping the exportation of ammunition to the Allies but of putting an end to the war.

In his other writings—those to the Washington newspapers, for instance—the man's megalomania, his "exaggerated ego," was in a measure concealed, presumably because of a lingering realization that his estimate of his own importance would not be accepted, would probably be ridiculed, by those whom he was addressing. From his wife he evidently expected—quite wrongly, as it turned out—to be taken as the agent he thought himself, divinely appointed to re-establish the peace of the world. All inhibitions were broken down, all of what the new psychologists call "resistances" were conquered, and he revealed at last with perfect frankness the illusion of grandeur, the delusion of colossal power.

There are some reasons for suspecting that HOLT did not work entirely alone, or at least not without the knowledge of others. The strongest of these reasons, perhaps, is the amount of money spent by him in the last weeks of his life and that he still had $50 in his possession when arrested. This is not by any means conclusive, however, and against the theory of accomplices every line of the letter to Mrs. HOLT is a strong argument. The man who wrote it would not have felt the need of mortal assistance in the performance of his mission, and, while it is conceivable that he could have been used by particularly adroit conspirators, men intelligent enough to do it could hardly have failed to see the stupidity and uselessness, from every joint of view, of what he intended to do. Standing and acting alone, he is comprehensible enough, but as part of a plot he is pretty nearly incredible.

Professors Need a Defense.

It is not without reason that the several university professors who in "FRANK HOLT" had recognized ERICH MUENTER, a fugitive from justice under indictment for wife murder, show reluctance to discuss their failure to disclose their knowledge and so bring about the man's arrest and trial. What were probably the causes for their inaction are easily imaginable, and it is not difficult to sympathize with them more or less, but their adequacy is certainly open to question.

The murder of which the language teacher was suspected and with which he had been formally charged had taken the particularly cold-blooded form of administering arsenic to a confiding woman at a time when common humanity demanded from her husband the utmost tenderness and protection. This husband's guilt was strongly indicated, first by his flight from investigation, and then by his assumption of a false name. Those were incitements to disclosure of his secret.

On the other hand, he was a fellow-member of an honorable profession, able and industrious, earning an honest living, and showing in his recognized peculiarities and eccentricities no traces of a homicidal tendency. To have given him up to the police would have been for his associates in academic work a sort of betrayal, and they might have been deterred, also, by consideration for the man's "new family."

The problem thus presented was difficult and delicate. Civic duty was at odds with disinclination and self-interest; against it was arrayed, too, the natural and kindly desire to give "another chance" to a man who, whatever his past, seemed to be walking the straight path again. Perhaps that also constitutes a duty, but the results of letting "HOLT" go his way have been sufficiently serious as it is, and they might have been—may still be—tragically disastrous.

Without severely condemning these men who knew and did not speak, it is yet fairly obvious that they took dangerous chances, and chances so dangerous to others than themselves that they had something less than a right to take them.

An Unwise Form of Rivalry.

That the French have been ill-treating the German officers who are prisoners in their hands will of course be indignantly denied in France, and much proof will be required to make sympathizers with the Allies believe it. That some of these prisoners have been subjected to a special severity of confinement may well be the case, however, and explanations or even excuses for it might not be hard to find in Belgium or in parts of France itself.

But that the Germans would admit the adequacy of the explanations or the validity of the excuses was not to be expected, and it would have been wise for the French as for the English to recognize from the beginning that harshness shown to German prisoners would have the inevitable result of making still more unhappy the lot of a still greater number of prisoners in Germany.

The threat of reprisals is sometimes effectively deterrent, but the carrying out of such threats defeats their purpose, since it almost compels the creation of another and greater grievance, and to this alternation there is no end until one or the other side admits its inability to invent new cruelties or to apply old ones more widely.

For treating all military prisoners generously and kindly there is a better argument than the fear of reprisals. Whatever the prisoners have done, the responsibility is rarely theirs. When it does not rest wholly in higher circles, it is largely shared there, and the account should be settled when it comes to drawing up terms of peace at the end of the war.

To be Let Alone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted that women who have been instrumental in the uplifting of humanity, through the elimination of vice, with which our great metropolis was saturated, and their co-operation in the various industries, which assisted materially in determining the status of our city, should be held up to ridicule and condemnation, and by one of their sex.

That the weaknesses of men are far in excess of those of their misunderstood sisters is evident; statistics are convincing. That the majority of officeholders are incapable and unfit to hold the positions which have been assigned to them is but too true a fact.

Our Commissioner of Correction is worthy of the highest praise, inasmuch as she allows no outside influence to bear upon the execution of her duties as Commissioner. What she has accomplished is evident to all who appreciate the nature of her work. May she be permitted to carry on this great work with which she was intrusted, unmolested.

ALICE D. STRASS.

New York, July 3, 1915.

THE UP-TO-DATE FLY.

"Will you step into my auto?" said
the Freshman to the Maid,
"It's a charming little auto, and you
needn't be afraid:
There are cushions for your comfort
and a railing for your feet,
And everything that heart can wish,
you'll find it most complete"—
"Oh, no, no!" said the little Maid, "I
fear it cannot be,
I never ride with any one unchaperoned,
you see."
"Will you walk into the theatre?"
urged this wicked, gilded youth,
"It's such a pretty matinée, 'twill
please you much, forsooth;
There are many tuneful melodies and
jokes to make you smile,
And I should like to be with you for
just a little while"—
"Oh, no, no!" said this guileless Maid,
with gently sweet rebuff,
"A little while might be too long, or
else not long enough.",
"Will you walk into the forest?"—She
would not grant his plea,
And the longer she resisted—but of
course the end you see;
For one day, in desperation, "There's
the church," he said, "perchance
You would not object to joining in the
matrimonial dance?"—
Did she turn him down?—It's whispered
that she didn't, very hard,
But of course she hadn't planned it, and
it wasn't on her card.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

New York, July 7, 1915.

CAPT. BOY-ED CLAIRVOYANT.

He Denies a Number of Things That Are Going to Happen.

New York, July 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to your paper of yesterday, which contains an article with the headlines: "Germans Defy Wireless Censorship with New Invention, Federal Agents Hear."

The same must awaken in the reader an impression that representatives of the German Government secretly have used the wireless station of Sayville in the interest and favor of German warfare, and furthermore that Dr. Kitsee of Philadelphia has been cheated out of a wireless invention by Germany.

In regard to the numerous, often rather amusing, imaginative and exaggerated misstatements concerning myself and my doings, I had for some time abandoned offering corrections to the New York newspapers. The more so, as all similar utterances apparently spring from one and the same source, which is not unknown to me. But in this case I make an exception, because other persons against their will and intention have been involved in this matter by the writer of THE NEW YORK TIMES article.

With the consent of Dr. Kitsee, whom I had the great pleasure of meeting this morning for the first time, I make the following statement:

1. The invention of Dr. Kitsee, like about 800 others in the course of the past eleven months, was, without any solicitation on my part, offered to me by a gentleman who informed me he represented Dr. Kitsee.

2. The invention in its general outlines was offered to the authorities in Berlin, who declined to accept it.

3. The invention has not been used in any manner, and the insinuations in your article that this method was utilized in sending messages from wireless stations in this country are without the slightest foundation.

I know that Dr. Kitsee was not in the slightest way interested or responsible for the recently stirred up newspaper discussion. The one who is has apparently no other object at heart than to assist certain interests whose aim is to have a particular way of communication closed. This new suspicion is only another link in a chain of similar attacks to discredit everything which is in any way connected with German matters and persons.

In this connection I do not wish to omit, dear Mr. Editor, to draw your attention to the fact that, according to reliable information, there is a whole series of other stories in preparation concerning me. It is known to me through reliable sources that I am to be accused of having caused the last strike in Chicago, that I am preparing to instigate labor trouble with the working classes here, that I have planned the well-known fire on La Touraine, because of the presence of an invention destined for England or France, that I erected a submarine base off one of the islands off the coast of Maine, and that I am busy buying papers to poison the public opinion in the United States • • • I am only waiting to hear that it has been reported that I am putting the Giants in bad by pulling off a crooked baseball deal.

When publishing this letter, of which I am sending copy to Dr. Kitsee, kindly do so in full.

K. BOY-ED,
Captain I. G. N.

Pedestrians at Fault.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "E. De C. B.," although a New Yorker, doesn't seem to be at all familiar with the object for which this "hideous schreecher" was designed. Where would he be without it? It is for just such people, who invariably cross streets preoccupied, and then rave and write abusive letters for being cheated out of a trip to the hospital, that the inventor worked. He should consider the fact that when a horn is sounded that car might not have efficient brakes, which is often the case, or the possibility of skidding, and take that warning signal the way it is meant. A month at the wheel of a car would convince "E. De C. B." that it is he and his like that should be regulated. Let him take note next time his feelings are ruffled and see who is at fault.

J. F. D.
Lawrence, L. I., July 6, 1915.

Would License Solicitors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wherever we go nowadays—on the streets, at the seashore, and in public places—we are solicited by women shaking money boxes under our noses for contributions to this, that, and the other cause. Like most men, I am perfectly willing to "give up" in such cases, provided the cause is honest, but it seems to me that such conditions leave it open to be used by crooks as an easy way to get money. I think it would be well and proper if all public solicitors of this kind, men and women, should be compelled to take out licenses at the City Hall, and that such licenses be granted only after thorough investigation into their character and the work they are soliciting for.

J. E. G.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7, 1915.

What Was Mr. Bigelow?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poultney Bigelow is right in saying that the Germans have no equivalent for the English gentleman. The Germans, including the Prussians, only know what it means to be a man; they are a manly people, rather than a gentlemanly people.

Poultney Bigelow refutes himself, however, when he asserts that the Prussian Court looks with disdain upon genius and the civilian gentleman, for did not the Prussian Court extend its hospitality to Poultney Bigelow and thereby demonstrate in a very striking manner its appreciation of the genius and the true gentleman?

F. W. HEHMEYER.
New York, July 8, 1915.

Sun In Little Eyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to see the letters calling the attention of mothers and nurses to their want of thought in exposing the eyes of babies to strong sunlight. Many times have I spoken to nurses and mothers on the streets, suggesting that they wheel the carriages backward to protect the little eyes. Sometimes I was thanked, and again received only angry glances for my pains But I keep on speaking just the same, hoping there may be a few eyes saved.

C. S. J.
West New Brighton, S. I., July 7, 1915.

What Germans Fear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me a little space in your excellent paper to reply to "A Neutral" of Mamaroneck, N. Y., whose note, captioned "Germans Plagiarize Queen Bess," appears under date of July 3.

"I am a King who feareth God and none else," said Elizabeth. But did she copyright the expression? And did Bismarck ever hear of Elizabeth of England? And, anyhow, the expression is now revised to read: "We Germans fear nature and nothing else."

J. W. F.
New York, July 6, 1915.

German Propaganda In Movies?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Germans apparently realize the editorial value of the movies. There is certainly more than coincidence in the appearance of highly emotional film stories showing how the hard-hearted makers of guns and munitions suffer for their cruel greed. After the offending posters are removed, it would seem wise to suppress a film or two.

W. L.
New York, July 7, 1915.

THE MENACE OF INSANITY AT LARGE.

Thousands of Mentally Diseased Go About at Will, Neglected and Unobserved, Because Knowledge of the Symptoms Is Imperfect.

By STEWART PATON,
Lecturer in Biology, Princeton University.

Princeton, July 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attempted assassination of a prominent citizen calls attention in a tragic manner to the indifference and ignorance displayed by the public in regard to some of the great problems of our civilization. There are more than 10,000 individuals now at large in New York State who should be under the care of alienists. Most of these unfortunates are harmless, a burden at times to themselves, frequently to their families or friends, and always to the community in which they live. The startling incidence of insanity and the deplorable increase in deeds of violence represent the existence of conditions that should be intelligently studied if any rational attempt is to be made to diminish the frequency of these deplorable states of body and mind. New York City needs a psychopathic hospital, centrally located and under the control of a university. One of the chief contributing causes to the large number of chronic insane in this country (more than there are students in colleges and universities) is the ignorance of the medical profession due to lack of opportunities for familiarizing themselves with the early symptoms of these diseases. Thousands of patients afflicted with an incipient form of mental disease now remain without any intelligent care or supervision until the chronic stage of the disease is reached, when they become either permanent wards of the State or a menace to society.

There is urgent need at present of increasing the facilities for giving instruction in psychiatry to medical students, as well as for multiplying opportunities for studying human behavior with a view to its intelligent regulation. As the problems of psychiatry are exceedingly complicated ones, and in the attempt to solve them investigators should be in close touch with other workers not only in the field of clinical medicine but also in psychology, zoology, and chemistry, a psychiatric clinic should be near a university in order to facilitate research. It would be a very hopeful sign, marking the increased interest and intelligence in the study of human behavior, if a psychopathic clinic should be included in the plans for the development of a great medical centre under the joint control of Columbia and the Presbyterian Hospital.

The establishment of an institution to serve these purposes would also be a rational move in the direction of organizing the forces that make for peace. The removal of the causes that incite to war will depend to a great extent upon the success of our efforts to understand the mental mechanisms at the basis of hope, fear, despair, anger, jealousy, hatred, and also upon our capacity to acquire reliable information for controlling emotional reactions.

We are in great danger of forgetting the fact that sentimental yearnings for peace when associated with undisciplined activities may lead to the development of impulses of a character which precipitates conflicts more quickly than does the spirit of military preparedness. Slushy sentimentality of the kind so prevalent at present is a greater source of danger to national and humanitarian interests than the cultivation of a martial spirit. Those persons who rely upon the present store of knowledge of the human individual as sufficient to justify a widespread peace propaganda give evidences of possessing minds whose balance is disturbed by the ungratified cravings that are products of excessive emotionalism.

Thanks to the intelligent efforts of Drs. Frederick Peterson, William Mabon, August Hoch, and W. L. Russell and their associates, a great deal has been accomplished in the State institutions, both in ameliorating conditions under which the insane live and in developing a spirit of research; but much more is needed. The forces actually threatening the foundations of civilization are more insidious and destructive than those let loose by war. Do we yet possess sufficient intelligence to study the human individual in a manner that will make possible obedience to the command "Know thyself"? The relatively meagre information now in our possession concerning the foundations of character and the laws governing human activities has been padded, dilated upon, and embellished to such a degree that the ingenuity of historian, philosopher, and professional moralist is severely taxed in the effort to acquire a literary style of presenting facts in a manner that will divert attention from their paucity.

Let us contribute generously to alleviate the suffering abroad, but do not let us forget that if we wish to assure the permanence of our own social institutions and prevent racial decadence we must be prepared to spend large sums of money in a campaign to increase the facilities for studying the human individual; and also we must enlist the active co-operation of persons possessing great intellectual ability. Great brain power has been expended in carrying on a barbarous war. Do we possess the greater brain power essential to establish and maintain peace?

STEWART PATON.

KOREA AND CHRISTIANITY.

Mission Schools Have Not Been Able to Hold Their Own.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Jokichi Takamine's letter in this morning's issue of THE TIMES regarding the abolition of religious teaching in the mission schools of Korea might give the reader some false impressions.

First, the abolition of religious teaching in Korea was not necessary in order to "coordinate it with the prevailing system in Japan proper," since religious teaching is not prohibited there. In fact, the educational system of Chosen and of Japan are quite distinct. In Chosen the Government maintains a school system for the Japanese which is like that in Japan proper; but the Koreans are not allowed to attend Japanese schools, and for them there is an entirely different system. The official reports of the Chosen Government quite frankly explain that the system is designed to teach the new national language (that is, to replace Korean with Japanese as the language of the people,) and to cultivate a spirit of patriotism. The Korean schools teach, chiefly, the Japanese language and those precepts of Shintoism which tend to strengthen the position of the Japanese Emperor.

Second, the letter would give the impression that mission schools have not been able to hold their own against the schools established by the Japanese Government. In number the mission schools have decreased, but in influence and in results they have increased. The Japanese have not yet established in Korea a school for Koreans which is equal to a good high school in America. There are many of these schools maintained by American missions, and they see each year an increase in attendance. One which I recently visited in Seoul now accepts only one-half of the students who apply for matriculation.

The Chosen Government has only recently abandoned its policy of open hostility to mission work, and, while it now pretends a certain friendliness to the work, is secretly opposed to it. The recent regulation prohibiting religious teaching is only another of several moves which have been made to embarrass the missionaries and to prevent the further growth of mission influence.

CARL CROW.
New York, June 28, 1915.

Things to Drop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All intelligent beings are subject to apprehensions, certain subconscious alertnesses. Mine is the dread of things dropping on the top of my head from the twelfth story window ledge. And why not? Often at night I hear the milk bottles fantastically tripping down the fire escape to call on the garbage can, and most times they are so excited in their anticipation that they miss their step, and the rattle of each of the many hundred fragments reverberate from wall to wall. Never have I seen any person killed on our streets, but several times have I seen things drop to the walk, but any time one may see things, mostly milk bottles, in position to drop, and woe to the head that may chance to stop the fall. Sometimes the things have human form. Not long ago I made a pleasant call. The conversation persistently clung about a most enlivened subject. A maiden fair had watched the daily procession from the window opposite and by some miscalculation dropped. They did not take her to the hospital; it was too late. That night I heard the chorus of crashing milk bottles in my sleep.

R.
New York, July 6, 1915.

Europe's Attenuated Gold Basis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On July 7 you printed an editorial on the gold question in Germany. Probably there is no simpler way of bringing the fundamental facts into a clear light than by presenting the comparative figures of the Banks of England, France, and Germany, showing the proportion of gold to total liabilities. I herewith present these figures, which have been calculated from The London Economist and The London Statist, and have been brought up to date as far as it is possible:

PROPORTION OF GOLD TO TOTAL LIABILITIES.

	P. C.
Bank of England.	
July 22, 1914	45.2
June 23, 1915	28.3
Bank of France—	
July 23, 1914	56.6
June 24, 1915	27.2
Bank of Germany—	
July 23, 1914	47.9
June 15, 1915	30.9

In the meantime, telegraphic reports as of June 30 and July 1 have been received from London and Paris indicating still further decrease, (below 27 per cent.,) in the gold reserves of the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

O. J. MERKEL.
New York, July 8, 1915.

WHAT WAR IS TO ITALY.

A Defense of the Latinity of Europe Against Germanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admirers of Professor George B. McClellan must regret the haste and lack of sufficient care in the collection of data which some of his recent papers from Italy to THE TIMES clearly show. His article in your Sunday Supplement of today, entitled "With Italy War Is Business Only," is markedly slipshod in form and unreliable in substance. Names and Italian words are repeatedly misspelled, showing such haste (to use a mild word) as is inexcusable in a scholar weighing the incidents of an important national movement.

But it is his omissions or erroneous presentation of facts which invalidate his entire arraignment of a national policy which any historian might well hesitate to criticise until time and a full study of all data bearing upon it had created that just perspective which alone gives value to historical judgment.

"Although Italy had declared her neutrality on Aug. 3, 1914," he writes, "and although Austria-Hungary has entered Serbia almost immediately after the declaration of war, it was not until four months later that the Italian Government saw fit to ask compensation. • • •" It is incredible that Professor McClellan should assert this in the face of Premier Salandra's official declaration in his speech, replying to the criticisms of the Imperial German Chancellor, that a request of this nature was made as far back as the last week in July, 1914, by the predecessor of Baron Sonnino, the present Foreign Secretary, whose policy, Professor McClellan asserts, was at variance with that developed by Di San Giuliano's successor.

Professor McClellan charges that the Italian Government "carried on negotiations with both sides at once," utterly disregarding the well-known fact that Giolitti's intriguing has been branded as dishonorable and infamous by the entire Italian people, exactly because it sought to deliver the country to the central empires after Giolitti knew that the Salandra Ministry could no longer deal with Austria because it had entered into negotiations with the Allies.

"Without striking a blow Italy could have realized almost all her national ambitions," says Professor McClellan. How can he assert this with the Italian Green Book before him showing the exact opposite? And has he read none of the views and discussions, in recent Italian newspapers and publications, voicing the will of the people regarding Italy's aspirations? If he had, he surely would have discovered that Italian national ambition does not merely include the liberation of Italia Irredenta, but extends to a carefully considered determination to help defend the Latinity of Europe from ruthless Germanic aggression.

GINO C. SPERANZA.
New York, July 4, 1915.

Sea Bathing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With all due respect to Father Belford, I beg leave to differ with him as to the immoral effect of our sea beaches.

I am a constant patron of the Coney Island bathing houses and the different beaches, and have been for many years. In my opinion, outdoor bathing is one of the greatest forces for healthy morals there is. Those who dip in the surf and lie about on the hot sand know that the effect of the cold water and the fresh air is not what the good priest thin

MRS. GUGGENHEIM, DIVORCEE, MARRIES

Day After She Gets Decree from Mining Man She Weds M. E. Snellenburg.

A PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT

Bride's Divorce from M. R. Guggenheim Gave Her Custody of Two Sons—Ceremony at the Plaza.

Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim, daughter of Mrs. Jacob S. Bernheimer of this city, and Morton E. Snellenburg, son of Samuel Snellenburg of Rydal, Penn., were married yesterday at noon in the State Suite at the Hotel Plaza, about twenty-four hours after the bride had a final decree of divorce from M. Robert Guggenheim, by Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court.

The first intimation of the approaching marriage was had when Mr. Snellenburg and Mrs. Guggenheim appeared in City Clerk Scully's office yesterday forenoon and took out their marriage license.

Mr. Snellenburg gave his age as 32 years, and Mrs. Guggenheim said she was 29 years old. In answer to the usual question: "Is this your first marriage?" Mrs. Guggenheim showed her decree of divorce, granted on Wednesday upon the recommendation of Referee Michael E. Egan, in which she obtained the custody of her two sons, Daniel Guggenheim, 2d, and M. Robert Guggenheim, Jr.

The wedding was quiet, only the immediate members of the families witnessing the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Joseph E. Krauskopf, a rabbi of Philadelphia. The bride wore a costume of pink Georgette crepe, veiled in net, with a transparent hat to match. There were no attendants.

Following the ceremony a bridal breakfast was held in the dining room of the suite, covers being laid for fifteen guests. The suite was decorated with pink rambler roses.

The bride has been living in an apartment at 50 East Fifty-eighth Street, where her mother resides.

The couple left shortly after the bridal breakfast on a motor trip through New England, and will make their home in Philadelphia. Mr. Snellenburg is a member of the dry goods firm of N. Snellenburg & Co. of that city. He is a member of the Philmont Country Club, the Mercantile Club, and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. He is a brother of Miss Gladys Snellenburg, who with her parents is spending the Summer at Narragansett Pier.

Mr. Guggenheim, who is a son of Daniel Guggenheim, was served with papers in the divorce action brought by his wife late in December, 1914. They were married in 1905, about a year after Mr. Guggenheim was graduated from the School of Mines of Columbia University. Last March Supreme Court Justice Guy signed an interlocutory decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Guggenheim.

Mr. Guggenheim is 29 years old, a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim Sons, 165 Broadway; Vice President and General Manager of the Great Eastern Construction Company, and a Director of the Great Eastern Investment Company. He is one of the best known dog fanciers in this country, having large kennels at Roslyn, L. I., and is a member of the American Kennel Club and the Bulldog Club of America.

SOUTHAMPTON BENCH SHOW

Kennel Club to Exhibit in Two Tents —670 Dogs Entered.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 8.—Plans for the second annual bench show of the Southampton Kennel Club are about completed and all that is necessary to make this the largest social event of the season is a pleasant day on Saturday. The two large tents are in place, and this year they have been so arranged that in case of rain or another being stormy, the entire show can be given under canvas. Six hundred and seventy dogs have been entered.

Last year there were 618 dogs entered. The Pekingese entry this year is larger than at the Westminster Show held at Madison Square Garden last Winter. Thirty of the biggest kennels in the country are competing.

Mrs. Harry W. McVickar is Chairman of the Ladies' Committee, assisted by Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins, Mrs. T. Morris Carnegie, Mrs. G. Warrington Curtis; Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Sydney S. Breese, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Henry D. Whitfield, Mrs. George Barton French, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Henry P. Rogers, Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff.

C. W. Winslow Weds Miss Liotard.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., July 8.—In the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Cornelia Lynn in Ivoryton, Miss Stella Jeanne Liotard became the bride tonight of Charles Wesley Winslow, a growing lawyer. The Rev. Irving A. Bitmap, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Ivoryton, performed the ceremony. Miss Lois Liotard, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the Misses May Jones and Margaret Blake were bridesmaids. Wilbur H. Raidart of Winsted was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow will spend their honeymoon in Kentucky. Mr. Winslow, a graduate of the Yale Law School, is the assistant clerk of the Superior Court for Litchfield County and Prosecuting Attorney of the town court.

Wolf-Sprague Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wolf of Huntington, L. I., and New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Louise Wolf, to Carl Otto M. Sprague, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Auchincloss Sprague of Huntington.

Miss Wolf was graduated from Smith College last month and has not yet made her début. Mr. Sprague is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '09. He belongs to the Princeton Club and Squadron A. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Dupont, Hostess at Asheville.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 8.—Mrs. Maurice Dupont was hostess at a dinner given at Battery Park Hotel this evening for Mrs. Harold Rees. The table decorations were pink sweet peas and snapdragon, with pink candle shades. The guests were Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Connaly, Mrs. Jessica Keese Taylor, Miss Lucy Minor, Mrs. Thomas Settle, Miss Dupont, Miss Charlotte Dupont, Dr. S. Westray Battle, Dubois Rees, Thomas Settle, Dr. Finckney Herbert, and Paul I. Gearhart.

A dance which was attended by many Southern society people here for the Summer inaugurated the season at Margo Terrace this evening.

Stuart Wyeth Off for the Rockies.

Stuart Wyeth of this city and Philadelphia is leaving today in the private car National for a trip to the Canadian Rockies. He will be accompanied by Frederick Phillips, Vice President of the Harriman National Bank; Robert S. Minturn, and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Trumbower, as his guests.

POSTAL MEN WIN INCREASE.

Britain to Pay Them War Bonus of $5,000,000 a Year.

LONDON, July 8.—The arbitrator in the demand of the postal employes for a war bonus has awarded increases amounting to from 50 to 75 cents a week to employes receiving under $16 weekly.

The award will cost the Government $5,000,000 annually.

BELGIANS ADOPT IVY AS PATRIOTIC BADGE

Symbol of "Union Till Death" Replaces the Forbidden National Colors.

BRUSSELS, Friday, July 9, (via London.)—The Belgians have suddenly adopted the practice of wearing sprays of ivy as an expression of loyalty to Belgium and the Allies.

General von Bissing, the German military Governor of Belgium, a few days ago issued an order prohibiting the display of Belgian colors as personal adornments.

The Belgians obeyed the order, but the following day almost every man, woman, and child wore a spray of ivy, the significance of which, in the language of flowers, is: "Attachment: United unto death."

MANY SALVATIONISTS SERVE

Booth, in Reply to Protests, Says It Is a Matter for Conscience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—The Daily News says that thousands of Salvationists are serving in the British forces, both at home and abroad. Bramwell Booth, writing on the subject of their enlistment, says:

"I continue to receive from various correspondents—some in the United Kingdom, some in the United States, and others in European countries—expressions of regret or surprise that I have not prohibited Salvation soldiers from taking part in the war.

"Again and again I have laid it down that I do not see how any Christian man can fight unless he believes himself to be doing the will of God. But further than this I cannot go. I see no warrant in the Bible for doing so. It is a matter for every man's own enlightened conscience, and it is just here that the difference lies, so it seems to me, between the man who surrenders his life at the bidding of men he does not know, to fight for he knows not what, and the man who, after thought and prayer, consecrates himself deliberately to some great cause."

NORWAY FEARS FISH FAMINE

Embargo Suggested to Stop Cornering of Supply by Germans.

CHRISTIANIA, July 3.—The demand for Norwegian fish continues to be so active in the belligerent countries, especially Germany, that the fishermen are now getting 75 to 80 per cent. above normal prices. Split cod, for instance, is selling at a price higher than first-class fish ever brought before here.

German buyers have been busy all along the coast, cornering all they could in the salt and fresh fish line, so that the Norwegian people and the canning factories have been in danger of not getting any fish at all.

The situation is so serious that the prohibition of the export of some varieties of fish has been suggested.

GERMANS TO EAT REINDEER.

10,000 Live Animals to be Sent to Berlin from Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, June 24.—A syndicate of Norwegians has accepted a commission from the German meat trade to furnish 10,000 live reindeer, which are to be delivered alive in Berlin during the Summer and Fall, for slaughtering there.

An experimental shipment has already been made, and proved entirely satisfactory to the Berlin butchers.

BIG CITY SUBWAY ORDERS.

Advantage to be Taken of the Low Prices Now Prevailing.

Taking advantage of the low prices prevailing in the steel and iron industries, the City of New York, through the Public Service Commission, is going into the market for the largest order of ties, ballast, rails and other track accessories for the new subway and elevated lines of the dual system that has ever been placed by an American municipality.

Some idea of the magnitude of these contracts may be obtained from the fact that the orders cover 35,000 tons of open-hearth rail, about 3,000 tons of rolled manganese rail, more than 1,000,000 tie plates, about 356,000 cubic yards of broken stone ballast and about 30,000,000 feet of ties and lumber. The material about to be purchased, if placed on the New York Central, would be sufficient to lay a continuous single track from the Grand Central Terminal to Utica.

Besides the saving in cost to the city by placing the orders at the prevailing low prices, it is expected that considerable saving will be made in the handling of the material in that the supply contractor is required to deliver the material directly to the contractors who will lay the track, thus eliminating any necessity for a city store yard. In order to avail itself of this condition, the commission has provided in its forms of contracts that the material be delivered in installments, from time to time as ordered, for a period of about eighteen months.

The commission is already advertising the contract for open-hearth rail, bids for which will be opened July 16, and at its meeting to be held today it is expected that advertisements will be ordered for bids to be opened by the end of July for the supply of the balance of the track materials.

The new materials are needed for the track laying on all lines of the dual system except the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn and the Centre Street Loop subway in Manhattan, which have already been equipped, and the New Utrecht Avenue elevated line in Brooklyn, for which the materials have been ordered. On the new lines of the Dual System, to be owned by the city, there will be approximately 230 miles of single track railroad. In the Fourth Avenue subway and the Centre Street Loop there are approximately thirty miles of single track, and as these tracks have already been laid, there remains to be equipped about 230 miles upon other lines.

These lines include the Lexington Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Broadway, Canal Street, William Street, and Nassau Street subways in Manhattan; the Jerome Avenue, the White Plains Road and the Southern Boulevard extensions in the Bronx; the Eastern Parkway, Nostrand Avenue, Flatbush Avenue; Eastern District, New Utrecht Avenue, Gravesend Avenue and Livonia Avenue lines in Brooklyn; three new tunnel lines under the East River, namely, from Fourteenth Street, Old Slip and Whitehall Street, Manhattan; the Astoria and Corona elevated lines and the Queensboro subway extension in Queens.

FAVOR MISS ADDAMS'S PLAN.

Council of Neutral Nations to be Indorsed by Peace Meeting.

A specific proposal for a council of neutral nations, embodying the recommendation which Miss Jane Addams will place personally before President Wilson as the result of her peace mission to Europe, will be presented by Miss Addams at the public meeting to be held in her honor at Carnegie Hall this evening, and may be adopted in the form of a resolution.

This council, according to Miss Addams's plan, would assemble at once and offer its services continuously to the warring nations as a court of mediation, ready to work for the return of peace in accordance with proposals originating with any of the belligerents. With such a public indorsement of her proposal for a court of neutral nations Miss Addams can go before the President with an appeal bearing the indorsement of a strong group of peace organizations.

The public welcome to Miss Addams will be held in Carnegie Hall at 8 o'clock tonight. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will preside. Oswald Garrison Villard will give a brief address of welcome.

CONSULS IN MEXICO URGE QUICK ACTION

Tell President to Wait No Longer Than a Month Before Stopping the Fighting.

GRAVE DISASTERS THREATEN

Carranza Forces Advance to Within Ten Miles of the Capital Against Zapata Defenders.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Urgent suggestions that the United States wait no longer than another month before taking some decisive action to restore law and order in Mexico have been forwarded to the State Department by several American Consular officers in the northern part of the Republic. All these reports, it was learned tonight, have been forwarded to President Wilson, at Cornish, N. H., after being carefully studied by State Department officials here.

Threatened famine, and the inability of the contending factions to restore peace and establish a Government that could be recognized by the United States are dwelt upon by the Consular officers. Conditions more serious than troubled Mexico has seen before are predicted unless the United States lends a hand quickly. Recognition of some element which may set up a strong Government, with the moral support of the United States is the solution usually urged.

Meagre dispatches that reached the State Department today from Vera Cruz said Carranza's army, estimated at 25,000 men, had pressed its fight for possession of Mexico City within ten miles of the capital. Apparently the investing forces had advanced eleven miles against the Zapata defenders in two days, practically reaching the city's suburbs.

None of the Department's advices indicated whether the defenders, who are believed to number about 15,000, had been driven back during fierce fighting or had voluntarily withdrawn to points closer to the city. The Brazilian Minister, in charge of American interests, has notified leaders of both forces that foreigners in the capital and its vicinity must be protected.

Reports of food shortage continued to reach the State Department and the Red Cross today from various parts of Mexico. One dispatch from Northeastern Mexico stated that, with the railway cut again, supplies in that section would last only a few days. The message added:

"It will be but a few weeks before the entire northeast of Mexico will be dependent on its northern neighbor, the United States, for the lives of all noncombatants. They are actually in danger of starvation."

Children had died in large number, it was said.

Admiral Howard reported to the Navy Department that quiet prevailed on the West Mexican coast.

PLAN TO RELEASE HUERTA.

General Says He Won't Leave Jail Unless Unconditionally.

EL PASO, July 8.—Attorneys for General Victoriano Huerta and those for the Government are awaiting approval from Washington of a plan agreed upon for the release from jail here of Huerta and five other Mexicans held on charges of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

The details of the plan agreed upon have not been divulged, but attorneys for the prisoners said they were ready to provide reduced bonds for all.

"I will agree to no compromise that will in any way restrict my liberty," declared General Victoriano Huerta today when told of the report that a compromise and probable abandonment of the present case against him might be considered.

"I will leave this jail only if my departure is unconditional," continued the General, "as I consider that I have done nothing wrong and previously have given my word to fulfill the conditions of my bond. I prefer to remain in my cell rather than agree to any other terms to obtain my liberty."

Huerta when seen at the jail displayed his former good humor, declaring he and his fellow-prisoners were being treated with courtesy by their jailer.

American passengers arriving at the border tonight report Villa's troops in disorder and threatening a withdrawal from the vicinity of Aguascallentes toward Zacatecas, where the base will be established and where they say fortification work is in progress. The defeat of Villa at Panuelas on Sunday followed by the terrific fighting in the vicinity of Paredon is said to have demoralized Villa's forces, which now number less than 10,000, with many deserting him.

One hundred men crossed the border during the night to join an Orozco commander, who is now reported to be east of Guadalupe, thirty-six miles below Juarez. Three hundred men are encamped there, American ranchers from the Big Bend country of Texas report. Orozco is expected to join them there.

CARRANZA VICTORY IN NORTH.

Attack on Monterey Prevented by Capture of Icamole.

LAREDO, July 8.—Carranza authorities at Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, announced today that as the result of a twelve-hour battle yesterday they had captured Icamole and relieved Monterey and surrounding territory from immediate attack by Villa forces.

Icamole is thirty-two miles northwest of Monterey and north of Paredon, which the Carranza forces unsuccessfully tried to take on last Monday.

"Villa forces lost 500 men killed, while the Carranza casualties were light compared to the Villa losses," said the announcement. The Carranza forces had approximately 15,000 and the Villa forces 16,000 men, it was announced.

MEXICAN RAIDERS SLAIN.

Texas Posses Search for Others—Threat for Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, July 8.—Two Mexicans, part of a band that on Sunday raided the northern part of Cameron County, were killed in a fight with a posse of citizens in Hidalgo County, west of here. Those who escaped took several wounded with them. Posses today continued their search for the remainder of the band.

Sheriff W. T. Hunn today received an anonymous letter in Spanish warning him that a hundred Mexicans would raid Brownsville. He said that while he did not regard the letter seriously he would take precautions.

WOMAN KILLED IN SUBWAY.

Mrs. Byron Gage Falls in Front of an Express Train.

Mrs. Byron Gage, 32 years old, of 174 West 107th Street, was killed yesterday afternoon by a southbound subway express train at the 116th Street station. No one but the motorman saw the woman fall, and although he put on the emergency brakes he was unable to stop the train until the first car had passed over and killed her. The body was removed to the Harlem Morgue and identified last night by the husband, who refused to discuss the accident.

Mrs. Gage, when she was killed, carried a bag in which were several books and a card bearing the name of Dr. Harry Beck of 243 West Ninety-eighth Street. Dr. Beck was unable to identify the body, as he said he had never seen Mrs. Gage before.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

AGED SISTERS GO TO ISLAND

Pay Out Last Penny, Then Seek Refuge in Old People's Home.

The curtain fell on a placid little real life drama yesterday when Magistrate Barlow, in the Yorkville Court, committed two aged sisters to the Home for the Aged on Blackwell's Island. The sisters were Misses Julia and Katharine Downey, aged 60 and 55 years respectively. The last of a family of twelve children, without living relatives, the two women for years had eked out existence as seamstresses at their home, 1,413 Avenue A. They had come to be known in the neighborhood as methodical and painstaking, regular church attendants, and scrupulously prompt in the payment of their little bills.

Recent business depression was reflected in the lessening amount of work the aged sisters could get, and their meagre income dwindled. They drew on their small savings to meet bills until their hoard was nearly gone.

Then, considering the matter calmly, as was their custom with all affairs, they decided to give up the struggle in businesslike fashion. They paid their rent and other bills and were penniless. Then they called in some "poor" persons living in the vicinity and gave away their furniture, and summoned Policeman W. F. Long, who took them to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and later to the Magistrates' Court.

In court letters commending the sisters highly, written by the Rev. Arthur J. Kenny of the Church of St. Monica, their pastor, and from their landlord, were presented to the Magistrate. It was with a sigh of relief that the sisters heard his decision to send them to the home.

TO REDUCE AUTO ACCIDENTS

Proposal for Periodical Examination of Equipment.

Plans for thorough examination of the mechanical parts of automobiles that figure in accidents were discussed at a conference between the Technical Committee of the Safety First Society and Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham at Police Headquarters yesterday, and it was decided that the committee should cooperate with the Police Department in an advisory capacity. Recent investigation showed that a large majority of accidents were caused by defects in automobiles or their equipment, members of the committee reported. Among the recommendations the committee expects to make are the following:

That the Police Department require a periodical examination of automobile equipment, including brakes, steering gear, lamps and signals.

That a new ordinance be passed providing for the elimination of dazzling headlights.

That an ordinance be passed requiring parallel parking at curbs for all delivery vehicles.

That mirrorscopes be used on all motor vehicles in Greater New York.

That the Street Traffic Committee indorse the plan of Commissioner Featherston of the Street Cleaning Department requiring pavements to be flushed at night only, to minimize the dangers from slippery streets.

The committee proposes to make a technical examination of automobiles figuring in accidents, so that further precautions may be suggested.

TOBY CLAUDE BLAMES WIFE.

Makes Answer to Mrs. Smythe's $100,000 Suit for Alienation.

Toby Claude, the English vaudeville actress, yesterday filed a spirited answer to the suit of Maria Nevins Smythe for $100,000 on the charge of alienating the affections of Mrs. Smythe's husband, William. Mrs. Smythe is known on the stage as Marie Hartman. Her husband plays with Miss Claude in a vaudeville sketch. In her complaint Mrs. Smythe said that the defendant by arts and artifices, through malice and deceptions, won her husband away from her.

In her answer Miss Claude says that the habits of Mrs. Smythe were alone responsible for the loss of her husband's love. Mrs. Smythe, according to the defendant, abandoned her husband and in other ways displayed a woeful lack of affection for him and a disregard of her duties as a wife and mother.

Mrs. Smythe is suing her husband for a divorce, naming Miss Claude. The Smythes were married at Atlantic City on Aug. 15, 1908. They have one child, Kathleen, who is 4½ years old.

A short time ago Miss Claude obtained $2,500 in settlement of a suit against two Buffalo jewelers whom she charged with false arrest. Miss Claude is represented in the pending suit by Henry J. and F. E. Goldsmith.

MAURICE LEVI IN BELLEVUE.

Band Leader Suffers a Nervous Breakdown After an Operation.

Maurice Levi, the band leader, was removed from Mt. Sinai Hospital late last night to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a nervous breakdown which followed an operation about a week ago. He was placed in the Psychopathic Ward, where he will remain for several days' observation under the care of Dr. Barnes of the hospital.

The band leader had not been employed during the present Summer, but during previous seasons he had appeared at a great number of resorts in this vicinity and throughout the country.

French Players Married.

Georges Renevant and Simone Revyl, French players, who took part in Lucien Bonheur's season of French plays in the Century Lyceum last season, were married yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Justice Edgar J. Lauer, and after it a supper was served at Bustanoby's.

Columbia's Campus Concerts.

A series of four concerts will be given on the campus of Columbia University as a feature of the Summer session to be held there. The dates for the concerts are the evenings of July 15, 20, 22, and 27. The New York Military Band will give the programs, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Adelaide and Hughes, dancers, have come under the management of Frederic McKay, who has arranged with Ned Weyburn for their appearance in the forthcoming review, "Town Topics." Mr. McKay has also retained the team of Tempest and Sunshine, and has contracted for their appearance in Charles Dillingham's production of Irving Berlin's revue next season.

Warba & Luescher have entered the feature film producing field. They have contracted with several stars, some of whom were formerly under their direction, and will release a feature picture a month, beginning in August. Lawrence Marston will be director general of the new firm.

Max Welly and Melissa Ten Eyck will be added to the "Midnight Frolic" above the New Amsterdam Theatre Monday night. They will give a dancing specialty.

John Hyams and Leila McIntyre, who have been playing in vaudeville since they were started in "The Girl of My Dreams" several seasons ago, will return to the musical comedy stage in October, when they will be presented in "The Girl from Grand Rapids." They are on the bill at the New Brighton Theatre this week.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

$900,000 FROHMAN COMPANY PLANNED

A Corporation Is to Take Over the Stars and Theatres of Late Manager.

ASK TWO ADMINISTRATORS

Daniel Frohman to Petition Court That He and Alf Hayman Be Named—Kin Waive Rights.

A petition will be filed in Probate Court this morning by Daniel Frohman asking that he and Alf Hayman be appointed administrators of the estate of Charles Frohman, who lost his life when the Lusitania was torpedoed. At the same time Mr. Frohman will file an affidavit setting forth that it is the unanimous wish of the next of kin of the manager that Mr. Hayman be associated with him as administrator, while Mr. Frohman's other brother, Gustave, and his three sisters, in an affidavit, will waive their administrative rights.

The administrators are perfecting arrangements to perpetuate the name of Charles Frohman in the theatrical world. Articles of incorporation for a company with a paid-up capital of $900,000 will be taken out soon in Albany. This company will take over and manage all the Frohman stars and theatres, and a more complete announcement of the plans will be made in a few days.

At the time of Mr. Frohman's death there was much speculation as to whether he left much money. THE TIMES has learned on good authority that his death came during one of his periods of prosperity, and that he left a comfortable fortune to be divided among his sisters and brothers.

EVAN M. JOHNSON DEAD.

Ex-Controller of the Old City of Brooklyn Was 82.

Evan Malbone Johnson, former Controller of the old City of Brooklyn, and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his eighty-third year. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Evan M. Johnson, known as "Dominie," who was founder and rector of St. John's Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Johnson was born in the family homestead on Johnson Street, and before the civil war was a member of the Brooklyn City Guard, the foremost military organization of that time.

He joined the Thirteenth Regiment as a First Lieutenant when the war began, later being transferred to the Twenty-third Brooklyn Regiment, and at the battle of Gettysburg was Captain of Company E. Like his father he was active in the upbuilding of Brooklyn, his family being one of the oldest on Long Island, and related to the Suydams, Van Wyckes, and other of the first Dutch settlers.

Mr. Johnson was twice married, first to Miss Amy Grant, daughter of the late Governor Grant of Jamaica, West Indies, and then to Miss Mary Sheafe Vanderbilt, daughter of Philip Vanderbilt of New Hackensack, N. Y. Of his five children two survive. His eldest son, Lieut. Col. Evan Malbone Johnson, U. S. A., is now detailed to the Canal Zone, and his daughter is Mrs. Robert W. Brownson of Flushing, with whom he had lived for the last few years.

James Biddle Eustis.

James Biddle Eustis, son of the late James B. Eustis, Ambassador to France, died suddenly yesterday of angina pectoris at his home, 689 Lexington Avenue, in his forty-fourth year. He was born in New Orleans, and after attending St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1894. Mr. Eustis was associated for a time with a Stock Exchange firm of this city, later becoming a wine agent. In January, 1904, he married Miss Irma F. Crosby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Crosby of Colorado Springs, who with a son, James B. Eustis, Jr., survives him. Mrs. Eustis posed as Salambo, in February, 1908, at Mrs. Waldrof Astor's benefit for the poor mountaineers of Virginia at the Plaza Hotel with a fifteen-foot live python coiled about her neck. Two sisters also survive Mr. Eustis, one of whom is Mrs. Josef Hofmann, wife of the pianist. Mr. Eustis was a member of the Knickerbocker Club.

James A. Deering.

James A. Deering, a lawyer and the founder of the New York Title Insurance Company, of which he was a Director, died yesterday at his home, 22 East Forty-seventh Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was graduated from Manhattan College in 1867, later studying law at Columbia University under the late Professor Theodore Dwight. Mr. Deering practiced law in this city for forty years and at the time of his death had offices at 135 Broadway. He was identified chiefly with cases against the city in condemnation proceedings relative to land taken by the city for parks, streets, and improvements. Mr. Deering was a member of the Manhattan Club, and is survived by his son, James R. Deering.

Clarence Squires.

Clarence Squires, manager of the Art Department at Tiffany's for many years, and for the last twenty-five pianist at the McAuley Water Street Mission, died on Wednesday at the Presbyterian Hospital in his forty-sixth year. His death on July 7 is a peculiar coincidence, since his father, mother, sister, and brother all died on the seventh of the month. Mr. Squires was known to many thousands of the down-and-out who came to the Mission, and his salary for many years was devoted to their relief. He will be buried on Sunday from the home of his sister on Staten Island.

Mrs. Charlotte D. Gilbert.

Mrs. Charlotte D. Gilbert, widow of Charles T. Gilbert, died yesterday at her home, 138 West Twelfth Street, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born and lived all her life in this city and was a descendant of Marcus De Dissoway, the founder of the Dissoway family in this country. Colonel Townsend Weeks Burtis, at one time the owner of the greater part of Oyster Bay, was her grandfather. Her husband was one of the Gilberts of Gilbertsville, N. Y., and came to this city as a young man. Mrs. Gilbert is survived by two daughters.

Archbishop Quigley Is Sinking.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 8.—Dr. Joseph R. Culkin, one of the physicians who are attending Archbishop Quigley of Chicago, at the home of his brother here, said at 10 o'clock tonight that the prelate was continuing to sink. The paralysis was spreading and the state of coma growing deeper. Death might come quickly, he said, or it might be delayed several hours or several days. At 11 o'clock no further change had been noted.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD ATKINSON, formerly for more than fifty years a resident of Brooklyn and a member of Hill Grove Lodge No. 540, F. and A. M., of that borough, died on Tuesday at his home in Allendale, N. J., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Atkinson was a native of England and left a widow, two sons and four daughters.

Mrs. MARIA A. GELSTON, a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty years and one of the oldest members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, died yesterday morning at her home, Shore Road and Third Avenue, Bay Ridge, in her ninety-fifth year. She was the widow of George S. Gelston.

NELS WILLIAM HENDRICKSON, 48 years old, a watch case maker, is dead at his home, 22 Shaw Avenue, Union Course, L. I., leaving a wife and four daughters.

PATRICK BRADY, 68 years old, a retired engineer and formerly active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 100 Bedford Avenue, that borough, from Bright's disease.

EMIEL CHRISTIAN BAUER, a retired builder, who died at his home, 10 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, was buried yesterday in Evergreens Cemetery. He was born in this city sixty-nine years ago and with his brother erected many of the residences in the Eastern District and the Bushwick section of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Twelfth Assembly District Democratic Club and of Ridgewood Lodge No. 710, F. and A. M.

Mrs. HELEN AGNES McGANN, wife of Thomas J. McGann and an active member of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Association and of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, died on Wednesday at her home, 430 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 28 years. Her husband is a bank cashier in Manhattan.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PUGH, widow of Hugh Pugh and the oldest resident of the Wallabout section of Brooklyn, where she had lived since 1849, died on Tuesday in her eighty-fifth year, at her home, 10 Hall Street. She was born in North Wales and came to this country with her parents as a child. During the gold rush in 1849 she accompanied her husband to the Pacific Coast and after his death returned to her Wallabout home, where she remained ever since. Funeral services will be held tomorrow in the Park Place Primitive Church, of which Mrs. Pugh was one of the oldest members.

CHESTER COMSTOCK, a brother of Anthony Comstock of New York, head of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Nickerson of Stevens Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J. During the last two years Chester Comstock had been in ill health and lived at his daughter's home, coming there from New Canaan, Conn. Mrs. Hadley Ford of Englewood is also a daughter of Mr. Comstock. Two other daughters and a son survive.

WILLIAM GOOD, 50 years old, a compositor in the employ of the National Railway Publishing Company at 40 Vesey Street, dropped dead at his home last night. Dr. Ridgeway of the Hudson Street Hospital said death was due to heart disease. Mr. Good was a member of Big Six for many years, and lived with his wife and family at 444 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn.

DENNIS CONKLIN, an assistant foreman of the Street Cleaning Department ever since its organization died yesterday in the home of Mrs. Lottie Russell at 96 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Conklin, who was 70 years old, was acquainted with Mrs. Russell, and when he was suddenly taken ill in the street he asked permission to lie down. He died a short time later, apparently of apoplexy. He lived at 103 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

BARTHOLOMEW MAZIERE CHAMBERS, 78 years old, a former bank President in St. Louis, Mo., and at one time publisher of The St. Louis Times, a morning newspaper now extinct, is dead in St. Louis of hardening of the arteries.

HERBERT C. BALDWIN, eight times a member of the Connecticut General Assembly, died on Wednesday at his home at Beacon Falls, Conn. He was a veteran of the civil war in which he served. He was 74 years old and is survived by his widow, four sons, and a daughter. One of his sons is Judge Alfred C. Baldwin of Derby, Conn.

JOHN McCLURE, Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court during the reconstruction period, died yesterday at his home in Little Rock, Ark., in his eighty-second year. He was born in Ohio, and in the civil war was First Lieutenant of an Ohio regiment, being promoted to Major.

ANTON BINDSEIL, a manufacturing chemist of Baltimore and a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, died on Wednesday at his home in that city, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Halle, Prussia, and was an officer in the German cavalry, later entering the diplomatic service. Mr. Bindseil came to this country in 1875.

CHARLES W. HAIGHT, an inventor and artist, died on Wednesday at his home, 230 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his seventy-first year. He was a member of an old Westchester County family.

Dr. VICTOR A. ELLSWORTH, nationally known as an authority on alcoholism, died on Wednesday at his home in Bostoh, in his seventieth year. He was born in Milford, N. Y., and for the last twenty-one years had been Superintendent of the Washington Home in Boston. Dr. Ellsworth was a delegate to the International Temperance Congress at Stockholm in 1907, and also to The Hague Temperance Congress in 1911.

Mrs. TIENE ALEXANDER, widow of Max Alexander, formerly a real estate broker in this city, died on Wednesday, in the German Hospital, in her sixty-fifth year. She was born in Germany and came to this city thirty-eight years ago. Mrs. Alexander lived at 34 West 118th Street and was a member of Harlem Lodge, I. O. B. B. and Mount Sinai Congregation.

MARGARET WITT, a vaudeville actress and a sister-in-law of the late Fuller Golden, died on Tuesday at the Seton Hospital, in Kingsbridge, in her thirty-sixth year. She was born in this city and lived with her sister at 327 West Forty-sixth Street. She recently appeared with an operatic stock company in this city.

Miss A. ELVENAH ROCK, proprietor of a gown shop at 23 West Thirty-eighth Street for many years, died on Wednesday at her home, 439 West Thirty-fourth Street. She was born and lived all her life in this city, and was a member of the Church of St. Michael.

SIMON FOLZ, formerly of Mexico City, died on Tuesday at the Hotel Aberdeen, in his sixty-ninth year. He is survived by three brothers and three sisters, of whom William and Solomon Folz and Mrs. David A. Dreyfuss live here.

O. R. STUART, a general field agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company for many years, died on Tuesday in Butte, Mon. His home and business headquarters were in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Stuart is survived by his brother, Colonel in the United States Army, and will be buried at the family home in West Virginia.

WILLIAM C. SQUIER, until fifteen years ago connected with the New Jersey Zinc Works in Passaic, died on Wednesday at his home, 342 St. George Avenue, Rahway, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

WILLIAM REILLY, a baseball catcher, who had played with the Virginia League, and was with the Cleveland team of the American League for a short time, died yesterday at his home in Clifton, N. J. He was 24 years old.

PHILIP C. ASHLER died at his home, 171 Montrose Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., last night from apoplexy. Mr. Ashler was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., sixty-three years ago and went to Rutherford fifteen years ago. He was in the picture frame business in New York City with John Staab. Mr. Ashler was a member of the Rutherford Lodge of Elks, Royal Arcanum, and of the Union League Club.

FREDERICK NELSON DU BOIS, senior member of the firm of F. N. Du Bois & Co., plumbers' supplies, died yesterday at his home in Catskill, N. Y., in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in that city, and had been in the plumbing business here since 1876. Mr. Du Bois invented machinery now used by the trade. He was formerly a resident of the Washington Heights district and took an active part in the building of the 155th Street viaduct. Mr. Du Bois was a member of the American Geographical Society, and for years was President of the Board of Trustees of the North Presbyterian Church of Washington Heights.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Shapiro, (nee Isabel R. Ratkowsky,) 179 Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, a son, July 8th, 1915.

Engaged

BOERKE—Fischman.—Hattye Fischman to Abraham L. Boerke.

JANEWAY—FAIRCHILD.—Lila Fairchild to Lucius P. Janeway

Married

Brooklyn.

JAMES—CLARK.—July 6, Annie L. Clark to T. G. James.

KENNEDY—ROGAN.—July 7, Margaret L. Rogan to Thomas Kennedy.

McCLELLAND—ROMER.—July 8, Laura M. Romer to William A. McClelland.

Newark.

HART—HARING.—July 7, Mary E. Haring to Harrison Hart.

Died

AHSL

DEMOCRATS IN LINE FOR REDISTRICTING

Hold Secret Conference and Will Renew City's Fight in Constitutional Convention.

NAME DICKER COMMITTEE

Arrangement in View with Brackett by Which City May Gain Control of the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 8.—After the Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention had held a secret conference today, it became known that their fight to secure representation for New York City in the Legislature on the basis of population would be carried into the convention again. Their aims previously were embodied in a proposed amendment to the Constitution presented by ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien. This was defeated a week ago by the decisive vote of 92 to 32.

The conference was called primarily to determine whether the fight, which at first glance would appear hopeless, should be dropped or continued. The delegates went on record as favoring a reapportionment of both Senate and Assembly districts by the Constitutional Convention instead of by next year's Legislature. This action is regarded as significant in connection with the secret negotiations carried on yesterday between Edgar Truman Brackett and some of the Democratic leaders with a view to obtaining Democratic support for the Brackett plan of reapportionment by the convention, to which Elihu Root, President of the convention; George W. Wickersham, the majority leader, and a large number of other influential Republican delegates are utterly opposed.

The Democratic delegates in conference even went so far as to authorize the appointment of a committee to close negotiations with the Republican advocates of reapportionment. The committee, appointed by Morgan J. O'Brien, who presided at the conference, is composed of Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Edward E. Smith.

While the committee has not as yet agreed upon a formal proposal to put to Senator Brackett and his followers, it is understood that when this proposal takes shape it will embody a pledge of united Democratic support for Mr. Brackett's plan of having the Convention undertake a reapportionment of Senate districts in return for concessions on the part of the Republicans which would insure to New York City the representation in the lawmaking body for which the Democrats have been contending.

Would be Liberal to Democrats.

"We will meet them half way and go even a little further," said Ex-Senator Brackett, when he heard of this. Mr. Brackett has declared in favor of a plan under which representation in the Assembly would be arranged on a basis of population. This would meet the Democratic expectations fully. But there is a string to the Brackett proposal. He has insisted that, to offset this apparent advantage to New York City in the matter of Assembly representation—and under this plan New York City would be certain to have a majority of the 150 Assemblymen — representation in the upper house should be arranged on a territorial basis, with one Senator from each county. This would reduce the present representation of twenty-three Senators from the city to five and would increase by a dozen the up-State representation in the upper house.

It was learned from a responsible Democratic source tonight that even the assurance of control in the Assembly would not reconcile the Democrats to such a large loss in the matter of representation in the Senate. It is not believed, however, that the Democrats would hold out necessarily for Senate representation on the same basis as the proposed popular representation in the Assembly. With regard to the Assembly, the new arrangement would involve the crossing of county lines in carving out Assembly Districts. The O'Brien roposal which was defeated last week provided for a similar plan with regard to the apportionment of Senate Districts in New York City. If this plan had been adopted it might have had the effect of giving New York City a majority of the Senators, too.

As a compromise it is believed that the Democrats will propose a Senate apportionment that will follow the present lines and embody the present limitations with regard to the representation of New York City in the upper house. Under the O'Brien proposal the present Constitutional limitation affecting New York City, which the Democrats denounce as an unwarranted discrimination would be eliminated.

Will Fight On, Says O'Brien.

Ex-Judge O'Brien, after the conference, admitted that it had to do with the question of fair representation for New York City.

"The chief purpose of the conference," he said, "was to determine whether to continue our fight for fair representation for New York City in the Legislature or drop it, after what occurred here last week. We have concluded to keep on fighting."

When questioned regarding the reapportionment phase of the situation, Judge O'Brien said that reapportionment by the Constitutional Convention would suit him.

"If in a body of gentlemen like those who compose the present Constitutional Convention you cannot get a non-political reapportionment, where in goodness' name are you likely to get it?" he said. "If you cannot get it here it would be hopeless to expect it from next year's Legislature."

The outlook from the Democratic point of view is not so hopeless as one might be led to infer from the overwhelming defeat of the O'Brien proposal a week ago. On that occasion the Republicans presented a united front against the plan of giving New York City a square deal, as measured by the Democratic yardstick. Since then the Republicans from New York City, or a majority of them, have experienced a change of heart. The Republican leaders in the New York City very generally have impressed on the Republican delegates their conviction that the action taken last Thursday would tend to arouse an adverse sentiment among the voters in the city which would be reflected in the election this Fall. From the gossip in the Capitol corridors, it is evident that many of the Republican delegates would not regret an opportunity to undo what was done by their aid a week ago.

Up-State Republican Support.

Mr. Brackett said tonight that he thought he could count on thirty-five or forty Republican delegates from up-State who would make common cause with him in his fight for reapportionment by the convention. Whether, in order to attain this end, they would be willing to vote for the concessions in the matter of legislative representation for New York City on which Democratic support for reapportionment would depend, Mr. Brackett did not say.

The indications, however, are that, with the considerable shift in sentiment apparent among the Republican delegates from New York City, the Democratic advocates of a new basis of representation for New York City would have a fighting chance provided the deal could be made. There are fifty-two Democrats in the Constitutional Convention and twenty-seven Republican delegates from New York City districts. There being 168 delegates in all, 85 would constitute a majority. Only a few of the thirty-five or forty up-State Republicans, who, Mr. Brackett believes, would follow his banner would be needed to round out a majority, if the Republicans from New York City should swing their support to the Democrats.

The convention remained in session three hours today. Most of the time was given to debating the proposal presented by H. Le Roy Austin, Republican delegate from Greene County, to repeal the Constitutional prohibition against the lease or grant of farm lands for a period exceeding twelve years. The Austin proposal was defeated by a substantial majority on a viva voce vote.

HEDGES BEFORE COMMITTEE.

With Others Advocates Home Rule—Hearing on Broader Court Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 8.—Job E. Hedges appeared before the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention today as one of many advocates of a home rule plan that would give the cities the right to make their own charters, but would leave with the Legislature veto power through the enactment of general laws applicable to all cities alike, or by special acts affecting one city, these to be passed by a two-thirds vote.

"We do not want a home rule plan which would involve isolation of the cities from the rest of the State," he said.

Mr. Hedges was asked by a member of the committee how he thought the business of charter-making could be carried on by a special committee appointed by a Mayor, as provided in the plan of the Home Rule Committee.

"Oh," said Mr. Hedges, "all you have to do is to find a man who has sand, who does not care what people say about him, and leave him alone for an hour, and he will make a good start. If, besides, he happens to have his political future behind him, he is apt to be extremely practical. I speak both with feeling and from experience."

This sally from Mr. Hedges, who twice has been a candidate for Governor, brought a laugh.

Ex-Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, who appeared as another spokesman for the Home Rule Committee, said he agreed in accord with the plan proposed by Seth Low, Chairman of the Cities Committee. Under this plan all charter legislation initiated by the city authorities would have to be submitted to the Legislature, and if not annulled by that body within sixty days would become effective.

"We deem it essential," said Mr. Elsberg, "that charters should become effective without concurrence from the Legislature."

Nathan C. Smythe, ex-Assistant District Attorney, and Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, also spoke. The final arguments were made by Ray B. Smith in favor of his proposal which provides for an explicit grant of power to the Legislature to vest the right of home rule in cities. Senator Robert F. Wagner also urged a favorable report on his proposal giving local legislative bodies power of local legislation, which in New York City would be vested in the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate jointly. Mr. Wagner also expressed disapproval of the Low plan.

Extended powers for the inferior courts were urged before the Judiciary Committee by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States Circuit Court and Franklin C. Hoyt, Presiding Justice of the Children's Court in New York City. Justice Hoyt declared that about half of the cases—last year there were 14,288—coming before the Children's Court involved improper guardianship, and yet the court was debarred from appointing proper guardians.

Attorney General Egbert E. Woodbury asked the committee to make the Court of Claims a constitutional tribunal. He opposed the plan of transferring the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court.

Lipton Incorporates Here.

Thomas Crane, Stephen Dunn, and Willard Taylor, all of New York City, yesterday filed incorporation papers at Dover, Del., for Thomas Lipton, Inc., to import and export teas, coffees, cocoas, and other products, in conjunction with Lipton's Teas, Ltd., Sir Thomas's London firm. The capital stock is given as $2,000,000.

$20,000,000 CREDIT HERE FOR FRANCE

Morgan Syndicate Arranges a New Loan to Take the Form of Acceptances.

DISCOUNT TO BE 5 PER CENT.

They Are to be Guaranteed by the Bank of France and Also Secured by Treasury Notes.

Negotiations have been practically completed for a new French credit here for $20,000,000 to be used exclusively for commercial purposes. J. P. Morgan & Co. and an important group of financial institutions, including national banks and trust companies, will participate in the transaction.

The loan will take the form of acceptances to be drawn by French banking houses upon the banking houses and institutions here which are parties to the arrangement. But in addition the loan will be guaranteed by the Bank of France and practically by the French Government as well, for the acceptances are to be secured by French treasury notes.

This is one of several transactions which have been resorted to here as means of offsetting in part the adverse effect upon French exchange of the enormous expenditures which are being made in this country by France both for ordinary requirements and for war supplies. The last preceding transaction of the kind was the loan arranged here against the pledge of American securities owned in France. The initial advance under that arrangement was fixed at $30,000,000, but it has since appeared that difficulty was found in gathering together that amount of the American securities which were to be pledged under this loan. That arrangement was preceded by the sale here of about $30,000,000 of one-year French treasury notes, and other issues of treasury notes had been placed at an earlier date.

The acceptances through which this latest loan to the French market is to be made are to run for three months and to carry the privilege of two renewals, bringing the full period of the loan up to nine months. They are to be subject to a 2½ per cent. and a commission of three-quarters of 1 per cent. for acceptance is to be paid, bringing the net cost of the money up to 6 per cent., aside from any effect the exchange rates may exert upon the ultimate cost of this loan to the French bankers backed by the Bank of France and the French Government. The French bankers who will draw the bills to be accepted by the banking houses and institutions here include, it is understood, the Rothschild, Mallet Frères & Cie. and Heine & Cie. Each of these houses will be responsible only for the bills which it draws, but the entire loan will be covered by a gurantee of the Bank of France.

Issued for short periods subject to renewal and for commercial purposes exclusively, it is believed in the financial district that these acceptances will be rediscountable at the Federal Reserve Bank, although it is not thought likely that the banks which may discount these acceptances will want to rediscount them with the Reserve Bank. It is thought probable, however, that the bills will be placed in the market rather than purchased direct by the banking establishments accepting them. Important banking interests are in favor of making the most effective use of the new facilities for a discount market that supplied through the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank system. The sale of such acceptances as these in the open market is regarded as conducing to that object.

This loan is being negotiated by a prominent international banking house one of whose members took an active part last Fall in dealing with the difficulties growing out of the necessity which this country was then under of providing payment for large obligations maturing abroad. Now it is Europe which is embarrassed to provide for heavy expenditures here.

The matter of an English credit is still in abeyance, but it is assumed in banking circles that some form of financing here will have to be resorted to by Great Britain as well.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.



We Welcome The Careful Business Man

We want him to investigate

Edgemere Crest

LONG ISLAND

from every viewpoint.

1.—As a place to live
2.—As a place to buy for investment
3.—As a place to build
4.—As a place to buy for a quick "turn"—if you buy right—

and you're bound to buy right.

Edgemere Crest, Inc., has decided to sell its 400 lots and 7 houses at

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

no matter what price they bring.

Make a note on your desk calendar—"Edgemere Crest Auction—July 24th at 2—without fail."

See daily announcement on this page.

Write for Illustrated Booklet

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. 111 BROADWAY

MERCHANDISE.

The entire high-grade stock of one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city consisting of a large line of

SILK LAMBREQUINS

PIANO COVERS SILK TIDIES

Hand Embroidered Baby Carriage Covers Scarfs, Shams, Pillow Cases, Etc.

Also all the raw materials consisting of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Quilted Satins, All-Wool Elderdown, Bearskin Cloth, Tassels, Raw Silk, Ribbons, Cottons, etc. In addition to the above, I will offer the most beautiful line of Ladies' Silk, Crepe de Chine and Lingerie

UNDERWEAR

consisting of over 4500 Garments, such as Night Gowns, Petticoats, Corset Covers, Socks, Kimonos, Drawers, Boudoir Caps, etc., made of the highest grade materials, and of the most up-to-date designs.

Also a stock of hand-embroidered Bed Spreads, Portieres, Scarfs, Shams, etc., and a stock of ladies' Silk Bathing Suits.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

will sell today,

FRIDAY, JULY 9TH, 1915,

commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom 15-17 Mercer Street, Near Canal St., N. Y.

The above stock will be sold strictly without reserve.

☞ NOTICE:—The line of merchandise as this offering is very rarely placed on sale, and therefore I earnestly solicit the trade carrying the highest class merchandise.

For further information you may Telephone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway,

Tel. 6630-6641 Spring. Near Spring St.

Today, Friday, July 9, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale

1,200 Trade Lots

DRY GOODS

Laces, Embroideries, Cambrics, Turkish Towels, Bed Sheets, Bed Sets,

Dress and Cotton Goods, Hosiery and Underwear, Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Wearing Apparel.

$10,000 Stock Very Latest Style

CLOTHING

Removed from a very prominent retailer whose name we cannot mention.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Today, Friday, July 9, '15, at 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., 500 Men's Hand-tailored Suits, all the present-day models and cloths, manufactured by the leading well-known concerns. Men's Trousers in worsted and serges. Boys' and Children's Clothing, Raincoats, etc. Dealers, we call your special attention to this sale.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peremptory Auction Sale of One of the Most

Modern and Best Equipped

PLANTS

For the purpose of manufacturing

Waists, Dresses, Men's Shirts, &c.

Also Fully Equipped

LAUNDRY PLANT,

Office and Factory Fixtures, Inventoried at Over $40,000, Located in the City of Albany,

State of New York, occupying four floors, built on the most sanitary plan, with lights and power, costing only about $30 per month to run. Experienced and most intelligent help always plentiful. Rent of entire building only $300 per month.

Will Be Sold in One Lot

if arrangements can be made, or in separate lots on days of sale, which will be

Wednesday & Thursday, July 14 & 15, 1915.

Commencing 12 o'Clock Sharp on above-mentioned premises.

By D. HARTMANN, Auc'r.

Sale strictly without reserve. For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

AT AUCTION.—Machines, Plant, Office Fixtures, Stock Room Fixtures, etc., of S. J. Nathan Sons' Co., retiring from business, today, Friday, July 9, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 20-30 Bleecker St. Machine plants, comprising 50 Sewing Machines and Tables, 5 Special Machines, Motors, Gas Engines, Pressers, Partitions, Desks, Furniture, etc. Everything to be found in a first-class clothing factory. Also on Friday, July 9, at 2 P. M., at 84 5th Ave., corner 14th St., Cutting Tables, Stock Tables, Cutting Machines, Trunks, Time Clocks, Office Partitions, Desks, Chairs, Racks, Safes, etc. A. Schaap & Sons, Auction Dept., 894 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. Franklin 42 and 43.

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THE ANNALIST

Times Square New York City

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THE NEW YORK TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Transatlantic Steamship Company, Inc., of 17 Battery Place, by Ralph J. M. Bullowa, counsel, for Phs. Van Ommeren, (London,) Ltd., of London, England.

RACHEL LEIBEL, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 304 Fourth Avenue, has assigned to Adam Drangle. Liabilities are said to be $10,000 and assets $4,000.

BERT E. FLOYD, mechanical dentist, of 257 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $791 and assets $137.

HANS E. GRABAU of 72 Washington Square South, a designer and maker of small metal devices, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,326 and assets $2.

PITTSBURGH CONTRACTING COMPANY of 17 Battery Place has filed schedules showing liabilities of $709,423, of which $400,389 are secured, and nominal assets $477,933.

BLINKHORN PHOTO PLAYS CORPORATION of 110 West Fortieth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $26,991 and assets $31,581.

ABRAHAM P. PERLSTEIN, manufacturer of dresses at 114 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $30,836 and assets of unknown value.

NATHAN L. RADER, who did business as the Hamilton Slate Company at 48 Grand Street, and who assigned on May 12, has had his assets reassigned to him.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 8.—The B. B. Fowler Company, the Hovey Fruit and Ice Company, and the Glens Falls Trust Company, through District Attorney James S. Kiley, today filed in the United States District Court at Utica a petition to declare Haskell & Barker Company of Warrensburg an involuntary bankrupt. Liabilities are put at $11,000, mostly unsecured.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alliance Films Corp.—Cosmos Feature Film Corp., $2,706.74.
Acme Asphalt & Granite Paving Co.—Purcell & Golfeather, Inc., $131.94.
Same—Flogkhart, $157.72.
Same—Barrett Mfg. Co., $2,145.90.
Same—Hildreth Granite Co., $18,552.41.
Brust, John & Lena—Woodhaven Bank, $326.17.
Bremar, Albert H.—W. H. Axmacher, et al., $192.81.
Brennesholtz, Charles—B. A. Beal, $11,204.64.
Becker, Paul L.—C. I. Scott, $133.64.
Bergman, Edward—E. Held, $373.63.
Babbington, Joseph A. & John H. Higson—J. D. McQuade, $111.91.
Boylston, Edward S.—M. F. Boylston, $129.01.
Baretz, Sam & Charles—S. Handelman, $114,-65.
Berndt, Myrtle—J. T. Ehrenberg, $418.10.
Cushman, Pub Co., Inc.—Kane Press, Inc., $140.35.
Chace, Charles G.—Actna Life Ins. Co., costs, $137.60.
Cash, Anna M.—E. H. Oswald, $107.82.
Coon, Albert E. & Luella—S. C. Pirie, et al., $518.55.
Dodge, Zenas U.—L. M. Brush, $1,067.04.
Daniels, Harry—J. Morrison, et al., $149.88.
Daly, Harold H.—M. Delisky, $191.91.
Deamud, J. E.—P. M. Pierson, $336.81.
E. Regensburg & Sons—I. Frey, $6,056.95.
Farrell, Katherine G.—Upland Millinery Co., $324.97.
Francis, Michael J.—Upper Hudson Stone Co., $831.75.
15 West 44th St. Co., Inc.—W. W. Schupner, $532.57.
Fox, Henry E.—J. Murphy, $8,181.88.
Green, Ledore & Max—H. Fish, $283.81.
Goldberg, Samuel—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $500.
Groll, Charles W.—M. L. Shaine, $242.22.
Gordon, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $5,000.
Hanley, Clara T.—B. Altman & Co., $3,677.74.
Heywang, Charles G.—I. Kaufman, $114.66.
Holley, William V.—Kane Press, $201.17.
Hertz, Rosa—J. H. Sussmann, $2,001.28.
Johnson, Alexander, and Alice—A. F. Ploger Co., $867.
Jacobs, Hannah—Cohen & Siegel, $284.27.
Kaufman, Anton—Photochrome Engraving Co., $172.91.
Knight, Mary—S. C. Pirir et al., $215.93.
Knee, Louis—A. Rusch et al., $225.01.
Lauterback, Morton E.—State Bank, $182.65.
Linter, Adolf—Century Bank of City of New York, $188.84.
Same—same, $206.71.
Loeb Bros., Inc., Gus Loeb and Isaac Loeb—John Buckle, Inc., $348.82.
Lynch, Mary V.—M. M. Traggeser, $414.12.
Morgenstern, Otto—E. Surut, $119.41.
Mayer, Antonio, and Joseph—Crazy Village Amusement Co., $283.30.
McCann, John, and Annie—Central Brewing Co. of New York, $2,038.84.
Napolis, Edward S.—New York Title Insurance Co., $412.02.
National Casein Co., Inc.—H. D. Chardavoyne, Inc., $185.70.
Oklahoma Petroleum Co.—New York Telephone Co., $198.21.
Polstein, Joseph—M. Leerburger, costs, $293.80.
Poulos, Steve—A. Oriel, $140.01.
Pigget, William E.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $102.91.
Rich, William H.—Essex County National Bank of Newark, $9,795.54.
Rein, Harold—C. Cenowitz, $122.23.
Roberts, Robert H.—New York Telephone Co., $145.68.
Rubel, Benjamin, and Damiano Giglio—S. Delman, $101.98.
Rosen, Joseph—M. Brandt & Son, Inc., $119.17.
Richwine, A. Goesant—S. W. Goodwin, $684.
Robinson, John—S. Sobin et al., $106.31.
Sweeney, Harry—Saun Bros. Co., $101.74.
Simon, Nojib—J. N. Leesha, $111.62.
Stiner, Martin E.—J. W. Bacon et al., $3,-461.66.
Siotkin, Louis; Sarah K. Siotkin, and Pauline Schrowe—A. Deutsch, $122.41.
Salita, Edith E.—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., $4,658.08.
Schneider, Benjamin—J. Blynberg, $850.
Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co.—J. F. Quill, $500.
Vieuxroux, H. J.—Survey Investors In., $885.47.
Thompson, William H.—W. F. Vell, $476.08.
Vernon, Frank—Pennsylvania Railroad Co., $33.58.
Universal Picture Duty Service, Inc.—George I. Wilson, Inc., $147.54.
Wilmarth, John—J. Coleman, $123.82.
Willi, George, Jr.—M. Queeney, $3,159.38.
Wonderland Amusement Co., Inc.—Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., $875.11.
Yellow Taxicab Co.—L. Greenberger, $100.
William C. Bloomindale, Inc.—North Avenue Bank of New Rochelle, $1,273.49.

In Bronx County.

Belinky, Ida—S. B. Kramer et al., $103.16.
Baretz, Sam and Charles—S. Handelman, $114.65.
Cronin, Joseph B.—Victor Typewriter Company, Inc., $39.72.
Dubin, Louis—M. Barsky, $35.97.
Feinstein, Israel—R. Kenney, $153.55.
Friedman, Celia—L. J. Silverstein, $15.70.
Godwin, Raynor—F. I. Griffith, $1,755.20.
Goldberger, Benjamin M.—Haywood Bros. & Wakefield Company, $46.85.
Green, Fred—A. L. Kasen, $84.65.
Greenberg, Joseph—S. B. Kramer et al., $41.38.
Green, Aaron and Estelle G. Pincus—C. M. Setlow, $36.72.
Layefsky, Samuel—S. Dworkin, $24.47.
Lubarsky, Jacob—A. H. Lee et al., $80.75.
Nani, Louis and Sam Gallis—J. Knobel et al., $45.24.
O'Neil, Felix—Conron Bros. Co., $147.93.
Publishers Guide Company—Victor Typewriter Company, Inc., $54.72.
Rosner, Louis—Victor Typewriter Company, Inc., $79.72.
Tweer, Gustav W.—John Trommer Evergreen Brewery, $156.90.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Chuta, Herbert N.—M. H. Bettman et al., June 13, 1914, $54.41.
Duncan, Patrick J.—L. Longty, May 17, 1915, $600.
Edward De V. Tompkins, Inc.—R. Nelson, Dec. 19, 1914, $1,402.52.
Hildar, Morits—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Kennerley, Mitchell—M. Secker, June 25, 1915, $668.95.
Leamont Hotel Co.—G. W. Quintard, 3d, June 26, 1915, $354.23.
Oppenheim, Joseph G.—L. V. Weber, Aug. 6, 1914, $100.26.
Tannenbaum, Herman—C. Ginsburg et al., March 10, 1915, $151.51.
Spinner, Emil—Obermyer & Liebmann, April 26, 1915, (released,) $5,557.57.

In Bronx County.

Kooden, George—F. Maker, June 6, 1915, $107.94.
Perles, Jacob L.—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum, March 24, 1915, $59.73.
Richards, John—O. E. Robert, Oct. 16, 1914, $1,078.47.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at silk and cotton waists for the Fall. Third floor, 119 West 24th St.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 180 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER looking at Serge and Silk Dresses, $3.75 up. Apply from 2 to 5, Room 408, 46 West 37th.

JOBBER is looking at fine Silk and Serge Dresses for Fall, 35 West 38th, 10th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 128 West 25th St., 6th floor.

JOBBER open for serge dresses better kind. 182 West 23d St., first floor.

JOBBER open for snappy styles in skirts. 15 West 26th St., Fifth floor.

JOBBER giving orders on Fall Silk Dresses. 33 West 34th, Room 702.

M. L. SIMONS, Resident Buyer, 1,133 Broadway, wants Fall Suits from $7.50 to $8.75.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—LARGE HOUSE LOOKING AT POPULAR LINES OF SILKS, SERGE, AND COTTON NOVELTY DRESSES FOR THE FALL; BIG ORDERS. APPLY BY MAIL FOR APPOINTMENT. S 89 TIMES.

CONTRACTORS!—WE ARE READY TO PLACE ORDERS ON SERGE AND SILK DRESSES. CALL, WITH BEST NUMBERS, 4TH FLOOR, 151 WEST 30TH.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk dresses, with samples; immediate orders. Call all week, the Paris Model Dress Co., 37 West 19th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

CONTRACTORS ON silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK WAISTS wanted; bring samples all week. 8th floor, 127 West 29th St.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED VOILE DRESSES to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ABOUT 300 COTTON DRESSES OF OUR REGULAR STOCK AT A VERY LOW FIGURE; VALUE $2.75 TO $10 REGULAR. ELGRADE, 131 WEST 35TH ST.

HAVE YOU SOLD ladies' trimmed hats? We want a man who can sell $50,000 worth a year or less in the South and Middle West; good proposition; commission basis. N 49 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, executive, young, energetic; formerly importer of piece goods and trimmings for the cutting up trade; open for good proposition. Small investment if necessary. J 230 Times.

TOOK CHARGE of cloak, suit factory for five years. Young man (27) doing everything to buying and selling; wants similar position; references. N 67 Times.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 894 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4843.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Against Silk Fashion Show.

The committee, consisting of John H. Love, Horace B. Cheney, and John B. Cozzens, appointed by the Exploitation and Exhibition Committee of the Silk Association of America to determine the advisability of undertaking a fashion show at the San Francisco Exposition, have reported, after careful consideration, that it would, in their opinion, be impractical and inadvisable to properly carry out the proposed plans at this time.

No Action at Woolen Meeting.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers called, not as generally reported, to enter protest against the arrangement whereby wool tops and yarns may be exported to Great Britain through the Textile Alliance, but merely to consider the matter was concluded yesterday at the Hotel Belmont with no formal action taken by the members. The sentiment of the meeting was said to be in favor of the plan.

Foreign Army Contracts.

Despite the presence of the Serbian buying commission in this city, the contract which that Government was to place for uniform cloth still drags on without much progress to report. On several occasions negotiations had practically been concluded, only to be brought to a standstill before some obstacle or other. The latest inquiry in the piece goods market comes from Italian sources, and is said to involve a very large yardage of greenish-gray cloth. Specifications are given, and the order has every appearance of being a genuine one.

Piece Goods Export Business.

The export trade in domestic piece goods is growing at a rapid rate. The French business is perhaps the most promising, as the major portion of the woolen manufacturing district in France is in the hands of the enemy. A French inquiry made in this market a day or so ago was for suitings or overcoatings in black, blue and oxford, all qualities. The Italians have placed an order for civilian purposes of 5,000 flannel shirts and will probably purchase additional quantities.

Serious Scarcity of Dyestuffs.

How serious the situation in dyestuffs has become may be understood from an attempt made yesterday by a prominent mill man to obtain a supply of the desired coloring matter. He required, and would have bought, 21,000 pounds, but was only able to get 2,000 pounds of the material he sought after a careful inquiry in the market. In some cases there is not a bit of dye to be obtained even at fabulous quotations. A firm of shirt manufacturers who do their own weaving and dyeing were recently offered $500 a pound for a certain yellow dye that cost them but $4.

Raw Silks Show Little Feature.

The raw silk markets of the world show little feature at the moment. Yokohama is quiet but steady. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,800 bales, while stocks have been increased to 5,000 bales. Canton remains unchanged, but there is more demand, and holders are showing less anxiety to press sales. Shanghai is steady though quiet. In some cases steam filatures have been moved up in price, and concessions are refused generally. Tussah silks are higher and scarcer, while prices quoted on the tsatlee grades are attracting more buyers. Cables from Milan which have been received here by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that the Italian market is firm, with a fair demand on the part of European buyers. Though the holiday lessened the week's business locally, there is a good call for all grades of spot silks. Prices here are holding their own.

More Pajamas for Women.

Manufacturers of nightwear for women report that one of the most interesting things in their line just now is the increased business that is being placed on pajamas for women. The garments wanted are made of various silks and of novelty mixtures. They are of the same general type as worn by men, but the jackets are made longer than the men's and the trousers are made fuller. The garments that have no collars are selling best. In the higher-priced nightrobes there is a division of favor, so far as style is concerned, between the Empire and slip-on effects, while in the more popular-priced lines the demand is divided between the slip-on and kimono types. Crêpe garments are especially favored. A number of the new models show full skirts that seem to flow from Empire bodices and kimono yokes. Plain tailored effects are well liked by buyers, but there has been no overlooking of the fancier types. All sorts of fancy sleeves are being shown, some of the more extreme gowns having long, narrow sleeves of net. Many of the yokes of the new gowns show considerable use of smocking and tucks, as well as fine, narrow lace.

Osnaburgs Are in Demand.

One of the chief features of the local gray goods market yesterday was the demand from the bag trade for 40-inch, 3.50-yard osnaburgs. The mills are well sold up on these goods, and those disposed of yesterday sold at 4¼ cents. There was not much doing on sheetings, but a fair call for printcloths was in evidence. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s sold at 4½ cents for delivery during this month and next, and sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made for similar shipment at 3 13-16 cents. On 38½-inch 60-48s business was done at 3 5-16 cents for delivery in July, August, and September. Another feature of the day's business was the call for fancies, which covered a wide range of these goods. In several cases business was done on them at increased prices. Staple printcloth price were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	37-inch, 64-60s	2⅞c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅛c	37-inch, 56-52s	2½c

About the Women's Neckwear.

Duplicate business continues to come in well to local manufacturers of women's neckwear, and an excellent season is reported generally. The Fall outlook is reported bright, especially for high, closed collars, which it is thought will be in demand as a result of the style tendencies in outer garments for women for the new season. Jabots, fancy bows, &c., are also expected to go well for Fall. At present a good demand is coming in for flat collars for hot-weather wear, both alone and in collar and cuff sets. The medium-sized Puritan type of collar seems to be especially favored. Novelties in cretonne and colored organdies are also selling well. A good demand is told of for white ostrich goods, both in boas and collarettes, and maline ruffs in white and colors are in favor, too. Quite a number of women are substituting these goods for Summer furs on hot days, thereby getting the same general effect as with the furs without the warmth.

Some Silk Imports Decline.

According to statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America, there was quite a shrinkage in dutiable silk imports at this port in the four weeks ended June 30, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The respective figures for the two periods were $1,722,775 and $2,005,606, of which $551,462 and $85,787 were contributed by fabrics woven in the piece. The largest increase for the month was in the imports of velvet ribbons, which were nearly four times as great as in June, 1914. Other large gains were shown in receipts of artificial silk yarns, &c., and of spun silk or schappe yarns. Imports of silk ribbons declined from $66,715 last June to $8,956 last month. There were also sharp declines in the amount of velvets and other pile fabrics received and in imports of ready-made clothing of silk. Imports of raw silk for last month were valued at $1,229,606, against $1,231,849 in June, 1914. Total imports of dutiable silks and free raw materials at this port since Jan. 1 amount to $3,012,627, compared with $6,242,389 for the same period a year ago.

Silk Sweaters Going Big.

An excellent demand for real and artificial silk sweaters is told of here. A variety of these goods are offered, and all of them are attractive. Some of them show broad blazer stripes in black and white, blue and white, pink and white, and other neat color combinations, being made with and without pockets and with and without sashes or belts. Other sweaters show plain and invisible stripes, the latter in self-colorings. These are made plain, with half and full belts, and with sashes. The greater business is done on the artificial silk goods because they come more within range of the general pocketbook, some of the real silk goods selling around $25 at wholesale. While advance business on wool and worsted sweater coats for Fall has been but fair so far, a good repeat business is looked for. There is a division of opinion regarding the amount of these goods in the hands of the wholesalers, retailers, and the mills; but the belief is held in some quarters that goods will not be any too plentiful this Fall. The dyestuff situation is expected to be a big factor in any shortage that may develop.

SUGAR-MAKING MACHINERY

Not to Come In Duty Free If Usable for Other Purposes.

In an order to Collectors of Customs, the Treasury Department has called a halt to the practice of admitting sugar-making machinery duty free under the present tariff. Ever since the Tariff act of 1913 became effective it has been the custom to let in machinery of this kind free under Paragraph 391, which specifies "machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar." An investigation just concluded by special agents of the department disclosed that advantage was being taken of the language of the paragraph to bring in machinery intended for use other than in sugar refineries.

Assistant Secretary Malburn in the order received by Collector Malone directs that hereafter so-called sugar-making machinery, even though installed in a sugar-making plant, if identical with machinery used chiefly for purposes other than the manufacture of sugar, is not to be admitted free under Paragraph 391, but must stand a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The investigation showed that many machines can be, or are, used otherwise than in sugar-making, such as in dye works, certain chemical processes, laundry extractors, cream separators, and other uses. It appears that only about 10 per cent. of the so-called sugar machines imported were installed in sugar-making plants. "When installed in sugar-making plants," says the order, "it appears that it is your practice to pass the merchandise free of duty as 'machinery for use in the making of sugar,' although identical with machinery installed for other purposes which is assessed for duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal under Paragraph 167 of the tariff. You state that this practice is in view of the peculiar phraseology of the provision for sugar-making machinery in Paragraph 391. The department is of the opinion that the

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4½% Bonds

Dated Dec. 1, 1914. Maturing Dec., 1918-43.

Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1. Denomination, $1,000. Coupon form registerable as to principal and interest.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New Jersey

Financial Statement

Assessed Valuation (1914).$12,293,600

Total Bonded Debt including this issue.....699,500

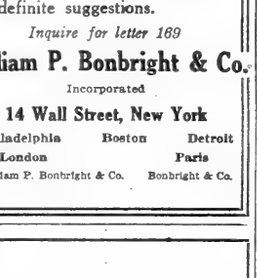
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A time of unprecedented financial importance has arrived in the national and international situation. Whether it is turned to advantage or wasted by the individual investor depends upon his own action. We have prepared a short letter on this situation with three definite suggestions.

Inquire for letter 169

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Less Active and Lower —A Crop Report Promising Further Business Expansion.

A good deal less stock was sold yesterday than on the previous day, but the course of prices on the Stock Exchange was still downward. A continuance of foreign liquidation, particularly in the bond market, had something to do with this; but even more effect was exerted by the new phase assumed by the situation between Germany and the United States in respect to the former's reply to our second note on the sinking of the Lusitania. This matter was coupled in the minds of traders yesterday with the suspense, if not the concern, caused by the suggestions of harm to the Adriatic and by the news of a fire aboard an important cargo ship which may have been caused intentionally.

These things occupied a good share of the attention of traders, and they were of a kind to give increased effect to such actual liquidation as the day brought forth as well as to that share of the selling which represented an effort to make the most of the present unsettled state of market sentiment. The liquidation of our bonds from abroad is being given close attention in banking circles. There has been wider discussion of the thought that some form of banking co-operation should be resorted to to care for the inflow of our securities, and, while some bankers are of the opinion that such an undertaking would encounter too great obstacles, the matter is still under advisement. Meanwhile, plans have been practically completed for the establishment here of a new French credit to be used solely for commercial purposes.

If the market had been so inclined, it might well have found a considerable degree of satisfaction in the July crop report issued yesterday by the Department of Agriculture. There has been a great deal of talk of damage to wheat and of unsatisfactory conditions for the corn crop, but if yesterday's report be accepted as a fair measure of this damage, even if in addition due allowance is made for further deterioration since the first of July, there is no occasion for the concern over the crop situation which has found expression in some quarters. That concern has found no very practical reflection in the grain market and no clear cause for it appears in the Government's figures. We are promised a total wheat crop of more than 70,000,000 bushels greater than last year's record yield, and we are promised a corn crop substantially greater than the crops of the two preceding years, though falling 300,000,000 bushels short of the great yield of 1912. The oat crop, which in some respects is more important this year than usual, will practically equal the record yield of 1912, if present indications hold true.

Even in a year of war the yield of the farms is a most important factor in determining the degree of the country's prosperity, and there is surely no reason for faltering on the basis of yesterday's Government estimate of this year's agricultural prospects. General business has not waited to expand on the actual harvesting of the crops, and it is fair to expect that if present indications are borne out the improvement in general business already visibly under way, resumed, it may be said, after a period of check, will be carried forward into a much broader movement.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES NOTES.

Sell Third $1,000,000 to Buy War Material and Enlarge Plant.

The Aetna Explosives Company has sold to John Burnham & Co., White, Weld & Co. and Bayne, Hine & Co., $1,000,000 5 per cent. gold notes, maturing Feb. 15, 1916. The proceeds are to be used to finance purchases of raw materials and to construct new buildings. The notes will be offered at 98, with a bonus of 4 per cent. in stock.

The same group of bankers recently took $2,000,000 notes of the company, maturing half on Dec. 15, 1915, and half Jan. 15, 1916. The new issue is secured by pledge of $1,300,000 of the company's first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and by pledge of all the concern's equities in contracts now in force for the manufacture of explosives for military purposes. They are also a lien on the company's property.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.
Boston	4	4	4½
New York	4	4	4
Philadelphia	4	4	4½
Cleveland	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3½	4	4½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅞	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛
90 days	2¼@2⅛
4 mos	2%
5 mos	3
6 mos	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3
60 to 90 days	3
Other Names.	
4 months	3½
6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅝
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅝	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.65	5.64⅞
Berlin	.81⅝	.81¾
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		38.50
Switzerland	5.38½	5.37½
Scandinavia	26.25	26.50
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	37.00	
Calcutta	38.00	
Italy	6.13	6.12
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.90	42.00
Rio	25.25	25.35
Spain	18.70	18.72

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71⅛	$4.72⅜	$4.71

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $317,679,080; balance, $19,541,878; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $18,835.

The local banks lost $22,577,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.30, premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d., off 1/16d.; New York, 47½c., off 1/16.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

Stocks, Shares.

Total sales	848,920
Same day last year	197,364
Year to date	64,143,467
Same period last year	39,172,422
Average price and change 50 stocks	68.06 — .43
Same day last year	68.57 — .10

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37⅝	37¾	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	38⅜	38⅝	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	17	1,830	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17⅛	18	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
53⅜	54	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	55	55	53⅜	53⅜	— 1⅝
72½	72¾	8,300	Amalgamated Cop	72⅞	73½	71⅞	72⅝	— ⅛
49¾	50	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	50	50	50	50	
46¼	46½	2,530	Am. Beet Sugar	47	47½	46⅛	46⅛	— 1⅛
155	158	25	Am. B.S. & F.pf.tr.	155	155	155	155	
43½	43⅝	10,250	Am. Can	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
101	102	200	Am. Can pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
101	102	25	do., odd lot	100½	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞	
53½	54⅛	400	Am. Car & Fdry	53½	53¾	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
112⅞	114¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
128½	130½	10,500	Am. Coal Products	124½	131½	124½	130	+ 5
116	118	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+6⅝
44	44½	100	Am. Cotton Oil Co	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅞
6⅝	6⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	50	do., odd lot	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
33	34	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33½	34¼	33	33	—1¼
26¼	26½	800	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	26½	26½	— ½
10½	11	200	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	
46	46½	900	Am. Locomotive	46	46⅞	45⅜	45⅜	— ¾
94	95	100	Am. Locomotive pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅞
4¾	5¼	100	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
24	25	200	Am. Malt pf	26¼	26¼	25	25	
76½	76¾	2,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76½	77⅜	76½	76¼	— ½
107	107¼	450	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
107	107½	25	do., odd lot	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
79½	80¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
36⅜	36¾	900	Am. Steel F'drics	36⅜	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
106½	107	400	Am. Sugar Ref	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	+ ⅝
114	114½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114½	114½	114	114	
120⅛	120½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅞	120⅞	120⅝	120⅝	+ ⅛
120⅛	120½	10	do., odd lot	120¼	120¼	120½	120¼	
106	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅜
84½	86	200	Am. Woolen pf	84½	85	84⅜	85	+ ⅞
34½	34¾	4,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
99⅛	99¼	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	99⅛	99½	99	99¼	+ ¼
97	97¼	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97¼	97¼	97	97	
99	100	800	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	98¼	99	—1
60¾	67⅞	13,200	Baldwin Loco	67⅛	68¾	66¼	67⅛	— ⅛
74⅞	75	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	75	75⅜	75	75	— ⅜
69½	70	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70¼	69¾	69¾	— ¼
		15	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	
167	168	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	167	168	166	167½	+1½
116	118	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	+ ½
87	87¼	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	87	87	
87	87¼	25	do., odd lot	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	
70¼	70½	200	Butte & Superior	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ¾
35	36½	143	California Pet. pf	35	35	35	35	
141¼	141½	5,900	Canadian Pacific	141	142¼	141	141⅜	— ⅛
40¾	41	14,100	Central Leather Co	41	42⅜	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅜
36½	37	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	36⅞	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
10½	11	2,000	Chi. Great Western	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ⅛
27	28¼	2,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28⅜	28⅞	26½	27	—1⅜
79⅝	80	6,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	79¾	80⅜	79¼	80	— ⅛
122	124½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124	124	124	124	+1
120¼	121	1,700	Chi. & Northwest	121	121	115⅞	120½	—4½
14⅝	15	9,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	15⅛	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
41½	44⅜	1,500	Chino Copper	44½	44⅜	44½	44⅜	— ⅛
31⅝	31½	2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	31½	32	31¼	31½	— ⅛
11	12	2,900	Comstock Tunnel	*12	12	10	10	—2
123	126	300	Consolidated Gas	125	125	123	125	
66	67	200	Continental Can	67	67	66¾	66¾	— ⅞
13½	13⅝	1,300	Corn Products Ref	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
76½	78	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	77⅛	77⅛	76½	76½	—1½
30⅛	30½	3,300	Crucible Steel	30	30½	30	30¼	
87	88	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	88	88	88	88	
8	9	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9¼	9¼	9	9	
21⅜	22	1,000	Distillers' Secur	22¼	22¾	21⅞	22	— ½
19⅝	19⅞	4,850	Dome Mines	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
97	100	100	Dupont Powder pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+1¼
25¼	25⅞	5,550	Erie	25¼	25½	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
38⅜	39½	200	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	— ¼
22	23¾	300	Federal Min. & S	24¼	24¼	24	24	—5
42	45	100	Federal Min. & S pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ⅞
200	235	233	Gen.Chem. old lots	280¼	235	280¼	235	
104	105	2,000	General Electric	105	105⅜	104	104	—1
158	159	100	General Motors	158	158	158	158	— ¾
101½	102⅜	160	General Motors pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	
52⅜	52⅝	5,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52⅜	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅝
116¾	117½	2,200	Great Northern pf	116¾	117	115½	117	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	1,400	G. N. certs. ore prop	35	35	34	34¼	—1
61⅞	61¼	700	Guggenheim Explor	61⅞	62	61¼	61¼	— ¾
100	101	600	Illinois Central	101	101	100⅝	101	
30	30½	1,000	Inspiration Copper	30½	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
21	21⅞	2,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cts	21¼	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
72½	73½	400	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ½
71	71½	400	Interboro Corp. pf	71	71	71	71	+ ½
98	100	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	98	98	98	98	
57	63	100	Int. Harvester Corp	60	60	60	60	
8½	9¼	100	Int. Paper	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
36	36½	100	Int. Paper pf	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
23⅞	23½	1,400	Kansas City South.	24	24	23¼	23¼	—1
57	59½	100	Kan. City South. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ½
99	102½	100	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	100	—2
140	140¼	2,000	Lehigh Valley	141½	141½	140½	140½	— ⅝
222	227	100	Liggett & Myers	223	223	223	223	
16	19	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18	18	18	18	— ¼
	117	100	Lorillard pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅞
	117	100	do., odd lot	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	
105½	106¼	7,300	Louis. & Nash	106¼	107	104½	106	—2
124½	125	500	Manhattan Elev	125	125¼	125	125	—1
35	35½	1,300	Maxwell Motors	34½	35¼	34½	35	+1
31⅞	32¼	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	32	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
71¼	72	1,900	Mexican Petroleum	71⅝	72¼	71¼	71¼	— ⅝
27⅜	27⅝	2,000	Miami Copper	27½	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	
27¼	27⅜	75	do., odd lots	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	
108½	109¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	110	110	109	109	—1
6¾	7	6,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	8⅝	6⅞	6⅞	—1⅞
21¼	22	1,400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	25	25	21¾	21¾	—3⅝
3⅛	3⅝	13,800	Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	3½	3½	—1½
47½	48	200	Montana Power	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
102	102½	100	Montana Power pf	102	102	102	102	—1
16	17	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	16	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅝
59¾	60½	700	Nat. Lead Co	59⅞	60¾	59½	60½	— ¼
108	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	—1
14⅛	14⅜	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
90	93	100	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90	90	90	+1
85¼	85¾	2,300	N. Y. Central x d	86¼	86¼	85¼	85¼	—1¼
60½	60⅝	5,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	62½	63¼	60	60¼	—2⅛
26	27	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
102	102½	400	Norfolk & Western	103	103	102½	102½	— ⅛
101¼	102	4,100	Northern Pac. x d	101⅝	102¼	101½	101⅝	— ¼
31¼	31⅜	600	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
105	105¼	6,200	Penn. R. R.	105⅜	105⅜	105	105	— ⅜
114½	116¼	100	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	115	115	
114½	116½	50	do., odd lot	114½	114½	114½	114½	
41	43	400	Pettibone, M. & Co	42	43	41	41	+ ⅝
22	23	300	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅞	23	22	22	— ⅛
45⅜	47	700	Pressed Steel Car	47	47	45½	45⅝	— ⅞
29	30	30	Railway Steel Sp	29	29	29	29	
22⅞	23	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
145⅞	145⅜	17,800	Reading	145¾	146⅜	144⅜	145⅝	— ⅛
28½	28½	850	Rep. Iron & Steel	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
	⅞	100	Rock Island Co		¾	¾	¾	
2⅞	2½	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5¼	6	500	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	6¼	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅛
6	6½	400	St. Louis & San F	7¼	7¼	6½	6½	—1
13	16½	200	St. Louis Southw	14½	14½	14	14	—2
	30	100	St. L. Southwest. pf	30	30	30	30	
13	13½	700	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13½	13	13	— ⅛
33½	33½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33½	33½	32½	32½	— ⅛
300	305	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	142	143½	142	143½	+ ⅜
32	34	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
85⅝	85	7,625	Southern Pacific	85⅝	85⅝	84¼	84¾	— ½
13⅝	14	4,700	Southern Railway	14½	14¼	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅜
45⅞	45¾	1,300	So. Railway pf	46	46	45¼	45½	—1½
53¼	54	100	Standard Milling	53¼	53¼	53½	53½	— ⅛
79¾	79⅞	6,700	Studebaker Co	79⅝	80⅜	79	79½	+ ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	700	Tennessee Copper	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
125	126	100	Texas Co	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	—1⅛
12	12¼	500	Texas & Pacific	12¼	12½	12	12	—1½
51½	52	100	Third Avenue	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
		100	T., St.L. & W. pf. tr	7	7	7	7	— ⅜
124	124¼	17,800	Union Pacific	125	125⅝	124¼	124½	—1⅝
80¼	80⅝	500	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ¼
80¼	80⅜	100	do., s 30 f	80	80	80	80	
31	32	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	31	31	31	—1½
46¼	46⅞	2,600	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46½	45⅞	46¼	— ½
105⅜	106⅛	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅝
58⅝	58⅞	33,400	U. S. Steel	58½	59⅛	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅞
106½	106⅝	500	U. S. Steel 1st pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
65⅜	65⅝	3,200	Utah Copper	65½	66¾	65½	65¾	— ⅞
30⅝	31	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	30⅞	31	30⅝	31	
		800	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	⅛	200	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	
66½	67	1,700	Western Union Tel	67	67¼	67	67	+ ⅜
97½	98	19,300	Westingh. E. & M	96¾	98¼	96⅜	97⅝	+ ⅝
2½	3	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	—1½
	1	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
125	125½	300	Willys-Overland	125	125½	125	125¼	— ½
104	104¼	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	— ⅜
119¾	120¼	100	Woolworth pf	120	120	120	120	— ¾

*Cents per share.

AMALGAMATED DISTRIBUTION

Notice of Statutory Dissolution Sent to Shareholders.

The Amalgamated Copper Company will distribute among stockholders on and after Aug. 30 its assets in the form of stock of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and cash. A notice was sent to shareholders yesterday, saying that statutory proceedings for the dissolution of the company had been completed.

Anaconda stock, to the extent of one share to each share of Amalgamated, and $3 in cash will be turned over to each holder of a share of Amalgamated of record July 31. Certificates for Amalgamated stock must be surrendered at the company's office, 42 Broadway, for exchange.

Bank Clearings in June.

Clearings through the banks in June again make a comparatively satisfactory comparison with those of a year ago, the total, according to the statement compiled by Dun's Review, which includes returns from 129 leading cities in the United States, amounting to $14,006,172,676, an increase of 1 per cent., as compared with the same month last year and of 2.7 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1913. New York City reports gains of 2.3 and 3.5 per cent., respectively, over the corresponding months in the two immediately preceding years.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	93.74	92.70	92.95	— .79
Industrials	68.68	67.84	68.13	— .08

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 1	70.47	69.87	70.14	— .27
July 2	70.62	69.89	69.91	— .23
July 3	69.87	69.25	69.62	— .29
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	70.32	69.55	69.71	+ .09
July 7	69.40	67.96	68.49	—1.22
July 8	68.71	67.77	68.06	— .43

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, 1914	69.05	July 7..57.41	July 30..57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28..85.80	July 9..69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3..79.75	July 12..81.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30..58.99	Feb. 24..68.06
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31..57.47	July 30..60.30
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9..63.09	June 10..68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30..75.24	Feb. 1..78.30

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	152	157
Aetna Explosives pf	82	86
Atlas Powder	218	228
Bliss, (E. W.)	875	895
Canadian Car & Foundry	61	66
Canadian Explosives	310	330
Canadian Explosives pf	101	107
Colts Arms	453	459
Du Pont Powder	705	715
Electric Boat	124	129
Electric Boat pf	122	128
Hercules Powder	422	433
Savage Arms	250	275
Winchester Repeating Arms	1,700	1,750
Niles-Bement-Pond	109	111

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Why St. Paul Is Down.

A Director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul said yesterday that in his opinion the break in the company's shares was fully explained by the fact that holders who had become uneasy over the unsatisfactory earnings had tried to sell a considerable amount of stock on a market that was too "thin" to take it. The shares held their own yesterday, closing at 80, with a recovery of an eighth. Another St. Paul Director was quoted in Chicago as saying that the road could have shown its 5 per cent. dividend on the common fully earned had the managers chosen to reduce expenses on the same scale as other roads in their territory, but that it had been deemed wiser to continue maintenance expenditures at the usual rate, even at the cost of a reduction in the surplus to about 2½ per cent. on the common. Gross earnings held up as well as on the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Northwestern, and the maintenance was provided for, as it would have been had the earnings been normal.

"The company for eleven months saved $275,000 out of a gross decrease of $2,134,000, and for the full year the showing will be somewhat better," said this Director. "June earnings increased, and the ratio of net was normal in that month. July has begun fully as well as June averaged in freight loadings, and while there is no definite trend, the officials look for a heavy Fall movement unless the crops get a serious setback. The Montana grain acreage along the St. Paul is double that of last year. Lumber trade authorities report a reviving trade in the West."

Two Ships and the Stock Market.

The tendency toward recovery which appeared soon after the opening of business had only brief opportunity to show itself before news came of the fire on the Minnehaha. The nervousness evident thereafter showed to what extent stock market traders are watching the sea these days. Prices grew steady and in some cases displayed firmness after further dispatches came telling that the fire was not disastrous; but still wavering movements appeared to indicate that the market mind was uneasy. Gossip of board room and commission houses showed that the Adriatic, thought to be well within the war zone, was the centre of thought. Early in the final hour a line was sent out over a news ticker saying that the vessel had arrived at Liverpool. The response was immediate on the stock ticker. Good-sized fractional advances were quickly recorded among issues that previously had been decidedly heavy.



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Wabash-Pittsburgh
In the current issue appears a short but timely article based upon the proposed reorganization of the Wabash-Pittsburgh which is considered one of the most drastic in the annals of railroad financing. It is well worth reading.
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DIVIDENDS.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in this City on June 15th, 1915, a dividend of 1½% was declared from net earnings of the Company, payable August 2nd, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. July 16th, 1915.

The transfer books will not be closed.

NORTHRUP FOWLER, Secretary.

New York, July 9th, 1915.

BREAK IN COTTON UNDER BIG SALES

Market Showed Signs of Demoralization at Times Because of Heavy Liquidation.

NET LOSS 22 TO 27 POINTS

Large Part of the Old Crop Remains Unsold and the German Submarines May Lessen Exports.

Cotton yesterday showed a downward tendency which at times savored of demoralization. Prices broke about one-quarter of a cent per pound and closed easy at a net loss of 22 to 27 points. Liquidation was on a heavy scale and was for the account of local longs as well as the South and such continental holders as had made purchases in New York.

The break appears to be in recognition of bearish factors whose efficacy for some time has received but partial acknowledgment. The huge supplies remaining from the present crop, with accumulations in the South and in Europe, and the prospect of new cotton in volume within the next three months, furnished a combination of factors which bullish optimism was powerless to resist. The scattered complaints from the belt have served merely to encourage longs in the retention of their holdings, but have not been sufficiently alarming to induce new buying.

Moreover, the German submarine operations have not encouraged hopes of free exportation, and taken in conjunction with the British blockade of Germany, have made Southern exporters decidedly apprehensive as to the means of getting their shipments over to Europe. At the present time England, Spain, and Italy have supplies of cotton far in excess of their normal holdings at this season of the year. Very little is known about stocks of cotton in the Scandinavian countries, although they are not believed to be large. Russia is in need of supplies, but finds difficulty in effecting importations. Germany and Austria need cotton, but have no means of obtaining it except such small shipments as may be smuggled over the border lines from adjacent neutrals.

One indication of strength which, however, has been largely fictitious, has been presented by the steadiness of Liverpool in the face of the large supplies in the English market. This steadiness, however, may have been prompted by the fear that some difficulty might be experienced in importing cotton hereafter, and while developments along these lines might result in advancing Liverpool, they would be reflected very bearishly on the American market.

Liquidation was very heavy in the middle of the afternoon, and four floor brokers alone are estimated to have sold between them fully 25,000 bales. About the only support came from the leading spot interest, which has been credited with making heavy sales at higher prices for several weeks past.

There was little feature to yesterday's weather. Conditions were less unsettled and many districts reported partly cloudy to fair weather. The only bullish feature which the trade is willing to admit is the splendid undertone which seems to characterize the domestic textile industry. American mills are believed to be doing the best business for several years.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were weak, 5 to 20 points decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.20 for middling upland; closed easy. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.05	8.85	9.83@ 9.87	9.09@10.00
Oct.	9.48	9.25	9.25@ 9.27	9.52@ 9.53
Dec.	9.71	9.50	9.51@ 9.53	9.74@ 9.75
Jan.	9.78	9.57	9.56@ 9.58	9.78@ 9.79
March	10.02	9.82	9.83@ 9.85	10.04@10.05
May	10.23	10.06	10.05@10.06	10.25@10.27

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,580	1,652	1,304
New Orleans	749	630	538
Mobile	103	2	..
Savannah	1,024	528	408
Charleston	388	26	..
Wilmington	5	138	4
Norfolk	251	209	27

Total port receipts, 4,150 bales, against 2,535 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	212	373	22
Memphis	281	1,012	234
St. Louis	271	115	253
Houston	638	559	440

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	600 to 800	2,834	1,639
New Orleans,	300 to 500	308	96

Total exports yesterday, 13,684 bales; so far this season, 8,183,639, against 8,927,869 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
1,900	New Orleans	8.88	160,151	84,420
50	Mobile	8.50	15,254	4,068
503	Savannah	8¾	70,421	16,312
470	Galveston	8.85	142,300	96,207
	Wilmington		35,001	10,719
775	Norfolk	8.75	49,013	19,276
1,046	Augusta	8.75	83,244	13,592
100	Memphis	8.62	91,015	20,719
	St. Louis		22,038	16,908
30	Houston	8.70	67,815	40,538

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling six points decline, at 5.21d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, nil. Closed quiet.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15¾	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	550	555
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	228	225	228
Galena-Sig. Oil	147	149	147	149
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	135	135	133	136
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd.	8	8¼	8¼	8½
National Transit	29	31	30	31
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	132	134	132	134
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Oil	55	60	57	62
Pierce Oil	9½	10	9½	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	310	313	309	311
Prairie Pipe Line	152	155	152	155
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	207	211
South. Penn. Oil	275	280	275	280
South West Penn.	108	112	108	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	276	275	274	277
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	410	405	410
Stand Oil of Kansas	340	350	340	350
Stand Oil of Ky.	247	252	247	252
Stand Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	183	185
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	192	196	192	196
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked
6s	Sept., 1915	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102⅝	102⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅞	104
4½s	June, 1965	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101½	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101½	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100½	101	100⅜	101
4½s	March, 1964	97⅜	98⅛	97⅜	98⅛
4½s	March, 1962	97⅜	98⅛	97⅜	98⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98⅜
4½s	March, 1930-60	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98⅜
4s	May, 1959	94½	95	94¾	95
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	95	94½	95
4s	May, 1957	94½	96	95	..
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s	May, 1990	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98⅜	..	98⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84½	..	84⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84½	85½	84⅜	..
3½s	May, 1954	84½	84½	84⅜	86

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	Citizens Bank	43	43	43	43
365	Cons. Power	107	107	107	107
1	Exchange Bk.	146	146	146	146
20	F'r't Gas pf.	44½	44¼	44¼	44¼
2	Fidelity & Dep.	135	135	135	135
55	Merch-M. Bk.	28½	28½	28½	28½

BONDS.

$2,000	City B. 4s, '61	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	C. B. 4s, '61 j f	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
4,000	City B. 4s, '58	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2,000	City B. 4s, w l	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3,000	Elkhorn Fl 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Ga. C. & N. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Md. 4s, '27	99	99	99	99
3,000	Mt V-W Cot Duck 5s	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
1,000	Ncr. St. R. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4,000	United Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
9,000	United Rys. & E. inc. 4s	56	56	56	56
500	United Rys. & E. fdg 5s	80½	80½	80½	80½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,320	Alaska	38	38⅜	37½	37⅜
50	Allouez	54	54	54	54
210	Amalgamated	72¾	72¾	72	72¼
6,705	Am. Zinc	56¼	56¼	55⅝	56⅛
40	Anaconda	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
35	Ariz. Com	7½	7½	7½	7½
25	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3	3
1,100	Butte & Super.	70	70⅜	70	70
225	Calumet & Ariz.	63¼	64	63¼	63½
18	Calumet & Hec.	560	560	560	560
246	Copper Range	54	54	53⅝	53¾
125	East Butte	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
50	Granby	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝
235	Greene-Cananea	37	37⅛	36½	36¾
200	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
210	Island Creek	49	49	48½	48½
10	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
5	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
75	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13½
90	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
225	Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
830	Mohawk	78½	78½	77	77
155	Nev. Con	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
186	New Arcadian	10¾	11¼	10¾	11
25	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
480	North Butte	31	31	30⅝	31
50	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15	Old Dominion	53	53	53	53
220	Pond Creek	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼
5	Ray Consol	23	23	23	23
10	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
71	Shannon	8¼	8½	8⅛	8⅜
75	St. Mary's Land	57½	58	57½	58
100	Superior & Bos.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
35	Superior Copper	26½	26¾	26½	26¾
120	Trinity	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
400	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
743	U. S. Smelting	42	42	41¾	41¾
62	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46½	46½	46	46½
503	Utah Apex	4	4¼	4	4¼
405	Wyandotte	70c	75c	50c	65c

RAILROADS.

100	A., T. & S. Fe	99⅜	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Boston & Alb.	179⅞	179⅞	179⅞	179⅞
79	Boston Elev	73	73	73	73
93	Boston & Me.	29¼	29¼	29	29
6	Fitchburg pf	67	67	66	66
10	Maine Central	99	99	99	99
260	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	35	35	35
20	Mo. Pacific	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,065	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63	63	60¾	60¾
10	Rutland pf	19	19	19	19
5	Union Pacific	125⅝	125⅝	125⅜	125⅝
10	W. End St. Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

35	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	94¼	94½	94¼	94¼
5	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
125	Am. Sugar	106	106¾	106	106¾
4	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
25	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120½	121	120¼	121
80	Am. Woolen pf.	85½	85½	85	85
30	A., G. & W. I.	10	10	10	10
227	A., G. & W.I. pf.	26	26	26	26
52	Edison	237½	237½	237½	237½
50	Mass. Gas	88	88	88	88
20	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
5	New Eng. Tele.	131	131	131	131
26	Pullman	155¼	155¼	155	155
20	Swift & Co.	113	113	112½	112½
107	United Fruit	133½	134½	133½	133¾
528	Unit. Shoe Mach.	50	50½	50	50¼
1,153	U. S. Steel	58⅝	59	58½	58⅜

BONDS.

$15,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87½	87¾	87	87
500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	68	68	68	68
5,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	95	95	95	95
1,000	U. Ft. 4½s, '25	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 8.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N. C.	2½	2⅝
B. St. Gas.	.10	.12	Houghton	4	4½
Begole	.95	1	Iron Blosss.	82	87
Bingham	8¾	9	La Rose	50	54
Bohemia	2⅝	3	Majestic	64	65
Boston E.	.27	.32	Mck.-D	22	24
Butte & L.	.25	.28	Mex. Mets.	20	23
Calaveras	1⅞	2	M. of Am.	2⅜	2½
Champ. C.	.08	.09	N. Baltic	3	3½
Chief Con.	1⅞	1⅞	Nev. Doug.	45	47
Con. Cop.	30	30	Ohio Cop.	16	18
N. Cornelia	7	7¼	Oneco	1¼	1⅜
Con. Ariz.	.85	95	Stew't M.	2½	2⅝
Con. Cop.	1½	1⅝	Utah Mets.	4¼	4⅜
Crown Res.	.60	.65	U. V. Ext.	1¼	1⅜
Davis-D.	1¼	1⅜	Yukon G.	2⅜	2⅝
Eagle & B.	1⅝	1⅞			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Shipbdg.	37	37	37	37
15	Chi. Pn. Tool	55	55	55	55
100	Chi. Tel.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
18	Com. Edison	135	135	134½	135
5	Diam. Match.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
40	Nat. Biscuit	120	120	120	120
5	Nat. Carbon	139½	140	139½	140
155	Peoples Gas	115½	115½	115	115
27	Pub. Serv. pf.	94	95	94	95
274	Sears Roebuck	142¼	144¼	142¼	143
560	Stew. Warner	67⅛	67⅛	67	67
210	Swift & Co.	112½	113	112⅜	113
5	Union Carbide	149	149	149	149
760	Un. Carb. rts.	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½
10	U. S. Steel	59	59	59	59

BONDS.

$3,000	Com. Edis. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	City Rys. 5s	97	97	97	97
2,000	Met. Gold 4s	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾
6,000	So. S. El 4½s	88¾	88¾	88¼	88⅛
9,000	Swift 5s	96	96¼	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Amal. Copper	72½	72½	72¼	72¼
200	American Can	45½	45½	45¼	45⅜
520	Baldwin Loco.	66¾	68	66¾	68
45	Baldwin L. pf.	101½	102	101½	102
100	Cambria Steel	48	48	48	48
25	Central Leath.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
100	Chi. Gt. West.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
30	Key. Tel. pf.	65	65	65	65
545	Lake Superior	9¾	9¾	9	9
197	Lehigh Nav.	73¼	73¼	73	73
185	Lehigh Valley	70¾	70¾	70⅜	70⅜
100	L. V. Tr. pf.	28⅞	29	28⅝	29
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	8½	8½	8½	8½
135	North. Central	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
35	N. Y. Central	85¾	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
1,408	Penn. R. R.	52⅞	52⅞	52½	52⅝
265	Phila. Elec.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	Phil. R. T. ctfs	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
239	Reading	73	73	72⅝	72⅝
125	Tono. Belmont.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Tono. Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
51	Union Traction	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
82	United G. Imp.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼
3,835	U. S. Steel	58⅝	59	58½	58⅝
85	W. J. & Sea.	48	48	48	48
5	West'land Coal	60½	60½	60¼	60½
190	W. Cramp & Sons	62¾	63	62¾	..

BONDS.

$600	Am. G. & E. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
15,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	City 4s, 1941	101½	101½	101¼	101½
1,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s	75	75	75	75
2,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	58½	58½	58½	58½
7,000	L. N. Con. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
27,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s, 1965	97½	97½	97½	97½
4,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
4,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	P. & R. ext. imp. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Un. Ry. inv. 5s	61	61	61	61

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Win G. M.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	do pf.	80	80	80	80
225	Col. G. & E.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
50	Crucl. Stl. pf.	90	90	90	90
65	Elk Co. N. G.	116½	116	116	116½
32	H. Walker pf.	99	99	99	99
3	Ind. Brew.	3	3	3	3
35	Mfrs. L. & H.	46½	46½	46½	46½
50	Ohio Fuel O.	13	13	13	13
185	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¼	14⅜
6,100	San Toy	15c	16c	15c	15c
10	U. S. Steel	59¼	59¾	59¼	59⅜
100	W'house A. B.	130	130	130	130
20	do Elec.	49	49½	49	49½

BONDS.

$1,000	W. P. Rys. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction Wednesday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

For account of executor.

All the good will of the fertilizer brokerage business formerly conducted by William D. Rhea, deceased, $275.

For account of administrator.

7 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 406.

For account of whom it may concern.

5 shares New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $5,-187.47.

153 shares the Richmond Hill Investment Company, $10 each, $2 lot.

20 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 138.

$1,500 A. L. Stone Manufacturing Company, (Chester, Vt.) 1st mtg., 6 per cent. bonds due April 1, 1923, $10 lot.

$3,000 Valley Creek Coal Company 1st mtg., 6 per cent. bonds, due 1933, $20 lot.

5 shares Bryant Park Bank, $100 each, 150.

RECORD CROP YIELD IS PROMISED HERE

Official Estimate Puts This Year's Wheat Yield at 963,000,000 Bushels.

CORN ABOUT 2,814,000,000

All Other Food Staples, Except White Potatoes and Apples, Looked To for Good Gains.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Confronted with the problem of feeding a great part of the world while Europe is at war, American farmers have planted record acreages of all principal crops. Moreover, official estimates made public today by the Department of Agriculture disclose prospects of production exceeding the average of the last six years in almost every important crop.

Based on the growing conditions on July 1, some foodstuff crops give promise of new records. Their money values promise records accordingly.

Corn, the greatest and most valuable of all American farm products, shows an area of 109,273,000 acres—half a million more than ever planted to that crop before—and is expected to produce 2,814,000,000 bushels. Despite wet and cold weather for seven weeks which has retarded growth and cultivation in the important corn States and forced the condition 3.5 per cent. below the ten-year average, the new crop, nevertheless, is estimated to be 106,000,000 bushels greater than the last five years average and 141,000,000 greater than last year's production.

The outlook for the billion bushel wheat yield continues to grow brighter. Latest estimates raise the prospective production to 963,000,000 bushels, an increase of 13,000,000 bushels since the last estimate. Winter wheat, shows a 9.7 per cent. drop in condition, which reduces its prospective production 8,000,000 bushels. The total wheat production last year was 891,017,000 bushels, and the five-year average, 983,000,000. The cut in Winter wheat this season is ascribed to rains in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Other States were reported practically the same or better than a month ago. The Hessian fly's depredations are not reflected in the June report.

Reports now at hand in the Department of Agriculture show that corn, Winter wheat, oats, white and sweet potatoes and rice are growing on record acreages.

Details of the acreage, condition on July 1 and indicated acre yield and total production as interpreted from condition reports, of the various crops, follow:

WINTER WHEAT—Area planted, 40,169,000 acres, compared with 38,008,000 last year. Condition, 84.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.8 on June 1, 94.1 on July 1 last year, and 81.7, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 16.6 bushels per acre, compared with 19.0 last year and 16.6, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 668,000,000 bushels, compared with 676,000,000, the June forecast, 684,990,000 harvested last year, and 441,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

SPRING WHEAT—Area planted, 19,248,000 acres, compared with 17,553,000 last year. Condition, 93.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 94.9 on June 1, 92.1 on July 1 last year, and 84.2, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 15.3 bushels per acre, compared with 11.8 last year and 13.3, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 295,000,000 bushels, compared with 274,000,000, the June forecast, 206,027,000 last year, and 245,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at about 28,972,000 bushels, compared with 32,236,000 on July 1, 1914, and 28,891,000, the average of stocks on July 1, for the 1909-13 period.

CORN—Area planted, 109,273,000 acres, compared with 103,435,000 last year. Condition, 81.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.8 on July 1 last year and 84.7, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 25.8 bushels per acre, compared with 25.4 last year and 25.9, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 2,814,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,672,804,000 last year, and 2,708,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

OATS—Area planted, 40,193,000 acres, compared with 38,442,000 last year. Condition, 93.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.2 on June 1, 84.7 on July 1 last year, and 83.2, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 34.8 bushels per acre, compared with 29.7 last year, and 30.6, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 1,399,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,288,000,000, the June forecast; 1,141,080,000 last year, and 1,131,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

BARLEY—Area planted, 7,393,000 acres, compared with 7,365,000 last year. Condition, 94.1 per cent, of a normal, compared with 94.6 on June 1, 1914; 92.6 on July 1 last year, and 84.8, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 28.2 bushels per acre, compared with 25.8 last year, and 24.3, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 208,000,000 bushels, compared with 197,000,000, the June forecast; 194,953,000 bushels last year, and 182,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

RYE—Condition, 92 per cent. of normal, compared with 92 on June 1, 92.9 on July 1 last year, and 89.9, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 17 bushels per acre, compared with 16.8 last year and 16.1, the 1909-13 average.

WHITE POTATOES—Area planted, 3,732,000 acres, compared with 3,708,000 last year. Condition, 91.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.6 last year, and 87.6, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 105.4 bushels per acre, compared with 109.5 last year, and 97.1, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 393,000,000 bushels, compared with 405,921,000 last year, and 357,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

SWEET POTATOES—Area planted, 660,000 acres, compared with 602,000 last year. Condition, 88.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 77.1 last year, and 86.3, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 97.1 bushels per acre, compared with 93.8 last year

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Large Gain in Electric Boat Common and Preferred the Curb Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 182,479 shares of stock and $99,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 37,422; oils, 2,157; railroads, 500, and mining, 92,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,150	Am. Zinc.....	56	58⅝	55⅝	58⅜
1,540	C. N. G. Corp.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
5,500	*Car. L. & P..	4⅞	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛
600	*Cramp S'bldg.	64	64	61	63
4,000	*Electric Boat.	131	157	131	154
8,500	*Elec. Boat pf.	130	152	130	150
825	Emerson Phon.	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
140	*Hendee Mfg..	40	40	39	39
150	*Int. Mer. M..	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
500	*Int. M. M. pf.	7½	7½	7	7
250	*Int. Motors...	13½	13⅝	13	13
325	Kelly Sp. Tire.	165	166	164	164
100	Marconi of Am.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Mutual Pr. Sh.	8½	8½	8½	8½
600	N. Y. Trans...	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
192	*Pyrene Mfg..	12	12	11⅜	11⅜
5,600	*Std. Motors..	6¾	7	6¼	7
2,000	*St. Jos. Lead.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞
1,100	U. Cig. St. new	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
300	U. C. S. new pf.	12	12	12	12
4,500	Un. Prof. Shar.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	*World Film..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Buckeye P. L.	101	101	101	..
2	Galena-Sig. Oil.	148	148	148	..
10	Indiana P. L..	98	98	98	+ 2
1,640	‡Int.-Petrol. ..	8¼	8	8	+ ⅜
35	Ohio Oil.....	135	133	133	+ 2
370	Pierce Oil....	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
2	Prairie O. & G.	310	310	310	+ 1
30	Prairie P. L..	154	153	154	+ 2
1	S. W. P. P. L.	110	110	110	+ 2
1	St. Oil of Neb.	310	310	310	..
30	St. Oil of N. J.	400	399	400	+ 2
25	St. Oil of N. Y.	184	184	184	..
1	Swan & F. Co.	112	112	112	+ 2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Mo. Pac. w. i.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
100	Mo. Pa. w. i. pf.	40	40	40	40
100	*Wabash pf. (a)	43	43	43	43

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	*Alaska Jun..	13	13¼	12⅝	13
8,000	*AltaCon. M. Co.	71	75	71	73
5,100	*‡Atlanta	30½	30½	29½	30
2,000	*‡Big Cot'w'd.	5½	6⅛	5½	5⅝
1,300	Big L. D. Co..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Bing. Mines...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	8½
8,700	*‡Booth	50	51	45	51
1,200	Braden Copper	6⅞	7–	6⅞	7
100	Canada Copper.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
550	*Chile Copper..	20¼	20¼	19⅜	19⅜
300	Con. Arizona...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Con Cop M....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Con. Nev. Ut..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	**Emma Cop..	25	25	25	25
600	†Florence	53	53	51	53
500	Goldf. Con....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,700	*†Gild. Merger.	22½	23	22½	23
100	Howe Sound...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,700	*Iron Blossom.	83	86	83	85
2,000	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,200	Ken. Copper...	32⅜	32½	31½	31⅝
10,000	*Magma Cop..	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝
300	†McK. Darragh	24	24	23	23
5,000	†Majestic Min.	80	80	64	65
600	New Utah B...	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
3,800	*†Oro	9	9⅛	9	9
3,000	†San Toy.....	17	17	16	16
300	†Sandstorm K.	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7½
2,000	Sells	25	25	25	25
1,500	*†Silver Pick..	11	11	10	11
400	Standard S.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,450	Stewart	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
12,000	*†Success Min..	92	94	92	92
100	†Tonopah J. B.	98	98	98	98
450	Tonopah Ext...	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	†Tonopah Mer.	41	41	40	41
25	Tonopah Min..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Tonopah of N.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,200	*Wasatch	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,700	†West End C..	83	83	81	82
225	*W. K. C. pf..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½

BONDS.

$42,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	118⅛	118½	118½	118½
50,000	*Wes. E. cv. 5s.	105⅜	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
7,000	West. El. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 8. Bid.	Asked.	July 7. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	15½	16½	15½	16½
Internat. Motors.....	13	14	13	14
Internat. Motors pf.	33	36	32	36
Internat. Nickel.....150		151	150	152
Internat. Nickel pf..103		105	103	105
Internat. Rubber.....	8	9	8	9
Int. Steam Pump....	7	8	7	8
Int. Steam Pump pf..	17	18	17	18
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new.....	86	88	86	88
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new, 2d pf.....	150	160	150	160
Leh. Va. Coal Sale..160		165	160	165
Manhattan Transit....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Corpor. of R. & H..	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Riker & Hegem., new	5¼	6	5¼	6
Sterling Gum.....	2½	3	2½	3
Un. Cig. St. of Am..101		103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas...	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜

RAILROADS.

Wabash, w. i.....	10	11	10½	11½
Wabash pf. (b).....	21	22	21½	22

MINING STOCKS.

Big Ledge Develop...	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Butte & New York..	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Canada Copper new.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cons. Ariz. Smelting.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Cons. Nevada-Utah...	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Diamond Black Butte	3	4	3	4
Greene-Cananea	36	38	36	38
Kerr Lake.....	4⅛	4½	4⅜	4½
McKinley-Darragh	22	24	22	24
Nevada Hills.....	21	23	21	23
Nipissing Mines.....	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Superstition Mining...	20	25	23	25
Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Tularosa	½	⅝	½	⅝
Tuolumne Copper.....	⅜	½	⅜	½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	101	102
American Light & Traction.....	322	326
American Light & Traction pf..	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	47	49
American Power & Light.....	61	64
American Power & Light pf.....	80	83
American Public Utilities	32	36
American Public Utilities pf....	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric.	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	57	62
Cities Service	45	48
Cities Service pf	53	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.....	91	92½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1920....	90	91
Commonwealth P., R. & L.....	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf....	79	82
Dayton Power & Light.....	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen 6s....	90	91
Electric Bond & Share.....	68	68
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s.....	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf....	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf..	47	52
Northern States Power.....	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.....	88	91
Ozark Power & Water.....	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	41	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	58	63
Southern California Edison.....	71½	74
Southern California Edison pf....	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf....	23	26
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	6	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	29
United Light & Rys.....	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	65	69
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.....	57	60

*Par value $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Iron	13.75	14.25	....	....
Lead	....	5.75	....	5.75
Tin	38.25	38.75	38.75	39.25
Spelt. (spot)	....	....	*22.00	....
Antimony ..	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Quicksilver.	$92.00	$95.00	$92.00	$95.00
Aluminum..	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, was quoted 20¼@20⅝c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £. s. d.	Wednesday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot.....	77 15 0	78 15 0
Copper, futures.....	78 0 0	80 5 0
Tin, spot	170 0 0	170 10 0
Tin, futures	168 10 0	168 0 0
Lead	25 17 6	24 7 6
Spelter	100 0 0	100 0 0

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Detroit & Flint 5s
Adirondack Elec. Pow. 5s
Vicksburg Lt. & Pow. 5s
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Bush Terminal Com. Stock
Comput.-Tab.-Recording Stock
Del., Lackawanna & West. Coal Stock
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd. Stock
New Jersey Zinc (Old & New) Stock
Niles-Bement Pond Com. Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 86 Wall St., N. Y.

Southern California Edison Com.
Duluth Edison Electric Pfd.
General Gas & Electric Pfd.
Southern Indiana 4s, 1951
Great Western Power 5s, 1946
Denver Gas & Elec. 6s, 1917
Elmira Wat., Lt. & R.R. Cons. 5s, 1956
Bigelow & Company
25 Pine St. Phone 6290 John.

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TO FIGHT PRIORITY DECISION

Eastern Illinois Bondholders Will Appeal for First Security.

Steps which are being taken to learn the attitude of holders of the general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois toward the recent action of a Federal court at Chicago in making $4,300,000 of equipment obligations, already secured by rolling stock, a lien on the railroad property ahead of the mortgage are expected to result next week in the formation of an independent protective committee which will have for its object an appeal from the court's action. A committee headed by John W. Platten, of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, has been representing these bonds among other issues of the same company.

Several holders of the bonds recently decided to lay the matter before other holders, and to act only in the event that a sufficient number think it important to have an independent committee. Those who attended the meeting agreed that the Platten Committee could be expected to protect the interests of these bonds as strenuously and fully as could a committee representing them alone, since it is hampered by its obligations to other issues. The Platten Committee supported the application to the court to have the equipment obligations put ahead of the general consolidated and first mortgage 5s. The court also reserved the right to give the same superiority of lien to $6,000,000 receivers' certificates.

It is recommended that the holders of the prior liens at once move the Trustee to appeal from the court order and begin foreclosure proceedings in order to have the receivership of the property covered by the mortgage so constituted as to segregate the income of that property.

Mr. Platten said yesterday, after learning of the movement to form an independent committee, that due regard was had to the proper representation of the various issues when his committee was formed, and that a majority of the members are representatives of interests connected with the consolidated 5s. His opinion was that a multiplication of committees would merely complicate matters and cause delay.

The committee consented to the creation of a contingent lien ahead of the mortgage bonds, said Mr. Platten, only because it was necessary to induce holders of equipment obligations to consent to an extension. The extension of the equipment obligations, in his opinion, does not in any way affect the lien of the outstanding receivers' certificates, which have been extended.

NEW STUDEBAKER OFFICERS

A. R. Erskine Made President in Accordance with 1913 Plans.

Directors of the Studebaker Corporation yesterday elected F. S. Fish as Chairman, to succeed J. M. Studebaker. Mr. Studebaker will continue as a Director. Mr. Fish was succeeded in the Presidency by A. R. Erskine, formerly Vice President and Treasurer, and C. C. Hanch was elected Treasurer.

The changes were in line with plans made in 1913 for increasing the corporation's production and reducing manufacturing costs. At that time, Mr. Erskine went over to the Studebaker organization from the Underwood Typewriter Company, of which he had been General Manager.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Uncertain price fluctations attended the course of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The tone at the close inclined to heaviness. Apparently the international situation between the United States and Germany continued to overhang the market and was the chief factor making for uneasiness and caution on the part of buyers. The showing of the Government crop report in the afternoon did not have much influence.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼
1,910	Amal. Copper.	72⅝	73⅛	71⅞	72⅜
50	Am. B. Sugar.	47	47	45⅞	46⅞
1,900	Am. Can	45½	45⅝	44⅞	45⅜
35	Am. C. & F..	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
20	Am. Ice Sec...	26½	26½	26½	26½
40	Am. Locomo...	46¼	46½	45⅝	45⅝
510	Am. Smelting..	76⅝	77¼	76⅜	76⅝
187	Anaconda Cop.	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
10	At., T. & S. F.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
890	Baldwin Loco..	86⅞	88⅛	86⅞	87⅞
120	Balt. & Ohio..	75	75¼	75	75¼
20	Brook. R. T..	86⅝	87	86⅜	87
320	Can. Pacific...	141⅜	142	141⅜	141⅞
1,120	Central Leath.	40½	42	40½	40½
20	Ches. & Ohio..	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
240	C., M. & St. P.	79⅜	80½	79⅜	79⅞
140	C., R. I. & P..	14⅞	15⅛	14¼	14⅜
50	Col. F. & I....	31½	31⅝	31	31½
60	Corn Products.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛
50	Cruc. Steel	30	30⅜	30	30⅜
80	Dist. Secu	22	22½	22	22
110	Erie	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅛
730	Goodrich Co..	52¾	53¼	52⅝	53⅜
40	Gt. North. Ore.	34	34	34	34
90	Gt. North. pf..	116¼	116¼	115¼	115⅝
20	Inter.-Met	21	21	21	21
10	Inter.-Met. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
10	Kan. City So..	23½	23½	23½	23½
80	Lehigh Valley.	140¼	141¾	140¼	140¼
10	Louis. & Nash.	107	107	107	107
20	Maxwell Mot..	35½	35½	35½	35½
30	Mexican Pet...	71½	71½	71½	71½
150	Miama Cop	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
370	Mo., K. & T..	7⅜	7⅜	6¼	6¼
30	M., K. & T. pf	22½	22½	22¼	23¼
810	Mo. Pacific ..	4¼	4¼	3½	3¾
210	Nev. Leas	59⅜	60¼	59¼	59¾
70	Nevada Cop ...	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
70	N. Y. Central.	86¼	88¼	85½	85½
240	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62⅜	62⅜	60	60⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W.	27	27	26	27
190	Nor. Pacific ..	101½	102	101¼	101⅞
120	Pacific Mail ..	32	32	31¼	31¼
340	Pennsylvania..	105	105	104¾	104¾
40	Pressed St. Car	47	47	46¼	46¼
10	Ray Copper ..	23½	23¼	23½	23¼
5,820	Reading	145⅝	146¼	144¾	145¼
10	Rep. I. & S..	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
30	Rumely Co. ..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
210	Southern Pac..	84⅝	85¼	84½	85
150	Southern Ry..	14¼	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞
320	Studebaker Co.	79¼	80¼	79¼	80
10	Tenn. Copper..	35⅛	35⅜	35¼	35½
10	Third Avenue.	52	52	52	52
3,090	Union Pac	125	125½	124⅛	124⅛
380	U. S. Rubber.	46½	46⅝	45⅝	45⅞
9,700	U. S. Steel..	58¼	59⅛	58¼	58⅜
110	Utah Copper..	65¼	66½	65½	66
1,480	Whouse Elec..	97	98½	96⅞	97⅜
32,962					

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
200	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
1,000	C. O. D.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
300	Florence	.55	.55	.55	.55
500	G'field Merger	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Jim Butler	.96	.96	.96	.96
600	Jumbo Ext ..	1.62½	1.65	1.62½	1.65
500	Midway	.15	.15	.15	.15
600	North Star	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
400	Ophir	.12	.12	.12	.12
400	Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
300	Tonopah Ext..	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95
300	Tonopah Merg .	.40	.40	.40	.40
6,200					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$3,811,241 + $237,458
Twelve roads	9,095,505 —1,598,237
Total (19 roads) ..	12,906,746 —1,340,779

RUTLAND RAILROAD for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$306,433	$311,144	*$4,711
Net aft. tax...	78,874	49,472	29,402
11 mos. gross..	1,330,147	1,362,798	*32,651
Net aft. tax...	257,462	131,224	126,238

*Decrease.

TEXAS & PACIFIC for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	1,322,574	1,388,080	65,506
Net	149,168	179,108	29,940
11 mos. gross..	16,623,719	17,532,470	908,751
Net	3,972,401	4,169,763	197,362

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT for May (consolidated earnings of subsidiaries)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$537,918	$526,745	$11,173
Exp. & taxes..	298,022	289,678	8,344
Net earnings..	239,896	237,067	2,829
12 mos. gross..	7,070,030	6,409,425	660,605
Exp. & taxes..	3,732,700	3,458,277	274,423
Net earnings..	3,337,330	2,951,148	386,182

AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.—

	Yr. end. Apr. 30, 1915.	Yr. end. Dec. 31, 1914.	Yr. end. Dec. 31, 1913.
Gross earnings.	502,910	411,775	368,926
Exp. & taxes..	330,712	274,870	248,278
Net earnings..	172,198	136,905	120,647
Int. charges...	93,006	71,472	....
Balance	79,192	65,433	....

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CO. for ten months ended April 30, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	417,355	363,356	53,979
Exp. & taxes..	227,388	216,220	11,168
Net earnings..	189,947	147,137	42,811
Bond interest.	86,875	79,258	7,617
Balance	103,072	67,878	35,194

BIG NEW HAVEN SUIT WON BY DIRECTORS

Massachusetts Supreme Court Dismisses Action Brought by Minority Stockholders.

THEY SOUGHT $102,000,000

Charged Defendants with Improperly Expending the Company's Funds—Also Sued the Morgan Estate.

BOSTON, July 8.—A suit of minority stockholders to recover $102,000,000 from former and present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who were charged with responsibility for alleged improper expenditures of funds, was dismissed by the Supreme Court today.

William G. Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, James S. Elton, and Charles S. Mellen were among the defendants.

The decision, which was written by Chief Justice Pugg, said in part:

"It is an implied condition of becoming a stockholder in a corporation that its general policy shall be determined by the holders of a majority of the stock and that disagreements as to its dominating policy and as to details of its management, shall be settled by its stockholders, and recourse cannot be had to the courts to adjust differences of this sort. It is only from actual necessity, in order to prevent a failure of justice, that a suit in equity for the benefit of the corporation can be maintained by a stockholder."

The decision was handed down by the full bench, and was on an appeal by the railroad from a superior court decree enjoining the corporation from transferring stock standing in the names of defendants.

The full bench also had before it an appeal of the plaintiffs from a decree of Supreme Court Justice Hammond, dismissing the bill as against the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan and other deceased non-resident defendants. Judge Hammond had decreed that the bill could not be maintained by the plaintiffs, nor could it be maintained if brought in the name of the corporation itself; that the plaintiffs, as stockholders, had acquiesced in some of the acts complained of, and that the bill failed to show that the expenditures were made for an unlawful purpose and that the company did not get full value for what the Directors expended.

In the rescript accompanying today's decision the court says: "The allegations of the bill do not show reasonable application to Directors to institute proceedings to recover the losses referred to in the bill nor facts showing that such application would have been useless."

The suit was instituted in behalf of the trustees of the will of Olea Bull Vaughn, and other minority stockholders of the railroad.

The basis of the action dates back to 1904, when, it is alleged, William G. Rockefeller, Charles S. Mellen, D. Newton Barney, William Skinner, George Macculloch Miller, and Robert W. Taft, Directors, acting with J. Pierpont Morgan, Edwin Milner, and I. De Ver Warner, planned to effect a monopoly of all the transportation companies operating in New England.

In acquiring properties needed for that purpose, there was paid out of the treasury of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, a total of approximately $200,000,000. The losses as the result of the action of the Directors, the plaintiffs say, are $46,000,000 on street railways; $16,000,000 in steamship enterprises; $22,000,000 on stock of the Boston & Maine, and $18,000,000 in the purchase of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad—a total of $102,000,000.

At the time the suit was filed the plaintiffs claimed that under the Sherman act they were entitled to recover triple indemnity, or $306,000,000.

Merchants' Association Officers.

Waldo H. Marshall, President of the American Locomotive Company, was elected First Vice President of the Merchants' Association yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Albert Plaut. Mr. Marshall was serving as Second Vice President. Lewis E. Pierson, President of Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., has been elected Second Vice President, and James G. White of James G. White & Co., Inc., has been made Third Vice President. Mr. White is a member of the Board of Directors, but previously held no other office.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again under the influence of the weather and prices were firmer, with covering on the part of nervous shorts, who feared that they would have difficulty in procuring wheat with which to fill their July contracts. On the whole, sentiment was a little more bullish, and while there was a partial setback toward the close of the day, final prices were 1 to 1¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.35½ and No. 2 hard at $1.44½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.43, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.36½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last
September	..	..	1.10½	1.09⅛	87½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
July	1.10⅜	1.08⅛	1.09¼	1.07⅝	79⅝
September	1.04⅞	1.01¾	1.03⅜	1.02⅛	78¾
December	1.07⅛	1.04¾	1.06¼	1.05⅛	81½

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were high, closing with net gains of 1 to 1⅜c. The trade felt considerably apprehensive over the continued rains throughout the belt and the cool weather in the Northwest, and shorts covered freely.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, prompt shipment, and Argentine corn was offered here at 73c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Exporters were said to have taken 100,000 bushels of American corn.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	76⅛	75¼	75⅞	74⅝	68¾
September	74¾	73⅝	74	73	66¾
December	66½	64¾	66	64¼	57⅞

OATS.

The market for oats was firmer with wheat and corn and on fears of a delayed movement, closing ⅛ to ⅞c net higher, with July showing the greatest strength. The

COURT HOUSE PLANS CALL FOR $10,000,000

L. Laflin Kellogg Says His Board Has Regarded That Sum as Maximum.

"NOT A DOLLAR OF WASTE"

Details of Cost Ready July 29—Real Estate Board Has Asked for a Public Hearing.

L. Laflin Kellogg, Secretary of the Court House Board, wrote to the Mayor, as Chairman of the Board of Estimate, yesterday, saying that the Quantity Survey Company, Inc., had been engaged to prepare a detailed survey of the quantity and current prices of material and labor required by the draft specifications for the Court House. Other schedules in relation to the quantity and current prices of the plumbing, heating, electrical work, &c., will be furnished by competent engineers. From this data, Mr. Kellogg said, it will be possible to obtain a proper estimate of the cost of the building. The estimates will be ready for the Board of Estimate by July 29. In his letter Mr. Kellogg said:

"This board is in hearty accord with the Board of Estimate that the cost of the building under these plans shall not exceed the limit of cost of $10,000,000, determined by the Board of Estimate last July. Your word given to the public that 'the cost of this work shall not exceed that amount and that it shall be the maximum,' has guided this board in all of its work.

"The estimate of cost was originally fixed by this board at this figure and it has at no time permitted, nor will it permit of any consideration of greater cost. The board also agrees with your board that 'not one dollar shall be expended which is not justified by the actual need of the situation.' There has been at all times a concurrence of opinion between the Court House Board and the Board of Estimate upon this question."

The Real Estate Board of New York has asked Controller Prendergast to arrange a public hearing on the Court House plans before the Adamson report or that of the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate is adopted. Members of the Real Estate Board will be at today's meeting in case the matter should come up. It is not on the calendar.

The Real Estate Board has also suggested to the Controller an alternate plan which, it says, would eliminate the necessity for "either a $25,000,000 or a $30,000,000 expenditure and which will serve the purpose at least until the city can better afford some sort of a suitable court house." The board suggests that the City Court Building in City Hall Park be demolished and the County Court House be enlarged at a reasonable expense to meet the needs of the courts and the Judges.

The board made public yesterday a copy of a letter it had received from Justice Ford in reply to one written to all the Judges by the board. Justice Ford wrote:

Personally, as a citizen, I am of opinion that there is no justification for the enormous outlay contemplated. My idea is either to remodel the old Court House or to build a tastefully new building of the "skyscraper" type in its place at a cost of, say, $5,000,000.

By building high you would get fresh air and distance from street noises and similar sources of disturbance. There are plenty of uses for which the lower floors would be available. Then you would have a practical structure in harmony with the established predominant architectural features of the city.

Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, said yesterday that it looked to him as if the Board of Estimate intended to go ahead with the Court House project, and he desired to reiterate the warning that the city proceed with caution lest it be involved in enormous waste.

"Sound business sense would dictate that before the city becomes obligated for an indefinite sum, which may exceed by millions of dollars any reliable tentative estimates we now have," he said, "it should ascertain definitely what the cost of the building will be, and whether the borings indicate sound foundations."

MAHONEY GETS $25,667 FEE.

Court Allowances to Lawyers in Mandel Bank Failure.

In an opinion filed yesterday in the United States District Court Judge Augustus N. Hand fixed the fees of the various attorneys connected with the bankruptcy proceedings of Adolf Mandel, private banker, of 155 Rivington Street. The Judge allowed Jeremiah T. Mahoney, attorney for the receiver, $25,667; Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, $5,536; Strasbourger, Eschwege & Schalek, attorneys for Mandel, $2,317; and William Allen, special master, $250. Eugene Lamb Richards, State Banking Superintendent, who acted as receiver, gave his services voluntarily, thus saving the bankrupt estate about $13,000, to which a receiver would ordinarily have been entitled.

No allowance was made to William Sulzer, who represented a large number of depositors. He asked for an allowance, but Referee W. H. Willis recommended that none be given to him. Special Master Allen in his report to the court stated that according to testimony taken before him Mr. Sulzer promised the depositors to make no charge for his services. Judge Hand in his opinion said:

"Several of the depositors called upon me at my chambers and stated that they hoped the expenses would be kept as moderate as possible. It is impossible for any layman to understand the great amount of work involved in such a large bankruptcy. To them any allowance based upon current charges ordinarily considered reasonable, or even low, may seem large."

The appraised valution of Mandel's assets is $2,072,241, with liabilities amounting to $3,141,525.

Big Gas Strike Near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—What is claimed to be the biggest gas well ever drilled in Western Pennsylvania was struck late yesterday on the farm of George Spiegel, four miles from McKeesport. The owners estimate the flow at 45,000,000 feet a day. So far it has not been controlled and the roar can be heard for more than four miles.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., and Ga.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate, variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate, variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; fresh s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Tenn.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ky.—Fair Fri. Sat., fair, warmer.

Ohio—Fair Fri. and probably Sat., rising temperature; moderate, variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri. Sat., cloudy and warmer, probably followed by showers; moderate s. winds.

Mich.—Fair Fri. Sat., probably showers; moderate, variable winds, becoming s.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Fri. Sat., probably showers.

Mo.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably showers. Warmer Fri.

Wis.—Fair Fri., warmer. Sat., unsettled, with possibly showers by night.

Minn.—Cloudy, with probably showers Fri. or Sat.

Iowa—Cloudy, with probably showers Fri. or Sat., warmer Fri.

N. Dak.—Showers Fri. Sat. cloudy.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers, warmer in e. Fri.

Neb.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., probably showers, warmer in e. Fri.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., probably showers.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—1st Lt. B. F Terrell, Inf., is relieved from duty at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., Aug. 27.

Orders of June 24, relating to 2d Lt. L. H. Campbell, Jr., C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. K. Truesdell, 25th Inf., now on leave at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will report to Commanding General, Eastern Department for duty with a company at Camp of Instruction for troops of the regular army at Plattsburg Barracks, and upon completion of this duty will revert to a status of absence with leave.

1st Lt. H. L. Watson, 1st Cav., from duty with Yellowstone Park detachment, Aug. 31, then to his regiment.

1st Lt. J. J. Burleigh, 3d Inf., from temporary duty in Division of Militia Affairs, and will proceed to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to Commanding Officer there for trial by court-martial.

Capt. M. Craig, 1st Cav., now, on leave, will join his troop.

Maj. G. B. Duncan, General Staff, is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps. He will remain on duty in office of Chief of Staff until further orders.

Following officers are detailed to enter next class at Army Signal School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will report to commandant there on Aug. 15 for duty: 1st Lts. C. E. Swartz, 10th, and C. A. Meals, 25th Inf., and 2d Lt. J. H. Stutesman, 23d Inf.

Lieut. Col. H. M. Morrow, Judge Advocate, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the Eastern Department and will proceed to San Francisco at proper time and arrive about Sept. 5 for the Philippines for duty as Judge Advocate of that department.

Leaves: 2d Lt. E. W. Taulbee, 12th Cav., 21 days; Capt. A. Smith, Jr., Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. F. E. Terrell, Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. B. W. Phillips, 14th Inf., 10 days.

Navy.

Commanders: J. H. Holden, from command of the Annapolis to the Navy Department, and A. C. Kavanagh, Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass., to command the Annapolis.

Junior Grade Lts.: D. A. McElduff, the Paducah, to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, and E. J. Blankenship, Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va., to Mare Island Yard.

Acting Chaplain W. E. Anderson to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Chief Machinist G. O. Littlefield, the Virginia, home wait orders.

Machinist W. Mueller, the Kansas, to the Virginia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Georgia, Panther, New Hampshire, Virginia, and the Nebraska at Newport; Severn, Potomac, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 at Cristobal; Preston at Boston; Reid at Boston Light; Wheeling at Tuxpam; Powhatan at Gardiner's Bay; Arethusa at Charleston; Hector at Tiburon, and the Petrel at New Orleans.

Sailed: Steward, Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, and the Nero, San Diego for San Francisco; New Orleans, La Paz for San Diego; Missouri and Ohio, Annapolis for Guantanamo; Terry, Monaghan, Roe, Stott, and the Perkins, Charleston for Newport.

The Kanawha, now at San Diego, has been ordered to Melville, R. I., via the Panama Canal.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:55—224 E. 14 St.; H. M. Grossman	Slight
2:50—2,330 Wash. Av.; John Cutain	$150
8:45—97-103 Cedar St.; Fidelity & Casualty Co.	Slight
9:25—208 E. 99 St.; Childs Jarox	Slight
9:40—49 E. 118 St.; Wm. Linderman	Slight
10:10—191 Broome St.; Jacob Schneir	Slight
10:45—1,509 Charlotte St.	Slight
M.	
12:00—846 Girard Av.; Chas. Michel	Slight
P. M.	
5:50—81 Elizabeth St.; Salvatore Derevo	Slight
5:55—228 Pearl St.; Empire Book Binding Co.	Slight
6:10—191 West End Av.; Alex. George	Slight
7:40—119 Charlton St.; Anna McGlocklin	Slight
8:05—481 Claremont Parkway; Samuel Dilling	Slight
8:50—119 Manhattan St.; S. Tarimette	None
10:10—3,754 3 Av.; Wchester Motion Play Co.	Slight
10:15—138 E. 53 St.; Samuel Cocoa Storage	Slight

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The centre of the west storm after passing east over the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys has finally reached the Southern New England Coast, and by Friday morning will have passed out to sea. This storm has been attended by squalls on the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England Coasts and rains in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley. Rains were heavy at many points in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio Valley.

Unsettled weather has again set in over the Plains States and the Northwest, and there were scattered showkers in these regions. Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any section, and readings are generally below normal, except in the Gulf States and the Southwest.

There are no indications of unseasonably warm weather over the east half of the country during the next several days.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River, except that it will be unsettled with probably showers in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region.

No decided temperature changes are indicated for the East and South during the next forty-eight hours, although the temperatures will be somewhat higher in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and Northern New England.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong west, with a storm of considerable intensity central near Cape Cod moving east-northeastward; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Northern New England—Clearing and somewhat warmer Friday. Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	66	66	4 P. M.	78	71
6 A. M.	66	66	6 P. M.	77	74
9 A. M.	73	69	9 P. M.	72	65
12 M.	78	69	11 P. M.	71	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 6:30 P. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.85 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.61 inches.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following patrolmen having been promoted to the rank of Sergeant, are transferred and assigned as indicated, 5 P. M. July 7: A. E. Stanley, 69, to 37, assignment to mounted duty discontinued; J. Kaminsky, 165, to 17; G. A. Heineck, 292, to 17; D. McCarthy, from Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, to 10.

Relieved on pension, 12 P. M. July 8: Sergt. J. H. Quinlan, 32, (on his own application,) at $875 a year. Appointed Sept. 18, 1886.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M. July 9: Patrol. T. F. Dooley, 55, to 39, as driver of patrol wagon; W. Wegman, 39, to 35, assignment as driver of patrol wagon discontinued; F. J. Szuminsky, 8 I. D., to 149.

Temporary assignments: Sergts.—H. W. Gifford, 2, to 60, 7 days, 8 A. M., July 9.; W. J. Wills, 7, to 2, 7 days, 8 A. M., July 9; P. J. Gannon, 40, to 35, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 9. Patrol.—L. Harris, 39, as driver of patrol wagon, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 9; T. A. Lavin, 148, and P. Carroll, 2, 3 days, 4 P. M., July 12; P. Funcheon, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; J. Carroll, 25, 2 days, 4 P. M., July 11; W. H. Pross, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; C. Mahon, 42, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; E. Lawless, 277, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 12.

Reprimanded: Patrol. L. Bonjecke, 2, (disrespectful in manner toward Sergeant;) G. E. Kane, 10, (failed to have shield in his possession;) S. D. Mauchan, 22, (absent from post;) J. Gilson, 26, (same;) J. B. C. Thelan, 28, (absent without leave;) M. F. Curtain, 32, (absent from post;) L. Bauman, 32, (absent without leave;) R. M. Walsh, 33, (absent from post;) C. F. Weiss, 40, (same;) S. C. De Lamater, 40, (was not civil and orderly to a citizen;) R. Holt, 42, (took Department motor cycle without permission, damaged same;) R. McQuade, 42, (absent from post;) P. F. Korber, 42, (failed to signal;) J. Kelcher, 63, (absent from post;) J. J. Lyons, 66, (absent from post, in saloon;) H. Stockhouse, 66, (improper patrol;) W. C. Marxhausen, 79, (absent from telephone booth;) N. Abbrancati, 159, (absent from school crossing;) O. Schmuck, 168, (absent from fixed post;) C. A. Bunel, 169, (loitering and in conversation with citizen;) E. J. Mayer, 283, (absent from station house during reserve duty;) S. J. T. Genet, B. B. H. Squad, (charge preferred while attached to 42, permitted patrolman to take Department motor cycle; while riding, damaged same.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. B. G. Stephenson, 6, (in conversation with patrolman;) J. J. Mahoney, 23, (absent from post;) P. E. Madigan, 28, (absent from post, coming from garage with patrolman;) P. J. Nunnery, 38, (improper patrol;) M. J. Philbin, 65, (absent from post;) F. F. McGovern, 159, (charge preferred while attached to 161, absent from post in woman's apartment;) H. E. Roosa, 290, (charge preferred while attached to 60, failed to signal.)

Dismissed, 4:40 P. M., July 7: Patrol. J. J. Sheehy, 161, (conduct unbecoming an officer, violation of the rules, under the influence of some intoxicating agent.)

Appointed special patrolman: J. J. Carrigan, with the New York Consolidated R. R. Company, July 7.

Appointment as special patrolman revoked: A. Toye, with the City Magistrates' Courts, First Division, July 7.

Death of special patrolman reported: William P. Taaffe, with the Department of Licenses, June 27.

Fire Department.

The following probationary fireman will be directed to report at School of Instruction at 9 A. M. today, for a period of 30 days, for test as prescribed by rules: J. A. McDermott, Eng. 29.

Penalty imposed: Fire (1st grade) J. Bentley, Eng. 31; disobedience of orders; three leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed: Fire. (1st grade) J. W. Tracy, Eng. 6, neglect of duty, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline; Fire. (1st grade) A. Cohn, Eng. 25, reckless driving; Fire. (1st grade) W. J. McGrath, 2, H. & L. 25, neglect of duty; Fire. (2d grade) J. J. Blumert, H. & L. 25, same; Fire. (1st grade) M. B. Lynagh, H. & L. 25, same.

Commanding officers will return to the office Chief of Department tomorrow morning all payroll checks on hand in excess of the number required for July payrolls, (1st and 2d half.) In case the number of checks now on hand is insufficient to cover the month of July, they will state the additional number of checks required.

Dismissed: Automobile Engineman J. P. Haste, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., (conduct prejudicial to the good order and discipline,) 8 A. M. July 9.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. (1st grade) E. Bender, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 11; Lieut. E. Goldsmith, Eng. 26, 84 hours, 8 A. M. July 25.

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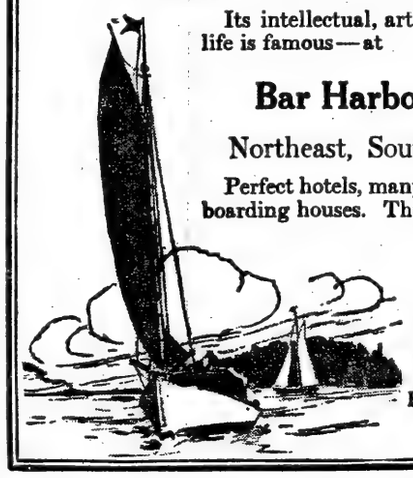
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Traymore music is free from constraint. Devotees may sit around the players in the Forecourt and listen with rapt attention. Those who prefer to chat and listen casually have the open parlorettes and sheltered angles of the Exchange. The disinterested, at the far end, may still find pleasure in the echoes vibrating down the vast pillared marble spaces.

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Cor. Ocean & 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
3d year; same m'g'm't. (Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable hotel. $2.50 up; w'kly, $9-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.

THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean. Y. C. HAYNES.

HOTEL COLONIAL
North Asbury Park. Facing ocean and Deal Lake; finest residential section; suites with private baths. Ownership management.

THE COLONIAL,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Near Ocean and Lake.
MISSES VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS.

HOTEL THEDFORD SIXTH AVENUE, ASBURY PARK.
overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet.
HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH, New Jersey.
Now open. E. E. SPANGENBERG.

New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 2d House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. K. BONIFACE.

HOTEL STANLEY So. Carolina Avenue, Near Beach.
Comfort without extravagance. T. & R. McDonald.

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For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet

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OPEN MAY 28. Directly on the rocks at the extreme end of Cape Ann. Every room has an ocean view. Always cool. Suites with private bath. For rates and particulars address E. S. WILKINSON, Prop.

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Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court.
Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
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Open June 24. Seashore and country combined. Cap. 250. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Prop.

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1000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Ct.

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An Exclusive Home Club
On Salt Water at Stamford, Conn.
52 mins. by Electric Express. Suites. Private Baths. Membership & rates on application.

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THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
Capacity 1100 American and European Plans

The great essential of a resort hotel, as distinguished from a city hotel, is ample public space devoted to the use of its guests, in the form of bright and airy Exchanges, Lobbies, Parlors, Galleries and Solariums, affording pleasing vistas and beautiful promenades, the whole combining into a harmonious vision of grandeur and beauty, while replete with the cozy group seclusions of home, and yet affording full view of the pleasing panorama of the resort life. In this essential the Marlborough-Blenheim stands without an equal in Atlantic City or elsewhere.

Its "Ownership Management," while accounting for its unique reputation, is a guaranty of the high character of its patronage and the unexcelled quality of its service and cuisine. It employs only white service in both its American and a la carte dining rooms.

It makes a specialty of its high-class music every evening throughout the year, with special Sunday night solo features. Romani, the world's highest Tenor, of Venice, is engaged to sing at frequent intervals during July, August and September.

Atlantic City, with its only real competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two flying boats are daily sources of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful bathing beach attract their respective devotees, while the pier amusements, the Boardwalk, the fine motor roads and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City, and this summer it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

The best place for rest or recreation or recuperation is

ATLANTIC CITY
and
CHALFONTE

is especially well adapted to accommodate those who come to secure them.

Write for Illustrated Folder and Rates to

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ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
Surf-bathing Swimming Pool Tennis
Summer Arrangements may now be made
SAMUEL HANSTEIN, Propr.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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The Finest Resort Hotel
In Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Mount Pleasant House
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Rebuilt—enlarged—modernized. 105 rooms, 24 en suite with private bath and running water in rooms. Bell service, golf, orchestra, dancing, and all outdoor sports.
FREE GARAGE—accommodations for 40 cars. Charming walks, good roads, magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. OPEN ALL YEAR. For illustrated literature, room plan, auto map and rates address
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FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
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Arthur Lederer, Owner, Forest Park, Pa.
Or 170 Fifth Av., Tuesday Eleven to One.
Phone Gramercy 4147.

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Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special July terms. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—FLEMINGTON CUT GLASS COMPANY, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS COMPANY, and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, complainants, against BAWO & DOTTER, LIMITED, defendants.—In equity 12-153.

It appearing to the Court that on account of conditions prevailing in Europe and delay in postal deliveries arising therefrom, creditors may not be able to file proofs of claim against the defendant corporation within the time limited by the order entered herein dated March 26, 1915;

Now, on motion of Charles C. Deming, solicitor for the receivers herein, it is hereby

Ordered nunc pro tunc as of March 26, 1915, that all of the creditors of the defendant corporation shall file with the receivers at their office, No. 20 West 33d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1915, their claims against said defendant; and it is

Further ordered that each and every creditor who shall fail to file his claim with the receivers within the time limited by this order shall be, and hereby is, forever barred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the defendant; and it is

Further ordered that the receivers shall cause to be published in The New York Times and in The Daily Trade Record, both newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, Southern District of New York, a copy of this order once in each week beginning with the week commencing May 23, 1915, and ending with the week beginning July 11, 1915.

Dated New York, May 26, 1915.

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. Judge.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

$35 UP PER WEEK
For Two Persons
ROOM & MEALS
At Brighton Beach, N. Y. Ocean Parkway
HOTEL SHELBURNE
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. 200 rooms, 75 private baths, hot and cold running water in rooms, every convenience; surf bathing.
$7 Special Week-End Rate
Sat'y Dinner to Monday Aft. Breakfast.
ROOM AND MEALS
N. Y. Booking Office—Reisenweber's, 58th Street and Columbus Circle.
Write for Booklet.

NED WAYBURN'S Seaside Diversion, "SPLASH ME"
Twice Nightly, 7:30 & 11.30. No Adm. Charged
Special Shore Dinner Noon to 10 P.M. $2

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

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STAR LAKE, N. Y.
Altitude, 2,000 ft. Accommodates 200. Good boating, fishing; fine scenery; no hay fever; electricity, garage, orchestra, telephone; rooms with bath; all amusements. Booklet. Address
Inglehart & Sayles,
Star Lake, N. Y.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
Lake George, N. Y.
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN
On Lake Champlain, Bluff

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duck Meat, Metals, and Vegetables Come Under Scrutiny.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that duck meat imported by Shing Shun & Co., San Francisco, was properly assessed for duty under the tariff at the rate of 2 cents per pound as poultry prepared. Free entry was claimed as prepared meat, but the board held that the provision in the dutiable list was more specific than the general designation carried in the free list.

The Beardslee Chandelier Manufacturing Company, Chicago, was sustained in a contention relating to the classification of chandeliers, fixtures, and brackets composed of metal. The Collector returned the articles at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem of the Tariff as manufactures of metal, goid-plated. It was claimed that the goods were not so plated, and should be allowed to enter at 20 per cent. ad valorem as plain metal manufactures. As the testimony of the importer's witnesses was uncontradicted by the Government the higher assessment was reversed.

The Adams Express Company imported jewelry chain-making machines, which were returned under the Tariff act of 1909 at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. As it was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the machines are power-driven and metal-cutting, they were held dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as machine tools, as claimed. Soldering and filing machines, also imported by the same protestant, were denied entry under the tool provision, and held dutiable as assessed at 45 per cent.

A. J. Hague & Co., Inc., claimed that various hair, safety, hat and bonnet pins made of steel wire were properly dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem as manufactures of wire. The Collector levied duty at 20 per cent. as pins not plated with gold or silver, and not commonly known as jewelry. The importers claimed that as the pins were coated with gold or silver, they were excluded from the classification imposed by the Collector. The report of the Government chemist showed that the pins are of steel and nickel-plated. In view of this treatment, the claim was held to be without value, the Collector being affirmed.

The board sustained a protest by the Frank P. Dow Co., Inc., Seattle, dealing with the classification of steel bars made by the Bessemer process. The Collector took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as tool steel. The importers proved by adequate testimony the character of the merchandise, and the processes through which it passed. The protest was sustained, and entry granted at 8 per cent. as steel bars produced by the Bessemer process.

Judge White held that the mere citation of a previous decision of the board does not, in the absence of any offer anew of the record in the former case, establish that the facts are the same in each. The case before the board was a protest by M. Furuya & Co., Port Townsend. The merchandise, invoiced as salted ginger, was assessed as a prepared vegetable at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff, and was claimed to be free of duty as ginger root. At the hearing, the importers submitted their case, merely citing the ruling of the board in an earlier case, which they thought favorable to their contention. The protest was overruled.

The Pacific Trading Company, San Francisco, imported under the act of 1909, vegetables known in Japan as karashuzuki, juki, and shiratake. The products were returned for duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem as prepared vegetables, and were claimed dutiable at 20 per cent. as unenumerated manufactured articles. The protest was ocerruled.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 9; Sydney, June 10; Wellington, June 14, and Auckland, June 15—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 2, and mails dated Manila, June 4; Mukden, June 10; Shanghai, June 12, and Yokohama, June 17, which arrived per steamer Mexico Maru, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 3, and mails dated Shanghai, June 15; Kobe, June 19, and Yokohama, June 20, which arrived per steamer Minnesota, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 3, and mails dated Manila, June 5; Hongkong, June 8; Shanghai, June 11; Yokohama, June 19, and Honolulu, June 29, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo, were dispatched east on July 5. These mails are due in New York today.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Closes at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:37|Sun sets..7:32|Moon rises..1:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:24	5:46	11:28	12:00
Governors Island	6:09	6:27	12:15	12:11
Hell Gate	7:59	8:17	1:55	1:51

Arrived—Thursday, July 8.

SS Llama, Copenhagen, June 24.
SS Joanis, Marseilles, June 28.
SS Caracas, San Juan, July 3.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso, July 1.
SS Fairhaven, Marseilles, June 14.
SS Sjostad, Cuba, June 22.
SS Inca, Huelva, July 10.
SS Sabine, Hull, June 15.
SS Reimer, Algiers, June 15.
SS Almirante, Jamaica, July 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Satsuma	Dundee	June 22
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 8
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 1
Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Principe di Udine	Gibraltar	June 30
Nord America	Seville	June 28
Thode Fagelund	Bordeaux	June 30
Nevadan	Balboa	June 4
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	July 3
Acre	Para	June 28
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 8
St. George	Glasgow	June 26
Calabria	Gibraltar	June 26
Trinidad	Cardiff	June 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Drumcliffe, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lapagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Athinai, Piraeus	——	4:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Santa Catalina, Balboa to New York, was 250 miles N. E. of Colon at 8 P. M., July 7.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 302 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 264 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Toplia, Sabine to New York, was 184 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Aguadilla, Jacksonville to New York, was 11 miles N. of Jacksonville Bar at 7 P.M.
SS Satsuma, Dundee to New York, was 39 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 45 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 204 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 190 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Queen Maud, at Port Natal, July 6.
SS Charlton Hall, at Calais, July 7.
SS Principello, at Avonmouth, July 7.
SS Mottisfont, at St. Nazaire, July 3.
SS Adriatic, at Liverpool, July 8.
SS Ioannina, at Gibraltar, July 6.
SS Thessalonika, at Gibraltar, July 6.
SS Asiatic Prince, at La Plata, July 7.
SS Ikbal, at London, July 8.

Sailed.

SS Orduna, from Liverpool, July 8.
SS Cymric, from Liverpool, July 8.
SS Moorish Prince, from St. Nazaire, July 4.
SS Monadnock, from London, July 7.
SS Justin, from Pernambuco, July 7.
SS Roma, from Lisbon, July 7.
SS St. Joseph, from Lisbon, July 7.
SS Asuncion, from Rio, July 7.
SS St. Andrew, from Lisbon, July 2.
SS Gibergen, from Barbados, July 3.

Passed.

SS Poseidon, New York for Amsterdam, passed St. Catherine's Point.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru		July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru		July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan		July 13
Tahiti, Marquesos, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama		July 13
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially adressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma		July 20
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara		July 3

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:24 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

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To Vacation Resorts

Go by the Day Line



WHETHER your vacation be planned for the Catskills, the Adirondacks, Lake George or Lake Champlain, for the Canadian Woods or for the West, you can make the first stage of your journey on the splendid, comfortable Day Line Steamers between

New York and Albany

ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Also Peabrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

ONE-DAY OUTINGS TO POUGHKEEPSIE, NEWBURGH, WEST POINT OR BEAR MOUNTAIN.

AFTERNOON BOAT for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

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(Albany Day Line)

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.

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UP THE HUDSON

SUNDAYS to HIGHLAND FALLS (West Point)

AFTERNOONS — DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY and MONDAY
Lvs. Battery, 1:15 P. M. West 131st St., 2:15 P. M.

EVENINGS — EVERY NIGHT
Lvs. Battery 7:30 P. M. West 131st St., 8:30 P. M. Returning to 131st St. only.

SUNDAYS — ALL DAY
Lve. Battery 9 A. M. West 131st St., 10 A. M.

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NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 22, N. R., foot Canal St., 6:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 6:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy and Albany, Sunday 9:00 P. M. Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 8:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 2400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.



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EVERY SUNDAY

Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."

Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

Iron Steamboat Co.

DEEP SEA FISHING STR. "TAURUS."
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.

CONEY ISLAND
Schedule for FRIDAY, JULY 9TH.

LEAVE W. 129TH ST.—9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A.M.; 12:40, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40 P.M.
PIER 1, NORTH RIVER—10:20, 11:25 A.M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7:00, 8:20, 9:30 P.M.
Steeplechase, Coney Isl.—11:20 A.M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
STR. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers, 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M.; *1:15 P.M. Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A.M.; 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."

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Direct -to- Atlantic Highlands
Steamer "CASTLETON"
FARE 10 CENTS Each Way.
FINEST FISHING AND BATHING.
Perfectly Safe for Children.
Trains and Trolleys operate from Atlantic Highlands to all New Jersey Coast Resorts.
Str. lve. New York Lve. Atlantic Highlands Daily, ft. of B'way. 10 A.M., 2 P.M. Tel., Broad 179 or 3263. 11:45 A.M., 5 P.M.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
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A license for the season of 1915-1916 as substitute teacher of shop mathematics, elementary electricity, and mechanical drawing in evening high schools has been granted to John L. Stanley.

Licenses for the season of 1915-1916 as Principals in evening high schools have been granted to the following:

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Stephen F. Bayne, Harold E. Buttrick, Ernest L. Crandall, Philip R. Dean, P. E. Demarest, Robert J. Frost, Irving A. Heikes, Charles B. Howe, H. T. Knox, A. G. McAllister, J. T. Nicholson, C. F. Theilliasen, Henry T. Weed, J. F. Wingebach.

WOMEN.

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Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

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EDUCATION NOTES.

Edward B. Shallow is Acting City Superintendent of Schools.

Vacation playgrounds have been opened in a number of schools. They will be in session, except Saturdays, from 1 to 5:30 P. M. during the next eight weeks.

Members of the class of June, 1912, of P. S. 160, Manhattan, will form an organization to co-operate with the Faculty in working for the welfare of the school.

District Supt. Taylor has been informed that there will be no money this year or next to pay the rent for the model flat at 465 East 172d Street, which has been used as an annex to P. S. 4, the Bronx.

The continuation classes have been compelled to deny admission to about 2,000 children.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$225,000 Purchase in Ann and Beekman Streets Near William Street Subway—Columbia Leasehold Sale—East Side Church Deal—Harlem Investments —Ninety-four-Acre Sale at Glen Head.

An important deal in the new William Street Subway section which will doubtless lead to a large commercial improvement in the near future gave a touch of interest to the realty market yesterday. It is the first large transaction of the kind made within the William Street zone for some time.

The property includes the old four and five story structures at 57 and 59 Ann Street, with the abutting property in the rear at 19 to 29 Beekman Street, between Nassau and William Streets. It has been purchased by Leslie R. Palmer, who has been actively identifed with several successful building operations in the midtown locality, and it is his first extensive purchase in the lower part of the city. Potter & Brother are the owners of record of most of the property.

The plot contains about 11,300 square feet, fronting 53.3 on Ann Street, 135.3 on Beekman Street, and a total depth on the easterly line of 226 feet. The northerly portion of the Beekman Street portion adjoins the Vanderbilt Building on the southeast corner of Nassau Street.

The property has been held at $225,000. The deal was closed by the Charles F. Noyes Company, and an interesting feature is that it has been bought for cash and will be carried free of mortgage. It is stated that the plot will be offered for resale, but if not made within a short time the new owner contemplates a large business improvement. It will be near the Fulton Street station of the William Street Subway.

Columbia Leasehold Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 25 West Forty-ninth Street, Columbia leasehold, on plot 20 by 100.5, is reported to have been sold for the estate of Mrs. Mary B. Lane. Frank B. Taylor, agent for the property, declined to affirm or deny the sale.

Buy Dwellings for Synagogue.

Three three-story private dwellings, 115, 117, and 119 East 103d Street, have been sold by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to N. W. Bresler and Aaron Samuel. The structures occupy a plot 45 by 100 feet, and will be remodeled for use as a synagogue. Joseph Ostroff was the broker in the transaction.

Buyers for Harlem Flats.

The Teresa, a six-story elevator apartment house at 241 and 243 West 113th Street, on a plot 50 by 100.11, has been sold by Max Beck to Frederick Brown.

In part payment the buyer gave 53 West Ninety-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

An investor has purchased from the Agra Holding Company the three five-story flats at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 118th Street, known as 1,961 to 1,969 Seventh Avenue. The immediate corner house measures 20.11 by 100, and the two inside buildings are each 40 by 100, the combined site measuring 100.11 by 100.

The selling company, which is represented by Isidor H. Kramer, as attorney, acquired title to the property last January from Jacob H. Lowenstine.

Bronx Sales.

Oliver H. Chesebro has sold to an investing client of E. H. Peck three lots, Nos. 179, 180, and 181, at the southeast corner of Van Cortlandt Park South and Putnam Avenue East. The property was held at about $12,500.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz sold to a client of Blackner & Breunig 621 Faile Street, two two-story dwelling lot 25 by 100. The purchaser gave in part payment five lots at Holbrook, L. I.

Brooklyn.

Henry Rockmore, President of the Rockmore Realty Company, Inc., has bought the northwest corner of Railroad Avenue and Weldon Street, lot 75 by 98, from Sarah Donald.

The Rockmore Realty Company, Inc., sold 585 Eldert Lane, a brick dwelling 18 by 100, to William S. Williams, and 9,426 Forbell Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling on a lot 18 by 115, to George Fogarty.

Buys Old Glen Head Estate.

Audley Clarke of Brooklyn has purchased through Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., the F. H. McCoun farm, consisting of ninety-four acres on the Cedar Swamp Road at Glen Head, L. I. The property has been in the McCoun family for over 100 years. It was held at $75,200.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 40 by 100, on President Avenue to K. Schmidt, and a plot, 60 by 100, on Boulevard to M. T. Smith.

Frank Powell has purchased from William Teller the ten-room dwelling with an acre of ground at Bradish Avenue and Willets Street, Bayside, L. I. The property was held at about $15,000.

Henry W. Hennessay has purchased from Charles Hance the dwelling at 69 Linden Avenue, Flushing. Other recent sales at Flushing include the store at 83 Broadway to C. B. Bennard and a dwelling at 39 Central Avenue by William Reisig to M. L. Davis.

Maurice Costello, a moving picture actor, has taken title to the Stephen H. Mills estate of nine acres on the Sound front at Little Bayside, between Bayside and Whitestone.

New Jersey.

The New York Suburban Land Company sold at Garwood, N. J., a plot 60 by 100, on Hazel Avenue to Henry Nelson and a plot, 40 by 100, on Third Avenue to D. Casale.

Commercial Lease.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased the store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-seventh Street for the Mary T. Donovan estate to Ormes, Inc. Victor agents of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, for a term of five years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for a term of years the three-story dwelling 112 West Ninety-first Street for Mrs. E. H. How to J. S. Unger.

George W. Bretzell has leased for Mr. Dunham 337 East 120th Street, a three-story stone private dwelling, for a term of years.

Duross Company, with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, leased the dwelling at 70 and 72 West 40th Street, and the dwelling at 441 West Nineteenth Street to Ellen Caning. Shaw & Co. have leased for Porter & Co. the three-story dwelling at 305 West 133th Street to Isabelle Anderson.

Realty Notes.

A hearing will be held this morning at 10 o'clock before the Board of Estimate in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on the subject of the proposed corporation yard under the Manhattan Bridge in Manhattan.

Jacob Finkelstein & Son were the brokers in the lease of the old Atlantic Gardens on the Bowery for a moving picture house.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $5,000 on the four-story building at 210 West 127th Street, $4,000 on the three-story dwelling at 110 West Thirteenth Street, and $5,000 on the two-story brick stable at 88 Lawrence Street.

Negotiations are said to be about

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person.
CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY,
(A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision
50 UNION SQUARE.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; adjourned to July 22.

By Joseph P. Day.

94th St, 78 West, s s, 55 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x72.8, five-story flat; B. E. Rabell, executor, &c., against P. & W. Holding Co, et al.; C. V. Gabriel, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $48,709.17; taxes, &c., $552; to the plaintiff, for $47,500.

22d St, 425 to 429 East, n s, 354.7 ft e of 1st Av, 46.10x98.9, vacant; George Dorsch against Margaret Daub et al.; J. C. Hoenninger, attorney; H. G. Gray, referee; due, $7,114.60; taxes, &c., $627.97; subject to first mortgage of $8,000; to the plaintiff, for $8,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

177th St, 17 West, n e corner Davidson Av, 31.11x78.11x30x90, four-story dwelling; W. I. Seaman against J. F. Fox et al.; Speir & B., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due $5,144.81; taxes, &c., $440.15; subject to mortgage of $9,500; to the plaintiff, for $10,500.

By Samuel Marx.

236th St, s s, 150 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; readvertised for July 9.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Coster St, 634, e s, 420 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; W. G. Lane against Hunts Point Estates et al.; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $8,511.15; taxes, &c., $128.72; to the plaintiff, for $6,000.

Falle St, 623, w s, 200 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due,$6,254.45; taxes, &c., $67.35; to the plaintiff, for $5,750.

Falle St, 625, w s, 225 ft n of Randall Av, 23x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys and referee; due,$6,253.95; taxes, &c., $67.35; to the plaintiff, for $5,750.

Arthur Av, 2,064, e s, 188.7 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x116.6x16.9x115; Dorothea Bauer against E. K. Stigler et al.; Julius Miller, attorney; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $1,448.72; taxes, &c., $123.29; to the plaintiff, for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

West End Av, 70, n e corner 94th St, 42.2x100x40.4x100, five-story flat; Fredericka Weisl against Herald Realty Co. et al.; M. L. Haiff, attorney; J. J. Frank, referee; due, $73,492.95; taxes, &c., $2,829.05.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 2,075-2,077, s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x80, six-story apartment houses and stores; G. R. Smith against J. L. Lyttle, receiver, &c., et al.; J. M. Rider, attorney; E. D. Finch, referee; due, $25,888.71; taxes, &c., $1,285.05; to the plaintiff, for $90,000.

Sheriff St, 54, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; L. A. Scholtz against Beckelman Co., Inc., et al.; Carey C., attorney; A. H. Sweeney, referee; due, $25,531; taxes, &c., $1,-311.56.

115th St, 525 East, n s, 334.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20.5x80, two-story dwelling; Jacob Brady against J. B. Brady et al.; Ellison & E., attorneys; C. A. Towne, referee; due, $8,514.11; taxes, &c., $42.07.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 11 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; J. P. Gillespie et al. against F. E. Lonas et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $21,-691.58; taxes, &c., $1,106.30.

115th St, 232-234 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 35x100.11, two five-story flats; Excelsior Savings Bank against Ray Lefkowitz et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $25,385.35; taxes, &c., $1,-208.29.

Stanton St, 330, n s, 79.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11x79, two-story stable; Mary Vaughn et al. against Hannah Bent et al.; T. M. Healy, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $7,082.19; taxes, &c., $96.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Union Av, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x 90, four-story flat and store; T. C. Camp against Maud Cohen et al.; Carey & C., attorneys; L. C. Vandoren, referee; due, $11,-679.17; taxes, &c., $404.79.

By Joseph P. Day.

238th St, East, n s, 250 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; Samuel Hollander against W. J. Nolan et al.; R. Gerson Oppenheim, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due, $896.60.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Mohegan Av, 2,110, for a one-story brick garage, 33x21.8; Peter J. Wirsing, on premises, owner; Frank Wolfgang, 635 East 177th St., architect; cost, $1,000.....$1,000

PAULDING AV, e s, 54.33 ft s of 217th St, for a one-story brick building, 18x50; Pauline Greenberg, 1,820 Wallace Av, owner; Joseph Martine, 503 6th Av, architect; cost $3,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

55th St, 518 to 526 West, and 54th St, 519 to 533 West, to a five-story factory; Jacob New Realty Co., 358 West 58th St, owner; W. J. Russell, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost, $6,000; June 21, 1915, due as per bond; Whitlock Av, 959 and 961, to a three-story brick hospital, 50x100; Zink & Eckhardt, on premises, owners; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 30 Av and 148th St, architects; cost $40,000; Amsterdam Av, 1,256 and 1,258, to a six-story tenement and store; F. Korn, 238 East 68th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 30 Union Square, architects; cost.....$10,000

Hudson St, s w corner of Jay St, to a two-story warehouse; American Express Co., 63 Broadway, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $40,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, s e corner of 171st St, 51.8x 95.11x50x108.11; Hattie P. Weber to Van Dorn Estate, Inc., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $15,-000,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

JOHN ST, 20, s s, 25x64, (mtg $75,000 on whole;) Liberty St, 146, s s, 71.5 ft w of Washington St, 25.5x84.2x25.5x84.11, (mtg $35,000 on whole;) Mary T. White et al, executors of Alfred L. White, to Mary T. White, 58 East 54th St., individually ½ part, (mtg $55,000 on ½ part,) May L. Selby, Perry, 466 Cedar St.....$90,000

LENOX AV, 507 to 509, w s, 53 ft n of 135th St, runs n 40.5x w 50x n 0.6x w 44x s 40.11x e 100 to beginning, (partition, June 1;) Charles O'Sullivan, referee, to Sacendaga Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) July 3; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,201, e s, 82.2 ft s of 82d St, 20x70; Mortimer C. Baldwin to Gustave Marx, 108 East 82d St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 73.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x73; Orland Holding Co to Gertrude B. Mawson, 24 West 36th St, June 30, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,420 and 1,422, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x45; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, (p. and m. lis pens, June 29;) attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

NORTHERN, (HAVEN) AV., n w corner of 180th St, 125x147; Walter J. Rich to Rickstone Realty Corp'n, 1681 Broadway, ($15,000,) all liens, July 1; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; Sarah G. Fuller to Frank Wilson Construction Co., 230 Broadway, (mtg $13,-000,) July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 898, e s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 18.3x89.2x18x92.2; Isaac Manheimer to Isman Realty Co., Inc., 35 Manhattan Av. (mtg $12,000,) B & S, July 6; attorney, Emil Frankel, 233 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 610 and 612, e s, 93.1 ft s of 141st St, runs e 93.3x s 8.1x e 5x s 27.11 x w 92.2 to avenue x n 36.6 to beginning; St. Nicholas Av, 602 and 604, e s, 166.1 ft s of 141st St, 36.6x50.1x36.6x52.2, (mtgs, respectively, $29,000 and $27,000;) Isaac Manheimer to Isman Realty Co., Inc., 35 Manhattan Av, July 6; attorney, Emil Frankel, 233 Broadway.....$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 100.2 ft n of 185th St, 54.5x115; No. 256 Wadsworth Av Co., Inc., to Halford Holding Co. of Rochester, Inc., 131 State St, July 7, (mtg $55,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WALKER ST, 88 and 90, n s, 48.6 ft w of Elm St, 49.3x88.3x49.7x82.7; Bernhard Rosenstock to B. R. Lamb Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, ½ part, (mtg $74,500,) June 30; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Kreshtool to Regnil Realty Co., 309 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $74,500,) June 30; attorney, same,...$1

157th AV, 2,032, s s, 151.1 ft e of 104th St, 25.2x100; Filomena, wife of Charles A. Casazza et al. to Angelo Ferrera and wife, 5,305 5th Av, Brooklyn, one-half part, (mtg $10,000,) tenants by entirety, July 7; attorney, C. Corbin, 346 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, e s, 26.2 ft s of 78th St, 25x80; Bertha Levy, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to H. A. Spencer, Wildwood, N. J., (mtg $19,000,) April 22; attorney, Thomas McKeone, 558 8th Av.....$1,500

7TH AV, n e corner of 25th St, 78.9x113.8x 78.9x115.2; Emma E. Horn to Elena E. Goodale, 511 West 112th St, and Pauline H. Drew, 1,977 Broadway, ½ part, all liens, June 15; attorney, W. C. Goodale, 265 7th Av.....Gift

8TH AV, 2,504, s e corner of 134th St, 25x 100; Sigmund B. Heine to George L. Harbaner, 760 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $42,000,) July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

1ST ST, 7 East, s s, 116 ft w of Bowery, 22.4x73.10x22.4x77.5, (foreclosure, July 2;) John J. Sullivan, referee, to Julius H. Sussmann, 172 Gates Av, Montclair, N. J., July 7; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St $18,000

17TH ST, 6.2-614 East, s s, 213 ft e of Avenue B, 50x92; Annie E. Loersch to Sarah Permler, 87 Morgan Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Joseph A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn $1

33D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Eva Rosenstock to E. M. R. Land Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, (mtg $12,000,) June 30; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

44TH ST, s s, 77 ft w of 2d Av, 23x75.5; Eva Rosenstock to E. M. R. Land Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, (mtg $8,000,) June 30; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

55TH ST, 588 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 24.11x100.5; Silas Downing to Annie M. Christie, 20 East 32d St, (mtg $11,000,) June 1; attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St..$100

93D ST, n s, 384 ft w of 3d Av, 15.6x61; Clark B. Augustine to Ella C., his wife, (mtg $5,500,) June 25, 1906; address, 261 Broadway $1

123D ST, s s, 136.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25.6x 100.11; William Koch to Feliciana M. Carbone, 408 East 123d St, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

127TH ST, s s, 242 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Michael Mass to David L. Justig, 601 West 113th St, (mtg $9,000,) Dec. 28, 1914; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St....$1

130TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 24.6x 99.11; Jacob Strauss to Jacob Strauss, Inc., 12 Grandview Av, Edgemere, L. I., July 6, (mtg $148,000;) attorney, David Steckler, 135 Broadway $100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 75 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Joseph J. Kelly to Union Heights Realty Co., 185 Montague St, Brooklyn, June 22; attorney, A. H. Waterman, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.....$1

BLAND AV, e s, 150 ft n of Nelson Av, 75x 100; Land Co. D of Edenwald to Thomas Stack, 229 East 40th St, April 10; attorney, Land Co. D Edenvald, 299 Madison Av.....$1

BELMONT AV, 2,133, w s, 16.3x78.4; Manor Germano to Alessandro Cliento, 2,026 1st Av, July 6; attorney, Louis Scheuer, 87 Nassau St.....$100

CONCORD AV, s w corner of 151st St, 98x46; Wilhelmina Siems to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CRESTON AV, 2,388, e s, 50x100, Savanah Kirchner to Richard F. Henschkel, 333 East 90th St, July 1; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 75.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100; Edward J. Flynn, referee,) to Martha L. Tree, Freeport, N. Y., July 6; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 E. 149th St.....$5,000

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x 100; Henry Veitinger to Gustav Laichinger, 969 Covert Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,500,) July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HEATH AV, 2,866, e s, 20.3x102.7; Joseph R. Truesdale, (referee,) to Frances L. Scott, 243 St. 148th, July 6; attorney, George B. Class, 156 5th Av.....$100

HEATH AV, 2,864, e s, 22.4x103.8; same to Margaret E. Scott, 243 W. 138th St, July 2; attorney, same $9,200

KNOX PLACE, e s, 136.4 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 50x100; George M. Thompson, trustee, to D. Edmund Dealy, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y., June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,308

KNOX PLACE, e s, 111.4 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 25x100; Elbert H. Dickinson to same, June 22; same attorney, $1,167

LOT 417, map part farm Charles Berrian; William H. Hancox to Hurley Building Corporation, 4,021 Broadway, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 575, map Wakefield; Annie Zaser to Stanislaus Silcinski, 4,043 Bronx Boulevard, June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 3 to 8, Block 32, map of Section 1, Bathgate Estate; John R. Witt to Conrad Witt, 307 East 162d St, (mtg $3,250,) June 25; attorney, Conrad Witt, 307 East 162d St.....$1

LOTS 279 to 282, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Philip Schneider to May M. Hertenstein, 120 West 115th St, May 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 279 to 281, same map; May M. Hertenstein to Jacob Segilson, 1,102 Washington Av, (mtg $2,250,) June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 62, 63, and 187 to 190, map of Henry Morgenthau; Belwood Realty Co. to Cedar Construction Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, June 28; attorney, Lee C. Bell, 35 Nassau St.....$1

THERIOT AV, w s, 21.3 ft n of Davis St, 25x100; Ralph F. Baxter to Arcangelo D'Angelis, 256 East 151st St, (mtg $700,) July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 43.9 ft s of 171st St, 18.9 x95.7; also Webster Av, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 18.4x93.8; Jacob Seligman to Max M. Hertenstein, 120 West 115th St, (mtg $16,-000,) June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WILLIS AV, 3,089, e s, 20x100; William H. Kroepke to Frederick Kroepke, 368 Willis Av, July 7; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 148th St. and 3d Av.....$100

188TH ST, s s, 145.4 ft w of Valentine Av, 22.8x93.4; James P. McRickard to Charles R. Nessle, 2,304 Grand Av, (mtg $6,700,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, s e corner of 171st St, 51.8x 95.11; Van Dorn Estate, Inc., to Hattie P. Weber, 3,332 University Av, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to Van Dyck Estate Corporation, 331 Madison Av, July 1; prior mtg $15,000, due March 1, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$60,000

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Sullivan St, 25 x95; Severin Ruffo to Angelina Ruffolo, 174 King St, June 24, prior mtg $39,500, due as per bond; attorney, P. Ruffolo, 123 West Houston St $10,000

LENOX AV, 507 to 509, w s, 53 ft n of 135th St, runs n 40.5x w 50x n 0.6x w 44x s 40.11x e 100 to beginning, (partition, June 1;) Charles O'Sullivan, referee, to Sacendaga Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) July 3; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,201, e s, 82.2 ft s of 82d St, 20x70; Mortimer C. Baldwin to Gustave Marx, 108 East 82d St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 73.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x73; Orland Holding Co to Gertrude B. Mawson, 24 West 36th St, June 30, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,420 and 1,422, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x45; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, (p. and m. lis pens, June 29;) attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

NORTHERN, (HAVEN) AV., n w corner of 180th St, 125x147; Walter J. Rich to Rickstone Realty Corp'n, 1681 Broadway, ($15,000,) all liens, July 1; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; Sarah G. Fuller to Frank Wilson Construction Co., 230 Broadway, (mtg $13,-000,) July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 898, e s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 18.3x89.2x18x92.2; Isaac Manheimer to Isman Realty Co., Inc., 35 Manhattan Av. (mtg $12,000,) B & S, July 6; attorney, Emil Frankel, 233 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 610 and 612, e s, 93.1 ft s of 141st St, runs e 93.3x s 8.1x e 5x s 27.11 x w 92.2 to avenue x n 36.6 to beginning; St. Nicholas Av, 602 and 604, e s, 166.1 ft s of 141st St, 36.6x50.1x36.6x52.2, (mtgs, respectively, $29,000 and $27,000;) Isaac Manheimer to Isman Realty Co., Inc., 35 Manhattan Av, July 6; attorney, Emil Frankel, 233 Broadway.....$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 100.2 ft n of 185th St, 54.5x115; No. 256 Wadsworth Av Co., Inc., to Halford Holding Co. of Rochester, Inc., 131 State St, July 7, (mtg $55,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WALKER ST, 88 and 90, n s, 48.6 ft w of Elm St, 49.3x88.3x49.7x82.7; Bernhard Rosenstock to B. R. Lamb Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, ½ part, (mtg $74,500,) June 30; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Kreshtool to Regnil Realty Co., 309 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $74,500,) June 30; attorney, same,...$1

157th AV, 2,032, s s, 151.1 ft e of 104th St, 25.2x100; Filomena, wife of Charles A. Casazza et al. to Angelo Ferrera and wife, 5,305 5th Av, Brooklyn, one-half part, (mtg $10,000,) tenants by entirety, July 7; attorney, C.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 837, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Laughery<Bordans / Cand Milk Co. / Shapiro<Wells Fargo & Co. / Seals<Silverstein. | Tobias<P&R Coal & Iron Co. / Von Nonelly<Breitung, / Sound Transp Co<D, L & W RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Northrup<Tug Bern.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.—Room 323 P. O. Building.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges: / William<Vinck, / Thomas<Misicki, / Arthur H White, / Charles<Bloch, / James J Goodman, / Frank G Hoerlein, / Edward F Bellmer, / Joseph McGuinness, / Jacob<Ohlberg, / Morris Shapiro. / Motions: / Terra Marine Co, (2.) / A D Matthews Sons, Inc. / Henry F Vyse & Co., / Hyman Kahn. / Charles Rader. / Dayve De Boris De Waltoff. / Hermine C Peyser, / Joseph A Gancy, / William E Quinn. / William M Rodenberg. / William C Cole. / Abraham L Kass. / Tilove Bros. / I S Remsen Mfg Co. / Edward Stadholz. / Greene Mfg Co. / Kobre & Ginsberg. / Blacky & Solomon. / Domenico Rappello. / Mary Saideman, (2.) / Watson & Pittinger. / Annie L Scattergood. / Isador Judah Diengott / Raub Restaurant Co, Inc, (2.) / Harry Aronson. / Jacob Feine. / Kobre & Ginsberg, (2.) / A L Kass, (2.) / Herman Duncin. / Henry Kahn. / Morris Senchnikoff.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Cohn<Cohn. / Berger<Tilyou Rty Co. / Chalinsky<Amer Hard Rubber Co. / Re Fletcher. / Re Met Rty Co, (William St.) / Acamfora<T J McLaughlin. / Bushe<Wright, (2.) / Fiske<same. / Meek<Diebold Safe & Lock Co. / Vanarsdale<Lehman. / Kittredge<Grannis. / Greenwich Sav Bank<Mallon. / Karalis<Sandorf. / Wall<Brener. / Driscoll<Hammill. / Gotham Silk Hosiery Co<Landay Bros. Inc. / Re Vingut, (Floyd.) / Engelstein<Zwickel. / Cohen<Kretschmar. / Kaufman<H F Gundrum Co, (2.) / Labeff<D Daniels Co. / Curley<Straus. / Pecarino<Straus. / Catalina<Man. / People<25th & 29th St Crosstown RR Co. / Cent Trust<same. / Re Aetna Acc & Liab Co<Engelhoim. / Left<Leff. / Lorenz<Lorenz. / MacDonald<Cassidy. / Reilly<Daly. / Spear<Morris. / Berry<Brown. / Ventres<Zuelch. / Phoenix<Jacobs. / Fiana<38 W 58th St Co. / Re Chambers, (Berthene Waist Co.) / Blitz<Brett. / Sage<Hawke.

PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on Moller<Moller.

No day calendar.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate: / John N. Talbot, / L. A Coesang, / Catherine E. Porcher, / Margaret B. O'Donnell. / George B. Ritchie.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Rea<Boldman. / Maryland Car Wheel Works<Cary Co. / Strassburger<Beal. / Plaza Motor Renting<Willard. / Current Lit Pub<Mooney. / McCunn<Knickrihm. / Taggert<Levy. / Patterson Press<U S Merch Marine Assn. / Ricca & Son<Griggs. / Lambert<Quinn. / Reinlieb<Georgiana. / Wrethalm<Florman. / Moran Towing & Tr<Walker. / Basile<Cohen & Arons / Siegel<Aaron. / Richman<Stevane. / Wieszt<Obark Rty Co. / Cloonan<Rice. / Volin<37 and 39 Attorney St Co. / Stern<Dixon. / Union Fish<Peck Slip Fish Co. / Deutsch<U S Grand Lodge I O Brith Abraham, (2.) / Whiteman<Dunn. / Portunati<Shepherd. / Lord & Taylor<Pritchard. / Oberle<Sherman.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Hays<Hirst—William P. Maloney, Corp. for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of Protestant Episcopal Church in State of N. Y.<Arnold—Mathias L. Connes.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Met. Sav. Bank<Rizzio—John H. Rogan, N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.<Francis—Harry N. French. Mut. Life Ins. Co.<Brown—Josiah Canter. Re Folsom—Phoenix Ingraham.<Robert<Ettingar—Orson A. Raynor. Hann<Berkowitz—Henry W. Pollock. Metz<Palmer—Henry A. Gildersleeve.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Max Marx<Hazel R. E. Co.—William J. Van Pelt, J. Lizzette Cummings<Frank Terrell—William M. Seabury.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 13.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions. / Gilbert<Holmes. / De Bean<Ficker, / Goeller<Goeller. / Gregory<Gregory. / Mongan<Solari. / Goodwin-Gallagher & G Co<Nassau S & G Co. / Krell<Amer Parlor Frame Co. / Babbert<Oates & Schlegelmich, Inc. / Greenfield<Willet Rty Co et al. / Re Torg et al<Abramson.) / Coburn<Coburn. / Scharmann<Scharmann et al. / Re Da Silva. / Gronstrom<Hinkle Iron Co. / Re Junior Av, (Queens.) / Part II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HOLLANDER, Joseph L., manufacturer of muslin goods., (Oct. 22, 1914;) net estate, $324,411; $15,000 to relatives and institutions; residuary estate in trust for benefit of Rachel Hollander, sister, and Beatrice Kahn, daughter. Edith M. Hollander, daughter, and Lewis E. Hollander, son; assets, deposits, $4,769; insurance, $75,193; loan to M. Martin & Co., $140,000; loan to the Hollander Company, $50,000; interest due $693; personalty and jewelry, $4,282; stocks and bonds, $79,536; largest securities holdings, Bonds, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, $10,000; 100 shares American Tobacco Company, preferred, $10,400; 100 shares May's Company, preferred, $9,950; 100 shares Northern Pacific Railway, $9,700; in addition to her interest in trust fund, Rachel Hollander, sister, gets jewelry of $20,000 and personalty appraised at $1,526.

WOLFF, NORBERT (March 19, 1914;) net estate, $72,850; Clara Schumacher, daughter, and Harris H. Wolff, son, each receive $36,300; William F. Wolff, son, was given $2500; assets, equity $3,000 in 462 West 141st Street, appraised at $10,000; equity $3,361 in 2 lots Jerome Avenue, near 183d Street, Bronx, appraised at $8,000; cash, $25; insurance, $9,000; jewelry and personalty, $4,842; 608 shares Norbert Wolff Company, $57,684.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ELMENDORF, MARY C., (June 13;) personalty, about $17,000; St. Luke's Hospital gets $5,000; Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Communion, $1,000; ½ residue each to nieces, Mary Bruyn Wynkoop Booth and Henrietta Wynkoop.

HOUGHTON, ELEANOR A., (June 30,) personalty, over $10,000; Dorothy Sando, granddaughter, gets $1,000; Eleanor B. Tyson, daughter, all jewelry, silverware, pictures, furniture, personal effects, ⅓ residue, and property in Cambridge, Mass., known as "as Riverside Press," in trust for life, and at her death this latter property goes in equal shares to Mary H. Pratt and Hattie C. Love of Brooklyn; $25 monthly for life to Mary A. Hudson; ⅓ residue each to grandchildren, Joseph Blair Sando and Francis Blair Sando.

PETH, CELIA, (March 13;) personalty, $110; all to brother, John H.

SCHMITZER, JACOB, (June 27;) personalty, over $15,000; Roman Catholic Church at Heppenheim, Germany, $1,000; St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church and St. Boniface's Roman Catholic Church, each $500; ¼ residue each to three sisters, Anna Maria Metzger, Elizabeth Dorn, and Katharine Hoim; remaining ¼ of residue goes in equal shares to nieces, Barabara Schmitzer and Elizabeth Helmberg, and nephew, Alexander Schmitzer.

STONE, MARGARET TOWNSEND, (June 10;) personalty, about $50,000; James M. Cunningham gets $300; residue, ¼ each, to children, Louisa M. Stoddart and Robert C. and Margaret W. Stone, and grandson, R. Gordon Hardie.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for pharmacist will be received until July 20; age 21 years, salary $720 a year.

Applications for hospital Superintendent will be received until July 20; age from 25 to 45 years, salary $2,100 a year.

Applications for instructor of industry, men, will be received until July 21; salary from $900 to $1,200 a year.

United States.

The following dates for tests are announced: July 13—Associate chemist in metals, men, salary from $2,000 to $2,500.

July 21—Gardener, Indian service, salary $720.

July 27—Metallurgical chemist, salary $1,800 a year.

Aug. 3—Explosives chemist, men, Bureau of Mines, salary $2,700 a year.

Aug. 4—Apprentice electrical engineer, men, Bureau of Mines, salary from $720 to $900 a year; maximum age, 30 years.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 509 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 36th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Factory lofts, 68x75, with power; light on all sides; freight elevator, heavy carrying capacity; accessible location. 512-516 West 41st St.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

DESK ROOM to rent, including desk, $5 month. Barton, 87 Duane St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm of 2 acres, good rich soil and shade trees, adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station; Jamaica.

Freeport.—New all-year home, six rooms and tiled bath, hot water heat and every modern comfort; will sell to responsible party same as rent; small payment. Address Owner, Box 201, Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in modern one-family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb,) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. P. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

AT MONTCLAIR.

For Rent or Sale on Easy Terms.

10-room house, best location.:

Lot worth $3,500
House cost 5,500

Total value $9,000

Will accept $6,000. Seeing is believing. Look at it.

Owner, Z 330 Times Annex.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x300; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Me.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Great Sacrifice—Must be sold this week, owner leaves for California, beautiful up-to-date gentleman's home, all improvements, up to the minute; 12 rooms, 2 baths; magnificent shade trees; 18 Sunnyside Drive, Ludlow Park, Yonkers; 1 minute from station, 25 from Grand Central, 35 by subway; fare 10 cents; worth $23,000; best offer gets it; very easy terms. Verbeck, owner, 30 West 46th St.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 586 Mt. Vernon.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 22d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, from July 17 to Aug. 7; 5 adults; commuting distance; rent reasonable. N 75 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED PRIVATE HOME; CONVENIENT TO EDGEMERE (LONG ISLAND) STATION; GOOD-SIZED GROUNDS, TENNIS COURT, TREES, SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, BATHING, BOATING; FREQUENT TRAINS TO WALL ST. OR PENN RAILROAD SECTIONS, NEW YORK CITY; SIX MASTER'S ROOMS, THREE BATHS, GARAGE; NEAR BY; PRICE CONCESSION, SHORT SEASON. ADDRESS J. J. G., CARE OF H. L. HORTON, 60 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
for rent in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths; three minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds; garage; completely furnished; rent reasonable. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J., or Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., Long Branch.

Well-furnished house, 3 baths, fine location, 5 minutes' walk from station and beach, 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, to rent for 1 or 2 months. Full particulars on request. Z 325 Times Annex.

Beautiful residence for rent at sacrifice, furnished; three minutes from ocean; forty-five minutes from New York by private boat. B 283 Times Downtown.

For rent, furnished, nine-room stucco house; two baths; close to ocean; Bradley Beach, N. J. Phone 5582 Mad. Sq.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line

$10,000 QUEENS—$25,000 MANHATTAN. Will divide; also Jersey funds. Harold E. Wittemann, 191 Broadway, City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH. 10 EAST 33D ST.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $20 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.

ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 8970.

Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway, } 2-3 Rooms, Bath, $ Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Young man of position will share comfortable apartment, seven rooms, with one or two responsible and congenial young men; reasonable rate; desirable home; excellent table; laundry care; apartment cool, clean, newly furnished; good taste; references exchanged; 95th and Riverside. N 52 Times.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

115th St., 612 West.—Six rooms, delightfully cool, well furnished; piano; July, August. Phone Morningside 4710. Apartment 41.

Unusually attractive four-room front; elevator; desirable. Apartment 58, 201 West 108th.

Apartment for rent for Summer, furnished; three rooms, kitchen, and bath. Inquire of janitor, 60 West 10th St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, private bath; electric light; all improvements.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

$55-$65, at 91st St. Subway, 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments, all improvements. Apply Supt. or tel. John 3429.

Two rooms and bath, unsurpassed location, $35 and $40. Reeder, 415 Madison Av., at 48th St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 3 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

117 St., 368 West, facing Morningside Park. 6 ROOMS, WITH BATH, $35.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

93d St., 48 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th st.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

APARTMENT, by two young ladies, social workers; will serve as caretakers; July and August; best references. N 58 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av. Arrochar, S. I.

Westchester.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests some comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 9 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 300 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes from Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music; charming young society; bountiful table, delicious cooking, dainty service; room and board, $14 each; two in room, $25 up; special week-end, "get-acquainted" rate, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch includes large room, two nights, six meals, ticket Arverne and return, ocean bath; three days, ticket, bath, $8.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay. (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

Lady living in Cedarhurst, L. I., will accommodate a few paying guests for Summer and Fall. P. O. Box 352. Telephone 242 Far Rockaway.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $16 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Sea Gate. — Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP.
Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms, Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y. —Mountain life with luxuries.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 25 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2972.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

MONTCLAIR—Beautiful, convenient, Summer suburb; excellent accommodations; modern, homelike. Randall's, 104 Valley Rd.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. 292.

Private family, (2 adults,) with beautiful seaside home, will take gentleman to board; bathing, fishing, row boat, motor boat; references. Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES,
SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me. Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

63D, 30 EAST.—Delightful rooms, $3 to $10; meals optional; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; modern conveniences, near Central Park, Hammond.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Southerners; cool rooms, private bath; good table; telephone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; Summer rates; Southerners; conveniences.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, newly decorated, large, small rooms, private bath; reasonable.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 100, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway. —Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7392 Aud.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants room, private family; board optional; state particulars. W. R., 81 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

22D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $3.50 up; board optional.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $4; another $7; telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, small, attractive room, every possible convenience; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

56TH, 83 EAST. — Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side

21ST, 213 WEST.—Doctor's private house; nicely furnished rooms; baths; kitchenette; Summer rates.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

52D, 255 WEST.—Second floor, medium rooms; sleeping porch, adjoining bath. Circle 793.

67TH, 183 WEST.—Delightfully cool large, small rooms; also sublet; Summer rates.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; board optional; near Park, subway.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, electricity, telephone; $6, $7, $8.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Well-kept private house; rooms $3, $5, and $6.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway; $5 upward. Stiel.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST ST., 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; all conveniences; near subway, "L."

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large and single rooms; private bath; Summer prices; references.

72D, 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; privacy, independence; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths, "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 46 WEST, near Park.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, connecting bedroom, $6; telephone.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, or part, private bathroom; modern; single room.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

90TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large, beautiful rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double, single rooms; private bath; $3-$5 weekly.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites; single; baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transients; references.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Superior accommodations; select, private house; single and suite; Summer rates.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful Summer location; large room; three windows; dressing room; $6.

93D, 4 WEST.—Large, airy room, elevator apartment; private, homelike. River 8844. Munde.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large rooms; separate kitchenette, $4.50; parlor, $5; small, $2; phone.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Gentleman would share attractive six-room apartment with two or three gentlemen; quiet, cool; references. Garrett.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; telephone; reference. Linz.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; telephone; accessible "L," subway; references.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant, cool, airy rooms, en suite or single. Apartment 4D.

101ST, 16 WEST. — Beautiful large, small rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; cheap. McNamara.

107TH, 237 WEST. — Single room, adjoining bath, $3.50; large room, kitchen optional, $6; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Bland.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, single, en suite; elevator, phone; home privileges; very reasonable. Apt. 33.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms, single, en suite; bath, phone; subway. No. 52.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Rooms, single, double; Columbia campus; kitchen privileges; elevator. No. 61.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, $3.50 to $6; all conveniences; references. Phone 5271 Morningside. Apt. 4 R-E.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

141ST, WEST. (94 Hamilton Place.)—Cool outside rooms; gentlemen only; $3. Schaeffer.

180TH, 703 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reas

WOULD ASK WILSON TO SIGN THE PLEDGE

Hobson Wants Anti-Liquor Fight Brought to Doors of the White House.

TELLS DEMOCRATIC SECRETS

He Asserts Program Is to Renominate President and That Bryan Will Support Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 8.—Ex-Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama today gave the convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America some "inside" information on the 1916 Democratic Convention.

"I am a Democrat and I know," he said. "The plan is for the President to be renominated, in spite of the one-term pledge of the party platform. I also know that Mr. Bryan, who put that plank in the platform, will support Mr. Wilson. Secondly, I know that the President will write the platform. Thirdly, I know that the President will put a plank in that platform to leave the question of prohibition entirely to the decision of the States.

"My countrymen, it is probably political suicide for me to tell you the truth from the inside, but if political death is to be the price of telling you I am willing to meet it. I was the original Wilson man in Alabama. But if you want to know it, in our fight on the floor of the House the whole influence of the President was hurled against us in our attempt to submit a prohibition amendment to the people.

Says Bryan Wants Delay.

"By all means don't let politicians tell you to wait. Mr. Bryan has asked us to keep this question out of politics until after the next election. This question cannot wait. Liquor is trying to capture the two national conventions next year. We have got to head them off. Let us go down to the two national conventions, submit a resolution without regard to who the candidates are, that the party regards it the right of the sisterhood of States for this amendment to be submitted to the people. Or better still, let's get it settled as soon as Congress meets this Fall. Let us tell them, if they want to take this thing out of politics, to pass the resolution before the Presidential conventions and we will pledge ourselves not to inject prohibition into any Senatorial or Congressional fight."

Mr. Hobson urged the adoption of a resolution calling on the President to take the temperance pledge and ban liquor from the White House. He also advocated asking Congress to close interstate and foreign commerce to the liquor traffic, to abolish the warehouse credit system, and to increase the Government liquor tax from $25 to $1,000.

"Let us call on Congress, each House separately," he concluded, "to announce to the country the destructive nature of alcohol and to appeal to the American people to become total abstainers. Let the Executive and legislative branches of our Government follow the example of the Governments abroad in this and complete this world-wide expression against the demon rum."

The biggest crowd of the convention attended today's session on Young's Pier. Besides Mr. Hobson, speakers were former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee and Major Dan Morgan Smith of Chicago, ex-Congressman John J. Lentz of Ohio, the Rev. G. W. Young of Louisville, Dr. J. H. Kellog of Battle Creek, Mich., and Governor George A. Carlson of Colorado.

John L. Fight Patched Up.

It was announced tonight that the clash between General Nelson A. Miles and John L. Sullivan had been patched up. According to present plans the ex-pugilist will deliver an address tomorrow night after General Miles has left Atlantic City. General Miles delivered an address last night on the evils of drink in the army.

Booker T. Washington wired the officials of the league today that business in New York and Tuskegee would make it impossible for him to visit Atlantic City. A report that Mr. Washington had refused to come because he had been refused quarters at the Beach Front Hotel, where the other important delegates are stopping, was denied by the officials of the league.

The league leaders were encouraged today by the action of the Catholic Prohibition League of America, also in session here, which pledged its unswerving support to the anti-saloon forces. The association, organized a year ago at Niagara Falls, now has 30,000 members. Major Dan Morgan Smith, who is also a member of the Anti-Saloon League, led the movement to concentrate the fight of the two societies.

The following resolution was adopted by the Catholic League:

That we, the members of the Catholic Prohibition League of America, now in session, send hearty greetings to our fellow-brothers and sisters of the Anti-Saloon League of America, now here in convention assembled, and pledge our earnest co-operation for the total and irrevocable prohibition of the liquor traffic and all the evils for which that wicked business stands.

With Major Smith, Miss A. H. O'Connor of Chicago, the Rev. C. P. Baron of Indianapolis and F. L. Campbell of Coatesville, Penn., were appointed a committee to co-operate with the Anti-Saloon League forces. Officers of the Catholic League elected tonight were:

The Rev. J. J. Curran of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., President; the Rev. C. P. Baron, Indianapolis, Vice President; the Rev. J. C. Erlain, Jersey City, Vice President; James J. Judge, Scranton, Penn., Secretary and Treasurer.

ARRESTED AS WHITE SLAVER

Michael Miller Accused of Holding a Russian Girl.

As a result of evidence procured against him by Natalie De Bogory, an investigator of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, Michael Miller, 31 years old, of 702 East Thirteenth Street, was held in $2,500 bail on a white slave charge by Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday. The girl who says she in his power was Lizzie Voloski, 21 years old. She says she was induced by Miller to come to America from Russia fourteen months ago.

Miss De Bogory arranged to meet Miller and his charge in a house at 102d Street, near Manhattan Avenue, Wednesday night. After some conversation with Miller the woman investigator was convinced he was compelling his charge to lead an immoral life. When he left the house he was seized by Detectives McGlynn and Christie of Lieutenant Costigan's staff.

Miller, in the struggle which ensued, made an effort to escape, but he was quickly subdued. When arraigned in court yesterday he said he had met Miss De Bogory at the Manhattan Avenue premises merely with the intention of obtaining legitimate employment for the Voloski girl.

ORANGEMEN SPLIT PARADE.

New York and Brooklyn Both to Have Demonstrations This Year.

A question of jurisdiction has led local members of the Orange Order to forego their annual custom of having a united celebration of the battle of the Boyne tomorrow.

The 225th anniversary comes on Monday next, but the rule among Orangemen in New York has been to commemorate on the Saturday nearest to July 12. There was a disagreement as to the rendezvous. Brooklyn holding out for the parade with the argument that Jersey City had the distinction last year. The Manhattan Orangemen held fast, and tomorrow parades will be held in both boroughs. The New York parade, at 2:30 P. M., will march from 110th Street and Seventh Avenue to the Manhattan Casino at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, where a picnic will take place.

WON'T FUSS OVER A MANSION

Chauffeur Who Wed Rich Miss Coppell Scorns Her Money.

Special to The New York Times.

TENAFLY, N. J., July 8.—There will be no partition sale of the handsome country home of the late millionaire, George Coppell, known as the "Towers" at Tenafly, as was planned by Arthur and Herbert Coppell and their sisters, following the announcement last October of Miss Elizabeth H. Coppell, another sister, that she had married her manager-chauffeur, Robert Douglass Connors.

The sale will not be necessary because Mrs. Connors has sold her interest in the estate, and Mr. and Mrs. Connors are now building a new $40,000 home on the Palisades, where $10,000 has been spent on a dam for a miniature lake.

"Why should we fuss about the monster stone residence, which is big enough for a dozen families"? said Connors today. "Our new home will be doubly attractive and we will be free from the Coppell family and all litigation."

Connors bought out the Tenafly Auto Service concern a few months ago. He has half a dozen taxicabs busy all the time, and says his receipts, which were only $10 a day for the first few weeks, have jumped to $100 a day.

"I have planned for a new garage that will cost me $25,000, and I'm not going to use any of the Coppell millions to build, either. I want to prove to my wife's brothers and sisters that I didn't marry her for her money. I have always been able to make a living and I can continue to do so. Hard work doesn't phase me in the least, and Mrs. Connors takes pleasure in helping me. The Coppell boys said they hoped to drive me out of Tenafly, but that's next to impossible. I'm here to stay. There has been no reconciliation in the family. None of the Coppells have called on Mrs. Connors and we haven't thought of calling on them. I'm too busy, anyway."

CAME TO HOTEL TO DIE.

Mrs. Healy of Bayside Feared Insanity and Took Her Life.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shumway Healy of Bayside, L. I., was found dead yesterday morning in a big chair in her room at the Hotel Breslin. She had shot herself in the right temple. She was the wife of Austin Healy, a member of the firm of Fenton & Gardiner, advertising agents, at 286 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Healy, who had been for some time suffering from mental depression, left her home Tuesday, saying she was going to visit some friends in New York, and was not heard of afterward by her family until they received news of her suicide. When her husband arrived at the hotel and identified the body, the manager told him they had become suspicious Wednesday because "Miss Austin Healy of Philadelphia," as she registered Tuesday at the hotel, had not left her room. A negro porter got a stepladder and locked into the room through a ventilator over the door. He reported that the guest had fallen asleep in her chair and she was not disturbed. But when she had not appeared yesterday the room was opened and she was found dead, sitting in the chair.

No one heard the sound of the shot that killed her, but it is supposed she committed suicide Tuesday night. Mrs. Healy left a note in the room saying she was taking her life because she feared insanity. She has been under treatment for several months and last Thursday went with her mother to Phipps' Clinic in Baltimore, but she would not stay. She drove her husband to the station on Tuesday morning in their automobile, but when he returned home that night she had left the house.

CHICAGOAN FOUND SHOT.

Graves Dies Without Regaining Senses—Had Been in Ill-Health.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Frank P. Graves, lawyer, land promoter, and reputed millionaire, was found on the floor of the garage at his home in Lake Forest this morning. A bullet had been fired through his brain and a small revolver was found at his side. He died without regaining consciousness. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "killed by an unknown hand."

Mr. Graves was discovered by Charles Long, his gardener. The theory of murder, first accepted, was abandoned. While Mr. Graves had been in ill-health for several months, he seemed to be in good spirits. His business affairs are in excellent condition, according to his associates. He was a member of the University, Union League, Chicago Yacht, Mid-Day, Onwentsia, and City Clubs, and an active member of the Chicago Alumni Association of the University of Michigan.

The Coroner announced that he was dissatisfied with the verdict of his jury and would confer with the State's Attorney with a view to a thorough investigation.

BLIND WIFE SEEKS HUSBAND

Asks City for $24 Pay Due Street Sweeper Missing Two Years.

If John McHugh, formerly a sweeper in the Street Cleaning Department and who disappeared from his home, 69 Green Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 30, 1913, will call at the City Paymaster's office in the Municipal Building he will find $24.17 waiting for him, and also word that his wife is waiting to welcome him home again.

Several days ago his wife wrote to Controller Prendergast asking for her husband's pay, which he had coming to him when he left home. In her letter Mrs. McHugh said:

"On Aug. 30, 1913, he went out to work and never returned home. He must be dead or he would come home to the children. I had detectives out looking for him but I could never find him. I live with my daughter and I can't go out to work, as I can't see, and besides I am very sick. I hope you will try and help me out as I am in need of it very much."



ARROW Soft COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS



CHAUFFEUR ON FIRE, PINNED UNDER AUTO

Flames Rose 10 Feet in Air When Fort Lee Motorists Lifted Tonneau.

GIOLITO'S CAR SKIDDED

Restaurant Owner Had Brother and Son with Him—Driver Terribly Burned and May Die.

Herbert T. Middleton, who lives on Anderson Avenue, at Palisade, N. J., while driving his automobile along the avenue at 5:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, saw an overturned car burst into flame at the roadside, about half a mile south of Fort Lee. Two men and a boy were struggling to lift the rear end of the car, and shouting for help. Middleton hurried to their aid and found that the legs of the chauffeur were pinned to the ground by the back of the rear seat and flaming gasoline running over his limbs was burning him like a torch.

The chauffeur, Amendo Alberti, 32 years old, raised himself to a sitting posture and tried to direct the efforts of his rescuers. With the aid of another autoist and several drivers of passing wagons they finally got Alberti free. The burning gasoline had spread upward to his body. It was smothered by rolling the man in lap robes from the other cars.

Dr. Max Wyley of the Englewood Hospital, who came with an ambulance, found that the chauffeur's feet had been almost burned off, and the burning fluid had seared his limbs and body as far as his chest. At the hospital Dr. Proctor assisted Dr. Wyley in an effort to keep him alive. They decided he had one chance in five of living. If he survives he will be a cripple.

In the car at the time of the accident were the owner, Oreste Giolito, proprietor of a restaurant at 108 West Forty-ninth Street, where his chauffeur also lived; his brother Charles, proprietor of a restaurant at 236 West Forty-sixth Street, and Oreste Giolito's son, Angelo, 12 years old. The car was nearing a turn in the road when the wheels skidded, and as the car turned over sideways Alberti was pinned beneath it.

Giolito and his brother managed to drag the chauffeur out so that only his feet were held by the back seat. They were burned slightly on the face and hands as the burning oil sputtered around the sides of the car and raised a pillar of fire ten feet above.

Angelo said his father had objected to the speed of the car just before the accident, which he estimated at forty miles an hour. The chauffeur told him, said Angelo, that he wanted to get to the Weehawken Ferry before the rainstorm.

WOMEN PINNED UNDER AUTO.

Raised Top Prevents Them from Being Badly Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 8.—Miss Eleanor Warner, daughter of Eugene G. Warner of Balting Hollow, and Miss Florence Monroe of Manhattan, a guest at the home of the Warners, had a narrow escape from injury today when the automobile in which they were riding turned over, pinning them under it. Miss Monroe was driving the motor at Main Street and Griffing Avenue when the skidding wheels carried the car over and the young women fell beneath it. The top of the car was raised, and this evidently protected them from harm by holding the weight of the overturned car.

After several men had opened part of the leather sidepiece and pried open one of the doors a few inches both young women were able to crawl out from beneath the machine uninjured. Nor was the car damaged. After it had been righted Miss Warner and her guest reentered the automobile and continued their journey.

Brooklyn Civic Club Dinner.

The Brooklyn Civic Club held a "get-together" dinner and meeting last night in the Brighton Beach Casino. Dudley Field Malone was one of the speakers. He told the Brooklynites that this nation would profit immeasurably by the war, in a commercial way, if it only had sense enough to stay out of the conflict. Another speaker was Secretary of State Hugo. Lewis H. Pounds, the Brooklyn Borough President, made a "boost Brooklyn" speech. The club has rooms at 127 Remsen Street.

Appeal for Southern Support.

The organizers of the military training camp for business and professional men, which is to beld at Plattsburg from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, under the supervision of officers of the United States Army, are trying to enlist the support of Southern men. In an advertisement which appears in today's TIMES they ask that Southern men, particularly graduates of Southern universities, interest others in the work. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell men have been interested in the work.

LAWYER MUST AMEND PLEA.

Court Threatens to End Burns's Suit to Share Walter Wealth.

Supreme Court Justice Page decided yesterday that Francis P. Burns, a lawyer, must amend the complaint in his suit against Mrs. Anna Kuethe Walter within ten days or the case will be dismissed. The suit was brought to have the court confirm an agreement Mr. Burns made with Mrs. Walter by which he was to receive 30 per cent. on everything she received from her husband during his life, or afterward, or by will or otherwise, and in return he was to act as her attorney. According to the complaint Mrs. Walters agreed also to pay Mr. Burns $1,700 in cash, and give him $75 a month out of the $250 a month she received from her husband.

The complaint asked for judgment against Mrs. Walters for $9,234, as well as the establishment of the agreement for the 30 per cent.

Mrs. Walter married her husband on Jan. 25, 1913, when he was 73 years old. She was his nurse. Mr. Walter's nephews began an action to annul the marriage on the ground that Mr. Walter was incompetent. This suit is still pending. Mr. Walter was for many years a carpet manufacturer in Yonkers. According to statements made to the court he owns $1,400,000 worth of personal property and $700,000 worth of realty. If the agreement which Mr. Burns made with Mrs. Walters had gone through to the end he might have received as much as $200,000 in fees.

OPERATION CURES BAD BOY.

Surgeon Says Diseased Tonsils Made Him Run Away and Steal.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 8.—Max Staudte, 15 years old, son of Fred Staudte, known for three years as Passaic's "bad boy," has been cured of his desire to run away and steal, according to Dr. F. F. C. Demarest, a surgeon here. Dr. Demarest has removed the lad's adenoids and tonsils, and asserts that illness due to them had developed a criminal tendency in his patient.

Max, forsaken by father, mother, and sisters because of his doings, has slept in outhouses and fields when not in jail for stealing.

Some time ago Max was found in a barn, and taken to the hospital by the police was found to be suffering from diseased tonsils. The operation followed.

In the City Court this morning his father, on the word of Dr. Demarest, decided to take the boy home. They will report to Judge Costello each Friday night hereafter for two months.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Our Summer Sale Is On

Many others are taking advantage of these money-saving prices.

It isn't too late for you to share in them:

Men's Fancy Suits, Formerly $30, $35 & $40. **$24.50**

Men's Fancy Suits, Formerly $25 and $28. **$18.50**

Men's Fancy Suits, Formerly $18, $20 & $22. **$14.50**

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Regular value $1.50	Now $1.15,	3 for	$3.25
" " 2.00	" 1.35,	3 "	3.75
" " 2.50	" 1.85,	3 "	5.00
" " 3.00 & $3.50	" 2.35,	3 "	6.75

MEN'S SILK AND SILK CREPE SHIRTS.

Regular value $5.00 & $6.00	Now $3.65,	3 for	$10.50
" " 7.50	" 5.45,	3 "	16.00
" " 8.50 & 10.00	" 6.50,	3 "	19.00

SILK NECKWEAR.

Regular value 50c	Now 35c,	3 for	$1.00
" " $1.00	" 65c,	3 "	1.75
" " 1.50 & $2.00	" $1.15,	3 "	3.25

MEN'S PAJAMAS.

Regular value $1.50	Now $1.15,	3 for	$3.25
" " 2.00	" 1.35,	3 "	3.75
" " 2.50 & $3.00	" 1.65,	3 "	4.50

STRAW HATS.

$1.25 for any of our $2 Hats.
1.85 for those that were $3, $4 & $5.
4.50 for all Panama, Bangkok & Leghorn Hats that were $6, $7 & $8.

Similar Reductions throughout all the Children's Departments.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway near 32nd Street.
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Price most often is the measure of value—but to judge these suits by their prices is to undervalue them.

At their regular prices these Hart Schaffner & Marx suits were by far the biggest money's worth in New York; at their sale prices many wise men will make a cash profit of from $5 to $15 by buying now.

$20, $22.50 and $25 Summer Suits	$15.00
$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Summer Suits	$19.50
$30, $32.50 and $35 Summer Suits	$22.00
$35 and $40 Summer Suits	$25.00
$40 and $45 Summer Suits	$30.00
$45 and $50 Summer Suits	$35.00

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.

Broadway Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

EX-BANKER, MISSING, SOUGHT BY POLICE

Robert H. Wemyss, 79 Years Old, Disappears After Nervous Breakdown.

LEFT NOTE FOR HIS WIFE

F. S. Wemyss, a Son, Denies Report That He Knows His Father's Whereabouts.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 8.—Robert H. Wemyss, a retired banker, formerly of W. N. Coles & Co., is missing from his home on St. Paul's Road here under circumstances which have greatly alarmed his relatives. Mr. Wemyss, who is 79 years old, disappeared after his third nervous breakdown, and Mrs. Wemyss fears that he is ill in New York City.

Late this afternoon Mrs. Wemyss got word indirectly from her stepson, F. S. Wemyss, that he was with his father, but she did not learn where her husband was or in what condition he was. The message was received by telephone by a maid while Mrs. Wemyss was searching for her husband in New York.

While Mrs. Wemyss was in New York yesterday shopping her husband sent two trunks to the depot here. He brought a ticket for the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York and boarded the next train. When Mrs. Wemyss arrived home she found this message, which her husband had left:

"I am sick of it all and am going away."

Mr. Wemyss and his wife, who is many years his junior, had been preparing to go to Orchard Beach, Me., where they have a Summer home. On Saturday they left for a motor trip through Long Island, and they were at Shelter Island on Monday night. In the evening Mr. Wemyss left the hotel for a walk and seemed so nervous, his wife said, that she sent the chauffeur along with him. They returned to Hempstead on Tuesday.

When Mrs. Wemyss found the note which her husband left, yesterday afternoon, she notified the New York police and the local police. She went to New York last night and stayed at the McAlpin Hotel, so that she might be near her husband if he were found. Yesterday she was so disturbed that she returned home.

She said that when she communicated with her stepson she was told that he did not know where his father was, and that if she wanted more information she would have to see his lawyer.

Mr. Wemyss was Deputy City Controller under Bird S. Coler. He was Master of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M. Mrs. Wemyss is a second wife. He has two children by his first wife and Mrs. Wemyss has a son by a former marriage.

THE CITY VIOLET CROWNED.

Crepuscular Light Over Hudson Accompanies a Glorious Sunset.

Like the Violet Crown over the City of Athene was the sunset over the Hudson last evening

From the western windows of any tall building one saw the twinkling lights of the lower structures near the river; the river beyond, of deepest purple, and, above, mountains of ultramarine and grey and sable; above them, what seemed another river, of burnished, iridescent gold; above that, little spirals of golden smoke; above all, more mountains, towering high in the sky, splendid in their gloom.

Even Whistler, who once declared a sunset over the Thames a "bad imitation of Turner," must have been satisfied with the sunset over New York last evening. It was such a crepuscular glory as is not often seen.

SINKS IN QUICKSAND FAR BENEATH STREET

Dazed Subway Workers See Man Almost Engulfed Before Trying to Aid Him.

RESCUE PARTY IN BUCKET

Get Planks Under Geldora's Arms and Pull Him Clear in Shaft 37 Feet Under Park Place.

Thirty-seven feet below the street surface at West Broadway and Park Row J. Geldora, a timberman employed by the Degnon Contracting Company, which is building part of the Seventh Avenue subway, stepped into a bed of quicksand yesterday. Before help could reach him he was up to his waist and rapidly disappearing. Workmen, dazed by the sudden accident, watched him with horror and only seized his outstretched arms as Geldora was about to become engulfed.

The subway work at this point is below the tidewater level and the workmen are continually hampered by the inflow of water. To drain this water the contractor is sinking a shaft 10 by 16 feet through sand, which is made quicksand by the inflowing water.

Geldora was working with other men sheathing the inside of the shaft with timber yesterday when he stepped off a plank into the quicksand. In his struggles to get out he sank deeper and deeper. Soon the sand was up to his waist and he was rapidly disappearing when fellow-workmen came to his rescue.

They strained at the disappearing man's arms and only with the greatest effort kept him from sinking deeper. Then they yelled for help. Down the shaft came other men in a bucket. They put pieces of timber under Geldora's arms for a rest and finally dragged him from the sand on to a plank. He was more frightened than hurt and after a time was able to board a car and go home unassisted.

The Public Service Commission's engineers assert that the trouble is only temporary and that as soon as adequate drainage is provided so that the water will be kept out the sand will dry and lose its trecherous character.

Panamas, Bankoks and Leghorns Reduced

$20 and $15 Panamas,	now	$7.50
$10 Panamas,	now	5.00
$5 Panamas,	now	3.50
$10 Bankoks,	now	5.00
$5 Bankoks,	now	3.50
$5 Leghorns	now	3.50
$3.50 Leghorns,	now	2.75

The sale of the entire sample line of the best straw hat makers in America continues. Blum & Koch straw hats regularly priced at from $3 to $10 are now $1.95. Splendid picking for the early comers.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, corner 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



"There Is Only One Rector's."

Visit Rector's tonight. You will come to dine but will probably stay to finish out the evening with us. The good things to eat, the nicety of cooking, the service and the cool and comfortable environment will place you in high good humor for the superior entertainment provided. Every moment in Rector's is an enjoyable moment.

A Brilliant Program of Cabaret Artists

Cold Buffet
The delightful delicacies prepared and ready on the Cold Buffet for luncheon and dinner appeal to jaded appetites.

Headed by Mr. Ernest Evans and his company of clever dancers in the main dining room every evening. At 8 P. M. our Grand Ball Room opens and you are invited to enjoy the pleasures of the dance both as a spectator and a participant. Four of America's best dancing acts to entertain you between dances.—Free to Rector's guests.

BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
Cooling breezes from open windows on three wide streets.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evenings 8:10. MATINEES TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY 2:10 Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE 1000 Laughs! Count 'Em

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.50 Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:20. YOU LAUGH ALL THE TIME Twin Beds

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. AMELIA BINGHAM NASON & EMMA CARUS, WINSOR McCAY, Bell Family, o.hs. ORVILLE HARROLD KEELER CO., Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

LUNA Madam Kiro, Oriental Midway Midget City, Free Circus Dancing Contest Every Thursday Night.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. OLD SOLDIER FIDDLERS ALL SEATS RESERVED MARIE RUSSELL & 10 Other Acts. 25c, 35c, 50c

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIntyre, Sam & Kitty Morton, Geo. Howell & Co., oths.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today. Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c Strand Orch. & Soloists. Wm. Faversham in The Right of Way. Maude Allen in The Rug-Maker's Daughter.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Frank Daniels in Crooky—Goddess. Beg. Sunday, THE SCAB.

NEW HOTEL THERESA

LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY, SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1 00. We Cater to Dinner Parties. Single Room with Bath (per year) from $540. 2 Rooms and Bath (per year) ..... from $720. 3 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year) ..... from $1,200. Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall



BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St. Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

HOTEL Netherland 5th Av. and 59th St. New Management. Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO. 30 E. 34th St. Mar. Hill 2010.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus. The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte. Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00. Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25. DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET. Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY. "The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

Known the world over. BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS. 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) French Cuisine, Parisian atmosphere. Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, din. "Amateur Soirees," under the direction of Mortimer Kaphan, the well-known Impersonator of Dickens' characters.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c Maitre Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street "OPEN AIR DINING." CARLTON TERRACE 100TH STREET AND BROADWAY. JOSEPH F. PIKE, Sole Owner.

The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment. HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St. Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 800 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $3 and up.

Breakfast ..... 25c-50c. Luncheon ..... 60c. Tea with Waffles ..... 30c. Club Dinner ..... 75c & $1. Open all Saturdays. The Fernery Miss Tucker 22 East 33d Street. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something. REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4537. All Modern Dances Quickly Taught. One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 5 Lessons, $5. HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE. John A. Ross—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449. 32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9827. MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 57th St. 2nd Floor.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Sunday; moderate temperature; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,986. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY'S NEW PROPOSALS IN REPLY TO OUR DEMANDS; SAFETY FOR AMERICANS ON CERTIFIED NEUTRAL SHIPS, AND WE MAY USE FOUR BELLIGERENT SHIPS FOR OUR TRADE

MINNEHAHA FIRED BY BOMB ON DAY SET BY MUENTER

Tremendous Explosion Shook Ship, Loaded with Munitions, on Wednesday Afternoon.

BLAZE NOW EXTINGUISHED

Vessel Reaches Halifax After Crew Fights Flames Throughout Two Days and Nights.

CAPTAIN WAS FOREWARNED

Wireless Early Wednesday Morning Caused Boats to be Made Ready —No Doubt of Bomb Origin.

HALIFAX, July 9.—A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic Transport Liner Minnehaha as she lay at her pier in New York caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer which put in here for examination today.

The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were fairly stunned by the shock, and two sailors were hurled bodily into the air. Flames followed quickly, and for two days and two nights the crew battled heroically to save the ship which Erich Muenter, then known as Frank Holt, had boasted he would send to the bottom. For there is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Muenter, or confederates, were responsible for the outrage which, well-timed, occurred at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which the dynamiter predicted that some vessel, of the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

Muenter's plans were frustrated by the fact that his weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward, and so was separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition which, with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the Allies, filled the after holds.

Flames Extinguished.

While the sailors fought the fire Captain Claret headed his ship for Halifax and brought her safely through a southwesterly gale and thick fog to an anchorage in the lower harbor here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. By that time the flames had eaten their way through No. 3 hold and into No. 4 hold, but late this afternoon it was announced that they had been extinguished.

The theory of spontaneous combustion was never entertained, as the explosion was followed by the issuance from the hatches of suffocating fumes that seriously hampered the crew in their fight, and which the officers insisted had been let loose by some infernal instrument.

Thrilling stories were told by the hundred men who made up the crew of the freighter. The first two days out were uneventful. The Minnehaha sailed from New York for London at 7:14 o'clock last Sunday evening and left the outside anchorage at 10:30 o'clock.

Half an hour after midnight on Wednesday morning Captain Claret and his officers were somewhat startled by the receipt of a wireless message warning them that bombs were reported to have been placed in vessels that had sailed from New York for English ports recently. The Captain immediately ordered the small boats swung out in readiness for lowering in the event an explosion occurred.

Explosion Shakes Ship.

At a quarter after four that same afternoon, when the ship was 370 miles southeast of Halifax something let go in the third compartment and the ship trembled violently. One of the hatch covers shot off, carrying two sailors with it ten feet in the air. One was slightly injured, but the other escaped without a scratch. When the first excitement had been controlled, another hatch cover was opened and enough of the freight removed to enable the workers to reach within striking distance of the flames that were rapidly spreading through hold No. 3.

Steam was driven into the hold and soon the fire appeared to be under control, but Captain Claret resolved not to take any chances, and at 5 o'clock turned his prow toward Halifax.

It proved well that he did so, for that night the fire gained headway, finally reaching into the adjoining hold. Throughout the night the crew fought desperately, doubtful of the outcome, but determined to stand by to the last.

Yesterday they got the upper hand of the flames. Meantime the weather became unfavorable, and early today a heavy southwest gale arose. This, combined with a thick fog, compelled the steamer to remain off Sambro for some hours, and she did not reach anchorage at Quarantine until early afternoon. At the time a high sea was running in the harbor, and in consequence of this the boarding of the ship was rendered difficult. The crew had mastered the flames when assistance from shore was available.

Describing his experience, one of the officers said:

"I was down below on Wednesday afternoon when at 4:15 o'clock I heard a tremendous explosion. The ship

Continued on Page 2.

Full Text of Germany's Reply to the United States

Berlin, July 9, 9 P. M., via London, July 10, 2:37 A. M.—The text of the German reply to the American Note is as follows:

BERLIN, July 8.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his Excellency Ambassador Gerard to the note of the 10th ultimo re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war:

The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany, and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government, in the note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war.

Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of Sept. 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals.

Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

On Nov. 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels, made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, thereby actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

On Nov. 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children or of relinquishing its independence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence, which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantment to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

If the Commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials defeated this expectation.

In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the Union (United States) and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens.

The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the abovementioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land, when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of "free and safe" passage for American passenger steamers would then extend to apply under the identical conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. VON JAGOW.

SHIPS MUST BE MARKED

And We Are Asked to See That They Carry No Contraband.

ARRIVAL DATES REQUESTED

To Minimize the Danger of Mistakes by German Submarines.

GERMANY DENIES ALL GUILT

And Accuses Her Enemies of Designing the Destruction of the German Nation.

SUBMARINE WAR GOES ON

Germany "Must Protect the Lives of Her Subjects"—Thought the Lusitania Would Not Sink So Soon.

BERLIN, July 9, 9 P. M. (via London, July 10, 2:37 A. M.)—Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, last night, is:

First, Reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with, nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

Second—That German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the American Government will see that these ships do not carry contraband.

Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to "a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag," and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

— Wilson to Return to Capital.

CORNISH, N. H., July 9.—President Wilson will return to Washington next week to take up with Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet the latest note from Germany on submarine warfare, which, he was advised today, was handed to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin last night. He will not start back to Washington, however, until the note has been deciphered and is ready for his consideration.

Although the President may decide to leave here in time to discuss the note formally with his Cabinet on Tuesday, the regular meeting day, it was said tonight that he probably would not arrive there until later.

President Wilson already has been told in a general way of the contents of the note, but refused to comment tonight on reports from Washington that officials there considered the communication unsatisfactory. He has spent much time since he has been here studying the situation and the future attitude of the United States.

Proposals Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—While the text of the German answer to the American note of June 9—the so-called second Lusitania note—was received in Washington through newspaper sources too late to be shown to high officials of the Government, knowledge of the position of the United States, based on developments within the past few days, leads to the conclusion that the new proposals of Germany to insure American ships and American citizens against attack from German submarines will be unsatisfactory to President Wilson and his advisors. It is too early to make predictions, but the German proposals suggest that the situation will not be improved by the German answer.

Germany's reiterated assurance that American ships "engaged in legitimate trade" will not be interfered with or the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered might be accepted graciously by this Government, were it not for the inclusion of the reference to "legitimate trade." As to what constitutes legitimate trade, the American and German Governments are at odds. This Government holds that the shipment of arms and ammunition to a belligerent nation is not illegitimate, while Germany contends that a merchant vessel carrying such munitions is fair prey for German submarines, and may be sunk without warning. The Government of the United States has not set up the claim that such absolute contraband may be carried across the ocean to Germany's enemies without interference by German warships. On the contrary, it admits the right of German warships to overhaul and capture

ALLIED WAR CHIEFS CONFER IN CALAIS

Council of French and British Premiers, Ministers, and Generalissimos.

KITCHENER MEETS JOFFRE

Then, with Asquith, Makes a Tour of Inspection of British Troops at the Front.

LONDON, July 9.—The following British official statement was made public tonight:

"Premier Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord President of the Council; Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, left England on Monday to attend a conference held at Calais on Tuesday with Premier Viviani, Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcassé, Minister of War Millerand, Minister of Marine Augagneur, and Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary of War, and General Joffre. Sir John French was also present at the conference. Premier Asquith and Earl Kitchener afterward visited British General Headquarters and returned to London last night."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 8, (via London, July 9.)—For the first time since the army has occupied the present line Field Marshal Lord Kitchener has been at the front. He was accompanied by Premier Asquith and Colonels Hankey and Fitzgerald. He arrived on Tuesday afternoon, the guest of Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the Continent, and that afternoon visited the grounds of the Flying Corps, the cadet school, where officers are trained, and the machine gun school.

The next morning Lord Kitchener was up at 5:30 o'clock, and an hour later called at one of the department headquarters in the town, where he spent a half hour. The Major in charge belonged to the night tour, the officer of the day tour not having yet come on. Later, with Premier Asquith, he visited the Second Army, saw the troops, gun positions and trenches and went into shell-torn Ypres. Everywhere the party passed the troops were drawn up outside their billets as the automobiles went by.

That afternoon the Field Marshal met King Albert and saw the inundated area in front of the Belgian lines.

On Thursday Lord Kitchener visited the First Army, reviewed the Indian Cavalry Corps and saw the French troops in position in the re-

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers. Restaurants. —Advt.

FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS, insomnia, and lassitude take Horsford's Acid Phosphate; the best tonic for nerves and stomach. —Advt.

BRITAIN AT CRISIS, SAYS KITCHENER

More Men for the War Is the Insistent Note of Speech at London Guildhall.

PLENTY OF ARMS NOW

But Recruits Are Urgently Needed—Hints at Conscription if They Are Not Forthcoming.

LONDON, July 9.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, whose conduct of the War Office has been criticised by certain sections of the British press, received a very remarkable ovation from the public today on his visit to the London Guildhall to make an appeal for recruits, and particularly for reserves, for the great army which he has raised since the outbreak of the war.

From the War Office to the Guildhall great crowds assembled to welcome the Secretary of State for War, and as he drove in a motor car through troop-lined streets cries of welcome and confidence were shouted at him. The scene had no precedent in London since the war began. A meeting of business men in the Guildhall unanimously voted confidence in Lord Kitchener's administration.

The City of London Territorial Regiments lined the thoroughfares by which the Field Marshal journeyed, and the police made special traffic arrangements. Hoping to get seats at places of vantage in the Guildhall, scores of persons gathered outside the doors of the building at 10 o'clock this morning, although the War Secretary's address was not due to begin until 3 in the afternoon. The Lord Mayor of London presided at the meeting.

The Country's Great Needs.

The great needs of the moment, said Lord Kitchener, were men, material, and money. Money being raised by loan was a success, he said, and he assured the meeting that the question of material was being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner by the new Ministry of Munitions. But there still remained the vital need of men. He would require, he declared, "men and more men until the enemy is crushed."

Lord Kitchener said the county was in a better position than it was when the war broke out and he made his first appeal for recruits, but, he added, the position was still serious, and he made an urgent call for men to fill up the gaps which had been made in the ranks of the army.

While, he said, at the commencement of the war the British were short of

Continued on Page 4.

A DELICIOUS ICE, quickly made with Hay's Five Fruit. Has many other refreshing uses. Sold by Charles & Co.—Advt.

CONQUER GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Botha's Forces Win in Southwest Territory, Foes Surrendering Unconditionally.

HAD BEEN SURROUNDED

Ex-Boer Leader's Brilliant Feat Frees Troops for European War.

PRETORIA, July 9, (via London.)—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all the German military forces in German Southwest Africa.

The Germans surrendered unconditionally, following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum, which expired at 5 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) evening.

With the exception of the necessary army of occupation, the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

LONDON, July 9.—The surrender of the entire German force in German Southwest Africa closes one of the most important campaigns of the great war and releases for service elsewhere the South African contingent.

The campaign against the most important German African colony was considered so vital that all the resources of the South African Union were used in it, but its successful conclusion probably means that, despite the fact that German East Africa remains unconquered, a contingent will be dispatched to France, while additional forces will continue the campaign in East Africa.

The final disposition of German Southwest Africa has not been officially announced, but it is generally believed here that it will become a part of the South African Union.

General Botha's victory, with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world, was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare, despite the rebellion in his own country, and under many natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory General Botha's forces had to march through an almost waterless country in which the few wells had been poisoned and where sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles.

With rapid, sweeping strokes, General Botha worked round the Germans, who were forced to surrender or suffer an-

Continued on Page 2.

Don't miss the announcement of Edgemere Crest on page 11 today.—Advt.

or destroy any vessel, even an American vessel, engaged in carrying munitions of war. But this Government maintains that the fact that a ship carries such munitions does not give a German submarine commander authority to sink her without warning.

The submarine, according to the doctrine laid down by President Wilson, following precedents extending over a long period of years, must exercise the right of visit and search in order to determine the nationality and status of the vessel and must give passengers and crew an opportunity to reach a place of safety before the merchant ship is torpedoed or sent to the bottom by other means. It is apparent, therefore, that the United States Government, unless there is a radical change in the President's position, will not acknowledge that American ships, in order to obtain immunity from German submarine attack without warning, must have no contraband of war on board.

As to Special Ships.

The second German proposal is expected to be even more unsatisfactory to the United States. In substance, this proposal is that American passenger ships will not be overhauled or attacked by German submarines if these ships have distinguishing marks and Germany is notified in advance of their arrival within the war zone. The proposal also contemplates that in order to provide sufficient accommodation for American goods and American passengers, the same privilege shall be extended to neutral passenger vessels flying the American flag, and, if these are not adequate to the service, four passenger vessels of belligerent ownership may ply between the United States and Europe under the American flag.

The only phase of this proposal that is remotely likery to receive favor with this Government is found in the expression of the confident hope by Germany that the American Government will see that the ships of the classes mentioned do not carry contraband to Germany's enemies. But the expression of this confident hope will probably call for an answer on the part of the United States Government, and if an answer is given it is not likely that President Wilson will furnish any assurance that American ships shall be subject to conditions other than those which have existed during the present war and, in fact, ever since international law began to assume definite form.

It was pointed out tonight that even if this Government were inclined to accede to the German proposal it would be contrary to American law to sanction the use of the American flag on foreign vessels, whether they be of nations that are neutral as between the European belligerents, or nations that are engaged in hostilities.

It would be necessary for Congress to enact a new law to enable the Government to consent to this portion of the German proposal. From what is known of his attitude, there is no reason to believe that President Wilson would agree that this Government should undertake to see that American ships did not carry arms and ammunition to Europe. The President has no authority under any American law to prohibit the carrying of contraband articles. In addition, it is known that the Government will not consent to notify Germany of the sailing of American ships for Europe under an arrangement by which this notification would be given only in the case of vessels that did not carry contraband.

Contrary to Neutrality.

To agree to such an arrangement, it has been admitted in a high official quarter, would be equivalent to saying to Germany that ships of whose sailing advance notice was not given carried contraband and were thereby subject to attack without warning by German submarines. This practice would be contrary to the primary principle that the President has enunciated in his several notes on the subject of Germany's submarine warfare. The President has held consistently in these notes that every merchant ship, whether neutral or belligerent, whether carrying contraband or non-contraband cargo, must not be sunk without warning. According to the President's contention, the fixed rule of international law provides that the merchant vessel shall be visited and searched, and if the examination shows that she is an enemy ship or is engaged or engaged in carrying contraband, passengers and crew must have an opportunity to reach a place of safety before the vessel is sent to the bottom.

It is not considered likely here that the President will consent to any bargain with Germany to obtain immunity for those ships flying the American flag that are guaranteed not to carry contraband of war.

The official text of the German note has not been received at the State Department. Until it is at hand, the course of the Government will not be determined.

Cable messages from Ambassador Gerard have given to the Administration the substance of the German communication and even some of its text, which was furnished to the Ambassador by the Imperial Foreign Office. The President and the Secretary of State are familiar with some of the German proposals, and it is already clear that these are not acceptable.

Germany, according to the understanding of her position, fails in her note to recognize the principle of visit and search in the conduct of her submarine warfare. Upon such recognition President Wilson has been insistent and there is no reason to suppose that he has changed his view.

Predictions All Guesswork.

At this time, however, predictions as to the character of the response that will be made by the United States to the German note must be little more than guesswork. It is known that the proposals that Germany submits for an arrangement to guarantee the safety of Americans on the high seas is not acceptable to the United States, and further evidence of the dissatisfaction of the Government with them is found in the fact that the President and Secretary Lansing agreed that the proposals should not be answered when they were submitted in an informal way to Ambassador Gerard, evidently for the purpose of obtaining the views of the United States in advance of the presentation of the formal note.

In the course of the German Government in communicating the proposals in advance, Washington saw an effort to have the submarine controversy guided into the mazes of conversational diplomacy and probably long-drawn-out negotiations. The United States Government would have none of that. The President's position was understood to be that the future policy of the Government should not be determined until after the full text of the German note had been received and thoroughly considered.

The State Department learned today through press dispatches that the German note had been delivered to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin last night. The latest advices on the subject came to the department in a cable message from Mr. Gerard sent yesterday, in which the Ambassador said that he expected to receive the note today. This message, embracing fewer than one hundred words, was filed in Berlin at 1 o'clock P. M., Berlin time, or 7 o'clock A. M., Washington time, yesterday, but it did not reach the State Department until 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The fact that it required twenty-nine and one-half hours for the transmission of a brief cablegram from Berlin to Washington shows that the official text of the note is not likely to be delivered here until forty or more hours after being filed for cabling by the American Embassy in Berlin.

Decoding a Tedious Job.

Before the note can be filed it must be translated from German into English and retranslated into the secret cipher code of the American Diplomatic Service. When it has been received here the note must be decoded into English. It is estimated at the State Department, as a result of experience, that two code experts require three hours to decode 1,000 cipher symbols, and a longer time to put 1,000 words into cipher. Officials of the department believe that the official note will not reach the State Department until Sunday morning.

The statements made to Ambassador Gerard by the Berlin Foreign Office and the extracts from the note obtained by him have been described as "piecemeal" disclosures of the note's contents. One of the reasons why this Government would not consent to enter into exchanges on the basis of the information given to Mr. Gerard as to certain features of the communication, was that the officials concerned felt that negotiations on such a basis might commit this Government to certain arrangements or undertakings that would leave it in an embarrassing position if the full text of the note showed that Germany intended to qualify the proposals accepted by the United States. In other words, this Government felt that the negotiations could not be conducted on a "piecemeal" basis, but must be undertaken after the full text of the note had received the most careful study and consideration.

Suggestions that present indications are all in the direction of bringing about another crisis in German-American relations are premature. It is not doubted in Washington that President Wilson will adhere to the firm stand he adopted in connection with the conduct of Germany's submarine warfare, but to say at this time that the situation would produce a dangerous crisis would lack sanction from any authoritative source.

The most that can be said is that the President's course with reference to the implied suggestion of the German Government that a bargain should be made between Germany and the United States for safeguarding Americans from the submarine peril may be indicated by the dissatisfaction he is understood to feel over what he knows of the contents of the German note. But exactly what his response to the German Government will be will not be determined until he has returned to Washington, read the German communication, and consulted with his Cabinet.

AUSTRIA APOLOGIZES TO US.

Reprimands Censor for Vienna Newspaper Attack on Wilson.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—Formal apology has been made by the Austro-Hungarian Government to Frederic C. Penfield, United States Ambassador, because of an abusive article printed in the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, attacking President Wilson and the American people in connection with the second note protesting against German methods of submarine warfare.

As a rigid censorship is exercised over Austrian papers, Ambassador Penfield informally asked the Foreign Office if the article represented the opinion of the Austrian Government. The result was an apology and a sharp reprimand for the official censor.

HIT AT TAGESZEITUNG.

Berlin Officials Said to be Tired of Its Attacks on Us.

BERLIN, July 9, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for distribution abroad today by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"Political and even naval circles are beginning to tire of the daily editorials in the Deutsche Tageszeitung against a German-American understanding on the submarine question. The Tageszeitung's attitude is considered sufficient proof that such an understanding is desirable."

HEDIN ON GERMANY'S FUTURE.

Will Win or Be Wiped from Face of Earth, Explorer Says.

STOCKHOLM, via London, July 10.—The Svenska Dagbladet publishes an interview with Sven Hedin, the geographer and explorer, describing his impressions gained on a recent trip along the eastern front. He praised the Russian retreat, which, he says, was strategically superior to anything of the kind in history, and he was particularly impressed by the immense losses inflicted on the Austrians.

Considerable space is devoted to Hedin's discussion of the attitude of the German people toward the war. He declares that they show no desire for peace on account of food scarcity, exhaustion or war weariness. In conclusion he is quoted as saying that "Germany will win or be wiped from the face of the earth. There is no alternative."

BERLIN ACCUSES BRITISH.

Gives Out Report of Alleged Attack in Norwegian Waters.

BERLIN, July 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"According to latest reports, the German steamship Pallas of Flensburg was attacked in Norwegian territorial waters by an armed English trawler, which fired twice at the steamer.

"The English auxiliary cruiser Victoria assisted in the violation of neutral rights, until a Norwegian guardship arrived. The guardship obtained the release of the steamer and eleven men from her, who had been arrested by the British in violation of international law.

"The Norwegian Government has protested to Great Britain against this violation of neutral rights."

BRYAN WELCOMES THE NOTE

Says It Indicates a Desire to Reach an Understanding.

Special to the New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The latest German note was read to William Jennings Bryan over the long-distance telephone at Santa Cruz tonight. He declined to make any other comment than to say: "I am glad Germany has indicated a desire to reach a satisfactory understanding with the United States in this situation."

URGES CONGRESS CALL.

Hannis Taylor Thinks We Should Act on War Situation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 9.—Hannis Taylor of Washington, former Minister to Spain, speaking before the State Bar Association today, said:

"The time is approaching when we must place ourselves in a state of war with Germany or accept a rebuff at her hands. The decision on the question of war or peace is vested by the constitution in Congress alone and no other authority should attempt to exercise it."

Mr. Taylor said Congress should meet immediately to plan measures to deal with Great Britain's blockade.

MEAT CASES TO PRIZE COURT.

American Packers Fail to Reach a Settlement with England.

LONDON, July 9.—Apparently the negotiations looking to a settlement of the cases of American packers, in dispute with the British Government concerning the amount to be paid for meat cargoes taken by the authorities, without resort to the prize court, again have broken down.

It was announced today that trial of the cases would proceed next Monday without further delay.

1,800 GOING TO EUROPE.

Three Liners Will Leave Here Today with Well-Filled Cabins.

The fear of bombs in the cargo, added to the danger of mines and submarines, apparently has not kept persons from crossing the Atlantic, as three steamships are leaving for Europe today with well-filled cabins. They will carry 1,800 passengers.

The American liner Philadelphia has 200 first, 200 second, and 200 third class passengers for Liverpool. The French liner Espagne has 200 cabin and 250 steerage passengers for Bordeaux, and the Italian liner has 250 cabin and 500 steerage passengers for Naples.

The only steamship company out of New York that has lost traffic through the war scare recently is the Red Cross Line to St. John's, N. F., whose officials assert that between 400 and 500 Americans are not going to Newfoundland for vacations on account of a report that the Germans had a submarine base off the coast.

FLYING DESTROYERS ORDERED BY RUSSIA

Curtiss Building Big Air Craft at His Toronto Plant—Will Travel 80 Miles an Hour.

Russia, though the originator of the world's largest aeroplane, has come to America for flying destroyers of large size to operate with her Baltic fleet, it was learned yesterday. There are to be two of these swift, high-powered aircraft as a beginning. Each is expected to carry about 3,000 pounds and travel at a speed of seventy-five to eighty miles an hour. Glenn H. Curtiss is building them at his Toronto plant. They are to be completed late in August, and will be the most powerful naval aeroplanes yet built.

Both weight-lifting and speed superior to any other naval aeroplane are sought in the ambitious Russian attempt.

A COUNT SZECHENYI SLAIN.

Vienna Gets Report, but Does Not Know What Count It is.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Budapest correspondent of The Post states that news has just been received that three prominent members of the Hungarian nobility have fallen on the battlefield.

They are Count Bela Esterhazy, son-in-law of Count Andrassy, Count Nicholas Zichy, and a Count Széchényi It is not known to what branch of the family Count Széchényi belongs.

Miss Gladys M. Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and sister of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt, married Count Laszlo Széchényi. There are several counts in the family.

PRINCESSES SERVE TOILERS

Marie Louise and Alexandra at Munitions Factory Canteen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Alexandra of Teck were present at the opening of the canteen for munitions workers at Hayes, Middlesex, today and assisted in waiting on the men at dinner.

Princess Marie Louise is the daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Helena, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. She has lived in England since her divorce from Prince Aribert of Anhalt in 1900.

CONQUER GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued from Page 1.

nihilation. They were thus prevented from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerilla warfare.

General Botha has already begun to send the citizen army home, and a beginning will be made immediately of the organization of a contingent to assist the mother country in the war in Europe.

Only Two German Colonies Left.

General Botha's victory places under the British flag an area of 322,450 square miles, or 113,670 square miles more than Germany itself. Of Germany's foreign possessions and protectorates there now remain only a part of German East Africa, the coast of which is blockaded and the principal railway is menaced by three columns, and the Kamerun, in which a Franco-British force with native auxiliaries is operating, the coast having been in the possession of the Allies since November.

At the beginning of the war Germany possessed these colonies, representing total imports of $50,000,000 annually and exports of $40,000,000, of which Germany herself had $22,000,000 and $17,000,000, respectively.

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
AFRICA.		
Togoland	33,700	1,000,000
Kamerun	190,000	3,500,000
Southwest Africa	322,450	200,000
East Africa	384,000	7,000,000
Total	910,150	11,700,000
PACIFIC.		
German New Guinea	70,000	110,000 (?)
Bismarck Archipelago	20,000	188,600
Caroline Islands, &c.	800	41,600
Solomon Islands	4,200	45,000
Marshall Islands	160	15,000
Samoan Islands	985	33,000
Total	96,145	432,600
ASIA.		
Kiao-Chau	117	60,000
Total	1,006,412	12,192,600

Togoland was captured by a British force on Aug. 26, 1914. German Samoa by a New Zealand expedition on Aug. 30. On Sept. 11 an Australian expedition captured New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. On Oct. 7 the Japanese captured the Caroline, Solomon, and Marshall Islands, and on Nov. 7 Kiao-Chau surrendered to a Japanese and British-Indian force.

The Protectorate of German Southwest Africa was the first territory to be acquired by Germany outside of Europe. In 1884 the German Foreign Office, having first found that England had no objection, raised the flag over the place, having through agents made treaties with the native chiefs.

Owing to the Boer rebellion in the Union of South Africa, it was not until January that the Union forces began to invade German Southwest Africa.

There were two expeditionary corps, one under the command of General Botha and the second under General Smuts. The Union forces had taken Lüderitz Bay on Sept. 18, and with this as a base General Botha began one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war. In four months he traveled nearly 1,200 miles, fought three successful pitched battles, and occupied eleven towns.

TURNED HIS BACK ON BOTHA.

German Commander Also Scornfully Demanded Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Morning Post publishes the following letter from a Rhodesian trooper, serving with General Botha:

"I have heard an interesting account of the recent conference between General Botha and Major Francke, the German Commander. It comes direct from one of the Burgher staff officers, who attended the meeting.

"Botha was confronted on his arrival at the meeting place by the Civil Governor of the territory, who occupied a deck chair, and Major Francke, Commander of the German forces, who stood behind him.

"The Governor rose with a courteous smile to greet his distinguished guest. After an exchange of compliments General Botha offered his hand to his enemy. Francke with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders, folded his arms and turned his back on General Botha, who, smothering his annoyance at the insult, asked briefly why an armistice had been called.

"Francke answered in broken English, speaking rapidly in a passionate manner. At times his voice almost rose to a shout. Trembling with his scorn for the conqueror, he spoke of the 'Burgher rabble' and spat out the terms he asked for as though he were offering them to an offending but forgiven servant.

"'There are no terms,' said Botha quietly when he had finished. 'Understand,' he went on, 'from now on I will listen to no talk of terms whatsoever. I demand unconditional surrender.'

"He then spoke of the poisoning of wells, and warned the German that he would hold him personally responsible for every such crime against The Hague Convention.

"'I will finish my talk when your people choose to send a soldier,' replied Francke. 'I have done with you.'

"With that he turned and hurriedly left the place. As he walked away Botha pointed with his forefinger.

"'I'll be even with you yet,' he said. 'I'll see you don't poison many more wells.'

"'Ach, he is a man, the General!' added my informant."

TO FIX THE BLAME IN MUENTER SUICIDE

Supervisors Will Investigate Admittedly Lax Conditions at Mineola Jail.

GUARD DENIES SLEEPING

Confesses He Left Cell Door—Coroner Ready with Verdict, but Inquest Goes On.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, July 9.—The investigation into the circumstances surrounding the suicide in the county jail here of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the assailant of J. P. Morgan, was broadened today, when the Nassau County Board of Supervisors announced that it would begin tomorrow an inquiry into the jail administration.

The inquest before Coroner Walter P. Jones in Hempstead was adjourned for a week after three witnesses had been heard. The county officials are satisfied that Muenter jumped to his death, but they desire that there shall be no longer a whisper that affairs are being hushed up. It is now proposed to call not only the officials in the jail, but every prisoner who was there on Tuesday night is to be put on the stand. Coroner Jones and Assistant District Attorney Weeks now want a thorough investigation. Coroner Jones voiced the opinion of most of Nassau County when he said he was satisfied with the findings of Dr. Guy Cleghorn, the Coroner's Physician, that Muenter died from a fractured skull received when he dived to the floor in the county jail.

So there are now two investigations under way and a growing disposition to have the blame placed for laxity inside the jail. There was a report that District Attorney Smith received a letter from Governor Whitman, but late in the day he denied it.

Hints of Politics.

The Supervisors will investigate men and conditions in the jail and with the announcement there are hints of politics in the move. While the board has no direct jurisdiction over county officers, it is the board that pays the bills and makes up the budget. This inquiry will be in the nature of a Board of Estimate probe, to find out whether the county money for jail maintenance is paid to incompetent officials and to maintain lax methods. There are some who see in this move an attempt to inject politics into the situation.

The Supervisors representing the three towns in the county will meet tomorrow at 10 A. M. in the County Court House here. They are James H. Cocks of Oyster Bay, Philip J. Christ of North Hempstead, and Hiram R. Smith of Freeport. The latter is a Republican on the board. District Attorney Smith was asked to co-operate with the board, but it is probable that he will be called as a witness. Mr. Smith does not think the Supervisors should investigate before Sheriff Petitt, who was last heard from in Albuquerque, N. M., returns. He thinks it is the Sheriff's duty to investigate jail conditions. He also doubts the Supervisors' right to call witnesses, as they are without power to subpoena.

Supervisor Christ said tonight at his home in New Hyde Park that it was rather to be a conference than an investigation.

"The object," he explained, "is to inquire into rumors of laxity in the jail. While the board has no power of subpoena it can examine county officials. It has an interest in the jail, as it pays the bills. The Supervisors believe enough money is provided to properly conduct the jail.

"One subject to be discussed is the report that Ryan had to work twelve hours a day. Three years ago under Under Sheriff De Mott, it was agreed twelve hours was too long a tour of duty, so we appropriated money for two more keepers. That made eight hours the duty tour."

The board probably will summon Under Sheriff Charles E. Raynor and District Attorney Smith. Mr. Christ said politics had no part in the matter.

As appropriating officers solely, it is said here, the Supervisors have no power to remove a county official. They can, however, recommend or by ordinance enforce methods for spending the county's money. If the board finds that officials at the jail were negligent it can forward the facts to the Sheriff with the recommendation that such officials be removed. Failure of a county official to act upon the recommendation of the Supervisors as a committee opens the way for charges to be filed with the Governor, who can remove the official from office.

Sympathy for Ryan.

There is much sympathy here for Jerry Ryan, the aged court attendant, who was engaged to watch Muenter at night. Ryan had little experience as a jailor, and he was stationed alone outside the open door of a mad man's cell, there to sit all night and "never take your eyes off him."

It is hoped by the investigation to find out who disobeyed the District Attorney's orders to keep two men always on guard; whether other keepers were where they could come back to the assistance of Ryan, and to uncover all the circumstances surrounding the most closely guarded and most important prisoner ever in the custody of Nassau County officials. There is now no disposition here to allow the matter to rest with the question: "Well, Muenter's dead, isn't he?"

"I didn't dare to sleep," sums up the keeper's attitude toward the prisoner, who, he says, he twice found at night out of bed and crouching in the corner of his cell. Ryan made an interesting witness on the stand at the inquest. He told his story without hesitation. He acted his part at times, and at others spoke with a wealth of gesture. He said he was a Special Deputy Sheriff by appointment of Sheriff Petitt. His only duty in the county jail had been to watch Muenter at night. His only orders from Warden Hults were that he should watch the prisoner very carefully, and that he was never to take his eyes off him. Very frankly Ryan admitted that he had disobeyed orders when, believing Muenter asleep, he had gone into the corridor to investigate a noise there.

Ryan went on watch on Tuesday night about 8:10 o'clock. He came off about 10:45 o'clock. Then Muenter was dead. This was his last conversation with Muenter:

"Oh, I want sleep so bad," said Muenter.

Jerry told him to try to go to sleep.

"I shall do everything I can to get to sleep," he replied.

"Then," says," continued Ryan, "'I'll do all I can to keep things quiet for you.'"

Muenter Feigns Sleep.

After that Muenter lay down, turned on his side with his face toward the cell door, and put one arm over his head. He apparently went sound asleep, and the witness said he had been gently breathing as though asleep for nearly half an hour, when the noise sent him into the corridor near the other line of cells, to investigate. He walked to the east tier and was coming back when he heard a crash, a sound like a pistol shot.

"Where did he get a pistol? I thought, as I ran back. I looked into the cell and under the cot. I had nothing with which to make a noise to call the keeper from the Warden's office. I peered down the passage between the wall and the bars. It was dark as pitch. There was only the light in front of the cell. I said he must be up there and started down on a run. I almost toppled over him before I saw him lying on the floor.

"I called to George, (Keeper Hoffman,) 'He's gone.' George said, 'Better get Dr. Cleghorn.'"

The testimony was brought out by questions of Mr. Weeks and Coroner Jones, and much time was spent taking Ryan over the interview he gave to reporters on Thursday. The witness denied emphatically that he had been on the porch of Nash's Hotel up to 10 o'clock Tuesday night. He said William Logan, with whom he had conversed, was mistaken as to the time. He insisted it was 8 and not 10 o'clock.

"Were you at any time asleep on duty?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No, Sir; I was afraid to go to sleep. I was not asleep for an instant."

Asked what he meant by the statement "They are trying to frame me up," he explained that the officials were trying to say he was asleep at his post. Again, when asked to explain what he meant when he told reporters: "I am not going to make a crack, but it will all come out," the old man said: "I am not a dummy. I can talk."

"Then you know something that has not been brought out?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No. I don't know anything. All I know I have told," the witness replied.

"Then you have no cracks to make?" shot back the questioner.

"No," said Ryan, and he added that he had always told the story he told now and knew of no official who was concealing facts. He had never been asked to suppress any facts. Ryan was asked where his revolver was. He replied that a reporter had taken it from his home. He identified the reporter in the courtroom. It was established that Ryan's revolver had been left on a mantel in Ryan's house. The witness was questioned as to distances in the jail and the reason for the open cell doors.

"Did Warden Hults give you any instructions before going on duty?" Coroner Jones asked.

"I think," replied the witness, "on the night before he may have said: 'Watch him close.'"

"Why was Muenter's cell door open?"

"I don't know unless it was so that I could jump in if he attempted suicide."

"Couldn't you have pushed the door into the corridor shut?"

"That was probably carelessness on my part. I knew he could not get away. I thought I would only be away a second. Yes, I did violate my instructions when I left the prisoner alone."

Had Only One Drink.

Ryan said he had only one drink of beer before going on duty.

"Do you still believe it was a pistol shot you heard?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No, I take the word of Dr. Cleghorn and Dr. Hutchinson," replied Ryan. "Dr. Cleghorn told me it was just such a sound as a man would make falling twenty feet on the top of his head. I don't believe now it was a shot."

"Did anybody ever speak to you or intimate to you it would be to your advantage to give the prisoner an opportunity to kill himself?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No," said the witness emphatically.

Ryan illustrated with his arms the height of the jail windows from the ground. He was asked whether it would have been possible to shoot Muenter from the outside. The witness did not think it possible. There was a window facing the cell, but an assassin would have had to fire through two sets of bars.

Clarence E. Cornell, the undertaker who removed the body and prepared it for shipment to Texas, testified that the autopsy revealed no bullet wound. He testified that there was so much blood about the body that it was necessary to put down planks upon which to walk, and this led him to say he did not believe so much blood could come from a bullet wound. The two wounds over Holt's right eye, one of which has been suspected by some to have been caused by a bullet, Mr. Cornell said, were superficial and did not pierce the skull.

Mr. Cornell was excused, and a recess of half an hour was taken to await the coming of Coroner's physician Dr. Cleghorn. The latter when put on the stand repeated the statement given on Thursday to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Muenter died as a result of a fracture of the skull.

"There was not a single mark on the body to indicate a bullet wound," said Dr. Cleghorn. "Death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage and a fracture of the base and vault of the skull."

The witness told how he had been first led to the belief that Muenter died as the result of an explosion, but after he washed away the blood he saw his mistake. His remark, "He's blown his head off," and similar remarks made in the first moments of excitement might, he thought, have given rise to the report that Muenter had been shot.

Coroner Jones was inclined to end the inquest when Dr. Cleghorn left the stand. He said he was satisfied that Muenter jumped to his death and his concern was with the cause of death. Assistant District Attorney Weeks thought the whole affair should be gone into and witnesses questioned.

Muenter's brain is not to be given to the alienists. A request for it came from Boston and another from New York, and so Mr. Cornell decided to send it to the relatives in Texas. At the last minute the coffin was opened and the brain was put inside.

Louis Ott, who rented the cottage for Muenter in Central Park, received an anonymous threatening letter yesterday. It was turned over to District Attorney Smith, who believes it the work of a crank. The letter said:

Beware, You are going too far. Frank Holt owed you nothing, you sucker. We will get you if you don't keep quiet yet. You can't be much of a German or anything else.

Tell other yaps this morning if this is published in the papers or you try to have it traced you will be among the missing. The war must be stopped. So beware, beware.

The letter was neatly printed in ink on butcher's brown paper. It was mailed at the Hudson Terminal at 1 P. M. on July 8. On the left at the bottom is a sketch of a smoking bomb. In the bottom centre is another of a bleeding heart stabbed with a dagger and dripping blood. The bottom right side is a adorned with a black hand.

Constable Frank McCahill, at Glen Cove, who is working on the case visited the cottage in which Muenter experimented in Central Park on Tuesday. He found on a table a phamphlet issued by the New York Public Library, giving statistical information about the libraries, upon which was written in pencil:

"182 William Street, corner of Spruce. Beekman 4,300."

This is the location and telephone number of the Staats-Zeitung.

At the Staats-Zeitung office last night it was said that the paper had had no communication of any kind with the dynamiter either under the name of Holt or Muenter.

KNEW MUENTER IN MEXICO.

Mining Employe Closes Gap in Bomb Maker's Life After 1906.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9.—The gap in the life of Erich Muenter between the date of his wife's murder when he was connected with Harvard University in 1906 and his turning up in 1908 as Frank Holt was closed tonight by James Dean, who is visiting here. He says that he worked with Holt during those two years at El Oro, Mexico, about 100 miles northwest of Mexico City. Holt and Dean worked for the El Oro Mining and Railway Company. Dean said tonight:

"Early in 1907 Holt suddenly appeared at the office of the mine and asked for a job as stenographer and he obtained such a place. I was associated with him closely in a business way, and came to know him as well as any other employe of the El Oro Company. At that time I did not know of the Erich Muenter wife poisoning case, and, of course, had no thought of my associate office worker in connection with it.

"I have identified the man with whom I worked, as both Holt and Muenter, from pictures I have seen of both, and the published description. I have no hesitation in saying they are one and the same man.

"Holt proved an excellent stenographer, but kept aloof from every one in the company. This made much comment and attracted attention to him. He had a worried look and gazed abstractedly into space for a long time frequently. He never spoke a word about his past, even when questioned closely. It soon developed that he spoke several languages fluently.

"He was clean shaven when he went to work in El Oro, his likeness then being identical with that of Muenter. When he was at El Oro I remember that he had correspondence with persons in Dallas. I am confident that when he left El Oro he went to Texas, and it is my impression that he went to Dallas."

MUENTER LETTERS RATIONAL.

Police Fail to Find Clue to Accomplice in Correspondence.

Headquarters detectives under Captain Tunney yesterday sifted thoroughly the correspondence and clipping files of Erich Muenter, but found nothing to aid them in their search for accomplices.

The letters, which number hundreds, did not throw any light on the man's mental disease. The few copies of letters which Muenter had kept appeared to be rational.

The earliest letter was dated July 7, 1906. It was signed by Samuel Bros., a mining concern in Mexico, and said that Frank Holt had given complete satisfaction during the two months he had been their stenographer. This letter was written in the transition period in which Muenter broke off the last of the connections which he had formed before the murder of his wife, and began his new life as Holt. The last that the old acquaintances of Muenter ever heard from him was in abusive letters written by him at that time in Mexico.

Before the police began to seek Muenter in Mexico City, Holt appeared in the southwestern part of this country.

A copy was found of a letter to Andrew Carnegie on July 29, 1911, in which Muenter said he and his wife had thought of going to China, but were deterred because the highest salary for a professor in a Chinese university was $2,000. He suggested that the Carnegie Foundation should increase the salary. Another copy was of a letter to Andrew Carnegie, praising his work through the churches for universal peace.

Some of the letters indicated that as Holt he had been interested in mining ventures in Mexico and in a real estate scheme in Florida.

A few letters in Italian were found, besides those in English, German, French, and Spanish. Letters in 1910 and 1911 indicated that Muenter owed considerable money. An affectionate letter from his wife in 1911 was found. Police Commissioner Woods decided that the text of none of the letters should be made public.

Since Muenter's crime the police have been instructed to watch outdoor speakers carefully and to take prompt action where speeches incite to violence. A search of the city ordinances to find what latitude the police have in such cases revealed that a man must have a license to preach the gospel, but that no license is needed for a corner orator who airs his views on any other subject. Men who preach anarchy and revolution, according to Guy Scull, secretary to the Commissioner, are free to talk whenever the impulse comes, but a clergyman who wants the same privilege must apply for a license and have his past investigated.

ASK FOR COUNTY POLICE.

Prominent Oyster Bay Residents Want Better Protection.

Mortimer L. Schiff, whose country estate is on the Syosset Road, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Frank N. Doubleday, who lives on the West Shore Road, Oyster Bay, and many other men of prominence in or near Oyster Bay, petitioned the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County yesterday for the formation of a police district by the county.

The cause of the petition was the attack made upon J. P. Morgan at his estate near Glen Cove, with the insecurity other men of wealth feel in a district guarded only by constables and deputy sheriffs, and a few private watchmen.

Many burglaries and incendiary fires have occurred in that section in the last year, and in almost every instance the guilty persons have escaped. Oyster Bay, being unincorporated, has no power to establish a police district, but its residents wish the county to afford them protection.

Among the signers of the petition are Commodore William L. Swan, J. Roscoe Raynor, C. Chester Painter, Irvin B. Van Sise, Mary S. Ludlum, Ernest K. Hutchinson, Samuel Van Wyck Fleet, Mrs. H. Lee Anstey, Jesse Mollineaux, John F. Birmingham, Dr. George W. Faller, Robert W. Duncan, George B. Stoddard, and Phillips Abbott.

The proposed police district would embrace the territory between Oyster Bay Cove, where Colonel Roosevelt lives, on the east; a point between Oyster Bay and East Norwich on the south; Oyster Bay Harbor on the north, and Mill Neck Creek, at Matinnecock, on the west.

RAMESES

The Aristocrat of Cigarettes



Also in Week End Tins

Stephano Bros

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL IS HELD IN CALAIS

Continued from Page 1.

gion of Arras. He returned to London on Thursday evening.

No feature of the army organization at the front was omitted from the Field Marshal's inspection. He saw more in two and one-half days than any one had ever been able to see in the same length of time at the front. His characteristic gift for reaching the essentials was shown by his probing questions, whether he was watching the aviators or looking at gun positions, and wherever he went officers of all parts of each branch of the service were at hand to answer all his inquiries.

Both the Premier and Lord Kitchener stopped and spoke to men who were engaged in digging fortifications. Wherever they went, the silver-haired Premier and the tall, determined-appearing figure of the Field Marshal were recognized, and it was evident from the attitude with which Lord Kitchener was met what a hold he has on the imagination of the army. He showed less fatigue than some of the younger members of the party who conducted him.

BRITISH FACTIONS WAR OVER HALDANE

Northcliffe Press Scents a "Plot" to Restore Him to the Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The dispute between David Lloyd George and Lord Haldane as to the late Cabinet's preparedness in regard to munitions has developed a bitter newspaper controversy. The Northcliffe papers now assert that the partisans of Lord Haldane are attempting to force him upon the country again in some position of responsibility, and charge that the tribute paid to him by Premier Asquith at the National Liberal Club was in furtherance of their program. In attacking the supposed purposes of Lord Haldane's supporters, The Daily Mail says:

"One would have thought that in view of the lamentable slaughter of the best of our race, due to our unprepared condition, those who misled the country as to German intentions would have disappeared from public life. Not so with Lord Haldane. It has been apparent for some time that active intrigue has been on foot to obtain for him a place in the Government, not necessarily in the Cabinet, in which he will be able once more to influence public affairs."

The apparent object of the National Liberal Club speech, says The Daily Mail, was to show Lord Haldane's wonderful foresight and to excuse the speeches which he made after his visit to Germany in February, 1912. To set the seal of official approval upon Lord Haldane, it says, at the meeting of the National Liberal Club on Monday a panegyric from Premier Asquith was read, in which the Prime Minister recited "the signal service he has rendered and the splendid example he has set to the Empire."

The Daily Mail gives a list of what it calls "the Haldane press," including The Pall Mall Gazette and The Observer, and adds as regards these two newspapers:

"One would have thought Mr. Astor's millions might have been devoted to better purposes, but of this more anon."

In an attempt to show Lord Haldane's pro-German sympathies The Mail publishes extracts from his pre-war speeches.

The Chronicle condemns the habit of the Northcliffe press of "quoting from pre-war speeches and newspapers in order to hold up to obloquy as pro-German anyone who before the war was in favor of a better understanding with Germany." In order to show how dishonest is this method The Chronicle publishes an extract from an interview with Lord Northcliffe, published in America on Sept. 28, 1909, in which he said:

"There is an impression in this country that some hostility exists between the people of Great Britain and united Germany. I know the Germans intimately. From my childhood I have traveled extensively throughout most German States. I have many German family connections, and I venture to say that, outside the usual body of Anglophobes one meets in every country, there is little hostility to the British on the part of Germans, and, on the other hand, there is in England no dislike of Germany."

The Chronicle, editorially referring to "the attempts of mischief-making newspapers to make further mischief between Lord Haldane and Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Asquith," says:

"For months we have had from the same quarters this evil rain of intrigue and sensation-mongering. First there was personal attacks on Ministers with a certain amount of party sauce to flavor the spite. Then there was the attack on Lord Kitchener. Since then there has been an orgy of random attacks on nearly anybody. The perpetual magnifying of our losses and difficulties, perpetual 'crabbing' of our successes and prospects, perpetual misrepresentation of our Government and nation as blind to their peril and remiss in their duty toward their allies. To exacerbate every sore, to rake the past for possible scandals, to foster every excuse for political dissension—such is the daily round of these purveyors of sensation.

"Decent people are sick of it and will be sick before long of any politicians who seem to let themselves subserve its purpose. They do not want this distracting atmosphere of recrimination and discord at a time when the national safety depends on unity and on undistracted work. Alien as the atmosphere is at such a time to our whole national character, we yet cannot help but be weakened by it. Still worse must its effect be upon our Allies and upon neutrals who sometimes depend for a large part of their British news upon these poisoned sources, and cannot, as we ourselves can, discount the fictions through contact with the realities.

"Let us add that the more Ministers disclose to the world of any differences which they may have or have had, the better. We do not want a perpetual washing of dirty linen; there is infinitely more important work to be done."

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Overshadowing all other topics of conversation in the lobby today was the communiqué from

RUSSIANS BELIEVE TIDE HAS TURNED

Final Stand at Present Positions, However, May Depend on Ammunition Supply.

SUBMARINES TRY TO CUT IT

Germanic Forces Are Reported Reorganizing After Recent Defeat in Region of Krasnik.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—There is little news from the Russian front, but the announcements in the Austrian and German official reports that there is no change in the situation is taken to mean that the Germanic armies have not yet recovered from the defeat which the Russians inflicted upon them north of Krasnik, where the Austrians are operating in conjunction with General von Mackensen.

It is uncertain as yet whether Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces, intends to make his final stand on his present lines or to fall back to the River Bug, which might involve the evacuation of Warsaw. Military men say that this doubtless depends upon his supplies of munitions, which are now reaching him through Archangel, and which German submarines are trying to cut off.

An under-water boat yesterday sank the Hull steamer Guido, bound for a Russian port, but she was loaded with coal only. A submarine also sank the Russian bark Anna, which was bound from Archangel to Hull.

Strike at Main German Army.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—In spite of the military distractions along the northern and the western fronts, which include fitful activity between Suwalki and the Kolvari River and the feint at Warsaw from the west, the main efforts of the forces arrayed against Russia are still concentrated between the River Vustula and the River Bug and are aimed at Lublin.

In this region, however, the Russians, according to latest report, have temporarily stopped the Austro-German advance, and they are even beginning a new offensive movement of their own between the Vistula and the Wieprz Rivers, striking south from Lublin against the German positions near Ourzendoff, Buchava and Krasnik. The front marked by these points is, broadly speaking, about twenty miles to the south of Lublin and Cholm, and about thirty miles to the northeast of Sandomir.

German forces have been resting now for several days at these points without any particular change in the situation, and the movement on their part, which for nearly two months has been making steady progress, has come to a standstill.

This condition, taken in conjunction with the new Russian offensive activity, explains the confident belief among Russian observers that a turning point at last has been reached and that the psychological moment to prevent a further German invasion has now presented itself.

Vienna Reports Attacks Repulsed.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued tonight by the War Office:

In the Russian theatre of war the general situation in the northeast is unchanged.

In Russian Poland, on the heights north of Krasnik, fighting is proceeding, as on previous days. Extremely severe Russian attacks at several points were repulsed yesterday.

West of the Vistula we maintained all captured Russian advanced positions.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The following one-sentence bulletin was all that the War Office issued today concerning the operations on the Russian front:

In the eastern and southeastern theatres of war the situation remains unchanged.

GERMANY'S FIGHTING POLES.

Legion of Volunteers Has Made Splendid Record in the War.

BERLIN, July 9, (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency, given out today for transmission, says:

"Immediately after the beginning of the war, Polish volunteers, for the most part natives and inhabitants of Poland, formed the Polish Legion, which recently has been united at Kolomea.

The first and smaller part, comprising one regiment, has fought through the whole war under the command of Colonel Haller, in various sections of the Carpathian Mountains. The second part, comprising two regiments, two squadrons of cavalry and three batteries, totalling 10,000 men, after several victorious engagements with the Russians, who hang every captured Legionist, because he is supposed to be a Russian subject, was joined with an Austrian brigade, forming a division under General Durski.

"They fought ten battles in Bukowina and Galicia and during the battle of Kirlibaba they annihilated the 71st Russian Regiment. The division took part in all the battles and in the fatigues and exposures to cold and heat of the southernmost Austrian army. Finally, at the battle of Koralowka, the Legion lost heavily, but its ranks are always filled up by volunteers."

CZECH PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Czech Leaders in Bohemia Arrested and Trial by Jury Suspended.

ZURICH, July 9.—It is announced that the authorities at Prague have suspended the publication of two Czech newspapers, the Kolflabskepbondy and the Obuvnicki Listy, the former the organ of the Czech Constitutional Party and the latter the publication of the Czech shoe manufacturers.

Large numbers of prominent Czech residents of Bohemia have recently fled into Switzerland. These refugees, describing conditions in Bohemia, say that the arrest of political leaders is of daily occurrence, that the country is full of spies and that trial by jury has been suspended by the Austrian Cabinet on the ground that it is impossible to prepare proper jury lists owing to the war.

WILSON LINER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

The Guido and a Russian Bark Destroyed—Another Vessel Shelled and Abandoned.

LONDON, July 9.—The Wilson Line steamship Guido, from Hull, for Archangel, Russia, was sunk off the coast of Scotland yesterday by a German submarine. The crew of the Guido was saved.

The Russian bark Marion Lightbody was sunk off Queenstown today by a German submarine. The crew was saved. The bark, which was of 2,176 tons gross, left Valparaiso on March 23 for an English port.

The Russian steamer Anna from Archangel, for Hull, was shelled by a German submarine in the North Sea. The crew abandoned the ship and landed at Peterhead, Scotland, today. The Anna is reported to be still afloat.

ITALIAN GUNS SET FIRE TO PLATZWISE FORT

Also Batter Defenses of Malborgeth and Predil Pass—Austrian Attacks Repelled.

ROME, July 9, (via Paris, July 10.)—Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, today issued the following statement:

In the Aone Valley the enemy made a daring effort to capture the summit of Boazzola, occupied by us, but were repulsed. In the upper Anaici Valley our artillery opened fire on Platzwise Fort, seriously damaging it and causing a fire.

The enemy on Thursday attacked our positions between Zellionkofel and Crestaverde in Carnia, but were thrown back with loss. A night attack against Val Grande had the same result.

Our artillery continues an effective fire on the defenses of Malborgeth and Predil Pass. The situation along the remainder of the front is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the Italian war theatre on the front along the coastal district all was comparatively quiet yesterday, Italian airmen being forced to descend near Goritz.

In the Corinthian and Tyrolean frontier districts there have been artillery duels and skirmishes. The attack by two enemy battalions against Col di Lina, near Buckenstein, we repulsed.

ITALIAN CAPTAIN TRAPS A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Uses Steamer Carrying Oil to U-Boat as Decoy and Captures the Craft and Her Crew.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Giornale d'Italia says that a steamer belonging to one of the neutral Balkan States was caught laden with benzine and naphtha by an Italian warship. The Captain of the steamer confessed that he was waiting to deliver his cargo to a German submarine. The naval commander thereupon took possession of the vessel, manned it with a crew of his own bluejackets disguised as ordinary seamen, and armed the ship with machine guns. Then he set out to keep the appointment.

Precisely at the hour and the spot arranged a periscope was seen emerging from the surface. Greetings were being exchanged when the commander of the steamer stepped forward and cried: "Take your choice—surrender or be sent to the bottom."

The amazed Teutons chose to surrender and with their craft were towed to a well-known naval port.

The Gazzetta del Popolo learns from an authoritative source that during the first months of the war the Italian fleet destroyed three Austrian submarines. It is known that Germany recently forwarded him the new type of submarines by rail to Pola for operation in the Mediterranean.

The Italian Ministry of Marine has offered a big reward to whoever discovers or gives information regarding these submarines and their base of supplies.

ITALY'S NOVEL PROBLEM.

Many Men Called to Colors from Abroad Cannot Speak Italian.

UDINE, Italy, July 9, (via Paris, July 10.)—With the arrival of fresh contingents of volunteers and soldiers called under the colors from Canada, the United States, and South America, those unable to speak Italian are so numerous that the military authorities are obliged to form special companies where military instruction is given in French, English, Spanish, and even in Arabic.

BRITISH AT ADEN MENACED BY TURKS

Large Force From Arabia Compels a Retirement to the Fortified Port.

LONDON, July 9.—Turkish forces from Yemen, Southwest Arabia, supported by Arabs, are threatening Aden, the British free port, according to an official report issued by the British Press Bureau tonight.

The Turks, with a large number of Arabs and field guns, crossed the Aden hinterland, near Lahej, compelling a British force to fall back on Aden. This occurred on July 5.

Aden, situated at the entrance to the Red Sea, not only commands that entrance—the Strait of Perim—but is also the most important port of call from India to Europe, via the Suez Canal. It is on a plateau forming the head of the volcanic peninsula, and millions have been spent to fortify it. Although its area is only about seventy-five square miles, the protectorate includes 9,000. Owing to its strength it has been called the "Gibraltar of the East."

No attempt has been made to aid the Anglo-Indian campaign at the head of the Persian Gulf from Aden by land, as the Arabian Desert intervenes, and consequently the assault in the direction of Aden can hardly be in force. The distance between the two points is 1,250 miles. But even before the landing of the Emden's survivors on the coast German agents had been at work among the Bedouin tribes, which wander about the region, distributing literature and pictures. One of the latter showed the German Kaiser in the robe of a Bedouin and with a turban in place of a helmet.

TURKS ARE ENCOURAGED.

Frankfort Hears They Have Taken Important Dardanelles Trenches.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfürter Zeitung has sent the following dispatch:

"The Dardanelles operations within a few days have been developing very satisfactorily for the Turks. They captured several important trenches on the British right. French prisoners taken consisted of youths scarcely 17 years of age and old men. All make a pitiable impression.

"The British show signs of lack of discipline and overexertion. Their commanders must use force in order to keep the men in control, troops in the second trench firing upon those in advance when the latter lag in attack or attempt flight."

TURKISH RAID IN BULGARIA.

Villagers of Kavack Murdered—Raiders Acting Under Orders?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Athens, dated Friday, says:

"A Turkish band has entered Bulgarian Thrace, murdering the Mayor's secretary, the head of the police, and eight others belonging to the village of Kavack. The band was organized and entered on the instructions of the Turks, who are trying to frighten Bulgaria into the belief that, should she attack Turkey in Bulgarian Thrace, the inhabitants, comprising many Turks, would revolt."

BOMB FOR EGYPT'S RULER.

Missile Does Not Explode—Would-Be Assassin Escapes.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Alexandria, Egypt, states that while the Sultan of Egypt was going to prayers a bomb was thrown from a window and fell at the feet of the horses. It did not explode.

The person who threw the bomb escaped.

BRITISH PRESS ON NORTH OF YPRES

Force Germans Back Along the Canal and Inflict Severe Punishment.

FRENCH WIN IN THE VOSGES

Capture Hill 631 and Advance 700 Yards — Germans Take Trenches Near Ailly.

LONDON, July 9.—Further British gains to the north of Ypres were made today at the close of a two days' artillery duel.

Big gun actions were fought along most of the rest of the line from Arras to the Vosges, the French guns in the last-mentioned region preventing the Germans from reoccupying the trenches which they lost yesterday.

The only gain recorded by the Germans was the capture of 350 yards of trenches east of Ailly, in the St. Miniel salient.

Sir John French's statement follows:

Since the successful enterprise north of Ypres, reported in the communication of July 6, the enemy has made repeated attempts to retake his lost trenches. All his counter-attacks have been stopped by the successful co-operation of our own and the French artillery.

This morning, after a bombing duel which lasted two days and two nights, the enemy fell back along the canal, enabling us to extend our gains. In addition to the prisoners already reported, we captured a machine gun and three trench mortars. All reports indicate that the enemy's losses, particularly in his attempted counter-attacks, have been severe.

This is the Paris statement issued tonight:

The day has been comparatively quiet on the whole of the front. There was no infantry action. The enemy continued to bombard Arras with shells of large calibre. There were some rather violent artillery actions between the Oise and the Aisne Rivers, in the Champagne region, between the Meuse and Moselle Rivers, and in the Forest of Apremont.

In the Vosges our troops have organized positions taken by us at Fontenelle. Our artillery fire by its systematic sweep has made impossible every return of the enemy. At the same time our centre batteries put an effective stop to the German bombardment.

This is the afternoon statement of the French War Office:

From the sea to the River Aisne: There was reported last night only one artillery engagement in the vicinity of Souchez; this was quite spirited. There was also a slow but continued bombardment of Arras, and a violent cannonade between the River Oise and the River Aisne, on the plateau of Nouvron.

In the Champagne district there was an exchange with mines, and in the Argonne there were rifle and cannon exchanges, but no important infantry engagements.

Between the River Meuse and the River Moselle the night brought considerable activity. Between Fey-en-Haye and the forest of Le Prêtre French troops, by the use of hand grenades, were successful in retaking about 150 yards of the trenches lost by us July 4. At Croix-des-Carmes the enemy delivered an attack yesterday evening along a front of 350 yards. This action followed a bombardment by aeroplanes, which threw down torpedoes, and the hurling of burning liquids. After having been successful in gaining a footing in our first line of defense, the Germans were driven out of these positions by an immediate counter-attack. They were able to maintain themselves only in some few of our most advanced trenches.

In the Vosges: In the region of Barn-de-Sapt, at Fontenelle, we gained a notable success. After having driven the enemy from that portion of our old positions, which they captured from us on June 22, we took possession of all the defensive positions of the Germans reaching from the hill to the southeast of Fontenelle as far as the road running from Sennois to Moyen-Moutier. This total gain represents an advance of 700 yards along a front of 600 yards. We took the following prisoners: Nineteen officers, including one battalion commander; two doctors, and 761 men, none of whom was wounded, and belonging to seven different battalions. Our ambulances picked up one officer and thirty-two wounded German soldiers. We captured also one cannon of 37 millimeters caliber, two machine guns, several bomb-throwers, and ammunition in great quantity.

Since the break of day the enemy has been cannonading violently the positions lost by them.

The German headquarters statement says:

A French attack north of the sugar refinery at Souchez was repulsed. Small bodies of men who penetrated into our positions were killed.

Up to the present we have not succeeded in clearing the enemy from the trench section which we lost the day before yesterday west of Souchez.

"The report circulated by the French army administration regarding the capture of German cannon is incorrect.

East of Ailly unsuccessful isolated attacks took place. We captured by storm several French lines of trenches extending over a width of 350 yards and joining the newly captured positions in the forest of Le Prêtre to the east. On this occasion we captured 250 prisoners and four machine guns. Otherwise only unimportant patrol engagements took place between Ailly and the Moselle.

After artillery preparation the enemy attacked Hill 631, near Bande-Sapt, which we captured on June 22 by storm. We were forced to evacuate the destroyed trenches on top of the hill.

SWISS AS GERMAN AGENTS.

Supplies from France Passing to Foe as Formerly, It Is Charged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9.—German commerce in France rouses interest in the press, several newspapers showing it still continues actively. Under the heading "The Other Campaign," the Figaro calls the attention of the authoritiss to the manoeuvres of German houses formerly established in France who continue their affairs and escape sequestration.

The Figaro cites several instances of Germano-Swiss lawyers who have succeeded in obtaining permission to do business for German firms in their own names on the ground that the enterprises were ceded by the former owners, and that they, the new owners, are entitled as neutrals to trade in France. Thus the French trade with the enemy through the agency of men of straw. The Figaro concludes:

"We can force the German Army to retreat across the frontier, but unless there is a chanwe we will never expel them from our commerce."

On the same subject the Petit Journal prints a letter from a vineyard owner stating that he is appalled by statistics of the Franco-Swiss wine trade. He says:

"I sold last year's crop to middlemen, as usual, but I am now convinced that I have been unconsciously supplying the enemy. Statistics show that Switzerland imported 68,000 hectolitres of French wines during the first five months of the present year against 40,000 in the same period last year. The increase of 28,000 almost exactly coincides with last year's French exportations to Germany, namely, $29,000. The irrefutable inference is that Germany is buying our wines as usual, for it is impossible for Swiss consumption suddenly to have increased to such an extent.

"I suggest you obtain figures from other industries to see whether trade generally with the enemy is continuing through Switzerland in normal proportions. If my suspicions are justified the total statistics would shock the whole of France. In my own case, I am unable to discover a remedy unless by withholding the whole stock, which would be tantamount to ruin. Can you find a preferable solution?"

REPORT THAT GERMANS BLOCK BELGIAN RELIEF

Said to Withhold Food From Those Refusing to Make Army Supplies.

ROTTERDAM, July 9, (via London.)—It is reported here that the German military authorities in several Belgian provinces, in an effort to force the civilians to work for the army of occupation, have withheld food supplies sent in by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium.

In Malines the supply of food is said to have been stopped because the mechanics refused to work in the railroad shops. At Courtrai the workers are reported to have been deprived of food because of their refusal to serve in barbed wire factories, while similar action was taken at Roubaix on the refusal of the workers to make sandbags for trenches.

LONDON, July 9.—Officials at the head office here of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium refused today to discuss the report that the Germans were withholding food supplies from Belgian civilians.

TAKE $310,000,000 OF BRITISH WAR LOAN

Three London Banks Subscribe for a Fourth of the New $1,250,000,000 Issue.

LONDON, July 9.—The London City and Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank today each applied for $105,000,000 of the new British war loan of $1,250,000,000. These are by far the largest subscriptions yet announced.

The London County and Westminster Bank subscribed for $100,000,000.

It is believed that the aggregate subscriptions of the principal English joint stock banks will be about £208,000,000 ($1,000,000,000). They subscribed £100,000,000 of the previous war loan, and at a conference of bankers held in London yesterday it was decided to make the subscription on this occasion double that of the old war loan.

The lists for the war loan will be kept open until midnight tomorrow. That is, any letters posted before midnight on Saturday, applying for allotments, will be in time.

It is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make a statement in the House of Commons on Monday on the result of the loan.

The London City and Midland, Lloyd's and the London County and Westminster, the three London joint stock banks which had subscribed to the new British war loan, are the three largest institutions in England. On Jan. 1 their deposits were as follows: London City and Midland, $663,516,000; Lloyd's, $564,538,000; London County and Westminster, $486,856,000. It is supposed that the accumulation of funds in recent months has greatly increased these totals.

For the purpose of comparison, it is interesting to note that this country's largest institution, the National City Bank of New York, has gross deposits of $360,000,000. The second largest, the Continental and Commercial of Chicago, has $190,774,000, and the third, the National Bank of Commerce, in New York, $180,079,000.

ANNOUNCE FRENCH CREDIT.

The $20,000,000 Obtained Here Will Be for Commercial Purposes.

If negotiations can be completed by that time, a formal announcement will be made this noon regarding the arrangement by which French bankers will obtain a new credit of $20,000,000 through the placing of acceptances with a group of New York banking institutions.

Brown Bros. & Co., who are handling the matter here, issued a brief statement yesterday confirming the story as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and emphasizing the fact there brought out that the proceeds of the credit are to be used for commercial and not war purposes. After stating that their attention had been called to THE TIMES story, Brown Bros. & Co. said in answer to inquiries:

It is true that we have been requested by a number of French institutions of undoubted standing to arrange a commercial export credit. Negotiations are now in progress, but we are not in a position to make any announcement at the present time, except to say that the proposed credit is a commercial export credit, with the double object of supplying the necessities of the French merchants and facilitating the export of American merchandise, and is not for the purpose of financing the sale of war materials to the French Government."

GERMAN LOAN TO AUSTRIA.

Dual Monarchy Will Borrow $125,000,000 from Ally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Austria-Hungary has concluded arrangements for floating a second loan in Germany amounting altogether to 300,000,000 marks, ($125,000,000.) Of this sum 305,000,000 is intended for Austria and the remainder for Hungary.

SWISS ISSUE NEW LOAN.

Vote $20,000,000 to Cover the Cost of Mobilization.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 9, (via London.)—The Swiss Government today decided to issue a new loan, to cover the cost of mobilization, of $20,000,000. The loan will bear 4½ per cent. interest, and will be issued at 96½.

SEES INDIA'S CHANCE IN GERMAN DEFEAT

Japanese Premier Says Prosperity and Liberty Can be Won by Crushing Militarism.

TOKIO, June 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"Germany will be crushed, crushed completely in the end, just as Napoleon was 100 years ago. Then will be given a splendid chance to the races of the East to achieve a success in all departments of life and overtake the West in the race for progress."

With the above words Premier Count Okuma reached the climax of an address he made last night before the Indo-Japanese Association at its annual general meeting. The object of the organization is to increase the trade relations between Japan and India.

The necessity for more trade was the point emphasized again and again by Count Okuma. This crushe of German militarism, the Premier thought, offered a great chance for the millions of East Indians to gain prosperity and liberty. The past failure of the Indians, blessed with so much natural wealth, was due to their idleness and lack of that energy which was displayed so admirably by the pioneers of Japan's industry and commerce. If once the Indians became alive to this fact they could see the time when all their dreams would come true.

"And if this great success could be achieved by India," the Premier declared, "Great Britain would willingly give the Indians liberty, even though unasked. Then the trade relations between Japan and India would be greatly improved, and the bond of alliance between Great Britain and Japan strengthened."

MISS ADDAMS TELLS OF QUEST FOR PEACE

Carnegie Hall Audience Hears of Women's Visits to Six Warring Nations.

MILITARISTS IN CONTROL

Young Men Who Are Doing the Fighting, She Says, Did Not Want the War.

Under the auspices of a score of women's and civic organizations a welcoming mass meeting was held in Carnegie Hall last night in honor of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, who recently returned to this country after acting as President of the Woman's Peace Convention held at The Hague.

In her address Miss Addams set at rest some general misapprehensions which, as other speakers pointed out, the newspapers and the general public had held concerning what the women had tried to accomplish during and after their meeting at The Hague. She told of the experiences of her small committee traveling through Europe after the convention to present the resolutions adopted at the convention to the people of these countries. Miss Addams said she and her companions had been received by the Prime Ministers of six nations in five weeks. She said that during this mission they had not dared to talk "peace" at all, but had endeavored to prepare the way for submitting to the warring nations some proposals by any agency they would deem proper, for settling the war by negotiations rather than military processes.

Miss Addams said that during their visits the committee discovered a surprising similarity of viewpoint toward the war on the part of all those engaged in it. Each one, she says, believes it was right and was united in purpose.

Fear Peace Negotiations.

Among the beliefs she found echoed in each of the countries were these: That no nation can start peace negotiations without being taken at a disadvantage, but that thorough attention would be given to proposals coming from a league of neutrals who would not be discouraged by not finding immediate acceptance of each proposition; that in each country there is a division between the military and the civil parties, which would not extend to disrupting the country, but offers good basis for an entering wedge to negotiations through the distrust of the civil element for the constantly growing power of the military. She said that those inclined toward peace in the various countries were kept from knowing their strength by the censored newspapers.

Among other of her statements were that there was a common feeling in all countries that this was an "old man's war," and that the younger element would not have brought it on. She gave instances of young soldiers of all sides who refused to shoot to kill in the trenches and said in order to get the bayonet charges all nations make their soldiers practically drunk before it was possible.

"In Germany they have a regular formula for it," she said. "In England they use rum, and the French absinthe. In other words, before the terrible bayonet charges they speak of with dread the men must be 'doped' before they will start."

Miss Addams deprecated the idea that she had any "plan" for ending the war or any advice to offer the President. She said the women of the party were not inclined to exaggerate the effect of any work they had done or overestimate the courtesy that had been extended to them by the various foreign offices.

Need Careful Understanding.

Oswald Garrison Villard, in a preceding speech, had said he hoped the audience would have "burning words from her tongue," but during the course of her remarks she said: "I do not come back, Mr. Villard, to let loose any more emotion on the world. Those of us who have been in Europe are almost afraid of words; what is needed is careful human understanding to be injected into this over-involved and over-talked situation."

Here is the part of her speech which related to her experiences in traveling through the European countries:

"I should like to reproduce some of the impressions made by this pilgrimage of ours, going to and from one Government to another, as we did to six in the space of five weeks. And the first thing that is striking is this, that everywhere one heard the same phrases. Each nation solemnly assures you it is fighting under the impulse of self-defense, to preserve its own ideals and its own tradations from those who would come in and destroy them. I almost knew what to expect and what phrases were coming after a Foreign Minister had begun. We were received in each of the capitals in each case by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the Chancellor or Prime Minister, and in each of the countries we saw members of Parliament and other men who are responsible for Government policies.

Up to the Neutrals.

"In practically all of the foreign offices, and in two of the foreign offices which are supposed to be leading one side or the other of this conflict, the men said again in very similar phrases that a nation at war cannot make negotiations or cannot express a willingness to receive negotiations, for if it does either the enemy will at once construe it as a symptom of weakness and under terms which are made the side which first suggested negotiations will suffer as being considered the side that was suing for peace.

"But they said in all of the foreign offices that if some other power presents propositions, if neutral people may be gotten together, people who will command the respect of the foreign offices to whom their propositions are presented, if a small crowd is ready to get together and study the situation seriously and to make propositions, once, twice, or thrice, no matter how often they may be turned down, if they finally find something upon which negotiations might commence, there is none of the warring nations that would not be glad to receive such service. Now, that came to us unequivocably.

"You can only say to these people as you go from one country to another that if this war is ever to be settled through negotiations, and some time it must be, Heaven knows when—you say to those men, Why not begin now before the military becomes even further entrenched? Why not begin now when you still have enough power to hold them to their own statements, to hold them to their own purposes, and not allow them to rule and control the absolute destinies of the nation?

"Now, I am quite aware that in every country, broadly speaking, we met the civil people and not the military. I am quite aware that it was natural for us to meet the pacifists, although they are hardly known under that name. But because we did meet so many of them I am willing to believe that there must be more of the same type of minds in every country, quite as loyal as the military people, but believing that the military message is the wrong message and cannot in the end establish those things which are so dear to their hearts. Now, that is something to work upon, and when peace comes it must come through the people within those countries having some sort of claim on the people of the same type of mind who are dwelling in other countries.

Blames Censorship.

"So, as we went about, people would say to us in regard to the press, 'If you see so-and-so, say a word about lessening the censorship.' But we said no, we cannot carry messages from the citizens to their Government. But over and over again this request was made. When we got into one country they would say, 'Are people talking that way over there, too? That is just what they are saying here.' But they do not know each other from one country to another and the individuals, with like beliefs, cannot find each other within the country itself.

"Another point of similarity we found in all the warring nations—we heard it everywhere—was this, that this war was an old man's war; that the young men who were dying, the young men who were doing the fighting, were not the men ho wanted the war, and were not the men who believed in the war. That somewhere in church and State, somewhere in the high places of society, elderly people and middle-aged people had established themselvs and had convinced themselves that this was a righteous war and must be fought, and the young men must do the fighting. Now this is a terrible indictment, and I admit I cannot substantiate it, but I would like to bring some details before you to back it up, so to speak."

The presiding officer was Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and the other speakers besides Miss Addams were Oswald Garrison Villard, George Foster Peabody, Professor George W. Kirchwey, and Congressman Meyer London. David Bispham sang, among his numbers being a poem relating to the war, set to music from Beethoven.

WIRELESS CONTROLS GERMAN AIR TORPEDO

New and Terrible Weapon Said to Be Designed to Attack British Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 10.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent cables:

"Mention has already been made in official dispatches of air torpedoes, and I have read several references to their construction and service but, judging from the plans I have seen, Germany's new aerial torpedo differs from the idea of its design held in England.

"The aerial torpedo, invented by a Swedish officer and sold to the Krupps, may have been the basis of Germany's new air weapon, but certainly it is not the finished article. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell and is fitted with a turbine engine, driven by gas pressure. The German air torpedo is more like an airship. It is fitted with propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless. The German aerial torpedo can theoretically remain in the air three hours, and can be controlled from a distance of two miles.

Both weapons are discharged from a tube, like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

"In shape this torpedo of the air, which is about seven feet long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel, and the inner of material similar to that used in Zeppelins. About a sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom and an electric motor generator secured to the top of the machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves, acting on the telefunken system.

"The air torpedo is inflated with water gas and compressed air gas, but as it is heavier than air two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in air, while the motive power is supplied by two propellers. Both screws and propellers are connected with the same shaft, which runs through the body of the torpedo.

"When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, hovers immediately over a selected target, it is made to assume a vertical position. The lifting horizontal screws and propellers are stopped and the torpedo dives to the ground, carrying a large quantity of high explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary shell, and it is said that in two torpedoes there is sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

"Originally these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain improvements it has now been found that they can be manipulated from warships.

"According to my information Germany proposes to use torpedoes of the air against the British fleet, and for that purpose small swift craft, armed only with aerial torpedoes, are building or have already been built. So far this flying death has not been employed against the Allies, but I learn that it is to be tried probably over London this Summer.

"For the purpose of publication I have tried to be as non-technical as possible in describing Germany's new and terrible weapon of the air, but I warn my readers that this aerial torpedo is not a fantastic invention of the Jules Verne type and destined to scare the British people by its terrifying impossibilities.

"The torpedo is a practical weapon, invented by a practical engineer, and it has been tested to the satisfaction of the German military and naval authorities. Undoubtedly this is the secret invention of which we have heard so many whispers that the Germans have held in reserve for the British fleet.

"Of the German automatic guns I can as yet write little. The idea is to increase the rapidity of fire of big guns by the automatic feeding of shells. In other words, the Germans are seeking to construct a big gun that can pour out shells as a Maxim pours out bullets.

TO AID BLINDED SOLDIERS.

Joseph H. Choate Heads Committee Organized in This Country.

A nation-wide organization, to be known as the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, the President of which is Joseph H. Choate, has just been organized. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt is the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and among the members are United States Senator Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma; Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education; Miss Winifred Holt, Herbert L. Satterlee, Ex-President William H. Taft, Arthur Williams and W. Forbes Morgan, who is the Treasurer of the Executive Committee. Others in the general organization are Adolph Lewisohn, Jacob H. Schiff, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Henry Phipps, and Isaac N. Seligman.

That there are already over 5,000 blind soldiers in Paris alone, is stated in a cablegram just received from Miss Winifred Holt, who is now in Europe. Miss Holt is Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, and has been active for several years in the work of relieving and educating those who have lost their eyesight. She recently went to Europe to undertake similar work there in behalf of the soldiers who had given their eyesight for their various countries.

In a statement the purposes of the committee are set forth as follows:

To find the blind sufferers, some of whom are marooned in improvided hospitals and farm houses. The committee will send visitors and teachers to these blind soldiers, furnish them with entertainment, through reading, games, &c. It will seek to consider the men's individual interests and abilities, and as far as possible to train them in trades and occupations for which their blindness has temporarily unfitted them, or to find new openings in which they may become wage earners. When they have become proficient it is hoped whenever possible to return them to their home surroundings with the knowledge and tools to make them self-helpful. When this is not practical it is hoped to establish them in congenial surroundings, where they may again have a feeling of independence and well-being.

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CUT IN RATES NEXT WEEK

Metz Resents Secretary Redfield's Statements—Tells Why He Holds Stock in Company.

The actual transfer of the Telefunken Wireless Station at Sayville, L. I., from private to Federal control took place yesterday. Captain William H. G. Bullard was present as the representative of the Navy Department, while Dr. Karl Georg Frank represented the Atlantic Communication Company, the corporation which operates the station in this country.

The work of completing the new 100 kilowatt plant, which is to replace the present 35 kilowatt one, is being rushed, and it is expected that the new apparatus will be ready for transatlantic communication by Thursday. This new and more powerful apparatus will make possible communication with Nauen, Germany, at all times of the day and night, according to officials of the Atlantic Communication Company.

At the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company, which handles the work for the Sayville station, it was said yesterday that a great improvement in transatlantic communication between this country, Germany, and Austria-Hungary is to be expected if the hopes of the wireless people are realized as to the power and efficiency of the newly-installed apparatus.

At the present time, it was pointed out, direct wireless service with Germany has not been any too reliable, it being possible, with the smaller Telefunken apparatus, to wireless to Nauen on an average of not more than one or two hours a day, and even good results were obtained only under the most favorable static conditions.

Coincident with the taking over of the plant by the Navy Department it was announced that the present rate of $1 a word to Germany would be cut in half and that the $1.08 rate to Austria-Hungary to fifty-eight cents a word. In both instances the rate is plus the land charges on both sides of the ocean. The fifty-eight-cent word rate will also apply to Turkey, Sweden, and Switzerland, with similar rates in each instance added to the wireless rate.

Herman A. Metz, President of the Atlantic Communication Company, took exception yesterday to parts of the report made by Secretary of Commerce Redfield with reference to the ownership of the Sayville plant. In the course of that statement Secretary Redfield said that "only Herman A. Metz and a few others, who are American citizens, own any stock in the company, and what they own is understood to be merely for the purpose of qualification as officers of the company. The rest of the stock is owned in Germany."

"I have known Redfield for twenty years and I would like to know what he means by that statement," said Mr. Metz, "and if he means to impugn my motives in this affair I desire to know. As a matter of fact Redfield does not know what he is talking about. I do own a substantial amount of stock in the Atlantic Communication Company, and every share of it is paid for. When England cut the cables to Germany I could not communicate with Germany, and as I do business with a great many German concerns I bought stock in the company that operates the Sayville plant, the principal reason for the purchase of the stock being that I hoped thereby to be able to communicate more readily, if possible, with dyestuff manufacturers and others in Germany, whose representative in this country I am.

"This certainly did not indicate any intention or desire on my part to be unneutral. Can the same be said of the activities of certain bankers, manufacturers of ammunition, and others who are busy day and night working for the Allies? When I was in Europe in December not a single cablegram sent to me reached me, and now when I hear from the other side the messages come to some one of my employes.

"I have been working in the interest of American manufacturers and nothing more. Can that be said also of certain high officials in this country? Why, only this morning I received a letter from Washington asking me to try and get some colors to help the Government in the manufacture of its Treasury notes and asking that I have them sent direct to the Government by parcel post.

"But back to Redfield and his statement. I think he shows poor taste, to say the least, when he makes the statement he does about me. I might mention that at one time Redfield was connected in an official capacity with the Bliss & Williams people in Brooklyn, and the Bliss people make a specialty of naval torpedoes."

A man who is prominent in telegraphic affairs in this country said yesterday in discussing the taking over of the Sayville plant, that no matter what was said by the Telefunken people it would be possible for a submarine in British waters to catch a message now and then wirelessed from this side. A submarine could not send to Sayville, but if it was fitted with wireless it certainly would at times be able to "listen in" and catch messages out of the air, even those from the most distant stations.

Formal Protest from Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Daniels today received from the Atlantic Communication Company, which has been operating the German radio station at Sayville, L. I., a letter stating that the company would be glad to co-operate with the Navy Department in the Government operation and control of that plant, but explaining that "in order to maintain our legal rights we will file formal protest against the action."

The letter was made public by Secretary Daniels, as follows:

Hon. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Your letter of the 7th, in which you state "that in pursuance of an order issued by the President, the Navy Department of the United States will take over the active control and operation of the Sayville radio station belonging to the Atlantic Communication Company," was delivered to us this day by Captain W. H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of Naval Radio Service.

According to your request we have arranged with Captain Bullard the details of the transfer of the control and operation of the station, and shall be very glad to co-operate with the officers of the Navy Department in every way to maintain the uninterrupted service of the station and the high efficiency of same, at the same time protecting the best interests of the company.

In order to maintain our legal rights, however, we will file formal protest against this action. Very respectfully,

ATLANTIC COMMUNICATION COMPANY.
H. A. METZ, President.
Dr. K. G. FRANK, Secretary-Treas.

HEARD SHIP LINE FAILED.

Report Involving Hamburg-American Company Is Denied Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A local insurance newspaper publishes a report that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has failed, having suffered immense losses as a consequence of a number of its steamers having been captured, while others have been interned by neutral powers or compelled to remain in German ports. It is said that the daily loss, including interest, sust

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SAY RESERVE BANKS AID ENTENTE ALLIES

Protest Is Laid Before Reserve Board by "Labor's National Peace Council."

IT TALKS OF A "PANIC"

And Thinks Government May Be Held Liable for Indemnity by Certain Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The claim advanced by Professor Jastrow, the German economist, that the United States Government was guilty of violating neutrality in permitting Federal Reserve banks to be utilized in transactions to obtain money for buying war munitions for the Allies, was the basis for charges laid before the Federal Reserve Board today by former Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, as general counsel of Labor's National Peace Council, the new organization of mysterious origin which has entered into the propaganda against the shipment of war munitions from the United States to Europe.

Labor's Peace Council was organized formally in Washington two days after former Secretary Bryan delivered an address at a "peace" meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York in which persons instrumental in organizing Labor's Peace Council were prominent. It appears to be closely affiliated with the Anti-Trust League, an organization intimately connected with David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," who is out on bail pending an appeal from the penitentiary sentence imposed on him by the Federal Court in New York City after his conviction of the charge of impersonating a Government officer. Among the members of Labor's Peace Council are Henry B. Martin and Herman Schulteis, who are regarded as Lamar's representatives in Washington.

Mr. Fowler's Protest.

Mr. Fowler's long argument is in the nature of a protest against the issue of Federal Reserve notes by any member bank of the Federal Reserve system, if such notes are to be used to buy war munitions or float a loan for any of the European belligerents. The statements are made that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the agent of several of the belligerents, and as such is engaged in the purchase of large amounts of war supplies in the United States, and, further, that to liquidate war contracts the firm has entered into agreements based on the issue of Federal Reserve notes to be authorized by the Federal Reserve Board.

This alleged act by the Federal Reserve Board is declared to be an act of the Government of the United States and in violation of the spirit and terms of The Hague Treaty of 1907, Article 6, of which treaty reads as follows:

"The supply in any manner directly or indirectly by a neutral power to a belligerent power of warships, ammunition, or war material of any kind whatever, is forbidden."

Allege a Conspiracy.

It is charged in the Fowler letter that as early as August, 1914, in furtherance of what is designated as a "conspiracy" representations were made to officials of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia, that if these Governments would employ J. P. Morgan & Co. as agents, the firm would assist these Governments to obtain in the United States credits to the amount at least of $500,000,000.

These credits, it is alleged, were to be based on acts secured by obligations of one or more of the belligerent Governments or by securities of American Federal, State, or Municipal Governments, or railroads, or industrial corporations, as might be best available and procurable by or on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The money raised by the transaction was to be used under the direction of J. P. Morgan & Co., to buy in the United States war supplies, ammunition, metals, horses, mules, clothing, grain, and other food supplies, submarines, aeroplanes, and various other war supplies for use of the Governments in question.

These propositions, it is alleged, were accepted. It is asserted that the firm has undertaken, through the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the National Park Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce of New York and other banks in various cities, all of whom are member banks of the Reserve system, loans, discounts, and advances, and credits amounting to over $200,000,000. It is charged that it is now the intention of J. P. Morgan & Co. to secure from Reserve banks a further loan of $300,000,000 for war purposes.

In view of these alleged facts, it is urged that the Federal Reserve Board should exercise great caution to prevent the consummation of plans and operations which would involve the United States Government in unneutral acts and an appeal is made to the board to grant a public hearing as soon as practicable and permit the representatives of Labor's Peace Council to offer evidence and testimony to establish the truth of the allegations made.

Indemnity Demand Indicated.

"The possibility of international complications in consequence of a failure to enforce a strict neutrality in the conduct of the financial operations of reserve banks, which depend on the authorization of the Federal Reserve Board for the issue of reserve notes, is strongly suggested and the possibility of being confronted by a demand for a very large war indemnity is indicated. Mr. Fowler says that on the present scale of operations which may be held to be unneutral, such an indemnity might easily reach $1,000,000,000.

In part the letter is as follows:

"The sums so procured have in fact been secured by the conspirators as agents of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, and the said moneys have been utilized exclusively in connection with the purchase and shipment from within the United States of war materials.

"We further charge that there has existed, and now exists, a full and complete knowledge on the part of many officers and Directors of various member banks and Federal Reserve banks, that this vast mass of loans, discounts, and money advances have been obtained by the conspirators acting as agents and representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, with intent to utilize the moneys received exclusively for the purpose of purchasing in the United States war materials.

"We charge that these officers and Directors of member banks and Federal Reserve banks, possessing this guilty knowledge, have sedulously concealed from your honorable board, the Controller of the Currency, and the National Bank Examiners, the real character of these transactions and true purposes for which the moneys were being used.

"With knowledge that the condition of affairs above specified actually exists with reference to member banks and Federal Reserve banks in the Federal Reserve system, we feel fully justified in saying that the country is about to be confronted with a crisis, not only in its banking system, but also in its relations to certain of the belligerent countries now at war.

"In our judgment it is perfectly clear that unless the operations of the conspirators in obtaining moneys from member banks and Federal Reserve banks are immediately put an end to, the consequence will be that these institutions will be loaded down with enormous commitants, growing out of transactions of a character absolutely forbidden by Congress in the Federal Reserve act, and which seemed well designed to afford certain of the belligerent Governments now at war a perfect opportunity in their own good time to present a huge bill or claim for indemnity from the United States.

Liability of the Government.

"Should it appear in evidence subsequent to the original advance or loan by the member bank, (an undertaking in which there was no participation by any officer of the Government), that the member bank had applied to the Federal Reserve Bank for a loan or rediscount, with actual intent of obtaining aid in money from the Federal Reserve Bank for the purpose of enabling it (the member bank) to continue or renew a pre-existing loan made to a belligerent Government or its agents, and if it appeared that the member bank did in fact obtain a loan of money from the Federal Reserve Bank, which in turn enabled the member bank to make a loan to a belligerent Government or its representatives or agents, then an international court of arbitration would doubtless hold that our Government was liable for having extended and furnished aid in money to a belligerent Government, even though it was conceded that the Federal Reserve Bank had no notice or information that the purpose of the member bank in obtaining the money was to use it for either of the aforesaid purposes; nor would such a ruling or holding of the court of arbitration be affected or modified upon a showing that the member bank in obtaining a loan from the Federal Reserve Bank had done so by the use of collateral upon which the Federal Reserve Bank had a perfect right to loan, according to the terms of the Federal Reserve act.

"The determining factor, as affecting the liability of our Government, would be the one consideration as to what the money was actually used for, and no plea in abatement could be successfully interposed by way of proof that the Federal Reserve Bank had absolutely no information tending even to put it on inquiry or notice that the true object for which the loan was sought or the money to be used was other than an entirely legitimate commercial purpose.

Alabama Case Precedent.

"The contentions as advanced by our own Government in the Alabama case, as upheld by the International Court of Arbitration, and at the instance of our Government written into the body of international law, when examined, are found sufficient in themselves to establish the correctness of the view here expressed on this branch of the matter now under consideration."

Mr. Fowler contends that unless the practices alleged are stopped conditions will be created that "will result either in our Government being made liable for an indemnity probably reaching in amount the sum of $1,000,000,000 or find the country confronted with the threatening menace of an impending bank panic consequent upon the actions of the member banks in becoming waterlogged with loans made upon an abnormally large scale to agents of belligerent Governments, and secured only by stocks and bonds and notes, drafts and acceptances of such agents."

It is urged on the Federal Reserve Board that its regulations in regard to discounts be amended so as to forbid advances of money in any form where it is certain that such advances are in the interest of any belligerent power, and where the amount involved is in excess of $50,000 to require an affidavit as to the uses to which the money is to be put. It is also asked that a circular be sent to all Reserve banks and member banks making plain that the Federal Reserve Board disapproves of making discounts or loans in any manner for war purposes.

WILSON AT CHILD'S PARTY.

Visits Studios and Admires Works of the Late Sculptor Saint-Gaudens.

CORNISH, N. H., July 9.—President Wilson devoted more than an hour today to a visit to the studios of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, where are stored the originals or copies of most of his works. A bust of the late James McCosh, President of Princeton for many years, interested Mr. Wilson greatly. He studied it for several minutes, and told several anecdotes about Dr. McCosh.

The President was shown about the studios by Mrs. Saint-Gaudens. He was accompanied on his visit by Francis B. Sayre, his son-in-law, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician, and was joined just before he left by Mrs. Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, who had taken luncheon with a neighbor.

While President Wilson was examining the sculptures a grandchild of Saint-Gaudens was having a birthday party on the lawn outside, and the President was asked to meet the group of boys and girls invited to the party. He gravely shook hands with the children and watched them while they played "drop the handkerchief" and other games.

Because of the visit to the studios the President did not take his usual automobile ride. He played golf today with Dr. Grayson, and tonight remained indoors with his family.

GEN. HUERTA HELD AT FORT BLISS NOW

Taken from El Paso Jail After Refusing to Promise to Leave the Border.

FIVE ASSOCIATES RELEASED

Carranza Forces Plan Entry Into Mexico City Today—Vera Cruz Protest on Food Distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 9.—General Victoriano Huerta appeared before United States Commissioner George B. Oliver today and waived his preliminary hearing on charges of violating American neutrality filed at San Antonio. His bond was fixed at $15,000, and when it was not provided United States Marshal Captain John H. Rogers escorted him to Fort Bliss, where he will be closely guarded by United States Deputy Marshals. The transfer was made by agreement of Huerta's attorneys and United States District Attorney J. L. Camp.

General Huerta's trial at San Antonio was set for Dec. 20. The bond of $15,000 to answer the San Antonio charge of conspiracy he declined to give.

At Fort Bliss Huerta is enjoying comfortable officers' quarters after his week of confinement in the County Jail.

Arrangements were also made with the Federal officials for the release of the five men arrested with Huerta, and they were freed on bonds of $5,000 each after waiving their preliminary hearing.

The order for the transfer of General Huerta came direct from Washington and was the result of the protest which General Huerta made against conditions in the county jail here. He is known to have sent a private message to Washington last night, and this is believed to have resulted in the order for his transfer to Fort Bliss.

General Huerta received an offer of liberty today on the understanding that he was to go to New York and remain until his hearing.

"I refuse to accept any conditional pardon," he replied in the Federal Court. "I also wish it understood that I am not waiving my hearing because of any idea of guilt, but only for present expediency. Anything to get out of that jail will suit me, and I am pleased that I am to be the guest of the army once more, for that is where I love to be, and I do not deserve to be jailed as a common felon when I have done nothing. The army knows how to care for a military man and I am entirely satisfied. At first I was worried because I was leaving my friends behind, but now that I know that they are released I am as happy as an old man under such a charge could be. I will sleep my first peaceful sleep in two weeks tonight, for I am with the army and that is my element."

J. B. Ratner, Huerta's interpreter, was released on a bond of $5,000; General Eduardo Cauz on $2,500 bond, General José Delgado on $5,000, Enrique Gorostiete on $5,000, and General Ignacio Bravo, aged 82, on his own recognizance when he gave his word he would appear for the hearing. The bonds were signed by James G. McNary and J. F. Primm, El Paso bankers. Upon giving bond the men were assured there would be no other charges filed against them and that they were free.

José Alesio Robles, a former Mexican General, was arrested by Federal authorities today, charged with conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws. In default of $5,000 bonds he was taken to jail.

Robles was named in the charges filed by Federal authorities at San Antonio, including those against General Victoriano Huerta and five others arrested with him.

Robles was a Brigadier General under the late Porfirio Diaz, and for a time was in command of the Tampico garrison under the Huerta régime.

BRITAIN AT CRISIS, SAYS KITCHENER

Continued from Page 1.

equipment, Lord Kitchener made the statement that now the War Office was able to equip all men enlisting.

Lord Kitchener's Speech.

The text of Lord Kitchener's speech follows in part:

"Hitherto the remarks I have found it necessary to make on recruiting have been mainly addressed to the House of Lords, but I have felt that the time has now come when I may with advantage make another and larger demand on the resources of English manhood.

"Enjoying as I do the privilege of a Freeman of this great city, I am sure my words, uttered in the heart of London, will spread broadcast throughout the nation."

The Secretary of War here referred to the bravery of the Indian forces and the Canadians, fighting "alongside their British and French comrades in Flanders and presenting a solid and impenetrable front."

"In the Dardanelles," Lord Kitchener continued, "the Australians and New Zealanders combined already have accomplished a feat of arms almost unexampled in brilliancy, and are pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion.

"In each of these great Dominions new and large contingents are being prepared, while South Africa, not content with the successful conclusion of an arduous campaign in Southwest Africa, is now offering large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of the war.

"Strengthened by the unflinching support of our fellow-citizens across the seas, we seek to develop our own military resources to their utmost limits, and this is the purpose which brings us together today."

Specifying the three things necessary to conduct a modern war successfully as men, material, and money, Lord Kitchener said that the Government with its new loan was supplying money with final marked success and that the Ministry of Munitions was handling its work in a highly satisfactory manner. He continued:

"The Vital Need of Men."

"There still remains the vital need of men to fill the ranks of our armies, and it is to emphasize this point and to bring it home to the people of this country that I have come here.

"When I took up the office I hold I did so as a soldier and not as a politician, and I warned my fellow-countrymen that the war would be not only arduous but long. In one of my earliest statements made after the beginning of the war I said that I should require 'more men and still more until the enemy is crushed.' I repeat that statement today with even greater insistence.

"All the reasons which led me to think in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one hold good at the present time. It is true that we are in an immeasurably better situation now than we were ten months ago, but our position today is at least as serious as it was then.

"Through preparedness Germany, due to her strenuous efforts, sustained at high pressure for some forty years, has issued in a military organization as complex in character as it is perfect in machinery.

"It is true that Germany's long preparation enabled her to utilize her whole resources from the very commencement of the war, while our policy is one of gradually increasing our effective forces. It might be said with truth that she must decrease while we must increase."

The speakers here dwelt on the question of raising new armies, "some of which have already made their presence felt at the front," and continued:

"From the first there has been a satisfactory and constant flow of recruits, and the falling off in numbers recently is apparent in the recruiting returns has been, I believe, due in great degree to circumstances of a temporary character.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the response that has been made to my previous appeal, but I am here today to make another demand on the manhood of the country to come forward to its defense.

"I was from the first unwilling to ask for a supply of men in excess of the equipment available for them. I hold it to be most undesirable that soldiers keen to take their place in the field should be thus checked and possibly discouraged, or that the completion of their training should be hampered owing to the lack of arms.

Arms for All Recruits.

"We now happily have reached a period when it can be said that this drawback has been surmounted and that the troops in training can be supplied with sufficient arms and material to turn them out as efficient soldiers. Now we are able to clothe and equip all recruits as they come in, and thus the call for men no longer is restricted by any limitation.

"It is an axiom that the larger an army is the greater is its need of an ever swelling number of men of recruitable age to maintain its full strength, yet at the same time the supply of those very men is automatically decreasing.

"The time has now come when something more is required to insure the demands of our forces over the seas being fully met, and to enable the large reserve of men imperatively required for the proper conduct of the war to be formed and trained.

"The dimensions of the new army already have reached a figure which only a short while ago would have been considered utterly unthinkable, but there is a tendency, perhaps, to overlook the fact that these large armies require still larger reserves to make good the wastage at the front.

"And one cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect will be large, continuous, and persistent: for one feels that our gallant soldiers in the fighting line are beckoning with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic to those who remain at home to come out and play their part, too.

"The recruiting meetings, the marches, and the unwearied labors of the recruiting officers, committees, and individuals have born good fruit, but we must go a step further to attract and attach individuals who from shyness or other causes have not yet yielded to their own patriotic impulses.

"When your registration is completed we shall anyhow be able to note the men between the ages of 19 and 40 who are not required for munition or other necessary industrial work, and, therefore, available, if physically fit, for the fighting line. Steps will be taken to approach with a view to enlistment all possible candidates for the army, unmarried men to be preferred before the married men, as far as may be.

"The work of completing the registration will extend over some weeks. Meanwhile, it is of vital and paramount importance that as large a number of men as possible should press forward to enlist. I would urge all employers to help by releasing all men qualified for service, replacing them by men not recruitable, as the result of age, or by women, as already has been found feasible in so many cases.

Secrecy as to Numbers Needed.

"What the numbers required are likely to be it is clearly inexpedient to shout abroad. Our constant refusal to publish either these or any other figures likely to prove useful to the enemy needs neither explanation nor apology.

"It has often been urged that if more information were given as to the work, and whereabouts of the various units, recruiting would be strongly stimulated, but this is the precise information which would be of the greatest value to the enemy, and it is agreeable to note that a German Prince in high command ruefully conceded the other day his complete ignorance of our new army.

"But one set of figures is available for everybody. This is supplied by the casualty lists. With regard to these lists, however serious and sad as they here exist, two points be borne in mind. Firstly, that a very large percentage of the casualties represents comparatively slight hurts, the sufferers from which in time return to the front; and secondly, that if the figures seem to run very high the magnitude of the operations is thereby suggested. Indeed, these casualty lists, whose great length may now and again induce an undue impression, are an instructive indication of the huge extent of the operations undertaken and now reached by the British forces in the field.

"There are two classes of men to whom my appeal must be addressed—those for whom it is claimed that they are indispensable whether for work directly associated with our military operations or for other purposes, public or private; and, second, those to whom has been applied the ugly name of shirkers.

"As regards the former the question must searchingly be driven home whether their duties, however responsible, however important in this time of stress be adequately carried out by men unfit for active military service or by women.

"And here I cannot refrain from paying a tribute of grateful recognition to the large number of women of every class and phase of life who have come forward and have placed their services unreservedly at their country's disposal.

"The harvest, of course, is looming large in many minds. It is possible that men engaged in agriculture have so far not come forward owing to their harvest duties. This may be a good reason at the moment, but it can only be accepted if they notify their names at once and report as recruits on the very day after the harvest is garnered.

"Also the question of private employment of recruitable men for any sort of domestic service is an acute one which must gravely and unselfishly be considered by master and man alike."

The Field Marshal said there had been much talk about shirkers—that is, persons doing literally nothing to help the country—but that this should not be exaggerated, for he believed the residuum of absolute "do nothings" was relatively small.

Lord Kitchener particularly addressed himself to persons now engaged in patriotic or other useful work who found in this work an excuse for not joining the army. For instance, he said, there were many special constables of military age. All these he urged to search their consciences to ask themselves if they really had a valid excuse for not joining the army.

"It is not for me to tell you your duty; that is a matter for your conscience," the Secretary of War said. "But make up your minds, and do so quickly, and be certain your so-called reason is not a selfish excuse. It has been well said that in every man's life there is one supreme hour to which all his earlier experience moves and from which all future results may be reckoned.

A Supreme Hour for England.

"For every individual Briton as well as for our national existence that solemn hour is now striking. Let us take heed of the great opportunity which it offers and which most assuredly we must grasp now and at once, or never.

"Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shirk nothing, and shrink from nothing, if only we may lend our full weight to the impetus which shall carry to victory the cause of our honor and of our freedom."

In moving a vote of thanks to Earl Kitchener and pledging the City of London to support him, Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, answered a section of the British press which has recently been attacking the War Minister. He said:

"It is enough to say of him that he possesses the absolute confidence of every colleague in the Cabinet, and, what is more, the absolute confidence and unflinching devotion of a grateful nation. I do not know a poorer service any one could give his country than to attempt to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener."

Sir Edward concluded:

"Voluntary recruiting is now on its trial. Does any one doubt if it fails that we shall hesitate to apply compulsory service?"

PAYS TRIBUTE TO KITCHENER.

Walter H. Long Says He Has Rendered an Immortal Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Daily Chronicle says that a trenchant reply to the yellow press attacks on Lord Kitchener was given yesterday by Walter H. Long, President of the Local Government Board, in a speech which he made on the National Register bill. The speech was important from many standpoints, and not least because of the emphasis laid upon the freedom of the Government to adopt compulsory service should it think it necessary. Mr. Long said:

"As a member of the late Opposition it might naturally be supposed that it would be agreeable to me to find fault with and criticise the policy of my opponents. It is not because I now belong to the coalition Government that I want to escape criticism, but I do say that this is no time to criticise, to find fault, to deal with errors of the past, to trace them out in their fullness, or to track them to their real foundation, or to blame this man or that man for them. Our duty today is paramount. It is to grapple with the present and to put things right for the future.

"I have said that the policy of the late Government was severely criticised in the direction of a want of economic and wisely directed use of the services of the nation. Well, if I had to find apologies for the late Government I could find them by the ream, but I will compress them into a sentence or two.

"Today is the 9th of July. Let any man among us try to remember what he was thinking of, what our country was like, what our resources were on July 9, 1914. Let him realize, if he can—and I do not think he can do this fully unless he has traveled all over the country—let him realize how marvelous a change has come over this land in these eleven months. Why, we hardly know it. It is now one great armed camp.

"There are critics, who, I see, are prepared to find fault with Lord Kitchener. Well, there are men in this land who would find fault with the Archangel Gabriel if he came down here, and sought to administer our Government.

"Remember what our army was on July 9 last and what it is today, and if you are inclined to criticise Lord Kitchener never forget this fact—that to him more than to any other living man is due the creation of a great armed force. This nation owes to Lord Kitchener a debt which it can never repay, and although I, an old member of Parliament and a member of successive Cabinets, welcome free criticism, this is not the moment to cause the man anxiety of mind or pain by criticising or blaming him. This is a moment to aid him, to give him all the help we can in the discharge of his arduous task, and to assure him that, whatever mistakes have been made, he has rendered us an immortal service in the work he has done.

"The nation thanks him and is beginning to help him to do more until the war is ended in the only way in which it can possibly be ended, in victory for the Allies and the restoration of peace to the world on stable foundations."

ATTACK KITCHENER'S CRITICS.

London Papers Applaud Carson's Speech Praising Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial article on yesterday's Guildhall meeting, says:

"There were few louder or more purposive cheers than those which greeted Sir Edward Carson's declaration that 'he did not know a poorer service that any man could give to his country than to attempt even to the very smallest degree to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener.' If there is one thing more than another that must sap and ultimately destroy the strength of a people in wartime it is the wanton destruction of confidence in their leaders."

The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon the same passage in Sir Edward's speech, says:

"Apart from the black ingratitude either of carping criticism or downright malice, that is the simple truth, for the debt which Great Britain owes Lord Kitchener is already beyond all computation. It grows and will grow till this war is over and his herculean task is done."

The Daily Express editorial says:

"During the last few weeks we have witnessed the spectacle of a continuous and ever increasing attack on the Government by an irresponsible but highly organized faction. What is the object of these attacks? Knowing the gravity of the situation, there are still people in this country free from the trammels of lunatic asylums who imagine that they can improve upon the improvised machinery of the Government by themselves undertaking the task.

"There can be no other explanation of the twists and turns of this remarkable cabal. It is high time that the country awoke to the sinister fact that its destinies are being played with by adventurers, and that if we are not careful we shall be in the abyss of an intrigue from which nothing but a military dictatorship will save us."

TO ENTER CAPITAL TODAY.

Carranza Forces a Mile Outside—Protest on Food Distribution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 9.—The Constitutionalists have entered Peralvillo, one mile from the centre of Mexico City.

They will make the formal entrance into the city tomorrow.

After a parade today protesting against the distribution of foodstuffs, General Carranza refused to make a statement. A Cabinet official states that General Carranza is annoyed by the distribution of food without consulting the civil authorities.

The parade was orderly. All business houses were closed and trolley service suspended. More than 3,000 persons marched.

Large banners were carried saying: "We are not hungry except for Liberty." "We know how to work; we do not ask for charity." "We have no hunger here, we have social revolution which asks for justice."

Mexicans say they are willing to accept assistance of the Red Cross where it is needed, but not here, where no hunger exists. A branch of the Red Cross in Mexico has always helped those in distress, but the people are not willing to accept assistance directed by the United States Government.

Newspapers here charge that Consul Canada is sending false reports on condition in the city. El Dictaen, an independent paper, says:

"We protest energetically in the name of the honorable and patriotic City of Vera Cruz against the evil designs of the reactionary party of traitors working through foreign channels.

"No hunger exists here. Vera Cruz has and will take care of the needy as always."

Notice of the opening of a station for distribution had caused the issue of a handbill saying corn and beans were offered to justify intervention for the cause of hunger. Stephen Bonsal, the Red Cross agent, asked the Government to suppress the circular.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY.

Results of Fighting in Central Mexico Still in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—General Villa telegraphed an American consular agent at Chihuahua today that he had led the Carranza forces under General Hill into a trap and severely defeated them in the vicinity of Aguascalientes. The consular report reached the State Department tonight, contradicting a message from an American Consul at Aguascalientes earlier in the day, who reported that General Villa had been defeated south of Aguascalientes, and that his forces were retreating northward.

Secretary of Lansing today revealed that many of the Consuls in Mexico recently had been sending comprehensive reports on the economic situation, and some of them had expressed the opinion that while there was a food shortage now, the problem would become generally acute in the southern republic within three or four weeks.

HEAR OF FELIX DIAZ PLOT.

Government Agents Find Rumored Expedition Didn't Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—An investigation undertaken by the Department of Justice to ascertain whether a Mexican revolutionary expedition in the interest of General Felix Diaz was on its way to Mexico on the steamer Atlanta from Baltimore was practically suspended this afternoon when the Carranza Revolutionary Agency in Washington notified the department that the Atlanta was owned by the Carranza Government and was carrying war supplies to Vera Cruz. According to the story told to the department officials, no expeditionary force organized in this country is on board the Atlanta.

The Department of Justice will make some further inquiries to determine whether adherents of Felix Diaz are at work in this country with the object of organizing another Mexican revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 9.—The steamer Alameda, supposedly bought by General Carranza, sailed today for Vera Cruz via Progreso.

Seeks Light on Canadian Rifles.

LONDON, July 8.—Sir Arthur Basil Markham, Liberal Member of Parliament for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire, asked the War Office for information in the House of Commons this afternoon for practical confirmation of the assertions made by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, who said that the Canadian Ross rifle had been the subject of trial; that the report of the military authorities of France had been forwarded to the Canadian Government, and that in the light of this report the War Office contract for a supply of this rifle was being reviewed.

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By Booth Tarkington

Every one is discussing this interesting novel. Thus far it is the most talked about book of the year. We will let The Bookman speak in its favor: "Broke all records in the history of The Bookman lists, with four hundred and four out of a possible four hundred and fifty points. It held first place in thirty-eight out of the forty-five reports."

Empty Pockets

By Rupert Hughes

The Boston Herald says: "A Balzac would hardly know the secret soul of all (New York), but Mr. Hughes possesses sufficient acquaintance with the types under inspection to give them the look of life. As to the story, it is very long and readable, exciting in spots. In these rapid days it is quite a triumph to keep a story of 600 pages interesting to the end." And The N. Y. Times: "She is a lovely and lovable heroine, this reckless, sympathetic, sweet-natured Muriel. The plot is a very intricate one, and it has plenty of exciting moments, including a taxicab abduction and chase which is really quite thrilling. It is told with a good deal of clever phrasing and contains admirable description."

The Primrose Ring

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"This beautiful fantasy, written in a semi-humorous, semi-pathetic vein, but always with the pen of the master hand who reached the heart, carries its lesson, and should be read by all hospital trustees, and those who have to do particularly with children. It has the true Dickens spirit."—Pittsburgh Press. "One doesn't often come upon a fairy tale for the grown-ups, but here it is, made up of love and human and Celtic magic in such admirable proportions that you are bound to have wet eyes anyhow, either from laughter or from tears."—Grand Rapids Press.

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PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS: Evolution of Status of Women Since 1848—Imminence of Woman Suffrage—Arguments of Opponents—Alleged Inexperience of Women—Public Measures in Which Woman May Be Interested—The American Discovery: Webster and Madison—Appendix: Address on Behalf of the Women of the City of New York Before the Committee on Suffrage of the State Constitutional Convention, May 31, 1894.

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CURRENT HISTORY
Times Square, New York.

THAW MATCHES WIT AGAINST LAWYERS

Makes Many Effective Retorts in His Last Hours on Stand at His Sanity Trial.

WIFE FREED FROM ARREST

She Is Too Ill to Appear, and Her Testimony in a Preceding Case Is Read Into the Record.

Harry K. Thaw was excused from the witness stand by the State yesterday afternoon after testifying for another four and one-half hours at the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court. He seemed greatly elated and confident that he would soon be free. During the day he had held himself well in hand and had made a much better impression than on Thursday, when on one occasion he gave vent to a burst of anger and frequently showed signs of nervousness.

By direction of the court last evening, Thaw was permitted to dine with Sheriff Grifenhagen at the Hotel Biltmore, so that he might listen to the music, and he had a ride on the elevated railway and a stroll on Fifth Avenue. He will dine out again this evening and on Sunday.

The ordeal to which Thaw was forced to submit yesterday included a detailed recital "in his own way," as requested by counsel for the State, of the murder of Stanford White. For fifteen minutes he talked upon that topic without the least show of emotion or nervousness, not even when he came to the climax of the word picture. Looking counsel straight in the eye, Thaw in a low voice said:

"I saw Stanford White sitting there, and he glared at me. I walked up to him and I shot him."

Thaw then told of his efforts to prevent a panic and stopped. Counsel for the State wanted him to go on with his narrative without interruption, but John B. Stanchfield protested that his client had completed his answer. Justice Hendrick expressed the same opinion, and added that he thought it a "very sensible answer."

State Demands Mistrial.

Perhaps the most dramatic moment of the trial came just as Thaw completed his testimony as a witness for the State. It found the attorneys engaged in a heated controversy with District Attorney General Becker excitedly demanding that a mistrial be declared. Thaw, self-possessed, sat back in his chair with a smile on his face.

"This situation was created by Mr. Stanchfield, who in objection to a question charged that Dr. Austin Flint, alienist for the State, had a woman lip reader in the court who interpreted whispered conversations Thaw had had with his counsel.

"They have been watching some of Thaw's jocular remarks to me and are going to say it is evidence that he is insane," said Mr. Stanchfield.

Jumping from his chair, Mr. Becker shouted in a high-pitched voice that Dr. Flint denied the charge, and Mr. Stanchfield said he was prepared to prove it.

"I am astounded by Mr. Stanchfield's remarks," said Mr. Becker in an impassioned voice. "They are highly unprofessional and unethical and calculated to influence the jury."

Thaw seemed greatly amused by Mr. Becker's agitation. After a brief consultation with Deputy Attorney General Cook, Mr. Becker asked Justice Hendrick to declare a mistrial in view of what Mr. Stanchfield had said.

"The remark perhaps was improper," said the Court. Then turning to the jury he asked them one by one if they would be influenced by any remark made outside of the evidence. Each shook his head emphatically.

"I will not declare a mistrial," said the Justice, "but I wish to warn the counsel at this time."

Thaw was then excused, as Mr. Stanchfield did not care to examine him.

Mrs. Thaw Excused.

At this juncture Justice Hendrick announced that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw would not be forced to testify and that the body attachment he issued on Wednesday had been vacated.

"The Attorney General," he said, "has received word that it would be impossible for Mrs. Thaw to leave her bed. An examination has been made of her condition by a physician appointed by the Sheriff of Franklin County. Therefore she will not take the stand, and her testimony at the former proceedings may be read into the record."

There was a good deal of surprise expressed when the State permitted Thaw to leave the stand. The abrupt termination of the examination was due in no small nature, it was said, to the fact that by refusing to cross examine Thaw when he was called by Mr. Stanchfield early in the trial, the State had limited its inquiry and was unable to try to impeach his testimony. Many questions which were asked yesterday were shut out by the rules of evidence when counsel for Thaw protested that the State could not cross examine its own witness.

Forced to accept Thaw's statements as true, the State found it impossible to question him about contradictory testimony in an effort to break him down, unless the Thaw counsel saw fit to withhold opposition. Justice Hendrick said he wished to give the lawyers the widest latitude, but at times he had no other course than to sustain Mr. Stanchfield's objections.

For his part Thaw seemed willing enough to answer almost any question put to him and on more than one occasion matched wits with the attorneys for the State. He showed little nervousness and made few long answers. On one occasion it seemed that he strayed a bit.

Court Favors Thaw.

He had been asked about his dealings with Mrs. Susan A. Merrill and Clifford W. Hartridge, and in his long, somewhat rambling reply, referred to a typewritten volume he had prepared, entitled "Hartridge's Dream." It was a compilation of the different cases in which Hartridge had appeared, which Thaw got together in 1912 as proof that the 233 girls who Mrs. Merrill testified were paid to stay away from the Thaw trials did not exist except in Hartridge's dream.

The only questions which seemed to trouble Thaw yesterday were those in regard to Hartridge and the Merrill woman and his alleged delusion that Stanford White had offered Mrs. Merrill $5,000 for every young girl she produced for him. He seemed ready to talk at great length on these subjects, but after permitting him to roam on for a while the State did not press him further. A careful consideration of the answer given by Thaw made it apparent he had been told things which tended to uphold his contentions. While on this topic at one time Justice Hendrick, in sustaining an objection by counsel for Thaw, made this remark:

"The contention of the State, as I understand it, is that he is a paranoiac. The basis of that charge is that he had delusions founded on nothing. If he had delusions founded on something told to him, they were not necessarily insane delusions."

Thaw, at all times when his delusions were mentioned, insisted that information had been brought to him and offered to supply the source of such information.

Calls Dr. Flint Ridiculous.

At several times Thaw referred to the State's alienists as "bug doctors," and seemed to get much satisfaction out of that title.

"Whom do you mean when you say my 'bug doctors'?" asked Mr. Cook.

"Do you mean Dr. Flint and Dr. MacDonald?"

Thaw admitted that they were among the lot, and said there had been another doctor in court the other day, said to be the most distinguished of all, a Dr. Hirsch, whom he didn't see in the room.

"Do you think I have improved on Jerome?" asked Mr. Cook, with a smile.

"No, I don't," he retorted, "I think you've fallen down a little further."

Endeavoring to show that Thaw held enmity against some of the alienists, Mr. Cook pressed this line of inquiry, but instead of becoming angry and disconnected in his speech Thaw won out in the exchange.

"Have you any feeling against Dr. Austin Flint?" asked Cook.

"Not a bit," said Thaw, smiling broadly, "although I suppose I ought to have some. Dr. Flint has no moral sense. He is a ridiculous person and just as prepared to say what is false as what is true. You can get any opinion from Dr. Flint just as easy as a bartender gets beer from a spigot."

Thaw seemed immensely pleased with that answer and followed it up by saying that Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, and a newspaper man had made some remarks to him about Dr. Flint.

"Well, have you any feeling against Dr. Baker?" asked Cook.

Tried to Interest Comstock.

"Yes, I have," retorted Thaw, "since he made the contemptible misrepresentations which I referred to yesterday."

"Well, how about Dr. Kieb, the Superintendent of Matteawan?"

"None at all," said Thaw, with a smile.

"And Dr. Ferris?"

"None. But my counsel brought charges against him."

When counsel for the State attacked Thaw in an effort to show that he was given to exaggeration they also found him ready with one of the most adroit answers he had given at the trial. He was being examined about the letter he wrote to Anthony Comstock in which he urged an investigation of a charge he had made that "thousands of young girls" were mistreated in a house in Twenty-fourth Street.

"What did you mean by that?" he was asked. "Do you mean to say that you believed thousands of young girls were being ruined at that house?"

"You must remember," said Thaw calmly, "that I was not writing that letter for the purpose of decreasing Mr. Comstock's interest in the matter."

The State tried three times to get from Thaw an opinion as to his sanity, but each time the question was ruled out upon objection by counsel. Thaw seemed willing to answer, and even to tell whether he thought he was ever insane. The Court, in sustaining the objection, said:

"My reason for sustaining the objection is that every insane man thinks he is sane just as every sane man may think he is insane. Alienists will bear me out that very few persons in our asylums think themselves insane. I don't think Mr. Thaw's opinion is of the least importance."

Thaw Denies He Is Insane.

Thaw was permitted to tell whether he believed he was insane when he shot Stanford White. He did it in this way:

"At the trial the jury, on the basis of a reasonable doubt, agreed that I might have been insane when I shot Mr. White. No one believed I was insane at the time of my acquittal."

At the close of Thaw's testimony, the State put on the stand three witnesses from Sherbrooke, Canada—John C. Cavanaugh, a lawyer; Lucien Bourget, a boy employed at the Magog House, who had taken Thaw's meals to him at the Sherbrooke jail, and Eugene Archambault, a newspaper man. Cavanaugh after much questioning said that Thaw had impressed him as a very impulsive man, and finally said he had thought Thaw irrational. The Bourget boy said Thaw had on one occasion knocked a tray on the floor, breaking two dishes. Archambault said "Thaw didn't appear very rational to me."

The State devoted but a few minutes to these witnesses, and Mr. Stanchfield for Thaw asked a dozen questions of Cavanaugh and Archambault, but let the boy go without being cross-examined.

The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up with the reading of the testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at the last habeas corpus proceedings in White Plains.

Thaw told his story of the shooting of White at the opening of the morning session. When he took the witness stand the courtroom was crowded and many commented on the fact that Thaw seemed in better physical condition than on Thursday. There was no evidence of nervousness.

Thaw said he had carried a revolver all day on the day of the shooting, because of the stories he had heard about the Monk Eastman gang, although, in his opinion, those stories were made out of whole cloth.

Tells of Shooting White.

"I never believed Stanford White employed the gang," he said, "but I was never able to prove the contrary. I knew that Miss Nesbit had told White that it was my desire to put him in State's Prison."

For fifteen minutes Thaw told of the events which ended in the murder of White. He spoke in a low voice, but without hesitation. He said that he had gone to the Cafe Martin with his wife, Evelyn, Thomas McCaleb and Truxton Beale, and that during the dinner McCaleb passed him a note from Evelyn, which read: "The B—— has been here and has just gone out." The letter "B" Thaw said, meant "blackguard." They had all had some wine, he said, and remained in the cafe until about 9 o'clock, when it was decided to go to the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Mr. Cook pressed him for details, and Thaw, as if irritated, said: "Now you want details. Will you take the responsibility for the details if I tell them, Mr. Cook?"

Thaw told in minute detail of his movements at the roof garden; how he had met some acquaintances, had gone to the gallery and then returned to his party. The suggestion was made that they go see "Coopsie" Hewitt (Cooper Hewitt), and Thaw was joking about the trip when he first saw Stanford White.

"There was some sort of an aisle leading to the stage," said Thaw. "I went down twenty or twenty-five feet from the place and then turned around and looked at him. He was sitting with his head resting on his hand. When he saw me looking at him his hand dropped and it seemed to me that he was reaching toward his pocket. I don't know what his motive was; I'm simply telling the fact. He glared at me and I walked up to him and I shot him."

Paid Mrs. Merrill Only $500.

Then Thaw told of handing his revolver to a "sensible looking man," and doing everything he could to prevent a panic. He asked an officer to see that Mrs. Thaw got out of the crowd and to notify his sister.

Thaw was asked why he had let three years elapse between the time Evelyn Nesbit told him of her affair with White and the murder, if, as he stated, White's treatment of Miss Nesbit actuated the killing.

"There is no answer to that question," he said. "I cannot give you one. There was no reason."

While being questioned about the booklet entitled "Hartridge's Dream," Thaw said the total amount he had paid Mrs. Merrill was not more than $500. He denied he had paid her $25 a week for a long period.

In answer to a question Thaw retorted that just before the habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Keogh one of Mr. Jerome's alienists had influenced a local paper to print a long hostile article. He grasped the opportunity to remark gleefully that "bug doctors" were willing to call anybody "bughouse."

"Am I right or am I wrong?" demanded Thaw.

"What about, about my bug doctors?" the attorney countered.

Thaw smiled and let it go at that.

"Well, do you think any article would have influenced Judge Keogh?" asked Cook.

"I don't know whether he would be influenced or not," was the reply.

After Thaw was excused interest in the State's case lagged. The three Canadian witnesses did not cause much of a stir. Cavanaugh said Thaw had talked with him in the Sherbrooke jail about a conspiracy of rich New Yorkers, and that he was anxious to know what the newspapers said about him.

Because of an order issued by Justice Hendrick, Thaw did not go directly to Ludlow Street Jail after adjournment. The order permits the Sheriff to take Thaw to a theatre if he wishes, but the Sheriff said he wouldn't do that. Thaw will go each evening for dinner to some hotel where there is music and gayety.

Thaw Dines at Biltmore.

Thaw and the Sheriff went first to the Chambers Street elevated railway station yesterday and caught a Sixth Avenue train for uptown. They stopped first at the office of Dr. Valdemar Sillo, at 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Thaw had the hand he injured playing handball two weeks ago dressed. Then they strolled over Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue and down Fifth Avenue to Forty-third Street, where they crossed to the Hotel Biltmore.

Thaw had expressed a desire to hear some music, and the Sheriff took him to the Palm Garden of the hotel, where there was an orchestra and plenty of bright lights. The Sheriff said that few people recognized Thaw. He had not told in advance where he was going, because he wished to avoid a crowd.

The conflicting stories about the visit here on Tuesday of Mrs. Thaw caused Dr. Flint to issue a statement yesterday. It had been stated that Mrs. Thaw went to the office of Dr. Flint and there met Deputy Attorney General Cook for a conference. Mr. Cook denied seeing her. Here is what Dr. Flint said:

From the time of my first acquaintance with Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, some time in 1908, or in the first part of 1909, when she retained me as expert adviser in contemplated proceedings for the annulment of her marriage, I have made it a rule never to see her except in the presence of counsel. That rule has been carried out, although I had not seen her for a long time. When I learned that she was coming to my house I immediately telephoned for Mr. Cook to come and be present. He came about the time she arrived, but he left almost immediately afterward.

Shown this Mr. Cook said:

"Yes, I was at Dr. Flint's house, but I saw her for only a few minutes. The understanding was that we were not to say anything about it."

The trial will be resumed Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

GROUT BLAMES CASHIER.

Denies Responsibility for Figures in False Bank Statement.

Edward M. Grout, who is on trial before Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court charged with perjury in having made a false statement of the affairs of the Union Bank to the State Banking Superintendent, spent the entire session on the witness stand in his own defense yesterday. He continued from the point at which he closed the day before and placed the responsibility for the figures in the statement on James T. Ashley, Cashier of the bank.

Mr. Grout asserted that David A. Sullivan had nothing to do with the Union Bank. He said he insisted that the former President should not be seen about the reorganized bank, as it might make a bad impression. The witness was worth $200,000 and did not take the Presidency of the bank for any selfish motive, he testified. He had had an understanding with Edwin J. Stalker, Vice President of the bank, whereby Mr. Stalker was to become President in a few months.

If any bills presented by the law firm of Grout & Grout to the Union Bank were for work done by him, Mr. Grout said, it was against his orders that they were submitted. The trial was adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Grout will again testify.

DIVES OFF BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Decorator Dead When Fished Out of River by Men in Launch.

Walter Orgenius of 724 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, a painter and decorator, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge. Several persons saw the man as he shot through the air and turned several somersaults. James Goodwin of 607 West Fiftieth Street, and Frank Hegeman of 134 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, who were passing under the bridge in a launch, picked up the dead body. The man had been killed almost instantly.

Orgenius jumped on the back of a truck driven by Charles Van Tassell of 446 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, and asked Van Tassell to let him ride across the bridge. Van Tassell agreed. When the wagon was in the middle of the bridge Orgenius leaped off, climbed through the iron work and dropped into the river. He left his cap on the wagon and Van Tassell found in it a note to Mrs. Orgenius asking her to be good to the children. The letter showed that a disagreement had arisen between the husband and wife.

DIES AFTER SLAP IN FACE.

Waiter Held for Manslaughter Following Dispute with Friend.

A slap in the face that caused an attack of heart failure and resulted in the death of Michael Truehart, 51 years old, of 217 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, led to the holding yesterday of Gregory Kelly, 51 years old, of 732 East 137th Street, the Bronx, in $3,000 bond on a charge of manslaughter before Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Police Court. Both men were waiters and had been friends.

They were on their way to North Beach Thursday night aboard the ferryboat Bronx when they had a dispute during which Kelly slapped Truehart in the face with the flat of his hand. Quartermaster Peter Graf saw Truehart fall to the deck and die before the boat was docked at North Beach. Kelly was grief-stricken over the death of his old friend.

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COCKRAN IN MAINE FOR A BECKER WRIT

Whitman's Immunity to Informers Constituted Error, Is the Contention.

IN JUSTICE HUGHES'S HANDS

If Application Is Denied, Counsel Will Ask U. S. District Court for Habeas Corpus Writ.

W. Bourke Cockran of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's counsel yesterday arrived at Rangeley, Me., to apply to Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes for a writ of error, which would give Becker a hearing in the Federal courts. Justice Hughes's decision on the application is expected to be speedy.

Should Mr. Cockran's application be granted, Becker will get a stay which will postpone the execution of the death sentence until the Supreme Court meets again in the Fall. If the application is denied Mr. Cockran will apply to one of the Judges of the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus and will ask for a hearing on the writ.

The immunity agreement made by District Attorney Whitman with Jack Rose, Harry Vallon, Bridgie Webber, and Sam Schepps, the four informers, is the principal ground used in applying for the writ. Mr. Cockran contends that it is in violation of the "due process of law" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. By the agreement, Becker's lawyers contend, the informers were merely trading their liberty for that of another.

The prosecuting officers, it is argued, were imposed upon by the four informers. Three of them, when they told their stories to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, eliminated Becker. The admission of their testimony, therefore, was an error, to Becker's damage, Mr. Cockran's brief says.

Agreement with Informers.

Rose's agreement with District Attorney Whitman, which was similar to agreements with the three others, was in part as follows:

"Jacob Rose does hereby consent to appear before the Grand Jury of the County of New York for the month of July, 1912, and to testify and produce any evidence, documentary or otherwise, which may be in his possession, and hereby waives any immunity and privilege to which he may be entitled * * * for any and all transactions, matters and things concerning which he may testify or produce evidence and for which he may hereafter be prosecuted on the charges of conspiracy, gambling, bribery, extortion, and murder. He signs this consent and waiver * * * voluntarily and not by reason of any threats or undue influence on the part of any person or persons whatsoever; and it being agreed that the said Jacob Rose will immediately attend before the said Grand Jury and fully and truthfully give his evidence concerning the murder of Herman Rosenthal and the criminal liability therefor of Charles Becker, the District Attorney, with the knowledge and consent of the Court, agrees that the said Jacob Rose shall not be prosecuted for said crime of murder or for any crime which may be included within the testimony which he shall give, upon these conditions, however:

"That the said Jacob Rose did not fire any of the shots at the body of Herman Rosenthal, and provided also that the said Jacob Rose shall remain in the City Prison * * * until Charles Becker shall have been tried for said murder and the indictment shall be disposed of."

Other grounds in Mr. Cockran's application are the failure of Justice Seabury to grant a change of venue and the position of Governor Whitman, first as prosecutor and then as the Executive to whom appeals for clemency are made.

Rose Has No Word to Change.

Jack Rose, who is in New York in connection with his moving picture interests, told a TIMES reporter at the Hotel Maryland last night that he would be willing to testify at any John Doe inquiry which might be brought by Becker's friends for the purpose of examining Rose, Vallon, Webber, and Schepps.

"If there is any investigation, whether it be a John Doe, a John Smith or a John Brown inquiry, I would gladly come a thousand miles to testify," he said. "If there is anything about the case to be cleared up or any talk of frame-ups to be set aside, whether it is by the defense or the prosecution, I will gladly submit myself to the most searching investigation. I have told all and it was the truth. I have nothing to change or nothing to add.

"I don't wish to be in the case at all. That last affair, the meeting with Mrs. Becker at Sam Schepps's store, I deeply regretted. I am not in New York in connection with the Becker case."

Rose said that a story in an evening paper, in which he was quoted to the effect that three persons had approached him within the last week in an effort to get him to change his testimony, was untrue.

"I have been approached from time to time," he said, "but it was not within the last week. I have been approached during the last month, however. I have been sought at hotels, on the lecture platforms and on trains by persons coming from Becker, and I have always talked with them. To every one of them I said the same. I told the truth at Becker's trials and I have nothing more to say."

Plitt's Typewriter Busy Again.

Charles B. Plitt, Jr., formerly Becker's press agent, who has been haunting the Executive Chamber in Albany in search of a job, had a talk yesterday with Governor Whitman, and when he left announced to reporters that he had prepared a 250-page statement for the Governor.

"Becker will never go to the chair," Plitt said. "Why? Because of the information I will give the Governor."

Plitt had with him what purported to be an epitome of the statement, which he said had been prepared with Becker's knowledge. It contained several names, which, Plitt said, were connected with the police graft system.

"Is this a confession of Becker or yourself?" Plitt was asked:

"It is a history," he replied. "A statement of Becker's career."

After Plitt left, Governor Whitman said the statement which he brought was of no importance whatever, since it simply recited the graft stories well known about New York City and set forth names which have been bandied about for years, the Governor said.

TO DISCUSS TRAFFIC RULES.

Safety First Federation Will Hear Ideas of Railroad Officials.

The first meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Safety First Federation of America will be held on Tuesday morning at the headquarters of the federation in the Craftsman Building, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street. A luncheon will be given at the Republican Club, at which Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the federation, will preside and to which many prominent transportation men have been invited. Among these are A. H. Smith, Howard Elliott, and Theodore P. Shonts, Presidents, respectively, of the New York Central, New Haven, and Interborough systems.

The committee will work in conjunction with the Street Traffic Committee of the federation, which met recently in Detroit and adopted certain recommendations that will be presented for consideration. A wide field of subjects will be discussed, among them being the question of the near-side stop for cars, the type of cars in regard to entrances and exits, uniform signs and signals at grade crossings of steam and electric lines, an educational campaign outlining the dangers of grade crossings, and trespassing on railway property.

The ubiquitous jitney will be discussed. C. Loomis Allen, President of the American Electric Railway Association and Chairman of the committee, has invited the International Jitney Association, recently organized, to send delegates.

SHOOTING OVER HORSE'S AGE

One Hostler Fires Four Shots at Another and One at a Policeman.

In an altercation with Joseph Sheridan, a hostler, of 402 East Seventy-sixth Street, over the method of telling a horse's age, Martin Duffy, 16 years old, another hostler, of 352 East Seventy-seventh Street, fired four shots at Sheridan yesterday in a stable at 412 East Seventy-fifth Street. None of the shots took effect.

When Patrolman Sayler started in pursuit of Duffy he turned, fired a shot in the air to scare the patrolman, and then scaled several fences. He was caught and later held in $1,500 bail for trial by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court.

On March 10, it is alleged, Duffy stabbed Sheridan in the abdomen. Sheridan lingered between life and death for some time, but on his recovery refused to prosecute, saying he could not recognize Duffy as the person who assaulted him.

SMALL STRIKE IN SUBWAY.

Laborers on Seventh Avenue Excavation Demand More Pay.

Italian laborers excavating for the United States Realty and Improvement Company, which is building the Seventh Avenue subway between Thirtieth and Commerce Streets, struck yesterday and for a time threatened to tie up the work. Public Service Commission engineers reported to the commission early that 700 men had quit, but this number narrowed down to 115 before the day was over.

The contractors said the situation was not serious and they did not expect the strike to spread. The men want an increase in wages from $1.60 a day to $1.75. Most of the strikers are aliens.

Altman Aids Military Service.

B. Altman & Co. announced yesterday that all employes who were members of the National Guard or the Naval Militia, and as such might be called into the field for manouvres or other camp work, would not lose either salary or vacation while performing those duties. Many other large concerns have taken similar action.

HEBREW SOCIETY WINS CASE

Prevents Deportation of Jewish Immigrants to Archangel.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America again succeeded in preventing the deportation of Jewish immigrants through the port of Archangel. The State Hospital Commission at Albany, through its Secretary, Everett S. Elwood has written to Judge Leon Sanders, the President of the Society, as follows:

I am directed by the commission to say that it has given careful consideration to your memorandum of July 1st regarding the repatriation of certain Russian subjects by way of Archangel. The commission has decided not to order the repatriation of these subjects at the present time and, furthermore, has decided not to repatriate them by way of Archangel until European conditions and safety in transportation have considerably improved.

On June 25 Dr. Michael Osnato of the State Deportation Bureau, placed on board the steamer Kursk, which was sailing for Archangel, twenty-six alien inmates of various hospitals for the insane, to be returned to their native places in Russia at the expense of the State.

The society made immediate protest, on the ground that the aliens were not only being subjected to dangers at sea and to hardships in reaching their homes from the port of Archangel, but that it was quite likely many of them would never find their relatives, who have in many instances been driven out of the towns in which they previously lived.

Dr. Osnato referred the matter to Albany, and a hearing was had before Commissioners Andrew D. Morgan, James V. May, and William H. Friday, who ordered the removal of the Jewish immigrants from the steamer and gave leave to the society to submit a brief on the subject.

This was done by Judge Sanders on July 1, and he showed that the ends of justice and humanity required that no Jewish immigrants be returned at this time. The expenses incurred in maintaining the immigrants from the time of the sailing of the steamer until the decision was rendered were borne by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

THIS PRODIGAL COUNTRY.

There are two ways of getting ahead. One way is to spend less; the other is to make more. To save money requires rigid self-discipline and the fortitude to postpone enjoyments, even at the risk of being cheated of them at last. To make money requires skill, imagination, and industry. Between spending less than one makes and making more than one spends there are differences of habit, temperament, and necessity, as much among individuals as among nations.

Older countries generally are saving countries; they live partly upon interest. Young countries are generally the making countries. They pay interest. And the only way young countries can possibly get ahead is to make money faster than they spend it—that is to say almost faster than they can spend, for all young countries, like individuals who accumulate wealth in the one way rather than in the other, are wildly prodigal. They have unbounded confidence in their capacity to produce wealth as they need it. Do their expenditures tend to rise? Then, instead of spending less they will make more.

Saving has never been a conspicuous virtue in the United States. No other country in the world has been so wasteful; no other country has grown so fast in wealth. Until a year ago we were a borrowing nation, inadequately supplied with new capital by the savings of our own people, and yet the countries from which we borrowed capital, mainly Great Britain, France, and Holland advanced in wealth at a rate much lower than our own. They saved it. We made it.

But now suddenly the American people, reckless, improvident, and almost infinitely productive, are obliged actually to save. They are compelled to lend to those countries from which until now they have borrowed capital. No individual feels it or is aware of a personal relation to the phenomenon. It is the country as a whole that saves and lends. The abnormal quantity of merchandise exported to Europe in the last twelve months represents involuntary saving. We have put so much aside. We have deferred our enjoyment of the goods and luxuries which in normal times would have been received back in exchange for our exports. We have taken, instead of goods, Europe's credit at so much per cent., which we cannot eat or wear or consume at all, but on which we shall collect interest until the principal is repaid. It is exactly like selling one's wheat and putting the proceeds in bank.

In addition to that kind of enforced saving another kind is taking place. American securities that have been held abroad for many years, representing the capital we borrowed in Europe to build railways and steel mills and other works, are being liquidated daily on the New York Stock Exchange. This is to say, with one hand we are lending to Europe and with the other we are paying off our debt to Europe. Each day more goods are sent out on credit and each day more railway shares and bonds are taken off the hands of foreign holders, and the sum of what is altogether being saved in this way is becoming very great. It might easily amount already to a billion dollars, and the war began less than a year ago.

The amazing fact is that we hardly know it. The country in one year has saved a billion dollars more or less without feeling it. The people individually have at the same time bought more automobiles than in any year before. There is some measure of the rate at which this country can increase its wealth by production. There is no measure of the rate at which it might add to its wealth also by saving. There must be a potentiality for saving in the United States such as one has never even dreamed of. The unconscious achievement of the last year is a clue to what the people could do if they tried. Never before in all the economic history of mankind has one country been so potent in material wealth.

THAT OLD PARK SCHEME.

The purpose of the most violent opposition to the building of the new Court House on the site selected by the city, and according to the plans of Mr. GUY LOWELL, the architect chosen from among many competitors, is now fully revealed. The old and once happily defeated plan to build the Court House in City Hall Park has been again brought to the front. With that purpose no longer concealed the opponents of the Court House Board and the Board of Estimate must now continue their fight in the open and with small chance of success. The well-conceived plan to restore the park to the city, with all buildings removed except the historic City Hall, is contemptuously brushed aside, and it is proposed either to enlarge the Tweed Court House, which is unsightly and uncomfortable and a disgrace to the city, or else to build in the park a huge skyscraper which would effectually blot out the park and overshadow the old City Hall. We do not believe that a thousand thinking men could be found who could honestly favor this scheme. Yet it was defeated a few years ago only by the hardest kind of work and it lifts its ugly head now with a pretense of favoring economy.

Every piece of park ground in the city would be thus invaded if the parks were not vigilantly guarded. A park in a city is to a certain appreciable number of over-practical persons waste ground to be builded upon whenever a building is to be erected. Central Park is ever in the eye of these people as real estate which the authorities ought to dispose of for structures of a public or semi-public character. We foresee fierce contests in the future to preserve all its 800 acres from further encroachment. But there is not likely to be much need of fighting over the preposterous resuscitation of the scheme to put the Court House in City Hall Park. That matter is decided and so is the restoration of City Hall Park, beyond which, in future years, people coming up lower Broadway will get a glimpse of the white circular Court House and the other imposing buildings of the projected civic centre.

THE CABLE TO GERMANY.

It is possible that England will not be persuaded by Herr von JAGOW's argument to permit the re-establishment of cable communication with Germany. The proposal has been made before and did not secure the assent of English authority. But we think it would be better if consent were given. It would be decidedly to our interest to reopen the channel of communication with Germany that was closed at the beginning of the war. It would be to our interest because we desire freedom of communication with all the belligerents, with the whole world. Some of the arguments made by Herr von JAGOW are far from convincing. It is not necessary to our understanding of Germany's motives in beginning the war or of her present policies and intentions that cable communication should be restored. We have had abundant information on those subjects. Herr von JAGOW is in error if he thinks that we have been misinformed or that we have formed wrong notions through lack of knowledge. But we should welcome the reopening of the cable because our interests are very deeply involved and a free interchange of view and opinion promotes good understanding.

It is altogether conceivable, moreover, that England and the Allies might profit through the repairing of the cable by coming to a fuller knowledge of German thought and opinion. We do not see how harm could result because the German offer included provision for American censorship and supervision of all messages transmitted. The interests of peace and of humanity, to which Herr von JAGOW makes reference, might be served in a very considerable measure. There is some reason to fear that Germany is misinformed as to public opinion in this country, much more reason than for the contrary assumption, that we are misinformed. A juster understanding of what we are thinking about might change the currents of thought in Germany. Already there is a good deal of evidence that the German view has been materially modified, that there is in fact a marked difference of opinion about the war. It would be well if the world should understand what is going on among the German people, it would be well if the German people should know fully and accurately the thought and opinion of the world outside. All that would be possible if cable service were resumed. Not only the interests of justice and humanity, but we are persuaded the interests of peace as well, would be served thereby.

THE GREAT HOBSON PLOT.

The men who conceived the Gunpowder Plot knew how to get up a conspiracy. They kept on with their nefarious preparations for years, and yet nobody suspected them. They would never have been discovered if FRANCIS TRESHAM had not become weak-kneed and sent a mysterious warning to his cousin. Those were the brave days, the days of real conspirators, close-mouthed, relentless as fate, silent as the grave. Not a leak anywhere among those oath-bound brothers. How they would despise such amateur conspirators as WOODROW WILSON, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, and OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, who evolve a plot equally infamous, equally blood-curdling, and yet cannot keep it from instantly leaking into the ken of Old Sleuth HOBSON! What would GUY FAWKES think of his degenerate imitators?

"I am on the inside," Mr. HOBSON says. "I know what I am talking about." So, the moment arriving for the exposure of the conspiracy, he removes his blue glasses and false whiskers and lays them and his dark lantern on the speaker's table before the Anti-Saloon League convention at Atlantic City, and bares the plot. "Subtle" and "dangerous" are the moderate words he applies to it; it is in reality fearful, colossal. "I know," he says emphatically. "The plan is for the "President to be renominated, in spite "of the one-term pledge of the party "platform." It is astonishing that the conspirators should have been able to keep their plot to themselves all this time. Who could have suspected that Mr. WILSON was going to be renominated? Now that HOBSON supplies the clue, a number of mysterious circumstances relate themselves and become plain; we see that it is, indeed, likely that this will come to pass. Up to the present moment the conspiracy had been kept so carefully in the background that the nomination of CHARLES F. MURPHY or WILLIAM SULZER had seemed certain. Now we see, at last, that they are not likely to get the nomination, but that Mr. WILSON is.

His next revelation is still more startling. "I also know," he says, being "on the inside," "that Mr. BRYAN will support Mr. WILSON." That proves that the designs of the man WILSON on the Presidency are those of a conspiracy, not the mere aspiration of a single individual. But there is a third conspirator, probably even more. "Mr. "UNDERWOOD and others will probably "run as decoys," but these tricksters "expect and understand that the "President is to be nominated, and the "whole object is to have the support of "the liquor interests." We wish Old Sleuth had been more explicit, had given us the name of the other decoys. Probably they are all Southerners, since Mr. HOBSON says the object of their bogus candidacies is "to keep "the Prohibition vote in the South "from being on guard." Surely he cannot mean JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES or TOM WATSON. However, he has revealed enough for the present; and it is kindly in him to pick the month of July as the one in which to chill our blood.

CENT A MILE RAILWAY FARES.

The suggestion of the President of the Erie Railway that passenger fares should be reduced to a cent a mile and that freight rates should be increased 20 per cent. illustrates the extremity to which the railway managers are reduced. Nobody knows better than Mr. UNDERWOOD that his idea is impracticable. The Interstate Commerce Commission would not allow the reduction of the passenger rates below a rate which already the Commission has declared to be unremunerative. And the Commission, which grudgingly allows an increase of freight rates by 5 per cent., would not allow fourfold increase in consideration of a reduction obnoxious in itself.

It is because Mr. UNDERWOOD'S proposal is so alluring that it needs to be opposed before it gains headway. It is practically a proposal to persuade the electorate by low passenger fares to allow a larger increase of freight rates than otherwise would be possible, and which would not be fair. Low passenger fares undoubtedly would be popular, and would be overvalued because they are a direct tax. Every time a man bought a ticket he would appreciate the reduction. But the freight rates are an indirect tax, and are added to the cost of commodities in a manner not appreciated by the multitude.

As it happens, the only possible defense of Mr. UNDERWOOD'S proposal was negatived authoritatively on the day he made it. The proposal of one-cent fares could be justified only in the manner in which two-cent fares were defended. It was said that they would increase travel to such an extent that the railways would find them profitable, and that they opposed their own interests in opposing the legislation. On the day that Mr. UNDERWOOD gave his interview Mr. H. H. BUTLER, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific, said:

> Comparing 1907, the last year under three-cent fares, with 1914, the last under the two-cent fare, the Missouri Pacific suffered a decrease in passenger revenue of 2.8 per cent. In the same time the number of passengers increased 9.1 per cent.

Mr. WETTLING, statistician for the forty-six railways, presented figures showing that the return on property devoted to passenger service is only 2.37 per cent., while many roads operate at a deficit:

> The reduction to two-cent fares brought no stimulus to travel such as was anticipated. On top of this failure of the growth of travel to hold its pace, there was, resulting from the rate reductions, a gradual decline in the average revenue.

Thus it appears that Mr. UNDERWOOD'S proposal has broader aspects than he imagined when he gave it, perhaps. It was easier to get these statutes on the books than it is to get them off. And while they are on the books there is no hope for profit for the railways on this branch of the service. Two-cent fares having falsified predictions, the proposal to please the electorate with one-cent fares as a bait for higher freight rates is doomed.

PICTORIAL COLLEGE EDUCATION.

To spend years in preparation for college or university and then spend three or four more years in getting a diploma and a college vocabulary is a laborious process—too long and laborious for the Age of the Movies upon which the world has now entered. EUCLID may have been right in telling PTOLEMY I., who seems to have appreciated this waste of time some thousands of years ago, that there is no royal path to geometry, but happily we live in more progressive times and at last are coming to understand HUXLEY'S declaration that "the great end of life is not knowledge, but action."

And even the action must not be too laborious, not more so, at any rate, than watching a baseball game or carrying a golf club across a field. The Turk who asked when he saw men and women dancing why they did not hire others to dance for them had the modern idea which is now, happily, to be applied in education. If we may believe one of the foremost experts in motion pictures this pleasing form of knowledge in action is now to be applied to the curriculum of schools, colleges, and clinics.

We are now told by producers of photo plays that with the intelligent application of improvements in the camera and lens making and in lighting and projection, "the college "course will be cut from four years "to three and perhaps even two." The old method of study from books will be superseded, and "there will "be, too, in time a moving picture "library in every house and we will "have circulating libraries of films."

With knowledge made so easy and pleasant of acquisition it may yet become a question whether it will be necessary to keep up our expensive colleges and universities, and Mr. CARNEGIE may find his occupation of building libraries gone. When the film library and the improved music machine are in every well-regulated home all that will be necessary will be to change the films or records according as one's tastes or inclinations turn to knowledge or grand opera, and then sit in receptive mood. Each home will be a kind of observation car through the realms of knowledge or music, and even the motor car may be unnecessary. We cannot only have the professors lecture and illustrate, the prima donnas sing, and dancers tango or trot for us, but the motoring also can be done vicariously and with no bills for chauffeurs or garage, and no possibility of the car turning turtle and thereby ending the movie picture of life. Place for the Age of the Movies!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Should Attract Southerners.

An advertisement prepared by the Enrollment Committee of the Military Training Camp for Business and Professional Men that is to begin at Plattsburg in August expresses the desire of the committee to hear from Southerners in New York, and especially from the graduates here of Southern colleges, in order that through them information in regard to the camp may be spread through all that part of the country.

This is an excellent idea, and there are several reasons why it should lead to the enrollment of many Southerners whose natural aptitude and liking for military activities will make them particularly promising students of the martial arts to be taught at the camp.

Plattsburg, with its high elevation and lake breezes, has long been one of the very best of our army stations, and it should be notably attractive during the heats of our tropical Summer to those most needing then the relief of a cooler climate. There is, indeed, not a little hard work in store for all who join the camp, but it will be the change from accustomed occupations which has at least some of the effects of rest, and the plain fare and life in the open are sure to be beneficial.

Every one of the campers, too, can have the feeling—truly rare as a vacation experience—that, even though he may not be exactly serving his country while learning the rudiments of soldiering, he certainly is increasing his value as a national asset, and that comes to much the same thing.

Full details of what is to be done at Plattsburg during the encampment, the sort of training to be given and in what, the conditions to be met, and the expenses to be incurred, will appear in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES tomorrow. The enterprise has the approval of all good Americans—one might say of all Americans except the group, fortunately small, though unfortunately voluble, whose members can see no difference between sane preparations for defense and the "militarism" they hate no more than the rest of their countrymen.

Somebody Must Be Responsible.

While it is easy to understand why the Warden of the Minneola jail should have a strong inclination for beginning his vacation at just this time, the fact that he has done so will not tend to decrease current criticism of the management that allowed the man who called himself HOLT to commit suicide.

Viewed as a fact in itself, of course, HOLT'S death is a cause of no regret—is, indeed, a matter of some satisfaction, since it reduces by one the number of socially dangerous persons against whom we have not yet learned how to protect ourselves at all well. But though from this point of view HOLT is better dead than alive, it was highly desirable that his wandering wits should be subjected to further investigation, for many features of his "case" are still mysteries, and while they remain so there is justification for a good deal of public uneasiness.

Why, therefore, a man who had quite enough sense to appreciate that he faced a trial for murder accomplished, as well as for murder attempted, was permitted to escape both, and all his other troubles, by a device he had already proved himself eager to employ—that is a question that needs a lot of answering and a lot more than the Mineola officials of various ranks seem disposed to give it. The Warden departs on an unannounced vacation, the inquest has to be postponed for a day because the guard whose one duty, that of watching HOLT, was so ill-performed, chose to be in another town at the appointed time, and the Coroner, of whom the Assistant District Attorney remarked, "Every Coroner has a method of his own," says that it is not for him, but for "the jail," to deal with negligence in that institution.

In short, nobody seemed to want to take or make any "trouble" that could be avoided, and the thought of punishing anybody for carelessness or incompetence excited at first no local enthusiasm, as if the sooner the excitement died out the better, apparently, everybody directly concerned with the episode would be contented. But a man who plotted the murder of Mr. MORGAN, the assault on the Capitol at Washington, and the destruction at sea of a steamship in the interest of an anti-American propaganda cannot be hustled underground as if he were merely an unsuccessful pickpocket, with a host of suspicious circumstances unexplained.

Can Harm, but Can Not Protect.

That one component branch of the German Navy — the submarines—has been from the beginning of the war and still remains both active and efficient is a fact to cause grief or joy, according to the point of view. That it is a fact cannot be denied, for the amount of British property, public and private, that the German submarines have destroyed runs far up into the millions, when set down in aggregated figures.

Before, however, anybody either exults or laments too loudly over the extent of these achievements, and especially before anybody bases on them disparaging remarks about the comparative inactivity and inefficiency of England's surface-going navy, he would do well to compute the total losses suffered by Germany from the almost complete abolition, for nearly a year now, of the ocean commerce that had grown so great and was still growing so rapidly in the first half of 1914. Whoever does that will soon realize that the submarine isn't such a potent instrument of destruction after all—that there are others the work of which, though less spectacular, is more effective.

From a strictly business standpoint, the imprisonment here of the Vaterland is disastrous, and for every British ship sunk by a submarine there are two or three—perhaps a dozen—German ships lying idle in home or foreign docks eating their heads off, productive only of expense.

This the navy that some call useless has done, and the successes of the submarines are petty compared with it, particularly as no bitter obliquy has attached to the efficiency of the British ships as judged by neutrals. That, too, should be counted in estimating the balance.

The Garment's Other Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "The Reply to Mr. Gompers" you seem to take it for granted that all statements made by the manufacturers are true on their face. You make direct accusations against the union as to its attitude toward the protocol, you champion the side of the manufacturer and take your stand against the employes. Why? Is there any reason why the manufacturers should be believed before the union? That they lay claim to certain favorable figures through grabbing technical points to their own advantage does not make them the non-offenders in this controversy.

There are a few more than 2,000 manufacturers in the city and there are more than 60,000 workers. Each man, on both sides, thinks and feels for himself under certain conditions. The "stoppages" claimed by the manufacturers as a basis for abrogating the protocol were the results of individual grievances in small shops. In most cases they were of short duration, less than one day. The return to work was in most cases the direct result of the union's endeavor to keep faith with the employers. Among 60,000 workers, half of whom speak nothing but Yiddish, some trouble must be expected at times. Perhaps you will concede that the union's part of the contract was much the more difficult to keep and that under the circumstances they accomplished wonders. Under a less efficient and honest leader than Benjamin Schlessinger the union must have failed in its attempt to keep the provisions of the protocol. PHILIP PARKER.

New York, July 8, 1915.

"Liquor and C."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those of us who cannot aspire to fame such as that of the great men of Boston who created a new and mighty nation, (when there was no great temperance wave everspreading the world as now,) it is a source of much consolation to find that even they were human beings like ourselves. The following is from the original minutes, Committee of Correspondence, (Boston,) Feb. 2, 1773:

> Present, Messrs. Pierpont, Davis, Warren, Bradford, Greenleaff, W. Greconde of Boynton, Sweetzer, Adams, Appleton, Wendell, and Mollineaux.
>
> It was proposed and voted that a dollar be advanced by each of the members of this committee in order to purchase some Rhode Island beer for the use of the committee at their meetings, and said advancement was accordingly made by the gentlemen present.
>
> Voted, that the Clerk be directed to bring in an account of the expenses already incurred for Liquor and C.

The last paragraph also creates the wish to know just what was included with the "Liquor and C." A. WAKEMAN.

New York, July 7, 1915.

For God to See.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be a grim object to God to behold, on the one hand, the Pope praying to Him to help Italy extend her boundary line—that is, to slaughter the Austrian troops—and on the other hand, the Kaiser, that grotesque protagonist of Caesarism, Napoleonism, and militarism, imploring the Almighty to aid him in punishing his enemies.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, July 8, 1915.

CAPTAIN PARSLOW.

His is the tale of a man who died
In a British sailor's stubborn pride,
Hate in his heart and a grip of steel
In hands that clutched on a shattered wheel.

Built on the Royal Navy plan
Was Captain Parslow—Merchantman.
He! bend his stiff old neck to bow?
It seems that the man did not know how!

He took the wheel and he ordered flight,
Cursing his stars that he could not fight.
He'd save his ship, but he needs must run—
God! how he longed for a five-inch gun!

Safe in harbor his ship now lies.
Her flag half-mast for her Captain flies—
It tells the tale of a man who died
In a British sailor's stubborn pride!

O. C. A. CHILD.

GERMAN SOUL DEFENDED.

Also German Efficiency, German Manners, and German-Americanism.

New York, July 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Marsh, speaks of soulless German efficiency. In my opinion there neither is, nor could there be, such a thing as soulless efficiency. All real efficiency is conditioned upon the very reverse of soullessness, and that is sentiment, which does not, of course, preclude there being a sham efficiency, which is based on the diametrical opposite of sentiment, and that is upon sentimentality.

The genuine article flourishes in Germany, as has been known to all students of efficiency for a great many years, and those of them who went below the surface in their investigations very quickly discovered that German efficiency was based on sentiment. And when this war commenced, they had no sort of doubt as to the showing Germany would make, because they had abiding faith in the proposition that mind is superior to matter.

But, if Mr. Marsh believes that German efficiency is soulless, it would almost seem as if we should describe the uninterrupted record of stupidity and maladministration of all kinds in the conduct of this war on the part of England to soulfulness. If this be so, and while it is not a logical inference, it would seem to be a fair inference drawn from Mr. Marsh's description of German efficiency, as being soulless, then it affords a demonstration of the fact that no nation but an exceedingly rich one like the English could indulge in soulfulness for very long.

Now, in reference to the statement in the last paragraph of your article in today's issue called "Efficiency Proves Oppressive," to the effect that many an American admirer of German efficiency has found it hard to take a long full breath in that country, but has done it with a sense of deep relief on getting home again, I would like to say that therein you may be voicing the sentiments of a large majority of one kind of Americans, nor am I denying that this kind of American is in the majority in this country. But the feeling which underlies what you call their inability to draw a long breath is the result of qualities which do not commend themselves to the reflecting mind.

It seems to me that many alleged and self-appointed expounders of so-called American public opinion are afflicted with a fundamental misconception of what constitutes real liberty, and in the guise of clamoring for liberty are really clamoring for the license, both private and journalistic, which prevails in this country and in France. It seems to me that the extraordinarily malignant feeling toward Germany and its form of government, shown by our press and some of our peoples, has its origin in that dislike of real liberty which fills the soul and heart of those who crave license.

As for those who are said not to have left Germany because they were happy and contented in the beloved Fatherland, why, that is measurably true of others. It is further true that the same questions could be addressed to others, which in our journals takes the form of an alleged witty question, as to why those who don't like it here don't go back to where they came from. Legend recites that, with the usual culture shown by people who go where they are not invited, the first settlers in New England criticised the ways of the natives, the form of their government and their ideas generally, both in regard to their ideas of this world as well as of the next world. Whereupon one of the native chiefs asked these uninvited comers the same question, that is: "If you don't like things the way they are run here, why don't you go back to where you came from?" History does not record the answer in words, but this very failure of history to record the question and answer should act as a brake upon alleged wits when tempted to ask the question in this year of Our Lord 1915, and especially when these alleged wits are tempted to ask this question of a class of people who uniformly become naturalized in the country of their adoption, as over against the custom of that people who come from that country from which the people came and of whom the native chief asked the same question.

As regards Mr. Poultney Bigelow and his statement that the black eagle is a symbol under which nothing worth while has been conquered, I have to say that it is not surprising. Certainly nearly every book by Mr. P. Bigelow, written about Germany and especially Prussia, demonstrates quite clearly that Prussia has conquered Mr. Poultney Bigelow. I am perfectly willing to admit, in the light of his article in today's issue of your paper, that he was distinctly not worth while, because his statements of the boorishness of the German officer and the Prussian officer in respect to society constitutes a sweeping reflection upon the Countess von Waldersee, the Countess von Rothenburg, and the exceedingly large number of other high-grade American women who have married Prussian officers. This communication is written by an American born, but who, in order to differentiate himself from some classes of Americans, prefers the ignominy of being classed with the, at present, much despised hyphenated. MAX H. C. BUMBACHER.

Souls Freed by Thousands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Juliet Thompson and THE TIMES have given wholesome pleasure and gratification to many persons by publishing the letter of Sing Sing convict No. 65,869. Within prison walls, under the benign custody and tutelage of Mr. Osborne, the man has attained a freedom of soul akin to that wrought for Jean Valjean by the good Bishop. Hugo's big idea is thus being applied to thousands, and, while heroic stature may not be too easily reached, the beneficent influence will react on both the restrained and on society, the restrainer. While Mr. Osborne's plan is being carried out at Sing Sing, it is we who are under test for our civil advancement. The idea is so inherently good that it admits of no forceful criticism except from the standpoint of the police, who believe that all criminals actually and potentially can be restrained only by harsh treatment of the convict. The policemen and the humorist, each for his special purpose, depicts Sing Sing as being so desirable that every one wants to be there, and so easily conditioned that no one can be kept in. There is no rush for this prison on the part of the people of the underworld. Confinement is repugnant to them under any condition, and when unlawful deliverance is effected it but refutes the contention that benign restraint may not act as a deterrent upon abnormals. While the desire for liberty is thus made apparent the successful attempts to escape are, under the honor system, fewer than under the old regime, possibly due to lessened co-operation to that end among the prison population.

M. L. OGEN, M. D.

New York, July 8, 1915.

A Suggestion to Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well known that American suffragists in great numbers read THE NEW YORK TIMES. Will you not urge them through your columns to devote their husbands', fathers', and fathers'-in-law money, which they are now spending lavishly on their campaign for the vote, to purposes known to be useful, such as the Red Cross, model kitchens, &c.? Is it not little short of a crime that all this money and energy should be thrown away at a time when business conditions are bad, and the United States is perhaps on the verge of entering the most wicked and horrible war in history? R. G.

Syosset, L. I., July 7, 1915.

Imperial Merchandise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of interest a letter in your columns of July 2, by W. H. Kirk of Rutgers College, New Brunswick. He says: "The United States, having freed the Cubans from Spain, took Porto Rico and the Philippines." Is he aware that any one is allowed to take what one pays for? Is he ignorant of the price paid in cash for Porto Rico and the Philippines?

JOHN M. LEACH.

Lyndhurst, N. J., July 7, 1915.

THE PEACE THAT IS DREAMED OF IN MEXICO.

Why Carranza and His Followers Think They Cannot Parley or Pause Until Their Enemies Have Been Utterly Crushed.

By R. V. PESQUEIRA,

Formerly Assistant Secretary of War in Carranza's Cabinet.

New York, July 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much as the Constitutionalists desire to follow the good advice of President Woodrow Wilson and establish peace in our strife-torn country, it is, nevertheless, absolutely impossible for us to parley with any of the factions who have fought against the principles of the revolution. Not that we are not eager to bring the hostilities to an end, but because we realize that to even consider such men as Vazquez Tagle, Eduardo Iturbide, Pedro Lascurain, and others, would mean a futile compromise, a cheap bartering away of our ideals.

This, in other words, would mean that such a peace, attained by such methods, could not be lasting, and a revolution much more ferocious and bloodier would be the result.

All those men who are so earnest in their protestations of peace—men like Felix Diaz, General Felipe Angeles, and others—are in reality not seeking peace at all. While talking peace they are planning new counter revolutions. They are, and have been, the tremendous disintegrating force in our unfortunate country; they have always fomented strife, always plotted against everybody, with no other purpose in view than their own selfish ambitions. Now that the Constitutionalists have achieved the great victory, when General Villa, their idol, has been defeated and his force shattered, they are all clamoring for peace in a manner most sanctimonious.

None of those men, each of whom is anxious to appear as "the strongest man in Mexico" or as "the only one capable of controlling the situation," has in reality ever dreamt of pacifying his country. They are not inspired by peaceful motives because of their earnest desire for the betterment of their native country or because they are animated by profound humanitarian spirit, but because they hope to receive the backing of the President of the United States. They began to chant the song of peace only after President Wilson suggested it to them. They eagerly accepted the kind advice of the President because their tool, General Villa, as a fighting force could not be counted upon any longer. They would have never talked peace had General Villa not suffered the terrible and disgraceful defeats at Celaya and Leon.

In a manner General Villa and other peace advocates have taken advantage of the kind offices of President Wilson in his peace advocacy. In a suave and hypocritical way they were the first to agree with him, because they realized that a profitable compromise was better than a complete elimination.

Has General Villa forgotten that last November Señor Don Venustiano Carranza begged General Francisco Villa to meet him in Havana and there come to a peaceful agreement? That was long before any blood was shed and life sacrificed. That was some time before the present peace advocates clamored for peace. But at that time neither General Villa nor Tagle, nor any of the other men of peace would listen to Carranza. Why did they not seek peace then? Why the sudden change in their attitude? Is it not rather strange that at that time they thought less of the welfare of their country than they do at present? The truth of the whole matter is that they thought they were too powerful to consider peace, what they sought was military supremacy, strength, power, and not peace.

The events of the past few weeks, which culminated in the arrest of the dictator Huerta and several of his associates, indicate very clearly what kind of peace the reactionaries are seeking. A close scrutiny and a careful investigation will reveal the astonishing fact that Huerta is the symbol of the unified forces of all the reactionary elements who are parading under the banner of peace-loving reformers. Seek a little further, dig a little deeper, and I am sure that it will be discovered to the great amazement of the American people that Diaz, Iturbide, Blanquet, and even General Angeles are working together on the same plan. They are speaking sweet words of good cheer for the poor and oppressed Mexicans, they are telling the American people that what they wish is liberty and social equality and the necessary reforms for the poor; but in reality they are plotting to maintain the same order as the dictatorship of Diaz. What they wish is a government of special privileges and stolen concessions. They do not seek liberty and the independence of Mexico.

The attitude of the Wilson Administration toward Huerta and his associates, and the relentless meting out of justice to them, has convinced the Mexican people that they have in President Wilson a true and trusted friend. They hope that President Wilson will keep Huerta and his associates incarcerated until a stable government is established and then turn the culprits over to them. Justice must be meted out to them. They must be punished for their crimes, and to evade this is to renounce the greatest and most sacred principles of justice. This demand for the punishment of Huerta and his coworkers is the demand of a suffering people, seeking honest justice and not revenge.

It is owing to our confidence in President Wilson and in the good will of the American people, also because we realize that he really has the welfare of the Mexican people at heart, that we are anxious to follow the suggestions made by him. But to accept any of those men who have come out as the great patriots as provisional President, with an election guided by those individuals, would mean nothing more than dire disappointment, it would mean the crushing of all the good plans, the upheaval of the constructive policies attained through months of bitter strife.

It is ridiculous for individuals like Tagle and Lascurain even to dream of becoming the head of a nation, just because they are fortunate enough to have belonged to the Cabinet of the martyr, Francisco I. Madero. Has any one of those gentlemen raised a finger to avenge a wrong committed by the enemies of Mexico? Have they attempted at any time to free the people from the dictatorial rule of Huerta and his colleagues? What have they done to justify their positions as patriots? Nothing whatever. They lived in seclusion and peace while the people suffered. If they were honest patriots, if they really had the welfare of the Mexican people at heart as they now pretend, it was up to them to rise in revolt and avenge the murder of the man in whose Cabinet they served. This they did not do.

And yet, in view of these incriminating facts, they have the audacity to talk of their plans of the future of Mexico. They dare make promises for the future, when they have so bitterly failed the Mexican people in the past. An impartial and unbiased inquiry among all classes of people, not the mere few hundred of Spanish-speaking foreigners and land owners of Mexico City, will reveal the fact that none of those men are acceptable or desirable. The people do not want them. They have been fooled and betrayed by them long enough, they have by this time learned to hate them and avoid them. Tagle, Iturbide, or Angeles would not be accepted by the people of Mexico, nor would they win them even if they were supported by an armed force of a half million American soldiers. They are persona non grata with them. They belong in the class of Huerta, Orozco, and Diaz.

In view of all these facts it will be seen that to parley with any one of those men or all of them is disastrous to the cause of Mexican independence. It is because Señor Carranza really is longing for peace that he does not compromise with them. He realizes, as do all the Constitutionalists, that there can be no peace attained at the sacrifice of the dreams of the revolution.

The Constitutionalists are eager to have peace, but parley, compromise with reactionaries, we cannot. Only by crushing the enemies of the country completely can we have real peace in Mexico. It was the tragedy of compromise that brought about the terrible disaster of the Madero Government. This Señor Carranza is trying to avoid. We cannot compromise.

R. V. PESQUEIRA.

NEAR-SIDE STOPS DEFENDED

The Best System Will Include the Good Points of All Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Richard Welling, addressed to you under date of June 20, 1915, with reference to "the pedestrian's right to go safely," is so excellent, as far as his diagnosis of street crossing is concerned, that it is a pity that he feels it necessary to turn against the near-side stop.

In the first place, the facts seem to be incontrovertible that there has been a reduction in street car accidents since the near-side stop was established. It is my personal belief also that there has been a reduction in automobile accidents, when measured in proportion to the number of cars operated. So long as it is possible to maintain the total number of accidents the same from year to year, (however anxious we may be to reduce them),' a relative reduction actually exists because of the increased traffic, both pedestrian and vehicular, which the streets carry from year to year.

Turning again to the idea of safety zones, there is no apparent reason why a safety zone could not be established longitudinally along the street adjacent to the stopping point of street cars, which would be fully as great a protection to pedestrians as would be any crosswalk safety zone, such as is advocated by Mr. Welling. Police Departments of other cities have established such zones; and the department in Greater New York is undertaking to work out the same scheme, apparently with entire success thus far.

There is no reason, therefore, why the good points which Mr. Welling advocates should not be combined with all the good points of the near-side stop, and the lives of people saved thereby.

E. P. GOODRICH.

New York, July 6, 1915.

Playground Leaders Need Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. Daly's letter in this morning's TIMES concerning street play centres, I would answer from experience, being a trained play leader, holding a diploma of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York.

No one can realize more fully than I how much these play centres are appreciated by both the children and their parents. But on the other hand, the cost of carfares, luncheons and the wear and tear of the playground teacher's clothes makes it very difficult for a girl in moderate circumstances, and absolutely impossible for one who has her living to earn, to give her services without remuneration. DOROTHY B. BARROWS.

New York, July 7, 1915.

Wanted: A New Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please do what you can to get a new United States flag put on the flag pole at Mount Morris Park. The one flying there now looks like a relic of the civil war.

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.

New York, July 8, 1915.

FROM BABYLON TO BERLIN.

Democracy, So Long Oncoming, Now Encounters German Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We of today should value the privilege of living at a time of the greatest historical importance and endeavor to see events in their true relationship to past history.

The Egyptians were pre-eminent in architecture; Babylon and Nineveh were the centres of a highly developed civilization. To the

HOLDS CRITIC TOOK THE WRONG REMEDY

Appellate Division Says Injunction Proceeding Does Not Apply in Woollcott Case.

ONE JUSTICE DISSENTS

Merit of Cause Undecided—Higher Court May Determine Whether Remedy Lies in Equity Trial.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday reversing an order of Supreme Court Justice Hendrick granting to Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a temporary injunction restraining the Messrs. Shubert from refusing him admittance to their theatres pending the trial of a suit for a permanent injunction to that effect.

The lower court's order had read in effect that Mr. Woollcott was entitled under the Civil Rights act to enter any Shubert theatre in the pursuit of his calling as a critic. The order had been granted upon the application of Mr. Woollcott, who had been refused admittance to Shubert theatres after the publication in THE TIMES of a review of the play, "Taking Chances."

The ruling of the Appellate Court yesterday is not final, nor does it even assume to settle the law on the question involved. It simply decides that Mr. Woollcott is not entitled to an injunction. He must first bring suit and obtain a judgment in his favor in some specific instance where he has been refused admittance, before the court will pass complete judgment on the merits of the case. This is the sense of the ruling yesterday.

Court Divided.

The court was divided on the question. Justice Scott wrote the prevailing opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Clarke and Hotchkiss. Justice Dowling wrote the dissenting opinion.

Asked for an opinion on the ruling of the Appellate Court, Alfred A. Cook of the law firm of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, who argued the question in Mr. Woollcott's behalf, said that he felt it was not proper for an attorney in a pending litigation to express an opinion as to a decision of a court, however much he may differ with the conclusions expressed by that court. He said it was his intention to ask the Appellate Division to certify the questions involved to the Court of Appeals so that a final determination of this important public question involved might be obtained.

The prevailing opinion says that the matter of bias in any review written by Mr. Woollcott does not enter into the discussion before the court as an important point. The first important point, the opinion says, is that equity will interfere by injunction to prevent a multiplicity of suits." The court then says: "The difficulty with this suggestion is that it is not alleged that even one action for a penalty has been tried or even begun."

Mr. Woollcott's second and last important point, the court says, "is that the remedy provided by statute is inadequate." And the court continues: "The answer to this objection I sthat in our opinion the statutory remedy is entirely adequate."

Mr. Woollcott, under the statute, the court recites, might obtain judgment for at least $100 and not more than $500; and the Shuberts might be fined at least $100 and not more than $500, and be sentenced to at least thirty days and not more than ninety days' imprisonment, or both, for each specific instance where the statute had been violated.

Justice Dowling Dissents.

Justice Dowling in his dissenting opinion points out that the Shuberts claim as additional right to exclude Mr. Woollcott from their theatres unless he writes reviews of their plays in conformity with their views. The Justice says that this position is untenable, and he further says: "But if defendants can exclude plaintiff unless he promises to make his criticisms match their views of their enterprises, they can as well refuse admission to any person who voices a poor opinion of any of their manifold presentations."

The dissenting opinion takes the ground that the 1913 amendment to the Civil Rights act gives the dramatic critic the right he asks in this case. In treating the matter of Mr. Woollcott's livelihood being jeopardized by the action of the Shuberts and the multiplicity of suits that must necessarily follow by the repeated refusals of the theatrical producers to admit him to their houses, the opinion of Justice Dowling says:

"The defendants individually and collectively are most important personages in the theatrical world. As owners, lessees, managers, and producers their activities are so widespread that if plaintiff is unable to enter their theatres and view the performances therein as a basis for his subsequent criticisms, his usefulness as a critic and his ability to earn his livelihood by following such a vocation must be seriously impaired, if not destroyed. It is inconceivable that, even if he could continue in the employ of his paper as a theatrical critic, while only able to witness and review half of the plays produced in New York City, his salary would remain the same or his standing as a writer remain unimpaired. He shows special damage for the violation of his statutory right beyond the compensating power of the statutory penalty. The only remedy he can have against the continued refusal by defendants to admit him to all the theatres owned or controlled by them, (which they have frankly admitted is their settled policy,) is by injunction. I therefore am in favor of the affirmance of the order appealed from.

Formal application to the Appellate Division to have the question involved certified to the Court of Appeals will probably not be made immediately on account of the Summer recess of the courts, which has just begun.

Text of Prevailing Opinion.

Here is the full text of the prevailing opinion:

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department, June, 1915. George L. Ingraham, P. J. John Proctor Clarke, Francis M. Scott, Victor J. Dowling, Henry D. Hotchkiss, JJ.

Alexander Woollcott, respondent, vs. Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, Shubert Theatrical Company and Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Inc., Appellants. No. 7643.

Appeal from an order granting an injunction pendente lite. Charles H., Tuttle, for appellant; Alfred A. Cook, for respondent.

Scott, J.:

The plaintiff is a newspaper writer and dramatic critic. The defendants are engaged in the business of conducting theatres and other places of amusement in the City of New York and elsewhere. Owing to the unfavorable character of some of the criticisms written and printed by plaintiff concerning certain plays produced by defendants, the latter have refused to permit him to enter any theatre now controlled by them, and threaten so to prevent him in the future. The reason given by defendants for so excluding plaintiff is that, as they consider his articles were not fair reviews or criticisms of the plays produced or of the productions or of the acting, but were blasted and improper and inaccurate. Plaintiff denies bias and asserts in effect that his criticisms expressed his honest opinions and were fair and impartial. Much of the voluminous appeal book is taken up with matter designed to bear upon this issue, but, in the view we take of the case, the question thus raised is immaterial.

Rights of Plaintiff.

Whatever rights the plaintiff has for redress against defendants' acts must rest upon Sections 40 and 41 of the civil rights law. Section 40 of that law as it stands at present (Chapter 265, Laws 1913) differs widely in phraseology, and perhaps in effect and intent, from the section which preceded it (Chapter 1,042, Laws 1895) and under which nearly all of the so-called civil rights cases in this State have been decided. Sections 40 and 41 of the present act read as follows: "Section 40.—Equal rights in places of public accommodation, resort, or amusement. All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employe of any such place, shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue, display, post, or mail any written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from, or denied to any person on account of race, creed, or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed, or color is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired, or solicited. The production of any such written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent, or manager thereof, shall be presumptive evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person. A place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement within the meaning of this article shall be deemed to include an inn, tavern, or hotel, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation, or rest; any restaurant, eating house, public conveyance on land or water, bath house, barber shop, theatre, and music hall. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in response to specific written inquiry.

"Sec. 41. Penalty for violation. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby, or by any resident of this State to whom such person shall assign his cause of action, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the plaintiff or the defendant shall reside; and shall also, for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Racial Considerations.

The former act was generally construed as forbidding only discrimination founded on racial considerations. It is the claim of the plaintiff that the present act is much wider in its scope and purport and forbids all discrimination by those controlling places of public resort, confining the prohibition or discrimination as to race, creed or color to the communications, notices and advertisements mentioned in Sec. 40. Without passing at present upon this contention we shall assume for the purpose of this appeal, but without deciding, that the statute now in force expressly secures to all persons within the jurisdiction of the State the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of theatres, as well as other places of resort and amusement, and that in discriminating against plaintiff the defendants have violated the statute.

The question remains whether, admitting all that plaintiff claims as to the scope and effect of the statute, he is entitled to resort to equity for relief by way of injunction.

Whatever right plaintiff has to claim admittance to defendants' theatres against their will must be based upon the statute, for at common law he would have had no such right. (Collister vs. Hayman, 183 N. Y. 250. People ex rel Burnham vs. Flynn, 189 N. Y. 160. Aaron vs. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351-355.) Section 41 of the act above referred to imposes severe punishment upon any person who may violate it both by way of penalty to be recovered by the person aggrieved in a civil action, as well as by conviction for a misdemeanor.

The general rule is that where a statute creates a right and prescribes a remedy for its violation, that remedy is exclusive, and neither an action for damages nor for an injunction can be maintained. (Almy vs. Mayhew, 3 N. Y., 1 Cook vs. Whipple, 55 N. Y., 150. People ex rel. Hatzel vs. Hall, 80 N. Y., 117. McLean vs. Myers, 134 N. Y., 480). The answer to this objection is that in our opinion the statutory remedy is entirely adequate. Our conclusion is that the order appealed from must be reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion for an injunction pendente lite denied, with $10 costs.

Ingraham, P. J., Clarke and Hotchkiss, JJ., concur.

The Dissenting Opinion.

Justice Dowling's dissenting opinion says:

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department, June, 1915. George L. Ingraham, P. J. John Proctor Clarke, Francis M. Scott, Victor J. Dowling, Henry D. Hotchkiss, JJ.

Alexander Woollcott, respondent, vs. Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, Shubert Theatrical Company, and Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Inc., appellants. No. 7,643.

Dowling, J. (Dissenting):

The defendants stand upon what they deem is their right to exclude the plaintiff from the theatres controlled by them when he avowedly comes, as a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to criticise their productions. This they deem doing business in their theatres, and they claim that theirs alone is the privilege of transacting business therein, if they choose to assert it. But they express their willingness to admit him to view the shows, if he can satisfy them that he will transact his business, so far as their plays are concerned, fairly and without injury to their investments, and they also profess their readiness to admit him to their theatres if he goes there simply for personal amusement and in no other capacity than as one of the general public. This position, it seems to me, is untenable. Plaintiff does not do business in defendants' theatres, in any sense of the term. His work is done after he has left the theatre, and the only difference between his subsequent comments upon the play and those of any other member of the audience is that he speaks with more authority, because of greater experience and special knowledge, and addresses a larger section of the public. But if defendants can exclude plaintiff unless he promises to make his criticisms match their views of their own enterprises, they can as well refuse admission to any person who voices a poor opinion of any of their manifold presentations. Whatever suspicion they may have as to plaintiff's hostility toward them cannot be substantiated by the articles in evidence, which simply show that plaintiff praised the plays he thought were good and commented unfavorably on those he deemed failures or trivialities, in the expression of which views he seems always to have had much companionship.

Rights to Exclude.

The decision of this appeal must turn upon the question whether defendants have the unqualified right to decide who shall be admitted to witness their productions and whether, if such right is qualified, the power to exclude extends only to cases in which the defendants have made general rules applicable to all the public alike.

The trend of the decisions establishes that at common law the proprietor of a theatre had a right to decide who should be admitted to witness the plays he saw fit to produce; that his enterprise was a private one, and that he was under no obligation to entertain the public at large unless he saw fit to do so, but could discriminate and receive whom he pleased. (People ex rel Burnham vs. Flynn, 189 N. Y. 160. Aaron vs. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351. Collister vs. Hayman 183 N. Y. 250.) So it was the general rule of law that a ticket of admission to a place of public amusement was but a license and revokable, (Aaron vs. Ward, supra Marrone vs. Washington Jockey Club, 227 U. S. 633;) and the refusal to sell a ticket of admission would not create a cause of action against a proprietor. (Jacobs vs. Keith & Proctor Amusement Company, 64 Misc. 69.) Even the original Civil Rights act (Chapter 1042, Laws of 1895) contemplated and forbade only discriminations on account of race, creed, or color, (Grannan vs. Westchester Racing Association, 153 N. Y. 449; Aaron vs. Ward supra; Joyner vs. Moore-Wiggins Company 152 A. D. 266, affirmed 211 N. Y. 522.) But the amendment to that act (Chapter 265 Laws 1913) radically changed its language and scope. The original act reads as follows:

"Section 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, bath houses, barber shops, theatres, and music halls, public conveyances on land and water, and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

"Section 2. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section by denying to any citizens, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens of every *race, creed, or color*, and regardless of *race, creed and color*, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay a sum not less than $100 nor more than $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where said offense was committed; and shall, also, for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Section 41 forbade the disqualification of any person from service on a Grand or Petit Jury on account of race, creed, or color. Sections 1 and 2 became Sections 40 and 41 of the Civil Rights Law, (Chapter 14, Laws 1909.)

The amendment of 1913 left the statute in the form in which it has been quoted in the opinion of Mr. Justice Scott herein.

Violation of Statute.

It will be seen that whereas Sections 2 and 41 in their original form limited the violations which were penalized to those wherein the discrimination was because of race, creed, or color, the amendment limits the application of these words to communications, notices or advertisement wherein, the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement were stated to be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed, or color, or stating that the patronage of any person was not desired thereat because of his race, creed, or color. The first sentence conferring equal rights in the public places specified, (which are defined in the fourth sentence of the section) is complete in itself and under the new form of Section 41 is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. It is detached from, and unassociated with, the second sentence, stating the qualifying words "race, creed, or color" can, it seems to me, be in no way referable thereto. This being so, the refusal to admit plaintiff to defendants' theatres for reasons solely applicable to him and not affecting the general public, was a violation of the statute. Is the plaintiff then relegated to his right to enforce the penalty provided by the statute? I think he would be, if the statutory remedy is adequate to redress his wrong. The rule was laid down in Ludley vs. Mayhew, 3 N. Y. 148:

"The principle that where a statute confers a right, and prescribes adequate means for protecting it the proprietor is confined to the statutory remedy, is conformable to the manifest intention of the legislature in such cases, and has therefore been properly settled in the courts of England and in this country." (See also Cook vs. Whipple, 55 N. Y. 150; People ex rel. Hatzel vs. Hall, 80 N. Y. 117; McLean vs. Myers, 134 N. Y. 480.) It seems clear that the statutory penalty is inadequate to protect the rights conferred upon plaintiff by the statute. The defendants individually and collectively are most important personages in the theatrical world. As owners, lessees, managers, and producers their activities are so widespread that, if plaintiff is unable to enter their theatres and view the performances therein as a basis for his subsequent criticisms, his usefulness as a critic and his ability to earn his livelihood by following such avocation must be seriously impaired, if not destroyed. It is inconceivable that, even if he could continue in the employ of his paper as a theatrical critic, while only able to witness and review half of the plays produced in New York City, his salary would remain the same or his standing as a writer remain unimpaired. He shows special damage for the violation of his statutory right beyond the compensating power of the statutory penalty. The only remedy he can have against the continued refusal by defendants to admit him to all the theatres owned or controlled by them, (which they have frankly admitted is their settled policy,) is by injunction. I therefore am in favor of the affirmance of the order appealed from.

Formal application to the Appellate Division to have the question involved certified to the Court of Appeals will probably not be made immediately on account of the Summer recess of the courts, which has just begun.

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PARADE OF NATIONS FOR NEWPORT FETE

Society Girls to Aid Secours National Benefit at Mrs. Oelrichs's Rosecliff July 24.

FASHIONS SHOW A FEATURE

Striking Costumes Are Worn at the Casino Tennis Matches—Police Foil the Camera Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—An entertainment is to be given the afternoon and night of July 24 on the lawn and at the residence of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Rosecliff, for the benefit of the Secours National, a fund to relieve Frenchwomen and Belgian refugees. Mrs. Oelrichs has organized a publicity staff of women, who are operating in Newport, Boston, Providence, Jamestown, Watch Hill, Warren, Narragansett Pier, and other places.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore, is aiding in this work. Costumers of New York are completing the afternoon and evening gowns which will be worn in Fashions Passing Show.

One of the features will be the Parade of the Nations by ten of the prettiest young women of the Summer colony, each wearing the costume of a nation.

There will be other surprises, as some leading members of the theatrical profession has promised to take part. Miss Gertrude Hoffmann, with her dancing girls, will dance on the lawn during the afternoon, and at night the guests will see, as they stand on the terrace, Miss Hoffmann and the dancing girls present a moonlight dance.

At night Miss Ann Swinburne has promised to present the play, "Her Lady's Wardrobe," including her singing. Efforts are being made to have Andrea de Segurola, the opera singer, play the part of the hairdresser and sing a comic song.

The prize list for the exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, Sept. 3, 4, and 6, at the Casino has been issued by the Executive Committee, Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, and Francis M. Ware.

Interesting tennis matches this morning brought out a large gathering of Summer residents at the Casino, including Prime Minister Bakhmeteff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Oliver Perrin, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Miss Margaret H. Busk, Mrs. Barger Wallach, and Miss Edna Barger, who were among the players; Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, William R. Hunter, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Henry Clews, Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Lieut. Gov. Grafton Cushing of Massachusetts, G. C. Bauers, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mrs. James J. Brown, Miss Caperton, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Countess Gizycka, Mrs. Charles Potter Kling, Miss Katherine C. Culver, Henry J. Whitehouse and others.

Some striking costumes were worn during the tennis. Mrs. Burke Roche was in canary-colored felt hat with a silk sweater to match, white flannel shirt and carried a parasol which matched the hat and sweater. Mrs. Craig Biddle wore a white hat, canary-colored silk sweater with white stripes, and white short skirt. Mrs. John Sanford was in a blue sweater and hat to match, with a white lawn skirt.

The Countess Gizycka of Washington, who came with her aunt, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, wore a long light brown full length coat, and beneath she wore an outing suit to match and a large brown felt hat.

A new dance came to light today in the camera war at the Casino, called the "Camera Trot," introduced by the three policemen who had been detailed by Chief of Police Crowley to prevent women from being annoyed by the camera operators. To every camera man Chief Crowley detailed a bluecoat, whose duty it was to keep the operator moving and blocking his focus, so when the cottagers had concluded their visits the day's catch was small.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Dallas Welford has been engaged by A. H. Woods for the role in Charles Klein's comedy, "Cousin Lucy," in which Julian Eltinge will be seen in the playhouse bearing his name early next month.

A company of players headed by Dorothy Donnelly will act a scene for a film being made by the Producing Company in the Red Room of the Imperial Hotel tonight. The picture is entitled "Sealed Valley," and is taken from Hulbert Footner's book of that name.

"A Live Wire," a farce by C. A. de Lima and Legrand Howland, will be produced in the Cort Theatre, Atlantic City, Monday night by Leffler & Bratton. The cast will include Helen Lowell, Marguerite Randolph, Maud Sinclair, Sadie Duff, Margaret Seddon, Louise Murray, Charles Abbe, Frank Hatch, Walter Lewis, Gilbert Clayton, and Harry Tighe.

Walter Kingsford, whose amusing character portrayal in "Fanny's First Play" will be remembered, and Robert Fischer have been added to the cast Selwyn & Co. are assembling for Roi Megrue Cooper's new play, "Under Fire," which will be presented in the Hudson Theatre early in September.

Walter Damrosch has completed the orchestral scores of the incidental music for "Medea" and "Iphigenia in Aulis," the Greek plays Margaret Anglin will present in the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, Cal. Mr. Damrosch will leave for California July 20 to rehearse and conduct the orchestra that will play for the performances. It is Miss Anglin's plan to give the performances in New York in the Fall, probably in Madison Square Garden.

Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler have engaged Edmund Breese for Beulah M. Dix's war play, "Moloch." Mr. Breese will be on the stage less than fifteen minutes, playing the part of a corporal in one of the strongest scenes in the drama.

Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth and Miss Martha Maynard are arranging a series of promenade concerts to be given during the Summer in Madison Square Garden. The Russian Symphony Orchestra will play, and a number of prominent soloists will take part.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Three Liners.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS: (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Abbott, Miss J. Abbott, L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. N. Adams, J. C. Anderson, B. R. Baldwin, A. H. Boston, Leon Bendel, E. R. Bennett, F. S. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Chamberlain, J. B. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clark, R. M. Davidson, A. Mc. Dickson, Miss H. Dudley, Mrs. D. M. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Fowler, W. D. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Hale, W. J. Hardy, F. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Judd, H. M. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. H. Gordon Selfridge, Miss R. B. Selfridge, Miss Beatrice Selfridge, Miss V. B. Selfridge, Ernest Verley, J. M. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wolcott, Miss E. M. Witt, Barclay Warburton, and E. L. Weston.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. T. H. Bercher, Edmond Baron, James Blaine, Miss A. D. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Borhem, J. D. N. Cutting, J. Conway, Mrs. C. E. Carpenter, George Davis, Dr. J. B. L. Flick, H. E. Gowd, Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lamson, Miss E. Purcell, Gouveneur Morris, Miss M. Rambaud, Miss Marion V. Pelrce, W. J. Starr, E. Sauvage, W. P. Steele, Martin Winter, Mrs. Mary S. Wood, Miss M. Gordon, and Miss Mary Warner.

STAMPALIA, (Naples.)—Antonio Madrid, Mrs. C. Madrid, Miss R. Madrid, and Miss M. Margone G. Levis.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

DAUGHTER IN BRADY HOME.

Mother Was Formerly Lady Pery, Daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter yesterday at Sea Verge, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Mrs Brady, who was formerly Lady Victoria May Pery, is the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Limerick of Dromore Castle, Limerick, Ireland. Her marriage to Mr. Brady took place on Oct. 14, 1914, the day following the announcement of the engagement. Plans had been made to celebrate the wedding at Dromore Castle, but owing to the fact that her brother, Lord Glentworth, had been called to England to join his regiment, the wedding was hastened so that he could give his sister away. It took place quietly at the home of the bridegroom's brother, Nicholas F. Brady, in Monmouth, where they have since spent a greater part of the time.

As Lady Victoria Pery, Mrs. Brady was popular in London society. She was much interested in outdoor sports, and was the first woman of title to loop the loop in an aeroplane, which she did more than a year ago with Gustav Hamel.

Mr. Brady is an executor of the estate of his father, the late Anthony N. Brady, and is a Director in many corporations. He has three children by his first wife, who was killed in 1912 in a wreck on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

WEDS AND TELLS MOTHER.

Miss Isabel E. Foote Quietly Marries Ellis W. Leavenworth.

The marriage yesterday of Miss Isabel Eleanor Foote, the younger daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Foote of 535 Park Avenue, and Ellis W. Leavenworth, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Leavenworth of Hamilton, N. Y., will surprise society, for although the engagement of the bride and bridegroom began a year ago, no announcement had been made of it nor of the wedding.

The ceremony took place in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 412 Fifth Avenue, and the Rev. Frank Latimer Janeway, the assistant pastor, performed the ceremony. No one was present but the necessary witnesses, and immediately afterward Mrs. Leavenworth telephoned Mrs. Foote, who is at her country home, the Moorings, Tokeneke Point, East Rowayton, Conn., and received her blessing.

Mr. and Mrs. Leavenworth will spend the Summer with Mrs. Foote at the Moorings, and next Winter will live in New York. Mr. Leavenworth is a lawyer and one of the attorneys for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He had been the guest of Mrs. Foote several times weekly since she and her daughter arrived on June 1 at Rowayton, and it was understood that the wedding would take place soon, but Miss Foote, who made her début a little more than a year ago, objected to a large wedding, and several times said to her mother that she would not change her plans, but would be married in the simplest possible way. Mrs. Foote was not in the least disturbed by the unexpected marriage of yesterday.

Mrs. Leavenworth is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Thomas S. Hastings, for years President of the Union Theological Seminary, and who married Miss Fanny de Groot, and she is related to a number of old New York families. She is a niece of Thomas Hastings, who married Miss Helen Benedict.

Mrs. Leavenworth's brother, Sterling T. Foote, married Miss Anna Jenner, a daughter of the late William A. Jenner, and her sister, Miss Fanny H. Foote, married Francke H. Bosworth, Jr.

BRIDEGROOM OFF FOR WAR.

Mario G. Miozzi, Sculptor, Is to Join the Italian Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Mario G. Miozzi, who were married on May 29, are sailing today for Italy on the steamer Stampalia. Mrs. Miozzi, before her marriage, was Miss Lillian Young, who contributed frequently to the magazines, and is the daughter of Mrs. Theresa Young of Brooklyn.

Mr. Miozzi is a sculptor, and a reservist in the Italian Engineering Corps. He will report for duty as soon as he arrives in Italy.

WILL TAKE BRIDE TO TURKEY.

J. Wylie Brown to Marry Miss Anna Welles on July 15.

The marriage of Miss Anna Welles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Welles of Paris, France, to J. Wylie Brown will take place on Thursday, July 15, in Eaglesmere, Penn. Only the nearest relatives will attend the ceremony.

Miss Welles's father started the telephone business in Europe, and for many years was the Vice President of the Western Electric Company in Europe. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, class of '08, and for some time has been with the American School for Girls in Constantinople.

Mr. Brown, formerly of Tennessee, is Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople. As soon as conditions permit, Mr. Brown expects to return to Turkey with his bride, where they will make their home. The engagement of the couple was announced in these columns in February at the time of the announcement of the engagement of Miss Welles's brother, Robert, to Miss Muriel Seeley of Boston.

Miss Edith Linton Engaged.

Dr. Cahrles Carroll Linton and Mrs. Linton of 460 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Linton, to Ward B. Allstyne of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. Van Alstyne is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Van Alstyne of 112 Riverside Drive. Miss Linton is with her parents at their country cottage at Quogue, L. I. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Julius Auspitz.

Julius Auspitz, an editorial writer on German newspapers in this city since 1887, died yesterday at his home, 1,153 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Austria and fought in the war of 1866, later coming to this country and living in St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1887 he came here and joined the editorial staff of the Staats-Zeitung, later going to the New Yorker Herold, with which he was connected at the time of his death.

Stephen J. Ferris, Portrait Painter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Stephen J. Ferris, a widely known portrait painter, died here today in his eighty-first year. He had been an exhibitor in Paris, London, and all the prominent exhibitions in the United States.

He was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., and studied at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, under Benjamin Vaugh and Hamilton Bell. Mr. Ferris married Miss Elizabeth A. Moran of the well-known family of artists. He received the Fortuny prize for the best portrait of the artist in Rome in 1876. Mr. Ferris painted more than 2,000 portraits and supplied many of the portraits for Ridpath's Histories. He was an instructor at the School of Design for twenty-six years and was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers and the Philadelphia Sketch Club.

CHARITIES.

WE have the equipment, system, environment, all that is required to do efficient work, except money enough to meet the bills.

Every available inch of space is now being used. Lack of means may result in keeping beds empty, thus denying a chance of life to some man whose family is deprived of the wage earner; some woman whose children have had to be placed in institutions; a child who might be cured at the right time, but be ever after a public charge if denied.

Gifts, large or small, will give hope, perhaps life, to some one who sorely needs a helping hand NOW. Send what you can to Wm. M. Cruikshank, Treas., 49 East 59th St.

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST
FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, *President*
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *Vice President*
HOWARD TOWNSEND, *Secretary*

M. R. GUGGENHEIM TO MARRY TODAY

Less Than 48 Hours After Divorced Wife's Marriage He Will Wed Miss Weyher.

KEPT HIS PLANS SECRET

Catholic Priest to Perform the Ceremony at Deal, N. J.—His Bride-to-be an Amateur Horsewoman.

Friends of M. Robert Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim, will be surprised to learn that he is to be married today, less than forty-eight hours after the marriage of his former wife, Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim, who obtained her final decree of divorce against him on Wednesday. Mrs. Guggenheim was married to Morton E. Snellenburg of Philadelphia on Thursday.

Mr. Guggenheim's bride will be Miss Margaret Weyher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Weyher of Scranton, Penn. She is a well-known amateur horsewoman, and has appeared at many of the fashionable horse shows.

The utmost secrecy has been observed by Mr. Guggenheim in completing plans for his second marriage. The wedding is to be attended by the immediate relatives only. The ceremony is to be performed at 8:30 o'clock this morning by the Rev. Father Norris of St. Mary's Church at Deal. There are to be no attendants, and immediately after the ceremony Mr. Guggenheim and his bride will leave on an extended honeymoon.

Mr. Guggenheim's father has a handsome estate at Elberon, N. J. For some time Mr. Guggenheim has made his home at the Criterion Club, 683 Fifth Avenue. He is 29 years old, and is associated with several important corporations in New York, although not a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim Sons, as was stated in these columns yesterday. He is a graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia University, and is a member of the Kennel Club and the Bulldog Club of America.

His first wife, who was married on Thursday, brought a divorce action late last December. They were married in 1906. Her husband filed a general denial. The divorce decree provided that she was to have the custody of the two children—Daniel Guggenheim, jr., 8 years old, and M. Robert Guggenheim, 4½ years old. The mother agreed to remain within the United States or Canada with the children until they are 18, with the exception of four months each year. During these four months she may take them abroad. Their baths is to be permitted to visit them each month for at least six hours. No provision was made in the decree for allmony.

Obituary Notes

LYTTON BRIGGS, for the last thirty years with The Financial Chronicle, died yesterday from a stroke at Long Island City hospital in his fifty-eighth year. He was unmarried and lived at 276 Suffolk Street. Mr. Briggs was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Mrs. GEORGE C. FLINT of Little Falls, N. J., one of the most prominent suffrage workers in New Jersey, died yesterday in the Paterson General Hospital. She was President of the Little Falls Suffrage League and a member of the Paterson Woman's Club. Mrs. Flint had charge of the publicity department of the Paterson Woman's Suffrage Association.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH BAYLIS HENDRICKSON, wife of Smith Everett Hendrickson, died on Wednesday at her home, 437 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Hendrickson was born in Queens, L. I., and was the author of several poems and a history of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, of which she was long a member. Last September she celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of her marriage. Besides her husband, she left a son and two daughters.

Mrs. ALICE C. BUTTLING, wife of Avery H. Buttling, President of the Mutual Bottling Company, died at her home, 297 President Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Miss DAISY C. SULLIVAN, an active member of the Dramatic Society of the R. C. Church of St. Martin of Tours, died on Wednesday at her home, 1 Rodman Court, Rockaway Beach, aged 24 years. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy F. Sullivan.

FRANKLIN BROWN, 67 years old, a retired accountant, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 9 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Brown was born in Jersey City.

Mrs. MATTIE C. WILFERT, widow of Frederick Wilfert, and formerly an active worker in the old Grace Baptist Church before it went out of existence, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, 572 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

JOHN THEODORE FOX, a retired tailor and an Odd Fellow, is dead at his home, 95 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was 80 years old.

JAMES J. RANEY, a contractor of Flatbush, died at his home, 88 Erasmus Street, on Thursday, leaving two sons and two daughters.

FRANK ZIMMERMAN, for many years a florist in College Point, L. I., died yesterday at his home in Fifteenth Street, that place, aged 72 years. He came to America forty-five years ago from Germany, where Mr. Zimmerman was a member of a number of organizations. Five sons and two daughters survive.

ROBERT E. PALMER, senior member of the law firm of Palmer & Palmer of 27 William street, died yesterday at his home, 1,999 Anthony Avenue, in his thirty-third year. He was born in this city, and was a graduate of the New York Law School. Mr. Palmer was a member of the New York City Bar Association. He is survived by his mother and widow. He will be buried on Monday at 9:30 A. M. from the Church of the Holy Spirit.

Mrs. JOHN W. JEFFREY, wife of a United States Customs Inspector, died yesterday at her home, Douglas Manor, L. I., aged 38 years. She was born in Gloversville, N. Y., and for the last five years had lived in Douglas Manor.

Mrs. REBECCA ANN LESURGY, widow of Edward Lesurgy, died on Thursday at the home of her son, Warner Lesurgy, in Ardsley, N. Y. She was 91 years old, and was born in Ardsley.

Mrs. WILLIAM JONES died on Thursday at her home in Unionville, Conn., in her seventy-eighth year. She was a daughter of the late Richard Sause of this city, and besides her husband is survived by nine children and twenty-six grandchildren.

Mrs. AMELIA VANDERBILT KNI

GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES FROM REDS—YANKEES LOSE AT CLEVELAND

GIANTS DEFEAT REDS TWICE ON HOME LOT

Climb Into Sixth Place—Stroud Gets Gold Watch from Dover Friends.

It has been a long anticipation, but the Giants have at last found a team they can beat twice in a day. It has been suspected for some time that the Giants were willfully concealing a lot of baseball somewhere, but sooner or later it was bound to be discovered. Yesterday at the Polo Grounds they turned a large quantity of playing ability loose on the Cincinnati Reds and won two halves of a double-header. The cheerful news is 5 to 3 and 4 to 3. The fact that they were playing Cincinnati had much to do with the double-barreled victory.

A large portion of the town of Dover, N. J., was brought to the Polo Grounds yesterday to make a fuss about Ralph Stroud, the young Giant pitcher. Ralph comes from Dover and even boasts about it. They are proud of Ralph in Dover, and the way he pitched yesterday showed that they have a right to be.

Before Stroud started to pitch the first game he was presented with a gold watch by the home folks. It ticks and keeps good time and is guaranteed not to rust. Inside the lid there is room for a girl's picture, if Stroud gets sentimental and wants to put one there. It was quite a novelty for a player to get a watch, for there is an unwritten rule in the National League that the only present a ball player is expected to receive is a traveling bag. A watch is a lot more useful present, because you can't raise much on a traveling bag.

For five innings the pride of Dover didn't give the Reds a single hit. In the sixth a bunch of four smart taps gave the Rhinelanders three runs and tied the score. In the eighth the Giants fell on King Lear, the former Princeton pitcher, and shoved two runs over.

The second game saw the introduction of Red Dooin, the prominent Philadelphia outcast. Red's name has also been mentioned in connection with Cincinnati, but his friends will confer a favor on him by not saying that loudly.

Charley Herzog seems to bear up well under the stress of managing the Reds. The team is still infested with numerable foreigners. This makes about fifteen years that Wee Tommy Leach has been retiring from the game. He is still out there in centre field for the Reds catching flies. But there is no getting away from it, Tommy's eyes are not as good as they were and he is not hitting nearly as well as he did in 1680.

Between the games Manager McGraw trotted out his latest consignment of educated players. They laid aside their Latin poetry and calculus, tossed the baseball around a while, and they went right back to their books. Kinney, the Notre Dame catcher, looks as if he led his Greek class at the bat. Some boys go to college and the only thing they learn is how to play poker, but these boys made the most of their opportunities and also learned how to play ball. Anyway, that's what they told McGraw, but he'll have a chance soon to see if any of them were fibbing when they told him.

Pol Perritt had the Giants worried a little in the second game and for a time it looked as if Pol was going to blow. The Reds got very uppish in the eighth and grabbed two runs, tieing the score at 3 to 3. In the ninth, the Giants made a dingdong finish, loading the bases just in time to give Georgie Burns a chance to wallop the ball to right and shoot two runs over the pitcher and start the grand stampede for the clubhouse.

The Giants got a couple of runs in the opening inning of the first game. Burns ambled and Robertson skied to Leach; "Burnsie" died stealing. Doyle singled, and when Fletcher gave the ball a pretty poke to right, Griffith mussed up the chance and Doyle scored, "Fletch" going to third. He scored on Merkle's single. Another run was conducted over in the fifth on Burns's double and Doyle's one-ply tap.

The Cincinnatis rallied in the sixth and tied the count. Olson singled and-likewise Mollwitz. Then Bill Rodgers made his debut as a Red, batting for Gene Dale. He doubled and scored Olson. Tommy Clarke, batting for Leach, fanned, and Herzog rolled to Stroud, who nailed Mollwitz at the plate. Ivy Wingo hit the ball to right centre for three bags, scoring Rodgers. Wingo was out at the plate, trying to stretch his hit into a homer.

Robertson singled in the eighth and Doyle balloomed to Griffith. Fletcher singled and Merkle's safety scored Robertson. Lobert hit a fly to right, but Griffith made a bad throw back to first and missed a chance for a double play, Fletcher scoring on the miscue.

Two were down in the first inning of the sunset game when Wingo walked and stole second on Charley Dooin. Killifer hit a foul to the left-field stand and Wingo raced to third. He was on his way back to second, but hadn't reached that base when Killifer tore off a single. Killifer didn't wait to go back and touch second, but slipped one over on the Giants and ran home.

The Giants scorched two in the same inning. Pete Schneider gave Burns a pass and he went to third on Robertson's single, but continued home when Robertson bumped into Groh at second, knocking Heinie over so hard that he dropped the ball. Fletcher's single scored "Robbie."

Cincinnati went to the fore in the eighth. With one out, Killifer singled and went to third when Doyle got Groh's roller, and, in trying to make a double play, missed Wingo and also lost Groh at first base. Griffith's grounder was fumbled by Fletcher and Killifer scored. Olson's single sent Groh home.

The last of the ninth inning was a sizzler. Lobert beat out an infield hit and Snodgrass walked. Eddie Grant was inserted to sacrifice, which he did neatly. Chief Meyers, batting for Perritt, was flattered with an intentional walk, filling the bases. Burns ripped a single to right centre, and Lobert and Snodgrass floated home with the victory. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..3	1	1	0	0	
R'tson, rf.4	1	2	2	0	
Doyle, 2b.3	1	2	2	2	
Fl'ch'r, ss.4	2	2	1	5	
M'kle, 1b.4	0	3	7	0	
Lob't, 3b..4	0	1	1	2	
S'dg's, cf.4	0	0	8	2	
Meyers, c.3	0	1	6	0	
Stroud, p.3	0	0	0	2	
Total..32	5	12	27	13	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf..2	0	0	2	0	
*Clarke ..1	0	0	0	0	
†Rodgers ..1	1	0	1	0	
Dale, p...1	0	0	0	0	
Lear, p...1	1	0	1	0	
Total..32	3	6	24	13	

*Batted for Leach in sixth inning.
†Batted for Dale in sixth inning.
Errors—Griffith, (2,) Doyle, Merkle.

New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Burns, Rodgers, Lear. Three-base hit—Wingo. Stolen bases—Doyle, Groh. Earned runs—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Doyle. Double plays—Groh, Herzog and Mollwitz; Snodgrass and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 1. Hits—Off Dale, 8 in 6 innings; off Lear, 4 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 4; by Dale, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..4	1	3	2	0	
R'tson, rf.4	1	2	1	0	
Doyle, 2b.3	0	1	0	5	
F'cher, ss.4	0	1	1	1	
M'kle, 1b..4	0	0	16	0	
Lobt, 3b..4	1	1	0	3	
S'dg's, cf.2	1	1	1	1	
Dooin, c..3	0	0	8	0	
†Grant ...0	0	0	0	0	
Perr't, p...3	0	0	0	3	
‡Meyers ..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	4	10	27	13	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf..3	0	0	2	0	
T'bly, cf..2	0	1	1	0	
H'zog, ss..5	0	0	3	3	
Wingo, c..4	0	1	1	2	
Kil'fer, lf.4	1	2	2	0	
Groh, 3b..3	1	1	2	1	
G'fith, rf.4	0	0	0	1	
Olson, 3b..1	1	1	0	0	
Clb., 1b..4	0	2	2	1	
Schn'r, p..3	0	0	1	2	
Total..36	3	8	*25	11	

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Dooin in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.
Errors—Wingo, (2,) Groh, Robertson, Doyle, Fletcher.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Three-base hit—Wingo. Stolen bases—Wingo, Olson. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 3. Sacrifice hits—Schneider, Grant. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; off Schneider, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Perritt, 6; by Schneider, 6. Passed ball—Dooin. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Alexander Wins Another Game.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Alexander played a big part in Philadelphia's 2-to-1 victory over Pittsburgh today. Only one visiting player got on the bases until one was out in the eighth inning. Then Wagner got Pittsburgh's first hit, a home-run drive into the bleachers. Alexander's double drove in Philadelphia's first run. In running to third base to decide a play, Umpire Orth tore a tendon in his right knee, and was taken to a hospital. He will not be able to umpire again for several weeks. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.4	0	0	1	1	
B'croft, ss.2	1	0	0	2	
W'ted, cf.3	0	0	1	2	
C'vath, rf.3	0	0	1	0	
B'ker, lf..4	0	0	0	0	
Whoff, 2b.3	0	0	3	1	
Lud'a, 1b.3	1	1	10	1	
Killf'r, c.3	0	2	9	1	
Alex'r, p..3	0	2	1	2	
Total..28	2	6	27	8	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'lins, cf..3	0	0	2	2	
Carey, lf..3	0	1	2	1	
J'ston, 1b.4	0	0	10	0	
Baird, 3b.4	0	0	1	3	
H'man, rf.3	0	0	2	0	
Wag'r, ss.3	1	1	1	1	
Vlox, 2b..3	0	1	0	2	
Gibson, c.3	0	0	4	0	
H'mon, p.2	0	0	0	1	
C'n'm'n, p.0	0	0	0	0	
*Costello ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..29	1	2	24	11	

*Batted for Harmon in eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Harmon, Cravath.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Alexander, Whitted. Home run—Wagner. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hits—Carey, Whitted. Base on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Conzelman, 1; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Struck out—By Harmon, 4; by Alexander, 7. Hits—Off Harmon, 5 in seven innings; off Conzelman, 1 in one inning. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Times of game—One hour and eighteen minutes.

Braves Win on Butler's Errors.

BOSTON, July 9.—Butler's bad throw to first base in the tenth inning gave Boston a 4-to-3 victory over St. Louis today. Doak purposely passed Gowdy in the second inning, filling the bases, and passed the next two batters unintentionally, forcing in two runs. Two hits, an error by Butler, and a sacrifice fly gave Boston the third run. St. Louis tied the score in the eighth inning on three singles. Snyder was ordered from the game for arguing against an umpire's decision. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..3	0	1	2	1	
Evers, 2b.4	0	0	3	5	
Con'ly, lf..5	0	1	1	0	
Magee, cf.4	2	1	3	0	
Egan, 1b..4	1	1	12	0	
Smith, 3b.5	0	1	1	4	
M'v'le, ss.4	1	1	3	2	
Gowdy, c.2	0	0	5	4	
Ragan, p..3	0	0	0	2	
Total..34	4	6	30	18	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.5	2	2	0	0	
H'gins, 2b.4	0	1	1	5	
B'cher, lf.4	0	0	4	0	
Miller, 1b.3	0	1	11	1	
Long, cf..4	1	3	2	0	
Hyatt, rf.3	0	1	3	0	
Beck, 3b..4	0	1	0	3	
Snyder, c.1	0	0	0	0	
Gonsr, c..3	0	0	5	0	
Doak, p...1	0	0	0	3	
Griner, p.1	0	0	0	0	
*Roche ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..34	3	9	†29	12	

*Batted for Doak in the seventh inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Evers, Butler, (2.)

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Stolen bases—Maranville, Long, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Gowdy. Sacrifice hits—Egan, Huggins. Double plays—Maranville, Evers and Egan; Ragan, Gowdy, Smith, and Evers. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 3; off Doak, 4; off Griner, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 6 in 6 innings; off Griner, none in 4 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 4; by Doak, 5; by Griner, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Browns Release E. Walker.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—Ernest Walker, outfielder, was released today by the St. Louis Americans to the Rochester (N. Y.) Club and ordered to report tomorrow.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Utica—Wilkes-Barre, 4; Utica, 3.
At Troy—Binghamton, 4; Troy, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Elmira, 2.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 7.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 4; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 15; Boston, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Buffalo, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Rochester, 2.
Jersey City, 3; Rochester, 2.
Montreal, 6; Harrisburg, 4.
Providence, 6; Buffalo, 4.
Toronto, 14; Richmond, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	30	.571
Philadelphia	37	31	.544
St. Louis	38	36	.513
Pittsburgh	35	35	.500
Brooklyn	35	35	.500
New York	31	35	.470
Cincinnati	30	36	.455
Boston	31	39	.443

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	43	26	.649
Boston	43	25	.632
Detroit	45	28	.616
New York	36	37	.493
Washington	32	37	.463
Philadelphia	28	44	.389
Cleveland	27	43	.386
St. Louis	26	44	.371

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	42	30	.583
Kansas City	43	31	.581
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	41	32	.566
Newark	39	35	.527
Brooklyn	31	44	.413
Buffalo	30	47	.390
Baltimore	28	44	.389

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	36	22	.621
Buffalo	32	25	.562
Montreal	31	27	.523
Harrisburg	30	30	.500
Richmond	32	32	.500
Toronto	32	35	.477
Rochester	28	34	.451
Jersey City	25	40	.385

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Two Games.)
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Newark.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Providence.
(Two Games.)
Buffalo at Harrisburg.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.

HOLE IN BALL PARK WALL BEATS YANKS

Cleveland Player Hits Ball Through It and Winning Run Is Scored.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—But for a hole under the left field gate the Indians and Yanks would only have been tied in nine innings today. The hole helped Cleveland to win the first game of the second New York invasion by the score of 4 to 3.

The Indians had three runs, with two out, when O'Neill in the fourth sent the ball over third base for what would have been a three-bagger. The ball rolled toward the gate, and then bounded through a hole in the wall. This gave the Indians their fourth run and the game. Had the ball not found the hole, O'Neill would have been left on third, as Mitchell struck out.

It was a hard-hitting game, with the two new Indians, Jay Kirke and Ralph Southworth, who recently came from the Cleveland A. A. team, doing the bulk of the good work. The Yankees did not do much with Mitchell until the eighth inning, but they did enough then and early in the ninth to send him to the showers and bring Sam Jones to the rescue. Jones proved his mettle, and with one out and a man on second base he pulled the game out of the fire.

The Indians' position at the foot of the ladder drew only 2,100 fans, despite the first nice Summer day for four weeks. King Cole, who has been on the sick list for some time, reported to Donovan today ready to work.

The Indians got all their runs in the first four innings, Fisher being pressed harder than usual; but after that they could not score. Graney greeted Cottrell, who took Fisher's place in the eighth with a triple, but was doubled at the plate on Cook's fine throw when Chapman flied out.

Despite a hurry call on his reserve in the seventh, the New York manager saw a whitewash starring him in the face, Nunamaker had been eosy, and Caldwell, who batted for Fisher, sent the first ball pitched straight to centre for an out. Cook, who had fanned his previous time up, singled, and Peck, native son, who always does something worth while in Cleveland, tripled, thus making it 2 out of goose eggs. Then Maisel singled and stole. Cree, who was batting in Pipp's place, flied to left, and Graney and Chapman let it fall between them. Mullen walked, but Chapman saved the game thero by getting Hartzell's drive in a beeline, and throwing him out at first base.

Mitchell was nervous when he started the ninth, but made Boone foul out. Then Nunamaker doubled, and Manager Donovan stepped to the plate to bat for Cottrell. But Foh waved Mitchell out and sent Sam Jones, former Ironton citizen, to the box. Then Donovan backed away, and Daley began to swing a bat. Daley drew three balls before he grounded to Kirk, while Nunamaker took third. With one run needed to tie, Cook proved a long waiter, but finally sent a high fly that Graney gathered in. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.4	2	2	1	0	
Harr'n, 2b.4	0	2	2	2	
Graney, lf.3	1	3	2	0	
Kirke, 1b.4	0	2	11	0	
C'man, ss.4	0	0	2	3	
Sc'ng, 3b..4	0	1	0	3	
Lajoie, 2b.4	0	2	2	1	
M'in's, 1b.4	0	1	16	0	
Lapp, c...3	0	1	8	1	
Kopf, ss..3	0	0	1	3	
Bush, p..3	0	0	0	5	
Total..31	3	8	27	16	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf..3	1	2	4	1	
Pipp, ss.4	1	1	0	0	
Maisel, 3b.4	1	3	3	2	
Pipp, 1b..2	0	0	6	0	
Cree, cf...2	0	1	0	0	
High, cf...1	0	0	0	0	
M'len, 1b.0	0	0	8	0	
H'tz'l, lf..4	0	0	2	0	
Boone, 2b.4	0	0	0	5	
N'm'r, c...4	0	0	5	0	
Fisher, p..2	0	0	0	0	
C'trell, p..0	0	0	0	0	
*Bauman..1	0	1	0	0	
†Caldwell..1	0	0	0	0	
‡Daley ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	3	9	24	11	

*Batted for High in seventh inning.
†Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Cottrell in ninth inning.
Errors—Hartzell.

Cleveland	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Kirke, Smith, O'Neill, Maisel. Three-base hits—Southworth, Graney, Peckinpaugh. Home run—O'Neill. Sacrifice hit—High. Stolen bases—Maisel, Cree. Double plays—Maisel and Pipp; Cook and Nunamaker. Hits—Off Fisher, 9 in 7 innings; off Cottrell, 1 in 1 inning; off Mitchell, 9 in 8 1-3 innings; off Jones, none in two-thirds of an inning. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Fisher, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 7; by Fisher, 5. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

White Sox Take First Game.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Chicago defeated Washington, 5 to 1, in the first game of the second Eastern series today. The locals won in the second inning on Fournier's triple and J. Collins's single and his steal of third base and home. Scott tightened up when the visitors threatened to score and received good support from E. Collins, J. Collins, and Schalk. Harry Leibold, who was obtained from the Cleveland club by waiver, made his debut in a White Sox uniform today. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf..4	0	0	1	0	
W'ver, ss..4	0	0	2	3	
E. C's, 2b.3	1	1	2	4	
F'nier, 1b.3	2	1	12	0	
J. C'ns, rf.3	1	2	3	1	
Felsch, lf.3	1	1	2	0	
Schalk, c..3	0	1	5	0	
B'l'b'e, 3b.3	0	1	1	3	
Scott, p...3	0	0	0	7	
Total..29	5	7	†26	15	

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf..3	0	0	2	2	
Shanks, lf.4	0	0	2	0	
Foster, 2b.3	0	1	1	0	
Milan, cf..4	1	1	3	0	
Gandil, 1b.2	0	0	9	0	
Con'ly, 3b.3	0	0	1	2	
Henry, c..3	0	1	3	1	
McB'e, ss.3	0	0	2	2	
Shaw, p...2	0	0	0	1	
Acosta ..1	0	0	1	0	
Ayres, p..0	0	0	0	2	
†Williams.1	0	0	0	0	
Total..29	1	8	24	8	

*Batted for Shaw in seventh inning.
†Batted for Ayres in ninth inning.
‡Shanks out; hit by batted ball.
Errors—Foster, Henry, (2,) Scott.

Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	—5
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Fournier. Stolen bases—Collins, (3,) Schalk, (2,) Blackburne. Earned runs—Washington, 1; Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Felsch, Henry, Moeller, J. Collins. Double plays—E. Collins to Fournier; J. Collins to Schalk; Moeller to McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; off Scott, 3; off Ayres, 1. Hits—Off Shaw, 6 in six innings; off Ayres, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Scott. (Connolly;) by Ayres, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Shaw, 2; by Ayres, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

Tigers Maul Red Sox Pitchers.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—Three Boston pitchers were batted hard today and Detroit won, 15 to 4. The Red Sox three errors were bunched in the first inning along with two passes and two singles, the Tigers scoring four runs. In the sixth, nine of the eleven men who faced Gregg hit safely, Veach's double being the only extra base drive in the lot. Coveleskie retired after the game was won. His careless throw, with an easy double play in sight, let in two runs for the visitors in the seventh. Cavet merely robbed the ball over in the two innings he pitched. In the eighth, three passes, a single and four stolen bases netted Detroit only one run. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b..4	2	2	2	0	
Kav'h, 2b.5	3	2	2	5	
Cobb, cf...2	3	1	4	0	
O'ford, rf.4	2	0	0	0	
Veach, lf.5	1	3	3	0	
Burns, 1b.4	1	1	9	3	
Bush, ss..5	1	2	2	2	
Baker, c..4	1	1	4	0	
C'skie, p..2	1	1	2	1	
Cavet, p..0	0	0	0	0	
‡Jacobsen..1	0	1	0	0	
Total..34	16	15	27	16	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
J'yrin, ss.4	0	0	1	3	
Sp'ker, cf.4	1	1	1	0	
H'ltt'l, 1b.4	1	1	10	1	
Lewis, lf..4	1	2	1	0	
G'd'r, 3b..4	1	1	3	1	
Barry, 2b.4	0	1	1	1	
Cady, c...2	0	0	4	1	
C'gan, c...2	0	2	2	2	
Ruth, p...0	0	0	0	0	
Mays, p...0	0	0	0	1	
Gregg, p..2	0	1	1	0	
*Scott ...1	0	0	0	0	
†H'ksen ..0	0	0	0	0	
‡Gainer ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..36	4	8	24	13	

*Batted for Mays in third inning.
†Batted for Carrigan in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
§Batted for Coveleskie in seventh inning.
Errors—Hoblitzel, Barry, Cady, Covelyeskie.

Detroit	4	3	0	0	0	7	0	1	—15	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—4	

Two-base hits—Veach, Jacobson, Barry. Three-base hit—Kavanagh. Stolen bases—Vitt, Burns, Bush, Cobb, (2;) Veach, (2.) Earned runs—Boston, 2; Detroit, 13. Sacrifice hits—Coveleskie, Scarritt, Cavet. Double plays—Bush, Kavanagh and Burns; Vitt, Bush and Burns. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off Mays, 1; off Gregg, 5. Hits—Off Ruth, two in 1⅔ inning; off Mays, two in 1 2-3 innings; off Gregg, eleven in 6 innings; off Coveleskie, three in 7 innings; off Cavet, five in 2 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; by Gregg, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours.

Athletics Too Fast for Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—By hitting when hits were most needed, Philadelphia won a fast game, defeating St. Louis, 3 to 1. Bush pitched shut-out ball in all except the sixth inning, when Shotten walked, went to second on Austin's out, and scored on Sisler's single. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.4	0	1	1	0	
Strunk, cf.3	1	2	3	0	
Walsh, lf..3	0	0	2	0	
Sc'ng, 3b..4	0	1	0	3	
Lajoie, 2b.4	0	2	2	1	
M'in's, 1b.4	0	1	16	0	
Lapp, c...3	0	1	8	1	
Kopf, ss..3	0	0	1	3	
Bush, p..3	0	0	0	5	
Total..31	3	8	27	16	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, rf.2	1	0	2	0	
Austin, 3b.2	0	0	0	2	
Sisler, lf..4	0	1	3	0	
Pratt, 2b..3	0	0	3	1	
C.W'r, cf.4	0	1	3	0	
How'd, 1b.3	0	1	9	1	
Le'an, ss.4	0	0	2	1	
Agnew, c..2	0	0	3	1	
Sev'eid, c.0	0	0	1	0	
James, p..2	0	0	1	6	
Total..28	1	3	27	12	

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Strunk, Lapp. Stolen bases—Strunk. Sacrifice hits—Lapp, Austin, Pratt, James, Kopf. Double plays—Kopf, Lajoie, and McInnis; Bush, Kopf, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 5; off James, 2. Struck out—By Bush, 3; by James, 1. Wild pitch—Bush. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Defeated by Buffalo in Double-Header, 8 to 2 and 9 to 1.

The Brookfeds lost both games of a double-header to Buffalo at Washington Park yesterday afternoon before leaving on a trip to the West. The first game was lost 8 to 2 and the second 9 to 1. If baseball games were played in four innings instead of nine the Brookfeds would have had a double win for they were leading 1 to 0 at the end of the fourth inning in each game. Tom Seaton pitched in the first game, and up to the eighth the score was 2 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn. But in that eighth session Buffalo batted Tom out of the box. Frank Smith, who succeeded him, did little better, and Buffalo rolled up six runs. Another in the ninth made the score 8 to 2.

In the second game Doc Lafitte, who was released recently by Lee Magee and was signed by the Buffeds, pitched against his former team mates and allowed them only one run in the opening inning. Finneran started for Brooklyn but was knocked out of the box in the sixth, and again Frank Smith was sent in, but he was not much of an improvement. The score:

FIRST GAME.

| BUFFALO. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---

GOLF—ACCIDENT TO YACHT VANITIE IN RACE—TENNIS

M'DONALD EARNS TIE WITH GIL NICHOLLS

Scotchman, Needing a Par 4 on Last Hole, Plays Sensational Golf at Fox Hills.

By achieving a feat worthy of a champion, Robert McDonald of Buffalo was able to tie with Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington in the last hours of the Metropolitan open championship at Fox Hills yesterday. Each had a score of 292 for 72 holes of medal play. The play-off has been set for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Matters had come down to a critical stage. Nicholls had finished with a score of 74 for his last round and had nosed out Walter C. Hagen by two strokes. Learning what he had to do, McDonald experienced the difficulty of working against psychology. He needed four on the par four home hole to tie.

His drive had been pulled into the rough, and his second was a trifle off the line and came to rest on the side of a steep bank to the right of the home green. To get his stance, the Scot from Buffalo had to stamp a place for his feet on the side of the trap, and he further had to be careful, for a sand pit was immediately underneath him.

Yet he chipped the shot out handsomely, caught the roll of the green, and came within an ace of winning the title when the ball trickled past the lip of the cup, coming to rest within three feet of it. He coolly holed the putt.

It was a day of interesting changes. Nicholls returned a 71 in the morning and started on the last round in the lead with 218, a stroke better than Walter C. Hagen, national champion last year. While McDonald did not get going as he might have wished in the first round yesterday he hung on well, getting 75 for a 54-hole total of 220.

In the afternoon Hagen went out in 37, but proceeded to drop two strokes at the tenth and eleventh holes. He pushed his approach close to the bunker at the tenth and took five for the hole, then sliced his drive to the rough from the eleventh tee, so that the best he could get there was another 5.

At the short sixteenth Hagen's mashie, a trifle sliced, found an almost unplayable lie in the trap to the right of the green. He took four there and ended with a poor five. His approach to the home hole, far too strong, brought up in the rough close to a tree and in pitching back in the direction of the fairway hitting the trunk and glancing off sharply to the right. That left him a putt of some twenty feet, which he failed to hole. Even so, Hagen had come home in 38, giving him a 75 for the round, and at that time it was figured that the only man likely to beat him was Nicholls, as the report had gone around that McDonald was not doing well.

Nicholls was the next to heave in sight. He had taken 38 for the outward journey, but played perfectly, coming back, except for a 6 at the thirteenth, where he got a poor approach. The Britisher then made the last five holes in eighteen strokes, so that, finishing with a 74 he got 292 for the entire tournament.

As it turned out, McDonald was not going badly at all. He did have a five at the second and another at the sixth, but threes at the seventh and eighth were helpful, and he went out in 37. A string of four consecutive fours were gathered in by McDonald to start the homeward journey, and he got a stroke under par with a three at the fourteenth. Going to the home hole, McDonald did well to get a four after pulling his drive and overapproaching, the ball coming to rest close to the trunk of a tree. He had an awkward stance, but proved equal to the occasion, laying a clever mashie shot practically dead to the hole and going down the putt without difficulty. That gave him a 72 for the round. The cards of the leaders yesterday were as follows:

Gil Nicholls, Wilmington—									
Out	4	5	4	4	3	6	4	4	4—38
In	4	4	2	5	4	4	3	4	4—33—71
Out	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	5	5—38
In	4	5	3	6	3	4	2	4	4—36—74—145
Robert McDonald, Buffalo—									
Out	5	4	3	6	3	5	4	3	4—37
In	4	6	2	5	4	5	4	4	4—38—75
Out	4	6	4	5	3	5	5	3	5—37
In	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4—35—72—147

John J. McDermott tired badly as the day advanced, taking 78 in the morning and finishing with an 81 for a total of 301, not good enough to get him in the money. James M. Barnes also threw away his chance to get close to the top by taking 79 for his last round. The best score of the day went to Macdonald Smith, the former Scottish pro, who got a 70 in the afternoon, going out in 33. This earned a ten-dollar special prize for Smith, who up to that time had not been able to show anything like his true form. Nicholls with his 71 in the morning won $10, and he also won another ten spot for getting the best thirty-six-hole score of 145.

As the situation now stands, either McDonald or Nicholls will win first money, amounting to $150, while the loser will get $100. The third award of $75 goes to Hagen. Tom McNamara, William Macfarlane, and Isaac Mackie split fourth, fifth, and sixth moneys, each man getting $40. Seventh and eighth moneys, amounting to $30, will be divided by Barnes and Martin O'Loughlin.

The scores follow:

	1st Day.	2d.	4th Rd.	Tot.
Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington	147	71	74	292
Robert McDonald, Buffalo	145	75	72	292
Walter C. Hagen, Rochester	145	74	75	294
William Macfarlane, Suburban	146	74	74	294
Thomas L. McNamara, Boston	148	76	75	299
Isaac S. Mackie, Oakwood	148	77	74	299
M. O'Loughlin, Plainfield	143	75	78	300
J. M. Barnes, Monmouth	149	72	79	300
Macdonald Smith, unattached	155	76	70	301
Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook	153	76	73	302
Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood	150	80	73	303
George McLean, Dunwoodie	155	75	73	303
George Sargent, Chevy Chase	146	79	74	303
Jack Hobens, Englewood	156	72	77	305
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	147	79	79	405
John J. McDermott, Phila	146	78	81	305
Alec Smith, Wykagyl	151	80	81	306
C. H. Hoffner, Woodbury	152	77	77	306
Wilfrid E. Reid, Seaview	150	79	77	306
Fred McLeod, Columbia	151	79	77	307
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	150	73	75	308
Thomas Anderson, Montclair	153	77	78	308
Michael J. Brady, Wollaston	158	78	76	310
George Low, Baltusrol	158	77	78	311
E. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge	157	77	77	311
A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, France	158	77	76	311
C. L. Mothersole, Malba	149	81	81	311
*M. R. Marstol, Baltusrol	156	81	75	312
Herbert Strong, Inwood	157	77	78	312
Bert Battell, Flushing	154	83	76	313
David Ogilvie, Morris County	159	81	74	314
G. Dernbach, Sharon, Conn	156	82	77	314
A. Reid, Upper Montclair	158	80	77	315
J. R. Thomson, Phila. County	157	77	81	315
*Thomas Harmon, Saegkill	162	75	79	316
Jack Pirie, Richmond County	157	80	80	317
Harry Auchterlonie, Arcola	158	75	78	317
Joseph Sylvester, West End	156	81	80	317
R. M. Thomson, Glen Ridge	159	77	83	319
J. Hendry, Racebrook, Conn	161	78	80	319
*A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills	161	81	78	320
George T. Sayers, Merion	160	84	76	320
E. K. McCarthy, Jacksonville	158	84	79	321
William Meyer, Fox Hills	164	79	79	322
Jack Jolly, Newark	162	80	80	322
*E. Mort, Barnes, Englewood	156	80	86	322
Nicholas Demane, unattached	162	85	78	325
D. S. Hunter, Essex County	164	81	80	325
J. M. Roche, Elkridge Hunt	163	81	80	324
Edw. H. Gow, Sleepy Hollow	163	84	80	327
William Collins, Oakland	161	80	86	327
L. W. Martucci, Essex Co	162	87	80	329
Harry Overy, Ocean	170	80	79	329
F. T. McNamara, S'd Beach	161	82	86	321
Herbert Martin, Quogue	165	87	88	330
W. Mitchell, Raleigh, N. C	165	81	86	332
*J. D. Newman, Fox Hills	161	86	85	332
Henry Miller, Houvenkopf	156	88	88	332
B. A. Conroy, North Jersey	170	84	82	336
James R. Inglis, Fairview	170	88	79	337
Dan Cooper, unattached	169	85	84	338
Thos. Patterson, Knollwood	171	85	82	338
Alex. Pirie, Sunningdale	173	88	81	342
Channing Floyd, Yountakah	172	90	81	343
°C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol	181	84	79	344
J. R. Langlands, Wequahic	175	85	84	344
W. E. Stoddart, Bedford	175	86	84	345
Fred R. Stella, Bellport	170	89	86	345
L. C. Schweiger, unattached	167	89	91	347
C. W. Singleton, Siwanoy	176	86	86	348
Jack Jeffred, Somerset Hills	179	84	87	350

*Amateurs.

Topping to Play Kerr In Final.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 9.—Two Greenwich golfers, Henry J. Topping and Hamilton K. Kerr, will oppose each other tomorrow afternoon on the links of the Brooklawn Country Club for the championship of Connecticut. Both players furnished surprises in a day of upsets by defeating their opponents in the semi-finals. Topping defeated R. M. Lewis, a New Canaan schoolboy, in a well-played match, 3 and 3. Robert Abbott of Brooklyn, because he defeated the present champion, W. Parker Seeley, in the morning play, was a warm favorite in his match with Kerr, but the Greenwich man was in fine form and won, 3 and 2.

Central States Golf Reaches Final.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—Ed Zimmer of the Riverside Club, Indianapolis, and Will Diddel of Crawfordsville, Ind., will fight it out for the Central States Golf Association championship in the finals at the Highland Club tomorrow. In the semi-finals today Zimmer beat Robert Resener of Indianapolis, Indiana champion, 2 and 1, and Diddel triumphed over Carl Gibbs, Indianapolis, 9 and 7. The defeat of Resener came as a surprise. Several times Zimmer appeared to be slipping, but he always managed to rally and hold the State champion safe. In his match with Gibbs, Diddel was 3 up at the end of the morning round. Gibbs, in the afternoon, was unable to stand up under the strain and lost several holes which would have been his had he possessed more tournament experience.

Edwards Wins Chicago Golf Title.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Donald Edwards, of Midlothian won the Chicago District Golf Association amateur championship today at Glen View after a brilliant contest with William Rautenbusch, of Glen Oak. Edward's total for the seventy-two holes was 311 against 317 for Rautenbusch. Paul Hunter,, of Midlothian, was third with a score of 321 and R. A. Gardner, of Hinsdale, formerly national amateur champion, fourth, with 322. The event was won last year by Charles ("Chick") Evans, Western amateur champion, who did not enter this year.

Wellman to Promote Boxing.

William H. Wellman, who a few weeks ago severed his connection with the old regime at the Madison Square A. C., yesterday signed a contract to promote the boxing shows at the Garden during the next year. Wellman has several big matches under consideration and the first bout he plans to stage will probably be between Jim Savage, the Orange heavyweight, and Tom Cowler, Jim Corbett's latest heavyweight possibility. This will be Cowler's first appearance in these parts, and boxing fans are anxious to see if the youngster is all that Corbett says he is.

Crack Runners for Millrose Games.

Three of the fleetest middle distance runners in the country will comprise the field in the special 660-yard run, which will be one of the several features of the Millrose A. A. games at Celtic Park, this afternoon. Leroy Campbell, intercollegiate champion of the West; Ted Meredith, intercollegiate quarter and half mile title holder, and Joseph T. Higgins of Holy Cross College, winner of the half-mile in the Eastern tryouts, will make up this select field, and if the contestants live up to previous performances Homer Baker's record of 1:20 2-5 will be in danger.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

A three-cornered card is offered at the Fairmont Athletic Club tonight. The three bouts are each scheduled for ten rounds, and the boxer making the best showing will be offered a match with Kid Williams, the bantamweight champion. The contestants will be Teddy Jacobs and Young O'Leary, Frankie Daly and Kid Thomas, and Battling Henry and Jack Irving.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will feature Joe Chip of Newcastle, Penn., and K. O. Sweeney of New York as headliners tonight. Battling Lahn and Young Mundy are booked for the semi-final bout. The special contests will bring together Jake Brandt and Bert Spencer and Willie Martin and Murray Allen.

Automobile Races at Brighton.

Louis Disbrow and Art Kline, the two racing drivers who won the events at the Brighton Beach auto meet on July 5, will again be the feature drivers of the automobile races at the Brighton Beach track tonight. Both are entered in the sprint events and also in the 100-mile race. Disbrow in his Simplex "Zip" will start from scratch in the free-for-all handicap, and he will also try to lower the figures for the mile, which was made by Kline on last Monday night. Kline was giving Disbrow a great race in the 100-mile event last week when tire trouble put him out of the running after going twenty-five miles. The first race will start at 8:30 o'clock. Other drivers will be Tidmarsh, Lonsbury, Endicott, Kennedy, Hearne, Gotof, and Jones.

Knights of Columbus Games.

Several stars will start from scratch in the five-mile road race to be held at the fourth annual field day of the Knights of Columbus at Washington Park this afternoon. Among them are Arthur Fogel of the Irish-American A. C., Charles De Stefano of the Ozanam A. A., Charles Oshenreiter of the Trinity Club, John Bell of the Brooklyn A. A., Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C., and C. L. Blankenburg of the Brooklyn Evening H. S. In the 1,000-yard handicap the following have been entered: W. R. Granger, Irish-American A. C.; Hugh Roden, Brooklyn Evening H. S.; A. E. Lember, Trinity Club; J. Rice, Ozanam A. A., and Thomas Barden of the Irish-American A. C. There will be a number of events closed to members of the order, and there will be a baseball game between the Knights of Columbus and Elks teams.

Thirty-Mile Motor-Paced Race.

Clarence Carman, Leon Didier, and George Wiley are entered in the feature events at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight. The three riders should furnish a thrilling race. The feature race will be a thirty-mile motor-paced event, the record now being held by Wiley, who covered the distance in 44:05 2-5. Didier, the Frenchman, will be paced by Marcus Nazo, and Hunter and Mitchell will pace Carman and Wiley. There will be several amateur events for Long Island and New York riders.

Baker Enters the Championships.

Against the advice of a physician and his club officials, Homer Baker, the international half mile champion will compete in the national championships at San Francisco. He sent his entry for the half mile run to Chairman Rubien of the National Championship Committee yesterday, with an explanatory note that his injured leg had recovered and he would be in shape to leave for the coast on July 23. Baker was injured several weeks ago in a motorcycle accident and developed water on the right knee. He was advised by a physician that he would have to remain out of athletics the entire Summer. Baker has been training quietly for several days, but not at the Travers Island track of the New York A. C. He is said to be in good shape.

Burman Wins 100-Mile Race.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 9.—Bob Burman won a hundred-mile automobile race on a half-mile track here today. Time—2:06:47.

Coates'
PLYMOUTH
Imported Dry Gin
SHAW
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY
The Original

VANITIE, DISABLED, FORCED TO QUIT

Cup Yacht's Aluminum Gaff Cracked Near Finish of Race with Resolute.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute. H.M.S.	Vanitie. H.M.S.
Start	1:10:38	1:11:01
First Leg	1:49:20	1:50:20
Second Leg	2:14:00	2:14:20
Third Leg	2:44:30	2:45:07
Fourth Leg	3:23:05	3:24:10
Fifth Leg	3:47:40	3:48:34
Finish	4:17:53	Disabl'd
Elapsed Time	3:07:15	....
Time Allowance	1:13	....
Corrected Time	3:06:02	....

Vanitie's new aluminum gaff, which she is wearing this year in order to lighten her top hamper, cracked under the strain of a twenty-two-knot nor'wester during her fourth race with Resolute on the Sound yesterday. The accident came within six miles of the finish of a thrashing contest, and so disabled Vanitie that she had to quit. Resolute at the time was leading by a bare thirty-one seconds. She had held the upper hand throughout the match, and seemed a sure winner, anyway.

This is the first time in Vanitie's career that anything has gone wrong with her in a race. She went through last season without so much as parting a rope yarn. After the mishap yesterday she was towed back to City Island by her tender, the steam yacht Seminole. There a new gaff was slung, and the yacht put in readiness for to-day's race off Glen Cove.

The breaking of Vanitie's gaff spoiled what was otherwise the best race these two America's Cup candidates had ever sailed. For more than twenty-five miles of the prettiest sailing they had hung together like Siamese twins, Resolute always leading, but Vanitie keeping ever within striking distance. They had a whole-sail breeze of the kind that racing skippers pray for, and it kept them going great guns.

The race was sailed over the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's long course, a 15¼-mile triangle, sailed twice over. The start was off Lloyd's Neck, at Oyster Bay, and the first turn was a buoy off Green Point, on the Connecticut shore. The second leg took them along the shore to Long Neck, passing outside the Cow buoy, and the third brought them back to Lloyd's Neck. This gave them a beat of 4⅝ miles N. W. by N. ½ N. to Green Point, a broad reach of 2⅛ miles E. ¼ N. to the Cows, a reach of 2⅝ miles E. N. E. to Long Neck, and then a close reach of 5¾ miles S. S. W. ¼ W. to the home mark.

Vanitie came in first, turning the Long Neck mark on the second round. Heeling until their lee rails were awash and with booms eased well to starboard, the two rivals tore for the mark with foam boiling over their sharp bows. It was necessary to jibe to round the buoy, and Resolute negotiated the difficult feat neatly, trimming sheets and laying a course straight for home. Vanitie had no sooner jibed when the gaff snapped and, Cornelius Vanderbilt, her helmsman, had to bring her up into the wind. There she stayed, her mainsail flapping limply in the breeze, while sailors were sent aloft and succeeded in lowering the shattered spar. Jibing in a 22-knot blow is a dangerous business. The strain on Vanitie's gaff was so great that the spar was bent at right angles eight feet from the jaws.

Resolute kept right on for home, and finished at 4:17:53. Her elapsed time for the 30½ miles was 3:07:15, which was said to be the fastest time ever made over the course. Vanitie had to allow Resolute 1:13, and judging by their performance on the previous round Resolute probably have won by more than two minutes had Vanitie stayed to the finish.

Sailing on Resolute yesterday was Arthur Curtiss James, whose stately square-rigged three-master Aloha made her début of the season under full sail. Commodore James seemed delighted with Resolute's work, and praised Charles Francis Adams, 2d, her skipper.

Brookfeds Hunting Players.

Danny Murphy, the former Athletic outfielder, who was signed by the Brookfeds some time ago, has been appointed a scout by Manager Lee Magee and started out yesterday to get some new players to bolster up the Ward outfit. Murphy will try to sign players in the West, and Business Manager Dick Carroll has started on a trip through the South to look over some promising material for the team.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The Eastern representation in the National track and field championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on Aug. 7 will be further decreased by the defection of the Princeton University relay team and Jim Duncan, the worlds record holder with the discus. Princeton requested that a two mile relay be added to the Exposition athletic programme in order to give its great team of half milers a chance at the world's record. The event was added, but too late evidently for the college men to make arrangements for the trip. Duncan was invited to go West with the Irish-American A. C. team, but declined on account of business. Duncan's year of unmatched competition is almost concluded and in October he will compete for the Winged Fist organization.

Stewart Atha, the Princeton University athlete who has won the 'Varsity letter three consecutive years in cross country athletics, has decided to retire from the sport, now that his college career is ended.

Frederick J. V. Delany, Chairman of the Metropolitan Association Junior Track and Field Championship Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of his committee on Monday to pass on the entries for the title meeting at Schnectady, N. Y., next Saturday afternoon. The sports will be conducted by the General Electric A. C. Two other meetings are scheduled for the metropolitan district on the same day with the juniors, and entries probably will be light in the local events. The Phillips-Jones Employees Association, are having trouble filling their events, of which six are open to A. A. U. athletes. In Newark on Saturday the Newark Young Men's Christian Association will stage a meet with six events open to registered athletes.

Bob Eller, formerly of the Irish-American A. C., brother of Jack Eller, the champion hurdler, has been indefinitely suspended by the South Atlantic Association, according to information received by Frederick Rubien, chairman of the local association, from Dr. William Burdick Chairman of the South Atlantic Registration Committee. Eller failed to register after competing on an unexpired registration card.

Alma Richards, now competing for the Illinois A. C., Chicago, who was reinstated this week by the Middle Atlantic Association, is in training for the decathlon championship, and has written F. W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, asking for information about the event. Probably Richards will have to oppose Pat O'Connor of this city, Avery Brundage, of Chicago, and Gilbert Richie of Birmingham, Ala., three good all around performers, in the championship contest.

Oscar Bell, formerly of the Irish-American A. C., who beat Abel Kiviat in a 1,000-yard run at the Winged Fist games on Monday, is slated to represent the New York A. C. when his time of unattachment expires.

Mike DeVanney of the Millrose A. A. is planning to go to the coast, despite his failure to qualify in the A. A. U. trials two weeks ago. The Soho runner will be sent at the expense of the Millrose club in appreciation of his good work during the Winter.

SQUADRON FORAGERS LOSE.

Islip Freebooters Win Final Polo Game for Independence Cups.

The Islip Freebooters easily defeated the Squadron Foragers in the final for the Independence Polo Cups, which was played yesterday on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, L. I. The score was 11¾ to 4¼ goals.

The Freebooters did not lose any time. They wiped out their handicap in the first two periods and were three-quarters of a goal ahead in going into the third. This session was more exciting, as the Foragers put a lot of snap into their work, and they held the Long Islanders to a scoreless period. The score at half time was 4⅝ to 3⅝.

Both sides added two goals to their totals in the fifth. Thereafter the Freebooters made a runaway match of it, and the Squadron players went all to pieces. This is the first time the Freebooters have won these cups.

There will be two matches played this afternoon, one at 2:30 o'clock, between Meadow Brook and Cooperstown, for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cups, and the other between Meadow Brook Magpies and Great Neck, for the Blizzard Cup. The line-up:

Islip Freebooters—A. Pinkerton, 1; A. C. Swartz, 2; A. D. B. Pratt, 2; H. T. Peters, 1. Total—6.
Squadron Foragers—T. R. Strong, 1; A. C. Smidt, 0; H. E. Holt, 1; W. B. Boulton, Jr., 1. Total, 3.
Goals scored for Freebooters—Pinkerton, 5; Swartz, 4; Peters, 3. For Foragers—Boulton and Smidt. Goals earned by Freebooters, 12; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ¼ of a goal; net score, 11¾. Goals earned by Foragers, 2; allowed by handicap, 3; lost by penalty, ¾ of a goal. Net score, 4¼. Time of game—Eight 7½-minute periods. Referee—Seward Cary.

BRICKLEY FOR PENN STATE.

Harvard's Famous Football Player to Succeed Hollenbeck as Coach.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., July 9.—Charley Brickley, the famous Harvard football player, has displaced Bill Hollenbeck as coach of the Pennsylvania State College eleven, according to announcement made today. The selection of Brickley came as a surprise, for until today it was not known that he had been considered for the position. It had been stated that he was slated for the position of coach at Ohio State and at other Western colleges, but his name was never mentioned in connection with the Penn State football team. Brickley was one of the greatest football players Harvard has had and was instrumental in bringing two championships to the Cambridge institution.

Held for Taking Bets on Horses.

Dick Dowling of Queens was held in $1,000 bonds by Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday, on a charge of taking bets on the horses. His counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney William J. Creamer of Queens, wants him released on the ground that the warrant on which Dowling was arrested was issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo in Manhattan. As the warrant was issued in Manhattan by Magistrate McAdoo, Mr. Creamer claimed that Magistrate Leach had no jurisdiction in the case, and the Magistrate reserved his decision until Friday of next week. Dowling was arrested in a saloon at 14 Third Street, Long Island City, by Lieutenants Evans, Gaffney, and O'Connor, attached to the staff of Inspector Boettler of the Seventeenth District of Queens.

Suburban Handicap Weights.

Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh last evening announced his arrangement of weights for the candidates for the Suburban Handicap, which is to be run on the opening day of the Summer meeting of the Empire City Racing Association at Belmont Park next Wednesday. The race will be at the original distance of a mile and a quarter and the weights are as follows: Borrow, 126 pounds; Roamer, 125; Stromboli, 122; Short Grass, 120; Harmonicon, 118; Buckhorn, 117; Hodge, 116; Rock View, 113; The Finn, 113; Pebbles, 111; Bayberry Candle, 109; Tartar, 108; Norse King, 108; Gainer, 108; Iron Duke, 107; Garbage, 93; Sharpshooter, 106; Robert Bradley, 106; Addie M., 103; Comely, 103; Teton, 103; Half Rock, 102; Sam Jackson, 100; Double Eagle, 100; Sam McMeekin, 100; Charlestonian, 100; Flying Fairy, 98; Booker Bill, 97; Charter Maid, 95, Top Hat, 95; Runes, 95; Huguenot, 90.

Doyle Defeats Hoffman.

Paul Doyle defeated Sailor Hoffman last night at the Long Acre A. C. Both boys weighed in at 133 pounds. Doyle took the lead in the early rounds and held his advantage until the end. Hoffman lacked science, but was remarkably game and stood up well under the severe punishment. Young Marshall had a shade the better of Kid Davis in the semi-final.

Ryan and Clifford Draw.

Buddy Ryan of the Bronx and Eddie Clifford of Harlem fought a fast ten-round draw last night at the New Polo A. C. Ryan had the advantage of the earlier rounds, but Clifford came back strong after the fifth and had his opponent tired before the bout was over. Al Matone of the west side and Babe Davis boxed a slow draw in the semi-final.

Levinsky Outpoints "Porky" Flynn.

Battling Levinsky outpointed Dan (Porky) Flynn in a fast bout last night at Brown's A. A. at Far Rockaway. The Battler had the advantage in most of the rounds, but there was little damage done by either boxer. In the semi-final Johnny Dumont of Jersey City and Young Mario of Rockaway, each weighing 118 pounds, boxed a fast draw.

THE GUNTONS SEPARATE.

Incompatability of Temperament Says Economist's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 9.—When George Gunton, the economist, left Gunton Lodge a few days ago, one report said he had gone West and another that he had gone to New York. Mrs. Gunton today confirmed rumors of a separation between herself and the editor of the defunct Gunton Magazine. She gave as reason for the separation incompatability of temperament and refused to say whether or not she would file suit for divorce when the court opens here in September.

Mrs. Gunton was the widow of William B. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., a successful financier, who died in 1901. She married Professor Gunton, who is now 68 years old, in 1906, while she was facing a suit for alienation of affections brought by Professor Gunton's first wife. Mrs. Gunton was for many years President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is an ardent suffragist.

Mrs. Gunton has two children by her first marriage, William B. Lowe of New York, and Baroness Rosenkrantz of London. Mr. Gunton has several children by his first marriage.

Friends of Mr. Gunton in New York said last night they had heard of a disagreement, but did not know there had been a separation. Mr. Gunton, who is an Englishman, came to America in 1874. In 1890 he became President of the Institute of Social Economics and editor of The Social Economist, which in 1896 was changed to Gunton's Magazine, of which he was the editor. In 1899 he was appointed international director of economic work for the Young Men's Christian Association. He is the author of several books on social economy.

Woman Made Suicide Doubly Sure.

With the gas fully turned on in her kitchen, Mrs. Sophie Romocer, a widow, 50 years old, of 1,278 First Avenue, yesterday made certain of death by shooting herself three times in the mouth. The police believe she found the effect of the gas too slow. Neighbors knew little of the woman except that she had a married daughter. She was in poor health.

OLD RIVALS PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

Lovibond Defeats O'Neale in Straight Sets for North Side Championship.

Arthur M. Lovibond of the Seventh Regiment tennis team and playing through title holder qualified for the final round of the North Side tennis championship yesterday on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club through a straight set victory over James S. O'Neale, Columbia University's baseball pitcher, at 6—1, 7—5. Last year the same players contested the final round. Having disposed of one collegian Lovibond will be called upon to face another this afternoon for the title, as Francis T. Hunter of Cornell is the survivor in the lower section of the draw.

The result of the match between Lovibond and O'Neale was a big disappointment to the gallery. While the Columbia student was hardly expected to win, it was thought that in view of his victories over W. Halsey Wood and J. H. Steinkampf in the earlier rounds of the tournament that he would force his opponent to three sets to win. The military player had the advantage of having defeated his man once, and this gave him plenty of confidence on the court.

O'Neale was far below his form in the first set, and Lovibond was not slow to take full advantage of this. The Seventh Regiment player kept up a steady, persistent attack, keeping the ball close to the top of the net and cutting the back and side lines very close.

The second set found O'Neale twice in the lead, but unable to maintain it. He captured the first two games, making a number of clever placement shots. Lovibond equalized, pulling off several effective overhead smashes. O'Neale came through with two more games and appeared to have the upper hand of Lovibond, when the latter rallied and carried the games to 4—all. After O'Neale won another game an incident occurred, which may have had an important bearing on the result.

As O'Neale raced across the backcourt for one of Lovibond's long bounding shots a ball from an adjoining court rolled in front of him. It was obviously impossible for O'Neale to return his own ball; but Lovibond insisted that according to the rules the point should be played over again. For a time O'Neale refused to take advantage of this technicality, but finally gave in and purposely served two double faults to offset the ruling. The score at this stage was 5—4 and 30—0, in favor of O'Neale. Lovibond won the set and the best of deuce games for the match.

The pupil again won from his teacher when Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf qualified for the final round of the doubles at the expense of Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King. Bassford has been coaching Hunter for two weeks and the latter eliminated his teacher in the championship singles on Wednesday. Summary:

North Side Men's Singles Championship.—Semi-Final Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated James S. O'Neale, 6—1, 7—5.
Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Abrahain Bassford, Jr., and George King defeated Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood, 6—2, 6—3; P. Martin and George G. Greuze defeated E. H. Henderson and E. H. Janes, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.
Third Round—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Allen Behr and Edmund J. Fixman, 6—3, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King, 7—5, 6—2.
Men's Singles.—First Round—S. Spaeth defeated C. Wrenn, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; J. W. Fox defeated R. A. Cook by default; F. Booth defeated Mr. Murphy by default; F. Pianisani defeated Edgar F. Leo, 6—4, 12—10.

READY FOR TENNIS AT FAIR.

McLoughlin and Williams in Stiring Practice Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9.—Everything is in readiness for the commencement of the Panama-Pacific tennis championships tomorrow on the courts of the California Tennis Club. Play in both men's and women's singles will be begun tomorrow, with the chief interest hinging upon the preliminary matches for men.

All of the Eastern players were out for practice today, with the principal practice match waged between Norris Williams and Maurice McLoughlin. The present national champion gave McLoughlin an even day of it on the asphalt, the spectators calling the exhibition a draw at its conclusion. No score was kept, the players giving more time to the practice of their favorite strokes than to the amassing of points. McLoughlin's speed seemed to bother Williams at times, but the Californian's play was a bit offset by Williams's line shots.

Dr. Melville Long, who displayed a remarkable return to form, was eliminated from the tournament today when he sustained a sprained ankle in one of the day's exciting rallies. Long had been expected to figure in the finals of the play. His loss will deprive California of one of her strongest contenders.

Tom Bundy of Los Angeles, who will play with McLoughlin in the doubles tournament, arrived today and says he is in fine condition. Another prominent Southerner, Ward Dawson, is expected to put in an appearance tomorrow morning. Both men are expected to figure in the week's play.

INMAN IN TENNIS FINAL.

New Yorker to Play McElroy for Central New York Title.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—As a result of today's play in the Central New York tennis tournament on the Yahnundasis Golf Club courts, McElroy will face F. C. Inman of New York tomorrow in the finals of the men's singles, while in the men's doubles a New York team will play one from Pittsburgh. Today's scores in the semi-finals follow:

Singles.—McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Dr. Rosenbaum, Bronxville, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; F. C. Inman, West Side, defeated Harris, Brattleboro, 2—6, 11—9, 9—7, 6—3.
Doubles.—McElroy and Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Thayer, Philadelphia, and Cragin, Bronxville, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2; Rosenbaum and Ward, New York, defeated Inman, New York, and Wright, Longwood, 8—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

DYNAMITE SHIP NO MENACE.

Gen. Wood Gets Report on the Magdeburg in Gravesend Bay.

In regard to rumors circulated recently concerning the German steamer Magdeburg, which has been anchored in Gravesend Bay since last Fall, with 300 tons of dynamite in her hold, an official at the Custom House said yesterday that care had been taken to anchor the ship where there could be no danger to the buildings on shore in case of an explosion.

"The Magdeburg was placed in her position," he said, "by Captain Wilde, the Anchorage Officer of the Port, and she is inspected regularly by the officers of the Neutrality Squad in their tours round the harbor."

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, sent Lieutenant Ahearn in the coastguard vessel Manhattan to report on the proximity of the dynamite-laden vessel to Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. After making a survey, Lieutenant Ahearn returned to Governors Island and reported that the Magdeburg is anchored 2,000 yards from the nearest land, and would not do any injury to the forts if she was to blow up.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND. | RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND. | RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

Lake Winnipesaukee and Lake Sunapee
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
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Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

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FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1915.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
PURCHASE MONEY BONDS.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned, as Trustee, to pay and redeem Fifty-seven (57) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued,

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company the Trustee will on August 1st, 1915, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

963 to 1019, both inclusive, and said bonds will on August 1st, 1915, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1915.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1915.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1915, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Louisville, Kentucky.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of Secretary and Treasurer.
Erie, Penna., July 1, 1915.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Bids for Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company's General Mortgage 3½ per Cent. Bonds, to the amount of $40,330, will be received at the agency of the Company, the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York, on July 20, 1915, for purchase on July 26th; proposals to be in the hands of the Union Trust Company before three o'clock P. M., and Bonds must be delivered July 26th. If no general security is furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, under the provisions of the Mortgage covering the same.

J. P. SMART, Treasurer.

The Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Co.
REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders opposed to the propositions of the Reorganization Committee of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company and who are willing to co-operate for the purpose of forming a Protective Committee to fight the proposed assessment should communicate with Z 341 Times Annex.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Fall on Concern Over German Note—The Selling of New Haven.

Toward the close of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange traders were rather frankly worrying about the tenor of the German reply to our note, which was known to be on its way to Washington, and the publication of which was expected within the next forty-eight hours. Some of this worrying, however, was of the sort which bears do when they are looking for a profit at some one else's expense. Their selling and selling by those who were long of stock and who were genuinely concerned over the possible contents of the German reply sufficed to cause a sharp decline in many parts of the list in the final moments of trading. In this movement ground previously lost and regained was relost, and in many instances the last prices were practically the lowest of the day. The dealings were on a slightly larger scale than on Thursday, but were much below the volume of Wednesday's transactions.

Selling by Europe contributed to the fall in prices, the Stock Exchange thinking that it discovered signs of foreign selling in a number of stocks in addition to the continued European liquidation in the bond market. There may have been some doubt, however, concerning the real origin of this selling of stocks, which was given an appearance of foreign liquidation. No such doubt, however, attached to the similar selling in the bond market, for, while the volume of bond selling for European account may perhaps be exaggerated, there is no doubt that English holders had been disposing of a large amount of American bonds. The discussion of the advisability of some form of co-operation here to deal with this selling seems to be taking more definite shape, notwithstanding the difficulties which it was believed, on first thought, would render such co-operation very difficult.

While traders worried over the impending German reply, they did not worry to the extent of expecting it to lead to any breach between this country and Germany. Practically every one believed that the reply would be couched in friendly terms and that it would lead to further exchanges between Washington and Berlin. So far as concerns the effect on the market of the publication of the note, one has to take count of the fact that the market had for several days been reactionary and that yesterday there was probably a substantial increase in the short interest on the theory that the note would be unsatisfactory. One has also, however, to take count of the fact that for a fortnight or more before the downward movement which assumed pronounced proportions this week the market had been reassuring itself concerning the German reply on the ground that the Washington dispatches day after day indicated confidence on the part of Administration officials that the German response would meet the essential points in the position taken by this country. It was believed yesterday on the basis of the published forecasts of Germany's response that the German position is still in direct conflict with the position which the United States has taken. That thought was at the bottom of yesterday's selling, which was traceable to the situation existing between ourselves and Germany, and much of the selling was traceable to that cause.

The more conspicuous exceptions to the day's decline in prices grew out of the war order talk which has been such a potent factor in the advance in those stocks which have been the principal beneficiaries of the purchase of war supplies in this country. Of the movements in keeping with the general drift of prices, but exceeding it in extent, the most conspicuous was the decline of 5 points in New Haven. For this decline Wall Street alleged no better reason than the failure of the suit against Directors of the road for the recovery of $102,000,000 alleged to have been lost through the expansion program to which the New Haven gave itself over for a series of years preceding the troubles which robbed New Haven stock of its previous high position in the field of investment. The fact seems to be, however, that no very large number of people counted on the recovery of that or of any other huge sum from the Directors. On the other hand, the road has been supplying some tangible indications of having begun to overcome its difficulties, not the least important of those indications being the fact that when its notes last fell due it reduced the amount outstanding out of earnings.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2⅝
Ninety days	2⅝@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅞	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2⅝
90 days	2⅝
4 mos.	3
5 mos.	3
6 mos.	3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3
60 to 90 days	3
6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 months	3½
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77½	4.77¼	4.77⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅜	$4.77⅜
Paris	5.64	5.63½
Berlin	.81⅝	.81⅝
Austria	15.10	15.20
Russia		58.50
Switzerland	5.39	5.38
Scandinavia	26.25	26.30
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Yokohama	57.50	
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	6.12	6.11⅝
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.25	25.35
Spain	18.70	18.72

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73⅛	$4.71½	$4.73	$4.71⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $349,010,345; balance, $20,447,019; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $629,467.

The local banks lost $27,388,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50, premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, up 1-16d; New York, 47⅝c, up ⅛c.

LONDON TRADING FIRM.

Money in Good Supply—Big Day for South African Mine Shares.

LONDON, July 9.—Money was in good supply and discount rates firmer.

On the Stock Exchange the chief business of the day was done in the old war loan, Japanese bonds and oil shares at steady prices. South African mines were firm on the victory of General Botha in Southwest Africa. Home rails appeared to be in good demand.

American securities opened weak, but later hardened on a few buying orders and closed steady. There was a fair business in gold bonds, but this is expected to decrease with the closing of the application lists of the war loan tomorrow.

Prices Easy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 9.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 2½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

Stocks, Shares.

Total sales	376,881
Same day last year	256,713
Year to date	64,520,298
Same period last year	39,429,135
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.26 — .80
Same day last year	67.96 — .61

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
87	92	25	Adams Express	89	89	80	80	...
36⅜	37	2,700	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅛	37⅜	37	37	— ⅛
16⅜	17	500	Alis-Chalmers Mfg.	17	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
53	53½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	54	54	53	53	— ⅛
70	70½	11,200	Amalgamated Cop.	72¾	72⅞	70¼	70¼	— 1⅞
49	50	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
45¼	45½	3,900	Am. Beet Sugar	46⅞	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
103	104½	100	Am. B. S & F. t. f.	104	104	104	104	— ½
43¼	43½	16,650	Am. Can	43¾	44⅛	43¼	43¼	— ¼
100¼	100½	400	Am. Can pf	101	101	100⅜	100½	— ¼
52¼	52⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	53	53¼	52½	52⅝	— ⅜
138⅛	138½	15,750	Am. Coal Products	133	141	132	138½	+8½
44	46	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	200	Am. H. & Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
31½	32	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33½	33½	32	32	—1
25¾	26¼	600	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26	26	— ½
19¾	19⅞	200	Am. Linseed	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	...
19⅝	19⅞	8,700	Inter.-Met. v. t. certs.	20⅞	21	19¼	19⅝	—1⅝
71¼	72	700	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	71¼	71¾	—1
19⅝	19⅞	1,500	Interboro Consol	20⅛	20½	19⅜	19½	...
70⅝	71½	500	Interboro Consol pf	71½	71½	70½	70½	— ½
95⅝	98	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	97⅛	97½	97½	97½	— ½
23¾	25	2,000	Kansas City South	23	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
107	110	25	Kresge (S.) Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	...
41	47⅜	100	Lackawanna Steel	43½	43½	43½	43½	—2
6	9	100	Lake Erie & West	7	7	7	7	—1
138½	139	1,400	Lehigh Valley	140	140¼	138⅝	138⅝	—1¾
106	107	1,100	Louis. & Nash	106	106½	105⅜	106½	+ ½
125	128	100	Manhattan Elev	125	125	125	125	...
34⅞	35	900	Maxwell Motors	33	35	33	33	...
82⅜	83	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ½
31½	31⅝	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ½
35	38	200	May Dept. Stores	36	36	35⅛	35⅛	—2⅞
70¼	70¾	4,350	Mexican Petroleum	71⅜	71⅜	70½	70⅝	—1⅜
26⅞	27	2,600	Miami Copper	27¼	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
11	12¼	200	Minn. St. Louis	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	—2¼
11	12¼	10	do. odd lot	13	13	13	13	...
107	110½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	109	109	109	109	...
6	6¼	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	7	6	6¼	— ⅜
19	20½	2,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	21	21	18⅞	19⅜	—2½
3⅜	3¼	8,000	Missouri Pacific	3¼	3½	3	3¼	— ¼
123	124	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	124	124	124	124	...
15½	16	300	Nat. En. & St. Co.	16	16		16	— ¼
59	59¾	100	Nat. Lead Co.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅜
14	14⅞	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅝		14	— ⅛
88	90	600	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90⅜	90	90	...
82½	83	8,400	N. Y. Central	85⅝	86	82½	82½	—2⅜
55½	56	22,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60⅜	60⅜	53⅜	53⅜	—4⅝
26⅛	26⅞	250	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
101	102	600	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅝
101½	101⅝	2,300	Northern Pacific	102½	102½	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
31½	32	700	Pacific Mail	31	33	31	33	+1⅝
104⅝	105	2,900	Penn. R. R.	105¼	105¾	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
114½	115½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ½
40½	42	320	Pettibone, M. & Co.	41	42	41	42	+1
21	22	500	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
89	90	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91⅜	91⅜	90	90	—3
44	45	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	45½	45½	44	44	—1⅝
155	158	200	Pullman Co.	156	156	153½	153½	— ⅜
3	4	100	Quicksilver pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
22⅜	22⅞	2,200	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅞
144¼	144⅜	18,200	Reading	146¼	146¼	144	144	—1⅝
28½	28¾	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	...
87⅛	88	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	½	200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
5½	6	100	Rumely, (M.) Co. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6	6½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
13⅜	16½	200	St. Louis Southw.	14	14	14	14	...
12¼	13	800	Seaboard Air Line	13⅛	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
32¼	32½	300	Seab. Air Line pf	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	...
141½	142	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	142½	143	142	142	—1½
30	34	400	Sloss-S. S. & I.	32	32	31½	31½	— ½
83	84½	5,300	Southern Pacific	85½	85½	84	84	— ⅝
13⅝	13⅞	4,100	Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅜	13½	14	+ ⅛
43⅛	43½	2,600	So. Railway pf	45	45	43⅛	43½	—2
54	59	20	Standard Milling	54	54	54	54	...
74½	79	7,000	Studebaker Co.	80	80⅜	78½	78½	—1
90	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf	90	90	90	90	...
34½	35	1,300	Tennessee Copper	35⅜	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
126	127	100	Texas Co.	125½	125½	125½	125½	— ⅝
51¼	51½	800	Third Avenue	52	52	51½	51½	— ⅛
90	93	100	Twin City R. T.	90	90	90	90	—3½
23	25	100	Un. Bag & P. Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	—2
122¾	123½	14,700	Union Pacific	125⅛	125½	123	123½	— ⅞
80½	80⅝	300	Union Pacific pf	80½	80½	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
53⅞	54½	100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	—1⅝
92	92	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	92	92	92	92	—2½
35¼	35¾	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
46½	47	100	U. S. Rubber	46½	47½	46	46	— ½
106	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	104	106	— ½
59	59⅝	35,100	U. S. Steel	59	59⅝	58¼	58¼	— ⅜
109½	109⅝	900	U. S. Steel pf	109½	109⅝	109½	109½	+ ⅛
65	65¼	5,700	Utah Copper	65⅝	66⅜	65	65	— ⅜
27½	29	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30	28½	28½	—2½
⅛	¼	400	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
66	67	300	Western Union Tel.	66¼	66¾	66	66	—1
96¼	97	11,800	Westingh. E. & M.	98¾	98¾	96¼	97	— ⅝
¾	1	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1	1	1	1	...
123	125	600	Willys-Overland	125	125	122	123	— ½
104	105	800	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	105	105	104⅛	104⅛	...
120	122	100	Woolworth pf.	120	120	120	120	...

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.21	67.05	67.27	— .72
Industrials	88.49	87.20	87.25	— .88

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 2	70.62	69.69	69.91	— .23
July 3	69.87	69.25	69.62	— .29
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	70.32	69.58	69.71	+ .09
July 7	69.40	67.96	68.49	—1.22
July 8	68.71	67.77	68.06	— .43
July 9	68.35	67.12	67.26	— .80

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.62 July 2	67.26 July 9	67.26
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	70.73 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	77.56 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	67.26
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	69.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 8.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
*Customs	$470,948	$2,011,528	$2,011,528
Int. rev., ord.	1,121,140	3,726,636	3,726,636
Cor. inc. tax	401,852	2,634,038	2,634,038
*Miscellaneous	406,422	797,628	797,628
Total rects	2,400,162	9,169,851	9,169,851
Expenditures	3,550,286	19,230,400	19,230,400
Deficit	950,124	10,060,549	10,060,549

*Includes June receipts of customs, $85,087, and miscellaneous, $228,892. Total—$311,940.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bonds at Low Levels.

Just a year ago yesterday the gathering storm clouds in Europe brought about such extensive selling of American securities held abroad that the average price of forty leading bonds made a new low price at 86.32. Prior to that the lowest price was 86.40, which was touched on Jan. 3. Between those two dates the average price went up to 89.42, the figure recorded on Feb. 4, so that a loss of more than 3 points was incurred by the leading bonds in the five months following. The bond market is now feeling very much the same influence that sent it down a year ago, for liquidation for the provision of funds to take up foreign war loans has depressed prices in this country until the average yesterday, which was 81.94, showed a decline of more than 2½ points from the top figure of 84.46, reached on April 29. The present average is less than half a point above the low figure of 81.51 made on Jan. 2, this year.

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Foreign Sales Quieter.

International houses report that while liquidation of Americans is still proceeding abroad, the approach of July 10, the date on which the first payment has to be made on the British war loan, has seen a large shrinkage in the number of bonds coming upon the market. It is believed that most of the sales which were made necessary in order to provide funds for the new loan have now been taken care of, and that the market in this country will have a breathing space to assimilate the securities which have been bought back.

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Setback for New Haven.

Those investors who have been unable to accustom themselves to the idea of New Haven stock without a dividend have suffered another discouragement just as their hopes had begun to revive with the improvement shown in recent New Haven statements. The stock yesterday broke 4¾ points, and closed at 55¾, which is nearly 16 points under the best price for this year, and only 12 points above the lowest. The decline started on the news of the discontinuance of the suit to recover from the old Directors, and was hastened by the discovery that the railroad company is now carrying another losing adjunct in the New England Navigation Company. A year ago this company paid a dividend of 3% per cent. on its $40,000,000 of stock, but no payment has been made this year, and it is expected that the annual report will show that the water lines failed to earn their own fixed charges by about $800,000. This deficit has to be paid by the railroad, which means that the expected surplus of $1,500,000 from the operations of the year ended June 30 will be reduced to about $700,000.

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President Earling Hopeful.

A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, who was in New York, would not venture a prediction as to the probable action which will be taken on the dividend at the close of this month, but he was optimistic as to the crop outlook in St. Paul's territory. Mr. Earling said that grain along his lines had never looked better and that a substantial increase in traffic should result this Fall.

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The Call of Business and Golf.

The indecision evident among commission men yesterday as to whether or not to come down to business today amounted to torture in some cases. The sluggish course of the ticker foretold a probably inert session even for a Summer Saturday, but, still, there remained the possibility of some sudden development as the result of the German note. News that the note was in process of transmission to Washington upset the plans of many brokers who had set their affairs in order for a long day of golf today. This was early in yesterday's session, and prices began to wilt under short selling by traders who thought the contents of the note might be made public before the end of the week. Later came a dispatch from Washington saying the German reply could hardly be given out until the first of next week, and the brokers again gave thought to the links. The conversation of men leaving the floor after the close indicated, however, that more than usual thought it would be best to be in their places today.

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Electric Boat Among the Elect.

The glamor surrounding war stocks appears not to grow dim with the passage of time and the repetition of reports of huge earnings. Some of those of older fame, like Bethlehem Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, and Westinghouse, have of late displayed nothing of their one-time explosive character, but weakness has not attacked them to a substantial degree since the market began to retreat. Yesterday Electric Boat shares on the curb insured their position among the elect by a spectacular rise of 43 points, followed by a rapid recession of 22 points. It was not the first time that talk of millions in war orders had imparted strength to the Boat stock, but no advance of a single day had previously approached this. At 197, the maximum figure, the quotation stood in contrast with 131, the lowest price Thursday. Not much more than a year ago the shares changed hands around 20, and buyers were not especially insistent with their bids.

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An Old Story Repeated.

One reason advanced in Curb circles for the sharp rise of Electric Boat was the same as the one to which was ascribed the tremendous gain in Bethlehem Steel some months ago, viz., a shortage of supplies. There are slightly fewer than 50,000 shares of Electric Boat common, and quiet accumulation had been reported steadily in progress since March 1. At the same time, it was said yesterday, fluctuations were wide enough during the period to bring about considerable short selling, and covering of short contracts lent something to the headlong upturn. When the most urgent demand had been filled, the reaction, amounting to more than half the advance, quickly occurred.

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Steel Figures for June Today.

Today noon the Steel Corporation will issue its monthly statement of advance business as of June 30. Because of reports from steel centres that buying has expanded greatly the past fortnight, much interest is attached to the corporation's figures. A commonly quoted estimate in financial circles yesterday was of an increase in unfilled orders in the neighborhood of 300,000 tons.

Illinois Bank Is Closed.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Citizens' State Bank of Crystal Lake, Ill. was closed by the State Bank Examiner today. The examiner objected to securities said to have been carried on the bank's books at a value of $127,000. The bank is said to have carried deposits of about $120,000.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales July 9, 1915	$2,361,500
Same day last year	1,441,000
Year to date	411,168,200
Same period last year	388,029,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	81.94 — .18
Same day last year	86.32 — .13

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.32	July 10
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l 2,000 ... 76
2o Ser. German stamp 1,000 ... 72⅞
N Y Canal 4½s 10,000 ... 109
N Y State 4½s 2,000 ... 103⅜
N Y City 4½s, 1960 3,000 ... 98
4½s, 1964 7,000 ... 98
4½s, Nov. 1957 1,000 ... 101⅞
4½s, 1965, temp rcts 33,000 ... 101⅞
10,000 ... 102
51,000 ... 101⅞
Ala Midld 5s 1,000s30f ... 102½
Alb & Susq 3½s 1,000 ... 84⅞
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 10,000 ... 100½
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102⅞
Am Sm Secur 6s 2,000 ... 105½
Am T & T cv 4½s 10,000 ... 99⅝
500s30f ... 99¾
3,000 ... 100
Am Wr Paper 5s 5,000 ... 55½
5,000 ... 55
19,000 ... 54½
1,000 ... 53⅞
Armour & Co 4½s 1,000 ... 91⅜
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s 1,000 ... 90½
500 ... 90½
16,000s30f ... 90¾
2,000 ... 90⅝
10,000 ... 90¾
5,000s30f ... 90⅜
500s20f ... 90⅜
23,000 ... 90¼
1,000 ... 90¼
15,000s30f ... 90
adj 4s, stpd 1,000s30f ... 81
1,000 ... 81½
conv 4s, 1960 1,000 ... 98⅜
1,000 ... 98⅝
At, T & S Fe 6s 6,000 ... 101⅝
B & O pr lien 3½s 5,000s30f ... 89¼
25,000s30f ... 89⅝
20,000s30f ... 89¾
500 ... 89⅝
15,000 ... 89¼
14,000s30f ... 89⅝
gold 4s 1,000s30f ... 85¼
32,000s30f ... 85
10,000 ... 86¼
500 ... 86
conv 4½s 20,000 ... 85⅝
4,000 ... 85½
2,000 ... 85⅝
5,000 ... 85½
10,000s30f ... 85⅜
1,000s30f ... 85
6,000 ... 85
3,000 ... 84⅞
2,000s30f ... 84⅝
18,000s30f ... 84⅝
11,000 ... 84⅞
25,000s30f ... 84⅝
5,000 ... 84¾
F Lake E & W Va 4s 1,000s30f ... 78⅝
S W Div 3½s 13,000s30f ... 86⅜
1,000s30f ... 86¼
Beth Steel ext 5s 2,000 ... 101
5,000 ... 100⅞
1st ref 5s 10,000 ... 94⅞
16,000 ... 94⅜
1,000 ... 94¼
1,000 ... 94
B R T 5s, 1918 1,000 ... 100
ref conv 4s 2,

COTTON CONTINUES VIOLENT DECLINE

Heavy Liquidation Causes Demoralization in the Market, with Sharp Breaks.

NET LOSS 16 TO 18 POINTS

Bearish Sentiment Attributed to Government Report and Prospect of Overproduction.

Cotton yesterday had a further break of 21 to 24 points and closed easy at a net loss of 16 to 18 points. From the standpoint of sharpness and demoralization yesterday's break was the most disheartening of the series of violent declines that have taken place since the publication of the Government report on July 1. Commission house liquidation was heavy, but it is still believed that a considerable local long interest exists. Cotton contracts were poured into the pit yesterday morning in a volume that swamped buyers, and the decline was not checked until October had broken to 9.03, which represents a decline from the high point of the season of approximately 190 points, or $9.50 per bale.

There is a disposition to believe that the break has resulted in cleaning out most of the weakly margined long holdings. This evidently is the view of some of the larger market interests, who were very active on the buying side on the break.

Most of those, however, who take a long range view of the situation believe that the decline has hardly started. They call attention to the fact that the South has missed its opportunity by failing to make a radical reduction in acreage. The officials of the Department of Agriculture at Washington have expressed keen disappointment over the tenacity with which the South has clung to cotton culture, especially in view of the penalties involved in the production of another large crop.

The surplus carried over from the present season probably will approximate 4,000,000 bales in excess of last season's carry-over. This, added to a moderate crop of 12,000,000 bales, would give 16,000,000 bales in addition to normal reserves. There are few students of the cotton situation who believe that any such amount of raw material will be needed in view of war conditions and the restrictions placed upon exports.

The views above set forth constitute the governing impulses of the present decline, and while all market reports concede the possibility of a temporary rally due to technical conditions, they believe that any such upturn will be only temporary.

The into-sight for the week, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, is 69,255 bales, against 24,895 last year. The total for the season is 9,016,000 bales, against 14,800,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 203,800, against 149,799 last year. The visible supply of American cotton is now 3,777,000 bales, against 2,034,000 last year.

There was very little feature to the weather. Conditions are more settled, but this intensifies the prevailing bearish sentiment.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.88	8.62	8.65@ ..	8.85@ 8.87
Aug.	....	....	8.80@8.81	9.00@ 9.00
Oct.	9.28	9.03	9.06@9.09	9.25@ 9.27
Dec.	9.52	9.27	9.34@ ..	9.51@ 9.53
Jan.	9.60	9.36	9.42@9.43	9.56@ 9.58
March	9.84	9.62	9.67@9.68	9.82@ 9.85
May	10.03	9.85	9.87@9.88	10.06@10.06

Spot cotton at New York was quiet, 20 points decline. Southern spot markets were weak, 6 to 37 points decline, with New Orleans, 8.32; Galveston, 8.65; Savannah, 8⅞; Houston, 8.60, and Memphis, 8.62.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.69	8.58	8.59@8.60	8.76@8.77
Oct.	9.09	8.85	8.94@8.95	9.08@ 9.09
Dec.	9.27	9.05	9.10@9.11	9.27@ 9.28
Jan.	9.37	9.16	9.24@9.26	9.38@ 9.39

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 5.17d. Sales, 800 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American none. Prices at Liverpool closed quiet and steady.

	High. Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-August	5.07 5.02	5.04½	5.06½
October-November	5.25½ 5.23	5.24	5.26½
January-February	5.38 5.36	5.36	4.41½
March-April	5.45½ 5.44	5.44½	5.51½

Eleven A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 5.77; October, 5.21; January, 5.53. The market there is due to open today 5½ to 7 points decline.

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Re-ceipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	705	1,639	138,659	97,846
New Orleans	427	1,183	168,624	93,141
Savannah	453	229	69,753	16,385
Charleston	76	87	46,765	1,672
Norfolk	386	202	49,528	19,677
Wilmington	14	..	15,015	10,719
Mobile	1	..	15,255	4,043

INTERIOR STOCKS AND RECEIPTS.

	Re-ceipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Houston	1,998	350	67,464	29,405
Memphis	144	852	91,119	20,848
Augusta	132	405	30,157	14,050
St. Louis	....	644	21,183	16,748

ESTIMATED PORT RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,200 to 1,800	502	1,328
New Orleans	900 to 1,100	901	155

Exports yesterday, 1,217 bales. Total thus far this season, 8,184,916 bales, against 8,928,069 bales last year.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14⅝	15⅝
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	57
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	82	86
American Waterworks & Electric	8	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	13	15
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	91	92½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Commonwealth P., R. & L	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	79	82
Dayton Power & Light	81	38
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s	90	91
Electric Bond & Deposit pf	60	68
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	80
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric Light	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	81	85
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	41½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84	88
Republic Ry. & Light Co	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	68	69
South Pittsburg Electric	70	74
Southern California Edison pf	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23½	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	4⅝	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	26	29
United Light & Rys	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	63	65
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	87	90
*Par value $50.		

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	109	105	109
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	89	90	89	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	108	108	108	108
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	168	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	175	185	175	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	830	840	830	840
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
58	Con. Power	107	107	107	107
85	Con. Power pf	113	113	113	113
100	M. & M'f'r. Co.	25	25	25	25
25	Nor. Central	83½	83½	83½	83¼
410	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22⅛	22	22
110	Wayland O. & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. M. C. 1st 5s	94	94	94	94
1,200	City Balt. 4s, '61	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	96	96	96	96
7,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87	87	87	87
100	Con. P., notes	100	100	100	100
2,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Minn. & St. P. joint 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 6s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
4,000	State of Md. 4s, 1927	99	99	99	99
6,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
3,000	Un Rys. & El. inc. 4s	56¼	56⅛	56¼	56⅛
1,000	Va., 3s, new	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
1,435	Alaska	37⅛	37⅝	36¾	36¾
30	Amalgamated	72½	72½	72	72
3,645	Am. Zinc	56	56½	55	55
10	Anaconda	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼
635	Arizona Comm'l	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
725	Butte & Sup.	70½	70⅝	69¼	69¾
101	Calumet & A.	63½	63½	63⅛	63⅞
38	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	550	550
10	Centennial	18	18	18	18
20	Chino	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅝
385	Copper Range	53⅜	53⅜	53	53
38	Franklin	9	9½	9	9¼
50	Granby	86	86	86	86
347	Greene-Can	37	37⅛	36	36
70	Hancock	17	17	16¾	16¾
15	Indiana	6	6	6	6
110	Island Creek	48¼	48¼	48	48
90	Isle Royale	27½	27½	26¼	27
35	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
25	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
130	Lake	13½	13½	13	13
20	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Mason Valley	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
292	Mass. Con.	11¼	11¼	11	11
30	Mayflower	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
3	Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
200	Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
345	*Mohawk	73	73	72	72
220	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜
150	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
193	*North Butte	30½	30½	30	30
105	Old Dominion	53	53	52	52
70	Osceola	85	85	83	85
600	Pond Creek	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛
10	Ray Con	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
825	Shannon	8⅛	8⅛	8	8
61	Shattuck	27	27	27	27
50	South Lake	6½	6½	6½	6½
45	St. Mary's L.	58	58	57	57
65	Sup. Copper	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26½
380	Superior & B.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
140	Tamarack	35	35	35	35
225	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,321	U. S. Smelting	41½	41½	39½	40
173	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46	46	45¾	46
1,440	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4	4
10	Utah Con	13¾	13¾	13⅛	13¾
410	Utah Copper	65¾	65¾	64⅞	64⅞
10	Winona	4	4	4	4
25	Wolverine	61	61	60	60
200	Wyandotte	70c	70c	60c	60c

RAILROADS.

10	Boston & A.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5	Boston Elev.	73	73	73	73
738	Boston & M.	28¼	28¼	24	24
1	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
35	Maine Central	98	98	98	98
1,755	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¼	60¼	55½	56⅝
1	Prov. & Wor.	200	200	200	200
50	Union Pacific	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. A. Chem.	50	50	50	50
12	Am. A. C. pf.	94¼	94½	94¼	94½
180	Am. Sugar	106	106	105¾	105¾
10	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114
787	Am. T. & T.	120¼	120¼	120	120¼
68	Am. Woolen pf.	84½	84½	84	84½
10	A. G. & W. I.	10	10	10	10
805	A., G. & W. I. pf	26½	26½	26	26
12	Cumb. Pow. pf.	92	92	92	92
50	East Boston Land	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
4	Gen. Electric	165	165	165	165
186	Mass. Gas	87	88	87	88
8	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
13	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
15	New Eng. Tel.	131	131	131	131
7	Reece Button's	16	16¼	16	16¼
35	Pullman	155	155	155	155
47	Swift & Co.	113	113	113	113
47	Torrington	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
22	United Fruit	134½	134½	133½	133½
1,161	United Shoe M.	50½	50½	50	50
29	United S. M. pf	28⅝	29	28⅝	29
987	U. S. Steel	58⅞	59¼	58¼	58¼
5	U. S. Steel pf.	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾
10	Western Union	67	67	67	67

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87	87	87	87
500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	68	68	68	68
5,000	Mass. G. 4½s	96	96	96	96
2,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
500	Pond Creek 6s	95	95	95	95

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	Eagle and Blue	1⅞	1⅞
Bay S. G.	.10	.12	Bluebell	2½	2⅝
Cresc. Leh.	.95	1.00	Isle Royale	27½	27⅝
Bingham C	8⅝	9	Houghton	3⅞	4
Bohemia	2	3	Iron Blos.	.82	.87
Bost Ely	.30	.35	La Rose	.50	.54
Butte	.23	.24	Majestic	.71	.75
London	.23	.24	McK-Dar	.31	.33
Calaveras	1¾	1¾	Mex Met	.20	.21
Champ C.	8	10	Mt. Am.	2¾	2¾
Chief Con.	1⅜	1½	Nat. Bell	3½	3½
Cortez	.30	.50	New Doug.	.45	.47
N Cornelia	7⅛	7⅜	Ohio Cop.	.16	.20
Cons Ariz.	.85	.95	Oneco	1¼	1⅜
Cons Cop.	18⅜	18⅝	Ray Her.	17⅞	18
Crown Res	.55	.60	Utah Con.	4⅜	4½
Davis-D	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext.	4⅜	5
			Yukon G.	2⅞	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Am. Shipbldg.	35	35	35	35
30	do pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝
100	Chgo. P. Tool	56	56	56	56
5	Diamond Mat.	95¼	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
25	H. S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
2	Nat. Bis. pf.	124	124	124	124
60	Peoples Gas.	115½	115½	115	115
15	Public Service	82	82	82	82
151	Quaker Oats	250	250	250	250
691	Sears Roebuck	148	148	142½	142¾
555	Stew. Warner	67¾	67¾	67	67
129	Swift & Co.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
150	Union Carbide	149½	149½	149¼	149¼
863	do rights	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜

BONDS.

$3,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
1,000	Cudahy 5s	100	100	100	100
10,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
3,000	Inland Stl. 6s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Peo. G. ref. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6,500	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
120	Am. Can	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛
2	Am. Gas N. J.	100½	100½	100½	100½
495	Baldwin Loco.	66½	67⅛	66½	66⅝
260	Bald. Loco. pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101½
91	Cambria Iron	41	41	41	41
220	Cambria Steel	48¼	48¼	47⅞	48
30	C'wissa 1st pf.	52	52	52	52
50	C'wissa 2d pf.	52	52	52	52
45	Elec. Stor. Bat.	52⅝	52⅝	52	52
70	Erie	25⅛	25⅛	25	25
200	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69	68¾	68¾
100	Inter.-Met.	21	21	20	20
95	Lake Superior	9	9	8¾	8¾
37	Lehigh Nav.	73¼	73¼	73	73
85	Lehigh Valley	70	70	70	70
15	North. Central	83½	83½	83½	83½
573	Penna. R. R.	52⅜	52⅝	52½	52½
20	Phila. Co.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
198	Phila. Electric	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
988	Phi. R. T. ctfs.	80	80	80	80
420	Reading	72⅜	72⅜	72¼	72¼
65	So. Pacific	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
10	So. Railway	14	14	14	14
1,068	Tonopah Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
60	Ton. Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
120	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
38	Un. Gas Imp.	83½	83½	83½	83½
1	Un. Cos. N. J.	221½	221½	221½	221½
5,290	U. S. Steel	59½	60¼	58¾	58¾
10	U. S. Rubber	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
45	W. J. & Sea.	48	48	48	48
50	Westm. Coal	60	60	60	60
10	York Rys.	7	7	7	7
45	York Rys. pf.	30	30	30	30

BONDS.

$3,000	A. G. & E. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	A. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	City 4s, 1941	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Phila. Rys. 4s	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1,000	N. con. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾
3,000	L. V. gen. con. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
3,000	L. V. con. 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½
2,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
4,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Un. Ry. inv. 5s	60	60	60	60

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Am. W. G. M.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
35	Am. W. G. M. pf	80	80	80	80
440	Col. Gas	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
50	Crucible S. pf.	90	90	89	89
20	Elk C. Nat. G.	113⅞	115⅞	115⅝	115¾
16	Public Service	18½	18½	18	18
94	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
2,600	San Toy	16c	17c	16c	17c
10	West. Air B.	129	129	129	129

BOND.

$1,000	Indep. Bwg. 6s	51	51	51	51

Financial Notes.

The Missouri Pacific 6 per cent. secured gold notes, extended to June 1, 1916, will be delivered July 12 to holders of receipts on surrender to the depositories which issued the receipts.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on its new preferred stock, payable Aug. 1.

Bodell & Co. say that 35,880 shares of the Hartford City Gas Light Company common stock recently purchased by them from the United Gas and Electric Corporation have been sold.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many of the Industrial Stocks Advance Further on More Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 185,304 shares of stock and $80,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 63,128; oils, 235; railroads, 700, and mining, 121,241. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Zinc	56	56	53⅝	55⅝
1,030	Can. Nat. Gas	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
15,000	*Car, L. & P.	5⅜	6⅛	5⅜	6¼
500	*Cramp Ship	63	63	61	62½
93	Cush. Bak. pf.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
8,800	*Elec. Boat	155	197	153	176
1,400	*Elec. Boat pf.	150	173	150	155
580	Emer. Phono	14	14	13½	13¾
25	*Hendee Mfg	38	38	38	38
300	*Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	Int. M. M. pf.	7⅛	7½	7	7
800	*Int. Motors	13	13	12½	12½
10	Kelly Sp. Tire	163	163	163	163
175	Marc. of Am.	3	3	3	3
370	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	15¾	15¾
115	*Pyrene Mfg.	12	12¼	12	12¼
400	Corp. R. & H.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
30,000	*Stand. Motors	9	9½	8⅝	8⅝
200	Sterling Gum	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	*St. J. Land	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1,600	Un. C. S., new	9¾	10	9¾	10
2,200	Un. Prof. Sh	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
2,430	*World Film	4	4	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10	Illinois P. L.	135	135	135	+ ⅛
25	Indiana P. L.	98	98	98	+ 2
38	Ohio Oil	134	133	133	..
90	Prairie P. L.	154	153	153	— 1
7	Std. O. of Ind.	408	405	408	— 2
60	Std. O. of N. J.	400	398	399	— 1
55	Std. O. of N. Y.	184	184	184	..
10	Wash. Oil	34	34	34	+ 3

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
200	Mo. Pc., w. i.	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	..
*100	Wabash, w. i.	10	10	10	10	..
*200	Wab. pfd. A	43	43	42	42	..
*100	Wab. pfd. (b)	21	21	21	21	..

MINING STOCKS.

600	*Alaska Jun.	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	..
10,000	*A.-C. Min Co.	74	82	74	82	..
10,000	*Atlanta	30½	30¾	30	30	..
4,000	*Big Cotton	5½	5½	5½	6½	..
800	Big L. Dev.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2,000	Braden Cop.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	..
5,000	†Cash Boy	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
41	Butte & N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,000	†Can. G. & S.	4	4	4	4	..
100	*Chile Copper	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
200	Con. Cop. Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4,000	Con. Nev.-U	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
1,000	Diam. B.	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
5,000	*†Emma Cop.	25	25	24	25	..
300	†Gen. V. Cop.	43	43	43	43	..
200	*Gifield Merg.	23	23	23	23	..
100	Howe Sound	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
900	*Iron Bloss.	85	86	85	86	..
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅝	1 21-32	1⅝	1⅝	..
4,500	Kenn. Copper	32½	32¼	31½	31⅝	..
700	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
300	*Kewanaa	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5	..
500	†McK.-Darragh	23	23	23	23	..
9,000	*Majestic M.	85	80	58	75	..
5,000	McIntyre	50	50	50	50	..
300	Nev. Hills	21	21	21	21	..
2,300	†New Utah B.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
4,300	†San Toy	17½	18¼	17½	18½	..
1,500	†Oro	9	9	9	9	..
1,000	*†Sand. Kend'll	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
2,000	*Sec. Sil.	25	25	25	25	..
500	*Silver Pick	11	11	11	11	..
550	*St'd. Silver-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½	..
3,500	Stewart	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
15,600	*Success	93	94	92	92	..
2,600	†Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24	..
550	Tono. Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
900	†Tono. Merger.	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	..
100	Tono. Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
400	†Tn. Jim Butler	96	96	96	96	..
5,500	†Tono. Md'y	17	17	15½	15½	..
500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4,500	Tuolumne C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1,100	*Wasatch	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2,700	†W. E. Con.	83	83	82	83	..
100	*W. Knob Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	..

BONDS.

60,000	West'se El. cv. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105½	105½	..
1,000	W. El. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..

†Sell cents per share. *Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 8. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	15½	16½	15½	16½
Internat. Motors pf.	33	36	33	36
Internat. Nickel	150	151	150	151
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Internat. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Int.

CHURCH NOT BEHIND THE REV. J. H. HOLMES

His Anti-Enlistment League Is Called "Treasonable" by Army Officer.

TRUSTEES REPUDIATE IT

Unitarians Say Idea of Pledging Men Not to Enlist for Country Is Pastor's Own.

A prominent officer of the United States Army, who by reason of his position requests that his name be withheld from publication, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES criticising the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes. The pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, has been lending his name and influence to an organization known as the "Anti-Enlistment League," which is opposing service in both the army and navy. It distributes blanks on which the signers pledge themselves not to join the army or navy, or to approve the enlistment of others.

Following the peace meeting in Carnegie Hall on June 19, where Mr. Bryan made the principal address, THE NEW YORK TIMES mentioned the distribution of these anti-army and navy pledges among the audience. The pledge, which bears the name of Dr. Holmes as Chairman of the committee of the Anti-Enlistment League, reads as follows:

Anti-Enlistment Pledge.—I, being over 18 years of age, hereby pledge myself against enlistment as a volunteer for any military or naval service in international war, and against giving my approval to such enlistment on the part of others.

Below the lines for name and address of the signers is this printed note:

"Please forward pledge to the Anti-Enlistment League, 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Committee—John Haynes Holmes, Tracy D. Mygatt, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Secretary."

Calls It Unpatriotic.

The army officer, characterizing this activity of Dr. Holmes as unpatriotic and contrary to the ideals of good citizenship, writes:

"The Army and Navy Journal severely, and in the opinion of many who have seen the pledge, properly criticises the attitude and action which attempt to forward a movement of this sort. To the many bred to consider patriotism a noble virtue, never more highly displayed than by service in a just war for one's country, the attempt is inexplicable upon reasonable and creditable grounds. The proposed advice is so strictly contrary to the sound and generally accepted ideals of good citizenship that it causes amazement to see it fathered by one who has succeeded to the pulpit of Robert Colyer and Henry Minot Savage.

"It is hardly credible that any considerable number of the members who give recognized character and dignity to the church can approve Mr. Holmes's action. Moreover, any man who attempts, without justification, to prevent or discourage the high duty of sharing in the public defense, casts the gravest possible doubt upon his own fitness to guide and advise the young in any respect. The Army and Navy Journal's suggestion that the officers of the church might very properly give consideration to Mr. Holmes's case, both upon special and general grounds, is heartily indorsed by me.

"Mr. Holmes has upon several occasions appeared in print in a manner that rather indicated craving for notoriety than for the expression of mature thought or sound suggestion. Those who hold sacred the ideals of Washington, Lincoln, and other patriot statesmen as to honor, duty, and country, can but see in Mr. Holmes's conduct a treasonable inclination, if it be accepted that he is surely sound mentally."

The secretary of Dr. Holmes at the Church of the Messiah said he was at Kennebunk Beach, Me., writing a book on peace and had requested that he be not disturbed. His secretary thought the Anti-Enlistment League had been organized last Winter to oppose the efforts of the Navy League and the National Security League, which advocate an adequate army and navy for defense. Dr. Holmes is opposed to the country having an army or navy, and in an address at Columbia University on Jan. 15 he referred to the arguments of the leagues for defense as "pitiful weakness."

Trustees Don't Know League.

Officers of the Church of the Messiah repudiated yesterday any official connection with the Anti-Enlistment League. William Shillaber, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said the activity of the pastor in that respect was a matter entirely outside of the church, one in which none of the Trustees, so far as known, had any personal interest. Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, 16 West Ninety-fifth Street, member of the Board of Trustees, said:

"I never knew of the existence of the league until it was mentioned in the newspapers. The subject has never been brought to the attention of the Trustees. The church has no official connection with the league."

It could not be learned whether any member of the church was interested in the Anti-Enlistment League. While it was intimated that some of the members were known to be opposed to it and to the activity of the pastor in it, they had made no objection, preferring to permit him to exercise his own discretion in what was regarded as a private affair of his own and outside the church.

The address of the league, at 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, is the home of the Secretary, Miss Hughan, who lives there with her mother. She is not a member of the Church of the Messiah.

CUT IN BLUE CHAMBRAYS.

Reasons Why the Principal Factor Has Reduced the Price.

Considerable comment was heard in the local cotton goods trade yesterday regarding a report that the leading producers of blue chambrays had made a price of 6¾ cents net on their 32-inch goods for the cutting-up trade for the new season. This price is a quarter of a cent lower than last year's figure, and is said to be the lowest at which the goods have been offered in several years. Unusual interest is taken in the cut in view of the reported scarcity of fast blue color stuffs, and the fact that higher prices were looked for as a result of it.

According to one of the best-posted men in the trade, the cut was made because competitors were offering to sell chambrays imitating the fabric in question at a quarter to a half cent lower than the price the biggest producer named, if they do it now, he said, they have to "go some," and he added that the promises were apparently made in the expectation of at least a 7-cent price on the leading line. Other reasons for the cut were, he said, the large use of fugitive colors in the competing goods and the danger to the line in question in case faith in the blue chambray work shirts was lost as a result of a general distribution of goods dyed with colors that will not stick. The amount of new goods appearing in the market also played a part in the cut, it was said.

From all appearances the manufacturers in question are prepared to back their offer to the fullest extent, and will place no limit on the amount of goods a buyer may order. It was said that the price on the line of bleached madras fabrics that is offered to the shirt trade by the same producers is priced at 6¾ cents, or the same price as last year.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Are Fixed on a Variety of Imported Articles.

The American Express Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in claims as to extra, repair, or replace parts of sprocket chains. Collector Malone returned the articles at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for sprocket chains. The importer claimed a rate of 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. Judge Fischer decided that, as there is no provision for "parts" of sprocket chains, the articles properly fall under the classification claimed.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher imported silk mufflers under the Tariff acts of 1909 and 1913. The mufflers were all returned as silk-wearing apparel, duty being taken on those imported under the old law at 60 per cent., and on those entered under the present act at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The board sustained the claim that the goods are the silk mufflers provided for in both acts, and held that duty accrued at the rate of 50 per cent. on those entered under the old law, and at 40 per cent. on those brought in under the present one.

F. H. Cone imported Briassava fiber, which was returned for duty under the tariff at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as istle or tampico. As it was shown that the fiber imported was not "similar" to istle or tampico, the board sustained the claim for a 15 per cent. duty as a non-enumerated manufactured article.

Meyer & Lange brought in merchandise returned by the Collector as pickled herrings, Bismarck herrings, and rollmops boned. Assessment was made as fish, boned, under the act of 1909, at 1½ cents per pound. The board sustained the claim that the merchandise should be classified as herrings, pickled or salted, smoked or kippered, at one-half of 1 cent a pound. The Collector was reversed.

The board cleared the files of protests, which the importers apparently had no intention of defending. The claims dealt with a variety of merchandise and were filed by Musoline & Berger, P. Bastene & Co., Pilorinio & Co., E. Teste, American Express Company, Scaramelli & Co., S. S. Pierce & Co., the Stone & Downer Company, James A. Hayes & Co., Jaccard Jewelry Company, C. M. Shrinkey's Sons, and the W. H. Allison Company.

Following revelations that tobacco imports on the Pacific Coast were being manipulated in such a way that the Government lost thousands of dollars in revenue, agents of the Treasury Department have found that oak lumber from Japan has been undervalued. This became known yesterday when a reappraisement by Judge McClelland was handed down. It appears that oak hardwood lumber shipped by the Kaitsu Gomei Kwaisha of Yokohama attracted the attention of the customs officials at San Francisco. The various grades of lumber in the shipment were invoiced at low prices, but, when entering the merchandise, the American representatives raised the values somewhat. The Collector also raised the values and took duty on the higher basis. An appeal to the reappraisement division was made. After a consideration of the testimony, Judge McClelland decided that while the invoiced values were too low, the heavy advances made by the importers when entering the lumber represented correct foreign market value.

LAUNCHED BY STANDARD OIL

Standard Transportation Company Will Operate Big Fleet.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has completed plans for increasing its shipping facilities through the creation of the Standard Transportation Company. This concern was incorporated in Delaware recently with a capital of $15,000,000, and its officers, including Otto Halenback, President, and Alfred Renshaw, Vice President, have been connected with the export trade of the Standard of New York for many years. The Standard of New York is a marketing company solely, and in export lines distributes refined oil products in the Far East and Turkey.

The Standard Oil Company has transferred to the Transportation Company its fleet of twenty-five vessel, including six ocean freighters and a half-dozen ocean-going tugs. Four giant tank steamers will be added, two to be delivered next Summer and two the Summer following. The lighterage business of the company in this port has been taken over by the Transportation Company.

While the fundamental purpose of the new company is to assist the transportation of Standard Oil products from refinery to the retail markets, its charter makes provision for other important departments of the shipping industry. Under the Delaware charter the company may erect and operate warehouses and wharves for the storage of petroleum products and ships' stores. It is understood that the stock of the Transportation Company will be held by the Standard Oil Company. Denial was made yesterday of a rumor that the shares would be distributed to Standard Oil stockholders as a dividend.

SAYS SHE MADE LIFE HARD.

Crespi Also Found Existence Irksome and Dangerous with Wife.

Haim Crespi, in a complaint filed yesterday against his wife Anna in a suit for separation, accuses her of cruel and inhuman treatment and an intolerable temper which assumed many phases. Mr. Crespi says she abused and vexed him, assaulted and scratched him, and that because of these acts his life is rendered "odious, irksome, disagreeable, and dangerous."

On the morning of the 4th inst., Mr. Crespi says, his wife "pulled and tugged" at him while he was in bed to take a diamond ring from his finger, and to get his pocketbook from under his pillow. Likewise she pulled his hair and in other ways annoyed him.

The Crespis were married on March 26, 1914. They have no children.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following examinations are announced: Greek interpreter, mental test, July 13.

Investigator, Committee on City Plan, mental test, July 14.

Typewriter copyist, (dictaphone operator,) Grade 4, mental test, July 15.

Volunteer fireman, (Woodhaven,) mental test, July 15.

The following physical tests have been held:

Laboratory assistant, male, 48 passed, 3 rejected; female, 94 passed, 1 rejected.

Medical examiner, male, 98 passed; female, 7 passed.

Greek interpreter, 45 passed.

Clerk interpreter, 9 passed, 3 rejected.

Dietitian, 8 passed.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4 an examination for apprentice electrical engineers, male, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at salaries ranging from $720 to $1,200 a year. The subjects will be: Electrical engineering, education and experience, graduation for a four years' course in electrical engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's subsequent experience in electrical engineering are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Three prevocational schools will remain open during July to give trade preliminary training. They are P. S. 64 and 95, Manhattan, and 5, Brooklyn. Pupils who have graduated from elementary school, who are over 14 years of age and who intend to obtain working papers, will be admitted. Unemployed pupils who have working papers will be permitted to take advantage of this instruction. The daily sessions of these classes will be free from 9 A. M. to 12 noon, and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. Each pupil will get three hours' work in school shop.

Teachers' appointments for the opening of the Fall term will not be made this year. They will be made on Oct. 1 or Nov. 1.

The following teachers have been reassigned to classes for the blind:

Manhattan—Ida E. Agate, P. S. 44; Mary G. Walsh, P. S. 17; Rosabelle Hollander, P. S. 20; Agnes M. Blakely, P. S., 30; Mabel G. Roberts, P. S. 110; Carrie Moore, P. S. 166; Gertrude M. Farrell, P. S. 171; Marie Delehanty, P. S. 186.

The Bronx—Sarah F. Burke, P. S. 45.

Brooklyn—Mildred A. McNamara, P. S. 83; Cora A. Benton, P. S. 93; Mabel A. Rice, P. S. 127; Ida M. Bahr, P. S. 136; Madeline Wolfers, P. S. 147-G; Margaret Meyers, P. S. 157.

Queens—Florence A. Collins, P. S. 77.

HOLD 4 FOR MURDERS COMMITTED IN 1868

Officials Arrest Three More in Iowa for Killing Cattleman and Son and Stealing $90,000.

BELIEVE MONEY WAS BURIED

Woman Who Witnessed Crime Is Said to Have Told James Brothers About Hidden Treasure.

BEDFORD, Iowa, July 9.—Further developments in the case that has come to be known as "The Mystery of the Murdered Cattleman and His Son; or, the $90,000 Buried Treasure," came today with the arrest of Henry and John Dainwood, brothers. The story of the murder of the unknown wealthy cattleman and his son, back in 1868 came to light yesterday with the arrest here of Bates Huntsman, 77, a member of a prominent family in this section, and Henry Scribner, a well-to-do cattleman.

Scribner was charged with being an accomplice of Huntsman, who, in addition to being charged with the murder, faces the allegation that he was connected with a notorious counterfeiting gang that operated in Iowa in the years immediately following the war.

The Dainwood brothers, both nearly 60 years old, were placed in jail in Clarinda, Iowa, this morning.

Samuel Anderson, whose contemplated civil suit against Huntsman to obtain a fourth of the $90,000 treasure said to have been buried on a farm near Siam, Iowa, brought about the investigation by the Attorney General, today denied the report issued yesterday that the chest had been dug up twelve years ago.

According to Anderson's story today the counterfeiting gang, after killing the cattleman and his son, buried the chest, with the intention of digging it up again after the excitement over the murders had died away. Anderson, who in the meantime had come into possession of the farm on which the treasure was buried, was asked twelve years ago to make a search for the treasure, the plan of the gang fixing its location having been lost.

Maria Collins, the only witness of the murder of the cattleman and his son, is said to live now near Quitman, Mo. She is the one who is said to have told Jesse and Frank James, the notorious outlaws, about the treasure, with the result, it is said, that Frank James made several visits to this part of the country in the years following 1868.

Jonathan Dark, alleged one time member of the gang of counterfeiters, is said to have followed Maria Collins, his young sister-in-law, when she went to live in Quitman, Mo., a few years after the tragedy, his aim being to keep her from disclosing the secret of the murders and the treasure. Dark, it is said, was shot to death at the Collins home after Maria had disclosed the secret to the James gang.

C. A. Robbins, Assistant Attorney General, announced this afternoon that Maria Collins, who is now Mrs. Maria Porter, will be at Bedford Tuesday to testify for the State against the four men. Mr. Robbins said that he had absolute proof that at least $40,000 of the contents of the treasure buried on the farm near Siam, Iowa, had been dug up in the last twelve years.

John and Henry Dainwood were brought to Bedford shortly before noon and arraigned. They pleaded not guilty and were released on bonds of $5,000 each. No further action was taken during the day on the cases of Huntsman and Scribner.

Scribner is 75 years old and reputed to be very wealthy. He is a leading member of the Masonic orders in this section. Huntsman is a white-bearded man of 77 years, who is said to have lost most of a fortune he once had in attempts to locate the hidden treasure. All four men vigorously deny the charges against them.

DISCUSS GREENHUT DETAILS

Lawyers Expect Plan to Reorganize Store Will Be Adopted.

What it is thought were the final conferences before the general ratification of the revised reorganization plan for the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company were held yesterday by the various groups of lawyers interested. The formal adoption of the plan seemed assured when it was learned yesterday afternoon that the trustees in the bankruptcy proceedings anticipated the announcement of details on or next Monday. Under this plan the creditors are to get 12½ per cent. in cash and the balance in stock in the reorganized store which J. B. Greenhut will purchase for cash at 15 cents on the dollar if the creditors so wish.

Alfred A. Cook, one of the trustees, was optimistic and admitted that he expected developments to continue smoothly until a complete agreement had been reached. It is understood that the only matter to be settled now is the final form of the decree of sale of the assets of the bankrupt store which will be presented to Referee Peter B. Olney next Tuesday afternoon in the rooms of the Merchants' Association on the ninth floor of the Woolworth Building. No hitch in the arrangements is expected to delay matters after that date.

The adjustment of the differences among the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company, which, two weeks ago seemed impossible, is largely the result of efforts by the trustees and of their counsel, James N. Rosenberg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HOUSE OF FREE SUGAR, INC., selling tea, coffee, and canned goods, at 56 West Twenty-third Street, has assigned to Henry H. Kaufman, a petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Charles F. Hubbs & Co., $150; Herbert J. Wiener, $600, and Edward King, $25. The company was incorporated on Jan. 3, 1915, with a capital stock of $125,000, to give sugar free to purchasers of other goods.

KATHERINE CALDWELL, ladies' tailor, 13 West Thirty-ninth Street, has assigned to Anita McCarthy.

HYMAN, GELBERG & KONOGY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Hyman, Louis Gelberg, and Nathan A. Konogy, as the Star Rubber Raincoat Company, and also as the U. S. Waist and Dress Manufacturing Company, at 12 West Seventeenth Street, by Abe Sugarman, $244; Elias Warshawsky, $140, and Max Berg, $124. Liabilities are said to be $18,000 and assets $6,000.

YANKEE WAIST COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Yankee Waist Company, Inc., by the Interstate Embroidery Company, $274; Morton L. Davis, $400, and S. Berk, $625. The company also assigned to Charles M. Rosenthal. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $10,000.

WILLIAM WOLINSKY, women's apparel, 333 Grand Street, has assigned to Harris Winckur. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Annie Cohen, $310; Jacob Fischner, $26, and Harry Streen, $209. Judge Hand appointed Bertha I mbaugh receiver.

BERNARD NEWMARK, muslin underwear, 40 Walker Street, has assigned to David Freiberger. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by A. C. Schwear Company, $280; Ike Siskind, $300, and Joseph Firkser, $12.

EDWARD M. HALPERIN, furnishings, 1,141 Broadway, has assigned to Abner H. Pike. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Herman Tasch, $400; Charles Finder, $200, and Sarah M. Connelian, $86.

PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Profit Sharing Groceries Corporation of 1,005 Columbus Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, and 981 Westchester Avenue by R. C. Williams & Co., $748; D. S. Walton & Co., $77, and S. S. Long & Bro., Inc., $210.

ITALIAN UNION IMPORTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Yapella and Frank Tosalta as the Italian Union Importing Company, wines and liquors, 408 West Broadway, by Bosco & Co., Inc., creditors for $1,000. An assignment was made to Vincent Bosco and Benedict S. Vitale.

BLUE RIBBON ICE CREAM COMPANY, INC., of Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $8,000 and assets of $7,389. Judge Learned Hand appointed Jerome Savage of Albany receiver, bond $1,500.

TALMUD HAT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Talmud Hat Company, Inc., 656 Broadway, by A. Jacobowitz, $126; Henry Bergman, $291, and Max Dorff, $150. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $5,000.

FREDERICK B. ROACH, plumber, 103 West 105th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,362 and assets of $13.

JOHN D. BRANE, hay and feed, 1,106½ First Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $78,891 and nominal assets of $67,828.

ABRAHAM H. FOX, women's hats, 27 W. 38th St., has filed schedules, showing liabilities $10,309 and assets $3,863.

JACOB KORNREICH, furniture, 142 Essex Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $13,130 and assets $6,000.

PITTSBURGH CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Pittsburgh Contracting Company of 17 Battery Place was held yesterday and John J. Hart of Peekskill was elected trustee; bond $25,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 306 business failures in the United States during the week, against 292 for the previous week, and 247, 210, 252, and 196 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 70, New England, 23; Southern, 86; Western, 69, Northwestern, 25, and Far Western, 27. Canada had 54, against 32 for the preceding week. Of the concerns failing, 92 per cent. had capital of less than $5,000 and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hall & Hall Company, Glens Falls, clothing and general merchandise merchants, whose liabilities are said to be over $10,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alexander, Donald M.—G. T. Bostick, $126.43.
Barnes, Helen G.—C. H. Jones, $869.32.
Borkowitz, Herman O.—Joseph Stern & Son, Inc., $243.30.
Brown, George A.—Abendroth Bros., $341.91.
Callan, Harold A.—East River Savings Institution, $755.51.
Carpenter, Henry T. R.—J. Dietz, $127.86.
C. F. Ketterer Co., Percival C. Ketterer and Charles F. Ketterer—First National Bank of Montclair, $1,837.03.
Caldwell, Katherine—E. Gosfield, $294.41.
Cohen, Isidor & Barnet—H. Ulanoff, $2,091.23.
Cohen, Solomon—Eastman Machine Co., $304.07.
Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.—I. Hoffe, et al., $5,500.65.
Demarest, Winifred G.—American School Association, Inc., $117.75.
Callanan, James J.—W. R. Usher, $337.67
Delmasso, Giacomo—People, &c., $200.00.
Durant, Janet L.—A. L. Cook, $241.31.
Denn, Louise—and Oliver J. Wells—L. W. Porter, costs, $219.77.
Eastman, Anna F.—E. M. Ziegler et al, $4,223.31.
Ezo Chemical Co.—Johnson Export Pub. Co., $180.12.
42d St. and Madison Av. Co.—J. W. & George H. H. Hahn, costs, $174.39.
Fearm, Wm. R.—H. A. Meyer, $506.91.
Francini, Caesor—L. Pasquali, $388.88.
Funk, Wilhelm—I. W. Goodhue, $274.65.
Frisch, Joseph—H. Goldberg, $717.30.
Feeney, Ellen—I. Erikson, et al, $193.84.
Gintzer, Otto W.—H. Ehing et al, $260.05.
Grape, James E.—J. L. Mott Iron Works, $988.71.
Goldberg, Isaac—N. Y. Cake Baking Co., Inc., $167.06.
Gwatkin, Anne B.—F. Simon, $565.49.
Gilfoy, Frank—J. Spectorsky, $157.41.
Havemeyer, Hectorsa—R. Rubin, $100.50.
Hammons, Earl W.—J. F. De Beau, $384.83.
Heninghan, Richard E.—Herrmann & Grace Co., $1,051.31.
Hyman, Ellis—J. Rosenthal et al., $160.72.
Innet, Edward S.—M. L. Emmons, $393.41.
J. H. Hamilton & Co.—S. Siegel, Inc., $534.72.
Julian, Nick, and Charles Kenneth Smith—Stephenson Adamson Mfg. Co., $566.73.
Freeman, Edward H., Jr.—M. A. Woolford, $334.95.
Kuhn, Peter—B. Greeff, $205.01.
Kornblum, Ella, and Joseph Ernsthal—F. F. Proctor, costs, $113.80.
Krempe, Samuel—D. R. Wolkowitz, $137.94.
Karp, Osias—F. M. Stein, $8,129.49.
Lines, Gus—Longchester Realty Co., $214.65.
Loeffler, Mary A.—M. Mayer, $5,524.41.
Lee, Morris—Isaac R. Lazow, $199.40.
Landberg, George—B. Katz, $544.03.
Lindsay, James—A. B. Berk, $131.05.
Livsey, Barrett C.—A. Lindewald et al., $143.61.
Lefkas, Frank—People, &c., $200.
Leitner, Jacob, and Louis Goldstein—S. Brown, $1,130.15.
Levine, Morris—E. Levinson et al., $151.25.
Manchester, E. Alward—H. Kinnier, $322.83.
Mahle, David—H. Strauss, $234.41.
Marius, Casteran J.—Abendroth Bros., $724.11.
Matthews, Annie—J. F. De Beau, $438.78.
Moore, Alfred T.—M. Stern, $138.16.
Miller, Carrie N. and John W.—W. McBrien, $1,676.39.
McCarty, Frank M.—Utility Realty Co., $234.41.
Miles, William, and Jacob Barron—D. Levine, $297.62.
Magee Valve Co., Inc., and A. W. Magee —Munro Brown Press, Inc., $156.50.
Mayer, Leopold—Lord & Taylor, $125.47.
Mercein, Daniel S.—McCready Pub. Co., 424.41.
Nemerofsky, Isidor—S. Manter, $102.06.
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Co.—M. L. Stevenson, $5,276.01.
N. Y. Window Shade Co.—J. Goldfinger et al., $200.42.
Oransky, Julius—M. Mandel, $531.25.
Palace Players Film Corp.—M. Dickman, $104.41.
Profit Sharing Groceries Corp.—Joe H. Emerich, Commissioner, $308.58.
Parnall, William E.—G. Seeber, costs, $157.82.
Philips, Abram—Silverstein & Anschain, $569.84.
Paisley, Katherine—J. F. De Beau, $230.37.
Ruck, George—Inter-Provision Co., $102.21.
Rettig, Solomon—John E. Moore Co., costs, $319.95.
Reimers, Joseph—John W. Butler, Inc., $181.01.
Rabinowitz, Morris L.—S. Brim et al., $148.90.
Stremmel, Matilda E.—G. C. F. Bratenahe, $629.75.
Rosenzweig, John J.—Lowenthal, Loeb & Co., Inc., $450.41.
Sackett, Fred J., and Richard E. Brow—Citizens State Bank, $763.93.
Spielberger, Leo, and Walter E. Bushman—D. Hartman, $111.91.
Stern, Siegmund—W. W. Farley, $1,819.97.
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.—L. P. Stryker, $1,818.97.
Solomon Bros. Mfg. Co., Inc.—W. Markofsky et al., $158.27.
Smith, Charles D.—Brooks Bros., $125.89.
Tarter, Michael and John—W. V. Kelley, $291.07.
Tucker, Ross F.—Zucca & Co., $2,591.94.
Troy, James E., and Margaret J. T. Cannon, exrs., and Margaret J. T. Cannon—Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,961.26.
Vitolo, Silvestre—People, &c., $200.
Washington Heights Hospital—H. Farber, $162.10.
Wolff, Mark—Fulton Mfg. Co., $915.75.
Same—Simmons Mfg. Co., $520.48.
Same—B. M. Frank & Co., Inc., $298.17.
Same—Knickerbocker Metallic Bed Co., $1,089.56.
Same—Manhattan Bedding Co., $2,414.02.
Same—Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., $8,310.24.
Same—Greater New York Bedding Co., $1,222.25.
Same—New York Couch Bed Co., $2,018.63.
West, Samuel R.—New York Edison Co., $240.41.
Weisberger, Harry A.—Gotham National Bank of New York, $973.56.
Weissberger, Lavina—Farmers Loan & Trust Co., $151.77.
Willi, George, Jr.—J. J. Queeney, $250.
Washburne, James M.—A. Douglass et al., $389.55.
Zucca, Emil—Fruit Auction Co., $134.31.

In Bronx County.

Bienenzucht, Samuel—H. Glanzrock, $125.06.
Cletti, Samuel—Leon Hirsch, Inc., $268.33.
Dougherty, Anna C.—L. A. Hoffman, $189.81.
Elsessor, Katherine—Seneca Distributing Co., $161.06.
Gilligan, Thomas M.—Ebling Brewing Co., $2,883.64.
Gleason, Joseph G.—S. H. Harris, $2,942.65.
Harrington, Charles and Anna—M. Berensky, $59.97.
J. H. Hamilton & Co.—S. Siegel, Inc., $534.72.
Leddy, Katherine—New York Telephone Co., $20.05.
Maher, John F.—P. J. Cleary, $122.58.
Reinach, Maurice—New York Telephone Co., $48.71.
Schulman, Isidor—New York Telephone Co., $22.19.
Van Veen, Joshua—New York Telephone Co., $29.73.
Weiss, Michael, and Joseph Fialkoff, New York Telephone Co., $19.15.
Wiederman, Rosa—J. Abraham, $39.72.
W. H. Callahan Contracting Co. and William H. Callahan—Bouker Contracting Co., $940.68.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burke, J. Franklin—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $2,740.04.
Beacon, Wm. H.—I. W. & C. Horn Co., Oct. 30, 1914, $500.
Gotham Fireproof Sash & Door Co.—W. G. Miller, June 8, 1915, $218.40.
Moran, Wm.—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, May 20, 1914, $192.14.
Meyers, E. E.—N. McGrath, Nov. 17, 1914, $197.41.
Naumberg, Elkan—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $1,124.68.
O'Dell, Isaac H., and Lucie S. B.—T. Kerrigan, March 25, 1907, $362.27.
Shallock, Max, and Doris Sussman—Alterson & Rothman, Inc., Nov. 19, 1914, $276.71.
Rand, McNally & Co.—J. C. Owen, June 22, 1915, $112.88.
Rocco, Frank—C. Vessella, June 6, 1915, $277.07.
Shear, Joseph M.—L. Scheeline, April 8, 1914, $185.12.
Thomas, James R.—N. Y. Telephone Co., May 6, 1913, $113.34.
Tirschwel, Gitel—B. Lauder, May 24, 1915, $149.85.
Wierichs, Henrietta M.—City of N. Y., Dec. 20, 1910, (vacated,) $214.30.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER is looking at fine Silk and Serge Dresses for Fall. 35 West 36th, 10th floor.

MANDEL BROTHERS, 18 EAST 22D ST.
CATALOGUE MERCHANDISE ONLY.—Fred D. Moffit will look at samples as follows: Monday, July 12, suits only; Tuesday, coats; Wednesday and Thursday, dresses and skirts; Friday, children's dresses and coats, sizes 6 to 14.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—LARGE HOUSE LOOKING AT POPULAR LINES OF SILKS, SERGE, AND COTTON NOVELTY DRESSES FOR THE FALL; BIG USERS. APPLY BY MAIL FOR APPOINTMENT. S 89 TIMES.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

100 DOZEN printed voile waists, latest styles, to close out. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 29th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ABOUT 300 COTTON DRESSES OF OUR REGULAR STOCK AT A VERY LOW FIGURE; VALUE $2.75 TO $10. REGULAR. ELGRADE, 131 WEST 35TH ST.

BUSINESS MAN, executive, young, energetic; formerly importer of piece goods and trimmings for the cutting up trade; open for good proposition. Small investment if necessary. Z 326 Times.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 3¼@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Ribbon Trade Unsettled.

The ribbon trade is in a more or less unsettled state for the reason that buyers have not decided upon what will be good for the coming season. Some believe that narrow widths will be popular next Fall, and others are pinning their faith to wide goods. Another reason given for the uncertainty in the trade is that Paris has sent over nothing new and the manufacturers here have nothing to standard by which they may be guided. Velvets still continue to feature what business is being done, although even these goods are not in as great demand as manufacturers would like to see them.

Has Changed Denim Requirements.

There was quite a little talk in the cotton goods trade yesterday about the change the Government has made in specifications recently sent out in connection with a request for bids on about 2,000,000 yards of denims. The original specification said that the goods must be indigo fabrics, but when it was finally understood that it was impossible to produce anything like that quantity of indigo denims with the present supply of this color stuff on hand, a request was sent out for samples of any blue denims to be had. The closer they approximate indigo denims the better. It is said that the man who tests these goods for the Government will have to be a color expert and that he has a real job ahead of him.

Larger Demand for Dress Goods.

During the past week there has been a greater activity in the dress goods market. The willingness of both parties in the coat and suit labor controversy to arbitrate their differences has had a good deal to do with establishing a better feeling all around in that trade. Within the next ten days jobbers will be in the market to put in their initial orders for dress goods for next Spring, and the retailers will also be on hand to complete their Fall lines. There is little change in the fabric situation, broadcloths, gabardines, poplins, and whipcords still remaining the favorites. Price making for the Spring season is well under way, and an advance of from 5 to 15 per cent. is promised, with very few novelties to be shown.

Clothing Demand Still Inactive.

The clothing trade for the most part is still quiet, but there are indications that conditions will improve in the near future. Retail buyers have purchased very sparingly for the Fall, and orders duplicate orders should prove heavier than usual when the time comes to place them. The Summer suit business still continues a feature of operations, and the warm weather, which is very likely here to stay, will add to the demand in this branch. The piece goods openings for the Spring season are awaited with interest, although it can scarcely be said that the clothiers are in a buying frame of mind. The strength of the fabric market, however, should open the eyes of the retailers who have put off their purchases, as no argument made by the manufacturers could.

Curious Situation in Serges.

There are factors in the men's wear branch of the piece goods market who describe this season as the "slowest they have seen in years." And, in comparison with other seasons they state further that serges have shown the greatest decline in the favor of buyers. At the same time this staple fabric has, during the past month, been constantly advanced in price. Whether these increases indicate a return to popularity of the cloth is hard to say, because there is an important detail to be considered in the relation of the dress stuff scarcity to the upward movement. When it first became known that blues were getting scarce, well-posted retail buyers began to make inquiries in the clothing market for serge suits. The demand has been relayed back to the mills, and serges have become an active factor in trading.

Napped Goods Reorders.

Local selling agents for mills making napped goods yesterday reported an encouraging increase in the duplicate business that is being placed on these fabrics by the jobbing trade for the Fall season. One of the most encouraging features of this business, it is said, is the fact that it is being taken at advances averaging about 10 per cent. over the opening prices made earlier in the year. A business in staple ginghams is being done by the cutting-up trade for the coming season at prices which show no change from last year's. Most of the business that is being done on dress ginghams for the new season is at "open" prices, though in cases where a specified price has been insisted on it has been made. Such prices, however, carry no protection, and if the now "open" prices prove later to be lower than the specified prices now given, the buyers who got the latter will have to stand the loss.

Silk Novelties for Fall.

There will be no dearth of novelty silks for Fall, and practically all of them are expected to sell well. Among the goods of this kind that are now being offered for the new season are white shot taffetas in the pastel shades, floral warp-print effects on chiffon taffeta grounds, satin and shadow-striped crepes, Pekin striped taffeta, mock swivel figure effects on changeable taffeta grounds, variegated satin-striped crepe de chine, a new plaid effect in the same fabric, daintily-colored patterns in fleur de sole, and gros de Londres in combination figured and striped effects. In the more staple goods marquisettes, solid color taffetas, the various crepes, messalines, charmeuse and other satin-faced goods are expected to have the call. An excellent season on velvets, velveteens and colored corduroys is looked for. Locally the buying of silks for the new season is already showing an encouraging increase.

More Petticoats Will Be Sold.

Reports from makers of women's underwear indicate that there will be a steady distribution of petticoats this Fall than was the case during the Spring season. New models have been brought out for the popular-priced trade which are less elaborate and more substantial than those offered for the current season, and they are expected to be bought freely by women who have to shop with a close eye on their pocketbooks. Silk petticoats are good generally, with taffeta and silk jersey cloth garments especially in favor. One of the popular models in the higher-priced goods is an adaptation of the Princess slip idea. The so-called envelope chemises are going very well, some of the favored models showing deep upward cuts at the sides. Quite a number of them show the use of flat and narrow trimming at the bottoms. They are made of wash silks, crepe de chine, soft taffetas, all-over lace, and a variety of dainty cotton fabrics, and quite a good deal of ribbon is used for decorative purposes. Combination suits and bloomers of silk and cotton are still moving.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

The drop in cotton that has taken place this week did not add anything yesterday to the activities of buyers in the local gray goods market. Prices on the whole withstood the drop in the raw material pretty well, though offers to sell certain goods below current figures were told of. There were offers of 38½-inch 60-60s for spot delivery at 3¾ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s were offered at 3¼ cents. It was taken for granted that the goods had been offered by second hands, for price weakness usually shows in that part of the market. There was not much said about actual sales of printcloths, either for spot or contract shipment, but it was evident in the market that the mills were more willing to entertain bids for late deliveries at current prices than they have been for some time. Fancy goods continued quite active, but the remaining staple construetions drew little interest from buyers. Printcloth prices, which were largely nominal

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DECISIONS.

A. Fischel, applt., v. Friedlander et al., respts. impld. with H. O. Wittpenn et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lor. Spencer, Sd., et al., as Trus, &c., respts., v. C. S. Spencer, appit., impld. with L. Spencer, 4th., respt. et al.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Dowling, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Jet. Gotteberg, respt., v. Park Terrace Co., appit.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

J. W. Little, respt., v. J. J. Kirby, impld., &c., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Laughlin and Clarke, J. J., dissenting. (Dissenting opinion by Clarke, J.) Order filed.

D. A. Gressing, respt., v. Musical Instr. Sales Co., appit.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

A. Cantor, appit., v. County Bo. of Canvassers et al., respts. L. Spiegel, intervenor, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to intervener, respt. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

H. Leverburger, appit., v. H. R. C. Watson, exr., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

A. A. Finkelstein, respt., v. Iroquois Door Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. McGuinness, respt., v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

G. D. Sherman, respt., v. people, &c., impld., appit.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

B. Mekki, respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co., appit.—Judgment and orders reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

C. of N. Y., appit., v. the Union News Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

De W. Ziegler, dec'd.—Decree modified as indicated in opinion, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

P. Kolbrener, respt., v. H. D. Bob et al., appits.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

P. W. Sothman et al., appits. v. H. M. Ward et al., impld., &c., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. W. Sanger, appit.—Appeal dismissed. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

J. Maguire, respt., v. W. M. Barrett, as Pres., &c., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

A. B. Cox et al., respts., v. H. C. Cryder et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

G. P. Hill, respt., v. Trowgerlith Tile Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

G. C. Archer, respt., v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of U. S., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting; Hotchkiss, J., dissenting in part.) Order filed.

S. Marston, respt., v. B. F. Frisbie, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

B. Frankel, appit., v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co. et al. as exrs., &c., respts., impld., with C. Rosenbaum, appit.—Judgment reversed except as to costs and judgment directed for appellant, as stated in opinion, with costs to appellants payable out of the estate. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

J. A. Blair, respt., v. Turbo-Electric Const. Co. et al., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

A. Kahn et al., respts., v. Mahler Brothers, appits.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

C. S. Andrews, appit., v. A. B. Gardiner, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., piff., v. W. H. Read et al., committ., &c., defts.—Judgment directed for plaintiff as stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

J. A. Grant et al., appits., v. Greene Consol. Copper Co. et al., impl., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; eighth conclusion of law reversed. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

Triangle Waist Co., respt., v. B. Todd, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and judgment directed for plaintiff for nominal damages as stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

A. C. Williams, appit., v. E. D. Van Wagenen et al., impl., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, upon the opinion of Giegerich, J., in the Court below. Order filed.

E. Gurland, an inf., &c., respt., v. C. W. L. Realty Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

C. of N. Y., appit., v. the Union News Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

De W. Ziegler, dec'd.—Decree modified as indicated in opinion, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

P. Kolbrener, respt., v. H. D. Bob et al., appits.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

P. W. Sothman et al., appits. v. H. M. Ward et al., impld., &c., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. W. Sanger, appit.—Appeal dismissed. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

J. Maguire, respt., v. W. M. Barrett, as Pres., &c., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

A. B. Cox et al., respts., v. H. C. Cryder et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

G. P. Hill, respt., v. Trowgerlith Tile Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

G. C. Archer, respt., v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of U. S., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting; Hotchkiss, J., dissenting in part.) Order filed.

S. Marston, respt., v. B. F. Frisbie, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

B. Frankel, appit., v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co. et al. as exrs., &c., respts., impld., with C. Rosenbaum, appit.—Judgment reversed except as to costs and judgment directed for appellant, as stated in opinion, with costs to appellants payable out of the estate. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

J. A. Blair, respt., v. Turbo-Electric Const. Co. et al., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

A. Kahn et al., respts., v. Mahler Brothers, appits.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

C. S. Andrews, appit., v. A. B. Gardiner, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., piff., v. W. H. Read et al., committ., &c., defts.—Judgment directed for plaintiff as stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

J. A. Grant et al., appits., v. Greene Consol. Copper Co. et al., impl., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; eighth conclusion of law reversed. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

Triangle Waist Co., respt., v. B. Todd, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and judgment directed for plaintiff for nominal damages as stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

A. C. Williams, appit., v. E. D. Van Wagenen et al., impl., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, upon the opinion of Giegerich, J., in the Court below. Order filed.

E. Gurland, an inf., &c., respt., v. C. W. L. Realty Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

R. Holmes et al., respts., v. E. C. Smith, impl., &c., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

R. Holmes et al., respts., v. H. N. Camp et al., impld., &c., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiffs to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co., rel., v. A. P. W. Seaman et al., &c., respts.—Writ sustained, the award set aside, and proceeding returned to Board of Assessors to make an award on the testimony and evidence before it, with $50 costs and disbursements, to the relator. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

G. W. Young, respt., v. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs, to respondent to abide event of new trial. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

H. Hendrickson, appit., v. O'Brien Const. Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

F. Colety et al., surviving exrs., &c., appits., v. Columbia Bank, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

L. G. Valentine, appit., v. C. Schmidt et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. A. Ryan, an infant, &c., appit., v. Inter. T. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. L. Sasse, respt., v. Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., concurring and voting to dismiss the complaint.) Order filed.

S. S. Watson, appit., v. J. B. Ross, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

P. P. Militis et al., respts., v. Times Square Imp. Co., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. J. Egan, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Clarke, respt., v. H. Uhl, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Stack, piff., v. J. Leberman, deft.—Judgment directed as stated in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

J. S. Meng, as exr., &c., respt., v. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

J. Holtzman et al., as trustees, &c., appits., v. Hegeman & Co. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Empire Architect Bronze Co., respt.-appit., v. Hennessy Realty Co. et al., appits.-respts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peo. by John Mitchell et al., &c., piff., v. Inter. R. T. Co., deft.—Judgment directed for plaintiff for $50. Opinions by Hotchkiss and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Peo., &c., respt., v. W. S. Lutz, &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Hecla, respt., v. L. B. Simonson et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

E. D. Gibbs, respt., v. Arras Bros., Inc., appit.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. McCullough, appit., v. L. G. Fisher, as exr., &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. C. Johnston, respt., v. Universal Motor Truck Co., imp., &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George F. Butterworth et al., as exrs., &c., respts., v. W. H. Keeler et al., appits., impld., with the Attorney General of the State of N. Y., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the referee. Order filed.

A. M. Werner, appit., v. G. M. Werner, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer to fourth defense sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer on payment of costs in this court and the court below. Opinion by Clark, J. Order filed.

F. F. McManus et al., appits., v. H. M. Durant et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, as to Respondents Sheldon and Prentice, and as to Defendant Durant reversed, with costs, and judgment directed in favor of plaintiffs, as stated in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J., (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Peo., &c., respts., v. H. Dish, applt.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J., (concurring memo. by Clarke, J.) Settle order on notice.

C. N. Y., respt., v. J. Levy, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

W. F. Schultz, applt., v. W. G. McCrea et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Peo., &c., respts., v. C. F. Droste, Jr., applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to resettle order granted, with $10 costs, on the authority of Bacharach v. American Union R. Co., 163 App. Div., 940. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respts., v. L. Thau, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Scott, J., (concurring memo. by Clarke, J.) Settle order on notice. Order filed.

Mitchell Motor Co. of N. Y., applt., v. J. F. Chandler, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

A. McMahon, respt., v. Art Color Printing Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. N. Y., respt., v. B'klyn & Man. Ferry Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Josephson et al., appits., v. Ginsburg Realty Co., impld., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment for plaintiff directed as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

E. J. Warrin, as exor., &c., respt., v. Ed. Warrin, applt.—Order denying motion for resettlement reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted; order as resettled reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion for judgment on the pleadings granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

E. L. Sasse, respt., v. Travelers' Ins. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Church E. Gates & Co., respt., v. J. F. Stevens Const. Co. et al., respts., impld. with L. Fox as Trustee in Bankruptcy, appt. Central Union Gas Co., respt., v. Jno. F. Stevens Const. Co., impld. with L. Fox as Trustee, &c., appit.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs as therein stated. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting in part, in memo.) Settle order on notice.

L. Fribourg, applt., v. E. Roblitscher, as excx., &c., impld., &c., respt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and demurrer sustained with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, Order filed.

Re Public Service Comm'n, 1st Dist., respt., v. Northern Union Gas Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and petition denied, with $50 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

O. J. Stephens, Inc., applt., v. Layenack Realty Co., Inc., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

J. P. Berry et al., respts.-appits., v. W. W. Johnstone et al., applts.-respts.—In so far as plaintiffs' appeal, order affirmed; in so far as defendants' appeal, order reversed and defendants' motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements to defendants against the plaintiffs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Midtown Contracting Co., applt., v. L. Goldsticker et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, the issues to be tried to be framed on settlement of order. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

J. Greenberger, applt., v. Northside Storage Warehouse Co., respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re the election of Directors of the Conlon Electric Washer Co., Inc., T. Conlon et al., respts.; Conlon Electric Washer Co., Inc., et al., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and proceeding dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Peo. &c., respt., v. L. Bresler, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (Scott & Hotchkiss, JJ. dissenting.) Order filed.

Same v. same.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

J. W. Bermant, respt., v. M. S. Keveney, applt.—Determination affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

S. Oliner et al., respts., v. H. Gronich et al., impld., &c., applts.—Determination affirmed with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

A. E. Nicholson et al., appits, v. C. S. Sprague et al., respts.—Determination affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiffs to serve an amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

P. Friel, respt., v. Aztec Asphalt Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appit. to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $10,000; in which event the judgment as so reduced and the order appealed from are affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

T. Shinnick, respt., v. Clover Farms Co., applt.—Determination affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the courts below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

T. J. Murphy, respt., v. Harrison Granite Co., applt.—Determination and judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts to the appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

R. Monand, applt., v. Progressive Age Publishing Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Wm. O. Maschke v. F. C. Stinsing.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Machawicz v. Roebling Const. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Schiff v. Winton Motor Car Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

C. L. Brocklehurst, as trustee, &c., v. D. W. Blow.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. McGowan v. E. J. Appell, Inc., impld., &c.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Baruch v. G. R. Copeland.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joseph Tompkins v. J. Braun.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Cohen v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

S. C. Posner, Inc., v. S. C. Posner.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. M. Niles v. L. Schoene.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. S. Cohen, &c., v. Valley Stream Realty Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

A. Radomski v. Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Residence Co. of Lawrence Park v. H. M. Koster.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. A. Kapp et al. v. Baim Bros. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Shaw v. M. F. McQueenie.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Lang v. Hudson & Man. R. R. Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

M. Kenney v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. F. Levins v. M. Phillips et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Averbuck v. West Shore R. R. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

S. Woltin v. Security Bank of N. Y.—Application granted. Order signed.

S. Brody v. Knickerbocker Bag Co., Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

E. E. Fairweather, as admx., v. J. L. Sutphen et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

CNY v. E. S. Appleby et al.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

G. Bockhaus v. Int. R. T. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

M. F. Gurney v. Connecticut Cab Co.; E. Gurney v. same.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

W. G. Hamilton, County Treas., &c., v. Erie R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Ford, as admx., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Lane, as admx., v. Lion Brewery Co. of NYC.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Gucker v. A. Kepp et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Skeels Coal Co. v. C. T. Baker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re W. T. Emmet, Supt., &c., re Empire State Surety Co.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

T. R. Wilcox v. J. D. Mills et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

I. Alsborg v. G. M. Newgent et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

German-Amer. Coffee Co. v. W. J. Johnston.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

I. Rosenfeld v. L. Schwartz et al.—Motion for stay granted upon defendants' giving a bond in the penalty of $2,500 conditioned upon their paying any judgment that the plaintiff may obtain against them on the trial of the action. If this bond is not given within ten days after announcement of this decision, the motion is denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Re Knapp & Trench, Inc.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

M. P. Tucker v. J. F. Tucker.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Re W. Thomson et al., re Hamilton Place School Site.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

A. F. Richards v. Wells Fargo Express Co.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

A. Miesto v. Commercial Union Assur. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

G. S. Griffin v. W. Williams et al.—Motion denied. Order filed.

E. Brokaw as exor., &c., v. L. Sherry.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

International Trust Co. v. W. Gow et al.—Motion granted, without costs. Settle order on notice.

H. Bauman et al. v. Mondle-Lanepp Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

F. Trop v. Maurice Friedborg et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. Lissberger Co. v. M. Lobsitz.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re E. Topper an atty.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

C. Stern v. Mutual Life Insur. Co. et al.—Appellant must print and serve the pleadings in the action. Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—N. L. Sav. Bank v. Unger—Walter W. Irwin. Greenwich Sav. Bk. <McAleer—Geoffrey Konta. Purdy <Nestor Holding Co.—Safford A. Crummey.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Faulkner <Sheridan—John H. Rogan. Greenwich Sav. Bk. <Fleischmann Realty Co.—Irving E. Demming. Thompson <Junet—Maurice Delches. Man. Sav. Bk. <Berndt—Henry M. Goldfogle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—C. Du Bois Wagstaff <Mary K. Eichhorn—Walter J. Eichbauer. John E. Roosevelt <Novell Paul Cayley—Hardie B. Walmsley. Jacob Larchan <Adolph Sandrovity—Max Altmayer.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Lewis Jarmulowsky <Jennie Isaacs—Ely Rosenberg. Catherine Cochrane <Wm. Cochrane—Herbert R. Limberg. Edmund S. Burwell <Milton I. Levy—Edmund S. Burwell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARON, BERTHA, (June 4;) personalty, $500; all to nephew, Louis.

BALDWIN, JULIA F., (June 30;) personalty under $10,000; jewelry to Mary H. Brown and Anna C., Harriet M., and Euphemia P. De Kiyn; residue to niece, Cora Baldwin.

FREEDMAN, MICHAEL, (June 24;) personalty, $7,000; about $6,000 to mother, Hannah.

MILLER, TOBIAS, (July 6;) personalty over $50,000; all to widow and children.

PERRY, CHARLES G., (June 7;) personalty about $10,000; widow, Odera, gets about $10,000; children have contingent interest in realty in Hoboken.

JOHNSON, AUGUSTA A., (July 5;) personalty over $10,000; all to daughter, Content O.

SIEGEL, MOSES, (June 19;) personalty over $2,000; residue to widow, Zerlina; rest to children and grandchildren.

SUAREZ, MANUEL J., (no petition;) all to widow, Lilien Page Suarez.

TILTON, MARY E., (May 26;) personalty, $2,400; son, Charles A., gets $2,000; Blanche Dempsey, $250; Emma Tilton gets diamond pin, oil painting, and silver bureau set.

VALENTINE, IDA M., (May 4;) personalty, $6,200; all to William B.

impld, with K. C. Gould, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alpha Portland Cement Co., respt., v. Illinois Surety Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

L. K. Buchanan v. Nicholas Evento.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

A. Bennett, an inf., &c., v. L. J. Chayes.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

J. Sabatino v. Man. Bridge Three-Cent Line.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

A. Renant v. C. of N. Y., impld., &c.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Northern Bank of N. Y. v. Lida M. Fleitmann, as admx.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

M. Chiat, as admx., v. H. A. Gordon.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. M. Richter v. K. F. Lindemann, Indiv., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Albanese v. Pittsburgh Cont. Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in orders. Orders filed.

M. A. Cohnfeld v. M. Forlong et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Beal v. M. Rosen.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Wm. O. Maschke v. F. C. Stinsing.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Machawicz v. Roebling Const. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Schiff v. Winton Motor Car Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

C. L. Brocklehurst, as trustee, &c., v. D. W. Blow.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. McGowan v. E. J. Appell, Inc., impld., &c.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Baruch v. G. R. Copeland.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joseph Tompkins v. J. Braun.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Cohen v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

S. C. Posner, Inc., v. S. C. Posner.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. M. Niles v. L. Schoene.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. S. Cohen, &c., v. Valley Stream Realty Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

A. Radomski v. Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Residence Co. of Lawrence Park v. H. M. Koster.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. A. Kapp et al. v. Baim Bros. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Shaw v. M. F. McQueenie.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Lang v. Hudson & Man. R. R. Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

M. Kenney v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. F. Levins v. M. Phillips et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Averbuck v. West Shore R. R. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

S. Woltin v. Security Bank of N. Y.—Application granted. Order signed.

S. Brody v. Knickerbocker Bag Co., Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

E. E. Fairweather, as admx., v. J. L. Sutphen et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

CNY v. E. S. Appleby et al.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

G. Bockhaus v. Int. R. T. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

M. F. Gurney v. Connecticut Cab Co.; E. Gurney v. same.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

W. G. Hamilton, County Treas., &c., v. Erie R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Ford, as admx., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Lane, as admx., v. Lion Brewery Co. of NYC.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Gucker v. A. Kepp et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Skeels Coal Co. v. C. T. Baker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re W. T. Emmet, Supt., &c., re Empire State Surety Co.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

T. R. Wilcox v. J. D. Mills et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

I. Alsborg v. G. M. Newgent et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

German-Amer. Coffee Co. v. W. J. Johnston.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

I. Rosenfeld v. L. Schwartz et al.—Motion for stay granted upon defendants' giving a bond in the penalty of $2,500 conditioned upon their paying any judgment that the plaintiff may obtain against them on the trial of the action. If this bond is not given within ten days after announcement of this decision, the motion is denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Re Knapp & Trench, Inc.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

M. P. Tucker v. J. F. Tucker.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Re W. Thomson et al., re Hamilton Place School Site.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

A. F. Richards v. Wells Fargo Express Co.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

A. Miesto v. Commercial Union Assur. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

G. S. Griffin v. W. Williams et al.—Motion denied. Order filed.

E. Brokaw as exor., &c., v. L. Sherry.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

International Trust Co. v. W. Gow et al.—Motion granted, without costs. Settle order on notice.

H. Bauman et al. v. Mondle-Lanepp Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

F. Trop v. Maurice Friedborg et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. Lissberger Co. v. M. Lobsitz.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re E. Topper an atty.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

C. Stern v. Mutual Life Insur. Co. et al.—Appellant must print and serve the pleadings in the action. Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—N. L. Sav. Bank v. Unger—Walter W. Irwin. Greenwich Sav. Bk. <McAleer—Geoffrey Konta. Purdy <Nestor Holding Co.—Safford A. Crummey.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Faulkner <Sheridan—John H. Rogan. Greenwich Sav. Bk. <Fleischmann Realty Co.—Irving E. Demming. Thompson <Junet—Maurice Delches. Man. Sav. Bk. <Berndt—Henry M. Goldfogle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—C. Du Bois Wagstaff <Mary K. Eichhorn—Walter J. Eichbauer. John E. Roosevelt <Novell Paul Cayley—Hardie B. Walmsley. Jacob Larchan <Adolph Sandrovity—Max Altmayer.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Lewis Jarmulowsky <Jennie Isaacs—Ely Rosenberg. Catherine Cochrane <Wm. Cochrane—Herbert R. Limberg. Edmund S. Burwell <Milton I. Levy—Edmund S. Burwell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARON, BERTHA, (June 4;) personalty, $500; all to nephew, Louis.

BALDWIN, JULIA F., (June 30;) personalty under $10,000; jewelry to Mary H. Brown and Anna C., Harriet M., and Euphemia P. De Kiyn; residue to niece, Cora Baldwin.

FREEDMAN, MICHAEL, (June 24;) personalty, $7,000; about $6,000 to mother, Hannah.

MILLER, TOBIAS, (July 6;) personalty over $50,000; all to widow and children.

PERRY, CHARLES G., (June 7;) personalty about $10,000; widow, Odera, gets about $10,000; children have contingent interest in realty in Hoboken.

JOHNSON, AUGUSTA A., (July 5;) personalty over $10,000; all to daughter, Content O.

SI

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Trees of Righteousness."
8:00 P. M.—"Who Are God's Chosen People?" Hon. J. F. Rutherford.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse; 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 924 St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Rev. T. J. Longhurst, London, 11, 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 104th St., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. E. R. Eaton.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor. Services through the Summer, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. AUSTEN K. DE BLOIS, D. D., of Boston, preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. Frank W. Pattison.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. HUGH BLACK, Union Theological Seminary, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. James M. Philputt. Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. W. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN. Song Service on Church Steps, 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St., Mr. Marshall at 11 and 8. Evening, "The Crucifixion" in motion pictures. Stainer's Crucifixion sung. Sermon: "Behold the Man."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 116 West 76th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject—"The Inner Life."

MRS. CHAPIN, PRESIDENT METAPHYSical Club, Boston, Hotel Biltmore, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Splendor of Life." Studio, 23 W. 44th, 8:15—"Mystery." Services, interviews, and classes will continue.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT MASS MEETING. Auspices International New Thought Alliance. Hotel Majestic, 72d, Central Park West. Sunday evening, July 11th, 8 o'clock. James A. Edgerton, Washington, President, Chairman.
Harry Gage, Los Angeles, Cal., Secretary.
"A Message to 20th Century Humanity."
Brief addresses by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Page, Mrs. Chapin, Walter Newell Weston, Walter Goodyear, Mrs. Van Marter, and others.
ALL WELCOME.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 Madison Avenue. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "How to Express Power." Also Monday, 3. Subject: "Vizualization as a Power."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., 11 and 8. Harlem, New York, 1224 St. & Mt. Morris W. Dr. RUSSELL will preach July 18 also.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. and Broadway. Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.

B. FAY MILLS
11 A. M.—"CAN A MAN SEE GOD?"
4 P. M.—"MY RETURN TO THE CHURCH."
8 P. M.—"MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE."
DR. MILLS will speak every night at this church. Subject: "The Inner Meaning of the Sermon on the Mount."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Dr. Work preaches. 7:30, Twilight service on church steps.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. REY. STAFFORD WHITE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. HENRY SMITH LEIPER preaches at 11 A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister. 11 A. M., Rev. William Bishop Gates. 4 P. M., Dr. Watson.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 37th St. and 4th Av. Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL / FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY
DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening Service omitted.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, cor. 105th. 11 and 8—Rev. H. H. STEBBINS, D. D.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. { Anson P. Atterbury, D.D., / Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D.,
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Llwyd of Halifax.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Llwyd. Daily service, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Services 8, 10, 11, and 8. Preacher, Rev. R. S. Brown.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rev. Francis C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector. Services:
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8 Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Mansfield Groton).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Full Choir will be present. Seats free.
Preacher, July 4th,
The RT. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. { PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

The Preacher in the CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE on Sunday, July 11, 1915, will be:
11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—The Very Rev. J. P. D. LLWYD, D. D., Dean of Nova Scotia.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29 COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. at 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Man Like a Vine." 8 P. M.—"The Corner Stone."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Fred Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship, 11; 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 30th cor. Madison Av.; Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—Union Service at 11 A. M., Rev. WILLIAM M. BRUNDAGE. Subject: "ARRESTED PROGRESS." The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor Setler of St. Petersburgh.

HIGHER THOUGHT INSTITUTE, Baldwin, L. I. Services every Sunday, 4 P. M. Penn. Station to Baldwin. Free auto-bus. W. FREDERIC KEELER.

PROF. EVERSON'S TENT, 146th St. and Amsterdam Av. 8 P. M.—"Russia: Its Future, According to Bible Prediction." This will be a Special Week on Armageddon. Free to all.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA will give lectures, private lessons, and class instructions during Summer months at the "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. Write for circulars.

TENT CATHEDRAL, Amsterdam Av. at 112th St.

THE GOSPEL PREACHED IN A GREAT TENT ON THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS BY PROMINENT PREACHERS. WRITTEN QUESTIONS ON HEADING RELIGION WILL BE ANSWERED PUBLICLY. EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY. ALL ARE WELCOME.

THE UNION TENT EVANGEL, W. 125th St., near Manhattan St. Mrs. Mable Q. Stevens of Florida, noted Evangelist and Reformer, July 11, at 3:30 and 8 P. M., also July 12 to 17, at 3:30 and 8 P. M.

Vedanta Society, 246 W. 76th St., near 8th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Work as Worship," 3 P. M.

8th Ave. Mission, 200 8th Ave. Gospel meeting every night. Good singing. Testimony. S. Wray, Supt.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys New Riverside Drive Apartment at 155th Street—Dyckman Flats in Trade—Bronx and Brooklyn Buyers—$75,000 Residence Sale at Montclair—The Leasing Market.

A Riverside Drive deal involving one of the new apartment houses in the Washington Heights section furnished the leading transaction in the realty market yesterday. The structure was the ten-story building lately completed on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 155th Street by the Strathcona Construction Company, Harry Falk, President. It has been purchased from the builders by an investor. The property was acquired by the sellers in December, 1913, and plans for the big apartment were filed soon after at an estimated cost of $600,000.

The lot has a curved frontage on the Drive of about 105 feet with a street frontage of about 140 feet. Just east of the corner, in the same block, are the buildings of the Hispanic Musuem and the Geographical Society, and the plot of eight lots given recently by Archer M. Huntington to the American Academy of Arts and Letters as a site for a fine building.

Dyckman Flats in Trade.

Three five-story apartment houses, 623 to 631 West 207th Street, recently completed, have been transferred by the Maze Realty Company to the Harry C. Hart Realty Company, subject to a mortgage of $104,500.

In part payment for the property the buyer has transferred to the Maze Company 108 and 110 East Ninety-first Street, two five-story flats on a plot 54 by 100 feet.

Tenement Property Sales.

William Bartels sold 408 East 123d Street, a four-story double tenement, on a lot 25 by 100, for W. Koch to a cash investor.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Joseph A. Blackner has purchased for all cash from the Harmax Construction Company, 2,389 Lorillard Place, a four-story flat on a plot 42 by 90 feet.

John A. Steinmetz sold for Johanna Cordes to the River Realty Company, Andre Borger, President, the lot, 25 by 94, on the west side of Rosedale Avenue, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue. The purchasers resold the lot to Abraham Kaplan, who will improve with a three-story dwelling.

William C. Dempsey, a builder, has purchased from Mary A. McManus a plot, 152 by 105, on the southwest corner of Featherbed Lane and Jessup Avenue. This is the third resale of the property within thirty days, the last price paid being about $30,000.

Brooklyn.

Henry P. Cain has sold 945 Gates Avenue, a two-story-and-basement one-family dwelling, for a client to Louise Pfrunder for occupancy; also 929 Gates Avenue, a two-story-and-basement two-family frame building, with store, for a client to David Schlesinger of Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company have sold the one-family brick dwelling on the west side of East Twenty-third Street, 140 feet south of Vanderveer Place, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for Charles Goell to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

Carl Barth has purchased for investment from the Mathews Building Company 356 and 358 Twelfth Avenue, Astoria, L. I., for $11,500 each.

$75,000 Deal at Montclair, N. J.

Frank M. Soule has sold the three-story tapestry brick residence on the west side of Undercliff Road, Montclair, to C. W. Nichols of New York City.

The grounds extend 500 feet in depth and are adjacent to the Essex County Park Reservation. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the sale. The property was held at $75,000.

$75,000 Theatre Lease in Passaic, N. J.

Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum, Inc., have closed negotiations for a large motion picture playhouse now in course of construction at 284-286 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J., owned by Philip Herman of that city. The Hudson Amusement Company of New Jersey, which is the lessee, was represented by its President, Frank J. Hall.

The lease is for a long term of years, the aggregated rental being in the neighborhood of $75,000. The theatre will be completed by Sept. 1.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for cash for Mrs. Julia Lamb her residence situated on the southerly side of Lorraine Avenue. Upper Montclair, to Grace E. Berrien. The property was held at $14,000.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Berlin & Jones a tract of six acres on Ridgewood Avenue, Midland Township, two miles east of Ridgewood. John Nutry of Manhattan is the purchaser.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have sold for the estate of Jacob Mentz to John H. Mulligan the two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 86 Fairmount Avenue, Newark. It covers a lot 25 by 100.

Buys Bedford Hills Estate.

The Lyman P. Wood estate at Bedford Hills, N. Y., thirty-three acres, with a dwelling, has been purchased by Helena Zimmerman through the Farm Bureau of the Country Life Exposition in the Grand Central Terminal Building.

Commercial Leases.

The Berlin Renting Agency have leased for ten years, aggregate rental $25,000, the store corner of Broadway and 162d Street.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the William Waldorf Astor estate the store at 2,496 Broadway to Simon Meyers for five years for an upholstery store.

The John P. Peel Company has leased for a term of years to William McGeary the building at 128 West Eighteenth Street, owned by Linda S. Rau; also for the Hereford Realty Company the building at 412 West Nineteenth Street, and for the Mildon Realty Company the store at 197 Ninth Avenue to Caposso & Vigliantee.

Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the estate of Herman T. Winter 122 East Seventy-first Street, a four-story house on a lot 16.8 by half the block, to Mrs. Randall-MacIver for Miss Davidge's private classes.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, the four-story dwelling at 331 West End Avenue to R. N. Claussen.

Contract for Big Park Avenue Apartment.

Ravitch Brothers Construction Company have been awarded the general contract for the construction of an apartment house to be erected on the west side of Park Avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, by Harry Fischel, under the name of the Park Avenue Improvement Company.

This company recently secured from the New York Central Railroad a lease of the property for twenty-one years, with the privilege of two renewals.

The property has a frontage of 200.10 feet on the avenue by 75 feet on Fiftieth Street and 100 feet on Fifty-first Street. Plans for the building have been designed by Warren & Wetmore.

June Building Shows Decrease.

Building made a rather poor showing during June—the poorest, indeed, since the depressed Autumn months of last year—and the showing of a large decrease for the sixth month of the year is especially unsatisfactory, because the small gain in May had led to hopes that the building industry had turned the corner after nearly a year of decreases.

The second quarter and the six months' showing are unfavorable, the latter especially so, in that it indicates a progressive decrease each year since 1912.

Reports to Bradstreet's Journal from 121 cities of the United States show a total of 19,837 permits issued in the month of June this year, with an estimated value of $32,835,378, a decrease of 7.7 per cent. in the number of permits, and of 20.4 per cent. in value from June a year ago.

Realty Notes.

There was a rumor in circulation yesterday to the effect that Cornelius Vanderbilt contemplated remodeling his present residence at 677 Fifth Avenue for business purposes. Mr. Vanderbilt is at present altering the southerly twin mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, for his own occupancy.

Two hundred lots at Flushing-Whitestone will be sold today at public auction on the premises by Bryan L. Kennelly.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

West End Av, 700, n e corner 94th St, 42.2x 100x40.4x100, five-story flat; Fredericka Weisi against Herald Realty Co. et al.; M. L. Haiff, attorney; J. J. Frank, referee; due, $73,492.95; taxes, &c., $2,829.05; to the plaintiff for $77,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 2,075-2,077, s e corner of 126th St, 90.11x90, six-story apartment houses and stores; G. R. Smith against J. A. Lyttle, receiver, &c., et al.; J. M. Rider, attorney; E. D. Finch, referee; due, $25,888.71; taxes, &c., $1,246.86; sub. & prior mtg of $84,000; to the plaintiff for $101,206.

Sheriff St, 54, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; L. Ab. Scholtz against Beckerman Co., Inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; A. H. Towley, referee; due, $25,531; taxes, &c., $1,-311.56; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

113th St, 325 East, n s, 234.8 f e of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11, two-story dwelling; Av. E. Brady against J. B. Brady et al.; Ellison & E., attorneys; C. A. Towne, referee; due, $8,514.11; taxes, &c., $412.07; to the plaintiff for $4,250.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 11 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; J. P. Gillespie et al. against F. E. Lonas et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; R. I. Luce, referee; due, $21,-601.53; taxes, &c., $1,100.80; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

115th St, 232-234 East, s s, 100 ft. w of 2d Av, 35x100.11, two five-story flats; Excelsior Savings Bank against Ray Lefkowitz et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $25,349.25; taxes, &c., $1,-208.29; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

Stanton St, 330, n s, 79.8 ft e of Goerck St, 10.11x70, two-story stable; Mary Vaughn et al. against Hannah Senft et al.; T. M. Healy, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $7,062.19; taxes, &c., $96.80; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By George Price.

Union Av, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x 90, four-story flat and store; T. C. Camp against Max Cohen et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; L. C. Vandoren, referee; due, $11,-109.17; taxes, &c., $404.79; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $11,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

238th St, East, n s, 250 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; Samuel Hollander against W. J. Nolan et al.; B. G. Oppenheim, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due, $896.00; to the plaintiff for $900.

By Samuel Marx.

238th St, s s, 125 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; Samuel Hollander against M. H. Jackson et al.; B. G. Oppenheim, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; to the plaintiff for $900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

56th St, 614 to 618 West, for a three-story garage, 75x120.5; T. G. Patterson, 637 West 55th St, owner; M. J. Grimes, 39 East 42d St, architect; cost, $35,000.

Madison Av, s w corner of 38th St, for a 16-story store and loft, 98.9x95; A. Heckscher, 576 5th Av, owner; A. L. Harmon, 3 West 39th St, architect; cost, $350,000.

Lenox Av, w s, between 144th and 145th Sts, for a temporary baseball grandstand, 107.10x19; J. D. Crimmins, 30 Madison Av, owner; J. C. Cliff, lessee; Euell & Euell, 125 Sherman Av, architects; cost, $1,000.

Morris Av, s e corner of 166th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 49x85.6; Farago Construction Co., Emilio Farago, 2,407 Beaumont Av, President, owner; Lucian Placiotti, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Stearns Av, n s, 140 ft e of Glover St, for a one-story frame chicken coop, 14x7; L. and S. Modica, on premises, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 1,402 Prospect Av, architect; cost, $50.

Cypress Av, n w corner of 138th St, for a one-story brick storage house, 10x10; Fensterer-Ruhe Building Co., Krakauer Bros., on premises, owners; H. W. Eschenbrenner, 219 Cypress Av, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

83d St, n s, 277.3 ft e of Broadway, to a six-story store and flats; M. L. Fahys, 34 Maiden Lane, owner; C. Westervelt, 36 West 34th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

6th Av, 756 to 770, to a one-story hippodrome; 40th Street Realty Co., owner; J. H. Morgan, 331 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,-000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,050-54, w s, 40.4 ft s of 112th St, 46x99.5x47.8x112.2; Hugh P. Skelly to N. Sc. Realty Co., Inc., 150 1st Av, corrects deed recorded Aug. 17, 1914 (mtg $80,000,) July 6.....$1

BEEKMAN ST, s s, 183.9 ft e of Nassau St, 16.3x—; Potter, Bro. & Lewyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, July 6 (mtg $375,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROAD ST, 46 to 52, w s, 169.10 ft s of Exchange Place, runs s 80.3 x w 111.10 and 74.6 to e s at point 222 n of Beaver St x n 64.5 x e 40.10 x n 48.7 x e 110.0 to beginning, (foreclosure June 2;) James R. Sheffield, trustee, to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, July 6.....$1,500,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of Academy St, 102x126.6x121.8x125; James S. Segrave to Daniel B. Bissel, Fort Chester, N. Y., and Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St., joint tenants, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, April 10, 1914; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row.....$1

FRONT ST, 166, n w s, 16.6x75.4; Mary V. Dohrman to James J. Moore, 1,121 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, July 9, (mtg $13,375;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HENRY ST, 7, n s, 275.3 ft e of Catharine St, 24.6x100x23x100; Hirsh Macht, Newburg, N. Y., to Ida Levy, 950 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $28,000,) all liens, March 13, 1913, ½ part; attorney, H. M. Phillips, 261 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105; Herbert Fischer to Martin Goldfarb, 237 East 163d St, all liens, April 15; attorney, J. Rosenberg, 203 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Goldfarb to Hentin Hyman, 1,357 45th St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 8.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 427.1 ft n of Terrace View Av, 25x100; James S. Segrave to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, mtg $3,000, all liens, March 11; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row.....$1

LAWRENCE ST, s w s—Lot 120, map of Manhattanville by A. Loss—25x100; William J. Coates to Margaret, his wife, 170 West 130th St, March 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....Gift.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 28, w s, 40 ft s of 123d St, 20x80, foreclosure July 6;) Thomas F. Gleason, referee, to Kathleen K. Donahue, 130 West 72d St, July 8; attorney, C. S. Pinkney, 233 Broadway...$14,500

PEARL ST, e s, 61.5 ft n of New Bowery, 25.2x86.6; Henry L. Morris, executor, to Martin T. Garvey, 207 East 62d St, June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$24,500

POST AV, s w corner of 204th St, 200x w 100x n 40x w 150x n 150 to s s of avenue x e 250 to beginning; Viola A. Levy et al., heirs of Aaron R. Altmayer, to Blanche R. Altmayer, widow, deed of quitclaim, June 28; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Blanche R. Altmayer to Arthur W. Hay, 157 West 123d St, (mtg $35,000,) July 7; attorney, same.....$100

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 178th St, 100x100; William Haigh to William Haigh Realty Co., 252 West 138th St, July 8; attorney, William C. Arnold, 120 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, s e corner of 11th St, runs e 70.1x 85x n w 117 to avenue x n w 34.8 to beginning; Leonard Weill to Leonard Weill Construction Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $36,-500,) July 7; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$100

6TH ST, 315 East, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 20x81.9; 6th St, 313 East, n s, 199.8 ft e of 2d Av, 20.6x81.9; Benjamin Glasgow to Sigmund Fodor, 78 2d Av, (mtg $29,500,) July 9; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$1

11TH AV, s e corner of 52d St, 99.3x64; James T. Segrave to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row.....$1

14TH ST, 218 East, s w s, 380.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 24x103.3; Bertha Sirotta to Rose Sirotta, 22 West 116th St, (mtg $38,000,) all liens, July 6; attorney, Bernard Sirotta, 25 West 34th St.....$1,000

35TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 30x61.8x irregular, and all right, title, and interest to gore formed by making the west line of 100 West 35th St. 56.1, all other dimensions remaining; Louis Voelker, by Josephine and Rose Voelker, as comm., to William H. Hussey, 142 North Arlington Av, East Orange, N. J., and another, (mtg $31,000,) July 8; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$42,500

35TH ST, 100 and 102 West, s s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 36x50.6x37.8x61.8; Samuel H. E. Jennings et al., heirs of John Jennings, to William H. Hussey, 142 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., and Frederick Hussey, 150 North Arlington Av, East Orange, N. J., May 18; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St.....$1

48TH ST, 228 East, s s, 204 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100; Philip Gerlach, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Louisa Micoline, 228 East 48th St, ½ part, June 7; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$100

53D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Donright Co., Inc., to Lucia Di Menna and another, 2,319 Crotona Av, (mtg $16,500,) June 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, 77 East, n s, 83 ft w of Park Av, 17x67.1; Central Trust Co. of N. Y. to Mary T. Rennard, 77 East 56th St, July 8; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row.....$1

62D ST, 240 East, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 16x 100.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Marie and William Bertschinger, 602 10th Av, b. and s., all liens, July 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, 407 East, n s, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Bertha R. Zoller to Philip A. Zoller, 725 Gauttel Av, and another, July 8; attorney, Sage & Schoonmaker, 156 Broadway.$1

83D ST, 11 West, n s, 190 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, (foreclosure May 28;) Carl Ehlermann, referee, to Cornelia W. Prentiss, 400 West 153d St, mtg $3,000, all liens, March 11; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row.....$1

LAWRENCE ST, s w s—Lot 120, map of Manhattanville by A. Loss—25x100; William J. Coates to Margaret, his wife, 170 West 130th St, March 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....Gift.

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6TH ST, 315 East, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 20x81.9; 6th St, 313 East, n s, 199.8 ft e of 2d Av, 20.6x81.9; Benjamin Glasgow to Sigmund Fodor, 78 2d Av, (mtg $29,500,) July 9; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$1

11TH AV, s e corner of 52d St, 99.3x64; 468 West 146th St, July 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Cohen, 302 Broadway.....$1,000

8TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Avenue D, 27.9x 97.6; Harris Herskowitz and another to Isaac Feller, 732 Dawson St, July 7, due as per bond; attorneys, Hogan & G., 302 Broadway.....$50,000

8TH AV, w s, 309.3 ft s of 183d St, 25.2x100; Isaac J. Silberstein et al., to Harry A. Silberstein, 315 Central Park West, due as per bond, July 7; attorney, H. A. Silberstein, 99 Nassau St.....$12,000

29TH ST, n e corner 11th Av, 56.6x—; Katherine F. Lindermann, trustee, to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 9, 5 years.....$10,000

40TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Lusthader to Rosa Heinrich, Woodcliff, N. J., June 30, due as per bond; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$2,000

53D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Lucia Di Menna and another to Donright Co., Inc., 2,045 Ryer Av, June 9, prior mtg $14,500, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160

THE WEATHER

h WASHINGTON, July 9.—The storm that was central over New England Thursday night has passed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the weather has cleared throughout the East. Another extensive area of low barometer pressure covers the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, where it is causing overcast weather and widely scattered showers.

Thunder showers are also reported from the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any region, and readings are generally below normal east of the Mississippi and the Far Northwest, and above normal in the Southwest.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England fair weather, with moderate temperatures will prevail Saturday and probably Sunday. At this time there are no indications of unseasonably warm weather in these districts.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Central Valleys, and the Lake region the weather will be overcast with, widely scattered showers and moderate temperature during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast Saturday and Sunday will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	60	4 P. M.	76	79
6 A. M.	66	61	6 P. M.	73	79
9 A. M.	70	72	9 P. M.	68	73
12 M.	72	77	12 P. M.	68	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 79 degrees at 2:40 P. M., minimum 59 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 82 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
9:20—814 5 St.; not given	Slight
11:00—146 E. Houston St.; Lena Margenstein	Slight
11:45—85 Cannon St.; not given	None
P. M.	
12:55—45 West St.; Carman & Goories	Slight
1:25—54 Pike St.; Simon Press	Slight
1:45—149 E. 90 St.; Callahan Co	$50
1:50—425-433 E. 24 St.; J. T. Little	Slight
2:40—25 Jefferson St.; Wolf & Omen	Slight
2:50—1,428 Wash. Av.; Nathan Weiner	Slight
4:10—1,415 Wilkins Av.; Max Rubin	None
5:45—911 Tiffany St.; A. Kalisky	Not given
6:20—139 Columbia St.; Wolfe Klein	Slight
7:45—646 E. 11 St.; Abraham Kaufner	Slight
7:55—115 W. 30 St.; Levey & Julius	Slight
8:00—803 E. 78 St.; J. F. Johnson	Slight
8:25—79 E. 128 St.; Interboro R. R.	Slight
8:40—234 St., near Katonah Av.; P. S. 19	Slight
9:10—280 Cherry St.; Isidore Cohen	Slight
9:15—646 Lenox Av.; Mrs. Singner	Slight
9:50—343 E. 53 St.; Mrs. Simpowitz	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on Pensions, 12 P. M., July 9, on their sworn applications: Patrol. O'Connell, 63, at $700 a year; appointed Dec. 5, 1888; H. Leeder, 156, at $700 a year; appointed April 27, 1889.

Transfers and assignments, noon, July 9: Patrol. J. Giba, Det. B, to 63, designation as Act. Det. Serg., second gr., revoked; E. P. Halpin, Det. B, to 156, designation as Act. Det. Sergt., second gr., revoked; 4 P. M., July 10. J. A. Flanagan, 15, to Traff. Div., Brooklyn; D. D. Mahoney, 1 In. D., to 13; A. S. Kasinsky, 1 In. D., to 37; R. J. Dixon, 1 In. D., to 157; F. Wrightman, 161, assigned to clerical and house duty; C. T. Masterson, 183, assignment changed from clerical and house duty to clerical duty.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeons J. D. Gorman, 4, S. D., in charge 6 S. D., in addition, 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 15; P. J. Murray, 16 S. D., in charge 21 S. D., in addition, 28 days, 6 A. M., July 20. Patrol. L. P. Marschall, 2, to C. O. duty in Map Room, office of Chief Insp'or, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 11; Kennedy, W. to 1 In. D., to 10 days, 4 P. M., July 13; T. J. Weber, 28, to 31, bicycle duty on Queensboro Bridge, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 8; C. Vecchio, 61, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 8; C. F. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. P. Pehrson, 62, and H. Roedel, 63, to 7 In. D., 4 P. M., July 10, to 8 A. M., July 13; O. H. Crosby, 274, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 12. Matron Margaret Whitehurst, 150, to E. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 10.

Assignment Discontinued: Patrol. G. H. Geffken, Jr., 161, to clerical and house duty, 4 P. M., July 10.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay:) Surgeon M. A. McGovern, 6 S. D., 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 15, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay:) Surgeon E. H. Fiske, 21 S. D., 28 days, 6 A. M., July 20; Lieut. J. Leonard, 7, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., July 25; Patrol. A. F. Bolz, 13, 1 day, 12 P. M., July 8; C. J. Hawighorst, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 14; G. J. Salg, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 12; V. R. Raynor, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; J. Powers, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; F. P. Dunn, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 12; H. A. Doring, 170, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 7.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. T. B. Fahy, 62, 7:55 A. M., April 22 to 12 P. M., June 4; D. H. Cohen, 156, 8 A. M., Oct. 7, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1912, and 7:10 A. M., Feb. 22, to 12 P. M., April 1.

Advancements to grade: Patrol, to $1,250 grade July 27—E. J. McGuire, 4; J. Patterson, 12; J. E. Commerford, 14; P. F. Owens, 16; L. J. Keppler, 17; L. Odell, 18; J. A. Murtha, 35; J. J. Hamilton, 22; F. W. Kaiser, 23; E. Jones, 28; J. A. McLoughlin, 40; J. E. Driscoll, 143; J. H. Nozigliia, 152; J. A. Boyd, 156. Sergt. M. Conway, 1; J. Scholz, 27; J. A. Knapp, D. B.; J. Shaffer, 7; J. J. L. De Witt, 14; H. Schnier, 16; E. Schaefer, 17; F. Russell, 18; J. C. Logan, 21; M. Sherry, 22; H. F. Freeman, 22; H. H. Jacobson, 23; H. P. Ludwig, 68; H. C. Slotz, 143; C. F. Walsh, 146; C. Grote, 154; W. A. Ludwig, 164; J. H. Boyle, 167; J. M. Simmon, 283.

Fines imposed: Serg. I. H. Jones, 10, (failed to enforce discipline by not reporting patrolmen off post,) 3 days; Patrol. P. J. McDermott, 2, (loitering and in conversation with citizens,) ½ day; J. Devlin, 18, (failed to report at Police Headquarters as directed when under suspension,) 10 days; J. Meade, 21, (absent without leave,) 1 day; J. A. Smith, 21, (same,) 1 day; C. W. Carroll, 26, (same,) 2 days; C. W. Kotschau, 28, (permitted prisoner to escape,) 10 days; F. J. Sullivan, 28, (conversation,) ½ day; W. J. Walsh, 28, (loitering and in conversation,) ½ day; J. McAuliffe, 32, (charge preferred while attached to 167,), (absent from post,) 3 days; J. Meaney, 37, (improper patrol,) 2 days; B. F. Finn, 39, (charge preferred while attached to 36,) (improper patrol, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon,) 5 days; H. A. Fairclough, 43, (absent from post,) 3 days; W. D. Lander, 43, (same,) 5 days; J. E. Nolan, 43, (absent from post, at side door of liquor saloon,) 6 days; T. L. Baumker, 61, (standing at entrance of liquor saloon, drinking whiskey,) 10 days; G. W. Brewster, 66, (in rear room of saloon while off duty in uniform,) 4 days; H. P. Rado, 66, (same,) 4 days; F. E. McGreevy, 144, (failed to report at station house,) ½ day; A. T. F. Browne, 149, (absent without leave,) 2 days.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. 1st Gr. J. H. Touhey, H. and L. 121, $5, (loss of coat badge;) Fire. 1st Gr. H. Martin, H. and L. 114, $5, (same;) Fire. 1st Gr. J. C. Tuttle, Eng. 260, $5, (same.)

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. E. B. Caseon, H. and L. 12, 8 days, 8 A. M., July 26; Fire. 1st Gr. J. T. McFarland, Eng. 19, 8 days, 8 A. M., July 26; Eng. of Steamer F. Stark, Eng. 26, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 19, and 13 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 2d Gr. W. T. Hutcheon, Eng. 33, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 11.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FRANKENTHAL, Mrs. CLARA, (Jan. 5, 1915;) net estate, $192,740; Mrs. Belia Landauer, daughter, gets life estate in $122,740; remainder interest passes to James D. and William J. Landauer, grandsons; Charles Dittman, brother of decedent, gets life estate in $50,000; remainder interest in this passes to Mrs. Belia Landauer; Isidor N. Lindauer, son-in-law, given $5,000; Helen Goldsticker, cousin, given $5,000; assets, deposits, $415; insurance, $5,288; mortgages, $182,968; jewelery, $703; stocks and bonds, $12,491.

MITCHELL, JULIA A. MALLORY, (May 24, 1914;) Eveline T. Tripp, not related, given $3,558; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, each receives $283; rest of estate passes to friends; assets, lot at Yonkers, $500; deposits, $4,421; notes and personalty, $1,771.

MARKEY, MARY L., (Aug. 31, 1914;) net estate, $18,974; Frank J. Markey, stepson, beneficiary; assets, deposits, $11,014; mortgages, $9,750.

MONNOT, Mrs. LUCINE, (Feb. 1,1914;) net estate, $2,113; three grandchildren beneficiaries; assets, deposits, $2,178; jewelry, $15.

GREEN, GEORGE W., (April 16, 1913;) net estate, $12,646; Mrs. Eva A. Green, widow, gets $7,785; George A. Green, son, $4,860; assets, deposits, $10,346; stocks, $1,700; retail hat business, $1,465 Third Av., Fordham and good-will $1,900.

THIESSEN, CAROLINE, (May 7, 1914;) net estate, $8,613; two sisters, two brothers, and nephew and niece, beneficiaries; assets, deposits, $10,678; claims, $100; personalty, $50.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Name of Capt. W. P. Ennis, 1st Field Art., to detached, and name of Capt. C. C. Pulis, F. A., removed, Oct. 11. Capt. Pulis is relieved from duty as Insp.-Inst. of Field Art., org. militia.

Capt. G. G. Greene, 5th F. A., is detailed as Insp.-Inst., org. militia, of Minnesota, and will proceed to St. Paul on Oct. 1, for duty.

2d Lt. F. K. Roos, 6th Cav., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to place of receipt by him of this order.

Orders of April 7, relating to Major W. H. Simons, Insp-General, revoked.

Major E. B. Gee, 25th Inf., is detailed for service in the Insp.-Gen'ls Dept., July 8, vice Maj. Dr. M. Van Deman, relieved from detail in that Department. Major Gose will report to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty as Inspector of that Department.

Major R. H. Vandeman is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and will report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Orders of June 4, relating to Major E. Russel and Capt. S. C. Gibbs, Signal Corps, revoked. He is relieved from duty in office of Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 7 for Hawaii for duty as Signal Officer of Hawaiian Dept.

Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, from Hawaiian Dept., to San Fran., about Aug. 1. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief Signal Officer for duty.

Orders of June 24, relating to 1st Lt. C. C. Herman, Jr., Inf., revoked.

Capt. A. La R. Christie, 22d Inf., from treatment at Fort Bayard Hospital, N. M., to his regiment.

Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav., is relieved from assignment to Troop D of that regiment, July 12, then to Ft. Robinson, Neb., for duty.

Following are detailed to take first-year course at Mounted Service School, and will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., and report on Sept. 25 for duty accordingly: Cav.—2d Lts. C. K. Rhinehardt, 1st; E. V. Sumner, Jr., and J. J. Waterman, 3d; H. Thompson, 5th; J. E. Lewis, 10th; B. Y. Read, 11th, and T. De la M. Allen, 14th; Capts. P. W. Corbusier, 8d; A. Lippincott, 13th, and C. H. Conrad, Jr., 15th; 1st Lts. A. H. Jones, 3d; T. H. Cunningham, 5th; J. A. Mars, 6th; R. M. Campbell and W. H. Smith, 9th; A. W. Robins, 12th; G. B. Hunter, 13th; N. H. Davis, 14th, and W. W. Overton, 16th. Field Art.—2d Lts. S. W. Simpson, 3d; R. E. Anderson, 4th, and K. C. Greenwald, 5th. Inf.—2d Lts. C. F. McKinney, 27th; C. T. Griffith, 4th, and A. T. Wyche, 30th.

Capt. Y. M. Elmore, 22d Inf., is detailed for recruiting at Grand Rapids, Mich., after 10 days' instruction at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

A board to consist of Cols. W. H. Arthur and G. L. Edie and Lt. Col. E. B. Frick, all of Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Letterman Hospital, San Fran., for examination of officers of the Medical Corps for fitness for promotion.

Major P. C. Fauntelroy, Med. Corps, will report in person to Col. W. H. Arthur, Med. Corps, President of the examining board, at Letterman Hospital, San Fran., for examination for promotion, then to proper station.

On arrival in U. S., Capt. J. L. Robinson, Med. Corps, to Letterman General Hospital, San Fran., for duty.

Leaves—Capt. C. F. Andrews, 13th Inf., 20 days; Brig. Gen. G. P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, 1 month, and Major A. S. Fleming, Adjutant General, 2 months.

Navy.

Capts. A. Gleaves, from command of the Utah, July 28, to wait orders; H. O. Dunn, from command of the Wyoming, Aug. 5, to wait orders, and T. Snowden, commandant Portsmouth, N. H., yard, to command the Wyoming, Aug. 5.

Commander D. E. Dismukes, Isthmian Canal Zone, to command the Kentucky.

Commander A. Baldridge, fleet gunnery officer, Asiatic fleet, to home and wait orders.

Lts. W. F. Halsey, to Naval Academy, and C. C. Mosley, Phila. yard, to works General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Junior Grade Lts. A. E. Montgomery, the Connecticut, to the Columbia, and B. H. Bruce, Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La., to the Columbia.

Ensigns H. C. Wick, the Illinois, to the Connecticut; E. L. Vanderkloet, the Alert, to the F-1, and R. A. Lavender, the Washington, to the Birmingham.

Midshipmen R. R. Horn and H. O. Tovey, to temporary duty, Naval Academy.

P. A. Surgeon W. S. Pugh, the St. Louis, home and wait orders.

P. A. Paymasters S. L. Bethea, to the Vestal, Aug. 1, and F. E. McMillen, the Vestal, Aug. 1, home, wait orders.

Chief Bosn. H. Seedorff, the Wisconsin, to Phila. yard.

Bosn. J. B. Hupp, Philadelphia Yard, to the Wisconsin.

Chief Carpenters R. Velz, the Kentucky, to Boston Yard, and G. J. Shaw, the Texas, to the Columbia.

Paymaster Clerks M. C. Haff, the Kansas, to the Kentucky, and F. S. Sullivan, the North Dakota, to the Kearsage.

Marine Corps.

Arrived: Reid at Boston yard, O'Brien at Newport, Henley at Tompkinsville, Glacier at San Diego, Wheeling at Lobos Island; Brutus at Guantanamo, and Chester, Beirut, and the Whipple at Mare Island.

Sailed: Sandoval, Rochester for cruise; Standish, Annapolis, for Boston, via Norfolk and Newport, and the Cyclops, New York Yard for Newport.

The Maryland will leave Mare Island about the 25th inst., for Honolulu.

The O'Brien has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; 20x50x94 FEET; PERRY ST., NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE; CHEAP. HARFT, 58 EAST 8TH.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

House for Sale, Bronx.—Modern, semi-detached, 2-family brick, 16 rooms, 2 baths, steam, showers; bargain to quick cash buyer. 1,041 Clay, (165th St.)

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Three-room furnished bungalow at seaside to rent; also lots for sale. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone Orchard 3767.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 843, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, from July 17 to Aug. 17; 5 adults; commuting distance; rent reasonable. N 73 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

The Times In the Country.

Keep in touch with the news of the day while in the country by having The New York Times sent to you every day at your country address. Leave order with your newsdealer, send to Publication Office or 'phone Circulation Department, Bryant 1000.

Daily and Sunday, 17c. per week; 75c. per month. Daily, 12c. per week; 50c. per month.—Advt.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Great Sacrifice—Must be sold this week, owner leaves for California, beautiful up-to-date gentleman's home, all improvements, up to the minute; 12 rooms, 2 baths; magnificent shade trees; 18 Sunnyside Drive, Ludlow Park, Yonkers; 1 minute from station, 25 from Grand Central, 35 by subway; fare 10 cents; worth $23,000; best offer gets it; very easy terms. Verbeck, owner, 30 West 46th St.

BROOKSIDE—Artistic, comfortable California semi-bungalow, amid woods, rocks, hills, and brook; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; garage; 10 minutes' walk from Larchmont station; have changed plans, so will sacrifice on easy payments. Owner, 2 West 101st St. Phone Riverside 966, New York, or 543 Larchmont.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 800 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.

From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition; state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new; steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Paine, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern. A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Freeport.—New all-year home, six rooms and tiled bath, hot water heat, and every modern comfort; will sell to responsible party same as rent; small payment. Address Owner, Box 201, Freeport, L. I.

QUEEN'S-COURT—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Delightful country home; near Hudson River, ninety minutes from New York; 21 acres fertile land; well-equipped house; immediate possession to buyer. Box 394, Beacon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in modern one-family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb,) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

AT MONTCLAIR.
For Rent or Sale on Easy Terms.
10-room house, best location:
Lot worth $3,500
House cost 5,500
Total value $9,000
Will accept $6,000. Seeing is believing. Look at it.
Owner, Z 380 Times Annex.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone: chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway. Phone 4702 Cort.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Summer home and bungalow park for persons of refined and artistic tastes; paradise for children; 200 acres for sale; half-mile waterfront; easy terms; safe investment. A. P. Fitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN. — Well-furnished 11-room house; 1½ hours from N. Y.; modern conveniences; 5 open fireplaces; wide piazzas; town and well water; views, situation unsurpassed; convenient to station. Post Office; moderate rent. Wm. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.

Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths; three minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds; garage; completely furnished; rent reasonable. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J., or Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., Long Branch.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included, July to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

For rent, furnished, nine-room stucco house; two baths; close to ocean; Bradley Beach, N. J. Phone 5582 Mad. Sq.

Far Rockaway.—Modern stucco cottage, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; near water; $300 season; worth double. Nathan. Phone 3001—Morningside.

Asbury Park.—Five minutes from ocean; six rooms; garage; $225 remainder season; all improvements. Particulars, telephone 4194 Riverside.

Seven rooms, furnished; improvements; orchard setting; boating; commuting distance; August, $50. Address S 97 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line

$10,000 QUEENS—$25,000 MANHATTAN. Will divide; also Jersey funds. Harold E. Wittemann, 191 Broadway, City.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

My family of 6 other members arriving from Spain desire private apartment during Summer; near at least 4, 5 bedrooms; explain. Hernandez, 111 West 64th. Telephone Columbus 9690.

Wanted—Small furnished flat, 5 rooms, easy distance Times Building. Particulars, 919 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

Wanted—Small flat, 5 or 6 rooms, easy distance 42d St. and Broadway. Chalk, 113 West 73d St.

EIGHT O'CLOCK
Tonight

All Want advertisements to be classified in the Want Section of The Sunday New York Times must be received in the Times Annex by the above time.

TELEPHONE
Bryant 1000

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Bachelor apartment, Gramercy Park section; living room, eighteen feet long; large bedroom, kitchen, bath; completely furnished; service if desired. 144 East 22d St.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises,
250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Furnished, housekeeping, opposite Teachers' College. Apartment first west, 627 West 121st. Cannon.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, private bath; electric light; all improvements.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2854 Columbus.

Manhattan Av., 240-246-254, and 320 West 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.—Beautiful apartments of 4 and 6 rooms, $25 to $43; phone service; one half block from 110th St. "L" station.

203 WEST 107TH ST.

Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

117 St., 368 West, facing Morningside Park. 6 ROOMS, WITH BATH, $35.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

47th, 16 West.—One room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $30.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; reference.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; modern conveniences, near Central Park. Hammond.

62D, 16 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board optional; block park.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring first-class accommodations; Southern cooking; near subway. Park.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Southerners; cool rooms, private bath; good table; telephone.

78D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unsurpassed table; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; table board; Summer rates.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; Summer rates; Southerners; conveniences.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.

The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 87 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

136TH, 245 WEST.—Attractive second-story front room with board; refined private family; electric light, phone, all conveniences; near subway and elevated; very moderate.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7892 Aud.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

YOUNG LADY to share expense of home with elderly lady who resides alone; below the nineties preferred; references exchanged. O 142 Times.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 2261W.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Summer hotel at highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tompkins Av., Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone. 2046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA AL

TIMES SQ. SELECTED AS SUBWAY CENTRE

Express Stops of Broadway and 7th Av. Lines Will Make It Biggest Station in City.

PLATFORMS 530 FEET LONG

Plans Completed for New Section Between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets.

The Public Service Commission yesterday adopted plans and contracts and ordered advertisements for the opening of bids for that part of the Broadway Subway between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, as well as for the building of sections of the Eastern Parkway and Nostrand Avenue Subways in Brooklyn, and for the finishing of stations on the Corona and Queensboro lines and the Astoria line in Queens.

The part of the Broadway Subway between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets is the only section of that subway that has not yet been let. It is a particularly important part, because it dips beneath the present Interborough station at Times Square. The contract includes the building of an express station below Broadway between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, and when this is completed the station, with the Times Square express station of the Seventh Avenue Subway between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets below Seventh Avenue and the present Interborough station under Times Square, will be the largest and most important station plan in the city. All three stations will be connect so as to be easily accessible to the public.

The adoption of the plans and contracts concludes the long fight that has been made to have the two stations, one on the Broadway and the other on the Seventh Avenue line, made express stations. The Broadway Subway runs from the downtown district up Broadway to Times Square and thence through Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street and eastward through Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets to the Queensboro Bridge. It is a four-track subway from Park Place to Fifty-ninth Street, and it will be operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation. It will connect with the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn, the proposed Whitehall and Montague Streets tunnel under the East River, and on the north with the new elevated lines in Queens, either by way of the Queensboro Bridge or by a new tunnel under the East River. The section for which plans were adopted yesterday is known as Section 3 of Routes Nos. 4 and 36. Bids for this section will be opened on July 27.

Largest Station in City.

The new station will be one of the largest and most attractive in the city. The platforms on either side of the street will be 530 feet long and 20 feet wide and will connect with the Seventh Avenue Subway station, directly opposite, by a number of passageways. Along these passageways will be room for stores. The Seventh Avenue station will be 480 feet long. Work on this station has already been started. At the north end of the Broadway station there will be exit escalators. The tracks at this point will be forty feet below the street level.

By the time the station is completed it is expected that work will be begun on the Steinway tunnel extension from the East River to Times Square. It is expected that this extension will use the present subway tracks under Forty-second Street and will run into the present Interborough local station at Times Square.

The Eastern Parkway contract is for Section 3 of Route 12, which extends under Eastern Parkway from Nostrand Avenue to Buffalo Avenue. The line is a four-track extension of the existing subway and is to be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. It is already under contract from a point near the terminus of the existing subway through Flatbush Avenue, Prospect Park Place, and Eastern Parkway to Nostrand Avenue. With Section 3 awarded all of the underground work on this line will be under contract except for a short section, which runs under the Long Island Railroad Station from the terminus of the existing subway at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues. Beyond Buffalo Avenue there will be a three-track elevated extension running through East Ninety-eighth Street and Livonia Avenue to New Lots Road. The contract for the elevated portion has not yet been advertised. Bids for Section 3 will be opened July 27.

The Nostrand Avenue Subway is a two-track branch of the Eastern Parkway Subway, running under Nostrand Avenue from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue. The contract for the first section extending from Eastern Parkway to Church Avenue has already been awarded. The contract to be advertised now is the remainder of the line from Church Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, known as Section 2 of Route 29. Bids for this section will be opened on July 28.

Express Stop at Hoyt Avenue.

The stations to be finished on the Astoria line, which is a three-track elevated railroad running from the Queens end of the Queensborough Bridge northward over Second Avenue to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria, are at Beebe, Washington, Grand, Hoyt, and Ditmars Avenues and Broadway. The Hoyt Avenue station will be an express station. The line is owned by the city and leased for operation to the Interborough, which will operate it both by trains from the Second Avenue elevated and from the Queensborough Subway. The New York Municipal Railway Corporation will also have trackage rights over it. The steel structure is already completed. Bids for the contract will be opened on Aug. 4.

The stations to be finished on the Corona elevated and Queensborough subway are at Rawson Street, Lowery Street, Bliss Street, Lincoln Avenue, Woodside Avenue, Fiske Avenue, Broadway, Twenty-fifth Street, Elmhurst Avenue, Junction Avenue, and Alburtis Avenue. The express stations will be at Woodside Street and at Junction Avenue. The steel structure is nearly completed, as is also the ornamental concrete structure in Queens Boulevard. The stations on the Queensboro subway extension, which is a two-track line, part subway and part elevated, are at Vernon-Jackson Avenues, Hunter's Point Avenue, Ely Avenue, and Queensborough Plaza, which latter will be an express station. Bids for the contract will be opened Aug. 3.

The commission also adopted two contracts for track materials for use upon all lines of the dual system not yet provided for. It was the largest number of contracts the commission had adopted at one meeting. It is expected that additional contracts will be adopted and ordered advertised at the meeting to be held next Friday.

SUES AFTER AUTO TRAGEDY.

Bridge Tender, Knocked Into River by Bittels Car, Wants $15,000.

Suit for $15,000 damages was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in Newark, N. J., against William Bittels, President of the Wagner Pie Baking Company of Newark, and his son, William J. Bittels, by Arthur B. Matthews of 16 Hampton Street, bridge tender on the Lincoln Highway at the Passaic River.

Matthews was injured by being thrown into the river on April 6, when young Bittels drove his father's touring car through the gates of the bridge. The car plunged into the river and four young men companions of Bittels were drowned. Bittels was indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury and is out under bail.

Matthews, who was in a hospital for several weeks after the accident, charges young Bittels with carelessness and the father with negligence in allowing a minor member of his family to drive his car.

HOME RULE FOR COUNTIES.

Would Get More Power Than Cities Under Barnes's Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—Counties will fare a great deal better than cities at the hands of the Constitutional Convention if the county home rule proposal, which was presented today by the Committee on Legislative Powers, of which William Barnes is Chairman, should be adopted. Under this proposed amendment to the Constitution, the Legislature would be given power to confer on local boards of supervisors "the fullest measure of legislative and administrative powers consistent with the sovereignty of the State." The proposal was offered by ex-Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman in the absence of Mr. Barnes.

Another feature of the Barnes amendment is the elimination of the three-fifths quorum now required and considered as an essential safeguard in connection with the consideration and final passage of bills carrying large appropriations. The Governor's power to hurry legislative action, by means of an emergency message, is also wiped out. Balances of appropriations, under the Barnes's amendment, would lapse at the end of each fiscal year and not run for two years as at present. The Legislature is given power to convene on its own initiative for the purpose of finding and trying impeachments.

Another proposal reached by the committee was the one presented by Delegate Dunmore, under which the Legislature would be restrained from enacting or from delegating to any other body the power to adopt measures oppressive to manufacturing interests. These measures were reported with a recommendation for their adoption.

The committee reported "for the consideration of the convention" the Wickersham proposal providing that all special and local legislative bills must be accompanied by petitions from those in whose interests they are introduced in the Legislature, with the additional provision that such measures, accompanied by the petitions, must be filed with the Secretary of State fifteen days prior to a session and be open to public inspection at least ten days before their introduction. The proposal also restricts to the first sixty days of any legislative session the consideration of such measures by the law-making body.

ORR MAY REPLACE RILEY.

Governor's Secretary Likely to be Named Prison Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—According to a report current at the Capitol tonight, a crisis in the controversy between State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing will come next week. A report that Mr. Riley would give way to a Republican appointee of Governor Whitman's own selection was not denied at the Executive Chamber this afternoon.

William A. Orr, Secretary to the Governor, is being prominently mentioned as a possible successor to Superintendent Riley.

While it is understood that Governor Whitman's recent visit to Sing Sing precipitated matters somewhat, it is known that for months Governor Whitman has been urged by leaders in his own party to get rid of Superintendent Riley, whose term would not expire until 1919. Mr. Riley has been aware for some time that his job is wanted by the present administration, and that in the event he did not get out voluntarily, the Constitutional Convention, which the Republicans dominate, would be used for "reorganization" purposes that would entail the ousting of the present head of the prison department.

The Superintendent of State Prisons has the appointment of all the Wardens, and during the Riley régime these, including Mr. Osborne, are Democrats. A Republican State Superintendent of Prisons appointed by Mr. Whitman could be depended upon to appoint to these places Republicans of the Governor's own choice who could be of aid to him politically.

Warden Osborne's job, it is thought, will be safe for the present, although the Governor is known not to be wholly in sympathy with his extreme views on prison management.

MAYOR APPOINTS HERBERT.

Names Him Justice of Special Sessions—W. B. Cobb a Magistrate.

Mayor Mitchel appointed Magistrate Henry W. Herbert to the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to fill the new Justiceship recently created by the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor at the same time appointed W. Bruce Cobb, his former law partner, to fill the new Magistracy created through the petition of the Board of Magistrates filed on July 1. The Mayor said he appointed Judge Herbert because of his record of exceptionally excellent service on the Magistrates' bench. He added:

"I have given time and considerable thought to the selection of the Magistrate for promotion because there are on the Magistrates' bench in Manhattan several men all of a high order of ability and with records of excellent service, and it has not been easy to make a selection from among them."

Regarding Mr. Cobb's appointment the Mayor said:

"I have appointed Mr. Cobb because of his qualifications, experience, and fitness for the position of City Magistrate, with all of which I am personally familiar."

Mr. Cobb is 37 years old and is a graduate of the Columbia University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1900. For the past year he has been Secretary of the Board of Water Supply. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the bar associations of the city, county, and State.

FEAR GIRL HAS ENDED LIFE.

Rose Laslo, Missing, Hints at Suicide in Note to Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—"Dearest Mother: When you receive this letter I will be dead. Your broken-hearted daughter, Rose."

This short note, mailed in New York City yesterday and received by Mrs. D. Laslo of 155 Mill Street, today, is the only clue to the whereabouts of Mrs. Laslo's daughter, 17 years old, who disappeared on Friday. The girl, who was a high school student, has always been in the best of spirits and as far as her parents knew had no love affair. Her father is a silkworker and is in comfortable circumstances. Both he and his wife fear the girl was lured away. She was attractive, had brown hair, and was of medium build.

IN NEW JERSEY.

CLIFTON.—More than forty Indian camp sites have been discovered by Max Schrabisch of the Geological Survey in and about Clifton. Some of the camps contain relics which suggest they were used as workshops.

SUSSEX.—Large orchard owners in this region have organized the Sussex County Fruit Growers' Association, to prevent exorbitant commissions to jobbers.

NEWARK.—On the tracks of the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad the body of Michael George, 50 years old, of 778 Highland Avenue, was found yesterday. The arms and head had been cut off by a train. Detectives are investigating evidence that he was killed or badly hurt and then laid upon the rails.

MILLVILLE.—Taking fire from an alcohol stove, a sixty-gallon tank of gasoline yesterday exploded, destroying the pleasure yacht Lulu, owned by Harry Mullen of Atlantic City. The loss was $8,000.

PATERSON.—Victor Harter, 19 years old, of 129 Park Av., Orange, N. J., was seized with cramps and drowned yesterday in the Pequannock River.

TRENTON.—Because the will of Harrison L. Wallace, a lawyer, who left several thousand dollars, was signed in pencil and bore other pencil marks, it was held invalid by Judge Marshal in the Mercer County Orphans' Court yesterday. A brother, who was cut off, will receive an equal share of the estate.

TRENTON.—Walter Lawrence Bacon of Bridgeton, the only blind counsellor at law in New Jersey, has been named a Master in Chancery.

TRENTON.—Ex-Sheriff Thomas H. Thropp has been named receiver of the Trent Title Company. The assets are scheduled at $200,000 and the liabilities $60,000 in notes and $90,000 in mortgages. Lack of funds for immediate use caused the receivership application by stockholders.

NAMES PEACE BOARD FOR NEEDLE TRADES

Workers and Manufacturers Satisfied with Mayor Mitchel's Conciliators.

WILL BEGIN WORK TUESDAY

Permanent Board of Arbitration to be Feature of Prospective Agreement.

In response to requests from the needle trade unions and the manufacturers, Mayor Mitchel yesterday named the following Council of Conciliation, to which both sides have agreed to submit their grievances:

Dr. Felix Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, Dr. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia Law School, ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Charles L. Bernheimer, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Adler is leader of the Society for Ethical Culture and Chairman of the National Society for the Prevention of Child Labor. Mr. Brandeis was Chairman of the Board of Arbitration which composed the protocol following the strike of 1910. Mr. Bernheimer is Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. Ex-Judge Noyes is one of the receivers of the Greenhut Company.

The Mayor called a meeting of the council with counsel for both sides at his office in the City Hall for Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. In announcing the names of the peacemakers the Mayor made this statement:

"Having conferred with the representatives of the Cloak Makers' Unions and the Manufacturers' Protective Association, and for the purpose of averting a threatened strike, I have named the six members of the Council of Conciliation in the cloak industry.

"I trust these gentlemen will succeed not only in averting the threatened crisis in this important industry, but will be able to find some constructive plan for the future avoidance of such crises."

Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, when asked what he thought of the prospects for peace, said:

"The character and standing of the gentlemen named by Mayor Mitchel guarantees both parties a fair and thorough hearing and examination into our difficult problem. This is a better way of getting at the truth than a costly strike, which gets nowhere and settles nothing, and brings only violence and hatred in its train.

"We cannot see how such a council as this can come to any but one conclusion upon the facts leading up to the termination of the protocol.

"As to the making of the new agreement, these gentlemen will learn that this cannot be accomplished without taking into consideration the actual business facts of the industry and certain fundamental principles. These principles we never surrendered when we signed the protocol, and never will surrender, because they are principles that are not arbitrable."

Benjamin Schlessiner, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, said he was satisfied with the council.

The manufacturers agreed to submit their grievances to conciliation last week after receiving an appeal from a committee headed by Jacob H. Schiff, asking that everything be done to avert a strike at this time. It is understood Mr. Schiff preferred not to serve in the council.

The situation now is that if the Council of Conciliation shall be unable to conciliate both sides their differences will be submitted to a Board of Arbitration.

The manufacturers have taken a firm stand against the establishment of a minimum scale and the compulsory equal distribution of work. The unions insist on these points. The manufacturers want a long-term protocol to establish the industry on a firmer basis, while the unions will fight for a short-term agreement of one or two years, at the expiration of which they may seek new concessions from the manufacturers.

The manufacturers have yielded what was perhaps the greatest contention of the unions—the establishment of a permanent Board of Arbitration. Under the system now in force, since the abrogation of the 1910 protocol by the manufacturers two months ago, the unions have had no way to air their grievances except through a strike.

CALDWELL 225 YEARS OLD.

Jersey Town Gives Pageant Today in Celebration of Founding.

Caldwell, N. J., in recent years celebrated as the birthplace of President Grover Cleveland, will seek today to remind the world of its earlier glories by giving a pageant commemorative of the 225th anniversary of the settling of the town. An elaborate historical review has been arranged which will picture the town's happenings from the days when the site on which it stands was purchased from the Indians. It was first known as Horseneck, a fact which the pageant givers, imbued with civic pride, will make no effort to conceal.

Those who have genuine Colonial relics, costumes, furniture or implements of warfare or agriculture, have contributed their use to the purposes of the day. The first part of the pageant will take place at 4 o'clock. It will show the history of the town, with reference to its deriving its present name from the Rev. James Caldwell, the Jersey parson who won an engagement at Springfield for the Colonials when their fire was slackening for lack of gun wadding, by gallopping to the church and returning with stacks of hymn books, shouting, "Now, boys! Give them Watts!" Visits to Caldwell of Washington, Lafayette, Decatur and other notables will be shown. In the evening there will be ten international folk dances, given in authentic form and costume. An exhibition of historical relics will be held at the beautiful home where Cleveland was born.

FAVORS PARDON FOR HICKS.

Gregory Recommends Commutation of Mission Worker's Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Attorney General Gregory has recommended to President Wilson that a commutation of sentence, to become effective at once, be granted to Robert E. Hicks of New York, a Bowery mission worker, who is now in prison for improperly using the mails. Hicks's case excited much sympathy, and the action of the Attorney General was based in part on information from the Federal District Attorney in New York that Hicks probably would never have gone to prison if he had not surrendered himself voluntarily. No doubt is felt here that the President will follow the recommendation of the Attorney General.

On May 20, 1903, Hicks was sentenced in New York to serve ten months in prison and to pay a fine of $1,000. He was released on bond pending appeal and went to Europe. Several years ago he returned to New York, married there, and started a small printing office, which made a specialty of doing work for churches and charitable organizations. He became interested in welfare work and was one of the most earnest workers in the Bowery Mission. Hicks came to the conclusion that he should serve his sentence, and on June 10 surrendered to the Federal legal authorities in New York. He has three children.

Clergymen and others who knew Hicks signed a petition asking President Wilson to pardon him, and obtained the sympathetic assistance of Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President.

MILITIA TO HAVE WAR DRILL.

5,000 Guardsmen Will Hold Manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains.

Warlike scenes will be enacted in Manhattan on Saturday morning, July 17, when troops of the New York National Guard, representing all branches of the service, depart by boat and rail for field service at Fishkill Plains, N. Y., on the Hopewell branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The troops will move equipped just as they would if going to the front in war time, including wagon trains and horses.

Colonel Arthur F. Townsend, Chief of the Quartermasters' Corps of the National Guard of New York completed the transportation arrangements yesterday. The troops will move as follows:

Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade and staff, and 7th Infantry, Colonel Daniel Appleton, by train from Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 8:30 A. M.

Twelfth Infantry, Colonel C. S. Wadsworth, by train from Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 9:30 A. M.

Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Louis D. Conley, from Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 10:30 A. M.

Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel William G. Bates, from Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 9:45 A. M.

Troops to embark at Christopher Street or 182d Street will be:

Squadron A, Major W. R. Wright; Machine Gun Troop, Captain H. Sheldon; Battery F, 2d Field Artillery, Captain W. O. Richardson; Company A, Pioneer Battalion of Engineers, Captain J. Daly; Company C, Signal Battalion, Captain J. C. Fox; 3d Ambulance Company, Captain L. H. Shearer; 1st Field Hospital, Major J. F. Dunseith; Medical Reserve, Captain J. B. Latta, and Field Bakery Company, Captain J. A. Millard. These troops will disembark at New Hamburg, on the Hudson, and march from there seven miles to camp. In addition to the escort wagons taken by each organization, a Division wagon train, composed of 22 wagons under Captain T. H. Shanton, will march overland from Peekskill to Fishkill, a distance of about 25 miles.

Troops I, K, L, and M, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Companies I, K, L, and M, 30th U. S. Infantry, will be on duty with the National Guardsmen at Fishkill Plains. Major General John F. O'Ryan and staff, and the army instructors have already established themselves at the camp.

There will be 5,000 troops and 1,000 horses.

MOTHER RESTRAINS SON.

Henry B. Stapler, Publisher, Sent to Bellevue for Alcoholism.

Mrs. Helen L. G. Stapler of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street appeared before Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday and had her son, Henry B. Stapler, 29 years old, a book publisher, of 423 Lexington Avenue, committed to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for observation. Stapler was represented by Attorney Roderic Wellman of 15 Wall Street, who opposed his commitment.

Lieutenant John T. G. Stapler, a brother, who was on a seven-day furlough from the United States steamship New Orleans, and Dr. Reuel A. Benson of 8 West Forty-ninth Street, corroborated Mrs. Stapler regarding her son's irrational conduct.

Mrs. Stapler said that in her opinion her son was unfit to be at large. Lieutenant Stapler said his brother was a menace to his mother and sister; that he had threatened their lives and said he would commit suicide. Lieutenant Stapler said his brother had issued checks indiscriminately, was $11,000 in debt, and had impoverished the family.

Dr. Benson said he had seen Henry in March, 1912, and March, 1914, and once recently. He bore out the mother's assertion that Henry should be restrained. He said the young man was addicted to alcoholism. Magistrate Barlow committed the son to Bellevue for the regular period of five days.

BRYAN NAMES OUR GODS

And Tells Young Baptists the Greatest of the Ten Commandments.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 9.—The American people worship the gods of wealth, fashion, fame physical comfort, travel, passion, chance, and drink; William Jennings Bryan said here today, in an address before a joint meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of North America and the National Education Association.

He said the greatest of the Ten Commandments was "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Delegates to the National convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage were today discussing the refusal of William Jennings Bryan to add in his platform indorsement of their amendment to the Constitution, providing for national suffrage. A committee from the union called upon Mr. Bryan and asked him to speak to the delegates favorably concerning the proposed amendment. In replying to the committee, Mr. Bryan said:

"I would never speak for your organization. I would never move one inch to speak for any body of women that opposed the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party at the expense of labor and tribulation of spirit has taken up and solved the two paramount issues before the country—tariffs and currency reform—and any body of women opposing a party which makes such a record has not my support."

SINKS ON TRIAL SPIN.

Mantowski's Ankle Deep II. Goes Down Off City Island.

Ankle Deep II., Count Casimir Mankowski's new speed boat, with which he hoped to win the gold cup series for the championship of America at Lake George next month, and said to have cost $25,000, sank yesterday afternoon off City Island during a trial spin. The crew was picked up by a tugboat.

The boat started out for her first trial shortly after 5 o'clock. When she had got about a quarter of a mile off shore Wallace Pugh, the engineer, began to let her out, and within a few minutes she was running at high speed. Suddenly the boat's stern dipped, and she went down in fifty feet of water. The accident was thought due to faulty construction. Divers were busy last night trying to raise the boat.

Count Mankowski's Ankle Deep I. won the national championship for speed boats in 1913.

SAILS FOR CANAL TODAY.

The Kroonland Will Take 565 Passengers to San Francisco.

The Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland will sail at noon to-day for San Francisco, via the Panama Canal, with 390 first and 175 second cabin passengers, and every cabin filled.

Among those sailing on the Kroonland are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, the Misses Satterlee, Faneuil Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lothrop Rogers, Judge R. E. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Monroe, and Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage.

Junius S. Morgan had booked one of the suites on the Kroonland to make the trip with his bride and the Satterlees, but canceled his passage last Saturday, after his father, J. P. Morgan, was shot.



SULLIVAN FLOUTS ANTI-SALOON MEN

Ex-Pugilist Keeps Promise Not to Follow General Miles on Platform.

CONVENTION IS CLOSED

Resolution Adopted Asks Congress to Move for Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 9.—John L. Sullivan said he wouldn't talk to the National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America if General Nelson A. Miles talked—and he didn't. He sent this telegram this afternoon in response to inquiries if he intended to fill his place on tonight's program:

I refuse to appear on any platform where General Nelson A. Miles has strutted. The referee's decision is with me. Let us call it quits. JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

The row started last week when General Miles observed he wouldn't grace any platform where the former heavyweight champion was a rival attraction. The league officials denied the General said this. Then John L. sent the General a telegram that the feeling of aversion was mutual. The league officials denied Sullivan did this. Then General Miles spoke Wednesday night, and the next move was up to Sullivan. He took it and passed up the convention, where he was scheduled to announce that the world labored under a mistake in believing it was Corbett who knocked him out, as it was John Barleycorn who did the job Corbett got the glory for.

The league today adopted a resolution urging Congress to submit the question of national prohibition to the people of the country by passing and referring to the State Legislatures for ratification a joint resolution proposing a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution also called on Congress to bar intoxicants from interstate commerce and to prohibit the use of the mails for transporting liquor advertisements into dry territory.

Superintendent Baker in closing the convention urged the delegates to oppose any Presidential candidate, regardless of party, who refused to pledge himself to the cause of prohibition.

A supplementary resolution adopted urged Congress to prohibit the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

A committee of delegates will go to Washington tomorrow morning carrying an engrossed copy of the resolutions intended for President Wilson. There will open in Washington tomorrow a convention of the religious wing of the movement which will urge the next Congress to prohibit the manufacture of alcohol.

The Rev. Howard H. Russell, who founded the Anti-Saloon League twenty-two years ago, headed a party which left this morning on a "water-wagon tour" over the Lincoln Highway to San Francisco.

MOROSINI HEIRESS LOSES.

Must Defend Husband's Suit for Pay for Staying Off Police Force.

Mrs. Arthur M. Werner, who before her marriage to a former policeman and later superintendent of her estate, was Miss Giulia Morosini, must go before a jury and defend the suit brought against her by her husband for breach of contract, under the ruling of the Appellate Division, made yesterday, in reversing an order of the Supreme Court which threw out Werner's complaint.

Werner set up in his complaint that his wife had agreed to pay him $10,000 a year for life, if he would refrain from again entering the police department. He is now separated from Mrs. Werner, and his wife has refused to make the payments which were to be made semi-annually under the alleged contract. The lower court threw the complaint out, saying the contract was illegal.

The opinion of the Appellate Division, written by Justice Clarke, recites that the construction placed upon the law by the lower court was strained. It reads in part:

"There is no reason which occurs to me why a wife, to induce her husband to refrain from a course of conduct, or taking a position, or following a calling of which she does not approve, may not contract to pay him a sum of money. His promise to yield to her wishes and give up his own, followed by the performance of his promise, seems to me to fill all the requirements of a legal consideration."

The case is not expected to go to trial until November.

GOUGING INQUIRY NEAR END.

Taking of Testimony Will Be Completed at Today's Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.—The Department of Languages at the Naval Academy was entered three times prior to the last examination, according to the testimony given today by Instructor Olivet of that department, before the Court of Inquiry which is investigating the irregularities in the recent examinations. On May 10, Mr. Olivet said, Professor Fernandez noticed that the top paper of the examinations, left in a locked drawer, had been moved. Four days later the room was entered again, and Instructor Olivet's own desk was found to have been opened on May 18, and a key taken which could open every drawer in the department.

Instructor Colton, who also testified today, stated that the course of study and examinations were constantly getting lower, and that there had been official orders in his department, as in others, to lower the passing marks so as to save midshipmen who had not passed.

It is expected that the court will complete the testimony tomorrow, and that arguments will occupy two days of next week.

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BIG STORM HITS MAINE.

Railroad Service Crippled Throughout the State—30 Dead in Cincinnati

PORTLAND, Me., July 9.—Damage amounting to more than $100,000 was caused in Western Maine by one of the worst midsummer storms ever known in this section during last night and early today. Steam and electric railroad service was crippled, and in some cases suspended, and there was great loss to growing crops, roads and bridges.

Railway train service between Bath and Rockland and between Brunswick and Portland was interrupted by washouts. Through trains to Bangor and other eastern points were routed by way of Lewiston instead of Augusta.

Four inches of rain fell over night. The wind along the coast reached above sixty miles an hour.

LEWISTON, Me., July 9.—Two hundred feet of the roadbed of the Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Railroad at Day's Corner, Monmouth, was washed out by last night's storm. Washouts on the Interurban electric lines out of this city have seriously interfered with local travel.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—With the total death list reaching thirty, and with the list of missing slowly decreasing, Cincinnati began today to resume its normal appearance, following the storm of Wednesday night.

Probably the most pathetic incident following the storm occurred today when one funeral service was held for eleven of the victims. Five of the caskets held the bodies of members of the family of Meyer Tennenbaum, while the other six caskets contained the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen and their four children. The Tennenbaums and Cohens were closely related.

Among the missing are six members of the crew of the town boat Convoy, which was sunk by striking a pier of the Southern Railway Bridge in the Ohio River. Other members of the crew of the boat had narrow escapes from drowning, but the missing men have not been heard from.

Except for the collapsed buildings little effect of the storm could be seen in the business section of the city. All débris had been removed from the streets and street cars were running on regular schedule time.

WAY TO WORLD PEACE.

Dr. MacDonald Discusses It at Christian Endeavor Convention.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Declaring that renunciation of militarism and brute force, integrity and freedom for the weaker countries, and abandonment of threatening alliances and menacing "balance of power" alone would establish universal peace, Dr. J. A. MacDonald of Toronto, Canada, today urged delegates to the world Christian Endeavor Convention, in session here, to fight for the principles of co-operation and peace.

"Not again in this generation, nor even again in this century, shall the world receive itself with the self-contradiction called 'armed peace,'" Dr. MacDonald said. "That fallacy at last has had its day. If Christian brotherhood is worth while, work for it. Its only alternative is strife and war."

Dr. MacDonald appealed for a world endeavor to make dominant in world politics "the undisproved socialism of Jesus" as a means of preventing wars.

"The socialism of Jesus," the speaker said, "has to do not so much with the outward conditions as the external forms of life as with its inward spirit, its conscious aims, and its impelling motive. When war bids defiance to international law, and makes treaties only scraps of paper, and does violence to all the institutions of humanity, the socialism of Jesus of Nazareth stands: 'I say unto you, love your enemies.'"

LAWSON ACCUSES BAILIFF.

Says Court Attendant Intimidated Jury Which Convicted Him.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 9.—Charges that John R. Lawson, International Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers of America, was convicted of first degree murder through intimidation and jury tampering by a court bailiff were made in the District Court here today in the arguments on Lawson's motion for a new trial. The arguments were before Judge Granoy Hillyer, who presided in the Lawson case. A motion to prohibit Judge Hillyer from hearing several additional strike cases is pending in the Colorado Supreme Court.

The motion for a new trial filed by Lawson's attorney was accompanied by an affidavit signed by Grover Hall, a member of the jury which convicted the labor leader. In it Hall declares he believes Lawson innocent, and says that during the more than forty hours of jury deliberation he was repeatedly told by the bailiff that his wife was dangerously ill. The affidavit makes the further charge that the jury were not taken to luncheon on the second day of their deliberations, the bailiff stating that Judge Hillyer had ordered that the jury be given no food until they had agreed upon a verdict. Finally, Hall declares, he agreed to vote for a verdict which he believed was contrary to the evidence.

KARL BITTER LEFT $15,000.

Will of Sculptor Killed by Automobile Admitted to Probate.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday admitted the will of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, to probate. Mr. Bitter was killed by an automobile in front of the Metropolitan Opera House. He left all his property, valued at about $15,000, to his widow, Mrs. Marie A. Bitter of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, and their three children.

After the will was filed a Karl Bitter appeared and asked permission to intervene and file objections to the instrument on the ground that he was a son by a former wife, and had not been mentioned in the document. The Surrogate heard the young man's story, but failed to be convinced by it.

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Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

TO PROSELYTE RUSSIANS.

Evangelical Churches to Extend Work Among Immigrants Here.

This city has just been made headquarters for evangelical work among the Russians in America. There closed here yesterday the first American Convention of Russian and Ruthenian Baptists and Evangelical Christians. The last named are members of the Disciples of Christ. It is the conviction of Russians already here that after the war ends there will emigrate to America vast numbers of Russians of the middle class. Not all of these Russians belong to the Russian Orthodox Church. There are in this country 175 Greek and Russian Orthodox Churches.

In Russia it is stated the Baptists and Disciples have gained considerable strength during the last twenty years, and these two bodies in this country are interesting themselves in Russian immigration. Five Russian centres will be established in New York. These are the Second Avenue Baptist Church, at Tenth Street; the Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church, at West Farms; the Judson Memorial Church in Washington Square; the Olivet Memorial Church on the east side, and the Mariner's Temple in Henry Street. There will also be a centre in Brooklyn.

There is to be established in New York at once a Bible School to teach young Russians to be evangelical ministers. There will also be founded a Russian Christian newspaper, a Russian home for immigrants, and a Russian employment bureau. The school is to be located in the Second Avenue Baptist Church, and locations will be found for the home and the labor bureau as soon as possible.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in this city, is helping the movement. The Rev. William Felter, late of Petrograd, is the head of the work, and the Chairman of the national work is the Rev. J. A. Kolesnikof of Toronto.

Sixty-two delegates attended the convention which adjourned yesterday.



Straws ½ Price

THEY'RE NOW $1

Every Straw, other than Panamas and Leghorns, is included.

Our Hats at this price are a mighty good buy.

Remember, every Hat is from our regular stock.

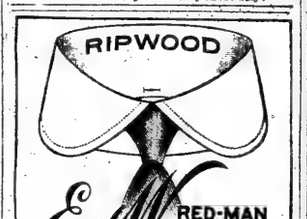
Leghorns, Values up to $5.00 — **$2.85**

Panamas, Values up to $5.00 — **$3.45**

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GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TODAY 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE 1000 Laughs! Count 'Em

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION. GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

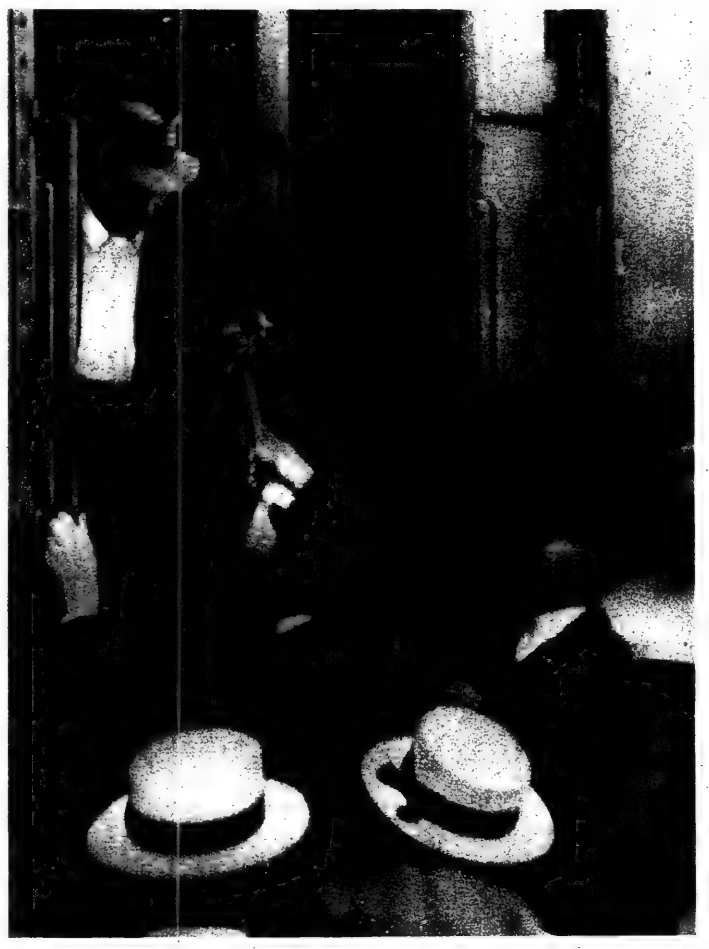
HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:20. **TWIN BEDS**

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 7th Av. Evs. at

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

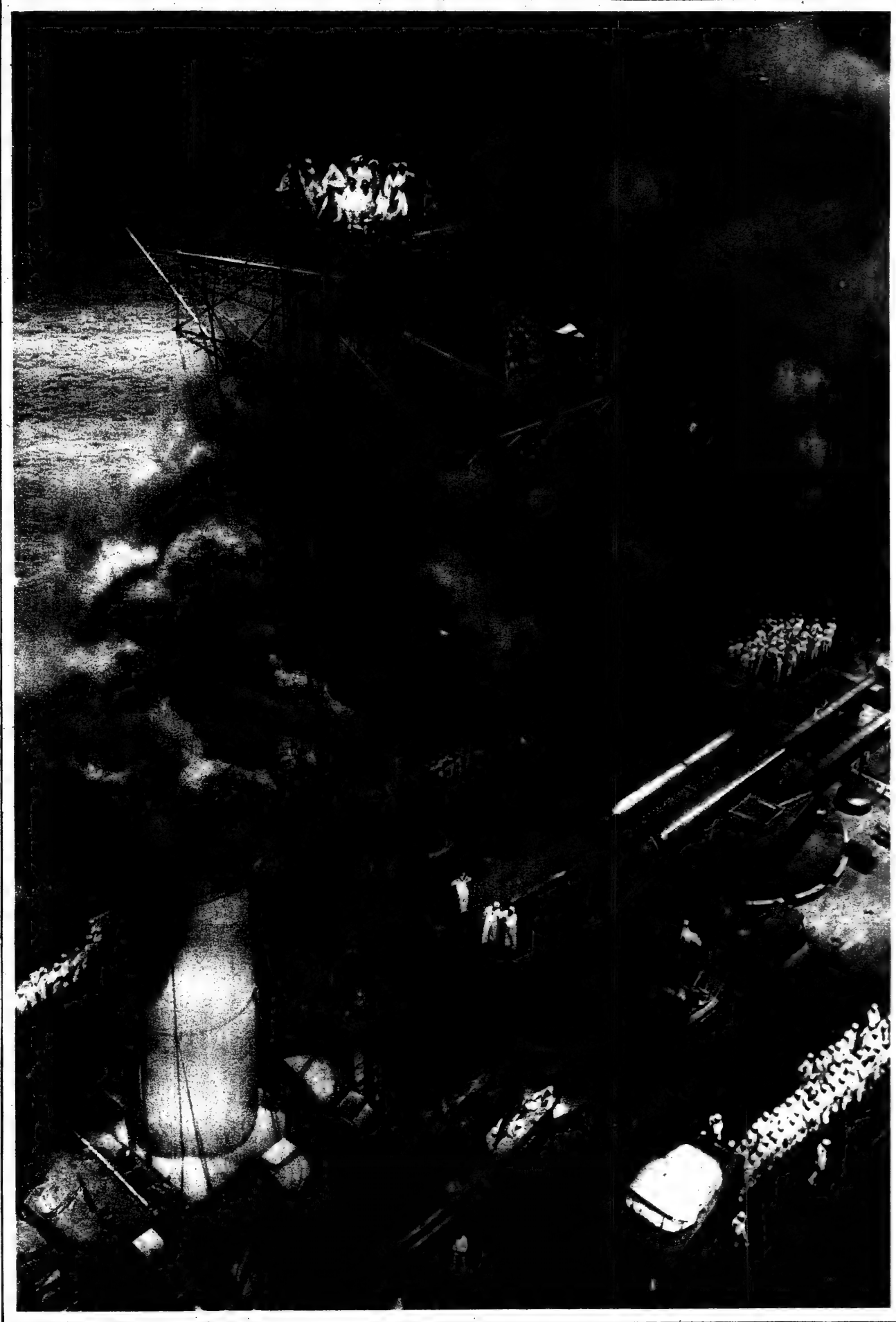
Sunday,
July 11, 1915



The arrest of General Huerta on the Mexican border. As he left the train he was taken in custody by United States authorities, charged with violating the neutrality laws. *(Photo by International News Service.)*



Mr. James McInhany Thomson and his bride, who is the daughter of Speaker Champ Clark.



THE UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP WYOMING LEAVES NEW YORK FOR THE MANOEUVRES. A GOOD VIEW OF HER NEW 12-INCH GUNS IS GIVEN.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

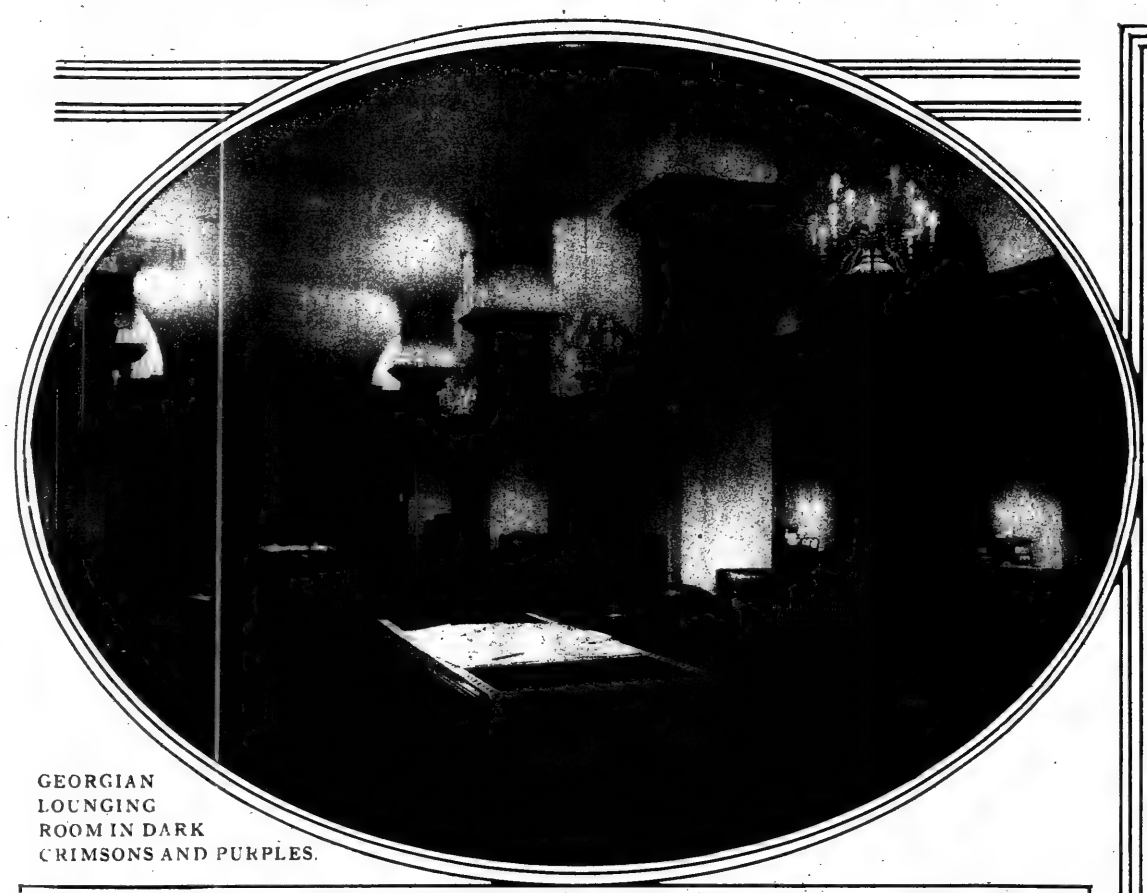


THE BRIDAL GROUP, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, THE MISSES DOROTHY THOMSON, HELEN ROBNETT, JOAN ROBERTS, THE BRIDE, THE MISSES SUE BENNETT, ANN BENNETT, MURRAY SANDERSON, VERA HOLCOMB, AGNES WILSON.

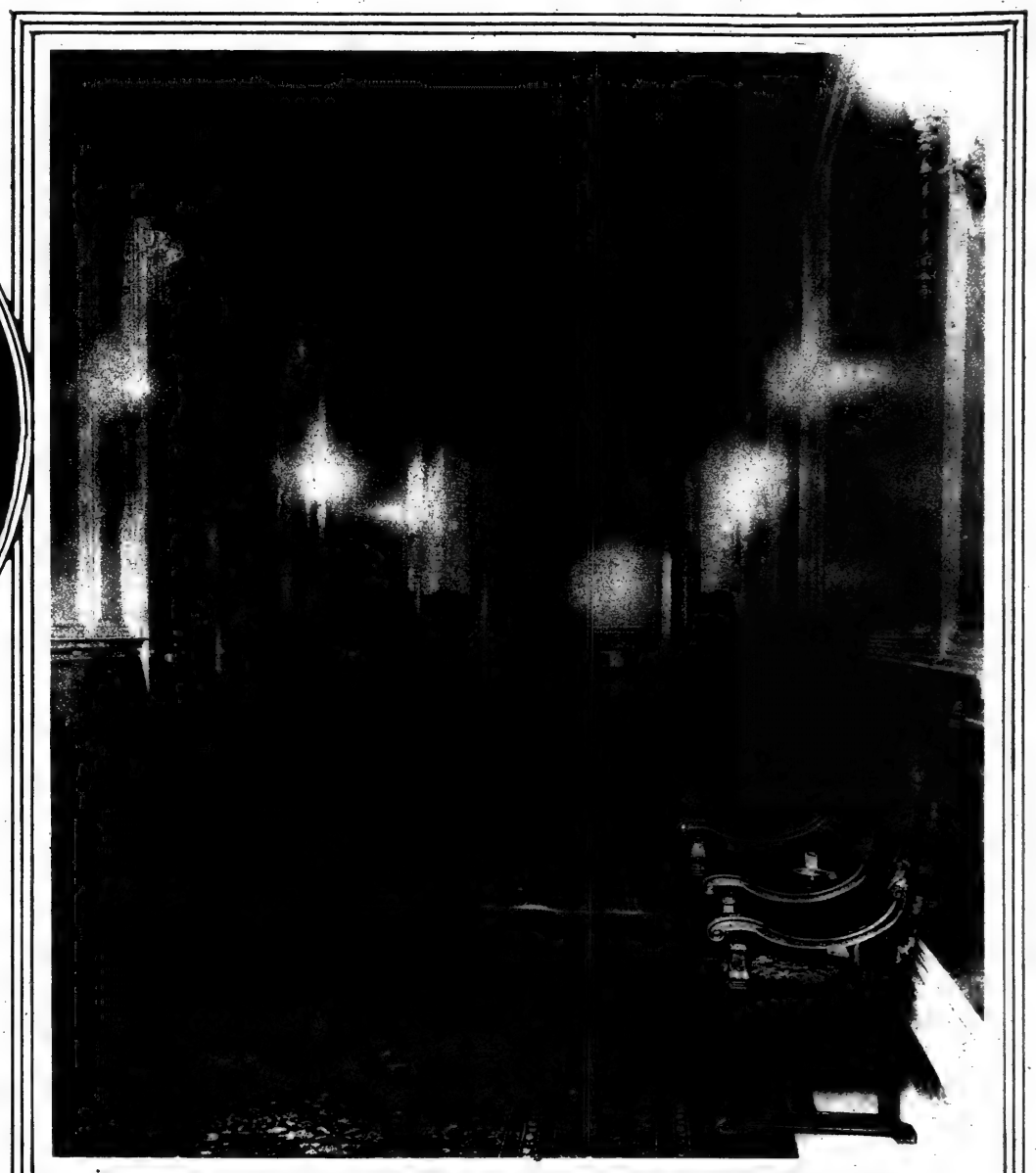


GUESTS ON THE LAWN BEFORE THE ALTAR AT WHICH THE WEDDING CEREMONY TOOK PLACE.

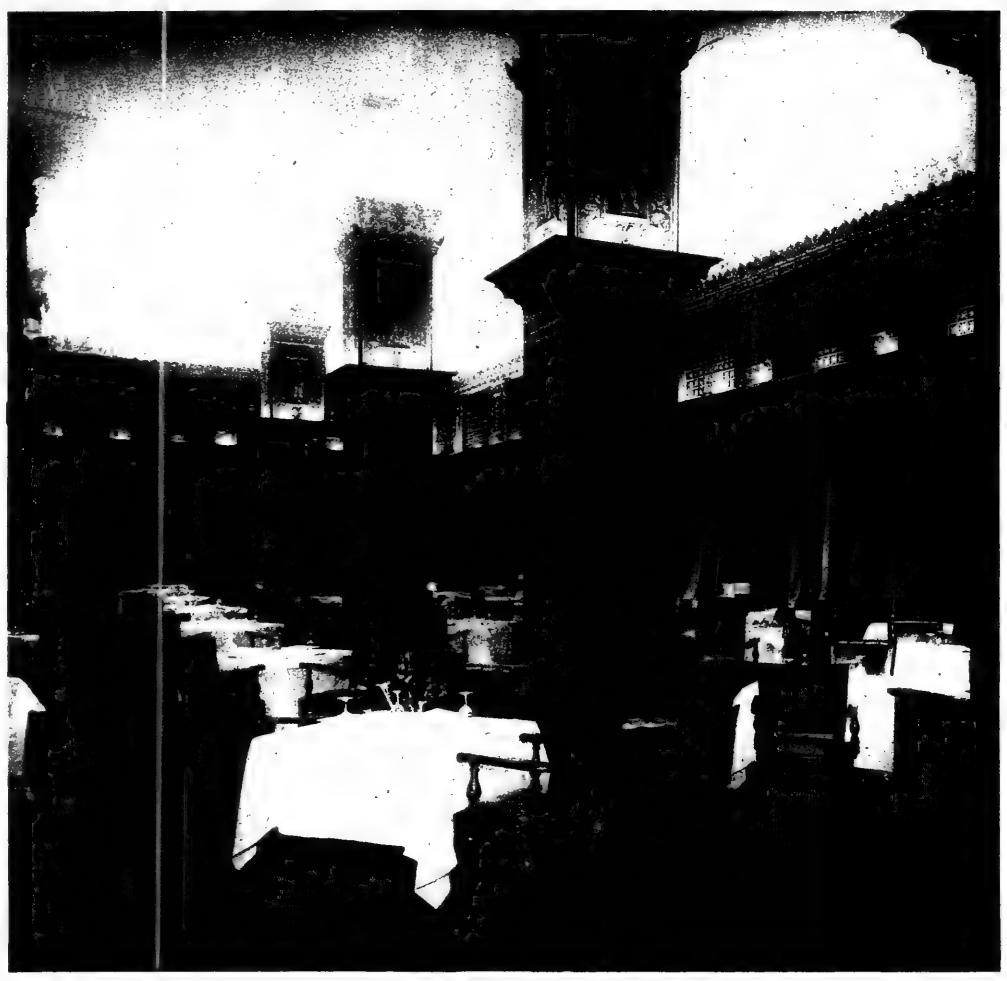
(Photos by International News Service.)



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LOUNGING
ROOM IN DARK
CRIMSONS AND PURPLES.



MAIN CORRIDOR, IN MARBLE, CRIMSON, AND ANTIQUE GOLD. The Antique Ceiling is in Polychromo.



THE NEW BANKERS' CLUB OF AMERICA AT 120 BROADWAY, JUST FINISHED AT A COST OF $600,000 FOR DECORATIONS AND FURNISHINGS. OAK RENAISSANCE ROOM, LINES IN GOLD.

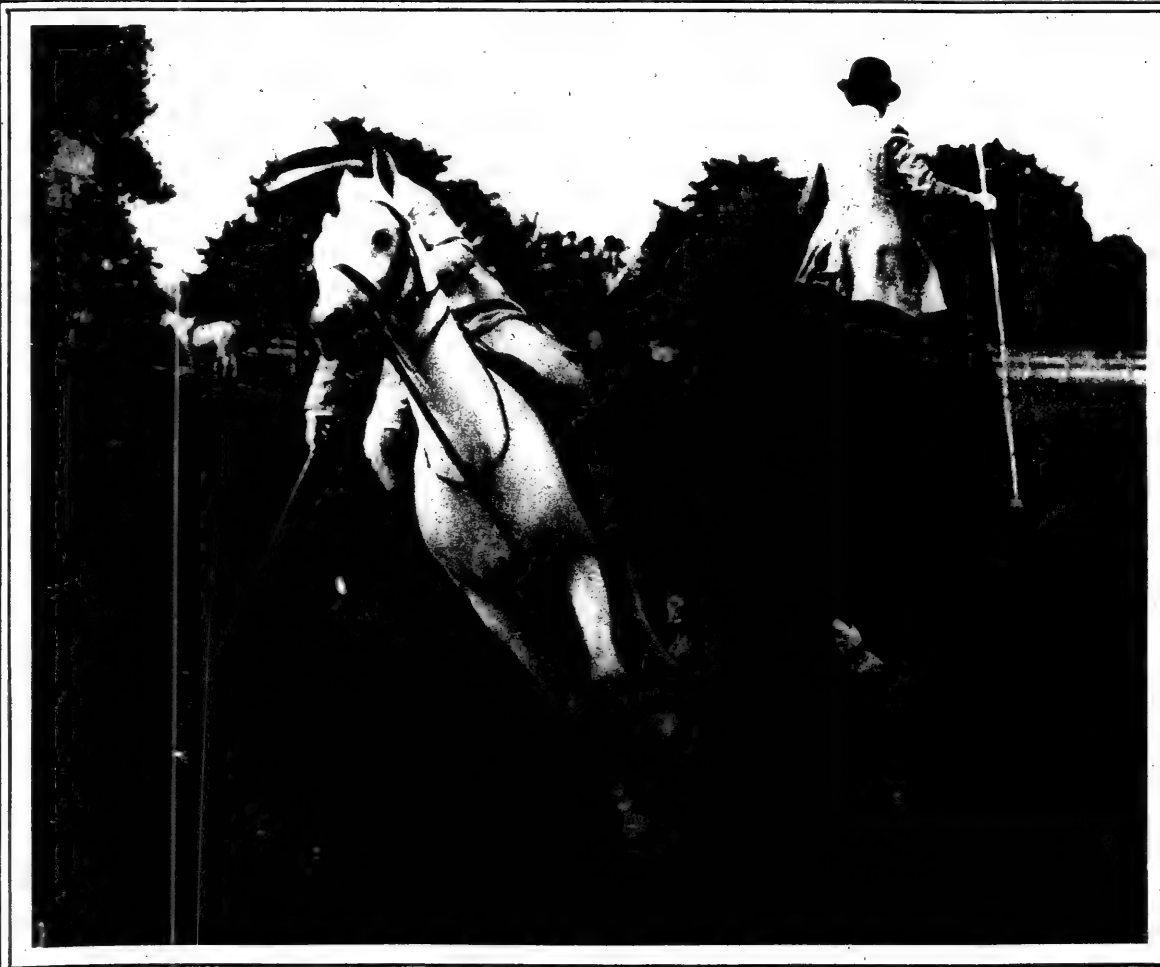


Miss Katherine Page, Daughter of the American Ambassador to England, for Whose Wedding King George Has Offered the Chapel Royal at St. James Palace.
(Photo by International News Service.)



Captain John Jacob Astor, who has just been presented by his father, William Waldorf Astor, with property in New York City assessed at $7,000,000.

(Photo [illegible])



MRS. R. V. PELL, WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE AT THE GYMKHANA OF THE GREENWICH RIDING ASSOCIATION ON THE RACE TRACK OF PERCY AND WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, JULY 3.
(Photo from International News Service.)

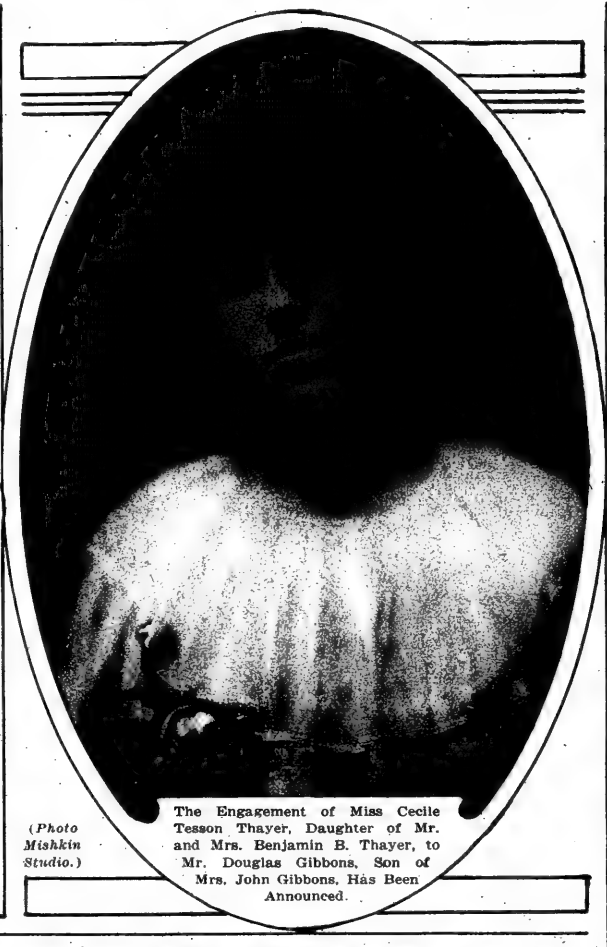


ALDEN TWACHTMAN, WINNER OF THE COSTUME RACE.



Miss Ellen Yuille, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille of White Plains Road, Bronxville, the Announcement of Whose Engagement to Mr. Wm. J. Sturgis, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis of Virginia, was Made Just After the Duke-Biddle Wedding, at Which They Were Bridesmaid and Usher.

(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)



(Photo Mishkin Studio.)

The Engagement of Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer, to Mr. Douglas Gibbons, Son of Mrs. John Gibbons, Has Been Announced.



EDNA MORRIS, (AT LEFT,) WHO TOOK FIRST PRIZE FOR BEAUTY, AND HERMAN MILLER, FIRST PRIZE FOR HEALTH AT THE STATEN ISLAND BABY SHOW.

(Photos Underwood & Underwood.)



Miss Beatrix Buel, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel, Whose Engagement Has Been Announced to Mr. Henry Clapp Smith.

MRS. JAMES FLANAGAN DECHERT, ➙

Formerly Miss Dorothea Webb Parsons, Daughter of Mr. Arthur Webb Parsons. Her Marriage to Mr. Dechert, Son of the Late Yellot Dechert of this City, Took Place June 26 at the Gotham.

(Photo by Campbell Studios.)





THE SUMMER WHITE HOUSE AT CORNISH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WHERE THE PRESIDENT IS SPENDING HIS VACATION.

(Photo © International News Co.)

$17.50 Each



You Never Saw Such Four-Post Beds at Anything Like the Price

It is hard to find phrases sufficiently strong to describe such an unprecedented offer as this. The twin beds illustrated are of selected Solid Mahogany throughout. The design is true Colonial, with all the dignity and simple strength of line that is characteristic of the period.

With their splendid construction, their beautiful turning, their satiny soft finish, these beds challenge comparison with many valued far higher than their price of $17.50.

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PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS!

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Jacob Doll & Sons, 116 W. 42d St., N. Y.
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Fred. Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Ben H. Janssen Piano Co., 82-88 Brown Pl., N. Y.
Henry B. Pye & Co., 2918 Third Ave., N. Y.
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O. W. Wuertz Co., 832 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
Ryder Sound Regulator Co., 71-73 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Frank Steadman, 41-43 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Doll & Sons 146 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 607 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Pathephone Shop of New Jersey, 8 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.



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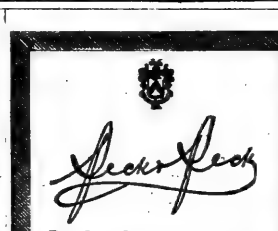
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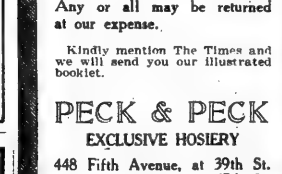
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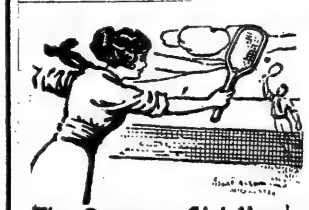
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CLEANSING CREAM
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities.
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Protects your skin from dust, wind and sun burn.
Do not grow hair.
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Bossert Redibilt Garage recently completed for large estate on the Hudson; chauffeur's quarters built on in rear.

No Builder Could Build a Better Garage

The quality shows in every line. Portable in structure—and yet permanent in use.

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STRAIGHT HAIR MADE WAVY

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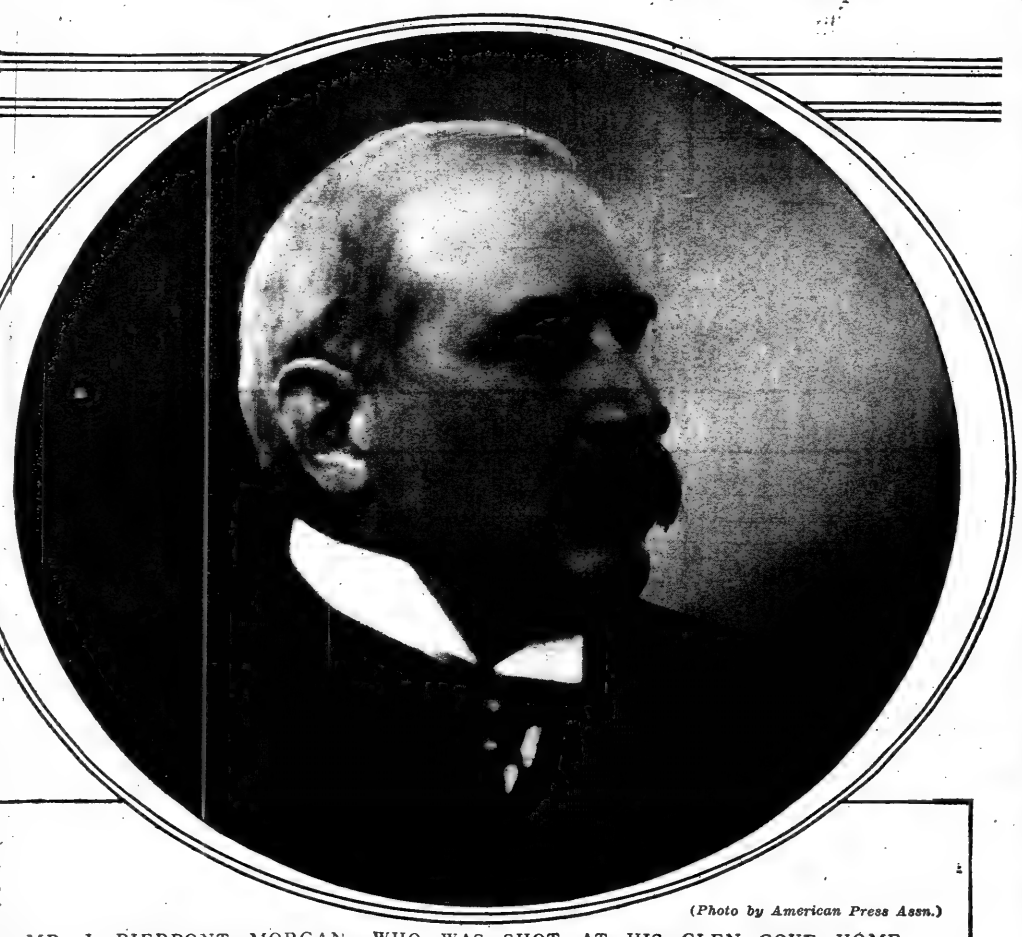
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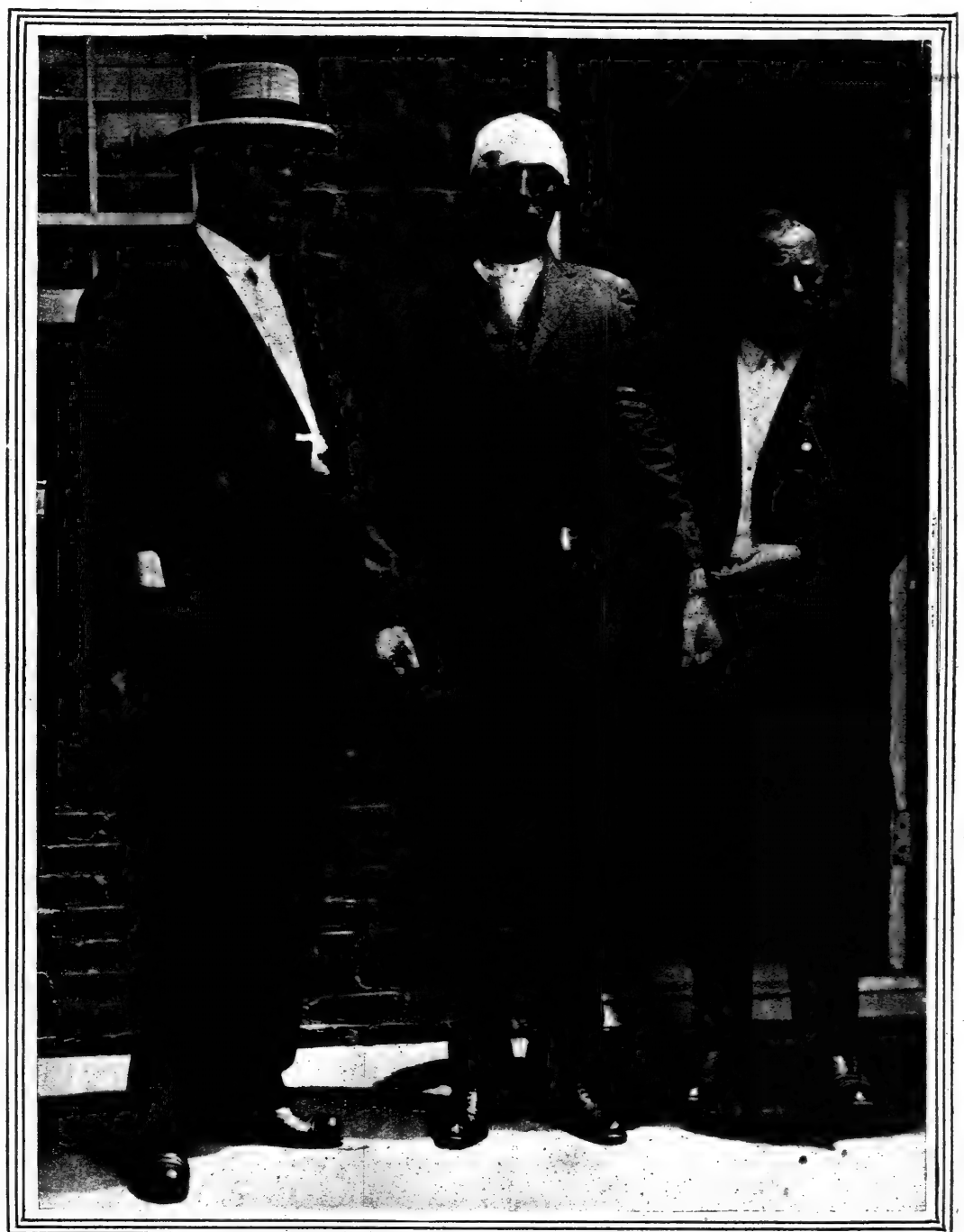
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The New York Times



(Photo by American Press Assn.)

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, WHO WAS SHOT AT HIS GLEN COVE HOME.



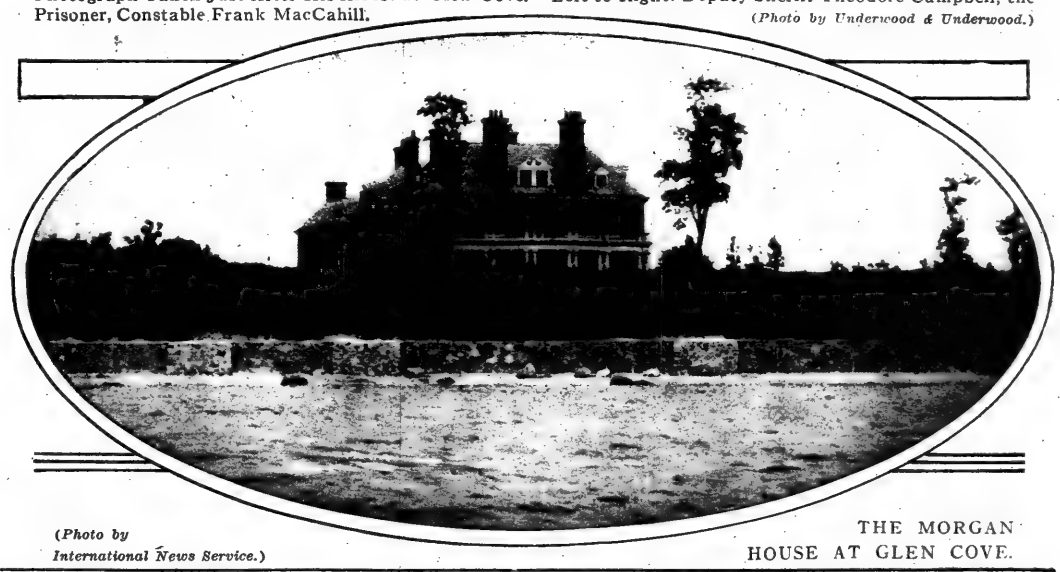
FRANK HOLT, THE FORMER INSTRUCTOR AT CORNELL WHO SHOT J. P. MORGAN. Photograph Taken Just After His Arrest at Glen Cove. Left to Right: Deputy Sheriff Theodore Campbell, the Prisoner, Constable Frank MacCahill.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



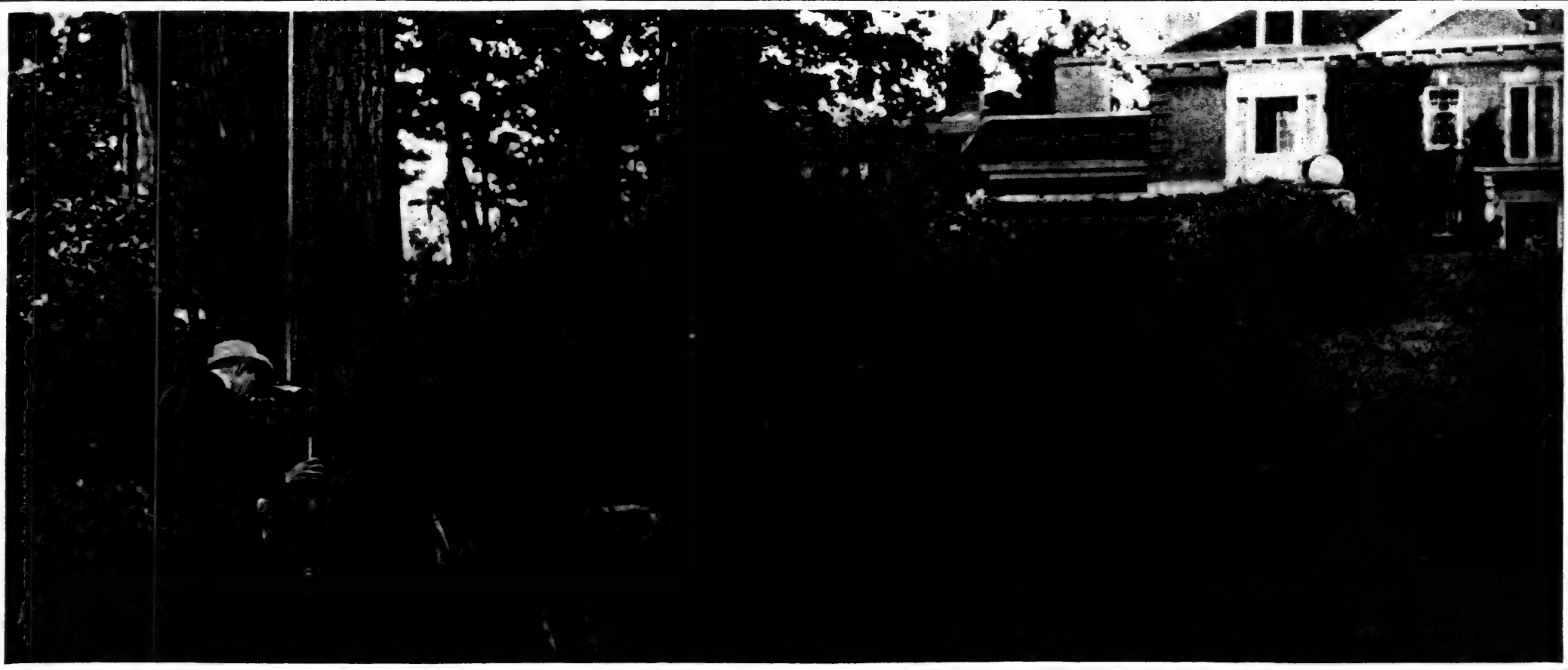
INTERIOR OF THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON DAMAGED BY BOMB WHICH HOLT ADMITTED HAVING PLACED THERE.

(Photo by G. V. Buck.)



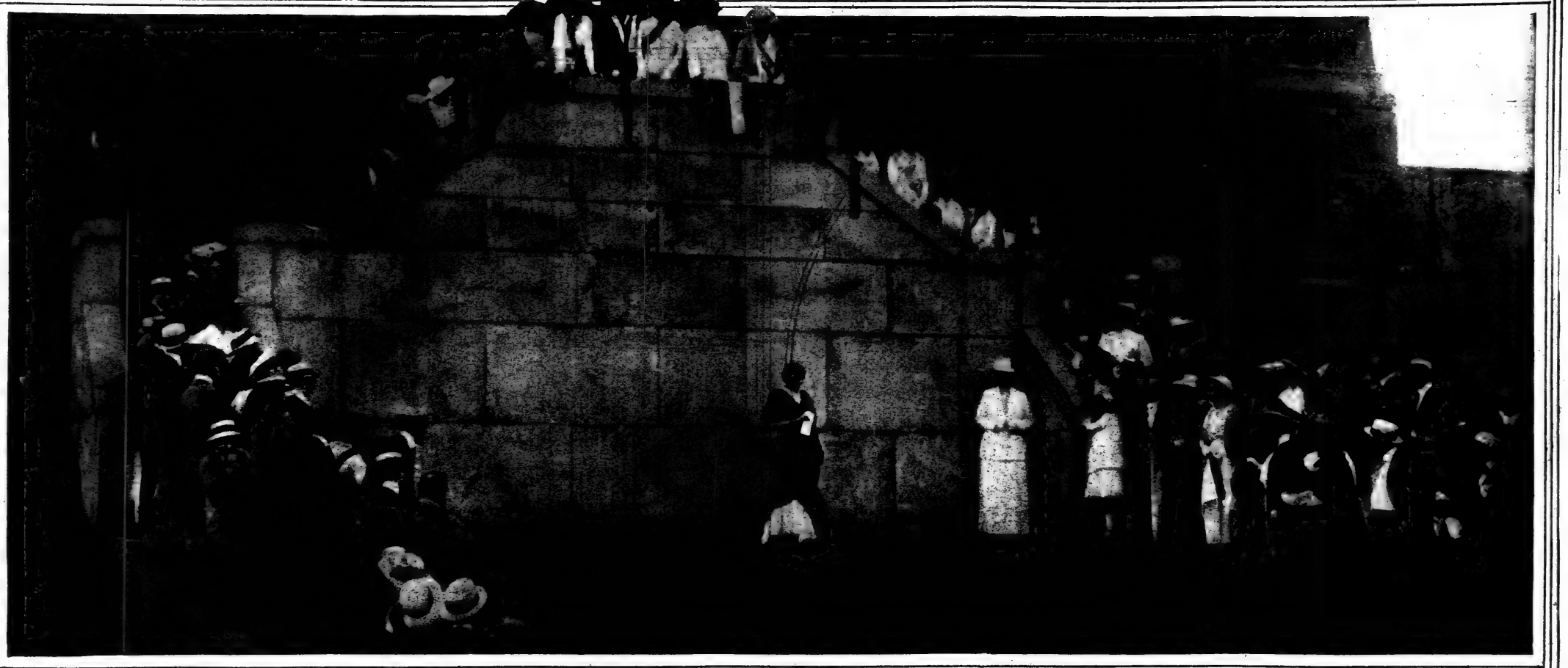
(Photo by International News Service.)

THE MORGAN HOUSE AT GLEN COVE.

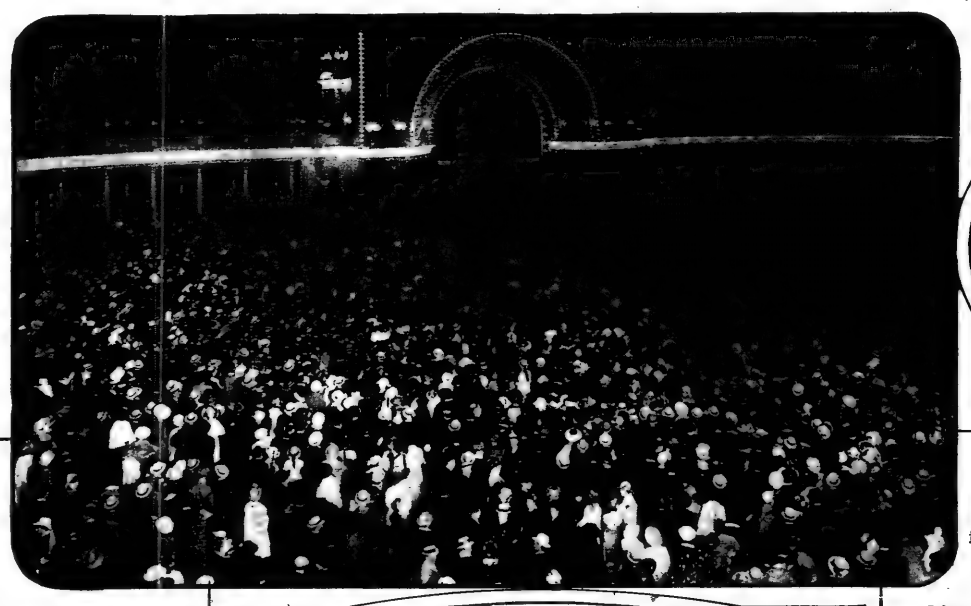


GUARDING THE PRESIDENT AT CORNISH, N. H. A TELEPHONE SYSTEM KEEPS SECRET SERVICE MEN IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WITH THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE "SUMMER WHITE HOUSE."

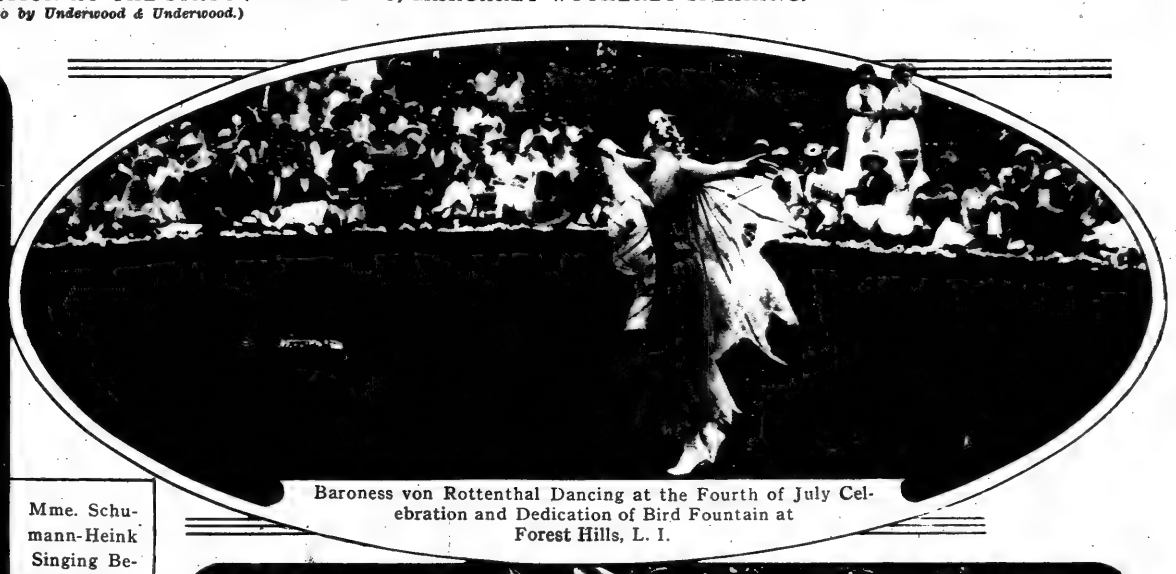
(Photo by International News Service.)



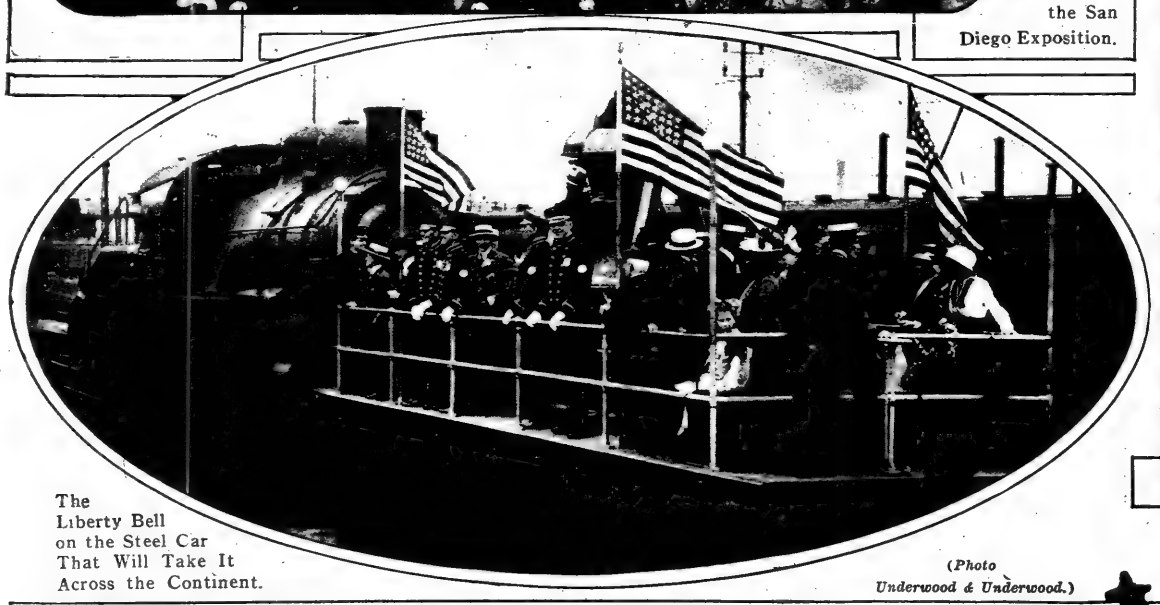
SUFFRAGETTES HOLD INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION AT THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, MARGARET WYCHERLY SPEAKING.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



Mme. Schumann-Heink Singing Before a Throng of 25,000 at the San Diego Exposition.



Baroness von Rottenthal Dancing at the Fourth of July Celebration and Dedication of Bird Fountain at Forest Hills, L. I.



The Liberty Bell on the Steel Car That Will Take It Across the Continent.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)



THE LIBERTY BELL BEING REMOVED FROM INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, ON A MOTOR TRUCK.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



FAIRY DANCE OF CHILDREN AT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S BIRTHPLACE, CALDWELL, N. J.



A. L. PIERSON, JR., of Montclair, Winner of the Second Eight.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT EARTH-QUAKE IN CALIFORNIA. JUNE 22nd.





WHAT IS LEFT OF A BUSY CORNER IN EL CENTRO.

THE RUINS OF THE CITY MARKET IN EL CENTRO AFTER THE SHOCK.
(Photos © by International News Service.)



FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD JOSEPH McMAHON OF SLEEPY HOLLOW, YOUNGEST PLAYER IN THE TOURNEY, WINNER OF THE 18TH HOLE HANDICAP.
(Photos by Levick.)



Winner of the Junior Metropolitan Golf at Garden City, Philip Van Gilder Carter of Nassau.



SIGNING THE TREATY WHICH AVERTED A CHINO-JAPANESE WAR, ON MAY 25TH, 1915, AT PEKING.

At the left of the table, in the middle: H. E. Lou Tsen-Tsiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs; on his right, the Hon. Tsao Jou-Ling, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; and on his left, Mr. Sze Lu-Piau, Secretary. At the right of the table are, in the middle, H. E. Hioki Eki, the Japanese Minister; on his right, the Hon. Yukicki Obata, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation; and on his left, Mr. Toru Takao, Third Secretary of that Legation.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



THE FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT WARNEFORD, WHO WON THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR DESTROYING A ZEPPELIN AFTER AN EXCITING AIR DUEL AND WHO LATER LOST HIS LIFE IN HIS AEROPLANE.
(Photo by American Press Assn.)



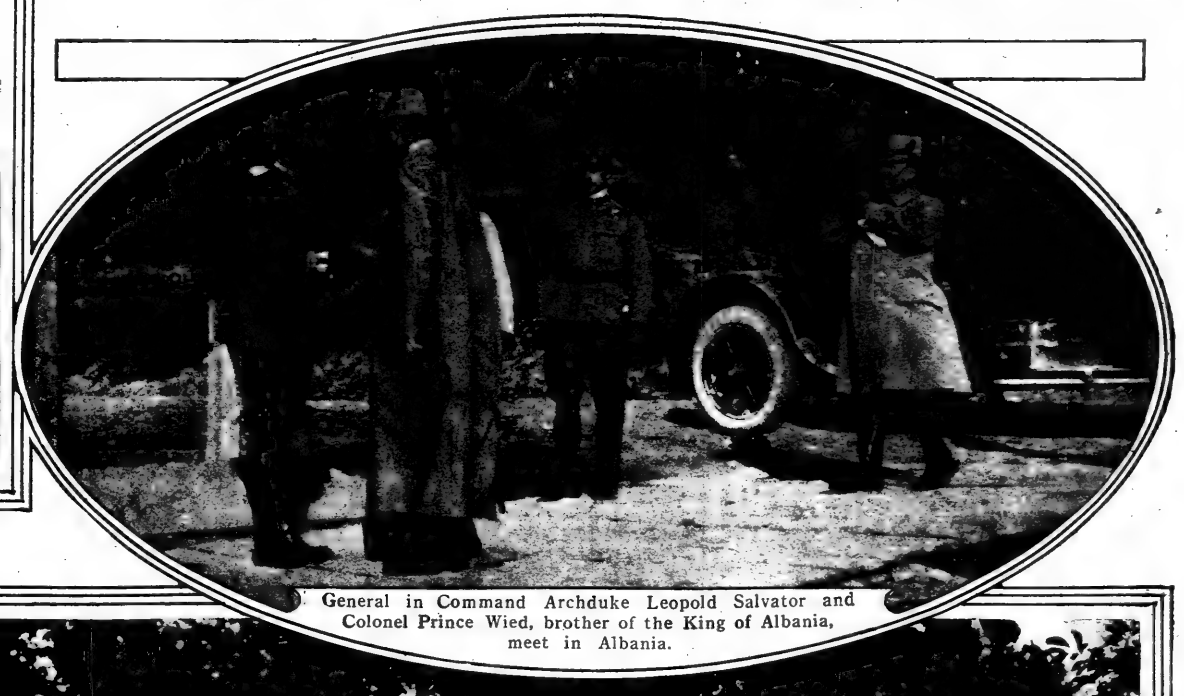
General Sir Ian Hamilton and two of the Staff on the bridge of H. M. S. Triumph in the Dardanelles.



SOLDIERS ARE BEING LENT TO HELP IN THE HAYMAKING IN ENGLAND OWING TO THE SHORTAGE OF HELP.



HOISTING THE UNION JACK AT KURNA, WITH AN INDIAN REGIMENT AS A GUARD OF HONOR. A SMALL TURKISH GUN AT THE LEFT.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



General in Command Archduke Leopold Salvator and Colonel Prince Wied, brother of the King of Albania, meet in Albania.



EVEN GIRLS AS WELL AS BOYS ARE BEING TRAINED FOR WAR IN FRANCE. AN EXHIBITION BY THE FRENCH SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PREPARATION AT TUILERIES.
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)



DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL PALACE, ROME,
Upon Receipt of the News of an Italian Victory. The King and Queen of Italy, the Royal Children and the Duke of Genoa and Family Are on the Balcony Above the Doorway of the Palace, at the Left of the Center of the Photograph.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



Son and Grandsons of the Great Italian Patriot, General Ricciotti Garibaldi and His Sons, Peppino, Ezio, Santi and Menotti, Leaving Military Headquarters Just After Volunteering.
(Photo by Medem.)



For the First Time Since 1871, Massevaux, in Alsace, Celebrated the Corpus Christi Fete Under French Rule.
The Town Has Become French Again. French and Alsatian Flags Are Seen Everywhere. This Procession, a Mile Long, Was Led by French Military and Civil Authorities.

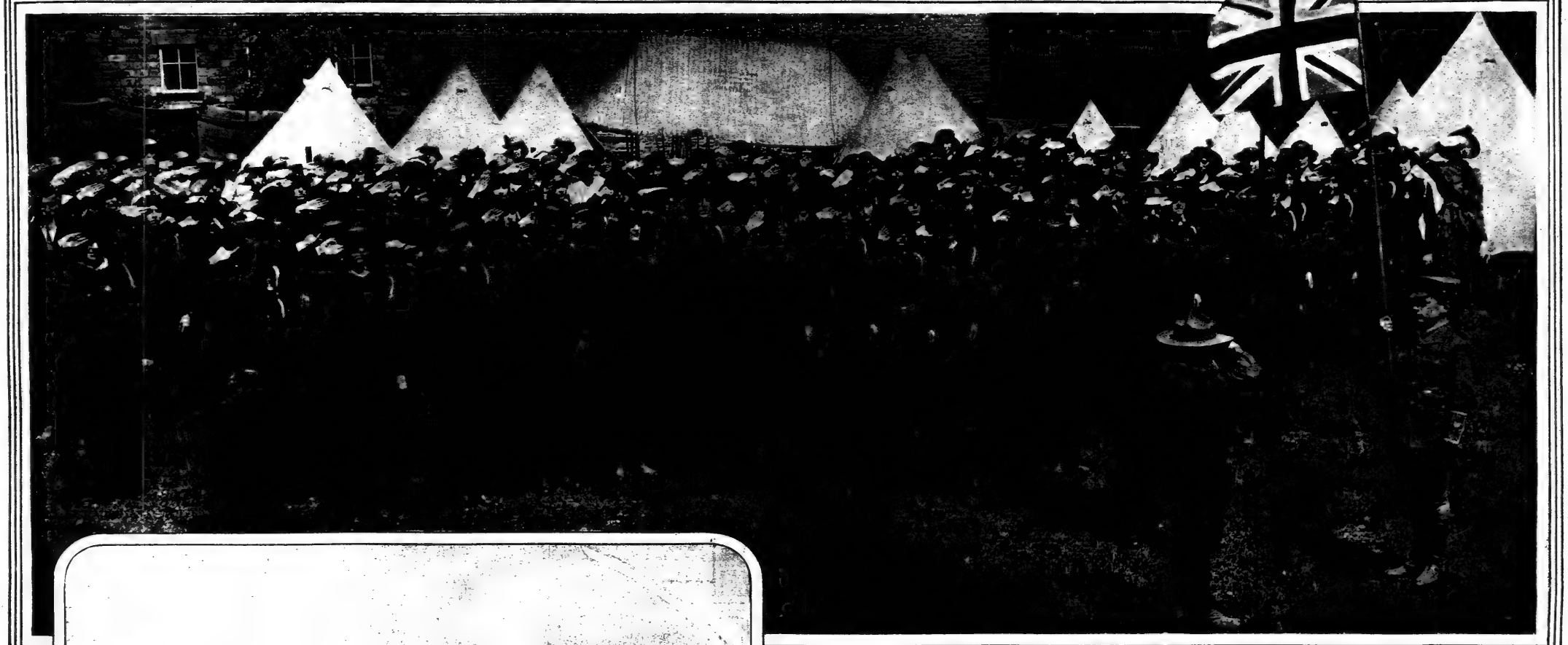


An Innovation in Orthodox Turkey. Veiled Women in Constantinople Collect Money for Needy Families of Soldiers.



AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS PLAYING NINEPINS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

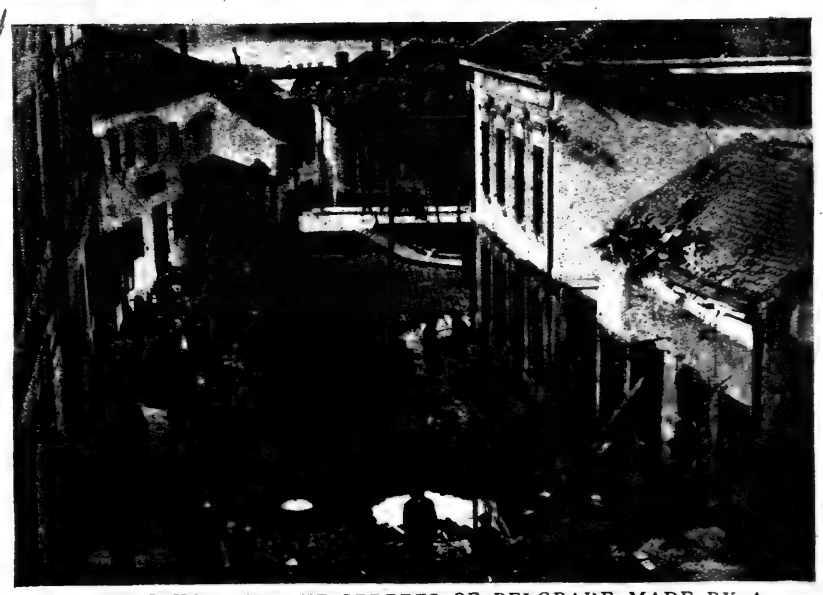
RUSSIAN PRISONERS RESTING IN THE SNOW AFTER A DECISIVE BATTLE WITH AUSTRIANS IN THE CARPATHIANS.



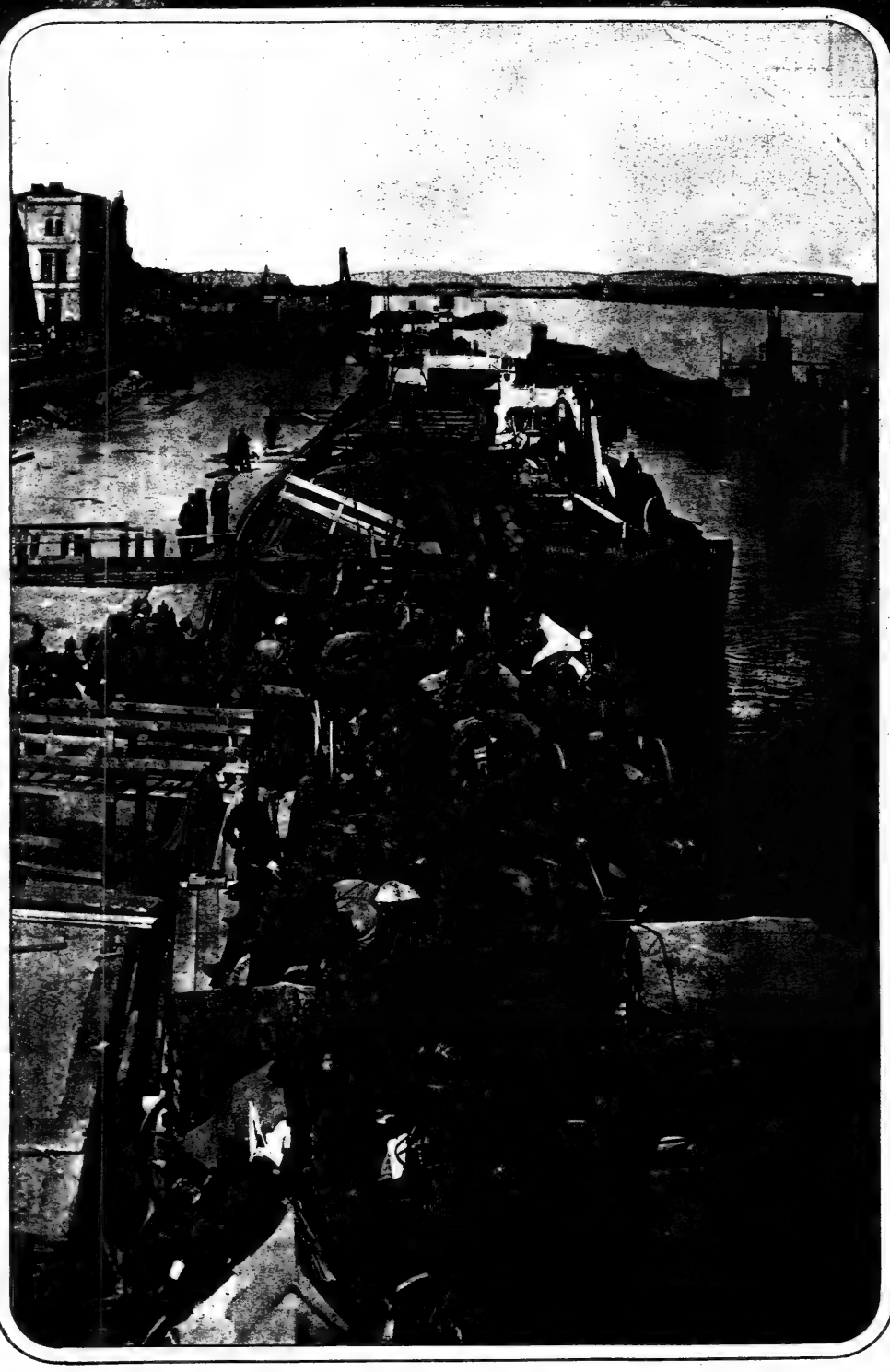
WOMEN OF MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND STOCKPORT, ENGLAND, IN CAMP UNDER MILITARY CONDITIONS. THEY ARE PART OF THE WOMEN'S DEFENSE CORPS.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)



THE FAMOUS FONOGORIJSKI REGIMENT IN ADVANCED TRENCHES "SOMEWHERE ALONG THE POLISH FRONT." These Fighters Are the Pride of Russia and Have Participated in Thirty-four Battles Since the Outbreak of the War.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



A SHELL HOLE IN THE STREETS OF BELGRADE MADE BY A 12-INCH GRENADE. The Shell Cut Off the Water Supply of the City for Three Days.



On the River Memel, the Most Northerly River of Germany, Large Schooners Are Used to Transport Ammunition and Fresh Troops to Russia.

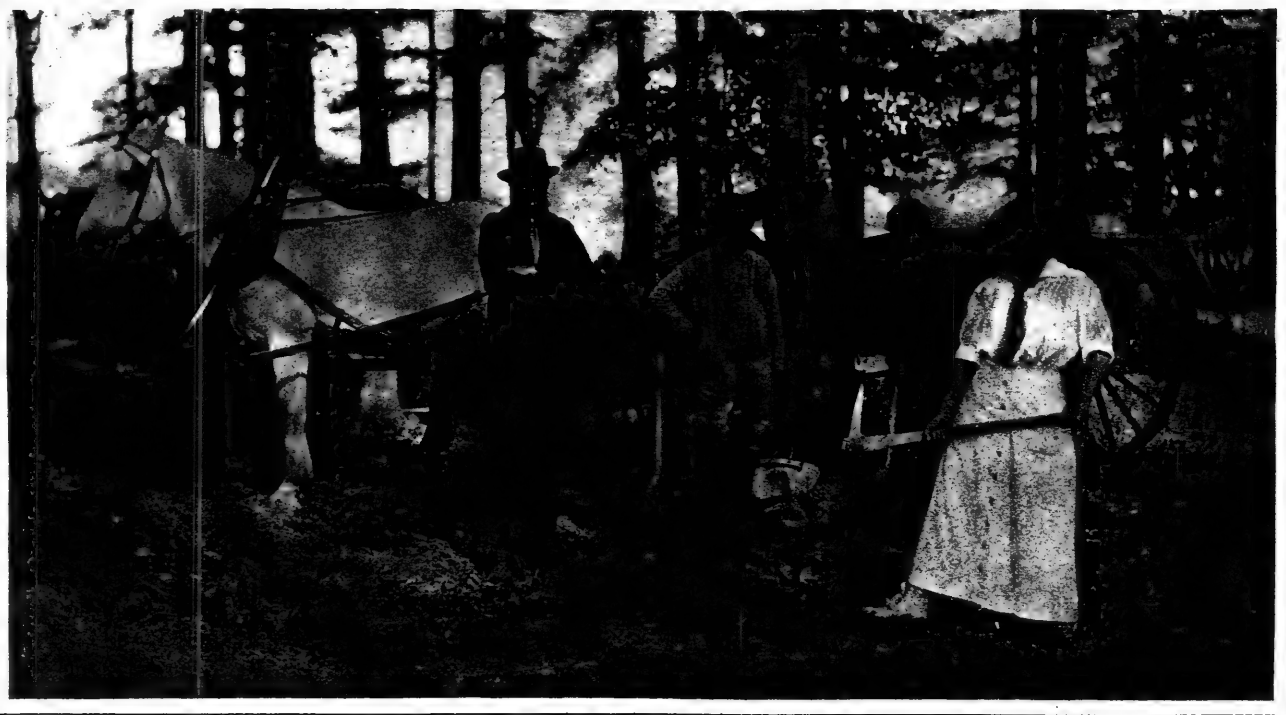
(Photo from Edwin Levick.)



A FOREST IN GALICIA FULL OF GERMAN SOLDIERS, JAMMED THICK AS PEAS IN A POD.
(© by Newspaper Enterprise Assn., from Press Illustrating Co.)



BRITISH SOLDIERS WITH SERBIANS IN THE TRENCHES.
(Photos © International News Service.)

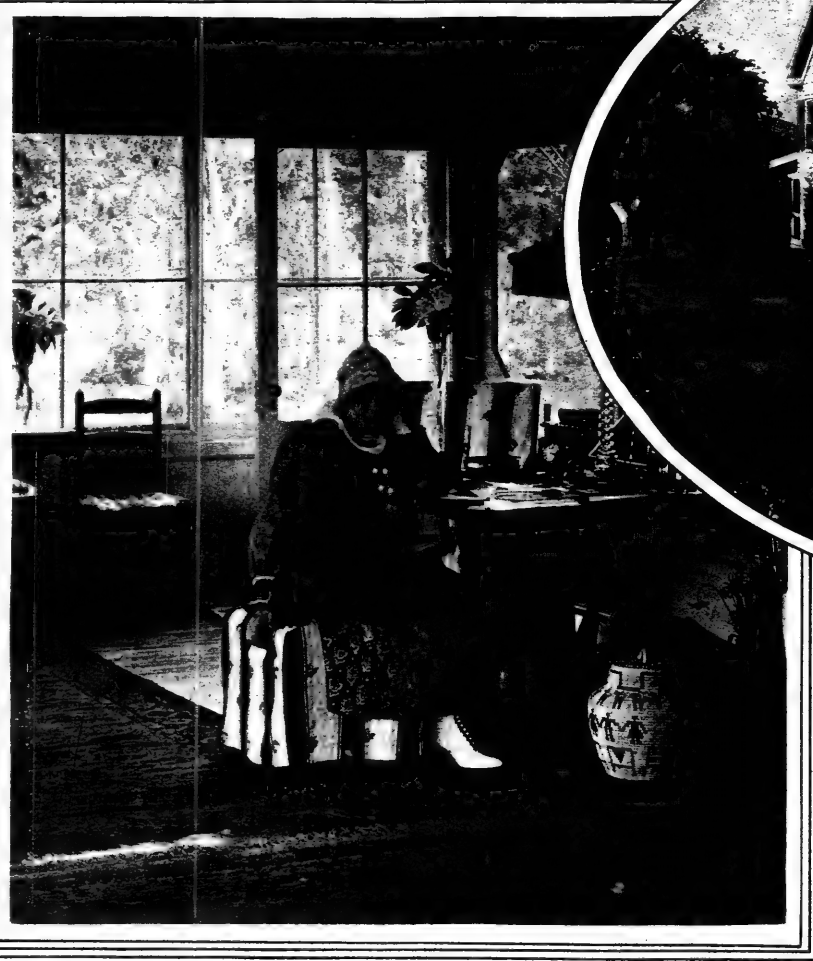


MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD STARTS HER NEW HOME.
The Famous Prima Donna Is Going to Build at Bridgeton, in the Maine Woods, and the Picture Shows Her Breaking Ground for It Herself, an Old World Custom in a New Land.

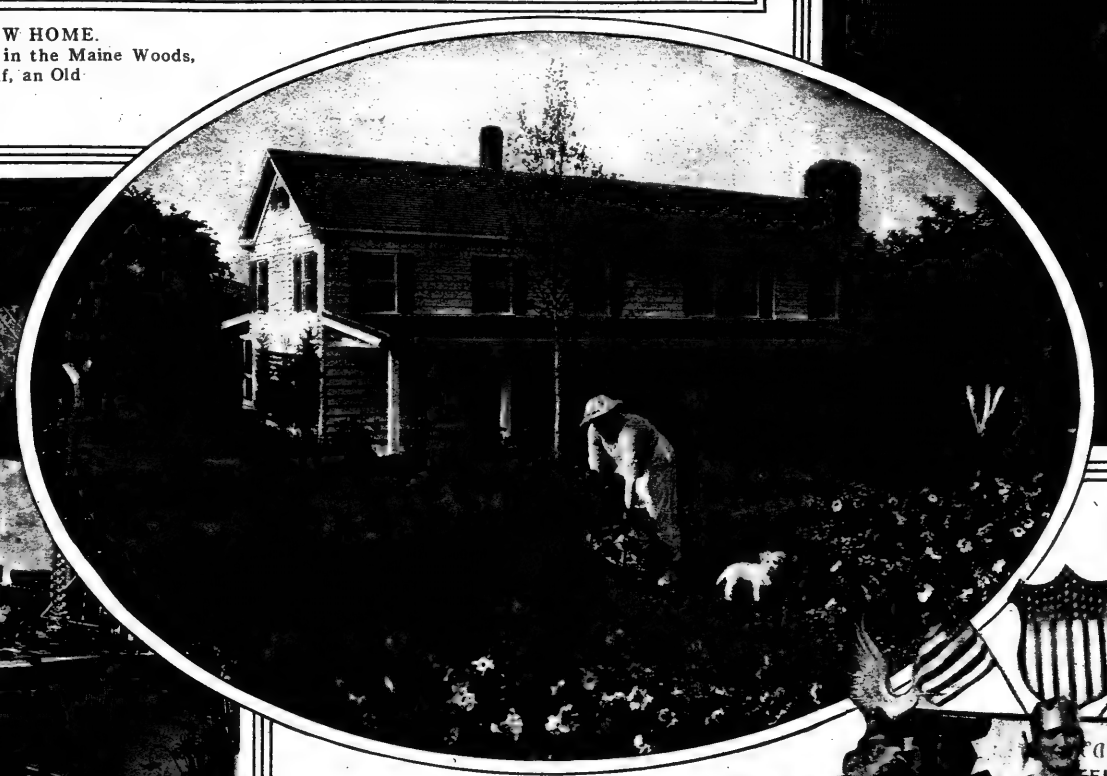


MME. GADSKI, the Noted Soprano, at Her Summer Home at Bay Shore, L. I.

(Photo from George Grantham Bain.)



A CORNER OF THE BIG PIAZZA AT DREAM LAKE.



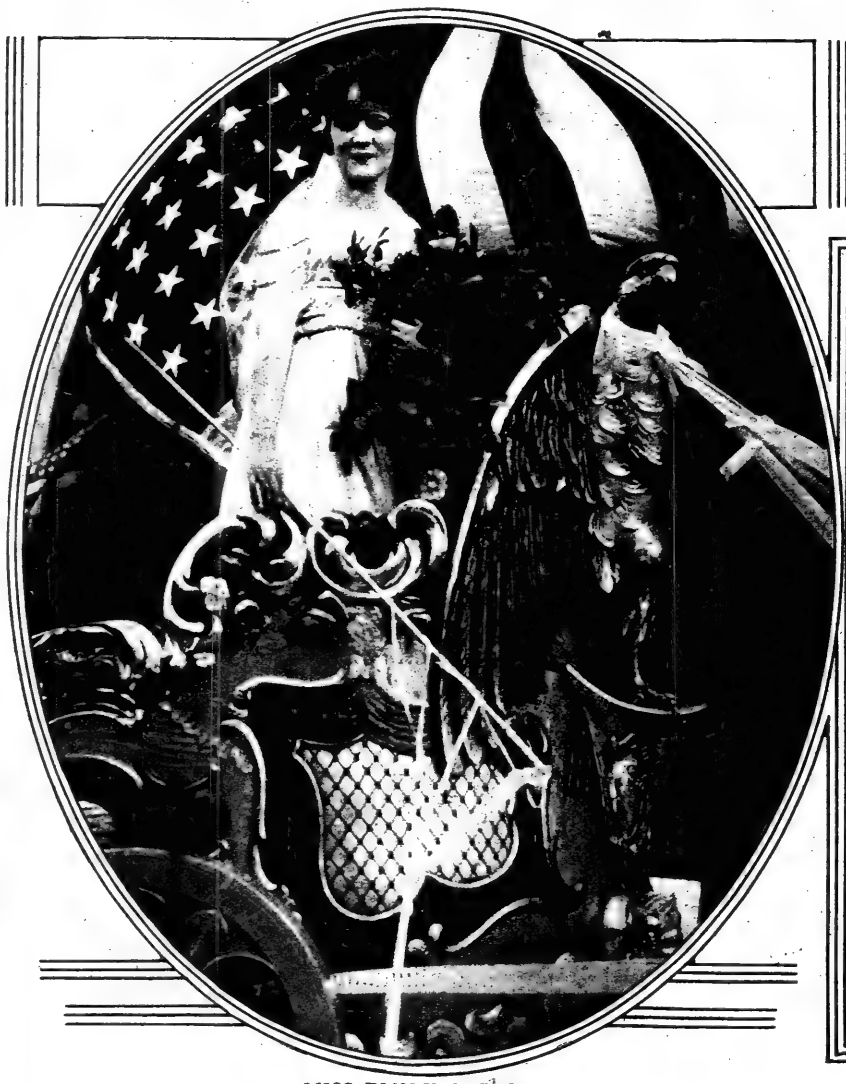
DREAM LAKE, THE OSSINING HOME OF MISS MARGARET ILLINGTON.

Miss Illington, who in private life is Mrs. Edward Bowes, in the garden of her new home.

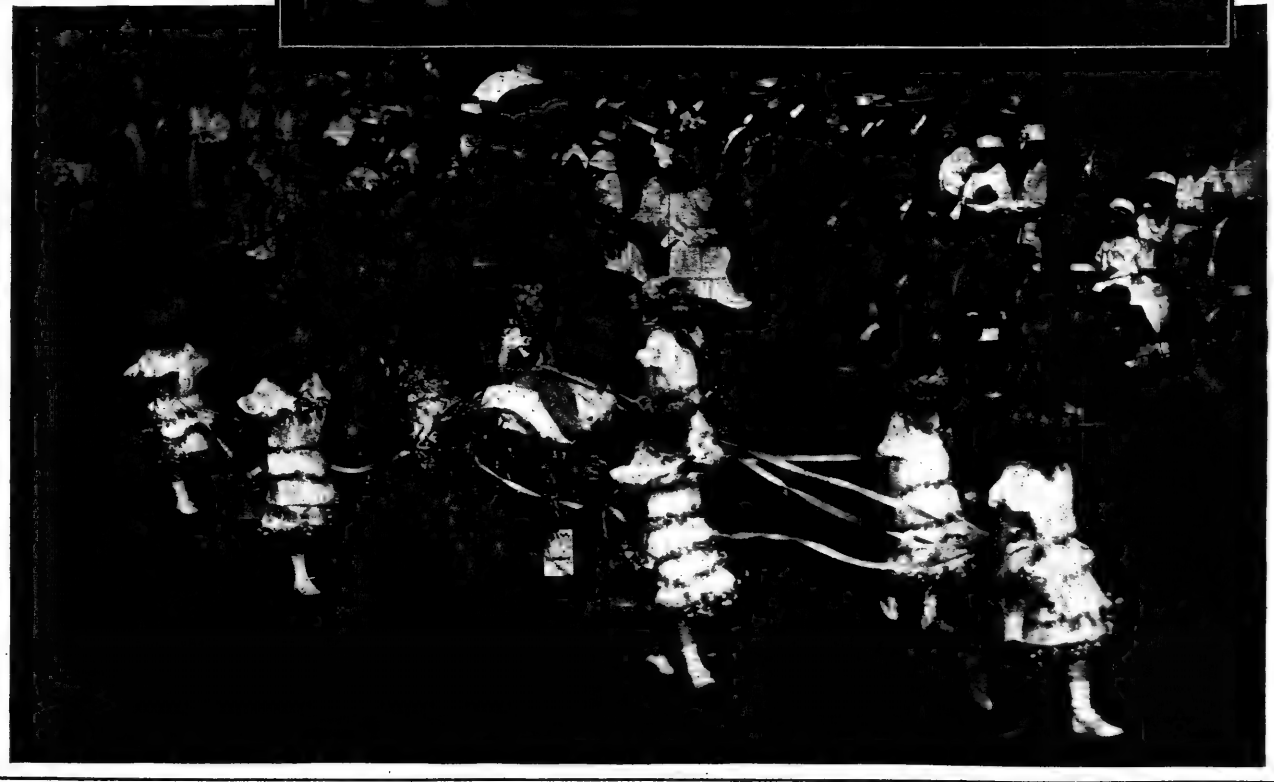
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia at the Atlantic City Carnival.



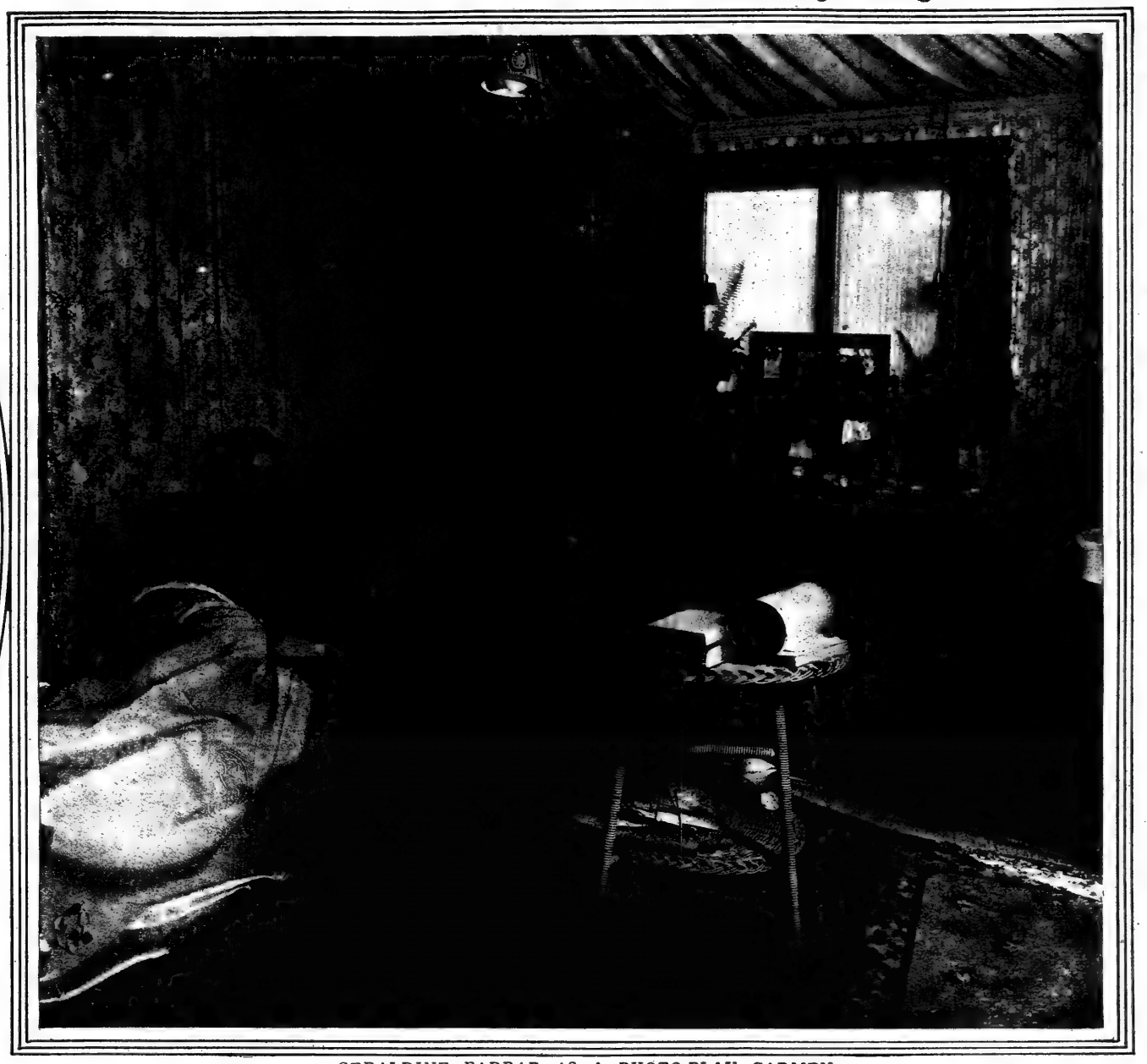
MISS EMILY CARLIN
Driving a Roman Chariot in the Carnival.



THIS "BRIDAL FLOAT" WAS ONE OF THE ATTRACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE BIG JERSEY COAST EVENT.



TEACHING MISS GERALDINE FARRAR TO ACT IN THE "MOVIES."
Left to Right—Cecil B. De Mille, Director General; Miss Farrar and Jesse L. Lasky.



GERALDINE FARRAR AS A PHOTO-PLAY CARMEN.
(From Lasky Studios.)

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Think of your family eating this smudge, in their food, for twelve months in the year! Think of meat, butter, fruit, puddings, soggy with impure moisture!

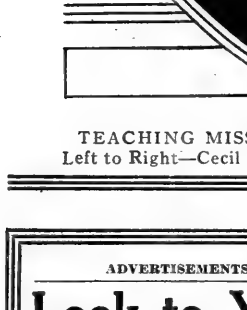
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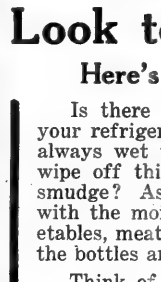


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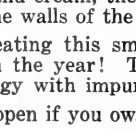
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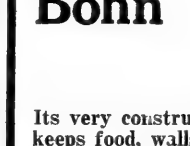
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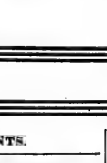
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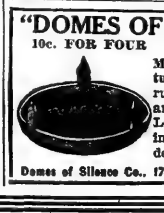


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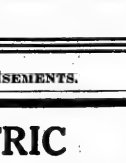
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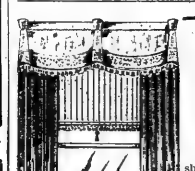
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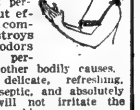
It



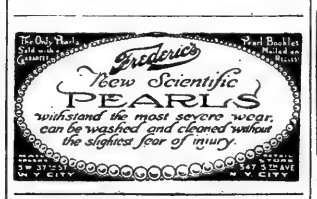
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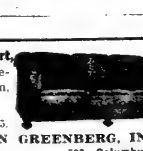
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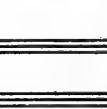
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Monday local showers; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,987. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915.—94 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

D. LEROY DRESSER, ONCE RICH BANKER, COMMITS SUICIDE

Brother of Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown Shoots Himself.

ALONE IN FRATERNITY HOUSE

Married Seven Months Ago, After Being Divorced, and Was in Financial Straits.

ONCE DEALT IN MILLIONS

Prominent in Shipbuilding Trust, the Collapse of Which Ruined Him.

Daniel LeRoy Dresser, whose rise and fall in finance was one of the greatest sensations of the banking history of the first decade of the century, shot and killed himself late yesterday afternoon in the library of the Delta Psi Fraternity rooms in St. Anthony's Hall, 434 Riverside Drive, near 116th Street. Mr. Dresser was a brother of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport, whose son, John Nicholas Brown, 2d, was long known as "the richest boy in the world."

Mr. Dresser was President of the Trust Company of the Republic which failed in 1903, when he lost most of his fortune. At the time he was President of the Merchants' Association and of the silk commission house of Dresser & Co. He was also a prominent figure in the United States Ship Building Company fiasco.

When C. W. Gould, attorney for Mr. Dresser, reached his home at 114 West Seventy-ninth Street at 6 o'clock last night he found awaiting him a registered letter from Mr. Dresser which had been mailed early in the afternoon. In it Mr. Dresser wrote:

"The nervous strain has become so great that I can bear it no longer."

Mr. Gould sped in a taxicab to St. Anthony's Hall, where Mr. Dresser had been staying, and found the door locked. A few moments later William Bainbridge, the steward, reached the house, and the two found Mr. Dresser's body in the library, on the third floor. By his side was a 38-calibre revolver, a bullet from which had torn a hole in his right temple.

Planning Home for Second Wife.

On Dec. 22 of last year Mr. Dresser was married for the second time to Mrs. Marcia Walther Baldwin of Brooklyn, in Albany. She was an actress and pianist, a sister of Mrs. Albert Sterner, wife of the artist. They had gone to Newport after the honeymoon and about a month ago came to New York to prepare a home. Mrs. Dresser went to stay with her mother in Brooklyn and Mr. Dresser stayed at the Delta Psi Fraternity house, being a member of the fraternity when he attended Columbia. They had been out several days this week searching for an apartment.

Mr. Dresser left the fraternity house early yesterday morning and went to the New York Yacht Club, where he formerly made his home. Friends who talked with him said he then appeared in the best of spirits. He returned to the fraternity house about noon. The steward said that when he went into the library at 3 o'clock he found Mr. Dresser seated, reading a magazine.

"Is there anything I can do for you, sir?" he asked. "I am going out."

"How long will you be gone," Mr. Dresser asked.

"Several hours," was the reply.

"No, I want nothing."

Bainbridge said that when he left Mr. Dresser was the only person in the house, as very few members stay there in the Summer, they being mostly students at Columbia University. It was when Bainbridge returned that he found Mr. Gould awaiting him and they found Mr. Dresser's body.

Dr. Warren S. Bickman, 440 Riverside Drive, was called, and said Mr. Dresser had been dead about an hour.

Failed to Get Financial Backing.

Mr. Dresser's first wife, Mrs. Emma L. Burnham Dresser, obtained a divorce from him in South Dakota in 1908. She has since made her home in New York with a Summer place at Babylon, L. I. She said over the telephone last night that she had not seen her former husband for three years, but that from mutual friends she had learned that he had been trying for the past year to finance a company for the manufacture of a steam generator he had patented, but that he had been unable to interest the rich men whose favor he sought. She said she believed worry over this had probably cause the nervous strain to which he referred in his letter to Mr. Gould.

Mr. Gould, who was a close friend of Mr. Dresser, said last night that there had been no disagreement with the second wife and that she had been staying with her parents only until they could find an apartment that suited her. He said that Mr. Dresser's finances had been gradually getting in a worse condition since his failure twelve years ago, and that it was probable he was finding himself unable to maintain the standard of living to which he had been accustomed.

Although the body was found shortly after 6 o'clock the death was not reported to the police until 8:45 o'clock and to the Coroner at 9. Coroner Feinberg went to the house and pronounced the death a clear case of suicide. No letters were found on the body or in the fraternity house.

Mr. Dresser was 52 years old. Mr. Gould said he had been under a physician's care for nervous trouble during the past four year.

Many Rich Connections.

By blood and by marriage Mr. Dresser was connected with many of New York's prominent families. His four sisters are Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt of Biltmore,

Continued on Page 12.

ENGLISHMEN AGAIN ASK WHAT WE'LL DO

German Note Is Subject of General Discussion—Claims Called Impudent.

LONDON, July 10.—The German reply to the American note, a summary of which appears in the London afternoon papers, is the subject of general discussion throughout England, and again the question is asked: "What Will America Do?"

The views held here are indicated in the newspaper headings, which describe the reply as "an amazing offer," "impudent claims," "a hypocritical reply."

The text of the German reply, which was received in London through New York, is published in the Sunday morning papers, most of which treat it as the most important news of the day.

POPE'S PEACE PRAYER SENT TO BAVARIANS

Message Expresses Hope That Evils of War May Take a Turn for the Better.

MUNICH, July 10, (via London.)—An epistle sent by Pope Benedict to Cardinal Francis von Bettinger, the Archbishop of Munich, and to the Bavarian Bishops, was published today in the diocesan papers. The Pontiff prays that "God may grant that the evils of this bitter war may take a turn for the better."

The Pope cherishes the hope that God will be "moved through the joint prayers of the faithful to fulfill the fervent plea of all and that He will grant the blessings of a craved-for peace under which Europe's troubled people may long prosper."

GERMANS' SURRENDER TO BOTHA COMPLETE

Property of Protectorate Government and All War Materials to be Transferred.

PRETORIA, July 10.—The supplementary terms of surrender signed by Dr. Seitz, the Imperial Governor of German Southwest Africa, provide for the transfer to the Union of South Africa of the entire property of the Protectorate Government as well as all war material and all the military forces.

The choice of abode of the German officers on parole is subject to the concurrence of the Union of South Africa Government.

LONDON, July 10.—A Cape Town dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Lord Kitchener, cabling to General Botha his congratulations for his "masterly conduct of the campaign and brilliant victory," adds:

"We shall warmly welcome you South Africans who can come over to join us."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The Daily Chronicle says in an editorial article:

"General Botha has placed the British Empire under many obligations to himself by his conduct as a statesman and his talent as a soldier. Since the outbreak of this war he has killed racialism in South Africa and has established the new Union on a firm and enduring foundation.

"Fifteen years ago Botha was fighting valiantly against the British Empire. In the present year of grace he has fought valiantly for it. This miraculous transformation of a great foe into a greater friend is the blessed fruit of a noble act of reconciling statesmanship. Once more it is proved that loyalty is the child of freedom, that freedom is the antiseptic of empire.

"We trusted the Boers. Nobly have they repaid our trust."

WILSON'S AUTO HIT BY ANOTHER MACHINE

White House Party Escape Injury in New Hampshire Accident—Other Machine Damaged.

CORNISH, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson was in an automobile accident near Newport tonight with members of his family, but no one was injured.

When his machine stopped to avoid frightening a horse, a small automobile bumped into the White House car from behind, breaking the front lights on the small automobile.

The President and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, were shaken up by the collision. An automobile carrying Secret Service men, which was a short distance behind, came quickly to the scene. The Secret Service men jumped out to see what was wrong, and son learned that the President's party had suffered no serious injury.

The President's ride took him for more than seventy-five miles by Lake Sunapee. During the trip the automobile chased two small deer for 300 or 400 yards, while their mother watched the proceedings from a nearby field. The deer, both wild, were in the road when the Presidential automobile approached. They became frightened and ran along in front of the car. The President and members of his party were greatly amused, and leaned far out to watch the chase. When the automobile got too close the deer left the road and disappeared in a forest.

BABY IN AUTO CRASH UNHURT

Hurled from Car, He Escapes, but Father Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 10.—William Partridge and his wife of 21 Boyd Street, Kearney, escaped with slight injuries in what might have proved a bad smash this afternoon, when their automobile was thrown clear of the roadway in a collision with an automobile owned by Frederick W. Dillon of 682 Elm Street, Arlington.

At the corner of Highland and Quincey Avenues, where there is a high growth of shrubbery, the Dillon automobile crashed into the back of the Partridge motor while both were running at full speed. Mr. and Mrs. Partridge were thrown clear of the machine, which turned over, but their son, William, one year old, landed between the two motors and was later pulled out unscratched. Under the back seat their three-year-old son, Harry, was found uninjured. Mrs. Partridge was cut by flying glass, and Mr. Partridge's collar bone was broken. Dillon and his daughter escaped without a scratch.

FIRE BOMBS PUT ON ALLIES' SHIPS BY A RING HERE

Incendiary Plot Is Exposed by Finding of Four Aboard the Kirkoswald.

LEADERS SAID TO BE KNOWN

Secret Service Agents, Aided by Others, Find Bargemen Were Their Tools.

ARRESTS NOW IMPENDING

Campaign of Terrorism Designed to Intimidate Seamen—Evidence on Several Vessels.

On the return here yesterday of the steamship Kirkoswald from Marseilles it was disclosed that four fire bombs had been discovered in her cargo of sugar, and that the bombs found aboard the Bankdale, the Devon City, the Lord Erne and the Cressington Court, which had loaded at this port for destinations in France, had been of similar sort.

These bombs were not, as at first supposed, of dynamite, but of highly inflammable chemicals intended to burst into flame in the heat of the steamships' holds. That they failed of their purpose, alone occasioned a discovery of the new weapons, for had they become ignited, they, as well as the cargoes, would have been consumed and no trace of them would have been left.

The fact that their manufacture makes them entirely self-consuming renewed yesterday the suspicion that the fire aboard La Touraine in mid-ocean some months ago was not due, as had been decided, to spontaneous combustion among closely packed bales of uniforms.

Secret Service at Work.

Though made public only yesterday, the attempt on the cargo of the Kirkoswald had been known privately here since June 18, the day following the discovery of the bombs in Marseilles, France. Since then the United States Secret Service, with the co-operation of a score or more of private detectives, has worked steadily, though covertly, to discover the agency in charge of this campaign to supplement the German Government's submarine warfare.

On the authority of a steamship man high in the councils of the investigators it can be stated now that the personnel of the organization behind this new bomb planting practically has been determined; that the identity of the men who actually placed the bombs aboard the Kirkoswald has been learned, and that arrests are likely at any moment.

The same authority declared that the investigation had disclosed that the Fire Committee, to call it such, is perfectly organized and possessed of such financial resources as to preclude the idea that men of the stamp of Erich Muenter, the mad assassin and dynamiter, had any share in its operations.

Such as he, it was declared, served not even as agents of the committee, the actual instruments in the bomb placing being selected from men whose daily calling gave them opportunity to conceal the infernal machines in outgoing cargoes.

Two Bargemen Guilty.

In the case of the Kirkoswald, the guilt of placing the bombs has been laid at the door of two bargemen employed in transporting the sacks of sugar from the American Refinery Company's plant in Brooklyn to the Kirkoswald, which prior to her departure from this port on May 2 last lay at the Fabre Line pier at Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn.

The centring of suspicion on these men followed only after an exhaustive investigation of the character and habits of every man who had so much as touched a hand to the cargo from the moment it left the refinery. This was made possible by the employment of detectives immediately on word from Marseilles of the discovery of the bombs and by the fact that the payrolls of the Kirkoswald had been kept.

"We are confident that no 'long-shoreman had a hand in the affair," said D. E. H. Jones, general manager of the Fabre Line, yesterday. "We put detectives on the case at once and they have thoroughly investigated everyone.

"Paul Faguet, general manager of the French Line, to which the Bankdale was leased, has employed other detectives, and his men have reached the same conclusion as our own—that the bomb planting has been conceived and directed by a group, the identity of whose members would make startling reading could it be made public. There is no doubt in our minds that all the bombs were placed at the direction of this same group, and that the placing of other bombs had been prepared for, so that vessels carrying munitions of war might lose their cargoes even were they fortunate enough to win through the submarine field."

Plot to Terrify Seamen.

"Even the failure of the bombs to explode," declared one shipping man, "cannot be considered complete failure for the bomb planters, for, in our opinion, their scheme is designed as much to terrify seamen of merchant ships as to destroy cargoes. Could they prevent the ships' departure from this country their success would be as complete as though they destroyed the vessels at sea."

The bombs found on all the ships were similar and were small cylinders, apparently of zinc, about four inches long by one and one-half in diameter. They resembled shot gun cartridges, and at what would thus be the base were a screw cap and a small tap, apparently for the introduction of inflammable chemicals.

The other end was sealed with soft white wax highly impregnated with some strong acid which burned the flesh. An-

Continued on Page 2.

Three More Ships Sunk By German Submarines

LONDON, July 10.—The steamship Clio (presumably Italian) and the Norwegian steamer Nordaas were torpedoed and sunk today by German submarines.

The members of the crew of the Clio were saved and landed at Liverpool. A boat containing the crew of the Nordaas was towed twenty-five miles by a German submarine.

The British steamship Ellesmere was shelled and then torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Cornish coast. The crew of twenty-one men, with the exception of the Norwegian fireman, who was killed by a shell, was saved.

The Ellesmere was of 1,170 tons gross burden and was built in 1906 at Port Glasgow. She was 244 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 16 feet deep. She was owned by the Watson Steamship Company, Limited, of Manchester.

CARRANZA AGAIN TAKES MEXICO CITY

Gen. Gonzales Fights His Way Into Capital and Occupies the National Palace.

FOOD RUSHED TO PEOPLE

Train Service from Vera Cruz Announced for Today—Villa Defeats Army in Central Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 10.—It is officially announced that General Gonzales of the Carranza Army entered Mexico City this afternoon after heavy fighting. He reports that 3,500 of the Zapatista defending forces were killed.

General Gonzales also expected to occupy the National Palace this evening.

Four cannon and a number of prisoners were captured.

Train service is ordered resumed tomorrow and trains of food supplies are being rushed to the city.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Lansing received a message today from Special Agent John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz, reporting that the Carranza troops, commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, had completely surrounded and invested Mexico City, and that General Gonzales had established his headquarters at Guadelupe, a suburb.

The Villa agency here has received additional details of the battle, in which, it is claimed by General Villa, he defeated the Obregon forces at Aguascalientes. According to this dispatch General Martin Triana, who led the Carranzista attack, was killed. The message said the Carranza forces were driven to San Bartolo and points beyond, leaving behind many dead and wounded, large numbers of horses, and much war material, and added:

"The enemy is without food and water. Our column operating in the rear of the enemy has occupied Irapuato and other cities in that neighborhood.

"Prisoners taken bring the news that General Obregon is not with his troops, and that the condition of the enemy is such that this battle is expected to be their last effort."

EL PASO, July 10.—Colonel Rul, Villa's Chief of Staff, reported today that the Carranza forces were driven back on Friday in what he characterized as a rout, from Aguascalientes.

The field south is reported by Villa's staff officer to be covered with dead and wounded, and back of Villa's lines he said, many prisoners were held. The main body of the retreating force, according to Rul, is making its way eastward toward San Luis Potosi. The line of communication to the south is said to be cut, and several of Carranza's trains have been captured. In Villa's camp General Benjamin Hill is believed to be in command of Carranza's forces.

The report from Villa's headquarters indicated that the soldiers of Carranza had had insufficient food for days, and that in the pockets of prisoners taken were squash seeds and bits of cactus on which they had been subsisting for days.

SEE HUERTA-DIAZ PLOT.

Officials Hear of Expedition to Mexico from New Orleans Base.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Officials of the State and Justice Department conferred today over the cases of General Huerta and General Felix Diaz. They said there were no developments.

The Department of Justice view is that the Mexican expedition accredited to Diaz is on a larger scale than generally understood and that the rendezvous is at New Orleans. Officials believe ships are being arranged for with a view to co-operation with General Huerta. The subject is under investigation.

Secretary Daniels said no naval vessels had been ordered to intercept any ships in connection with the Diaz expedition.

The War Department announced today that it had no present intention of increasing the force of Federal soldiers on the Mexican border. Governor Ferguson of Texas had asked for more troops in Texas because of lack of adequate protection against lawlessness.

AMERICAN DRIVEN OUT.

Rancher in Mexico Robbed and Threatened with Death.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 10.—Fred Dow, an American rancher of Mayo River Valley of Sonora, made complaint today concerning brutal treatment accorded to him and his family by Villa soldiers operating in the vicinity of Fundacion. Dow said that he had been robbed of everything, that his crops had been burned, and that he, his wife, daughter of a wealthy Mexican, and their three children had been thrown into jail.

They were released ten days ago with the warning, Dow declared, that if they ever returned they would be killed. Ramon Saldido, Dow's father-in-law, was a partner of the brother of General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza leader. Dow believes this act prompted the raid on his place.

Waldo Sheldon, a former Yale man, with two other ranchers from the Yaqui River district, also arrived last night and told of how the foreigners in that region built adobe forts to defend themselves from the raiding Yaqui Indians.

Relieve Auto-intoxicatron by CARABANA Water—the natural way. 35c all druggists.—Advt.

GERMAN NOTE AMAZES WASHINGTON; EXPECT PRESIDENT TO YIELD NOTHING; BERLIN PRESS APPLAUDS THE REPLY

GERMAN PAPERS AGREED

They Hold That Von Jagow Has Taken Liberal Stand With Us.

VOICE FRIENDLY HOPES

And Insist That Real Sacrifices Have Been Made in the Proposals Presented.

THINK WE SHOULD AGREE

Humanity That Begins at Home Is Emphasized by Some Writers.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—The German answer to the United States with regard to submarine warfare has caused the most intense satisfaction among the Germans and brought vast relief to them, for the mere thought that the submarine war would be abandoned would cause widespread resentment.

The newspapers print long editorials approving the Government's stand and "conciliatory" tone.

Captain Perseus, in the Tageblatt, says:

"The opinion is reiterated in the answer that relations with America should continue to be friendly, and with this object every right thinking person will agree. Only the irresponsible pen heroes believe in mobilizing public opinion against alleged weakening tendencies, but that such outbursts are not advantageous for the negotiations is obvious. Certain circles should not lose sight of the fact that public opinion in a democratically governed country, not participating in the war, compels consideration.

"The new note makes clearer that the present course will be continued with the greatest possible consideration for American interests. It stands under the motto, 'On the way to an understanding,' without, however, failing to emphasize the firm determination that our interests must hold first place; in other words, that we cannot surrender the advantages that the use of the submarine weapon gives to the German people.

Humanity in Reality.

"Whether the proposals will receive unconditional acceptance we must wait and see, and if so, whether the safety measures will work out in practice. With good faith, of which there is no doubt, a way to an understanding can be found even here.

"The passage referring to the guaranty of America that non-contraband ships may be used by Americans deserves especial consideration. If an agreement were reached on this point it would be a notable sign that America had not merely the word 'humanity' in its mouth, as has unfortunately been occasionally asserted in ill-wishing circles, but that in a really humane deed America wished to show how awake she was to the high goal of kulture and civilization.

"We are confident that as a result of the German note a complete agreement with the views of Washington will be reached. Considerations of true humanity demand that neutrals give up all favoring of one warring side. It would be a one-sided interpretation of the principle of humanity if America were to make a renewed attempt to induce Germany to give up submarine warfare while furnishing the other side with arms and ammunition.

"Germany's only weapon of war with which she can prevent the delivery of war materials to the enemy is the submarine. The transport of war material is a military act of far greater danger than the transport of soldiers.

"We recommend this viewpoint for consideration. From this viewpoint one must be forced to admit that international law must suffer a few changes through the appearance of submarines on the scene.

"Our note illuminates these points exhaustively. We hope the American people will do justice to our Government's arguments, and that from now on all political friction will be obviated."

Says Every German Will Agree.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Every German will be able to agree unreservedly with the tone and contents of the answer which equally holds itself aloof from stubborn unwillingness to give way to American wishes as from timid consideration of the unwelcome consequences of unchanged continuation of the submarine war against England.

"The proposals mark a going to meet the Americans half way that should fully satisfy the practical needs of the Americans and which they will undoubtedly appreciate to the full. In any event, the note shows to Americans most clearly that the German Government, so far as lies in its power, is

Continued on Page 2.

President Confers by Telephone with Lansing; Silent on Note, May Settle Policy in Cornish Talk

CORNISH, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson will await the arrival here of the official text of the latest German note before definitely deciding what the position of the United States shall be, and before determining whether he will hurry back to Washington to discuss the question with members of his Cabinet.

On a conference which will be held here next week with Secretary Lansing will largely depend what Mr. Wilson will decide to do. Secretary Lansing plans to bring with him to Cornish the official text of the note, and will remain long enough to discuss the situation thoroughly.

The latest word received here tonight was that the German note would be in Washington and decoded by Monday morning. Secretary Lansing will come fully prepared to go into diplomatic precedents with the President, but Mr. Wilson himself will determine the broad outlines of the policy to be pursued.

There is a possibility that the President and Mr. Lansing will be able to determine fully upon the course of the United States during their conference here, and that the President will not feel it necessary to return to Washington immediately. At any rate, it was said tonight, it was improbable that he would return in time for the Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

The President, in the quiet seclusion of his study at Harlakenden House today, read the unofficial text of the German note contained in the morning papers, but it was given out that he would not indicate in any way the manner in which the note had impressed him until he had read the official text. He was in communication during the day with Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty, and received their informal views of the situation, but it was indicated tonight that he was keeping his mind open on the entire question.

While it was generally accepted here that the note was unsatisfactory to the United States Government, the President himself would not even intimate that this was his opinion.

LANSING GOING TO CORNISH

Wilson Directs Him to Come and Bring the German Note.

CAPITAL TAKES GRAVE VIEW

Situation Regarded as Being Deadlocked—Whole Document Unsatisfactory.

NEUTRALS LOOK TO US

Diplomats Anxious to Know What Course We Will Take —All Rests with Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Official Washington takes a grave view of the situation produced by Germany's refusal to meet the demands of the United States growing out of the submarine warfare and the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 Americans.

Upon President Wilson rests the burden of deciding the policy which the United States is to follow. It was stated at the White House after telephone conversations with the President at Cornish, N. H., that he was quietly and carefully considering the situation, and the country may expect him to act with "deliberation as well as firmness" when he has examined all phases of the problem.

Secretary Lansing withheld comment. As soon as the complete official text of the German reply arrives, which will be tomorrow, he will begin a careful study of it, and on Monday or Tuesday will go to Cornish for a conference with the President. The President will then return to lay before the Cabinet the course upon which he may have determined.

Officials today could not predict with certainty what action the United States would take. Some of those familiar with the President's point of view and with the details of the present situation, however, pointed out that there seemed to be only one course open with dignity and honor to the United States—the continued assertion and exercise of the rights of neutrals on the high seas in accordance with the established principles of international law. Responsibility for any rupture in friendly relations which might subsequently ensue between the United States and Germany, it was asserted, would then fall upon the Berlin Government.

Stands by First Demands.

There is as yet no definite crystallization of opinion among officials as to details, but the distinct tendency is toward a reiteration, not only in a formal note but in actual practice, of the principles for which the United States has been contending. The unanimous verdict of high officials is that the German reply is thoroughly unsatisfactory and leaves the situation exactly at the point where it was in the days immediately following the sinking of the Lusitania.

While the continued exercise of American rights in the future is urged as a logical course to be followed, it is recognized also that the United States cannot abandon the demands it has made for the disavowal of intent to drown Americans and the question of reparation. Germany's refusal on these points may lead, it is believed, to steps by the United States to show its disapproval of the last note. Whether Ambassador Gerard might be recalled or a complete severance of diplomatic relations ordered was again discussed in official circles as well as among diplomatists. In the absence of word from the President no definite indication of what might be done eventually was obtainable.

Before taking any definite steps, however, officials familiar with diplomatic precedent and international usage said that the American Government probably would send a note to Germany formally rejecting the proposal to permit the unrestricted use of American passenger ships or four hostile merchantmen under the American flag, provided they carried no munitions of war. In the same note formal notification probably would be given to the German Government of the intention of the United States to continue to exercise its rights with the announced expectation that they would be respected.

Will Not Act Hurriedly.

There is little disposition in official quarters to hurry a decision on the momentous questions involved. Since the negotiations began two months ago, it is pointed out, the United States virtually has been using the high seas in

RUSSIANS TO FACE BIG GERMAN SHIFT

New Frontal Attack on Warsaw Expected After Teutons' Defeat at Krasnik.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK

Russians Continue to Gain in Fierce Fighting in South Poland—Hold Lines in Galicia.

LONDON, July 10.—In Southern Poland the Russians, according to their accounts, are delivering smashing blows at the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, the advance of which toward the Lublin Railway received its first check on Sunday last. Apparently General von Mackensen, who is covering the Austrians' advance on the right, between the Krasnik region and the Bug River, has been unable to render any assistance or has withdrawn some of his troops for an attack elsewhere.

There are those who believe that the next German stroke will be a frontal one on Warsaw, despite the failure of the Austro-Germans on two previous occasions to break the Russian front on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers. Others, again, are of the opinion that the Austro-Germans are awaiting the arrival of guns to make another thrust toward the Lublin Railway and attempt to outflank Warsaw from the southeast.

The fighting elsewhere, such as that at Ossowetz, shows that both sides are alive to the necessity of watching for surprises along the whole line.

Germans Moving Northward?

PETROGRAD, July 10, (via London.)—The principal factor in the defeat of the Austro-German left wing near Krasnik, in southern Russian Poland, and the subsequent quietness in this region is thought by Russian military commentators to be a general shifting of German forces northward to the Warsaw front and the abandonment of the Galician field to the Austrians under General Eduard von Boehm-Ermolli.

Serious activity already has been noted along the Przasnysz front and in the Bobr and Orycz section, which is regarded as preliminary to another frontal attack upon Warsaw.

The Russian stand has had a tremendous effect upon the spirits of the army and the people, and more optimistic Russian observers even go so far as to predict that the Austro-Hungarians soon will be expelled from the Crownland of Galicia back to the Carpathian Mountains.

The following Russian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was given out here tonight:

Near the village of Jednorojetz (in the Orzyc Valley, Northern Russian Poland) in the evening of July 8 there was a violent artillery fire. Between Przasnysz and the Vistula River actions have become more frequent.

On the left of the Vistula the Germans on the night of July 9 evacuated the last trenches which they had taken from us near Goumine, covering the evacuation with a hurricane fire.

The fighting in the direction of Lublin continued on July 9. South of Urzendow our troops approached the Wyanica River. The enemy continued to hold his ground on Hill No. 118, south of Wilkolaz, and with numerous reserves delivered desperate attacks on the village of Bystritza. All were repulsed. We finished the battle here in the afternoon of July 9 by a fiery counter-attack with our reserve, which forced the enemy to retreat in great haste and disorder.

Between the Vieprz and the Western Bug rivers in the evening of July 8 and on the following night we easily

Continued on Page 5.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

THINK GREAT LOAN IS ALL SUBSCRIBED

Last Applications for $5,000,000,000 British Issue to be Opened Tomorrow.

COLONIES TAKING MUCH

Great Pressure on Staff of Bank of England—Few Subscriptions from Here.

LONDON, July 10.—Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, authorized the statement this evening that the British war loan had been supported in a way that had satisfied his expectations.

The general belief today was that the total subscription would reach between £600,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) and £700,000,000, although some expressed confidence that the full £1,000,000,000 ($5,000,000,000) of the greatest war loan in the history of the world would be received, and that it would not be necessary to continue to sell to small subscribers through the Post Office, which is the Government's present intention.

Many of the more conservative bankers decline to announce the amounts they have applied for, but although no amounts such as those taken by three joint banks yesterday (£62,000,000) were made public to-day, the list includes applications for amounts of from £1,000,000 to £18,000,000

Barclay's Bank, for example, applied for £18,000,000, while the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company asked for an allotment of £5,000,000. Lombard Street's contribution, it is believed, will be £200,000,000.

Subscriptions ranging from £100 upward closed automatically at the Bank of England at 1 P. M. today, except for applications posted up to midnight.

Very large subscriptions are known to have been received from insurance companies, banks, and commercial houses in the colonies as well as in the United Kingdom.

Subscriptions to the loan from the United States are believed to be relatively small.

The pressure on the hugely augmented staffs of the Bank of England and other great banks assisting the parent institution in dealing with the war loan today puts all records in the shade. The task of recording applications almost overwhelmed the army of workers, each succeeding mail delivery as the closing hour approached swelling the stream of national support.

Many of the largest subscriptions were still arriving very late today, as numerous big companies and corporations for various reasons put off to the last moment the sending in of their applications. Literally stacks of applications remain to be dealt with before the allotment is complete, and as the flood will continue up to the first mail delivery on Monday the present estimates of the country's response are likely to be subject to considerable variation.

Some disturbance naturally will arise in the money market because of the large amount of money temporarily removed from circulation, but it is understood that arrangements have been made by the Government to release such funds for market purposes at the earliest possible moment.

VESSEL FROM HERE HELD UP

Norwegian Steamer Ambra Detained in the Downs.

LONDON, July 10.—The Norwegian steamer Ambra, which sailed from New York on June 17 for Rotterdam with a general cargo, is being held in the Downs pending inquiries as to the destination of certain items of her cargo.

Don't miss the announcement of Edgemere Crest on Page 2, Section 7, today.—Advt.

accordance with its views on international law, and there have been no ships carrying Americans torpedoed without warning. Since German submarine commanders have made their practice square with international law to that extent, officials do not believe the refusal of the German Government itself to give explicit assurances will be followed by any overt acts involving further loss of American lives.

The controlling factor in the situation, according to indications in official quarters, is the attitude the United States should take as a result of the Lusitania tragedy itself. It is that which is giving officials most concern—the shaping of a course that will maintain the dignity of the United States and give promise of obtaining some satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

There was no denial in any quarter that the general situation was fraught with grave possibilities. This was indicated, however, in the undertone of comment rather than in any direct way.

Situation in Deadlock.

On the laws of the case the American position was held by officials to be absolutely impregnable because it was founded on the well-recognized principles by which nations have long been guided. A deadlock has been reached, it was declared, on the legal interpretations respectively held by Germany and the United States on submarine warfare as affecting the rights of neutrals. A point in question now is whether the continued insistence on American rights will develop a situation menacing the peace of the United States, or whether a quiescence in the German point of view will embarrass the American Government in its relations with other nations.

Many neutral nations have indicated informally to the United States that they look to this country to uphold neutral rights under international law, and their envoys here were alert tonight for information concerning the probable course of the United States, so that their foreign offices might be promptly advised.

Analysis of the unofficial text of the note confirmed impressions given by Ambassador Gerard during the last few days that practically none of the American demands would be heeded. The American Ambassador had reason to believe two weeks ago that a favorable answer might be expected, but within the last week he cabled Washington repeatedly not to expect a satisfactory answer.

Reflects Bryan's Views.

Just what was responsible for the change in the situation and the final determination of the German Government to refuse to give the assurances asked for in the American note, officials here would not say. Many of them, however, did not hesitate to comment on the apparent similarity in the proposals made by Germany with the views expressed by ex-Secretary Bryan. There have been frequent intimations, too, through official sources here, that since Mr. Bryan's resignation high German officials believed public sentiment in the United States was divided and would not continue unanimously to support the position taken by President Wilson.

Editorial comment of American newspapers was read with deep interest by officials and there was satisfaction when it was found that apparently the newspaper attitude largely coincided with the official view here—that the German suggestions could not be accepted.

Outwardly executive quarters displayed the normal half-holiday air of quiet. Secretary Lansing spent the afternoon at home at work on memoranda on the situation. Secretary Tumulty was in frequent communication by telephone with President Wilson.

The date of Mr. Lansing's departure for Cornish with the official text of the reply has not been decided. Only three sections of the five in which the note was coded by Ambassador Gerard had reached here late tonight. Tomorrow the complete text will be available and will be made public.

Von Bernstorff Silent.

Secretary Lansing said he had no reason to doubt the correctness of the press copy, which arrived here earlier, because it was not enciphered in transmission, but he could not take the question formally under consideration until the official text was in his hands.

Several Cabinet officers are absent from the city, but it is probable that they will send the President their suggestions at the next Cabinet meeting.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who was here today from his Summer residence, would make no comment. It was indicated, however, in German diplomatic circles, that the reply was viewed as opening the way to further friendly discussion.

A study of the text of the German note, as cabled to newspapers, has produced the impression here that it is communicated embodies a compromise between the views of the German war group and those higher officials of the Imperial Government who prefer to remain on friendly terms with the United States. The temperate tone of the note is attributed to the conservative element, that the Government is to concede to American demands, although appearing to do so under the guise of counter-proposals seemingly designed to safeguard American ships and American citizens, is regarded as having been dictated by the radicals, who are said to be led by Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine. The compromise did not afford a happy solution, in the opinion of Washington officials. On the contrary, it has paved the way for a resumption of a crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States.

The impression is beginning to take form that the response of this Government to Germany will be brief and of a general character. The Government has no intention, it is gathered, of permitting its serious differences with Germany to drift into the field of academic discussion. Presidents Wilson has confined his representations to certain concrete examples and principles, and nothing that appeared in the American notes of Feb. 10, May 13, and June 9 showed any inclination on the part of the President to let the negotiations drift away from these examples and principles. It would not be surprising if the response to the German note was a brief refusal to consider the German proposals and a warning that further acts imperilling the lives of American passengers would compel this Government to adopt a positive course.

The Lusitania Incident.

The manner in which Germany disposes of the Lusitania incident has created surprise here. That Germany should continue seriously to attempt to justify the loss of life through the sinking of the liner by the assertion that "circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials," defeated Germany's expectation that the ship would sink so slowly as to enable those on board to escape in her small boats, has created amusement. In a measure, however, this explanation is taken in some quarters as implying in a half-hearted way that "we didn't mean to do it." There is no repetition in the German note of the allegation that the Lusitania was armed and consequently not entitled to immunity from attack without warning. This charge was made in the German communication in answer to the American note of May 13. It was denied by this Government in the note of June 9, and the fact that it is not repeated by Germany is construed as meaning that the Imperial Government realizes the flimsy character of the affidavits made by Gustav Stahl and others through the German Embassy in Washington.

A Washington dispatch to THE TIMES has already said that Germany's suggestion regarding the use of the American flag on belligerent ships to accomodate American passengers, cannot be adopted by this Government, because it is contrary to law. But even if the law did not prohibit it, the United States would not enter in such an arrangement. The greatest confidence is expressed here that President Wilson will not permit any such suggestions to cloud the principle upon which this Government stands; namely, that merchant vessels of any nationality, whether belligerent or neutral, and whether carrying contraband or non-contraband goods, are entitled to the protection of that well-defined international doctrine which requires that a belligerent warship shall undertake, by visit and search, to establish the nationality and status of a merchant vessel before making her captive, and that the merchant vessel shall not be destroyed until her passengers and crew have had an opportunity to reach a place of safety.

Upon this principle the President is expected to stand unyieldingly. The German Government has virtually refused to acknowledge that it is binding on German submarine commanders. Therein arises the serious conflict of views that may bring to a head the present serious condition of German-American relations. "Deadlock" is therefore not too strong a word to apply to the negotiations, in the opinion of observers here.

Not Our Concern.

With the German argument that Great Britain forced the adoption of the German submarine warfare, and the sinking of the Lusitania was a natural result of British violation of international principles, the American Government has no concern. From the beginning of the present differences with Germany President Wilson has sought to keep in sight always that the law of humanity and the law of nations forbade submarine warfare of the character practiced by Germany, and all side issues could not obscure the cardinal principle involved with its complementary assurance that American ships and American citizens were entitled to immunity on the high seas from the jeopardy arising out of attacks without warning by submarine craft.

To the American demand that the principles of humanity should be observed, Germany has responded in effect that self-preservation is the principle which actuates her course. In backing up this contention the German Government has declared that if the Lusitania had not been sunk "thousands of cases of ammunition would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners." Were it not that the matter is of such a serious character, the amazement felt here over this argument would be turned to amusement. That the sinking of the Lusitania prevented women and children of German soldiers from being without support is regarded as too far-fetched to be worthy of the belief that Germany intended it to be taken solemnly.

Some surprise has been created here over the fact that Germany in her latest note made a mere acknowledgement of President Wilson's offer "to communicate and sunggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with reference to the alteration of maritime warfare." The quotation is from the German note. It was expected that Germany would take advantage of the opportunity presented by the President's offer to suggest a renewal of the effort to arrange a modus vivendi between Great Britain and Germany providing for a modification of Great Britain's so-called "starvation policy" against Germany and a modification of Germany's submarine methods. While the President's offer is passed over, some significance is attached here to the statement in the German note that "the Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding."

In this expression some persons here see a prospect that the United States Government may find Germany responsive at the proper time to a suggestion that peace negotiations should be initiated.

Avoids Chief Issue.

The general view here—and it is a view that reflects sentiment to which the President has held consistently—is that Germany has evaded, with apparent intention, the real issue presented by the United States. This issue involves President Wilson's declaration that mechant ships, belligerent as well as neutral, are entitled to immunity from attacks without warning by German submarines, and their passengers and crews entitled to the opportunity to reach places of safety before the vessels are sunk.

Germany, it is pointed out, has failed to discuss this issue. Instead, she has proposed that American citizens and American ships shall be safe on the high seas if certain conditions are complied with. This proposal of bargain to guarantee ships and citizens their rights is known to be entirely obnoxious to the United States Government. That it will be rejected is taken for granted in the best-informed quarters.

In the opinion of some of those officially interested, President Wilson may wait for a further expression of public opinion in the United States before determining the scope and character of the answer to Germany. But this view has no great number of adherents. It does not appear to be going too far to say that while comment is cautiously reserved, a crisis in German-American relations would create no surprise here if Germany's submarine warfare should continue to be directed against American ships or ships carrying American passengers.

NOTE IS INSOLENT, SAYS F. R. COUDERT

He Asserts That It Is Utterly Irresponsive to the Demands of America.

WE MUST SUSTAIN WILSON

And Show We Are Not Bluffers—Friends of Germany Disappointed, Says Chancellor Brown.

"The German note is almost too insolent for comment," said Frederic R. Coudert yesterday. When pressed for an expression of opinion, he said:

"I should say that two-thirds of the German note is utterly and wholly irresponsive, containing matter in no wise an answer to the very clear question propounded by the Government of the United States in its note; that the remainder of the answer is even more the reiteration of Germany's position; that it even questions the right of an American ship to travel on the high seas without danger of being torpedoed, and practicaly states that unless we guarantee that such ships shall contain no contraband they might be subjected to destruction by submarines.

"I should further say that the note attempts to force the United States to take an unneutral position by guaranteeing that its citizens shall not use their lawful right to travel on the high seas unless they surrender another law, the right to carry on trade with belligerent countries. It is apparently the first time that the right of American citizens to travel on the high seas without danger of obstruction by a power with whom we are not at war has ever been questioned. Germany reiterates, reaffirms, and even goes beyond its original declaration that it would torpedo without visit and search vessels suspected of carrying contraband.

"The position of the United States that such action is contrary to international law and to the dictates of humanity has been thrice stated to Germany with force and emphasis by our President. This refusal to accede to these demands, with the insolent suggestion that a few ships might be set aside, marked, and guaranteed from contraband on which American citizens might travel, or would receive permission from Germany to travel, would mean under the circumstances that we would be travelling at the license of the German Government and not because we are American citizens under the American flag and entitled to free transit on the high seas.

"It is impossible that the nation should not sustain the position assumed by the President. Not to sustain it at the present time would be to stamp our people as a nation of bluffers."

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University made the following comment:

"I have repeatedly read over the text of the German note, and fail to find in it any direct reply to the representations regarding the sacrifice of American lives on the Lusitania, unless it be the following passage: 'If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein.'

"The case of the Lusitania is referred to as showing 'with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war by our adversaries leads.' The pitiful explanation is presented that the Lusitania sank more quickly than might have been expected. The duty of Germany to the principles of highest humanity is interpreted as a duty to German subjects, which called for the sinking of the Lusitania because of the explosives aboard, with a refusal to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.' I fail to find anywhere any admission of wrongdoing in the killing of Americans who were on board the Lusitania, or any intimation that under similar circumstances the same act would not be committed again.

"For those friends of the German people who have been seriously endeavoring to be fair to the Teuton allies in this war, the new German note cannot be otherwise than disappointing. We still hope and expect that we shall avoid war with our long-time friend the German Empire. We cannot but regret that this note must increase the difficulty under which our Government labors in its endeavor to maintain the national honor through diplomatic exchanges."

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien made this comment:

"The trouble is that the German Government is discussing the situation from one angle and the United States from another. They have not yet met fully the request of President Wilson. We have still got to get on the same train. We are not traveling in the same orbit, so to speak, but we appear to be getting closer and closer all the time. In time I believe we will be able to get on some common ground."

Maurice Leon made this comment:

"Almost two months ago the United States called upon Germany to make prompt reparation for the massacre of its citizens on the Lusitania and to give full assurances that the lives of American citizens exercising their undoubted right to travel on belligerent merchant vessels would never again be thus wantonly taken. The German note made public today rejects both demands.

"The President said at the outset that the American Government should not be expected by the Kaiser's Government to omit any word or act necessary to secure compliance with those demands. It is fair to say that Mr. Wilson has omitted no word. Failure to act now could only be construed by the nations of the world as meaning that this country has forgotten how to act.

"Little else need be said at this time. German championship, now openly revealed, of a Government-owned American merchant marine, while another proof of her meddlesome and dangerous interest in our internal affairs, hardly deserves discussion."

BERLIN'S COMMENT ON THE ANSWER

Continued from Page 1.

honorably concerned to preserve peace and friendship with America in future. It is now up to them to submit the proposals made to unprejudiced consideration.

"Feeling has undoubtedly cooled down somewhat on the other side of the water, and Americans will undoubtedly admit that it is not Germany that tries to monopolize the freedom of the seas for itself alone.

"In any event, we have now done our utmost and can quietly await what answer President Wilson and his advisers will think suitable."

Other Nations Cannot Prescribe.

George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung says:

"The publication of the note means liberation from many of the doubts that have excited a large part of the German people in recent weeks. The note is firm and dignified. It means unconditional refusal to let any outsider prescribe to us how far and with what weapons we may defend ourselves against England's hunger war.

"There is not a word to indicate that we should allow this sharp weapon which German technical genius has given us to rust or have its edge taken off. Humanity demands that we prevent by any means in our power the murder of German women and children by starvation. Humanity also demands that we prevent ammunition from reaching England.

"We hail it with joy that the German Government has placed itself so clearly on the ground that its first line of duty is humanity toward our own citizens.

"The proof of the extremely conciliatory spirit, which we are ready to show America, is that we do not demand the same right to search for contraband in the port of departure which England has demanded and received. Rather the note trusts the loyalty of the American Government, something that England has never done. With those far-reaching, simple and valuable concessions, we give America the possibility of not only protecting its trade, but also unconditionally safeguarding its passengers.

Voices a Clear Conscience.

The Morgen Post says: "It is a matter of intense gratification that the answer is in every way worthy of Germany. It voices the calmness of a clear conscience, a conviction that right is on our side, an honest wish to mitigate the horrors of war so far as it is in our power, and an honorable attempt to live in peace and friendship with the mighty republic across the Atlantic.

"Those who had advised that we ought to humble ourselves before America will be just as disappointed as those who thought we ought to bring the fist down on the table and answer America's representations with a war threat. All those, however, who believe that right is right will welcome the German answer and its clear, calm, earnestly friendly tone.

"It must be admitted that the differences have not been adjusted by the note, and that they still remain, but the German Government goes very far to meet America. One can harbor the confident hope that this will be appreciated in America.

Germany expresses satisfaction at the possibility of making use of Wilson's good offices. His way is now free. He will undoubtedly turn with proposals toward England and all the world will follow him with rapt attention and await the result of his laudatory efforts."

Reventlow Generally Approves.

Count von Reventlow says in tonight's Tageszeitung:

"The substance of the proposals is to create a situation making it unnecessary for Americans to travel to Europe on ships under an enemy flag.

"The note will make clear in America Germany's willingness to concede the needs of American passenger traffic and, on the other hand, will leave no doubt that the submarine war, the forceful continuation of which is a sacred duty, can be brought into agreement with those American needs.

"By exact regulation and loyal enforcement this arrangement will function and be practicable."

Fears Too Much is Conceded.

The Tägliche Rundschau says that the "answer, with gratifying decisiveness, guards the conscience of the nation in the question of continuing the submarine war, but it criticises the note for possibly going too far in making concessions, which may prove impracticable and result in weakening the submarine war. It says further:

"The guaranteeing of American ships by special markings and previous announcement of arrivals and departures presupposes a certain amount of honor on the part of England toward her American friends. After our experiences so far nobody can expect honor among the English. A people who didn't hesitate at shameful wisuse of the American flag will not hesitate to use the special markings which might be agreed upon for American ships, as well as the information about the arrival and departure of such ships.

"Even from this point might come to American ships as a result of such practices we would have to decline all responsibility."

The Rundschau takes particular exception to the proposition allowing four enemy ships to sail under the American flag, for unhindered communication between England and America.

The Kreuzzeiting also sees in the compromise proposals dangers and difficulties for Germany's submarines. It says:

"While the proposals imply no limitation of the submarnie war in principle they, nevertheless, place practical limitations and difficulties upon submarines, whose far-reaching effect only an expert can judge, and which will only appear in practice.

"Every such limitation, considering the rôle that the submarine war plays in our fight for existence, means for us a heavy sacrifice. We hope Americans give us due credit for our willingness to make this sacrifice."

Hope America Will Appreciate It.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—A review of the opinion expressed by the Berlin press relative to the German reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania and Germany's submarine warfare shows that, aside from a few irreconcilables, the newspapers generally approve the concession offered to the United States.

The hope is expressed that the United States will "consider and appreciate the sacrifices which Germany makes in the use of this, its most effective weapon of war against Great Britain, for the sake of continued peace and friendship with the United States, and the fact that Germany's wishes regarding the non-transportation of contraband on protected ships were not even proposed as a condition, but as an appeal to the fair play of the American people."

FIRE BOMBS PUT ON ALLIES' SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

parently the intention was for this acid to eat through the wax, releasing the liquid content, which was counted on to burst into flame in the heat of the hold.

The discovery of the bombs, made while the cargo was being unloaded in Marseilles, was described by Captain Frederick Williamson and Chief Officer Herbert Edmondson after the Captain, first declining to discuss the affair at all, had concluded to correct the version published in evening newspapers, that nine bombs had been found.

"All I had to do with them," said the Captain, who is a well-built, bronzed six-footer, about 40 years old, "was to carry the one saved for me very thoughtfully by Mr. Edmondson up to the office of the Fabre Line next morning after the carpenter had packed it carefully in cotton wool. I took this precaution in case any sudden jolt might set the thing off, and then we should not have the evidence to go by.

"I do not know what chemical was contained inside the cylinder, but am confident of the strength of the acid mixed with the white wax at the end because it made the carpenter rise two feet in the air when he touched the wax with his finger to see if it was soft. The Chief of Police at Marseilles told me before I sailed that the bombs were intended to set the ship on fire and not explosives to blow it up.

"I thought my cabin was a bit too warm to keep my bomb in overnight, so I told the chief officer he had better guard the bomb in his cabin, which was much cooler. He answered, 'Aye, aye, sir,' in the usual fashion, and took it away in his handkerchief. Afterward I found that he took the machine ashore and hid it under an old shed at the end of the pier until the morning."

Edmondson, in response to instructions from the Captain, gave the following account of the discovery of the bombs:

"It was about 11 o'clock when one of the gang of forty Italian 'longshoremen working the sugar out of lower No. 2 hold, just forward of the bridge, picked up the end of a bag of sugar on the port side, which was partly open, and four small metal objects fell with a clatter on the iron deck.

"Third Officer Peter Johannsen, who was in charge of the hold, saw immediately that they were bombs and picked them off the deck and placed them in his hankerchief. The Italians, who are suspicious of anything in the bomb line, left the hold at once, shouting 'La bomba, la bomba!' I had just reached the 'tween decks of No. 2, and the Third Officer was putting the bombs, wrapped in his handkerchief, into my hat, which I handed down to him.

"I explained to the Italians that the metal cylinders were only rubbish which some one had put in the sugar bag for a joke, and told them to go below again and carry on with the cargo, which they did after a little while. There were about 2,000 tons of sugar in that hold, and the men had been working on it since the morning of June 10. The bag in which the bombs were found was stowed away down in the middle of the sugar, so that it must have been in one of the first two or three lighters that came alongside No. 2 hold.

"After taking the bombs to the Captain's cabin, who was ashore on business, I reported the discovery to the Superintendent of the pier. He looked at them very carefully and then sent a message by one of his clerks to the Chief of Police of Marseilles. The latter came on board in the afternoon and took three of the machines away with him and I kept one to show the Captain when he returned to the ship at 4 o'clock.

"The chief officer said that only one of the forty Italian longshoremen returned to work the sugar in No. 2 hold next morning.

"The Kirkoswald, which is of 4,021 tons, 370 feet long, and was built in 1912, belongs to the Kayle Transport Company of Liverpool, the owner also of the Bankdale, and is under charter to the Fabre Line. She left here May 20, and leaving again on June 19.

PEACE AT LEAST A YEAR OFF.

J. L. Garvin Says the War Will Surely Last Till October, 1916.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer, says:

"The Kaiser is reported to have said that the war will be over by October. The truth is that the war will only be rightly beginning about October, and will hardly have risen to its climax until next Spring. Then, indeed, it may be just possible that six months' fighting will finish it. The war may be over in October of next year by Germany being beaten to the ground and Austria to pieces. Britain, by comparison with her disappointed expectations of being fully ready long before now, will be about six months late in completing her full military and industrial mobilization. It is now assured that she will not be too late. We may still have to pay more installments of bitter penalty for past delays; there is fair reason to think that they will be the last delays."

UNSATISFACTORY, SAYS CLEWS

But Keeps the Door Open for Further Negotiations, Banker Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—Henry Clews, the banker, commenting on Germany's reply to President Wilson's last note, said today:

"The German note is far from satisfactory, but as the United States has as its main object to save and protect lives and property of American citizens, and that is promised in a measure, the reply still keeps the door open for further consideration."

New York's Comment on Germany's Reply

Stronger Language Needed.

From The World.

It was hardly to be expected that a nation which blew international law to atoms when it assassinated the Lusitania would fall on occasion to make some plea in self-defense, even though a weak one. Presenting no new argument or excuse except that it was surprised, perhaps appalled, at the suddenness with which that great ship went to the bottom, the German note now in hand is little more than a repetition of the old argument, already familiar to us, that because Great Britain has violated international law in its assaults upon property at sea, Germany is justified in the perpetration of every crime known to civilization.

Violence which at the very outset runs the whole gamut of outlawry and has no word of regret for wholesale murder naturally enough is not abashed when it is called to account for lesser injuries to a friend. Herr von Jagow does not fail to dwell upon the German grievance against us for selling munitions of war to the Allies, which he knows is perfectly lawful, but does not neglect to speak of the thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners, those breadwinners being German soldiers conducting "a war of defense" by invading foreign States, and he renews the complaint that British merchantmen are armed, and that they attempt to ram German submarines, but he does refuse to discuss law and right and he does ignore the treaties between the United States and Prussia which clearly cover every point now in dispute. * * *

Herr von Jagow's suggestion of a method by which the United States may carry on a limited amount of commerce in the so-called German war zone, subject to the forbearance of the war lords who direct the German submarines, while interesting and, in a way, enlightening, is of course inadmissible. We do not hold our sea rights subject to anybody's supervision. We are not likely to surrender any of those rights to a nation that does not have a single dreadnought or cruiser on the ocean and whose boasted Prussian power is now exerted only by the methods of the footpad and the blackhander.

Whatever may be thought or said of this note, it is always to be remembered that actions speak louder than words. For the present we should say that Germany is to be judged more by its deeds than by its diplomacy. It has not been sinking any American ships of late. It has not been sinking without warning any enemy ships having Americans on board. It has not assailed any more transatlantic liners. While these conditions obtain, notes like that now under discussion may irritate or exasperate, but they need not necessarily lead to a rupture. To discontinue national wrongdoing is one thing; to apologize for it, even to a friend, in the presence of a people infuriated by suffering and inflamed by falsehood, is another. We shall have to address the Germans again, and in language even more forcible than that already used.

Would Recall Gerard.

From The Tribune.

At the very outset of the discussion of the German note two things must be said: First, that the note itself is completely unsatisfactory; second, that the character of the communication indicates that we are rapidly approaching the most serious international crisis since 1898.

Stripped of all else, the German note asserts the principle that Germany necessarily is above international law, and the conduct of Germany's enemies absolves her from all duty to respect the rights of neutrals. In sum, she asserts that there is a "higher law" than international law, a right superior to neutral rights, and this is the right of Germany to strike her foes as she chooses.

Now, this is nothing more nor less than von Bethmann-Hollweg's principle enunciated on the morrow of the invasion of Belgium. This is an amplification and extension of the doctrine of "the state of necessity." This state warranted German invasion; it now justifies the murder of American citizens on the Lusitania. It is hereafter to authorize German regulation of the rights of Americans on the high seas. * * *

Let us not deceive ourselves. The German note is not to be read by itself, but to be interpreted in the light of all Germany has done since Aug. 1, 1914. The doctrine now promulgated explains the invasion of Belgium, the use of poison gases, the murder of the Americans on the Lusitania. It is the solemn and unmistakable proclamation of the German belief that there is no law when German interests are at stake; that custom, treaty, the familiar principles of common humanity become of no force, are as nothing, when they interfere with German plans, purposes, ambitions, interpose between the Germans and their "necessities." * * *

We have come, then, to the crisis. There is left only the possibility that what Germany has threatened she will not do. We can and The Tribune believes we should, recall Ambassador Gerard, since further negotiations seem impossible. But this is but a detail. The real problem is the action the United States must take if Germany again puts into operation the principles she applied to the Lusitania and reaffirms in her latest note. Is there any merican citizen who can doubt what that action must be?

"Deliberate Humbug."

From The Press.

The Berlin answer is deliberate humbug. It is humbug when it loudly inveighs—through the greater part of the note—against the crimes of the Allies in suppressing the liberty of the seas and sanctimoniously lauds the virtuous murders that the von Tirpitz submarines commit at the instigation of Germany's enemies.

It is humbug when it proposes that our Government agree to restrict the traffic of American vessels to "legitimate shipping" and guarantee that our vessels carrying passengers, "have on board no explosives." Now that the Berlin Foreign Office knows just as well as we know that we could not make and enforce such stipulations without surrendering fundamental American rights both conferred by international law and affirmed by special treaty contract with Germany herself; knows that we never would surrender those rights, which are the very basis of the contentions and claims which our Government has submitted to the German Government.

The Berlin answer is all humbug, because it craftily makes friendly suggestions that, however well meant, it is sure will not and can not be accepted, but at the same time carefully refrains from making one downright refusal of our demands which might force these protracted negotiations of diplomacy into the swift action of war.

The Berlin note is humbug, because it means to settle nothing, aiming to carry on this discussion perhaps until the war itself is ended, yet voluntarily refraining from more violations of our rights and murders of our citizens, so that we shall have no fresh cause to drive us to war. * * *

The Berlin Foreign Office, of course, counts on the fact that what the American people want is, not to go to war over the Lusitania but to prevent the recurrence of such violations of the laws of civilization and such crimes against us; and this is about the American people. The Berlin Foreign Office counts upon the fact that as long as the German military machine does not run amuck again, though not formally putting itself under bonds to keep the peace, we shall try to be content, and there is a good deal of truth in that.

"Essentially Preposterous."

From The Sun.

The veneering of the German reply is of so friendly a description (as mere words weigh in diplomatic intercourse,) and its approval of the general principles of humanity and civilization so apparently eager that the reader almost loses sight of the utterly unresponsive and unsatisfactory, and in one marked respect the preposterous, character of the note's real inwardness.

It is unresponsive in its glaring omission to meet squarely the American case stated twice already in the notes framed by the President and signed respectively by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Lansing.

It is unsatisfactory because it withholds the specific assurances which we with right founded on international law and treaty engagements with Germany have asked the Imperial Government to give us, and because it offers, instead of the assurances to which we are entitled, something entirely different and clearly impossible for our Government to consider.

It is essentially preposterous, because every argument and every proposal communicated by Dr. von Jagow rests upon one or the other of these untenable assumptions:

That international law, framed and agreed upon in advance of war to govern the practices of warfare, is alterable or refutable at the convenience of any belligerent, as far as his own acts are concerned.

That the development of a new method of making war during the progress of a war cancels previous engagements regarding what is legitimate in war; in other words, that the invention or production of a new weapon requires not only the use of that weapon shall be accommodated to existing rules and existing treaty contracts, but that codes and treaties shall be modified to permit the most effective use of the new weapon. * * *

The immediate effect of the Berlin note is not difficult to foresee. It calls for no ultimatum in the ordinary sense of that term. Every note on the subject sent from Washington has been an ultimatum, for every note has expressed the determined purpose of our Administration and our people. The latest communication from Berlin, with its distinct proposals of a new kind and offering new arguments, however fallacious, invites and requires a reply; and there can be nothing more or less than a friendly but sufficiently emphatic reiteration. Meanwhile the situation remains what it was, with the always grave peril of a new incident.

Germany Means to Go On.

From The Herald.

Germany's answer does not "disavow" the acts specifically complained of by the United States. It contains no suggestion of reparation for the "injuries which are without measure." Nor does it contain the slightest assurance that the German Government "will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence" of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare."

Germany does not evade the issue. In language the meaning of which is not concealed by diplomatic phrasing it declares that the submarine warfare against commerce is to continue despite the American protest that this cannot be "without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative," and despite the solemn warning of the Government of the United States.

Unresponsive and Irrelevant.

From The Evening Post.

Of the reply itself, let it be said at once that it is conceived in a friendly tone, corresponding to President Wilson's own. It also repeats the promise, before made in modification of the unqualified threats of the original proclamation of a "war zone," to respect, under certain conditions, the rights of American ships in that zone, and not to place in jeopardy the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels. But the rest of the note is so unresponsive to the case as put by President Wilson, so filled with matter that is irrelevant to the main issue, and so taken up with proposals which our Government could not consider without stultifying itself, as entirely to overbear any appearance of good will or of a readiness to make slight concessions. The whole cannot but be most unsatisfactory to this country.

"Offensiveness" Offset.

From The Evening Sun.

So far as the principles at stake are concerned, the German note amounts to a sheer defiance of American public opinion. It complies with no item of President Wilson's demands. It virtually argues that American rights upon the seas are strictly limited and circumscribed by the will and pleasure of the German Government. If the theoretical attitude assumed on these matters were alone to be considered, the note would give ground for the most serious disquiet as to the future relations of the two countries. But the broad offensiveness of the general declarations is quite materially offset by the very evident desire which pervades the document to avert anything like a crisis between the Governments.

An Unanswering Answer.

From The Globe.

In the present note Germany does not deny the charge that she is violating international law. Failure to deny, under the circumstances, is equivalent to admission of the truth of the accusation. There is further admission in the argument offered in justification. This argument is that Great Britain has not respected international law in her conflict with Germany, and in reprisal Germany is warranted in departing from international law.

The argument, so far as the relations of Germany and this country are concerner, is palpably invalid. That Great Britain has violated international law against Germany is no reason why Germany should violate international law against us. It is an unheard of doctrine to say that a belligerent desirous of retaliating for her enemy can attack neutrals. It is for us (to take an extreme case for purposes of illustration) the German Government, not liking the way the French treated German prisoners in their hands, should proceed to hang American citizens happening to be within its power.

"Flubdub" in the Note.

From The Evening Telegram.

There is considerable flubdub about Frederick the Great, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and German and American statesmen standing together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceful trade, and also reiteration of the assertion that Great Britain started the trouble anyhow.

It may be remarked that Frederick the Great and John Adams are not settling this controversy.

Germany's reply to the United States is in substance as high-handed as the invasion of Belgium.

The Kaiser not only wants a way to the sea, but the sea itself; not only desires a place in the sun, but to possess the heavenly body and peddle out its rays to the rest of humanity.

It is madness.

We Asked for No Favors.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

The Imperial Government has been told that, should necessity arise, certain principles will be put into practice, irrespective of the vicissitudes to which submarines may be subjected. Necessity for repetition of that statement, in positive, in final terms, has arisen. It is not for the Imperial Government to "protect" the people of the United States as a reward for obedience to orders. We have asked for no favors, special or general. It is not thinkable that acceptance of them will be debated at Washington.

What the German-American Press Says of the Berlin Answer

The German-American press of the country is unanimous, so far as its sentiments have been reported, in praise of the German note. One editor says: "One may without exaggeration characterize it as a masterpiece of obliging and honest diplomacy." Following are extracts from the editorials of most of the principal daily papers printed in German in this country:

A Sincere Effort.

From The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

The dominant note in the reply of the German Government to our second communication following the Lusitania incident is that of sincere effort to meet the questions involved and solve them in an amicable manner.

Those who have worked so hard to precipitate a conflict between this country and Germany and have hoped so earnestly that in the German reply a note would be found containing which might be seized upon for the furtherance of their ends, will be chagrined to find it founded on those solid principles of a free sea and neutral rights for which both nations have always contended.

With the principles clearly enunciated in accordance with which Germany is prepared to negotiate with us—principles so clearly in keeping with those which we have consistently maintained to be just, the matter of detailed arrangements is of secondary importance and will really work itself out.

The German note will be disappointing and unsatisfactory only to those who expected that Germany would call off her submarines from the commerce of a nation which is attempting to starve her into submission by an illegitimate "blockade." To those who seek, on the other hand, no more from Germany than we demand from other belligerents, it will appeal as eminently satisfactory.

The principle of the German attitude is sound, and we have now but to continue the friendly discussion of details to remove definitely the unpleasant and regrettable questions which have arisen between the two countries.

"Quiet, Conciliatory Tone."

From The New Yorker Herold.

One thing should always be kept in sight in reading the German note of reply: Our jingoes would not be satisfied even if Germany had shown a still greater spirit of meeting us half way. They demand nothing less than complete submission by Germany with respect to the submarine warfare. They demand a complete humiliation of Germany, not only before the United States but also before England.

The outcry which will, therefore, be raised about the inadequacy of the German note must not confuse us. Any one who has preserved even a little spark of impartiality will have to admit that the quiet, conciliatory tone of the German note of reply is born of the consciousness in the heart of every German that Germany did not want the war, and that after it was forced upon Germany the latter waged it with honorable means. The firmness that permeates the entire note is begotten of the conviction that the German people is fighting for its existence and cannot act otherwise than it has done.

One may read in every word of the note that Germany has no more fervent desire than to preserve the ancient friendship with the United States. In every conceivable way it is willing to meet our Government. Again the fact is emphasized that American ships on legitimate voyages have nothing to fear from the German submarines. The German Government makes several practical suggestions in order to make possible for Americans the voyage through the war zone. But at the same time it is once expressly emphasized that the German war administration will under no circumstances permit Americans to shield enemy ships with their lives.

"Endeavoring to Meet Our Demands."

From The Illinois Staats-Zeitung (Chicago.)

If the German reply to the American note is read neither with animosity nor with prejudice, it will be clear to the Government as well as to the people of the United States that Germany is endeavoring to meet the demands of this country half way, and that she has never had, nor has she now, any inclination to do harm to American interests and to endanger life. When the demands of our Government were incorporated in the remarkable note sent to Germany, and not only international law, but also the name of humanity used to force Germany into submission to our demands, any unbiased person could easily understand that we had no right to expect of Germany a strict observation of international law, while we, the neutral country, tolerated the violation of the very same law on our own soil, and that we were less justified in representing humanity since, with the greatest violation of the same humanity, we made no objection to 70,000,000 of innocent persons being condemned to starvation. And yet Germany in her reply pledges herself to uphold international law and the laws of humanity, if we help her to do so, or, rather, if we, the alleged representatives of international law and humanity, do not force her to violate those laws.

It is the just demand of Germany that Americans shall not by their presence on hostile boats try to protect war materials to be delivered by a friendly nation at hostile shores.

The differences between our country and Germany can easily be settled if we are anxious to straighten them out, but there will never be a settlement reached if we are only too desirous to establish complications.

"Friendly and Firm."

From The Chicago Abendpost.

The German answer to the American note of June 10 is friendly and firm. As an answer to the demands made by our Administration, the note is what was expected—unsatisfactory. In form it is more of a justification of the German standpoint and an appeal to the American love of justice than an answer to the American note. In spirit, however, it is an answer, and a plain one at that.

"A Masterpiece of Diplomacy."

From The Milwaukee Germania Herold.

The German answer to the American note, which for weeks has been the subject of the boldest speculations on the part of the Washington correspondents, has turned out to be approximately what we expected and exactly what we hoped. One may without exaggeration characterize it as a masterpiece of obliging and honest diplomacy. It is extremely friendly wherever there is an occasion to show the American people the good-will of the German Government and to fulfill the demands of a country thoughtful of the rights of its citizens. It is unshakeably firm where it is a matter of defending the vital interests of a nation fighting for its existence. Almost every sentence gives evidence of the fact that the German Government is, on the one hand, ready to do everything within its power to guard the historical friendship that has always existed between the two countries from any serious disturbance, but that, on the other hand, it does not even think of sacrificing its rights.

"Meets Us More Than Half Way."

From The St. Paul Daily Volks-Zeitung.

Germany meets us more than half way. The new German note is a governmental guarantee of safety to all Americans who cross the Atlantic in vessels properly flying the American flag. However, if American citizens prefer to enter the dangerous war zone in a belligerent vessel carrying a cargo of arms and ammunition to the Allies, the German Government declines to protect such foolhardiness. The German Government refuses to grant such reckless American citizens the right to insure safe delivery to its enemies of arms and ammunition which would kill many thousands of its sons and imperil its very existence.

The note will unquestionably fail to satisfy the out-and-out pro-British sympathizers who all view the independence of the United States as the greatest

Newspapers of the Nation on Germany's Reply to Our Note

ALABAMA.

Government's Solemn Duty to Act.

From The Birmingham News.

It now becomes the solemn duty of the Government to carry out its promise to "omit no word or act" necessary to secure compliance with the rules which must be observed if the lives and liberties of American citizens are to be safeguarded.

Thinks Reply Intended to Confuse.

From The Montgomery Journal.

Germany's note is not conclusive, but evasive, and appears intended to confuse and confound, thus creating strained diplomatic relations and indicating eventually severance of these relations. We can trust the President for an honorable solution of the grave situation thus created.

ARIZONA.

For Isolation of Germany.

From The Phoenix Republican.

It is plain there is no point at which the two countries can come together on the main question, the inviolability of international law which guarantees to Americans rights which are now denied by Germany. We have never believed, and do not now believe, that war will result from this dispute. There was nothing in either of the American notes suggesting an ultimatum to Germany. Friendly relations may be suspended, and we may go so far, as the most powerful of neutral nations, as to exert influence among the neutral nations of Europe for a further isolation of Germany. But whatever course our Government may elect to take, it will find the people behind it. Americanism will be brought to the surface.

CALIFORNIA.

Belligerent Spirit Absent.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

From so much as has been made public the important point is that there is an entire absence of the belligerent spirit. With this in mind, if it is found that Germany is asking us to abridge certain of our rights on the high seas, we ought to be able to argue that issue without any indulgence in remarks calculated to arouse international animosity.

Not Satisfactory.

From The Oakland Tribune.

The answer of the German Government to President Wilson's note respecting the sinking of the Lusitania will not be satisfactory to the people or to the Government of the United States.

Slaughter of Neutrals Ignored.

From The Fresno Republican.

The principle of freedom of the seas from the slaughter of neutrals has not only been ignored, but has been definitely defied.

"A Jug Handle Proposition."

From The Los Angeles Times.

Thanks awfully, but the proposition of Germany is a jug handle proposition in which "the reciprocity of feeling is all on one side."

COLORADO.

"The Extreme of Arrogance."

From The Denver Post.

Germany's reply to America's demand in reference to submarine warfare will be shocking to all who love peace and right and justice. It is the extreme of arrogance, selfishness and obstinacy. What Germany demands for herself she should at least be willing to concede to others; but she never does. Her demands are that Germany must survive, though it be necessary to destroy the entire world.

CONNECTICUT.

Settlement Little Nearer.

From The Bridgeport Standard.

In view of the contents of our previous notes, the differences between the United States and Germany are evidently little nearer final settlement than they were a month ago.

"Specious Trickeries."

From The Hartford Times.

The specious trickeries of the German note, which now again forces us to confront a serious situation, are hardly worth discussing. The pretense of cooperation in the "refinement" of human destruction is thin. The suggestion of neutralized ships is in the nature of condescension and a bribe. The salient fact remains that in substance we have insisted Germany should abandon submarine warfare against merchant ships and Germany has refused.

Blames Lusitania for Sinking.

From The Hartford Courant.

The note blames the Lusitania for sinking so rapidly and admits no responsibility for the tragedy on Germany's part, nor does it say a word in correction of the disproved contention in the first note—that the ship was armed. If not disappointing, it certainly is unsatisfactory. In brief it is a declaration that the submarine is to continue to attack everything that comes along.

"Our Next Move."

From The New Haven Register.

We have plainly demanded satisfaction. We have not received it and we have so far no assurance that it will be given. It is our next move, and it seems probable that the next move will have to be something more positive than simply writing another note.

Nothing More to Argue.

From The Waterbury American.

There is in the German note no hint of an understanding of the American point of view. It presents nothing new upon which to base further argument. Any reply by the American Government would be of necessity a flat back-down or a vain repetition of things already twice stated very clearly.

DELAWARE.

An Attempt at Justification.

From The Wilmington Morning News.

Germany apparently brushed aside the point made by the United States that the Lusitania had violated neither the laws of the United States nor international law. There is no apology for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania, no promise of reparation. It is simply a reply that Germany feels justified in doing what she has done.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Flat Denial of Our Demands.

From The Washington Star.

It may as well be recognized that the German answers to the American notes constitute a flat denial of the American demands. Instead of a repudiation of the homicidal attack on the Lusitania, the German Government assumes responsibility for and defends that crime. The German Government has been asked whether in its relations with this Government and its citizens it proposes to conduct itself in a manner befitting a civilized nation, one subject to and regardful of international law. To this plain question a negative answer has been received.

Notes Matter Little.

From The Washington Post.

The action of Germany in its relation to American rights at sea speaks louder than its words. Since the American protest went, it is noticeable that German submarine commanders have been careful to avoid violation of international law. If this avoidance of injury to Americans is continued as a policy, it matters little what the two Governments may declare in their exchange of notes. Actual danger of a conflict will have been removed.

FLORIDA.

"Covert Threat of Attack."

From The Tampa Times.

Germany has abated not a jot her stiff-necked attitude. Rather she has gone further toward a separation of relations with the United States by her covert threat of attack on any American passenger ship which also carried munitions of war.

GEORGIA.

"Simply a Stolid Evasion."

From The Atlanta Journal.

If this be Germany's conclusive reply to the United States, the time is not distant when diplomatic relations between the two countries must cease. Germany's latest note is not an answer to America's demands, it is simply a stolid evasion of those demands.

German Acts Count, Not Talk.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The note, expressive of German views, is one thing, and Germany's actions, apparently according with the demands of this Government, are quite another, constituting, in fact, the most important aspect of the situation. We may read and protest the attitude of the German replies, but the all-important fact remains that since President Wilson's first note was transmitted to that country, Germany has given us no single reasonable cause of complaint. While the German problem is reaching a stage wherein it now seems its solution will readily be found, a far more serious situation confronts us in the attitude of England toward neutral commerce.

Berlin Asking Too Much.

From The Savannah Press.

Germany in her last note asks us to do too much. She seeks to put us in a position of showing special favoritism to her in the clearing of ships from American ports and this we cannot agree to do.

Cannot Sacrifice by Yielding.

From The Macon News.

If the United States recedes even a jot from the first note to Germany, if there is even a waver in our position, if there is the slightest suggestion of compliance with the infamous provisions of the German reply, it will be only at the sacrifice of American manhood and dignity.

"Deceitful" and "Insulting."

From The Augusta Herald.

The German note is deceitful, evasive, and unsatisfactory. It ignores every essential demand of America. It is an insult to intelligence, humanity, and civilization.

IDAHO.

Likened to Japan to China.

From The Boise Statesman-Republican.

An answer of that nature under all the circumstances might be expected to be made by Japan to China. We do not see what the President can do but reject the German representations and if that fails to produce acquiescence in our reasonable and humane requests, then sever diplomatic relations, without regard to consequences. The curtain cannot be kept up indefinitely to display a diplomatic subterfuge, set up against principles, woven inseparably into the fabric of American honor.

ILLINOIS.

America Asks No Favors.

From The Chicago Herald.

The German Government's answer to the American demands, in the name of international law and humanity, with respect to the Lusitania and similar outrages, is disappointing to all who had hoped that it would clearly open the way to a continuance of friendly relations. This is not saying that it makes a break in such relations inevitable. But it certainly makes their continuance more difficult. The American people are not asking favors or "privileges" from the German or any other Government. They are demanding respect for their rights on the seas. In that demand, as Woodrow Wilson has finely said, "America asks nothing for herself but what she has a right to ask for humanity itself."

Offers a Modus Vivendi.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The German reply offers a modus vivendi by which the safe passage of Americans in the war zone can be assured. The question is whether the United States stands ready to insist upon the full measure of its rights as a neutral and to enforce such rights to the uttermost, or finds it consistent with its honor, its duty, and its interests to forego a full enjoyment of its legal rights in favor of an agreement which, in fact, will protect its citizens and avoid the danger or certainty of a resort to extreme measures. The question is one which challenges both the pride and pacific intent of the American people. There is no disposition among the people generally to take up arms for the right of Americans to travel on ships conveying ammunition to belligerents if a fair alternative in fact exists.

Must Defend Neutrals' Rights.

From The Chicago Daily News.

The latest official German reply discloses that in Berlin the safety of American lives is still a minor consideration, as compared with the safety of German crews of submarines. * * * This nation cannot concede that war is now the world's chief business and that peaceful nations have few, or no, rights that nations at war are bound to respect.

"What Next?"

From The Peoria Star.

It is evident Germany cares very little what the Government of the United States may say or do in this matter, and the people of that country are evidently of the opinion that nothing will be done to avenge the lives of the Americans who fell victims to a German torpedo when the Lusitania went down. What next?

INDIANA.

"Fails to Meet the Issues."

From The Indianapolis News.

The note of the German Government entirely fails to meet the issues. The note is disappointingly and discouragingly unsatisfactory.

IOWA.

"President Will Go Slow."

From The Des Moines Register.

Germany has decided that her submarine operations are important enough to risk adding the United States to her list of enemies. The President will now have to decide how important are the rights he has set out to maintain. That he will agree to the German proposal is unlikely. But the President, understanding what store the country sets upon the technical right to trade with a continent of madmen, or to travel among the lunatics of Europe, will be slow to batter at the blood red gates of the Old World.

No Chip on Shoulder.

From The Des Moines Capital.

The point of importance in connection with the latest German note is that it does not represent a "chip on the shoulder" attitude.

KANSAS.

Time to Drop Words and Act.

From The Topeka Capital.

This proposition is hardly short of insulting to the United States, since it does not touch the Lusitania case, but actually proposes a new limitation upon the rights of neutral passenger ships. It would seem to be time the United States left off wordy conversation and came to acts in fulfillment of its warning to Germany in the note of Feb. 10 that it would be held to "strict accountability."

KENTUCKY.

Only an Ex-Parte Statement.

From The Louisville Courier Journal.

The German answer would carry better persuasion, not to say greater weight, if it could be considered wholly and apart as an ex-parte statement. That the English Orders in Council were violations of neutral rights under international law and usage was made manifest by the protest of our Government, which promptly followed them. Unfortunately the course pursued by Germany made it needful before proceeding with that protest to meet a more immediate and dangerous assault.

Time for Wilson to Act.

From The Louisville Times.

It is impossible to see how negotiations between the two Governments can continue on this basis. It would seem that the time has come for Mr. Wilson to act.

A "Studied Offense."

From The Louisville Evening Post.

Nothing more arrogant, nothing constructed with more studied offense * * * has ever been sent in a note to any independent power. If the Kaiser had swept the navy of the United States from the seas, if he had bottled up the navy of Great Britain, as his own is bottled up, he could not have added a single word of offense to the note sent yesterday to Ambassador Gerard.

LOUISIANA.

Further Negotiations Possible.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The gravity of the situation may not wisely be underrated. Happily the way to an amicable understanding is not yet completely closed. Further negotiation is possible. Counsels of sanity and moderation are now being heard in Germany.

MAINE.

Protect Citizens, or Perish!

From The Portland Press.

The reply does not seem to have advanced the incident one iota, and the intimation from official Washington that it is not satisfactory will find support from the people. This nation does not desire to be drawn into a war with Germany or any one else, but if we are to remain a nation there are certain things which we must do, and one of them is to protect our citizens at home and abroad.

Sees World Against Germany.

From The Kennebec Journal of Augusta.

If Germany must persist in inhuman methods of warfare in order to win, then the world will require that she lose. If she wins by such methods then, indeed, has Satan "Come down amongst us, having great wrath." It is high time that the American determination is made plain.

Reform Through Subjection.

From The Bangor News.

Unless German diplomacy is completely blinded by conceit, or entirely unable to comprehend the seriousness and correctness of the American contention for law and order on the high seas, then it must be concluded that the note is inspired by an antagonistic and insolent spirit that can be reformed only through complete subjection. Every move of German diplomacy serves to hasten the day of that subjection.

MARYLAND.

Offers No Modus Vivendi.

From The Baltimore News.

The answer is undoubtedly friendly in tone. We may accept it, and should accept it, as written in good faith, and yet, if the United States is to stand by the underlying principles on which the terms of its note were based, the four weeks have evidently not sufficed even for the formulation of a modus vivendi on which negotiations can profitably be conducted. Adhering to the principle and to the letter of our note, another Lusitania incident would be for us an imperative casus belli.

Cannot Cloud the Issue.

From The Baltimore American.

The American Government will not permit the direct issue of humanity and neutrals' rights to be clouded by insincere and specious appeals or arguments. It stands today where it stood when the American President first gave warning as to the sacredness of American lives.

Must Be No More Attacks.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Americans can well afford to be patient with all Berlin's shifty evasions and diplomatic dodging, so far as past and irreparable injuries are concerned. These matters must be brought to an issue sooner or later and waiting will do no great harm. But if this is to be, there must in the meanwhile be no more Lusitania outrages, no more barbarous murder of Americans, no more unprovoked attacks on American ships.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Chasm Widened.

From The Boston Globe.

The German reply to the demands of the United States is exactly what we had every reason to expect it would be. Germany * * * makes suggestions for the solution of the difficulty which this country cannot possibly accept and retain any measure of self-respect. A wide chasm yawns between the German and the American mind on the great issues involved, and Herr von Jagow has rather widened than bridged the chasm.

"If We Abandon Our Dead!"

From The Boston Transcript.

Without equivocation and with a politeness offensively insinuating, Germany rejects each and all of our demands and attempts to bargain with respect to the future. * * * What right have we to retain a seat among the self-respecting nations of the world if we abandon our dead to their fate and bargain with the murderers for the safety of our living?

"Ridiculous."

From The Boston Record.

Germany pleads "mistaken identity," but mistakes the charge. It is futile for her to attempt to shift the blame for infractions of international law onto the shoulders of England. Germany's latest word is ridiculous, and we do not believe the American people relish being ridiculed in this manner.

Americans' Safety Comes First.

From The Lowell Courier-Citizen.

The great point, which is likely to excite serious controversy apart from the failure to admit responsibility for the loss of lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, is that in which Germany seems to disavow any duty to regard the lives of Americans traveling in enemy ships. This cannot be admitted, we believe, by the United States.

Bristles with a Supreme Ego.

From The Worcester Gazette.

The note bristles with an ego that is supreme—it is staggering. America is to be allowed to do business by permission of Germany. Americans are to be allowed to travel under conditions and restraints imposed by Germany. If agreed to they would amount to the United States aiding and abetting Germany in the prosecution of its submarine warfare upon the Allies.

"Avoid Drastic Reprisal."

From The Springfield Republican.

The possibility that, while avoiding a public disavowal of the Lusitania outrage, the German Government may tacitly recognize the soundness of the American Government's claim by preventing the actual recurrence of such acts justifies the Washington Government at this time in avoiding drastic measures of reprisal or a rupture of diplomatic relations.

"Climax of Absurdity."

From The Springfield Union.

The note reaches the climax of absurdity, and effrontery, as well, in the proposition that Germany be permitted to regulate United States commerce and make it conform to the illegal plan of submarine warfare.

MICHIGAN.

No Argument Possible.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Germany must know that the plan it proposes cannot be accepted and that the denial it makes of the rights of neutrals to traverse the oceans in safety cannot be conceded. It is difficult to believe that the suggestions it makes are even put forward in good faith. They do not in point of fact deserve an argumentative reply.

MINNESOTA.

A "Speech" by von Jagow.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

Von Jagow, instead of answering the American note, has made a speech to the American people. He has nothing to say of international law and the rights of neutrals. It remains only for the United States to reiterate the principle for which it stands and then to act toward Germany as shall be found necessary in the light of German acts following that final assertion of rights.

Will Swallow No Unpalatable Potion.

From The Duluth Herald.

If in this declaration from Germany there is anything that can be seized upon to settle the issue while preserving America's self-respect, it will be seized upon. * * * If the potion offered by von Jagow is unpalatable and to swallow it is to sacrifice self-respect, it will not be swallowed.

Nation Turns to Wilson.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

America turns today toward President Wilson with renewed assurances of confidence and support—confidence that he will be guided by profound wisdom and lofty patriotism, support for the course that he will adopt in the crisis which must inspress Americans with its serious gravity. * * * That the impossibilities contained in the reply of the German Government seriously threaten the relations between that Government and our own cannot be ignored. That they may precipitate a crisis cannot be questioned. But there is no reason why the American people should surrender their cool judicial attitude or abandon their national poise.

MISSOURI.

Thinks Breaking Point Near.

From The St. Louis Times.

It would be idle to say that the relations between the United States and Germany are not strained. They are at the breaking point. If Mr. Wilson manages to get through the present crisis, saving the face of his country, while preserving diplomatic relations with Germany, the world will, or should, take off its hat to him.

Civilization in the Balance.

From The St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Germany assumes dictatorship over neutral traffic and tells the United States Government where it gets on and where it gets off. The question now is, shall the United States abandon right, principle, law, and humanity? We have confidence in President Wilson's insight and judgment and courage. We believe he will find a way to compel respect for American rights and protection for American lives and property from lawless destruction. Civilization hangs in the balance.

Safe Only at Germany's Wish.

From The St. Louis Republic.

They demand that American citizens who desire to cross the seas in safety should proceed in certain definite ways marked out by Germany. The details of the proposal do not here concern us. The point is simply this, that the safety of American citizens upon the high seas, which has been a matter of common right under the law of nations since this nation came into existence, shall continue only at the pleasure of Germany, subject to such conditions as she may see fit to impose.

"Bitterly Disappointing."

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The note from Germany is bitterly disappointing. This country had been led to expect, from the reports coming out of Berlin, that a serious effort was being made to accommodate the differences between the Kaiser's Government and ours. But there is not a line in this note to indicate such an effort. It concedes nothing.

"Sorely Disappointed."

From The Kansas City Star.

The hope had grown in the last few weeks that Germany would recognize the force of this Government's representations growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania. This hope has been sorely disappointed.

"A Victory by Default."

From The Kansas City Journal.

The press version of the answer from Berlin seems scarcely to be viewed as a defiance. The only other meaning to be read into it is that Germany is unwilling to make formal acquiescence to our demands, but will allow us a victory by default.

MONTANA.

Back to Starting Point.

From The Butte Post.

With respect to the main point at issue the Government of the United States is practically at the point where it was before the first note was sent by the President.

Misinterprets American Sentiment.

From The Helena Daily Record.

The German Government has again misinterpreted American sentiment. It is behind President Wilson, and it has not changed in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania.

NEBRASKA.

Proposals That Would Embroil.

From The Omaha Bee.

The proposals for safeguarding ships, carrying the American flag, to an agreed number in exchange for assurance that these vessels will not carry contraband would answer Mr. Bryan's ideas of the solution sought, but they would also expose America to further embroilment. The tension, which was beginning to slacken, will, we fear, be aroused anew by this latest German note. The note, however, does not in itself warrant a cessation of correspondence, much less a severance of relations.

Germans Must Save Face.

From The Lincoln State Journal.

The German answer cannot be in the least satisfactory to the American Government. Its turning of facts, its quibbling and evasiveness are offensive, judged by itself, but the German politicians have to save their face at home. If only they continue to keep their current conduct in line with established law, they may quibble; we can settle for the Lusitania later. That the German Government expects its note to be taken seriously is hard to believe.

Threatens Wilson's Impeachment.

From The Omaha Tribune.

Germany's note is a model of courtesy and friendliness. What will Wilson do? We would recommend him to remove his obstinacy. The German Government has built him with this note a golden bridge upon which he can retire with full honors. If he does not do that, then he will prove that he is for war. And then the American people will find legal ways and means, as during the time of President Johnson, to prevent the country from being made the victim of a calamity.

NEVADA.

For Adjustment After the War.

From The Reno State Journal.

This Government cannot undertake to protect the lives of Americans who do not exercise proper care in protecting themselves. Americans should keep off all ships loaded with high explosives. The time to adjust the contentions on other matters between Germany and this nation is after the close of the war, not when Germany is fighting for existence.

NEW JERSEY.

Fails to See We Are Serious.

From The Newark Evening News.

From the beginning of the war Germany seems to have been handicapped by the inability to understand other people or appreciate the earnestness of their points of view when they come in conflict with her own. Apparently the new German note is another instance. Essentially it seems to fail to take hold of the seriousness with which Americans regard the preservation of that minimum of safety which international custom has achieved for noncombatants and neutrals on the sea in time of war.

NEW YORK.

Unsatisfactory.

From The Albany Evening Journal.

"Unsatisfactory" is the mildest word that can be used to characterize the German Government's reply to President Wilson's second note.

Making Drafts on Our Patience.

From The Amsterdam Evening Recorder.

Germany is making heavy drafts on the American stock of patience. We can stand a good deal, but not everything. We do not propose to forget the dead of the Lusitania.

Admits Action Is Against Humanity.

From The Buffalo Express.

We cannot see that the note even approaches the American position at one single point, except that Germany appears to admit that her action is contrary to the principles of humanity and international law, but she does not show material respect for that reason.

Avoids the Real Issue.

From The Buffalo Times.

The German communication, while obviously embodying a desire that the controversy with the United States shall not go to extremes, does not afford any adequate recognition of the American viewpoint, and it avoids the real issue in the case, which is that the rules of international law affecting neutral shipping and the merchantmen of belligerents shall be maintained as they were before the outbreak of the war.

Meets No Demands.

From The Buffalo News.

The German note to the United States will not be satisfactory to the American people. It affords a loophole from which we may emerge with honor, but it will never be felt that the German Imperial Government met America's demands either in the spirit or the letter.

Looks Like a Deadlock.

From The Buffalo Courier.

It is difficult to see how the deadlock is to be broken. It may be that the discussion between the two Governments will be continued, but there does not appear to be any basis for an agreement.

National Theories at Opposite Poles.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

After taking a full month to deliberate over the matter the Imperial Government of Germany has forwarded a reply to the President's note of June 9 which leaves the two countries as far apart as Greenland and Patagonia. We hold, to bring the matter down to the common, every-day plane of life, that a man who has a lawful errand upon a road infested with highwaymen has a right to assume that if he is robbed and murdered his assailants will be hanged, if the authorities can lay hands upon them. The German theory is that if a man loses his life under such circumstances the fault is his own, and that the highwaymen are innocent of blame.

Subverting Principles.

From The Troy Record.

Apparently the German idea of a compromise is to subvert time-honored principles of international law and sacred treaty guarantees and then, turning to this great neutral nation, say: "Now, America, if you will indorse and accept our barbaric methods we will leave for you a loophole of escape whereby, if you are careful, you may be able, in most cases, to avoid the pitfalls which we have erected against neutral trade and travel."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Means We Will Side with Allies.

From The Raleigh Times.

We shall not go to war with Germany, but we undoubtedly will break off diplomatic relations, abandon our neutrality, and throw our moral and other resources on the side of the Allies and humanity.

Lusitania Not Forgotten.

From The Raleigh News and Observer.

Germany appears to utterly misunderstand the attitude of the American people. They have not forgotten the Lusitania. This country has planted itself upon the principles of humanity and international law. * * * Because Woodrow Wilson is in the White House the people feel that the right course will be taken. They feel assured that his profound wisdom will dictate a course which will meet the demands of the loftiest patriotism.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Germany's Proposals Humiliating.

From The Fargo Courier-News.

If we meet the proposition we must make large concessions. It may be humiliating to mark our ships and notify Germany when they may be expected in the prohibited zone. It is humiliating to permit another Government to limit the number of so-called hostile passenger ships which may be permitted to carry Americans. Some will hold that to yield to Germany's proposed limitations is to accept a yoke and bow to the arrogance which violated the Belgian treaty. But the difficulty does not yet seem insoluble.

Proposes a Sane Solution.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Out of the negotiations with Germany should come international regulations governing the navigation of neutral passenger boats and merchantmen engaged in legitimate commerce through Germany's submarine zone. The latest note promises protection for Americans traveling the high seas under their own and neutral flags. This nation cannot demand more of Germany without violating the laws of neutrality. Citizens of the United States will be amply protected under Germany's proposals. The note proposes a sane solution of the entire problem.

OHIO.

Demands Not Met; But Still Hope.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

Not by any stretch of the imagination can the latest German note be described as meeting the chief demands made by the American Government. However, so long as Germany does not actually persist in the course it was following at the time of the sinking of the Falaba, the Gulflight and the Lusitania, there remains hope that any dispute will be kept within the bounds of diplomatic negotiation.

Will Do As They Please.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The unsatisfactory nature of the German note in response to the second protest of the United States Government over the sinking of the Lusitania, surprises no one save those optimistic individuals who permitted sentimentally inspired desire to color the fabric of their expectations. The Kaiser's advisers have analyzed the situation and have decided that the advantages accruing from violation of these guarantees overshadow danger which might arise as a result of American antagonism. In other words, the reply is tantamont to saying, even though the language be courteous, "We propose to conduct this war as we please, and neutral nations may go hang."

Calls Note an Improvement.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The most pleasing feature of the note is the apparently sincere expression of friendship for the United States. Also, the belittling suggestion of a bargain, which made the former note offensive, is almost omitted from the present communication. The note is, at the worst, an improvement over those which have preceded it, from the Berlin Foreign Office.

Impute to Us Mere Selfishness.

From The Columbus Dispatch.

To the American appeal in the interest of a wide humanity, the note offers some concessions that impute to us mere selfishness. Ways are offered by adopting which Americans can be safe at sea, while the slaughter of other noncombatants goes on. * * * Germany tells the United States how it can escape. But it is sometimes worse to escape than to suffer.

Difference is Chasmal.

From The Columbus State Journal.

While the difference between the two countries is chasmal, it does not necessarily portend war, and the difference should end with no sudden results. We hope President Wilson will not see enough in Germany's reply to draw us into the conflict, ever so little, but if he does we will feel sure that he sees the right of it.

No Cause for Denunciation.

From The Toledo Times.

Granting as Germany does that the rights of humanity should be conserved, and as our note to the German Government based its greatest plea on this essentiality, there is nothing contained in the document received by the State Department which should cause the people to resort to emphatic denunciations of the German people. There is nothing in the note that can be construed as domineering in tone.

OREGON.

Really Concedes Very Little.

From The Salem Statesman.

Germany seems to concede much, but she really concedes very little. There yet may be a point of meeting an agreement between the two countries, but this note does not clearly point it out.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Insult to American Intelligence.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The German note is in effect a flat refusal of the American demands—a refusal emphasized by proposals that aggravate the original offense. It repudiates all responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania, while professing adherence to these principles of humanity of which that act was a conspicuous violation, and adds with paralyzing impudence that "it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain afloat long enough after being torpedoed to avert loss of life. Such a reply is an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

"An Intolerable Evasion."

From The Philadelphia North American.

If the strong notes of President Wilson sought merely to learn the terms which Germany would be willing to substitute for the plain principles of international law, her reply is responsive. If these communications meant what they said—if they meant that the United States stood upon established principles and required reparation for one flagrant crime and adequate pledges against the commission of like assaults—the reply is an intolerable evasion which leaves untouched the murder of American citizens and insolently sweeps aside the demand for "strict accountability."

Von Jagow Making Own Law.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Our Government took the position that the sinking of a merchant steamer, with no opportunity for the human beings on board to escape, was a violation not only of the rules of international law, but the principles of humanity, and asked for an assurance that the practice should cease. The German reply gives no such assurance, and implies distinctly that the practice will be persisted in. * * * Dr. von Jagow is attempting to create international law for his present use.

Disappointing; Concedes Nothing.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Germany's reply is disappointing in the extreme. It concedes nothing essential for which the United States contended. In substance and effect it amounts to a proposal that President Wilson shall enter into an understanding by which, in one set of conditions, Americans are to be murdered by Germany without protest from Washington, and, in another set of conditions, Germany will withhold its hand and graciously permit our citizens at sea to live and go about their legitimate business in a lawful way.

Earnest Effort for Understanding.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

While the German reply fails to accept the American demands, it does not evade them and is framed in an unmistakably conciliatory spirit. Considering the radical differences of viewpoint at the outset, it was not reasonably to be expected that Berlin could at once be brought to agreement with the Washington view. But this answer shows an earnest effort to reach a basis of understanding. It may not be acceptable to the President, but it is not conclusive. It marks a definite step toward a satisfactory settlement and should be taken in that spirit.

We Cannot Forfeit Our Rights.

From The Wilkes-Barre Record.

The reply of the German Government leaves unanswered a part and a very vital part of President Wilson's note. The reply offers no specific protection for American citizens on merchant ships. Specific reference is made only to passenger ships. Under certain conditions the proposed remedy would force upon the American Government the policy of public operation of neutral or enemy vessels taken over to meet the requirements of travel.

We may sympathize with the plight of the German Government in making the submarine warfare necessary from her point of view, but we cannot, out of sympathy for the plight of a belligerent, forfeit the rights that belong to a neutral government.

RHODE ISLAND.

Evasive and "Insulting."

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Stripped of all its verbiage and falsehoods, its crazy assumptions of virtue and humanitarianism, the German note deliberately evades the only issue put forward by President Wilson.

In answer to these broad-based declarations of President Wilson, which represent the sane view of every honest American, what is Germany's reply: An absolute evasion of the question, an insulting suggestion that we obligate ourselves to do what no self-respecting nation would dream of doing and the parading of a white robe of chastity over the bloody stains of Belgium and the Lusitania.

"Marks an Advance."

From The Pfovidence Evening Tribune.

The answer marks an advance, if slight, in the negotiations between the two countries, and it is not at all impossible that when President Wilson makes it plain, as it is believed that he will, that he means what he says and that the nation gives him full support, Germany will again moderate her demands, and thus gradually an agreement will be reached on all the important points involved.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Issue Approaching Conclusion.

From The Charleston Post.

The next communication from Washington will very probably be a penultimate address. From that point the issue will be within the control of Germany. Another Lusitania incident would mean war.

Adroit Persiflage and Insulting.

From The Columbia Record.

The note not only falls short of meeting our demands, but deals too much in adroit, diplomatic persiflage. * * * In our opinion the last note of the German Empire is insulting.

TENNESSEE.

Denounces Further Parley.

From The Chattanooga Times.

If the United States Government is ready to surrender all that it has stood for in the past, to yield to the merciless aggression of a power that recognizes no rights that counter her high-handed purposes, and to make its people appear contemptible in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the whole world, it will further parley over its just demands and meekly withdraw from its pretensions of being the representative of a self-respecting virile, and justice loving nation.

Thinks More Correspondence Futile.

From The Chattanooga News.

It is difficult to see how any further correspondence will aid matters. They would without such correspondence remain in statu quo, and no further steps would be incumbent on our Government until some new incident in violation of the principles we have declared, and invasion of our rights as neutrals, took place.

British Dictation a Handicap.

From The Memphis News-Scimitar.

We may not relish the idea of dickering with Germany as to how our citizens shall travel the seas, but certainly * * * we have no just complaint against reaching a fair understanding with Germany on this point, so long as we submit to dictation of Great Britain regarding commerce with neutrals.

Mere Verbal Fencing.

From The Knoxville Sentinel.

It is a mere piece of verbal fencing that refuses to seriously regard the President's representations of our American rights upon the high seas and our grievances against her violation thereof. * * * The issue now is in the hands of the President, and the country will trust him to deal with it.

TEXAS.

Offers Little Encouragement.

From The Houston Chronicle.

Germany's note is not of such tone and character as to offer much encouragement. It narrows and intensifies the issue.

No Regrets and Few Promises.

From The Dallas News.

Without regret for the past, Germany promises little for the future, and that little on conditions which it is at least doubtful if the United States could satisfy without violating its own obligations as a neutral, and, therefore, without impairing its rights as a neutral. * * * Can a nation which is insisting on nothing more than a strict fulfillment of the law waive any right, however small, without putting every right it enjoys in jeopardy? One might, indeed, suspect that Germany had fashioned its answer for the purpose of betraying us into controversies with its enemies.

We Shall Exercise Full Rights.

From The San Antonio Light.

It is entirely possible that diplomatic relations with Germany may be severed. Whether or not this transpires the United States will go quietly along exercising her full rights on the seas and elsewhere.

VIRGINIA.

Germany's Position Inconsistent.

From The Richmond News-Leader.

The latest German note will prove altogether unsatisfactory to this country because Germany professes herself an advocate of the freedom of the seas and then calmly proposes to restrict the freedom of American citizens and American ships at sea.

Musk Show We Are Not Timid.

From The Newport News Press.

The Kaiser knew Mr. Bryan had a large following, and it was a fair inference that the retiring Secretary represented a large chunk of timidity throughout the length and breadth of the land, also fair inference, in the Kaiser's mind, that the President lost part of his own nerve, after Bryan retreated, and toned down his note accordingly. * * * It is up to the President to correct that impression. Rights of American citizens and American commerce must be protected at whatever cost, whether the trespasser be Germany or England, or any other nation.

"The Parting of the Ways."

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

With Germany taking the view she does of the Lusitania atrocity; justifying rather than excusing or palliating it, we fail to see either the wisdom or the utility of prolonging negotiations. Under these circumstances there can be no meeting of minds, for which fact, also under the circumstances, this people should devoutly thank God. Germany and the United States have come to the parting of the ways.

WASHINGTON.

United States Cannot Recede.

From The Spokane Chronicle.

The United States cannot now afford to recede from these demands. They were based not only on international law and international precedent, but upon humanity and honor.

Should Resist England, Too.

From The Tacoma News.

Perhaps we shall get better results from Germay when we shall have shown against England's vicious violation of sea rules the same animosity we have shown against Germany's vicious violations.

Politely Evades Real Issue.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Von Jagow, politely evading the real issue, presents Germany's case strongly. Germany craves this nation's friendship and respects the American flag. This is manifest. Hence an understanding should be reached without diplomatic breach.

Must Maintain Our Stand.

From The Seattle Times.

America's stand is clearly defined. The country must maintain it. We have no fear that the President will yield.

A Plea in Avoidance.

From The Tacoma Ledger.

The note is a good deal like what is known in law as a plea in avoidance. Germany's second reply, like the first, is shot through with war-madness and founded on what Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg called the law of necessity when he explained to the Reichstag the violation of Belgian neutrality.

WISCONSIN.

Deems German Proposals Reasonable.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Germany agrees to do all it can, consistently with the effectiveness of its retaliatory submarine campaign against enemy commerce, to safeguard American lives on the high seas. Such safety being absolutely guaranteed in the case of Americans upon neutral ships, the American Flag, where legitimately used, being a passport of security for American ships and lives, it is difficult to see how Germany can be reasonably required to do more, this unprecedented war being what it is on both sides.

"An Honorable Loophole."

From The Milwaukee Free Press.

With the arming of British merchantmen so clearly established, and even admitted by the British Government, as it was not at the time the American notes were penned, the German note provides the United States with an honorable loophole for retreat from its demands relative to belligerent warfare, as well as a basis for insuring the safety of American lines and American boats in the German war zone.

Declines to Conform to Law.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The situation, briefly, seems to be that the United States has taken a position in keeping with international law, to which Germany declines to conform. That President Wilson knows how to deal with the difficult problem thus presented Americans will not doubt.

Remember, "Don't Rock the Boat."

From The Milwaukee Journal.

We must now look for a flare of indignation throughout this country. We must still remember that the President has a better view of this matter than any one else can have. Keep in mind the warning, "Don't rock the boat."

Tells Us What We May Have.

From The Milwaukee News.

The acceptance of the German note as an answer to President Wilson's note will amount to permitting Germany to define what the freedom of the seas consists of, and if the United States allows Germany to tell her what she can have in the freedom of the seas and acquiesces calmly therein, then such freedom as Germany permits her the United States can have.

WYOMING.

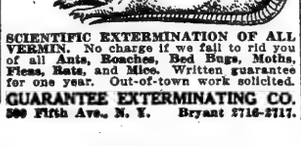
Firm Foothold for Advance.

From The Cheyenne State Leader.

While the German note does not meet the most important requirements of President Wilson, it makes concessions that will form a firm foothold for advance in further diplomatic negotiations. * * * The issues are being narrowed down and further negotiations will doubtless bring an amicable understanding.

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CONGRESS COMMENT ON THE GERMAN NOTE

Evasive and Offensive, Says Carter Glass — Gardner Believes Time to Act Is Near.

SOME ARE STILL HOPEFUL

Senator Hitchcock Believes President Will Be Able to Compose the Situation Satisfactorily.

By wire yesterday THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Senators and Representatives in Congress to comment on the German note, but found a very large number of the national legislators away from home and inaccessible. The replies received follow.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK HOPEFUL

Acute Issue Materially Narrowed by Note, Nebraskan Asserts.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10.—I take a rather hopeful view of the German note. The fact that it is silent as to reparation for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania indicates that that claim is still open for adjustment. It is certainly not denied nor rejected.

As far as the future is concerned, some substantial assurances are given that American passengers and American ships would be guaranteed safety even in the war zone. This same security is extended to neutral ships of other countries carrying American passengers. This will cover the cases of most Americans who travel upon the high seas. Only in the matter of enemy ships or those loaded with ammunition does Germany indicate an unyielding purpose to sink them without visit or search.

Thus the issue between our country and Germany, as far as it is acute, has been materially narrowed down. If Germany shall finally make reparation, as I believe she will, for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania, the present difference may remain under negotiation for some time without involving necessarily any breach of friendly relations.

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
United States Senator from Nebraska.

QUIBBLES AND PLATITUDES.

Difenderfer Says Germany Assumes to Dictate America's Course.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—This Administration and the American people have taken the position that neutral lives shall no longer be sacrificed upon the high seas. The German Government either does not understand the American temper or else she is trifling with a serious question. In my interview sent you on the 14th of May last I anticipated what Germany's reply would be and stated at the time that this reply would be dictated by the military arm of the German Government. I then inferred that if Germany insisted upon an evasion of the issue by diplomatic quibbles, it might then be necessary to withdraw the American Ambassador from Berlin and treat Germany as an outlawed nation.

Nations, like individuals, should be held responsible for contracts entered into. A treaty is a national obligation, just as sacred as an individual obligation, and when it involves human lives it is of the very gravest importance.

Germany's answer is a combination of platitudes, requests for permission to destroy lives and to control the shipping interests of America. In other words, we are merely to represent Germany in America, and they reserve the right to do with us as they may elect.

R. E. DIFENDERFER,
Representative from Pennsylvania in the Sixty-third Congress.

THINKS GERMANY WILL YIELD.

Hinebaugh Expects Final Acceptance of This Government's Terms.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 10.—I have not seen the full text of the German note. If the note guarantees that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships endangered, and that German submarines will allow American ships not carrying contraband to pass freely and safely, providing the United States will certify to these facts, and will guarantee that all such vessels will stop when signaled by German submarines, then, while the note in its entirety cannot be, in my judgment, acceptable to our Government, it does furnish a basis for further discussion, which I believe will end in Germany's final acceptance of our Government's construction of the principles of international law involved.

W. H. HINEBAUGH,
Representative from Illinois in the Sixty-third Congress.

SHEPPARD PREFERS SILENCE.

Texas Senator Would Leave German Matter to President's Judgment.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OMAHA Neb., July 10.—I believe it best to refrain from comment and to leave the matter to the judgment of the President.

MORRIS SHEPPARD,
United States Senator from Texas.

FAILS TO MEET THE ISSUES.

Senator Sherman Analyses Questions Involved in German Note.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—The German note does not meet the two issues of the unauthorized use of submarines in violation of neutral rights and invading the freedom of the high seas. Our Executive ought not to prohibit contraband traffic in the absence of Congressional action. Lack of search for contraband and safeguarding of civilian life and lack of effective blockade of territorial waters condemn the use made of submarines. All beyond territorial waters are the high seas and cannot be admitted by the United States as subject to blockade.

Citizens of neutrals have the right under international law to commerce in contraband at the risk of loss, but the destruction of a vessel, either enemy or neutral, by submarines without search or warning and without opportunity to the crew and passengers to save their lives cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. One or more belligerent nations cannot themselves rewrite the settled rules of international law rightfully. They may break it by armed force, but this does not justify their act.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN,
United States Senator from Illinois.

BLIND TO THE SITUATION.

Cannot Expect Reasonable Reply from Militants, Says Lindquist.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENVILLE, Mich., July 10.—The German note is an evasive reply and shows clearly a disposition to try the patience of the American people. It is also quite evident that Germany fails to appreciate the seriousness of the situation and how thoroughly the people stand back of our President.

This fact, I believe, had much to do with the tenor of their reply; but as long as the military element of Germany dominates their diplomatic policy we cannot look for a resonable reply.

F. O. LINDQUIST,
Representative in the Sixty-third Congress.

FORESEES NO RUPTURE.

Senator Thomas Considers That Germany's Tone Is Non-Belligerent.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Col., July 10.—The answer of Germany seems to be quite as indefinite as its predecessor. Its suggestion that vessels under the American flag will be respected so long as they carry no contraband cannot be accepted without a surrender of neutral rights of which Germany should be as tenacious as we are.

The general tone of the letter is non-belligerent, however, and I feel sure that the Government will be able to protect our rights while avoiding a rupture.

C. S. THOMAS,
United States Senator from Colorado.

MUST ACT, SAYS GARDNER.

Germany Continues to Trifle with Us, Says Bay State Congressman.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Mass., July 10.—Germany continues to trifle with us. In defiance of every law of God or man she has perpetrated the wholesale murder of Americans on the high seas. We told her beforehand that we should hold her to strict accountability if she did so.

The time is now at hand when we must make good our word or else forever hereafter hold our peace, except when dealing with weak nations.

A. P. GARDNER,
Representative from Massachusetts.

HOPES FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Congressman Rainey Discernes Sunshine Breaking Through War Clouds

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 10.—There is nothing offensive in the German note. It very properly calls attention to the friendly feeling which has existed between the two countries for over 100 years, and the suggestion that the German Government would be glad to make use of the good offices of the President is the first ray of sunshine to break through the war clouds which envelop Europe.

The suggestion that the German submarines will be instructed to permit safe passage of American passenger steamers and other steamers flying the American flag when properly marked and which contain no contraband may perhaps bring about a counter-suggestion on the part of our Government which may lead to a settlement of the difficulties. There is absolutely no war spirit in this country, and the friendly tone of the German note indicates that there is no feeling in Germany toward the United States. As this diplomatic correspondence proceeds it seems evident that a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries or more serious differences than that are not among the possibilities.

HENRY T. RAINEY,
Representative from Illinois.

SAYS GERMANY AVOIDS ISSUE.

But Senator Fletcher Deems Her Suggestions Conciliatory and Encouraging.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—It might be expected that Germany would, as she does, make the strongest possible defense of the use of the submarine. Great Britain's attitude toward her and toward neutrals has helped her. The submarine has become the strong arm in her fighting equipment, and she would like to limit the restrictions upon it to a minimum.

The impression created is that the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity are a secondary consideration. The note does not make an issue; apparently there is a desire not to raise a square issue. Germany ignores the principle of visit and search.

The note and the situation furnish the strongest argument in support of the Ship Purchase bill, which a filibuster defeated. Opponents of that bill urged that ships flying the American flag would provoke international complications, whereas it is plain that just the opposite would be the case.

The suggestions regarding the employment of certified neutral ships and ships under our flag are conciliatory and encouraging. Let us leave the matter with the President.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
United States Senator from Florida.

CRISP RESERVES COMMENT.

Note Should Not Be Discussed Pending Negotiations, He Thinks.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 10.—I prefer not to discuss the German note while it is being considered by our Government. I believe the best interests of our country will be subserved by public men refraining from discussing the situation in the public press pending negotiations between the two nations.

CHARLES R. CRISP,
Representative from Georgia.

EVASIVE AND OFFENSIVE.

Note Implies American Ignorance of War's Rules, Says Glass.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 10.—How could there be two opinions of the German note? Aside from a reciprocal expression of good will, it succeeds in completely evading every point in the American note of June 10. With a condescension that trenches upon offensiveness, von Jagow signifies Germany's willingness to comply somewhat with the minor requirements of international law if the United States, in the interest of German arms, will set aside certain major principles, such as the recognized right of merchant ships, whether of belligerent or neutral nations, to clear American ports unmolested and to sail the high seas subject only to precisely defined hazards of war.

Von Jagow's note seems plainly to imply that Germany refuses to be held to any established international obligation, except upon her own terms, and ignores accountability for crimes already perpetrated. In short, the German note presupposes an utter inability of the Government and people of the United States to comprehend the elementary distinctions of civilized and savage warfare.

CARTER GLASS,
Representative from Virginia.

WON'T SATISFY THE COUNTRY.

Germany Must Concede Our Full Rights at Sea, Fess Contends.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 10.—The German reply is conciliatory in tone and specific in terms, but disappointing on the main issue. The rights of American citizens in neutrals' vessels on the high seas are assured. This is no concession, as it was never contended against when the vessel were engaged in legitimate commerce.

The requirement that such ships be so marked as to be recognizable by German submarines will not meet with approval, since the flag is our sufficient mark. The limitation of travel to vessels marked and scheduled in accordance with the requirements is not only an infringement of our rights on the sea, but would be interpreted as unneutral. The defense of the sinking of the Lusitania must be regarded as a justification to repeat the act, if occasion permits.

Nothing will satisfy the country except an assurance that the rights of neutral citizens upon the sea, whether in neutral vessels or unarmed belligerent merchant vessels engaged in legitimate commerce. In this assurance the reply is wanting, a serious disappointment.

S. D. FESS,
Representative from Ohio in the Sixty-third Congress.

NOTE BEGS THE QUESTION.

Assurances Given as to Rights Never Questioned, Says Bulkley.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—The German note does not clearly admit or deny that any wrong was done to American citizens by the sinking of the Lusitania without warning, nor does it give the assurance requested by the President concerning the future conduct of warfare by submarines. The first German note justified the sinking of the Lusitania on the ground that she was armed. Our Government gave assurance that the Lusitania was not armed and invited the submission of further evidence if Germany saw reason to believe that there was any error in the President's statement of fact. Germany now neither submits evidence to controvert the American statement nor admits her own error.

The assurances in the new note as to the safety of American ships relate to rights which have not been questioned, and, in lieu of the requested assurance that submarine warfare will hereafter be conducted in accordance with recognized principles of international law, a new proposal to increase facilities for carrying passengers under the American flag is advanced.

The note fails to meet the issue as to the Lusitania case and as to the general principle involved. It is, however, worthy of notice that since the sending of the first American note on the Lusitania Germany's actual conduct of the war seems to have been in full accord with established rules of international law.

ROBERT J. BULKLEY,
Representative from Ohio in the Sixty-third Congress.

DUTCH RIDICULE GERMANY'S REPLY

Semi-Official Newspaper Calls It Mere Reiteration of Old Arguments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 10.—The Dutch papers comment unfavorably on the German note, which is declared to be more of a rehearsal of the previous German arguments.

The Nieuwe Courant, a painstakingly neutral journal, which has close relations with the Foreign Office, says:

"The note gives an impression that Germany is trying to convince itself rather than others of the justice of its position. The pathetic allusions to the German mothers and children is in bad taste in a diplomatic document. There are also the American mothers and children among the drowned passengers to be taken into consideration.

"What is wanted is a guarantee that such horrors will not occur again, whether the victims be Americans, Germans, Dutch, or Chinese."

The paper adds that Germany's effort to establish a parallel between regulations of warfare on land and sea is unreasonable, as the fundamental conditions of the two kinds of warfare are inevitably different.

WON'T DO, SAYS THE TEMPS.

Thinks the President Will Reject the Terms Sought by Germany.

PARIS, July 10.—"The German note to the United States regarding the Lusitania incident and the submarine warfare contains nothing in the nature of concessions which the delay in its preparation had seemed to indicate," says the Temps. The newspaper adds:

"The proposition made by Berlin to allow ships carrying American passengers to pass in safety provided that sailings are reported to the German Government; that they carry distinctive signs, and that the United States Government guarantee that they do not carry contraband, certainly cannot be admitted by the Cabinet at Washington.

"President Wilson from the beginning has placed the question on the broad principle of international law and humanity, and the firmness of his attitude gives assurance that he will not abandon that principle or lend himself to any arrangement that would diminish the dignity or encroach upon the sovereignty of his country."

TRIBUTE TO CLAUDE PERNET

Admiral Ward Has Ambulance Named for War Victims.

Along the battle front of France, where youthful Claude Pernet, the only son of the famous French rose grower, lost his life last Winter there soon will be in service an ambulance with the name, "Claude Pernet," painted in gold on its side. It will be a testimonial of the friendship of two families that had its origin in a mutual love of roses.

Years ago, when Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward began the culture of roses in their garden at Willowmere, Roslyn, L. I., their interest led them into association with M. Pernet and his family. The French floriculturist encouraged the Wards, giving them many specimens for transplanting, and the friendship between the families grew into warm cordiality. M. Pernet named roses from his gardens after Admiral Ward, his wife, and daughter.

Claude Pernet went to the war, and last Winter he was killed. Some months later his parents heard of his death and they wrote of it to the Wards. Soon after the receipt of the letter a group of women asked Admiral Ward to open his gardens for exhibition for the benefit of the American Hospital in Paris. The Admiral consented, and the flower fête was held in June.

The profits from the exhibition amounted to $1,300—an unexpected sum—and the committee of women decided to use the money for the purchase of an ambulance. To show their appreciation of Admiral Ward's contribution they went to him yesterday for permission to name the ambulance after him.

"No, don't name the ambulance for me," he responded. "Call it 'Claude Pernet,' because it is for his friends—and some of the roses that were admired at the exhibition came from his father's gardens."

SEARCH LINER FOR BOMBS.

Weapons, Including Passengers' Razors, Impounded on Stampalia.

Extraordinary precautions were taken yesterday before the departure of the Italian liner Stampalia for Naples to see that no bombs had been smuggled on board. Every piece of baggage belonging to the seventy cabin passengers was searched on the pier, and revolvers, daggers, and knives were taken away, as well as razors, carried by passengers.

Lieutenant Mario G. Miozzi of the Engineer Corps of the Italian Army, who was a passenger with his bride, formerly Miss Lillian Young of 150 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, had his sword and razor confiscated by the searchers on the pier.

The baggage of the 800 steerage passengers, of whom 500 were reservists going to join the colors, was examined in the same manner. Weapons of all descriptions, from cavalry sabres and pearl-handled duelling pistols to sardine-can openers, were carefully tagged and put in charge of the purser to be returned to the owners at Naples.

Three hundred steerage passengers were turned away at the pier because there were no accommodations for them. They will go on the steamer Verona, which sails tomorrow for Italian ports.

After leaving her pier the Stampalia steamed down the harbor to the Statue of Liberty, where she anchored for five hours to embark 250 cavalry horses. There was not an American citizen among the 870 passengers.

GOVERNORS' VIEWS ON GERMANY'S REPLY

Capper of Kansas Proposes a Conference of Neutrals to Consider Means of Defense.

WILLIS FOR FIRM STAND

People Will Sustain President, This Executive Declares—McCreary Sees Grave Crisis.

The Governors of States were asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES to give their views for publication on the latest German note. Replies received follow:

FOR A NEUTRAL CONFERENCE.

Gov. Capper Believes Further Joint Debate Would Be Useless.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—The latest German reply is as shifty in reasoning, and unyielding in facts, as the first reply of May 28. I do not believe anything can be gained by a continuation of the joint debate.

The President will be supported by a united sentiment in this country if he will invite neutral nations to a conference to consider what action they should take in defense of their rights against a Government that has repudiated international law so flagrantly.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

SEES ULTIMATE AGREEMENT.

Neither Side Can Afford War, Says Gov. Alexander of Idaho.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOISE, Idaho, July 10.—The note of Germany to the United States in relation to the Lusitania incident does not cover the case fully—there are some omissions by the Imperial Government of Germany, and the President and his Cabinet will no doubt look upon it in the same light.

The stand taken by President Wilson is absolutely in harmony with sound international law and the principles of humanitarianism, and the sound doctrine laid down by the Government of the United States, beginning with President George Washington and ending with President Woodrow Wilson. Diplomacy is slow and often deceptive, but, with the strong representation of the principle of human rights as enunciated by Woodrow Wilson, there must be a final acceptance thereof by the Imperial German Government, as neither that Government nor ours can afford to go to war, one with the other, nor to suspend diplomatic relations upon a matter that is so clear and plain and so vital to the welfare of the human race. With a little more time, a little more Woodrow Wilson sagacity, the work will be done.

Backing the actions of their President, Woodrow Wilson, stand a hundred million American people.

M. ALEXANDER,
Governor of Idaho.

PRESIDENT'S DUTY GRAVE.

May Have to Consider Severing Diplomatic Relations, Says McCreary.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 10.—The reply of the German Government to the note of President Wilson does not seem to me satisfactory, but I believe the President will be equal to the demands of the situation and should not at the present time be embarrassed by declarations or suggestions made by others. The outlook, however, indicates that the President may have to consider that important subject of severing diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

JAMES B. McCREARY,
Governor of Kentucky.

MUST MAINTAIN OUR POSITION.

People Behind the Government, Go Willis of Ohio Says.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 10.—The position taken by the Government of the United States relative to the rights of neutrals is correct and must be maintained.

In my opinion the people of our country will sustain their Government in a firm maintenance of American rights.

FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

OUR WRONGS IMAGINARY.

German Note Very Liberal and Fair, Texas Governor Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 10.—Governor Ferguson said today:

"I think the German reply to the American note is very liberal and fair. By all means it should not be the cause of any unusual procedure by our Government. America must not forget that there are two sides to the European war and that both sides are the friends of the United States. The restriction which England is putting upon American shipping will undoubtedly cause great loss and disaster to the Southern cotton raiser, and for this reason I hope our Government will not do anything to ruin our foreign markets, much less embroil us in a controversy based only upon imaginary wrongs."

SAYS WILSON WILL INSIST.

And That May Break Diplomatic Relations, Gov. Manning Points Out.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 10.—The German note fails to comply with the guarantee required by President Wilson. The President will insist on the protection of American lives and American interests and will assert our rights under international law. This insistence may break diplomatic relations.

I hope and believe the President will find a way to avoid war and still maintain the honor of America, but the people of this country trust his judgment and will support him, whatever the event.

RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor of South Carolina.

Will Make No Comment Now.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 10.—I would not care to make any comment on the German note at this time.

J. B. KENDRICK,
Governor of Wyoming.

LOSE $1,727,680 BY WAR.

Year Shows Heavy Falling Off in Transatlantic Passengers.

The total number of passengers who sailed for Europe from ports in this country the last week was 278 first, 641 second, and 3,658 third class. In 1914 in the week ending July 10, 5,087 first, 7,089 second, and 16,278 third class passengers sailed.

The difference caused by the war to the transatlantic traffic in that period, was 4,811 first; 6,448 second, and 12,620 third class passengers, a decrease in cash of $1,727,680 to the steamship lines.

SAYS BOMB IDEA IS STOLEN.

J. H. Hammond, Jr., Asserts Former Employe Sold His Plan to Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 10.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of the wireless torpedo, has accused a former employe of stealing plans of his recently invented thermil bomb. Mr. Hammond says that his New York attorney discovered this employe showing the plans to a group of German-Americans and that a short time later the thermil bomb was used in the German army against the Allies.

The German War Department, Mr. Hammond asserts, has stated to his partner that the idea of the bomb originated in America, and Hammond alleges that his former assistant sent copies of his plans to the Fatherland.

DENIES FOOD SHORTAGE.

Charles A. Douglas Reports on Vera Cruz Conditions to Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The confidential agency of the Constitutional Government of Mexico received tonight from Charles A. Douglas of Washington, its legal adviser now at Vera Cruz, a message which said Mr. Douglas was sending to Secretary of State Lansing a statement on the food situation. The statement makes the following points:

The Government has never directly or indirectly exported foodstuffs.

The Government has purchased for the relief of the poor, particularly in Mexico City, large quantities of food. As soon as Mexico City is occupied General Gonzales will take into the city with him 300 carloads of foodstuffs for immediate distribution.

The Government of the State of Vera Cruz nearly two months ago purchased from the United States 50,000 bushels of corn and sold and distributed it to the poor of that State, at a loss to the State of 30,000 pesos.

In the City of Vera Cruz the demand for labor exceeds the supply, and wages are good. The Government of the State of Vera Cruz is now and has been for some time selling foodstuffs at one-half the regular price to those able to pay and making free distribution to those unable to pay.

There is here no hostility to the Red Cross, nor is there any disposition to obstruct its work, but there is a feeling that the work is not needed in Vera Cruz.

ABRIDGING OUR RIGHTS.

Geneva Journal Sees Nothing Less in Germany's Terms.

PARIS, Sunday, July 11.—The Geneva Journal, according to a Havas dispatch, makes the following comment on the German note:

"America demands for her citizens to travel on any ships of commerce without being exposed to any attempt on the part of the Germans except what international law permits. Germany replies: 'I will let the American ships pass. As for other ships, I shall stick to my practices. You can enjoy your rights on condition of renouncing them.'

"Will the Government at Washington be as easily pleased as the former Secretary of State? Will it definitely pass over the incidents of the Cushing, Gulflight, Lusitania, Nebraskan, and Armenian?"

THINKS THE POMMERN WAS SUNK IN THE BALTIC

London Naval Writer so Identifies German Battleship Destroyed by British Submarine.

LONDON, July 10.—The naval correspondent of The Evening Standard identifies the German battleship, which was sunk in the Baltic by a British submarine on July 2, as the Pommern.

The Pommern was of the Deutschland class of battleships. She displaced 13,200 tons and carried a complement of 729 men. She was built in 1905. Her armament consisted of four 11-inch guns, fourteen 6.7-inch guns, twenty 24-pounders, and six torpedo tubes. Her cost was $6,000,000.

SHELL AN AUSTRIAN STAFF.

General and Other Officers Reported Wounded on Italian Front.

GENEVA, July 10, (via Paris, July 10.)—The Austrians and Italians seem to be consolidating their positions and entrenching, according to the Laibach, Austria, correspondent of The Geneva Tribune. He states that another war council was held recently at Laibach.

Shells from Italian guns near Malborgeth fell on the Austrian headquarters there, says the correspondent, mortally wounding a General, killing a Colonel and a Captain and injuring other officers.

It is reported that since the war began 1,800 Slavs and 5,500 Irredentist Italians have deserted to the Italian forces, according to the correspondent, and that since Juneabout 100 civilians, including some women, have been shot as spies by the Austrians.

A dispatch from Innsbruck to The Tribune, relative to the fighting in the eastern theatre, says that both the Russians and the Teutons are intrenching. The Austrian forces which were meant for the Italian campaign have been sent back to the Lublin front, it is stated.

VON MARNITZ INTERVIEWED.

German Cavalry Commander Says He Wants Only the Love of His Men.

Roda Roda, a field correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, recently interviewed General von Marnitz, the German cavalry commander, in the course of which interview the famous German cavalryman said:

"The commander of an army corps is in continual conflict with himself," said the General. "Shall he remain in his headquarters or go to the firing line? Only from the firing line may he judge what to demand of his troops, and no maps are as reliable as personal observation. I would not like to be at the head of a troop that does not love me, but it will only love me if I take a part in its dangers and privations. It is impossible to lead a battle from the firing line where there is no general survey. After all, a middle course is the best. Remain in action for a few hours with the fighting corps and then return to headquarters."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Clearance Sale—MONDAY

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Women's Summer Apparel

Women's Silk Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Of taffeta silk, crepe de Chine or satin in navy, black, white and colors. Heretofore $24.50 to $39.50 — **18.50**

Georgette Crepe Gowns
Of Georgette crepe, combined with taffeta, also radium charmeuse silk. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — **24.50**

Afternoon and Theatre Gowns
Of crepe meteor and taffeta silks, combined with Georgette crepe. Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 — **29.50**

Women's Summer Dresses

Voile or Linen Dresses
Of French linen, pompadour or striped voile, in white and colors. Heretofore $7.50 to $9.75 — **5.00**

Crepe or Emb'd Voile Dresses
Of white cotton crepe or French voile, emb'd in white or colors. Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50 — **8.50**

Dressy Summer Gowns
Of embroidered voile or ratine crepe, also checked, striped or figured voile. Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50 — **14.50**

Women's Silk Gowns

Of taffeta silk, crepe de chine or novelty silks in navy, black and colors.

15.00 *Heretofore $24.50 to $29.50*

Women's Tailored Suits

Of navy blue or black serge, garbardine, taffeta or pongee silk.

15.00 *Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00*

Women's Coats

Dress, Street and Travel Coats

Of all the fashionable wool and silk fabrics.

15.00 *Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00*

Women's Silk Coats

Afternoon and Evening Wraps and Coats

Of fashionable silks in desirable colorings.

25.00 *Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50*

Clearance Sales—MONDAY

Women's Georgette Crepe Waists

Also Lace, Net and Silk Waists

Dressy or tailored models.

4.50 *Heretofore $5.75 to $18.50*

Women's Lingerie Waists

Dressy and Tailored Waists

Of white French batiste, novelty voile or linen.

2.95 *Heretofore $4.75 to $7.50*

Women's Separate White Skirts

White washable pique, linen or gabardine; also a number of corduroy skirts.

3.50 *Heretofore $5.75 to $9.75*

Women's Mourning Silk Gowns

Mourning gowns of lustrous black or white crepe de chine, taffeta silk or crepe meteor.

18.50 *Heretofore $29.50 to 39.50*

Women's Summer Shoes

Low shoes of white buckskin, also patent or dull leather with gray or fawn buckskin backs.

3.00 *Heretofore $5.00 to $7.50*

Women's French Corsets

Of white batiste or coutil.
Models suitable for all types and figures.

2.50 *Heretofore $8.75 to $12.75*

Women's 16 Button Silk Gloves

Superior "Parfait" Milanese Silk

.65
Heretofore $1.00 to $1.50

Women's French Neckwear

Hand made collars, jabots, vestees.

.50 and .95
Heretofore .95 to $3.95

Women's Silk Boudoir Gowns

Empire, Draped or Semi-fitted Models

In charmeuse, taffeta, plain or brocaded crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace and flowers.

4.95 and 6.95
Heretofore $7.95 to $19.75

French Shadow-Proof Petticoats

For Women and Misses

Paris made petticoats of white nainsook, panelled front, scalloped edge with hand embroidery.

1.95 and 2.45
Heretofore $2.95 to $3.95

Clearance Sale—Women's Summer Underwear

"Kayser's" Silk Vests
Embroidered front, picot silk edge; reinforced. Heretofore $1.95 — **1.45**

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Vests
Cobweb silk mesh, in pink or white. Heretofore $2.75 — **1.95**

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Combinations
Cobweb silk mesh, in pink or white. Heretofore $4.95 — **2.95**

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Bloomers
Cobweb silk mesh in pink or white, reinforced. Heretofore $3.25 — **1.95**

Glove Silk Combinations
In pink or white, fully reinforced. Heretofore $2.95 — **2.25**

Swiss Ribbed Combinations
Hand crochet top, lace or tight knee. Heretofore .75 — **.55**

CABINET SQUABBLE ANGERS ASQUITH

He Tries to End It—Lloyd George Goes to Wales After Long Talk with Him.

AGAIN BLAME NORTHCLIFFE

Papers Say He Is Trying to Oust the Premier and Have Lloyd George Replace Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—Now that Premier Asquith is back from his visit to the front, it is believed that an end will be put to the unseemly quarrel which is being waged over the question of responsibility for the failure to provide an edequate supply of high explosive shells for the British Army in France.

Behind the quarrel is a conflict of personalities and ambitions which, it is recognized by all impartial observers, would constitute a most serious menace to national interests.

In certain respects there is opposition between Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener. Lloyd George considers that the Ordnance Department of the War Office was responsible for the past mistakes in the matter of munition supplies. Lord Kitchener holds that General von Donop has proved himself capable and efficient, and that miscalculations which admittedly have been made cannot be laid at the door of von Donop, or of the department von Donop heads.

When Sir Henry Dalziel raised the question of von Donop's efficiency in the House of Commons, he was acting, it is believed, at the instigation of certain persons who believed, rightly or wrongly, but certainly sincerely, that Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions would be hampered by official red tape unless a clean sweep was made of Ordnance Department officials.

Munitions Minister's Demand.

Lloyd George, as NEW YORK TIMES dispatches have already indicated, was determined to brook no interference. He told the House of Commons he would tolerate none, and intimated to friends that he would resign office unless he received the fullest support in securing a free hand.

When Lord Haldane in his speech at the National Liberal Club took up the defense of von Donop, Mr. Lloyd George jumped to the conclusion that Haldane was trying to put a spoke in his wheel, and at once issued a minatory communiqué, declaring Haldane's statement was incomplete and in certain essential particulars erroneous.

This difference in opinion between two Ministers who had both done good service to the Liberal cause was excellent material for that section of the press which The Westminster Gazette terms "disturbers of traffic."

Lord Northcliffe's ambitions are supposed to be concentrated on turning Lord Kitchener out of the War Office, and as a means to that end upsetting the present Government. Mr. Lloyd George sees a powerful weapon for his own purposes in the organs of publicity which Northcliffe controls, and Northcliffe, from his point of view, considers that Lloyd George would be a better Premier than Asquith. There is good reason for believing that Northcliffe's game will be foiled in the present circumstances by the fact that the politicians most directly concerned will refuse to play it any longer.

Information available tonight is that Mr. Asquith has taken up the matter sternly and has decided that there must be a cessation of the discussion of questions of past responsibilities, and that both Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Haldane acquiesced in the Premier's decision, and will henceforth keep a close guard on their tongues till the war is over.

Lloyd George Sees Premier.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The Prime Minister, who, in company with Lord Kitchener, has been on a visit to the British headquarters in France, returned to London on Thursday night. Yesterday morning Mr. Lloyd George had a long interview with Mr. Asquith. Doubtless the matters discussed included the Haldane-Lloyd George controversy with respect to the supply of munitions.

"Yesterday afternoon Mr. Lloyd George left London for Criccieth, North Wales. His general health is thoroughly satisfactory, but he is suffering from overwork, having been engaged at high pressure for many weeks, and he feels the need for a few days' rest in his Welsh home.

"A Cabinet council has been summoned for this (Saturday) morning. It is understood that Mr. Asquith means to damp down the controversy in regard to munitions and that he will discourage Parliamentary questions on the subject.

"The Ordnance Department has not yet been brought under the authority of the new Ministry of Munitions, but may be so brought at any time with the consent of the Cabinet by an Order in Council.

"In his speech in the House of Commons a week ago Mr. Lloyd George said he could not at the present moment take over the duties of the Ordnance Department, the reason he assigned being the enormous amount of preliminary work necessary in the organization of the new Ministry, but a dual control of the provision and supply of munitions is obviously undesirable. There must be a concentration of function and authority. No power necessary to the effective working of the Ministry of Munitions will be denied to it."

Paper Warns Lloyd George.

The Nation says:

"If Mr. Asquith goes under pressure by The Daily Mail, nine-tenths of the Liberal Party will go into the Opposition with him. Should Mr. Asquith's successor be a Liberal he will appear like the Chamberlain of the Salisbury Cabinets—a solitary bird in a land of Union sm.

"That is the obvious issue of this manoeuvre. Does Mr. Lloyd George realize it is friendly to warm him in time? For, to be quite plain, he is increasingly regarded either as its victim or its hero. Those who engage in it assume that they can eliminate from power every person who does not subscribe to conscription, and can thus subordinate the whole conduct of the war and destiny of the country to the pursuit of this crotchet.

"As to the kind of ruin they are preparing for the public man whom they would set up, that matters nothing to these impassioned hunters of men they would put down."

PRAISES TURKISH SNIPERS.

British Officer Says They Employ Protective Coloration Cleverly.

ATHENS, June 15.—Tributes to the cleverness of Turkish snipers in Gallipoli in concealing themselves from the British sharpshooters are paid in a series of letters received here from a British officer.

"The Turks," he says, "are very brave and clever. Their snipers frequently place small trees on their backs and so crawl up almost to the trenches. Yesterday I watched a bush which appeared to be shaking a lot, despite the fact that there was no wind. I fired into it a couple of times with my rifle. It moved quickly enough then.

"Some of the Turks paint themselves and their rifles with splotches of green and are then practically invisible among the herbage. Snipers operating in sandy or muddy soil daub themselves from head to foot with mud. Among the bare rocks they are like chameleons, half green and half a dull brown, like a piece of sun-dried ....."

ROME PREPARES FOR ZEPPELIN RAID

Airships Have Been Transported to Austrian Coast From Germany.

ROME, July 10, (via Paris.)—German Zeppelin dirigible balloons, according to reports received in Rome, have been transported to the Austrian coast, of the Adriatic Sea. Their object, it is said, is to fly across the Adriatic to Italy, pass the Apennines, and to reach Rome.

The Italian Government has notified the Vatican and the Pope has ordered that the lights of the Apostolic Palace be dimmed or extinguished at an early hour. The Pope also has given instructions for the removal of art treasures from places explosed to damage by possible bomba.

Necessary preparations have been made by the Rome authorities to repel the airships. Special signalling posts have been established on the top of mountains and also on the height of Monte Mario, behind the Vatican. Night experiments already have been conducted with rockets and flashlights with which the officials will be warned of the approach of any airship.

Boy Scouts are serving in every police station ready to start at any moment on bicycles to inform the people by the means of bugle calls of the expected danger. Instructions also have been issued regarding measures to be taken for the protection of houses.

INDIAN TROOPS ELUDED THEIR TURKISH JAILERS

Escaped From Constantinople and Traveled Overland to Afghanistan.

LONDON, July 10.—The story of a remarkable exploit of 100 Indian prisoners of war, who escaped from Constantinople and reached Afghanistan after a four months' march, is briefly told in a letter received here from Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan.

The men, who are Pathans, formed a part of the Indian Army fighting in Flanders. They were captured by the Germans and sent to Constantinople in the hope, the letter says, that, being Mohammedans, they might be induced to join the Turks.

They were unwaveringly loyal, however, and are said finally to have succeeded in eluding their guards and in reaching Persia. They traveled along the northern route through the Sunnite country, and ultimately arrived at the Afghan capital. They are now on their way to join their regimental depot in India.

TURK REGIMENTS WIPED OUT

Mowed Down by French Guns in Dardanelles Fight.

PARIS, July 10.—An official announcement given out in Paris today reviews the results of the military operations in the Dardanelles between June 9 and June 24.

Before June 21 the daily engagements were relatively unimportant, but that day a general offensive movement was organized by the French expeditionary force, and resulted in the capturing of two lines of trenches. The principal objective was the position known as "Haricot," around which fortification the struggle has continued for the last six weeks. This position was stormed on three sides, and, although the officer in command of the French expedition was severely wounded, the French forces continued to advance bravely, and succeeded in gaining a foothold in the second line of trenches and in capturing a portion of the redoubt.

The fight lasted throughout the day, and at nightfall the Lieutenant Colonel in command gave orders to charge on the fort and regain the territory which during the afternoon the French troops had been forced to evacuate. Ten minutes later the whole line of trenches was again in possession of the French, and the Turks had been routed.

The French at once began to prepare their new positions to withstand the counter-attack which it was evident the Turks contemplated. This work was particularly difficult, as the French were continually under the fire of several long-range guns removed by the Turks from the former German cruiser Goeben and brought overland from Adrianople. At 3 o'clock the following morning the Turks made a furious counter-attack, but they were repulsed by the excellent infantry and artillery fire of the French. This last attack cost the Turks entire regiments, and the French gained the key position of Kereves Dere.

SAYS TURKS ARE IN DESPAIR

Rome Hears There Are 80,000 Wounded in Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—A Rome dispatch to The Daily News says:

"Interesting information as to the situation in Constantinople, supplied from a reliable neutral source, is given in the Tribuna. A sense of impending tragedy is felt by the inhabitants, among whom the conviction prevails that Turkey's downfall is inevitable. Over 80,000 wounded from the Dardanelles are now in Constantinople, and the number is daily increasing. The troops sent to the front realize that they are destined to slaughter, and they are reluctantly persuaded by their officers and the ulemas, who purposely visit the barracks to preach a holy war. These efforts, however, are unavailing to arouse the soldiers to enthusiasm. An infantry division which was recently sent to the Dardanelles from Smyrna marched through Constantinople weeping.

"Hatred of the German officers has increased to such an extent that over a hundred have been murdered. Many German officers realize that their lives are imperiled. Enver Pasha's life is openly threatened. Advocates of a separate peace are no longer molested and are not considered traitors. The Young Turks are now openly embezzling and hoarding funds for future exile. A coup d'etat is possible at any moment. Ammunition is scarce. The Sultan is hopelessly ill, and his fatalism has increased."

SERBIA NOW READY FOR NEW OFFENSIVE

Plan to Invade Herzegovina at an Early Date, Aided by Montenegrin Forces.

ROME, July 10, (via Paris.)—A Nish dispatch to the Messaggero says that large quantities of war munitions have reached Serbia. The Serbia National Assembly has voted a credit of $50,000,000 for the continuation of the military operations.

Sanitary conditions are reported now to be virtually normal, the typhus epidemic, however, resulted in many deaths.

Large numbers of recruits, on furlough, have been recalled to the colors, and it is the intention of the Serbians to undertake an offensive movement at an early date along the Danube-Save sector.

Austria and Hungary are concentrating new troops at Sarajevo and Semlin. The Serbian Crown Prince has rejoined the General Staff.

The Montenegrin Army, it is stated, will march side by side with their allies into Herzegovina.

ALLIES REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

French Beat Them Back North of Arras, Belgians on the Yser.

GERMANS GAIN IN LE PRETRE

Strengthen Positions Previously Won and Concentrate Their Gunfire on Sampigny.

LONDON, July 10.—Checks of German attacks at various points along the western front are reported from Paris, notably by the French north of Arras and the Belgians on the Yser. The results of artillery fighting near Albert is said to have been favorable to the French. The German official statement records the improvement of positions in the forest of Le Prêtre and elsewhere between the Meuse and Moselle.

This is the text of the War Office bulletin issued in Paris tonight:

The Belgian troops last night repulsed an enemy attack on a point of support on the right bank of the Yser, in front of the House of the Ferryman (an important strategic point).

On our front an artillery action against the works of the enemy before Fricourt, in the region of Albert, gave us good results. There has been merely cannonading on the Aisne front.

In Champagne a sudden attack by us has made us masters of a German lookout post, the occupants of which were killed or dispersed.

In the region of the Meuse the bombardment of the enemy was directed particularly against Sampigny.

An inventory of the material taken by us on July 8 at Fontenelle establishes the fact that the enemy left in our hands one cannon, four machine guns, two bomb throwers, a very great number of rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, an oxygen apparatus designed as a protection against asphyxiating gases, and a dépôt of grenades and cartridges of different types.

There has been no activity by the enemy in the region of the Vosges.

The afternoon statement follows:

In the region to the north of Arras certain attempts at attack on the part of the Germans last night directed against our positions on the road from Angres to Souchez were repulsed. At the Labyrinth there was fighting last night with hand grenades, but without making a change in the front line of one side or the other.

In the Champagne district, along the front between Perthes and Beauséjour, between Hill 196 and the fort, a German attack was met by the fire of our infantry and artillery and dispersed with perceptible losses.

In Lorraine the enemy, numbering a battalion, attacked our positions near Leintrey, but they were repulsed.

There is nothing to report otherwise for the night, with the exception of certain artillery engagements, notably in the forest of Apremont, in the forest of Le Prêtre, and at Fontenelle, where the enemy did not deliver any counter attack, but contented themselves with directing artillery fire on two different occasions against the positions they had lost.

A recount of the prisoners made in the fighting of July 8 gives a total of 881, including 21 officers.

French aviators yesterday bombarded the railroad stations at Arnaville and Bayonville, as well as the military barracks at Norroy. Twenty-two shells and 1,000 steel arrows were thrown down.

The German Headquarters statement reads:

Military activity was only slight along the entire front throughout the day. Three French attacks at Launois, on the southern slope of Hill 631, near Ban-de-Sapt, broke down under our artillery fire.

During the night a projecting French trench was taken by storm in the Champagne district, northeast of the Beauséjour Farm. Joining this trench to the east, we undertook a few successful mining explosions.

Between Ailly and Apremont isolated fighting at close quarters took place.

In the Forest of La Prêtre we improved our new positions by making an advance.

Since the 4th of July 1,798 prisoners, including 21 officers, have been taken, and 3 cannon, 12 machine guns, and 18 mine throwers have been captured in the battles between the Meuse and the Moselle.

At Leintrey, east of Lunéville, night advances made by the enemy against our outer positions were repulsed.

CANADIANS LOST 9,982.

1,709 Were Killed at Langemarck—2,000 More at Plymouth.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 10.—The casualties among the Canadian troops, beginning with their first engagement, the battle of Langemarck, now amount to 9,982. These include 1,709 killed, 6,482 wounded, and 1,791 missing.

MONTREAL, July 10.—Word was received here today that the steamer Northland, with 2,000 Canadian troops on board, had arrived at Plymouth.

Among the military units on the ship were the Second University Company, under Captain George C. McDonald, going to serve as reinforcements to the Princess Patricia Regiment. This includes a number of men from McGill University, as well as graduates and undergraduates from Toronto, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria, and other Canadian universities.

A draft to reinforce the Twenty-seventh Battery was also on the ship.

FRANCE MAY LIFT EMBARGO ON HIDES

Offers to Do So in Return for American Leather Goods for Military Purposes.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—France has offered to lift her embargo on raw hides in return for a supply of American leather goods for military purposes, according to advices received today.

The plan, if worked out, will release for manufacture in this country a vast quantity of raw hides which accumulated in France as a result of the embargo and because of the extensive slaughter of French cattle for food.

Paris dispatches also contain requests for American wheat flour for the use of civilian bakers.

The leather and hide proposal calls for samples and quotations on American leather goods and conveys the assurance that if offers are accepted and delivery effected the embargo on hides will be lifted to allow the exportation to this country of raw hides in amount equivalent to the leather goods delivered. The proposals have been laid before American leather goods merchants by the Department of Commerce.

The French flour supply, not only for troops in the field, but in the departments where concentration and entrenched camps are located, has been taken over by the Government. Flour is sold to private bakers at the prevailing market price, subject to a rebate of two francs (about 40 cents) per sack, if the bread is sold at prices prevailing before the war.

Commercial agents in Paris are prepared to market 100,000 tons of American flour if it can be delivered in France, and American millers have been asked to furnish that amount.

VICTORY OF ITALIANS ON CORSO REPORTED

Fierce Charges of Infantry Said to Have Won Six Days' Battle for Plateau.

LONDON, July 10.—There is a report tonight from Chiasso that the Italians have won a battle which had been raging for six days on the Corso Plateau, and that after fierce charges by the Italian infantry they captured many Austrian positions and several thousand prisoners.

The report says that the prisoners passed through Milan this morning.

The official report on the Italian operations given out tonight in Vienna follows:

The coastal frontier district is quiet.

A general attack of the enemy near Sarsaussino was repulsed.

In the Carinthian frontier district nothing of importance occurred.

On the Tyrolean frontier an attack against our position northwest of Kreuzeberg Ridge was checked.

On Thursday afternoon several enemy battalions attacked Colonel Dilana, but the fire from our forts forced them to retreat. On Friday forenoon a battalion again attacked. We opened fire at short range, inflicting great losses on the enemy, who were obliged to retreat.

A report from Austrian Headquarters says:

"On the Italian front 600 Italian dead were counted before the Austrian lines at Podgora and the bridgehead at Goritz."

The following official communication was issued today at Rome:

The enemy renewed his attacks in the valley of the Dogna, heavy detachments of infantry, aided by artillery, attempting to surprise our position at Malgaleno, but unsuccessfully.

On the other hand, in the Terragnole Valley, a detachment of our infantry, advancing on Malgasarta and Costabella, which dominate this valley, took the Austrians by surprise.

On the heights of Cordavole on Thursday night the enemy twice attacked heavily at the head of the Franza Valley, but without success. An Alpini contingent, having climbed Mont Tofano, surprised the intrenched troops, capturing the positions and twenty prisoners.

In the Isonzo zone the enemy has emplaced numerous batteries of medium calibre, against which our artillery has been firing with increasing effectiveness. On Friday night new attacks of a violent nature were made against the positions gained by us on the Carian Plateau, but were immediately repulsed.

Dalmatians Desert to Italians.

UDINE, Italy, July 10, (via Paris.)—According to a report here, a detachment of sixty-five Dalmatians broke away from the Austrian lines on the Isonzo front two days ago and endeavored to reach the Italian outpost. They were fired upon by their own troops and twenty-eight were killed, but the remainder deserted and were received by the Italians.

MAGDEBURG TO KEEP BIG DYNAMITE CARGO

Federal Inspectors Find Explosive on German Vessel Is Stored Properly.

NEW INQUIRY IS EXPECTED

Bottled-Up Craft Lies Near Course of Steamers—Allies' Munitions Loaded Near By.

The German steamship Magdeburg, with 600,000 pounds of dynamite in her hold, has been inspected by Federal officers acting for the War Department, and they have reported back that the cargo of explosives is properly stored and there is no present reason to fear it will explode. Even if it did explode there is little danger, in the opinion of army officers, of any damage being done to Fort Hamilton or Fort Wadsworth, the two fortifications guarding the Narrows.

In addition to the investigation started at the request of the War Department an inquiry conducted by another branch of the Government is said to be under way or about to be started. No information was to be had yesterday regarding this rumored second investigation of the Magdeburg. At the Custom House it was stated that there was no reason to believe any unneutral act was involved in the presence of the dynamite-laden craft.

The Magdeburg arrived in New York soon after the war began, seeking refuge here because British and French warships were outside the Hook. The Magdeburg is anchored in the area set aside for ships loaded with explosives, and has been in the same anchorage more than eight months.

Excursion Craft Pass Near Her.

It was denied at the Custom House that any action was pending to have the dynamite removed from the Magdeburg and stored on shore. The ship is anchored close to the north side of the main ship channel, about 1,300 yards north of the bell buoy at the south end of the channel. The Coney Island excursion boats pass close to her on all their trips, as do similar craft to other seaside resorts. Transatlantic vessels almost invariably use the other side of the channel.

"Suppose that the Madgeburg should try to get away with that cargo some night and steam out to sea, would there be any way of stopping her?" a customs official was asked.

"We have no reason to believe that any such move as that is contemplated by either the owners or the Captain of the Madgeburg," he replied. "At any rate the ship would have a mighty hard job to get away without being discovered before she had gone a hundred yards. She is anchored in plain view of the destroyers on duty in the harbor, and at night is in easy range of the searchlights of the patrol boats."

"Is the Madgeburg under guard?"

"No, although the Government, as in the case of other foreign ships in port, keeps a watchful eye on her. However this does not mean that there is any suspicion attached to the presence here of the ship."

See No Danger to Forts.

The interest of the army in the Madgeburg was due to the fact that she is anchored within less than a mile of Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. It was feared that in the event of the cargo exploding damage might be done to those fortifications and that their magazines might be exploded by the terrific detonation of 300 tons of dynamite.

At Governors Island it was stated that the investigation, so far as the army was concerned, was ended and that it was not believed that the presence of the ship endangered either fort. The dynamite, it was said, was properly stored and well aired, the holds being opened daily to prevent the formation of gases that might cause a premature explosion.

It was pointed out that all of the ships carrying ammunition for the Allies took on their New York cargoes at the Gravesend anchorage. Last Monday there were at fewest four of these ships loading ammunition within a few hundred yards of the Magdeburg. Two of the ships were British and two French, and both were taking on capacity cargoes of munitions in plain view of the German dynamite ship.

NOW QUESTION THEORY OF BOMB ON MINNEHAHA

Some on Atlantic Transport Liner Suggest Explosion May Have Been Spontaneous.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 10.—Today for the first time the theory of spontaneous combustion was advanced by some of those who were on board the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha when the explosion and fire occurred last Wednesday. Yesterday all of the officers and crew who talked held firmly to the original theory that a bomb had been secreted in the cargo. Captain Frank H. Claret remains silent.

Those who now suggest a natural cause will not be quoted, but maintain that spontaneous combusion in Hold No. 3, near a quantity of whiskey, might have caused the shock. The presence of the whiskey in the cargo may have accounted for the alcoholic fumes described earlier by others of the crew. Two of the two hundred horses on board were suffocated.

Upon permission of the authorities at Ottawa the Minnehaha moved up to the inner harbor today and anchored opposite the railway terminals, where the lightering of the cargo from under the upper hatches of Hold No. 3 was begun. Dense volumes of smoke soon were pouring from the opened hatches and fire hose was again brought into play. For a time the smoke increased and more fire hose was hurriedly brought from shore. Later the smoke disappeared and the removal of the cargo continued.

According to the messages received from Capt. Claret and A. H. Jones & Co., the agents, of the International Mercantile Marine Company at Halifax, there was a second blaze on the Minnehaha yesterday morning, when number four hatch was removed. It was pointed out by C. W. Thomas, the assistant manager of the steamship department of the company, that there were four hatches in number three hold, and that the fire had not spread to number four hold. He added that the fire was definitely out last night.

The Captain hopes to go to sea late tonight or early tomorrow morning, Mr. Thomas said. This was contained in the last message sent by Captain Claret, which was received in New York at 9 o'clock last night, which read:

Fire out. Ship airtight. When hatch taken off, blazed up again this morning little while. Landing damaged portions cargo Halifax. All horses saved. Everything all right. Hope leave for London Sunday night. CLARET.

The earlier message from the Captain, which was received here about noon yesterday, read:

Fire re-started taking hatch off No. 4. Fighting it with ship's equipment. CLARET.

Mr. Thomas said that he called this a second blaze, because both Captain Claret and A. H. Jones & Co. had declared the fire out on Friday night. It was the rush of fresh air when the hatch was taken off which rekindled the flame, he said.

MUENTER INQUIRY PUT OFF.

Supervisors and Prosecutor Decide to Await Sheriff's Return.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 10.—The investigation of the Nassau County officials into the circumstances surrounding the suicide in the county jail here of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the dynamiter and assailant of J. P. Morgan, came to a halt today. The Board of Supervisors met at the County Court House early in the morning, and after a long conference with District Attorney Smith decided to postpone the inquiry. The situation here is best summed up by a resident of Mineola, who said: "The friends of Sheriff Steven Pettit are hbiding off in order to give the Sheriff a chance to return from his visit to California and investigate. In the meantime, of course, interest in the suicide of Muenter will grow less."

The entire board was present, the same being James H. Cocks of Oyster Bay, Philip J. Christ of North Hempstead, and Hiram R. Smith of Hempstead. The board did not meet in chambers. Instead the members went to the District Attorney's office and remained with him more than an hour. He convinced them in that time that it would be best to await the homecoming of Sheriff Pettit. At the close of the conference Mr. Christ gave out this typewritten statement:

The Board of Supervisors, at a conference with the District Attorney, agrees with the District Attorney that there has been a great neglect of duty at the jail as to the custody of one Frank Holt, who committed suicide on July 8, 1915. The District Attorney is doing everything in his power to investigate and find out who is directly responsible for the act and will lay the whole thing before Sheriff Pettit on his return, and if the facts warrant, further action will be taken and the persons responsible dealt with according to law. The board is advised that Sheriff Pettit is temporarily absent from the county, but will return in a few days.

In view of the fact that heretofore the Sheriff has always co-operated with this board in any effort to improve conditions in the county, the board feels confident upon the Sheriff's return that any recommendation relative to reforms relating to the jail will be taken up and acted upon effectively by him.

Mr. Christ would not be questioned about the statement of the board.

About noon District Attorney Smith made his appearance. His suave manner disappeared and he delivered a tirade about creating false impressions and printing lies. He said he was not investigating. What had happened at the jail was simply a mistake in judgment in not putting two men on guard. For the first time, however, the District Attorney mentioned Warden Hults as being responsible for laxity at the jail.

"What is all this fuss about?" he asked. "There is no question that there has been negligence. We all know that."

Asked what he was doing to try and fix the responsibility for carelessness, he said he was not investigating, and his reply was the same when it was pointed out to him that the Supervisors had said he was "doing everything in his power to investigate and find out who is directly responsible for the act."

Mr. Smith was asked whether the Warden, if it was proved he was responsible, could be proceeded against.

"I don't know whether he has broken the law. He is an appointive and not an elective officer. See here, you fellows are trying to start a condition that does not exist. There is nothing to investigate. It is admitted there was negligence. The Warden is responsible. He made a mistake in judgment. He should have had two guards. He had, however, to deal with Holt who was so weak a ten-year-old boy could have handled him. Two doctors had examined him and were thinking of sending him to the hospital. In fact that very morning there was thought of removing him from the County Jail."

The District Attorney also denied that Ryan had been working on a twelve-hour shift after the Supervisors had appropriated extra funds so that more men could be engaged and eight hours made the length of a shift.

There was another story of happenings in the jail immediately after Muenter committed suicide. This was told yesterday by George Hoffman, Deputy Warden, who was in the outer office on Tuesday night. Hoffman was not called to testify Friday before Coroner Jones. His story differs from that told by Jerry Ryan, the aged extra keeper.

Ryan said he left his post to investigate a noise, walked a little way down the corridor to the east of the cell block and returned to find his charge gone. He next heard the sound that he likened to a pistol shot, and running down the dark western corridor between the bars and the outer wall of the prison, in the dark nearly stumbled over Muenter's body. Here is Hoffman's story:

Ryan came to the door leading from the cell block to the outer part of the prison. I had run there, having heard the noise.

"The fellow's gone," said Ryan.

"Well," I said, "he can't get out."

"He's shot himself," said Ryan. "Didn't you hear the shot?"

I opened the door and switched on the lights on the east side of the block. On the west side the two lights were burning in front of Holt's cell. I told Ryan to go down the east side and look while I went down the west side. I saw the body on the floor on the west side of the cell block in the space between the wall and the cell block bars. Ryan came up with me at almost the same time. Ryan did not trip over the body, and we never went nearer than ten feet to it. On the west side, where only the two lights were burning, it was not pitch dark, but the darkness of dusk. I called Warden Hults downstairs, and the doctor came very soon after.

A former County official who was at the Court House yesterday, said: "Nassau County is lucky Holt killed himself. If he hadn't he might have walked away from us."

MUENTER HAD BIG PLANS.

Marked Pennsylvania State Capitol to be Dynamited.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 10.—Erich Muenter, the assailant of J. Pierpont Morgan, was here three weeks ago, according to C. H. Wolfe, who runs the barber shop at the Commonwealth Hotel. Muenter wore a beard when he entered Wolfe's shop, and Wolfe says he himself shaved it off.

"There can be no mistake," Wolfe said today. "I have seen half a dozen pictures of Muenter and am sure he was the man I shaved."

It was while Muenter was here, it is believed, that he marked a drawing of the State Capitol, which he had selected as one of the buildings for dynamiting.

GERMAN SOCIETY FOR PEACE

Brooklyn Alliance Urges Convention to Discuss It.

At a meeting of the German-American Alliance held at Arion Hall, in Brooklyn, on Friday night, the first step toward the organization of a national peace convention was taken. Mr. Henry Weismann, President of the organization, and the ten delegates elected to attend the national convention of German-American societies to be held in San Francisco were instructed to propose a national peace convention and to vote to hold it in Chicago beginning on Labor Day.

The idea of a peace convention has been taking shape among the German societies in the United States for some time, but the Brooklyn society is the first to take a definite step.

RUSSIANS TO FACE BIG GERMAN SHIFT

Continued from Page 1.

repulsed enemy attacks in the region of the village of Grabovetz and south of Grubechow, near the village of Mienlany.

On the Western Bug, above Kaminonka, (Galicia,) there were rifle fire and cannonading. On the Zlota Lipa River, near the village of Korjow, the enemy on the night of July 9, during the course of frequent attacks, several times reached our entanglements, but on each occasion was repulsed by our fire and counter-attacks.

There is no change on the other fronts.

No Changes, Teutons Say.

VIENNA, July 10, (via London.)—The Austrian official war statement says tonight of the Russian theatre:

The general situation is unchanged. North of Krasnik on Friday night the Russians renewed unsuccessful attacks.

A report from Austrian General Headquarters says: "Heavy fighting in the battle near Krasnik, Poland, continues with undiminished vigor, yet has not reached a decisive point. No events of importance have occurred elsewhere on the Russian front."

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—The official report says today:

In the eastern theatre an attack made by the enemy on Ossowetz was repulsed.

In the southeastern theatre the situation with the German troops remains unchanged.

A dispatch from Vienna indicates the fierceness of the struggle which is in progress along the Krasnik line. The Russians have brought forward strong reinforcements, probably from the interior, and are making repeated heavy attacks. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army has the task of holding, and, if possible, repulsing the Russians.

Additional great battles, says the dispatch, may confidently be predicted between the Vistula and the Bug rivers.

TRUCE ON DNIESTER FRONT.

Russians Ask Time to Bury Dead—Heavy Losses Reported.

CZERNOWITZ, July 10, (via London.) The Russians, in consequence of their severe losses on the Bukowina front and along the Dniester, recently requested a four hours' armistice for the purpose of burying their dead. This was granted.

The Russians on the Dniester front suffered severely from the Austro-Hungarian artillery fire, and have retired at many points several miles beyond the river.

GENERAL DIES A PRISONER.

Former Equerry to King of Saxony Succumbs in Russia.

DRESDEN, June 25.—The first high German officer to die in captivity, so far as has been recorded, is Lieutenant General von Haughk, former chief equerry of the King of Saxony, who has just been reported as dead of kidney trouble in Taschkent, Russia.

General von Haughk fell into the hands of the Russians last October, while he was in charge of a set of gifts being transported to the German soldiers. For a time he received every possible favor, but when the report spread in Russia that Baron Korff, the Governor of Warsaw, captured by the Germans, was being severely handled, the same treatment was accorded General von Haughk.

He was born in Leipsic in 1850, the son of a high magistrate in Saxony, and married the daughter of the Prussian General von Tietzen. He was for a time aide-de-camp to the King of Saxony, and since 1890 his equerry.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Introduce the New Silhouette in Women's Gowns



PRINCESS AND REDINGOTE MODELS

For Immediate and Early Fall Wear

Unusual and Exclusive Types of Serge and Imported Novelty Checks in Combination with Satin, Touched with Braiding, Embroidery or Beading.

For Monday—Important Clearance Sale

Odd Pieces, Incomplete Sizes—Regardless of Former Prices

Women's Cloth Suits	*Formerly up to 39.50*	10.00
Women's Cloth Suits	*Formerly up to 49.50*	15.00
Women's Cloth & Silk Suits	*Formerly up to 55.00*	22.50
Women's Palm Beach Cloth Suits		9.50
Women's Linen Suits		15.50 22.50
Women's Cotton Dresses	*Reduced to*	5.00 7.50 9.50
Women's Linen Dresses	*Reduced to*	6.50 8.50 10.50
Women's Net Dresses	*Formerly 39.50*	23.50
Women's Odd Silk Dresses (Afternoon & Evening Models)	*Formerly up to 49.50*	15.00
Women's Odd Blazer Coats	*Formerly up to 37.50*	10.00
Women's Odd Cloth Coats	*Formerly up to 22.50*	10.00
Women's Covert & Gabardine Coats	*Formerly up to 49.50*	25.00
Women's Linen Motor Coats	*Reduced to*	5.00
Jersey, Crepe de Chine & Satin Smock Coats	*Reduced to*	20.00
Women's Black or Tan Silk Coats	*Formerly up to 55.00*	25.00
Women's Odd Lingerie Blouses	*Reduced to*	2.00
Women's Silk, Chiffon & Georgette Crepe Blouses	*Reduced to*	2.90
Odd Handmade French Blouses	*Reduced to*	5.00 7.50
Women's Odd Cloth Skirts	*Reduced to*	2.95
Linen, Cotton Gabardine & Ratine Skirts	*Reduced to*	4.50
Misses' Serge Dresses	*Formerly up to 25.00*	6.95
Misses' Odd Evening Frocks	*Formerly up to 29.50*	10.00
Misses' Odd Silk Dresses	*Formerly up to 35.00*	15.00
Misses' Cotton Dresses	*Reduced to*	5.00
Misses' Odd Sport Coats	*Formerly up to 18.50*	6.75
Girls' Wash Dresses	*Formerly up to 3.95*	1.10
Women's Jersey Silk Sport Coats	*Formerly 13.50*	9.75
Women's Odd Fibre Silk Sweaters	*Formerly up to 15.00*	7.50
Pure Silk Knit Sweaters (with sashes)		18.50
Women's Linen Sport Suits	*Formerly 16.50*	10.00
Novelty Low Shoes & Pumps (Incomplete sizes)	*Formerly 5.00 & 6.00*	2.00
Novelty Low Shoes & Pumps (Incomplete sizes)	*Formerly 8.00 & 9.00*	3.75
Women's Wool Jersey Bathing Suits (without Tights)	*Formerly 5.00*	3.95
Women's Wool Jersey Bathing Suits (with Tights)	*Formerly 3.95*	2.95
"Bontell" Fancy Broche Corsets	*Regularly 4.00*	1.95
Corsets in Odd Styles	*Formerly up to 18.50*	2.50 4.75 9.75
Elastic Slip-on Corsets	*Formerly 5.00*	3.75
Nightgowns, Combinations, Petticoats	*Formerly up to 3.95*	1.95
Crepe de Chine Negligees (odd pieces)	*Formerly up to 16.50*	8.95
Satin Negligees	*Formerly 8.95*	4.95
Petticoats of Jersey Silk, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine	*Formerly up to 5.95.*	2.95 3.95
Glove Silk Combinations (white & pink)	*Reduced to*	2.45
Glove Silk Vests (French band finish)	*Formerly 1.95*	1.45

SOUTHWEST AFRICA HAS GREAT PROMISE

British See Great Possibilities in Immense Territory Now Wrested from Germany.

MINERAL RESOURCES RICH

May Become One of the Finest Ranch Countries in the World —Agricultural Outlook Good.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the value as a possession of the immense territory of German Southwest Africa, wrested by the Union of South Africa forces from the Germans, who had occupied it since May, 1883. Six times the size of England, being about 322,450 square miles in area, and including Ovamboland, Damaraland, and Great Namaqualand, and sparsely populated, it has been described as a wilderness, with a fertile tract only here and there.

A South African authority described recently in the Cape Times its dominant physical features as follows:

"A slowly rising, sandy coast belt; a high interior plateau, broken by isolated mountain ranges and stony kopjes, and a gently falling eastern strip of sandy country which merges in the level expanse of the Kalahari Desert. The average height of the uplands is about 5,000 feet. The climate on the whole is healthful and eminently suited for Europeans, though malarial fever is prevalent in the sub-tropical north. Before the war it supported a white population of 14,830 people, with some 250,000 natives."

The territory's three great natural sources of wealth are minerals, pasture land and agriculture land.

Great Mineral Wealth.

Says the authority above quoted:

"The mineral wealth has been the most considerable source of prosperity since 1908, and it is certain to be an important factor in the future development of the country. The diamond fields form a rich treasure house, and immense quantities of the precious 'stones of fire' still lie in the sands of the Namib. The fields extend from Conception Bay (100 miles south of Swakopmund) to Angras Juntas, a distance of about 260 miles, but they are intersected in many places by hills and ridges and tracts of worthless sand. The various producing companies, the great majority of which are German, hold a fifty years' lease from the German Colonial Company, and together before the war broke out they employed about 5,000 natives and colored men. From 1908 to the end of 1913 gems to the value of $35,522,000 had been recovered.

"How long will these fields last? The experts differ, as, owing to the vast extent of the country over which the diamondiferous gravel is scattered and the varying depths of the deposits, it is extremely difficult to estimate the life of the fields. The period has been variously put at eight, fifteen, and twenty years. New deposits may be discovered, although extensive prospecting operations have not resulted in any finds for some time. Volcanic 'pipes' containing the well-known Kimberlite have been found in the Gibeon, Bethany, and Keetmanshoop districts, but careful tests have show them to be barren of diamonds."

Dr. Versfeld, who has given some attention to the geological problems of Southwest Africa, ventures to affirm the discovery of diamond-bearing pipes "considerably nearer to the Luderitzbucht deposits than those at present known seems well within the bounds of probability." Dr. Wagner, the well-known South African mining authority, states in his "Diamond Mines of Southern Africa" that the "primary deposit, or primary deposits, lie buried beneath the sea somewhere off Pomona." At the same time he says that "a long and prosperous career may confidently be predicted for the industry" in Southwest Africa.

Next to the diamond fields the copper mines rank in importance. The value of the copper exported in 1913 was $1,982,180. In the opinion of experts, there is no doubt that the country will supply copper and copper ores in increasing quantities for many years to come.

Prespecting work has been done in connection with gold, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, &c., but the results have been somewhat disappointing, although immense deposits of iron and tin ores are known to exist. A seam of coal has been found, and the Germans had begun to exploit immense layers of white and colored marble of excellent quality.

Pasture Land of Great Value.

The second source of wealth in the territory is the pasture land. Dr. William Macdonald, the South African agricultural expert, who visited the colony a couple of years ago, described it as a land of enormous agricultural possibilities, destined to become one of the finest ranch countries in the world.

Dr. Rohrbach, the German Imperial Emigration Commissioner and a well-known writer on economics, wrote about it as follows:

"From the Orange River in the south to the Kunene in the north, and from the Namib in the west to the Kalahari in the east, its vegetation and conformation are those of a sub-tropical steppe and grazing country, which is marked out by Nature herself for cattle raising."

Dr. Rohrbach estimated the grazing land to be equal in area to that of the German Empire in Europe and capable of carrying 3,000,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep and goats, and believed that the land would be able to maintain a population of several hundred thousand European settlers.

However this may be, the big land companies there have made little or no effort to attract settlers. Only 1,330 farms were in private hands in 1913, and 190 of these were lying idle. When the war broke out a census showed that the country carried 205,643 head of cattle, 543,447 sheep, 516,904 goats, 15,916 horses, and 18,618 mules and donkeys. It is prophesied that a big future lies before the country as an exporter of meat, hides, wool, and karakul fur. It is pointed out that as Walvis Bay is comparatively near to Europe, with a direct steamship service to British ports, a lucrative industry can be established in frozen cattle and sheep.

Its Agricultural Possibilities.

As to the agricultural lands, the 1,330 farms mentioned above comprise an area of 33,484,015 acres, but of this huge area only 13,000 are actually under cultivation. This is ascribed to the sandy nature of the soil and the dryness of the climate. Four-tenths of the cultivated land is in the well-watered Grootfontein district, while another three-tenths is in the Windhuk district. Mealies, potatoes, lucerne, melons, vegetables, grapes, and tobacco are the principal articles grown. Much might be done by improved methods of farming and by means of irrigation, since the land is quite fertile.

The Germans had planned a great scheme of irrigation. The Landesrat, as a beginning, made provision in the Supplementary Estimates for 1913-14 for extensive schemes in connection with the Fish River. Huge reservoirs were to have been constructed, with an indefinite number of minor works such as dams and weirs, and great benefits were expected from these measures. Until such schemes as these are carried out agriculture will continue to play a very subordinate part in Southwest African industry.

Development of the territory heretofore has been hampered by a dearth of capital and official restrictions, for the Government policy of settling the land has been characterized by a vigorous application of the principle of Germanization. British occupation of the country surely will lead to far more rapid development with an influx of capital, especially for exploiting its mining possibilities.

When the First European Landed.

It is interesting to recall in connection with the conquest of this immense territory that it was on the shores of the Bay of Bartholomew that in 1486 the Portuguese explorer Diaz effected the first recorded European landing on African soil south of the Equator. He set up a marble cross on a prominent spur on the south side of the bay, which in consequence bears the name Pedestal Point, though the cross has long since been removed. But it appears to have stood undisturbed for three centuries. In 1825 it was still there, but broken. Apparently it was still seen from the sea in 1844, for Morell, writing in that year, describes Pedestal Point as "a high bluff point rendered conspicuous by a marble cross erected on the summit in 1486, by Bartholomew Diaz." Places are now at Lisbon, and a fragment in the South African Museum; the rest has disappeared.

Diaz named the bay Angra dos Ilheos—the bay of the islets—with reference to the chain of islands which make it almost land-locked. This name soon gave place to Angra Pequena—the little bay—by which it was generally known until the German occupation. Since that time the bay has been officially called Luderitzbucht, in honor of the merchant Luderitz, to whom its occupation was immediately due. It is extremely likely that under the British regime its former name of Angra Pequena will be restored.

Boys' Camp Opens Tomorrow.

The Boys' Camp of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes will open for the fifth season tomorrow at Verona, N. J. Last year it accomodated 198 boys for two weeks' outings each, at a total cost of $985. During the last four years 582 boys were accommodated, at a total cost of $4,029, which is 43 cents a day each. These boys were, in the majority of instances, the children of poor parents. Contributions may be sent to A. S. Frissell, Treasurer, 2,303 Seventh Avenue.

SUGGESTS SWEDEN IS AIDING GERMANY

Passenger on Czar Thinks Germans Used Subterfuge to Mine White Sea.

PASSED DERELICT STEAMER

F. S. Ormsby Tells of Archangel Churchyard Used as Storage Place for Congested Freight.

Passengers and officers of the Russian-American liner Czar, which arrived yesterday from Archangel, said they had seen a quantity of wreckage in the White Sea within 200 miles of the Russian seaport. On June 27, the day after the Czar left Archangel, the passengers sighted a derelict steamer floating keel up, with a quantity of wreckage and cargo surrounding it.

The Czar circled round the wreck three times, while the Captain and officers on the bridge looked at it through their glasses to see if there was any name to identify the capsized vessel. The name on the stern had been partly washed out, and only the letters "umio" could be distinguished, with the letters "endo," underneath, which was believed to have been the name of the hailing port, London. The bows of the derelict had been stove in, apparently with terrific force, by a floating mine or a torpedo, the officers said.

Frank G. Ormsby, representative of a machinery manufacturing firm of Easton, Penn., who was a passenger on the Czar, said that the ship he sailed on arrived at Archangel on June 16.

"We had been warned by wireless to lookout for mines," he continued, "and the day before reaching port, June 15, two British freighters were struck by mines in the White Sea. On June 17 a Norwegian freighter was severely damaged, and five days later the British steamer Twilight was struck by a mine and disabled. Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, sent out to look for mines on June 21, destroyed three with shots and picked up six, which they brought to Archangel."

Mr. Ormsby said that as no German vessels had been seen in the White Sea since the war started, Russian officers told him they believed that German mine planters, operating under Swedish and Norwegian flags, were placing mines in the White Sea.

The congestion of freight of all kinds at Archangel continues to be very heavy, he said, on account of the lack of railroad facilities between the port and Vologda on the main line between Petrograd and Moscow. The cargoes discharged from ships are stacked in vacant lots and in the public squares.

"All over the city," Mr. Ormsby continued, "and even the churchyard of the Cathedral of St. Catherine, one of the most revered shrines in the Russian Empire, is filled with bales of cotton and cases of machinery stacked twenty-five feet high and guarded by soldiers. There are about 100,000 soldiers in the neighborhood of Archangel, I was told, and a great number has been detailed to transportation work on the supplies."

Mr. Ormsby said there was a suspicion among the Russian Government officials that Sweden was aiding Germany by selling her food supplies, which had caused a somewhat hostile feeling toward the Swedes in Russia.

J. S. MORGAN AND BRIDE SAIL

Father's Progress Makes San Francisco Trip Possible as Planned.

Junius Spencer Morgan sailed at noon yesterday with his bride on the Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland for San Francisco via the Panama Canal with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and daughters.

Mr. Morgan had booked passage early on the Kroonland, but he canceled it after his father was shot on July 3. The rapid progress of Mr. Morgan toward recovery enabled his son to carry out his original plans. Before the steamer sailed yesterday Mr. Morgan told friends at the pier that his father was doing well and that there was no occasion for worry.

German Steamship Men Give Benefit

Officers and employes of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-America Lines in parts hereabouts gave a benefit for the widows and orphans of German soldiers at Harmony Park, Grassmere, S. I., yesterday afternoon and evening. About 10,000 tickets were sold and about $15,000 was realized.

STIMSON ASSAILS HOLMES'S CRUSADE

Ex-Secretary of War Thinks Law Forbids Anti-Enlistment Campaign.

NO EFFECT ON RECRUITING

Army and Navy Officers Say Socialists Are the Only Ones Who Have Hampered Service Heretofore.

While many civic and military organizations here join with the army and navy officers in vigorous condemnation of the efforts of the Anti-Enlistment League to pledge persons liable for military service to refrain from enlistment in the army and navy, so far no formal complaint has been presented to the United States Attorney General or to the War and Navy Departments. These pledges in printed form have been distributed at public meeting, with requests for signatures, each slip bearing the name of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, as head of the committee of the league.

Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, when asked yesterday at his country home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., if there was any Federal statute applying to such a case, said:

"I think it would be a matter that should come within the jurisdiction of the United States District Attorney, if any one. I do not recall any specific law covering the point, but it seems to me that it is an offense that could be reached by Federal statute. I have not had the question raised in this particular form before, the making of a written public pledge against the service of the United States.

"I think it is a very serious thing and in the highest degree reprehensible. It violates the spirit and principle of the law and Constitution of the nation, which expressly provides that every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 is liable to military service for the defense of the country."

It was said yesterday that the anti-enlistment campaign had had no appreciable effect on the enlistments for the army and navy. At the naval and army stations the officers said they were getting all the men needed.

Heretofore the army and navy had interference with enlistments from Socialistic sources, but nothing in the form of an organized public campaign against the service, such as the league is waging. For this reason no suggestion has been made to Congress for legislation to make such interference a crime. The most violent opposition of this kind occurred in Seattle, growing out of the hatred of the Socialists for the armed forces of the Government.

At Washington last night Adjutant General Henry P. McCain, who has charge of enlistments for the army, said there had never been any propaganda in this country strong enough to prevent enlistments. So little harm has been done in this way, said he, that there had never been any formal recommendation by the War Department to Congress for legislation on the subject.

Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the navy, said this sort of agitation had never caused any trouble to the navy, and the Navy Department had never recommended any law to cover the point.

Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan, whose name appears with Dr. Holmes's on the printed form of the pledges, is the secretary of the Anti-Enlistment League. She lives at 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Last Fall her name appeared on the Socialist Party ticket as a candidate for the Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District, Brooklyn. Tracy D. Mygatt, another member of the committee, is mentioned in the City Directory as a social worker, living at 164 Waverly Place, Manhattan. It is said the anti-enlistment campaign is being carried on in several States, and that a thousand signatures have been obtained.

A Fete to Aid Crippled Children.

There will be a lawn fete and benefit for the Seaside Home for Crippled Children of Arverne, L. I., on Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. David Anspacher in Lawrence, L. I. Miss Helen C. Möller, assisted by a large chorus of children, will give Greek classic dances on the lawn. Miss Evelyn M. Goldsmith, President of the Home, is in charge of the benefit and will be assisted by many prominent Long Island women. All contributions to the Home, which is non-sectarian, should be sent to Miss Emma Mosler, Treasurer, at the Hotel Savoy.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Remarkable Price Concessions on Monday and Tuesday

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Exceptionally Low Priced

Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths
68x86 in. ..... **1.95,** regularly 2.75,
68x104 in. ..... **2.65** regularly 3.75

Odd Satin Damask Napkins
22x22 in. ..... doz. **3.25,** regularly 4.00,
24x24 in. ..... doz. **3.65** regularly 5.00,

Bleached Irish Satin Damask .... regularly 1.50, yd. **1.10**

200 dozen Bleached Turkish Bath Towels with colored borders or plain white. regularly 3.50, doz. **2.65**

300 dozen Linen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels with damask borders. regularly 4.00, doz. **3.00**

Bungalow Luncheon Sets in plain white or scalloped and embroidered in colors. regularly 2.00, set **1.50**

Pure Linen Tea Napkins with hand-embroidered corners. regularly 4.00, doz. **2.75**

Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hand-embroidered ..... pair. **1.95** regularly 2.75

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Good Quality, At Decided Reductions

Sheets: 63x99 **65c** 72x99 **70c** 81x99 **75c** 90x99 **85c** each

Pillow Cases: 42x36 **15c** 45x36 **17c** 50x36 **19c** 54x38 **21c** each

CURTAINS AND NETS

Clearance Reductions

Scrim Curtains in a variety of patterns ..... regularly 2.25 to 8.50, pair **95c to 4.50**

Fine Net Curtains with Cluny insertion ..... regularly 4.25 and 5.50, pair **2.45 and 3.25**

Fine Scrim Curtains with Filet lace motifs combined with Cluny insertion and edge. pair **12.50, 17.50 and 22.50** regularly 22.50, 30.00 and 37.50

Imported Lace Curtains with handsome motifs and eyelet work. pair **17.50 and 19.50** regularly 35.00 and 39.00

Attractive offerings in Imported Fish Nets,—various patterns. yd. **25c, 35c and 55c** regularly 50c, 65c and 1.10

BRASS BEDS AND BEDDING

Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts and five 1-inch filler rods **12.50,** regularly 20.00

Four-post Colonial Model Brass Beds ..... **25.00,** regularly 34.50

Brass Beds with one and one-half inch square posts and brazed corners. Made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. **37.50,** regularly 45.00

Guaranteed Pure Layer Felt Mattresses in one or two parts. Choice of ticking. **15.00,** regularly 18.00

French Upholstered Box Springs ..... **15.50,** regularly 20.00

"McCreery Special" Black Curled Hair Mattresses, with French roll edge and Imperial tufting, **25.00,** regularly 35.00

"McCreery" Hand-laid Mattresses ..... **35.00,** regularly 45.00

BIRD CAGES

An attractive variety, richly decorated in Period designs; suitable for boudoir, conservatory or library.

Small wicker Bird Cages,—daintily decorated with artificial flowers and silk ribbon and artificial bird. **95c** formerly 1.95

Wicker Bird Cages,—regular size; prettily decorated with artificial flowers, silk ribbon and artificial bird. **1.45** formerly 2.95

Wicker Bird Cages with imported electric bird; regular size cage, decorated with artificial flowers and silk ribbon. formerly 6.50 **2.95**

FINE ORIENTAL RUGS

Preliminary to receiving new Fall shipments, we offer practically every rug in our stock at about

Wholesale Cost

Upon request, purchases will be held for future delivery.

NO APPROVALS. NO C. O. D'S.

110 Small Turkish and Shirvan Mats... **5.00** ..... regularly 10.50

350 Small and Medium Size Rugs in Persian, Caucasian and Beluchistan weaves. **9.75, 14.50, 19.50, 25.00** regularly 15.00 to 45.00

Medium and Large Room-size Rugs in Persian Mahal, Bokhara, and Serapi weaves. Sizes from 6x9 ft. to 10x15 ft. 6 in. **69.00, 85.00, 97.00 to 127.00** value 125.00 to 175.00

Persian Mushkabad and Gorevan Rugs

At the lowest prices we have ever quoted for extra large room-size rugs. Sizes range from 10x14 ft. to 11x15 ft. 2 in. regularly 250.00 to 350.00, **125.00 to 200.00**

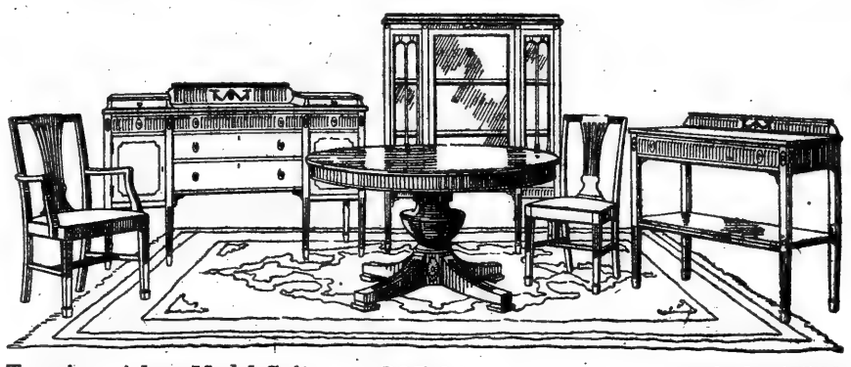
DOMESTIC RUGS—Greatly Reduced

Sanford's Famous Beauvais Seamless Axminster Rugs 6 x 9 ft. regularly 16.50, **12.75** 9x12 ft. regularly 29.50, **23.90.** | 8.5x10 ft. 6 in., regularly 25.50 **19.50**

Annual July Sale

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Absolutely Unparalleled Values in Furniture, Beds and Bedding.



Ten-piece Adam Model Suite ..... 395.00 ..... regularly 475.00

Made of the best selected Mexican Mahogany, hand rubbed finish both inside and out. The table has a handsome shaped pedestal with a 54-inch top; Buffet 66 inches long; Chair Seats covered with haircloth.

Dining Room Furniture

10-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites ..... regularly 650.00, **467.00**

10-piece Adam Model Suites ..... **500.00** regularly 1000.00

10-piece Chippendale Model Suites, finished in Dull Mahogany. **398.00** regularly 500.00

10-piece William and Mary Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany. **380.00** regularly 475.00

10-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with satin wood. regularly 375.00 ..... **250.00**

Chamber Furniture

10-piece Solid Mahogany Colonial Model Suites; four-post bed with pine-apple tops. regularly 325.00, **250.00**

10-piece Adam Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany or Ivory Enamel. **198.00** regularly 275.00

4-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suites in Dull Mahogany. **245.00** regularly 360.00

4-piece Solid Mahogany English Model Suites. regularly 210.00, **149.00**

Electric Lamps



Exact duplicate of Bronze Candlesticks used in Japanese Temples.

Solid Bronze Desk or Boudoir Lamps, — 17 inches high; 10-inch flat silk Empire shade, with 8-inch silk fringe; any color. regularly 8.50, **5.00**

Separate Pieces

Wing Chairs or Rockers, made of Solid Mahogany, upholstered with curled hair and moss, covered in denim. **15.00,** regularly 25.00

Felt Top Folding Card Tables, **1.50,** regularly 3.00

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands, **3.75,** regularly 6.50

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Clearance Sale

Straw Hats
95c, regularly 1.65 and 2.85

Neckwear
Made of Fancy or Washable Silks
45c, regularly 75c and 1.00

"McCreery Shirts"
Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials, various models and sleeve lengths.
95c, regularly 1.50 and 2.00

"McCreery Silk Shirts"
Made of Tub Silks, neat and wide satin stripes.
2.60, regularly 3.50 and 4.00

"McCreery Shirts"
Made of Madras or Mercerized Fabrics; discontinued lines. **1.35,** regularly 2.00 to 3.00

"McCreery Silk Shirts"
Of Heavy Habutai and Pure Silk Crepe with satin stripes. **4.25,** regularly 5.00 to 7.50

Pajamas
Plain or Fancy Stripes.. **95c,**..... regularly 1.50

Robes
Of Terry and Ratine.. **2.85,**..... regularly 4.00

Tennis Trousers
Plain White or Striped Flannel.....
3.65, regularly 5.00

Union Suits
Fancy Madras or Lisle Thread,—broken sizes.....
75c, regularly 1.25 & 1.50

Athletic Underwear
Striped Madras Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers. Discontinued lines.
35c each, 3 for 1.00
regularly 50c and 75c each

Half Hose
Silk or Lisle Thread with re-inforced heels, soles and toes. **25c** pair, 6 pairs 1.45
regularly 35c and 50c pair

In addition to the above extraordinary offerings the entire stock of Auto Dusters, Raincoats, Office Coats, Sweaters and Bathing Suits will be reduced for immediate clearance.

Special Offering

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

5th Floor

100 Suits,—size 34 to 40 inch chest..... **12.50**

Made of Imported and Domestic Fabrics; coats quarter, half or full lined with mohair; flap or patch pockets. Navy Blue or Gray Flannels, and Check or Pencil Stripe Fabrics.

CHARGES RUPPRECHT WITH DEATH ORDER

Conan Doyle Cites Affidavits Accusing Bavarian Prince of Having Prisoners Shot.

WOUNDED BEATEN TO DEATH

"The Story of British Prisoners" a Terrible Arraignment Based on German Testimony.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote the preface and compiled the annotations for "The Story of the British Prisoners," recently published by the British Central Committee for National Patriotic Organization, a copy of which reached New York yesterday, and which sets forth that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is responsible for the orders that resulted in the execution of British prisoners.

In regard to the execution of British prisoners by the Germans, or rather Bavarians, it says: "The following dispatch, dated The Hague, April 28, has been received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from Sir Alan Johnstone, his Majesty's Minister at The Hague:

"'I have the honor to transmit copies of declarations by J. Martin, editor of the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad, and N. J. van Ditmar, press correspondent, of Rotterdam, regarding the shooting of British prisoners of war by the German troops, which I have received from his Majesty's Consul General at Rotterdam.

"'The first declaration, made at Rotterdam on April 26, before the British Vice Consul, is as follows:

"'I, Johannes Martin, editor of the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad, born the 9th of November, 1886, at Leiden, son of K. Martin, professor at the University of Leiden, hereby declare that on the morning of the 16th of March a deserter from the German Army, a certain Richard Lorenz, native of Braunschweig, and belonging to the 208th Regiment, appeared at the office of my newspaper and made the following statement." He began by calling the Bavarian soldiers 'Schweine,' (hogs,) and abused them for killing unarmed men, with their hands up and anxious to surrender, and also of shooting British prisoners of war.

Forty Prisoners Burned.

"'He stated that the Bavarian regiments under Prince Rupprecht had received formal orders to make no British prisoners, and that those soldiers who made them were severely punished. He heard from fellow-soldiers how once about forty British prisoners were burned alive in a hangar, and that the men who committed this atrocity received a medal for it. He stated that this order was only directed against British soldiers, and existed exclusively in the Bavarian Army. This interview was published in the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad in the editions of March 18 and 19. The killing of British soldiers was not reported. A blank space was left in order to avoid local difficulties.

"'I made further inquiries regarding the killing of British prisoners, and on March 18 another German deserter called on me. He was a certain Friedrich Kuller, born at Ludwigshaven, Bavaria, 22 years old, belonging to the Twenty-second Regiment, Fifth Company, Third Machine Gun Section of the Second Bavarian Army Corps. This man struck me as being an essentially stupid creature, and it was impossible that he would have sufficient intelligence to invent the following thrilling story. He did not know whether my paper was pro-German or anti-German, and he gave the following account in reply to my questions and not of his own initiative.

Shot Five British Soldiers.

"'On my asking him whether they ever made British prisoners, he said that the Germans did so, but they were not sent to Germany, but killed, the Bavarian regiments having received formal orders to kill every British prisoner of war. The following were his exact words in German: "Wir hatten Befehl empfangen, sämmtliche gefangene Engländer abzumachen." I cross-examined him on the subject, but he maintained his statement and said that he himself had shot five British prisoners a few days before he deserted. On my question as to whether the Bavarian soldiers shot these unarmed men on their own initiative or under orders, he stated that they were brought up to be shot by a section, under the command of an officer. He made this statement as a mere matter of fact which did not interest him much. The interview appeared in the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad of March 20, and a blank was left in lieu of the above-mentioned fact, for the same reason.

"'The following day, March 19, another deserter came to see me, August Kahlmann, born at Karthaus, (near Danzig,) 25 years old, and belonging to the Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry, Fifth Company, Seventh Division. His statement was practically identical, viz., to the effect that an order, signed by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, had ordered the whole Bavarian Army to take no British prisoners in future, and that all had to be shot. He stated that they were brought to the quarters with their hands bound behind their backs, and with bandaged eyes, and that they were not told they were to be shot. They were executed under the supervision of the commanding officer. I asked him if there were any wounded among them, and he answered that nearly all were wounded, and that as long as a British soldier is able to fight he will not surrender. This interview was published in the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad of March 22, and with the same blank as before. Both Kuller and Kahlmann stated that they did not approve of this order very much, and that they were quite aware that Bavarian prisoners were not treated in the same way by the British. They added that they did not hate the British, but were very much afraid of them and praised them as very gallant fighters.

Germans Starving in Trenches.

"'Kuller stated that he first fought at Rheims, but afterward he was sent to Ypres, where he stayed for three months. Kahlmann fought on the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude and in the neighborhood. They stated that the principal reason for their desertion was the rough treatment meted out to them by their officers and the lack of food. It appears that the soldiers were practically starving in the trenches.

"'Some days after these interviews Kuller disappeared in a curious manner. Being short of money, he went to the German Consulate and stated that as he was a German he thought they must help him there. Kahlmann tried to persuade him not to go, but Kuller had not sense enough to understand why he should not do so. There he waited for his friend three hours and a half, but Kuller never appeared. Since that time he has never been seen by Kahlmann, nor did he return to his lodgings, where he had left all his belongings.'

"The declaration of W. N. J. van Ditmar, which was sworn to at the British Consulate on April 23, is almost identical with the foregoing, except that details are added. It is as follows:

"'I, W. N. J. van Ditmar, press correspondent, residing in Rotterdam, hereby make oath and declare that Friedrich Kuller, 23 years old, a laborer, Twenty-second Regiment, Fifth Company, Third Machine Section, Second Bavarian Army Corps (von Kluck's army) informed me that on or about Dec. 28, 1914, twenty-four British prisoners of war were shot by his company. One of the reasons which were given him at the time was that they belonged to a regiment that had blown up the bridge over the Scheldt near Antwerp at a time that a great many German troops were marching over it in pursuit of the then retreating English army. Among the men shot were many officers. All these men were placed against a wall one after another, new German soldiers being called from the ranks for the purpose of shooting various prisoners in turn. In this way nearly every man in the German battalion concerned obtained his turn in practicing shooting an Englishman.

"On a subsequent occasion one British officer and four soldiers who had surrendered were shot in the Castle of Hollebeke, after a hand-to-hand fight. I have cross-examined Kuller about the above statement on two occasions. Subsequently he disappeared in a most extraordinary manner, after a visit to the German Consulate in Rotterdam. His friend, August Kahlmann, waited outside the Consul's office for him for three and one-half hours without his reappearing. The German Consulate told me over the telephone, in reply to an inquiry, that Friedrich Kuller had never called at that office."

Conan Doyle's Observations.

Sir Arthur cites other instances of German mistreatment of British prisoners of war and wounded British soldiers.

"The conduct of the Germans to our wounded upon the field," he says, "has been on a par with their brutality to their British prisoners. At the battle of Festhubert upon Dec. 19, 1914, when the Germans temporarily occupied some British trenches, an officer described the conduct of his own men in this fashion: 'The sight of the trenches and the fury—not to say the bestiality—of our men in beating to death the wounded English affected me so much that for the rest of the day I was fit for nothing.'

"The writer of this was in the Thirteenth Regiment, Thirteenth Division of the Seventh German Corps. His testimony as to the brutality of our enemy is borne out by the evidence of our own men on numerous occasions, notably at Wytschaete, where several of our wounded, temporarily left behind, were subsequently found bayonetted or with their brains blown out.

"Another extract from a letter referring to this same fight on Dec. 19 mentions that some of the English, being surrounded, surrendered after a most gallant resistance. The writer adds: 'But they got no mercy! The rifle butts were turned around and made the sparks fly. Prisoners were not taken.'

"Perhaps it is as well," Sir Arthur observes, "that prisoners should not be taken, if prison means the slow torture of the German jailers. But can it be wondered that an ugly spirit is beginning to rise abong the Allies and that men's hearts are hardened at the thoughts of what their friends have undergone? If the war assumes a grimmer aspect, can we not turn to the whole world and lay our evidence before them as to who is the prime mover in so shocking a relapse from all that is chivalrous and honorable in warfare?"

ARMY RIGHTS FOR NEGROES.

French Chamber Extends Compulsory Service to the Colonies.

PARIS, July 10.—The race and color question raised in the French Chamber of Deputies a week ago by the bill of the negro Deputy, M. Diagne, representing Senegal, providing for the extension of general compulsory military service in France to colonial municipalities whose inhabitants enjoy French citizenship, was presented in numerous new lights and complications at the session of the Chamber this afternoon.

The question of how to apportion a pension in cases of polygamist Senegalese leaving several widows proved a poser for the Deputies.

The Minister of War and the Military Committee of the Chamber approved the general provisions of the Diagne bill, which provide for the incorporation with the regular French forces of the Senegalese subject to compusory service. The action of the committee was immediately attacked by Deputy Labroue, who pictured the difficulties arising from the presence in the French Army of soldiers unable to speak French and of different religion and social customs. Deputy Labroue also raised the question of confusion in the payment of pensions to the widows of polygamous Senegalese. He proposed an amendment providing for the incorporation of such troops in native regiments, entitled to pensions and the other rights of French citizens.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by protests from the negro Deputies Diagne, Lagrosilière of Martinique and Candace and Boisneuf of Guadeloupe, Lagrosilière crying amid frantic applause: "Our fellow-citizens ask only to be allowed to serve the mother country, for whom they already have poured out their blood."

Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, was forced to quell the tumult by declaring that the entire Chamber felt "the same respect and the same love for all, whatever their race or religion, who are fighting under the folds of the tri-colored flag."

Deputy Labroue insisted on special regiments for Senegalese who do not speak French. Deputy Boisneuf interrupted, crying: "I, then, demand a special regiment for Frenchmen unable to read and write."

Deputy Diagne then obtained the floor and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the blacks, reviewing the part they had played in conquering the French colonial empire.

"For eleven months the Senegalese have demanded to be allowed to serve France," he said; "if they haven't been permitted to do so it is the fault of the Minister of War."

Deputy Diagne said that the widows of soldiers ought to receive pensions, even when there were several; but he added: "Native soldiers are not as rich as the average French soldier, who is also poor and, therefore, has only one wife. Polygamy is a luxury of wealth."

Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, said the Diagne bill seemed to meet the wishes of a majority of the Colonials, and urged its passage. The bill was passed without change.

SOLDIER'S WIFE WOULD DIE.

Sent from England to Earn Living Here, She Tries Suicide.

Mrs. Nellie Bradshaw, 23 years old, of 313 West Nineteenth Street, who was twice prevented from throwing herself from the Battery wall yesterday, told one of her rescuers that her husband, Richard, was a soldier with the British army in France, and that she wanted to die because she had been unable to find work to support herself.

Members of the crew of the fireboat New Yorker seized the woman when she was about to jump into the water, but released her when she promised to go home. A few minutes later Policeman Wing caught Mrs. Bradshaw as she was preparing to leap from Pier A. In the Tombs Court, where she was charged with attempting suicide, Magistrate Nolan ordered her put under observation pending a further hearing tomorrow.

Mrs. Bradshaw said that after her husband went to the war and their home was broken up at Manchester, England, her father gave her money to come here to earn a living. Mrs. Bradshaw said:

"I tried to get back to England a few days ago. I cut off my hair and dressed in boy's clothing and hid in a steamer, but they found me and put me ashore.

The Magistrate will ask for an investigation as to why the woman was permitted to land three months ago.

Portuguese Pacifying Africans.

LISBON, July 10.—Official dispatches received at Lisbon today from South Angola, in Portuguese West Africa, state that troops belonging to the Portuguese expeditionary force are pacifying the population in the Cuamoto region. One detachment of soldiers has arrived at Hunbe.

YOU CAN MAKE $500

Pay You an Income of $30 a Year ($7.50 quarterly) and still have your money where you can get it any time you want it, by investing in a

COMMERCIAL SECURITY CO. GOLD BOND

The safety of these bonds is attested by the fact that over 300 National and State banks buy them for the investment of their own funds.

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Extraordinary Price Reductions on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces.

12,000 Yards of

Taffeta Dress Silks

A wide range of the newest evening, reception and street shades, including Gobelin, Delft and Navy Blues, also White or Black.

36 inches wide.....formerly 1.25, yd. **95c**

Black Summer Dress Satin

36 inches wide.....formerly 1.25, yd. **75c**

40 inches wide.....formerly 1.50, yd. **88c**

WASHABLE COTTON DRESS FABRICS

15,000 yards of Printed Cotton Voile in a choice variety of newest styles and colors, also Black and white effects. yd. **18c** formerly 35c

White Corduroy Pique,—30 inches wide.....yard **23c** formerly 40c

White Corduroy Crepe,—40 inches wide.....yard **23c** formerly 50c

White Eponge Suiting,—40 inches wide.....yard **23c** formerly 55c

White Crisp Voile,—40 inches wide.....yard **23c** formerly 50c

White Ramie Linen,—36 inches wide.....yard **35c** formerly 50c

White Ramie Linen,—45 inches wide.....yard **45c** formerly 65c

White Golf Corduroy,—32 inches wide.....yard **48c** formerly 75c

Mid-Season Clearance

MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES

Unprecedented Reductions

78 Tailored Suits,—Size 14 to 18 Years

Made of Serge, Gabardine, Shepherd Check Worsted and Satin Cloth. A variety of models—one or two of a kind.

9.75

regularly 26.50 to 39.50

96 Afternoon, Evening or Street Dresses

Size 14 to 18 years. Made of Crepe de Chine, Poplin, Taffeta, Charmeuse, Serge, Voile or Covert Cloth.

9.75 and **14.75**

regularly 24.50 to 35.00

350 Summer Dresses,—Size 14 to 18 Years

Comprising Linens, Nets, plain, striped, figured or flowered Voiles. Smart, practical models.

6.75

regularly 10.75 to 14.75

350 MISSES' WASHABLE SKIRTS

Considerably Reduced

White Corduroy, Gabardine, Repp, Linen, Pique or Palm Beach Cloth.

1.95, 2.95 and **4.75**

regularly 3.50 to 7.95

Absolute Clearance

130 SEMI-MADE ROBES

At Average Reductions From 50 to 75 Per Cent.

No Credits——No C. O. D.'s——No Approvals.

The assortment comprises hand and machine embroidered Robes of Batiste, Voile, Crepe, Organdie and Linen. Exceptionally beautiful designs.

4.95 9.75 19.50 25.00

formerly 12.00 to 55.00

EMBROIDERIES—Greatly Reduced

Fine Batiste Flouncings,—14 to 24 in. wide. regularly 1.95 to 6.95, per yard **95c** to **3.75**

Voile, Crepe and Batiste Flouncings,—45 in. wide. regularly 5.95 to 7.50, yard **3.75**

Voile Flouncings in dainty floral patterns.....specially priced, yard **1.50** and **1.95**

Remarkable Sale—WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

½ Less Than Regular Prices

Choice assortment of this season's desirable models in Collars and Vestees of Lace and Organdie.

35c 50c 75c 95c

regularly 75c to 2.00

Final Clearance

WOMEN'S SUITS, DRESSES AND SKIRTS

Comprising discontinued models and broken lots, all in the season's most attractive styles, offered for immediate disposal

NO CREDITS——NO C. O. D.'s——NO APPROVALS.

$25 to $50 Tailored Suits,

12.50 and **19.50**

About 100 Suits, of Gabardine, Serge, Shepherd Check Worsted and Poplin. Incomplete range of sizes.

$12 to $25 Fancy Dresses

5.00 and **9.75**

300 Dresses, of Taffeta, Satin, Messaline, Serge and many models in Cotton Summer Fabrics. Complete range of sizes from 34 to 44.

Another Special Purchase

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

At Less Than One-Half Regular Prices.

35.00 to 40.00 Dresses at the remarkably low price of 16.75

This extraordinary offering represents the surplus stocks of several prominent manufacturers in conjunction with about 200 garments taken from regular stock.

Original and distinctive models in Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Chiffon Taffeta, Charmeuse, Embroidered Nets, Fancy Laces, Cotton Crepe, Dainty Voile and many other fashionable and novelty Materials.

Very Special at **16.75**, regularly up to 40.00

Special Clearance—WOMEN'S SUMMER SKIRTS

White Pique.....regularly 1.50.....**1.25**

Fancy Cord.....regularly 2.00.....**1.50**

Cordeline .....regularly 2.95.....**1.95**

Gabardine .....regularly 3.50.....**2.50**

Cloth .....regularly 7.50.....**2.95**

Velour .....regularly 5.95.....**3.50**

BATHING SUITS

For Women, Misses & Children

An Attractive Assortment of Bathing Suits, Hats, Caps and Shoes, Considerably Reduced.

Bathing Suits of Mohair, with tights.....**2.95** and **3.95**

Bathing Suits of Silk,—smart models.....**6.50** and **8.50**

Misses' Bathing Suits,—pretty, youthful models.....**2.25**

Children's Knitted Suits.....**1.50** to **1.95**

WOMEN'S ADVANCE FALL COATS

A choice assortment of correct Fall Models suitable for travelling and motoring, at moderate prices.

Specially Priced

Motor and Travel Coats, of soft Mixed Fabrics,—English cut; half lined. **18.50** and **19.50**

Utility Coats of Scotch Mixed Fabrics,—mannish model; full lined. **12.50**

Showerproof Cloth Coats, new Fall model.....**12.50**

The remaining Spring and Summer Stocks reduced for immediate clearance.

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS

Offering of a Special Purchase of House and Porch Dresses, at following very attractive prices.

House Dresses, in neat, attractive models..... **1.00, 1.25** and **1.45**

Morning Dresses of dainty materials,—excellent cut and finish. **2.25** and **3.75**

Porch or Bungalow Dresses of pretty materials,—copies of higher priced models. **4.75** and **5.00**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—youthful models..... **7.25** and **9.50**

WOMEN'S ORGANDIE BLOUSES

Specially Priced

Dainty Blouses of All-over Embroidered Organdie,—flat collar trimmed with filet lace. **2.00** and **2.95**

All-over Dotted Organdie Blouses with Quaker collar and cuffs of hemstitched organdie. **5.00**

Blouses of Fine Organdie with tucking and insertion, finished with plaited collar. **5.00**

First Showing of Fall Models

Attractive White Crepe de Chine Blouses in semi-tailored styles. Special **5.00**

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Decided Reductions

NO CREDITS—NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS.

Thread Silk Sweaters, with sash. Various colors **17.90**

Silk Fibre Sweaters,—Angora weave; also Glove Silk, in various models. **6.90**

Silk Fibre and Shetland Sweaters,—various models and colors. **4.95**

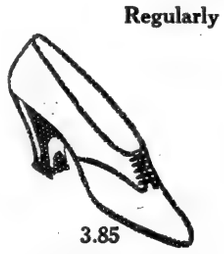
Sweaters without sleeves, suitable for golf or tennis various colors. **2.50**

July Clearance Sale

Women's Boots, Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords

3.85

Regularly 5.00 and 6.00



3.85

Imitation Lace Oxford—Patent Leather vamps, with quarters of Sand, Putty or White; same model in all Putty or Sand Kidskin, with Patent Leather tips and trimmings.



4.75

New Model Pump—combination of Patent Leather with uppers of Gray Kidskin; also Gray Kidskin vamps with Ooze quarters to match.

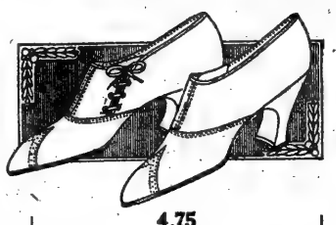
4.75

Regularly 6.50 to 10.00



3.85

Low Shoe, with combination of Patent or Dull Leather vamps, and Gray or Fawn Ooze quarters; dainty inlay strap and tongue effect.



4.75

Side-Lace Oxfords of Softest Kidskin, in Champagne, Belgian Blue or Battleship Gray; also White Calfskin with Patent Leather tips.



3.85

One Button Pump in Bronze, Putty, Champagne, Gray or Olive Kidskin, with tops to match or harmonize; many handsome effects.



3.85

White Duck Oxford with trimmings of Black or Tan Calf; same model with Patent or Dull vamps, with Sand or Battleship Gray Kidskin quarters.



4.75

New Model Pump; combination of Patent Leather vamp with quarters of Fawn Buckskin or White Calfskin; Dull vamps with quarters of Gray Buckskin.

Note—The above illustrations show only a few of the styles included in this remarkable sale. All Sizes, but Not All Sizes in Each Model.

SAYS BERNSTORFF TRIED TO USE HIM

Lucien Wolf, an English Writer, Tells Story About the Diplomat's Stay in London.

WANTED ARTICLE PRINTED

It Opposed Anglo-French Entente—Wolf Cites It as He Scoffs at Bernstorff's Influence Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—Lucien Wolf, a writer on foreign politics, says in an article published by The Chronicle:

"Some months ago Professor Dr. Ludwig Stein contributed to the Vossische Zeitung a jubilant article on what he was pleased to discover as the swing-round of opinion (stimmungsumschlag) in America, the said swing-round being of course in favor of Germany.

"In his naive way he claimed it as 'chiefly if not entirely' the work of German guile, that is to say of the German Ambassador in Washington. Count von Bernstorff, it appears, is a master of the art of 'manipulating the press,' which we are frankly told is 'the most delicate problem of German diplomacy.' Hence it was apparently quite easy for him to capture the American newspaper magnate, Mr. Hearst, and through him and his newspaper and cinema ramifications to contrive the aforesaid 'stimmungsumschlag.'

"To any Englishman who knows von Bernstorff, and more especially his methods of manipulating the press, the achievement attributed to him by Dr. Stein can only provoke amusement. Von Bernstorff was for some years Counselor of the German Embassy in London, and in that capacity I frequently had occasion to meet him and to study his methods. On one occasion he did me the honor of trying to capture me, as he is alleged to have captured Hearst, but he failed in the attempt, and the only result was that he brought down upon himself some very disagreeable home truths from me and got himself thoroughly discredited in his official relations.

"The story is perhaps worth telling, if not for the instruction of our American friends whose eyes are now wide open, at any rate, as showing how real are the dangers of the press intrigues of German diplomacy, of which Dr. Stein has so unwisely boasted.

"One day in February, 1904, when the newspapers were full of rumors of the coming entente with France, I received by hand a bulky packet from von Bernstorff. It contained the draft of an article attacking the proposed entente, and was ostensibly written from a British point of view. It argued very ingenuously that British and French interests and ambitions were bound to conflict and that in any case France was not to be trusted. A covering letter asked me to 'make use of the inclosed,' or, in the event of my not being able to do so, to 'send it back in a few days.'

"I need not say that I was as indignant as I was astonished, but I recognized the importance of the incident as shedding light not only on von Bernstorff's extra-diplomatic activities, but also on the attitude of Wilhelmstrasse toward the entente.

"A few days later I called on Bernstorff and spoke to him plainly about the impropriety of his conduct. He was very embarrassed and protested that his sole concern was for the welfare of Great Britain, and asked me for the return of his manuscript.

"On Feb. 22, 1904, von Bernstorff, in a letter acknowledging the receipt of the returned manuscript, said:

"'I should never have sent you the article if I had not thought that in this question German and English interests were identical and it would be a good thing for both countries to maintain the status quo.'"

Commenting upon this Mr. Wolf refers to it as "a cynical avowal that Germany was really endeavoring at the time to frustrate Lord Lansdowne's efforts for an Anglo-French reconciliation."

OFFICER LASTS 23 DAYS.

Average Life in the Allied Trenches, Says J. Garner Smith.

The average life of an officer in the trenches of the Allies in the present war is twenty-three days, according to a statement appearing in the July Bulletin of the Seventh Regiment. The statement occurs in a letter from J. Garner Smith, a former officer in the Queen's Westminster Rifles of London. Mr. Smith inclosed a copy of a letter he had received from his son, Lieutenant Eric Smith, who subsequently met death on the firing line in France. It was in a reference to his son's death that he made the statement quoted.

In the letter, the last to his father, Lieutenant Smith told the story of a fierce eight days' battle in France.

"There were over 800 guns behind us. The noise was awful; you could not hear any gun go off," the young officer wrote, "but it was just one continual roar which shook the whole earth. Several men are permanently deaf and one officer has gone to the hospital with a nervous breakdown.

"At 3 P. M. our guns started another bombardment. Of course, they hadn't stopped all day, but they started another bombardment at this hour, and then the attack went forward again, led by a Highland regiment. The first line made a fatal mistake. It started seven minutes before its schedule time and so advanced into our own artillery fire. You see, it is arranged like this: The artillery bombards the enemy's wire entanglements, fire trench, support trenches, and artillery, up to a stated time. The infantry attack and the gunners (without stopping the bombardment) elevate the guns and shell the enemy's support trenches, reserve trenches, and roads in their rear and their artillery.

"In this case the guns were elevated as ordered at 4 P. M., but the infantry, instead of starting at 4, in accordance with orders, started at 3:53 P. M., and so got seven minutes of their own shells.

"But they kept straight on, and actually carried the German trench; but the supports came up too late, as they started at the right time, and the first line, being seven minutes too early, had to bear the brunt of the German counter-attack alone, already thinned as they were by the artillery.

"It was too much, and they were wiped out; only five men got back, and the Germans pressed on to counter-attack our trenches."

VISIT LOST SUBMARINE.

French Find German Craft at Depth of 120 Feet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The Daily Express correspondent, describing a fight off the north coast of France, between the French patrol boat Hollande and a German submarine, which resulted in the sinking of the latter, says:

"The Hollande fired in all eighteen shells, the last of which exploded in the conning tower of the submarine, from which there issued a burst of flame.

"The submarine heeled over and disappeared, leaving an iridescent covering of oil on the surface as it went down. A French torpedo boat, which had been attracted by the sound of firing, steamed up to where the submarine had sunk and stood by and buoyed the position.

"The Hollande returned to port, and after shipping a diver and equipment, returned to the place and was able to locate the sunken submarine in a depth of 120 feet."

THOUGHT HIM A KIDNAPPER.

Crowd Misunderstands Father's Dramatic Seizure of Children.

While Reggie McMann, 5 years old, was playing on the steps of his home, 437 West Forty-eighth Street, last night with other children, among whom were his sister, Katherine, 3 years old, and his brother, Eddie, 2 years old, a taxicab hurried through the crowd in the street and stopped at the door. Two men grabbed the three children, bundled them into the cab, and sped around the corner and up Tenth Avenue.

Some one started the cry of "Kidnappers," and in a moment hundreds were running, screaming, after the cab. At Forty-ninth Street the crowd gave up the chase and sped back to the starting point.

On the steps was Mrs. Ellen Benning, who lives on the fourth floor of the building. She was crying, but she led the crowd to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

There she told Lieutenant Burns that she had been taking care of the children of her brother, Peter McMann, an electrician, since the death of his wife, a year ago. She and McMann, she said, had had many disagreements, which had culminated in his disappearance, two weeks ago. A few days afterward the eldest of the children was spirited away. She said she had never opposed the father's wish to have the children with him, and was at a loss to know why he had resorted to a dramatic move to get possession of them.

CLAIMS A WORLD RECORD.

Chileans Say the Esmeralda Has Outshot All Warships.

VALPARAISO, July 10.—The Chilean Admiralty today congratulated the commander of the cruiser Esmeralda and announced that his vessel had established a world's record for shooting with big guns. Of 100 shots fired all touched the target.

The warship also created a record for quickness in firing, according to the announcement.

The Esmeralda is an armored cruiser of 7,000 tons displacement. Her main armament consists of 2 eight-inch guns and 16 six-inch guns.

NEW POST FOR MGR. CUSACK

He Becomes Bishop of Albany—Mgr. Rhode Bishop of Green Bay.

ROME, July 10.—Pope Benedict, on the recommendation of the Consistorial Congregation, has made the following appointments in the United States:

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, to be Bishop of Albany, N. Y.

The Right Rev. Paul P. Rhode, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, to be Bishop of Green Bay., Wis.

HAS FIANCE ARRESTED.

Miss Watman Says Geist Took $46 and Her Engagement Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 10.—Charging that he stole $46 in cash and a diamond engagement ring worth $140, Miss May Walman of 34 Spring Street had Samuel Geist, whom she was to wed shortly, arrested today. She said that at his suggestion she drew the money from the bank yesterday. He was in the kitchen when she came home with the money. She says that Geist looked tired and hungry, and that she started to prepare a meal for him.

She removed her ring from her finger and, with the money, put it on the table in front of Geist. She went into the dining room for a minute and when she returned Geist had disappeared and so had the ring and the money. Geist was committed by Recorder James Carroll to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny.

PROSECUTOR GETS 2 YEARS.

Cape May Official Convicted of Accepting Bribes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 10.—Matthew Jefferson, the Prosecutor of Cape May, who was arrested ten days ago, for malfeasance in office on twenty-four charges, was today sentenced to two years in States Prison, and to pay a fine of $1,000, by Judge Peter F. Daly, who came here from Middlesex County to try him.

Jefferson was found guilty of taking money from saloon men and gamblers, and then not moving the cases against them. He had been in office over two years and began the malfeasances within two months after entering upon his duties.

Summer Business Hours: *July and August: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday closed all day.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879



SATISFACTORY store service means quite a different thing in winter than in summer. In winter you likely make personal shopping trips and then select, fit, and examine as to quality and price.

But in summer you are away and resting—shopping in person is a hardship.

Our strict adherence to the Best high standards adds much to the satisfaction of shopping by mail or telephone at Best's.

Exclusive measurements and very complete stocks insure fit—our styles are new—materials are subjected to severe tests before being used—and "You never pay more at Best's."



Complete catalogue of standard summer merchandise will be mailed on request.

At Special Prices

A Reduced Sale of Women's and Misses' Low Shoes

Comprises a number of desirable styles from the regular stock, specially priced at

3.00

Formerly 4.50 to 6.00

Including Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords, in tan calfskin; sizes 2½ to 7

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses,

Offer an attractive assortment of smart, new styles at these little prices

4.25 5.75 6.75

Showing a number of the new fancy voiles—2nd Floor

New Silk Frocks

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Presenting exclusive styles of Best's usual distinctiveness

Of Crepe de Chine, white, navy, black, also stripes and novelties; sizes 34 to 44, **11.50**

Striped Taffeta Dresses, **16.50 18.50**

Linen Smocks

For Misses of 14, 16 and 17 years—4th Floor

Shown in original models at

6.75

The smart vogue of the Summer; of ramie linen, white or colored, hand smocked in a contrasting shade

Girls' Hand Smocked Middy Frocks

Are being shown in blue gingham at

5.75

The younger miss will find this costume right up to our usual standard in individuality and style, sizes 8 to 16 years—4th Floor

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits

Will comprise an important sale specially priced at

2.75

Which Is Much Below Prevailing Prices.

Of khaki or white drill, in sizes 6 to 15 years

At the same time will be placed on special sale

Boys' Pants of blue seersucker, 5 to 16 years, at **.85**

Boys' Pants of grass linen, 4 to 12 years, at **1.00**

A Reduced Sale of Women's and Misses' Bathing Suits

Offers these advantageous values—2nd Floor Department

Mohair Suits, smart collarless model, trimmed with braid; including bloomers or Jersey tights, **2.85**

English Mohair Suits, blue or black with effective trimming; including Jersey tights, **3.85**

Women's Pink Batiste Night Gowns

Will be featured at

98c

Also two new models

Reproducing French styles, dainty Empire conceits, at **1.95 3.95**

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

A Reduced Sale of Little Children's Colored Dresses

For Summer Wear

Offered now at about half price

50c 85c 1.50

Sizes 1 to 3 years—3rd Floor.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

THE MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK

Accessible from all points by Surface Cars, Elevated Railroads, Fifth Avenue Buses, Interborough Subways, 42d Street Ferries, the new Steinway Tunnels from Long Island, as well as the West Shore and New York Central R. R. Terminals.

Being in the heart of the Theatrical and Hotel Districts it is also easily reached by out-of-town visitors from the newest and largest Hotels, the most fashionable Restaurants, the leading Theatres, the Public Library and other points of interest in the vicinity.

EVERY SHOPPING COMFORT AND SERVICE

are reflected in all the details of equipment and appointment in this establishment, while the new and varied assortments of always FRESH MERCHANDISE from the foremost markets of the world, conveniently displayed in ninety-five departments, will be found unquestionable in quality and moderate in price, which have been the well known standards maintained by Stern Brothers for nearly half a century.

A SPECIALLY ARRANGED JULY SALE COMMENCING TO-MORROW, OF A VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF DESIRABLE

Mid-Summer Apparel for Women

Featuring the most favored and newest styles and materials for present wear in town or country, at price inducements that are exceptional.

Women's Smart Summer Dresses

of Striped and Dotted Cotton Voiles, at **$3.75**

of Imported Novelty Cotton Fabric, at **$6.50**

of Linen and Cotton Crepes, at **$9.50**

of Linen and Woven Striped Tissues, at **$5.00**

of White and Colored Voiles combined, at **$8.75**

of Cotton Voile and Linen combined, at **12.75**

Women's Suits

of the always desirable Palm Beach Cloth, Eponge or Linen,

at $7.50, 11.75 to 29.50

Women's Skirts

of Rep, Needlecord, Pique, Eponge, Gabardine, Linens and Corduroys,

at $1.95, 2.25 to 7.50

An exceptional offering, to-morrow, of superior quality

Women's Silk Gloves

16 Button Length Mousquetaires, in white or black,

At the extremely low price of

50c a pair

Summer Dress Silks

A particularly interesting end-of-season sale of the most popular black and colored weaves

At unusually large price concessions.

Chiffon Taffetas, 36 inches wide, in light and dark shades, including white, navy and black, at Regular price $1.50 a yard — **98c**

Imported Washable Striped Habutais, 36 ins. wide; in black and white, navy and white or lavender and white; Regularly 85c a yard, at — **58c**

Black Japanese Silk, 36 inches wide; water and perspiration proof; Regular price 85c a yard, at — **65c**

Black Salt Water Satin, 36 ins. wide; dyed specially for Bathing Suits; Regularly $1.50 yard, — **$1.10**

Fleur de Soie Taffetas, 40 ins. wide; in white, black, evening and street shades; Regularly $2.25, — **$1.28**

A Special Sale has been arranged for to-morrow, in

Women's Muslin Undergarments

At Reductions of One-Third from Regular Prices.

Women's Gowns, at 69c, 85c, 1.15 | Petticoats, - at 75c, 98c, 1.35

Envelope Chemises, 80c, 95c, 1.37 | Combinations, - " 79c, 1.00, 1.35

Corset Covers and Drawers, at 39c and 50c each

Also an attractive assortment of Women's

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, reduced to **$2.95**

Tailored models or lace trimmed; in pink and white, incomplete sizes.

Women's Bathing Suits

Very large reductions have been made throughout this section on all apparel and accessories so that

Substantial savings are now available in

Women's Bathing Suits

of Mohair and Sicilian Cloth, in most attractive models, with braid and polka dot trimmings,

at $2.95 to 5.50

Smart Bathing Dresses

of Satin and Taffeta, in the popular Slip-on or Princess effects,

at $5.00 to 14.75

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Unquestionable price advantages will be offered in this very special sale of a large purchase of

Printed Voiles

38 inches wide; in awning stripes, coin spots and fancy effects, on white and colored grounds,

at 15c a yard

Novelty Woven Voiles

38 inches wide; in a large assortment of plain colors and white grounds with Russian cord striped effects,

at 19c a yard

A timely offering, to-morrow, on the Main Floor, of

Women's Bungalow, Porch and Beach Dresses

at 95c, $1.35, 1.95, 2.50 to 5.00

consisting of an opportune purchase of an attractive collection of highly desirable, well-made models of ginghams, chambrays, linens, dotted and striped lawns, voiles and piques.

Clearance of Hand-made Decorative Linens

At Very Emphatic Reductions from Former Prices

Madeira Tray Covers, at 25c, 35c & 65c each

Madeira Center Pieces, at $1.35, 1.75 and 1.95

Madeira Dresser Scarfs, at $1.75, 1.95 and 2.25

Worth while economies in TEA, LUNCHEON & DINNER CLOTHS will also be found in this offering.

Tea Napkins, with hand embroidered corners; Usually $6.00 a dozen, at $4.40 a dozen

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, hand scalloped and eyelet embroidery; Usually $3.75, at $2.75 a set

BANDITS HOLD UP AND ROB FAST TRAIN

Louisville & Nashville Special from New York Stopped Near Montgomery, Ala.

SHOCK KILLS A TRAINMAN

Robbers Loot Three Cars After Separating Them from Engine—Package of Currency Is Missing.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—Posses of officers and railroad detectives early today were scouring the country around Greenville, Ala., sixty miles south of here, in search of four bandits who near that place, early this morning, held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 87, bound from New York for New Orleans.

The bandits, after forcing the engine crew to abandon their engine, cut loose the mail, baggage, and express cars, ran them a short distance down the track, turned a full head of steam on the engine, and started it southward with no one in the cab, and then looted the cars. The value of the loot has not been ascertained. The passengers were not molested. The engine came to a halt near Garland from lack of steam after running about forty miles.

Conductor Phil McRae of Montgomery at first was reported to have been killed by the bandits. Later it was stated he was found dead sitting on the steps of the observation car of his train and no wound could be found on his body. He is believed to have been stricken with apoplexy. It was said the bandits fired one shot, but that it went wild.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, according to reports from passengers. Two of the men boarded the rear end of the baggage car and the others the tender of the engine. When the train pulled out of Greenville the men climbed over the tender into the engine and forced the engineer to stop.

Chief Mail Clerk Weathers, who remained in his car, was held up at the point of a pistol and bound and gagged. He was then thrown out of the car and into the woods. First news of the robbery came to the railroad officials here. A special train with railroad officials and officers started for the scene at once.

A package of currency consigned to Houston, Texas, is said to have been taken by the robbers. The amount was not disclosed.

Officials in charge of the investigation declare the robbery was carefully planned, and that the robbers escaped in a waiting automobile.

Three suspects were arrested later in the day by the local police in connection with the holdup. Their names were not given out.

LARGE ENROLMENT AT N.Y.U.

Summer School Opens with Big Increase in Students.

The New York University Summer School which opened last week is now in full operation and the matriculation statistics indicate that this will be the largest enrollment in the twenty-one years in which a Summer course has been held. Complete figures have not been compiled yet because of the fact that there will probably be many late matriculants and students who register for courses which are given in a shorter time than the regular six weeks period. According to Dr. James E. Lough, the Director, this increase over previous years may be accounted for in the fact that many persons are having difficulty in obtaining employment and are therefore taking advantage of the temporary lull for study.

Students from all parts of the country have registered for courses in pedagogy, music, art, school gardens, kindergartening and are well distributed among the hundred or more courses of instruction which the university has to offer. One student comes from Tokio, Japan. The student referred to is Takiyi Matsmote, who is an employe of the Japanese Government, and who holds the degree of bachelor of laws from Kyot University, Japan.

Last Friday afternoon a reception was held on the campus at University Heights, where many of the recent arrivals received their first formal introduction to their fellow-students and to the different members of the faculty. This event and the first of the regular series of dances which took place last Thursday evening in the gymnasium began the program of social features for the Summer.

Held on White Slave Charge.

Fernando Marchitelli of 151 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton on a charge of violation of the Mann White Slave Act. He pleaded not guilty and waived examination and was held in $5,000 bail to await extradition to Philadelphia, where the warrant was issued.

Drastic Reductions
Clearance Sale

of all our Smart Suits, our Summer Gowns, our handsome Coats and Wraps, distinctive Blouses, and Millinery—the millinery that has helped to make the name of Maison Maurice stand for ultra-style.

Tailored Suits	$15 up
Linen Dresses	$7.50 up
Afternoon Frocks	$18.50 up
Dance Dresses	$15.00 up
Street Coats	$15.00 up
Motor Coats	$15.00 up
Blouses	$3.75 up
Millinery	$5.00 up

These prices are

⅓ to ½ Former Prices.

MAISON MAURICE

Fifth Avenue at 43d Street, New York

Greeley 1900



Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturday



Exclusive—"The VIRGINIA"—A New Shoe

FIRST SHOWING MONDAY

A Dress Shoe of Rare Distinction in Marine Blue, Dull Black Kid, Patent Leather.

In a season when novelty is the keynote of feminine footwear fashions, the "Virginia," latest of Lord & Taylor creations, strikes a clever note of style.



Second Floor.

The front seam lends a graceful slenderness to the foot, while the high arch is decidedly "Castilian" in its lines.

Note the tiny buckles fastening the narrow straps.

The soles are flexible and hand turned; the covered heels of Louis XVI. effect. Priced $7.50.

Summer's Dainty Lingerie

Garments that are characterized by a charming simplicity. Fashioned of cool, sheer material and so neatly finished that they will please the most fastidious tastes.

Night Gowns, of pink or white batiste, adorned with picot edges, laces, smocking and hemstitching, 98c, $1.25 and 1.95.

Cotton Crepe Gowns, in white, flesh pink, white with Dresden trimmings; dainty, crisp and cool. Priced 50c and 98c.

Petticoats, in hosts of styles, trimmed with embroidery, at 98c, $1.25 and 1.95.

Imported Hand-Embroidered Petticoats, $1.95 and 2.95.

Domestic Pique Petticoats, 98c and $1.25.

Imported Pique Petticoats, $1.95 and 2.95.

White Sateen Petticoats, with deep scalloped flounce, 98c.

White Habutai Silk Petticoats, $1.95.

With double panel, (shadow proof), $2.75.

More elaborate models, $3.95 and 4.50.

Combinations of Nainsook and Batiste, lace and embroidery trimmed, at 98c, $1.25 and 1.95.

Princess Slips, for clearance, at less than half original prices. Imported, $1.25 to 3.95; Domestic, 50c to $1.95.

Second Floor.

The Newest Blouses

To delight the woman in search of something really novel for her summer wardrobe.

"Sport Blouses" of silk Jersey, in tailored shirt waist and jaunty middy models. In rose, white or combinations of the two colors. For tennis, golf and outing wear. Priced $5.00 and 5.95.

Habutai and Jap Silk Blouses, cool, comfortable, smart; with convertible collars, pockets, long or ¾ sleeves. Tucked and very well tailored. Special at $1.95, 2.95 and 3.95.

White Net Blouses, finely tucked, lace frilled, washable and immaculately dainty. All $5.00.

Brussels Net Blouses, in a charming model, over a camisole foundation, lace and ribbon trimmed; at $3.95.

Lingerie Waists, voiles, embroidered and lace trimmed. Organdies tucked and inset with lace; batiste with insertion of organdie, embroidery and Valenciennes, are 98c, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95.

More elaborate styles, $3.95 and 5.95.

Handkerchief Linen and Crepe-de-Chine Blouses, several styles, actual $5.00 values, for clearance, reduced to $1.95.

Third Floor.

FOUNDED 1826 GREELEY 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturday

Midsummer Sale of Haberdashery

Presenting the Most Interesting Special Values That Have Been Quoted this Season

For the man who wants Haberdashery that from the viewpoint of style and quality ranks with the best. These prices insure substantial and significant savings.

Crepe Silk Shirts, Special $4.50

Formerly $6 to $9



These are shirts to please the most fastidious man. Negligee models, faultless in every detail of finish and made of the finest silk crepes in novelty striped and figured patterns. Soft French cuffs of course. Only 200 of these high grade shirts.

Madras and Mercerized Shirts, $1.35

Standard $2.00 Shirts of cool, finely woven Madras and the smartest mercerized fabrics in a diversity of the wanted colors and effects. Negligee coat-models with the double cuff which the average man prefers.

MEN'S SLEEPING GARMENTS

Pajamas

Formerly $1.50. Now $1.10

Mercerized, summer weight in white and plain colors; neatly made and finished with pearl buttons.

Night Shirts

Formerly 75c. Now 55c

Nainsook or cambric night shirts, trimmed with white or colored bandings. Very well made.

$1.00 and 1.50 "Four-in-Hand" Scarfs Special 65c

Of fine imported and domestic silks in smart color combinations; also knit Scarfs in fancy stripes and plain effects.

SUMMER HOSIERY NEEDS

Silk Half Hose, $1.00 Quality 65c

In black and a variety of smart colors.

Lisle Half Hose, 50c Quality 35c

Fancy striped and plain hose; fine gauze lisle.

$3.50 and 4.00 Bathing Suits, $2.65

Fine worsted suits in black, blue, gray and brown. Only 150 in the assortment.

Ground Floor

Clearance of Men's Low Shoes

500 Pairs That Were $5.00 and 6.00

Reduced to

All sizes in the assortment. **$3.25** Not all sizes in each style.

Tan or Black Russia Calf, Patent Leather, White Canvas. Styles that we shall discontinue.

Ground Floor

Unusual Sale of Gloves

One thousand perfect pairs of 16-button length, double-tipped Silk Gloves from America's foremost Glove Manufacturer, whose products are usually sold at "standardized" prices. The most fashionable novelties of the season, including:

Gloves, all over embroidered.
Gloves with lace frills.
Gloves with net puffing insets.
Gloves with embroidered tops.
Gloves with clasps at top.
All white, all black; a few in black with white. A full assortment of sizes in every style.

Made to sell at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

Remarkable at 95c a Pair

2,000 pairs of White Silk Gloves, wrist length, with two clasps, double finger tips, Paris point embroidered backs; special at 45c a pair.

Ground Floor.

Summer Deliveries

If you are spending the Summer in the country or at the shore, you will find our daily delivery service a great convenience.

MIDSUMMER *Modes in* FROCKS

New and startling creations that mirror the very latest Parisian successes.

For Women

A New Redingote Dress, adapted from a Cheruit model, will appeal to the woman who demands distinction in a Gown. Developed in soft satin, with touches of gold braid in effective contrast to the blue or black of the silk. Priced $29.50.

A Taffeta Dress, clever in style, has the scalloped two-tier skirt (sponsored by Callot); its edges corded and flaring. Bodice and sleeves are of filmy crepe Georgette, with lace frills. In navy blue, $19.50.



Third Floor.

For Misses

A New Serge and Taffeta Dress smartly braided and featuring the new semi-fitted waist line effect. In navy and black; priced $19.50.

Crepe-de-Chine makes a very pretty and practical Midsummer Frock—strictly tailored and finely tucked. A collar of net, its only trimming—contrasts effectively with the deep navy blue of the crepe. Special, $15.00.

Clearance of Summer Dresses —Women's and Misses' models, of linen and novelty cottons. Formerly $6.50 to 14.50. Special, $3.95, 5.00, 6.95, 7.50.

Prices Radically Reduced on Household and Decorative Linens

The resulting economies will prove interesting to every housewife whose linen chest requires replenishing. Typical of the savings are:

Table Cloths and Napkins

Extra quality, pure flax linen, in many favored patterns.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, now $1.65, were $2.00. 2x2½ yards, now $2.10, were $2.50. 2x3 yards, now $2.60, were $3.00.

Napkins to match, reduced from $3.25 to $2.50 a dozen.

Fine Damask Table Cloths

Beautiful patterns (no napkins to match). Size 2½x3 yards. Reduced from $13.90 to $6.95.

24 and 30 inch lace-trimmed and embroidered Centrepieces at half price. Usually $2.90 and $3.50, now $1.45 and $1.75.

Hand-Embroidered Madeira Tea Napkins

Finely embroidered. Usually $7.50, now $4.85 a dozen.

Heavy Hemmed Huck Towels

Substantial quality—size 22x38 inches. Reduced from $3.00 to $2.65 a dozen.

Bungalow and Cottage Linens

White and colored novelties, embroidered in various shades,—and including

Scarfs, Luncheon Sets, Tea Cloths, Centrepieces and Table Covers

At attractive low prices.

Second Floor.

Summer's Smartest Silks

Five pleasing offerings of fashionable silks at very low prices:

Shantung — Coolest of midsummer dress silks, in natural tone. $1.50 quality. Special 85c.

Bathing Suit Satin—Firm, yard-wide "salt-water" satin, in navy blue and black. Remarkable value at $1.25 a yard.

Black Taffeta Dress Silks—Of fine texture and lustre, soft and serviceable; width 40 inches. Usually $2.00 a yard. Special at $1.38.

White Washable India Silks, in three excellent weights, for blouses, dresses and underwear. Yard wide, 68c, 75c and $1.00 a yard.

Cut Lengths of Silks—Plain and novelty weaves, qualities that were sold for $1.00 to $2.50 a yard; for quick clearance, 35c a yard.

Ground Floor.

Cuisine Incomparable

You will enjoy a delightful Luncheon or Afternoon Tea in the cool, comfortable rooms: *The Wedgewood—The Mandarin—The Loggia.*

Tenth Floor.

A MAHOGANY SUITE *for your* DINING ROOM

Beds and Bedding

SPECIALLY PRICED

Brass Bedsteads, usually $42.50; now $27.50. Massive construction, with two-inch posts and seven heavy fillers; double square top rods. Bright or hand-rubbed dull finished. All sizes.

Special Black Hair Mattresses (Lord & Taylor made); full size, in choice of fine tickings. Usually $31.50. Special at $24.00.

Upholstered Box Springs (Lord & Taylor made), with 72 highly tempered steel coils; usually $22.50. Special, $15.00.

Woven Wire Springs, of superior quality; usually $8.50. Special, $6.50.

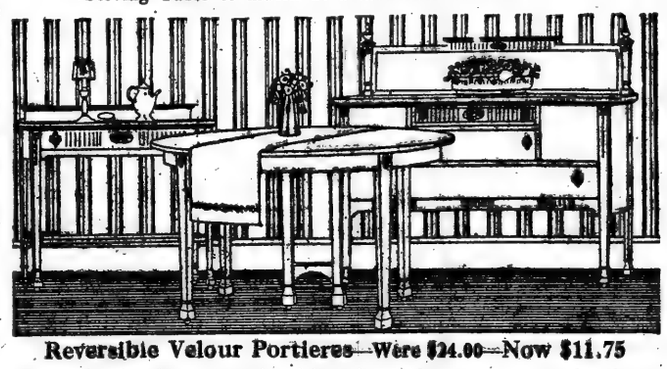
White Felt Mattresses (in layers), roll edged and in choice tickings; full size, 50 pounds; usually $16.50. Special, $11.50.

Sixth Floor.

In this most effective Suite, the motifs which made the "Adam" period of furniture designing famous—the graceful lines, the chaste carvings—are faithfully reproduced in rich, dark mahogany.

Nine pieces, including a 54-inch Buffet, a China Closet, a 48-inch Extension Table; five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair, upholstered in Spanish leather. Very specially priced $195.00.

Serving Table to match at a moderate additional cost.



Reversible Velour Portieres—Were $24.00—Now $11.75

Bordered patterns in rich reds, cool green, rose and soft brown tones; artistic color combinations that will accord admirably with almost any decorative scheme. Only 81 pairs at this price.

Fifth Floor.

Summer Furniture

SHARPLY REDUCED

Porch Rockers of mammoth size, with strongly braced maple frame; Indian splint seat and back. Very comfortable. Special at $4.95.

Reed Chaise-Longues, in natural color or any preferred tint; ideal for porch or living room. Special $29.50.

Reed Tea Wagons, $13.75.

Reed Lounges, $20.00.

Other Summer Furniture at savings of ⅓ to ½.

Cottage Dressers, of simple, pretty design; are of natural ash, in cool, silvery gray or forest green finish; dust-proof construction. Specially priced $20.00.

Chiffonier to match, $14.00.

Leather Porch Cushions, in 18-inch size; very well made. Special, $1.75.

Leather Foot Rests, all leather; special $2.50.

Sixth Floor.

HOW WILSON NOTES GET TO GERMANY

Pass Through Several Different Codes on Way from Washington to Berlin.

START IN OFFICIAL CIPHER

Undergo Transformations by Telegraph and Cable and May Reach Destination in German.

Thirty-one notes have been exchanged between the United States Government and the belligerent European powers during the six months ending last night, which includes Germany's reply yesterday to the Lusitania note. How these notes are enciphered, coded, guarded against errors, cabled, deciphered, and their secrecy preserved, is one of the mechanical features of interest in these international communications. While these important papers come through the State Department and always bear the signature of the Secretary of State, it is generally known that President Wilson drafted and composed the Lusitania notes, which were then considered by the Cabinet and later by the legal staff.

With the entrance of Italy into the war the means of exchanging notes with Germany were lessened and made more difficult. The Lusitania note, sent on June 9, was cabled and telegraphed by the roundabout way of Copenhagen, Denmark. One of the previous notes, forwarded promptly by the French Cable Company, was held up for some unaccountable reason for nearly two days. This was attributed unofficially to delay in the telegraph department. Whatever the cause, it was too slow for the President, who thereupon ordered the next communication to go by another route.

The procedure of sending the latest of the Lusitania notes, that of June 9, was similar in practice to that for the others, except as to the route after reaching the cable terminal. After Secretary of State Robert Lansing had affixed his signature to it at 12:50 P. M., he handed it to the Chief Clerk of the State Department, Benjamin Davis, who took it downstairs to the main floor, where the telegraph and cipher rooms are situated. The pages of the note, consisting altogether of approximately 1,500 words, were distributed among the cipher clerks, and the work of enciphering it began immediately. The first page of the note was coded at 2 P. M., and an operator began to telegraph it from the State Department to the Commercial Cable Company's office at 20 Broad Street, New York.

Guard Against Errors.

Before important notes, such as this, are placed on the wire it is the custom generally to prove the accuracy of the coding by deciphering it and comparing the result with the original. When it is thus tested and the coding is found to correspond precisely with each particular word, the note is so disguised that no one not having access to the secret code book would be able to read or understand a single word of it. Ambassador Gerard in Germany had the only key to the mysterious characters, with which he alone was enabled to unlock the disguise and read what the figures and letters of the code represented.

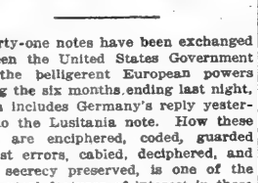
The code books from which the symbols are taken as represented by figures and letters, and sometimes by groups of both, together with spaces, are kept in locked safes when not in use, and are never permitted to reach any but trusted persons who have to do with this particular branch of the State Department work. In fact, the code books of the State Department are guarded with the same vigilance as the code of the navy, where, in case of necessity, the first duty of the naval officer is to throw the code book into the sea. The navy code books are bound in heavy leather covers so that they will sink instantly.

As the contents of this Lusitania note came over the wire in the Commercial Cable Company's office here it had no meaning whatever to the receiving operator. Even the name of Herr von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom the American Ambassador was instructed to present it, was undecipherable and concealed like the rest of the message in the symbols of the code. All that the cable operator knew was that he was sending something to Ambassador Gerard.

Put into Cable Code.

When the telegraph operator passed the telegraphic sheets to the cable operator, the latter prepared for flashing it under the Atlantic by translating the note from the Morse code to the Continental code of the cable systems. This he did by cutting dots and dashes in a narrow ribbon of paper passing endlessly through a special form of typewriter having a keyboard containing all the letters of the alphabet, and the numerals and keys for spacing, but in place of reproducing the letters and figures and spaces the cutting ends of the typewriter keys cut characters in the strip of paper which correspond to the letters in the Continental code. All the keys are tipped with what is known in cable work as the "dot," which cuts a small hole like the small letter o. By the use of one or more dots, and in certain groups of dots, the letters of the alphabet and the numerals are spelled out in the language of the code.

To make the characters representing the letter A, for instance, the operator depresses the A key, and produces two circular punctures in the paper, one near the top margin of the ribbon and the other near the bottom, with a slight angle from a vertical line, denoting a space between the punctures, and meant to be read as dot-dash-dot. The operator, therefore, began with the name of Ambassador Gerard, which he made in this form:



Transmission by Cable.

The cable tape is slightly more than a half inch in width. It is yellow from an oil preparation to toughen and facilitate its movement over the pivot wheel which carries it to the transmission machine close by. In the centre of the strip of paper, where the name of Ambassador Gerard is here shown, is a continuous line of minute holes by which the little steel pins of the wheel move the paper along. It takes nearly a yard of the paper to convey the characters of six average words.

Should the operator make a mistake in sending, touching the wrong key, or repeating a word unintentionally, he simply cuts the tape, clips off the undesired characters, and begins again.

As the paper runs under the spool of the transmitter the message it contains is conveyed direct to the land wire connecting with the cable by a combination of metal points topped with platinum, and operating somewhat similar to a music roll in an automatic playing piano, although the perforations give forth no sound in passing through the transmitter, but by applying a "sounder," such as used in ordinary telegraphy, the cable signals may be heard. Usually a duplex sounder is connected at the sending end of the cable, not for the aid of the sending operator, but to enable the superviser of the operating room to determine if the cable is working properly.

In the Morse code dots and dashes follow in a horizontal line. Both are sent and read by sound. The cable, or Continental code, is sent and read only by sight. The reading of the cable code is more difficult than the operation of sending, as the perfectly made perforations in which it is started on its 3,000 miles under the ocean cannot be reproduced in anything like their original form at the receiving end. Instead, the dots and dashes come out in a continuous line of small curves and loops made by the syphon recorder, which includes a needle suspended by a silk thread and carrying a tiny inkwell on the top, arranged to allow the ink to flow through a hollow in the needle to the cable paper.

Experts to Read Cables.

Above and below an imaginary line in the centre of the cable tape the recording needle moves without a break, pushing always forward and connecting the loops at top and bottom with angular lines. The curves, or little loops above the imaginary line, are read as dots, those below are dashes. These loops are not always alike, depending upon the effect on the needle from the sensitive cable, which in turn shows the varying effect of different currents. In some cases a dot and dash loop may resemble the sharp point of the bottom of the letter V, or the bottom of the letter U. The curves and loops representing three dots for the letter S sometimes have the appearance of the sprawling hand-written small letter m.

Whatever their form the experienced operator reads them clearly and swiftly, almost as rapidly as the clear-cut perforations or the printed tape used on the land wires for news bulletins. The cables do not carry sufficient current for the use of the regular telegraph instruments and sounders. William A. McAllister, Superintendent of the Western Union cable office, says:

"Thirty to fifty volts, about thirty dry-cell batteries, is the highest current for the safe working of an Atlantic cable. A heavier current would injure the cable. When the first Atlantic cable was laid by Cyrus Field the large force of current applied in the first experiments burned the cable."

The sensitive cable is virtually a long, cylindrical Leyden jar. At the greatest depth the sea, say for 1,425 miles, it is generally laid seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. As the depth of water decreases the sheathing increases the diameter to one and one-sixteenth inches, and the shore end has a diameter of two and a half inches.

Cable Forty Words a Minute.

As an example of the sensitiveness of the cable it may be mentioned that on June 14, 15, 16, a few days after President Wilson dispatched his second Lusitania note, the cable service was severely interrupted by electrical disturbances known as "earth currents." The effects were like a series of short circuits, causing "breaks" east and west, but without material effect on lines running north and south. Those disturbances, attributed to direct influences from the aurora borealis, occur at intervals of ten or eleven years. Usually the disturbances come in August, so that the happening this year nearly two months earlier was unexpected by the cable companies.

It is possible to send code symbols representing 200 letters a minute on the cable, or, averaging five letters to a word, forty words a minute. By the duplex system it is also possible to receive the same number of words, makipg an exchange of eighty words a minute on each cable. The operator, therefore, was able to send all of President Wilson's note of 1,500 words in less than an hour.

The Western Union has eight cables, which may receive 320 words, in all, a minute, and is capable of sending an equal number additionally. Three of these cables start from Coney Island, one from Duxbury, Mass., and four from North Sidney, Canada, which are reached by land wires at this end. Four of the cables terminate at Valentia, in County Kerry, on the west coast of Ireland and at the westernmost harbor of the British Isles; three go to Penzance, England, and one to Ballinaskelligs Bay, Ireland.

The Commercial Cable Company operates five cables, four from Coney Island and one from Rye Beach, N. H., all terminating at Waterville, Ireland. The French Cable Company has two cables, one running from Coney Island and the other from Cape Cod, Mass., both terminating at Brest, France. These are the only Atlantic cables between this country and Europe since the cutting of the German cable at the beginning of the war. The Government at Washington distributes its business, as far as possible, impartially between all the cable companies.

Allies Aid Germany.

From the terminals the messages are sent by leased wires to London, and relayed there by cable and telegraph lines, either private or Government owned, to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Holland, and Copenhagen, and thence by direct wires to Germany.

None of the messages is repeated, unless specially ordered. This is seldom done. Should an error occur in sending, the receiving operator would probably discover it and ask for repetition, or it would be rectified when it came to the attention of the Ambassador. It is by courtesy of the belligerent powers that Germany is able to reply by cable to the notes from this Government.

All other communications concerning the German Government and its representatives and officials here go by wireless to the Sayville station on Long Island. When in code a copy of the code book must be given to the United States naval censor in charge at Sayville, so that he can translate the messages to see if they are neutral.

If Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, receives a note from Minister von Jagow, the German Embassy here translates it into English before presenting it to the State Department. Secretary Lansing's notes to Count von Bernstorff, and generally the notes of Ambassador Gerard to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, are in English. There was an exception with the Lusitania note on June 9, which Ambassador Gerard first translated from the secret code to English and then had it translated into German for Minister von Jagow.

The notes from Germany to Ambassador Gerard are in German. He has them translated and put into secret code before forwarding them. The coding and decoding of these notes are far more difficult and require much more time than does the mechanical operation of cabling.

THAW PLANS VISIT TO WESTERN FAIR

Confident He Will Be Freed to Start This Week for the San Francisco Exposition.

DINING OUT IS INTERRUPTED

Alienists to be Called in Sanity Trial Tomorrow, and the Case May Go to the Jury Wednesday Night.

While Harry K. Thaw was not permitted to leave Ludlow Street Jail yesterday, and disappointed Broadway by failing to put in an appearance at one of its restaurants, he was in a buoyant frame of mind, and talked continuously with other inmates about his suppers at the Hotels Waldorf and Biltmore on Thursday and Friday evenings, the music he heard, and the scenes of life and gayety he had witnessed. Thaw is confident he will be free to go where he pleases before the end of the week, and he is making definite arrangements for a trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, after a short visit to his home in Pittsburgh. He is satisfied that he has convinced Justice Hendrick and the jury that he is a sane man.

Sheriff Griffenhagen had intended to take Thaw to another hotel for dinner last night, and frequenters of the restaurants who had seen the announcements in the newspapers were busy trying to find out which place would be selected, when the news was let out that the plan had been abandoned. The Sheriff gave as his reason that Thaw did not require the outing, as he was in fine fettle and had not been forced to stand the strain of a day in court. The real reason Thaw had been permitted to dine out, the Sheriff said, was the fact that he had been subjected to such a severe ordeal in court, and the opportunity of seeing a bit of the city life refreshed him and rested his tired nerves.

The Sheriff would not admit that the publicity given to Thaw's dinner parties had anything to do with the change of plans, but he came to realize, as the day wore on, that there was a lively interest in what Thaw might do last night and that his appearance at one of the hotels would probably attract a crowd. Up to last night it was not generally known that Thaw had been granted the privilege of dining out by the court. He was not taken to any of the Broadway restaurants, and but few persons recognized him at the hotels he visited or during his ride on the elevated or his strolls along Fifth Avenue.

Outing a Tonic to Thaw.

"I shall take Thaw out when in my judgment he needs the change," said the Sheriff yesterday. "Thaw was very much exhausted by the two days' strain of testifying, and the walk he had last night in the open air did him a world of good. He was like a boy out of school at the Biltmore, where we dined. It put new life into him and acted like a tonic.

"Thaw showed much improvement. I was impressed by the remarkable familiarity he showed with the operas played by the orchestra. He hummed the music and described to me the various operas he had heard. I do not think his condition makes it necessary to permit him to leave the jail either tonight or tomorrow, and he will have to get his exercise playing handball and other games in the jail court."

Thaw asked the Sheriff to let him go for an automobile ride during the afternoon, but, although the court order would have permitted this, Mr. Griffenhagen decided to deny the request. While he was keenly disappointed, Thaw made no protest, and with the utmost good humor said that a game of handball would probably do him as much good. He expressed the belief, it was said, that it would be only a matter of a few days before he would be free to go where he saw fit without an officer at his side.

It is expected now that the sanity case will go to the jury by Wednesday night. Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Carlos MacDonald, Supt. Raymond Kieb of Matteawan, and other alienists will be called tomorrow morning, and the court has announced that night sessions will be held, beginning tomorrow, from 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock. As far as could be learned, the State has no other important witnesses, and Thaw will not be recalled to the stand by his counsel.

Attitude Toward Wife.

There was much speculation yesterday about Thaw's plans in regard to his wife, in the event that he was given his liberty and adjudged sane. One report had it that he had contemplated bringing divorce proceedings, but no word on that subject has been said by Thaw or any of his lawyers.

Whether Mrs. Thaw's attitude in making it known that she did not want to appear against her husband at the present trial would have anything to do with plans Thaw may have had in mind was another topic of discussion. Despite the fact that she accepted service and came to this city, Mrs. Thaw made the trip only after she had obtained a physician's certificate to the effect that she was too ill to testify, which she felt confident would make it unnecessary for her to take the stand. When she got here she told counsel for the State that she had nothing new to tell.

The reading of the testimony of Mrs. Thaw at the last habeas corpus proceedings at White Plains will be completed on Monday morning, and the cross-examination will then be read by counsel for Thaw before the State's alienists are called. If the State has any surprise for Thaw nothing could be learned about it yesterday. The attorneys were out of town and were not expected back until tomorrow.

Counsel for Thaw, it was said, are preparing an elaborate cross-examination of Dr. Austin Flint and the other alienists. Dr. Flint, it was said, would be subjected to an especially severe grilling, as his presence at the court and his past activities in the Thaw case have been made the subject of many comments in court by Thaw's lawyers.

It is expected that the testimony of the alienists will be all in by Tuesday night and that Wednesday will be devoted to summing up and the charge of Justice Hendrick.

HEIR LOSES POINT IN COURT.

Demurrer to D. J. Leary's Suit for Securities Is Sustained.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday against Daniel J. Leary in his suit to obtain one-third interest in securities valued at $200,000 to $1,700,000 which were left by his father, James D. Leary, who died in 1902. The plaintiff had assigned the interest to his mother.

Daniel J. Leary sued Frederick Geller, executor of the will of his mother, to have the assignment reformed and get an accounting. The executor demurred and Supreme Court Justice Bijur overruled the demurrer. The Appellate Division reversed Justice Bijur, holding that the complaint was not good, on the ground that there could be no reformation of a written instrument because one party made a mistake while the other party acted in good faith.

The right to amend the complaint was granted to Leary.

TRAINS ALIENS FOR CITIZENS

Educational Alliance Reports Success Among Immigrants.

The thirty-first annual report of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, by Dr. Henry Fleischmann, administrator of the institution, directs attention to its successful activities among recently arrived immigrants. These include educational, religious, and social work. During the period covered by the report, classes have been held in English for immigrant children, classes for adults in stenography, fine arts, piano, violin and mandolin, chemistry, physics, physiology, botany, economics, English literature and composition, and lectures were given on Jewish history, ancient history and other subjects. The report states that the natural outgrowth of the lectures and classes is the course preparatory to naturalization. There is also a legal aid bureau on which there are continual claims.

Dr. Fleischmann refrains from giving any statistics in his report on the ground that while "scales will determine for you the weight of a gem, no mechanical appliance will measure the lustre, radiance, beauty or qualities which determine its value." The primary objects of the alliance are stated to be to encourage among immigrants "a knowledge of the language and an understanding of our Government and institutions," and these objects have been most successfully achieved. The President of the institution is Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum.

ALFRED EISNER IS MISSING.

Auditor of Churchill's Restaurant Disappeared Last Tuesday.

The police are seeking Alfred Eisner, the auditor of Churchill's restaurant, who has been missing since Tuesday. He lived with his wife and children at 202 West 140th Street up to the date of his disappearance. He is 57 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall, and weighs about 162 pounds.

He had gray hair and a brown and gray mustache, and wore, when last seen, a blue serge suit, a straw hat, black shoes, white shirt with lavender stripes, and dark necktie. He carried a gold watch engraved with "A. E." His accounts with the restaurant were correct.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

THE MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Patrons spending the heated term out of town, and finding it necessary to replenish their Summer wardrobes, are reminded that through the medium of B. Altman & Co.'s Mail Order Service any of the Store's merchandise may be obtained as effectually as by the ordinary method of shopping, without any personal trouble whatever and with no more delay than is required for the transmission of the order and the shipment of goods.

In view of the fact that the Store is closed all day on Saturdays during July and August, it is requested that orders be placed sufficiently early to allow time for satisfactory fulfilment.

FREE SHIPMENT OF MERCHANDISE--Purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States.

Summer Sales for Monday, July 12th:

A Sale of Summer Hosiery

will offer excellent values at the prices quoted.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Black or White Silk, with cotton tops and soles . . . . . per pair 60c.
Black or White Silk . . per pair $1.10
White Silk, with clocks embroidered in black, per pair $1.65

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Black or Colored Silk . per pair 38c.
Black Cotton or Lisle Thread, per pair 28c.

CHILDREN'S FANCY WHITE SOCKS
in a diversity of attractive styles, per pair 20c.

Summer Dress Materials

consisting of 9,000 yards of Imported Linen Mixtures and Printed Cotton Voiles, in a variety of desirable colors (no white), will be placed on sale at the special price of

20c. per yard

Extraordinary Reductions

will go into effect to-morrow in the prices of

Misses' Summer Dresses, Suits and Separate Skirts

which will be marked, to facilitate a quick disposal, as follows:

Dresses of voile, crepe or linen, at . . $3.75, 5.00, 6.75 & 9.50
Tailored Suits
Of linen, at $9.50 Of golf cord, at $12.50
Washable Skirts . . at 2.75 & 3.75
Fancy Net Dresses, 8.50, 12.50 & 14.50
(Department on the Second Floor)

A Special Selection of Household Linens

will be marked at much below the customary prices for to-morrow and Tuesday.

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . . . $2.25, 3.25 & 4.50
Linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen . . $2.45, 2.90 & 3.25
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . . . $3.00 & 4.80

B. Altman & Co. are displaying, in the Department on the Second Floor, a large and interesting variety of Women's and Misses' Smocks for House and Lawn, featuring the smart materials and colors. Very unusual values are being offered in

Crepe de Chine Smocks . . at $7.25 | Linene Smocks . . . . . at $2.75

Mme Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
At 42nd Street

SEMI-ANNUAL
Sale
Extraordinaire
BLOUSES
$2.00

Formerly $2.95, 3.95, 5.00, 6.75, 9.75.

One Half Dozen
$10.00

Stunning examples of the season's most popular models.

Taken from our regular stock

Made from Imported Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Habutai Silk, French Linen, Imported Organdie, Voile, Batiste, Shantung Silk, Laces.

White and Colors.

Sizes 32 to 46.

No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

Important Clearance Sale Monday

1,200 Women's Summer Dresses

At the Following Reduced Prices

Taken From the Regular Stock an Additional

195 Women's Silk Afternoon Dresses

Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Silk Afternoon Dresses in the prevailing colors. Regular 20.00 and 25.00 Values } 10.75

Dresses of White and Striped Voile . . . . . } 5.00
Dresses of Plaid and Polka Dot Voile . . . . . and
Dresses of French Linen . . . . . Regular Values to 18.50 } 7.90

Dresses of White Voile Combined with Net . . . . . } 10.75
Dresses of Voile Combined with Ratine . . . . . and
Dresses of Plain and Novelty Crepe . . Regular Values to 25.00 } 13.75

Dresses of Embroidered Organdie and Net . . . . . } 15.00
Dresses of Georgette Crepe Combined with Taffeta . . . . . and
Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine . Regular Values to 35.00 } 18.50

Women's Tailored Serge Suits—To Close Out

165 Navy Blue Serge Suits in several tailored models, superior tailored and lined. Regular 35.00 Values } 15.00

800 Misses' Summer Dresses—To Close Out

Misses' Dresses of plain, striped and novelty voile, featuring pleated, flounce, ruffle and band skirts, smartly trimmed . . . . . Regular 7.90 to 10.75 values } 5.00

Misses' Voile and Linen Dresses. Superior white or Novelty Voile and French Linen in a number of attractive models . . . . . Regular values to 15.00 } 7.90

Misses' Hand Smocked Dresses. Smart Artists' Model Blouse and Skirt of French Linen in white and colors . . . . . Exceptional value } 9.75

Misses' Silk Dresses 12.75 15.00 19.75

Sale of Women's Summer Blouses

Unusually attractive models of White Voile and Plain or Figured Organdie, trimmings of Venice Lace or Organdie Panels.

1.35 1.65 2.00

Sale of 400 Women's Separate Skirts

Sport and Walking Skirts, of Washable Corduroy, Gabardine, Linen and Bedford Cord, in a number of smart models. Exceptional value } 2.95

Summer Skirts, for sport and general wear, of Velour Checks, Plain and Striped Taffeta, Blazer Stripes, Black and White Cords, Knitted Cloth and White Flannel.

3.95 5.90 8.90 10.75

6,000 PANTSMAKERS DECIDE TO STRIKE

May Be Followed by 80,000 Clothing Workers, Who Are Preparing Ultimatums.

Representatives of the 6,000 members of the Pantsmakers' Union at the close of an all-night meeting at 753 East Broadway voted early yesterday morning to go on strike this week. The exact day of the walk-out is known only to a few leaders of the union, who believe that by sudden action they can make the strongest impression.

The strike inaugurates a movement that threatens to embrace 80,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in this city. The building at 753 East Broadway, home of The Jewish Daily Forward and headquarters of the men garment workers' unions, was a scene of feverish activity yesterday. Following a meeting of the Brotherhood of Tailors, with a membership of 30,000, and of the Joint Board of the Children's Clothing Industry, at which committees were given full power to act, the joint board of the New York divisions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, embracing all of the separate unions, named a committee of three to treat with the manufacturers and to order a walk-out this week if their ultimatums were not met. The strike of the 80,000 clothing workers would mean that the income of perhaps 200,000 persons would be cut off.

The crisis in the men's garment trade comes at a time when it was hoped that methods of arbitration suggested by Jacob H. Schiff had settled the differences in the women's garment trade. The arbitrators named by Mayor Mitchel will meet Tuesday in the City Hall to adjust the grievances of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

Union leaders declared yesterday that their impending strike was not an aggressive movement, but a defensive measure. In their demands they set out that following the costly strike of 1913 the workers were given material increases in pay and a working scale of forty-eight hours a week. They assert that the last week saw a reduction in pay to a point corresponding to the scale which existed previous to the strike of 1913.

Wages Have Been Cut.

It was said yesterday that the pay had been cut 55 per cent. in the last five months. The union leaders admit that poor business conditions might have warranted a slight cut, and they say they would have consented, but they add that a point has been reached when thousands of workers are not making a living.

Asked yesterday if there was not a chance of arbitration settling the trouble as had been done in the case of the women's garment trade, the union leaders pointed out that conditions were different in that the manufacturers in the women's garment trade had their own shops and agreements with the unions could be enforced with little difficulty. However, in the men's garment trade the contract system obtains, whereby the manufacturer has his clothes made by contractors and sub-contractors. These contractors have recently been in a price-cutting war to win trade from the big manufacturers, or in reality, distributors. In this war the unions say the pay of their members has been cut to help the contractor make a better price to the manufacturer.

This condition gives rise to a situation in which the unions have no one to whom they can appeal with expectation of immediate action. They say that on the one hand the manufacturers with whom they would like to deal tell them the contractors are doing the hiring and are responsible. The contractors tell the unions that understandings with the manufacturers are not binding on them, and that if the workers don't like their pay they may hunt jobs elsewhere. The unions maintain they deserve a more stable system of employment. The situation was further complicated recently because the business depression led a number of manufacturers to cease business relations with some contractors. This makes a number of workers idle, while other workers have all they can do, working for contractors who by cutting pay have got extra trade.

Would Banish Contractors.

The union leaders say that 75 per cent. of the work in New York is done under the contract system. They say they would like to see the abolition of the contract system and the establishment of the system obtaining in the women's garment trade. However, in their demands this week they will insist on some form of agreement with the manufacturers which shall be binding upon the contractors, or upon a three-cornered agreement to which the unions, the manufacturers, and the contractors shall be parties. They are mobilised for a strike and declare that the only way to keep them from following the pantsmakers is for the manufacturers and contractors to come forward with an agreement that will give the workers just treatment.

In arguing that their demands are not unreasonable, union leaders say they will be satisfied with a restoration of the scale of pay granted at the end of the 1913 strike. They say living costs have increased and that manufacturers are getting more for the product, but the workers are willing to cut their demands because the volume of business is not so great. They point out that, while the contractors give bad business as the reason for the cut, the manufacturers, while not selling as many garments as in some years, receive just as much per garment, although the pay for making that garment has been materially reduced.

The moving spirit in the unions' movement for better conditions is Sidney Hillman, head of the Children's Clothing Union, who directed a strike in Chicago several years ago.

The manufacturers' associations affected are the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, a national organization, which employs 60,000 members of the unions in New York City, and the New York Clothiers' Trade Association, which has 20,000 employes.

KILLED IN CYCLE RACE.

Four Racers Piled In Heap When Tire Explodes—Another May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—As the result of a collision in the ten-mile motor cycle race, which was held at the Charter Oak racetrack this afternoon, one rider is dead and another is in a dying condition.

Twelve racers entered the disastrous event. The accident happened while the four leaders were making the turn in the third lap. Edward Richmond was ahead by a few yards, coming into the turn, when suddenly his rear tire exploded and he was thrown to the ground. John Walsh, who was only a few feet behind, was thrown from his machine, when he collided with the fallen rider and his wheel. Leahy and Croce, two other riders who could not get out of the way, crashed into the two and were hurled to the track. The four men and their buckled machines were piled in a heap.

Physcians in the grandstand gave first aid to the injured riders and Richmond and Walsh were rushed to the hospital. The latter died on the way there. Richmond gained consciousness late tonight and the doctors say that he may recover. The other two men are suffering from shock, minor cuts and bruises.

$2,000,000 Will Proved.

A certified copy of the will of William Dodge James, who died in County Middlesex, England, March 22, leaving $2,000,000, was proved yesterday before Surrogate John P. Egan in Jersey City. It has been probated in England. Letters testamentary were granted by Surrogate Egan to Henry A. James of 20 West Twelfth Street, Manhattan, lawyer, an executor of the will. The estate includes 600 shares of United States Steel stock and 50 shares of Northern Securities, both New Jersey corporations.

Pistol Starts Dynamite Scare.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 10.—There was a dynamite scare at the New York Central Railroad Station today when a pistol exploded in a suitcase in the baggage room, and a bullet passed near the head of Baggage Master Charles Kennel. A false report was soon going the rounds that the suitcase belonged to Erich Muenter.

Important Sale of

Women's Low Shoes

at wonderful price concessions

Gun Metal Pumps *with white piping.*
Patent Colt Pumps *with white piping.*
at **$3.95**

Patent Colt and Gun Metal Pumps *with black cloth quarters*
Mat Kid Colonials *with small gun metal buckles*
at **$2.95**

Widths AA to D. Sizes 2 to 8; in every style.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 1 P. M.)

Annual After-inventory Clearance Sale

Begins tomorrow, Monday, July 12th

and will continue throughout the week, until every item that has been slated to go is disposed of

All of this merchandise is of this season's make; all is of superior quality; and at the clearance prices quoted present ECONOMIES of very exceptional importance.

Beginning tomorrow

The Semi-annual Sale of Saks Suits for Men

at **$23.00**

reduced from

$43, $40, $38, $35, $30, $28

The Store will be opened especially for this Event at 7:30 A. M. tomorrow for the benefit of those who may find it either desirable or necessary to come earlier than the usual hour. Please use 34th St. entrance, right off Broadway. *Other merchandise not on sale until 8:30 A. M.*

◎ *Main Floor* ◎

Women's Hand Bags at $1.65
reduced from $1.95 and $2.50
Fine pin seal, Morocco, beaver, or moire. Inside compartments; flowered silk lining.

Women's Glove Silk Underwear
at one-third reductions
Incomplete size ranges and discontinued styles.
VESTS at **85c, $1.15, $1.45 and $1.95**
BLOOMERS at **$1.65, $1.95 and $2.50**
UNION SUITS at **$1.95 and $2.95**
Also Kayser Garments at a saving of one-third.

Women's Cotton Union Suits 35c, or 3 for $1.00
regular and extra sizes

Women's Boot Silk Hose at 29c
our regular stock price 50c
Two-tone color combinations.

Women's Novelty Silk Hose at 79c
In a great variety of stripes and clocks.

Fancy Parasols at $3.95
reduced from $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50
High-grade novelties; plain colors and fancy ribbon effects. This season's best models. Fine, carved maple, ebonine or pimento handles.

Pure Silk Umbrellas at $2.95
were $5.00 to $7.50
Men's and Women's; taffeta or twilled silk; strong Paragon frames. Sterling silver, etched or engraved caps or bands on some of the handles. Inlaid silver, ivory hooks, Bakelite or crystal heads on others. Pimento hooks and natural wood handles in various shapes.

Collapsible Cane Umbrellas at $1.95
reduced from $2.95
The outside cane casing folds up and may be put in the pocket. Prince of Wales hook handle.

Summer Gloves, long or short sleeves, 39c
Oddments in many kinds of which color and size assortments are not complete.

Fownes Elbow Milanese Gloves at 15c
Fine lisle in small sizes. Black only.

Ribbons, *5- to 6-inch,* **at 15c yd.**
reduced from 19c, 25c and 29c
Plain or fancy moire, Roman stripe, messaline, Dresden or fancy hair bow ribbon.

Ribbons, *6½- to 8-inch,* **at 29c yd.**
reduced from 39c, 45c and 69c
Fancy stripes, brocaded sash ribbons, and Dresden or satin taffeta ribbon.

◎ *Second Floor* ◎

Children's Rompers, 3 for $1.00
or 35c each; reduced from 50c
Beach style with short sleeves; fine Madras cloths with stripes or in plain colors. Sizes 2 to 8.

Boys' Negligee Blouses at 39c
reduced from 50c and 75c
Broken assortments, some slightly rumpled, excellent fabrics and styles; ages 6 to 16.

Youths' and Boys' Shirts at 50c
our regular stock price is $1.00
Collar attached; fine patterns and colorings; some with separate collar; sizes 12 to 14½.

Children's Fancy Socks at 12c
(sizes 5½ to 8)
regularly 19c and 25c
High-grade novelties; all white or with fancy colored tops.

Boys' Washable Suits at $1.00
our regular stock prices, $1.50 and $2.50
Renfrew Madras, linene, batiste, middy cloth and a variety of novelty fabrics in the season's best styles. Scores of patterns also all white and plain colors. Sizes 2 to 8.

Infants' and Children's Apparel
odd groups greatly reduced
Children's Dresses, were $1 to $4—**now 65c to $2.00**
Misses' Silk Petticoats, were $2.00 and $3.00 **now $1.50 and $2.00**
Miscellaneous Garments, including Muslin Underwear, Kimonos, Stockings, Guimpes, etc., were 25c to $2.00—**now 15c to $1.00**

Misses' and Girls' Apparel
The following greatly reduced items of apparel are all splendidly made in the most desirable styles of the season, in a great variety of the most suitable Summer fabrics.

SUITS *that were $15.00 reduced to* **$7.00**
SUITS *that were $20.00 reduced to* **$10.00**
SUITS *that were $29.50 reduced to* **$15.00**
SUITS *that were $35.00 to $39.50 reduced to* **$20.00**
SUITS *that were $39.50 to $45.00 reduced to* **$24.00**

COATS *that were $15.00 reduced to* **$7.00**
COATS *that were $18.50 reduced to* **$10.00**
COATS *that were $25.00 reduced to* **$12.00**

MISSES' DRESSES *were $10.00 to $12.50* **$5.00**
MISSES' DRESSES, *were $8.50 to $12.00* **$5.90**

GIRLS' COATS *that were $5.00 reduced to* **$2.00**
GIRLS' COATS *that were $8.50 reduced to* **$4.00**

◎ *Third Floor* ◎

Women's Blouses greatly Reduced
Organdie, fine voile, sheer lawn, all-over embroidered, voile combined with laces and batiste embroidery; also China silk in a number of models. Some of filet lace combined with chiffon.

BLOUSES that were $1.00, reduced to **69c**
BLOUSES " " $1.50, " " **$1.00**
BLOUSES " " $2.00, " " **$1.35**
BLOUSES " " $2.00, " " **$1.50**
BLOUSES " " $2.98, " " **$2.00**

French Undermuslins much Reduced
now $1.95 to $9.95
former prices $2.50 to $25.00
Odd groups of Corset Covers, Drawers, Petticoats, Chemise, Princess Slips and Nightgowns.

Women's Domestic Underwear Reduced
now 50c to $2.50
former prices $1.00 to $4.00
Oddments of various garments.

Negligees and Kimonos, $3.75 to $15.00
odd groups that were $7.50 to $30.00
Crepe de Chine, taffeta, Swiss and voile; very attractive.

Gray Hair Goods Reduced
All shades from black slightly sprinkled with gray to pure white are included.
$3.15—18-inch Gray Switches, reduced to **$2.25**
$4.15—20-inch Gray Switches, reduced to **$3.25**
$6.25—22-inch Gray Switches, reduced to **$4.75**
$7.45—Gray Transformations, reduced to **$5.25**
$9.95—Gray Transformations, reduced to **$7.95**
Careful matching by experienced attendants.

"La Vida" and "Regaliste" Corsets at $3.95
regularly $5.00 to $12.00
This season's models in plain or fancy broche, batiste or coutil. Models for practically every figure.

Various Brands of Corsets at $1.95
our regular stock prices, $3.00 to $5.00
Incomplete size ranges, but all of well-known and dependable brands. The season's smart models for all figures

Brassieres, *were $1.50,* **now 75c**
Also were $1.00—now 50c
And were 50c and 75c—now 39c
Net, rubberized, cambric, all-embroidery or strong muslin. The leading makes, with shields or reinforced.

◎ *Fourth Floor* ◎

Summer Dresses greatly Reduced

75 Taffeta and Faille Silk Dresses at **$9.75**
reduced from $25.00

150 Voile and Linen Dresses at **$5.00**
reduced from $7.50

175 French Linen and Voile Dresses at **$6.95**
reduced from $10.00 and $12.50

55 Dresses for Stout Women at **$6.95**
reduced from $10.00 and $12.50

25 Voile Maternity Dresses at **$6.95**
reduced from $10.00 and $12.50

95 White Lingerie Dresses at **$7.50**
reduced from $12.50 and $15.00

70 Pussy Willow Taffeta and Crepe de Chine Dresses at **$14.50**
reduced from $25.00

22 Lace and Net Dresses at **$15.00**
reduced from $25.00

75 Lace and Net Dresses at **$18.50**
Imported fabrics; were $30.00 and $35.00

55 Imported Marquisette or Taffeta Dresses at **$25.00**
our former prices were $39.50 to $49.50

Pink or blue Satine Slips reduced to **$1.50**
former prices $5.00 and $7.50

Women's Silk and Wool Suits
The entire remainder of the Spring and early Summer stock is reduced as follows:

10 Taffeta Suits, *were $29.50 to $39.50, at* **$24.00**
14 Pongee Suits, *were $29.50 to $35.00, at* **$20.00**
22 Wool Tailored Suits, *were $39.50 to $59.00,* **$18.50**
21 Wool Tailored Suits, *were $29.50 to $39.50,* **$12.50**
30 Wool Tailored Suits, *were $19.50 to $25.00,* **$8.50**

Women's Coats at great Reductions

15 Covert and Gabardine Coats..... at *(were $35.00 to $59.00)*
2 Taffeta Wraps, *formerly $59.00*..... at
8 Charmeuse Wraps..... at *(formerly $39.50 to $45.00)*
7 Fur Trimmed Italian Silk Coats.. at *(were $35.00)*
$19.50

17 Striped Pussy Willow Taffeta Sport Coats, *formerly to $35.00*..... at
8 Italian Silk Sport Coats..... at *(were to $29.50)*
10 Yama Cloth Coats, *formerly $29.50*.. at
6 Wool Check and Mixture Coats.. at *(were $29.50)*
20 Taffeta, Faille and Poplin Coats.. at *(formerly $29.50 to $45.00)*
39 Gabardine, Serge, or Wool Poplin Coats, *formerly $25.00 to $35.00*... at
$15.00

11 Pongee and Tussah Coats, *were $25*.. at
3 Corduroy Coats, *formerly $25*..... at
12 Escorta Rainproof Coats, *were $25*.. at
38 Gabardine Raincoats, *formerly $25*.. at
19 Rubberized Silk and Canton Cloth Raincoats, *formerly $25*..... at
$13.50

10 Mistrel and Voile Coats..... at *(were $25.00 to $35.00)*
15 Marabout trimmed crepe de Chine Throws, *formerly $15.00 to $19.50*.. at
25 Taffeta and Faille Silk Coats..... at *(formerly $19.50 to $29.50)*
6 Italian Silk Coats, *were $19.50*..... at
20 Wool Sweater Cloth Coats..... at *(were $15.00 to $25.00)*
35 Gabardine, Serge and Poplin Coats. at *(formerly $19.50 to $29.50)*
50 Palm Beach Cloth Coats..... at *(were $12.50 to $15)*
$10.00

10 Cretonne Coats, *were $12.50*..... at
10 Taffeta Coats, *were $19.50*..... at
12 Mohair Coats, *were $12.50*..... at
10 Linen Dusters, *were $12.50*..... at
15 Shantung Coats, *were $15.00*..... at
$7.50

75 Chenille Stripe Corduroy Coats at *(were $7.50)*
34 Mohair Dust Coats, *were $7.50*..... at
20 Linen Dusters, *were $7.50*..... at
$5.00

32 Rubberized Raincoats..... at *(were $7.50 to $12.50)* **$3.95**
25 Rubberized Rain Coats, *were $8.50*.... at **$1.95**

Women's Skirts Reduced

20 Taffeta and Satin Skirts..... at **$9.50** *(formerly $29.50)*
25 Moire, Faille, Taffeta and Pongee Skirts *(formerly $12.50 to $19.50)* at **$7.50**
20 Serge, Gabardine and Wool Check Skirts *(formerly $12.50 to $19.50)* at **$7.50**
10 Cretonne Skirts, *were $8.75*..... at **$4.95**
29 Gabardine, Serge or Checked Skirts at **$4.95** *(formerly $12.50)*
150 Washable Skirts, *were $7.50*..... at **$3.95**
200 Washable Skirts, *were $5.00*..... at **$2.95**
250 Washable Skirts, *were $3.95*..... at **$1.95**

◎ *Sixth Floor* ◎

Women's Motor Coats at $2.95
reduced from $7.50
Black-and-white checked linen is one of the newest motoring models with deep set sleeves.

HUGHES DENIES WRIT TO BECKER

Only Course Now Open Is Through Habeas Corpus Action in Federal Court.

SUCH A STEP LIKELY TO FAIL

Hope That Governor Whitman Will Commute Sentence Has Been Abandoned.

FRIENDS TO START PETITION

Mrs. Becker Will Again Confer with Cockran After Visit to Sing Sing Today.

RANGELEY LAKE, Me., July 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes has refused the application for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court made by counsel for Charles Becker of New York, who has been condemned to die in the week of July 26 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. The application was denied upon the ground that no substantial Federal question was involved.

It is understood that the argument upon the application for the writ was made at the Justice's Summer camp at Rangeley Lake yesterday by W. Bourke Cockran of New York. Mr. Cockran left for home today without having made any statement regarding his mission, and nothing of the procedure was made known beyond the following authorized announcement:

Application was made yesterday to Justice Hughes for a writ of error in the case of Charles Becker and was denied upon the ground that there was no substantial Federal question.

Justice Hughes declined today to make any comment on the case.

The only course now left open to the condemned man is through habeas corpus action in the Federal courts, and it was generally believed yesterday that such a step would fail. All hope that Governor Whitman will commute sentence has been abandoned. At Albany yesterday the Governor refused to comment on the decision of Justice Hughes. He made this brief statement, which was taken as an indication that he would not step in to save Becker:

"I can only say that I shall be ready at all times to hear any appeal that counsel or friends of Becker may desire to make to me."

Mrs. Helen Becker, the condemned man's wife, at her home in the Bronx, said to a TIMES reporter that she had already received notification of the denial of her husband's application by Justice Hughes. She had no comment to make, further than to say that she would confer with Mr. Cockran upon his return, and that she would go to Sing Sing as usual today to see her husband.

Mr. Cockran will get back to this city this morning. His next step in the fight to save Becker, it was said, would be to apply to a judge of the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus probably basing his case upon the same questions brought up in the application before Justice Hughes.

Friends of Becker announced yesterday that an effort to get up a monster petition for presentation to Governor Whitman would be taken up at once, and there was also talk of attempting to obtain a John Doe proceeding before a Magistrate in the hope of bringing out new evidence which would influence the Governor to show mercy. But little faith was put in either of these plans.

No statement was given out at the office of Cockran & Manton yesterday. John F. McIntyre of 25 Broad Street, a former Becker lawyer, who has offered his services to the condemned man, had this to say:

"I deeply regret the news. I feel now as I always did, that Becker is innocent of the accusation made against him, and that he is the victim of a frame-up at the hands of Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps. Further than that I have no comment to make."

CHAMPE S. ANDREWS WINS.

Appellate Division Says Col. Gardiner Must Defend Suit.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday gave Champe S. Andrews, formerly counsel for the New York County Medical Society, another chance in his suit for $100,000 for defamation of character against Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, civil war veteran, District Attorney of New York County from 1897 to 1900, and one of the founders of the Sons of the Revolution. By the decision the Appellate Division for the second time reversed the Supreme Court's dismissal of Mr. Andrews's complaint.

The case grew out of a letter written by Colonel Gardiner to Governor John A. Dix in which Colonel Gardiner charged that Mr. Andrews, as counsel for the Medical Society, "was impelled by dishonorable motives" in prosecuting Edward E. Conrad for malpractice; Mr. Andrews obtained Conrad's conviction, and the man served a prison sentence, but in 1911 Governor Dix restored him to citizenship, on the strength, it was reported at the time, of Colonel Gardiner's letter attacking Mr. Andrews.

After the publication of the letter Mr. Andrews brought the suit for defamation of character against Colonel Gardiner, but his complaint was dismissed by the Supreme Court, Colonel Gardiner's defense being that his letter was privileged. Mr. Andrews carried the case to the Appellate Division, and on Jan. 3, 1915, that body reversed the Supreme Court. When the case came before the Supreme Court a second time, shortly afterward, it was thrown out once more. The Appellate Division has now reversed the lower court again.

MAYOR CAN'T BAR POSTERS.

No Power Over "Neutrality" Bills, Corporation Counsel Rules.

Corporation Counsel Polk gave a decision yesterday that the Mayor had no power to interfere with the billboard advertisements of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality. On July 1 the Mayor received a petition signed by forty-nine women residents of the city, protesting against the advertisements. The Mayor sent this petition to the Corporation Counsel, with the request for a legal opinion. Yesterday Mr. Polk reported as follows:

The petitioners do not * * * indicate any specific ordinance of the City as applicable to the posters of which complaint is made. They simply express the hope that "a matter of such vital importance will be found, upon due investigation by the Legal Department of the city, to fall under established ordinances guarding the welfare of the community."

My investigation has failed to disclose any provision of the Code of Ordinances, the Charter or the general statutes which, in my judgment, would authorize intervention by the Mayor in the premises.

The obnoxious advertisements have been removed from the billboards throughout the city.

RIVAL ORANGEMEN PARADE.

Split in Organization on Anniversary of Battle of Boyne.

The two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated yesterday by the Orangemen of this section in divided camps. There was one parade in this borough, and in Brooklyn another faction held its own parade and picnic in Ulmer Park. Each division said it, and it alone, was the real Orangemen's event, while the other was misguided.

About 1,800 participated in the Manhattan parade, which began at 116th Street and Seventh Avenue and proceeded to the Manhattan Casino, where there was a picnic and an evening of speeches and dancing. John Kennedy was the Grand Marshal. Before it began he explained that the organization had had a split at the last meeting of the General Council over the question of where this year's parade should be held. Jersey City had it last year and Brooklyn wanted it this. The split in the organization resulted in each refusing to give in, hence the two parades yesterday.

Marshal Kennedy of the Manhattan parade thought there were two sides to the question, and that the matter would soon be adjusted anyhow, but in Brooklyn, where Captain Lewis H. Shaw made the parade arrangements, they felt the matter more deeply.

They characterized the Manhattan paraders, among whom were representatives of New Jersey lodges, as men who had been put out of the order because of non-payment of dues and offenses against discipline.

In the Brooklyn parade notices were distributed that there would be special services tomorrow night for the order in the Cuyler Presbyterian Church, Pacific Street, between Hoyt and Bond.

BIDS FOR ELEVATED RAILS.

Lowest Figure for New Utrecht Avenue Work Is $71,355.

The Public Service Commission received a report from the Chief Engineer yesterday on the bids which were opened on Friday for the installation of rails on the New Utrecht Avenue elevated railroad in Brooklyn. This is a city-owned line connecting through Thirty-eighth Street with the Fourth Avenue subway and running over the route of the West End line to Coney Island. The steel structure is nearly completed.

The bids opened on Friday are for the laying of ties and rails and doing all other work required to put the railroad into operating condition except the installing of the third rail and electrical signal apparatus, which will be done by the company, the New York Municipal Railway Corporation. The work will ground the elevated part of the line beginning at about Thirty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue and extending through New Utrecht Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street, and Stillwell Avenue to a point near Avenue Y. The lowest bidder was Ward & Tully, Inc., at $71,355, and the highest James S. Frazer, at $118,211.50. The track laying must be completed within five months.

The Commission also awarded the contract for the wrecking and removing of eight four-story buildings owned by the city at 169 to 175 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to S. Kaufman of 69 West 116th Street, who bid $2,500. The property was purchased by the Commission in connection with the new subway work in that part of Brooklyn.

FREED IN GASOLINE WAR.

Oil Company Employe Acquitted of Larceny Charge.

John Le Marsh, Superintendent of the Texaco Oil Company, yesterday was acquitted of a charge of grand larceny made against him by James J. Clare, a hotel keeper on the Queens Boulevard. The charge grew out of an alleged combination of gasoline dealers to raise the price from 13 to 15 cents a gallon, and the case was called for a hearing before Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Court.

Clare alleged that because he refused to raise the price of gasoline from 13 to 15 cents Le Marsh had his men cart away a portable tank belonging to Clare. Le Marsh said he went there to take away the property belonging to the Texaco company and by mistake loaded on the wagon a tank belonging to Clare. He said Clare refused to allow him to unload the tank, but directed a policeman to arrest him. In discharging Le Marsh the Magistrate directed Clare to take his case to a civil court.

DRUNKEN WATCHMAN IN JAIL

Long Island Railroad Prosecutes Employe Found Unfit for Duty.

J. A. McCrea, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad, issued this statement yesterday:

"Not only is the Long Island Railroad conducting a campaign to make automobile drivers more careful at grade crossings, but it is also maintaining a very careful watch to see that its watchmen do their full duty toward the railroad and the public.

"As the result of this inspection, John J. Wallentine, the crossing watchman at the Vernon Avenue crossing in Arverne, L. I., was arrested on Friday night for being drunk on duty, and in the Jamaica Court yesterday was sentenced to four months in the Workhouse.

"The Long Island Railroad is leaving nothing undone to make complete its campaign to protect the lives of people at grade crossings."

SEEKS MAGISTRATE CONWAY

Anne Nicholson Arrested on His Doorstep Amid Broken Glass.

Hearing the jingle of glass and the voice of a woman demanding her rights on the steps of the home of Magistrate James J. Conway at 20 Pierson Street, Hunter's Point, neighbors telephoned to Police Headquarters. Detective Mindheim arrived a few minutes later and arrested a woman who was standing in the midst of the broken glass at the entrance to the Conway residence.

She told the police she was Anne Nicholson of 26 Pirvis Street, and that she had come to demand from Magistrate Conway, who was away with his family on a vacation, the rent of some property which she said her husband owned. She admitted she had been released recently from Blackwell's Island, where she had been sent by Magistrate Conway. She was sent by Magistrate Leach last night to Kings County Hospital for observation.

SHOT, SHIELDS ASSAILANT.

"He'll Be Under a Tombstone Soon," Youth's Alleged Remark.

When Nathan Marcus, 20 years old, a machinist's helper of 13 East 109th Street, was walking east on 106th Street late yesterday, he was shot in the left shoulder by a man who sprang out from a hallway. The assailant ran back into the hallway and escaped through back yards.

Detective Veale of the Third Branch Bureau, called an ambulance, and Marcus was removed to the Reception Hospital. Veale said Marcus admitted he knew the man who fired the shot, but added:

"I won't squeal on him, but he'll be under a tombstone soon."

LAWSON ARGUMENTS IN.

Judge Will Issue Ruling Monday on Motion for New Trial.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 10.—Arguments on the motion for a new trial for John R. Lawson, member of the International Board of the United Mine Workers of America, convicted in the first degree for the murder of John Nimmo, a Deputy Sheriff, were concluded today.

Judge Granby Hillyer said his ruling might be expected Monday.

D. LEROY DRESSER COMMITS SUICIDE

Continued from Page 1.

N. C.; Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport and Providence, Mrs. George D. Merrill of Stockbridge, Mass., and Viscountess Ronnain d'Ossuay of Paris. He left two children, Miss Susan Fish Dresser, who is well known in society, and Daniel LeRoy Dresser, Jr. They are with their mother at Babylon.

Mr. Dresser's divorce by his first wife was of great interest to society. In 1907 she went to a divorce colony in South Dakota, after they had been living apart for two years or more. Mr. Dresser at the time resorted to the courts to obtain possession of the two children, but failed. In her suit for divorce, in which she charged desertion, Mrs. Dresser said that since the failure, in 1903, Mr. Dresser had shown signs of being mentally unbalanced. This was denied by Mr. Dresser's attorneys. The influence of Mr. Dresser's sisters and powerful friends was exerted to prevent a final break between the two, but the decree was granted in 1908.

The announcement in March of Mr. Dresser's second marriage in the previous December was a surprise to his friends and relatives. With Mrs. Baldwin and Mr. Gould he went to Albany, and the ceremony was performed at the Dutch Reformed Church in that city. The second Mrs. Dresser is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walther of Brooklyn. She studied music and dramatic art in Berlin and Frankfort.

About ten years ago she was engaged to play as piano soloist with the Russian Symphony Orchestra, but two weeks before the date set for the opening she broke her arm. She appeared as an actress several years ago, playing the title role in Augusta Strindberg's "Countess Julia." Her first husband, Spencer Baldwin, died several years ago, and after his death she was known in professional circles as Miss Marcia Walther. She and Mr. Dresser met two years ago at Newport, where Mr. Dresser was staying with his sister, Mrs. Brown.

Mr. Dresser was a descendant of Nicholas Fish. The son of a United States Army officer, he was graduated from Columbia in 1889, was married and started in business the same year. He inherited a fortune, and two years after his graduation, was a member of the firm of Nelson, Goodrich & Dresser. The firm prospered, and in 1894 it became Dresser & Goodrich.

Merchant Prince With $100,000 a Year

Dresser & Co. was formed in 1897. At that time he was making $100,000 a year and was spoken of as one of the merchant princes of the city. Within a dozen years after leaving college he had become a financial power in New York. In 1898 he was elected President of the Merchants' Association of New York. He became interested in the American Asiatic Steamship Company, a director in the American Brass Company, the Holmes, Booth & Hayden Company, the American Tubing and Webbing Company and the Security Warehouse Company.

Some years later he organized the Trust Company of the Republic, interesting some of the most prominent figures in the New York financial world. He began to think and work in millions. The United States Shipbuilding Company was formed. Associated in its formation were such men as J. P. Morgan, Charles M. Schwab, Lewis Nixon, and Max Pam. Dresser was asked to underwrite the bonds of the Shipbuilding Trust. As President of the Trust Company of the Republic he undertook the task. If he had succeeded he would have made millions for the trust and millions for himself. It would have meant the realization of his dreams of financial empire.

He made arrangements with Wall Street houses to hold up the prices of the bonds he underwrote, agreeing to take them at the market figures in addition to the brokerage. Among those associated with Dresser in the great scheme was John W. Young, father of William Hooper Young, the slayer of Mrs. Pulitzer. Dresser made a contract with Young whereby Young was to dispose of $4,200,000 of the bonds in Paris. As a part of Young's commission he received ad interim stock receipts in the company, with the understanding he should raise money on them and live like a millionaire.

Success Within His Grasp.

At first it looked as if Dresser would succeed in the daring financial undertaking more prudent bankers had refused. Young had arranged the sale in Paris, but it was held up for the correction of a technical blunder.

Before this could be remedied Morgan and Schwab, who had bought the Bethlehem Steel Company, sold it to the Shipbuilding Trust for $35,000 000 in cash, stocks, and bonds. This frightened the French bankers off. Dresser rushed to Paris. Before going he borrowed $3,500,000 on sixty-day notes to enable the Trust Company of the Republic to make good on its part of the contract. He gambled on getting the French money before the bonds fell due.

When he got to Paris he found no chance to sell the bonds. Young was in a state of collapse. When he was in Europe drafts Young had drawn on him began to reach New York. When Dresser returned to America he found obligations piling upon him thick and fast. When he set to work to stem the flood the brokers who were holding the Shipbuilding Trust bonds began to call on him.

Then Dresser realized what he was facing. Instead of keeping the bonds, he found investors were throwing them back upon the market, and he was obligated to take them. They came from brokers in stacks and he took them as they came. The Trust Company of the Republic had spent $250,000 trying to maintain the price of the bonds.

He used tens of thousands from other sources but he could not halt the avalanche. Rumors about his trust company began to circulate in the Street. The stock dropped from $350 to $80. Dresser had personal notes for $750,000 in the hands of bankers. When these became due he could not renew them and on March 7, 1903, the trust company crumbled. The firm's liabilities were put at $1,250,000 and the assets at $750,000.

Beaten to the wall in 1906, Dresser started to beat back. In 1907 he was discharged from bankruptcy on the unanimous petition of his creditors after he had paid back more than $1,000,000 of the $1,400,000 claims against him in 1903. Then he started to get revenge on the men he thought responsible for his ruin four years before.

He brought suit against John W. Young, James H. Hyde, the Mercantile Trust Company, and others interested in the 1903 fiasco. He charged that representations made to him when he was asked to underwrite the bonds were false to the extent of $15,000,000. The case of suits were settled in 1906 by the payment to Mr. Dresser of $200,000.

Mr. Dresser then announced that he was quite with all and that he would regain his financial position. He started out to re-establish the old commission firm of Dresser & Co.

Arrested on Larceny Charge.

But he didn't have smooth sailing. On March 16, 1908, he was arrested on Wall Street and charged with the larceny of $4,000 in a deal whereby Young, who failed to sell the bonds in Paris, had borrowed money in 1903. The charge was dismissed under the statute of limitations.

On July 28, 1909, Dresser was made defendant in a suit for $38,937, brought by a Western mining concern to collect on a mortgage. The suit never came to trial.

Mr. Gould said last night that on April 21, last, a Japanese concern, Madawaya Company of New York, brought suit against Dresser on outstanding promissory notes for $200,000.

Dresser had placed all his hopes for rehabilitation in his new steam generator, which he believed would effect a great economy in fuel. He is said to have exhausted what funds he could borrow in an effort to interest financiers, and to have received little encouragement.

Mr. Dresser was a member of the New York Yacht, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and other clubs. He became much interested in Rhode Island politics and in 1908 was leader of the Progressive Party in that State.

The home of Mr. Dresser and his first wife at Oyster Bay, was one of the show places of Long Island before he lost his fortune and most of hers in the Shipbuilding Trust crash. He came into the limelight in 1908 when he asked for police protection, alleging that death threats had been nailed to the door of his home. Shortly after that he gave up the Long Island place.

A dispatch to THE TIMES from Newport last night said that Dresser recently bought the Paul estate, in Mill Street, formerly the residence of Miss Annie Leary. The Newport dispatch said that Dresser's sister, Mrs. Nicholas Brown, was in camp at Kingston, R. I.

DIVORCE DEFENDANT HELD.

Accused of Collecting $7,000 for Death of Pretended Wife.

George C. Norman, a designer of interior decorations, living in Manhattan, who is a defendant in a divorce suit brought by his wife of Flushing, in the Queens Supreme Court, was arrested yesterday at Winfield, L. I., at the request of the authorities of Los Angeles, Cal., on a charge of collecting $7,000 damages from a railway company for the death of a woman whom he misrepresented as his wife. He was taken to Flushing, where he was held by Magistrate Leach for thirty days without bail pending the arrival of extradition papers from California.

The bench warrant, signed by a Judge at Los Angeles, charges grand larceny, and alleges Norman got the money from the Pacific Electric Railway for the death of Janetta T. Josephson, who was a passenger with Norman on a car outside Los Angeles, on July 18, 1913. The papers in the case state that the wife of Norman is Mrs. Elizabeth B. C. Norman, formerly of Nineteenth Street, Flushing.

The complaint in the divorce papers is signed by Beatrice Norman, who mentions a woman, and charges that her husband eighteen months ago deserted her and their son, nine years old. C. G. Norman, a Director in the First National Bank of Flushing, who is said to be the father of Norman, requested the Magistrate to postpone the hearing until the defendant obtained counsel.

AUSTRALIA NEEDS FOOD.

Government Has Taken Over Control of Prices, American Attache Says.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Confronted with shortages in wheat, sugar, butter and meat, Australia has resorted to Government control of prices, according to a report to the Commerce Department, dated June 7, from Commercial Attache Downs at Melbourne. A protracted drought, one of the most serious in the Australian history, and the European war are held responsible.

In place of an export surplus of from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, Australia already has bought 1,800,000 bushels abroad and will require 10,000,000 bushels more. Importations have been undertaken by the various State Governments in pursuance of the policy of controlling prices of necessities to the public during the war. Wheat is being supplied to millers at $1.95 a bushel and they are limited to $32.75 a ton as the price of their flour to bakers.

Butter, of which Australia usually exports large quantities, is being imported from California and sold at 51 cents a pound. Sugar at wholesale price has been limited to $104.66 a long ton for No. 1A granulated. Experts estimate Australia will be faced with a sugar shortage of fully 130,000 tons till July, 1916. Exportation of frozen meat has been forbidden in Victoria.

WEDDING A SECRET 4 YEARS.

W. Treifall, Paterson Lawyer, and Bride Passed as Single.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 10.—Living as single persons for the past four years and never telling even their most intimate friends of their marriage, William Treifall, a prominent lawyer, and the former Miss Jane Edythe Leach, daughter of George Leach of 288 Getty Avenue, announced today that they were married in Passaic, N. J., on Feb. 12, 1911. They acted as best man and bridesmaid for two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Rehnis of this city, on that date.

Since their wedding Mrs. Treifall, as Miss Leach, completed a course in nursing at St. Mary's Hospital, New York City, while her husband built up a law practice here. He is a candidate for the General Assembly this Fall. Mr. and Mrs. Treifall will make their home at 149 Oakwood Avenue.

TORNADO HITS ILLINOIS.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Property and Crops Damaged.

DECATUR, Ill., July 10.—A tornado swept Central Illinois this afternoon, causing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to buildings and crops. Leonard Provost, an aged farmer here, was struck by a falling tree and perhaps fatally hurt. Oats fields were laid flat and thousands of fruit trees ruined.

At Bloomington there was a terrific electric storm, with rainfall resembling a cloudburst.

Postcard Clue to Missing Man.

Harry Austin, 51 years old, of 598 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, has been missing since July 6, when he deposited a check in a Jersey City bank for his employer, Samuel R. Fletcher of 2,881 Boulevard. Yesterday his wife received a postal card from Schenectady, on which was scrawled: "My head is sick; walking home. Harry. Been wandering and wandering."

Simcox Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Our establishment will be closed for four weeks beginning July 31st for extensive alterations. Everything must be disposed of before that time.

Imported EVENING GOWNS	$75.00 up
Imported AFTERNOON GOWNS	35.00 up
IMPORTED SUITS	45.00 up
IMPORTED LINGERIE GOWNS	45.00 up
IMPORTED LINGERIE BLOUSES	11.00 up
DOMESTIC LINGERIE GOWNS	6.00 up
SUITS	20.00 up
AFTERNOON GOWNS	20.00 up
EVENING GOWNS	30.00 up
Balance of HATS	4.00 up

GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY

535 Fifth Avenue (Between 45th and 46th Streets) New York

WOMAN, 60, AT OARS WINS RACE FOR LIFE

"Go On, Lulu," Crippled Husband Shouts as Mrs. Soudder Rows Out to Girl.

CHAUFFEUR DIES WITH BOY

All Night Searchers Recover Bodies in Hempstead Bay—Death at Pool in Y. M. C. A.

While her aged and crippled husband stood on the shore of the Passaic River off lower Main Avenue, Passaic, yesterday, and cheered her with cries of "Go on, Lulu," Mrs. Lulu Soudder, 60 years old, of 64 Main Avenue, manned a rowboat, paddled two hundred feet out into the river, and heroically saved the life of Margaret Koshack, 18 years old, of 104 Washington Place, who had attempted suicide by leaping into the river.

The police are looking for a young man who is alleged to have proposed to Miss Koshack and then departed with $68, her entire savings. She told the police she wanted to die because of this.

Mrs. Scudder and her husband were sitting in a rear room of their home, which overlooks the river. Hearing a cry of distress, she saw a young woman's misstreams splashing about. She ran down the steep bank to the river and pushed a heavy rowboat into the stream. Her husband, crippled for years with rheumatism, could only stand on the shore and urge her on with cheers. Mrs. Scudder managed to head off the young woman's body, which was floating fast down stream. It was a hard task, because of a swift current due to the heavy rains, but the woman grasped the girl's hair and with both hands lifted her into the boat.

Crowd Watches on Bank.

By this time fifty persons had gathered on the shore, and the police patrol, summoned by a neighbor of Mrs. Scudder, was in waiting. Bringing the girl to shore, Mrs. Scudder refused to allow anyone else to take her. She carried the girl, who then seemed almost lifeless, to the rear porch of her home and placed her over a railing with head pointing downward. In this way she managed to get the river water from her lungs. Following this she wrapped her in blankets and informed the police that they might take her. The girl had completely recovered, as she was conveyed to a police station.

Miss Koshack said that a young man, whose name is withheld by the police, recently asked her hand in marriage. She accepted and they had planned to be married the coming week. With $68, she went to New York with him on Thursday to purchase furniture for their home. She gave him the money and he disappeared. Returning home Miss Koshack was ashamed to tell her story to her mother or to the police.

After an all night search in Hempstead Bay by persons from the Summer colony of Oceanside, L. I., separate parties yesterday morning recovered the bodies of Franklyn B. Marshall, 11 years old, of Rockville Centre, and Archie M. Hulse, 22 years old, of Sayville. They were drowned on Friday afternoon when swimming from the cabin motor boat Phyllis, owned by George C. Boger of 5,704 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, grandfather of the dead boy, who is spending the Summer at Oceanside.

Hulse was employed as a chauffeur by Mr. Boger, and, because he was an excellent swimmer, he undertook to teach Franklyn to swim.

Frank C. Marshall, the boy's father, on Friday afternoon, saw the boat anchored about a mile out. He obtained a launch and went out to her. In the cabin he found the clothes of his son and the chauffeur.

Parties with nets and grappling hooks searched for the bodies all night. Mr. and Mrs. William Dennis of Oceanside, found Hulse's body washed ashore at Hill's Point, and soon afterward men found the boy's body in the shallow water of Scow Creek Gutter.

It is thought that the man lost his life while trying to save the boy, who had not become a strong swimmer.

Death in Y. M. C. A. Tank.

Swimming in the large tank of the Eastern District Y. M. C. A., at Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, Nicholas Cuffi, 21 years old, who has a jewelry shop at 400 Manhattan Avenue, was seen by several other members to sink. When he arose to the surface they leaped after him and dragged his body to the landing. The young man was unconscious and could not be revived by an ambulance surgeon, who used a pulmotor for several hours in a vain attempt. Coroner Wagner has ordered an autopsy to determine the cause of death. One of the members who was in the tank at the time said that Cuffi a minute before had dived into the deep end.

Jacob Yaras, a clerk, of 76 Cannon Street, Manhattan, was drowned off Shore Boulevard, Oriental Point, Manhattan Beach, yesterday afternoon. He was swimming with a friend. Louis Lippman of 278 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, and both were fairly far out when Yaras was seized with a cramp.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS.

Consistent with our usual policy at this season—we are arranging an *Absolute Disposal* of remaining Summer Styles:—

Suits *Tailleur & demi-tailleur effects.*
Of Linen—at Formerly $25 to $35 — $12.50
Of Cloth—at Formerly $45 to $65 — $19
Of Silk—at Formerly $65 to $85 — $35

Frocks and Gowns *for day and evening occasions.*
Morning Dresses—at Formerly $35 to $55— of batiste, organdie, crepe and linen. — $15
Utility Dresses—at Formerly $45 to $95— of silk, serge, linen and sheer fabrics. — $22
Afternoon, Reception and Evening Gowns Formerly $65 to $125. — at $35 & $45
Lingerie Gowns—at Formerly $45 to $65— of batiste, lace and net. — $35

Wraps *for formal and informal wear.*
Afternoon Styles—at Formerly $35 to $65— a disposal of broken lines. — $28
Smart Wraps—at Formerly $55 to $95. — $45
Luxurious Styles—at Formerly $75 to $125. — $58

Coats *for outing, utility and semi-dress.*
Motor Coats—at Formerly $35 to $45— of cloth, linen and mohair. — $18
Promenade Coats—at Formerly $55 to $75— plain and ribbed velour, lamb's wool, etc. — $35

WHITE COATS—A special showing in smart new models and materials—at $25, $35, $45, $55

Blouses *outing and costume styles.*
Sheer Blouses—at of batiste, organdie and linen. — $5
Of Lace—at Formerly $15 to $28. — $10

Beautiful New Summer Hats

Latest effects—in charming styles of Maline—Net—Cretonne—Felt—smart combinations of Net with Velvet—Garden Hats—and other new designs—at $15, $18 and $20

Unconditional Disposal of Early Summer Millinery—formerly $25 to $35—at $5 and $10

Arnold Constable & Co

MONDAY'S IMPORTANT CLOSING SALES

10,000 Yards
Summer Wash Fabrics
Averaging Less Than Wholesale Cost and Affording a Remarkable Purchasing Opportunity

White Novelty Crepes, Printed Marquisettes, Flowered Voiles, Figured Snow Cloth, Black and White Novelty Fabrics, — To Close at 15c yard
Colored Linen Suitings, Satin Striped Crepes, Imported Ratines, Imported Crepes, Plain & Granite Crepons, Sheer Printed Voiles, — To Close at 19c yard
Regularly 25c to 65c a yard

2500 Pairs
Women's Hosiery
⅓ Off to Less Than ½ Price

¶ Fine Gauze Cotton in black only.
¶ Medium weight, soft Cotton, black only.
¶ Fine silk Lisle, black, white and tan.
¶ Artificial silk plaited, white and tan. — 28c
Regularly 38c pair; 3 prs., 80c; 6 prs. $1.50

¶ Black Silk Lisle, medium weight.
¶ Imported Cotton, medium weight, black and white.
¶ Pure Silk and Fibre mixed, summer weight, black, white and tan. — 38c
Regularly 55c pair; 3 prs., $1.10; 6 prs., $2.00

¶ Pure Thread Black Silk, elaborately hand embroidered insteps. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½. — 1.50
Regularly $1.75 to $4.00 pair

¶ Pure Thread Black, extra fine quality; insteps richly hand embroidered. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½. — 2.00
Regularly $4.50 to $9.00 pair

The Season's Best Values in
Satin Bathing Dresses
Comprising Another Extraordinary Purchase

100 Newest Models
Of desirable quality black satin trimmed with smart black and white striped silk, fancy silks and including the latest tunic model.
3.95
Regularly up to $9.00

100 Newest Models
Of rich, lustrous surf satin in season's smartest styles, including the Princess and "Slip-on" models, in all black or effective combinations of color.
6.50
Regularly up to $12.00

250 Women's Union Suits
A new patented model, of fine ribbed pure white gauze; no seams at side, perfect fitting; in regular and extra sizes with tight or lace trimmed knee.
Regularly $1.00 each.
55c
3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15.

2,000 Yards Washable Corduroy
In white only, 32 and 27 inches wide, in precisely the grades and styles most in demand this season for separate skirts, sport coats and suits.
45c and 75c
Reg. 60c and $1.00 Yard.

The Season's Indispensable
"Roseberry" Raincoat
Made from a Priestley's Cravenette Silky fabric
In All Sizes for Women and Misses
Thoroughly waterproof—a protection from the sudden shower; light weight, smart in appearance, ideal for motor and travelling; nothing more practical for the tourist. — 8.75 *Regularly $12.50*
Black, Navy and Tan; sizes 14 years to 44 bust.

FOUR ATTRACTIONS FOR WOMEN

Women's Fancy Silk Sweaters
Including the smart, new striped effects in the fashionable, lustrous Fibre Silk; also sport models in plain and two tone colorings.
Very 5.75 Special
For this Sale only.

Hand Embroidered Japanese Kimonos
Of superior quality washable Cotton Crepe in pink, lavender and blue, made in Japan, and elaborately hand embroidered in white.
Sale 1.45 Price
Regular Value $3.50.

150 Pieces Muslin Underwear
To Close
About ⅓ Price
Comprising daintily made garments—Lace Camisoles, Corset Covers, Princess Slips, Petticoats, and Combinations. Slightly soiled. Incomplete sizes.
Prices Range from 50c to 2.65 Garment

200 Women's Summer Dresses
For Bungalow and Porch Wear
at ⅓ Reduction
Dainty, well cut frocks of fancy Voile, Linen and Lawn.
Now Priced at
2.25, 3.35, 4.50

Special Clearance of Women's
Summer Waists and Blouses
No jobs
Own stock reduced
About ½ Price
Limited Quantity not all sizes

¶ Cool Blouses in a variety of washable fabrics, including colored linens with white or self collars. Also Middies and others suitable for sport wear. — 95c
Formerly up to $2.00

¶ Special collection of dainty voile Blouses in plain and embroidered effects. — 1.45
Formerly up to $2.35

¶ Simple, smart models in handkerchief linen, lawn and plain and embroidered voile. — 2.00
Formerly up to $3.00

¶ A delightful assortment of washable and dressy models, including those of dotted Swiss, handkerchief linen, marquisette, crepe de chine, chiffon, Georgette and black India silk. — 2.95
Formerly up to $4.50

Broadway & 19th Street

NEWS STAND FIGHT COSTS CITY $7,450

Union News Co. Wins Appeal of Suit Over Rent at Staten Island Ferry.

PAID $2,300 FOR PRIVILEGE

When the Dock Department Advertised for Bids They Got the Stand for $15,550.

How the city lost $7,450 a year through an effort to earn an additional $2,300 is told in an opinion just handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The action was begun by the city against the Union News Company, that made a lease for the news stand privileges at the Manhattan Terminal of the Staten Island Ferry, on April 26, 1912. The lease was to run one year at a rental of $23,000. Just before the expiration of the lease the Dock Department demanded an increase of 10 per cent. in the rental. The tenant refused to pay and it was announced that the privilege would be sold at auction and that the upset price would be the rent the city was already receiving.

The auction was advertised but there were no bidders and the sale was declared off. Then the public was notified that the privilege would be sold to the highest bidder. The Union News Company appeared and bid $15,350. This was the highest bid. Rent for the first quarter at the reduced rate was tendered to the city and accepted. When the second quarter's rent was tendered it was refused, the city maintaining that the bid had not been accepted and that the news company was merely holding over on its original lease at the rate of $23,000. The city sued to compel the payment of the higher rent.

By agreement the case was tried without a jury. The question in dispute was whether the city had announced prior to the sale that bids would be subject to the acceptance of the Dock Department or whether the sale was made without any announcement that would limit it. There was considerable conflicting testimony on this point. The court found for the news company. The Appellate Division has sustained the lower court in an opinion written by Justice Laughlin and concurred in by Justices McLaughlin and Clarke. A dissenting opinion was written by Presiding Justice Ingraham and concurred in by Justice Scott. The prevailing opinion said:

"Defendant's bid of $15,500 was the highest, and it is undisputed that the privileges were sold to it at its bid and that it thereupon paid the auctioneer's fees and paid the rent for the first quarter to the cashier of the Department of Docks, and received a formal receipt therefor. The sale was on April 29, 1913, and defendant's former lease expired at noon on May 1. At 11:50 A. M. on May 1 the Commissioner caused a letter to be delivered to defendant rejecting its bid and tendering back its money for the rent for the first quarter. Thereafter and on the same day defendant delivered to the cashier of the Department of Docks an envelope containing the money and at the same time and place delivered to the Commissioner a letter refusing to accept his rejection of its bid and claiming the right to possession by virtue of its bid, which had been accepted, and also declining a proposition contained in his letter to permit it to remain in possession subject to his pleasure at the same rental as before. Defendant continued in possession, and at the commencement of each quarter tendered the rent according to its bid. After the commencement of the third quarter the city brought the action.

"If the lease was a temporary one, as stated by counsel for the city, it is clear that it expired on May 1, 1913, and that it was the duty of the Commissioner to let the privilege pursuant to an auction sale on public advertisement, or to get the consent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to make a lease without that, of which there is no evidence. If, as claimed by the city, the former lease was a temporary permit, subject to the pleasure of the Commissioner, it was at will, and on holding over after the expiration of the maximum period of one year, the rule with respect to renewal by holding over might obtain. It follows that judgment should be affirmed."

The dissenting opinion was to the effect that the Commissioner had a right to reject any and all bids.

JULY 4 ACCIDENTS DOUBLED.

"Alarming Increase" Over Last Year Reported in New York.

The Health Department yesterday gave out the following statement:

"According to an investigation just completed by the Department of Health, no fatal casualties attended the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city. There was, however, an alarming increase in the number of accidents that resulted from the misdirected enthusiasm of the younger generation.

"Inquiry at the larger hospitals of the city, particularly those having an ambulance and an outdoor service, elicited the information that the number of Fourth of July accidents showed an increase of more than 100 per cent. over similar accidents in 1914, and that most of the wounds had been caused by the use of blank cartridges.

"Post-mortem inquiry will not remedy that which has already happened, but the result of such inquiry should be used next year to restimulate public interest in and support for a safe and sane Fourth.

"It cannot be denied that nothing appeals so strongly to the youngsters as noise—'big noise'—a failing, indeed, that some never overcome, even in mature years. A niche in the Hall of Fame, therefore, awaits the one who shall invent a means of permitting the youngsters, old and young, to satiate their craving for noise without burning their fingers or otherwise maiming themselves or others."

EARLY SUFFRAGE PROTESTS.

Miss Blake Tells of Meeting at Statue of Liberty 29 Years Ago.

The visit of the suffragists to the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island to make their "Appeal for Liberty" as an Independence Day celebration last Monday was not the first time that silent lady had heard a woman's protest. Miss Kate Devereux Blake, President of the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee, remembers a similar trip made by the New York Woman Suffrage Association, of which her mother, Mrs. Lily Devereux Blake, was President, and then the only suffrage organization in New York City, at the time of the dedication of the Liberty Statue, on Oct. 28, 1886. Mrs. Blake was one of the leading suffragists of that time.

"She felt that it was a shame that a big Statue of Liberty, and in the form of a woman," says Miss Blake, "should be erected in New York, where the women were asking, without result, for their own liberty and the right of citizenship, also. So, no sooner was the sent out to find what would be the lowest price for which a boat to carry a party could be obtained. The best arrangement that could be made was with a freight steamer, which would cost $100. The women had very little money in those days, and my mother consulted with Miss Jennie McAdam, the Treasurer of the society, to learn the state of the finances.

"'We have $4 in the treasury,' said Miss McAdam.

"'Very well,' said my mother, 'then we will take the boat.'

"They immediately engaged it, and having burned their bridges, set out to get the money, and they succeeded. The boat was cleaned up for the occasion and we had a distinguished party on board. Among those on the boat were Governor L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico and Mrs. Prince and Lieutenant Governor Lee of Wyoming, who introduced the Wyoming Suffrage bill. The boat was brought up near the island and my mother made her protest against the unveiling of the figure of a woman as Liberty in a State where women were not free, and she incidentally mentioned that Liberty, as well as the other virtues, were feminine."

CYCLIST DROPS DYNAMITE.

Stops Trolley Car on Point of Running Over One Stick.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 10.—As a trolley car of the Montclair-Caldwell line was climbing a mountainous grade in Montclair this morning, the motorman noticed ahead a man on a motor cycle. Something dropped from the rear of the machine. The man jumped off, ran back and stopped the trolley car.

Speaking in broken English the man, an Italian, said he worked for the Fusco Contracting Company of Montclair and was carrying ten sticks of dynamite, when the package broke apart. The sticks of the explosive had been scattered on Bloomfield Avenue, and one of them fell on the trolley rail within a few feet of where the car was stopped.

The Italian began gathering up the sticks. He was asked if he did not feel skittish about handling the explosive, and replied that it was a chance he had to take. After he had replaced the bundle on the motor cycle, he rode away.

DECLINES TO TRY TAGGART.

Former Supreme Court Judge Refuses to Sit in the Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—Judge Quincy A. Myers, formerly on the Supreme Court bench, who was agreed upon as being acceptable to the defense and the State in the trials of more than one hundred defendants, including Thomas Taggart and Mayor Joseph E. Bell, indicted for election frauds in Marion County, announced today that he had declined to serve as special Judge in the trial.

If Prosecutor Rucker and the attorneys for the defendants do not agree upon a trial Judge by Monday Judge James A. Collins of the Criminal Court, under the terms of the new law, will name five men from whom a choice will be made.

COLLUSIVE DIVORCES BALKED BY JUSTICES

546 Undefended Actions Here This Year, Against Only 185 Defended.

WIVES' DECREES CHEAPER

In All Classes of Suits Caused by Misfit Matches Women Lead as Plaintiffs.

In the first six months of the current year 641 matrimonial actions were begun and disposed of by the Supreme Court. Figures just compiled show that the total is slightly in excess of that for the first six months of last year. Of 546 undefended actions for divorce only 182 were begun by women. This is entirely out of proportion with the table of defended actions, where it is shown that ninety-four were begun by wives and ninety-one by husbands.

It is alleged by those familiar with the machinery of the courts that many undefended actions for divorce are collusive and that men permit themselves to be made defendants for the sake of the reputation of their wives. Also it is cheaper, because when a man takes the stigma of a divorce the woman pays the fees.

County Clerk Schneider said that it was growing more difficult every year for these undefended divorce cases to get through the courts as the Justices were demanding a closer investigation into details.

The table of matrimonial actions disposed of in the first six months of the year shows 325 that were contested. These were divided; ninety-one divorce actions begun by men and ninety-four by women; fifteen separation suits begun by men and ninety-eight by women; eleven annulments begun by men and sixteen by women. In undefended actions there were 182 divorces by men and 364 by women; nine separations by men and twenty-one by women; twelve annulments by men and twenty-eight by women.

Justice Weeks a short time ago threw out a suit which appeared to him to have been collusive. An apparently reputable man had testified that he saw a friend in a compromising situation, and immediately had run away and told his friend's wife all about it. Last week Justice Goff refused to grant a decree and criticised the lawyer for the plaintiff. The testimony of the plaintiff, who was the wife, was in part:

"Did you tell Mr. Walz (the lawyer) to get the evidence for you?"

"I agreed to pay him at the end of the case."

"Pay him what?"

"Counsel fees."

"Did you tell him that you had no evidence to give him?"

"I had some letters from other women to my husband which I have given him and shown him that were almost positive proof."

The lawyer for the plaintiff said that this testimony did not show improper conduct, but Justice Goff said:

"Upon being informed by the wife of her suspicions regarding her husband's fidelity, the Attorney undertook not only to commence an action but to procure the necessary witnesses. This engenders such distrust as calls for a careful scrutiny of whatever testimony may be offered in pursuance of such arrangement. The attorney employed and paid two witnesses who have given testimony, circumstantial in its character, as to the alleged conduct of the defendant.

"In manner and in matter the testimony of these witnesses is intrinsically unworthy of belief, and I do not believe it. A decree of divorce in this action would impliedly be an approval of the methods employed to obtain it, and it should not be granted unless on proof of such quality as to amount to a moral certainty. My ruling is not based upon the unprofessional conduct of the attorney, but because of the conduct of the attorney and the witnesses that he procured, taken in connection with their appearance on the witness stand, the manner in which they gave their testimony, and the disbelief which it produces."

Street Cleaner Hurt in Auto Wreck.

An automobile collision at Central Park West and Eighty-second Street yesterday afternoon resulted in the injury of John Gerety, 45 years old, of 748 Columbus Avenue, a street cleaner. James Daly, chauffeur for Leonard Amas, of the Colonial Hotel, attempted to pass an automobile express wagon driven by John F. Scalan of 280 West 117th Street. Daly's car struck the wagon, Scalan lost control of his steering gear and his machine rolled on to the sidewalk, crashing into the railing of 223 Central Park West. Gerety was caught in the wreckage, suffering a cut scalp and internal injuries. He was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital, and Daly was arrested for reckless driving. Both machines were wrecked.

TWO MOTHERS IN NEED.

Struggling to Keep Up Homes for Their Children.

Mrs. L. and her four children have been thrown upon the world with no resources. The widow is in a run down state of health, and her eldest daughter, 13 years old, also is not strong. The youngest child is but three. The Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, reports that the woman is an excellent mother and that the home should be kept together. An effort is being made to build up the strength of the mother and daughter, and the bureau reports great improvement. Two of the younger children show aptitude in their studies and should be kept in school as long as possible. Contributions are asked toward a fund of $375, which will be used to give the family a pension for six months, when it is hoped that work will be procured for the eldest girl. Gifts may be sent to the Bureau of Charities and marked 0214.

An equally sad case is that of Mrs. N. and her six children, the youngest only one year old. The father has fallen a victim to tuberculosis, and is away from home for treatment. There is no chance of his being able to return for several months, and in the meantime $10.50 a week is needed for food, coal, and rent for his family. Contributions toward a fund of $200, which will take care of the family for six months, may be sent to the bureau and marked 0215.

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions from contributors who could not be reached by mail. Appeal 0211, S. M., $1; 0212, No. 388, $1; E. B., $1; C. F., $1; 0212 and 0213, M. J., $2; 0213, No. 388, $1; from S. E. S. for Mr. and Mrs. L., $1; M. Y., $1.

IRONWORKERS MAY STRIKE.

Newark Union Men Threaten to Go Out on Wednesday.

Sigmund Moss of the Structural Ironworkers' Union in Newark has announced that demands have been made, and that unless they are met by Wednesday there will be a strike.

The demands include recognition of the union, an eight-hour day five days a week and five hours on Saturday, 85 cents an hour for helpers, 90 cents for second helpers, 95 cents for finishers, and time and a half for all overtime.

The demands were submitted several weeks ago, but they have been ignored so far.

THREE ABLAZE ON ELEVATED

Passengers Save Laborers Shocked Mortally by Third Rail.

As a crowded seven-car Third Avenue Elevated train neared the 149th Street Station from the south early this morning, the passengers were startled by a loud report, followed by vivid flashes of electricity. Those who looked from the west windows of the train saw three men standing opposite them on the structure striving frantically to beat out flames in their clothing. Then the men collapsed helpless on the tracks.

While some women in the train fainted, several men, risking the danger of contact with the third rail, jumped from the cars and ran to the aid of the injured. The rescuers carried the three men to 149th Street, where there is a station. Calls for ambulances were sent to Lincoln Hospital, and Drs. Kavaler and Scheinberg responded. They took the men to the hospital, where it was said they would probably die.

The men were Jeremiah Murphy of 131 East 118th Street, Dennis Donovan of 1,238 Beach Avenue, the Bronx, and Michael Obuthoaski of 405 East Seventieth Street.

The men were laying a third track, and just before the accident this morning were moving a rail into place with crowbars. As one of them stooped to get leverage with his crowbar it came into contact with the live third rail beside the track for northbound trains. Instantly a powerful electrical current was imparted to the rail which all of the men were touching, and each man was thrown from his feet by the shock. As each arose he found that his clothing was ablaze.

The accident caused a short circuit in the current for northbound trains that tied up trains for half an hour. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered quickly, and the reserves of the Alexander Avenue station were called out to keep order. The 149th Street station is a transfer point between the subway and the elevated trains, and in addition to those arriving by the elevated hundreds went to the station from underground. The crowd on the station platform became so great that the police were forced, after a few minutes, to close the stairways with ropes.

Drowned on Fishing Trip.

Victor Herter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emile Herter of 129 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J., was drowned on Friday night while swimming in the Pequannock River at Graham's Rock, N. J. The body was not recovered until early yesterday morning. With Harold Sherman of Orange, Herter went to Pompton Lake on a fishing trip. The boy's father is head draughtsman in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison in West Orange.

J. FIELDS

17 West 45th St., Just west of Fifth Ave.
Our Only Store

Important Sale Monday

Wonderful Bargains

High-class seasonable merchandise offered at a mere fraction of their former selling prices, consisting of

Serge and Taffeta Dresses
Voile and Net Dresses
Dressy Afternoon Frocks
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Formerly Sold at $25.00 to $75.00

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Beginning Tomorrow, Monday

we inaugurate our

July Clearance Sales

which will be conducted throughout the Store

for Eight Days

First, it is a readjustment of our own stocks; the season's accumulations of broken lines, together with our overstocks, which have been carefully gone over and prices so thoroughly reduced that they will hardly be recognized. Second, where there were no surplus stocks we have gone into the market, and wherever we have found manufacturers or importers sufficiently anxious to turn their surplus stocks into cash, we have purchased, providing the goods measured up to a sufficiently high standard and down to a sufficiently low price. In many instances there are small lots of extremely desirable merchandise which, at the prices quoted, can not last very long. Every item in this sale is offered at a lower price than it has carried in this store this season, which is another way of saying that this sale presents the season's greatest bargain opportunity.

Awake the sleeping beauties in your records!



To call forth the hidden beauties from your records—!

To hold up the mirror to every instrument and voice, reflecting its natural tones with lifelike verity—!

To subtly vary—if you wish—the tone-shading of each record—!

To increase immeasurably the tonal range of phonographs as they have hitherto been known—!

THESE are the epochal accomplishments of that wonderful new instrument—the Aeolian-Vocalion—"the phonograph that calls forth the hidden beauties from your records."

And the actual results? They are given when you hear the Vocalion in its phonographic revelation of tonal beauty. When you hear the wood instruments splendidly triumph in reproduction of their dulcet "woody" tones, you know that science has glorified the phonograph to be, at last, *a musical and tonal instrument*.

And when, finally, you take up the Graduola device, you know that you have reached a perfection of tonal control. You press the end of the slender tube attachment, and, proportioned to the pressure of your hand, hear the sound melt gradually, exquisitely, just as your feeling guides, and without a shadow on its quality, its pure, pure tone! You are making phonographic music *live*.

Yes, it is indeed a repeated human or instrumental *voice*, this Aeolian-Vocalion—the fruit of exhaustive experiment by scientists and craftsman-musicians in the laboratories of the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world. Its results can *move* you. We are certain of it. In this regard we would like to draw your attention to our unusual invitation.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

Many and important are the exclusive features of the Aeolian-Vocalion. Here follows a brief description of the three most notable of these.

The Sound Box

Designed and constructed on new and scientific lines which, for the first time, produce a sound box capable of doing full justice to the lower, richer musical tones, as well as the higher.

The Symphonetic Horn

A special composition horn of entirely new design and construction based on the most advanced knowledge of acoustics. Patented and exclusive with the Aeolian-Vocalion and largely responsible for its incomparable beauty and distinctiveness of tone.

The Graduola

One of the most important inventions in connection with the phonograph. By the simple pressure of your hand it enables you to play the music yourself if you will, and vary it just as a musician varies in detail every performance. The Aeolian-Vocalion, of course, plays itself if you prefer. If you use the Graduola, however, it means no more getting "tired of records."

In addition to these vital features, the Aeolian-Vocalion possesses many other advantages, including the simplest and most practical *Automatic Stop* yet produced, which, with two simple movements, starts the record and "sets" it to stop of itself.

You can buy a Vocalion for as little as $90, on terms as low as $5 a month. Vocalions are made in many exquisite styles, all supremely eloquent in "beauty in good form," in shape and finish, but with a *quality* of tone whose standard does not vary. We are glad to make exchange arrangements for other makes of phonographs.

AN INVITATION

We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P. M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of your *own familiar records*.

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us, in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

Drop in to Aeolian Hall whenever you may happen to be near. You will be welcome any day.

Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free. Illustrated booklet sent upon request.

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AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915.

WHAT ARE GERMANY'S INTENTIONS?

We have demanded of Germany the assurance that before her submarines attack merchant vessels of neutral or belligerent nationality carrying American citizens as passengers she comply with the law of nations and the rules of war by visit and search and by making provision for the safety of the persons on board. To this demand thrice presented Germany has three times replied with evasions and irrelevancies and by wholly unresponsive counter proposals. Her third and latest note is the most unsatisfactory of all, because while withholding the assurances we have demanded its authors appear to have adopted those forms of Oriental diplomacy which are characterized by tortuous courses and the iterative presentation of views equally unworthy of acceptance by those to whom they are addressed or of sincere belief by those who express them. We should be very sorry to feel that this note is to be accepted as the German measure of our intelligence, for in that case Germany would labor under all the disadvantages incident to a profound misunderstanding of our minds and of our purposes. In the intercourse of nations misunderstanding is proverbially a source of danger. Nor would Germany be in a secure position if she cherished the delusion that we are so divided in opinion that she may safely put us off with evasions or even with denials. If she has been misinformed as to the significance of Mr. BRYAN'S resignation, or if she has been misled by the representations of Dr. DERNBURG and Mr. MEYER-GERHARD, neither of whom could possibly be a satisfactory interpreter of American thought and feeling, it is essential to the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries that she promptly rid herself of misapprehension.

It is strange that the Imperial Government should be at pains to assure us that it "is quite willing to permit "its statements and decisions in the "present case to be governed by the "principles of humanity just as it "has done always." This is the veriest lip-service. We have asked Germany to conform not merely its statements and decisions but its acts to the principles of humanity, and it withholds compliance. Well informed as we are of the acts which have characterized the German operations of war in Belgium, why does the Imperial Government tell us that it "has "been always tenacious of the princi"ple that war should be conducted "against the armed and organized "forces of an enemy country, but that "the enemy civil population must be "spared as far as possible from the "measures of war"? Had we or any other Power credited Germany with tenacious adherence to that principle she would have seen in the attribution only irony and intended insult. And why does Germany express to us her solicitude about regulations "guaranteeing the freedom of the seas" when in every one of her notes evoked by our protest against her war zone policy she has labored to convince us that we ought to consent to let her abridge our freedom upon the seas?

The purpose of Germany in this latest note is quite unconcealed. It could hardly be more frankly avowed. She asks us to suspend the law of nations, the laws of war and of humanity for her benefit. She pleads that she is conducting a war in self-defense and for national existence, a war "that "has been forced upon Germany by "its adversaries," and "it is a sacred "duty of the Imperial Government to "do all within its power to protect "and safeguard the lives of German "subjects." The statement is defective, it calls for amendment. Germany may do all lawful things that are in her power to protect the lives of German subjects and she will be unchallenged by us in the performance of that sacred duty. But we must remind her that she cannot be permitted to take the lives of innocent American citizens through the measures she adopts to save the lives of her subjects. When she sent more than 100 American men, women, and children to their death by her unannounced and murderous attack upon the Lusitania she was "guilty before "GOD and history of the violation of "those principles of the highest hu"manity which are the foundation of "every national existence." That is our position, that the murder of our citizens shall cease is our demand. How does she reply? Not by those expressions of sorrow and regret which the fear of GOD and the love of man make natural to the human heart, but by the cold-blooded explanation that warning to the Lusitania and opportunity for the escape of her crew and passengers before a torpedo was fired "would have meant "the sure destruction of the Ger"man submarine." Then follows the astonishing statement that "it was "to be expected that a mighty ship "like the Lusitania would remain "above water long enough, even after "the torpedoing, to permit passengers "to enter the ship's boats." Does Germany seriously ask us to believe that any such thought was in the mind of her submarine commander? Torpedoes are meant for destruction, not salvage. If the German official mind has been bewildered by immeasurable responsibilities or the fear of impending disaster, the inclusion of that passage in a grave diplomatic communication may be understandable. On any other hypothesis it passes comprehension.

The counter proposals made to us by Germany are in fact and in spirit a denial of our demands. The Imperial Government informs us that its submarines will refrain from attacking American passenger steamers made recognizable by special markings when sailing dates are notified a reasonable time in advance, provided we guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board. It even submits a proposal for an increase in the number of passenger steamers available for our use by a transfer of neutral ships of other nationality to our flag and it would interpose no objections to such transfer "of four enemy passenger steamers" for passenger traffic between North America and England. Doubtless this is the first time in history that a nation of this importance has received such an offer. What becomes of the freedom of the seas if we can sail the seas only under conditions prescribed by Germany? If the German Foreign Office will examine the text of our note of May 13 it will find therein this passage:

> American citizens are quite within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

Already in our note of Feb. 10, dispatched just after the proclamation of the war zone, we had said that we should hold the German Government to "a strict accountability" for acts done in violation of our rights and that we should "take any steps "it might be necessary to take to "safeguard American lives and prop"erty and to secure to American cit"izens the full enjoyment of their "acknowledged rights on the high "seas." Again in the note of May 13, dispatched soon after the sinking of the Lusitania, we said:

> This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental.

That is the American case. It is flagrantly misrepresented by Germany when in her note of July 8 she says that she "is unable to admit that "American citizens can protect an "enemy ship through the mere fact "of their presence on board." We have asked nothing of the kind. We admit Germany's right to destroy enemy ships either of war or peace, but we demand that before her submarines sink an enemy merchantman having American passengers on board she must make provision for their safety.

The friendly relations now existing between the two countries are not safeguarded, they are visibly endangered, by the continuance of this correspondence in the tone Germany has seen fit to adopt. More than two months have passed since the sinking of the Lusitania. At any moment the cable may bring news of another act of that lawless nature, of the destruction of other American lives. Such an incident would greatly increase the difficulty of an amicable adjustment, it might make further correspondence futile. Of the sincerity of our desire for unbroken relations of amity there cannot be the slightest doubt. It is equally beyond dispute that Germany has every motive for desiring our continued friendship. She has enemies enough in Europe, they will plague her almost beyond endurance in her endeavor to re-establish her commerce after the end of the war. Here and in South America she will find her only unembarrassed trade opportunities. But futile parleying will not assure either to her or to us the desired benefits flowing from friendly relations. She must understand us, we must now, before it is too late, make her understand that the position she has chosen to adopt, the notes she has sent in reply to our protest, are not satisfactory, they are gravely unsatisfactory. To be weak and infirm of purpose now would be for us a deplorable blunder. That would invite a continuation of the correspondence with all the perils therein involved. We must renew with the emphasis of brevity our demand for the assurances asked for in the preceding notes, and we must ask to be informed with reasonable promptness whether it is the intention of Germany to grant or to refuse compliance.

CROP REPORT SEQUELS.

Not all the good news was contained in the Agricultural Department's first statement. It has been figuring since and finds that the composite condition of all crops is 2.3 per cent. above the ten-year average. Two per cent. is a considerable sum when calculated upon eight or nine billions. It would require an able cipherer to keep this year's farm products down to the maximum ever known, irrespective of any deficiencies in one or two items. The department also estimates that the prices of the leading crops fell 5.6 per cent. during June. That is no more than reasonable and right, reflecting the improvement of crop conditions. The farmers ought to be winners on the fall, since they were the nearest to the news. If the farmers are not happy, therefore, it is their own fault, and nobody else will grieve.

Putting the prices and quantities together, even the losing farmers, if there are any, cannot be badly hurt. Meat is the only foodstuff which is dearer, and that is despite the fine prospects of the forage crops. Hay is nearly 15 per cent. better than last year, and may be 72,000,000 tons. The oats and corn crops are ample, and may be record breakers, if there is a fair improvement due to the well-watered soil and the August heats.

It would seem that neither the farmers on or off Wall Street appreciate the news of what is happening away from the financial centres. Wall Street may make prices for the speculators, but the prairies make the prices for investors, if the prairie conditions are not balked by war and politics. The substructure of values is sound.

A SHAMEFUL MOVEMENT.

Members of a church in this city whose pastor is at the head of an Anti-Enlistment League, the aim of which is to discourage young men from enlisting in the military or naval service of their country, deny all connection with the league and it is said that many of them are opposed to its object. It is to be hoped that very few Americans favor its object. But the church members are mistaken when they disclaim responsibility by describing their pastor's utterly unpatriotic activity as his own "private affair." It is not private, but shamelessly, wickedly public. Moreover, the distribution of its circulars and pledges is extremely discreditable to the church which recognizes the instigator of the movement as a spiritual leader. It is not within the right of any citizen at any time to interfere with the recognized functions of the Government of his country, and one of the functions of the United States Government is the maintenance of an army and a navy which need the services of young men.

While we do not believe that any appreciable number of young men could be corrupted by such evil influence as this league may exert, yet the attempt to mislead them is an offense which should not pass unnoticed. We are too prone to treat cranks with forbearance until the harm they can do is brought forcibly to our notice, as has lately happened. A man who tries to induce young Americans to pledge their word never to fight for their country, however much it needs protection, may or may not be a crank from the pathological point of view, but he is dangerous to the extent of his ability to derange public opinion. It might be treating him too seriously to call him disloyal, but his proceedings surely savor of disloyalty. Happily our young men know that this country gained its independence by war, preserved its unity by war, and relieved Cuba from tyrannical oppression by the same means, and that it needs at all times an army, a navy, and a National Guard of trained citizen soldiers for its defense. We say this much with full knowledge that we are giving, in a way, much-sought publicity to a petty movement designed chiefly to keep its projector in the limelight, but the matter must not be ignored.

HEEDING A WARNING.

We have been living in 1915 as if it were 1913, as if we had no part in the great convulsion. Our easy-going ways must be changed while the war lasts. We must recognize that the war has cracked many brains, has given those already cracked a homicidal impulse, has aroused the energies of men sane and ruthless and desperate. We must recognize that modern science has given to one fanatical individual the destructive power which in former times belonged only to a battery of artillery or a battle squadron.

MUENTER predicted that a ship sailing on July 3 "should sink, GOD willing, on the 7th." The Minnehaha did not sink, but that was not the fault of those who planned her destruction. But we are in danger of giving our attention only to those ships actually scuttled in this way, and of forgetting to note how many other ships have escaped only because the plot was discovered. Bombs have been placed on other ships than the Minnehaha, and others may be so placed.

MUENTER aimed at the destruction of at least a part of the Federal Capitol, and is said to have hesitated between that building and the White House, and there are indications that he intended, if he escaped, to attack the Capitol buildings at Albany and Harrisburg. Men as fearless and desperate as he may yet succeed where he failed. He aimed at the assassination of one prominent citizen—for his absurd story of having gone to Mr. MORGAN'S house to reason with him, armed with dynamite and two revolvers, is of a piece with his other lies. The next assassin may succeed in killing the public man he aims at; he may take him at a disadvantage and not be baffled by circumstances like those which enabled Mr. MORGAN to confront his assailant.

The wicked propaganda masquerading under the names of "neutrality" and "peace," but really in the interest of Germany, has stirred up among loose-thinking men a hatred of our Government and our best-known citizens, and has made some of them believe that they will be doing GOD and humanity a service if they can perform some outrage sufficiently flagrant to attract attention to their cause. Providentially, all three of MUENTER'S attempts failed of full fruition; the Capitol was not much damaged, Mr. MORGAN is alive, and the Minnehaha made port. But this good fortune should be regarded as a warning, not as a passport to security or an encouragement to complacency.

There must be an end to letting every one who will board a ship and go about it. The same rule must be adopted for the protection of national buildings, and they must be strictly guarded. Police authorities in neighborhoods where the most conspicuous men of the nation live must adopt, for the time, the novel conception that those houses are to be watched, and proceed exactly as they would if they had been informed that a Black Hand letter had been received threatening some tenement. All these, and other necessary precautions, will be irksome, but they are forced upon us by an epidemic. The deep of our social life has been troubled and uncanny reptiles have been thrown up to the surface. It is better to adopt some precautions contrary to the old devil-may-care American habit than to repent our slowness bitterly at the grave of a great man.

THE NATION'S ANNIVERSARY.

That esteemed periodical, The Nation, fitly celebrates the completion of the first half century of its useful existence by the publication of a special number of extraordinary interest to its readers. Some of the oldest of its surviving contributors write with zest of the ideals of the founder of The Nation and his early associates, and the articles of Mr. ARTHUR G. SEDGWICK and Mr WILLIAM C. BROWNELL have distinct historical value. The same may be said of articles contributed by Mr. HENRY HOLT and Judge CHARLES C. NOTT, who were early readers of The Nation and friends of its founder, the late E. L. GODKIN. Appreciations of the extraordinary gifts of that famous journalist and facts about his career are contributed by Viscount BRYCE and others. Mr. HOLT, by the way, describes Mr. GODKIN as the greatest editor America ever had, not because he influenced as many persons as HORACE GREELEY, for example, but because his influence was "greater on people of "influence. He was an authority with "authorities." This fairly denotes The Nation point of view, which is interesting and worth insisting upon in a publication of this character. We have rarely found a special number quite so readable as The Nation's half-century souvenir. It tells the younger generation all about the aims of its first editor, which have been kept well in mind by his successors.

The Nation has survived many other weekly newspapers of high aims and exclusive character. It has had the good fortune in its later years to be in some sort an adjunct of The Evening Post, of which Mr. GODKIN was the editor in some of the best years of its life. Its continued prosperity is a matter for general congratulation.

A New Kind of Pacifist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a thorough-going pacifist, but not a "peace-at-any-price" man. "Peace-at-any-price" does not define my position, because it suggests the voluntary sacrifice of the happiness of loved ones, ideals, patriotism, and honor for the sake of maintaining peace. In reality, believing what I do, I should be forced to sacrifice everything that distinguishes the civilized man from the savage in order to engage in war. It is not peace-at-any-price, but peace-the-only-price, which will purchase the happiness of loved ones, and the maintenance of ideals, honor, and the highest form of patriotism.

FREDERICK J. POHL.

Brooklyn, July 8, 1915.

How to Know a Good War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hudson Maxim's right. There are good wars and there are bad wars. Ours are the good wars; the other people's are the bad wars.

H. L. S.

New York, July 8, 1915.

NEW YORK'S SECESSION.

It Has Been Proposed in Political Anger Several Times Since 1787.

New York University, July 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In our newspapers and on the floor of the Constitutional Convention itself, the threat has recently been made that if the convention does not grant to New York City some satisfactory measure of home rule and relief from excessive taxation, the city will secede from the State. This agitation recalls efforts in the past to disintegrate the State, when one section or another had not been fairly treated by the whole.

The present State Government was formed in 1777. After the Revolution, in 1787, a Constitutional Convention was held at Poughkeepsie for the purpose of discussing the adoption of the Federal Constitution. A political battle royal had taken place between the adherents of Governor George Clinton on the one side and of John Jay, Alexander Hamilton and Philip Schuyler on the other. Clinton had been victorious, and when the convention met at Poughkeepsie his friends outnumbered his foes about 43 to 22. Clinton was opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution without an agreement to amend it. At that time the merchants and residents of New York City were strongly in favor of the adoption of the Constitution immediately without amendment, and they threatened vigorously to secede unless their desire was granted. It was pointed out that the eastern part of New Jersey and the southern part of New York would make an admirable State, and that if the up-State residents did not accede to their desires they must take the consequences. The convention itself arrived at a satisfactory compromise by which the Constitution was approved upon the agreement of Jay and Hamilton to urge the amendments desired by the up-Staters.

The next serious attempt to secede was made by a business faction in that part of the State of New York lying west of what is known as the Pre-emption Line, which runs north and south through Seneca Lake. John Livingston and some business friends of his from Hudson and surrounding country had obtained from the Iroquois a long lease of the land in Western New York, and when these leases were abrogated by the State of New York conferences were called in what was then known as the far-off Genesee country, and efforts were made to have the inhabitants secede and set up a new State. A convention of the conspirators was held at Geneva in 1789 and vigorous threats were made to repudiate the authority of the State. A compromise was finally arrived at by which Livingston and his friends received the title to 100 square miles of land in the Old Military Tract, and the desire for secession died out.

Perhaps the most discussed suggestion of secession was made by Fernando Wood, the well-known Mayor of New York, in 1861. Wood was a politician of great ability. He held his power against the opposition of both Tammany Hall and the highbrows. On Jan. 7 he stated the advantages of the secession of New York City not only from the State of New York but from the Federal union itself. In his message to the Board of Aldermen he said in part:

> Why should not New York City, instead of supporting by her contributions in revenue two-thirds of the United States, become, also, equally independent? As a free city, with a nominal duty on imports, her Local Government could be supported without taxation upon her people. * * *
> Thus we could live free from taxes and have cheap goods nearly duty free. * * *
> Why may not New York disrupt the bonds which bind her to a venal and corrupt master—to a people and a party that have plundered her revenues, attempted to ruin her commerce, taken away the power of self-government?

This proposition was looked upon by many as a cynical attempt to gird at those statesmen in the Southern States who were then proposing secession. But in any event his statement stirred up a very vigorous discussion. It gave Horace Greeley in The Tribune an opportunity to write one of his excoriating editorials, in which he declared that the Mayor had every desire to be a traitor, but had not the proper amount of intelligence. But Fernando Wood seemed to thrive on this sort of attack.

STEVEN B. AYRES.

Woman's Work in Medicine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to avoid an erroneous construction of the views expressed in my letter in your last Sunday's issue, permit me to add this following unfortunately omitted quotation from Dr. Knopf's letter, upon which my rejoinder was really based: "Dr. Cabot must be familiar with the work of the pioneers among women physicians who have become *illustrious in all branches of medicine.*" (Italics are mine.) More correctly stated, I hold that while no fairminded colleague would deny the ability of the average woman doctor, the statement cannot stand that "conceyning the number of women and men physicians, as many of the former as of the latter 'have become illustrious in all branches of medicine.'" The list cited by Dr. Knopf does not contain one name that would be so regarded by the profession. The fact is that, since women entered the profession, only three men have become illustrious—Lister, Koch, and Carrel.

The most brilliant woman among the pioneers was Mary Putnam Jacobi, who ranked far above others in scientific attainment and practical contributions to medicine. I have had the honor of meeting her in consultation and in society discussions, and I know whereof I speak. Any one who was privileged to know this truly distinguished woman would realize how she would repudiate the appellation illustrious if applied to her work.

It certainly is far from my intent to accept Dr. Cabot's alleged view of woman's temperamental unfitness for practice, nor has my observation shown that women physicians are "disappointed and dissatisfied." But I do believe that in social welfare these colleagues find their greatest opportunity, as Dr. Knopf's list indicates. Men find theirs in surgery.

In conclusion permit me to say that while no great original work is known to me that has caused women physicians to "become illustrious in all branches of medicine," I would be the last man to entertain the absurd idea that an educated woman does not possess all the qualifications for the practice of medicine in most of its branches.

Dr. SIMON BARUCH.

Long Branch, N. J., July 7, 1915.

Mr. Bigelow's Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not the Prussian officer whose qualities as a gentleman Poultney Bigelow maliciously attacks who needs defense, for he is quite able to defend himself, but every American gentleman must repudiate Mr. Bigelow's conduct. When a man has accepted hospitality and then vilifies his host, is he called a gentleman? When a man does so at a distance of 4,000 miles at a time when his host is fighting for his life, is he called a man? FRANK DAMROSCH.

Seal Harbor, Me., July 9, 1915.

The Janitor's Pastime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No matter where I go I can always hear a janitor denouncing the small children. He chases them off the stoop, he chases them off the sidewalk. What are children to do?

I. B. SUSSMAN.

New York, July 7, 1915.

A CHASTENED WORLD.

What a Pro-German Can Imagine in the Event of Teutonic Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of those, Sir, who believe in the righteousness of the German cause, and who honestly believe and maintain that the best interests of society would be best furthered by a Germanic victory.

I am not blind or prejudiced. I am Hungarian by descent, American by choice, citizenship, and collegiate training, but, above all, I am a human being in my sympathies. I know that the Germanic allies are not perfect, that they do not corner all the virtues, but I believe that, of all the belligerents, they represent the highest good for society.

I well realize the services England has rendered to mankind by giving the world eminent sons like Shakespeare, Newton, Darwin, Lister, &c., and by giving the world the Magna Charta and a parliamentary form of government. I concede, also, with the greatest pleasure that wherever England colonized, a most liberal form of government was given the natives. I love the French. Everybody does. They gave the world Rousseau and Voltaire and Pasteur, and they have sown the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity into the consciousness of a grateful mankind.

I like the Russian moujik because, behind that dull, vodka-soaked brain and superstitiously ignorant mind of his there is the sturdy and primitive strength of a coming great race—the race of Tolstoy, Turgeniev, Mendeléeff, and Tschaikowsky.

So, you see, I am not prejudiced. But I look at things from the higher standpoint of the present and the immediate future, and that's why I have the unshaken belief that the Germanic allies will win. England and France represent the musty, bygone past; Russia typifies the coming race, but Germany, in that wonderfully virile prime of her national life, represents the glorious, splendid present, with all its tremendous possibilities. She is the country of today, and that's why she triumphs.

Coming down to the issues of the war, it was all right for Russia to undertake to champion the cause of the Serb and that of Pan-Slavism, because she risks very little and because she can easily stand a licking. Like the hero of old Greek mythology, every time she is sent to the ground she seems to get up stronger.

But it was a criminal sin against society for democratic England and republican France to enter into an entangling alliance with autocratic Russia, and—and here is where the eternal law of compensation begins to operate—they are paying the price now.

France, but for that unnaturally criminal alliance with Russia, would be at peace today, attending to the solution of her urgently pressing internal and national problems. As a consequence, however, poor Belgium lies prostrate and poor France is bleeding to death. England has no business to be in this war. The handful of people representing the Government had no business to declare war in the name of an empire when her people do not have their heart and soul in it.

This is the way the world would benefit by a Germanic victory:

England will realize that her system of education and the looseness of her governmental system are not up to date. She will learn that too much individualism in a national crisis is bad, and that the State has a very important business in looking after the economic interests of her citizens. She will realize that there is something else to life than mere money making.

France will come to her senses. She will be rejuvenated. She will learn that the old-fashioned attitude of the German hausfrau, with her belief in church, kitchen, and children, is more substantial and more worth while than the sickly, loose morals of decadent French family life, which began to result in a slow dying out of the population.

Russia will learn that it is not numbers, but intelligence and patriotism, that count. She will liberate her hordes of downtrodden peasants from the slavery of ignorance, treat them justly, and give them an interest in the affairs and councils of the nation.

Italy will learn that hot-headedness does not pay. She will learn to control that excitable, hot blood of hers, and will have a chance to meditate that the old, romantic day of the stiletto is gone.

What will happen to poor Belgium, I do not know.

But let Americans who are not thoroughly acquainted with European conditions realize one fundamental thing: If the Allies should win, they would dismember Germany and Austria-Hungary, causing a renewal of the struggle in the near future—as soon as the Teutonic countries would feel sufficiently strong to try to regain what they had lost—while, in the case of a Germanic victory, there is more of a chance for a satisfactory peace because, even if the German military party should try to go too far, the honest, sober German people would stand for no nonsense.

Let the Americans remember the proclamation the highly intelligent and terribly efficient German Socialists issued a few days ago—the most important and most hopeful document that came out since the war broke out.

ERNEST L. MANDEL.

New York, July 7, 1915.

The Pious Hat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 8, William J. Bryan comes out for equal franchise, giving as an argument the following:

> For those who question the morality and intelligence of giving the ballot to women, more than 90 per cent. of the inmates of Nebraska penitentiary are men. You will find a majority of women in the churches. If women are intelligent enough to keep out of the penitentiary and have enough morality to go to church, there is no question of their fitness for the ballot.

I think and am rather ashamed to admit that many things other than piety take women to church. I am perfectly willing to own up that in the family pew on a Sunday morning nothing affords me greater elation than a new hat that has to stay on and can be seen from all sides. I am certain many women if honest will own up that God occupies a deplorably small part of their reason for attending church.

TOMA H. LEWIS.

New York, July 8, 1915.

THE HIGH OF HEART.

He digs the caverns underneath our streets,
Where subways wind their excavated way;
But he has boon companionship of dreams—
Can find
The fastness of that free, mad wind
Which sweeps from out the chamber of the storms
And blows,
As every mewing seagull knows,
In hurricanes, to battle with the shrouds
Of fair white ships, on unsuspecting seas.
His face is often masked by sweat and grime;
His hands unrecognizable with clay;
But, oh, the glad, young glory in the eyes
Which, through steel rafters, yet behold the skies!
For music he has clang of hammer, shriek
Of the great riveters, whose hideous blare
Swells a vast voice which crucifies the air.
But, ever, sounds his whistling through the din,
That hosts of choiring birds seem mingling in.
Do you not know him? Have you never seen
His form among the toilers in the dawn
Or at the eve when, weary-footed, slow,
They homeward go?
Most heads are bowed, most faces dulled and grim,
But, 'tis not so, with him!
He, and the many like him, stand apart,
True Knights of Labor, titled
"High of Heart."

EDNA MEAD.

THE MYTH OF A DEMON ENEMY.

A Foe Is Human, Too, with a Faith of His Own and a Soul to Save —And Women Sob for All Alike.

By ROLAND HUGINS.

Cornell University, July 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the peculiarly depressing aspects of modern war is the degradation of the noncombatant mind. The civilian population goes blind with intolerance and mad with hate. In war we credit any impossible virtue in ourselves and any degree of wickedness in our foe. We swallow with eager gullibility every tale, plausible or grotesque, of his cruelty, his bestiality, his mendacity, his stupidity. The enemy becomes the scapegoat of the universe, and we load him with every conceivable attribute of evil until he looms in our eyes a monster of inhuman fiendishness. We picture him as the potential destroyer of everything worthy—of liberty, of art, of democracy, even of civilization itself. We do our narrow-minded best to belittle his achievements in science, literature, and government. We are the good white knight, but he is the seven-headed dragon that God and justice has called us to destroy.

"War," said an ancient philosopher, "makes men mild." But this is true only of those who do the actual fighting. In the trenches, we know, the German is respected, and even regarded with a half-bantering affection. The soldier speaks generously of his foe, whose bravery and suffering he sees and appreciates. The soldier, moreover, understands the nature of warfare, and does not cite the harshness of military operations, which he himself, in whatever army, must practice of necessity, as a proof of the enemy's personal depravity. The civilian does precisely that. Out of hearing of the guns the humility and reasonableness which this game of life and death imposes have no counterpart. The millions of noncombatants, pricked daily by poisoned pens, join in an orgy of vilification, brandish lies about the enemy, chant their hymns of hate, and curse when they pretend to pray. It is even probable that a non-militarist democracy runs into this moral vitiation more easily than a military autocracy. For where great armies must be raised by volunteering, abuse of the adversary is elevated to a public duty. The spirit of the people must be aroused, it is said; we must be worked up and kept up to the fighting pitch, or rather to the recruiting pitch, by fair means or foul. The press takes on an inflammatory and scurrilous tone. A premium is out upon billingsgate. To speak a fair and kindly word for the enemy is considered traitorous, and to degrade the nation into a mob is looked upon as a patriotic service.

Of course the better men and women of every nation will resist this popular delirium. It is one of the proofs of England's greatness that there has been a constant stream of protests in her papers and journals against the slandermongers. The cheap journalist and the penny-a-liner mixes his ink with gall, but the cultivated Englishman speaks with moderation. It would be likewise, we may hope, in America. It certainly should be possible for a great democracy to make war with dignity. Battles cannot be won by insults, and mud is not even an effective weapon of defense; but it is easy to befoul our own hands and minds. A high moral tone is a nation's first duty to itself, and it can be won only by a vigilant self-control. Neither a just cause nor victory will in themselves prevent a spiritual rout.

There are certain obvious and human facts about Germany which we should keep in mind, both now and hereafter. Germany is not a Force, a Power, a Historical Tendency, or a Beast, but only a number of Germans, speaking a different language, but fundamentally like any other collection of men, women, and children. They are now, and have been in the past, a great people, who command our respect in peace for their industrial and intellectual exertions, and in war for their valor and their power. Furthermore, they are convinced, like each of the other nations at war, that they are right in this conflict. In that cause they pour out their blood like water; and they are suffering as few peoples have suffered. Germany, within her rims of flame, is a nation in bandages and black; by day her land rings with the clangor of arms and shouts of defiance, but at night God hears there but one sound, the sobbing of women. Agony and death mean the same thing to a Teuton as to any other mortal, and heartbreak is just as hard to bear.

Deeper and more lasting than any struggles of race, or pride, or national advantage are the human verities. Unless we hold to these we shall lose our soul, though we win a world. The true note of sane sympathy and understanding has been struck by an English writer not widely known in this country, A Clutton-Brock, who contributes to the literary supplement of The London Times. In conclusion, permit me to quote one or two of his admirable paragraphs:

> "We know that we are not what the Germans think us, whatever our sins may be. We know that England is not an abstraction, cold and greedy and treacherous, but a country of people whose virtues we love and whose vices we extenuate because they are our own. But Germany—she seems to us now to speak with one voice as if she were an abstraction, and that voice says always the same venomous things against the abstract England of her evil dream. But she is not an abstraction, any more than England is. She, too, is a country of men and women who love their own virtues and extenuate their own faults; and they also hear of the evil things which England says of them, and think that England is pouring out a hatred long nursed and attempting a destruction long planned. What an ugly word 'Germany' sounds to us now; yet to them it is a music that sets them marching, and they will suffer and die for it, as we for England. Every man has dignity who is ready to die for a cause, whether it be good or bad, for men will not die for causes that do not seem right to them; and the Germans, we know, are ready to die in herds and droves, as we put it, for Germany. And yet each German to himself remains a single human being, with his individual hopes and fears, with a wife and children praying for him at home, with an immortal soul that imposes this hard discipline upon his flesh.
>
> "These hosts are not inhuman, whatever evil design has ranged them against us, but men like ourselves to whom we also seem inhuman hosts; and if some voice from heaven could suddenly speak the truth to us the weapons would drop from our hands and we should laugh in each other's faces until we wept to think of all the dead that could not share the truth with us, and the wounded who could not be cured by it, and the widows and orphans to whom it could not give back their husbands and fathers. For the truth, the ultimate truth, behind all arguments and national conflicts and all the pride of victory and the shame of defeat, is that we are men in whom the spirit is stronger than the flesh, in whom the spirit desires love more than the flesh desires hatred. We have a strange way of showing that now; but, whatever our own delusions, each nation knows that it is fighting the delusions of the other; and against them it is necessary for us to fight as if against the hallucinated fury of a madman. Yet the fighting is best done as good soldiers do it who know that their enemies are men, not devils, and who fear them the less because they do not hate."

ROLAND HUGINS.

MR. CUMMINS'S DISCLAIMER.

Senator Reed Made the "Cummins Amendment" Pernicious.

New York, July 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the early part of June a letter was sent to you protesting against the pernicious legislation embodied in the so-called Commercial Amendment, placing an arbitrary tax and valuation on baggage, which has been a burden to commercial travelers particularly.

I am sending inclosed copy of a letter received from Senator Cummins, which is self-explanatory, and which in justice to him I shall be glad to have you give publicity.

M. E. HEISE.

President Associated Commercial Travelers of America, Inc.

[Inclosure.]

Des Moines, Iowa, June 28, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Heise: I have just read your letter published in The Register and Leader of Des Moines, Iowa, relating to Senate Bill 4522, which has become known as the "Cummins Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Law." In your communication you point out the irritating injustice which commercial travelers are now suffering through the application of a certain part of the law to the trunks or baggage which they habitually carry.

Inasmuch as you mention my name more than once in describing the law, and inasmuch as the Interstate Commerce Commission in construing it has termed it the "Cummins Amendment," I think it is due not only to the public but to myself that you should know something of the origin of that portion of the statute which has created the trouble. I introduced the bill for one purpose, and one purpose only, namely, to restore the principle which prior to 1906 had always been in force in a greater part of the United States, namely, that common carriers should not be permitted to limit their liability for loss or damage sustained in the carriage of ordinary freight below the basis of actual value. As I introduced it, and as I reported it to the Senate from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, it contained a proviso, or exception, that entirely removed property concealed by wrapping, boxing, or otherwise, from its operation. During the consideration of the bill by the Senate an amendment was offered by Senator Reed of Missouri striking out the proviso, or exception, which I had reported, and substituting the language now in the act, and which is the source of all the difficulty that your people are encountering. To make it clearer to you I beg to say that Senator Reed is the author of that part of the measure which reads as follows: "Provided, however, that if the goods are hidden from view by wrapping, boxing, or other means, and the carrier is not notified as to the character of the goods, the carrier may require the shipper to specifically state in writing the value of the goods, and the carrier shall not be liable beyond the amount so specifically stated, in which case the Interstate Commerce Commission may establish and maintain rates for transportation, dependent upon the value of the property shipped, as specifically stated in writing by the shipper. Such rates shall be published as are other rate schedules."

I was not in favor of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri then, and I am not in favor of it now, but it was adopted by the Senate and thus became a part of the law. I am not writing you for the purpose of criticising Senator Reed's proposal, but I am not willing to accept the responsibility for a provision which I did not suggest, and which occasions so much inconvenience to commercial travelers.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

A SUBMARINE'S SKY FOE.

Some Limitations of the Destroyer Aeroplanes Now Building.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "Inquirer's" letter in reference to the discovery and destruction of submarines by aeroplanes, I beg to state that the subaqueous range of vision of an aeroplane is rather limited. It is quite true that an object can be discerned at great depth, but the aviator must be almost directly over it, for as the angle at which he looks downward decreases, reflection of light from the surface increases, and it is this same reflection which ordinarily prevents us from seeing, from a distance, objects quite near the surface.

From a theoretical standpoint your correspondent's scheme is quite feasible; practical considerations have so far prevented its adoption, for an appalling number of aeroplanes would be necessary to patrol even a small section of a steamer lane. It would appear, more

M. R. GUGGENHEIM WEDS MISS WEYHER

His Marriage to Amateur Horsewoman Quickly Follows Divorced Wife's Wedding.

FATHER NORRIS OFFICIATES

Few Witness the Ceremony in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Deal, N. J.—Bride Is Only 19.

M. Robert Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim, and Miss Margaret G. M. Weyher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper F. Weyher of Scranton, Penn., were married yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Deal, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father John Norris, assisted by the curate, the Rev. Father May.

The bride wore a costume of white silk with a white hat, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. There were no attendants.

After the ceremony, which was witnessed by half a dozen relatives and friends of the couple, breakfast was served at the Hathaway Inn. Later, as Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim left for the Berkshires on a motor trip, the hotel orchestra played a wedding march.

Cards were sent out yesterday by the parents of the bride announcing the marriage. This would have been the first intimation of the wedding to many of the relatives and friends of the couple if the report of their approaching nuptials had not become known on Friday. More than ordinary interest was attached to the marriage, for it followed in close sequence, hardly forty-eight hours, the marriage of Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim, who had received her final decree of divorce from Mr. Guggenheim on Wednesday, to Morton E. Snellenburg of Philadelphia.

The plans for secrecy were carried out to a nicety in many respects, as no information was given out by the Guggenheim family or the parents of the bride. The Rev. Mr. Norris, when questioned at St. Mary's rectory after the ceremony had been performed, refused either to admit or deny he had officiated. He said: "Under the rules of the Catholic Church I am not permitted to talk of marriages performed in this way. I will not deny, neither will I affirm, that I performed the ceremony. I will say, however, that it is possible under the rules of the Catholic Church for persons who have been divorced by the courts to be married when certain provisions are applicable."

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim will make their home on Babylon, L. I. The bride is only 19 years old, being ten years younger than the bridegroom. She has ridden many blue ribbon winners at horse shows at home and abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Morton E. Snellenburg, the latter formerly Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim of New York, who are at the Pier on their honeymoon, were among the visitors to the Casino today. Mrs. Snellenburg wore a natty white glove silk Summer costume, with white hat trimmed with black grapes. They are at the Imperial.

Miss Dorothy French to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 10.—Invitations were received today for the wedding of Miss Dorothy French, daughter of Mrs. Dorothy A. French of New York, for many years a resident of Elizabeth. Miss French will wed Frank Casablanca, a Porto Rican, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Casablanca, owners of large sugar plantations near Guayama. Mr. Casablanca is a graduate of Cornell University.

The wedding will take place July 27 at the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, Manhattan. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Jordan. The maid of honor will be Miss Alice Elkstrom of Manhattan, and the bride's two sisters, Beatrice and Evelyn, will act as bridesmaids. George I. Jewell of Arlington will be the best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Casablanca will live in Detroit.

Miss P. T. Vogt Weds Lieut. Kerrick

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 10.—The wedding of Miss Placide Thompson Vogt of Philadelphia and Lieutenant Charles B. Kerrick, U. S. N., took place at noon today at Beach Front, the cottage of Dr. and Mrs. Richard C Norris of Philadelphia. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Norris. Many guests from New York and Philadelphia witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast.

Peggy O'Neill Secretly Married.

Word has reached New York of the marriage of Peggy O'Neill, who played Laurette Taylor's role in one of the touring "Peg o' My Heart" companies, to T. Daniel Frawley, general stage Director for Oliver Morosco. A marriage license and certificate filed in the office of the County Clerk in Chicago revealed the secret the two had succeeded in keeping from their friends. The papers were filed Jan. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Mannes' Recitals.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes announce that their regular series of sonata recitals will be given next season in Aeolian Hall on Monday evenings instead of in the Belasco Theatre, where for the last eight years they have been held. The change is made to obtain a larger auditorium. The concerts will enlist the co-operation of a committee of which Mrs. William Hazard of Cedarhurst is Chairman.

A Daughter to Mrs. H. R. Stokes.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Stokes of Springfield, Mass., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home. Mrs. Stokes was formerly Miss Margaret L. Van Vechten, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler Van Vechten of New Brighton, S. I., and a sister of Mrs. Robert Holliday.

Engagements.

The Misses Beatrice and Nelly Curran of 57 East Fifty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Marybeth Curran, to Alfred A. Amberg of Chicago, Ill. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kingsbury Fischer of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Fischer, to Charles S. Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Palmer of New York and Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mickle-Saltonstall of New York announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sophie Forrest, to John Clarence Lane, 2d, son of Colonel and Mrs. William Preston Lane of Hagerstown, Md.

Mrs. E. H. Brooke of Burlington, Vt., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaretta Brooke, to Richard V. Look of Louisville, Ky. Miss Brook is the daughter of the late Lieutenant Edward H. Brooke, Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. A., and is a granddaughter of Lloyd Brooke of Portland, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lueders of Summit, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clothilda Lueders, to Harry M. Paulsen of Hamburg, Germany.

MAY HAVE ALDRICH $100,000 GEM THIEF

Negro Arrested at Providence Suspected of Stealing Necklace at Southampton, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—In the arrest of Robert A. Taylor, a negro, by Patrolman A. G. Applin of the Central Station, the Inspectors' Department believes it has obtained custody of one of the fastest-working crooks operating in the East. Taylor was arraigned in the Sixth District Court today charged with larceny of articles from Maurice H. Stearns in the Union Trust Building. He pleaded not guilty and was held for trial in $2,000 bail. He admitted carrying a concealed weapon and was sentenced to three months in the Providence County Jail.

Chief of Inspectors O'Neil is in possession of many gold watches, bracelets, rings, chains, pins, brooches, fountain pens, earrings, and a Virginia Volunteer medal bearing the inscription, "M. B. Turleytill, Quartermaster Sergeant." All those articles, together with nine pawn tickets of Boston, Philadelphia, and Albany pawnshops, were in the prisoner's possession when arrested. Chief O'Neil is confident that Taylor has been operating in Washington, Albany, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, and Boston.

He also suspects the prisoner was connected with the recent theft of a $100,000 necklace and ring from Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich at her home on Long Island. In Taylor's pockets were found newspaper clippings describing the theft of the necklace.

Taylor admitted to Chief O'Neil that he was going to "sink" the jewelry in this city, that is, that he was going to dispose of it to "fences." He said he had bought it from men who had stolen it, but did not know who they were or where they had stolen it.

At his home in Southampton last night Mr. Aldrich said that he had not heard of the arrest in Providence and knew nothing to connect the prisoner there with the theft of his wife's jewels. The police of this city and the officials of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which is working on the case, said they had not been notified of the arrest, but would investigate it.

GOLFERS OUT IN LENOX.

W. E. S. Griswold Wins Sweepstakes —Dance at Stockbridge Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 10.—Society assembled at the Lenox Club today for the Saturday luncheon, which was served on the porches at the clubhouse. A big entry took part in the weekly golf sweepstakes, both men and women playing. Because of the flooded condition of the Stockbridge course, many Stockbridge players were on the links. William E. S. Griswold won the handicap, his score being, gross 103, handicap 18, net 85.

Among those at the club grounds were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, Robert W. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Fenno, Carl de Gersdorff, Walter Nettleton, Newbold Morris, Giraud Foster, John H. Hammond, John Sloane, Dr. Rufus S. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Miss Margaret Seligman.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Suydam and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Renshaw are with Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Spring Lawn. Mrs. Alexandre gave the first of a series of dinners for her guests this evening.

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies has returned to Lenox from a visit in Detroit. Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques have returned to the Lenox Club from Milton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are organizing a party of the cottagers to tour to Bar Harbor the first of August, going by way of the White Mountains. A four days' run has been outlined.

Robert Shaw Barlow, who has been with his mother, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, has gone to Boston. Charles L. Barlow arrived to visit his mother tonight.

Miss Charlotte R. Barnes returned to Old Brook tonight from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont are entertaining a public party at their country place, Glad Brook Farm, in New Ashford, near Williamstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia have issued cards for a dance to be given by them at the Lenox Club on Saturday evening, July 17. A band from New York will play, and there will be several new features introduced, including the appearance of the professional dancer, Miss Louis Casalle. Mr. and Mrs. De Heredia also have given to the Lenox Club prizes for the best medal scores made on the Lenox course from July 15 to Sept. 30, in competition.

John Sloane is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. William E. Griswold, at Wheatleigh.

Mrs. Carl de Gersdorff was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee which gave the opening dance of the season in the Stockbridge Casino tonight. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, and Miss Grace Bristed had dinner parties for the young folks of the villas before the dance. The Casino was attractively decorated. Among the guests of the Casino managers were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Miss Margaret French, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker, Arthur Walker, Wirt Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blagden, Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, Miss Celestne Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum, Miss Louise Farnum, Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, Miss Katherine Mellen, Amory and Raymond Mellen, Mrs. Thomas H. Rodman, Mrs. Darwin E. Litchfield, Walter Nettleton, Miss Grace Nettleton, Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, Miss Helen Rice, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Miss Katherine Haven, and Miss Grace Bristed.

BAR HARBOR WAR RELIEF.

Women of Colony to Sew for Soldiers—Eastern Yacht Club Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, July 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Ignace Jan Paderewski are expected here to spend the Summer as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling at their home. The Schellings have not been here for several years, but have a cottage this season.

A War Relief Committee to sew for soldiers and refugees has been organized among the Summer residents, growing out of work started by Mrs. Alfred M. Coates for the British-American relief work, by Mrs. Ernest Schelling in her interest for the Polish refugees, and by Mrs. Ernest O. G. Fabbri for Italian relief. Daily meetings will be held, the first for work taking place Monday. Officers were elected today as follows: Mrs. Alfred M. Coates of Providence, R. I., President; Mrs. Ernest Schelling of Brooklyn, N. Y., Chairman; Miss Belle Gurnee of New York, Vice Chairman; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Ernest O. G. Fabbri, Miss Mary Hoffman, and Miss A. Norris of New York, and Miss Mary Coles of Philadelphia.

The arrival of the Eastern Yacht Club, after the stormiest cruise that the club has probably had in the history of its excursions to Maine, filled the harbor with yachts today. The itinerary of the cruise was badly broken up, and the plans for a dinner at which seventy-five or more yachtsmen were expected Friday night were seriously interfered with. During its stay here the headquarters of the club will be at the Mount Desert Reading Room.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris of New York gave a dinner of twenty covers on Friday evening at their Summer home, Bogue Chitto.

Mrs. R. Bonner Bowler of Cincinnati was among today's arrivals, together with her grandchildren, Katherine and Robert Bowler, to occupy her cottage here.

Miss Helen Draper entertained a party of sixteen at luncheon Friday.

Mrs. Charles F. Ostrander of New York has issued cards for a tea to be given Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer have joined Mrs. Pulitzer, Sr., at Chatwold for the Summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, Conn., are to arrive Monday to occupy Elsinore, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock's cottage.

ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY OF CHICAGO IS DEAD

Prelate Finally Succumbs to Paralysis at the Home of His Brother in Rochester.

ONCE BISHOP OF BUFFALO

He Settled Longshoremen's Strike There After State Board Had Failed—Head of 300 Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 10.—Archbishop James Edward Quigley of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, died this afternoon at 5:25 o'clock at the home of his brother, Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley. His death was due to paralysis, and the end came after a long struggle, during which the Archbishop showed great vitality.

The body will lie in state tomorrow and Monday in St. Patrick's Cathedral here, guarded by members of the Rochester bodies of Knights of Columbus and the Knights of St. John. The body will be taken to Chicago Monday and, after appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday, will be buried there. Mgr. John Bonzane of Washington, Apostolic delegate, and other prelates from many parts of the country, will be present at the Chicago ceremonies.

Arrangements for the funeral services in Rochester and in Chicago are in charge of the Right Rev. Edward Hoban, Chancellor of the diocese of Chicago, who has been in Rochester ever since the Archbishop was brought here, and who was at the bedside when death came.

At 4:30 o'clock tomorrow the Right Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester, and other Rochester priests will conduct brief services at the Quigley home.

The Most Rev. James Edward Quigley was born in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, in 1854. While an infant his parents removed to Lima, N. Y., and when he was 3 years old settled in Rochester, N. Y. He was the eldest son of a large family, and a relative, the Rev. Edward Quigley of Buffalo, took a great interest in him and directed his education from his first school days. After being graduated from St. Joseph's College in Buffalo he went to the University at Innsbrück, Austria, finally completing his studies in Rome at the College of the Propaganda, where Cardinal Francis Satolli, the first Papal Delegate to the United States, was one of his instructors. He received his degree of Doctor of Divinity and was ordained a priest by Cardinal Lavelletta in 1879.

He then returned to this country and was assigned to the parish at Attica, N. Y., shortly after being appointed rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained for twelve years. In 1896 he succeeded to the pastorate and irremovable rectorship of St. Bridget's Church in Buffalo, after the death of the Vicar General of the diocese. Bishop Ryan of Buffalo died in the same year, and Bishop Quigley was chosen as his successor and a year later was consecrated Bishop.

In 1898, while Bishop, he settled the bitter fight of the Longshoremen's Union in Buffalo. He did not appear in the strike until the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration had failed to effect a settlement and matters had reached an absolute deadlock. Then he attended the meetings of the strikers, and by talking to them in a frank and sincere manner won their confidence. At one of their meetings he said: "You know that as a Bishop I am without a parish, but henceforth the docks of Buffalo shall be my parish; and I shall not leave you until you are back to work, happy and satisfied that the conditions under which you are working are what they ought to be." He settled the strike in ten days.

During all his work among the labor unions he was a vigorous foe to socialism in any form and remained its enemy all his life.

On Jan. 8, 1903, Bishop Quigley was ordained Archbishop of Chicago, succeeding the Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, Archbishop Quigley then had charge of 300 churches, 15 colleges and academies, 6 orphan asylums, 16 hospitals, 1 theological seminary, 2 universities, and several convents and monasteries. Among the greater things he accomplished as Archbishop were the division of the great parishes so as to lessen overcrowding, the improvement of the system of Roman Catholic education in Chicago, the creation of laymen trustees in every parish to supervise finances, and the creation of the Diocese of Rockford by the surrender of territory tributary to his archdiocese.

Quigley appointed Paul Peter Rhode as his auxiliary, he being the first Polish Bishop named in this country. In 1908 he called the first missionary congress of the Roman Catholic Church ever held in this country, which took place in Chicago.

A SPORTING COSTUME BALL.

Narragansett to Celebrate Arrival of New York Yacht Club Aug. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 10.—Announcement was made here today that a ball with sporting costumes a feature will take place in the Casino on Aug. 4, about the time of the arrival in this region of the New York Yacht Club, which makes its annual cruise around Point Judith and through the waters of Narragansett Bay. The costumes, which are to be displayed, will include yachting, golf, tennis, and polo. In the foyer of the Casino today many prizes and silver trophies, to be presented in dancing contests, were displayed.

Many dinner parties assembled tonight before the dance at the Casino, where the "globe trot" was introduced by M. Roberto and Miss Antoinette Bloodgood of New York. Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence was hostess at a dinner party, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Guy F. Strickler, Harry Clarke, Katharine B. Schermerhorn, Miss Mary Comstock, Mauran Pierce, Ralph Cross, and Harry Beckwith of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan gave a dinner for a party of ten and among others entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett of New York, and Truxton Beale of Washington, D. C.

Charles M. Oelrichs and William R. Hunter sailed across the bay from Newport and gave a luncheon at the Casino today, where they were joined by Dr. Chiro of Rome, Italy, and Henry B. Kane of New York.

A Son in A. C. Vandiver's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Almuth C. Vandiver of 1 West Sixty-fourth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Friday at their home. The infant weighs nine and one-half pounds, and is to be christened Almuth Cunningham Vandiver, 2d.

Mrs. Vandiver was formerly Miss Eleanor M. S. Williams, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Williams of Steinway, L. I., and was married to Mr. Vandiver in November, 1912. Mr. Vandiver was for several years an assistant District Attorney, under Mr. Jerome, and is now a member of the law firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver of 37 Wall Street.

Auto Runs Into Stoop, Hurting Girl.

Angelina Valvo, 21 years old, was seated on the stoop of her home at 118 North Eighth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday when an auto truck which was running wild crashed into the stoop, injuring her on the head and face. She was also stricken with heart trouble. An ambulance took her to Williamsburg Hospital. The police learned that boys started the truck, which had been left standing in front of a store at Bedford Avenue and North Eighth Street.

THRONG AT NEWPORT CASINO

The Biggest Gathering of Season—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Welcomed

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—There was the largest gathering of the season at the Casino this morning, some of the Summer residents coming for the first time. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills were welcomed back to Newport, as was Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, who will be joined next week by Mr. Loew. Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward and Charles S. Sands, who is passing the season with his sister, Miss Anna Sands, were among the visitors. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont came in with her house guests, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite and Addison Mizner of New York.

Others were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Willard of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Heeren of the Spanish Embassy, Charles F. Hoffman of New York, William R. Stewart, William R. Stewart, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Beverly R. Robinson, Bertram Winthrop, and T. Markoe Roberton of New York; Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Meredith Hare, J. H. Masson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lathrop Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Burke Roché, Mrs. Frederic H. Gilson, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, and Lawrence Waterbury, who arrived today with Joseph Widener on the steam yacht Josephine from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney entertained a dinner company tonight, having among the guests Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Dr. ad Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mrs. George D. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Colonel F. V. L. Hoppin, their house guest.

Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly entertained at Viniand with a dinner.

Preston Gibson gave a dinner at his cottage for Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, afterward taking them to Bill Tilden's dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer entertained a small dinner company at Honeysuckle Lodge for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Willard of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy gave a dinner at the Pinard cottage.

Summer residents and officers from the fleet attended the dance at the Jamestown Casino tonight.

General and Mrs. Steven L. H. Slocum of Washington are at the Muenchinger King for the Summer.

Forty-four horses of Oakland Farm stables were shipped to New York today to be sold at auction.

A recital will be given in Emmanuel Church on Monday evening with H. Stuart Henry at the organ and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis at the piano. Miss Alice Preston, soprano, will sing, and Guyla Boxhoen of London will play the violin.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has been visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Vanderbilt, at the Breakers, has returned to New York.

Colonel and Mrs. H. Antony Dyer of Providence were visitors today.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Walter A. Edwards of Philadelphia are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Powel.

TENNIS AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Players Are Practicing for Tournaments—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 10.—The younger members of the colony at the Springs spent the morning at the tennis courts, where many interesting matches were played. The tennis players are now practicing for the annual Summer tournament.

One of the fastest sets of mixed doubles was played between Miss Edith Marshall and Lieutenant David McD. Le Breton and Miss Hilah C. French and Dr. E. W. Halliday. It was won by the former with six games to three. The best set of men's doubles was between De Soto Fitzgerald and Wirt R. Robinson, Jr., and Lieutenant E. Armistead Pendleton and J. R. Thomas, Jr. The latter pair won the set by six games to two.

Among the other players on the courts were Miss C. D. Clark, Miss Nell Potts, Miss Helen Payne Bacon, Miss Foster, Miss Burke, Mrs. LeBreton, F. H. Royster, Mr. and Mrs. Fred, Scott Campbell, Miss Johnston, Mrs. William H. White, W. M. Barrett, Miss Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. D. Biddle, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark.

Mrs. Thomas R. Rutherford of Richmond, arrived at the Springs this morning and opened her cottage in Tansus Row for the Summer. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Ruth Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thorne of Chicago, left the Greenbrier this evening after spending the past month here with their three daughters. Mr. Thorne won the amateur trap shooting championship here during his stay.

The arrivals at White Sulphur today included Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nary, Miss Suzanne Nary, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dale of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Payne of Harrisburg; Penn.; Mrs. George Small of York, Penn.; Mrs. Hortense A. Batre, Miss Adele Batre of Mobile, Ala., and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Taylor of Richmond, Va.

J. P. MORGAN'S COUSIN DROPS DEAD IN SPAIN

News of George D.'s Death Cabled to State Department by Consul at Seville.

HE MARRIED A JAPANESE

Ceremony in Yokahoma Following Breaking of His Engagement to Miss Mackay Stirred Society.

George D. Morgan, son of the late John Hale Morgan and cousin of J. P. Morgan, dropped dead in Seville, Spain, on Friday. The news reached the family here through a cablegram yesterday to the State Department at Washington from the United States Consul at Seville.

Mr. Morgan, globe traveler, was little known to New York. He won notoriety through his marriage in Yokohama eleven years ago to Yuki Kato of Kioto, Japan, daughter of a wealthy Japanese merchant, after breaking his engagement to Miss Meta Mackay very suddenly. He was a member of the class of 1894 at Yale, but left before graduation, starting on a series of tours of the world. He early became a collector of Japanese art, and maintained a home in Yokohama, where he gathered his curios and valuables. He also took a deep interest in the work of the English Church in Japan.

It was in this work that he met Yuki Kato in 1904 and married her. She was a girl of exceptional beauty, well educated, and wealthy in her own right. There was a report that Mr. Morgan paid the bride's father $25,000 on the day of the wedding, but he denied this. Friends of the family said that the elder Mr. Morgan and his second wife, who was Miss Sarah Learned Mifflin, disapproved of the union. Mr. Morgan then brought his wife to New York.

She could speak no English and her husband acted as interpreter. They made a cross-continent trip and returning went to Newport. They stayed there a few days and came to New York, later returning to the Orient. Two years later, with his wife, he came again to New York for a few weeks. That was his last visit here.

Mr. Morgan and his wife maintained a home in Yokohama and another in Paris for the last five years. They moved to Spain when the war started and had made their home there since. Mr. Morgan often said he didn't like the business tendencies of the rest of his family and preferred the repose and tranquillity of Japan to the hustle and hurry of New York.

The mother of Mr. Morgan was Sarah Spencer Morgan, a sister of the late J. P. Morgan. She married George Hale Morgan in 1866. Her death occurred in 1896. Mr. Morgan's father died in 1911 in his 72d year at Lenox. He was a successful financier and left the great bulk of his large fortune to his son. The size of the fortune was not made public, but it was said to run into the millions.

The Japanese widow of Mr. Morgan will inherit a great part of the wealth of her husband. There are no children.

MRS. J. L. LAWRENCE HURT.

Thrown from Hunter and Suffers Concussion of the Brain.

Mrs. Alice Worth Lawrence, wife of John L. Lawrence of Lawrence, L. I., Vice President of the National Meter Company, was thrown from her hunter into a ditch on the cross-country course of the Rockaway Hunt Club at Hewlett Bay Park, L. I., yesterday morning. She was hurled twenty feet before she struck on her head, suffering concussion of the brain. She did not regain consciousness until late in the afternoon. It was said at the Moorelands, the Lawrence home, ah midnight that physicians believed Mrs. Lawrence not fatally injured.

Mrs. Lawrence went out yesterday morning to try a new hunter. With her were her daughter, Miss Alace, and a groom. She is an excellent horsewoman and for several years has been a rider in the hunts of the Rockaway Hunt Club and has won many prizes.

The hunted took the first jump easily, but when he made the approach to the second he turned and bolted sharply to the right. The animal did a complete somersault, throwing Mrs. Lawrence from his back with great force. Miss Alice ran to her mother's assistance. The groom summoned aid from the home of Mrs. Norrie Sellers, and carried the unconscious woman there, while Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, the family physician, was called. He worked for six hours before he could revive Mrs. Lawrence.

Mr. Lawrence is a member of the family after which the town of Lawrence was named. He married Miss Alice W. Work about twenty years ago.

FINDS GRAVITATION SECRET?

Professor T. J. See Says He Has Outdone Sir Isaac Newton.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Professor Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, an astronomer, whose theories and discoveries have attracted considerable attention in the scientific world, today gave out at the home of his mother, in Montgomery, Mo., the statement that he has discovered the secret of the law of gravitation. The information made public today has been in the hands of the Royal Society of London for the last five or six months, but the war has prevented the giving of proper attention to the matter. Professor See, who is a naval observer in the employ of the United States Government, and stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard, says he sent his treatise to the Royal Society because Newton promulgated his theories before this society in 1685, and it seemed fitting that notice of his discovery should go to the same body.

"Gravitation," said Professor See, "is an electrical phenomenon and does not act instanly across space, but is transmitted with the velocity of light, thus coming fro mthe sun to the earth in eight minutes."

In his 600-page memoir entitled "Electro-Dynamic theory of magnetism and of universal gravitation; Discovery of the cause of gravitation, with proof that this fundamental force of nature is propagated with the velocity of light," Professor See aims to sow that gravitation is due to elementary currents of electricity circulating around atoms of matter.

The celebrated French physicist Ampère first snowed in 1820 that two parallel currents of electricity flowing in opposite directions repel. Professor See's discovery seems to be an extension of the law discovered by Ampère.

Professor See is a graduate of the University of Missouri and has received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Berlin. In 1891 he was an Observer for the Royal Observatory of Berlin.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FANNIE M. ADAE, widow of Captain Carl A. G. Adae, a civil war veteran and business man of Cincinnati, died on Friday at the Home for Incurables. She was born 67 years ago in Brooklyn, and was a daughter of Alfred G. Benson, a shipping merchant. A son, George B. Matthewson by a former marriage, survives her.

JOHN BAUER, 28 years old, a member of General Lawton Council, No 119, Jr. O. U. A. M., died yesterday at his home, 818 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. VIOLA E. KOHNSTAMM, wife of Edward G. Konstamm, who is a member of the firm of H. Kohnstamm & Co., manufacturers of chemicals at 87 Park Place, Manhattan, died in the Jewish Hospital on Friday after an operation. She lived at 598 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and had been a resident of that borough for more than thirty years.

JOHN MURRAY, for the last twelve years a City Marshal, is dead at his home, 386 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was 64 years old and left a widow and four sons.

FREDERICK MAHNKEN, probably the oldest grocer in business in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 27 Lafayette Street, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Mahnken came to this country from Germany as a boy and shortly after went into the grocery business at John and Little Streets. For the last fifty-five years he ran the store at 82 Hudson Avenue and Lafayette Street.

MICHAEL WINCHESTER WILSON, a real estate broker and active in Democratic politics in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, died at his home, 501 Court Street, on Friday, aged 60 years. He was born in Liverpool, England, and is survived by a daughter, Elizabeth Wilson, a school teacher.

Mrs. HELENA WENDEL REVEL, widow of Alonzo B. Revel, formerly a prominent lawyer of the Eastern District of Brooklyn and active in civic circles, is dead at her home, 1,192 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was 54 years of age.

GEORGE W. HARRIS of Lakewood, N. J., a Summer resident of Greenwich, Conn., died on Friday at the residence of Mrs. S. D. Powell in that city.

DWIGHT EDWARDS LYMAN, a manufacturer of Hartford, Conn., died on Friday at his home, 30 Annwann Street in that city, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Deansboro, N. Y., and had lived in Hartford for the last fifty years. Mr. Lyman was a direct descendant of Richard Lyman, one of the founders of that city. He was a charter member of the City Club of Hartford and a former Chief of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

JOHN J. HUGHES, for the last twenty years with the paper house of William G. Willman of 51 Beekman Street, died on Friday at his home, 31 Brookfield Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., in his forty-sixth year. He was a former resident of this city, and was widely known in the paper and printing trades.

JOHN H. STAHLEY, Vice President of the L. H. Comstock Company, contractors, of 30 Church Street, died on Friday at his home, 122 West Seventieth Street, in his fifty-second year. He had formerly been electrical Superintendent of the George A. Fuller Company. Mr. Stahley was a native of Pennsylvania and had lived here for many years. He was unmarried.

MOSES CAHM, formerly a shirt manufacturer of this city, and until he retired last January, Vice representative of I. Underberg & Co. of New York, died on Friday at his home, 71 East Eighty-seventh Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Germany and had been here for sixty years. Mr. Cahm was a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

DOREMUS BEMENT, prominent in the Connecticut State Grange for many years, died on Friday at his home in Sheffield, Conn., in his seventy-seventh year. He was a Deacon in the Second Baptist Church of that city for the last fifty years.

Mrs. MARY J. PECK, widow of Moses S. Peck of Sound Beach, Conn., died on Friday at her home, 56 Elliott Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. Her husband was a merchant at Sound Beach for many years. Four daughters survive her.

Mrs. REBECCA SCHENKEIN, widow of Hyman Schenkein, died on Friday at Deal Beach, N. J., in her eighth year. Four sons and a daughter survive her.

Those who are acquainted with our unusually low regular prices (by manufacturing and selling direct) will be astonished at the tremendous reductions in this sale.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th Street

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

Of Summer Apparel for Women and Misses

to effect immediate clearance before enlarging our showrooms

BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 12TH—9:00 A. M.

Dresses

$5.00 BEACH DRESSES; striped voile and ginghams, **1.95**

$15.00 DRESSES of French linen, white voile and serge, **4.85**

$25.00 DRESSES of crepe de chine; crepe meteor; voiles, **8.95**

$29.00 DRESSES of French and men's-wear serge; silk pongee; novelty voiles, **10.00**

Coats

$12.75 COATS of tan covert cloth; broadcloth trimmed, **5.95**

$12.00 COATS, Palm Beach and mohair; for travel wear, **7.65**

$17.00 COATS of imported corduroy and sweater cloth, **9.85**

$35.00 DRESS COATS of faille and pongee silks; silk-lined serge and shepherd plaid, **14.85**

Negligees

$4.00 NEGLIGEES, dotted Swiss and fancy crepes, **1.95**

$8.00 HOUSE GOWNS of albatross; some hand emb'd, **3.85**

HOUSE GOWNS of crepe de chine, lace trimmed, **4.95**

$12.00 TEA GOWNS of brocaded silk; imported embroidered swiss empire gowns, **6.45**

For Stout Figures

Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a complete assortment of apparel for all types of stout figures.

Dresses	5.95 to 39.50	Waists	1.35 to 16.50
Coats	6.85 to 29.50	Skirts	3.75 to 19.75
Suits	14.50 to 49.50	Bathing Suits	3.95 to 14.50
Mohair Dusters	9.50	Sweaters	3.45 to 9.85

that actually fit women measuring up to 56 bust.

For Maternity Wear

Modish apparel constructed to automatically create proper balance through changing proportions.

Dresses	3.95 to 39.50	Waists	.85 to 6.75
Coats	5.00 to 19.85	Negligees	1.35 to 14.65
Suits	9.85 to 38.50	Skirts	1.95 to 9.50
Girdles	.50 to 1.50	Corsets	3.50 & 3.85

Differing in no way from the prevailing styles.

Baby Needs and Children's Apparel Included in This Sale

FINDS GRAVITATION SECRET?

Professor T. J. See Says He Has Outdone Sir Isaac Newton.

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FOR SAFE AND SANE NEW CONSTITUTION

Indications Are That Neither Radicals Nor Reactionaries Will Prevail.

SHORTER BALLOT MAY WIN

But Political Opposition Will Probably Defeat the Plans for the "Short" Ballot.

NO APPOINTIVE JUDICIARY

Up-State Republicans Block the Project—Courts May Be Allowed to Regulate Their Procedure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—Latter-day isms and tenets of reaction alike will be conspicuous by their absence from the revised State Constitution which will be submitted to the voters for ratification in the general election this fall, if the Constitutional Convention gets through in time. With the work of tentatively formulating the various sections and articles designed to become the new organic law of the State about to begin, there appears to be ample justification for that prediction.

The personnel of the Constitutional Convention in itself is a guarantee that the changes which are to be made will be adapted to actual needs of the State arising out of new conditions, rather than to meet any whim of transitory public sentiment, reflected in the agitation of the last decade. Among the delegates are some of the best-informed men in the State on questions entering into Constitution making. Among them, too, are men of recognized conservatism, and side by side with these some men of safety progressive tendencies. The reactionaries among the delegates and those holding extreme radical views can be counted on the fingers of one's hand.

The pronounced radicalism of latter years which it was feared in many quarters would become articulate enough to make itself a power in the Constitutional Convention has not been very much in evidence at the preliminary hearings before the various working committees. When the convention was about to begin its labors, many persons freely expressed a belief that the occasion would be the signal for every crank to advance on the State Capitol, there to air his views before the Constitution makers. Quite the contrary has been true. At the hearings the voice of the extremist has been heard but rarely. Among the men and women who have appeared before the committees of the Constitutional Convention in the preliminary stages of its deliberations to urge or oppose the adoption of pending proposals, those with conservative and liberal views have been about evenly represented. A majority of those who have appeared before committee meetings have been persons in a position to speak on the subject under discussion with a degree of authority, which compelled attention.

Of such doctrines as initiative, recall, and referendum, there has been scarcely an echo, either in discussion, debate or proposal before the convention and the committees. The Rooseveltian doctrine of recall of judiciary decisions has received no mention except in disapproval. "Social and industrial justice," another Rooseveltian phrase, is involved in recommendations placed before the Convention Committee on Industrial Relations by representatives of labor organization, as part of a complete labor program. The committee, as yet, has not gone far enough in its consideration of these various proposals and recommendations to warrant a prediction of action on them. According to Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the committee, the labor demands will be viewed in the light of experience and of existing needs, and anything that will not be oppressive to industry or business or subversive of the principle of fair play and even-handed justice will be favorably reported by the committee.

Pre-eminent in the preliminary deliberations of the convention have been the questions of court reform, reorganization of the State Government, reform in the budget and fiscal system of the State and home rule for municipalities.

No Appointive Judiciary.

After six weeks of hearing before the Judiciary Committee, of which George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General, is Chairman, and some of the foremost lawyers in the State are members, it is clear that the plan of having the present elective judiciary give away to appointive judges will not command the necessary support in the convention to enable its members to graft this reform on the new organic law of the State.

The plan has been recommended by eminent jurists from all over the country. No less a personage than ex-President Taft made an earnest plea before the Judiciary Committee for an appointive judiciary. The New York State Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York, in common with many lesser organizations of lawyers, have recommended this reform strongly. A majority of the members of the Judiciary Committee, including Mr. Wickersham, strongly favor the plan.

The opposition is due very largely to political influences at work within the convention. Partly, also, it is due to a fear on the part of men in the convention who favor the plan that with the propaganda the politicians would be in a position to set afoot against a change in the system this reform, if embodied in the new Constitution, might lead to its defeat at the polls. Political leaders, very generally, oppose the proposition because it would tend to deprive them of very important powers in connection with the filling of places on the bench. It is a well-known fact that under the present system Judges owe their nomination wholly and their election in part to the political boss. The up-State Republican element in the convention has been leading the fight against the appointive judiciary. These Republican delegates urge that, no matter how poorly the elective system may have worked in New York City, it has worked well in the rural sections of the State, and this argument in a large measure is borne out by facts.

A movement has been set on foot by lawyers of prominence in the convention to have the question of substituting the appointive for the elective system in the selection of Judges, submitted to the voters as an alternative proposition, not an integral part of the new Constitution. It is likely that such a proposition will be submitted to the convention by the Judiciary Committee. If the plan is sanctioned by the convention, it will afford opportunity for an expression of public opinion on the question at the polls, and if the alternative proposition is carried it will, as a matter of course, become a part of the new Constitution.

Reform of Court Procedure.

Another question which has agitated both lawyers and the courts for many years has to do with the question of court procedure. This question is likely to be settled by the Constitutional Convention in a manner consonant with the wishes voiced by those calling for reform.

Under the present system court procedure down to the smallest detail is fixed by the Legislature. Nearly one-third of all the legislative bills introduced at any session of the Legislature provide for code amendments. Under the plan which will be recommended by the Judiciary Committee the courts will be empowered to make rules of procedure for themselves, as the English courts are doing now, subject only to certain restrictions laid down in a short Practice act to be passed by the Legislature. This plan, it is urged, would relieve the Legislature of much unnecessary work, would free the courts from a set of rules that is retarding procedure and in a large measure is responsible for the "law's delays" and save practitioners at the bar from much annoyance and uncertainty caused through the necessity of conforming to constantly changing rules passed by the Legislature on the most whimsical pretexts.

The plan to consolidate all the courts of the State in one uniform system with spheres of jurisdiction closely defined will strand on the opposition of political bosses whose spokesmen in the convention are contending for the sanctity of such tribunals as the Surrogates' courts, General and Special Sessions and the county courts with as much vehemence as though the liberties of the people were indissolubly bound up with their continued existence in their present form.

Limitation of Civil Appeals.

Enlarged jurisdiction for the inferior courts is likely to be recommended by the Judiciary Committee. The proposal for a separate Court of Criminal Appeals, it is understood, will not be recommended. The closest kind of study is being given by the Judiciary Committee to the problem of how to speed the machinery of justice in the highest court.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals who have appeared before the committee have assured the delegates that the relief essential to a more prompt consideration of cases brought up on appeal lies not in creating a separate court for the consideration of appeals in criminal cases, but in limiting the rights of appeal in civil cases. Under the present system two appeals are a very common thing—one to the Appellate Division, another to the Court of Appeals. Under the plan to be embodied in the new Constitution it is likely that litigants will be limited to one appeal in civil cases except where explicit permission is obtained from the Appellate Division to take a case higher, or where the Court of Appeals, either on petition or on its own initiative, decides to review a case which already has been reviewed by the Appellate Division.

Exemptions from Jury Duty.

It has been definitely settled, at least so far as the Judiciary Committee is concerned, that all of the present exemptions from jury duty, with the possible exception of those involving physicians and men in the State and Federal service, will be wiped out, and that Judges will have full power to deal with requests to be excused from serving on juries in their discretion and as occasion arises. The complaint voiced before the Judiciary Committee by nearly all the Judges who appeared before it was that with the present exemptions it was difficult to fill a jury box with men of the requisite standard of intelligence. Up to the present time the Legislature has had plenary powers in the matter of enacting exemptions. Under the new Constitution it will retain a definite prohibition against renewed assumption of such powers by the Legislature.

A "Shorter Ballot" Expected.

The "short ballot" is closely bound up with the question of a general reorganization of the administrative machinery of the State. Under the "short ballot," as the term is generally understood, only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected, all the other State officials, at present elective, being appointed by the Governor.

The advocates of the "short ballot" have advanced two main arguments in favor of their contention: First, that the enlarged power of appointment should be bestowed on the Governor because he is held responsible for the success or failure of the administration of which he is the head; secondly, that the crowding of the ballot with the names of many candidates is a bar to intelligent voting.

The platforms of all the leading parties last Fall contained planks favoring not the short ballot of this broad conception, but a shorter ballot than the one at present in vogue. It is likely that a "shorter" ballot rather than a "short" ballot will be provided for in the revised Constitution. The consensus of opinion among the delegates who are not opposed to any shortening of the ballot favors the continuance as elective officers, besides the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, of the Attorney General and the State Controller. The former, it is pointed out, is a semi-judicial officer; the latter is the auditing official, and both, on account of their functions, should hold their mandate directly from the people.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Committee on the Governor and State Offices, and many leading men in the convention who are with him in favoring the proposed plan of coupling commensurate power with the responsibility that now rests on the shoulders of the Chief Executive, are well aware that when the time for action to shorten the ballot and centralize power in the Governor is placed before the convention it will provoke a bitter fight on the part of Republican delegates from the rural sections up-State who, for political reasons, are opposed to any curtailment of the ballot.

The problem of how to consolidate and co-ordinate the administrative functions of the State and the agencies that perform these has been partly solved by Chairman Tanner and his colleagues on the committee. These functions are performed at present by some 159 commissions, departments, and bureaus. The plan under consideration contemplates an arrangement under which all these various agencies—in many instances with overlapping fields of activity, which means double and often triple expense to the State for the service performed—will be placed in fifteen or sixteen main divisions under heads who will be appointed by the Governor and assist him as Cabinet members in Washington serve the President. Subordinate functions within a division are to be intrusted to a bureau, the head of which is to be responsible to the head of the particular division in which the bureau is placed. The division head is to be responsible to the Governor.

While the committee plans to write into the Constitution the framework of the new Government, so as to insure stability and prevent legislative interference growing out of fluctuations in the political tide at the Capitol, the plan will be made flexible enough to provide for the fitting in, coherently and in the proper division, of new governmental agencies that may be created by the Legislature to meet arising needs.

Bosses Oppose Finance Reforms.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and his committee on State Finance have made considerable headway this week in their formulation of the plan for reform of the State's financial system.

Here, as in the case of the short ballot, the advocates of reform will have a vigorous opposition from the standpat element among the Republicans to contend with in the attempt to put through the main feature of their reform plan—the executive budget. Here, as in the case of the short ballot, too, the opposition is prompted by political considerations. The political boss, working his will through the members from his bailiwick in the Legislature, naturally is anxious to have the lawmaking body should not be disturbed in its present control of the budget making.

If the advocates of reform succeed in getting their plan through it will mean that the budget will be initiated by the Governor and submitted to the Legislature, which will have power to reduce but not to raise any of the items recommended by the Governor. This is in accord with the British system and is based on the principle that the representatives of the people should hold the purse strings of the State and act as a check on executive extravagance. Under the present system in this State the reverse course is followed. Here it is the Legislature which initiates the budget and the Governor who exercises the veto power; only in the Governor's case this power is so limited that in order not to cripple his own administration he is compelled frequently to leave standing appropriations which are unjustified and involve large expenditures of the taxpayers' money.

The swollen budgets and the ever-rising tide of State expenditure, according to the advocates of the executive budget, are due very largely to the fact that the present legislative budget-making offers opportunities for log-rolling on the floor of the 200 Senators and Assemblymen without any possibility of rendering those responsible for the spendthrift policy through which the State is a loser amenable to the voters of the State. The lawmaker is amenable only to a limited constituency, and at home his popularity generally rises or falls in direct proportion to the amount of money he has been able to wring from the State for local appropriations of the kind that enter into the make-up of the so-called "pork barrel."

Here are the main recommendations which the Finance Committee is likely to make:

An executive budget with the items segregated so as to permit easy reductions.

Allotment of the $29,000,000 surplus in the sinking funds of the State to the sinking fund contributions of two or three years to come, so as to reduce the tax burden in proportion, and even matters up with those who have been mulcted to provide excess payments into those funds.

Substitution of the serial bond for the 50-year bond now in vogue, saving the State many millions in interest on its funded indebtedness.

Only Limited Home Rule.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, who is Chairman of the Cities Committee, sounded the death knell of any hope of unlimited home rule such as has been advocated by Mayor Mitchel and the Conference of Mayors when he made a statement the other day in which he advocated a plan that would give cities the initiative in all legislation affecting them, but would give the Legislature veto power. The former Mayor on that occasion made it clear that he was speaking for himself and not for the committee. Inquiry among members of the Cities Committee since then have made it clear that those members who are not absolutely hostile to any greater measure of home rule than the cities now have are favorably disposed toward the Low plan. It is likely that this plan, after the details have been worked out, will be recommended to the convention.

The Low plan would give the cities through their local legislative bodies—in New York City the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate—the power to enact charters and charter amendments which would be submitted to the Legislature. That body within a period of sixty or ninety days, would have power to annul such acts. Should the Legislature fail to act, the bills would become effective. Under the Low plan, the Legislature would not, as the extreme home rule advocates urge, be barred from passing legislation affecting cities. But cities would retain all their present powers and every present safeguard of their rights, and in addition would get the important power of initiating legislation affecting their own affairs to suit themselves.

In the matter of taxation, the proposal to do away with the exemption on certain property held by churches and by institutions of an educational, charitable or philanthropic nature, has been definitely killed through action of the Committee on Taxation, of which Tax Commissioner Martin Saxe is chairman. Power, however, will be left with the Legislature to revoke or modify existing tax exemptions, while future exemptions can be granted only by general laws, enacted by a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature. The powers of the Legislature, with reference to taxation, will be so amplified, if the views of the committee are embodied in the Constitution, as to enable that body to enact laws, lodging the ultimate powers in connection with taxation in some central body at the Capitol, instead of in the local boards, who at present perform those functions.

Death Penalty Likely to Stand.

The Bill of Rights Committee, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, will not recommend constitutional enactment for the purpose of doing away with the death penalty. Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing recently appeared before the committee and made an impassioned plea in favor of such action. No action will be taken, however, to curtail the present powers of the Legislature, which would enable that body to do away with capital punishment at any time public sentiment seemed to demand the change.

Among the questions pending before the Bill of Rights Committee is one involving modification of the jury system, so as to have verdicts rendered by majority vote. Under the present system—which the committee will vote to continue—verdicts can be rendered only by the unanimous vote of the twelve men in the box. It is likely that the committee will recommend that the Governor be relieved from his present position as final arbiter in applications for mercy on behalf of the condemned, and that this function be transferred to a Board of Pardons, with powers to commute sentences.

There has been some agitation before the convention with a view to having the State Convention restored by constitutional mandate as a vehicle for party nominations. While nearly all the convention leaders believe that the convention is vested to be preferred as the nominating medium, it is not likely that the Suffrage Committee will recommend or the convention undertake to make this drastic change in the election system. The Legislature under the present Constitution has ample powers to bring about this change by legislation, and the Constitution makers will leave the law making body in undisturbed possession of those powers.

It is predicted that the proposal presented by Charles H. Young of Westchester, which provides an educational test for voting will be defeated. Registration by mail for absentee voters will be assured by the revised Constitution. This clause will affect men in the Federal service at Washington, commercial travelers and railroad employes on actual service away from their home localities on days of registration.

No vital changes will be made in either the civil service clauses of the present Constitution or in the sections dealing with conservation.

The proposals to incorporate Stock Exchanges and Boards of Trade were defeated.

Woman suffrage has ceased to be an issue in the Constitutional Convention since both parties have agreed that the question shall be submitted separately by the Legislature, and since the Convention has provided a method through which this can be done, which is satisfactory to the suffrage advocates.

In all there are pending more than 700 proposals for amendments to the Constitution. Many of these, of course, are duplications or overlapping measures. A majority are doomed to die in committee. Some will be debated in open convention. Some will be worked into the drafts of separate sections or articles which will be prepared during the coming weeks by the various working committees.

The convention committees have made the most painstaking preparations for this task. Thousands of speakers, including eminent authorities on many subjects, have appeared before them at public hearings. Statistics and reports on questions before the convention have been prepared with expert knowledge and minute care at the instance of and for the guidance of the convention.

The various drafts of sections and articles, when they are reported from the committees, will be debated in open convention. The final draft of the revised Constitution probably will be made by a Committee on Drafting, which has not as yet been created, but which in all probability will be made up of the Chairmen of the various working committees of the convention.

While many vital changes are proposed, it is contemplated to leave undisturbed to as large an extent as possible the present language and phraseology of the Constitution which has already been interpreted by the courts, and to make changes of language only in the interest of simplification and directness, or where court decisions have indicated clearly that the language ought to be changed.

LOSES BAG OF 175 GEMS.

Mrs. John F. Cohn Offers $850 Reward for Her Many Jewels.

This advertisement appears in today's issue of THE TIMES:

REWARD.—$300 for return of brocaded silk bag containing $350 cash, 1 43-diamond bracelet, 1 28-diamond cluster ring, 1 diamond and emerald ring, 1 diamond and yellow sapphire scarfpin, horseshoe of 27 diamonds, pendant of 71 diamonds, and pearl and diamond clasp. In addition to reward, finder may keep the cash. $100 offered for information leading to recovery. Lost July 5 between Hotel Bossert and 500 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
CHARLTON & CO., 634 5th Av.

At the Hotel Bossert, which is at Montague and Hicks Street, Brooklyn, it was learned last night that Mrs. John F. Cohn, whose husband is a real estate broker, had lost the jewelry last Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Cohn asserted that she had left the hotel at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 5, and had visited friends at 500 Eastern Parkway, returning to the hotel at 8 o'clock. The jewelry and the bag containing it had disappeared somewhere between the hotel and her friend's house.

Detectives of Brooklyn and Manhattan, as well as Police Headquarters, were notified of the loss as soon as it was discovered. Mr. Cohn said the value of the jewels was covered by insurance.

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS WILL GET NO MORE

Referee Announces That Suit by Boston Store for $2,000,000 Ends Further Hope.

15 PER CENT. HAS BEEN PAID

Bank Surplus of $40,000 Likely to be Exhausted in Fighting or Settling the New Claim.

At the final meeting of the depositors of the Siegel Bank, held yesterday in the United States District Court, Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, announced that the likelihood of any further dividends being paid was very remote. A claim for more than $2,000,000, filed against the bankrupt concern since the last depositors' meeting by the Boston Siegel store for damages resulting from a broken lease, has greatly diminished whatever small hopes the most optimistic of the creditors may have had. This claim will be contested, and for that purpose Clifford G. Ludvigh, an attorney, has been retained by the Trustees.

"We may be fortunate enough to cut the claim down," said Referee Dexter, "or to effect a favorable arbitration, but at the best it looks as if there will be mighty little left for the depositors when the matter has been adjusted."

To date the dividends paid to depositors amount to 15.5 per cent. According to the report by William Henkel, Jr., one of the Trustees, the amount now on hand belonging to the bank is $40,368. The cash balance remaining in the estate of Henry Siegel, individually, is $14,502, and of Vogel, $3,215. The creditors of Siegel and Vogel, individually, will have according to the report by William Henkel, Jr., one of the Trustees, the amount now on hand belonging to the bank is $40,368. The cash balance remaining in the estate of Henry Siegel, individually, is $14,502, and of Vogel, $3,215. The creditors of Siegel and Vogel, individually, will have first claim to the proceeds of the individual estates before these can be touched by the depositors.

Since the last meeting an appraisal has been made of the stocks and collateral of outside corporations held by the firm and the partners individually The stocks held by the firm are said to be worthless. Among these are 40,000 shares of the Siegel Stores Corporation. Frank L. Vogel's stocks and collateral are valued at $250 and Henry Siegel's at $5,185.

Mr. Henkel stated that Siegel's life insurance policies had been surrendered to the companies for the cash surrender value, but that it was necessary for Mrs. Siegel, who is in Europe, to give her consent before payment could be obtained.

Objections were made to the closing of the proceedings by several of the depositors, one of whom, A. B. Harris of 25 Jay Street, asked for time to view which to file objections to the Trustees' report. Another of the depositors, Irving Coon of 88 University Place, said he had seen Siegel in the jail at Rochester last Tuesday and that Siegel had told him he was very anxious to serve out his time, and get back to New York in order to resume business. Some of the depositors said they would file written objections to the reports of the Trustees within the next few days.

BUCHANAN'S 'PEACE' RECORD

National Erectors' Association Recalls His Strike Methods.

The activity of Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois in "Labor's National Peace Council," of which he is President, for an embargo on arms and other steps opposed to the Government's war policy, has caused to be distributed a pamphlet called "The Labor Record of Congressman Buchanan."

Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors' Association, gave an account of the record of Mr. Buchanan at a hearing on the Clayton bill before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. In a speech before the committee Mr. Drew said Buchanan and J. McNamara, then Secretary of the union, were close personal friends. A mass of correspondence, including letters written by McNamara, Buchanan, and other union men, was produced to show that Buchanan approved the methods of the union which soon came to grief in the famous dynamite trials.

Mr. Drew said:

"It must be clear that President Buchanan did nothing more and nothing less than to administer the affairs of his organization in the regular and accepted way, and that he conducted its fights along accepted lines by the use of time-honored methods and with the full knowledge and authority of its legally elected governing board. And when his term expired, his successor, with the able assistance of J. J. McNamara, continued to conduct the affairs of the union along the same lines. As a matter of fact, and in justice to Mr. Buchanan, it can be said that he was generally regarded as one of the higher type of labor leaders—less radical, less unscrupulous, and broader in view than the average, but it is doubtless true that he could not have held the office of President without acquiescing in and employing the regulation methods of coercion and intimidation, for he found them already fixed and established."

PUBLIC SCHOOL BANK GROWS

Report Shows More Depositors and Increased Savings.

The report of the savings bank of Public School 14, at 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, for the period between Feb. 1 and July 1, 1915, was issued yesterday. The figures show a healthy growth in both the number of depositors and the amount on deposit in the bank.

The balance on hand on Feb. 1 was $1,961, and on July 1 it was $2,005. The number of depositors on the earlier date was 1,446, and on the latter date 1,053. The average amount to the credit of each depositor on June 30 was $3.22. The total of deposits on Feb. 1 was $28,774, and on July 1 $30,635.

The bank was organized Feb. 20, 1911. Its manager is Herman J. Sonnenberg. The Principal of the school, who oversees the bank, is George L. Hentz.

The Custody of Doris Whan.

In reporting the application of Mrs. Henry Bradshaw Welsh to the Court for alimony pending trial of her suit for a separation, THE TIMES stated that Doris, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hamilton Whan, who are concerned in this suit, lives with her mother. Greene, Hurd & Stowell, attorneys, inform THE TIMES that this is an error, Justice Cohalan's order having awarded the care and custody of the child to Mr. Whan, pending determination of the parents' separation action, but Mrs. Whan is allowed to see Doris daily.

CITY BREVITIES.

James Carone of 400 East 110th Street was discharged yesterday in the Harlem Court after forty-eight hours' imprisonment. When James A. Kesley, a chemist, reported to Magistrate Appleton that a bottle, which the police thought contained drugs when they arrested Carone, actually contained pure water.

Joseph Hayden of 747 Tinton Avenue and John Armour of 1,468 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, who rode in an automobile on Wednesday night when it killed Miss Carrie de Chant of 753 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, were discharged in the Morrisania Court yesterday.

John W. Harms of 1 North Street, the Bronx, an officer of the Humane Society, was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station last night, charged with accepting two bribes from Max Wallace, an ice dealer, of 500 East 172d Street.

Frederick Herzog, 9 years old, of 1,245 Park Avenue, fell from the pier at the foot of West Ninety-seventh Street into the Hudson River yesterday afternoon and was drowned.

A man who said he was Julius Kohler of 140 West Fifty-seventh Street was held in $500 bail in the Men's Night Court last night on complaint of Detective McDermott, who said he had observed the man "acting suspiciously with men and women" in the monkey house of the Central Park Zoo for the last month.

GOUGING TESTIMONY ALL IN.

Court of Inquiry Hears Last Witness —Arguments This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 10.—The court of inquiry which since June 7 has been investigating the irregularities in the recent examinations at the Naval Academy heard the last witness this afternoon. Monday will be devoted to completing the record and the preparation of statements and arguments. On Tuesday each of the twenty-six defendants will be allowed to make an argument, personally or through counsel..

A letter was read at today's session from United States Senator Lee of Maryland to Rear Admiral Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in which the Senator answered the charge made during the inquiry that he had intervened in favor of the young defendants. Senator Lee stated that his efforts were to secure a fair investigation of the whole subject, and that the testimony produced before the court had fully justified his stand.

Midshipmen Moss, Nelson, and Keefe of the defendants were recalled to the stand today to testify as to minor points. Moss stated that he had not meant to imply in his testimony that the defendants had been harshly treated by Commander Phelps. Keefe called attention to the fact that the evidence showed that he had borrowed one of the examination papers along with some old papers and had taken them to his room, but had not looked at them.

Lieut. Commander Shackford denied a statement that had been made that he had sent a fourth-class man to the room of the defendants to trap them into hazing him. "If I wanted to get rid of a man I would rather shoot him than get rid of him that way," he said. He explained he had sent a fourth-class man to another room and that he might have gotten into the room of the defendants by accident.

SHIFT OF TROOPS ORDERED.

Exchange Between Border and Philippines Will Now Be Made.

WASHINGTON, July 10. — The War Department announced that suspended orders for the exchange of troops on the border and in the Philippines now would be enforced.

The Seventh and Eighth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth Infantry will return to the United States. The Eighth, sailing from Manila on Aug. 15, will take station at Fort Bliss, Texas; the Twenty-fourth, leaving Manila on Sept. 15, will take temporary station at San Francisco, and the Seventh, leaving Manila Nov. 15, will go to Douglas.

The Fourth, Seventeenth, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, and One Hundred and eleventh Companies, Coast Artillery, will leave San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 5. The Twenty-seventh Infantry, now at Texas City, will sail from San Francisco on Sept. 7, the Fifteenth Cavalry will leave Fort Bliss in time to sail from San Francisco on Oct. 21, and the Ninth Cavalry, at Douglas, Ariz., will sail from San Francisco on Jan. 5.

MARINES LAND IN HAITI.

Company Is Put Ashore by Caperton as Precautionary Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A wireless dispatch from Rear Admiral Caperton on the cruiser Washington, off Cape Haitien, received today, follows:

"There has been no decision in the fight between the Government and revolutionist forces so far. The revolutionists are still in the vicinity of Cape Haitien. The indications are that fighting will be resumed in the near future.

"As a precautionary measure in preventing fighting in the town of Cape Haitien, and in protecting exposed American property on the outskirts of the town, I landed a detachment of eighteen marines today at the railroad station, where the radio set is installed, making a total of one officer and twenty-nine marines at that place, and I moved the Eagle in close to support this force."

Minister Sullivan Off for Ireland.

J. Mark Sullivan, United States Minister to Santo Domingo, whose method of conducting his office was recently investigated by United States Senator Phelan, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the American liner St. Louis, accompanied by his wife and son, Donald. He said that he had no comment to make regarding the reports of his resignation emanating from Washington. He is going to Limerick, Ireland, where his mother lives, for a two months' visit.

Flushing Boy Scouts in Camp.

Headed by City Magistrate Joseph Fitch, Troop 3 of the Flushing Council, Boy Scouts of America, established camp at Brookhaven yesterday, where they will stay a week. Magistrate Fitch, who is their Scoutmaster, and Mrs. Fitch have been sojourning at Brookhaven for a month and picked out an ideal camp. Upon arriving at the scene the boys immediately erected tents. The scouts will have daily drills in campcraft.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are announced:

Pathologist—Bacteriologist—Charles H. Nammack, 76.20; Morris Morgenstern, 75.60.

Inspector of Licenses, Italian—Ferdinand Pianisani, 79.54; Mauri Mafucci, 77.64; F. J. Ricca, 75.06; Charles Troiano, 73.54; Louis F. Livote, 72.63.

United States.

The commission announces an examination on Aug. 3 for explosives chemist, male, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary ranging from $2,100 to $2,700 a year. Graduation in chemistry from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least five years' experience, including research work along the lines of explosives, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.07	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.30	Mexican	.40
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.22	Ophir	.19
Challenge Con	.07	Overman	.07
Confidence	.07	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Crown Point	.20	Sierra Nevada	.07
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.21
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con.	.08
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.35

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.00
Ton. Belmont	4.00	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.97	D'difield Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	D'difield Blk. B.	.02
Midway	.16	Florence	.52
Montana	.20	Goldfield Con.	4.35
North Star	.15	Goldfield Merger	.22
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Ext.	1.62½
Tonopah Ext.	2.87½	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.40	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.32	Vernal	.05
West End	.81	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.51
Atlanta	.29	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.50	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10½	10⅝	Gold Sov.	4⅜	4½
Elkton	38⅝	40	Isabella	17½	18¼
El Paso	98	102	Jackpot	4⅛	
Findlay	3⅝	5	McKinney	37½	40
Gold. Cycle	178	180	Portland	144	145
Gold Dollar	2	5	Vindicator	173	175

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Thunder showers Sun. and probably Mon.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sun. and Mon.; moderate e. and s. winds.

Ala. — Thunder showers Sun. Mon., fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Miss. and La.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate s. winds.

E. Tex. — Fair Sun. and Mon.; continued warm; fresh s. winds.

W. Tex. and Ark.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Okla.—Fair Sun. and Mon., continued warm.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in w., showers in e. Sun. Mon., fair.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sun. Mon., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Local showers and warmer Sun. Mon., fair; moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers Sun. Mon., partly cloudy; fresh s., shifting to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Local showers Sun. and Mon.; moderate, variable winds.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Pressure continues high off the Atlantic Coast and lower over the great Central Valleys.

Temperatures are quite high over the Southwest and near normal elsewhere. There have been no decided temperature changes within any section during the last twenty-four hours.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England partly cloudy weather Sunday will probably be followed by local showers Sunday night and on Monday.

No important temperature change is indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate west and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south.

FORECASTS.—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy Sunday; thunder showers at night and Monday.

Western New York.—Thunder showers Sunday; Monday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England.—Fair Sunday; Monday, local showers.

The temperature record for twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	65	68	4 P. M.	72	80
6 A. M.	65	66	6 P. M.	68	77
9 A. M.	72	74	9 P. M.	65	70
12 M.	72	77	11 P. M.	65	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 5:15 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Friday. Loss.
11:45—127 W. 125 St.; Chas. J. Slager. Slight
A. M. Saturday.
1:00—130 St. near 3 Av.; Terry & Tench ..... Not given
3:10—332 E. 77 St.; Antoine Schwartz. Slight
4:45—511 Columbia St.; not given. Slight
9:00—29 Hester St.; Chas. Jacobson. Slight
11:40—205 West End Av.; Wm. Murford & Co. ..... Slight
P. M.
1:55—501 W. 113 St.; John Smith. Slight
2:00—187 St. & Lorillard Pl.; Fordham Italian Baptist Church. Slight
2:40—214 Chrystie St.; Mary Saretto. Slight
2:45—Foot of E. 46 St.; Daley Bros. None
3:35—470 W. 148 St.; Frederick Meyer. Slight
3:35—13 E. 32 St.; not given. Slight
4:10—184 Chrystie St.; Greenstein & Meyer ..... Slight
4:10—247 W. 144 St.; not given. Slight
5:25—2,469 Crotona Av.; Thomas Quinlan ..... Slight
8:30—37 W. 139 St.; Susan Grant. Slight
9:30—714 Amsterdam Av.; T. Gamble. Slight
9:30—963 1 Av.; Pearl Steghan. Slight
10:23—40 Montgomery St.; S. Greenberg. Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Following are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, Sept. 15: Capts. C. E. Andrews, 13th, and A. J. Dougherty, 8th Inf.; 1st Lt. J. E. Barzynski, 8th Inf, and 2d Lts. of Cav. R. F. Hyatt and S. M. Walmsley, 7th. They will proceed to United States, and on arrival report to Commanding General, Western Department.

1st Lt. C. E. Swartz, 10th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, about Sept. 4, then to the United States and report to Adjutant General for orders.

Capt. F. P. Jackson, 1st Inf., from that reg., Sept. 1, then to San Fran. and report to Commanding General Western Dept.

Capt. M. C. Saulsbury, C. A. C., is detailed as recorder of the Army Retiring Board, appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., Sept 28, 1914, vice 1st Lt. T. C. Musgrave, 17th Inf., relieved.

Name of 1st Lt. J. A. Brockman, 11th Inf., to detached, July 18, and name of 1st Lt. C. A. Thuis, inf., removed, July 17. Lt. Thuis is relieved from his present duties with the organized militia, July 18.

Chaplain F. B. Doherty, 3d Cav., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., on Aug. 23, for duty with disciplinary barracks, relieving Chaplain D. J. Waring, 11th Cav., who will proceed to Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Capt. R R Nix, Ord Dep., will report to the Governor of Panama Canal for duty.

Orders of June 26 relating to Capt. D. W. Hand, 5th F. A., revoked.

Maj. J. T. Nance, retired, is detailed as senior instructor, camp of instruction for regular troops at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Leaves—Capt. A. B. Sloan, Inf., 3 months, and Capt. A. La Rue Christie, 22d Inf., 1 month and 22 days.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lt. C. Q. Wright, to the Columbia.

Ensigns R. E. Kerr to the South Dakota, E. F. Elmer to the Yorktown, and R. W. Cary, the Maryland, to the San Diego.

Midshipman R. Kiely to temporary duty at Naval Academy.

P. A. Surgeon G. B. Whitmore, the New Orleans, to the Wisconsin.

Assistant Surgeon H. McDonald, the Wisconsin, to the New Orleans.

Machinist W. Lau, New York Yard, Aug. 2, to the Wyoming.

Carpenter L. E. Prey, the St. Louis, to the Milwaukee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nereus at Cristobal; Cyclops, Terry, Perkins, Sterrett, Roe, and the Monaghan at Newport; Tennessee at Barcelona; Helena at Santa Stanish at Norfolk

WHELAN BOYS HURT AS BOAT BLOWS UP

Explosion Catapults Sons of United Cigar Stores President Into Deal Lake.

BOTH SUFFERED BURNS

Swam Ashore, Notwithstanding Their Injuries—Sallie A. a Total Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—Edward Whelan, 18 years old, and his brother, Frank, 16 years old, sons of Charles A. Whelan, President of the United Cigar Stores Company, were catapulted into the water of Deal Lake this afternoon when the engine of their $3,000 speed boat, Sallie A., exploded while they were aboard. The younger brother was burned about the face and hands, and both boys had a narrow escape from serious injury, but they succeeded in swimming several hundred feet to the Loch Arbour shore of the lake.

William Clark, a chauffeur employed by Mr. Whelan, was in the boat when the explosion occurred and kept his seat with an effort. He remained aboard, making ineffectual efforts to put out the fire that followed the explosion. The boat was finally beached with the aid of two men who put out in a skiff, but it was practically a total wreck by the time the fire was extinguished.

The Sallie A was the fastest boat in this vicinity, having made a record of 22 miles an hour. She was 27 feet in length and was propelled by a 45 horse power engine. She was built in Bayonne, N. J., three years ago, and was the victor in many races on the Shrewsbury River the first year after her launching. For the last two years the Whelan boys had had her on Deal Lake, which is at the northern end of Asbury Park and on the southern side of Allenhurst, where Mr. Whelan has his Summer home.

Since the Sallie A. came to Deal Lake she had won several championships, having defeated every boat of her class in this vicinity. Besides using her in races, Edward and Frank Whelan had much pleasure in speeding through the waters of the lake. They were out for a spin today with the chauffeur as engineer when the explosion occurred.

It is thought that back-fire caused the explosion, but this cannot be definitely determined. All that is known is that the Sallie A. was headed for the Loch Arbour landing when it was almost shaken apart by concussion from her engine. Persons on shore heard the report and saw the two youths sail through the air and sink in the water. They thought that both had been killed, or at least dangerously injured, until they saw first one of the boys and then the other rise to the surface, glance at the burning boat and then strike out for shore.

Within a few moments after the explosion at least half a dozen craft of various character put out to the rescue of the Sallie A., aboard which Clark was fighting the flames as the boat drifted off shore. One of the men in a skiff threw Clark a line and towed the Sallie A. to land, where several men attacked the flames with water and blankets. Clark was painfully but not seriously burned about the hands.

The Sallie A. was the third noted speedboat to be wrecked in nearby waters this week. The fast Katydid, owned by Captain Joseph Van Denburg of 510 West 138th Street, was practically destroyed by flames as she passed under the Williamsburg Bridge on last Wednesday night. Captain Van Denburg, Harry Vlymen of Hempstead, and Charles Price of Woodmere were taken from her into a rowboat and escaped injury. The fireboat William M. Strong extinguished the flames after they had made the Katydid all but a complete wreck.

Count Casimir Mankowski's new speed boat, Ankle Deep II., which was reported to have cost $25,000, sank off City Island on Friday afternoon. She went out for a trial spin, and was going her best speed when her stern dipped and she filled with water. The crew, including Wallace Pugh, the engineer, were picked up by a tugboat. Count Mankowski had backed the Ankle Deep II. to win the Gold Cup for the championship of America in the races on Lake George next month.

ARREST DR. V. W. METZLER.

Girl Makes Grave Charge Against an Atlantic City Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—Under instructions from Prosecutor Charles Sumner Moore, Dr. Victor W. Metzler, a leading physician, was arrested today on a serious charge made by Miss Carrie Warfel, said to be a member of a prominent family in Lancaster, Penn. Dr. Metzler was arraigned in private before Magistrate Joshua Jagmetty and held in $500 bail for hearing next Tuesday.

According to the story told by the girl, she went to the physician's office in the Legrande Apartments suffering from a cold. She accuses the physician of impropriety while examining her. She fled from his apartment and ran to Police Headquarters. The girl related her story to Detective Apple, who referred her to Magistrate Jagmetty. The latter refused to entertain the complaint until the girl told her story to Prosecutor Moore. Dr. Metzler, who formerly practiced in Philadelphia, denies the charges, but admits the girl came to his office for an examination.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Body of Unidentified Man with Pistol Shot Wound Is Found.

An automobilist saw the body of a man who had killed himself with a pistol lying in Central Park, near Eighty-fourth Street yesterday and notified mounted Policeman Dowling. Dr. Meyer of Flower Hospital found that the man had been dead for more than an hour.

The man was 5 feet 8 inches in height, had brown hair and brown eyes, and was clean shaven. He wore a black alpaca coat, dark striped trousers, white shirt, with blue stripes, black tie, black low shoes, and a straw hat. In his pockets were a watch, a pocketbook containing 14 cents, and a pair of eyeglasses. The body was removed to the Morgue, where it remained unidentified last night.

Five Boats in Colonial Y. C. Race.

Five power boats started in the Colonial Yacht Club's annual race to Cornfield Lightship and return yesterday, a distance of 210 miles. The trophy, known as the Hunt Cup must be won three times before it becomes the property of the winner. It was captured last year by F. L. Upjohn's Flyaway. This boat started again yesterday. The racers got away in two classes. The first, composed of the Kaniso, owned by Commodore N. J. Baker of the Colonial Y. C.; ex-Commodore Totten's Amararth, and the Cero, owned by W. P. Frost, left in the morning. The two faster boats, Flyaway and Harold Wasson's Soup-La, flying the New York Yacht Club pennant, started in the afternoon. The last two are expected to return early this morning. They are both on the new type V bottom boats, with 78 and 123 horsepower engines. Both raced last season for the first time.

New Player for Cleveland.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—"Mickey" Coyle, outfielder and first baseman, has been sold to the Cleveland Americans and will report immediately, according to an announcement tonight by Manager Dobbs of the local Southern Association club.

NO FIGHT YET FOR LICENSE.

American Real Estate Company Holds Back Connecticut Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—Although two weeks have elapsed since Building and Loan Commissioner John L. Dower refused a license to continue to operate in Connecticut to the American Real Estate Company, with offices in the Harriman Bank Building in New York City, the company has made no effort to appeal. Bondholders have employed counsel to protect their interests. Thousands of dollars of the bonds were sold in this State and more in Providence and Chicago. Here in Hartford many shopgirls, waiters, insurance clerks, and others in moderate circumstances invested. Mr. Dower says the company is insolvent.

Bank Commissioner Everett L. Sturges declined today to say whether he would renew the license if an appeal should be made to him. He declared he would not permit any outside corporation which could not amply prove its solvency to do business in Connecticut.

Mr. Dower, whose term of office expired July 1, when his office was consolidated with that of the Bank Commissioner, said: "The new Bank Commissioner agrees that there was no course open other than to refuse the license. In arriving at values of properties which the company carried, I consulted the highest real estate authorities in New York City."

Frank H. Sisson, Secretary of the Real Estate Company, and Austin L. Babcock, one of the Directors, said last night that the matter of obtaining a license in Connecticut was in the hands of counsel. In a statement issued last month the company said: "The fact that the license has not been granted is purely a local matter and will have no bearing on the general business of the company."

"The company has not yet decided whether it wishes to continue business in Connecticut," said Mr. Babcock.

Mr. Sisson said the company was perfectly solvent. Its net assets on Jan. 1, 1915, above mortgages, were given as $17,721,700.83; its total liabilities, $14,160,-845.42.

The President is Edward B. Boynton. The company owns several high-grade properties in Manhattan, including the Harriman Bank Building, 527 Fifth Avenue, on the southeast corner of Forty-fourth Street. It developed the Park Hill residence section of Yonkers and recently purchased a large tract of land in the Astoria section of Queens for development.

Eastern Canoe Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—The annual camp of the Eastern division of the American Canoe Association at Toulssett Point, in Warren, today, attracted much attention. The summary:

Single Blade, Single Boat.—Won by H. Colon, Winchester, Mass., Canoe Club; second, W. French, Winchester Canoe Club; third, W. Simpson, Lawrence, Mass., Canoe Club. Time—4:23 3-5.

Double Blade, Single.—Won by C. Dollmer, Pawtucket Canoe Club; second, Z. Horn, Lawrence Canoe Club; third, T. Moss, Lawrence Canoe Club. Time—4:37.

Single Blade, Tandem.—Won by French and Hastings, Waltham Canoe Club; second, Blanchard and Colon, Waltham Canoe Club; third, Lee and Reiss, Swastika Canoe Club. Time—4:22 2-5.

Double Blade, Tandem.—Won by Horn and Ritchie, Lawrence Canoe Club; second, Hill and Bruce, Swastika Canoe Club; third, French and Hastings, Waltham Canoe Club. Time—4:37.

Single-Blade Fours.—Won by Smith, Hills, Dollmer, and Bruse, Swastika Canoe Club; second, Colin, West, Hastings, and Blanchard, Waltham Canoe Club; third, Simpson, Woodcock, Hart, and Kay, Lawrence Canoe Club. The Swastika Canoe Club was protested by the Lawrence Club because of Dollmer not being a member of the Swastika Club. He is of the Pawtucket Canoe Club. The Regatta Committee referred the matter to the National Board and the cups are held temporarily.

Double-Blade Fours.—Won by Horn, Summers Boyton, Ritchie, Lawrence Canoe Club; second, Hill, Dollmer, Smith, Bruce, Swastika Canoe Club; third, Simpson, Woodcock, Moss, and Dean, Lawrence Canoe Club.

Sailing, Novice Race, Five Entries.—Won by Harry Dahl of the Sasketchawan Canoe Club, Rhode Island.

Single-Blade Single.—Won by John J. Smith, Swastika Canoe Club, Rhode Island; second, Dean, Lawrence Canoe Club.

Ladies' Single-Blade Single.—Won by Mrs. Heckman, unattached; second, Mrs. Richard, unattached.

War Canoe, Nine Men Crews.—Won by Waltham Canoe Club; second, Lawrence Boat Club. Time—6:30.

Polo on Deal Club's Field.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN PARK, N. J., July 10.—At the Deal Polo Club field here this afternoon the Whites defeated the Reds in a fast game by the score of 16¾ to 7¾ goals. The game was witnessed by a large throng of spectators who came from nearby resorts in automobiles. The Reds were conceded a handicap of five goals, Hugh Barrett and Fred Gillman starring for the Reds and making the only goals. Each made two. The clever play by George Sherman and Joseph E. Meyer for the winners was the feature of the game, which was played for the Henry Carrington Cup. The line-up and score:

Whites.—1, M. Stern; 2, George Sherman; 3, J. E. Meyer; back, M. Bamberger.

Reds.—1, Hugh Barrett; 2, Fred Gillman; 3, W. S. Herwin; back, H. R. Guggenheimer.

Goals: Whites.—Meyer, (5;) Sherman, (4.) Stern, (4;) Bamberger, (4.) Penalized ¼ for safety by Sherman. Total, 16¾. Reds.—Barrett, (2;) Gillman, (2.) Safety by Guggenheimer, ¼ off allowed by handicap. Total, 7¾. Referee—William Stonebridge.

Brown Wins Two Races at Motordrome.

W. Brown of Newark, N. J., won the ten-mile sweepstakes, which was the feature event last night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Brown's time was 7:32 8-5. Johnny Cox of New York was second, and George Sperl of Brooklyn third. Brown was a lap behind up to the fifth mile, but in the ninth mile went out in front and won by forty yards. Arthur Chappell, riding from scratch, captured the four-mile handicap in a blanket finish in 2:56 4-5. Brown and Sperl were second and third, respectively. Brown won the second race in the five-mile open. In a three-mile time trial Chappell rode the distance in 2:00 1-5, an average of 91 miles an hour.

Manasquan River Y. C. Race.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 10.—Brielle Arthur Donnelly of Trenton this afternoon took first honors in the Manasquan River Yacht Club's regatta for boats of the one-design class, leading five other boats. H. McKnight Moore finished second, and John Ellis of Montclair third. Clinton Fisk of Jersey City was fourth, Robert Higgins of New York fifth, and Francis Callery of Pittsburgh sixth.

Scout Kinsella Ill in Seattle.

Word was received here last night of the illness of Dick Kinsella, scout of the Giants, who is now in Seattle, Wash. Kinsella has been in the West for some time looking through the minor leagues for new talent for the New York club. A few days ago he developed a case of erysipelas, which has become so serious that he is confined to his room at a Seattle hotel. Kinsella has acted in the capacity of scout for the Giants for several seasons, and has discovered some of their best players in the minors.

Dwight Best in Rumson Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 10.—About forty members of the Rumson Country Club contested in a sweepstake golf event today, A. T. Dwight defeating the field, with a score of 79, 8—71. Secretary of War Lindsley M. Garrison was a guest of Mr. Herbert B. Harding at dinner at the Rumson Country Club tonight. Following the dinner the usual Saturday night dance took place.

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DIDIER MAKES NEW VELODROME RECORD

Beats Carman in 30-Mile Motor-Paced Race—Local Cyclists Featured.

Greater New York amateur riders were featured in all the contests before the motor-paced contest at the velodrome races at Sheepshead Bay last night. Tom Bello, the veteran cyclist of the Empire City Wheelmen, defeated a big field in the three-mile amateur race open to riders living in Greater New York and Long Island, but he was hotly pursued by his clubmate, Jerry Nunziata, who made up almost half a lap in the final mile. Third place fell to Franklin Fisher of Brooklyn, the old Irish-American A. C. representative. Fourth money was won by Joseph Napthal of the Century Road Club. Bello's time for the three miles was 6:43 2-5.

The victor was among the last to get away, and for two miles he was compelled to ride around the field. After passing the two-mile mark he broke away, however, and with an added burst of speed landed in front, where he remained steadily while being pressed hard by Nunziata and Fisher.

Antony Desimone of the Century Road Club Association, outsprinted George Bauker of the Glencoe A. C., in the final dash for the honors of the three-quarter-mile handicap for riders living in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Bauker was scratch man while Desimone started with an allowance of thirty yards. Joe Napthal secured third place in a hard drive with Louis Hiban of Inwood. Desimone's time was 1:31 3-5.

In the second of the series of inter-club league amateur pursuit team races, the representatives of the Unione Sportivia Italienne defeated the New Jersey division of the Century Road Club of America and the New York members of the latter organization won from the Glunz Wheelmen of Brooklyn. It took the Italian cyclists only five laps and a half to catch their opponents, while the Glunz wheelmen rode two miles and two laps before they were passed by the New York Century men. The respective times of the victors were 1:29 and 5:21. Eight teams of two men each were entered in this race, which was run in four trial heats. Two of the trials were contested on July 5, the Century Road Club Association and the Bayview Wheelmen of Newark qualifying. The final will be decided on July 17.

Leon Didier, champion of France, created a thirty-mile motor paced record for the Sheepshead Bay velodrome eight-lap track in a race in which he was opposed by Clarence Carmen of Jamaica, L. I., the world's champion, and the former messenger boy of Syracuse, George Wiley. With Nazo, the peer of pacemakers, carrying him around at a terrific pace, Didier made the thirty miles in 43:53 2-5, beating by 12 seconds the record made earlier this season by Wiley. Carmen was beaten off by two and three-quarters laps, while Wiley, who had trouble with his own cycle and that of his pacemaker Morin, finished thirteen laps behind the winner.

For fifteen miles of the thirty Carmen remained in front, hitting a clip that seemed certain to bring him victory, but Didier, who got away with a poor start, came along like a shot, and at fifteen and a half miles he had passed the world's champion. Then came the most thrilling paced battle of the season. With every lap Carmen slipped slightly to the rear. Wiley went by the title-holder at eighteen miles, and at twenty was a good second to Didier, who was timed at this point in 29:02 2-5.

At the twenty-first mile the French title-holder gained his first full lap on Carmen, and from this stage the Jamaica cyclist appeared to lose heart. Wiley's pacemaker, Morin, lost the chain of his machine, and before Hanburg could be substituted the Syracuse man had lost whatever chance he had for victory.

About the twenty-fifth mile Carmen made an earnest bid to regain his lost lap, and he drew up on even terms with Didier, but the Frenchman drew away again by adding just a little speed. After that Carmen did not figure strongly. Didier passed twenty-five miles in 36:31, and was moving at a pace that assured him of a new record. At twenty-nine miles Carmen was lapped for the second time, and he lost another three-quarters of a circuit in the final mile.

The race was the best paced affair of the season and was witnessed by a crowd that taxed the capacity of the Velodrome.

On Local Cricket Creases.

New York won again in the Halifax Cup cricket competition by defeating the Merion Club of Philadelphia yesterday at West New Brighton by a margin of 47 runs, with 4 wickets to spare. The totals were: New York, 238; Merion, 191.

The Brooklyn Wanderers ran up a total of 83 in their league against Paterson at Prospect Park. Paterson was unable to score with the bowling of H. Rushton and H. Clarke, and was disposed of for 59 runs.

The meeting between the Bensonhurst and Manhattan teams in the Metropolitan League at Ulmer Park resulted in a disagreement about the umpire, Bensonhurst refusing to continue the contest.

A game between the West Indian Veterans and the Spartans at Prospect Park resulted in a West Indian victory by the narrow margin of 7 runs, the totals being 94 against 87.

Good bowling by Tate and Holder enabled the United team to defeat the Colonials by a margin of 101 runs. The Colonials were all out for 12 runs, Tate taking 6 wickets for 4 runs, and Holder capturing 4 for 8 runs. The team totaled 113.

The Adults School team scored 181 against the Camerons at Van Cortlandt Park, who took 41.

The West Indians defeated the Orients at Prospect Park by 29 runs. The totals were: West Indians, 121; Orients, 92.

The Bronx United had a close finish with the Van Cortlandt team in the league series at Van Cortlandt Park, winning by a margin of nine runs. They totaled 89 to 80.

The Anglo-Americans forfeited their league game to Vernon Lodge, being unable to muster players for the game.

Simmons Goes to St. Louis Feds.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—It was announced tonight that "Hack" Simmons, utility man of the Baltimore Federal League Club, had been turned over to the St. Louis Federals.

ONLY 20 FINISH ROAD RUN.

Event in Knights of Columbus Games Thins Out Contestants.

Not more than half the entrants in the five-mile road race in the annual track and field games of the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus at Washington Park yesterday appeared at the starting mark, and only twenty men covered the distance through the streets of Brooklyn. John W. Soukup of the College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum was first in the event. He had a handicap of 2 minutes 30 seconds, and ran the course in 35 minutes 43 seconds.

The last mile of the race was run on an improvised track in Washington Park. Confusion was caused through the inability of the scorer to keep track of the men, and only the times of the leader and Arthur Fogel of the Irish-American A. C., the fast time prize winner, were taken. Fogel finished thirteenth from scratch in 36:38. The first ten men and their handicaps were: John W. Soukup, College Point Y. M. C. L., (2:30); W. Downes, unattched, (3:45); H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C., (2:15); Harvey Frick, Bronx Church House, (3:00); M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A., (4:00); H. De Silva, Trinity Club, (3:00); E. Pienorini, Ozanam A. A., (3:15); J. Sherman, Brooklyn A. A., (3:30,) and K. F. Kesler, Morningside A. C., (3:30.)

W. Randolph Granger, the colored middle distance runner of Dartmouth College and the Irish-American A. C., took the honors in the 1,000-yard handicap, starting from scratch. He won by five yards from John Hopkins of St. Bartholomew A. C., who had forty-eight yards start. Third place went to Ellis Banov of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., who was off forty-five yards. The victor's time was 2:31 4-5.

With six yards allowance, G. Branchette of Holy Cross Lyceum triumphed in the 100-yard dash in 0:10 1-5. Arthur Pendleton of the Salem Crescent A. C. was second, with four yards start, and Frank Stephenson of Trinity Club, the scratch man, took third.

The one-mile relay closed to Catholic and Church Athletic League clubs went to the Presentation Club, with Holy Cross Lyceum second, and Bronx Church House third. La Salle Council had the winning squad in the one-mile relay closed to Knights of Columbus. In the one-mile closed event Joseph Corbett of the John Hughes Council proved best of the field, while James Ryan of La Salle Council was the leader in the 100-yard closed dash. R. C. Philips of the Mohawk A. C. led throughout in the one-mile A. A. U. contest for novices.

Tennis in Public Parks.

Frank Hopkins, Jr., won the championship singles title on the Jerome courts of Van Cortlandt Park yesterday in the tournament of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association. In addition, the day furnished upsets on the courts at Crotona Park, while in all of the other divisions the players moved along rapidly toward the finals which will decide the crown of the courts for the public competitions of the metropolis. Hopkins, a former high school champion, possessed little speed. He was as accurate as a chronometer, however, and his drives always landed safely in the court. It was baffling tactics to contest against, and no Russell found it. Russell took chances. He forced many of the games to deuce points, only eventually to lost at 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

The reversals on the Crotona Park courts were not at all according to form. H. Oshman defeated Harry Kipper, the champion of the park, in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4. D. Rosenthal in his semi-final disposed of F. Botkin at 6—2, 6—3. All of the park followers had looked upon the redoubtable Harry Kipper as the certain finalist for Crotona. The way in which Oshman smoothly smothered the deep court drives of the hitherto invincible racquet wielder proved a revelation. Kipper could do nothing from the base line. Oshman was more than a match for him at the net, and he went down after a lively but futile struggle.

Botkin, the boy who had gained fame by standing as runner-up in the Columbia University interscholastic tournament, was experiencing a day when the best of his shots refused to land the ball in court. Rosenthal, on the opposite side of the net, was steady and resourceful. He teased Botkin into making errors, leading him by a safe margin in each of the sets.

The doubles, also, on Crotona Park produced an upset, as Starkman, the Morris High School star, paired with Cohan, the Public Schools Athletic League winner, defeated Wiseltier and Amlaur at 3—6, 6—4, 6—1. The crowd often got upon the court while this match was in progress, which necessitated many of the rallies being replayed. In the last set Wiseltier and Amlaur led at 5—3 on games and 40 love. Wiseltier, a Cornell graduate, made the mistake of attempting to smash his way to victory. He failed because of overtopping the ball and lost the match.

Straight set matches was the order on the Central Park courts as the weeding-out process continued. Roy Kriss and his partner in the holding of the doubles championship tiles of the park scored splendidly. Kriss was in a hurry and he smashed and volleyed his way through to the score of 6—1, 6—0. Gordon was almost as fast. He made better use of his drives for the purposes of victory to defeat W. Weiss at 6—3, 6—3.

Other matches in the third round of the Central Park singles were: F. Goldberg defeated D. Deihl, 6—4, 6—4; J. Isaacs defeated A. Kenney, 6—8, 6—2; F. Schenck defeated W. Sanders, 7—5, 6—3; S. Maisist defeated Schuttenberger, 6—0, 6—1; Fred Kriss defeated W. Lætson, 6—1, 6—1. L. Joffee defeated S. Levine, 6—0, 6—1; Phil Joffee defeated R. Bernstein, 6—3, 6—1; J. Kane defeated I. Finder, 6—2, 6—3. C. Barnets defeated J. Sigan, 6—4, 6—0; E. Frazer defeated A. Frank, 7—5, 6—0; J. Cohen defeated S. Lewis, 6—0, 6—4; W. Bates defeated S. Leight, 6—3, 6—3.

The doubles produced several lively contests in which the contenders endeavored to reproduce the phenomenal smashing tactics of the California Comet McLoughlin. The best of the matches were: Goldkiang and Rosenbluch defeated P. and B. Pakula, 6—3, 6—3; Bain and Billinger defeated Eigen and Lamb, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2; Kane and Maisist defeated Lewis and Schwab, 9—7, 6—4.

J. M. Stafford, the committeeman of the Subway Courts of Van Cortlandt Park, won his place in the semi-final round of the singles on the courts there. Stafford defeated F. J. Propheter, 8—6, 6—4. The winner was compelled to display all the brilliancy he possessed. Propheter was steady at placing. He held his drives to court with rare precision and was a wonder at finding the openings for passes. Stafford had to work hard for the first set, as twice his rival was within a stroke of winning. The games followed service to 4-all in the second set, when Stafford pulled out the match by a swift attack at the net.

In the doubles on the Subway Courts, H. Morris and S. Hopkins defeated H. Littlewort and C. Warburton at 6—1, 6—3. Hopkins played a roving kind of game. He was all over the court, which brought about a spectacular finale to the last set. Littlewort and Warburton led at 3—2 on games. At this Hopkins plunged in for volleying and smashing on every return, his side reeling off four games for the match.

The Store Beautiful

Hartmann

IMPORTER

Under Management of HENRI

308 Fifth Avenue, Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Tomorrow, Monday

You may choose any one of our

Summer Suits

For 10.50

There are light weight mixtures, serges and gabardines, as well as wash suits of linen, ratine, corduroy and gabardine.

There are ten Suits that were formerly $35.00 and others that were marked at somewhat lower prices.

EASTERN TEAM WINS ITS FIRST MATCHES

Williams and His Mates Victorious in Opening of Exposition Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The interest of the opening day of the Panama-Pacific tennis tournament centered about the quartet of Eastern stars who have journeyed 3,000 miles to play the best on the Pacific Coast. Opinion at the conclusion of the afternoon's competition was that the visitors have the playing ability and will furnish anxiety for all who meet them on the asphalt courts.

The principal match of today's play was that between National Singles Champion R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Hugh Kelliher, a Seattle high school player. Williams was forced to play good tennis, but won by the scores of 6—3, 6—1. All of the winner's teammates played in splendid style. Dean Mathey of Princeton won over Van Dyke Johns of Stanford University by the scores of 1—6, 6—4, 6—4. Watson Washburn of Harvard took straight sets from Dr. J. O'Downey, the count being 6—4 and 9—7. George Church of Princeton had little opposition from W. Marcus of San Francisco and won, 6—1, 6—2.

Joe Tyler, Northwest champion, won from B. Batkin of San Francisco, in one of the day's best exhibitions, by the scores of 1—6, 6—2, 6—3. Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, won from R. C. Kinsey of San Francisco, 6—2, 6—3, showing a return of form.

McLoughlin, Lin Murray and Mel Long took their matches easily. McLoughlin had an easy time with J. C. Stickeny, winning 6—2, 6—3, while Mel Long, former Internationalist, showed a return to form after a three years' absence from the courts, winning from Charles Foley, 6—0, 6—1. Lin Murray ranked among the first ten, defeating J. C. Knowlton 6—3, 6—4.

KERR A GOLF CHAMPION.

Greenwich Player Defeats Topping for Connecticut Title at Brooklawn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 10.—Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich won the championship of the seventeenth annual tournament of the Connecticut Golf Association on the links of the Brooklawn Country Club today, when he defeated his clubmate, Henry J. Topping, by 1 up on the thirty-sixth green.

Topping finished the morning round 1 up. He was below form in the afternoon play, however, and Kerr played wel lon the greens, his putting being especially good. The cards:

MORNING.

Out:									
Topping	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	4—39.
Kerr	4	4	3	5	4	4	6	4	5—39.
In:									
Topping	6	4	3	4	5	5	4	3	4—38—77.
Kerr	5	4	4	3	6	4	4	5	5—39—78.

AFTERNOON.

Out:									
Kerr	5	5	5	4	4	5	7	5	4—44.
Topping	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	3	5—43.
In:									
Kerr	6	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	3—39—83—161.
Topping	5	5	6	4	6	4	3	5	4—42—85—162.

Central Golf Championship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Will Diddel, representing the Crawfordsville (Ind.) Country Club, today won the championship of the Central Golf Association by defeating Edgar Simmer, representing the Riverside Club of Indianapolis, 1 up, over thirty-six holes. Diddel won on the last hole. Both men played far below their standard, and rain interfered considerably.

INMAN BELOW FORM.

McElroy Defeats New York Player for Central State Tennis Title.

UTICA, N. Y., July 10.—William McElroy of Pittsburgh won the tennis championship in singles at the Central New York annual tournament on the courts of the Yahnundasis Golf Club today. His opponent, Frederick C. Inman of New York, did not play the game he displayed in the semi-finals and lost three straight sets, at 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

In the doubles McElroy and Garland won from Dr. Rosenbaum and Ward, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3. Charles Garland, Jr., won the final round of the consolation singles in straight sets from H. Lyttle at 6—1, 8—6.

Rumson Knockabouts In Race.

RUMSON, N. J., July 10.—Nine one-design knockabouts of the Rumson Yacht Club sailed a close race over the South Shrewsbury course of eight miles off the Rumson Country Club today, Commodore William B. Potts's Elf, well handled by E. C. Fjelder, winning her second race for the Season Cup. A slight Sound breeze was blowing and the racers used their red spinnakers to advantage. Samuel Riker, Jr.,'s Frances finished second, J. A. Haskell's Margaret third, Andrew V. Stout's Trouble fourth, Bertram Borden's Rumpus fifth, Lloyd Sanderson's Monica sixth, Van Rensselaer Halsey's Briar seventh, Hugh Camp, Jr.,'s Eiseador eighth, and Harold Veningen's Wihard ninth.

THE Gossard CORSETS

"They Lace in Front."

We announce in answer to many inquiries that there will not be any regular sale of Gossard Corsets this season. We, however, offer

At Our New Store, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St. Near Altman's

A Number of New Models of the

Famous Gossard Corsets

At $2.00, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00

We believe these are the best values ever offered in laced-front corsets.

We call special attention to the new Gossard Summer Corset made of strong ventilating material, desirable for morning wear, athletics or bathing. Price, $2.00.

Gossard Front-Laced Corsets are recognized by the best dressed women the world over as the standard by which all others are judged. We have the largest stock in New York from which to choose. Each pair fitted by the expert corsetieres of our custom department. All sizes, 20 to 34, in nearly all models. Every corset clean and fresh.

We offer in addition 300 Bien Jolie Grecian Treco Corsets in various styles and models.

Regular $3.50 to $12.00 Corsets for $2.50

These Treco Corsets are well made, durable and comfortable models—especially adapted for house and athletic wear.

Also on sale this month a large line of Bien Jolie Brassieres in many different styles.

50c Brassieres.....25c | $1.50 Brassieres.....75c
$1.00 Brassieres.....50c | $2.00 Brassieres.....$1.00
$2.50 Brassieres.....$1.50

Special: One lot only of Gossard Corsets. Slightly soiled or discontinued styles for ⅓ off of Regular Prices.

Retail Headquarters for Gossard Corsets

OLMSTEAD CORSET COMPANY

Formerly at 22d Street—now at our NEW STORE,
179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

Parlor Floor—Telephone Murray Hill 2084.

GOLF ON LOCAL LINKS.

Despite the fact that the play-off for the metropolitan championship was run off at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, most of the regular competitions were staged just the same. Austin P. Palmer defeated John W. McMenamy by 5 up and 4 to play, for the M. J. Grammont Trophy. There also was a medal play handicap in two classes, the first of which was won by B. T. Allen, with a card of 77, 4—73. Grammont was the winner of Class B, with 100, 29—71.

Besides the usual red card competition in two classes at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, twelve matches in the monthly tournament were run off. In Class A of the former competition, W. E. Conklyn showed the way with 77, 6—71, while the Class B division was headed by P. W. Barton, returning 89, 10—73. The summary follows:

W. J. Darrow beat F. A. Taylor, by default; M. G. McDonald beat H. J. Jones, 3 up and 2 to play; N. D. Becker beat F. Colville, 1 up; F. H. Sisson beat A. L. Babcock, 1 up; F. E. Allen beat W. M. Ostrander, 4 up and 3 to play; W. W. McFarlane beat F. N. Adams, 4 up and 2 to play; E. C. Cavanagh beat J. H. Williams, 6 up and 4 to play; W. B. Halsey beat G. F. Huntley, 3 up and 1 to play; E. B. Goode beat W. A. Milligan, 1 up; G. A. Lund beat V. P. Ross, by default; B. F. Deacon beat Lester Russell, 1 up, (24 holes;) J. McNair beat W. H. Johnston, by default.

Horace C. Berner won the handicap against par at the Nassau Country Club yesterday, he finished 1 down. Results follow: Horace C. Berner, 1 down; E. A. Loring, Jr., 4 down; H. H. Dear 6 down; Harvey Murdock, 7 down; W. T. Black, 6 down; H. C. Folger, 11 down.

Only one match was played in the semi-final round for the Huebner Cup yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club. However, rounds were finished in the second and third sixteens. There also was an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap, the winner being William Clark, with a card of 96, 25—71. The summary and scores follow:

Huebner Cup, Semi-Final Round.—First Sixteen.—W. L. O'Brion beat W. E. Burrell, 1 up.

Second Sixteen—A. G. Ritchie beat William Stout, 2 up and 1 to play; F. H. Cunningham beat Dr. W. J. Kelly, 4 up and 2 to play.

Third Sixteen—G. K. Maltby beat Norman Kerr, 1 up, (80 holes;) W. G. Schaff beat L. F. Gray, 6 up and 5 to play.

Besides the first rounds of match play for the President's, Vice President's, and Treasurer's Cups at the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday, there was an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap versus par. H. P. Ball, who was 2 down, won in the first divisions, while F. M. Widmer, Jr., who was also 2 down, was the Class B winner. The results follow:

President's Cup.—First Round—J. F. Shanley, Jr., beat J. E. Kelley, 4 up and 3 to play; E. G. Fraser beat Alfred Nathan, 2 up; E. A. Burd beat L. L. Clarke, 7 up and 5 to play; G. H. Milliken beat T. Gillespie, 5 up and 4 to play; J. J. Radel beat P. A. Proal, 6 up and 5 to play. J. T. Smith beat H. H. Parker, 1 up; MacIntosh Kellowe and J. B. Turner tied.

Vice President's Cup.—First Round—Warren H. Smock beat J. H. Hagerty, 4 up and 2 to play; P. L. Byrne beat E. R. Daley, 1 up; W. F. Albertson beat P. H. Moore, 4 up and 3 to play; F. H. Eaton beat W. R. Hochster, 4 up and 3 to play; C. J. Lyons beat A. B. Rode, 4 up and 3 to play; Jesse Watson and A. B. Wharton tied; J. G. Lee beat H. F. Smith, 1 up.

Treasurer's Cup.—First Round—W. H. Duval beat T. A. Ennis, 2 up; L. W. Berry beat J. J. Regan, 3 up and 2 to play; T. F. Appleby beat F. E. York, 4 up and 3 to play; F. Widmer, Jr., beat J. F. Kahre, 6 up and 4 to play; R. E. McDonald beat Joseph Cawthorne, 3 up and 2 to play; C. A. Whalen beat George D. Morrow, 2 up and 1 to play; Patrick Moore beat Joseph Paterno, 4 up and 3 to play; Jesse Herrmann beat T. A. Reynolds, 1 up.

H. L. Phillips, having a card of 81, 9—72, won the second competition for the President's Cup at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday.

By way of novelty, the Country Club of Glen Ridge ran off a kickers' handicap yesterday. In Class A the score selected was 76, and C. W. Schwinn came the closest, with 88, 11—77. In the second class 86 was the blind, and there was a tie for the prize between P. E. Connell and George Lyons, with 101, 15—86, and 105, 19—86, respectively. The scores follow:

Class A.—L. N. Olds, 90, 17—73; W. D. Lyons, 96, 22—74; G. B. Martin, 79, 5—74; C. W. Schwinn, 88, 11—77; W. G. Thomas, 88, 10—78; J. E. Lancaster, 94, 15—79; F. W. Baldwin, 84, 6—78; H. D. Smith, 85, 6—79; H. L. Snyder, 93, 14—79; W. J. Worcester, 97, 18—79; W. A. Le Messena, 94,

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

GIMBEL BROTHERS

STORE OPENS 8:30, CLOSES 5:30

New Goods All Over the Store, in the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale Tomorrow

Could we take you behind the scenes and show you how our Receiving and Stock Rooms have been working overtime, to keep up with your buying, you would have a faint idea of the vastness of this Simpson-Crawford Sale—and in mid-July, too!

It is a gigantic task to mark all the Simpson-Crawford goods with their new GIMBEL prices—averaging half. It is another big job to take care of the new goods coming in to keep the Sale well rounded—from mills, importers and jobbers, all with over stocks of good merchandise to unload; glad, too, to help GIMBELS maintain the high character of the offerings. We receive many letters like these:

From a Famous American Maker of Rugs:

"We wish to state that we have favored you by making shipments of extra good rugs, which we had not intended to place on sale. We have no doubt that your sale will be a quick and effective one."

From a Noted Scotch Gingham Manufacturer:

"We understand you have secured the entire stock of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation, and take this opportunity to congratulate you.

"In case you are open for any more goods, we will be glad to have you look over some of our materials on which we are making big end-of-season reductions."

From an Old Perfumery Concern:

"We will take 25 cents on the dollar for goods packed and wrapped for the Simpson-Crawford Store. Do not want to have to relabel and repack."

From a Women's Tailor:

"Perhaps it will help you in completing stocks, as it will help US in our mid-year inventory, if you will take a line of dresses which we have over and above our orders. We will do better than 50 cents on the dollar."

It is from such sources as these that the Simpson-Crawford Sale derives ever-fresh interest. For, as we said in the beginning, Simpson-Crawford goods themselves (all duly marked with distinguishing price tags) are only a part of the immense quantities planned for this month-long event. Part of tomorrow's wonderful news:

Women's $5 to $12.75 Bathing Suits, $3.95 to $6.95

Satins — The majority are black, trimmed with self-color or contrasting colored pipings and bright sashes; Empire and slipover models. — **Taffetas**

$6.75 Knit Bathing Suits at $5.95

Knitted sweater top and knitted trunks with a circular mohair skirt. In combination colors—gray, trimmed with white; navy with red, and navy with white. Also Slip-on Worsted Bathing Suit with Roman sash, $3.95. Third Floor

Exceptional!—500 Women's $29.50 Dresses —20 Different Styles at $17.50

A special GIMBEL purchase adds this fascinating new lot of Summer Dresses, which comprises the daintiest of evening Dresses, to the most practical of street and afternoon Dresses.

White, Navy and Black Chiffon Taffeta Dresses

Embroidered in colors and features the full scalloped skirt.

Combination Dresses of Faille and Taffeta

Radium Silks with contrasting color coin dots, Crepe de Chine Dresses—various colors. | *Flowered, Crinkled and Georgette Crepe Dresses, Dresses of "Bridal" Taffeta,*

Dresses of White Faille with Black Satin Stripes

Also Dresses of Pompadour Silks, Foulards, Radium and Novelty Silks in a large assortment of colors. Third Floor

4,000 Silk and Linen Sport Blouses

3,600 Linen Blouses, $2, $2.95 and $3.95 — Regularly $3.50 to $6.95

400 Silk Blouses at $3.95 and $5 — Regularly $6.95 to $8.95

Plain and Awning Stripe Linen Blouses

Many of the plain colors are trimmed with a plain contrasting color or awning stripes. All are made of handkerchief linen, are well tailored and most of them have pockets.

Silk Blouses—White and Flesh Color Predominates

Crepe de Chines, Radiums and Silk Broadcloths. All are the conventional sport blouse with many variations in the pockets, and collar and cuff trimmings. Also many navy blue and black Silk Blouses in this lot.

Exceptionally good are the Candy Stripe Silk Sport Blouses. Third Floor

$49.50 White Fox (Blue Dyed) Animal Scarfs, $22.50

Red Fox Scarfs	*White Fox Scarfs*	*Iceland Fox Scarfs*
Were $10 to $95	*Were Priced $45*	*Were $4.50 to $9.50*
$5.95, $7.50, $15	At $22.50	$2.55, $2.95, $4.50

Many Other Elaborate Fur Sets at Half Price. Third Floor

DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY
Sterling Silver and Other Novelties

Simpson-Crawford stock, and some of our own in discontinued patterns.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

$144 to $350 Sautoir Watches, $95 to $225; enamel set with diamonds; fine Swiss movement.

$165 Bracelets, $119.

$5.50 to $275 La Vallieres, $3 to $195.

$5.95 to $280 Rings, $3 to $195.

$4.95 to $50 Scarf Pins, $2.50 to $35.

$10.50 to $30 Cuff Links, $5.25 to $16.50.

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.

$5.50 to $16.50 La Vallieres, $2.95 to $7.50; real pearls and fancy stones.

$6 to $12.95 Brooches, $2.50 to $7.50; pearls, corals and fancy stones.

$2.95 to $10.95 Tie Clasps, $1.50 to $5.50.

$2.50 to $4.95 Ribbon Fobs, $1.25 to $2.50.

$1.50 to $2.50 Cuff Pins, 75c to $1.50.

$1.95 Cuff Links, $1.

Men's $2.95 to $8.75 Rings, $1.50 to $4.50.

Women's $1.50 to $10 Rings, 75c to $5.

Children's 95c to $5 Rings, 50c to $2.50.

$13.95 to $18 Watch Bracelets, $7.95 to $13.50.

STERLING NOVELTIES.

$6.75 to $22.50 Vanity Cases, $4.50 to $15.

$2.25 and $2.75 Dorine Boxes, $1.45 and $1.65.

$6 to $9.50 Cigarette Cases, $3.25 to $5.50.

75c to $4 Photograph Frames, 50c to $2.50.

$1 Clutch Pencils, 50c.

PEARL NECKLACES.

$1.95 and $3.50 Long Fan Chains, $1 and $1.95.

$4.50 Opera Chains, $1.95.

$2 French Filled Pearl Necklaces, $1.

$1 French Pearl Necklaces, 50c.

$1 TO $2 JEWELED HAIR ORNAMENTS, 50c TO $1.

Barrettes, Braid Pins, Back Combs, Fancy Combs in great variety of settings. Main Floor

ONE THOUSAND PAIRS OF $1.75 DUTCH VALANCE CURTAINS, $1.50

Exceptionally good quality. Made of scrim and Cluny lace.

$1.15 Dutch Valance Curtains, 85c

Embroidered on scrim, and hemstitched.

$35 to $60 Bed Spreads, $22.50

Real filet lace on fine scrim, trimmed with Cluny and embroidered motifs and Cluny or Barmen laces and insertions; single and double bed sizes.

1,000 Yards of Silk-and-Cotton and Cotton Verdure Tapestries.

Width 50 inches; standard colors; much reduced, as follows:

Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now
$3.75	$2.35	*$1.75*	95c	*$3.75*	$2.65
$3.25	$2.50	*$3.50*	$2.75	*$3.25*	$1.50
$4.00	$2.50	*$2.75*	$2.25	*$2.25*	$1.50
$3.50	$2.25	*$3.00*	$2.25	*$5.00*	$3.75

Sixth Floor

Over $150,000 Worth of Fine Floor Coverings At ⅓ to ½ Less

Included in our magnificent showing there are, we believe, more French Wilton, Bundhar and Rego Wilton Rugs than in all the other New York Department Stores combined.

$62.50 French Wilton Rugs (9x12 ft.) at $43.50

$45.50 "Bundhar" Wilton Rugs (9x12 ft.) at $32.50

These rugs "wear like iron," and we have over 150 in the 9x12 ft. size, alone.

$41.50 Whittall Teprac Wilton Rugs (9x12) $27.50

$31.50 Body Brussels Rugs (9x12 ft.) at $23.50

Last Shipment of the Silk Rag Rugs

We bought the entire mill output for June—to make a PRICE. The materials are ends of fine silks, with a small admixture of mercerized silks to give weight and "body."

Size 9x12 ft.,	*Size 8x10 ft.,*	*Size 6x9 ft.,*	*Size 4x7 ft.,*	*Size 3x6 ft.,*	*Size 30x60 in.,*	*Size 27x54 in.,*
$12.50	$10.50	$6.50	$3.50	$2	$1.75	$1.45

Special!—$10 Room Size (9x12) Rag Rugs at $6.50 Sixth Floor

Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of Fine Furniture

To Be Sold for ⅓ to ½ Less

A splendid collection, including $132,000 worth from the Simpson-Crawford stock alone. Suggestions only can be given here:

$345 Carved Mahogany, 3-Piece Suites, $175

$74.50 Sideboards, $37.50 | $30 Side Tables, $15 | $72 China Closet, $36

$416 Bedroom Suites, 5 Pcs., Colonial Mahogany, $212

$44 Cheval Glasses, $22 | $43 Dressers at $28 | $18.25 Chiffoniers, $12

$159 Library Suites, 3 Pieces, of Mahogany, $80

$80 Davenports, $62.50 | $40 Tables at $20 | $28 Rockers at $18

$35 Four-Post Beds, of Mahogany, $22.50

Pure Cotton Felt Roll Edge Mattresses

At $7.50 instead of $10 | At $6.50 instead of $9.

All our Summer Furniture, from both stocks, is now marked one-half regular prices. For instance:

$20 Fibre Settees, $10. | $12.50 Reed Tables, $6.25. | $9 Arm Chairs, $4.50.

Seventh Floor

SUBWAY STORE SPECIALS

2 Floors Crowded With New Goods

BLOUSES—2-in-1 model; tub corded voile, with long sleeves and large buttons..... $1

POCKET BLOUSE—block pattern voile, with collar, cuffs and pocket tabs of plain voile; long sleeves and large pearl buttons $1

$2 to $4 MORNING DRESSES, NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS—"Seconds" of the famous——make $1.50

$1 and $1.50 MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Combinations, Night Gowns, Princess Slips, Petticoats and Envelope Chemises..... 65c

$1 "KLOSFIT" AND "EPPO" PETTICOATS—Black and colors... 50c

$3.50 MESSALINE SILK PETTICOATS—In all colors..... $1.75

DINNER SETS—English porcelain; pink border design; gold lines on each piece; 100 pieces; Simpson-Crawford price, $14.50; Gimbel price..... $6.75

CHINA—5,000 Covered Vegetable Dishes, 25c, 35c and 50c.

ENGLISH EARTHENWARE TEAPOTS—At ½ Simpson-Crawford prices.

80c and 85c (Sq. Yd.) INLAID LINOLEUMS, (Sq. Yd.), 60c and 65c

50c HEAVY PRINTED LINOLEUMS—(Sq. Yd.)..... 35c

40c PRO-LINO, (Sq. Yd.)..... 25c

$12 WHITE ENAMEL BEDS—Brass trimmed..... $7.50

$2.75 WILLOW GRASS RUGS—4 ft. 6 inches x 7 ft. 6 inches..... $1.75

30c YARD WHITE RATINE—Yard wide; for separate skirts and Summer wear; yard..... 18c

WHITE GOODS—White Crepes and fancy white goods; Simpson-Crawford prices 39c to $1 yard; Gimbel prices, yard, 25c, 38c and..... 50c

$1 ENGLISH LONG CLOTH—Full yard wide; soft finish; 10-yard piece..... 68c

$1.35 ENGLISH LONG CLOTH—Chamois finish; yard wide; 12-yard piece..... 95c

75c SEAMLESS BED SHEETS—9-4 Sheeting; 81x90 inch. 50c

"FRUIT OF THE LOOM," HILL AND LONSDALE MUSLINS—One yard wide. No Telephone or Mail Orders Filled; yard..... 6¼c

EXTRAORDINARY SALE, "GLEN ROSE" SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE—French Gray, Wm. A. Rogers, Sectional Reinforced Plate, 10c, 18c, 35c

$22 and $25 "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES—Newest mechanism, with drop head inclosed in handsome golden Oak case, and tape-measure inserted on machine. Full set of attachments Free, together with a five-year guarantee..... $18.50

DRESS COTTONS

38 inch Voiles, 38 inch Seed Voiles, 40 inch Ratine, Mercerized Shirtings, Printed Crepes, Chiffon Pongees, Embroidered Crepe, Silk Filled Crepe, Printed Tissues — 12½c Yd., Regularly 18c to 38c

BIG NEWS TOLD IN SMALL COMPASS:

GIRLS' $5 WASH DRESSES AT $2.95

650 dainty Summer Dresses of Voiles, and Tissues that are dotted, striped or in floral effect. 14 to 18 years.

$16.50 Plaid Taffeta Dresses at $12.50

$12.50 Serge Poplin and Linen Suits at $6.75

Girls' $2.25 Wash Dresses at $1.35

Third Floor

WOMEN'S 50c SWISS EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS AT 25c.

Flat and Roll collars; several dainty designs.

$1 Swiss Embroidered Vestees at 50c

$1 Shetland Veils at 50c

Main Floor

$3.50 FITTED-TOP STRIPED MESSALINE PETTICOATS, $1.95

Narrow, medium and wide stripes; broad pleated flounces edged with colored pleatings of lavender, purple, green, scarlet, Copenhagen blue or black. All have fitted tops. Second Floor

WOMEN'S $6 NOVELTY PUMPS, $3.25

Sand, gray and putty kid trimmed with patent leather; white calf with patent leather tip and trimmings. 2-inch leather Spanish-Louis heels.

Women's $6 Low Shoes, $2.45 Pair

Second Floor

SUN AND RAIN PARASOLS AT $3

Value $5 to $6.50.

$1.50 to $12 Parasols, $1 to $3.75

Main Floor

WOMEN'S $1.65 TO $2 HANDBAGS, $1

Four styles in generous proportions. Goat morocco and white kid leather, metal or leather-covered frames. Main Floor

WOMEN'S 50c SILK GLOVES, 35c PAIR

2-clasp; good quality tricot silk; white only.

Women's $1 to $1.50 Gloves, 68c Pair

Lamb and kid, white, black and colors; 2-clasp. Main Floor

WOMEN'S $1 SILK HOSIERY, 75c PAIR

Plain or fancy; black and good assortment of colors.

Children's 25c Silk Lisle Socks, 15c

White and black; sizes 5 to 8½. Main Floor

WOMEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, WITH COLORED BORDERS

Reg. 6 for $1.25, at 6 for 75c.

Women's 12½c Handkerchiefs, 6c each

Sheer white Shamrock; wide corded borders. Main Floor

MEN'S 50c NECKWEAR, 25c

Open-end four-in-hand or "bat wing" Ties, in fancy figured foulard and novelty silks. Main Floor

3,000 MEN'S FINE HATS!

$6 & $7 Panamas, $3.75 | *$8 & $10 Panamas,* $5

All Our Men's $2 and $3 Straw Hats, $1.35

Including all the popular styles in Split Straws, Milans, Mackinaws, etc. Fourth Floor

BOYS' $6 NORFOLK SUITS, $3.95

With Two Pairs of Trousers—Large variety of fancy mixtures, also shepherd checks.

Boys' $3.50 Garden Suits, $1.35

Fourth Floor

WOMEN'S $4.50 SHETLAND WOOL SWEATERS AT $1.50

Made in Switzerland; a good variety of colors.

Women's $7.50 Angora Sweaters, $4.95

Very light but warm; collar and belt; all colors. Main Floor

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S $1.50 AND $2 APPAREL AT $1

A special Gimbel purchase of 1,500 Garments from a well-known manufacturer of Children's apparel.

Infants' Short and Long Nainsook Dresses

Lace and embroidery trimmed. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Infants' Short and Long Nainsook Skirts

Lace and embroidery trimmed. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Children's White Lawn Dresses

Empire, Russian and Waist models; sizes 2 to 6 years.

Children's Colored Wash Dresses

Chambrays, Ginghams, Crepes and Dimities. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Second Floor

25c TO $11 FANCY COLORED LACES AT 10c TO $7.50 YARD

Embroidered and metal-run effects; many designs.

$19.75 to $35 Semi-Made French Dresses, $10 to $19.50

Fine Batiste; hand-run tucks, Cluny and Valenciennes lace insertions, and hand-embroidery.

$1 Embroidered Voile Flounces, 65c Yard

$1.25 Embroidered Organdie Flounces, 75c Yard

75c Voile and Swiss All-overs, 38c Yard

Main Floor

58c GENUINE CHINESE SHANTUNG PONGEE, 32c YD.

Natural color, 25 inches wide, and will wear and launder to perfection. Second Floor

BABIES' $22.50 TO $30 "PULLMAN SLEEPING COACHES," $18.50 & $22.50

White enameled. Genuine reed—some of the finest whole round reed. Upholstered in best corduroy. All reversible.

$4.50 & $6.50 Go-Carts, $3.25 & $4.25

$10.50 Folding Go-Carts, White Enamel and Battleship Grey, $7.50

$18 Alwin Folding Go-Carts, White Reed, $12.50

$4.50 Reed Sulkies at $3.25

$1 Double Rockers, (Dolls'), 50c

$1.50 Walking Dolls at 75c

$1.50 & $1.75 Wagons, $1

$4 & $6 Doll Carriages, $2 & $3

Fourth Floor

TOILET ARTICLES

$2.00 Hair Brushes	$1.00	$1.25 Bath Brushes	$1
$1.25 Ideal Hair Brushes	65c	$1.00 Bath Sponges	75c
30c Nail Brushes	18c	75c Bath Sponges	50c
25c Vent Aseptic Tooth Brushes	18c	$1.25 Bath Sprays	$1
15c Imported Tooth Brushes	10c	10c Orangewood Sticks	5c
50c Bath Brushes	38c	50c Wood Back Buffers, detachable chamois	25c

Main Floor

$2 SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PENS, $1

Safety self-filling Fountain Pens, with rubber chased barrel and cap; 14-kt. solid gold pen-point; patented feed and clip.

$1.50 Monogram Dies, at 75c

Main Floor, Rear

SILVERWARE MUCH REDUCED

	Value	Sale Price
Double Vegetable Dishes	$9	$6
Sandwich Plates	$2.19	$1.10
Serving Trays	$3.25	$1.65
Cheese and Cracker Dishes	$3.50	$2.25

Main Floor

75c ROMAN-STRIPE RIBBONS, 30c YD.

Plain and moire; beautiful combinations; 5¾ and 6¼ in. wide.

38c Warp-Print Ribbons, 25c Yard

Main Floor

$35 SEWING MACHINES, $27.50

"Domestic" and "New Willard"

Latest improvements. The "Domestic" has the looper that sews lock or chain stitch at will. The "New Willard" has a cabinet case. If desired, you can pay

$2 Cash and $1 Weekly

without extra charges of any kind. Fifth Floor

25c WALL PAPERS AT 12½c ROLL

For halls, dining and living rooms; heavy gold art figured designs, two-toned velvet stripes, fruit tapestries and fabric effects.

30c Embossed Bed Room Papers, 15c Roll

40c Imported Printed Oatmeal Papers, 25c Roll

Sixth Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Summer Business Hours

THIS store opens at 8:30 A. M., and closes at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Saturdays, when the store opens at 8:30 and closes at 12 noon. The extra half-hour in the morning—from 8:30 to 9—is the best time to "shop in a hurry." Breakfast served at 8:30 on the Loggia—Eighth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Developing and Printing

NO FEAR of disappointment when you leave your films at the Main Floor Kodak Counter or the Fifth Floor Camera Supply Department. We spare no effort to make the work of the amateur as good as that of the professional, and our prices are even lower than you'd expect to pay for ordinary prints.

Annual July Sale of Towels

THE usual July event which for years has been the great source of towel supply to New York homes, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, doctors' offices, etc. Unusual in the sense that this year we present what are perhaps the most substantial savings we have ever offered. Included are large, strong bath towels, huge bath sheets of Turkish toweling, cotton and union huck towels, all linen huck towels and all kinds of kitchen, glass and roller towels. All at most attractive savings. Supply your needs for months to come.

Our Duty to Our Patrons

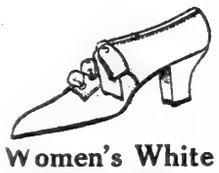
FOR fifty-seven years we have held a high conception of what this store owes to its patrons.

We did not consider our duty fulfilled by the mere assembling of merchandise. We have always taken a broader view of our responsibilities and we have found that *it pays.*

It has paid us in lifelong confidence—the sort handed down to the next generation—to consider ourselves responsible for the maintenance of highest standards in the making of commodities.

It has paid us in public appreciation to introduce comforts and conveniences not usually found in department stores—the Terminal Order Booths, the Escalators, a broader, improved delivery system, a Public Service Bureau and a Depositors' Account Department to reward and encourage the practice of thrift.

Most of all it has paid us in the recognition and patronage of the people of New York to demonstrate the power of CASH by selling merchandise at the lowest prices in the city.



Women's White
Canvas Shoes $1.98

An exceptional price at the height of the season and an exceptional shoe at the price.

As pictured, a very handsome model, with four eyelets, turned sole and covered heel.

Also other models and grades at other prices, in a most delightful collection of cool white footwear for the Summer.

Macy's—Second Floor, Bear.

Linen 'Kerchiefs

At Extremely Low Prices.

THE Macy policy—"Lowest-in-the-City" prices for good merchandise—has three striking examples in these fine handkerchiefs.

All are of a quality which is worth more money and for which more is charged elsewhere.

Men's
Linen Hand-Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs.

These are real Irish Linen handkerchiefs, with long, slender hand-embroidered initials and neat ¼-inch hems.

Nowhere else as low-priced. Box of six **$1.34**

Women's
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.

Just the kind of handkerchief for the particular woman's everyday use. A variety of designs and wreath effects in sheer and heavy linen. Many styles, all initials.

Usually 74c and 98c, now box of 6 **49c**

Women's Imported Chiffon Handkerchiefs.

Another shipment of these dainty chiffon handkerchiefs just received from abroad. All have corded border in white, pink, gold, lavender and blue. For quick disposal reduced from 24c to **8c**

Macy's—Main Floor.

Fetching Modes in
Bathing Suits

GAY indeed are the fashions this Season—striking combinations of black and white—or navy with coquettish dashes of red or cerise; cut on excellent lines, the Bathing Suits at Macy's are designed to fit as perfectly as a Tailor-made gown.



Of Lustrous Poplin is the model *pictured* above. Black or navy blue; box-plaited panel front with tiny tailored bows and piping of contrasting colors. **$3.74**

A simple one-piece model of heavy black surf satin is outlined with black and white stripe; smart belt and white pearl buttons the only trimming. **$3.74**

Another smart model of black satin has narrow yoke with smocking below; two envelope pockets; collar and cuffs of black and white stripe satin. **$5.49**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Imported Cotton Back Surf Satin

A strong cotton fabric, with a lustrous face—color—to be found this season for bathing suit fabrics. Black only. 54 inches wide.

At 59c Yard

Finer Qualities, 79c, 98c and $1.29 yd.

Cotton Back Satin

Medium weight, lustrous satin face, unaffected by salt water; 36 inches wide; navy blue and black—

$1.12 and $1.24 yd.

Macy's—Second Floor.

Union Huck Towels Dozen $1.49

Extra good quality. All plain white Damask border, fleur de lis and spot allover design. Size 18x36 inches. At less than manufacturers' actual cost.

Linen Glass Towels Dozen $2.88

All pure linen, hemmed, striped glass towels, in either red or blue. An extra good quality, free from lint. Size 22x36 inches. A very generous offering.

Bath Towels, Doz., $2.49
Extra large heavy bleached, soft and absorbent. All plain white. Hemmed ends. Size 22x47 inches. By dozen only.

Bath Towels 11c each
Full bleached Turkish bath towels. Good, generous size. Suitable for seashore or country homes. Size 18x40 inches. Weight about 3¼ lbs. to the dozen.

Bath Towels 15c each
Snow white Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed ends, firmly woven. Size 22x42 inches. Very suitable for apartment use.

Turkish Towels at 48c
Choice of two grades heavy double twisted yarn towels. All plain white or colored Jacquard borders. Very absorbent. Neatly hemmed. Extra large size. Macy's usual price 59c and 69c.

Turkish Bath Sets $1.29
Two bath towels, two individual towels and two wash cloths in pink, blue and yellow Jacquard borders. Towels have space for initials or monograms. Entire set six pieces, **$1.29.**

Huck Towels Dozen $2.88
All pure flax linen hemstitched huck towels, deep damask border; some with space for initial. All plain white, heavy and serviceable quality. Size 19x36 inches. Macy's regular price $3.72.

Special—Half Doz., 43c
Medium weight, bleached Turkish Towels. Neatly hemmed. For country or seashore use, in half dozens only, neatly put up, at 43c a package.

Bath Towels 19c each
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels. All plain white, hemmed ends. Size 22x44 inches. Ideal for hotels, clubs, bathing houses, etc.

Huck Towels, Dozen, 97c
Very special. Serviceable huck towels, hemmed ends, suitable for hotels, clubs, doctors', dentists', lavatory use, etc.; closely woven with neat red, white or blue borders. Size 17x32 inches. By the dozen only at **97c.**

Turkish Towels 9c each
Hemmed Turkish Towels, firmly woven. Good quality soft cotton yarn. Plain white. Size 18x36 inches.

"Jumbo" Turkish Bath Towels, 24c each
The well known, large size Turkish Bath Towels which most Macy patrons know. Size 26x54 inches. Snow white, hemmed ends. Weight about 8 lbs. to the dozen.

Towels at $1.49 Dozen
Bleached Turkish bath towels for general use. Hemmed ends. Firm weave, very absorbent. Size 20x42 inches. By dozen only.

Face Cloths 6 for 34c
Turkish face cloths, in blue, pink, white, yellow borders. Soft and absorbent. Half dozen 34c.

Bath Towels, Doz., $2.49
Extra large heavy bleached, soft and absorbent. All plain white. Hemmed ends. Size 22x47 inches. By dozen only.

Huck Towels, Doz., $1.79
Union huck towels, superior quality, very closely woven. All white. Hemmed ready for use. For hotels, clubs, etc. Size 18x36 inches.

Huck Towels, Doz., $1.19
Hemmed huck towels, heavy quality to stand hard usage. Red, white or blue borders. Neatly hemmed ready for use. Size 18x36 inches.

Dish Towels 13c each
All linen crash dish towels, colored borders. Hemmed ready for use. Size 17x35 inches.

Kitchen Towels $2.19 Doz.
Kitchen and pantry towels. All linen twill, in either red or blue with word "Kitchen" in center. Absorbent and durable. Excellent value.

Huck Towels $1.39 Doz.
Superior quality cotton huck towels, extra heavy closely woven; Grecian or Empire effect borders. All plain white, neatly hemmed. Size 19x36 inches.

Huck Towels Dozen $1.98
Union huck towels, very finely woven, from a well known American manufacturer. All plain white, neat tape border, sure to give satisfactory wear. Size 18x36 inches.

Bath Towels at 34c
Very heavy, exceptionally absorbent, durable Turkish Bath Towels. Full bleached, neatly hemmed, all plain white. Size 23x53 inches.

Bath Sheets, $1.49
Regular Macy price $2.69. Big and spongy. Firmly woven. Snow white, hemmed ends, slightly imperfect. Hence this price. Size 63x84 inches.

Bath Mats at 72c each
Another purchase of those superior quality bath mats with slight imperfections, hardly noticeable. 1,000 sold in a recent sale in two days at 74c. Choice assortment of colorings, also tile effects. Macy's usual price would be if perfect 96c. This sale 72c.

Glass Towels 16c each
All pure linen glass towels, hemmed ready for use. Neat red checks. Size 17x35 inches.

Crash Toweling 12c Yard
All linen crash toweling, suitable for dish or roller towels, neat colored borders. 17 inches wide.

Linen Glass & Tea Towels Dozen, $2.69

All pure linen, in either red or blue, with "Glass" or "Tea" woven into border. Strong and serviceable. Size 22½x33 inches.

Kitchen and Pantry Towels Dozen, $2.88

Twill kitchen and pantry towels, all pure linen; heavy, strong and absorbent. An excellent wearing quality. Size 22x31½ inches.

NOTE: A special display of the latest novelties in bath towels, bath mats, individual bath towels with face cloths to match. Turkish bath sets neatly boxed. Also the latest novelties in bath sheets shown at Main Staircase, Entrance of the Linen Department, Second Floor. Extra selling space has been provided for on special tables on the Main Floor and Second Floor, Linen Department.

A Sale of 5000 Yards Pure Silk Bathing Suit Satins

36 inches wide **89c** per yard

Macy's Usual Price $1.24 yard. *Verified Price Elsewhere $1.50 yard.*

An offering that should prove of unusual interest just when you are planning your vacation and discussing the all-important item of your wardrobe—the Bathing Suit.

These Silks have been specially treated for Bathing Suits, and are salt-water proof. Of a very light weight, they are particularly adapted for this use, as they will not become heavy and sag as other Bathing Suit Fabrics are apt to. Pure silk back; light and dark navy, black, also black and white stripe. The latter may be effectively used as trimming.

Macy's—Silk Dept., Second Floor, 35th St.

Fine Laces Reduced

Exactly the kind most wanted for trimming dress and lingerie in this frilliest of seasons. Remarkable for them to be reduced just now—but we have fresh goods to take their place.

Flouncings at 24c to $2.97 Yard
(Were 29c to $3.96)

Embroidered Net, Chantilly, Filet and Shadow Lace in cream and white; 12 to 36 inches wide—large variety of patterns, several in matched widths.

Hand Crochet Picot Edging at 12c Yard
(Macy's Usual Price 19c Yard)

The dainty handiwork of Italian peasants, although generally termed "Irish Crochet." Makes a neat finished edge for underwear, collars, etc.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Chiffon Voiles for Summer Dresses, (yd.) 12c.

Similar Quality, Earlier-in-the-Season, 24c.

Floral, Dots, Stripe Effects, Black and White Combinations, White and Colored Grounds

A chance for you to make up one or two of the daintiest Summer dresses at a fraction of what they would ordinarily cost. The floral and stripe effects are delightfully pretty, and the black and white combinations will surely appeal to those who follow Dame Fashion's decrees. 38 inches wide. Six yards in an average dress pattern.

Macy's—Second Floor, Centre.

Practical Coats For Motoring or Traveling

Warm, comfortable garments for cool evenings in the Mountains or long trips. Excellent for early Fall, as the models are distinctively new. Prices are extremely moderate for worthy garments of this sort.

At $27.75—A smart model of Tweed mixture; loose belted effect, ample pockets, deep shawl collar; stitched yoke at back gives the shoulders a well-tailored appearance, so desirable in outer garments.

At $39.75—A very handsome coat of Bolivia Cloth; loose belted model, fully lined; buttoned down entire front with ball buttons to match the cloth. Inlaid velvet collar and flaring cuffs. Field mouse and navy.

Irish Frieze Coat, $18.74
Semi-fitted full length model; coat sleeves, fancy pockets, velvet inlaid collar. Velvet pipings and buttons to harmonize; broad belt; sleeves silk lined.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Women's Suits and Skirts Reduced for Quick Disposal

An extra Suit or Skirt, at the prices quoted here, is an economy well worth considering. The choicest of this season's styles included in this offering—a variety of modes—in desirable colors.

Women's Linen Suits
$5.94, $7.94 & $9.74
Macy's Usual Prices $8.94 to $14.74

White and colors; coats of various lengths, plain tailored and dressy effects. Skirts in the full, flare style.

Taffeta and Pongee Suits
Now $18.74
Macy's Usual Prices $26.75 to $32.75

Semi-dressy coats trimmed with Velvet, pipings, dainty collars; pleated or circular skirts. Black, navy and natural.

Skirts for Sports and General Wear,
$1.49 and $2.69
Macy's Original Prices were $2.49 to $4.89

There are only 85 Skirts in this clearance—and the early comer will appreciate the Skirt-values offered here. Of Repp, Gabardine, Linen Crash and Khaki, in white, natural and a few colors. An incomplete range of sizes.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Modish Frocks for Afternoon Wear

Crisp Taffeta Silk, and soft, clinging Crepe de Chine vie with each other for first place in Women's Gowns. Sheer Voiles and dainty Crepes are also favorites—and we are showing some attractively new models of these fabrics at exceptionally low prices.

Crepe de Chine Gowns, $10.74

Black and navy; pleated skirts and knife-pleated bodice relieved by a wide suede belt of contrasting color. Gilt ball buttons.

Taffeta Silk Frocks, $16.74

Coatee effect with white silk Vest, collar and cuffs; four flounced circular skirt; white ball button trimmed; black and navy.

Sheer Cotton Voile Dresses, $15.74

Copy of an Imported model; vestee and Mandarin sash of silk chiffon in contrasting color; deep white silk collar; fancy striped satin girdle. Flounced skirt. Combinations of black and white, pink and white, Copenhagen and white.

Striped Voile Gown, $7.49

Bolero jacket effect with net collar and girdle; two-tiered skirt with knife-pleats. All black, blue and white, pink and white, and black and white. Trimmed with tiny buttons.

Crepe Tennis Frock, $6.49

Combinations of rose, tan, pink and blue with white. Mandarin shape coat in contrasting color with white belt; skirt is white with colored band. An ideal frock for sport wear.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Clearance Sale of
One, Two and Three Pair Lots of
Lace Curtains & Lace Panels

300 pairs of Lace Curtains, and Lace Panels are included, at one-half and less than half of original prices. A splendid chance for the woman who needs an odd pair or a couple pairs—buy now and hang them later.

The assortment consists of scrim and net curtains, scrim and net panels.

74c to $8.74

Panels sold by the piece. Curtains sold by the pair.

Lace, Bed Sets, Specially Priced

Marie Antoinette, Real Lacet Arabien, and Renaissance Lace, for full-sized beds.

At $3.96, $4.96 and $5.94 per set.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

COOPERSTOWN TAKES SEMI-FINAL IN POLO

Three Internationalists on Losing Team in Game for Rockaway Trophies.

Three polo games, two of them tournament events, were played at the Rockaway Hunt Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday. The first was between Cooperstown and Meadow Brook, in the semi-final round for the Rockaway Cups, the up-State team winning by the narrow margin of three-quarters of a goal. The score was 9¼ to 8½.

The second game began opening matches for the Blizzard Cups between the Meadow Brook Magpies and Great Neck. Great Neck won without much difficulty, the score being 7 goals to 3.

A game between the Camden and Rockaway teams on the smaller field ended in victory for the Southerners by 8 goals to 4.

More than a thousand spectators saw the match between Meadow Brook and Cooperstown. The final goal, giving Cooperstown the victory, was scored a second before time was called. Harry Payne Whitney, Devereux Milburn, and R. La Montagne, all internationalists, played on the losing team.

Cooperstown had three goals by handicap, the teams lining up 25 and 28. At half time the score read 5 to 3 in favor of Cooperstown. In the sixth period Meadow Brook made four goals in rapid succession. The seventh chukker started with the Westbury players two and a half goals ahead of their opponents. Then Cooperstown braced, and at the end of the seventh period was within a quarter of a goal of Meadow Brook's lead. Neither side scored in the eighth until the final second of play, when Alex. Brown, the Philadelphia player who was at No. 1 for Cooperstown, made the winning goal. Line-up:

Cooperstown—Alex. Brown, 5; C. P. Beadleston, 6; C. C. Rumsey, 6; M. Stevenson, 8. Total—25.

Meadow Brook—L. Thomas, 8; R. La Montagne, 7; H. L. Whitney, 9; Devereux Milburn, 9. Total—28.

Goals made for Cooperstown—Brown, 3; Rumsey, 2; Beadleston, 2. For Meadow Brook—La Montagne, 4; Thomas, 2; Milburn, 2; Whitney.

Summary—Goals earned by Cooperstown, 7; allowed by handicap, 3; lost by penalty, ¾ goal; net score, 9¼. Goals earned by Meadow Brook, 9; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ½ goal; net score, 8½. Eight 7½-minute periods. Referee—J. C. Cowdin.

SECOND GAME.

Meadow Brook Magpies—H. Phipps, 3; T. Le Boutillier, 3; David Dows, 3; W. G. Loew, 4. Total—13.

Great Neck—W. R. Grace, 3; F. McLaughlin, 4; J. W. Webb, 6; L. J. Hunt, 3. Total—16.

Goals Scored for Magpies—Dows, 2, Phipps and Loew. For Great Neck—McLaughlin, Grace, and Webb.

Summary—Goals earned by Meadow Brook Magpies, 4; allowed by handicap, 3; lost by penalty, 0. Net score, 7. Goals earned by Great Neck, 8; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0. Net score, 8. Eight 7½ minute periods. Referee—J. E. Cowdin.

JONES STARS AT POLO.

Playing No. 1 for Freebooters, He Scores 6 Goles Against Rumson 4.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 10.—The Freebooters defeated the Rumson polo four on Herbert Field this afternoon by a score of 8 to 6. It was chiefly through the playing of W. Strother Jones, Jr., that the Freebooters held their advantage. He played at No. 1 and scored six of the winning team's eight goals.

Two goals by Howard S. Borden, who carried the ball three-quarters the length of the field, landed the Rumson team in the lead at the end of the fourth period.

L. H. Ross, for the Freebooters, tied the score with a goal in the fifth period. Goals by Jones and J. Berens Waters made the score 6 to 6 in the sixth period, and goals were made by Jones in the seventh and eighth periods and won the game. A large gallery of society folk witnessed the fast contest. The line-up and summary:

Freebooters—1, W. S. Jones, Jr.; 2, C. L. Whitney; 3, L. H. Ross; back, W. W. Barbour.

Rumson—1, Peter Hauck, Jr.; 2, J. Berens Waters; 3, Howard H. Borden; back, C. G. Henry.

Goals—Jones, 6; Whitney, 1; Ross, 1; Borden, 3; Waters, 1; Hauck, 2.

Indians Lose at Polo.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Chicago Polo Club defeated the Onwentsia Indians, 8½ to 0 today in the second match of the Western Tournament at Lake Forest. Toward the close of the contest playing was made hazardous by rain.

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Ladies' and Children's Saddle Classes Among Features Saturday.

One of the many features of the annual Bay Shore Horse Show, which is to be held next Saturday under the auspices of the Islip Polo Club on the club's grounds, Oakwood Park, between Bay Shore and Islip, L. I., will be the large number of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island society women who will be riders in the class for ladies' saddle horses, which is scheduled to take place during the morning session.

Among the well-known horsewomen who will ride their own horses will be Mrs. Preston Davie, Miss Marjorie Hubbs, and Miss Margaret B. Rouss. Mrs. Davie has also been asked to ride Maximum, a saddle horse owned by Harry Balfe. Miss Rouss will be in the saddle when her favorite horse, Merry Countess, passes before the judges' stand.

In the class for children's saddle ponies the competition for the blue will be very keen. Master Robert A. Pinkerton on Popcorn, Robert Edward Blum on Raffles, and Miss Dorothy Lefferts on Bayonet will take part in this event that never fails to arouse much enthusiasm among grown-ups as well as the youngsters.

The entries in the events for polo ponies and hunters so far have been high class, and several ponies and hunters, recent additions to as many Long Island stables, will make their debuts as cup contenders.

Clarence H. Robbins of Great River and Robert Gilmore of Smithtown will act as judges, and their acceptance has been a source of much gratification among owners who will compete. In all probability Russell Grace of Great Neck will be the third judge. He has been asked, and the committee is confident that he will accept.

Schenectady's Big Athletic Meet.

Schenectady is making big preparations for the junior championships of the Metropolitan Association which will be held there for the first time next Saturday under the direction of the General Electric A. A. The up-State athletic enthusiasts are going to demonstrate, they say, how to make these games a financial success—something the local association has never been able to accomplish. A big delegation of juniors will make the trip from New York, and, as is customary, the odds favor the title being retained by the New York A. C. There will be about thirty-five starters of the Mercury Fest in the games, and some of them are very good.

GIANTS, YANKEES AND DODGERS WIN GAMES—DOGS IN RING AT SOUTHAMPTON

DOYLE TRIPLES WITH BASES FULL

Rejuvenation of Larry Helps the Giants to Beat Cincinnati by 7 to 3 Score.

The rejuvenation of Larry Doyle took place at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Larry rejuvenated to the extent of a couple of three-base hits and a brace of singles. One of the triple raps came in the fifth inning, when the bases were packed and whizzed three runs through. This effervescent effort of Doyle's, linked up with numerous other little happenings, gave the Giants another win over the Cincinnati Reds, the figures on the score board flashing 7 to 3.

These Giants are beginning to look as if they could play ball again. They stung Rube Benton's pitching at the proper moments and did a like service to the offerings of Red Ames, a former inmate of the Polo Grounds. Jeff Tesreau lost about fifteen pounds out there in the sun carrying out his part of the performance and although he was in trouble much of the time he squirmed out of difficulties with slippery ease.

Any time that Jeff has his real Missouri appetite with him you can be sure that he is in shape to pitch. His luncheon yesterday consisted of all the things that are on the menu at a barbecue and he had some side dishes. He topped the soup, fish, meat, and vegetables off with a big hunk of watermelon and then said: "Show me those Reds; I'm ready to pitch."

The attendance wasn't large for a fine Saturday afternoon, but New York folks refuse to get excited about Cincinnati. To be able to beat Charley Herzog's club isn't regarded as anything miraculous, while to be beaten by the Reds is regarded locally as something of a calamity.

Manager Herzog came to the conclusion yesterday that the umpiring in the National League is as unsatisfactory as the German notes. He was quite certain of this when Umpire Hart called Wee Tommy Leach out at second base in the sixth inning. Just because Tommy is an old man Herzog doesn't think the umpires ought to hold that against him. Tommy is like an old Waterbury watch: he can still run just as well as when he was new. Herzog endeavored to explain this to Hart and after he had finished he was positive that Hart must be deaf.

In every league there is some club which has to be the doormat and it begins to look as if the Reds were "it." For a while the Giants had a good chance, but they plainly showed that they were not pleased at being walked on.

Rube Benton was approached in the first inning with little consideration. Burns got an infield hit at third and Robertson sacrificed. Doyle immediately peeled off his first triple, scoring Burns. On Fletcher's demise at first, Doyle registered. There were two out in the third when Benton popped an easy fly in the vicinity of third base. Owing to a serious disagreement between Lobert and Fletcher, the pop fly was not properly approached and although Lobert toyed with it for a second, it fell safe. A pass to Leach and Herzog's single filled the bases. Now Tesreau had to pitch. He did it, too, and Benton was forced at the plate, when Wingo rolled a bouncer at the huge pitcher.

Cincinnati got nothing until the fifth. Benton got an infield hit, went down on Leach's hit and took third on Herzog's out. Larry Doyle attempted to make a double on this play, but he missed Leach by an eyelash. Wingo's sacrifice fly counted Benton. That same inning saw Doyle's productive three-bagger. Tesreau was safe on Groh's fumble of a small grounder. Burns walked and Robertson singled, filling the bases.

The first two shots Benton took at Larry were strikes, but then he waited until Rube pitched him three wide ones and the count was three and two. He smashed the next ball to deep center, high over Leach's cupola, the three runners scoring.

If Cincinnati had an idea that they were going to make the score close, they were disappointed, and although they spruced up considerably in the sixth, the best they could do was to score two runs. Griffith got in double right when Robertson was slow in getting the ball back. He scored on Olson's double to right. Mollwitz died at first, Olson going to third. He scored while Bill Rodgers, pinch-hitter, was being exterminated at first base.

The Giants called it a full day after harvesting a couple more in the seventh. With one gone, Robertson singled and went to third on Doyle's one-base tap. Fletcher rolled to Ames, who whisked the ball home to head off Robertson. Wingo ran "Robbie" back to third and instead of tossing him out to Olson, he bounded the ball off the runner's "noodle" and he got back safely. Merkle roiled to Herzog and Robertson was forced at the plate. Hans Lobert kindly contributed a single which shoved Doyle and Fletcher homeward. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..3	2	1	0	0	
Robinson,rf	4	1	3	1	0
Doyle, 2b..5	2	4	2	5	
Fl'c'r, ss..5	1	0	3	2	
M'kle, 1b..4	0	0	10	0	
Lob'rt, 3b.4	0	2	0	1	
G'fith, cf..4	0	0	5	0	
Meyers, c.4	0	1	8	2	
Tesr'u, p..4	1	1	0	4	
Total..37	7	12	27	14	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf..4	0	3	3	0	
†Herz'g, ss.1	0	0	1	1	4
Wingo, c..2	0	0	4	2	
Kil'fer, lf.3	0	0	0	0	
Groh, 2b..4	0	1	5	2	
G'fith, rf.4	1	2	0	0	
Olson, 3b..4	1	2	0	4	
M'w'z, ss.4	0	0	11	4	
Benton, p.2	1	1	0	1	
*Rodgers..1	0	0	0	0	
Ames, p..0	0	0	0	0	
‡Wagner..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..34	3	10	24	13	

*Batted for Benton in sixth inning.
†Batted for Ames in ninth inning.
Errors—Wingo, Groh, Lobert.

New York.....	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	—7
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Griffith, Olson, Meyers. Three-base hits—Doyle, (2.) Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 5. Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Double play—Tesreau, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Benton, 1; off Ames, 1. Hits—Off Benton, six in 5 innings; off Ames, six in 3 innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Benton, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Boston Double-Header Divided.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—After losing the first game to St. Louis, 7 to 1, today, Boston won the second, 3 to 1. The visitors grouped hits for their runs in the opening contest. Davis's pitching, which held St. Louis to three hits, and Connolly's batting were principal factors in Boston's success in the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b..5	0	1	1	2	
B'cher, lf..4	0	0	2	0	
Miller, 1b..3	0	0	13	0	
Butler, ss..4	2	1	1	6	
Wilson, cf..3	1	1	1	0	
Hyatt, rf..3	2	2	0	0	
Beck, 3b..3	0	1	0	1	
*Dolan ...0	1	0	0	0	
Betzel, 3b.1	1	1	0	0	
Snyder, c..2	0	2	6	1	
M'son, p..4	0	0	0	3	
Total..32	7	9	27	13	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..4	0	0	1	0	
F'pat'k,2b.3	0	0	2	0	
Cather, lf..4	0	0	0	0	
Magee, cf..4	1	2	1	2	
Egan, 1b..4	0	2	3	1	
Smith, 3b..4	0	1	2	3	
M'v'le, ss.3	0	0	1	4	
Whal'g, c.2	0	0	9	1	
Gowdy, c..1	0	0	7	0	
‡Hughes, p.2	0	0	0	1	
§Shannon..1	0	0	0	0	
Strand, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	1	6	27	11	

*Ran for Beck in seventh inning.
†Batted for Hughes in eighth inning.
Errors—Maranville, (2.)

St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2—7
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Butler, Magee, Smith, Hyatt. Three-base hits—Hyatt, Wilson, Beck, Snyder. Sacrifice fly—Hyatt. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Snyder. Double play—Snyder and Maggins. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Robinson, 1; off Hughes, 1. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in 8 innings; off Strand, 3 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Miller.) Struck out—By Robinson, 5; by Hughes, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..2	2	1	1	0	
Evers, 2b..3	0	0	4	3	
Con'ly, lf..3	1	3	2	0	
Magee, cf..3	0	1	1	2	
Egan, 1b..3	0	0	9	2	
Smith, 3b.4	0	0	1	0	
M'v'le, ss.3	0	0	2	6	
Gowdy, c..3	0	1	4	2	
Davis, p..3	0	0	0	3	
Total..27	3	6	27	15	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.3	0	1	1	4	
B'cher, lf.4	0	0	1	0	
Miller, 1b.2	0	0	13	0	
Butler, ss.3	1	1	2	5	
Wilson, cf.3	0	0	1	0	
Hyatt, rf..3	0	0	0	0	
B'zel, 3b..3	0	0	2	3	
Snyder, c..3	1	1	4	2	
M'son, p..2	0	0	0	2	
*Long 1	0	0	0	0	
†Roche ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..28	1	3	24	16	

*Batted for Meadows in ninth inning.
†Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Betzel, Egan.

Boston.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Connolly, Snyder. Three-base hit—Connolly. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Magee. Double play—Butler and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 4; off Davis, 1. Struck out—By Meadows, 3; by Davis, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; Chattanooga, 1. Atlanta, 2; Chattanooga, 0.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 6; Memphis, 2. Birmingham, 6; Memphis, 8.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 2; Nashville, 0.

At Mobile—Mobile, 8; Little Rock, 0.

New Jobs for Michigan Leaguers.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 10.—Since the disbanding of the Southern Michigan League many of its players have moved into faster company, among them the following: Second Baseman Pitler, Jackson, to Detroit Americans; Catcher Wells, Flint, to Cleveland Americans; Ben. Koehler, manager and infielder, South Bend, to the Omaha Western League Club; Pitcher Jesse Haines, Saginaw, to the Dayton Central League Club. Pitchers Hill and Vallandingham and Outfielder Eschen, South Bend, will go to St. Paul of the American Association, it is said.

ONE OF LONG ISLAND'S BIG EVENTS IN SPORT—SOUTHAMPTON'S DOG SHOW



"Strathay Knowle Monarch," Champion bull, owned by Alexander H Stewart



"Yucy" and "Carrissa" owned by Ruth Neyhart



(PHOTOS © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

Mrs. Arthur E. Holland's Bench.

Southampton's Dog Show

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 1.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 1; Chicago, 1.
(Called end fifth; rain.)
Boston, 6; Detroit, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 1.
Baltimore, 3; Newark, 2.
Kansas City at Chicago—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 2; Rochester, 0.
Providence, 5; Rochester, 4.
Jersey City, 2; Toronto, 1.
Harrisburg, 2; Buffalo, 0.
Buffalo, 1; Harrisburg, 0.
Richmond, 6; Montreal, 2.
Montreal, 9; Richmond, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	32	.556
Philadelphia	38	31	.551
Brooklyn	37	35	.514
St. Louis	39	37	.513
Pittsburgh	35	36	.493
New York	32	35	.477
Cincinnati	30	37	.448
Boston	32	40	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	48	26	.649
Boston	44	25	.638
Detroit	45	29	.608
New York	39	37	.500
Washington	32	37	.463
Philadelphia	28	45	.384
St. Louis	27	44	.380
Cleveland	26	44	.371

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	43	30	.589
Kansas City	43	31	.581
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	40	33	.548
Newark	39	36	.520
Brooklyn	31	45	.408
Buffalo	31	47	.397
Baltimore	29	44	.397

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	38	22	.633
Buffalo	33	26	.559
Montreal	33	32	.523
Harrisburg	31	31	.500
Richmond	33	33	.500
Toronto	32	36	.471
Rochester	28	36	.438
Jersey City	26	40	.394

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Newark.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Jersey City—2 Games.
Rochester at Providence.

DODGERS STEERING STRAIGHT FOR FLAG

They Defeat Cubs Twice and Climb Into Third Place in Pennant Race.

Brooklyn's wild dash toward the top in the National League race continued yesterday at Ebbets Field when the Dodgers won both ends of a double header from the Chicago Cubs in the presence of 20,000 fans. The Brooklyn bats were bristling with hits and they just pounded their way to the front, taking the first game 8 to 3, and shutting out the invaders in the second by the score of 6 to 0. In the last thirteen games, Brooklyn has had eleven wins, one tie and a defeat, and by yesterday's double victory, the Dodgers squeezed themselves into third place.

Not anly were the Dodgers' bats booming out hits all afternoon, but the players were dancing around like colts in the field. The sensational winning streak that Brooklyn has developed has got into the players' blood and they are playing a brand of ball that Brooklyn has never seen before. Cutshaw and O'Mara spent a busy afternoon, and the two youngsters speared line drives, leaped into the air and out off hits, and pushed themselves in front of everything that came anywhere near them. When the Cubs made a hit through that Robinson infield yesterday they surely did earn it.

Phil Douglas and Wheezer Dell were picked to lower the colors of the Chicago batsmen, and they did it. In the first game Douglas let them down with six hits, and in the second Wheezer allowed them to chalk up five singles. With the Brooklyn pitchers going at their best, the batsmen brought up their heavy artillery and batted away at the ball, getting a dozen hits in the opening game, and solving Larry Cheney's delivery for nine more in the second contest.

Roger Bresnahan sent Big Jim Vaughn to the mound in the first game and the former Yankee twirler quickly wilted. Hi Myers, the first man up, singled, and then Vaughn walked O'Mara. Roger did not like the form Big Jim was showing and made him beat a hasty retreat. Rip Zabel took up the task and after five innings he was driven to the clubhouse under a fusillade of hits from Brooklyn's sluggers. Adams finished the game and a triple by Miller and a double by Myers gave Brooklyn its only score off the third Cub twirler.

Three hits, a walk and two stolen bases netted the Dodgers three runs in the opening inning, and a couple more hits and Good's glaring muff of O'Mara's high fly added another in the second. The Cubs broke into the run column in the sixth inning. Good singled, but was forced by Fisher. Schulte single and O'Mara made a miscue of Zimmerman's grounder. Douglas wavered for an instant and uncorked a wild heave, scoring Fisher and Schulte. Heinie Zimmerman scampered home on Saier's out. After that Chicago was retired in one, two, three order.

Brooklyn came right back in its half of the sixth, opening up a heavy bombardment on Zabel and chasing him off the mound. Five hits, one of them a double, gave the Dodgers three scores and another in the eighth made it eight for them.

It was the dazzling fielding of Brooklyn that kept the Cubs from scoring in the second game. Eight Westerners got on the paths in this game, but the Dodgers were all over the lot when hits meant runs and whenever a Cub cracked the ball there was a Dodger sticking around waiting for it. Ollie O'Mara was the only one to score for Brooklyn in the first inning. The Dodgers hammered in three runs in the third and errors in the fourth and sixth gave them two more tallies. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..5	1	3	3	0	
O'M'ra, ss.3	1	0	3	3	
D'bert, 1b.4	0	1	7	1	
Wheat, lf.3	1	2	2	0	
Cut'w, 2b.2	1	1	2	3	
St'gel, rf..3	1	0	0	0	
Getz, 3b..3	1	1	0	3	
Miller, c..4	2	3	7	1	
Doug's, p.4	1	1	1	0	
— — —	—	—	—	—	—
Total..31	8	12	27	13	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..4	0	1	1	0	
Fisher, ss.4	1	1	2	2	
Sch'te, lf..4	1	1	3	0	
Zim'n, 2b.4	1	1	3	2	
Saier, 1b..4	0	0	6	0	
Will's, cf.4	0	1	2	0	
Phel'n, 3b.3	0	1	4	1	
Bresn'n, c.3	0	0	4	5	
V'ughn, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Zabel, p..2	0	0	0	5	
Adams, p.1	0	0	0	0	
Total..33	3	6	24	15	

Errors—Good, Myers, O'Mara.

Brooklyn	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Myers, 2. Three-base hit—Miller. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Myers, (2,) Wheat, Phelan. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 4. Double play—Bresnahan to Zimmerman. Struck out—By Douglas, 5; by Zabel, 2; by Adams, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; off Vaughn, 1; off Zabel, 2; off Adams, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Zabel, (Getz.) Wild pitch—Douglas. Hits—Off Vaughn, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Zabel, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; off Adams, 3 in 2 1-3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Clem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..5	2	3	4	0	
O'M'ra,ss..2	1	1	4	1	
D'bert, 1b.2	0	1	5	0	
Wheat, lf..3	1	1	3	0	
Cut'w, 2b.3	1	1	4	0	
St'gel, rf.3	1	0	0	0	
Getz, 3b..4	0	0	2	1	
Miller, c..4	0	2	6	1	
Dell, p...4	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	6	9	27	7	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, ss..4	0	0	1	0	
Fisher, ss.4	0	2	0	4	
Sch'lte, lf.4	0	0	3	0	
Z'man, 2b.4	0	1	3	1	
Saier, 1b..3	0	1	9	1	
W'rns, cf.3	0	0	1	0	
P'lan, 3b.3	0	0	1	1	
Archer, c.3	0	0	5	0	
Cheney, p.3	0	0	2	5	
Total..31	0	5	24	12	

Errors—Fisher, Phelan, Cheney.

Brooklyn.....	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, (2,) Daubert. Sacrifice fly—Daubert. Stolen bases—Myers, (2,) Wheat, Saier, (2.) First base on error—Brooklyn. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 8. Struck out—By Cheney, 4; by Dell, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 8; off Dell, 4. Wild pitches—Dell, Cheney. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Phillies Rally In Lucky "Seventh."

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—A batting rally in the seventh inning gave Philadelphia the victory over Pittsburgh today, 6 to 3. Demaree and Adams had a fine battle until the seventh, when the home team scored three times and took the lead on Cravath's double, an out, Whitted's safe bunt, and a steal of second, and Luderus's home-run drive. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.4	1	1	2	3	
B'crft, ss.4	0	3	1	0	
Becker, lf.4	1	1	3	0	
C'v'th, rf..3	1	1	2	0	
Nieh'f, 2b.4	1	0	2	3	
W'ted, cf..3	1	2	1	0	
L'd'r's, 1b.3	1	1	7	1	
Burns, c..3	0	0	7	1	
Dem'ree, p.3	0	0	1	0	
Total..31	6	9	27	11	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, cf.4	1	1	1	0	
Carey, lf..4	2	2	1	0	
J'st'n, 1b.3	0	1	9	0	
H'man, 1b.1	0	1	0	0	
Wagn'r,ss.4	0	1	1	5	
Viox, 2b..4	0	0	2	0	
Baird, 3b..4	0	1	0	2	
Gibson, c..4	0	2	6	1	
Adams, p..3	0	0	0	2	
*Schang ..0	0	0	0	0	
†Costello..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	3	9	24	10	

*Ran for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Adams in ninth inning.
Errors—Hinchman, Wagner, Gibson, Bancroft.

Philadelphia 0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	—6	
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Becker, Whitted, Cravath. Three-base hit—Carey. Home run—Luderus. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 3. Stolen base—Whitted. Double play—Niehoff and Luderus. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Adams, 5; by Demaree, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 2; Indianapolis, 1. Minneanolis, 7; Indianapolis, 4.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Columbus, 0. Kansas City, 8; Columbus, 3.

At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 7; Milwaukee, 5. Cleveland, 6; Milwaukee, 6, (called in ninth.)

At St. Paul—St. Paul 5; Louisville, 1.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 5; Fitchburg, 4. Portland, 8; Fitchburg, 1.

At Lowell—Lynn, 2; Lewistown, 0. Lewistown, 3; Lynn, 0.

At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Manchester, 2. Worcester, 13; Manchester, 8.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 6; Lowell, 2. Lowell, 3; Lawrence, 2.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—Pawtucket, 1; Springfield, 0. Springfield, 8; Pawtucket, 4.

At New Haven—Fall River, 2; New Haven, 1. New Haven, 5; Fall River, 2.

At Brockton—Brockton, 13; Taunton, 1. Brockton, 8; Taunton, 7.

At New Bedford—Hartford, 9; New Bedford, 7. New Bedford, 4; Hartford, 0.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 0. Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 2.

At Utica—Utica, 9; Wilkes-Barre, 3. Utica, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 8.

At Troy—Troy, 5; Binghamton, 0. Binghamton, 9; Troy, 1.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Elmira, 1. Elmira, 3; Albany, 1.

BIRMINGHAM SUES SOMERS.

Deposed Cleveland Manager to Test So-Called "Ironclad" Contract.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Joseph L. Birmingham, former manager of the Cleveland American League Baseball team, today filed suit for $20,000 in Common Pleas Court here, against Charles W. Somers, owner of the team, to recover salary and damages alleged to be be due because Somers terminated his contract, discharged him as manager, and released him as a member of the team.

Birmingham's petition says his contract was for the seasons of 1914, 1915, and 1916 at $6,000 a year, with $1,500 additional as an option on his services, and that it contained no ten-day clause, being what has come to be termed an "ironclad" contract. He says he received his salary to June 1, 1915, and claims it is due until Oct. 15, 1916.

The suit is expected to be a test of the so-called "ironclad" contract, which displaced the ten-day clause after certain court decisions held the latter invalid, following the coming into the major league field of the Federal League, and consequent raids on clubs of organized ball and jumping of several star players.

Birmingham was deposed as manager and released in May, after the local team had obtained a poor start in the championship race, despite efforts made by Somers to give Birmingham a free hand by trading or selling several players who did not work in harmony with him. These included Lajoie, who went to the Philadelphia Athletics; Johnston, who went to the Pittsburgh Pirates; Olson, sent to Cincinnati; Gregg, to the Boston Red Sox, and Carrisch to Portland.

RADICAL SCHEDULE CHANGE.

Milwaukee Owner Wants Double-Headers on Sundays and Holidays.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—There is a possibility that minor leagues, at least some of them, will witness a revolution in the scheduling of games for 1916 if the ideas of some of the owners are carried out.

Instead of waiting for postponed games in the early Spring to be worked into double-headers later in the season as is the case every year with minor leagues and in major leagues, it is planned to have the Schedule Committee book double-headers for every Sunday and holiday during the season.

A. F. Timme, President of the Milwaukee Club of the American Association, is very much in favor of it.

"There is no doubt in my mind, said Mr. Timme, "that thousands of clerks in stores and employes in the many factories are unable to witness a game except on Sunday. They are the most loyal fans we have, and I think it will be a great boost to the game to try and give them as much as possible for their money when they do turn out on Sundays and holidays. The business man has an opportunity to get out three or four times a week and can see all the teams in the League without any trouble, but it is a different case with the workers in factories, &c. I think that if a schedule of 168 games should be adopted in 1916 it would be possible to arrange a double-header for every Sunday during the season. It might necessitate carrying an extra pitcher for each club, but I think that the increased attendance would repay the club for this."

If anything comes of the above suggestion, it has been suggested to cut the second game of the double-header to seven innings instead of nine. This would give the fans plenty of baseball for a Sunday afternoon and would not extend the game too late in the day.

International Motor Cycling.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 10.—The hundred-mile international race, which was the feature of the motor cycle meet here today, was won by Leslie E. Parkhurst of Milwaukee, Wis., who led a field of fourteen riders by a mile at the finish. The time was 97:12. James Davis of Columbus, Ohio, was second, and Carl Goudy of Fairbury, Ill., third.

The five-mile national championship was won by Eugene Walker of Birmingham, Ala.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 17, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

CALDWELL BLANKS CLEVELAND INDIANS

Pitching Star of Each Club on Mound and Slim Is Superior to Morton.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—Slim Caldwell defeated the Indians today and incidentally won a victory from Guy Morton, who did good work in the box himself. Caldwell had a shade the better of the pitching duel, however, and he had the good fortune to have a team behind him playing strong offensive and defensive ball with heads as well as arms and legs. On the other hand, the Indians seemed to have left their brains in the clubhouse and Morton could not do it all alone.

For six innings Caldwell and Morton battled on even terms. Cleveland had only two hits off Caldwell and New York had two off Morton. But where Cleveland had opportunities to score New York had not. The seventh inning witnessed the smashing of the tie, the Yankees driving in two runs.

The chance to tie the score in the same inning was afforded the Indians, but they scorned the opening. Graney led off with a pass and took second base when Kirke singled to centre. Chapman was expected to sacrifice, placing runners on third and second, with Smith up next. Smith already had made a triple and had been deprived of another hit by a nice pick-up by Pipp.

But Chapman elected to swing, swinging so effectively that he hit into a double play. A sacrifice would have caused the Yankee infield to have played in. As it was, they resumed their regular positions, and Smith's fly to short right, which would have been a single with the infield drawn in, resulted in an out, Boone making a spectacular catch.

Consequently, instead of the score being tied and Morton being enabled to stick to the finish, Cleveland was blanked. A pinch-hitter for Morton in the eighth was necessitated and that brought Sam oJnes in to finish the game. By the time he got to working smoothly New York had scored two more runs and cinched the victory.

Nevertheless the Indians did not despair. They came through with a final spurt in the ninth, but it availed nothing because of the effectiveness of Caldwell and the eagerness of the Cleveland batters to drive the ball out of the yard.

Maisel opened the seventh for New York with a single. Pipp drove the third ball pitched to deep right for a triple. Southworth collided with the concrete wall trying to catch the ball, but got only a bruised shoulder for his effort. Then with, the Indian infield drawn in, High lifted a Texas Leaguer that brought Pipp home. Hartzell sacrificed, but High was doubled at first on Boone's fly to Smith.

In the ninth, after Jones took up the pitcher's burden, Hammond saved Peck by an error. Maisel singled and Pipp singled. A wild pitch and Smith's low throw turned all this into two more runs for the Yanks. The Indians got the bases full in their half of the ninth, but Smith and Barbare were so anxious to make home runs that they fell victims to Caldwell's clever pitching and fanned. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf...4	0	1	2	0	
P'p'gh, ss.4	1	0	4	3	
Maisel, 3b.4	2	2	1	0	
Pipp, 1b..4	1	2	9	1	
High, cf..3	0	1	1	0	
H'tz'l, lf..3	0	0	4	0	
Boone, 2b.4	0	0	2	2	
Sw'y, c...3	0	0	1	4	
C'weil, p..3	0	0	0	1	
Total..32	4	7	27	13	

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf..3	0	0	5	0	
H'm'd, 2b.4	0	1	1	2	
Graney, lf..3

EASTERN TEAM IN TENNIS AT SAN FRANCISCO—TABER RUNS FAST MILE—BASEBALL

CLOTHIER DISPLAYS BRILLIANT TENNIS

Former National Champion, with Dabney, Wins Doubles Final at Nassau C. C.

William J. Clothier, former national tennis champion, and A. S. Dabney of Boston won the final round of the Nassau Country Club men's invitation doubles tournament yesterday on the club courts at Glen Cove, L. I. Clothier and Dabney scored a sensational victory over Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., in five sets, by the score of 3—6, 12—14, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4. The contest was witnessed by a big gallery, and was replete with brilliant plays and high-class tennis.

Clothier played the match for his team practically single-handed, for he received little assistance from Dabney. Time and again Clothier covered both sides of the court, taking many shots that fell in Dabney's territory. In spite of the heavy handicap of the loss of the first two sets, Clothier played in a style that reminded the spectators of his cour' work when he was at his best and captured the national title. He cut in on all kinds of shots, taking the ball on the volley and half volley with a degree of accuracy that completely overwhelmed the younger players.

Although Clothier was the shining light of the quartet, Man played a particularly effective game. His cross-court shots over the net scored many points, but the effectiveness of his court-work was offset by the splendid playing of Clothier, who seemed to anticipate almost every shot.

Major opened the service, which he won. He was followed by Clothier. Each team won its own service until Dabney failed. This was followed by good teamwork by Major and Man, who took the first set, 6—3. Major's long lobs were the feature of this set, and he kept the ball well in the back part of the court.

In the second set Major made the mistake of getting his lobs too short. This style of play suited Clothier, and he killed them repeatedly. In the meantime, Man and Major made Dabney the object of their attack and devoted all their attention to him. Clothier frequently helped his partner out of difficulties and ran the score up to 5—all. Clothier was unable to break through his opponents' service, but when Dabney served the opposing players captured his game, and then won their own service for a 14—12 victory.

Just at the time when it appeared reasonably certain that Man and Major would win Clothier came through like a whirlwind. No ball seemed too hard for him and he made almost impossible gets. His remarkable reach proved of great value to him in this and he cut through Major's lobs with little apparent effort. He took care of his own court and when any attempt was made to bombard his partner he would go to his relief, with the result that almost unaided he took the next two sets at 6—2 and 6—1, respectively, equalizing the score.

A timely rally gave Man and Major a fighting chance in the fifth and deciding set, but Clothier was not to be denied and he forced the issue to the end, thus deciding the best contested doubles match in the history of the tournament.

The singles final match between Clothier and Karl H. Behr, the former internationalist, will be played this afternoon. The summary:

Nassau Country Club Men's Invitation Doubles.—William J. Clothier and A. S. Dabney defeated Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., 3—6, 12—14, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

WESTCHESTER TENNIS.

Fifty Players Compete for the Championship at Siwanoy Club

With an entry list of fifty the annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of Westchester County started yesterday on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club, near Mt. Vernon. Several of the leading players are engaged in the Central New York State Tournament, and will play their first matches today. There were, however, several interesting contests, and with a single exception the first round was completed.

The tournament, which is closed to representatives of clubs in the Westchester Tennis Association, will include men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles. The six clay courts of the club were kept busy throughout the afternoon. George King, Columbia University, and J. P. Fox were the only players to reach the third round.

The victory of Fox over Dr. T. H. Cherry was a peculiar one. Fox won the first set at love, and then dropped the second at 6—4. The third and deciding set, which went to Fox, was a scoreless one for Cherry. The contest between R. C. Black and M. E. Fox, Jr., was a long-drawn-out affair. Three times in the third set, which went to deuce, Fox was within a point of the match. But Black braced and finally won the match with a point earned when the ball struck the top of the net and just fell on the other side.

George King was in excellent form. The young Columbia student disposed of S. Perry Brick at 6—1, 7—5, and then eliminated Gordon Boyd in the next round in straight sets at 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles. First Round.—William Rand, 3d, defeated Stanley F. Burton, 6—3, 6—2; George Maxcy defeated E. T. Doyle by default; Herbert L. Bowman defeated W. H. Baldwin by default; Chapman Ropes defeated B. V. Smith, 6—0, 6—0; C. C. Warren defeated Mr. Ferris by default; Dr. Benjamin F. Drake defeated E. W. Putnam, 6—1, 6—2; George King defeated S. Perey Brick, 6—1, 6—7; Gordon Boyd defeated H. S. Styles by default; R. C. Black defeated M. E. Fox, Jr., 6—1, 4—6, 8—6; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated F. S. Low, 6—0, 6—0; R. C. Rand defeated Dr. F. J. Echeverria, 6—3, 6—2; C. Clarkson defeated E. A. Walz by default; W. C. Lippincott defeated Charles Bishop, 7—5, 6—4; J. Walworth defeated J. H. Steinkampf by default.

Second Round.—J. P. Fox defeated Dr. T. H. Cherry, 6—0, 4—6, 6—0; George King defeated Gordon Boyd, 6—0, 6—3.

Carter of Atlanta a Champion.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—Edward Carter of Atlanta won the men's singles championship in the Southern Tennis Tournament here today, defeating Esmond Phelps, New Orleans, in the finals, in four straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Games at Juniper Park.

The Employes' Association of the Phillips-Jones Company will hold their third annual athletic carnival at Juniper Park July 17. The program will have handicap runs at 100 yards, 200 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, and one mile. The sixth event will be a one mile relay to be run by teams of four.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 17, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

SURPRISE FOR LOVIBOND.

Hunter of Cornell Defeats Title Holder in North Side Tennis.

Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment star, failed to hold his title yesterday in the north side tennis championship tournament on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club and lost a hard five-set match to Francis T. Hunter, the young Cornell University player at 6—4, 2—6, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5. The peculiar feature of the defeat of the playing-through champion was the fact that the contestants each won 26 games, but Lovibond was credited with three points more than the winner.

The victory of Hunter was a complete reversal of form, as the veteran was expected to win with comparative ease. Hunter, however, under the instruction of Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester, has shown great improvement since leaving Ithaca, and is now one of the most formidable of local players.

Lovibond made the mistake of not taking advantage of Hunter's weakness. The collegian's weakest stroke is the backhand. When the title holder drove the ball to Hunter for a backhand stroke he remained back in the court instead of following up the stroke to the net ready for a kill. On the other hand, when he played to Hunter's forehand he went to the net, only to be passed by a hard smash on a well-placed side-line shot.

With the score two sets all Hunter captured the first two games of the fifth and deciding set, Lovibond then made a splendid rally, which carried him to 5—2. Hunter then came back and balked every effort of his opponent to score the winning point. He ran five games in succession for the watch.

The finals in doubles will be played this afternoon, when a special exhibition match in mixed doubles will be played between Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf and Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf. The point score:

FIRST SET.

Hunter	13	3	2	4	4	4	1	7	2	4—44
Lovibond ..	11	5	4	0	1	2	4	5	4	1—37

SECOND SET.

Hunter	2	0	7	4	5	9	1	0	—	28
Lovibond	4	4	5	6	3	11	4	4	—	41

THIRD SET.

Hunter ...	0	4	10	6	4	4	3	1	4	4—45
Lovibond.	4	0	8	8	2	2	5	4	6	2 4—51

FOURTH SET.

Hunter	5	4	2	2	0	5	4	4	1	4—31
Lovibond ...	3	2	4	4	4	3	2	0	4	1—26

FIFTH SET.

Hunter...	5	4	3	0	2	6	0	4	4	4 5—41
Lovibond.	3	0	5	4	4	8	4	0	2	2 1 3—36

Sheepshead Track Almost Completed

The Sheepheads Bay motor speedway will be completed Aug. 15, Manager Everard Thompson expects. Concrete foundations for the grandstand were finished a week ago. Over a fourth of the two-mile course the board flooring has been laid. Steel for the grandstands is on the ground, and it is expected that the stands will be completed the same day the track is finished. Work on the bleachers will end Sept. 1. The management plans to hold the elimination trials for the opening race on Oct. 2, on the first three days of that week. Before the trials the drivers will be allowed to use the track for several days to get their cars into racing condition.

Hackensack Marathon for Broughton

Seventeen athletes participated in the modified marathon (about two miles) race through the streets of Hackensack yesterday, the event having been postponed on account of Monday's rain.

Jesse S. Broughton, who won the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League mile race in 1913, won the event with ease. Danforth Russell, Captain of the Hackensack High School track team, was second; F. E. Howard, third; John Johnson, fourth; W. Weir, fifth; H. Douglas Smith, sixth, and F. W. Wenig, seventh. There were seven prizes. The winner's time was 10:43.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

Tea Caddy's victory in the Tremont Stakes yesterday brought August Belmont up close to R. T. Wilson in the list of winning owners during the racing season. Mr. Wilson has to his credit approximately $25,000 in stakes and purses, due largely to the winnings of Tartar, Ormesdale and Amalfi. Mr. Belmont's stable has now won for him about $23,000, mostly through the efforts of Stromboli, H. P. Whitney, temporarily in the name of L. S. Thompson, heads the list of winning owners with about $38,000 as his share of the stakes and purses. The chief winners for his stable being Regret and Borrow, but the owner has won not Kentucky tracks instead of here. At this time a year ago James Butler was the leader among winning owners with his splendid stable of two-year-olds, but this year he has won only about half as much as the leaders, having gathered in $12,000. Gifford A. Cochran being about a thousand dollars behind.

Willie Shaw, at one time one of the leading jockeys in this country, but who has been riding in Europe for about a decade, will be back in this country before the end of this month. He expects to be able to make weight which will allow him to ride under the American scale and hopes to be in the saddle at the latter half of the Empire City Jockey Club meeting and at the Saratoga races. Fred Korb, another American jockey who has been riding in France for the past few years, will also be back in a week or so. David Sloan, who has been training horses in Europe for several years past, arrived here a few days ago and is thinking of establishing a stable, as he thinks it will be more years before there will be any racing of consequence in any part of Europe. "Jack" Joyner is expected home next week and will probably have a portion of the H. P. Whitney stable to handle for the Fall races in Maryland.

Three thoroughbred yearlings recently purchased by Gifford A. Cochran arrived at the track yesterday. They come from Kentucky and include a full brother to James Butler's good racer Cavalry. With the arrival of this trio Mr. Cochran has a string of forty-two yearlings, which will be the basis of his racing stable next season. This is the largest lot of yearlings owned by any one man in racing purposes in this country in the past decade and indicates that Mr. Cochran is trying to put a mortgage on all the two-year-old stakes of 1916.

When Butwell won with Roamer yesterday he put the twentieth victory of the meeting to his credit, and so placed himself far in the lead of the winning jockeys. Buxton is next with twelve victories, McCahey has seven to his credit, Turner following with six.

The racing string of John W. Schorr of Memphis has reached Saratoga, track where the horses will be fitted for the Fall meeting. The lot consists of sixteen, including Brizz, the two-year-old by Peter Pan-Atele, which Mr. Schorr bought of Moses Goldblatt for $15,000, and Luke McLuke, the son of Ultimus and Midge, which bled while being prepared for the Kentucky Handicap, after having worked a half in 0:48, three-quarters in 1:11 1-5, and a mile in 1:36 2-5—the fastest time ever made over the Churchill Downs track. The horse has fully recovered, and after racing at Saratoga will be brought here for the Fall meeting at Belmont track, where a special race is to be arranged between him and Roamer, respective champions of the East and West.

Matthew W. Corbett's good three-year-old filly Coquette, which bled after being worked at the Aqueduct track a few days ago, was yesterday morning worked a quarter of a mile at racing speed, and was none the worse for it.

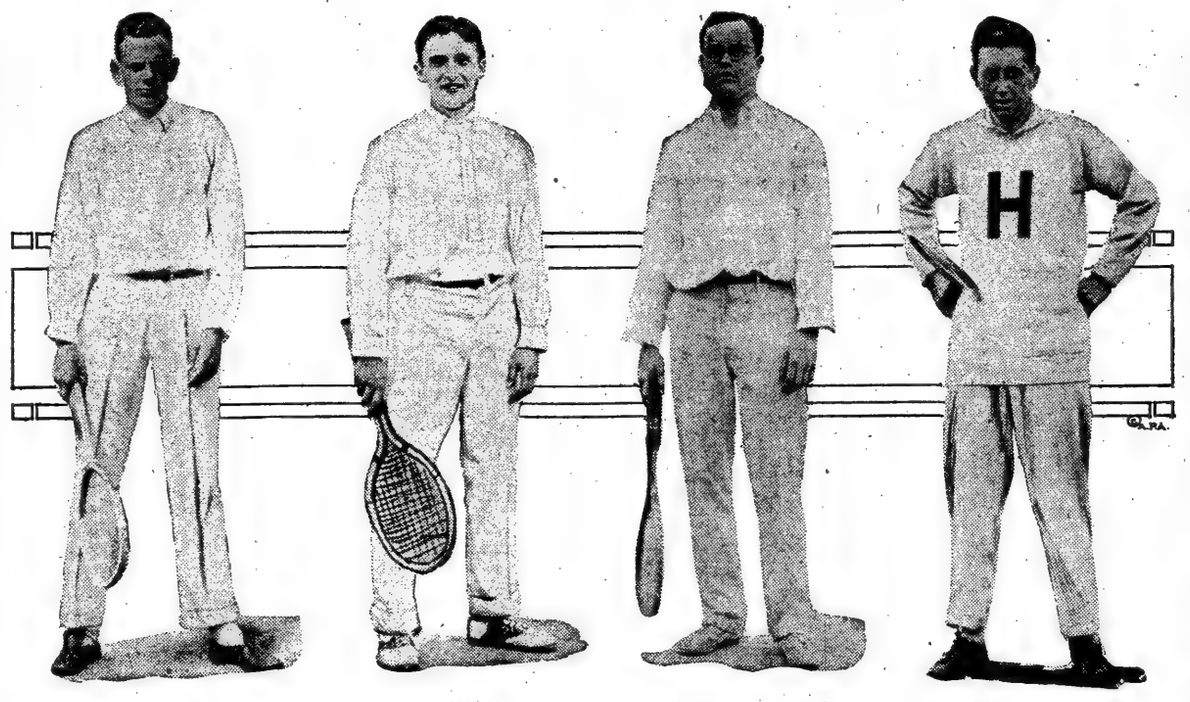
For the meeting of the Hartford Agricultural and Breeders' Association, which will be held at the Have de Grace track in mid-September, the association has offered for three-year-olds and up seven stakes of $1,000 each, at distances varying from six furlongs to a mile and a sixteenth, and one of $1,500 for a mile and an eighth; a $1,500 handicap and a $1,000 stake for the three-year-olds exclusively, the former at a mile and seventy yards and the latter at six furlongs; and three stakes for two-year-olds with $1,000 added, all at five and a half furlongs. All the stakes are to close on Aug. 3, and will serve to engage many of the horses now racing at the local tracks.

Judge Seeger Drives Two Firsts.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 10.—County Judge A. H. F. Seeger of Newburg captured two of the trotting races at the matinee of the Goshen Driving Club held here this afternoon, winning with Pattie Bird and Amasis. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Carrol Harriman, and a party of friends occupied a box at the races.

THESE FOUR CARRY THE TENNIS HOPES OF THE EAST



G. M. CHURCH. D. MATHEY. W. M. WASHBURN. R. NORRIS WILLIAMS II.

For the first time in the history of American lawn tennis, a representative Eastern team has invaded the West, and the members of the team will play in the championship tournament of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, on the courts of the California Tennis Club at San Francisco, Cal.

Davis Cup teams comprised of Eastern players on their way to Australia have stopped off at San Francisco, but no regular invasion of the West has before been attempted.

The visiting team represents almost the full playing strength of the East, and is composed of R. Norris Williams 2d of Harvard, National amateur champion; George M. Church of Princeton, intercollegiate champion; Watson M. Washburn and Dean Mathey of the West Side Tennis Club. The four players will compete in the singles and will be paired in the doubles.

The West will put a strong combination on the courts to oppose the Eastern players, including Maurice E. McLoughlin, who lost the championship to Williams last year, but defeated Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding, the famous Australians, in the Davis Cup matches at Forest Hills; Thomas C. Bundy, holder of the national doubles title with McLoughlin; W. M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and R. Lindley Murray.

EAST'S TENNIS TEAM EXPECTS A VICTORY

R. N. Williams, 2d, Writes of Preparations for Panama Exposition Games.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national tennis champion, believes that the Eastern States team, George M. Church, the Princeton player and intercollegiate title holder, Watson M. Washburn and Dean Mathey and Williams himself, make a better showing against the Pacific Coast four than generally expected.

R. D. Wrenn, Chairman of the committee managing the team, received letters from Washburn and Dr. Sumner Hardy, the national executive on the Pacific Coast, saying that the importance of the team matches was underrated by followers of tennis. It means the founding of a national team championship that might become an annual event. This has never been attempted in this country, although it would bring the greatest players together. Wrenn asserted that the selections of the committee were just, for in the clay court championship at Pittsburgh not a member of the team had met defeat, except by one another.

In his letter Williams says: "The team is going finely and will do better than most people believe possible. I am greatly impressed by the playing of Washburn. He will prove a powerful player on the hard courts." Williams believes that Church and Mathey, who beat the Australasian pair in an exhibition last season, are superior to most of the California teams.

Dr. Hardy notified Wrenn that the team matches would be played July 17 and 18. The winner must take three out of five sets. The Exposition matches will be the best two out of three sets, except in the finals.

The line-up of the Pacific Coast will be: Maurice E. McLoughlin, rated as the greatest player in the world; John R. Stranchan, William M. Johnston and R. Lindley Murray.

NATIONAL TENNIS MATCHES

To be Governed by President of the Lawn Tennis Association.

Details of the matches in the national championship tournament on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I., were discussed yesterday by Robert D. Wrenn, President of the National Lawn Tennis Association, who will referee. "The tournament will be under the direction of the committee of the national association," he said. "While the schedule is not yet definitely arranged the members of the Executive Committee believe that matches in the beginning of the tournament will be played mornings and afternoons. They will continue until the entry list has been reduced enough to make afternoon matches more satisfactory to players and public."

Wrenn asserted that it was the desire of every member of the committee and the officials of the West Side Tennis Club to work the arrangements of the tournament out on the most efficient and scientific basis. At the close of each day's competitions the program for the following day will be posted. It will be like a railroad time table, every match starting on its respective court at the time designated.

There was a meeting of the committee of the West Side Club, T. S. Myrick, Raymond D. Little, Harry Parker, R. C. Martin, John A. Tompkins, Karl H. Behr, Moses Ely, and L. E. Mahan. This committee arranged for the perfect surveying of twenty-four courts on the field of turf. Four of these will be pitched between the grandstands, seating 5,500 spectators each. It is not the plan tot have more than two of these courts in play at the same time.

The officials of the national association decided that only season tickets will be open for subscription until the opening day of the tournament, Aug. 30. At that time only individual sale tickets for the day will be on sale inside the grounds.

Elmhurst Tennis Club First.

The Elmhurst Tennis Club maintained its unbeaten record in the Queens Borough Lawn Tennis League by making a clean sweep of the games with the Great Neck Hills Country Club at Elmhurst yesterday. Charles C. Edwards and C. P. Card represented Elmhurst in the singles matches and each won handily. The summary:

Singles.—C. C. Edwards defeated R. Hutchinson, 6—0, 6—4; C. P. Card defeated G. B. Hutchinson, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles.—C. C. Edwards and D. Richart defeated R. Sears and G. B. Hutchinson, 6—1, 6—3; C. P. Card and F. George defeated F. J. Murch and T. H. Roberts, 6—0, 6—2; G. Platt and T. Hunsinger, 9—7, 6—4.

LONG ISLAND DOUBLES.

Baggs and Wood Defeat Reimer and Chambers 3 Sets to 2.

The annual lawn tennis championship tournament of Long Island was brought to a close yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club at Brooklyn, when Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood won the doubles title by defeating Lincoln Reimer and Charles Chambers three sets to two at 2—6, 1—0, 8—6, 9—7, 9—7. The match was remarkable for the plucky uphill playing of the winning pair. Reimer and Chambers made a runaway in the first two sets, the former playing at the net, while Chambers occupied his favorite position at the back of the court. The opposing players improved as the match progressed, but were not seen at their best until the third set.

With two sets decided in their favor and Reimer's service on the vantage game the veterans appeared to be reasonably sure of victory. It was at this point the tide turned and Baggs and Wood adopted a vigorous attack. Reimer was particularly strong on lobs and drives and was well supported by Chambers, but the younger combination, by brilliant court work, took the third set after several extra games had been played.

Each of the fourth and fifth sets required sixteen games to reach a decision. Reimer's overhead smashes from deep court won several points for his team, but the superior steadiness of Baggs and Wood told in the end. The summary:

Long Island Men's Doubles Championship.—Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood defeated Lincoln Reimer and Charles Chambers, 2—6, 1—6, 8—6, 9—7, 9—7.

SILK BASEBALL LEAGUE.

AT BAY RIDGE FIELD.

	R.	H.	E.
Stirn	2 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—6	14	4
Eiseman	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3	4	3

Batteries—Prill and Kelbunde; Jappelle and Wing.

AT ST. ANN'S OVAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Erstein	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2	4	0
Dommerich	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	0

Batteries—Arinson and Welzbach; Macintosh and Kunca.

AT NORTHSIDE PARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Openhym	0 5 0 0 5 1 0 0 2—13	15	5
Victor & A...	5 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 4—11	10	5

Batteries—Ruddin and Trauff; Oppenheim and Eichlon.

STANDING OF LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
L. Erstein & Bro.	7	0	1000
Samuel Eiseman	5	3	.626
L. & E. Stirn	4	3	.571
William Oppenheim	4	3	.571
Victor & Achelis	3	4	.500
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	3	4	.429
Susquehanna	2	5	.286

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National, American, and Federal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these leagues.

Including games played Thursday, July 8.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Daubert, Bklyn.	65	251	23	84	6	12	.335
Tyler, Boston	17	42	4	14	0	2	.333
Luderus, Phila.	56	189	20	62	3	5	.328
Merkle, New York.	52	183	21	60	10	6	.328
Doyle, New York.	60	239	41	83	10	7	.328
Collins, Phila.	31	105	13	34	2	2	.324
Wilson, St. Louis.	60	198	21	62	5	9	.313
Killifer, Cincinnati.	68	231	31	72	4	13	.312
Groh, Cincinnati.	70	239	27	74	4	13	.310
Saier, Chicago.	71	255	45	77	17	5	.302
Smith, Boston.	71	249	27	75	13	12	.301
Zimmerman, Chi.	65	245	35	73	11	9	.298
Zimmerman, Bklyn.	21	54	3	16	0	1	.296
Good, Chicago.	58	237	36	70	7	5	.295
Travis, Philadel.	68	235	40	69	4	4	.294
Robertson, N. Y.	65	237	32	69	16	5	.291
Snyder, St. Louis.	69	221	23	64	1	6	.290
Long, St. Louis.	62	215	27	62	7	7	.288
Knisely, Chicago.	34	80	7	23	1	3	.288
Griner, St. Louis.	17	35	2	10	0	1	.286
Grant, New York.	29	49	5	14	4	0	.286
Herzog, Cincinnati.	66	257	29	73	16	6	.284
Hinchman, Phila.	71	251	36	71	12	6	.283
Schulz, Bklyn.	32	99	11	28	3	2	.283
Miller, St. Louis.	75	269	37	76	16	13	.283
Burns, Philadelp'a.	20	43	3	12	0	0	.279
Connolly, Boston.	54	166	25	46	8	4	.277
Williams, Chicago.	76	243	27	67	9	10	.276
Archer, Chicago.	33	113	10	31	2	3	.274
Clark, Cincinnati.	51	128	16	35	5	3	.273
Fisher, Chicago.	71	273	41	74	8	28	.271
Fletcher, N. Y.	61	230	31	62	4	5	.270
Johnston, Phila.	67	237	30	64	16	13	.270
Griffith, Cincinnati.	70	253	20	68	1	14	.269
Huggins, St. Louis.	51	161	28	43	6	2	.267
Magee, Boston.	70	248	31	66	8	14	.266
Carey, Pittsburgh.	71	287	37	76	18	3	.265
Whitted, Philadel.	48	162	13	43	2	6	.265
Dolan, St. Louis.	58	194	32	51	11	9	.263
Maranville, Boston.	71	244	26	64	6	15	.262
Beecher, St. Louis.	53	187	32	49	10	6	.262
Hyatt, St. Louis.	49	141	9	37	1	1	.262
Myers, Brooklyn.	70	278	27	72	5	11	.259
Burns, New York.	67	267	29	69	7	4	.258
Schneider, Cin.	18	35	4	5	0	2	.257
Schmidt, Boston.	66	241	29	61	2	14	.253
Lobert, New York.	62	238	38	59	2	5	.253
Vlox, Pittsburgh.	68	210	25	53	6	5	.252
Beck, St. Louis.	54	184	20	46	1	6	.250
Standridge, Chicago.	17	24	2	6	0	0	.250
Niehoff, Phila.	63	230	27	57	9	13	.248
Schulte, Chicago.	67	255	36	62	12	13	.247
Butler, St. Louis.	66	219	39	54	12	7	.247
Cutshaw, Brooklyn.	71	260	29	64	11	10	.246
Rudolph, Boston.	20	53	3	13	1	3	.245

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Standridge, Chi.	15	2	0	19	31	60	1000
Ritter, New York.	9	1	0	9	7	26	1000
Pierce, Chicago.	18	9	1	57	40	68	.900
Alexander, Phila.	20	15	3	126	29	112	.833
Toney, Cincinnati.	13	4	1	33	24	49	.800
Mamaux, Pitts.	20	12	3	74	28	90	.750
Smith, Brooklyn.	12	8	3	27	18	71	.727
Dale, Cincinnati.	22	9	4	47	43	90	.692
Mayer, Phila.	21	12	6	63	34	129	.667
Meadows, St. L.	8	4	2	45	36	103	.667
Niehaus, St. Louis.	7	2	1	11	14	20	.667
Harmon, Phila.	17	9	5	41	27	108	.643
Doak, St. Louis.	19	10	6	69	49	121	.625
Pfeffer, Brooklyn.	13	8	5	26	40	103	.615
Schneider, Cin.	18	6	4	34	23	81	.600
Marquard, N. Y.	16	7	5	57	21	113	.583
Vaughn, Chicago.	23	11	8	76	40	128	.579
Dell, Brooklyn.	17	8	6	56	71	107	.571
James, Boston.	11	4	3	22	19	51	.571
Robinson, St. Louis.	13	4	3	33	17	61	.571
Humphries, Chi.	12	4	3	12	7	64	.571
Ragon, Boston.	16	8	5	37	22	91	.545
Coombs, Brooklyn.	12	5	4	19	17	49	.500
Tyler, Boston.	14	5	5	35	45	91	.500
Stroud, New York.	15	4	4	37	18	77	.500
Lavender, Chicago.	15	4	4	40	27	64	.500
Cheney, Boston.	22	2	2	17	15	49	.500
Strand, Boston.	5	1	1	13	3	23	.500
Tesreau, N. Y.	19	8	9	77	40	110	.471
Adams, Pittsburgh.	19	8	7	31	24	108	.462
Cheney, Chicago.	17	6	7	44	30	86	.455
Griner, St. Louis.	26	5	6	30	31	91	.455
Mathewson, N. Y.	11	4	5	23	11	57	.444
Sallee, St. Louis.	20	6	8	50	27	109	.429
Lear, Cincinnati.	18	3	4	27	23	88	.429
Zabel, Chicago.	18	5	7	39	19	68	.417
McQuillan, Phila.	21	5	7	42	33	122	.417
Rucker, Brooklyn.	7	2	3	5	12	59	.400
Rudolph, Boston.	19	7	11	67	34	141	.389
Perdue, St. Louis.	14	3	6	10	7	29	.333
Hughes, Boston.	13	4	7	37	20	84	.364
Rixey, Phila.	13	4	7	30	20	80	.364
Benton, Cincinnati.	24	5	10	60	54	120	.333
Ames, Cincinnati.	12	2	4	25	23	75	.333
Schauer, N. Y.	12	1	2	19	9	36	.333
Perritt, N. Y.	15	4	9	39	29	96	.308
Chalmers, Phila.	14	3	7	36	24	86	.300
Perdue, St. Louis.	14	3	7	17	11	86	.300
Cooper, Pittsburgh.	17	3	8	32	27	80	.273
Appleton, Bklyn.	18	2	6	23	23	68	.250
Demaree, Phila.	13	2	7	13	9	58	.222
Douglass, Bklyn.	10	1	6	34	30	66	.143

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Including games Thursday, July 8.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cobb, Detroit.	74	254	79	102	51	5	.402
Jackson, Cleve.	62	230	35	77	8	2	.335
Fournier, Chicago.	68	242	51	81	14	7	.335
Thompson, Athletic.	62	245	41	81	12	7	.331
Crawford, Detroit.	74	290	38	96	12	7	.331
Cady, Boston.	29	82	13	27	0	3	.329
E. Collins, Chi.	72	245	53	80	22	21	.327
Veach, Detroit.	73	262	44	84	11	10	.319
Lajoie, Athletics.	52	201	15	64	6	7	.318
Janvrin, Boston.	52	176	18	56	5	7	.318
Bauman, N. York.	20	38	10	12	2	1	.316
Speaker, Boston.	67	244	43	76	19	10	.315
Cleveland, Chicago.	21	62	5	19	0	3	.306
Ruth, Boston.	19	42	9	13	0	0	.310
Strunk, Athletics.	59	211	37	65	9	8	.308
McInnes, Athletics.	55	216	22	66	4	6	.307
Gainor, Boston.	32	99	11	30	2	1	.303
Lewis, Boston.	69	255	33	76	9	14	.298
Foster, Boston.	20	37	6	11	0	5	.297
Baker, Detroit.	35	81	10	24	0	2	.296
Wood, Boston.	10	39	7	11	0	1	.282
Maisel, New York.	71	288	52	85	35	7	.295
J. Collins, Chi.	73	288	39	84	16	13	.292
Russell, Chicago.	17	31	3	9	0	1	.290
Shanks, Wash.	53	169	18	49	6	8	.290
Schalk, Chicago.	69	219	24	63	5	8	.288
Chapman, Cleve.	68	258	43	74	18	9	.287
Weaver, Chicago.	70	267	48	76	10	18	.285
Kavanaugh, Det.	70	260	39	74	9	11	.285
Graney, Cleve.	67	236	23	66	8	5	.279
Lapp, Athletics.	53	154	14	43	1	8	.279
Schang, Athletics.	44	126	15	35	8	7	.278
Daly, Chicago.	22	29	5	8	0	1	.276
Walker, St. Louis.	71	261	25	72	11	9	.276
Shotten, St. Louis.	71	250	40	69	28	9	.276

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Gregg, Boston.	5	3	0	10	11	17	1000
Klepfer, Cleveland.	7	3	0	7	1	8	1000
Leverenz, St. Louis.	2	1	0	1	1	6	1000
Knowlson, Ath.	2	1	0	3	5	21	1000
Sisler, St. Louis.	2	1	0	11	10	9	1000
Boehler, Detroit.	1	1	0	0	2	2	1000
Wood, Boston.	12	5	1	32	22	68	.889
Leonard, Boston.	7	4	1	15	14	29	.800
Faber, Chicago.	24	15	4	100	55	134	.789
Scott, Chicago.	21	11	3	59	35	94	.786
Dubuc, Detroit.	24	10	4	48	48	125	.682
Fisher, New York.	16	10	5	50	37	129	.667
Pieh, New York.	9	2	1	21	14	31	.667
Harstad, Cleveland.	16	2	1	18	18

GOLF—RESOLUTE WINS ANOTHER RACE WITH VANITIE—ROAMER WINS AT AQUEDUCT

OPEN GOLF TITLE WON BY NICHOLLS

Wilmington "Pro" Defeats Robert McDonald for Metropolitan Championship at Fox Hills.

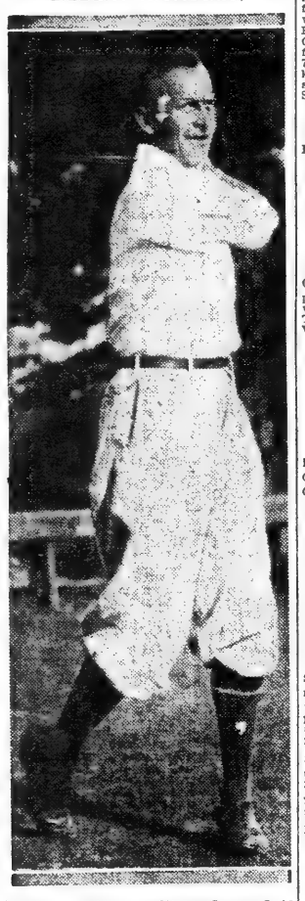
That unruffled poise of mind and body which comes to the golfer only after many years on the links, carried Gilbert Nicholls, the Wilmington professional, to victory over his youthful opponent, Robert McDonald of Buffalo, in the play-off for the Metropolitan open golf championship at Fox Hills yesterday. Nicholls had 78 to McDonald's 78. The pair had tied on Friday, after two days' play, at 292 strokes for the 72 holes.

Nicholls, who has been toying with championship titles for almost twenty years, again demonstrated his ability as a finisher. Starting out poorly and playing golf which was something of a disappointment to the gallery of more than 1,000 enthusiasts, Nicholls steadied down to his game, while the young Scotchman playing against him, went to pieces on his putting. On the thirteenth hole, McDonald, after a beautiful drive, topped his second shot, the ball becoming embedded in the muddy bank.

That was the end of the younger man. Nicholls then began to pick up strokes by remarkable play on the final holes. He putted with deadly accuracy, and scored three's on two holes. The fourteenth and fifteenth, which were par, four. After the strain of the two days' play, both golfers were inclined to be erratic. It was the veteran, Nicholls, who overcame the strong inclination to slump, while young McDonald became worse as he went along. He wasted numerous shots on the green.

Standing on the fifth tee, McDonald had a two-stroke lead; but he lost it there when his mashie shot landed his ball in the bunker. He took five for the hole, Nicholls getting three. They should

GILBERT NICHOLLS,



The New Metropolitan Open Golf Champion.

have been even at the turn. In fact, McDonald might easily have won the ninth hole, as his second shot landed him on the green about twenty-five feet to the left of the pin, whereas Nicholls, who had pulled his drive and overplayed the green on his next, seemed in a fair way to get a five.

The vagaries of the game were vividly illustrated there when McDonald took three putts and Nicholls pitched back and holed his for a four. That made it 39 to 40 in favor of Nicholls.

As was the case in most of his rounds during the championship proper, Nicholls got going on the homeward journey. McDonald, however, managed to get level at the twelfth, where he drove the green with a fine tee shot over the pond. His drive from the next tee, a long one, almost to the brow of the hill, gave him an advantage there, but he spoiled it all by topping his second shot, the ball becoming imbedded in the mud in the bank on the far side. Two strokes were required to get up on the fairway and another to the green so that the hole cost him a 7. Nicholls in the meantime getting a 5.

That was the end of McDonald so far as being a contender for the title was concerned. At the fourteenth and fifteenth holes, Nicholls, by laying up beautiful approach shots close to the pin, was enabled to get down the putts for 3s, but not so with the Buffalo man who had to work hard for his 4s. They got the short sixteenth in three each and the seventeenth in 4, and then Nicholls, to make his success the more decisive, laid up another approach practically dead at the home hole, which enabled him to finish with a 3. The winner came home in 34, as against 38 for his rival.

It was in 1911 at Englewood that Nicholls won this title before, finishing with a record round of 66. Yesterday's playoff made the second in the history of the association, and oddly enough the other tie happened also at Fox Hills back in 1905. That was the first M. G. A. open and it was won by Alec Smith, who defeated the late Will Anderson in the playoff. Macdonald Smith, last year's metropolitan open champion, caddied for McDonald in yesterday's match, while Nicholls used the boy who had been with him earlier in the week. The cards follow:

Gil Nicholls, Wilmington—
Out .....5 3 4 5 3 3 6 4 3 4—39
In.....4 5 4 5 3 3 3 3 4 3—34—73
Robert McDonald, Buffalo—
Out.....4 5 3 5 5 5 4 4 4 5—40
In.....4 5 3 7 4 4 3 4 4 4—38—78

ENGLISH SPORT RECOVERS.

Cricket and Golf Being Played After War Slump—Racing Expected.

LONDON, July 10.—Sport in the British Isles is gradually getting back to its normal condition. The Football Association's decision this week to play off next season's soccer league games, beginning in Scotland on Aug. 14 and in England on Sept. 1, has brought increased confidence to every sportsman in the country that in the near future every branch of sport will be in full swing. Cricket is now being played everywhere, especially by the various leagues in the North of England, and while no county games have yet taken place Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Surrey Counties are preparing to arrange a few matches in August and September.

Surrey's fine ground at Kensington Oval, which was taken over by the military authorities at the commencement of the war for the use of the troops, was released last month, and many games have been played recently between the public schools and regimental teams. A big stir was made last month in cricket circles when Hobbs, the famous England and Surrey batsman, signed on for this season with the Idle Cricket Club of the Bradford League, who are rivals for popular favor of the Saltaire Club of the same league. The Saltaires have the best bowler in Sydney Barnes of the Lancashire County Club.

It is confidently expected that horse racing will be resumed throughout the country by the end of this month as the result of a large petition signed by several thousands which was presented to the Government by Colonel Hall Walker, the well-known owner. Golf is in full swing and the leading professionals have had a busy time lately giving exhibition games, Harry Vardon, Taylor, and Braid in particular receiving a number of engagements. Strong hopes are now held out that with the boom in other sports it may be possible after all to hold the open championship in September. Athletic meetings, which were all declared off on account of the war, are now being held each week in different parts of the country.

150 Compete on Apawamis Links.

A field of more than 150 competed in the sweepstakes and an eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Apawamis Club yesterday for a prize offered by F. E. Laimbeer. Those who played in the handicap qualified for the President's Cup offered by Harmon S. Graves. C. L. Watkins and Frank Presbrey tied for first in the sweepstakes, with cards of 79—7—72 and 81—9—72. In the handicap Watkins and Presbrey again tied with similar scores. The results were:

Sweepstakes.—C. L. Watkins, 79—7—72; Frank Presbrey, 81—9—72; E. J. Laidlaw, 84—10—74; N. W. Laidlaw, 81—8—73; C. H. Randelbrock, 83—17—76; J. H. Williams, 87—8—79; George H. Abbot, 90—8—82.

Handicap.—Frank Presbrey, 81—9—72; C. L. Watkins, 79—7—72; E. C. Brown, 93—18—75; C. B. Denny, 94—18—76; C. H. Randelbrock, 93—17—76; Arthur Pell, 91—13—78; William Rand, Jr., 91—13—78; J. B. Russell, 92—14 78; A. S. Corwin, 91—12—79; P. C. Fogel, 94—15—79; C. M. Sheafe, Jr., 85—6—79; James A. Tedford, 91—12—79.

Medal Play at Ardsley Club.

More than forty members of the Ardsley Club participated in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday. W. A. Slaybach was the winner with a card of 84—14—70. The following returned scores:

W. A. Slaybach, 84—14—70; T. S. Fuller, 83—10—73; M. A. Waters, 79—5—74; A. E. Lawrence, 90—15—75; D. C. Collins, 93—18—75; J. S. Stracker, 99—23—76; Cornelius Smith, Jr., 85—8—77; H. J. Bartholomae, 91—14—77; L. G. Young, 87—9—78; C. W. Clark, 98—18—80; J. French, 99—16—83; R. S. Thomas, 90—13—87.

For the Converse Golf Cup.

At the Greenwich Country Club the following scores were made today for the Converse Cup:

Class A, Eighteen-Holes Medal Play.—R. G. Ende, 87, 15—72; J. H. Staats, 88, 15—73; G. P. Lynde, 84, 8—76; E. B. Curtis, 91, 15—76; J. B. Cobb, 92, 15—77; J. D. Chapman, 86, 9—77; H. L. Gillelan, 94, 14—80; L. Selden, 94, 12—82; C. M. Moffatt, 96, 14—82.

Class B—H. C. Leighton, 96, 22—74; J. A. Topping, 96, 20—76; E. N. Judd, 95, 18—77; J. D. Glanzer, 97, 20—77; E. G. Snow, Jr., 96, 18—78; W. T. Graham, 99, 20—79; F. N. Zittell, 96, 18—78; H. S. Marston, 95, 16—79; O. B. Carrott, 97, 16—81.

Shenecossett Golf Championship.

Play for the golf championship of the Shenecossett Country Club will begin on the new links at New London, Conn., July 23. This event is open to both amateurs and professionals. A driving contest, open only to professionals, will occupy part of the first day. This will be followed by approaching and putting contests from distances of 50, 100 and 150 yards, the contestants to play two balls. Putting in the 36-hole championship, medal play, starts July 24. In the July Ringer Tournament, L. H. Butt, with 76, has the best score. W. E. Truesdall, with 77, is second, and Mrs. Peter Boyd, with 95, is third.

Mrs. Whitman Second in Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—A golf tournament of eighteen holes mixed foursomes, handicap play, for cups offered by Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, brought twenty-nine couples to the links of the Newport Golf Club today. Miss Anna Sands and Oliver Perrin won, with a gross score of 86, a handicap of 9, and net score of 77. Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, and Colonel F. V. L. Hoppin of the Governor's staff, whose scores were 111 gross, 32 handicap, and 79 net, tied for second place with Mrs. W. Earl Dodge and J. Gordon Douglas, whose scores were 94 gross, 15 handicap, and 79 net.

Travis Plays at Ekwanok.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 10.—Walter J. Travis of Garden City reached Manchester this morning in time to play two full rounds of golf at Ekwanok. He negotiated both in 75 strokes. In the afternoon round Travis and J. G. Batterson of Fox Hills finished 2 up on George H. Crocker of the Country Club, Brookline, and H. M. Forrest of Lakewood after starting them 2 up.

Twelve Events in Canoe Regatta.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—The Carnival Commission has placed twelve events on the program for the two-day canoe regatta here, July 30 and 31, when the Atlantic Coast and New Jersey State paddling championships will be contested. Eight races, divided into Class A and Class B, constitute the coast titular numbers, with a point trophy in each division. Class A will include only the cedar boat pushers. Class B will be reserved for the canvas boatmen. Both divisions are open to paddlers of New York, New Jersey, the New England States, and Delaware. In Class A there will be half-mile straightaway races for singles, tandems, and fours, with an additional half-mile race for quintuples using double blades. In Class B the events include an eight-mile hurry-scurry race, or a swim of 100 yards, followed by a paddle of 120 yards; quarter-mile singles and half-mile tandems and fours, for single-blade users. The events in the State championship last year will again be raced. They are an eight-mile hurry-scurry, quarter-mile singles, and half-mile doubles and fours.

Monmouth Fair Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 10.—Hundreds of persons flocked to the Monmouth County Fair Grounds this afternoon to see the trotting race between Fred L., a trotter owned by Luther & Stapleton of Red Bank, and Maxine Payne, a pacer belonging to Henry W. Muenbrink of Long Branch. The match was for $300 a side, mile heats, best three out of five, on a fast half-mile track. Theodore Pope of Freehold drove Fred L., and Muenbrink handled the reins of his own horse. Each heat was closely contested. The pacer led over the course in each until near the finish, when Fred L. passed her and won by a small margin in each race. The starter was Fred V. Shreves of Philadelphia. The racing was governed by National Trotting Association rules, and the time was 2:21¼, 2:22, and 2:22.

Curlew Wins in Bird Class.

Close and interesting racing was witnessed on Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon. The Bayside Yacht Club Corinthians came to the starting line in goodly numbers, and in a strong and puffy southwest breeze decided one of the best regattas of the season. In the Bird class C. L. Willard's Curlew again was the winner, defeating Dodo by 1:45. Mayflower beat Edna J. in the One Design division, and again Cabbage won the Butterfly class.

RESOLUTE'S SKIPPER HAS WINNING DAY

Overcomes Vanitie's Lead in N. Y. Y. C. Race and Wins by Good Margin.

THE RACE BY FIGURES.

	Resolute. H.M.S.	Vanitie. H.M.S.
Start		1:12:00
First mark	1:48:31	1:41:48
Second mark	3:19:00	3:28:25
Finish	5:04:14	5:07:55
Elapsed time	3:52:14	3:55:55
Time allowance	1:07	
Corrected time	3:51:07	3:55:55

Resolute won by 3:41 actual, and 4:48 corrected time.

Charles Francis Adams, 2d, skipper of the cup candidate Resolute, demonstrated yesterday that there is more than one way to win a yacht race. He sailed the sloop to a decisive victory over Vanitie in the New York Yacht Club's annual regatta for the Glen Cove cups, notwithstanding that Vanitie had established an early lead so great that it seemed hopeless to catch her. Arthur Curtiss James says Mr. Adams is a wonderful skipper. When he made that remark, Commander James said something.

Mr. Adams had his work cut out for him, for he was caught napping just before the start, and was one minute and fifteen seconds late in getting under way. That was more than enough to eat up all the time allowance Resolute receives. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt sent Vanitie off to a perfect start, and to make matters worse—for Resolute—Vanitie added thirty-three seconds to her advantage in the short first leg of their triangular journey. Mr. Adams was thus 1:48 behind, and Vanitie had only to hold her lead to win comfortably.

A shift in the wind and superior strategy by Mr. Adams when the change came put Resolute in the lead before five more miles were sailed, and she held it and won by 3:41 actual sailing time. With her allowance added, it was 4:48.

The race was started from a line between Mott's and Prospect Points, at the mouth of Glen Cove. The committee boat was Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, flagship, Viking, on board which were Chairman H. De B. Parsons, J. M. Macdonough, and Frederick O. Spedden, the club's Race Committee. There wasn't enough breeze to keep the yachts out of each other's way when the 1 o'clock warning whistle blew. What there was came gently out of the south-southwest.

Vanitie had replaced the aluminium gaff which she broke in Friday's race with one of hollow wood, and a small patch on her mainsail was the only sign left of the accident. She drew alongside Resolute just before the start, and blanketed her so completely that Mr. Adams was forced to ease way off to get his wind free when the whistle blew for the start at 1:10. They had two minutes to cross the line, and Vanitie, breaking out a big balloon jib, got there exactly as the time limit expired. It was a big treat to see the Gardner boat get over first. Resolute had lost all her headway in the jockeying, and was not able to cross the line until 1:13:15.

They made a drifting match of the first leg, which was a broad reach of 5⅞ miles, north by east, to Parsonage Point, off Rye. The breeze continued light, and it was slow going. Vanitie, however, had the better of it with her larger balloon, and when she jibed around the mark at 1:41:48 she had lengthened her lead by 33 seconds. Resolute jibed around at 1:48:31.

The second leg was another broad reach of 10⅝ miles, east-northeast, to Long Neck, off Stamford. With sheets eased to port, Vanitie laid a course dead for the mark, while Mr. Adams decided that his only chance rested in working off shore and getting the weather position. He did this by careful luffing without retarding Resolute's headway in the slightest. The move proved a wise one, for he began to cut down Vanitie's lead, and in half an hour was close up, although not on the course.

It was here that the wind shifted and came up more to the westward, and both yachts had to jibe in a hurry to get it. Vanitie proceeded to set her spinnaker, hoping to make a run before the wind the rest of the way; but Mr. Adams had different plans. The shift in the wind had put him where he could reach across Vanitie's bow, and, although this meant sailing inshore among the "soft spots," he decided to risk it. He crossed in front of Vanitie neatly on his first attempt, and after holding in as close to the Greenwich Point beach as he dared, jibed again and came out. The manoeuvre was so far successful that Mr. Adams kept it up, jibing again after a ten-minute hitch into open water. Vanitie's staff saw what was happening, but declined to be drawn into a jibing match with a smarter boat, so Vanitie held to her course, trusting to some slip in Resolute's daring campaign.

But the slip never came. The wind held firm no matter how close to shore Mr. Adams stood, and with every jibe Resolute drew further and further away. The zig-zag tactics were continued successfully right up to the mark, Mr. Adams jibing in all six times in order to reach it. This he did on the starboard tack, wearing around the buoy and replacing the ballooner with light headsails, for the heat home. Resolute was timed here at 3:19:00, and Vanitie at 3:23:25. Resolute's gain on this leg was 5:13, which gave her a lead over her rival of 4:25. It was fine racing.

Vanitie hauled in her ballooner and spinnaker before turning the mark, and under staysail and jib wore around breaking out a baby jib topsail later. She stood for the Long Island shore on the starboard tack, and Resolute went over after her. In midsound they found the breeze freshening and it gave them a fine lift for the thrash of ten and three-fourths miles to the home mark. Courses were laid along the Long Island shore Vanitie using a tiny baby jib and finally none at all, as the breeze strengthened. They streaked along with leerails under, both on the port tack for more than an hour. It was fast going, and only one more short hitch was required to reach the finish. Vanitie redeemed herself somewhat on this leg by outfooting the leader and picking up forty-four seconds. Resolute flashed over the finish line at 5:04:14, and Vanitie at 5:07:55.

W. E. Dodge's Samuri, sailed by Edmund Fish, won the cup for New York Yacht Club 50-footers, and Harry Payne Whitney's Barbara, with Harry Maxwell at the helm, was a close second. There were six entered in this class, and they sailed a course of 19¼ miles, starting ten minutes after the cup yachts. All six were prettily bunched at the start, Ralph N. Ellis leading with his Iroquois II., to leeward of the line, with Samuri second and Barbara third. J. P. Morgan's Grayling was on hand under sail, but she did not race. Samuri jumped into the lead at the first turn, being three minutes ahead of Iroquois II., which was soon afterward passed by Barbara and Spartan. The fifties sailed a close race and in fast time, all being home before the cup yachts got back from their 28¼-mile jaunt.

In the thirty-foot division eight sloops started, sailing the same course with the fifties. J. A. Mahlstedt's Okee sailed in the race as part of the Sound championship series, but she was not allowed to compete for the special prize. Okee led the pack home, finishing at 5:29:38. The race was won by C. B. Cutler's Alera in a sensational finish, defeating E. H. Prentiss's Silhouette by 7 seconds. O. M. Reid's Lena was third, only 13 seconds behind the winner.

N. Y. Y. C. Fifties; start, 1:30; course, 19¼ miles.

Yacht and owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	4:48:32	3:23:32
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:46:07	3:26:07
Spartan, J. M. MacDonough	4:47:12	3:27:12
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	4:47:44	3:27:44
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4:48:30	3:28:30
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:59:24	3:38:24

SPORTS—YACHTS—AD RESOLUTE SUM MARY

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTIES.

Start, 1:30. Course, 19¼ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alera, C. B. Cutler	5:31:35	4:01:05
Silhouette, E. H. Prentiss	5:31:42	4:01:12
Lena, O. M. Reid	5:31:55	4:01:18
Alerion II., J. W. Alker	5:33:08	4:02:38
Banzai, E. Lang	5:33:27	4:06:57
Hope, I. E. Raymond	5:40:06	4:15:56
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	5:47:10	4:16:40
Okee, J. H. Muhlstedt	5:29:38	3:59:38

BROOKLYN'S RECORD FLEET.

Wind Dies Out in Club's Annual Regatta on Gravesend Bay.

All records for starters, as far as lower bay yachting is concerned, this year were smashed in the annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, held yesterday afternoon off the Atlantic Yacht Club in a breeze from the south that was true and steady until toward sundown, when it petered out, leaving more than one-half the fleet out on Gravesend Bay with hardly steerage way. All of the boats managed to finish, however.

The reappearance of Alice in the Q class lent additional interest to the racing. The two twenty-seven-footers were sent twice over a course made up of a spinnaker run from the starting line off Sea Gate to a mark off Bensonhurst. Here the light sail was taken in and the boats jibed booms to starboard for a broad reach to Fort Hamilton. Once around the mark off the fort, the craft had a stiff beat down the channel to Can Buoy No. 11. Here spinnakers were again set for a run home. At the end of the first round Alice was leading by 40 seconds. During the second round there was no change in the relative distance between the craft, the Davis boat finally winning by 40 seconds.

There were the usual large starts in the second and third divisions of the handicap class. The boats of the former division made a wonderfully pretty start, all practically crossing on the gun. Careless alone was late. Joy soon drew away from the fleet, and although the craft set no light sails, she had no difficulty in leading the fleet around the course. In the third division, the first boat home was Sunbeam, the property of J. C. Peirce.

Four of the knockabouts of the lower bay had a pretty scrap with Skylark, the first across the finish line. The Star boats sailed the same course as the knockabouts, and the winner was Shadow, the property of W. L. Inslee. For the first time this season, the dingies of the New York Canoe Club came to the starting line. They were sent once around the same course as the Stars and the knockabouts, the winner being Lila, the property of F. French.

BELLE HARBOR RACES.

A. Van Winkle's Surprise Wins Leading Event in Sailing Division.

For the first time in many years the yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district yesterday held an association race on a Saturday afternoon. The contest was managed by the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, and, judging by the large-sized fleet, the delegates made a right move last Winter when they placed a few Saturday dates upon the racing schedule. The wind was from the south, and had enough strength to send the sailboats around shortened courses off the clubhouse in excellent time. It also did not kick up a very big sea, and as a result the power-boat divisions had good contests.

In the sailing division the principal class was won by A. Van Winkle's Surprise. It was a special class of knockabouts that brought four yachts to the starting line. Clinco finished second. Sindbad had a sail-over in the cabin catboat division, and Selfish, the property of Walter Smith, won among the large open cats. In the small open catboat class the winner was Bill Nye. Bull Pup led home the Turtles, the smallest sailboat division that started.

The first of the cabin cruisers to cross the finish line was Nairbo. Marion was the only standing cabin cruiser to be timed, the others in the division being disqualified for not covering the course correctly. Agnes R. won a similar prize among the open power boats. Smarty was the first of the small open power boats to finish. There also was a special class of small open power boats that was won by Thelma. Today there will be a big outside race for the Jamaica Bay Corinthians that will start off the Rockaway Point Yacht Club.

ROAMER MAKES HIT IN THE 'BROOKDALE'

Backed by Public, Miller's Horse Makes Record Time at Aqueduct.

Roamer batted out a home run in public estimation at the Aqueduct race track yesterday afternoon when he won the Brookdale Handicap at a mile and an eighth. This has always been considered a sort of consolation race for Brooklyn Handicap horses, practically the same animals being named as contestants in both races. Tartar, which won the Brooklyn, did not accept the weight yesterday, and The Finn, which had been sent out as a probable starter, declined the issue. His owner has practically decided to give him a rest until the Fall races, and there was little chance of his appearance on that account. When Roamer worked a trial for yesterday's race in 1:52, going the mile in a trifle better than 1:37, Mr. Hallenbeck's trainer absolutely refused to consider starting The Finn in a contest against such speed. Owners of other nominees also refused to run in a "forlorn hope" race, so that only August Belmont's pair, Stromboli and Rock View, appeared in colors against the Andrew Miller pet.

Because Roamer was giving Stromboli four pounds in weight, and it was known that the latter was in prime racing condition, layers took liberties with Roamer and laid one to two against his beating the Belmont pair. The public backed him to win yesterday just as thoroughly as it had let him alone on Monday last, when he was beaten over a muddy track in the race for the Carter Handicap. Roamer, too, certainly proved all race horse yesterday.

Butwell sent him to the front at the raising of the barrier, and kept him there until he had won the event from Stromboli by four or five lengths, and he was simply galloping at the end of his run. Yet he won the race in record time for the distance, 1:50 3-5, which was precisely the time made by Tartar in the race for the Brooklyn Hadicap, in which he beat Roamer by a nose. And Roamer was carrying 128 pounds in this race, as against the 102 carried by Tartar.

The time made was something phenomenal for the track, the quarter having been run in 0:24 3-5, the half in 0:47 3-5—within a second and a fifth of the race record—the five furlongs in 0:59 2-5, but a fraction less than the record; the three-quarters in 1:12, the track record for the distance; the mile in 1:37 3-5, which is two-fifths of a second faster than the track's mile record, that has existed unbroken since it was made by Orthodox in 1904. From a time standpoint it was the most wonderful race ever run over the course. The crowd appreciated it, and it was a hero's welcome they gave to both horse and rider when they came back to the judges' stand to make their weight. The best previous record for the Brookdale was 1:52, made by Flying Fairy last year and by Gretna Green in 1908.

Tea Caddy won the twenty-sixth renewal of the Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds for August Belmont, who also started Damrosch, the pair being the favorites for the race over Woodward, a colt from the Madden string, which had been working very fast and about which there was the liveliest sort of a tip to win the event, even though he had done nothing in public to warrant support of any kind. It turned out that Achievement was the only one of the field which could give Tea Caddy any sort of a race, Woodward being the very last of the lot to finish.

Bonny Laddie won his third successive steeplechase over the two-mile course, his expected competitor for the honors—Big Sandy—going down at the first jump. Thereafter Bonny Laddie indulged the rest of the field with the pacemaking, Tuckey being content to view operations from the rear until it came to the last two obstacles. There he overhauled Cactus Bud and Single Stick, and from then on took things leisurely in front.

Bob Redfield turned a trick for the Western crowd which has just arrived at the track in force, and Startling did another for the Eastern wise ones, in the last two races of the afternoon. Both were for maiden two-year-olds and there were a half dozen "good things" in the pair of races which made them the liveliest betting events of the day. Turner got Bob Redfield home by the narrowest of margins in his struggle against Edith Olga and Typography. Buxton made no such tight fit of it with Startling, winning by a good length from Good Counsel, on which every Brooklyn man or woman at the track was said to have a wager. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; purse $500; six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.

Hanovia, Quincy Stable's ch. f., 3 years, by Fair Play-Miss Hanover, 130 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Burlingame).....1½
Helen Barbee, R. J. Mackenzie's ch. m., aged, 134, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Turner)..2½
Sam Jaukson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, 130, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (McDermott)..3nk
Vladimir, Hanson, Superintendent, Adams Express, Lady Banbary, and Carnaverock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $750; about two miles. Time—4:27 2-5.

Bonny Laddie, H. H. Henry's b. g., 4 years, by Dorante-Maid of the Order, 152 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Tuckey).1nk
Cactus Bud, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. g., aged, 138, 4 to 1 and even, (Allen).....2
Single Stick, J. E. Davis's br. g., 4, 152, 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, (Lee).....3nk
Meadow Lark also ran. Big Sandy fell at first jump and did not go the route.

THIRD RACE.—Twenty-sixth running of the Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds; value to the winner, $2,400; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Tea Caddy, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rock Sand-Tea's Over, 107 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5. (coupled with Damrosch,) (Byrne).....1
Achievement, R. F. Carman's ch. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Butwell).....2
Elipahod, L. S. Thompson's b. g., 99, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Louder).....3½
Damrosch, Success, and Woodward also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-sixth running of the Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value to winner, $2,100; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:50 3-5.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 4 years, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II., 128 pounds, 11 to 20 and out, (Butwell)...1
Stromboli, August Belmont's ch. g., 4, 124, 3 to 2, (coupled with Rock View,) (Turner).....2
Rock View, August Belmont's br. h., 5, 114, 3 to 2, (coupled with Stromboli,) (Dugan).....3

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse $500. One mile. Time—1:40.

Amalfi, R. T. Wilson's ch. g., aged, by The Scribe-Tarantella, 115 pounds, 5 to 2 and even, (McCahey).....1
O'Sullivan, James McManus's ch. h., 5, 112, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Burton).....2
Stonehenge, Captain C. K. Rockwell's b. g., 4, 107, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Burton).....3
G. M. Miller, Grumpy, Ambrose, Brian Boru, Alhesa, Richard Langdon, Golden Prime, Armer, Mack B. Eubanks, and Dengro also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $400. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

Bob Redfield, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., by Mohawk II.-Topiash, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Turner).....1½
Edith Olga, J. H. Shreve's b. f., 109, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, (McTaggart).....2½
Typography, R. F. Carman's br. f., 109, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Butwell).....3
Belle of the Kitchen, Walloon, Maifou, Jerry Jr., and Payente also ran.

Winner, entered to be sold for $600(bought in by owner for $705.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $400. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., by Marta Santa-Courtney Fraud, 113 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Buxton).....1
Good Counsel, Quincy Stable's b. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (McKeever).....2
Recluse, Mrs. S. McNaughton's b. c., 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Turner).....3
Indian Chant, Nolli, Tony Fashion, Flag Day, and Miss Philbin also ran.

A REAL CHAMPION.



Frank Kramer, world's champion sprint cycle racer, will make his first appearance at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome on Tuesday night, when he will be on scratch with Grenda in the half-mile and three-mile handicaps.

RIVERSIDE REGATTA WELL PATRONIZED

Despite Divided Interest, 27 Yachts Take Part in the Races.

When the racing days for the yacht clubs on Long Island Sound were allotted by the Long Island Sound Association, July 10 fell to the Riverside Yacht Club. It proved to be an unlucky assignment for the club, for the New York Yacht Club elected to race its "Class H Special," its fifty-foot, and its thirty-foot class on that day, and the New Rochelle Yacht Club chose that day on which to start a long-distance race to Stratford Shoal. Therefore the racing fleet was split into three parts.

Twenty-seven yachts, however, answered the call of the Riverside Yacht Club yesterday, and these yachts had beautiful racing in a good southwest breeze, and made very good time There were in the fleet five yachts of the handicap class, in two divisions; four of the Glen Cove jewel class, two of Class R, eight of the Star class, five of the Indian Harbor one-design class, a Larchmont interclub boat, and one of the Manhasset Bay one-design class in a match race, and Addison Hanan's little sloop Little Robin, manned by his young sons, that sailed against the best time of the Indian Harbor one-design class—and incidentally beat it. The boat was honestly sailed by "the kids," but of course the good advice of "Addie" Hanan was contributory to their success.

The course for the handicap boats and those of Class R was fourteen and a half miles; from the starting point off the gas buoy at Little Captain's Island, into the wind, five miles, to Matinicock Point; thence a broad reach, five miles to Centre Island Reef; thence a reach, four and a half miles, home. Boats of the Jewel Class and the two in the match race had a beat to Matinicock Point and a run home, ten miles in all. All others sailed a course around Great and Little Captain's Island and Newfoundland Reef, twice around, ten miles in all. This course gave the boats windward work and reaching and running. Two of the Star boats, one of which is usually first or second at the finish, mistook the course in that they went outside the racing buoy placed some distance south of the westerly end of Great Captain's Island, and lost so much time that they were last of their class to finish.

The starts were not especially brisk, with one or two exceptions. Carolina of the first division of the handicap class, sailing with Nadia of the second division, led her competitor across the line. Robin Hood III. led the way in the third division. The Star class and the Indian Harbor one-design class made the best starts of the day, each closely grouped, with Neptune leading the Star and Yaqui the Indian Harbor boats.

Carolina of the handicap class beat Nadia by a wide margin. Robin Hood III. of the third division was first to finish, but lost to Peg on time allowance. Other winners were: Class R, Margaret; Glen Cove Jewel class, Brilliant; match race, Skid; Star class, Little Dipper; Indian Harbor one-design class, Yaqui. The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 14½ Miles.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	5:04:05	2:49:05
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	5:34:00	3:19:00

Corrected Time—Carolina, 2:49:05; Nadia, 3:12:13.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:35. Course, 14½ Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	5:32:58	3:00:38
Peg, H. T. Hornidge	5:34:58	3:00:38
Natoma, T. S. Clark	5:35:41	3:10:41

Corrected Time—Peg, 3:02:27; Robin Hood III., 3:06:05; Natoma, 3:10:41.

CLASS R.

Start, 2:30. Course, 14½ miles.

Margaret, C. D. Mallory	5:47:00	3:17:00
Joyetta, W. H. Childs	5:54:10	3:21:10

GLEN COVE JEWEL CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 10 miles.

Brilliant, J. C. Ayer	5:14:16	2:44:16
Opal, J. P. Morgan	5:15:25	2:45:25
Cat's-Eye, R. Fraser	5:19:13	2:49:13
Emerald, C. W. Atwater	5:25:05	2:55:05

MATCH RACE.

Start, 2:35. Course, 10 miles.

Skid, H. L. Curry	5:13:36	2:38:36
Scylla, E. A. Swick		Did not finish

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 10 miles.

Yaqui, F. S. Page	5:04:22	2:19:22
Hulbeehee, J. W. Lewis	5:08:21	2:23:21
Wahlsi, R. Outwater	5:10:30	2:25:30
Wahneta, W. C. Huyler	5:11:24	2:26:24
Minnehaha, A. A. Clements	5:12:06	2:27:06
Little Robin, A. G. Hanan	5:01:26	2:16:26

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 10 miles.

Little Dipper, G. A. Curry	5:05:20	2:25:20
Snake, Tracy Lewis	5:08:40	2:28:40
Vega, E. G. Unith, Jr.	5:09:15	2:29:15
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry	5:12:39	2:32:39
Canis Minor, C. L. Adler	5:14:14	2:34:14
Neptune, W. L. Hopkins	5:30:58	2:50:58
Zeta, G. W. Elder, Jr.	5:39:45	2:59:45
Unia, C. L. Peets		Did not finish.

CLOSE RACES AT BAYHEAD.

Strong Breeze Causes Keen Finishes in "Sneakbox" Competitions.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYHEAD, N. J., July 10.—Three close races filled the schedule at the Bayhead Yacht Club today when members of the Barnegat Bay Yacht Racing Association held the first regatta of the season here. A strong breeze made the sailing fast.

The boats in the sneakbox race crossed the line in close formatin, the leaders winning by only a few feet. Captain Henry Clark of the Mantoloking Yacht Club, sailing the Mystery, finished first. He was followed by the Icaroon, sailed by Stephen Mceker of Newark. The Benedict, sailed by Alfred Mulford, finished third.

In the women's sneakbox race Miss Lulu Cattus, woman champion of the Barnegat Bay, was first in the Goodnuff. Miss Dorothy Penn, sailing the Mystery, was a close second. Third went to Miss Elizabeth Brakeley of Freehold, who sailed the Frog. Daniel Whitney of Philadelphia took first in the one-design race. Bancroft Gherardi of New York was second and J. N. S. Brewster of Elizabeth third.

Union Settlement Members' Games.

The second set of members' games of the Union Settlement A. C. will be held this morning at Thomas Jefferson Park, 111th Street and First Avenue. The events will be 220-yard handicap, 880-yard run, 12-pound shot put, handicap; running broad jump, and running high jump. Silver cups will be awarded to first and second men.

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ASSERTS IMMIGRANT IS SCHOOL PROBLEM

Research Director Lays Stress on Education's Part in Work of Assimilation.

CITES OLD PREJUDICES

Albert Shiels Says Critics of the Foreign-Born Are Apt to Generalize Too Much.

The school and the immigrant are the subjects of a report made to the New York Board of Education by Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research. Within the last thirty years, he says, there has been considerable uneasiness over the continuous flow of immigration, and the question has been raised as to the power of this country to continue successfully to assimilate so many variant types that might imperil American institutions, customs, traditions, and standards of living.

Whatever justification there may be for this feeling, says Mr. Shiels, its existence is a fact. It has been formulated in magazine articles, books, public discussions, and Governmental reports. It is interesting to note, however, that the present protests affect to be less against immigration, as such, than against the present character of the immigrant laborer, usually referred to in terms of his geographic origin. In the period from 1810 to 1883, 95 per cent. of the total immigration was from countries west of the Russian boundary and north of the Mediterranean and the Balkan Peninsula. From 1883 to 1907 81 per cent. of the immigration was from Italy, Austria-Hungary, the countries of the Balkan Peninsula, Spain, and Asiatic Turkey. Out of the total immigration for the year 1913 the latter type of immigration represents 74 per cent. of the total.

In a discussion of present-day immigration, he declares, we should be mindful that our judgment is always likely to be affected by possible illusions, and that impressions and prejudices may be confounded with fact. One frequent illusion is due to a prejudice derived from familiarity with the newly arrived immigrant, as we may meet him in person—his physical condition and his habits. We are likely here to confound the accidental and temporary with the fundamental and permanent. An immigrant may be unclean in person, repellent in his habits and apparently content to live under offensive conditions. Yet in such matters he may, in many cases, be but a creature of circumstances, perhaps their victim. The real question is whether he is inherently vicious, criminal or indolent, and, on the other hand, whether he may not under favorable conditions develop into a desirable citizen.

Critics Prone to Generalize.

A second illusion, Mr. Shiels finds, is the acceptance of generalizations, which are themselves based on very hasty and superficial inferences. One example is the tendency to repeat what appears on a printed page, without thoughtful reflection. Thus it is frequently stated that recent immigration implies a disproportionate increase in poverty, disease, and crime. Some of the opponents of the immigrant movement affirm this, others are very cautious. There do not seem to be many convincing statistics to prove the validity of all these assertions. Another charge is that immigration displaces native labor, reduces wages, and increases unemployment, or, at least, contributes to under-employment.

A third illusion, and a very real one, in Mr. Shiels's opinion, is a manifestation of what Lord Bacon called an idol of the tribe, meaning our own human tribe. It is the attitude which most persons have against any stranger. To the degree that he differs in nationality, or race, there is always apt to be a corresponding intensity of suspicion and dislike.

Our welcome to immigration, Mr. Shiels says, has been a splendid service to the world; it is necessary to remember, however, that our goodness has not been without reward. When we realize, for example, to what degree the development of mining industries depends upon foreign labor, or remember that three-quarters of all our laborers on railroad and construction work are foreign born, certainly we must hesitate to adopt policies of exclusion, even if we adopt methods so illogical as the imposition of a literary test.

The question, therefore, Mr. Shiels thinks, is not to be solved by personal prejudice, by unprofitable economic theories, nor altogether by the assumption of responsibility for the welfare of the unfortunate of other lands. What we need to know are the fundamental qualities of the immigrant as we are getting him, what promise he and his children hold for good citizenship, what influences, pro and con, the produces on wages, labor and opportunity, and—perhaps the most important question—what we are prepared to do to reap the richest advantage from his coming. What we are doing consciously and purposively is a question the answer to which would scarcely flatter our national pride. If we shall do no more than we have done, if we are content to depend upon the slow process of evolution that has worked fairly well under happier conditions, it is possible that, notwithstanding all the material contributions that the immigrant may make, immigration itself may be a bad thing.

Whatever may be done in the matter of future distribution, Mr. Shiels points out, the immediate problem for teachers is to consider the immigrant, not in the places where we might like to place him, but where he insists on going himself. It is true that many immigrants working in camps or as farmhands go to rural districts. Until State educational agencies evolve a more effective system, however, the main concern of public school teachers will be centred in the interests of immigrants in the cities.

Teachers Need Broad Culture.

It has been doubted, Mr. Shiels says, whether the regular public school teachers are best fitted for this special work. Whatever the merits of the contention for a special school system, the actual conditions are that for some time to come many day public school teachers will continue to do the work in evening classes. Many of them have already done it with conspicuous success. Whatever the system may be, every teacher should have an equipment greater than a mere command of special method, however necessary that is. He should have a real understanding of the questions other than curriculum and teaching technique. The broader understanding brings the deeper sympathy; the foreign pupil should not be a mere recipient for a certain mass of knowledge, or a lay subject for technical demonstration of teaching skill. The foreign pupil, appreciated in all his relations, becomes in the teacher's presence a man like himself, with hopes, aspirations, misadventures, misfortunes; a fellow-being to be aided and encouraged without contempt or patronage.

Our civilization, Mr. Shiels thinks, has indicated a somewhat naïve confidence in the public school teachers' attributes, which, though flattering, is embarassing. The school is assumed to be the exclusive agency in education. Whatever faults the rising generation may have are calmly attributed to it. Such fundamental influences as the home, the street, the newspaper, the differences in individual instincts and experiences are all brushed aside, and the teacher is called upon to assume the rôle of mentor, parent, and inspired prophet. Omnipotence is the prerogative of divinity, and not even public sentiment can confer it on a corps of teachers. There is, however, one duty a teacher is required to perform and to perform well. That is the duty of effective instruction.

Now, in the case of the immigrant, Mr. Shiels says, the whole educational procedure is handicapped from the beginning. The evening school, in which the teaching of foreigners has so large a place, in the words of one teacher, is the stepdaughter of the educational organization. When school funds must be reduced, it is the evening schools that bear the reduction. When other branches of instruction come to require more and more rigid conditions for the training of teachers, it is only among evening classes for foreigners, that in so many communities a place remains for almost any kind of teacher with any kind of license. When elaborate courses in special methods have been evolved in training schools, extension courses, and teachers' colleges, consideration of the critical problem of instructing our immigrants has alone been omitted.

PLAN NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Anti-Saloon League Hopes to Make Another Prohibition Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The Anti-Saloon League of America may unite with the National Prohibition forces to form a third party within the next year or two, according to statements made at the final executive session this afternoon of the leaders of the great convention which has just closed here. In strength and financial resources it hopes to rival the Democratic and Republican machines. The plan is to try systematically to create a new political organization, which, constructed on church and civic organization, the Western suffrage vote, and with the support of the numerous progressive industrial interests, may bring success to the cause with its own candidates.

Engineered by the abler men in the prohibition movement, it seems to be one aspect of the strategic campaign to drive the Republicans or the Democrats into the dry fold in self-defense. It is confidently believed in the inner circles of prohibition that William J. Bryan will try to force a dry plank into the next Democratic national platform. Failure to do so will bring his nomination of the new party, it was said. Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, appeared the second choice, or ex-Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama.

One of the new forms of campaigning against the "wet" candidates will be through the jitney bus. Another method will be the organization of Bible classes the country over.

CALDWELL 225 YEARS OLD.

Historical Pageant Given to Celebrate Jersey Town's Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 10.—Caldwell celebrated its 225th birthday today with a pageant which depicted incidents in its history from the time that the early settlers purchased the town site until the present day. The pageant was to have taken place on July 5, but rain caused a postponement.

One of the interesting features of the pageant was the scene which pictured the Rev. James Caldwell, after whom the town was named, at the battle of Springfield in the Revolution. When the Continental soldiers ran out of wadding for their guns, the clergyman dashed to his church, near by, and gathered up a lot of hymn books. Distributing the books among the soldiers, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell cried, "Give 'em Watts, boys! Give 'em Watts!" The soldiers tore the books to pieces, and stuffed the paper leaves into their guns, in lieu of the usual wadding.

The Rev. Nelson B. Chester, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, acted the part of the Rev. James Caldwell. In connection with the celebration there was a historical exhibition in the Grover Cleveland birthplace, where hundreds of relics, contributed by residents of the town, were displayed.

DIES AFTER QUARREL.

Brothers-in-Law Clinch and Fall and One Gets Broken Skull.

James McQuirk, 46 years old, of 125 Van Horn Street, Jersey City, died yesterday morning following injuries which he sustained on Friday evening in a row with his brother-in-law, John Craven. The police have sent out an alarm for the arrest of Craven.

McQuirk and Craven quarreled at McQuirk's home, at which Craven boarded. McQuirk ordered Craven out, and he went. Late in the evening the two met at Bramhall Avenue and Van Horn Street. They renewed their dispute, clinched, and fell together. Friends separated them and Craven walked away.

McQuirk complained of pains in his head and was taken home. His skull is thought to have been fractured by the fall.

ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Montclair's Record Holder Wins a Class A Event—Other Competitions.

First round of match play in all three sixteens was in order yesterday at the Montclair Golf Club. There also was the usual sweepstakes in three classes. A. L. Pierson, Jr., who performed so sensationally last week by making the ninth hole in 1 and also setting a new amateur record for the course, won in Class A with a card of 79—10-69.

There was a tie in the second division between J. W. Allen and F. W. Arnold, Jr., with respective scores of 52—14—68 and 84—16—68. W. W. Hubbard was the only man in the third division to hand in his card, reading 96—22—68. Mrs. R. L. Johnstone won the women's putting competition, while Miss Margaret Johnstone took second. Summary:

July Tournament, First Round, First Sixteen.—Franklin W. Dyer beat W. E. Marcus, Jr., 4 up and 3 to play; J. dez. Eaton beat Dr. J. S. Brown, 4 up and 3 to play; Jansen Noyes beat Francis E. Donohoe, 4 up and 2 to play; R. C. Kerr beat F. W. Schoonmaker, Jr., 4 up and 3 to play; R. P. Nash beat S. P. Hall, 1 up; A. L. Pierson, Jr., beat F. L. Gallagher, 2 up; H. M. Robinson beat T. W. Maley, 4 up and 2 to play; W. H. Loftus beat Walter Brown, 3 up and 1 to play.

Second Sixteen, First Round.—L. M. Blancke beat Alexander Eakin, 4 up and 2 to play; R. T. Wilcox beat W. B. Perley, by default; W. E. Cravath beat G. B. Ailing, 1 up; F. C. Lowrey beat T. W. A. McMahon, 3 up and 2 to play; A. J. Graffin beat Charles Gowing, 1 up; W. W. Hubbard beat L. N. de Vausenay, 4 up and 3 to play; J. T. Pratt beat A. Hunter, 4 up and 3 to play.

Third Sixteen, First Round.—E. F. Miller beat Andrew Morrison, 2 up and 1 to play; C. G. Bradley beat F. N. Carr, by default; F. L. Dyer beat N. P. Hill, 1 up; Ralph Starrett beat E. W. T. Gray, 2 up and 1 to play; A. R. Copper beat R. C. Blancke, 5 up and 4 to play; B. J. Richardson beat W. F. Pool, 2 up; R. T. Kaiser beat William Ewald, 1 up; F. J. Christie beat C. L. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play; C. R. Christie, Jr., beat C. H. F. Yallalie, 1 up.

A novel competition was run off at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. The method of scoring was such that it would require a Philadelphia lawyer to explain it. At any rate, L. M. Schoonmaker and R. R. Piper, with respective scores of 76, 13½—63½ and 86, 21½—62½, won it. It was a four-ball medal play handicap, with half of the usual allowances conceded, and the pair making the best average was declared the winner. The scores made were as follows, the pairs being in the order named:

L. M. Schoonmaker, 76, 13½—63½; R. R. Piper, 86, 21½—64½; J. L. Cummings, 80, 15½—64½; J. G. Bonness, 82, 15—67; A. G. Guisman, 70, 12—58; Thomas Chisholm, 82, 15—67; S. S. Gaylord, 83, 14½—68½; R. Sanderson, 77, 10½—66½; Wilson Vance, 88, 15½—67½; L. S. Hutchinson, 94, 20—88; H. B. Salmon, 76, 11½—64½; Victor Christ, 85, 17—68.

Six matches were played for the July prizes at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. There also was the customary sweepstakes in two classes. Harry Chalmers winning in Class A, with 89, 15—74, and R. B. Marshon in the second set, with 95, 24—71. The summary and scores follow:

Class A.—Harry Chalmers, 89, 15—74; C. C. Webster, 83, 8—75; T. R. Brown, 83, 8—75; L. S. Fechtman, Jr., 86, 10—76; C. A. Varney, 85, 9—76; C. H. Gillespie, 90, 14—76.

Class B.—R. B. Marshon, 95, 24—71; O. H. Cheney, 98, 18—80.

July Prizes.—O. H. Cheney beat F. C. Hodson, 3 up and 1 to play; L. S. Fechtman, Jr., beat E. C. Holston, 3 up and 2 to play; A. B. Grafius beat C. T. Hunt, 3 up and 1 to play; Joseph Pickhardt beat G. W. Van Vlack, 1 up; F. W. Cobb beat Henry Hering, 1 up, (27 holes;) H. W. Chapman beat D. W. Tracy, 4 up and 3 to play.

Cocoanut First in Nut Class.

The smallest fleet of nut boats that have so far gathered for a race took part in the fourth regatta of the first series of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on Oyster Bay yesterday. It was a pity as the weather conditions were ideal. The wind was strong and from the Southwest, in fact, there was a little too much breeze for several of the little fellows. The winner was Cocoanut, which has just been sold by George Bullock to G. M. Fletcher, Jr.

RAILWAY VALUATION MAY COST $75,000,000

New Haven Going Back 93 Years Into Records of 202 Underlying Corporations.

MUST GIVE HISTORY OF EACH

Original Estimate for Whole Country Put at $2,500,000 by Congress.

Railroad men whose companies have been among the first to be taken up by the valuation division of the Interstate Commerce Commission say that the Government's estimate of the cost of valuing the railroads of the United States has been far exceeded to date, and that the preliminary estimates of the expense were ridiculously low.

The original estimate of the cost, as made in Congress, was $2,500,000 for the entire country. This figure was raised to $15,000,000 after the work had been started. It is now asserted by statisticians in the employ of the carriers that if the present plans are adhered to the work will cost upward of $75,000,000, of which the roads will pay more than half.

One of the first roads to be valued was the Kansas City & Southern. The work is not completed, but it has already cost the Government $125 a mile and the company $150 a mile. Before completion the cost per mile on this road will exceed $800. At that rate the expense for the total mileage in the United States would exceed $75,000,000.

It is expected by the valuation division, however, that the cost of the work on the transcontinentals and the newer roads would be much less than in the East, where the age of the companies makes more research work necessary, and the congestion of population the difficulties of valuing real estate greater. On the Western roads it is planned to make much better time, and for a large proportion of the mileage the valuation will be practically the same for mile after mile. It is also possible that the Commission will order a simpler set of requirements to facilitate the valuation and reduce its cost, which is running beyond any calculations.

The Government started its first field party of engineers at work on the New Haven in April of this year. There are 2,300 miles in the New Haven system and more than two years will be consumed in the engineering inventory work alone. The program calls for the completion of work on 800 miles this year.

In the extensive preparations which the New Haven has been called upon to make before this work was actually begun and in the progress of the work itself since April 1 there is afforded concrete instance of what Government valuation involves both for the individual railroad affected and for the Government.

The New Haven was selected among the first of the large railroad systems of the East upon which to start the actual work of valuation, work on the Boston & Maine having begun a year earlier. Interest attaches to this work in its case not only because of its size and importance as a railroad system, but also because it involves delving into the history, records, deeds, and cost of construction of more very early railroads than will be found in any other large railroad system. The records of some of these railroads go back to the year 1831, when engines consisting of a boiler and a tall smokestack on wheels had just begun pulling cars of the stagecoach pattern over iron rails in competition with canals and coaches.

The overhauling of these old records, required under the valuation law, is of itself, in the case of the New Haven, a tremendous task. For example, Valuation Order No. 7 calls for a complete schedule of all deeds and other evidences under which railroad companies claim title to land. On this work alone the New Haven for some time past has had a force of twelve employes at work. Their task involves the searching of the records of Town and County Clerks' offices in four States, and the making up of complete certified lists of all deeds and other evidences of title relating to railroad property, some of them going back eighty-five years. A schedule of all lands owned by the company must be prepared, giving the areas, date of original deed, and associated subjects.

It is estimated that compliance with this valuation order will involve the searching of between 30,000 and 35,000 recorded papers, and this is exclusive of the various records of condemnation proceedings. As an undertaking of this kind it is almost without precedent.

In connection with this task, involving as it does a complete record of the corporate history of the roads making up the New Haven, there has been prepared a genealogical chart showing 175 distinct railroad companies, which, with the 27 companies forming the Central New England, make a total of 202 railroad companies originally composing the 2,300 miles of the present New Haven system.

The history of each of these 202 companies has been traced from the time of its incorporation down to the time when it was merged, starting in 1822 and covering a period of 93 years. While not all of these companies actually constructed lines of railroad, approximately 140 of them did build and operate some part of what is now the New Haven system. The chart made up covers a sheet 12 feet long and 4 feet wide.

The searching of these old deeds and records and the compilation of this corporate history is merely one item of many comprised in the valuation of the New Haven. The company for more than a year has been preparing for the actual work to start. Its valuation department now consists of 114 employes. Ultimately this force will be increased to about 125. This force consists of lawyers, engineers, auditors, compilers, clerks, draftsmen, tracers, transit men, recorders, chainmen, and stenographers.

The law directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier, though it is silent as to the purpose for which the valuation is made. It says that the commission shall ascertain and report in detail as to each piece of property owned or used, giving its original cost to date, the cost of reproducing it new, the cost of reproduction less depreciation, and an analysis of the methods by which these costs are obtained.

GEORGE REPUBLIC FETE.

Judge Lindsey Participates in Twentieth Annivery Celebration.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 10.—A three days' celebration in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the George Junior Republic at Freeville opened last night. Large numbers of graduates of the institution are in attendance to participate and pay their respects to William R. George, the founder, now actively engaged in the work of reorganization.

Among the speakers today was Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court. A number of exercises, including a "vodeville frolic" and a luncheon were held today.

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10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
RATES FROM $2.00 UP.
E. W. WELLS, Manager.

NEW CAT CEMETERY OPENED

Bide-a-Wee Pets Moved to New Home Bought by Mrs. Orme Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WANTAGH, L. I., July 10.—Workers connected with the Bide-a-Wee Home at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, are completing the work of removing their cat and dog charges from the place they have rented at Freeport for the Summer domicile for a number of years to their new Summer home at this place, the purchase of which has been made possible by a gift of $5,000 from Mrs. Orme Wilson.

There are fifteen acres of the new property, five of which will be devoted to an animal cemetery similar to the one in Hyde Park, London. Twenty-five dollars buys a permanent plot in the cemetery.

The gift of Mrs. Wilson was made as a living memorial to Pansy, a little griffon bruxellois of whom she was very fond. Among those who have taken plots in the animal cemetery are:

Miss Florence Ferguson, Mrs. E. K. Robinson, Dr. Richard T. Bang, Mrs. Julia F. Rogers, Dr. R. Ottolengui, Mrs. A. V. T. Billington, Mrs. George H. Gould, Mrs. H. U. Kibbe, Mrs. W. Orr Barclay, Miss Eleanor Hartshorne, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Miss Mary Latimer, Frank Buck, Miss Margaret H. Garrard, Miss Emily Stevens, Mrs. Winfield Scott, Mrs. H. K. Fomroy, Miss Louise Castree, Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Mrs. J. B. Dickson, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Miss Vera Cravath, Mrs. H. M. Day, Mrs. Phillips A. Clark, Miss Ellen Glasgow.

CHICAGO STRIKE SETTLED.

Carpenters Return to Work After Compromising with Builders.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The strike of 16,000 union carpenters which for two months, practically, has paralyzed the building industry in Chicago, is over. Settlement was reached early today, after committees representing the carpenters, Building Construction Employers' Association, and building material interests had been locked in conference since yesterday afternoon. The carpenters were ordered to return to work at once.

The agreement reached provides that the men shall receive 70 cents an hour, and that they accept what is called a "uniform agreement" which will prevent strikes and lockouts. The agreement is for three years, dating from May 31. It provides for a closed shop, and also stipulates that there shall be no restriction regarding the source of building materials, whether it is manufactured here or elsewhere.

The settlement was regarded by both sides as a compromise. The carpenters had demanded a sliding wage scale of 70 cents for the first year, 72½ cents for the second, and 75 cents for the third. The men previous to the strike, had been paid 65 cents an hour.

The same plan employed by Mayor William Hale Thompson to settle the recent street car strike—when he locked the opposing factions in his chamber and told them they'd stay there until the strike was settled—was successful in ending the carpenters' strike. Thomas Carey, President of a brick manufacturing company, locked the conferees in after the men had argued for hours without making any headway. He personally guarded the door until a settlement was reached.

APPEAL FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Vacation Society Needs Fund to Send 200 to the Country.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society, which maintains nearly a dozen Summer cottages in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, is making an appeal for funds to send to the country 200 tired working girls, all of whom are in great need of rest and country air. The last Winter was a hard one for the working girls, and their care during the present Summer has taxed not only the cottage capacity, but the funds of the organization.

The object of the Vacation Society is to send all the working girls who visit the cottages back to work in good physical condition and spirits. It takes care of only those girls who are ill or who have broken down from overwork.

Two-thirds of those who apply are sent entirely free, and last year they numbered more than 1,000. To meet the expenses of one girl's two weeks' vacation requires only $10, including traveling. A month's rest, including board and medical attention, can be provided for $40. Mrs. William Herbert, 434 West Twenty-third Street, is President of the Working Girls' Vacation Society. Donations may be sent to Miss Ethel Bryce, Treasurer, 103 East Twenty-second Street, Room 416.

JERSEY MAY ESCAPE TAX.

Controller Thinks Way Out May Be Found Without State Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—State Controller Edward I. Edwards is of the opinion that the State of New Jersey is going to work its way out of its present financial hole. A great number of legislators and officials have predicted that a State tax will be inevitable. The Controller says he is confident the revenue-producing legislation of 1914, with the supervision of expenditures allowed by the operation of the new Requisition act, will result in the State meeting all obligations.

The total cash in the Treasury on July 2 last was $1,316,864.93 more than a year ago.

On Plainfield's Golf Courses.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 10.—W. Lester Glenney won the golf championship of the Plainfield Country Club today when he defeated Frank O. Reinhart, 3 and 2, in a thirty-six-hole match. The first eighteen holes were played this morning, and at their end Reinhart was 1 up. This afternoon Glenney played a steady game. The other finals of the remaining sixteens were:

Second Sixteen.—H. L. Conrad defeated J. Whitney Baker, 3 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—F. S. Barr defeated B. C. Kenyon, 4 and 2.

Defeated Eight, First Sixteen.—L. G. Gorman defeated W. M. Ailing, 2 and 1.

Second Sixteen.—J. R. Shoemaker defeated W. A. Engeman, 3 and 4.

Third Sixteen.—Harry Williams defeated A. W. Kleinecke, 1 up.

O. H. Fleming won the sweepstakes event with a net score of 65.

In the play-off for the Holiday Cup at the Park Golf Club today R. M. Smith defeated W. P. Taylor with a net score of 67, Mr. Taylor returning a card of 73. In the play-off for the officer's medal challenge trophy R. T. Phillips and C. B. Moore defeated H. E. Blazier and W. H. Nischwitz, holders, 1 up.

ADVERTISEMENT.



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Prepare razor. Dip brush in hot water and rub on Cuticura Soap (see cut). Then make lather on face and rub in for a moment with fingers. Makes second lathering and shave. Rub bit of Cuticura Ointment over shaven parts (and on scalp if any dandruff or itching) and wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water, shampooing same time. One soap for all—shaving, shampooing, bathing and toilet. It's velvet for sensitive skins and preventive. No stiny mug. No germs. No waste of time or money. Free sample each if you wish. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. L," Boston. Sold everywhere.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN TAUGHT FARM WORK

Experiment of Board of Education on Hunter's Island a Success, Teacher Says.

HEALTH QUICKLY IMPROVES

Dr. Hirsdansky Finds Ungraded Boys Can Become Self-Supporting.

The Board of Education is going to take over the Hunter's Island Farm School for defective children this year and to enlarge it. This is the school opened by a group of philanthropists and school workers in the Bronx last year and it is the first time anything of this kind has ever been tried in this country.

The children, a group of seventeen boys ranging from 10 to 18 years of age, but mentally 7 to 10, were taken to the island last year first by the day and eventually to camp there. The results of the outdoor work and fresh air were so satisfactory and the improvement so great that one of the oldest boys was employed by a near-by farmer and is in a way to become a self-respecting citizen who could earn his own living.

Dr. Simon Hirsdansky, Principal of Public School 4, which has four classes of ungraded pupils in a school of 4,000, and from whose school the farm students were taken and who helped organize the work, gave its history, speaking under the auspices of the National Forward-to-the-Land League at the Labor Temple.

"Different causes have produced these children," said Dr. Hirsdansky. "Frequently some disease has left them weak mentally and physically. Sometimes they are able to learn to read and write a little and some are very clever in one thing. The most important thing for them is to learn how to support themselves and not become a burden to their families. We have tried different handicrafts with which they were successful. They have produced articles that were marketable, but there was nothing at which they could succeed when pitted against normal people in ordinary commercial relations.

Room for Workers.

"But in truck farming there is a scarcity of labor, notwithstanding there are boys walking the streets of the city with nothing to do; so we turned to farming. The Park Commissioner allowed us three acres of land on Hunter's Island, in Pelham Bay, where we started our work in March of last year. It is a beautiful spot; the Palisades cannot equal it, and it will pay any one to visit it. Superintendent Maxwell had never seen it until he came to visit us, and he was delighted. It was a place, he said, not only for the ungraded classes of children, but the anaemic. Why should they swelter in the hot city when there were beautiful country places so near? he asked. Then we asked why the normal and healthy children could not all have the benefit of the country air. There is room for them all in the Bronx, Staten Island, and Long Island. The work will eventually broaden in many ways.

"In the beginning our boys started off early each morning with their teachers. They took with them books, tools, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, and fungicides among other things. Part of the class would study in the tent while the others were working the farm, and then they would change places. One thing that was insisted upon was a half-hour nap in the steamer chairs every day. There was rebellion at that at first, but gradually it became a pleasure.

"It was a surprise to the teachers how quickly the boys assumed responsibility after beginning this new work. Things that at first it was necessary to tell them over and over again, they would in a comparatively short time accomplish by themselves, and when given a task to perform they would complete it. Quarrelsome at first their relations with each other as their physical condition improved, became friendly and they showed initiative."

Show Mental Improvement.

Dr. Hirsdansky told how things literally straightened out as the boys improved in health and mental balance. One boy who could hardly read at first was so interested in corn that he sent to the Department of Agriculture for a pamphlet upon corn raising and learned to read it. When the boys went permanently into camp July 6 they were taught to make their own beds and to keep things picked up around the camp. They went in swimming and the fun of the sport smoothed out many minor difficulties that came up.

In answer to a question Dr. Hirsdansky said that he believed six months' work, or from April to October, in such a farm school would fit a boy to be an acceptable farm laborer and that two years' work would make him a really useful man on a farm. The farmer who has already taken one of the boys says he will take all the others the school can supply.

"Such a man would get from $16 to $18 a month and his board," said the speaker. "He might not go further if left alone, but we should hope to look after him and later enable him to get money to start a farm for himself. The work can be broadened to include all branches of farm and dairy work."

The farm work was begun this year with an increase to twenty-eight pupils. The Board of Education took the school over before the closing of the regular school sessions and will continue it under the head of its vocational and recreation schools. President Churchill has agreed to do this. The farm school has been reported on favorably by Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell in charge of all the work for ungraded classes under the Board of Education, Chicago, interested in this experiment, is about to start a farm school along the same lines.

MINE WORKERS' CAMPAIGN.

Inaugurate Movement for Perfect Organization in Anthracite Field.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 10.—Officers of the United Mine Workers of America, headed by John P. White, National President, have inaugurated a campaign for a 100 per cent. membership in the union in the anthracite counties. It is the plan to enlist every man employed around the mines in the union before the expiration of the present agreement with the operators next April, when demand for an eight-hour day and recognition of the union are to be made.

President White has promised the miners that if they would recruit the union to 100 per cent. he would secure both concessions for them. The campaign inaugurated today will last for two months and every locality in the anthracite region will be visited by the national officers before it ends.

BIG INCREASE SHOWN IN COST OF SCHOOLS

Since 1899 the General Fund Has Risen 222.9 Per Cent., the Special 191.5.

ANALYSIS BY PRENDERGAST

Population Grew 57.4 Per Cent. in Period—School Registration Went Up 86.

Controller Prendergast has made an interesting report on the expenditures of New York City in connection with the maintenance and operation of the Department of Education from 1899 to 1914. The classification and the figures are based upon the annual reports of the City Superintendent of Schools. Section 1,060 of the City Charter provides, in part:

All moneys raised for educational purposes in the City of New York shall be raised in two funds, to be known as the Special School Fund and the General School Fund, respectively. The General School Fund shall consist of all moneys raised for the payment of salaries for the City Superintendents, Associate City Superintendents, and District Superintendents, Director and Assistant of the Division of Reference and Research, members of the Board of Examiners, attendance officers, and all members of the supervising and teaching staff. . . . The Special School Fund shall contain and embrace all moneys raised for educational purposes not comprised in the General School Fund.

The expenses paid from the Special School Fund are mainly for care and repair of buildings, for educational supplies and equipment, for fuel, and for the salaries of those administering this fund.

Section 1,064 specifies the amount which the city shall contribute to the General School Fund:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall appropriate for the General School Fund for the year nineteen hundred and two, and annually for each year thereafter, an amount equivalent to and not less than three mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in the City of New York liable to taxation.

For the calendar year 1915, the total tax-budget allowance to the Department of Education for the General School Fund was $32,609,695.92, and the three-mills allowance was $25,170,466.41, leaving an excess over mandatory requirements of $7,439,229.51.

Increased Cost of Operation.

While this latter amount is not technically mandatory, most of it is practically so. The $7,439,229.51 is made up substantially of $5,000,000 estimated as the increased cost of operation, due to the equal pay law; $1,945,447.61 for the activities set forth in Section 1,069 of the Charter, which in the judgment of the city authorities it was not wise to curtail, and $1,194,781.99 mainly for evening, trade, high, and elementary schools.

There are six statements in the report. Statement No. 1 shows an increase of $30,736,164.82 in the expenditure of the General School Fund from $9,300,249.28 in 1899 to $30,036,854.10 in 1914, or 222.9 per cent. The Special School Fund expenditures increased $4,800,029.66 in the same period, from $2,565,749.64 to $7,365,779.30, or 91.5 per cent.

The increases in the General School Fund expenditures in 1900 and 1901 of $4,800,000 over those of 1899 were due largely to the bringing of the salaries of the outlying boroughs up to the Manhattan rates; and the increase in the expenditure in 1913 over 1911 of $5,600,000 was due largely to the equal pay and the Silverstein laws. The total expenditures during this period from the proceeds of corporate stock or bonds for the acquisition of school sites, the erection of school buildings and extensions, and the equipment thereof aggregated $106,180,030.72 out of the bonds issued by the city during the same period for all purposes of $407,000,000, or more than 21 per cent.

Statements Nos. 2 and 2A analyse by functions the expenditure of $308,087,530.95 from the General School Fund. The largest percentages of increase in expenditures are: Cooking, 483.31; drawing, manual training, and shop work, 275.73; high schools, 208.37; kindergartens, 176.00; training schools, 147.77; evening schools, 127.77. The heaviest increases in amount of expenditures were: Elementary school Principals and teachers, $9,607,825.78; high schools, 1904 to 1914, $2,943,782.38; kindergartens, $778,396.79; evening schools, $611,028.81.

From the General Fund.

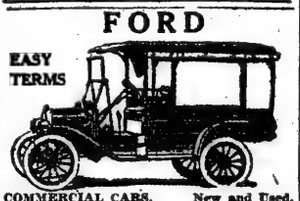
Statement No. 3 shows an increase in the expenditures from the General School Fund from $8,059,958.89 in 1899, to $28,026,945.64 in 1914, or $19,966,986.75, a percentage of increase of 351.4. This statement includes only the day activities, exclusive of vacation schools and playgrounds.

In statement No. 4 are shown for the years 1899 to 1914 the estimated population of the city and the average daily register and attendance in the various day schools. While the increase in general population is 57.4 per cent. that in the school registration is 86 per cent. for the high schools and the kindergartens the increase is respectively 434.4 and 969.1 per cent.

Statement No. 5 exhibits the distribution of the supervising and teaching forces by functions in the day and evening schools. In statement No. 6 are shown the years 1907 to 1914 the number of classes for school children defective in various respects.

Stearns KNIGHT CARS
Rebuilt and Guaranteed
The Only Used Car Sold With a New Car Guarantee
Remarkably Low Prices on Following:
1915 Town Car
"Light 4" model, wire wheels, left-hand drive, centre control; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
1913 7-Pass. Touring
6-cyl.; newly painted Brewster green; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
1913 7-Pass. Touring
4-cyl.; overhauled and newly painted maroon; dynamo, electric lights.
SPECIAL SPEEDSTER
Newly constructed body, repainted Colonial yellow; dynamo and electric lights.
We ask offers on following: Pullman Touring, like new; Pope-Hartford, Stearns 6-cyl., 1914 Loxier Roadster.
F. B. Stearns Co., of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. Phone 7690 Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

PIERCE-ARROWS
$1,500 to $2,750
We have ready now, after going through our shops, six dependable six-cylinder Pierce-Arrows ranging in price from $1,500 to $2,750. Not one of these cars originally sold for less than $4,500. Most of them cost from $5,000 to $6,000.
Every car has a self-starter, several have electric lighting generators as well; all have demountable rims, foredoors and very complete equipment.
Newly painted and good for many thousand miles of service, these cars are splendid value at their present prices.
We guarantee a REBUILT Pierce-Arrow mechanically, just as we do a new one.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6671.
Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

FORD
EASY TERMS

COMMERCIAL CARS. New and Used.
Hays-Diefenderfer Co., 21 W. 62d St., N.Y.

AUTOMOBILISTS GAIN
through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles: several hundreds will testify to our superior facilities for teaching; complete course, $65; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for booklet.
CLASSES FOR LADIES.
Stewart Auto School 225 W. 57th St. (At Broadway.)

GARFORD TRUCK
1913 Four Ton, with hoisting body, all complete and in first-class condition, $2,900.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6671.
Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

STEVENS-DURYEA
WANTED FOR CASH—MODEL C OR MODEL D LIMOUSINE.
ADDRESS B 89 TIMES ANNEX.

That great superiority and permanent success accompany the introduction of the new
Packard
"TWIN-SIX"
is attested by the fact that the ONLY GRAND PRIZE in the motor vehicle section of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and the FIRST MEDAL OF HONOR were both awarded to the PACKARD.
Learn by investigation just how the PACKARD "TWIN-SIX" sets a new measure of automobile design, performance and values.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of NEW YORK *Broadway at 61st Street*

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The New York Times
Mid-Week Pictorial
NOS. 3 TO 12 (NOS. 1 AND 2 BEING OUT OF PRINT)
These pictures, printed in rotogravure from photographs secured in all the war zones, portray early stages of the great world conflict.
They show, as only the camera can show, the actualities of the invasion of Belgium, the German advance on Paris, the fall of Antwerp, and many other stirring scenes of which the record is worth preserving.
Cloth, One Dollar, Postpaid
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Times Square - - - - New York

RED CROSS SENDS MORE AID TO EUROPE

Hospital Supplies and Clothing Go to Russia, Italy, and Montenegro.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S FUND

Passes the $270,000 Mark—Gifts for Polish and Persian Relief —Help for Serbians.

During the past week the American Red Cross shipped through its New York offices large consignments of supplies to Russia, Italy, and Montenegro. The Russian shipment, which was valued at more than $12,000, included 148 cases; the Italian shipment included chloroform, ether, rubber goods, and hospital supplies; and the Montenegrin shipment, valued at $11,500, included clothing for destitute noncombatants.

The Red Cross European War Fund in New York City has reached $511,185.56, of which $7,528.35 was received last week. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Harvard student.	$5,000	Alice Jay	$50
Mrs. W. Reid	1,000	Uptown office	50
Mrs. O. Heine (col.)	527	Mrs. M. V. Snyder, Ramapoo Knoll	50
Albany Chapter	95	Mrs. E. Du Bois	10
E. Hecker	72	J. Nicholson	10
C. P. Howland	50	Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr.	25
Quincy	60		
Ruth Draper	50		

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals $85,759.48. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week follow:

Mrs. J. P. Morgan	$50	Mrs. G. F. Buff	$25
Edith Bangs	10	Mrs. C. H. Welsh	10
Mrs. W. T. Sloan	10	Marie B. Fraley	10
Mrs. L. P. Morton	100	Mrs. H. L. Jefferys	10
L. C. Scoville	100	Mrs. E. P. Sands	10
Dr. C. L. Minor	15	Mrs. Nelson	10
Marie Eufeuacht	10	E. R. Andrews	25
M. C. Codman	100	Mrs. H. Brooke	10
Esther J. Auchincloss	20	Elizabeth Beal	25
Mrs. B. Warren	10	Lilla C. Wheeler	15
Annie Oakley	10	Mrs. M. B. Child	10
M. H. Cadwalader, Jr.	10	Mrs. J.J. Chapman	25
Frances R. Gundy	12	Elizabeth L. Marshall	10
Mrs. C. U. Edge	50	Mrs. L. Thompson	10
Mrs. A. B. Coxe	10	Mrs. A. H. Scribner	50
Mrs. W. N. Sulkler, Jr.	10	Albert Hachard	10
E. S. C.	100	Marie A. Garrettson	10
E. and M. C.	10	Mrs. M. Taylor	10
C. Bissell	10	Mrs. McD. Hawkes	20
Eleanor Ryerson	10	Mrs. Benjamin	10
Elizabeth M. Lynch	10	W. T. Brewster	10
Mrs. M. Hutchinson	10	"Sphinx"	100
William Appleton	25	R. B. Symington	25
E. M. Padeiford	10	Mrs. A. Garrett	10
Mrs. E. M. Padeiford	10	Mary Eva Keys	10
Mrs. B. Frothingham	10	Mrs. G. C. Thomas	25
		Dr. M. Prince	50
		Mrs. A. C. Wheelwright	10

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, on the French Line pier, has received the following new subscriptions of $10 or more:

Mrs. P. Rockefeller		Miss Edith O. Rea	$25
Mrs. A.	$25	Friends, per do.	12
Mrs. A. Mills	10	Miscellaneous	5

Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, in the United States, the Treasurer of which is R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, acknowledges the following new donations to its fund, which fund now totals $131,705.13:

N. G. Higham	$10	Herbert Barber	$100
R. M. S. Wortley	10	J. J. Gulle	30
C. N. Edge	80	Miscellaneous	34
H. and W. G.	10		

Vacation Committee Fund.

Among the new subscriptions to the fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, are the following:

Emergency Com.	$26	Anonymous	335
Catholic Women	100		

American Women's Fund.

The amount collected by the American Women's War Relief Fund, has passed $270,000. John Moffat, the Secretary of the fund, acknowledges these new subscriptions of $10 or more:

Mrs. J. Roosevelt	25	Julia S. Lovejoy	20
J. M. Parmenter	10	Mrs. P. Morgan	50
Miss A. C. Stewart	35	Kinnear Mfg Co	10
Mrs. J. W. Whitlen	25	F. D. Wilkerson	10
Horton Letter Co	25	E. C. Scripps	10
Guernsey Gurran	10	H. E. Slayton	10
E. J. Williams	300	Fanny P. Mason	50
E. H. Elliot	50	Mrs. J. H. Beal	25
Elizabeth B. Bird	10	Mrs. Sayville	10
Mrs. G. Burnham, Jr.	40	Mrs. A. Nauburg	20
Mrs. E. T. Holmes	50	M. W. Mallovy	17
R. C. Robbins	10	H. C. Rice	10
Martha P. Lawrence	25	C. J. Odell	10
Mrs. C. Rives	25	D. A. Ritchie	25
C. Z. Terhune	10	W. A. Campbell	10
Mrs. J. C. Houser	50	F. E. Calaway Co	10
Mrs. B. Ford	50	E. J. Williams	50
R. Saltonstall	100	H. Gertrude Thomas	25
A. A. Carey	10	E. P. Stoughton	10
Miss K. T. Moore	10	W. H. Wyman	10
Edwin Buchman	25	T. R. Williams	10
Mrs. E. C. Streeter	60	Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer	10
D. A. Beaton	10	Mrs. J. R. Morris	10
Thomas Hume	50	Mrs. C. Munroe	10
C. F. Morse	10	Mrs. D. R. Noyes	50
Bessie D. Severance	200	A. A. Ferris	10
F. F. Mason	50	Mrs. C. R. Flint	10
Mrs. G. E. Mc-Question	25	Mrs. H. Mill	10
Mrs. E. C. Bowen	50	E. Paine	15
Mrs. E. T. Hussey	20	Mrs. H. W. Starr	10
Mrs. J. A. Symington	25	D. M. Hill	10
Harriet B. Dwight	10	H. L. Bowles	10
Mrs. D. Forbes	10	C. E. H. Phillips	10
Mrs. J.A. Mathews	10	H. L. Stafford	47
C. S. Houghton	50	Mabel Milligan	50
Frederic Day	10	W. S. Cherry	10
J. C. Shaw	10	C. E. Matthies	10
Mrs. H. Livingston	25	Mrs. M. T. Palmer	25
G. C. Balch	10	Mrs. M. L. Hyndman	10
W. D. Thornton	100	Mrs. H. Schenck	10
Caroline W. King	10	Mrs. E. E. Loche	10
W. B. Johnson	25	J. W. Auchincloss	50
Mrs. S. P. Blake and Miss M. T. Blake	100	Lenox Banks	10
W. P. Wharton	100	Mrs. A. Garrett-son	10
Mrs. A. H. Munroe	10	Mrs. M. Taylor	10
Mrs. B. Wyckoff	10	Mrs. McD. Hawkes	20
Mrs. J. D. Balls	10	Mrs. Benjamin	10
Mrs. E. L. Whittaker	10	W. T. Brewster	10
Marian A. Snowden	100	"Sphinx"	100
Maude E. Appleton	10	R. B. Symington	25
Ira H. Wollson	20	Mrs. A. Garrett	10
Edmund Day	50	Mary Eva Keys	10
Mary Lee Ware	25	Mrs. G. C. Thomas	25
Mrs. F. C. Eaton	20	Dr. M. Prince	50
Mrs. W. T. North	15	Mrs. A. C. Wheelwright	10
H. H. Stenbaugh	10	No name	50
R. R. Robinson	10	N. A. Doyle	20
Mrs. W. E. Fulton	25	Mrs. C. D. Clements	15
Mrs. C. K. Cummings	25	Mrs. P. B. Stanley	13
G. K. Webster	10	Mrs. S. Weaver	10
Miss J. Lawrence	25	Alice B. Baines	10
Elvine Richard	25	Mrs. E. L. Whitaker	10
S. O. Metcalf	100	Mrs. J. D. Baines	10
Mrs. T. W. Pickering	10	Mrs. Bruce Ford	200
Cornelia Horsford	25	Mrs. R. Tower	10
H. W. Butters	10	F. L. Stetson	100
Charles Hopkin	25	A. A. Carey	10
Mary O. Pickering	10	Mrs. F. B. Cameron	10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	10	Mrs. H. W. Harriman	10
Mrs. T. C. du Pont	100	Mrs. J. Robbins	10
Mrs. H. L. Robbins	10	Mrs. M. S. Tuttle	100
Mrs. M. S. Tuttle	100	Charles Nelson	100
Charles Nelson	100	Mrs. R. S. G. Burtell	10
Mrs. R. S. G. Burtell	10	Miss E. Meyer	25
Miss E. Coleman	10	B. G. Goodhue	10
Mrs. W. Savile	10	Caroline W. King	10
Miss M. H. Lloyd	10	Mary S. Ames	100
Mrs. A. C. Hall	10	M. H. Remick	10
F. A. Aldrich	10	R. H. Baker & Co	10
Mrs. F. O. Becker	50	C. S. Morey	25
F. A. Glidden	25	Misses Eaton	60
F. C. White	100	David McKelvy	100
M. Louise Stebbins	10	Mrs. E. B. Merriman	50
Misses Williams	50	William G. Low	10
Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen	100	G. C. Page	10
Lathen & Son	10	C. Austin	50
F. S. O. Daniel	10	Mrs. Sayville	10
M. S. Arms	20	Du Pont Harvey	25
Mrs. W. Butterworth	10	A. F. Estabrook	25
Mrs. W. Yulee	25	G. A. Eckbert	50
Mrs. W. W. Tompkins	50	T. T. Woodruff	10
Ernest Simmons	25	Maude E. Appleton	10
Mrs. W. Foster	10	Lucy B. Henderson	50
Miss A. Howes	20	Mrs. A. P. Loring	100
Ethel Paine	40	Mrs. B. Johnson	25
Mrs. S. Smithson	10	Mrs. A. Spadone	25
Mrs. C. Hathaway	10	Sister M. Antonia	10
Edith Scoville	25	Mrs. G. F. Mills	10
E. T. Burrowes	10	Mrs. J. E. Bond	10
T. E. Chase	10	Mrs. W. Carter	10
Mrs. Le R. Harvey	25	Mrs. T. M. Stetson	50
Mrs. S. F. Hauston	20	C. R. Scarborough	10
		T. Cliff	25
		T. Olena	10
		Misses Williams	50

Polish Relief Fund.

The Polish National Relief Fund, of which Frank M. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is the Treasurer, has now $39,937.52. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

John Nicolson	$10	J. P. Morgan	$250
Walter Morris	10	Rev. S. Musiel	1,500
G. V. Schoonmaker	50	Henrietta W. Porter	50
Sara F. W. Coxe	200	D. Herbert	100
Nancy J. Seaver	30		
Thomas E. Bands	100		

The fund now called to the General Polish Committee in Switzerland $33,000, to be applied to the purchase of food supplies for the relief of noncombatants in Poland.

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, of which Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, is now $38,873.58. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Frankford Pres. Ch., Phila	$100	1st Pres. Ch., Wineconno, Wis	$14
Gaston Pres. Ch., Phila	50	Mrs. L. A. Turnbull	10
4th Presby. Ch., Dayton	41	Calvary Pres. S.S., Camden, N. J.	10
Memorial Pres. Ch., Dayton	26	So. Cong. Ch., New Britain	345
Women's Pres. Bd. Mis. of Northwest Wards	29	Rev. T. C. Moffett	25
Miss L. M. Ed. Women's Bd. For. Mis. Presby. Ch. Spring St. Ch.	38	Misses Morgan and Dean	20
N. Y. C.	20	Rev. P. Martin	10
		Ella C. Rowell	10
		Smaller donations aggregating	64

Serbian Agricultural Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new subscriptions of $10 or more to its fund, which now totals $114,292:

Detroit Com	$1,000	Anonymous	$10
So Cal Tent Fund	55	Miscellaneous	17
Minneapolis Com	46	Emily H. Thomas	50
Mary M. Garrett	10		

Mme. Sembrich's Fund.

New subscriptions to the Polish Relief Committee's Fund, of which Mme. Sembrich is the President, include the following:

Harrison, N. J. Committee	$100	Mrs. L. G. Schindlopp	$50
A Jerseyman	100	Mrs. M. C. Ford	20
Mrs. C. Neave	25	Dr. C. L. Minor	15

The Lafayette Fund, which is used to purchase comfort kits for the French soldiers, now amounts to about $75,000. The office of the fund is Room 122, Vanderbilt Hotel.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—Twenty-five corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,550,000, were chartered today. They included:

Blumenkrohn & Erlanger, ladies' and children's waists, $500,000; Chas. A. Davidson, Henry Herzbron, Samuel H. Kaufman, 60 Wall St.

Boise-Rochester Mining Co., Rochester, general mining, $500,000; John N. Beckley, Josiah Antice, Leo J. Falk, Boise, Idaho.

Hempstead and Garden City Manor, Rockville, realty, insurance, $150,000; Leo Soroch, Wm. E. Clifford, Wm. E. Dedoch, 192 Berry St., Hackensack, N. J.

Brighton Hills Realty Company, $10,000; Zalda E. White, Thomas J. Murray, Lawrence E. Blake, 346 East 137 St.

L. De La Garza & Co., commission importers, exporters, $110,000; Carl S. Flanders, Nathan A. Smith, R. L. Hernandez, 115 Broadway.

Technical Journal Co., printing, publishing, advertising, $100,000; Simon Levine, Wm. H. Thomas, Agnes Smith, 233 Broadway.

Iroquois Publishing Co., Syracuse, music, stationery, school supplies, $70,000; Arthur W. Loasby, Wilbur Van Duzen, E. F. Southworth, 314 Highland Av., Syracuse.

M. J. Muthall, Inc., dressmaker, tailor, clothing, $50,000; H. C. Gerlach, Paul B. Barringer, Mt. Albert I. Maurice, Rye.

New York Live Stock Sales Co., Yonkers, live stock, breed, train, raise horses; $30,000. James H. Clarke, Grant Hoerner, R. M. Williams, 921 Bway.

Tennant Building Corporation, realty, construction; $25,000. Annette Caffrey, Michael J. McMullin, George C. Tennant, 40 West 50th St.

Ambus Corporation, works of art, statues for advertising uses; $10,000. D. A. Johnson, Elizabeth A. Greenwood, Harry P. S. Stevenson, 30 East 42d St.

H. Dreyfuss Co., women's wear; $10,000. Hyman Balmuth, Melanie and I. H. Dreyfuss, 14 Morningside Av.

California Silk Co., agents, textile fabrics; $10,000. Max Markowitz, Samuel and Max Salmowitz, 10 East 24th St.

Troy River Front Co., Troy, realty, construction, brokerage; $10,000. George Tait, J. J. McCabe, B. G. Hibley, Hudson Falls.

O. K. Electrical Contracting and Fixtures Co., Brooklyn, machinery, appliances, hardware; $5,000. David Davidson, Rachael and Sam Kuslansky, 627 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Stapleton & Burdick, Roslyn, mercantile agents for ores, minerals, fuels, metals; $5,000. C. N. Wysong, E. J. Burdick, J. F. Stapleton, Roslyn.

Buge & Petrey, building, plumbing; $5,000. Marcus Eberhart, Martin Petrey, Bernhard A. Buge, 981 East 140th St., Bronx.

Planters Craftsmen, forestry conservers, engineers, lumbermen, structural work, $5,000; Edward J. Morrissey, T. A. Conners, G. Doyle, 640 West 130th St.

Excelsior Brush Co., brushes, novelties, mechanical devices, $5,000; Abraham Solomon, Max Hurvitz, I. H. Hillseon, 603 West 111th St.

Capital Increases: Cutler Realty Co., Rochester, $450,000 to $600,000; British-American Metals Co., New York, $5,000 to $100,000; Quinson Gottlieb Co., New York, $11,500 to $12,500.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Trans-Niagara Bridge Co., Buffalo, Royal Antiseptic Tooth Pick Co., New York.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 10.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks:

Stocks:	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co	52	56	..
Arkwright Mills	60	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co	..	..	40
Border City Mfg. Co	107½	..	..
Chace Mills	100	102½	..
Charlton Mills	87½	..	..
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Davis Mills	..	..	107½
Flint Mills	99	..	..
Granite Mills	..	82½	..
Hargraves Mills	43	43	40
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co	..	75	..
Luther Mfg. Co	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co	78½	82½	..
Mechanics' Mills	75	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	92½	..
Osborn Mills	..	97	..
Parker Mills	42½	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co	..	90	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	130	140	130
Sagamore Mfg. Co	175	..	..
Shove Mills	70	..	..
Stafford Mills	76½	72½	..
Stevens Mfg. Co	123	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	105	..	..
Union Cotton Co	170	..	..
Wampanoag Mills Co	..	72	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	80	..

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
40	Arlington Mills	78½
10	Bowker Fertilizer	Par ctf. 1
10	Harmony Mills (pf)	90
86	Plymouth Cordage Co. (rts.)	6¼
207	Shepard Circular Fabric	
225	Shepard Circular Fabric (pf)	$4,320 for lot
12	Waltham Watch Co	12¼
8	Waltham Watch Co. (pf)	82½

RESERVE BANK FUND MAKES BIG GAINS

Increase of $15,300,000 Held to Credit of Banks in Gold Settlement.

BUY UP MORE U. S. BONDS

More Than $250,000 Purchased During the Week—Net Deposits Decrease by $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Banks indicates a decrease of $13,300,000 in the amount of gold in vault, which is, however, more than offset by an increase of $15,300,000 held to the credit of the banks in the gold settlement fund. The statement for the first time segregates the amount of gold deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of outstanding reserve notes, this amount being at present about $1,100,000. The principal gains in the gold reserve are shown for Boston, $2,690,000; Chicago, $7,700,000, and San Francisco, $500,000.

The New York bank's gold reserve shows a decrease of $6,400,000, caused largely by the liquidation of its debit balances to the other Federal Reserve Banks after the previous week's settlement. The New York bank also reports a decline of $3,400,000 in its holdings of other cash, while Chicago reports a gain under the same head of $1,100,000. The total cash reserve shows a decline for the week of $400,000.

Rediscounted notes in the hands of the banks show an inscrease of about $700,000, Richmond and Minneapolis reporting the largest gains for the week. Dallas shows a loss of about $300,000 in the amount of commercial paper held. Acceptances show a decrease of about $227,000, Philadelphia being the only bank which reports a substantial gain in its holdings of this type of paper. The proportion of thirty-day paper decreased from 36.8 per cent. to 35.5 per cent., while the proportion of sixty-day paper rose from 26.9 per cent. to 31.9 per cent.

The holdings of agricultural and livestock paper maturing after ninety days, declined from over $5,000,000, as shown the week before, to $3,700,000, all the three Southern banks, especially Dallas, reporting smaller amounts of this class of paper on hand.

Additional purchases of $250,000 of United States bonds are reported for the week by the Philadelphia and Cleveland banks. The aggregate of municipal short-term securities held by the banks increased about $1,500,000, mainly as the result of fresh purchases of New York City warrants. As the result of transfers of certain banks from the Philadelphia to the New York district, and of other banks from the Richmond to the Cleveland districts, a change in the distribution by Reserve banks of paid-in capital is shown.

The decrease in the amount of total paid-in capital is due partly to changes in accounts resulting from the transfer of certain banks from the Dallas to the Kansas district, and to a decrease of paid-in capital reported by the San Francisco Reserve Bank. Net deposits declined about $2,000,000, Chicago, St. Louis and Dallas reporting the largest decreases under this head.

Federal Reserve agents report an increase for the week of over $4,500,000 of notes issued to the banks. The latter show $8,988,000 notes on hand and $79,242,000 of notes in circulation. The net liability of the banks on account of outstanding notes is reduced largely through the deposit with the agents of $74,246,000 of gold, and amounts at present to $13,375,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$218,021,000
Gold settlement fund	47,106,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,116,000
Total gold reserve	266,243,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c	22,494,000
Total reserve	288,737,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.	
Maturities within thirty days	$13,008,000
Maturities within ninety days	11,367,000
Maturities within ninety days	8,557,000
Maturities over ninety days	3,745,000
Total	36,677,000
INVESTMENTS.	
United States bonds	$7,898,000
Municipal warrants	13,895,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	6,107,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	8,379,000
All other resources	3,694,000
Total resources	365,387,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,106,000
Reserve deposits, net	265,382,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	13,375,000
All other liabilities	2,100,000
Total liabilities	365,387,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	87.8%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	95.3%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	97.8%

The tabulated statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total reserve	$16,011,000
Gold	15,581,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,934,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,813,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total reserve	$135,704,000
Gold	122,994,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,464,000
Reserve deposits, net	135,181,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total reserve	$18,747,000
Gold	16,274,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,885,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,916,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserve	$17,582,000
Gold	16,726,000
Bills discounted and bought	845,000
Reserve deposits, net	16,900,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total reserve	$7,932,000
Gold	7,826,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,565,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,178,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,137,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total reserve	$5,559,000
Gold	5,369,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,522,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,225,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,020,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total reserve	$41,640,000
Gold	38,080,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,337,000
Reserve deposits, net	45,732,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total reserve	$10,069,000
Gold	9,079,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,161,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,011,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total reserve	$8,352,000
Gold	8,348,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,514,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,106,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total reserve	$10,247,000
Gold	9,775,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,424,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,591,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	178,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total reserve	$7,165,000
Gold	6,473,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,222,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,891,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,140,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total reserve	$9,729,000
Gold	9,718,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,524,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,314,000

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cadillac.

Cadillac 1912, seven-passenger, starter and light, A1 condition, $500. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,600 Broadway.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,250. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

Chalmers.

CHALMERS 1915 LIGHT MASTER SIX TOURING; COST OVER $1,900; complete equipment, slip covers, six shoes on demountable rims, extra tubes, searchlight, bumper, &c.; car runs like new; $1,050 cash. 'Phone to see car. Mr. FRIEDMAN, 3000 Greeley.

Ford.

Seven-passenger Fiat touring car, 1908 model, sixty horsepower, six cylinder, one hundred thirty-nine inch wheel base; first-class order; ideal motor and chassis for fire truck; can be seen garage, Automobile Club of America, 55th Street, west of Broadway.

Hupmobile.

HUPMOBILES, 1913, 1914, 1915 MODELS. All are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Knox.

Knox 1912, six-cylinder, seven-passenger, just overhauled and repainted, perfect condition, a bargain, $750. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,600 Broadway.

Locomobile.

A Locomobile five-passenger, rebuilt and painted like new, fully equipped, extra tires; will sacrifice. Stewart Auto Co., 225 West 57th St., (at Broadway.)

Mercedes.

Beautiful $8,000 Mercedes tourabout; excellent condition; Charles Paris body; French gray; very fast; one of finest cars in country; worth $2,500; will sell for $975. Write P. O. Box 69, Locust Valley, L. I. Chauffeur will show car.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY	14	1 "6" Phaeton, 5 passenger.
	12	"30" Touring.
	11	"30" Touring.
	12	"18" Touring and Landaulet.

OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AT COST. All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,876 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5078.

Packard (1916) touring, 38, five-passenger. Mercer (1914) runabout; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard 1911, touring, first-class condition, $750. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard seven-passenger touring; practically new; seen to be appreciated. Audubon 4754.

Peerless.

Peerless 1910; two bodies; handsome limousine and seven-passenger touring body; fully equipped. M. C. Schavrien, 204 W. 20th.

Pope-Hartford.

Pope-Hartford touring car, fine condition; electric lighting and starting; seat covers, &c.; no dealers. J. A. A., 6805 Barclay.

Rauch & Lang.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Regal.

Regal racer, low, rakish two-passenger speedster; purchased very late 1913; painted in French gray; very classy outfit; will demonstrate anywhere and allow ten days' trial; $300; inspected by appointment only. Miss Dixon, Melrose 8649.

Simplex.

Simplex roadster; 38, with new body; wire wheels, electric starting-lighting, like new. Roskam, Broadway and 63d.

S. G. V.

1915 S. G. V. Tour; 5-passenger touring, new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

1912 S. G. V. Tour; 5 passenger, perfect condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Miscellaneous.

Singer motor truck; capacity 2½ tons; perfect condition; demonstration shown. Inquire H. Gross, care of Chas. Silvester. Call on Monday only, between 9 and 12 o'clock, 505-507 West 35th St.

USED CAR CO.—1,066 BROADWAY. Lord runabouts and touring cars all fully equipped and ready for service; $200 to $300.

Leaving city, must sell my 1914 $2,000, 5-passenger 6-cylinder touring car, fully equipped and almost new, $600. Mrs. B. H. Strauss, 473 W. 158th St.

An Italian officer must sell at once his $5,000 touring car; expert inspection; demonstration; come with cash; very cheap. 'Phone 8-12 A. M., 1702 Murray Hill.

Electric four-passenger brougham; new tires; new battery; repainted; sacrifice. 20 Central Park West.

Velie runabout for sale, 1914; generator, electric equipment; cheap. Wagner, Bryant 2233.

Good cars always in stock at very lowest prices; also big saving in tires and sundries. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Truck for rent, 3-ton; covered furniture body, with driver; service guaranteed. Federal Operating Corporation, 136 West 52d St. Telephone Circle 926.

For Rent—Packard touring, seven-passenger; late model; reasonable. Krinsy, Audubon 4754.

Handsomely appointed Pierce car for rent; hour, day, week, month, trip. Briarly, 261 West 136th St, Audubon 3025.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard touring car, late model, 7 passengers, for hire, month, season; city or country. Horn, 2,441 7th Av.

Packard. — Seven-passenger touring; also closed cars, $3.50 first hour, $2 after. 114 West 50th St. Telephone 1420 Circle.

Egidi Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates, Phone 774 Circle. 128 West 52d.

Fiat touring car to rent, with chauffeur, hourly, daily, or monthly. Al Cella, 890 6th Av. Plaza 470.

Packards.—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE. Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6818.

Packard cars by hour, day, week, month, trip. Phelan, Bryant 2546-7.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Cone. Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

Cadillac — Hour, day, monthly; reasonable; owner drives. Telephone 7432 Plaza.

SIGHT seeing cars to hire; 40-passenger Packards. Martin. 'Phone Bedford 5725.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

Other Want Advertisements on Page 16, First News Section.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition, state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Will pay cash for Lancia or Renault touring car with landaulet body, 1912 or later. Write N 138 Times.

1915 Pierce-Arrow or Marmon; give full particulars. Address M. A. C., care of Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

COLUMBIA LAMP WORKS. Radiator specialists; all types and makes repaired on short notice; mfrs. of any style or shape radiators. 243-245 West 47th St., New York City.

ONE MAN TOPS, $20-$23. Dust covers, $1, $5; 20th Century. 1,694 B'way.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, horns, honks, mudguards, &c. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc., 1,648-50 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8194-8864 Columbus. Brooklyn Branch, 1,064 Bedford Av. Tel. Decatur 1227.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Building Material.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

28 EAST 28TH ST.
near 5th Av., new modern building.
1 apartment with maid service.....$50.00
1 apartment with maid service..... 40.00

Bachelor apartment, Gramercy Park section; living room, eighteen feet long; large bedroom, kitchen, bath; completely furnished; service if desired. 144 East 22d St.

Sublet two attractively furnished outside rooms, bath, Hotel Leonori, Madison Av., (63d St.,) July 17-Oct. 1, $50 monthly.

22D ST., 7 East (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette: same 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils, ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few suites vacant, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, } 2-8 Rooms, Bath, $28-229 W. 96th St., } Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; near Broadway. } 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 96th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Young man of position will share comfortable apartment, seven rooms, with one or two responsible and congenial young men; reasonable rate; desirable home; excellent table; laundry care; apartment cool, clean, newly furnished; good taste; references exchanged; 96th and Riverside. N 52 Times.

Six-room apartment, handsomely furnished, for one year from Oct. 1, to responsible party only; rent $1,500. Call Myers, 605 West 113th St., Monday, July 12, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., or address P. O. Box 421, Cedarhurst, L. I.

COOL, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, OUTSIDE, CORNER 141ST AND BROADWAY; WILL RENT FOR SUMMER MONTHS; A BARGAIN; REFERENCES REQUIRED. N 123 TIMES.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Flat St. West.—Seven handsomely furnished rooms, two bathrooms; $100; location convenient to shops, theatres; also five sunny rooms, furnished, $55. Call 308 West 97th St. Write Tribelhorn.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included, July 5 to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment; beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell

At Riverside Drive and 84th, North Corner, 120.—Eight, ten, all-light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

26 WEST 27TH ST.
Near 5th Av. New, modern building.
1 apartment, with maid service.....$40
1 apartment, with maid service..... 25

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 200 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

36th St., 204 West.—Fine elevator apartment, eight large rooms, comfortably furnished; very moderate rent. Honigman. Phone Franklin 4320.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

WEST END, 738, (CORNER 98TH.)
Corner apartment, five large, airy rooms, overlooking Riverside; complete housekeeping; express subway; Summer rate.

Apartment in large, modern building to sublet, furnished; front of house; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; ideal for students. N 125 Times.

Bungalows, 3, 4, 5 furnished rooms, rent week, month, balance season; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Bachelor apartment; large, cool studio, bath; splendid location; unusually reasonable. N 123 Times.

Attractive 5-room apartment, near Subway; all conveniences, until Sept. 13; reasonable. 423 West 120th. Apt. 85.

121st, 414 West.—Five rooms, elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. Fogg.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

Nicely furnished five-room apartment, Washington Heights. 1,533 St. Nicholas Av. Janitor.

$40 West End Av., Corner 101st.—Southwest exposure; for Summer. Geo. A. Kelly, on premises, before 12.

For rent, furnished, high-class apartment for high-class people. 801 West End Av., Apartment 11B.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6392.

61st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

434 West 120th St., Poinciana, Apt. 2-C.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchen; completely furnished; beautiful location; less than rent.

Sublet 2 and 3-room apartments; attractive Summer rate. Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St. See Manager.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTER, 104 West 70th St.

Apartment for rent for Summer, furnished; three rooms, kitchen, and bath. Inquire of janitor, 60 West 10th St.

Riverside Drive, near 96th St.—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths, facing river; immediate possession. Phone Riverside 1278.

Near Broadway, four large rooms, bath; until October. Superintendent, 310 Convent Av.

Sublet 4 rooms, bath; elevator; mahogany furniture; $50. 770 St. Nicholas Av.

Beautiful 4-room apartment or separate rooms. 106 Morningside Drive. Apt. 56.

Sacrifice $70 beautiful seven rooms, two baths, Summer. Bressler, 523 West 112th.

Five rooms, bath; well furnished; $50; references; subway 96th. 336 West 95th.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, private bath; electric light; all improvements.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 Madison Av., corner 59th St.—Apartments 4 to 8 large rooms; reduced rents; accessible location; adjacent to Central Park.

Attention! Doctors or dentists; desirable apartment; high-class location; ground floor; reasonable. Superintendent, Royal Crown, 142 East 27th.

2,127 Park Av.—8 rooms, bath; one flight; $50.

19th, (234 East.)—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

Studio, large, north light, bath, living room; $40 month. 21 East 15th.

West Side.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apply Broadway, 78th St.

Other Want Advertisements on Page 16, First News Section.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

294-296 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Eight rooms, bath; rents, $1,200 to $1,800; entrance hall and apartments newly decorated; apply Superintendent on premises.

THE GRAMONT.
215 West 98th St., cor. Broadway.
Fine 7-room apartment to sub-let to Oct. 1, 1916; large light rooms, and immense foyers, all outside; 3 baths. Apply on premises, Apt. 6-A.

GRYMES HILL.
Corner Louis St. and Howard Av.; highest, coolest location near New York; delightful ocean view; private estate; shady ground; tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Phone Tompkinsville 2084. Silver Lake car.

The Belmont, 226-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone, 3046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

TOMPKINS AV., 382, (Tompkinsville.)—Two beautiful rooms, suitable two, reasonable; permanent guests; gentlemen preferred; five minutes ferry; unexcelled cuisine; spacious, shady grounds.

WADSWORTH HALL.—Attractive and all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds; large verandas.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Desirable double, single rooms, with board; near ferry; large grounds and veranda. 100 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 300 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes from Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music; charming young society; bountiful table, delicious cooking, dainty service; room and board, $14 each; two in room, $25 up; special week-end, "get-acquainted" rate, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch includes large room two nights, six meals, ticket Arverne and return, ocean bath; three days, ticket, bath, $8. THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y. Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

MAC LEVY Physical Culture Farm, Babylon, L. I.—Recreation, relaxation, surf, still water bathing, sailing, billiards, tennis; freshest eggs, poultry, vegetables, milk; interviews, Mac Levy, N. Y. gymnasium, 352 4th Av.; Madison Sq. 8686.

ON PRIVATE ESTATE; all accommodations; beautiful grounds; bathing, fishing; excellent board and rooms; single, $15; couple, $25 weekly; no children; 50 miles Pennsylvania Station; express stops; healthful location. Von Ostermann, 502 West 184th St.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations; high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1905W Far Rockaway, or write Damson, 656 Broadway, New York.

BAY VIEW VILLA, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest Summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management, or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,370 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Yedele, also 4 Court Square Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $10 up; booklet.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Large room and board in private family; business man or woman preferred; references. B 293 Times Downtown.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room; dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach. 8,799 21st Av., Bath Beach.

BRIGHTLANDS, Hempstead. — Graduate nurse, owning large, modern house, board, nursing; care of invalid or elderly person; reasonable.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—Large, well furnished rooms, every convenience; beautiful grounds, block from water. Private family, 2,200 Voorhies Av.

BAY VIEW COTTAGE, Northport, at water's edge.—Bathing, fishing, home cooking; commuting distance.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Elmhurst.—Furnished rooms; board optional; kitchenette; second floor; desirable. 50 Gerry Av.

Far Rockaway, Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.—Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board.

Sea Gate. — Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

Seagate.—Can accommodate two couples; exclusive private home. Bryan, Nautilus Av.

Good home cooking, boating, bathing, fishing. Annie F. Smith, First St., Bayside, L. I.

Far Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS; minute from beach and station. 14 6th Av., Rockaway Park.

New York State.

A beautiful farmhouse, situated in the picturesque hills of Orange County, where guests can be accommodated in the Summer or yearly. Rooms en suite; two, three, and five large, airy, well lighted, with private bathroom; large parlors and halls; open fireplaces in each; all newly decorated and handsomely furnished; spacious lawns and shade; water system the finest anywhere; fruits of all kinds in season; vegetables, poultry, eggs; all milk and cream, either raw or pasteurized; large new garage. State religion. For terms apply to James A. D. S. Findlay, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

UNIQUE IDEA—MOTHERS' REST.
Children "play with profit," supervised by New York City teacher-mother; natural education methods; farm one hour New York City; 1,000 feet above street; abundant wholesome food; very lowest rates. Brookside Farms, Spring Valley, N. Y.

FAR VIEW FARM.
Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis, fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express. Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

Bonnie View.—Lewbeach, Sullivan County, New York.—Ideal country; large private grounds; fishing on Beaverkill; tennis; home comforts; good food; moderate terms; altitude 1,800 feet; accommodate fifty. Apply proprietor.

WOODMERE LODGE.
Beautifully furnished camp, with fireplace, on sandy beach of Blue Mountain Lake. Write for terms and views. Katharine M. Curry, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

THE MARGARD, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

Summer board at "Whipple Farm," in the Helderbergs; very beautifully located; elevation 1,000 ft.; rates from $8.50 to $10 per week. Address Henry A. Whipple, Altamont, N. Y.

The Roseton, Rosendale, N. Y.—Amusements, churches; unexcelled table; farm products; $8 up; booklets. H. See, Route 1, Kingston, N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $8 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Dr. Knipe, 85 Franklin St., physician and trainer. Health Farm, Spencerhill, N. Y.

Stone Church, Bear Town Farms, N. Y.—[illegible]

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Bachelor wants, from October, unfurnished apartment, two large rooms, bath, or part of apartment or house, similar accommodations; west side, seventies to nineties; state terms. B 307 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished five or six-room apartment wanted; east side preferred; yearly rent $1,000. N 146 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 387 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson. New York City.

Westchester.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

FOR RENT.—Large, airy front room for one or two persons; use of large bath, porch, and telephone; shady grounds; two blocks from New Haven Station. 19 Washington Av., New Rochelle. Telephone 2542.

FOUR SPLENDID, airy unfurnished rooms, with or without board; new stucco house; private family; delightful surroundings; reasonable. 54 Chestnut Av., Chester Park, North Pelham.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon.—Excellent board; airy, front room; southern exposure; gentlemen preferred; near station. (1308W.) 91 Elm Av.

HILL CREST. — Large rooms; shade; own garden; fruit; tennis; billiards; commutation, $7.20. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Box 57.

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PRIVATE HOME; large rooms; excellent cooking; all conveniences; easy commuting; reasonable. 97 Barry Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1358M.

A MOST attractive home and surroundings; small family; every convenience; easy commuting. Foote, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

CHESTER HILL.—Beautiful residence; airy rooms, wide verandas; easy commutation; 165 North Fulton St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PARK.—Board for two married couples in quiet, private family; references; $30 weekly. E. H., Bronxville, N. Y.

VILLA ALTA, Tuckahoe.—Ideal country home; table unequaled; moderate rates.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

ENGLISH family offer to gentleman or married couple every comfort in their modern, artistic home; lovely, large garden; beautiful surroundings; private sitting room if desired; 40 minutes South Ferry. F 350 Times Downtown.

GRYMES HILL.
Corner Louis St. and Howard Av.; highest, coolest location near New York; delightful ocean view; private estate; shady ground; tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Phone Tompkinsville 2084. Silver Lake car.

The Belmont, 226-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone, 3046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

TOMPKINS AV., 382, (Tompkinsville.)—Two beautiful rooms, suitable two, reasonable; permanent guests; gentlemen preferred; five minutes ferry; unexcelled cuisine; spacious, shady grounds.

WADSWORTH HALL.—Attractive and all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds; large verandas.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Desirable double, single rooms, with board; near ferry; large grounds and veranda. 100 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 300 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes from Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music; charming young society; bountiful table, delicious cooking, dainty service; room and board, $14 each; two in room, $25 up; special week-end, "get-acquainted" rate, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch includes large room two nights, six meals, ticket Arverne and return, ocean bath; three days, ticket, bath, $8. THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y. Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

MAC LEVY Physical Culture Farm, Babylon, L. I.—Recreation, relaxation, surf, still water bathing, sailing, billiards, tennis; freshest eggs, poultry, vegetables, milk; interviews, Mac Levy, N. Y. gymnasium, 352 4th Av.; Madison Sq. 8686.

ON PRIVATE ESTATE; all accommodations; beautiful grounds; bathing, fishing; excellent board and rooms; single, $15; couple, $25 weekly; no children; 50 miles Pennsylvania Station; express stops; healthful location. Von Ostermann, 502 West 184th St.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations; high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1905W Far Rockaway, or write Damson, 656 Broadway, New York.

BAY VIEW VILLA, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest Summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management, or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,370 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Yedele, also 4 Court Square Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $10 up; booklet.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Large room and board in private family; business man or woman preferred; references. B 293 Times Downtown.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room; dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach. 8,799 21st Av., Bath Beach.

BRIGHTLANDS, Hempstead. — Graduate nurse, owning large, modern house, board, nursing; care of invalid or elderly person; reasonable.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—Large, well furnished rooms, every convenience; beautiful grounds, block from water. Private family, 2,200 Voorhies Av.

BAY VIEW COTTAGE, Northport, at water's edge.—Bathing, fishing, home cooking; commuting distance.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Elmhurst.—Furnished rooms; board optional; kitchenette; second floor; desirable. 50 Gerry Av.

Far Rockaway, Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.—Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board.

Sea Gate. — Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

Seagate.—Can accommodate two couples; exclusive private home. Bryan, Nautilus Av.

Good home cooking, boating, bathing, fishing. Annie F. Smith, First St., Bayside, L. I.

Far Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS; minute from beach and station. 14 6th Av., Rockaway Park.

New York State.

A beautiful farmhouse, situated in the picturesque hills of Orange County, where guests can be accommodated in the Summer or yearly. Rooms en suite; two, three, and five large, airy, well lighted, with private bathroom; large parlors and halls; open fireplaces in each; all newly decorated and handsomely furnished; spacious lawns and shade; water system the finest anywhere; fruits of all kinds in season; vegetables, poultry, eggs; all milk and cream, either raw or pasteurized; large new garage. State religion. For terms apply to James A. D. S. Findlay, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

UNIQUE IDEA—MOTHERS' REST.
Children "play with profit," supervised by New York City teacher-mother; natural education methods; farm one hour New York City; 1,000 feet above street; abundant wholesome food; very lowest rates. Brookside Farms, Spring Valley, N. Y.

FAR VIEW FARM.
Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis, fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express. Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

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Beautifully furnished camp, with fireplace, on sandy beach of Blue Mountain Lake. Write for terms and views. Katharine M. Curry, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

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Summer board at "Whipple Farm," in the Helderbergs; very beautifully located; elevation 1,000 ft.; rates from $8.50 to $10 per week. Address Henry A. Whipple, Altamont, N. Y.

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BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $8 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Dr. Knipe, 85 Franklin St., physician and trainer. Health Farm, Spencerhill, N. Y.

Stone Church, Bear Town Farms, N. Y.—[illegible]

Country Board

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East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, MONTCLAIR.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME; ALL CITY CONVENIENCES; HIGH ELEVATION; LARGE LAWN; 2 MIN. TROLLEY, 45 MIN. TO N. Y. C., VIA D., L. & W.; SUITABLE FOR COMMUTERS; MODERATE; REFERENCES EXCHANGED; ADULTS ONLY. H. F. VON OHLEN, 2 SUNSET AV.

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One hour from city, New Jersey Central R. R., and five minutes' walk from station; large, well-shaded grounds, tennis court, croquet; electric lights; Netherwood water; references.

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In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

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At beautiful Lake Hopatcong; one hour by Lackawanna; mountain air and scenery; for the dining room the best of everything; very moderate rates; booklet. Hotel Bon Air Landing, N. J.

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Attractive rooms, single, en suite, private baths; large porches; spacious, shady grounds; excellent table; near station; very low rates. The Colonial, 12 N. Arlington Av. Orange 2465.

THE WASHINGTON,
Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
A delightful house for comfort and rest. Fresh vegetables and fruits from our own gardens. Less than hour from New York on Erie Railroad.

LINWOOD LODGE, Englewood, N. J.—Private sanitarium; nervous conditions; aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern house; attentive nurses, physicians; home cooking; invalid chairs; automobile rides; large verandas; shady grounds.

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MADISON, N. J.—Large rooms, with or without bath; porches on three sides of house; beautifully situated; raise all vegetables; best home cooking; moderate. Ess A. Kay Lodge, Ridgedale Av.

Physician will give home and professional care to nervous or aged invalids; delightful place in the Oranges; big porches, shady lawn; easily reached, train or motor; references; telephone. Z 286 Times Annex.

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ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

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HOUSE, highest, coolest location; magnificent view of ocean; piazzas every floor; first-class table; home comforts; bathing, golf, tennis. Tip Top Cottage, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Comfortable, airy rooms; homey cooking; Summer rates; business people preferred. 101 Mt. Hebron Road, Montclair Heights, N. J. Tel. Montclair 3899M.

Large, airy, front room, with board, on fine residential street; six minutes' walk from depot. Westfield 62. Mrs. K. Coleman, 402 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.

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Excellent table; all outside rooms; modern improvements; overlooking Shrewsbury; homelike; reasonable. 35 Union St., Red Bank.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—Would board one or two adults; commuting distance; near station, Lackawanna. Box 289, Chatham, New Jersey.

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Can accommodate 35; verandas, lawns, tennis; near lake, station; $8-$9. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1255.

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Nurse's home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet, homelike; moderate. S. Straley, Newton.

KNOLLBROOK FARM, Westwood, N. J.; board, $7; weekly rates for children.

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Upper Stepney, Drew cottage, ten miles north of Bridgeport; accommodations for a few boarders; autos; up-to-date table; reasonable rates. Also furnished 7-room cottage to rent by week, month or season; delightfully located. Particulars, address Mrs. G. D. Drew, Stepney, Conn. Phone 72-2.

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NORWALK, CONN. — Rhodonolia House; overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station, beaches; hour city; tennis, croquet; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. 292.

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REDDING GLEN FARM, CONN.—ALWAYS COOL AND SHADY; LARGE, AIRY ROOMS; BATH; OWN PRODUCTS. RANNEY.

HOMESTEAD HALL, Greenwich, Conn.—Overlooking Long Island Sound; commuting distance; 45 minutes from N. Y.; best home cooking; rooms with board, single or en suite.

Quiet farm house.—Eggs, milk, chickens, fresh vegetables; fine table; among the Berkshire Hills; rates $7-$8 weekly. Mrs. James McCowen, Danbury, Conn. R. D 18.

BEACHSIDE INN, directly on water; Greens Farms.—Most ideal spot in Conn.; elegant grounds, bathing, tennis, music, dancing; booklets.

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Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

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HOUSEWORK.—Middle-aged woman wants place city; thoroughly experienced; work in private family, excellent references. Address W. A., 352 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged woman, position as housekeeper to one or two business women preferably.; best references. Mrs. B. Bray, care H. T. Hayes, 15 John St.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in hotel or young ladies' seminary; highest references. B 304 Times Downtown.

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NEAT and conscientious girl would like care of child in the country; could make herself generally useful about house. F. B. Room 315, 130 E. 22d St. Gram. 4818.

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NURSE.—French nurse; experienced; references; excellent service. Apt. 61. Morningside 9306.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—WELL EDUCATED, REFINED, TACTFUL WOMAN, SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS SECRETARY TO HEAD LARGE CORPORATION EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, ACCUSTOMED REPORTING BOARD MEETINGS, WISHES POSITION AS SECRETARY WHICH OFFERS GOOD FUTURE. B 255 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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STENOGRAPHER.—American girl, exceptionally neat, clean-cut; reliable, trustworthy; high school education; good penman, speller; anxious locating permanently; $8; references. Ruth, N 120 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, accurate, punctual; 6 years' experience; answer mail from detail; seeks situation any capacity where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $12. B 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; high school education; 2 years' experience; neat appearance; excellent references. Grief, 1,808 Marmion Av. Telephone Tremont 6581.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; good speller; rapid dictation; neat typist; pleasing personality; $8. Miss Doris Gundy, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; Christian; knowledge bookkeeping; understands all office detail; $8; references. Advertiser, 309 W. 141st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; familiar with difficult matter; desires permanent position; salary $15. B 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Ray Posnef, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2364.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant, accurate, willing, good at figures. Excellent references; $6. F. B., Room 315, 130 E. 22d St., Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 515 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; executive ability, accurate, reliable; $10. R. B., 1,509 Mt. Hope Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer 311 East Broadway.

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TEACHER, &c.—French lady, experienced teacher, governess, correspondent, &c., is anxious to obtain position; also an pair if spare time given. Refugee, care Unitarian Headquarters, 104 East 20th. Gramercy 2340.

TEACHER.—Lady, unusually successful in tutoring desires Summer position; languages mathematics, English. Z 342 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—High school graduate wishes to do tutoring during Summer. Tutor, 215 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER refined, competent for all duties of small adult family; country. Mrs. Odell, General Delivery, Yonkers, N. Y.

YOUNG GIRL, good experienced worker, would like position as waitress in the country; preferably in a sanitarium. F. B., Room 315, 130 E. 22d St. Gram. 4818.

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Forty-five cents an agate line.

AT DOMESTIC SERVICE AGENCY, 329 West 50th St.—Colored housekeepers, thoroughly capable and trustworthy; cooks best reference; other competent help supplied. Telephone Columbus 5165.

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COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good ref'rences, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 53th. Phone 5062 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TUBAL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8032 Morningside.

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COOK, $25; waitress, $22; housewerker, $22; chambermaid, (nurse,) $20. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9126.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7056 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

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Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

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BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; before noon, 120 school St., Yonkers, N. Y.

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DESIGNER.
Experienced on dresses and costumes. Wholesale experience necessary. Apply J. & M. COHEN,
10 East 32d St.

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NEW YORK.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF HALF-TIME WAITRESSES.

Apply at Employment Office, 8th floor, 32d St. side.

INTERVIEWER.—High-class, well-educated women capable of interviewing selected people and willing to travel; salary and commission. Mrs. Gardner, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

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LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER WOMAN for reportorial, rewrite, and special work; experience on metropolitan daily essential; give all pertinent facts, with telephone number of self and latest employer; $25 per week. Adman, S 90 Times.

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MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN,
SIZE 16, IN WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST BE SMART, GOOD-LOOKING, AND EXPERIENCED; LONG SEASON; SOME PERMANENT POSITIONS OPENED. ROBBINS DRESS CO., 22 WEST 32D.

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PERMANENT position for three educated women; good appearance; over 25; salary or commission. Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

SAMPLE MAKERS and helpers for high-class dress manufacturing. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

SECRETARY.—New York financier wishes as secretary a high-class, ambitious, efficient, college-bred young woman capable of looking after varied and important matters; tact and successful personality necessary; New England ancestry preferred; large salary to right party. Address P. O. Box 17, Wall St. Branch, New York. First communication should fully set forth experience, qualifications, and address to which reply may be sent.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman stenographer; one with clerical experience preferred; state salary desired and full details regarding experience. Manager, P. O. Box 206, Madison Square, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—A thoroughly experienced stenographer wanted for permanent position in a Bronx office; answer, stating fully your experience, age, salary you have earned, and give references. Z 323 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, experienced, for advertising office. Apply Sunday, 12 to 2, or Monday, 5:30, Room 757 Marbridge Building.

WANTED—100 beautiful girls to appear in a massive motion-picture with Annette Kellermann; must be expert swimmers; good figures essential. Send photographs. Write F. C., Box 50, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

WOMAN wanted, experienced in buying art, embroidery and embroidery threads; must be familiar with embroidery trade requirements and competent to manage large art department. Reply, stating whether employed at present, age and salary expected, to Embroidery, N 40 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted of business education as assistant in select dental practice; state all particulars. S 110 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St., 3d floor. Telephone 8947 Murray Hill. Agency for reliable servants; also housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids, matrons, dressmakers.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau,
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Stenographer, some law, $18.
Sales Ledger Bookkeeper, $12.
Typist-Telephone Operator, $10-$12.
Other Openings.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange, Agency, 10 East 43d St.
Wanted—High-class male and female office help. Call on Miss S. M. Budenbender, Prop., Room 602.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(1,) hotel, $40 monthly and meals; (1,) French-English, $15 up. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening sessions. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

FILING.—Original school-teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes investigations, financial statements in investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith 149 Broadway. Tel. 214 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business; charges reasonable. interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, BOOKKEEPER; FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; STEADY AND RELIABLE; THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED FOR ANY KIND OF WORK IN LINES MENTIONED; HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO ABILITY AND CHARACTER; PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY WORK; ANY REASONABLE SALARY. ADDRESS N 77 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements, terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3756.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; well trained, wants position in certified public accountant's office, with or without nominal salary. N 95 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7582 Hanover.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, AI executive, desires to change; highest credentials; investment if essential. N 84 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, systematical, thoroughly competent and reliable; reasonable salary. N 131 Times.

ADVERTISER is strongly qualified to assume responsibilities of manager or assistant in place where special executive capacity and manufacturing experience are required; has a record of progress and success that emphatically indicates the calibre of men keen organizations like to acquire for important positions in the executive and business ends; graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, department of mechanical engineering; record offers excellent evidence of ability. N 146 Times.

ADVERTISING or secretarial position desired by a young man possessing unusual sales and advertising experience plus thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting; highest credentials. N 145 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, broad experience in manufacturing advertising, will consider making change; confidential. If you can use me we both win, if not we both lose. N 76 Times.

AMERICAN, (35,) desires position of trust; experienced office and field; son of naval officer. N 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; extensive experience; age 30; best credentials; salary start $15, if advancement later. Progressive, N 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young accountant; knowledge of stenography; thoroughly competent; worthy of high trust, wants position; moderate salary. N 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable handling credits; familiar with all office details; moderate salary. B 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; cost accountant; ten years' experience; age 33; highly educated; $18. M., 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER and private secretary, capable; desires position of trust. N 104 Times.

BOY.—Experienced office assistant; willing and neat; with high school education; refined American; best references. Sachs, 730 Flushing Av.

BOY, (16,) school graduate, desires position in office or drafting room; references. Louis Hauck, 1,208 Brook Av., Bronx.

BOY, 14; high school training, seeks permanent position; bright, willing. Z 324 Times Downtown.

BOY, (14,) desires work, office; willing, neat. C. Wahlstein, 420 13th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 26, married, no children, 5 years' driving, 2 years' shop experience, best of private references, wishes position, city or country; country preferred. Chauffeur, 406 East 52d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman selling his car recommends high-class chauffeur; sober and reliable; good driver; splendid mechanic. Inquire G. T., Room 2,807, 11 Wall St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, does all repairs, reliable driver; long experience; best references; city, country. Hansen, 509 West 135th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) Swedish, desires position; private family; drive, repair any car; references. Lofgren, 622 Lexington Av. Plaza 8166.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced competent mechanic, age 23, wishes position; city, country; own repairs; generally useful. H., 68 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; careful driver; can do repairs; private preferred; can furnish reference. Jackson, 226 West 70th St. Telephone 9839 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Honest, sober, reliable, drives any car. Wilson, 5,215 3d Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; American; single; gentlemanly and refined; 8 years in one position. Tourist, N 144 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, American; private, commercial; city reference; reliable. A. W., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, good driver; city country; reference. Pace, 119 West 31 St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (28;) married; well recommended; six years' shop and road experience; own repairs; seeks permanent position where character and ability are recognized and appreciated; $25 weekly; kindly arrange appointment evenings. Address Z 350 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; five years' experience; useful; just came from the West; start small wages. Chauffeur, 41 East 19th.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; 4 years' experience; careful driver; good mechanic and useful. Yama, 41 East 19th St.

COLLEGE STUDENT.—Gentleman desires position as tutor for one or two boys during remainder of Summer; mathematics a specialty. Address W. S., N 78 Times.

COLLECTOR, cashier, (33,) married, intelligent appearance, 9 years at one place, wishes position. Box 46, 2,121 3d Av.

COMPANION, Attendant; home or traveling; well-educated young man, (30,) willing to take charge of invalid; good personality; highest references; linguist. N 112 Times.

COMPETENT DRIVER wants position with party touring; will try and give best of satisfaction. B 305 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Colored man, good plain cook, wishes position; can make himself generally useful; middle-aged man; good references. N 127 Times.

DRUGGIST.—Registered; 5 years' experience; speaks Italian; reasonable salary; best reference. W. Siena, care of Pica, 342 E. 116th.

ELECTRICIAN desires steady position; first-class man; can take charge, lay out work, &c.; hotel, office building; good address; high-class references. B 324 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Working foreman, understands maintenance; competent; assume entire charge flowers, greenhouses, crops, stock; married, recommended. N 79 Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Travelled Englishman, wide business connections, returning to London, would represent reliable American firm. N 99 Times.

HEBREW gentleman desires position; experience jewelry business; finest reference given. N 149 Times.

HIGH-CLASS MANAFACTURERS of standard goods for department stores, architects, decorators, and export trade can secure services of advertiser, who has extensive acquaintance with buyers; salary and commission. N 119 Times.

I HAVE had several years' experience with a high grade automobile manufacturer in sales promotion work; for personal reasons I wish to make a change; I can secure a place in your organization for a young man, (26,) of my calibre, please communicate with me; only well established concern considered; salary $5,000. Z 319 Times Annex.

JANITOR, Superintendent, eight years' experience elevator houses, wishes change. 370 Manhattan Av.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!

TWO SALESMEN, WITH CLEAN RECORDS, NOW COVERING TEN MIDDLE WEST STATES, AND WELL KNOWN TO BEST DRY GOODS MERCHANTS AND BUYERS OF UNDERMUSLINS AND KINDRED LINES, ARE OPEN TO CONSIDER AN ATTRACTIVE SIDE LINE. ADDRESS Z 344 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN, with wife and two small children wishes care of country place; well recommended; wife is a good laundress and very capable general worker. Address, Z 349 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Young man, experienced, wishes position as manager of country estate. N 126 Times.

MAGAZINE MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in circulation and business departments, is now open to accept position as circulation or business manager. If you need a thoroughly equipped man, address D 336 Times Downtown.

PAYMASTER, timekeeper, young American; thoroughly experienced; capable of handling large force; executive ability. S. B., 322 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or office manager (26); has traveled the whole country; desires position with commercial house or corporation executive; typewriter, stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent; knowledge of commercial law; executive ability; experienced; $25 to start. N 88 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, CATALOGUE LAYOUT MAN; TWENTY YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH BIG PLANTS; GOOD INSIGHT ON LITOGRAPHY AND CUT-OUTS; BEST OF REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY. N 90 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER, salesman, advertising man, and executive wants new connection in advertising line for selling capacity; young man; initiative and resourceful; accustomed to difficult, creative work; the advertiser is not a "false alarm," but a sincere, aggressive, and practical producer; broad experience in various lines and an unusually clean, successful record which will inspire confidence. N 105 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Salesman, secretary, stenographer, young man, (30,) energetic worker, 12 years' sales office experience, desires connection progressive concern; best references. Address B 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (26,) who has made a success in his line, desires change to another line; good reason for change; nine years' road experience; salary or commission; preferably for South. N 89 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Progressive, clean-cut Christian, (37,) married, extensive knowledge modern methods, at present employed, open for engagement high-class house. N 110 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (41;) successful producer; American and foreign experience; skilful organizer; speaks several languages; no objection traveling. For details address B 294 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with large following, traveling Pennsylvania and Ohio past 15 years selling department stores and haberdashers, wants line of merit. N 115 Times.

SALESMAN, energetic, resident in Philadelphia, wants live specialty for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. B 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (25,) a wideawake hustler, desires to connect with a responsible concern. S 95 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; has an established trade with bag, belt, bookbinder, and shoe manufacturers. F 246 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high-class man, on dresses and suits, with good trade in city and Middle West. B. R., 420 Times.

SALESMAN.—25, who has sold adding machines desires position. N 108 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, trained assistant to busy traveling man, capable stenographer, eight years' experience literary, lecture work, correspondence, advertising, desires similar position. B 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; accurate knowledge bookkeeping; high school education; excellent references. B 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; familiar bookkeeping; varied experience; handle any work; best references; refined American; $10. B 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, willing young man; take dictation accurately; good typist; anxious start with large concern; $8. Felix Abraham, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish and French translator; knowledge German; just returned Philippines; 3 years court reporter. N 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) three years' business experience desires position; salary moderate. Amiel Jaffe, 265 East Broadway.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher will coach in all branches of college or preparatory English during Summer months. N 122 Times.

TUTOR, Williams undergraduate, (20,) desires position as private tutor; Latin and German specialties. Apply 128 West 79th St.

TUTORING.—Engineering student in last year desires Summer position as tutor; versatile, efficient; willing to accept as remuneration privilege of staying at Summer home; references. Address Tutor, N 140 Times.

TUTORING by Yale graduate; eight years' experience; all branches. X. B., 3,325 Broadway.

Tutoring by high school teacher; specialty, mathematics; private or school. Address B 262 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 25, high school teacher, business experience, desires position, business or tutor; excellent references. M. M., Times Harlem.

VALET, Japanese, desires forenoon work; good cook; best reference. Otto, N 133 Times.

WANTED.—By young man who desires to travel, chance to go to Panama Exposition as business man or valet for young or middle aged man; very small salary; expenses and a chance to go; best references. Address Manager, Manchester North Carolina.

YOUNG MAN.—Has office and salesroom experience; also two years as missionary salesman; wants position with wholesale house, manufacturer or export house; at present taking Spanish course. N 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, possessing good education; willing, energetic, conscientious; two years' experience in bookkeeping, typewriting, and office routine; excellent references; industrious. B 306 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, experienced, wishes position at anything, preferably in silk line. R. L. Copp, 282 Clinton St.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) experienced South American business, speaks and writes Spanish, German, and English, desires position with export or import firm. Address B. E. L., 3,525 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (28;) ten years' experience wholesale hardware in stock, selling, buying, and invoice work; employed at present, J. Moore, 363 9th Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (American,) good knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work; competent, ambitious worker; salary $10 per week. B 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) educated, wide experience, executive, order, sales, and producotive; now employed; highest credentials. N 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Knowing French, Spanish, and English, wishes position as interpreter, clerk, or anything else; steady; best references. B 58 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college education, desires to connect with firm offering unlimited opportunities for advancement. N 124 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A LARGE fancy goods and notion concern would like to engage several energetic and ambitious young men who are recent college graduates. We shall require them to learn our business from the ground up, and they should be willing to accept moderate remuneration. This is a rare opportunity. Advancement is limited only by the applicant's ability. Please give full particulars regarding yourself and mention age, salary desired, name of college graduated from and year of graduation, and references. B 300 Times Downtown.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE requires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in housefurnishings, to act as assistant buyer; one having had experience with first-class trade preferred; reply, stating previous experience. S 109 Times.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)
Mr. Mc—— (29 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that here was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first week's work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.
This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has been a successful salesman and has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish glit-edge references.
L. A. CERF,
General Agency,
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company,
135 Broadway,
New York.

ANTICIPATING a tremendous revival of business in the late Summer and early Fall, we plan to materially increase our already large selling organization.
Our lines are CALENDARS and SPECIALTIES for ADVERTISING, and we are the largest house in the world devoting their facilities exclusively to this vast and growing industry.
We employ salesmen under a liberal commission contract which provides hard-working, determined men an opportunity to make a handsome income.
We invite correspondence from men of force and persistency, and to expedite negotiations suggest sending with first letter a photograph, together with full information regarding yourself, your business experience and references, and an outline by counties of a small territory in which you would prefer to begin work.
THE AMERICAN ART WORKS,
Coshocton, Ohio.

AN EXPERIENCED negotiator of good address to secure contracts from employers for high-class efficiency service; must be forceful, tactful, and able to reach the man at the head; state age, experience, references, salary expected. N 26 Times.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT SALARY? ARE YOU SURE OF THE FUTURE? OUR SALESMEN ARE MAKING FROM $2,400 TO $20,000 PER ANNUM, WITH GUARANTEED FUTURE INCOME. THIS OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED IF YOU ARE A MAN OF CHARACTER AND WILLING TO WORK. IF YOU DO NOT BELIEVE THERE IS A BETTER OPPORTUNITY, CALL BEFORE ONE O'CLOCK. ASK FOR MR. VIRGO, 111 BROADWAY.

BOOK SALESMEN.

COLLIER'S OR LESLIE'S PREFERRED. To lease to merchants and manufacturers a Loose Leaf Annual Express, Parcel Post and

FREIGHT RATE GUIDE.

Established 22 years. Salesmen earning $8 to $12 daily on commission; reference required.
E. N. GETZLER, 96 Warren St., 9 to 3.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with real estate work; state experience and salary, also if willing to do part time work. W. A. McKenna, 253 West 58th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; stenographer preferred. Answer in own handwriting, stating salary, O. P., 19 Times Downtown.

BOY.—18-20 years, with experience as stock and shipping clerk in large dry goods or yarn house; bright and hard worker; steady position; best chance for the right one. Box D 340 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Two bright boys wanted for general office work; permanent position; state experience if any. B 318 Times Downtown.

BUYER for linen department, young man, between 25 and 30 years old, preferred; state compensation expected. Address H. Jonap & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLERGYMAN, without charge, for special work in Protestant publishing house; must be energetic, active, fully competent to address Sunday schools if required, and furnish best of references; moderate salary. B 306 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MEN of good appearance and ambitious for magazine subscription department; commission basis. Address Hercules, N 116 Times.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER.

WANTED BY DOWNTOWN HOUSE, CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER. MUST HAVE GOOD COMMAND OF LANGUAGE AND BE ABLE TO WRITE COURTEOUS, BUSINESS-GETTING LETTERS. PREFERENCE GIVEN TO ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS CORRESPONDENT OR STENOGRAPHER IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING CONCERN. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN WHO DESIRES TO LEARN BUSINESS WITH A VIEW OF GOING ON THE ROAD. SALARY TO START, $16 TO $18. REPLY STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND POSITIONS HELD DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, AND SALARY DESIRED, TO "CORRESPONDENT," P. O. BOX 1,496, NEW YORK.

DESIGNER.—A competent designer of automatic machinery wanted; state experience in full and salary expected; give references. Z 351 Times Annex.

DESIGNER on millinery; first-class. Call Gage Brothers & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St., 5th floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
REQUIRE
A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN
AS ASSISTANT TO BUYER
OF
WOMEN'S SUITS.

One with previous experience in women's suit department of New York City specialty shop or department store preferred.

A permanent position, good salary, and wonderful opportunity for future advancement to active man who can show results.

State age and previous experience in full. All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.
5TH AV., 37TH & 38TH STS.

INTELLIGENT, able-bodied man, not over 35 years of age, possessed of fair education, some practical experience; of good appearance and able to present first-class references from previous employers; permanent position at fair salary and opportunity for advancement for right party. Address, stating age, business experience and references. B 311 Times Downtown.

LINENS.
REQUIRED AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, (UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE PREFERRED,) ON SALARY, COMMISSION OR BOTH; ONLY THOSE WITH SUCH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. WILLIAM COULSON & SONS, 429 8TH AV., N. Y.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

MATHEMATICS TUTOR.—Wanted, a private tutor in mathematics. Ford, 956 Anderson Av.

MEN'S SHOE BUYER.

A well known retail establishment requires the services of a competent man to act as buyer for their Men's Shoe Department.

It is preferable that he has had New York City retail experience in high-class men's footwear, and possesses the necessary executive ability to handle a large department.

This is a splendid opportunity with good salary to start and unlimited future possibilities for a man of initiative who can show results. Address in confidence, stating age and previous experience in full.
Men's Shoes, Box 116, Times.

MILLINERY BUYER WANTED.
YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 30, DEPARTMENT DOING $100,000. MIDDLE WEST. APPLY BY LETTER TO OSCAR ABEL, 302 FIFTH AVE, N.Y. STATE EXPERIENCE, PRESENT SALARY.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced, wanted; legal training, good address, for travel in Far East. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when services would be available, Box S 93 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED TO WORK ON A SPECIAL OUTDOOR LIGHTING PROPOSITION; MEN EXPERIENCED IN SELLING ADVERTISING PREFERRED; MEN WHO WILL HUSTLE AND CAN TALK ADVERTISING VALUES CAN MAKE FROM $30 PER WEEK UP IN SALARY AND COMMISSIONS; IF YOU REALLY DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY AND ARE WILLING TO WORK FOR IT CALL BEFORE 10 A. M. AT 130 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM 208.

SALESMEN.—A reputable financial corporation, whose Directors are bankers and business men, is desirous of securing two or three salesmen, with clean record and proven ability, to dispose of a limited issue of stock; we desire men who have earned not less than $3,000 to $10,000 annually; this proposition has unusual merit; a liberal commission will be paid, but positively no drawing account; communications confidential. Address Opportunity, S 100 Times.

SALESMAN.—Grocery, leading concern, wants thoroughly experienced man for retail trade, in Brooklyn; give full particulars as to experience, class of trade sold and amount of business; must state age, reference and expectations, in strict confidence; good salary and prospect to the right man. S 103 Times.

SALESMEN (8) of first magnitude, New York and extended territory, for the most successful specialty now in demand; exceptional opportunity to responsible representatives capable of earning $75 to $150 weekly; commission basis; only thoroughly experienced men able to meet the requirements need apply. Room 604, 41 Park Row.

SALESMEN.—Pocket side line; new, live proposition; all merchants in towns of 100,000 and under want it; pays $5.00 commission on each sale; no collecting; no risk to merchant; we take unsold goods; easiest, biggest paying side line ever offered. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel St., Chicago.

SALESMAN wanted outside of New York City to sell our fine line of advertising leather goods, calendars, diaries, memorandum books; all styles of signs, novelties, &c.; salary or commission; only experienced advertising salesmen wanted. The Elwood Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SALESMEN to carry side line handkerchiefs for New England, New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; commission; excellent opportunity for right man; state experience, references, and with what concern connected; all communications strictly confidential. N 150 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; experienced petticoat representative in New York City and vicinity; this is an opportunity for a live wire who knows the trade; strict commission basis; with every reply give details of past experience and references. Z 347 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted to sell a full line of trunks and traveling bags; name own territory to be carried on a side line on commission basis. Address R. D., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in imported housefurnishings, with a following in the West and Middle West; salary and commission; to receive attention, replies must state experience and expectations; confidential. S 92 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Splendid opportunity for several high-class salesmen, men or women, New York City and Brooklyn; college students preferred; commission proposition. Address P. O. Box 213, Newburg, N. Y., for early appointment.

SALESMEN.—25% commission; we want salesmen to sell mining stock in operating gold mine in Ontario; references required, and only high-grade men need apply. Full particulars to H., care McKim's Agency, Toronto, Canada.

SALESMAN.—Live woolen salesman with established trade among skirt, dress, cloak and suit manufacturers; liberal commission. S 101 Times

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle large variety of Long Island real estate; plenty of good leads; commission basis; can make from $100 weekly. Office, 8 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. R. R. Depot.

SALESPERSON for out of New York; competent, experienced woman or man; must understand taking job work and orders for new work in factory; salary. Call Frederick Atkins, 220 5th Av., between hours 10 and 11 A. M.

SALESMEN to solicit individual orders in New York and near-by towns for new and popular priced lines of fine shirts; liberal commissions. Clinton H. Smith & Co., 72 Leonard St.

SALES MANAGER.—Forcible and high-class man; good appearance and education; who has and can handle large crew on extraordinary proposition; commission basis; bond required. Address Success, N 117 Times.

SALESMEN.—First-class to sell pianos and player pianos; salary and commission; leads furnished; must be straight, sober, and crackerjack. James Mather Music House, 4,181 Broadway.

SALESMAN—Experienced; established trade medium and high-grade underwear; for New York State and Middle West; commission. Feastman-Rubin Co., 715 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN, experienced, who has sold baby caps to retail stores and has following in New York and vicinity; no others need apply; all replies treated confidentially; commission. R. S., 22 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN calling on electrical and hardware dealers and jobbers, hotels, and clubs with a patented, well-advertised product; state experience; commission basis. S 107 Times.

SALESMEN.—Working department and furnishing stores, to handle side line; liberal commission; handy outfit. Address Box 43, Lancaster, Penn.

SALESMAN.—One that calls on resident buyers; a live wire for an up-to-date house; commission basis. S 105 Times.

SALESMAN to sell accessories to automobile owners; broad selling plan; liberal commission; excellent opportunity. S 106 Times.

SALESMEN.—Calling on city trade, or those having good connections, may turn the experience into profit by earning commissions on the side. N 42 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, carry line buttons for dress, waist trade; commission and salary; must be hustler. H. R., 130 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, carry line buttons for cloak, suit trade; commission and salary; must be hustler. H. R., 130 Times.

SALESMEN.—Work for yourself; wonderful patented office specialty; sells $2; commission $1. Call Gosford Co., 26 East 21st St.

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
NEW YORK, JULY 11, 1915
SECTION FOUR TWENTY-FOUR PAGES



Miss Jane Addams (Second from Left in Front Row) and Other Members of American Mission to the International Peace Conference at The Hague.

JANE ADDAMS POINTS WAY TO PEACE

If the United States Would Call Conference of Neutrals It Would Be the First Step to End War

By Edward Marshall.

JANE ADDAMS, returned from her survey of Europe as the American delegate of the Women's Peace Party to the conference at The Hague, says the women's mission was taken more seriously there than here.

When we had finished a long talk I asked her to briefly summarize those details of her experience which had impressed her most.

"I believe the European peoples, as a whole, are ready and anxious for peace," she answered. "This is not true of the belligerent Governments, but it is true of all the peoples. They are thinking solemnly and are ready to talk seriously of it. They are readier to talk seriously of it with an American than with any one else, for reasons which are obvious. We are the greatest of the neutral nations, and are of definite importance to each one of the warring powers.

"We women delegates to the congress saw and were gravely and courteously received by men of real importance everywhere we went. We were not looked upon as meddlers; no one thought we were amusing.

"The movement was taken there more seriously than it has been taken here. The newspapers of Europe accepted it as something to be reckoned with. There can be do doubt of that. We reached the real men everywhere.

"The militarists are not willing to consider peace. They never have been ready to consider peace at any time in any country. But we found in each Governmental group certain notable and important encroachments upon purely military thought.

"We everywhere found more or less definite division between the civil and the military groups, and, while we found both groups patriotic, in each instance, we found important civilians generally opposed to having the end of the war represent a merely military settlement.

"While the militarists are of necessity out of the argument and the Governmental groups are inevitably voiceless, we came away impressed with the belief that probably all of the thinking civil population would welcome advances looking to some settlement and that the most practical and acceptable advance would be some form of conference of neutrals guided by the United States. Personally I am convinced that this is our really great opportunity and our undeniable duty.

"Mediation, in the old sense, I think, would be a failure. It would be impossible for any of the warring powers to accept an offer of the sort from us or any one. But if the United States should call a conference of neutrals I believe the action would be welcomed.

"It is as certain that any Government which asked us to act as mediator would be rent by its own people as it is that any offer on our part to act as mediator would be rebuffed; but a continuous conference of neutral powers, standing ready to act when the opportunity arose, might be of immense value.

"The Pope told us that he would encourage the idea, and several men high in the official life of each of the warring nations expressed approval of the plan.

"Effective American work for the peace of the world, therefore, must mean the organization for the purpose of something bigger than yet has been planned, not designed to try its hand at 'stopping the war,' but to be ready with effective help when Europe herself desires to stop the war. That might be a difficult thing for Europe to do if we, or some one, did not stand ready to offer real assistance.

"It is to be hoped, of course, that this may be brought about without too much delay. The longer the war continues the

more impregnably intrenched in power the military will be in every warring nation; and professional soldiers will not fight for peace.

"In every country that we visited there was, broadly speaking, a clear division between civil and military thought. I think it is fair to say that civilians in general are frightened by the prospect that after the war ends, whatever its result may be, the military will have become as immovably fixed in its Governmental intrenchments as it has endeavored to be in its physical intrenchments of the battlefield.

"The civilian is really alarmed by the removal of one safeguard after another against permanently dominant militarism. He knows that the longer the war lasts the more difficult it will be for the civil authorities to regain control, and that the longer it lasts the more difficult it will be for them to exercise control when they regain it, even if they succeed in doing so.

"We did not try to see the military people in any of the countries. Our efforts were to come in contact with the Chancellors, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Members of the Parliaments, &c. These we met in great numbers.

"An interesting point and a somewhat encouraging one is the fact that the pacifists of now are not the old set, but a different type. In Germany they call themselves the Union for the New Fatherland. In England they call themselves the Union for Democratic Control. In France a group is rapidly organizing, and already shows signs which indicate the certainty of notable strength, along the lines of the English organization. None of these are definite pacifists. Longuet in Paris may be considered the leader, in this direction, of French thought.

"We found in this a definitely hopeful sign. It seemed apparent to me that a constructive movement unmistakably is growing out of the tremendous destruction which has been in progress.

"I consider it, too, an optimistic indication that women and their opinions are being taken very seriously throughout Europe without any relation whatsoever to the suffrage movement. In a few of the warring countries, indeed, there was neither an organized suffrage movement nor an organized council of women, although in each were individuals who espoused these causes.

"In every country we met women, some of them representatives of suffrage and some of them connected with the Council of Women, who somewhat resented our mission, for some women are as definitely upon the offensive as any of the men. They found it impossible to do other than offer reproaches to the women who were endeavoring to further peace.

"But the gravity, even solemnity, with which men and women alike regarded us and our mission was almost universal. Perhaps it is but natural that there, where the red stains of war are close at hand, all efforts to bring peace should be received at least respectfully.

"Not a flippant word was spoken of the Woman's Peace Movement, so far as I know, in all Europe while we were there; not once were we called meddlers. The distinction of thus designating us and of referring to the movement as an amusing episode was reserved for certain American newspapers.

"This seems to me to indicate real progress, for I doubt if, a few months ago, it would have been admitted that such a movement was worth while. But progress usually comes through groups which see a situation and begin discussion of it. If there were fifteen hundred women willing to face the situation as it is—a hard one to face—mostly women whose husbands and sons are participating in the war and whose lives continually are influenced by the general hysteria of resentment and belligerence; if there were fifteen hundred women willing to make the effort and bear the expense of time and money necessary to actual participation in our deliberations, then something in the way of a real sentiment toward the ending of the war must be admitted to exist.

"However, I must be cautious in offering positive interpretations of the existing situation. No one can interpret it positively now. It is too loose, it is too anarchistic, it is too much a betting free of the old barbaric fighting instincts to be adequately understood, perhaps, by a person not directly swayed as the European populations now are swayed.

"The war spirit is being fed daily in all the fighting nations by new resentments of the conduct of those upon the other side. In Germany, for example, it is constantly preached and generally believed that England brought the war about by an attempt to starve the German Nation. It is impossible to indicate in calm words the feeling of resentment against England which pervades all Germany.

"In England the situation is as difficult. The tide of hatred against Germany is at the flood, and to the Englishman the German seems capable of nothing except evil. There we heard the reports of the Belgian atrocities endlessly repeated; we heard continual and indescribably bitter comment on the Lusitania's destruction, on the use of poisonous gases, and so on.

"It cannot but be admitted that when one sees only these aspects of the situation in their nakedness, talk of peace seems futile.

"One man told me that on his estate near the Carpathians were thirteen hundred men recovering from frostbite alone—mostly soldiers whose feet had been frozen. He had reached the point where war to him had become as horrible as it could be to any woman. So men, too, are beginning to resent the slaughter, the maiming, and the waste. He said to me:

"'I am a patriot. I have done my share in this very war, but I do not call such horrors warfare. They are not legitimate. Mankind, since he developed from the ape, has known the wickedness of some things which have been common in this war.'

"But nowhere that we went, among no people with whom we discussed the situation, did we find any division of opinion as to the righteousness of the warfare; and this was a bad sign.

"Each man, each woman with whom we discussed the matter believed that his or her side was the righteous side and that the other side was wholly wrong. Each nation in the war is certain that it is fighting for its legitimate and necessary defense, that it is fighting for its national ideals.

"It is an interesting phenomenon that the citizens of all the warring nations use about the same phrases in speaking of the righteousness of their cause, and the unrighteousness of that of their antagonists.

"An extraordinary feature of the struggle is the curious groupings which we find beneath the various flags. Protestant Germany, Catholic Austria, and Mohammedan Turkey are fighting side by side for the same cause. England and Germany are the bitterest foes, yet the ties of blood brotherhood between them are stronger than the ties which bind either one of them to any other nation.

"The Pope gave us half an hour. He said that from the religious standpoint the hideousness of the conflict meant a tremendous throwing back of civilization, and that he would co-operate with any power which led a movement toward a worthy peace.

"It is his belief that the President of the United States is the most logical leader of a movement toward such a peace, and he definitely said that in such a movement, under such leadership, he gladly would co-operate, and that he even would appoint, if it were so desired, a secular person from a neutral country to be his representative.

"In other words, he definitely declared that he would accommodate himself in every way to the needs of the situation, not offering any ecclesiastical restrictions. Cardinal Gaspari spoke in a similar strain.

"The few in the United States who have pooh-poohed the woman's movement may be interested in knowing that in almost every European country the most distinguished men admitted freely that the task of making peace is woman's work.

"I was immensely impressed by the number of German women at the congress. So many were there, indeed, that more than one English newspaper said that the organization had been captured by the Germans.

"This was due merely to the fact that men of any nation seem to be incapable of understanding that at a time like this the women of all nations are animated by about the same impulse—the horror of destroying human life, the sense of the futility of rearing men children to be cannon food.

"This attitude of men is curiously blind. Some of them seem to believe that no woman could attend a congress of this kind for any other than a nationalistic motive—that a truly humanitarian impulse leading her to such attendance is impossible.

"The original idea of the conference was the formation of an international suffrage alliance in which all of the forty-two countries in which Parliaments have the right to give the franchise to women should be represented.

"The conference was to have met in Germany, but, of course, this was impossible. The women delegates from Holland were disappointed and suggested the substitution of a congress urging not the suffrage, but peace. Dr. Jacobs of Holland, therefore, really was the founder of the congress."

Miss Addams gave me this talk just before she left for Washington to call upon the President. She felt that at that time it would be improper to quote European men by name, deeming it her duty to first present such quotations to the President himself, but she assured me that she would be able to tell him many things which later might be given to the public.

"We were not official," she went on, "but we were felt. Something in the nature of official receptions occurred almost everywhere we went, and some very notable men took much trouble to participate in them.

"To the President I shall only report, not suggest, telling him how we generally were received. I cannot say that the cordial greetings which everywhere awaited us were of any significance as indicating friendliness toward the United States, for really we represented all nations.

"We went to one Minister who at first said nothing as, grizzled and impressive, he listened to our statement. Presently some one said that our mission at that time might seem to him foolish. He brought his fist down upon the table.

"'Foolish! No! This call is a relief. I am tired of seeing men who ask for nothing but more munitions and more soldiers. Now you come. Fine!'

"I left Europe free from the impression that there is any real racial hatred there. Two German prisoners were taken to an English trench. An Englishman arose and said

"'Ah, our two friends, Hans and Fritz, will now favor us with the 'Hymn of Hate.' It caused laughter, not an attack upon the Germans.

"This impersonality of the whole thing; this fact that men are fighting, not because they want to fight, but because they have been told to fight, is difficult to understand. I came back with a feeling of confusion.

"It seems unbelievable to me that some person, such as the President of the United States, who could not be accused of any personal interest, might not, with a little effort, do much to clear up such a situation.

"At present the civil governments are too united to seem to care for anything but victory, but, nevertheless, one gets the impression that they are agreed that the war must not go on too long. It is possible that they are startled by the dreadful possibilities. It is possible that as they read of trenches which have been concreted and built with carefully planned beams, they are worrying if they do not represent a terrible danger to all civil government.

"I got the feeling in Germany that there was a tremendous feeling against us because of our supplying the Allies with ammunition. I got the feeling in France of strong feeling against us because we had not protested against the Belgian invasion. I believe, however, that the general thought is that America may help toward peace and that there is general hope for it.

"It seems to be the thought in Germany that if the war ends on a military basis, through a Russian victory, the result would be an inevitable and general establishment of militarism of the Russian sort, but that if it should be made through an English victory, this would be less likely to occur. Thus, I think, the Germans believe peace through England to be more hopeful than peace through Russia.

"The Kaiser was in Galicia when we were in Germany, and so, of course, we made no effort to see him, but we were received eagerly by many of the most notable people of the nation.

"In England our reception was very cordial from the most distinguished.

"France could not have done better by us than she did. Among those who greeted us there with great cordiality was the grandson of Lafayette. He thought that in the existing situation lay a great chance for America to be of service to the world.

"But the bitterness of France is most acute. No Frenchman will admit that France ever will stop fighting until the last inch of her soil is free. In France I talked with one old man whose attitude was almost maniacal.

"The German feeling toward America is curious. They are angry, of course, but they seem to be more hurt than incensed by the fact that we are furnishing supplies and ammunition to the Allies. They are bitter, but they are grief-stricken.

"I met one Austrian professor whom I think was convinced that we are well within our rights in trading as we do, and I think that usually I could almost have convinced protesting Germans of the righteousness of our position if I could have had them by themselves.

"The willingness of the Germans for self-sacrifice in the national cause is tremendously impressive. They are content to give everything to help Germany carry on the war. One man whom I have known for years, and whose library was wonderful, has given that.

"I know of nothing more impressive than to watch the young recruits in Germany as they are going forward to the front. I remember one troop of five hundred, none of whom, apparently, was of more than 19 years. Upon their bayonets bouquets were bound, their caps flooded with ribbons.

"It thrilled me, shocked me, horrified me to see them march gayly toward the slaughter.

"I believe the Socialists in Germany are regaining some lost strength, and I think that this is also true in Italy.

"I have spoken of the lack of personal hatred among the troops. One interesting episode was brought to my attention. An officer came back to England for decoration and promotion. He told the story that on one occasion he led his men into unexpected sight of one hundred and fifty German bathers in a stream. He ordered his men to fire upon the bathers, but they refused. His subsequent statement was that he had not intended a real volley, but had given the order merely for the purpose of frightening the Germans."

"What should American women do to help?" I asked.

"I don't know," Miss Addams answered, "except that it seems to me to be their general duty to fix their minds upon the subject. It must be impressed upon their sensibilities that this slaughter has a terrible biological significance.

"In this interview I do not wish to go into that discussion, but I hope that every American woman will give thought to it. Every woman has a right to special interest in it. Would not artists rise in strong revolt at sight of art works battered and destroyed? Life is of woman's making.

"To say that woman's protest is not patriotic is absurd. Women are as earnest in their patriotism as men could be. Even the soldiers cry, almost complaining that we are good to them when sick but send them back to battle in the trenches.

"There is revolt arising among the younger men, as well as among women. Their protest is far more notable than that of older ones.

"To find those who feel that killing men in warfare is akin to murder is not at all unusual, while among the older men the point of view that killing is excusable if done for the preservation of a nationality is more common.

"There is no lack of sentiment against the war, and it is growing. The socialist current is aghast. The Christian thinkers are aghast, and this is as true of thoughtful Jews.

"It may be that we met exceptional persons, but I think I am not mistaken in believing that this sense of protest is quite general.

"I was told, for instance, about five men who were sent back from the hospitals to the fighting line and there committed suicide. They could not endure the horror of again participating in the slaughter of the war. The thought was in their minds of two thousand men killed daily and nothing gained thereby."

BUSINESS MEN'S MILITARY CAMP

Hard Work Mapped Out for the 1,000 Men to be Taught the Rudiments of Warfare at Plattsburg

NEW YORK business and professional men are to gather at Plattsburg on Aug 10 to attend a military encampment for one month, during which they will be instructed by officers of the United States Army in military calisthenics, rifle practice, offensive and defensive field work, camp sanitation, trench digging, signaling, marching, and in the general duties of a soldier.

Present indications point to an attendance of at least 1,000 men at the camp. Among those who have decided to attend are Willard Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Frank Butterworth, the Yale football star of years ago; Crawford Blagden, the former Harvard football star; Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; William W. Hoffman, L. H. Bigelow, Jr., Langdon P. Marvin, Grenville Clark, George S. Hornblower, Alfred Ely, Fancher Nicoll, Harold Herrick, George Adee, Elihu Root, Jr., E. D. Morgan, Jr., Hamilton Fish, P. J. Roosevelt, J. J. Higginson, John A. Dix, and scores of others prominent in the business, professional, and social life of New York.

It is estimated that the cost of the instruction will not be over $40. The camp is open to all New Yorkers who desire to be more adequately equipped to defend the country in event of war. Army officers will carefully watch the men during the month at Plattsburg, and those who measure up to the mark will be listed as available for commissions should their services ever be required.

The project has the indorsement of President Wilson, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff; Secretary of War Garrison, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, and of army and National Guard officers throughout the country.

A few days ago an officer who is deeply interested in the coming camp was asked what the nature of the instruction would be. In reply he cited a program compiled by Lieutenant H. T. Bull of the United States Cavalry, which will probably be the one followed at Plattsburg next month.

The members of the camp are expected to begin arriving at Plattsburg the Saturday before the camp is officially organized. The tents will be in position on the main camp ground, and as each man reports he will be assigned to a company and to a tent. Each tent is expected to be filled to capacity. As soon as his tent is assigned to him, the volunteer will get a blanket, perhaps two of them; a regulation army cot, a mattress, a mosquito net and bar, bed linen, a tin basin, and the other simple necessaries of army life in the field.

Company and tent assigned, the applicant will be directed to discard civilian attire and don his uniform, which will be khaki. His hat will be of the well-known field campaign type, and he will wear leggings similar to those used by the enlisted men of the regular army. This will complete the primary stage of the preliminary organization, and then the real work begins.

From this on all formations are military and the routine is that of the regular army. Réveillé, meal calls, guard mount, retreat, tattoo, will be sounded by regular army buglers. Discipline will be strict and every man held to a strict accountability for the observance of regulations. The meals will be the wholesome, well-cooked, plain fare of the regular service. There will be no fine linen, and the eating utensils will be the simple, convenient articles that Uncle Sam provides for his own enlisted men.

The first afternoon of the camp will be passed in getting things into order. It will also provide an opportunity for the men to get acquainted and for the regular officers, in command of the camp, to look over the volunteers. At night there will be a gathering in the big assembly tent, which every man in the camp must attend, and at that meeting army officers will talk on the aims and purposes of the camp, on camp sanitation and personal hygiene.

The morning of the second day of the camp is expected to see everything in running order. Réveillé will sound with the dawn. The word "leisurely" will have no place in the few minutes that follow, for just ten minutes will elapse between the sounding of the réveillé-call and the first exercise of the day—simple calisthenics. After calisthenics will come an interval of ten minutes during which the men will have a chance to brush hair, polish shoes, and shave—if they are fast enough. Then breakfast.

After breakfast will come a twenty-minute period during which the camp is to be policed. Company streets will be cleaned, rubbish removed, brasses shined, tents put in order, bedding folded, and so forth. An inspection by the camp commanders will follow.

After the inspection of the morning of the second day companies will be formed, and ordnance and quartermaster equipment issued to the recruits, the issue being preceded by lectures on the care of the equipment, the army officers emphasizing the old soldier rule—"one soldier, one bunk, one rifle, etc." The mechanism of the rifle will be explained, and the men instructed in the making of the infantry pack, and the cleaning and keeping in order of their rifles.

By the end of the second day, it is believed, the camp will be in full running order. On this day the members of the regiment will be divided into drill squads, each platoon under the command of a volunteer leader, who will have had at least some preliminary military training. The drill will last about one hour, and then, following a short rest, the platoons will be again formed and the men drilled in the manual of arms, with a little marching for variation. The calisthenics will become of the brisk and snappy sort, lively enough to cause the men to breathe deeply and perspire freely.

Physical examination of the men will be completed during the afternoon of the second day and at retreat from that day on there will be ten minutes' drill in close formation and in the manual of arms.

The primary work for the morning of the third day will be the permanent organization of the companies, except for the making of a few non-commissioned officers, who will be commissioned as the men are tried out by the regular officers in command. The permanent assignment to platoons will be made and on completion the platoons will take up close order drill and the mechanism of extended order. Sighting drills will follow talks by the company commanders on the vital importance of marksmanship and the best methods to be used in obtaining efficiency in it. The last drill of the morning will last thirty minutes.

This program will be repeated for perhaps three days, and at the end of that period there will have been covered the school of the soldier, squad and close order formations, and the mechanism of the extended order drills. Also during this period the men will be advised to submit to vaccination against typhoid fever, and those who follow the advice will be vaccinated by the army surgeons in attendance.

After the fifth day the men will take up the details of combat patrols and ground scouts, which work will be fully explained by the instructors, and carried out in company extended order. The work will now have become much more varied and correspondingly more interesting. The afternoon work will include cavalry drill and horsemanship, sabre exercises, and instruction in military signaling. In the afternoons that follow first aid work, bayonet combat exercises, field artillery drill, military calisthenics, and military sketching will be added to the instruction, opportunity being given the men for a general course covering all the subjects, or specialization in any one of several of the subjects. The afternoon periods will now total three hours' work, and each night the work of the day will be explained, and the errors made pointed out by the army officers in command.

Footwork will get under way the sixth day, and the regiment will make a four-mile march over varied country. At the end of the march, to review the extended instruction, a company attack, covering about a mile, will be carried to completion, the manoeuvre being entirely directed by signals. In all the work the constant effort of the instructors will be to develop squad and platoon control and "team play." From this stage on habitually in deployment care will be taken in the use of scouts, combat patrols, and in keeping contact with neighboring units and guarding the flanks from surprise.

At the end of the first week the regiment will be ready to tackle the first problem involving patrol work. A simple situation will be assumed, in which many patrols will be sent out to operate against regular troops from the Plattsburg Barracks.

The exercise will be thoroughly explained to the men participating in it before it is started. This problem will require about four hours in the field. From now on the company will take its definite place as a unit in the battalion. It is expected that the ninth day will find the regiment in good working trim. The men will be engaged in advance and rear guard work, in each instance the working out of a simple problem being involved. The problems require work in scouting and patrolling, and end by the companies "gaining touch with the enemy," which is followed by attacks and rear-guard actions. At first this work is carried out slowly, becoming speedier each day. The first outpost problem is the feature of the tenth day's work, and in this the enemy will be a very active one, the outwitting of whom will test the resourcefulness of the New Yorkers.

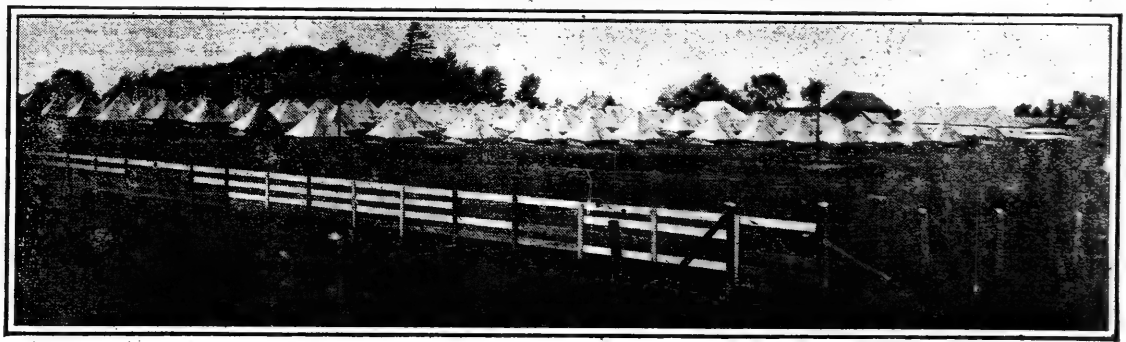
The next five days will be devoted to battalion problems, in which the development of company "team play" will be emphasized, the problems including first a simple problem, next the resistance to an attack on the flank of a road column, delaying actions, preparing and holding a defensive position, and lastly the covering of a retreat.

In this, the first of the battalion problems, the men will get a real taste of trench digging and range work.

During all this field work the training of the men in the use of the army rifle will not be neglected. There will be frequent instruction in short position, aiming drills, and sighting exercises, in which dummy cartridges will be used. In this—the week before actual target work—the morning calisthenics will include position and aiming drills, varied with simple rifle calisthenics to develop the muscles used in shooting.

At least five days will be devoted to target work, and the militia course in instruction and practice will undoubtedly be used. The instruction will cover work at 200, 300, and 500 yards slow fire and at 200 and 300 yards rapid fire. Subsequently, work at 600 yards slow fire will be added. The greatest possible care will mark this part of the work and every possible effort will be made to develop efficiency on the part of the men. Each firing squad will be in charge of an experienced army marksman, and all instruction will be directed to teaching the rifleman the habit of using headwork in the setting of sights for all conditions. The company commanders will bend their efforts to make the work as competitive as possible, and at the end of each day's work the names of the poorer shots will be listed and read to the company, for it is the opinion of regular army officers that "once a man's name is read out he will make every effort to remove it from the list of 'bolomen.'" The target work will not be hurried, for in the words of Lieutenant Bull, "haste is fatal to good instruction and therefore to good results."

The target practice completed, the regiment will enter upon the last week of its work. The feature of this week will be a six days' practice march, the march being made as nearly under war conditions as it is possible to make it. There will be an enemy in the field against the men from New York, and it will be a trained "enemy" of regular army men. The march will begin with about six miles for the first day, and after that gradually increased until it reaches about fourteen miles on the last day. The complete infantry pack and intrenching tools will be carried, and the various problems of reconnoissance, security, attack, and defense will be taken up.

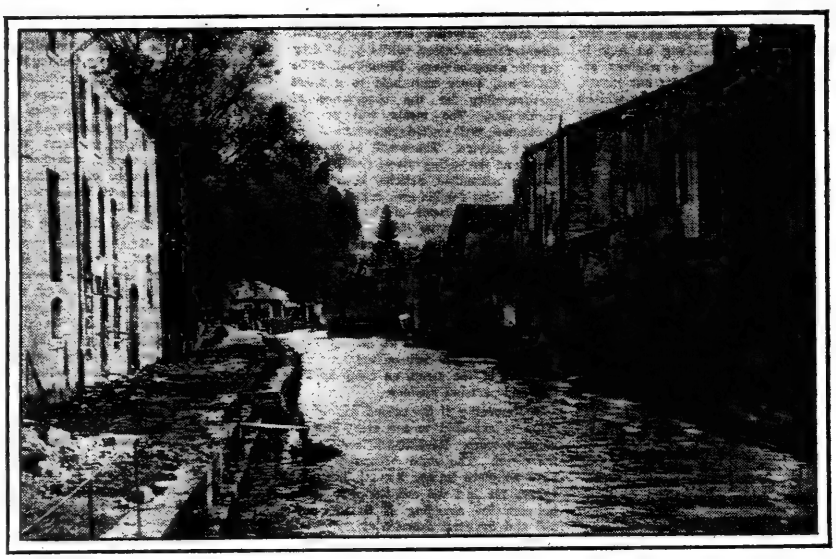


Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., Where Young Business Men and Bankers Will Recieve Military Instruction.

IN THE MARTYR CITY OF FRANCE

When the Great German Army of Invasion Entered Gerbeviller with the Honors of War

By Wythe Williams.



Destruction Lines Both Sides of the River,

IT was just at dawn when I got off a train at Gerbéviller, the little "Martyr City" that hides its desolation as it hid its existence in the foothills of the Vosges.

There was a dense fog. At 6 A. M. fog usually covers the valleys of the Meurthe and Moselle. From the station I could see only a building across the road. A gendarme demanded my credentials. I handed him the laisser-passer from the Quartier Général of the "First French Army," which controls all coming and going, all activity in that region. The gendarme demanded to know the hour when I proposed to leave. I told him. He said it would be necessary to have the permit "visé for departure" at the headquarters of the gendarmerie. He pointed to the hazy outlines of another building just distinguishable through the fog.

This was proof that the town contained buildings—not just a building. The place was not entirely destroyed, as I had supposed. I went down the main street from the station, the fog enveloping me. I had letters to the town officials, but it was too early in the morning to present them. I would first get my own impressions of the wreck and the ruin. But I could see nothing on either hand as I stumbled along in the mud. So I commented to myself that this was not as bad as some places I had seen. I thought of the substantial station and the buildings across the road—untouched by war. I compared Gerbéviller with places where there is not even a station—where not one simple house remains as the result of "the day when the Germans came."

The road was winding and steep, dipping down to the swift little stream that twists a turbulent passage through the town. The day was coming fast but the fog remained white and impenetrable. After a few minutes I began to see dark shapes on either side of the road. Tall, thin, irregular shapes, some high, some low, but with outlines all softened, toned down by the banks of white vapor.

I started across the road to investigate and fell into a pile of jagged masonry on the sidewalk. Through the nearness of the fog I could see tumbled piles of bricks. The shapes still remained—spectres that seemed to move in the light wind from the valley. An odor that was not of the freshness of the morning assailed me. I climbed across the walk. No wall of buildings barred my path, but I mounted higher on the piles of brick and stones. A heavy black shape was now at my left hand. I looked up and in the shadow there was no fog. I could see a crumbled swaying side wall of a house that was. The odor I noticed was that caused by fire. Sticking from the wall I could see the charred wood joists that once supported the floor of the second story. Higher, the lifting fog permitted me to see the waving boughs of a tree that hung over the house that was, outlined against a clear sky. At my feet, sticking out of the pile of bricks and stones, was the twisted iron fragments that was once the frame of a child's bed. I climbed out into the sunshine.

I was standing in the midst of a desolation and a silence that was profound. There was nothing there that lived, except a few fire-blacked trees that stuck up here and there in the shelter of broken walls. Now I understood the meaning of the spectral shapes. They were nothing but the broken walls of the other houses that were. They were all that remained of nine-tenths of Gerbéviller.

I wandered along to where the street turned abruptly. There the ground pitched more sharply to the little river. There stood an entire half of a house unscathed by fire; it was one of those unexplainable freaks that often occur in great catastrophes. Even the window glass was intact. Smoke was coming from the chimney. I went to the opposite side and there stood an old woman looking out toward the river, brooding over the ruin stretching below her.

"You are lucky," I said. "You still have your home."

She threw out her hands and turned a toothless countenance toward me. I judged her to be well over seventy. It wasn't her home, she explained. Her home was "là-bas"—pointing vaguely in the distance. She had lived there fifty years—now it was burned. Her son's house for which he had saved thirty years to be able to call it his own, was also gone; but then her son was dead, so what did it matter? Yes, he was shot on the day the Germans came. He was ill, but they killed him. Oh, yes, she saw him killed. When the Germans went away she came to this house and built a fire in the stove. It was very cold.

And why were the houses burned? No; it was not the result of bombardment. Gerbéviller was not bombarded until after the houses were burned. They were burned by the Germans systematically. They went from house to house with their torches and oil and pitch. They did not explain why they burned the houses, but it was because they were angry.

The old woman paused a moment, and a faint flicker of a smile showed in the wrinkles about her eyes. I asked her to continue her story.

"You said because they were angry," I prompted. The smile broadened. Oh, yes, they were very angry, she explained. They did not even make the excuse that the villagers fired upon them. They were just angry through and through. And it was all because of those seventy-five French chasseurs who held the bridge. Some one called to her from the house. She hobbled to the door. "Anyone can tell you about the seventy-five chasseurs," she said, disappearing within.

I went on down the road and stood upon the bridge over the swift little river. It was a narrow little bridge only wide enough for one wagon to pass. Two roads from the town converged there, the one over which I had passed and another which formed a letter "V" at the juncture with the bridge. Across the river only one road led away from the bridge and it ran straight up a hill, when it turned suddenly into the broad national highway to Lunéville about five miles away.

One house remained standing almost at the entrance to the bridge, at the end nearest the town. Its roof was gone, and its walls bore the marks of hundreds of bullets, but it was inhabited by a little old man of fifty, who came out to talk with me. He was the village carpenter. His house was burned, so he had taken refuge in the little house at the bridge. During the time the Germans were there he had been a prisoner, but they forgot him the morning the French army arrived. Everybody was in such a hurry, he explained.

I asked him about the seventy-five chasseurs at the bridge. Ah, yes, we were then standing on the site of their barricade. He would tell me about it, for he had seen it all from his house half way up the hill.

The chasseurs were first posted across the river on the road to Lunéville, and when the Germans approached, early in the morning, they fell back to the bridge, which they had barricaded the night before. It was the only way into Gerbéviller, so the chasseurs determined to fight. They had torn up the street and thrown great earthworks across one end of the bridge. Additional barricades were thrown up on the two converging streets, part way up the hill, behind which they had mitrailleuses which could sweep the road at the other end of the bridge.

About a half mile to the south a narrow footbridge crossed the river, only wide enough for one man. It was a little rustic affair that ran through the grounds of the Château de Gerbéviller that faced the river only a few hundred yards below the main bridge. It was a very ancient château, built in the twelfth century and restored in the seventeenth century. It was a royal château of the Bourbons. In it once lived the great François de Montmorency, Duc de Luxembourg and Marshal of France. Now it belonged to the Marquise de Lamberty, a cousin of the King of Spain.

I interrupted, for I wanted to hear about the chasseurs. I gave the little old man a cigarette. He seized it eagerly—so eagerly that I also handed him a cigar. He fondled that cigar for a moment and then placed it in an inside pocket. It was a very cheap and very bad French cigar, for I was in a part of the country that has never heard of Havanas, but to the little old man it was something precious. "I will keep it for Sunday," he said.

I then got him back to the seventy-five chasseurs. It was just eight o'clock in the morning—a beautiful sunshiny morning—when the German column appeared around the bend in the road which we could see across the bridge, and which joined the highway from Lunéville. There were twelve thousand in that first column. One hundred and fifty thousand more came later. A band was playing "Deutschland über alles" and the men were singing. The closely packed front ranks of infantry broke into the goose step as they came in sight of the town. It was a wonderful sight; the sun glistened on their helmets; they marched as though on parade right down almost to the opposite end of the bridge.

Then came the command to halt. For a moment there was a complete silence. The Germans, only a couple of hundred yards from the barricade, seemed slowly to consider the situation. The Captain of



What Is Left of a Once Beautiful Chateau.

the chasseurs, from a shelter behind the very little house that is still standing—and where his men up the two roads could see him—softly waved his hand.

Crack-crack-crack—crack-crack-crack-crack—crack-crack-crack! The bullets from the mitrailleuses whistled across the bridge into the front ranks of the "Deutchland über alles" singers, while the men behind the bridge barricade began a deadly rifle fire.

Have you ever heard a mitrailleuse? It is just like a telegraph instrument, with its insistant clickety click-click-click, only it is a hundred times as loud. Indeed I have been told by French officers that it has sometimes been used as a telegraph instrument, so accurately can its operator reel out its hundred and sixty shots a minute.

On that morning at the Gerbéviller barricade, however, it went faster than the telegraph. These men on the converging roads just shifted their range slightly and poured bullets into the next ranks of infantry and so on back along the line, until Germans were dropping by the dozen at the sides of the little straight road. Then the column broke ranks wildly and fled back into the shelter of the road from Lunéville.

A half hour later a detachment of cavalry suddenly rounded the corner and charged straight for the barricade. The seventy-five were ready for them. Some of them got half way across the bridge and then tumbled into the river. Not one got back around the corner of the road to Lunéville.

There was another half hour of quiet, and then from the Lunéville road a battery of artillery got into action. Their range was bad, so far as any achievement against the seventy-five was concerned, so they turned their attention to the château, which they could easily see from their position across the river. The first shell struck the majestic tower of the building and shattered it. The next smashed the roof, the third hit the chapel—and so continued the bombardment until flames broke out to complete the destruction.

Of course the Germans could not know that the château was empty, that its owner was in Paris and both her sons fighting in the French Army. But they had secured the military advantage of demolishing one of the finest country houses in France, with its priceless tapestries, ancient marbles and heirlooms of the Bourbons. A howl of German glee was heard by the seventy-five chasseurs crouching behind their barricades. So pleased were the invaders with their achievement, that next they bravely swung out a battery into the road leading to the bridge, intending to shell the barricades. The Captain of chasseurs again waved his hand. Every man of the battery was killed before the guns were in position. It took an entire company of infantry—half of them being killed in the action—to haul those guns back into the Lunéville road, thus to clear the way for another advance.

From then on until 1 o'clock in the afternoon there were three more infantry attacks, all failing as lamentably as the first. The seventy-five were holding off the 12,000. At the last attack they let the Germans advance to the entrance of the bridge. They invited them with taunts to "avancez." Then they poured in their deadly fire, and as the Germans broke and fled they permitted themselves a cheer. Up to this time not one chasseur was killed. Only four were wounded.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the German artillery wasted a few more shells on the ruined château and the chasseurs could see a detachment crawling along the river bank in the direction of the narrow footbridge that crossed through the château park a half mile below. The Captain of the chasseurs sent one man with a mitrailleuse to hold the bridge. He posted himself in the shelter of a large tree at one end. In a few minutes about fifty Germans appeared. They advanced cautiously on the bridge. The chasseur let them get half way over before he raked them with his fire. The water below ran red with blood.

The Germans retreated for help and made another attack an hour later with the same result. By 4 o'clock, when the lone chasseur's ammunition was exhausted, it is estimated that he had killed 175 Germans, who made five desperate rushes to take the position, which would have enabled them to make a flank attack on the seventy-four still holding the main bridge. When his ammunition was gone—which occurred at the same time as the ammunition at the main bridge was exhausted—this chasseur with the others succeeded in effecting a retreat to a main body of cavalry. If he still lives—this modern Horatius at the bridge—he remains an unnamed hero in the ranks of the French Army, unhonored except in the hearts of those few of his countrymen who know.

During the late hours of the afternoon aeroplanes flew over the chasseurs' position, thus discovering to the Germans how really weak were the defenses of the town, how few its defenders. Besides, the ammunition was gone. But for eight hours—from 8 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon—the seventy-five had held the 12,000.

Had that body of 12,000 succeeded earlier the 150,000 Germans that advanced the next day might have been able to fall on the French right flank during a critical battle of the war. The total casualties of the chasseurs were three killed, three captured, and six wounded.

The little old man and I had walked to the entrance of the château park before he finished his story. It was still too early for breakfast. I thanked him and told him to return to his work in the little house by the bridge. I wanted to explore the château at leisure.

I entered the place—what was left of it. Most of the walls were standing. Walls built in the twelfth century do not break easily, even with modern artillery. But the modern roof and seventeenth century inner walls were all demolished. Not a single article of furniture or decoration remained. But the destruction showed some of the same freaks—similar to that little house left untouched by fire on the summit of the hill.

For instance, the Bourbon coat of arms above the grand staircase was untouched, while the staircase itself was just splintered bits of marble. On another fragment of a wall there still hung a magnificent stag's antlers. Strewed about in the corners I saw fragments of vases that had been priceless. Even the remnants were valuable. In the ruined music room I found a piece of fresh, clean music, (an Alsatian waltz,) lying on the mantelpiece. I went out to the front of the building, where the great park sweeps down to the edge of the river. An old gardener in one of the side paths saw me. We immediately established cordial relations with a cigarette.

He told me how, after the chasseurs retreated beyond the town, the Germans—reduced over a thousand of their original number by the activities of the day—swept over the barricades of the bridge and into the town. Yes, the old woman I had talked with was right about it. They were very angry. They were ferociously angry at being held eight hours at that bridge by a force so ridiculously small.

The first civilians they met they killed, and then they began to fire the houses. One young man, half witted, came out of one of the houses near the bridge. They hanged him in the garden behind the house. Then they called his mother to see. A mob came piling into the château headed by four officers. All the furniture and valuables that were not destroyed they piled into a wagon and sent back to Lunéville. Of the gardener who was telling me the story they demanded the keys of the wine cellars. No; they did not injure him. They just held him by the arms while several dozen of the soldiers spat in his face.

While the drunken crew were reeling about the place, one of them accidentally stumbled upon the secret underground passage leading to the famous grottoes. These grottoes and the underground connection from the château were built in the fifteenth century. They are a half mile away, situated only half above ground, the entrance looking out on a smooth lawn that extends to the edge of the river. Several giant trees, the trunks of which are covered with vines, semi-shelter the entrance, which is also obscured by climbing ivy. The interior was one of the treasures of France. The vaulted ceilings were done in wonderful mosaic. The walls decorated with marbles and rare sea shells. In every nook were marble pedestals and antique statuary, while the fountain in the centre, supplied from an underground stream, was of porphyry inlaid with mosaic.

The Germans looked upon it with appreciative eyes and cultured minds. But it did not please them. They were still very angry. Its destruction was a necessity of war. It could not be destroyed by artillery because it was half underground and screened by the giant trees. But it could be destroyed by picks and axes. A squad of soldiers was detailed to the job. They did it thoroughly. The gardener took me there to see. Not a scrap of the mosaic remained. The fountain was smashed to bits. A headless Venus and a smashed and battered Adonis were lying prone upon the ground.

The visitors to the château and environs afterward joined their comrades in firing the town. Night had come. Also across the bridge waited the hundred and fifty thousand reinforcements come from Lunéville. The five hundred of the two thousand inhabitants who remained were herded to the upper end of the town near the station. That portion was not to be destroyed because the German General would make his headquarters there.

The inhabitants were to be given a treat. They were to witness the entrance of the hundred and fifty thousand—the power and might of Germany was to be exhibited to them. So while the flames leaped high from the burning city, reddening the sky for miles, while old men prayed, while women wept, while little children whimpered, the sound of martial music was heard down the street near the bridge. The infantry packed in close formation, the red light from the fire shining on their helmets, were doing the goose step up the main street to the station—the great German army had entered the city of Gerbéviller with the honors of war.

TALK WITH GERMANY'S TREASURER

Dr. Karl Helfferich Tells How War Funds Are Raised

By Franz Hugo Krebs.

ALTHOUGH one of the busiest men in the German Empire is Dr. Karl Helfferich, Imperial Treasurer, I was, a few weeks ago, fortunate enough to have an interview arranged for me with him.

In answer to my request for a statement regarding Germany's financial position, Dr. Helfferich said:

"Up to date all the expenses of the war have been provided for by our war loans; Germany is the only country that has realized such a success.

"France has issued only one war loan, and that of 300,000,000 francs, all the rest of France's issues having been of short-term securities.

"Great Britain has issued enormous amounts of Treasury notes, running three, six, and nine months. I believe that Great Britain's war expenditures are not much less than ours.

"In our second war loan six billions of marks have been already paid in. At present Germany's proportion of gold reserve to notes issued by the Reichsbank is about 47 to 48 per cent. The reserve of the Bank of France as against notes issued is less than 40 per cent. The gold reserve in relation to banknotes and deposits is at present 34 to 35 per cent. for the Reichsbank, 31 per cent. for the Bank of France, and 28 to 29 per cent. for the Bank of England.

"Germany's strong financial position is not merely due to the thoughtful attention to detail on the part of those connected with the administration of the finances of the different States composing the empire, as well as those connected with the Imperial Treasury Department, but it has been made possible by the patriotic devotion of the masses of the German people who of their own accord have practically effected a mobilization of the entire resources of the nation, so that I have no hesitation in saying that there can be no end to our resources unless one imagines a time when the entire visible wealth of the nation, as far as credit, as well as silver and gold, were consumed.

"The tremendous success of the war loans shows that the wealth of a united Germany is at the disposal of the nation in its struggle to defend its political and commercial existence, and to restore secure and lasting peace.

"To paraphrase the recent utterances of Lloyd George, I have sometimes felt, since I was appointed Stattsminister, as though Germany and her allies were fighting Great Britain, France, Russia, and the great American international banking houses as well. We see it reported from time to time that great advances have been made in the quoted market values of certain American 'industrials'—advances based on reports that contracts for very large amounts had been closed with one or the other of the Allies.

"We realize fully that Great Britain and France have been much greater buyers of American securities than we have, and also that their operations on your Stock Exchanges have been vastly greater than ours, but we feel that our business connections, as well as the blood ties between the two nations, ought to entitle us to reasonably friendly treatment."

Then Dr. Helfferich asked: "Do American investors subscribe freely for foreign securities?"

"No, your Excellency," said I, "Americans much prefer home to foreign investments."

"That coincides with the information I have received. Then the banks, trust companies, and insurance companies controlled by what you Americans call the 'system' are doubtless used to furnish the funds. Of course, in the case of 'industrials,' controlled by the big banking houses, it would be easy enough to have them take securities in payment for supplies furnished and then arrange for the banks to lend money on the securities.

"In that way one hand could be made to wash the other very nicely, and the manipulation of funds, which those in control should properly treat as trust funds confided to them for their most careful and conscientious direction, would not be so patent."

In answer to my question as to whether there were proper safeguards to protect the public in Germany against fraud in connection with the issue of corporate securities, Dr. Helfferich said:

"Improper financing is not possible here. Our system of regulation and supervision is fairly careful, and were fraud attempted and ever carried through, there could only be one end in sight for those who abused the confidence of the German investing public."

Finally, with a cordial handshake, Dr. Helfferich bade me good-bye and said in parting:

"After this war is over, the business relations of Germany and the United States ought to be closer than ever."

Dr. Helfferich looks neither like a soldier nor a philosopher, but makes one think of one of our great captains of industry; he has an attractive, alert, and intelligent personality, and is evidently used to passing on matters of great importance with at least a reasonable degree of celerity. While Dr. Helfferich is only about 43 years old, he has had the training and experience that, added to his great ability, fit him for the difficult tasks that confront the Imperial Treasurer of the German Empire.

In 1901 Dr. Helfferich was appointed Chief of the Colonial Section of the Foreign Office. Later on he left the public service and entered the Deutsche Bank as a member of the Managing Board. While there he was particularly active in connection with questions connected with Turkey.

THE NAVY NEEDS THE TEAM MIND

Lieut. Commander D. W. Knox Appeals for a Coherent, Comprehensive Scheme of Naval Life

IN a reference to the 1915 prize essay of the United States Naval Institute, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., the President of the institute and the retiring Aid for Operations in the Navy Department, expresses the earnest hope that every officer of the navy will study this—the 1915 American naval classic—and "become fired with the fine spirit it inculcates."

The prize article in question deals with the rôle of doctrine in naval warfare, and was written by Lieut. Commander Dudley Wright Knox, U. S. N., ranked as one of the navy's most brilliant officers, and the first officer in the history of the navy to win two years in succession the literary prize of the Naval Institute, for Commander Knox was also the winner of this honor in 1914. In each instance he won in competition with scores of the most talented officers of the American service afloat.

In the Proceedings of the Naval Institute mailed recently to the members of the Institute, Commander Knox's paper appears in full, and it is from the Proceedings that the excerpts that follow were taken. At the beginning of his article Commander Knox says:

The American Navy acknowledges no superior in its ability to steam and to shoot. If nothing else was required of a fleet of ships in naval warfare we might rest securely in the belief that we are as well prepared for war as any possible antagonist. Strange to say, not many years ago this fallacious belief did permeate the service and was based upon the above narrow, unsound and short-sighted assumption.

Within the last few years, however, a fortunate awakening has come about. The navy is comprehending with greater clearness every day that a fleet is something more than a mere collection of ships; that a bare "ship for ship" superiority over a possible enemy is not a guarantee of victory; that before the ships are ready to go into action, no matter how efficient individually, they must be welded into a body whose various members can be well controlled from a single source and can act collectively as a unit free from embarrassing internal friction; and that the problem of the proper utilization of the abilities to steam and to shoot—that is, the problem of command—is not only less elementary but also much more difficult of solution than any yet undertaken by us.

The "doctrine" which Commander Knox argues for as an asset for the navy of this country is termed by him "the team mind," which he says should be made ready in advance, for, as he states, it is obvious that

Harmonious and co-ordinated effort under the pressure of immediateness and during stress of hostilities, on the part of commanders between whom communications are precarious, is difficult, if not impossible, unless there exists a bond of highly developed mutual understanding and common conviction.

The development of such a bond, he adds, like the preparation of the individual mind, must necessarily be done during the years of peace preceding war.

Emphasizing the absolute necessity of the subordinate officers being of a single mind with their commander in chief, Commander Knox says:

Of course, mutual understanding and conviction will be accomplished to some degree when the various subordinate commanders are men who have been qualified for their positions by study of the art of war and by training in war games and simulated manoeuvres; the loyalty of all to the promulgated plan will also promote common understanding. Yet a much deeper and more comprehensive understanding is required before a band of subordinates can be ready to undertake that kind of co-ordination demanded by complex and rapidly moving military operations on a large scale.

The body of junior commanders must be almost literally of one mind with their commander in chief and with each other if frictionless and automatic teamwork is to be obtained. Their direction at every point should be unhesitatingly the same as would be given by the commander in chief himself were he present. Then, and only then, can the organization fully accomplish its purpose—unity of action in accordance with an expressed plan.

The need for this type of understanding, as well as for the resulting concerted action, should be apparent to any one giving mature thought to the subject of command. It is recognized as a necessity in the principal foreign military organizations, and they attempt to supply the deficiency through what has been termed "doctrine." Commander Schofield of our navy has said, "In military service, where many intellects must co-operate toward a single aim and where the stress of events forbids the actual interchange of ideas, when the need is most felt, there must be a governing idea to which every situation may be referred and from which there may be derived a sound course of action. It is only thus that the full driving power of an organization can make itself felt."

Again, in discussing the situation confronting the commander of a fleet on the night preceding a probable battle, the same officer says, "No verbose instructions that he may issue now can have the remotest chance of converting an organization of form into an organization of intellect and spirit. Such a change is a matter of long and patient eductional effort that eventually centres round a doctrine of military conduct to which every act either of preparation or of execution is automatically referred. When such a stage of development is achieved a spirit of confidence becomes diffused throughout the service that invests it with a moral power of the greatest value."

For "some unaccountable reason" Commander Knox observes that the army and, to a somewhat lesser degree, the navy, "have never seriously endeavored to indoctrinate their officers and thus to furnish a basis for harmonious decisions during hostilities." Commander Knox adds:

To properly exercise their command function the officer corps as a body must act unitedly. As a preparation to do this they must be educated in the art of war and trained in its conduct. They must be loyal to their Commander in Chief and his plans, and must possess a deep understanding of the mind of their common chief and of each other.

In an unsigned article in the Edinburgh Review of April, 1913, the statement is made that "a sound, comprehensive, all-pervading doctrine of war is as important to an army as its organization. This is true to an even greater extent for a navy and it is, therefore, somewhat extraordinary that both the American military services as a whole are unfamiliar even with the meaning of the term "doctrine" when used in its purely military sense, and fail to comprehend its importance as well as its rôle in bringing about timely and united action in the midst of hostilities.

To many officers, doctrines are synonymous with principles; to others, the word suggests methods, and still others confound it with rules. While all of these are somewhat related, none of them may properly be considered as having the same military meaning.

The object of military doctrine is to furnish a basis for prompt and harmonious conduct by the subordinate commanders of a large military force, in accordance with the intentions of the Commander in Chief, but without the necessity for referring each decision to superior authority before action is taken. More concisely stated, the object is to provide a foundation for mutual understanding between the various commanders during hostile operations.

Then follows an extended reference to the results achieved by the Germans and the French as a result of the indoctrination of their armies, both of which doctrines, though directly opposite, are of Napoleonic origin. The value of doctrine is again pointed out in the wonderful successes achieved by Napoleon in his Jena campaign. The successes of the Japanese in Manchuria are cited as another instance of the success that follows indoctrination, since the Japanese officers had been educated in the same school of thought with "the same conceptions and doctrines of war." On the other hand the Russians had no "doctrine," and the "internal friction was so great as to require most of the energies of the various commanders to overcome it rather than the enemy." Likewise, the lack of doctrine was the principal deficiency in the British Army responsible for the severe reverses suffered by England in the Boer war. Says Commander Knox:

History shows that the badly vanquished fleets have been invariably almost devoid of doctrine. Rojestvensky, Persano, Villeneuve, Brueys and Antony almost wholly neglected this important matter. Suffren suffered four defeats before scoring a success. The principal change that took place in his fleet between the first fight and the last one was that only finally did he succeed in appreciably indoctrinating his Captains.

The lessons to be derived from the foregoing historical examples, both military and naval, are plainly apparent. The service which neglects so essential a part of the art of war command as the indoctrination of its commissioned personel is destined to fail in its ambitions for great achievement.

Until very recently the British Army was not indoctrinated and the process is probably not yet satisfactorily completed. Their navy is believed to be behind the army in this respect, which may partially account for some recent disappointments; more especially so when it is remembered that the German Army has been well indoctrinated for forty years and that the Germans are not the kind of people likely to omit so well tried and fundamental an element of command from their sea fighting organization.

The Japanese Army is patterned after that of Germany and is indoctrinated; that they have incorporated the same feature in their navy is probable. The advantage of indoctrination has been recognized for a number of years by the foremost French naval students and writers.

Commander Knox, referring to the case of our own navy, declares that "the first and most essential step" in the process of indoctrinating a military service "so as to insure co-ordinate action during hostilities is to improvise and formulate a concrete, comprehensive, and coherent conception of modern war." He adds:

Whether or not any navy has formulated a conception of modern naval war is unknown to the writer. But in view of the fact that some of them possess general staffs, one of the recognized functions of which is to perform this kind of duty, it is probable that they have not only created the conceptions but have also deduced the doctrines which logically flow therefrom.

Consequently it is of great importance that we do likewise if we are to meet any possible enemy as well prepared. The fact that we have no general staff cannot possibly serve as an excuse for neglecting this important matter. The work could probably best be done by a general staff, which fact is one good argument for the creation of such a body; but it is not the purpose of this paper to stray into an appeal for a general staff.



By Vivian Vaughan Slaton

THE mists of the morning are gray and chill;
The red sun is rising—there's death in its light,
The spirit of fear broods awful and still,
And the black curse of famine is come like a blight,
Sweeping the valleys and hills in a night.

O, rain has fallen—God pity us! Yes,
The ground is drenched as by a flood,
For the steel-swept clouds were merciless—
The raindrops were of blood.

And my love has gone away from me,
Over the hills to the plain,
Mother in Heaven, pray for me,
For he'll never come back again.
He's gone, and the babies cry for him;
He's gone, and I said "Good-bye" to him,
And my eyes were hot and dry—
There are no tears when the soul is torn.
God pity the thousands this weary morn
Who suffer even as I.

And, O, it's a burning curse of shame
That for the grasping pride of a nation's name,
That for nations' greed and gory fame,
Our life and loves must die.
And it's all for a false and vaunting pride
That souls are daily crucified—
God in Heaven, hear our cry!

Was it for this that men were born?
That their souls be seared, their bodies torn,
And their strong lives end in a death-scream borne
From the fields where they are lying?
What is the meed of a nation's gain
When barren and gaunt are hills and plain,
And women and men are dying?

The mists of the evening are gray and chill;
The red sun is setting—there's death in its light.
Like demoniac wolves on the scent of the kill
The nations are baring their fangs for the fight.
There's death in the daytime and death in the night.

And my love has gone away from me,
Gone to the fields of the slain.
Mother in Heaven, pray for me,
For he'll never come back again.
Every moment I hear him cry,
Every moment I see him die,
And I do not know where he may lie;
With hot, dry eyes I pray:
"God pity the thousands this weary day
Who suffer even as I!"

O, the land is cursed—God pity us! Yes,
And the curse is carried far.
For the strength of steel is pitiless,
And the curse is that of war.

EXPLOSIVES HAVE KEY TO THE WAR

Hudson Maxim Says Each Hard-Won Success of Conflict Has Been a Victory for High Explosives

By Edward Marshall.

SAID Mr. Maxim:

"The slaughter which marks this war is not more than one-tenth as great for the hours of actual battle in comparison to the number of men engaged as that of our civil war, and it is not more than one-one-hundredth as great in ratio to the number of men involved and the hours of battle as that of ancient wars.

"As the years have passed and human knowledge has increased, military men have introduced many methods which are comparable to the labor-saving devices of industry, and they are impressive, for they make each ounce of effort more effective, or are at least designed to do so.

"But if this war were being fought out with the battleax, the broadsword, and the spear, and yet had the use of present means of transportation, if such masses of men as now are engaged were coming constantly into collision in the open, instead of fighting from intrenched positions, the proportion killed would be a hundred times as great as it is now for the hours of battle and the number of men engaged. We are horrified, now, by the great slaughter. Such slaughter as would accompany a reversion to the old conditions would almost destroy the race in the nations involved."

"Isn't this war, then, the greatest of peace arguments?"

"It will teach people that some kinds of peace are impossible," said Mr. Maxim. "It will prove that it is impossible to prevent a modern and intelligent nation from growing, and that national self-interest accompanies growth as a necessary evil. It works this way, among our tariff-separated, nationalized, and individually organized countries:

"Growing nations, growing necessities, growing self-interest mean growing pressure. Growing pressure means increased likelihood of clashes.

"I hope and I believe that this country will be the leader when the final and effective plan is born out of the chaos of ideas with which groping man now is striving toward the solution of this problem. But, in the meantime, I cannot make myself believe that this war will be the last occasion upon which the detonation of high explosives and the scream of hurrying projectiles will distress and outrage humanity."

In these few words I had heard the views of one of the world's most careful students of wars and the causes which lead up to wars. Twenty years ago, in London, I had known this genial-faced, snowy-bushy-bearded man as an expert in explosives before whom the war authorities of the United Kingdom and the Continent were content to sit and listen, as, at about the same time, I had known his brother, Hiram Maxim, as the inventor of wonderful firearms and one of the chief believers in and advocates of the development of aerial navigation.

On one occasion Hudson Maxim, while we were at breakfast in the Hotel Cecil, had taken from his pocket something which looked like a large stick of old-fashioned candy, had cut a piece from it, put it on a saucer, and, as I watched him indifferently, wondering if it were some new sort of candy medication, had set a match to it, with the remark:

"Watch how evenly it burns. It does not explode unless confined."

That was the first I ever heard of "Maximite." The world has heard much of it since. The world is actually hearing it, or the still higher-powered explosive which Mr. Maxim developed out of it, upon its great battlefields today. An hour before we met I had been reading of the deadliness with which the great French projectiles were tearing up the intrenched German positions and about new terrors developed by the German powdermakers. So I asked Mr. Maxim:

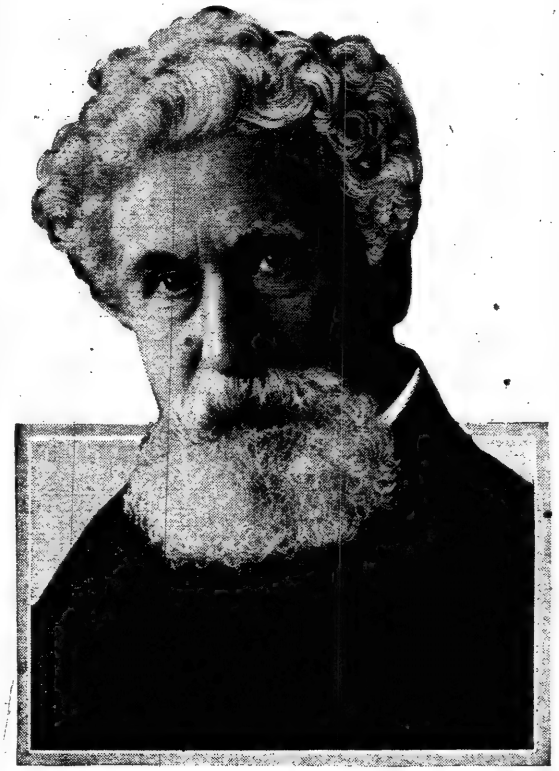
"What has the war taught, so far, with regard to new explosives?"

"It is a warfare of explosives," he replied. "The highly developed methods of defense, designed especially against explosives, are practically proof against everything but them.

"Attacking forces must disemburrow the defending forces; they must be blasted out of the ground. This warfare amounts, literally, to that. It is as if boys hunted woodchucks with dynamite.

"Each of the hard-won successes of the war has been a victory for well-placed high explosives. In the last fight around Przemsyl the Germans fired in one hour, from field guns, 200,000 shells carrying high explosives.

"Reports indicate that the result of this was literally unprecedented. It actually changed the topography of the country. Valleys were dug and hills razed.



Hudson Maxim. Photo by Marceau.

"Recently Lloyd George used an expressive phrase. 'The trenches,' he said, 'were sprayed with exploding shells.'

"Such 'spraying' only could be possible through the use of an incredible number of explosive projectiles.

"When the term 'high explosive' is used it refers to that with which the shells are loaded. Smokeless powder is the propellant. It burns at the rate of four inches a second, while the explosives in the shells which it impels burn at the rate of four miles per second.

"I don't know that it would be accurate to state that the war really has developed much in the improvement of explosives. I doubt if anything more powerful is in use in this war that has not been available for a good many years; but new methods of using high explosives have been developed, and high explosives are being used in new quantities.

"Incredible amounts of the deadly compounds are being consumed daily, both for rifle and shell fire. The first order of the British Government to the Union Metallic Cartridge Company was for twenty million rounds of small-arms cartridges. The same buyers, now, would be glad to find a taker for an order for several billions.

"The principal high explosives used in projectiles are picric acid and tri-nitro-toluene, or some compound of one or both of them.

"Before the war broke out, picric acid and tri-nitro-toluene were made principally from carbolic acid, toluene and benzole, which are by-products of the distillation of coal from coke and gas manufacture.

"Tri-nitro-toluene could be manufactured in large quantities, before the war, for 14 cents a pound. I have purchased it at a price as low as 13½ cents the pound. Picric acid, before the war, could be bought at 22 cents the pound.

"Tri-nitro-toluene now costs as high as $1.20 a pound and picric acid as high as $1.75 a pound. Unlimited quantities of the latter could be sold at $1.50, if it could be obtained in this country.

"The high prices, of course, are due to exhaustion of the supply of raw materials, and the present prices are based upon the cost of making raw materials as a principal product, instead of, as would be usually the case, as a by-product.

"Exports probably have reached now their highest prices, as our supply is practically unlimited. We have any quantity of coal. All that is left for solution is the problem of making the distillates therefrom.

"Picric acid also can be synthetically made from petroleum, in a roundabout way, in unlimited quantities—at a price.

"America's plants for the production of explosives, cartridges, shrapnel, and rifles have so increased their capacity that we have today ten times the capacity which we had at the time of the war's outbreak, and, for certain things, the increase has been even greater. By the middle of next Winter our capacity will be thirtyfold what it was at the beginning of the war.

"Thus the fighting among other nations has done much toward preparing us for war, and, therefore, much toward insuring international peace for us, but even our tremendous contribution to the supplies of the Allies amounts to only about 2 per cent. of what they are consuming, and the war has not been running a year.

"This indicates that if we should suddenly be involved in warfare with a great power we should be whipped unless we devised means for the increase of our productivity of war supplies, especially explosives and all ammunition materials, by a hundredfold.

"The consumption of war material has been unprecedented, and this indicates what may be expected in future wars. In trench fighting, for example, it is estimated that four times as many rifles as men are required. The fighting man must have two because one quickly gets hot and becomes unusable; he must have a third so that he may still have two if one is hit by the return fire or otherwise rendered inefficient; he must have the fourth so that at least one of his weapons may be in the arms hospital undergoing repairs if necessary, and be ready for him in case one of his others is demolished. This development of modern warfare means that a million modern soldiers need four million modern rifles.

"This indicates the enormous necessities which would devolve upon this country in case we were forced into a war. During the past week I have received a cable from an old friend in England who has been selling war munitions to the Allies. He asked me how quickly I could get a million rifles made in the United States. The best bids I have been able to obtain have guaranteed a first delivery at the end of one year and final deliveries at the end of three years.

"The Allies, because of their unreadiness, have been compelled to pay from three to five times as much for their munitions as they would have had to pay if they had been prepared in time of peace. The reason is that, in making estimates for rush orders of this sort, manufacturers have to include the total cost of their emergency plants, for these will become useless after the war ends, unless the United States awakens to its necessities and prepares for adequate defense. Then they will all be needed, and more.

"One of the principal sources of delay in the manufacture of European war materials in the United States has been the actual lack of tools for their manufacture. This, added to the scarcity of skilled labor, produces a most complicated situation, and labor for the rapid and cheap production of rifles, cartridges, and most other war munitions must be very highly skilled indeed.

"It is therefore impossible, under existing conditions, for us to produce munitions of war at a price anything like as low as that which we might meet in times of peace.

"I am presently to speak upon the question of the nationalization of the manufacture of all munitions of war by rendering it illegal for private concerns to engage in such work. Certain of our pacifists believe that manufacturers of war materials are likely to foster war in order to sell their product. I am in a position to know the falsity of this statement. It should be inconceivable to any thinking man, for example, that Andrew Carnegie, the greatest of our pacifists, as well as the greatest of our steel manufacturers, should foster war in order to increase his orders for armor plate.

"If our manufacturers had done this before the war, the most notably pacifist Administration this country ever has had now would be in the depths of despair, because this country would be in the midst of the greatest financial depression it ever has known. The only thing which has saved us has been the money which the Allies have spent with us for war materials.

"One of the chief developments in the matter of explosives has been the fact that the United States has found it possible to teach Europe much during this war in regard to smokeless powder. Several years ago the du Pont Powder Company developed a smokeless rifle powder which permits the firing of more

than 20,000 rounds from an ordinary army rifle without destroying its accuracy.

"When the du Ponts developed their new rifle powder the best European powder destroyed the rifling and accuracy of the gun at about 3,000 rounds. This American invention, therefore, has increased the life of military rifles by sevenfold. Say that an equipment of military rifles costs at the rate of, say, $20 each, and we will find that this means a saving of, roughly, $100,000,000 in the equipment of a million men with one rifle each, and, as they need four rifles each, it means a saving of $400,000,000.

"American smokeless powder for cannon also has its advantages. It erodes the guns much less than any European powder except, possibly, that of the Germans. They have a pure nitro-cellulose powder somewhat similar in quality to that of the United States, but ours has an advantage in being multi-perforated, whereby a higher velocity is insured at a lower pressure with, in consequence, a lessened erosive effect upon the guns.

"In the early nineties I made the discovery that tri-nitro-cellulose, when combined with pyro-nitro-cellulose, could be much more readily gelatinated and made an excellent smokeless power, while powder made from pure nitro-cellulose would warp and crack all to pieces in drying. The present German powder is made from such a compond of tri-nitro-cellulose and soluble nitro-cellulose.

"Nevertheless, this compound is a makeshift as compared with the nitro-cellulose used by this Government. Ours is a far better explosive, and is less erosive on the guns, because the gases which it generates are not so hot. We have the best smokeless powder in the world, and, after this war is over, our powder will be universally used.

"Nothing worth while has been developed in this war in the way of new explosives. Turpinite is a poem, a creation of the imagination. It does not actually exist, notwithstanding the reports of it which have been cabled by over-enthusiastic war correspondents. What they refer to is merely a compound no more powerful than picric acid.

"It is reported that soldiers have been found stone dead in sitting postures and without a wound upon them after an explosion of Turpinite in their vicinity. The reason for this is that the velocity of a projectile in flight is much greater than the lateral velocity of fragments of an exploding shell, so that when a projectile explodes in flight, all of the fragments continue to move forward, spreading out in the form of a cone. Consequently, a projectile may explode close to a man, or just beyond him, and kill him by the shock without scarring him at all.

"It is the shock of the explosion which kills. This is the explanation of what has been denominated the great mystery of Turpinite.

"While asphyxiating gases have produced disagreeable and some fatal results, they cannot be made into a very effective instrument of warfare so long as they are merely floated on the wind. They could be thrown in large bombs with much greater effect, and if they continue to be used they will probably be employed in this manner. By using gases in bombs, they may be placed without dependence on the wind. A wind blowing toward the gunners will merely necessitate the dropping of these bombs beyond the enemies' trenches, while a wind blowing toward the trenches will necessitate dropping them in front of the trenches. I doubt very much, however, if asphyxiating gases will develop into a serious weapon of modern warfare, because, unquestionably, they are less effective than ordinary shell fire.

"An army now must disintrench an enemy in order to advance, by blowing up his trenches with explosive shell fire, and then by throwing forward troops to occupy the position under cover of shrapnel fire. This process must be repeated over and over again to make any material advancement.

"Thus it is that infantry rushes forward under a screen of shrapnel directed at the enemy's trenches, and, on arriving, immediately burrows itself into the ground.

"Thus modern battles are decided on the power of explosives and the weight of metal thrown. Modern warfare, therefore, has become a contest not of individual against individual, but of workshop against workshop.

"If war is ever to be conquered, industry will be its conqueror. Already, even in war-time, it requires ten times as many men to produce guns and munitions of war and the food for the soldiers as there are soldiers engaged. Also, the more industrial nations become, the less military do they naturally become, and, in case of war, the more are their industries utilized for national defense.

"When we take into consideration the fact that telegraph, telephone, automobile, railroad, aeroplane, are today an essential part of the equipment of war, we may realize the truth that, under present conditions, industry already keeps ten men at home engaged in peaceful pursuits for every man sent to battle.

"The world will never enjoy permanent peace, because strife is only another way to spell life. The strife may change from war to industry, but it is still equally intense. The more we make strife industrial, the more we make it merciful, and the more the old god Mars will be pushed out of the running.

"The aim of the world should not be lassitude and laziness. It should not be ignoble ease, but, always and always, strenuous endeavor.

"The greatest mercy that can be shown a man is to spur him to maximum useful endeavor, and this cannot be done without competition. He must run the race, neck and neck, jowl and jowl, with strong rivals. He must breathe and sweat until his mouth is parched, his eyes are bloodshot, and his face is laced with straining veins.

"The goal to be sought is not a place to rest, but a place where to work with greater opportunity and advantage."

EFFECT ON ART OF PRESENT WAR

By Andre Salmon,
Art Critic of Gil Blas.

Will Do Away with "False" Artists, Says French Critic

THE European war does not bring merely an economic upheaval The whole aspect of the world will be changed by it; the most humble minds as well as the great directing forces of human thought will have to meet this formidable shock. And one may well ask how heavily will the war and its burden of disasters weigh upon the destinies of art.

One of the greatest of artistic centres, France, is being attacked by Germany, who, but a short time ago, was materially and morally one of her best artistic customers.

In Paris, from Montmartre to Montparnasse, there are numerous deserted studios where young German artists lived who are now riding about in Uhlan uniforms. It is to be surmised that they will never—or at least not for a long time—return to ask more lessons of their French teachers. As for collectors, proprietors of art galleries, and Directors of museums across the Rhine, will they have in the future either the desire or the means of completing their collections of modern French works, of which they were so proud?

It must be borne in mind that military and social conditions are not at all what they were in 1870. Then there was no national army; now every man goes to the frontier as a soldier. In 1870 the father of modern painting, Paul Cézanne, preferred to continue painting his Provençal landscapes to rejoining the armies of the east, and he was not at all dishonored thereby. In those days there was but one glorious exception, that of the painter of "Salome," Henri Regnault, who, being in foreign parts when war was declared, wrote thus announcing his return: "They are fighting, mother; I am hurrying back." He was killed at Buzenval, under the walls of besieged Paris, and became a hero for all time.

Today it would be impossible to count all the artists, both painters and writers, who are taking part in the war. Numerous American artists also, frequenters of the Parisian studios, have volunteered and taken up arms; this is also true of some of our Russian, Polish, and Scandinavian students. What will become of this flower of modern youth amid the perils of the battlefield?

Those whom fortune favors and permits to return from the front—how will they be able to win back a sufficiently calm mind, a sufficient equilibrium, for resuming their work where they left it on receiving the order of mobilization?

At the time of the first Franco-German war the great impressionist masters, although not yet hailed as masters, had already succeeded in producing powerful works which disquieted the public. They had already reacted against the somewhat silly and succedaneous art of romanticism, the official art of the Second Empire. But as neither Cézanne nor Pissaro was forced to do military service, and both pursued their careers far from the din of battle, either in the French provinces or London, surrounded by pupils as before the war, peace found them hard at work preparing the great artistic revolution of which we were but yesterday garnering the choicest fruits.

Nevertheless they did not dominate public opinion promptly enough to prevent the temporary triumph of an art inspired by the tragic days of the war, an art which may be called well-meaning, which was purely sentimental but without genuine value. If 1870 brought us such painters as Détaille and Alphonse de Neuville, let us hope that 1914 may give us, if not a Gericault, at least a Vernet.

There were just as many young German painters about the young French masters as there were about Courbet. These did not return to France, and it is easy to see the effect of this in visiting the Museum of Cologne, where, for instance, one notes that the art of a man like Leibl did not continue developing after the fatal rupture between the two schools of art and the two nations.

Then, too, attention must be directed to another danger. One month before the war the writer of these lines was giving a series of lectures in Germany. He was received by the men at the head of the Werkbund Exposition at Cologne. The most varicgated examples of German decoration were set off by French canvases, drawings, and pieces of sculpture. These same Rhenish and Munich decorators had exhibited their works two years before at the Salon d'Automne and aroused emulation among Parisian decorators, their rivals. All who have fought for modern art, all who believe in the necessity of a plastic expression of the present, who do not think that the style of Louis XVI. can be adapted to a railroad station, have cause for fear that the result of a total rupture—for who knows how many years?—of Franco-German relations may bring about a deplorable misunderstanding. It is to be feared that numerous clients of modern painters or decorators may be the victims of a false line of reasoning. Since the Germans have been foremost in encouraging decorative art in all classes of society, it may be that certain French lovers of art may recognize "German taste" in all the creations of modern decorative art, which would be very unjust to our decorators, who are so essentially French. And our enemies will consider such a result a triumph for the official party which has continually protested against the invasion of French art, and which, despite such a critic as M. Meier Graef, was strong enough to have the museum head, von Tschudi, a resolute Francophile at least in the domain of graphic and plastic arts, exiled from Berlin to Munich.

It is impossible to foresee what the state of mind of men will be at the end of such a cruel war, which may be a long one, and which, no matter what happens, will weaken nations. Perhaps we shall be obliged to live an austere life for many years; or perhaps the nations, weakened but not exhausted, may go at the task of achieving a new birth with a sort of frenzy. With such conditions will go an appropriate form of art of which we can prophesy nothing. Once before defeated France soon triumphed on the field of art against her victorious rival. What does tomorrow hold in store for us?

The only thing that can be said without fear of being wrong is this: it is all over now with the false artists who attracted attention to themselves only by the bluff of eccentricity and succeeded in fooling certain scatter-brained critics. We have never hated these producers of fantastic, highly spiced wares, even during the epochs most favorable to good taste, but at least we insisted that they should be continually renewed. One cannot conceive a Futurist Exposition at Paris in 1915.

In the domain of letters it is even more difficult to foresee what will happen. A patriotic and virile literature, preaching struggle, action, and a return to the great social duties, preceded the war and formed the generation now fighting under our banners. It is difficult to say into what this literature will develop when the time comes for sheathing the sword and again taking up the pen.

To sum up: every war crisis puts art in grave peril, since it changes its conditions, shatters it economically, and reduces for a while the number of its devotees. When the last cannon shot has been fired, it will be necessary to rebuild the houses and cottages which have been destroyed, to educate those who survive their elders killed fighting for their country. Is a poet or a critic who tomorrow will take his place in a military train forbidden to think about the future safeguarding of taste and art?

FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

GLASGOW has seven municipal lodging houses, six for men and one for women. They are stone buildings, three to five stories in height, and of the most substantial character. Each lodger has a separate room, with bed and chair. The bed has a wire spring, a hair or fibre mattress, coarse sheets, a blanket, a coverlet, a pillow, and a pillowcase. These are aired, cleaned, and washed after the lodger has gone in the morning. The total number of bedrooms in the seven houses is 2,235.

The longest flagstaff produced in British Columbia is soon to be sent to Great Britain as a gift from the Provincial Government, and it is planned to place it in the Kew Botanical Gardens a few miles out from London. The tree from which it was made was a perfect specimen of fir pine, and the staff, which is 216 feet in length, is without flaw.

Merchandise and treasure to the value of $66,500,000 moved between Alaska and the United States in 1914, an increase of $4,000,000 over 1913.

The last New York City telephone directory contains 350,000 listings for 555,000 telephones in the city. The first telephone directory, issued in 1878, consisted of a card containing the names of 252 subscribers. The present directory has 970 pages, and an edition of 610,000 copies has been distributed. The preparation of the directory consumed fifty carloads of paper, seven tons of ink, and 230 miles of binding wire.

It is reported to Washington from Peking by Commercial Attaché Julian H. Arnold that an American bank is needed in China if American trade is to be extended. He declares that there are splendid chances in China today for American capital, and that never in the history of China have the Chinese been better disposed to America and things American. Mr. Arnold says that there are numerous chances for Americans to establish industrial plants, "China offering the best field in the world for cotton manufacturing." There are tens of thousands of miles of railroads to be built; there are tramways, telephone lines, electric plants, glassmaking establishments, oil mills, and flour mills to be erected, while there are rich mineral deposits to be mined and native products to be exported.

Rumania is very rich in forests, which cover over 5,000,000 acres—more than one-sixth of the country—half of which belong to the State.

The per capita consumption of rice in Costa Rica is 100 pounds per year.

There are 200,000 gypsies in Rumania.

"MOVIES" IMPROVE OUR FICTION

Rex Beach Says They Have Made Authors More Careful Regarding Actuality and Vividness

By Joyce Kilmer.

EVEN the most prejudiced opponent of the moving pictures will admit that they are becoming more intellectually respectable. Crude farce and melodrama are being replaced by versions of classic plays and novels; literature is elevating the motion picture. And Mr. Rex Beach believes that the motion picture is benefiting literature.

This author of widely read novels had been talking to me about the departments of literature—the novel, the short story, and the rest—and among them he named the moving picture. I asked him if he believed that moving pictures were dangerous for novelists, leading them to fill their books with action, with a view to the profits of cinematographic reproduction. He said:

"Well, authors are human beings, of course. They like to make money and to have their work reach as large an audience as possible. I suppose that the great majority of them keep their eyes on the screen, because they know how profitable the moving picture is and because they want their work seen by more people than would read their novels."

"Do you think that this harms their work?" I asked.

"It might if the novelists overdid it," he answered. "It would harm their work if they became nothing but scenario writers. But so far the result has been good.

"The tendency of the moving picture has been to make authors visualize more clearly than ever before their characters and scenes that they are writing about. Their work has become more realistic. I do not mean realistic in the sense in which this word is used of some French writers; I do not mean erotic or morbid. I mean actual, convincing, clearly visualized.

"Literature has elevated the moving picture, keeping it out, to a great extent, of melodrama and slap-stick comedy. And in return, the moving picture has done a service to fiction, making the authors give more attention to exact visualization."

"Has American fiction been lacking in visualization?" I asked.

"No," said Mr. Beach. "American novelists visualize more clearly today than they did four or five years ago, before the moving picture had become so important, but they always were strong in visualization. This sort of realism is America's chief contribution to fiction."

"Then you believe that there is a distinctively American literature?" I asked. "You do not agree with the critic who said that American literature was 'a condition of English literature'?"

"I do not agree with him," Mr. Beach replied. "American writers use the English language, so I suppose that what they write belongs to English literature. But there is a distinctively American literature; Americans talk in their own manner, think in their own manner, and handle business propositions in their own manner, and naturally they write in their own manner. American literature is different from other kinds of literature just as American business methods are different from those of Europe.

"Fiction written in America must necessarily be tinged with American thought and American action. I have no patience with people who say that America has no literature. They say that nothing we are writing today will live. Well, what if that is true? It's true not only of literature but of everything else.

"Our roads won't last forever; they're built in a hurry to be used in a hurry. But they're better roads to drive and motor over than those old Roman roads of Europe. Our office buildings won't last as long as the Pyramids, but they're better for business purposes.

"Personally, I've never been enthusiastic over things that have no virtues but age and ugliness. I'd rather have a good strong serviceable piece of Grand Rapids furniture than any ramshackle, moth-eaten antique."

"But don't you think," I asked, "that the permanence of a book's appeal is a proof of its greatness?"

"I don't see how we can tell anything definite about the permanence of the appeal of books written in our time. And I don't mean by literature writings that necessarily endure through the ages. I believe that literature is the expression of the mind, the sentiment, the intellectual attitude of the people who live at the time it is written. I admit that our literature is ephemeral—like everything else about us—but I believe that it is good."

Mr. Rex Beach was not pacing his floor



REX BEACH

nervously; he was crossing the room with the practical intention of procuring a cigarette. Nevertheless his firm tread lent emphasis to his remarks.

"There is a sort of literary snobbery," he said, "noticeable among people who condemn contemporaneous literature just because it is contemporaneous. The strongest proof that there is something good in the literature of the day is that it reaches a great audience. There must be something in it or people wouldn't read it.

"The people are the final judges; it is to them that authors must appeal. Take any big question of public importance—after it has been discussed by politicians and newspapers, it is the people who at last decide it.

"A man may have devoted his life to some tremendous achievement, and have left it as a monument to his fame. But it is to public opinion that we must look for the verdict on the value of his life's work.

"Take Carnegie, for example; when he dies, you bet people will have his number! His ideas are a tremendous menace, and the people who believe as he does about peace will find themselves generally execrated one of these days.

"It may seem to you that this has nothing to do with literature. But it has a good deal to do with it. I know that many things have been said about the effect on literature of the war. But I want to say that the war will have, I hope, one admirable effect on American writers—it will make them stir up the American conscience to a sense of the necessity for national defensive preparation. The writers must educate the people in world politics and show them the necessity for defensive action. Americans have a sort of mental inertia in regard to public questions, and the writers must overcome this inertia.

"The writers must stir up the politicians and the people. There's been a whole lot of mush written about peace. There always will be war. We can't reform the world.

"The pacifists say that it is useless to arm because war cannot be prevented by armaments. The obvious answer to that is that neither can the failure to arm prevent war. And the verdict after the war will be better if we are prepared for it. The writers must call our attention to the folly of leaving ourselves open to attack.

"It's hard to reach the conscience of the American people on any big issue. We are too independent, too indifferent, too ready to slump back. That's one of the penalties of democracy, I suppose; the national sense of patriotism becomes atrophied. It needs some whaling big jolt to wake it up. Every American writer can help to do this.

"The trouble is that we have too many men with feminine minds, too many of these delicate fellows with handkerchiefs up their sleeves. I can't imagine any women with ideas more feminine than those of Bryan—could any woman evolve anything more feminine than his peace-at-any-price idea?"

Mr. Beach smiled. "I suppose I should not be talking about world politics," he said. "There are so many men who have specialized in that subject and are therefore competent to talk about it. I am only a specialist in writing."

"Do you think," I asked, "that writers should be specialists in writing? Some people believe that the best fiction, for example, is produced by men who do some other work for a living."

"I certainly believe that a writer should devote himself to writing," said Mr. Beach. "This is an age of specialization, and literature is no exception to the general rule. Literature is like everything else; you must specialize in it to be successful."

"This has not always been the case, has it?" I asked. "Has literature been produced by people who made writing only an avocation?"

"Surely," said Mr. Beach. "It is only within the last few years that writers have been able to write for a living and make enough to keep the fringe off their cuffs."

I asked what had caused this change.

"It has been caused chiefly by the magazines. The modern magazines have done two important things for fiction—they have brought it within everyone's reach, and they have increased the prices paid to the authors, thus enabling them to make a living by devoting themselves exclusively to writing.

"But it has been said," I ventured, "that a writer, no matter how talented he may be, cannot make a comfortable living out of writing fiction unless he is most extraordinarily gifted with ideas, and that therefore a writer takes a tremendous risk if he throws himself upon literature for support."

"How is a writer going to get ideas for stories," asked Mr. Beach in turn, "unless he uses ideas? The more ideas a man uses, the more ideas will come to him.

"The imaginative quality in a man is like any other quality; the more it is functioned, the better it is functioned. If you fail to use any organ of your body, nature will in time let that organ go out of commission.

"It is just the same with imagination as with any organ of the body. If a writer waits for ideas to come to him, and ceases to exercise his imagination, his imagination will become atrophied. But if he uses his imagination, it will grow stronger and ideas will come to him with increasing frequency."

Mr. Beach is an enthusiastic advocate of the moving picture. In the course of his discussion of it he advanced an interesting theory as to the next stage of its development.

"The next use of the moving picture," he said, "will be the editorial use. We have had the moving picture used as a comic device, as a device to spread news, and as an interpreter of fiction. But as yet no one has endeavored to use it as a means to mold public opinion in great vital issues of the day.

"Of course, it has been used educationally, and as part of various propaganda schemes. But it will be used in connection with great political problems. It will become the most powerful of all influences for directing public opinion in politics and in everything else.

"It will play a mighty part in the thought of the country and of the world.

"I have seen men and women coming from a great moving-picture show almost hysterical with emotion. I have heard them shout and stamp and whistle at what they saw flashed before them on a white sheet as they never did in any theatre.

"What a strong argument 'The Birth of a Nation' presents! Now, suppose that same art and that same equipment were used to present arguments about some political issue of our own time, instead of one of our fathers' time. What a force that would be!"

THE SOUL-DEVELOPMENT OF WOMAN

A Bit of a Writer's Autobiography That Is an Answer to Some of the Feminist Ideals

The article which is presented herewith is a bit of autobiography from a well-known writer who is opposed to Miss Henrietta Rodman's feminist ideals and principles, some of which Miss Rodman explained recently in an interview in The New York Times.

I BEGAN life as a hero worshipper. They say that I was a dreamy child, going about with my "head in the clouds" and planning stories and verses long before I knew how to read or write. Reared in the ignorance about life and the world in which it was the custom to rear Southern girls of the last generation, I married, at 18, a man much older and more intellectual than myself, whom I expected to aid in accomplishing great things.

He proved to be not only a dreamer, but a crank; impulsively cruel, sensual under the mask of domesticity and exalted morality. Within a year a beautiful baby was born to me. For eight months before it came its "cradle was prepared for it" by a devotion and attention to all details of living that could minister to its moral and physical welfare which might have been expected of a mature woman, versed in modern theories of eugenics, but scarcely of a girl who had been reared as a hothouse plant, and shielded up to this time from every hardship.

During the first hours of a thirty hours' agony the young mother persistently read Herbert Spencer's "First Principles of Philosophy," a few minutes at a time, from the exalted if mistaken conception of duty toward that coming offspring, whom she passionately wished to imbue with high mental powers. And never was a more perfect child vouchsafed to a loving parent.

Loving society, the young mother never went out from home one single evening until her little son was two years old; then, only for a few hours. No one but herself ever bathed or dressed the baby, nobody else had the privilege of studying hour by hour its growing intelligence and entering into its wonderful infant life. Each day passed in this work—the care of a baby is hard work, so exhausting that any one not gifted with real mother love will inevitably slight some detail—was a discipline to the untried soul of that girl-mother not to be compared with any other education.

Disappointed in her ideals of marriage, motherhood was the sole compensation, the only happiness circumstances permitted, save the practice of the art she loved and never once abandoned, study of literature and science. It was to her an art, and the creative art an exaltation that made practical life beautiful.

Ignorant at first of household management, she soon found it necessary to become cook, housemaid, and seamstress as well as nurse.

An only child herself, she had known absolutely nothing of children until now; had cared but little for them, or, indeed, for anything but books and intellectual conversation; with the one exception of dancing, which she had renounced from the moment of coming motherhood. Getting books upon education, she now eagerly pursued a course of the theory and practice of education, and every bit of knowledge gained with the immediate object of benefiting her little one, reacted to the immense advantage of herself. For this is the law of life, that he who seeks his personal advantage shall not profit, but who tries to benefit others, gains more than he has any idea of accomplishing. Almost all intellectual development takes place unconsciously, and at the time we are most complacent and satisfied with our own progress we are most shallow and impotent.

This selfishness is the weak point of feminism. They are building up a house of cards on the structure of a rotten excuse of self-development. They excuse themselves loudly, because their strength lies in their tongues, not in their souls. Souls grow through the practice of self-sacrifice; minds by acts of useful import, started by the motive force of love.

When this young mother's little son was three years old another child was added to the family, and her cares were heavily increased. A nurse was necessary, but she was watched and advised as few nurses are.

And within the soul of the young woman there raged constantly a fire of longing for a higher sort of marriage, an opportunity to love and be loved by one who could be a real mate, a genuine comrade; but the longing was stifled, crowded down, overloaded by a multitude of little duties that filled a barren period, when existence seemed almost worthless, except for the one function of motherhood.

She was 30 years old when a terrible tragedy swept away at a single blow husband, home, and both her adored children. By some singular miracle, perhaps the result of an exceptionally regular and simple life, the beauty and charm that had been nature's gifts to her were not injured, and, with the outward appearance of 17, she went to New York and entered upon the struggle for existence, armed with a little heap of manuscript and a fund of inexperience and wistfulness that made her some friends, and some dangerous enemies.

Her resources consisted of an income, which was to be continued by a relative for one year, of $35 a month, and an innocent tradition of conventionality that made existence in any but refined surroundings out of the question. A little newspaper work—"too scholarly and fine spun, my dear," pronounced a friendly woman editor—was obtained from time to time, but it brought in pennies, not dollars. After a few experiments she found a small front room, with a big closet and a folding bed, bought a small oil stove, and proceeded to get her own breakfast and luncheon; dining where and how she could, at cheap restaurants.

While making her toilet, some fine hominy would be cooking on the toy stove and a cup of tea was the work of five minutes. Thus a domestic atmosphere was established in that lodging house, and the woman writer plodded in libraries, working at a great book which she hoped to get published some time. Meantime, a set of papers on education, the fruit of her study of her own children, was accepted by a magazine, attracted the notice of a literary man, and became the means of her doing some important work in the same line.

Before long her articles were demanded; but the price paid for this kind of work is not so high as for fiction, and at the end of the year, when her income ceased, the young woman found no reserve fund to fall back upon. But destiny had kept unquenched in her during this time of intellectual struggle the desire for home and love, for real life of the heart and soul. Essays that were compared by some critics to the work of Fisk had been produced by a feminine little personality that yielded with happiness to the solicitous courting of a literary man, who said that he hoped to be to her a George Lewes, aiding her to make the best of herself.

Within a year she was helping him to edit a magazine, keeping his house on an income so infinitesimal that it scarcely sufficed to preserve the illusion of an income, yet keeping up appearances and moving in a little select circle of literary society as a care-free, brilliant woman, wholly devoted to literary pursuits.

In the kitchen was no servant. But the woman was now an accomplished cook, and it was a delight to her to prepare surprises for the palates of her husband and his friends. She made a home that every one admired. And soon she had something live and beautiful to show—a baby who had come to replace those she had lost.

When it was almost 2 years old it was orphaned. Without relatives or money, the young mother now set herself to rear this child and educate it, while doing her literary work and trying persistently to do something more than merely earn dollars and cents, for the one aim of her life had been to realize her high ambition to write well.

Rising at half-past six, every item of household work was finished by nine; then, some sort of quiet play having been arranged for the child to happily occupy it for a couple of hours, the writer set to her task, turning out at least one thousand words of well-thought-out literary work by noon. Whenever it was possible the little one was spoken to at intervals and the interrupted train of thought resumed.

But this proving a severe drain on her mind, for the one essential to any intellectual worker is concentration, the mother arranged with a young woman desirous of earning some pin money to take the little one for a couple of hours into the park near by every morning. The girl was a bright, kindly personage, and well enough educated for her talk to be entertaining and, to some extent, instructive to her charge. At night the mother invented "bed-time stories," which afterward sold quite well to juvenile magazines. In fact, the law of compensation often turned to good literary account efforts that were primarily intended for the benefit of the child.

As the little girl grew the comradeship between her and her mother grew, so that it was an education to the woman as well as to the child. To that intimate companionship with a fresh, youthful mind the mother undoubtedly owed many of the ideas she utilized in her literary work. Stories that touched life at its source came from her pen and found acceptance and compensation. It was possible to send the girl to the best school and give her every accomplishment she required, as well as social advantages.

And with increasing leisure, the mother realized her passion for intellectual work. She never found it desirable or possible to affiliate with the great "woman movement," being too busy, perhaps too doubtful of its genuine humanity; but she has found time for duties toward poorer neighbors—especially toward poor children. She has given many free lectures and talks to mothers, has written a dozen books that seem to contain within them the germ of usefulness, since they have sold long and well. And she has found a pleasure in her tiny home and its management only equaled by the never relaxed comradeship between herself and her children, whose intimate society has been more profitable to her soul than the talk of all the feminists in the land could have been.

From a child she has learned the great lesson of life, to bear hardships, smile under afflictions, to be kind, pitiful, and sympathetic; to work hard for a living and enjoy the bliss of honest effort in a loved art. A naturally haughty and arrogant disposition has been chastened; a too rash idealism has been modified; an indifference toward coarser and less ambitious people has been turned into humility by the recognition of her own failings, and perhaps now, near the end of a career that has ever shunned notoriety, she may be permitted to say earnestly to all those of her sisters who are hesitating on the brink of the miserable selfishness advocated by the feminist that to the true woman no greater opportunity is offered by life for the highest self-development than the humble duties required by devotion to a home, a husband, and some children.

Home is the heart of the nation, and whoever renounces that sphere under the pretense of serving the race cuts the great artery that feeds humanity. Keeping up a home is the primary duty of every woman; cultivating intimacy with her children her highest privilege. If one learns by doing, the art or science whose material facts are supplied by actual study of life at its source—children—constitute a never-failing inspiration to the mind and soul. Education of the faculties is a fine thing; development of character is still finer. The one sometimes exacts a withdrawal from the world, isolation and egoistic absorption; but the other goes on pari passu with performance of duty.

And yet the woman whose slight biography has been here sketched has gained more through study in hours snatched from her admitted privilege of amusement than most women gain through college courses and supplementary study clubs. She is often consulted as an authority by such women, and she writes special articles on subjects that demand exact knowledge of scientific facts.

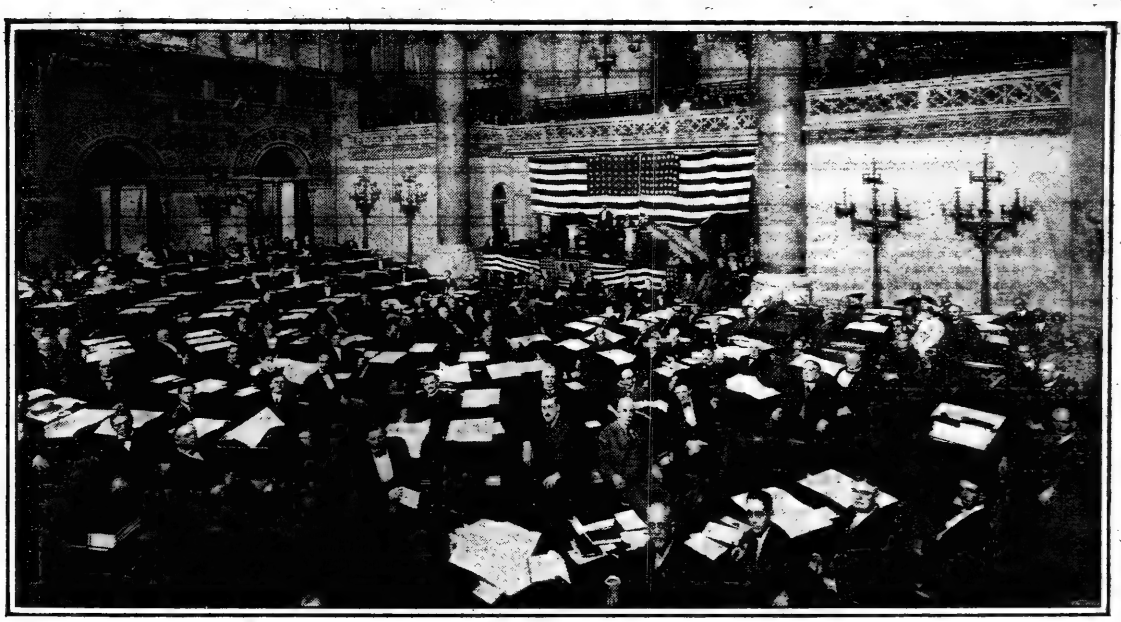
I wish the constantly shouted declaration that in order to cultivate the best that is in her a woman must give up all personal attention to her family and turn her natural duties over to "experts" could be once and for all exploded. The woman imbued with a right idea of her motherly duties becomes "an expert," and retaining her special interest in the offspring she studies, is better equipped for her duties than any hireling. Nor need she neglect any means of self-culture. What she cannot have is just what the feminist ardently desires, although she dares not confess it—notoriety and license, immunity from cares so that she may amuse herself as men are supposed to amuse themselves. What is coming to the men? In walking out on the city boulevards one sees crowds of care-worn, unhappy looking men pushing baby carriages, leading little dogs about, and carrying home marketing. Do they do the cooking, the washing, the mending, and do they train the children?

The men do not seem at this moment to be getting much opportunity to exercise the functions which have been popularly supposed to be their natural prerogative.

One sentence of positive fact is worth volumes of theory, and for this reason I suggest that the following distribution of her time has been made by the woman above alluded to: She rises early each morning of the year, and having systematized her work so that no movement or moment is lost, has her little apartment in order and breakfast prepared and out of the way by nine o'clock, at which hour she sits down to her desk to write. The morning hours are her sacred property, not to be interrupted or interfered with, and in four hours of undisturbed and concentrated thinking she is able to do all the work her mind is capable of performing. Exhilarated by this joyous labor, she can then feel that every duty to herself has been met, and that the rest of her time belongs to her family and friends.

Afternoons are given to the little marketing essential, to visits, to a look into the small club which enables her to keep up with what is going on in the world, and to exercise out in the fresh air. Lunch and dinner are the work of her own hands as a rule, and a little entertaining in her own home the dear privilege she purchases with her energy. Late hours, dissipation, all forms of enervating amusements have never entered into her régime. Simplicity and intellectual pastimes, such as music, reading and occasional seeing of a good play, have been pleasure enough, aside from the delight of helping young people to enjoy themselves. This is perhaps the best recreation which middle-aged people can have, if they know how to appreciate it.

In the past year the woman has written and had published by one of the world's leading publishers two books. Articles and stories have also come from her pen. She hopes to live to do better work still, but not at the expense of her dearer duties toward her family. When the end of personal life comes to one the vital question that presses hard on fading consciousness is: Have ye, through the exercise of the special talent given ye, done something to bring a little happiness in the path of less favored brothers and sisters? Have ye, through the performance of duty, "broadened the path of light and narrowed that of darkness" in a weary world?



The Present Constitutional Convention in Session at Albany. Photo Wallace Photo Company, Inc.

REVISING CONSTITUTION IN 1867

Smith M. Weed, Who Was a Member of That Famous Convention, Is Reminiscent About It

By Smith M. Weed.

THE meeting of the Constitutional Convention now being held leads me to think that it may be of interest to have the Constitutional Convention of 1867 recalled.

The convention met in Albany forty-eight years ago, early in June, and was as remarkable a body of men—remarkable for the ability and experience of its members—as was ever gathered together in the State of New York, or perhaps in the United States.

As I was one of the youngest members of that convention and one who did not then, and do not now, claim to have been one of its "remarkable members," I feel that I am in a position to express my opinion of its personnel and tell some of the interesting incidents which arose during its deliberations, which lasted, off and on, for about a year.

In doing so, however, I have no intention of making an invidious comparison between that convention and the convention now in session, which has among its members many men of great ability, and many of them have held high official positions in this State and in the nation, with great credit to themselves and to their State.

One, if not the best, means of judging of the respect, esteem, and confidence the people feel for their fellow-citizens is the positions of honor and trust that they have or have tried to bestow upon them, and it may not be amiss to recall the names of such men evidently selected by the people as members of the convention of 1867 for that reason, and who, before or since the meeting of that body, have been so honored.

Three of the delegates—George Law, Samuel J. Tilden, and Horace Greeley—have been nominated for the office of President of the United States, and the President of the Convention was made Vice President of the United States.

Five have represented the State of New York in the United States Senate. They were Ira Harris, Francis Kernan, Frank Hiscock, Elbridge G. Lapham, and William M. Evarts. Mr. Evarts was also confidential Minister to England during the civil war. Henry C. Murphy and John M. Francis represented this Government in other foreign countries.

Evarts was Secretary of State, Pierpont was Attorney General, and Folger was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Tilden was Governor of the State of New York.

Four members were Chief Justices of the Court of Appeals of New York—George Comstock, Sandford E. Church, Charles L. Andrews, and Charles J. Folger. About twenty of its members have been Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, among them Alonzo C. Paige, Ira Harris, George F. Comstock, Bela B. Strong, A. J. Parker, C. L. Allen, Langdon, Charles E. Parker, Tappan, Cochran, Russell, Merwin, Charles C. Dwight, Theodore W. Dwight, David Rumsey, George Barton, Allen, and I think one or two more. While from New York City, Buffalo, and other places there were at least a dozen Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and two of them—Robinson and Daley—were Chief Justices of that court in New York.

Erastus Corning of Albany, John McGee of Watkins, James Roy of Troy, T. T. Flagler of Niagara, and others were leaders in the "big business" of that generation.

George Opdyke had been a good Mayor of the City of New York. Richard N. Sherman, the father of the late Vice President, was an acknowledged authority on parliamentary law throughout the United States. Horatio Ballard, Homer A. Nelson, and G. I. Tucker have been Secretary of State of New York. Lester Russell and M. B. Champlain have been Attorney General of this State, and Thomas G. Alvord and Sandford E. Church Lieutenant Governor of New York.

A large number of lawyers were members of the convention, so many of them that I will not try to enumerate them, and almost all of them were great talkers.

Among the editors and authors who were members of this convention were George William Curtis, William Cassidy, Horace Greeley, the brothers James and Erastus Brooks, Duganny, and any number of country editors and writers who were known to the people of the State. William A. Wheeler, the presiding officer of the convention, had been a member of Congress for a good many years from the St. Lawrence-Franklin district, and was afterward Vice President under Hayes. There was scarcely a name of the older members of the convention of 1867 which was not as familiar as household words to practically all the people of the State of New York.

I did not believe that the Constitution that was finally submitted by this convention would be adopted by a vote of the people, nor did I believe that any Constitution could be made by the 160 members that would meet with such approval, but I did believe, and often said to my associates, that I thought I could select ten groups of sixteen men each from the entire membership either one of which could frame amendments to the Constitution that would be approved.

I have said that the convention was composed of remarkable men, and they were as remarkable for their eccentricities of almost every kind as for their ability, and such characteristics furnished a great deal of amusement from time to time for the balance of the convention.

At the beginning practically the first act of the convention was to appoint a committee of sixteen to lay out a plan for the working of the convention, and fifteen of the older members of the convention, of both parties, were named, who, with the President, formed that committee.

Within a day or two this committee of sixteen reported that there should be a committee of sixteen upon finances and canals, and of fifteen members of several other divisions. It was rumored through the convention that the sixteen were to be the sixteen who devised the scheme, and that they were to have full charge of the questions of finance and the question of canals, which were practically the two most important matters that, in the opinion of the members, were to come before the convention. There was a great deal of feeling among the other members on the question of this committee of sixteen attempting to become practically the entire convention.

At that time I knew Governor Tilden but slightly, but he evidently did not know me. Right in front of my seat William Cassidy of The Albany Argus, whom I had known well during the three years I was in the Assembly, had a seat, and directly in front of him Mr. Tilden sat, so that when I stood up to address the convention Mr. Cassidy's head was almost against me and Mr. Tilden was not more than three feet from me.

The members of the convention who were not on the Committee of Sixteen had met and it was agreed that Senator Folger should make a motion to the effect that there should be two committees of fifteen, one on finance and one on canals, instead of one committee on both subjects, and he made that motion as soon as the report of the Committee of Sixteen was presented.

Immediately he was surrounded by this Committee of Sixteen, and they prevailed upon Mr. Folger, after a while, to withdraw his motion, which he did. I immediately renewed it and made a short speech, I think about as mean a speech as I ever made, and during that speech Mr. Tilden turned around in his seat and said to Mr. Cassidy in a voice that I heard as plainly as Cassidy did: "Is this the nice young man you have been telling me about?"

I was so amused at this that I had a hard time continuing. It is needless to say that, feeling as the convention did, my motion prevailed by a very large majority. I often told Mr. Tilden about this circumstance, but I could never make him admit that he remembered it.

On the day the convention assembled Martin Grover, who will be remembered as an eminent member of the Court of Appeals, left the bench and went into the gallery of the Assembly and looked the convention over. On going back to the courtroom, one of the other Judges said, "Well, Grover, what do you think of them?" He answered, in that peculiar voice that all who knew him will remember, "Those fellows will never make a Constitution that the people will adopt." "Why?" said the Judge who asked the question. He answered: "Too many of them have long hair."

Later, when the convention had become noted for its long speeches, some man, at Congress Hall near the old Capitol, told Judge Grover a great secret, and asked him how he could keep it from being known, and Grover told him there were two ways, one was to keep his own mouth shut, and the other was to go over there, pointing to the Capitol, where the convention was in session, and get one of those long-winded fellows to print it in the middle of his speech, and nobody in God's world would ever see it.

Horace Greeley thought, with Judge Grover, that long speeches were a nuisance, and took up a great deal of the time of the convention trying to have a rule adopted limiting speeches to twenty minutes on any one question, and in discussing the question, said, "Any —— fool could say in twenty minutes all he knew on any subject that was worth hearing."

YALE'S NEW SKYSCRAPER CLUB

The Twenty-one-Story Building Recently Opened to the Sons of Old Eli Is Unique in College Clubs

WITH the opening of the new Yale Club at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York has once more found satisfaction for its passion for superlatives. This splendid new home of the Yale Club of New York City, which will prove, it is hoped, a sort of focal point for the sons of Eli from all parts of the country, is the largest building in the world devoted to club purposes. With its twenty-one stories it can justly lay claim to the rather overworked title of skyscraper.

But it is not in mere size that the new club is interesting. Its completeness of equipment, its practicability, and the novelty and beauty of its architectural treatment are the primary points that give it its unique appeal. The whole theory behind its construction was founded on completeness and true usefulness to its members. Even its site, opposite the Grand Central Terminal, has its important bearing on these qualities. It is convenient alike to resident and non-resident members and is essentially a place where one may "drop in" and be at home.

This most remarkable of college club buildings bears witness to the exceptional vitality which has been manifested by the Yale Club of New York since its incorporation in 1897. Since that time the history of the organization has been one of unparalleled prosperity and vigor. After occupying a building on the north side of Madison Square for a few years, the club moved to its quarters at 30 West Forty-fourth Street in 1900. This was a move of no little importance and involved an extension which not a few predicted was doomed to failure. However, results quickly confounded the prophets of evil, and it was not long before the club found its new house becoming entirely inadequate.

Those most intimately connected with the affairs of the club in executive capacities have felt for a long time that it should not be merely a social centre for New York men, but that it should be an institution of a broader character. It was felt that it should be made attractive to Yale men of all ages and from all parts of the country; that it should provide rooms adequate for meetings of all kinds; that it should offer accommodations for non-residents visiting New York; that it should contain some athletic features; that gradually a library worthy of the club should be collected; that provision for class dinners should be made, and that the cuisine and service should be the best, which was out of the question in the old quarters.

It was believed that if these increased facilities were provided the club might become really national in its character and would develop into a centre of intense activity for the good of Yale, from which would spring assistance and suggestions of value to the New Haven authorities in the solution of the many important questions which are constantly arising in the development of the university. In a nutshell, it was felt that the aim and scope of the club would be greatly uplifted and broadened by the change which has now been made.

In the planning of the building two general ideas have governed—its practicability for the use to which it was destined and the compatibility of its appearance with the ideal of the organization which it was to house. Some of the methods by which this result has been attained were described to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day by James Gamble Rogers, Yale '89, the architect of the building.

"Our purpose has been to make the club useful," said Mr. Rogers, "and to that end we have taken much thought as to the division and apportionment of the various parts of the building. The different departments of club life have been segregated, as it were, so that each may be carried on without interference from the others, and yet each is accessible to the others if desired.

"The plan is intended to make the principal public rooms as convenient as possible to use. By placing the grill room on a half level between the lounge and the billiard room, for example, it becomes readily accessible to both.

"The fifth and sixth floors have been given over to the Athletic Department and a special effort has been made to group the units, such as the gymnasium, the squash courts, the swimming pool and the baths so that they are convenient as regards each other and the locker room. The rules of the Fire and Building Departments and the special restrictions of the terminal plaza site gave us some rather difficult problems to solve from this point of view of convenience.

"The matter of stairs may be taken as an illustration. Although the building is of fireproof construction and carries, by the way, the lowest rate of insurance of any club building in the city, it was necessary to have three continuous flights of stairs. As we did not wish to give up any more space than necessary to stairs, I decided to banish the ornamental stairway from the club, save for the main flight leading from the entrance floor to the social hall and the arched stone stairways connecting the lounge, grill, and billiard rooms. All the other stairways, therefore, are enclosed and treated in the simplest manner possible. They are like hospital stairways—easy to clean. They are there only for emergencies, intercommunication between the floors being by three fast elevators of the latest type.

"One thought was constantly before us in planning the building—to make it an economical building in the best sense of the word. We did not have unlimited funds, of course, for its construction. Therefore we eschewed extravagant materials and confined ourselves to using lasting and substantial materials and using them as well as possible. For instance, in the swimming pool and the walls around it, instead of using the most expensive marble, we have made use of one of the least expensive tiles on the market, but we have had that tile put in in the very best and most thorough way we could.

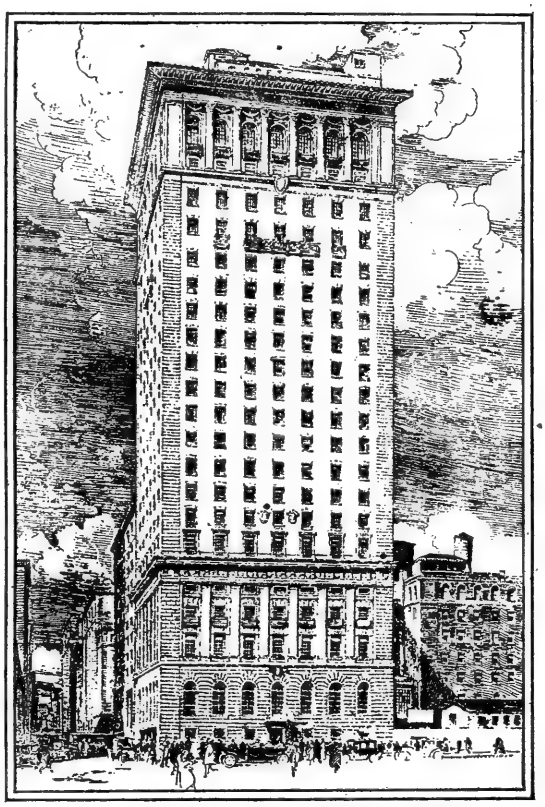
"This practice has been followed in many parts of the building. In other words, it has been our plan to see that the club was well built, substantially built, and that we cut our coat according to our cloth, not by skimping on structural excellence, but by making no effort to use rare or pretentious materials.

"One of the important details has been to make sure that the furniture was comfortable. We have done no little sleuthing to secure comfortable chairs. In fact, we sent a man around to many of the clubs in the city simply to try the chairs. When he found one that was especially comfortable he would come back to the office with a complete set of measurements. We wanted to know all we could about chair comfort."

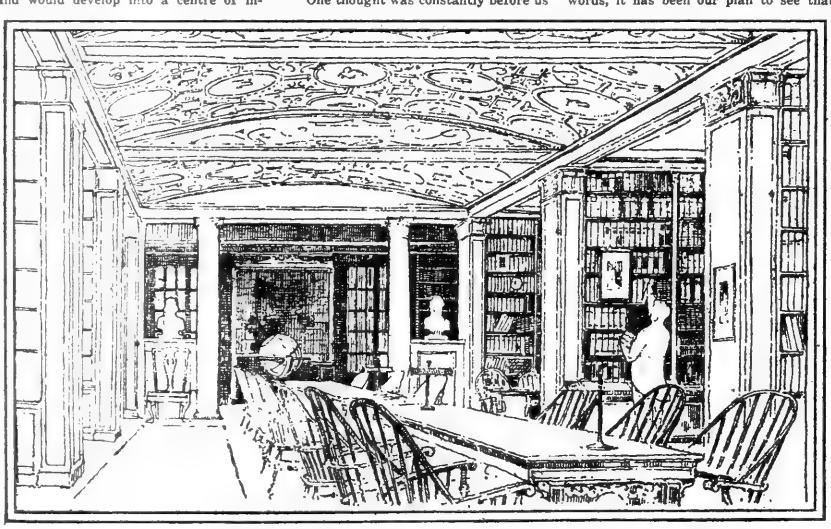
Certainly the results have justified this effort to go beyond theory and work from actual practice in the matter of chairs and lounges. Those in the new clubhouse, from the big leather couches in the lounge to the armchairs of the main dining room, have in their appearance an invitation to repose and comfort which is not belied when one takes them at their word, so to speak, and puts them to the test.

Of course, the big building, erected at a total cost of $1,250,000, is not merely a place of meeting. It is a dwelling on a very large scale as well. In order to be able to run it at a minimum expense to the members, which is an ideal of most college clubs, and also to give ample accommodations for both transient and resident guests, 165 bedrooms with private baths have been arranged. These rooms have been planned so that they may be had singly or in suites, and careful attention has been given to the matter of providing them with good closets.

There is nothing cheerless about these bedrooms, and they smack little of the conventional hotel apartment. Many of them are decorated with cozy chintzes and all are attractively furnished. Altogether they occupy eleven floors of the building, from the seventh to the seventeenth, and taken as a whole they form a good example of the system of segregation of units which has been followed



The $1,250,000 Clubhouse, from the Vanderbilt Avenue Side.



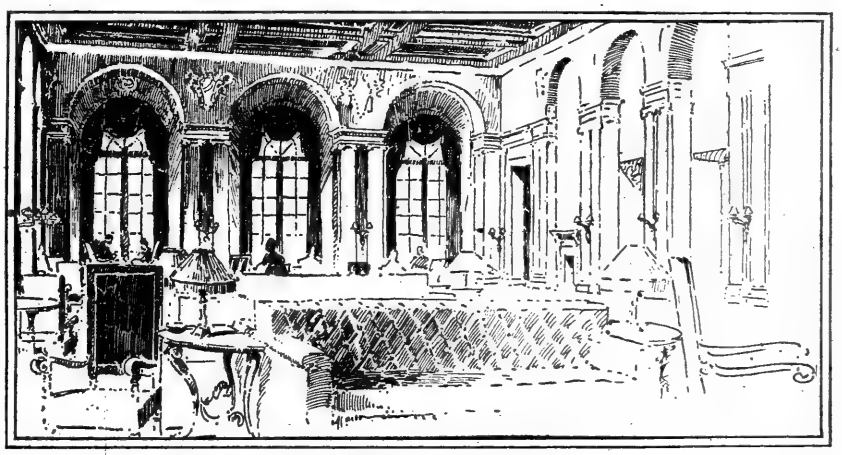
The Colonial Library, with Its Unusual Ceiling and Deep Alcoves.

all through the plan, for they are a sort of world to themselves, separated from the series of public rooms below and above them. On the seventh floor a much-needed innovation has been provided in the form of a series of dressing rooms for the convenience of out-of-town members. Those who belong to the genus commuter will be quick to realize the boon of having a convenient place to don the formal clothing of evening without being forced to hire a hotel room or impose on the good nature of some friend who lives in town.

The entrance is on the Vanderbilt Avenue side and is simple in the extreme. It is gained by a couple of low steps to the doorway which gives at once into a broad, low-ceilinged hall, paved with black and white marble and finished in white. Immediately at the right is the office and register for guests, while to the left is a snug little reception room where visitors may wait. At the back of the hall, to the right, is the coat room, which has been designed on a large scale to take care easily of the very large attendance which the club has on special occasions. Nearby is one of the large washrooms that add to the convenience of all the public floors. The three-passenger elevators with their clock-face dials are at the north end of the building.

From this hall the main stairway—broad, low-stepped and with a beautiful balustrade of metal and stone—leads, with two turns, to the second floor. Just to the left of the stairhead is the cigar stand, where are to be found the outward and visible symbols of what the club's two big humidor rooms, one on this floor and one on the twenty-first, near the main dining room, contain. Together they have a capacity of 20,000 cigars. To the right of the stairs is the café, spick and span in blue and white.

But the important feature of the second floor, and one of the most satisfying and delightful rooms in the building, is the social hall or lounge. This great room, running across nearly the whole front of the building, is saved from any sense of chillness by its wonderful proportions. Although it is actually a lofty room, the ceiling, Italian in detail and of considerable elaboration of treatment, cuts down the sense of height and seems to increase the sense of invitation and restful informality which is the spirit of the room. High French windows with round-arched tops are on the east and south, so that there are no barriers to the sunlight.



The Lounge, Looking Toward the South Windows.

The woodwork and ceiling are of ivory white tone, and the hangings and the huge rug of soft blue and wood color. Both hangings and rug were woven especially for the room, and no little difficulty was experienced in getting precisely the desired shade in the hangings. The right tone was found in an exceedingly costly damask. Specimens of this were then analyzed and threads of the material it was desired to use were dyed to match the threads of the model. The same pattern, which was a registered one, could not be employed, however, and when a different pattern was tried the total result was a tone quite at variance from that which was aimed at. Eventually the blue threads were made about three shades lighter and the wood-colored threads several shades darker, and then the tone was right in the woven piece.

The furniture in the lounge is most attractive. Large leather couches flank the long table in the centre, where magazines and newspapers are gathered, and some leather armchairs so deep and wide that they swallow you in their hospitable depths are interspersed with wooden armchairs upholstered to match the hangings. The wooden furniture is of walnut with special oil finish, rich, soft, and dark. Small tables of teakwood are scattered here and there, also with a special unpolished finish. Many experiments were made to see what wood would best bear the action of alcohol without marking before this wood and finish were hit upon. As it is, libations poured upon them, or the brimming of a glass of whatever potency merely tends to improve their appearance. This is one of the many small matters which go to show how carefully the details of the clubhouse and its furnishings have been worked out. In order to be sure of the results all sorts of beverages, from mild beer to pure alcohol, were poured on a model table top before this type was chosen.

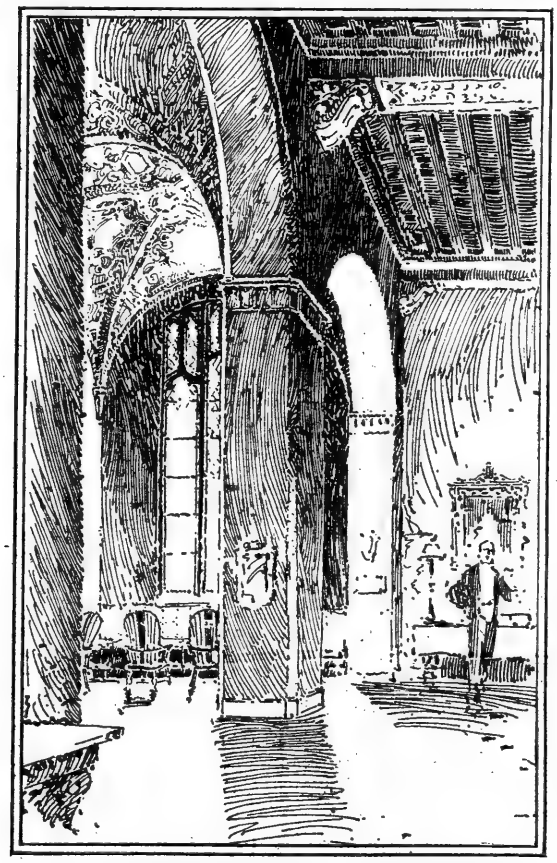
Here and there are writing tables. Two big fireplaces with white mantels, placed on the west wall at either end of the lounge, add to the coziness of the room. It has richness without overelaboration, beauty with dignity, and, in spite of its size, an atmosphere of intimacy and charm.

Just outside by the elevators are a number of telephone booths, a feature to be found on all the public floors of the clubhouse. From the cigar stand, in what might be called the lobby outside the social hall, a short stairway which turns upon itself leads to the grillroom. The steps, walls and arched ceiling of this stair are of travertine, with its quiet tone of mottled brown, as is also the floor of the grill room itself. This room is unique. It has nothing of the rathskeller in its atmosphere, but rather the flavor of an ancient dining hall treated somewhat in the spirit which one associates with the old Italian cities of the Trentino or the Italian portion of Tyrol.

It is a lofty apartment, twenty-two feet from floor to ceiling, with an alcove at the right as one enters and a gallery along the left side. At the end opposite the entrance is the grill itself, with its hood attractively treated as a roof with broad, thick tiles. The walls, with the exception of those in the alcove, are finished in rough, dark gray plaster, on which sporting trophies find a congenial background. The room has a polychrome Italian ceiling with beams of light wood.

The only touch of color in the room, save in the ceiling, is to be found in the alcove, where the monotone of the plastered walls has been varied by mural decorations of landscape subjects. Not only was the furniture for this room designed especially to be in keeping with its atmosphere, but even the china and glass were designed and made especially for it. The china is blue and white, and the pattern used on it is now registered and can be had only by the Yale Club. Even the tumblers' broad, flaring shape and look of solid comfort have something peculiarly appropriate about them.

From the north end of the grill the travertine stairway takes another double turn to the level of the billiard room, which can also be reached from the grill by a short stair near the south end, from the newel posts of which two recumbent stone bulldogs grin like the cheerful Yale gargoyles which they are. This stair leads to the gallery of the grill (where there are also tables) which opens into the billiard room.



The Lofty Grillroom Has the Flavor of an Old Italian Dining Hall.

This room, which is above the lounge, is an inviting chamber with ample space for eight billiard and pool tables and for smaller games in the deep recesses of its windows.

Above the billiard room, on the fourth floor, is the library, a delightfully bookish room of Colonial character somewhat in the earlier Adams manner. It is long and low, with a faintly tinted ceiling composed of flat and broken arches, and finished with medallions and zodiacal symbols in peculiarly delicate and happy plaster work. On both sides are deep alcoves for reading and writing, and at one end a fireplace and comfortable chairs for quiet talk. The furniture is mahogany, with a brown English finish.

On this floor also, back of the library, are several card rooms of different sizes, some of which are finished in a novel manner. In one the wallpaper is made up of old copies of The Yale Daily News. In other card rooms the wallpaper is of a fawn tint with large and bold landscape designs, while the furniture is old maple and wicker tinted to match.

The fifth and sixth floors of the building are the domain of the athletic department. On the fifth is a large locker room with 500 lockers and a whole family of special rooms connected with the Turkish bath, including a hot room, a steam room, an alcohol room, dressing rooms, a rest room with big leather couches, and a dozen different types of showers and sprays, needle baths, and whatnot.

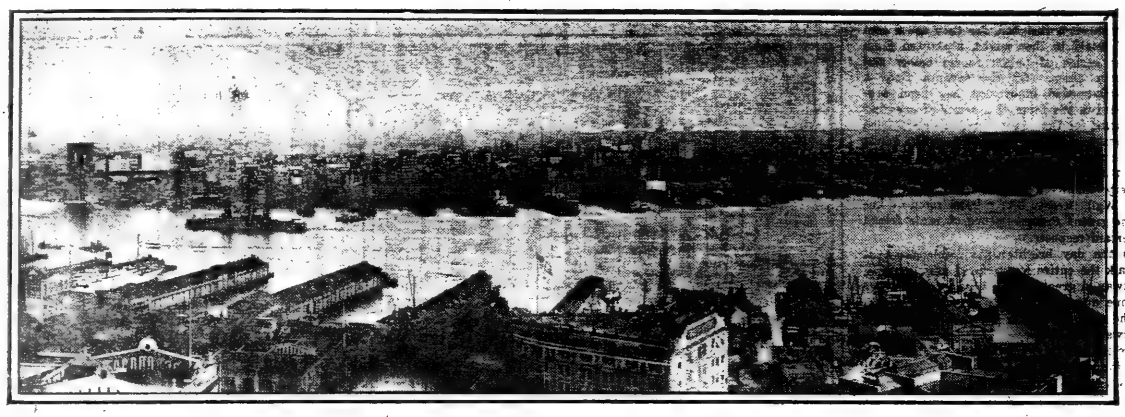
On this floor is the swimming pool, and most alluring looking it is. The pool is larger than one would expect and its floor and walls, as well as the walls of the room in which it is, are in small blue and white tiles.

On the floor above is the gymnasium, equipped with some special apparatus useful in restoring his svelte outline to the former football player, or weight-thrower, who has neglected his curves in the press of worldly affairs, as well as the more usual apparatus of a "gym." Along the east side are five excellent courts for squash and court tennis, so well lighted and designed that they bid fair to be popular for tournaments as well as for the use of the less expert player.

The eighteenth floor is devoted to large and small private dining rooms treated in the Colonial manner and charming in effect. For the walls of these rooms a paper has been made by the house of Zuber, (which has been making wallpaper since the eighteenth century, at Rixheim, in Alsace,) from the original French wood blocks made in 1838.

Another example of old wallpapers is also to be found on this floor. It is a Chinese paper about 100 years old, showing pomegranates and other fruits in a bold design, and is used in the board, or council room, an apartment which, though not large, is very handsome, with its dark mahogany furniture.

The private dining rooms are served from the kitchens, which occupy the nineteenth floor. They are thus situated midway between the private dining room and the main dining room, which is on the twentieth. This room, in effect like the great room of a Colonial house, may be said without hyperbole to be one of the most stately and beautiful dining rooms in the city. Spacious and high, its long, arched windows are framed in hangings of a wonderful red plum color, mingled with a shade like gun metal.



"A hardy race of adventurous boy and girl scouts may make their way across the stormy water and reveal to an expectant world mysterious, beautiful Brooklyn, which is not a city but a continent." Photo by Brown Bros.

MYSTERIOUS, BEAUTIFUL BROOKLYN

City of Cemeteries and Churches Now a Great Throbbing New Metropolis, Says James Huneker

By James Huneker.

I.

A PROFITABLE chapter might be written, modeled after the famous essay by James Russell Lowell, and renamed "On a Certain Condescension of New Yorkers Toward the City of Brooklyn." But I'll not write it. I am too busy exploring—yes, literally exploring—the sunny, serene, and spacious borough across the East River to bother over its defense.

Brooklyn needs no defenders. It is sitting up and taking nourishment three times a day. Only metropolitan conceit won't acknowledge this patent fact. Besides, the antiquated prejudice is rapidly dying. No longer flourish, like the green bay tree, the venerable vaudeville jokes about Brooklyn, the City of Cemeteries; Brooklyn, the Bedroom of New York; even the City of Churches is become an outworn catchword; rather is it Brooklyn, the City of Rapid Transit—for I've ridden on at least eighty surface railways and a dozen elevated roads. Its water-front will be the terminus of the western world.

While I write this the new Fourth Avenue Subway has been opened, the Steinway Tube put into operation between New York and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. The entire town is on wheels, the children go to school on roller skates, and Manhattan seems slow, stuffy, and crowded compared with the magnificent distances in Brooklyn. But provincial? Then, so are Boston and London provincial. Let us look about with unprejudiced eyes. Let us clear our mind of Tenderloin cant; above all, let us promenade our persons, "starting from fish-shaped Paumonok," as Walt Whitman sings in "Leaves of Grass." (Paumonok was the old Indian name for Long Island.)

Good old Walt, now known as the Wicked Gray Poet, was born on the island and lived in Brooklyn. He wrote many of his poems on the ferryboats, saluting New York as "Mast-Hemmed Manhatta," and Brooklyn as the "City of Ample Hills." In his versicle, "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry," he speaks of "the glories strung like beads in my smallest sights and sounds and hearings" as he "looked at the fine centrifugal spokes of light round the shape of my head in the sunlit water."

Nowadays we have little time for dawdling on ferryboats. The subway or the bridges are for practical men and women. They represent the substance, the shivering river water the shadow for poets and other useless persons—useless according to the revised lexicon of pragmatic youth.

Whitman is the only bard who ever possessed the courage to raise his voice in praise of Brooklyn. Certainly there is a lack of municipal vanity in that city. A few street guides, a few pictures, and no doubt in the public library there are some dry-as-dust works on the origin of the place; but that ends the list. In any other city of the size of Brooklyn there are numerous interesting if impressionistic books of information to be found.

Possibly because the city is so near New York, Brooklynites do not feel the necessity of literary drums and trumpets to advertise their burg. They flock daily to New York, not alone to earn their bread, but also to shop, to visit the plays, and amuse themselves generally. At the Brooklyn Institute, aside from schoolchildren, you seldom meet the natives, but you see them in numbers at the Metropolitan Museum. There is unquestionably a deplorable lack of civic pride, doubtless the result of indifference, snobbery, and a certain meekness of spirit. Why, out in Flatbush, where I have pitched my tent for a year or more, there flourishes a very sane and commendable belief that New York has no other such charming suburb to boast of as this ancient Dutch village of Flatbush.

Probably I was predestined to live in Brooklyn, for I was born in its twin city, Philadelphia. The two are very much alike. They show their origin in the substantial brick residences, in the peace that passeth all understanding; also, at times, in the grass that grows along the streets. But the car system has obliterated the major marks of provinciality; dust, noise, and mobs of bustling humanity are to be found in Brooklyn, and Fulton Street is as crowded as Fifth Avenue or Forty-second Street on a bargain day. The pity of it! I may add that, with the exception of Third Avenue in Manhattan, Fulton Street is the most unlovely if not the longest in the land.

With something bordering on trepidation I essayed the conquest of Brooklyn's intricacies. I had been warned years ago that no New Yorker had ever lived to tell the tale, had lived to relate the adventures of his soul in our vast neighboring borough; that in and around Borough Hall were the bleaching bones of early explorers from Gotham, victims of their ill-starred curiosity. I recall visiting the old Academy of Music at least once a week in the days when Theodore Thomas conducted his symphony orchestra in that acoustically perfect auditorium, (thus far no building except the New York Academy of Music and the Philadelphia Academy ever had such acoustics; the secret is that the three buildings were designed by the same architect; at least I have been told so.)

But a weekly visit via the big bridge is not the same as living in the hurly-burly of the greater Brooklyn of 1915. The city is not in the least like its reputation; furthermore, a little patience, some strategy, and a reckless disregard of car fares may solve that almost perennial problem—how to see Brooklyn during a long lifetime.

The city is called fan-shaped. It is. But it is also a wheel, with two hubs, if an Irish bull is permissible. The true topographical hub is the Plaza facing Prospect Park, though the real hub, the real working centre, is Borough Hall. (Atlantic Avenue is another centre.) To it converge most of the street cars, the main subway, and several of the elevated lines. From it radiate, spoke-like, numerous ganglions. It is the heart of Brooklyn, this district, and all roads lead to it as they do to Rome—and also to Fred Schumm's.

The latter spot was my starting point for many trips into the wilderness of platitudinous brownstone, brick and mortar, steel and stone. To it I always returned when the sun's rays slanted through the broad avenues westward. It is good to have an island of safety, and here is one for the average Brooklynite, not to count the casual transpontine visitor. Another is the old-time oyster and chop house of Gage & Tollner.

My notes reveal a blur of enthusiastic phrases concerning the ample dignity, the classic calm, withal cheerful atmosphere of the Heights, all that delectable region over the river brink west of Borough Hall. There are the fashionable hotels and apartment houses, the artistocratic dwellings owned by people whose names date back several centuries; there is the full-flushed vision of a New York seen from the terraces, a City of Glorified Dreams, not recognizable in the ugly canyons at its lower end. On misty days the gold and gloom are evocative of Claude Monet.

Around the corner is Plymouth Church, with its memories of Henry Ward Beecher, also the Packler Institute. The old Academy of Music on Montague Street has vanished—though there is a new and handsome Academy on Lafayette Avenue—and modern office buildings are everywhere. The Crescent Athletic Club is now a palace, and the Brooklyn Savings Bank and the hotels overlooking the river are truly palatial. To be sure, the hootings of whistles disturb the peace of this fine, seasoned, and fashionable quarter, but every mortal thing, even money, has its drawbacks. And then the quaint ring of the street names: Orange, Cherry, Pineapple! There is a London air of reserve and consciousness in this quarter. Business does not rear its importunate head, and old-style carriages with two sedate horses still contest the supremacy of the street with the parvenu motor car.

The Heights knows its own superiority to newcomers, and tenaciously holds its own in the very teeth of innovation. There is a Camden-like dullness there, and pretty girls are rare, (probably being in New York.) Yet it is doomed, for the apartment house has marked the quarter for its own. The only rival in residential attractiveness that the Heights has is Prospect Park West, or down Clinton Avenue way. Take Lafayette Avenue, with its picturesque Masonic Temple and the adjoining All Saints' (Roman Catholic) Church, and the impression is cheerful. Along Clinton Avenue comfortable detached homes are to be seen. Near by is the red brick tower of the Church of the Messiah, and if you choose to walk to the monument in Fort Greene Park you can ride to the top of the column and enjoy a view of the two cities, the harbor, and note with satisfaction that Brooklyn is also a City of Trees, as well as a place of gum-chewing, rug-beating, and church-going. You can see Raymond Street Jail, too.

It would be out of place here to dilate upon the evils attendant upon excessive churchgoing. Deterioration of character, especially in young men, is marked. I know many such who go twice a week to church, also twice on Sunday, and visit the Young Men's Christian Association in the interim. They are hopelessly decent chaps, who never drink, smoke, or swear; they also seem to have an aversion to matrimony—and that is why I use the solemn word "deterioration." But they are as democratic as a potato, as is all Brooklyn for that matter.

Prospect Park West and the Plaza remind one of Brussels, upper Brussels, near the monument and the art galleries. Superb residences that are the match of all but a few in Fifth Avenue line the spacious avenue and side streets in the vicinity. Garfield Place, Montgomery Place, Lincoln Place, Eighth Avenue, the Plaza, President Street, Berkeley Place, Plaza Street, the stately Montauk Club, with its exotic architectural note, the synagogue on Eighth Avenue, the view of the Italian water tower and the Memorial Arch, with the quadriga of MacMonnies facing the park, form an ensemble that would be hard to better anywhere.

Around the corner are the Institute and the Botanical Gardens. Since Director Fox has taken hold of the Art Gallery its artistic growth may be distinctly noted. Taste and wealth are in accordance. And, curiously enough, you are continually reminded of certain European cities. It is the green and spaciousness that help to create this notion. And also the thrice beautiful Prospect Park, which, despite its mosquitos and flies, is a refuge for jaded minds and bodies.

II.

One wet day I entered the park at Ocean Avenue and achieved the Mall, where the statues of Mozart, Beethoven,

Weber, and Grieg remind one that art ideals are fostered in this highly conventional town. There is a flower-carpeted staircase which you ascend on your way to the Zoo. Across the lake a Greek temple makes a tranquilizing spot on the landscape. Gentle Brooklynites played croquet in the rain, truly a Brooklyn game. The menagerie is not much yet, but it is a beginning. The playground is very large, the foliage wonderful. Like Wall Street, many lambs gambol on the green. Prospect Park is unrivaled in certain respects.

As the day brightened I determined to walk the entire length of the Eastern Parkway, a great artery that, like Ocean Avenue and the Ocean Boulevard, leads to the very rim of the bailiwick. The Parkway begins at the Plaza, a veritable spoke of that particular wheel, and under the several paths shadowed by six trees abreast I went as far as Ralph Avenue, there discovering that, like all good things, this boulevard has an end. I saw what I supposed to be a cemetery, and a Jewish one—there were Yiddish inscriptions at the entrance—and I entered, only to encounter a gardener who in a pronounced Cork brogue informed me that it was Lincoln Terrace Park.

There I rested, for the trip had covered several miles, and, tiring, too, was the concentration needful to enjoy all the well-built, comfortable, and in many instances picturesque villas which are built on both sides of the Parkway. Its glory, however, is its forest of trees; indeed, this is one of Brooklyn's glories, this and the pure air and water. Only a half hour from the metropolis and you are in the country. Tree culture is still practiced. No wonder multitudes are deserting the Bronx for Brooklyn, and I am selfish enough to deplore the near future when all the subways are completed and the deluge will sweep away the pretty bungalows, fill in the green parks with ugly apartment houses, and cut down man's old friend, the tree.

Signs are not wanting that the invasion has already begun. In the bright eyes of real estate agents and in their optimistic whistle may be read the sad news of the slaughter of nature and the consequent fattening of pocketbooks. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the line of least resistance, has contributed its share to the democratization of the city.

There are cemeteries in Brooklyn. I've not been in all, not yet, but many I've traversed with reverence, wonder, and pleasure. Leaving Park Circle and the Parade Ground—we are now in Flatbush—I took the Fort Hamilton Road to Greenwood Cemetery; entering, I walked through its beautiful avenues of willows for at least a mile to Vista Hill, and, behold! the Statue of Liberty, the Channel, Staten Island, Gowanus Bay lay before me.

Greenwood is a city of the dead, many illustrious dead, also a lovely park for the living, in which to walk and ruminate. I did not care to leave by the main entrance at Twenty-fifth Street, so went out by the Thirty-seventh Street gate and took a car at Fortieth Street and New Utrecht Avenue as far as Adams Street. (Mark the Dutch name.)

Another cemetery of interest is Evergreens; along the entire eastern slope there is a procession of tombstones, and various cemeteries. You reach it by the City Line, change at Manhattan Junction, and enter the cemetery; also the big brewery, with its elaborate café, its string of waiting motor cars, and its excellent food.

Why is it that over in Brooklyn so many breweries are built at the edge of cemeteries? I've heard rather sinister allusions to the quality of the beer brewed in such dolorous contiguity. ("Corpse beer" is one shuddering title.)

The approach to these cemeteries is always the same. Little houses of one story, with gaping black entrances, displaying mortuary ornaments, metallic wreaths, hideous emblems, banners of supreme ugliness, shafts of marble pointing like dirty white digits to the sky, botched carved angels perched on shapeless lumps of granite—all invite the sentimental to purchase. The roads are usually muddy, and opposite the cemetery is the inevitable hostelry for man and beast and mourners, where funeral parties enjoy the baked meats and copious drinks. The jollity is sometimes desperate; no matter the doleful faces coming, on going they are flushed and wear an expression of sepulchral comfort. It only illustrates the rebound of the human pendulum.

If you keep on the City Line you will reach Cypress Hills, with its park and cemetery. I preferred to return by way of Williamsburg Bridge to the Chambers Street Subway.

The elevated system in Brooklyn is not too complicated and not very crowded except during the rush hours. The B. R. T. is heartily execrated on all sides, and should be brought to book for its stinginess in the matter of clean, comfortable cars, but otherwise it runs smoothly, this system, and is cheap beyond the dreams of avarice.

I've had lots of fun gridironing the town. On the City-Fulton line—at Brooklyn Bridge—you can take the cars to Franklin Avenue, to Grant Avenue, Bayside, for one fare. Or get off at Manhattan Junction and enter the Canarsie car—one car only after New Lots. Why any one wishes to go to Canarsie except to fish I can't say.

The adjacent landscape is desolate and as flat as Holland. No trees for miles. On Jamaica Bay you see wide waters; a few boats. There is the inn kept by Mother Feith, and the White House. Also numerous clam-diggers, and the biggest glass of beer for 5 cents in all creation. Canarsie, like Bergen Beach, attracts Sunday visitors. It is an Irish echo of Coney Island, but the inhabitants seem contented. What more need be asked? The return trip set me to asking the question if cemeteries and children are not the chief products of Brooklyn.

More cheering is it to traverse that imposing Ocean Avenue, with its lordly apartment houses and private residences, as far as Farragut Road, then mount the car to Sheepshead Bay; there go over to Brother Rudolph Gewert's—formerly trumpeter with the old Gilmore Band—or else watch the slow Dutch landscape. No wonder the first settlers found this section pleasant, for it reminded them of their beloved Holland.

As for Sheepshead Bay, it is the mere shell of its former prosperity, thanks to the puritanism that abolished horse racing. Old ghosts hover about the willows of the avenue, mournfully asking why a narrow-minded minority is allowed to interfere with the pleasure of the normal majority. Oh, sacred humbug, how many imbecilities are committed in the name of public morality!

Manhattan Beach Terrace is, I must confess, an improvement on the old hotel. The villas are attractive and the trees are growing apace on the avenues. A few years and the spot may prove the choicest in Greater New York. I took the Rogers Avenue car at Farragut Road, (Avenue F,) not failing to notice a small frame schoolhouse (No. 96) on Ocean Avenue, which flew Old Glory from a pole in the yard; and rode over to Broadway Ferry, where I might have crossed to Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, but preferred to change, this time for a Greenpoint car.

The Wallabout Basin is in the vicinity, the Navy Yard and Naval Hospital further down. Through Kent Avenue you see the big sugar refineries, and the smell of gas remorselessly pursues the sensitive nostrils of strangers. Greenpoint is not precisely exhilarating. Cross Newtown Creek on the Vernon Avenue car and enjoy the drawbridge. One afternoon I was held up for at least ten minutes, and I watched the tugs go by, one of which was named "The Golden Rule." That tickled the fancy. A motto, indeed, for quarreling principalities.

Once across the creek your feet take hold on the soil of Long Island City. You feel as would a foreigner, and quickly return to Williamsburg, (dear old home of the delicatessen, the little German band, and other earthly delights.) You may now go the way you came or take a Manhattan Avenue car to Bedford Avenue, passing the Patrick McCarren Park—which, like the late statesman, is bald as to vegetation on its lofty brow—thence through Washington Avenue, with its markets and thriving stores, Park and Willoughby Avenues to Court Street and the busy parts about Borough Hall and Temple Bar. Here the lawyers and politicians and parasites abound.

On that same car for one fare you may go down to the Erie Basin, a long ride through Court Street, Atlantic Avenue, Hicks Street, passing Visitation Place—a large playground—through dull, mean streets, wherein the population gives little evidence of dire poverty, wherein the workman abounds and goes his optimistic ways. Around and about Myrtle Avenue, in Navy Street, there is a "darkest Brooklyn," and I only saw jolly colored folk and the mercurial Italian. But Navy Street is not the worst in Brooklyn.

And undertakers everywhere, a jovial, well-met set of professional men, apparently never in a hurry, lounging on their well-kept steps, though the district may be plunged in poverty. The Brooklyn undertaker is apt to be a fine figure of a man, and also a persistent advertiser. In Munich I recall regular quotations on the price of beer, with daily fluctuations, as in a Stock Exchange, but Brooklyn is unique in its funeral bargains as set forth on signboards and in the columns of the newspapers. One gentleman, of robust frame and evidently sanguine temperament, challenges in print his contemporaries, in no ambiguous phrases, to offer such a casket as his for the money. It is all in the key of Brooklyn, whose "ample hills" are usually topped by a cemetery.

In Navy Street I saw two comical happenings, a goat cart race, free to all can consumers, and a duello to the death between two Italian boys, each armed with a ponderous banana stalk for a weapon. I couldn't wait until the finish, but saw that the affair was watched with deep interest by the funeral director hard by.

III.

Another incident was less pleasant. I had crossed the Queensboro Bridge, and after noting the new elevated roads that will lead to Astoria and elsewhere on the Long Island side, I strolled over to the Long Island Railroad bridge, which commands a wide, unusual view. The smell of soft coal locomotive smoke always wakes memories of the good old days before noiseless and colorless electric travel, and I was sniffing it and thinking how the whirligig of time had brought to Long Island the Pennsylvania Railroad when I spied a little cemetery to the right upon a hill. Another, I thought, and I asked its name of a middle-aged woman, queerly garbed, who stood staring below on the tracks. She shook her head in reply. "I don't know the graveyard, but over there"—she pointed a shabby black glove—"is a casket manufactory." I fled. This was "when in life we are in death" with a vengeance. A car starter told me that the poor creature had been half-witted since she lost, through a railroad accident, the young man to whom she was engaged. That's why she stood, still stands, every day on that bridge and waits to catch a glimpse of her lover, who had been a brakeman, as he passed on his car. She might be unhappier.

At Buffalo Avenue, which you reach on the St. John's Place car, there is an eating house on wheels, chiefly patronized by the motormen. I ate a sandwich and drank milk there one windy afternoon. Next to me sat an old man who told me the story of his life. A millionaire, he had invested his capital in real estate. It had not developed. He became ruined. After a wink from the Irish chef I paid his bill, 5 cents for coffee. But I remained curious. How is it, I asked the human wreck, that this vicinity is so marvelously developed, and yet you lost your money? He was not a bit fashed by the inquiry. "It's because the place is settled by checker players, and they bought cheap from me." Homeric laughter from several motormen. Yes, he had a passion for checkers, and spent laborious days and nights before the mystic board. I left the old fellow to his checkered past and wished that I had pushed on to Brownsville. From the Plaza to the end of Eastern Parkway it is six and a half miles.

Man cannot live by the Brooklyn Bridge alone, and with improved transit facilities East Brooklyn may become the future paradise of Manhattan. To go to Bergen Beach you take a Flatbush Avenue car, change, and then reach that spot, from which you may see Canarsie. I manfully resisted the temptation to go over in a rowboat. You peer about for windmills, so closely do the miles of meadows remind you of Holland. Then you find yourself once more at Fred Schumm's, and enter to inspect the baseball score card, and—

I forgot to mention Red Hook Lane, which runs from Fulton to Livingston Street, and is a rather unromantic little thoroughfare, despite its provoking Dickens-like name. Zola the grocer is on Nostrand Avenue. Where does Metropolitan Avenue end? At Forest Park in the east, at the river in the west. Go up front! Where is Grant Square? Where is Norman Avenue? No, this won't do! There is mile upon mile of labyrinths, all inhabited by people who in speech, gait, attire are very much like the sort who go up nightly to the Bronx, or Harlem, or upper Broadway. They live in homes constructed for "happy people," as Ibsen's Masterbuilder has it, and they frequent the ubiquitous picture theatres.

Their name is legion. They speak with a nasal twang, work in Manhattan, sleep in Brooklyn, and never raise the devil, though I did hear, after cautious inquiry, that the moral climate of the latter borough is sometimes perilously high. Yet the sight of a drunken man is a rare one. People on Fulton Street mutter to themselves; "Nerves" abound, as in New York. One sign on a church amused me. It read: "Plenty of good things to eat at our sociable." Yes, sociables and basket parties and strawberry festivals are still in existence over there.

You hear the word "classy" much used for everything, from cheap flats to exalted social position. People own their houses, though the mortgage is usually so tame that it eats the money out of the hand. But you are independent of a landlord and pay your taxes, and clean off the sidewalk after a snowfall. The Higher Individualism!

What a magnificent boulevard is the Ocean Parkway! Too far to walk its length, you take the motor car at Borough Hall and for a quarter you can enjoy a view of the superb residences along this green-covered roadway as far as the sea wall at the Parkway Baths. Also an occasional graveyard. You can stop at Guffanti's and eat spaghetti, or swim in the dirty ocean. I went back by the ugly Culver route, passing dreary frog ponds, gas tanks—like politicians, big bellied and full of gas—the Gravesend race track, and glad to reach Adams Street. ("Chili Charlie," the concarne man, has moved, but there is a nice second-hand book store there where you can browse in old histories of "Bruekelen.")

One of the most interesting trips is on the Fifth Avenue line to Sixty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, then transfer to trolley, go to 101st Street, to Third or Fourth Avenue, passing through Bay Ridge, and you reach Fort Hamilton. At Park Avenue you see the Bay, Staten Island, and one of the finest roads in the country, the Shore Road.

Not owning a motor car I footed its curving friendly paths. The cannon that so threateningly faces Europe is the plaything of children, a friendly symbol, indeed. Any one there will talk to you about naval matters, but I was tired and thirsty, and when I reached Bay Ridge on the return I went to "The Sign of the Painted Owl Inn," and audibly wondered why the Shore Road, the Riverside Drive of Brooklyn, does not attract more of the "peepul"—who prefer Coney to this lovely vicinity. You are in sight of the water going and coming. You may also change at Sixty-fifth Street on this line and take the new Sea Beach cars to the Island—now accessible by the Fourth Avenue Subway, beginning at Chambers Street—large Pullmanlike coaches with plenty of room and no strap hanging. But they have poles, and I suppose when crowded the phrase "poleclingers" will be created, (if nothing worse.) It ought to be called the concrete route, for the heart of Edison would be warmed by the sight of so many miles of concrete walls, tunnels, and stations, and a concrete landscape.

I've reserved Flatbush—with its pervading tang of salt air; the sea is not far away—to the last, for it is truly the garden of Brooklyn, its Floral Park. Prospect Park South is a bevy of villas surrounded by trees—"uttering their joyous leaves"—and flowers. The favorite type of house is the bungalow. I like best the Strong villas of brick or stone with marble facings. There are apartment houses on Ocean Avenue and elsewhere, the majority without elevators; as they are not over five stories in height.

Have I even remotely discovered Brooklyn? By no means. It would take a century of Sundays to explore its fastnesses. But emboldened by my example a hardy race of adventurous boy and girl scouts may make their way across the stormy waters and reveal to an expectant world mysterious, beautiful Brooklyn, greater Brooklyn, which is not a city but a continent.

WHY COST OF LIVING IS HIGHER

We Spend Our Money for Food Like Villagers of a Century Ago, Says Professor C. L. King

IN the matter of our amusements, our big business, our educational advantages, and our crowded cities we are thoroughly modern. In the way in which we spend our money for food we are early nineteenth century villagers.

"It is safe to say that half the workers upon whom the twentieth century city depends for its prosperity spend half their income for food. Yet food costs are increasing and subsistence pressure is ever becoming greater. The retail prices for fifteen main food articles, representing approximately two-thirds of the expenditure for food for the average working man's family, on Aug. 15, 1912, showed an increase, as compared with the average price for the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899, of 57 per cent.

"But the American city still thinks corner-grocery-wise of its food supply. In food supplies, as in Government, we are applying a country point of view to a twentieth century city.

"The twentieth century American city is urban only in its raw industrialism. In community spirit and community methods it is still only an overgrown farmers' village."

This is the indictment which Professor Clyde Lyndon King brings against the greater number of city dwellers in this country at the present time. Professor King, who lectures on the subject of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, is a well-known economist who has made the problems of food supply the special object of his study.

For several years he has given his attention to the "higher-cost-of-living" question; he has made an intensive study of conditions in Europe relating to food supply, and has been in close touch with some of the more advanced co-operative and city planning movements in this country which touch on the special problem of getting food to the city dweller at the best possible advantage.

The results of his investigations have been recorded by Professor King in his "Lower Living Costs in Cities" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.) In this book Professor King holds up, for comparison with the more advanced systems of buying and selling abroad, some of the "corner-grocery-store" methods which are still prevalent in America. He also lays out a definite "city program for lower living costs," which he argues will help to get close to the root of the struggle-for-existence problem in the big cities.

Among the first things which he warmly advocates are the municipal market and the two institutions closely connected therewith—the terminal market and the municipal slaughterhouse.

"Our cities are spending two dollars on cemeteries and crematories to one on markets," says Professor King, "more, that is, on resting places for the dead than on food-buying facilities for the living."

One of the greatest needs of the American city, he says, is the wholesale terminal market:

> But few municipal wholesale terminal markets are found in America, and such as do exist are not always administered in a way conducive to the best results. Well-administered terminal wholesale markets are characteristic of every European city. The establishment in Paris, for instance, located near the Louvre, and known as the Halles Centrales, consists of ten pavilions and open structures, partly covered by a roof, occupying in its entirety twenty-two acres, and erected at a total cost of $22,000,000. In this vast entrepôt the various market supplies are received by rail, by drays, by boats on the Seine River, and by great wagons from the country; over one billion pounds of products are sold there every year.

Professor King points to New York City as a most flagrant example of wasted effort in food distribution because of the lack of proper terminals. Every day quantities of fish are brought to the freight terminal on the Harlem River, but because there are no marketing facilities there they must all be loaded on a barge and taken down to the fish market. There they are sold and promptly carted uptown again. A municipal market and distributing depot in the lower Bronx on the Harlem River at a point of convenient access to the railroads and water lines would eliminate this useless trucking. Professor King points to the saving inevitably effected through such a terminal in these words:

> It is safe to estimate that a terminal wholesale market will save at least $10 to $20 a car in hauling costs. It will effect even greater economies in time, in interest on investments, and in facilitating the marketing of the food supply. At many railroad terminals there are such private wholesale markets now. But they are not adequately regulated, they are not supervised by public officials, and they are not co-ordinated with the terminals of other steam, electric, and water lines.

The failure of the retail municipal markets in some instances is due to their failure to adjust themselves to a shifting population. Retail markets are as necessary in their way as wholesale terminals, contends Professor King, but they must follow the population. Stall rentals must be high enough to provide depreciation and replacement funds so that the markets can be relocated. But it must be remembered that municipal markets of either type do not develop themselves. Says Professor King:

> The American attitude has been to set aside a building or a plot of land for a market and then to expect the market to be a success. The making of a successful municipal market with maximum results necessitates virile, energetic thought and supervision. * * * Markets left to themselves tend to become but groups of grasping retailers, with no interest in public standards and no vision as to results accruing from enforced quality for goods and decency in sales practices.

But it is the subject of slaughterhouses which calls forth Professor King's most vehement protest. There are public abattoirs with municipal inspection in the following five cities of the United States: Paris, Texas; Montgomery, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Dubuque, Iowa, and Los Angeles, Cal. New York is not even one of the thirty-five cities which require at least Federal or local inspection of their meat. Federal inspection is by no means adequate, writes Professor King:

> It is usually thought that Federal inspection is adequate, but only one-half the animals slaughtered in the United States come under Federal supervision. Most of the remainder are slaughtered in private abattoirs in or near the cities. These are all too often dirty and insanitary. In many instances they are drained into near-by streams, and frequently the offal is thrown on the banks to decay or to be eaten by hogs or rats.
>
> Trichinosis is disseminated by the rats, tuberculosis by the hogs; hog cholera is spread through the farms lower down, and animal parasites carried to live stock. Absence of inspection means that much of the meat is unfit for human consumption.

In contrast to this mediaeval condition is the admirable system of meat inspection in operation in European countries. Of the fifty largest towns in Germany, forty-three own their own abattoirs and require that all meats sold in the city shall be slaughtered in them. In 1910 Dresden finished an immense cattle market at a cost of $4,264,000, and Düsseldorf has a million-dollar slaughterhouse in which all the meat slaughtered and used in the city is inspected by municipal veterinary surgeons.

In Italy every town of more than 6,000 inhabitants is required to build and maintain its own slaughterhouse. Even in Russia the laws, for a quarter of a century, have required that all animals for food purposes must be slaughtered in the city abattoir. In many of the sections in the Far East, in Egypt, and in South America private slaughterhouses have been shut up, and not since the time of the first Napoleon have private slaughterhouses been tolerated in French cities. In Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Norway, and Sweden, slaughtering has been in public hands for years.

From the success of the public abattoir in the countries where it has been in use for a long period of time Professor King is able to show that not only is the health of the community safeguarded by such precaution, but a more direct route from producer to consumer is established, eliminating waste and delay and insuring a standardized product.

It is in methods of distribution that the United States falls furthest behind other countries in the handling of food products, according to Professor King's estimate. The fact that the farmer sells for 1 cent a head of cauliflower which the consumer in New York City buys at 15 cents points to the defective spot out of which the "high cost of living" has arisen. Professor King quotes a statement from a leading commission merchant which shows the various price-steps for three staple farm products—apples, onions, and potatoes—on their way from the farmer to the consumer. The statement is for May, 1914. He writes:

> The costs and the route for one barrel of New York State apples, for which the grower received $2.50, was handled by the local dealer at a profit of 25 cents, who then shipped it to a wholesale receiver at a cost for transportation and refrigeration of 35 cents, who in turn sold it at a profit or commission of 15 cents to a jobber, the cartage to the jobber's quarters being 5 cents; the jobber received a profit of 25 cents for selling it to the retailer; the retailer added 25 cents for cartage and delivery and $1.25 for profit, selling the barrel to consumers at $5, 100 per cent. more than the grower received.

The cost to the consumer of a bushel of potatoes which started at the farmer's price of 60 cents was to the consumer just double the amount, $1.20. A 100-pound sack of Ohio onions which was sold by the producer at $1.10 was increased by all the intermediate transactions by 136 per cent., finally costing the consumer $2.50.

A study made in 1913 by the Wisconsin Board of Public Affairs revealed that the increase for distribution costs alone in the marketing of cheese in Wisconsin was 272 per cent. For $6,000,000,000 worth of eggs sold by farmers the people of the United States pay around $13,000,000,000, says Professor King. He adds:

> It is difficult for the imagination to grasp the social and economic significance of these tremendously high costs for food distribution. Assuming that New York consumers pay annually $645,000,000 for their food, certainly no less than $150,000,000 of this goes in getting that food from the terminal to the consumer's kitchen. Of the $146,000,000 paid annually by the people of New York City for eggs, milk, onions, and potatoes, less than $50,000,000 was received by the men who raised the crops, $96,000,000 went for distribution costs.
>
> Of the total expenditure made by the American Nation for food, from two to three-fifths goes in getting that food from producer to consumer, and in deterioration and decay due to inadequate facilities and improper methods of marketing.

One of the means most often advocated of eliminating these disproportionate distribution costs is consumers' co-operation. The co-operative buying movement has been especially well organized in Great Britain, where there were, in 1910, 1,555 consumers' associations, comprising about one-fourth of the total population. In Germany there are well over 30,000 of these co-operative associations. These are not merely combinations of consumers to buy wholesale, but societies formed by individual share-holding consumers for the joint purchase and retail of commodities to themselves. They themselves finance and operate the stores where these commodities are sold. The dividends to consumers in the British associations total now $50,000,000 annually.

In the United States the co-operative movement on the part of consumers is still young. It has been considerably hampered, says Professor King, by the rise of bogus co-operative stores, with whose operation the consumers have had nothing to do. He says of this:

> Unhappily for the future success of the movement, many recent activities have been labeled co-operative that are not so in any true sense. As palliatives to public opinion, and in lieu of better wages, certain traction and industrial companies have recently organized so-called co-operative stores. These, however, are financed and operated by the company's representatives, and hence are not truly co-operative; even if the employes secure goods at lower costs, such stores will never meet the real purposes and functions of co-operative societies.

But if food-supply costs are to be materially and uniformly reduced, other than the co-operation of small groups of individuals is needed. The root of the trouble lies in the lack of united civic action, and without this the greater part of constructive effort will be only in the nature of relief. The "basic part of a constructive city program for minimum living costs" is, in Professor King's opinion, direct civic action. To quote him:

> The weakest point in our national transportation system is the lack of a proper co-ordination of water and steam routes. Our waterways are important, not only as competitors for rail lines in securing lower rates and better service, but also in order to keep open to our city markets the agricultural and producing sections more readily accessible to water routes.
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> Our National Government has spent millions in the development of water channels. But channels alone do not mean that boats are plying on them. Of as great importance as the channels themselves are adequate water terminal facilities.
>
> But our water terminals are inadequate, our harbors ineffectively organized. For greater national efficiency and for lower distribution costs, civic attention must be focused more and more upon cheap, efficient water terminal facilities, free from the domination of interested and competing concerns.

Terminal facilities at our largest ports are inexcusably inadequate, says Professor King; the water front warehouses are poor and insufficient, the cold storage accommodations often lacking, and trans-shipping machinery and appliances often not to be had. In contrast to this condition are the European ports. Hamburg, for instance, with fewer natural advantages than Boston, New York, and many other seaports of this country, has developed its opportunities until it has become the greatest seaport on the Continent of Europe. The wharves and docks of the city are municipally owned, and every possible means utilized for the economical and speedy handling of vast quantities of freight.

In 1910 only seven American cities had anything approaching a general belt railroad to serve the wharves. One of the best systems of belt railroads by which to co-ordinate the distributing houses of the city with the water facilities is at New Orleans; after a long fight Philadelphia obtained a belt railroad for her water front.

The only remedy for much of this lack of co-ordination in most of our larger towns and cities is careful city planning; concludes Professor King:

> A proper city plan devises transportation facilities that decentralize cities, thereby making living more wholesome, and that centralize business, hereby making living costs less.
>
> In a city planned for minimum distribution costs, (1) the main depots will be so located as to be efficiently related to rail and water lines; (2) steam and rail lines will be co-ordinated by publicly owned and controlled water terminal facilities in a harbor efficiently organized; (3) like attention will be given to good through roads to local water routes and to trolley lines, that local freight may be sent to the section of the city where it is wanted; (4) a public belt-line railway, if needed, will co-ordinate transporting, manufacturing, and distributing agencies; (5) the main centres of distribution will be connected by a convenient and orderly location of streets.

A municipal market bureau is one of the features urged by Professor King. Such a bureau would inform farmers concerning retail prices, steering them into newer and better channels for marketing their produce. It would inform consumers who have now not the slightest notion of what farmers are receiving for their goods. It would show groups of consumers or individuals how to get into direct touch with the farmer; it would put the farmer in connection with the reliable wholesaler or jobber.

But all the city planning in the world, all the co-operative societies and legislation and municipal markets will count for very little, says Professor King, if the women remain in their present state of unbusinesslike methods and general ignorance concerning the important question of food buying. He writes:

> The best laws, the most virile inspection, the most careful price fixing can never reach their maximum usefulness until every housewife is a law expositor and price fixer. The women of our great middle class spend nine-tenths of the total family income. Why train men to produce if women are to ignorantly or carelessly waste what men earn?
>
> As the old proverb has it, many a day laborer's wife "throws more out of the back door with a spoon than her husband can bring in at the front door with a shovel."

Because the American housewife is helpless and ignorant she turns over the job of spending nine out of every ten dollars of her husband's income to the grocer clerk and the counter girl. Only, says Professor King, when she is an efficient purchaser will the family income be not only conserved but in effect increased.

SILVER JUBILEE OF THE D. A. R.

Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the Society Will Be Held This Week

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which will celebrate its silver jubilee this week, has 177,132 members and an organization in every State of the Union, as well as chapters in England, France, China, Japan, Mexico, Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It is one of the most powerful women's organizations in the world.

On the night of July 11, 1890, the Sons of the American Revolution gave a banquet in Washington at which twenty of the sixty present were women. The late Senator John Sherman of Ohio was one of the speakers. In his speech he referred to the presence of women at the banquet and the pleasure it gave him that they were there, though they were ineligible to membership in the society. He paid tribute to the activities of Colonial women in revolutionary times. He said in part:

While the women may not have done any fighting, they kept the farm going—raised the crops that fed the army, spun the yarn and wove the cloth that clothed the soldiers, looked after the homes and the children, kept the country alive—hence it is most fitting that women should be present tonight to help commemorate the names of the sires of the Revolution.

Senator Sherman's speech was printed in The Washington Post of July 12. Immediately after reading it, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood began the preparation of a protest against all the honor for the winning of American freedom being given to the sires of the nation. In her protest, which was nearly two columns in length and was printed in The Washington Post on July 13, Mrs. Lockwood launched the D. A. R. movement. She wrote in part:

If this be the case, [referring to Senator Sherman's remarks concerning women's part in the war,] why do men and women band themselves together to commemorate a one-sided heroism? If these were true patriotic women, why is not the patriotism of the country broad and just enough to take in the women, too? It is a noble act for descendants to honor Revolutionary sires. But were there no mothers of the Revolution? Were these sires without dams? I trow not.

I have heard of a man who had a dam by a mill site but who had no mill by a dam site, but I have yet to hear of a man who had a Revolutionary sire without a dam by the home site. This is an opportune time to bring forward some of the women of '76, lest the sires become puffed up in vainglory.

Mrs. Lockwood called attention to Mollie Pitcher, Deborah Sampson, and the women of Pepperill Bridge, and told the story of Hannah Arnett.

Defeat after defeat had overtaken the struggling Continental Army by December, 1776, and discouragement and demoralization were manifest. Cornwallis had taken Fort Lee and was occupying Elizabethtown, N. J. The Howe brothers had issued their proclamation offering protection to all who would seek refuge under the British flag, declare themselves British subjects, and take an oath binding themselves never again to take up arms against Great Britain, nor to induce others to do so.

Isaac Arnett was one of the influential men of Elizabethtown, and in his home a council of the important men of the town was held. For hours the discussion went on. Some felt the time had come to abandon the cause, while others contended that there could be no compromise, and that the issue remained as it had been—liberty or death. But as the night passed those who were for swearing allegiance to the Crown, among them Isaac Arnett, prevailed. It was decided that this group of men would abandon the hope of freedom for the Colonies.

Hannah Arnett, sitting in an adjoining room, heard the decision of the council in which her husband, Isaac, had concurred. Frantic at the thought of what had been done Hannah threw open the door of the parlor, and, with a dignity and force sprung from the intense fidelity to the cause which she had heard abandoned, she looked over the group in silence for a moment, and then poured forth a flood of eloquent pleading which made the men retract their decision.

Mrs. Lockwood's letter brought to her by the next post a letter from Miss Mary Desha of Washington, heartily approving her idea for the organization of a society of women descendants of the Revolution and offering her assistance. A few days later, at a conference between Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Desha, the latter suggested that from their names Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth would probably be eligible. The matter was broached to them, and they stated they were eligible and anxious to assist in the organization of the society.

Actual organization was deferred until October, but preliminary work was done during the Summer. The four women named sought out and communicated



Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Founder of the D. A. R.

with women whose ancestry made them eligible to membership.

On Oct. 11, 1890, seventeen women met at The Strathmore Arms, at 810 Twelfth Street, N. W., Washington, and the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was born.

The roster of that day's meeting carries the names of Eugenia Washington, Flora Adams Darling, Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mary Morris Hallowell, Aurelia Hadley Mohl, Floride Cunningham, Caroline L. Ransom, Ada P. Kimberley, Susan Riveri Hetzel, Margaret Hetzel, Harriet Lincoln Coolidge, Mary V. E. Cabell, Frances D. Garrison, Mary S. Lockwood, Alice Morrow Clark, Pauline McDowell, and Mary Desha.

The preamble of the constitution states that the society will work for the preservation of historical records and spots, and the promotion of greater patriotism, and that another object is:

To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people—"to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording the young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for all mankind all the blessings of liberty.

One of the first women to add her name as member, after the meeting of organization in October, was Mrs. Harrison, wife of President Harrison. From the first she was Mrs. Lockwood's choice for President General, but it was not until after repeated conferences and much urging, with the promise that the duties of President General would be made as light as possible during her term of office, that Mrs. Harrison allowed Mrs. Lockwood to offer her name



Mrs. Lockwood's Decoration from the D. A. R.

as first President General of the society. The term of office is for two years and Mrs. Harrison was elected to succeed herself in 1892, but died shortly after her election for the second term.

The Second President General of the society was Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Vice President Adlai Stevenson. The wife of another Vice President of the United States, Mrs. Fairbanks, served the Daughters as their President General from 1901 to 1905.

It was under the Presidency of Mrs. Fairbanks that the erection of the beautiful home of the society, Memorial Continental Hall, was begun and the building dedicated. For the tract of ground upon which their building rests the Daughters paid in excess of $50,000, while the marble structure has cost them already more than $500,000, to which they are about to make additions.

Through the work of the D. A. R. many facts have been unearthed concerning the life and condition of the Colonists during the struggle for liberty. Massachusetts printed seventeen volumes of Colonial records of a thousand pages each, and now, due to the wealth of material brought forward by the chapter and individual work of Daughters, finds the work hopelessly incomplete. Several other States have had similar experiences.

In Maryland, a few months ago, a Daughter rummaging in musty old archives in the State House discovered the oath of allegiance to the cause of the Revolution wherein 7,700 freeholders of Maryland had been guilty of that treasonable act to the British Crown of swearing their lives and property to the service of liberty's cause.

Before long there will appear, with the approval of the Daughters, a new history of the United States which, it is prophesied, will tell such a story of devotion and heroism as Americans hitherto have not read.

Thousands of historic sites and lines of army marches, as well as many hitherto unknown graves of Revolutionary heroes, have been marked through D. A. R. efforts, and in many cases at their expense.

Pensioning the real Daughters of the Revolution was a matter the D. A. R. early took up, and, during the twenty-five years since the society was organized, the Daughters have given adequate support to more than a thousand aged women who were daughters of men who actually fought in the Revolution. While few real Daughters now survive, no later than last month a Washington Daughter filed the duly attested record of a South Dakota woman who is now past eighty years of age and whose father, a member of General Washington's life guard, married a fourth wife about half his age, and the South Dakotan is the issue of that union.

Nor have the Daughters been neglectful of patriotic service in time of war. Immediately after the Spanish-American war began the Daughters offered their assistance to the Government in the raising of nurses and gathering of hospital supplies. The exigencies of the situation revealed the fact that the D. A. R. was at the time the only society of women with an organization perfected throughout the country, which caused Surgeon General Sternberg to refer all women applying for service as nurses to a committee of Daughters.

But by far the greatest work they have undertaken is the educational efforts they are making among foreign-born as well as native Americans.

A few years ago Connecticut Daughters issued a small volume in five languages telling fundamentals which every alien should know. This movement has been taken up by Daughters in practically all other States, and so highly is the little book regarded that the National Council of Jewish Women is buying the publications by thousands and sending them abroad, so that they may be given to emigrants at the port of embarkation.

In night schools and before societies of foreigners, lectures on the theory of government and the history of the United States, with motion pictures and slides, are provided by Daughters in all cities where there is a large foreign element. In the mountains of the South the assistance which the Daughters have given to the educational movement is extensive.

Mrs. Lockwood, the founder, is now in her eighty-fourth year, physically active and mentally brilliant. In many capacities she has served the society, and at the last congress was unanimously elected as Chaplain General.

VAGABONDAGE

By JOHN A. MOROSO.

FOR the mountains shall depart and the hills be removed; but my kindness
shall not depart from thee, saith the Lord that hath mercy on thee."
I cannot make my song so well
As olden psalmists could;
My heart is with the stars at night
Or in the silent wood.
And from the shadowed range of hills
Come echoes that seem blest,
Whilom I hear the softest laugh
Of children stretched at rest.

Sweet beds of buttercups are theirs,
As lazily they lie,
And as in dreams they smile, it seems
Their breath perfumes the sky.
With morn they wake and start their play;
Their silver voices rise
As music, at the break of day,
That sounds from paradise.
By grace or chance or dull romance—
I know not why the leav'n!
I hold the children's love in me
For field and wood and heav'n.

TRAINING OFFICE BOYS FOR WORK

Interesting Experiment Tried at Public School 75, and Another Somewhat Similar for Girls at P. S. 7

WHEN the time came last Winter for several thousand children to graduate from the public schools of this city, the Board of Education sent out a special appeal to all parents. This appeal urged that as many of the 14-year-old boys and girls as possible be kept in school, at least for the remaining five months of the year.

The reason for the appeal was not the increase in the number of children about to leave school. Rather it was the fact that this year unemployment was staring thousands of workers in the face. Thousands of children were about to drift out into a market which held nothing in store for 99 per cent. of them save idleness and discouragement. Last year over 33,000 children left the public schools.

This problem of the child who is allowed by law to go to work, although he is practically unequipped, has always rested heavily on the conscience of the educational authorities, but its gravity was driven home this Winter more sharply than ever before. It is serious enough to have a great number of children who have not actually graduated from school, but merely stayed there until they reached the required age, destined to wander into the "blind alley" trades. This year there was every prospect that even the "blind alley" trades would be temporarily closed to all but the most alert and best-trained workers.

The effort on the part of the Board of Education to keep as many children as possible from going to work until a little better prepared has resulted in the formation of "practical information classes" in some of the lower east side schools. These classes, though a small beginning, are most significant. They mark a new departure in our educational system.

They are for children who are ready, as far as the law is concerned, to go to work. They are for children who are already out looking for work. They are for young workers who have drifted into uncertain and unsatisfactory occupations, for those who are out of their jobs because of lack of preparation and knowledge; they are for immigrants over age.

Every effort is made to keep the children about to graduate in school and to bring in others who have already graduated. This cannot be done by offering the regular school work. The pill must be sugar-coated. There is nothing to hold these children to their work except the work itself.

This is an interesting part of the experiment—to note what sort of teaching and what sort of subject the children will take voluntarily and what they will flatly refuse.

In talking over the work which was given the assorted group of nineteen girls at Public School 7, under the direction of the Principal, Miss Marietta Tibbitts, one fact stood out most curiously. In order to induce attendance every possible suggestion of the schoolroom must be eliminated.

For example, there must be no arithmetic. Instead, there is household accounting. This includes all the problems relating to the household budget—the estimating of rent, fuel, food, and so on. There is no addition and subtraction; instead, there is a model grocery store where business problems are considered. There is a proprietor of this store with a force of bookkeepers and salespeople. Real sugar and flour are measured out and passed over the real counter to the housekeepers. Real bills are made out and real inventories taken of real stock. There is no learning of dry tables of weights and measures from the printed page; this information comes direct from the scales themselves.

Domestic science, root, stock, and branch, is also presented in this realistic fashion. The model apartment of School 7, which is used by more than three hundred girls, offers actual practice to these prospective housekeepers. The apartment, of three rooms, is such as the people living in the neighborhood can afford. It is fully furnished, and not only cooking, but scrubbing floors, making beds, waiting on table, laundry work—in fact, all the art of housekeeping—is taught.

For girls who will probably drift into the first unskilled trade that will have them there is a course designed, not to make them eligible as cash girls and errand girls, but to make them such efficient cash girls and errand girls that these will no longer prove "blind alley" jobs for them. They are taught the rudiments of office work, mailing, writing letters, filing cards. They learn to use the telephone and directory, to make out department store slips, and to tie up parcels.

These girls have work in English, although they do not realize it. Every girl keeps a diary and every girl who wishes joins the "literary club" which meets while millinery or dressmaking is going on. Unawares they study history and geography, although these subjects are never mentioned. Geography is the geography of their city. They are taught the map of New York, how to find any street, and all the prominent buildings of the city. Incidentally a little New York history is crowded in. They learn what industries operate in the city, where they are located, and what their history is. They learn a little of trade conditions, of scales of wages, hours of work, and general conditions in shops and factories.

There is nothing hard and fast about this "practical information class." There are no rules and no set hours. Some of the girls look for work in the morning and come for classes in the afternoon. Some come for instruction in a single subject, such as millinery, which is taught by a trade expert.

But the effort is not to give these young girls, uncertain where they want to go or what they want to do, any definite trade training. The idea is rather to take the shifting number who would never be highly skilled workers and make efficient members of the community of them. Idleness and discouragement inevitably result in a rapid character deterioration for many of these untrained children who drift from office to office, from store to store. If the children have some place to which they may come when out of work or while they are seeking work, explains Miss Tibbitts, this idleness and discouragement will be reduced to a minimum.

"This all sounds very learned and very ambitious," Miss Tibbitts added, "but, as a matter of fact, it is appallingly simple. We give the girls what they want and nothing else. And what they want is pretty much what they can use. They like best of all to work with their hands, so we are giving them just that.

"The result is that we have almost constant attendance. Our average for the class of nineteen is fifteen—a very high percentage when you consider that there is nothing to force these girls to come. They come of their own accord, without fear of parents or truant officers. They leave when they choose.

"They are amazingly deficient, appallingly undeveloped. What we need to give them is not trade training in any way, but opportunity for character development. They need to be made neat, alert, attentive, energetic, thorough. They need just at this age to come in contact with fine ideals.

"That is why the selection of a teacher for this class is most important. The girls learn as much from the teacher as they do from their model apartment and their model grocery store. They are just at the age when they notice how she dresses, how she sits and walks, how she speaks, they are awake to her little courtesies and her kindnesses. This is just the age when they are most adaptable, most imitative. With boys it comes a little later."

The instruction given in these classes is practically individual. The girls are mostly Italian and Russian Jews, although the class boasts one young Chinese matron aged 18.

With the boys, however, the problem is handled with somewhat less regard for psychological reactions. The work done under the direction of Joseph Chankin, Principal of Public School 75, also in the Hester Street district, shows an interesting contrast as well as considerable agreement.

Here again the "blind alley" worker is the one on whom effort has been concentrated. The great "blind alley" job for the boy is the office boy job. No one ever considered it a skilled occupation, and for that reason it has been a "blind alley" trade. Mr. Chankin conceived the idea of making the office boy so startlingly efficient that his employer must recognize his value as a permanent addition to his staff. Such a boy entering a firm remains with it and must move up to better things when he outgrows his first position.

Thirty-five boys of No. 75, all of them 14 or over, remained in school and took up the office training course as a regular course. One look at the syllabus prepared by Herman C. Dashowitz, who has charge of the work, is enough to convince even the layman that the trade of the office boy is a complicated one. This syllabus covers eight closely typed pages. Here is the first page, which relates to the office boy's duties inside the office.

1.—Preparation for day's work.
  a. Cleaning of desk of all excess.
  b. Placing all material in proper place.
    a-1. Distribution of mail to proper desks.
      a-2. (Sometimes) Opening or cutting of mail.
    b-1. Placing of remainder of work to be done that day.
    c-1. Placing of blanks, copies, letters, &c., from cabinet file, that were to be attended to that day.
  c. Airing of place.
  d. Finish surplus work of day before.
2.—Handling of fixtures.
  a. Letters.
    a-1. Copying.
      a-2. Carbon copy.
        a-3. Filing.
      b-2. Letter press.
        a-3. Use.
      c-2. Address.
        a-3. Addressing purposes.
    b-1. Folding.
      a-2. Uniformity.
    c-1. Sealing.
      a-2. Placing of letter within envelope.
        a-3. For convenience of
          a-4. Sender.
            a-5. Short cuts.
          b-4. Receiver.
            a-5. Easily extracted and read.
Note.—Discourage use of tongue.
    d-1. Addressing.
      a-2. Care.
        a-3. Penmanship.
        b-3. Copying from transcript or letter.
        c-3. Abbreviations.
        d-3. Addressograph file.
    e-1. Stamping.
      a-2. Care.
        a-3. Making stamp stick.
        b-3. Of denomination or size of stamp.
          a-4. Weight of letter.
            a-5. Different rates per ounce or fraction thereof.
          b-4. Place sent to.
      b-2. Short cuts for speed.
    f-1. Mailing.
      a-2. Building chute.
      b-2. Acquaintance with schedule of collections.
        a-3. Posting of important letter.

This gives a general idea of the thoroughness with which it is intended to teach the office boy his business. The boy is not merely told that it is good to do these things; he is actually made to do them, and made to do them over and over until they are habits with him. There is a real filing cabinet where he files the communications which he has written himself to various prominent business organizations of the city. He learns the vertical and numerical system, the topical, alphabetical and geographical system of filing.

He learns how to use the telephone; he becomes accustomed to the thought that there is a definite language to be used to Central and certain conventions to be observed: "Don't get angry or yell," is Mr. Dashowitz's footnote at this point. The lad learns what to do in any emergency connected with the telephone. For instance, here are some of the things which may happen under the classification "Hold the wire":

a-2. When you are calling
  a-3. To look for a person, to find a record, to answer a question, &c.
  b-3. The other party tells you to hold it.
    a-4. You are busy.
    b-4. You hold it a reasonable length of time.
b-2. When other person is calling you and
  a-3. You have to look up some record to answer the question, or
  b-3. Where person asked for has stepped outside for a moment, or
  c-3. You have to look for the person asked for, or
  d-3. Where person asked for is on another wire, or
  e-3. You don't know to what room the person called would like to be connected.

It is hoped eventually to install a switchboard in the classroom so that the future trained office boy will be able to handle as many as six inside telephones.

The office boy's bookkeeping is also amazingly elaborate. He keeps a diary which records his daily activities. He enters here all the tasks that he is to perform and checks them off as they are finished. He also keeps a record book in which he registers all telephone calls and all visitors, with exact information in each case as to name, number, message, &c.

Details, such as skill in packing and bundling, are not overlooked. The boy is not only taught the best way to wrap, address, and send a package, but he is given actual drill over and over again, so that he performs the operation expertly and swiftly. He is taught all the details of delivering parcels, of mailing them, of sending them by messenger.

But the unique part of the office boy's training is that which prepares him to meet, not his duties, but the people who prescribe them. The employer who in the near future finds an office boy who cannot be disconcerted and refuses to stammer and answers any question promptly need not be surprised. This part of the office boy's training is dramatically staged. The boy who plays employer sits at his desk. The supposed applicant enters and states his case. The employer may meet this in any way he chooses. He may be genial and interested, he may—and this is most popular—be irascible, ordering the victim from his sight forever. It is up to the would-be office boy to make the best of a bad situation and amaze the irate gentleman with his intelligence and his courtesy.

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HOW FARMERS MAY GET MONEY

Expert Wants the United States to Adopt the Prussian Landschaft System of Rural Credits

IN the opinion of David Lubin, founder of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and permanent delegate from the United States to that institution, the various systems of rural credits thus far proposed for this country are not based on sound theories, Mr. Lubin believing that the United States should follow Germany in instituting here a system similar to the Prussian landschaft.

Mr. Lubin, who makes his home in Rome, but is now in the United States for a visit of several months, testified a few days ago in Washington at a hearing on the subject of rural credits before the State Department, at which hearing he outlined some of his views on the landschaft system and its adaptability to this nation's needs. To a TIMES interviewer last week in New York Mr. Lubin further discussed his proposal.

The landschaft system has been in operation in Prussia for 152 years, the idea coming from a Prussian merchant, Herr Büring, who obtained the support of Frederick the Great for the establishment of his project, the first landschaft being organized in 1763. Mr. Lubin states that there has not been a single failure in the intervening time. Figures furnished by him show that the landschafts of Germany have at present outstanding $105,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds, $500,000,000 in 3½ per cent. bonds, and $125,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds. These bonds represent farm mortgages.

What is a landschaft, how does it operate, and what are its advantages?

For the answers to those questions Mr. Lubin referred THE TIMES man to the explanation of Dr. Brodnitz, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Halle, who, in Mr. Lubin's words, "gave the simplest kind of a kindergarten explanation for the layman of the landschaft system" to the American Commission of Delegates from the United States and Canada which two years ago visited Europe to inquire into the agricultural credit and co-operative systems of European countries.

This is Dr. Brodnitz's explanation:

A landschaft is a landholders' co-operative association for the purpose of getting mortgage credit only, and it is a corporation, an association controlled by the Prussian Government. You [referring to the commission] will have noticed that other co-operative societies are not at all controlled by the Federal or Prussian Government, but this kind of association, the landschaft, is so controlled. As I have told you, the landschaft is an association of landholders for getting money on mortgage, and to make clear to you the merit of the landschaft I will show you the situation before the landschaft was established and since its establishment.

For instance, here is a landowner—I will call him A—who wants to get money on mortgage. I speak of the time when there was no landschaft. How may he get this money? He has to go to the money market to find there a man who will give him money, whom I will call B. It will not be very easy to find the man I call B, because, for instance, in time of war or panic, or in bad seasons, there will be a scarcity of money, and it will be difficult to find a man who has money to loan on mortgage.

And even in good times the difficulty is very great for B, because he has to get a valuation of the land held by A. It is a very difficult task to get a good valuation, a valuation you can trust. A will have to pay a middleman to find B. He will have to pay for advertisements in the papers and also for the valuation. Finally, he may get the money, but only at a high rate of interest, because B will always say, "Well, you know, there is a scarcity of money. I want 4½ or 5 per cent." As you see, this is a very expensive way to get the money.

Then B will give the money only for, say, five or ten years, after which he may come and tell A, "Well, I want my money; you can have it again, but now I will charge you 1 per cent. more than I did for the first ten years"; and so, you see, A is always in a dangerous situation. He is not sure that in case he wants the money he will find a money lender, and when he has found one who will give the money he is not sure of the rate of interest he will have to pay ten or fifteen years later.

When the landschaft is established, how is money obtained? There is then no relation between A and B. There is only the man A, and he goes to the landschaft. He is now a member of the landschaft, you know, and he goes there and says, "I am a member of the landschaft and I want money." He will say, "My land is worth 100,000 marks."

The rule of the landschaft is that it will give the borrower 66 per cent. of the value of his land; that is to say, in this case 66,000 marks. First, there is a new valuation of the land, and you must notice that this valuation is made by absolutely independent assessors.

It is made, first of all, by members of the landschaft, by the landholders living all around A. Two or three of them are sent to value the land. Then, there is another check by an independent assessor—for instance, by the Professor of Agriculture in our university—and lastly there is a check by the officials of the landschaft. So you get a valuation of the land which is reliable, absolutely reliable. You can be sure that, as a rule, it is an undervaluation; that the real market value is higher than the valuation given by the independent assessors.



The landschaft then says, "Your land has a market value of 100,000 marks and you can get 66,000 marks." But it will not give him this sum in money; it will give him bonds. For these bonds the gentleman called A has to give a mortgage registered in the books kept by the civil law officers. Thus, you see, there is a mortgage taken out for 66,000 marks, and for this mortgage A gets bonds to the nominal value of 66,000 marks.

What is A to do with these bonds? Of course, he does not want to keep the bonds. He only wants the money, and so he will sell the bonds. He may sell them himself through his banker, or, as a rule, they are sold for him by the banking department attached to the landschaft. They are sold for him in the open market to a buyer, and now, you see, the gentleman called B is again coming up. He is the man who buys those bonds given to A, and those bonds are sold by the landschaft banking department to B, and so, you see, there is no direct relation between A and B. B does not know A, and A does not know B.

Now, what is the relation between B and the landschaft, and what is the relation between A and the landschaft?

First of all, let us examine the relation of B to the landschaft. B has bought the bonds, and why does he buy them? Because they are trust funds. In Prussia the law says that widows' and orphans' money may be invested only in Government or in landschaft bonds, and so you will see the extreme security and stability of landschaft bonds.

There are always men in the market who have trust money to invest, and so any day at any time you can sell these bonds. B, who has bought the bonds, gets interest, not from A, but from the landschaft. On the 1st of April he gets the interest, which, as a rule, is 3½ per cent., and he gets his 3½ per cent. from the landschaft.

And now for the relation between the landschaft and A. The day before the landschaft pays the interest to B, A must pay interest for the mortgage to the landschaft; but while B gets 3½ per cent., A will have to pay 4 per cent. You see, there is a difference of ½ per cent. B gets only 3½ per cent., but A pays 4 per cent.

The ½ per cent. is used, first of all, to meet running business expenses. There is a certain money outlay for running the landschaft, and that is paid out of this ½ per cent. The rest is paid to the sinking fund, so that in 45 or 54 years the whole mortgage is paid back to the landschaft. There is no mortgage on the land of A. You see, this money, the money A has received, is loaned to him until the mortgage is paid off, amortized. The loan cannot be called in until after five or ten years.

But, you will say, if B wants his money back to invest in industrial purposes or what not, what can he do? He can sell the bonds he has bought. It is the same as if you were a shareholder in an industrial company. You cannot ask the company for your money back. You can only sell the shares you have bought. That is the way in which B may get his money back if he prefers to invest it, say, in an industrial concern.

That is the way in which A can get his money. He gets it through the landschaft, and the landschaft issues bonds. When these bonds are recognized as trust investment bonds there must be a great security about them, and this security is afforded by State control.

You must notice that there is only one landschaft in each political district. There are one or two thousand co-operative associations in the provinces of Saxony, and a new one can be established at any time, but a landschaft is only established once, and it is established under statutes and regulations approved by the Government and the King. You must get a charter from the King in order to establish a landschaft. All the officers of the landschaft are appointed by the King. They are absolutely independent.

You will allow me to say a few words about the different situation of officials in America and in Europe. You will notice that we in Prussia have not a party system. You have got what we call a "spoils system," but with us all officers—for instance, the professors of our universities—are appointed by the King, and they cannot be removed from their positions except by a judgment given by the Judges in the law courts. So, you see, practically speaking, officials in Prussia cannot be removed from their positions. They are appointed for life, and so they are absolutely independent.

The Directors of the landschaft are appointed by the King, and the books and accounts are inspected and audited every month by law officers, and, besides this, there is a Special Deputy Commissioner appointed by the King to control the whole running of the landschaft.

For instance, in our province it is the Governor of the province, the President, who is the Commissioner of the King to the landschaft. So, you see, you have every possible guarantee that there will never be any overvaluation of the land, and that they will never give more than 66 per cent. of its market value.

And now you will ask what happens in the event of A not paying up the interest due. A does not pay the interest because he is a bad fellow. Then his land is sold in the open market. You see, the market value of the land is 100,000 marks, and you may realize 100,000 marks or 90,000 marks for his land. Of this, say 90,000 marks, the landschaft will get the 66,000 marks it has given in bonds, and the rest, the 24,000 marks, the difference between 90,000 and 66,000 marks, goes to the landowner who has not paid up the interest.

I should say that the landschaft is the best way, and the only way, to get co-operative mortgage credit. But in case you should adopt the landschaft system in the United States you would have to be sure that you can get the same control as we have in Prussia. You would have to have like control in the United States. You must be sure that your assessors and officials are absolutely independent. Then it will be a good thing to have the landschaft in the United States.

Such are the main features of the system which Mr. Lubin believes could be introduced in the United States with the utmost benefit to the farmer and the community generally.

"If the landschaft system were introduced here," he said, "it would give us a thoroughly scientific method of rural credits, and the farmer, who is now paying the highest interest charges for his money, would then pay the lowest. The farmer no longer will have to pay tribute to the middleman for his money.

"Of course, the bankers will cry 'Prussianism' and 'autocracy' to the lanschaft proposal, but the farmers and the remainder of the community will probably not mind such characterizations if they are getting something of the most substantial benefit. The landschaft will do much in working the emancipation of the farmer in the United States.

"Of course, it would be necessary to arrange the details of our landschaft system so that the bonds would stand on as firm a basis as they do in Germany, and such safeguards would have to be thrown about the landschaft that there would be no chance for dishonesty. In Germany the landschaft and Government bonds are neck and neck in stability and desirability. Since the war, I am advised by Professor Brodnitz that, while the Boerse was closed when he wrote, the landschaft bonds are passing from hand to hand and maintain their values as before the war.

"In order to have the necessary safeguards in the United States we would require Federal Government supervision, while the business of the landschaft should be conducted through the Sub-Treasuries. Through the Sub-Treasuries the bonds could be issued and interest paid. The Government would have general supervision, but would not need to give a guarantee nor to buy any of the bonds.

"Any proposition where the Government must guarantee or buy the bonds—as is the case with some of the systems of rural credit for the United States which have been proposed—must be looked upon with suspicion. If the bond is good it will float and keep floating without Goevernment aid. Government aid applied to a bond that will not float on its own merits is doomed to fall, is doomed to disaster and loss.

"Legislation would be necessary, both Federal and State, in order to place the landschaft system on a safe working basis. Under the landschaft system there can be no question raised as to title of the land. A mortgage on a piece of land within a landschaft district is, in fact, equivalent to a judgment, and foreclosures may be effected by the landschaft without any further recourse to a lawsuit. There would have to be legislation governing the waiver of foreclosure suits.

"As for appraisements, careful checks would be necessary to make certain that the land was properly valued. Public hearings should be held, and an appeal should be possible to the Sub-Treasury.

In the valuation, many things must be determined—it must be determined what is the depth of the soil, whether it is subject to overflow or atmospheric troubles, what it produces, what its net earning power is, and there must be a method for a maintenance of that earning power during the life of the mortgage.

"Of the value of the landschaft system to the farmer there can be no doubt. There is not a farmer anywhere in the world that can get money on an ordinary farm mortgage at 3 per cent., or 4 per cent., or 5 per cent., and very rarely at 6 per cent. Normally the rate is from 8 per cent. to 12 per cent., and sometimes higher than that when the costs of record searching, legal requirements, commissions, and other incidentals are considered.

"The few cases in the United States where mortgage loans on farms can be had for less than 7 per cent. are cases where there are special reasons for it. The borrower has considerable wealth put outside of the piece of land he may mortgage. In other words, he is considered 'good,' independent of the mortgage. Even then he may only obtain a loan for a few years, and he must go to the expense and trouble from time to time to renew.

"In a hearing on the Hollis-Bulckley bill one of the managers of the Prudential Life Insurance Company testified that his company had large sums of money out for which they received something over 5 per cent. That seems low enough, but on cross-questioning this witness it was found that there was a middleman between the Prudential Company and the farmer. The Prudential received this low rate from the middleman, but the farmer paid his 8, or 8½, or 9, or 10 per cent., as the case might be. The middleman, in fact, served as a sort of landschaft for his own benefit.

"Let it be understood that the farmer at present cannot have a mortgage loan in the United States for fifty years or so at any rate of interest, nor can he get any money on a mortgage of his farm at any such rate as 3, 3½, or 4 per cent., with or without amortization. He would find it a hard job to get it today at double that amount. He would find it no hardship to get it at all at 3, 3½, or 4 per cent., as he would elect, under the landschaft, provided, of course, that the landschaft is properly constituted, as in Germany.

"And then take the matter of cancellation. If he takes out a mortgage today for ten years he cannot cancel that mortgage until the ten years are up. Under the landschaft, even if the bond reads for seventy-five years, he can cancel it a day or two after he has mortgaged his land. All he needs to do is to buy the bonds back in the open market, bring them to the Directors, and he receives his mortgage back on demand and is free from debt right then and there.

"Of course, farm mortgage money lenders who are at present receiving high interest rates will doubtless oppose the landschaft, but on the other side the great railroads, for instance, may quite probably favor the landschaft, for the railroads are beginning to understand that the values of their roads are determined by the economic status of the farmers on both sides of their tracks.

"Then there are the great capitalists of the country—those who have fortunes already amassed. These would be inclined to favor the landschaft, because any system or condition that would work for the economic welfare of the farmers would at the same time stabilize the value of the capitalists' securities.

"It may be said, indeed, that the whole country will benefit from the landschaft bonds and the low interest rate to the farmer—the farmers themselves will benefit, the widows' and orphans' trust funds, the railroad companies, the great financial concerns, the capitalists, and, necessarily though indirectly, the workingmen of the United States, for you cannot improve the condition of the farmers throughout the country without bettering and advancing the wage rate."

HOW CENSUS HAS GROWN SINCE 1790

THE Bureau of the Census at Washington, now the greatest statistical office in the world, recently issued a booklet, "The Story of the Census—1790 to 1915," in which census history is traced from the first modest census in 1790 to the tremendous thirteenth decennial census of 1910, which cost $15,970,000, and to the present quinquennial, biennial, annual, and semi-annual activities of the Bureau of the Census, which costs approximately $30,000,000 to maintain for a decade, including the cost of the decennial enumeration.

The First Census related solely to population, and the work of enumeration was done by United States Marshals' assistants, of whom there were about 650. The report of the First Census is contained in an octavo volume of fifty-six pages. Nowadays, in a decade, the Census Bureau issues 100 or more quarto volumes, with more than 40,000 pages.

The census of 1800 was taken and published in substantially the same manner as that of 1790. The report was printed in a folio volume of seventy-four pages.

The census of 1810, so far as it related to population, differed little from its predecessors. At this census, however, there was attempted for the first time a collection of industrial statistics, the work being done by the Marshals' assistants in connection with the enumeration of the population.

The census of 1820 covered the subjects of population and manufactures in somewhat greater detail than the preceding one. At this census there were ascertained, for the first time, the numbers engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. A few clerks were employed in the handling of the returns.

The census of 1830 related solely to population, but its scope was materially extended. The first collection of statistics concerning the deaf and dumb and the blind was made, and at this census was begun the use of printed schedules.

At the census of 1840 the range of the inquiry was still further broadened. It now covered the subjects of population, including school attendance, illiteracy, occupations, the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane and idiotic; manufactures; mines and quarries, and agriculture.

The census of 1860 followed the same general lines as that of 1850, the only changes being a few slight amplifications of certain of the inquiries.

The census of 1870 was similar in general scope to those of 1850 and 1860, but a number of extensions and modifications were made for the purpose of increasing the accuracy and usefulness of the statistics. One of the most noteworthy features of this census was the introduction of machine tabulation.

The census of 1880 was a vast undertaking which embodied a radical advance in American census taking. The most important change made was in the method of enumeration. From 1790 to 1870 the actual work of gathering statistics had been performed by assistants to United States Marshals, under the supervision of the Marshals themselves, and the enumerations had varied in length from ten to eighteen months. In 1880 there was adopted the plan, followed at all subsequent censuses, of having this work done by a large body of enumerators under the direction of Supervisors.

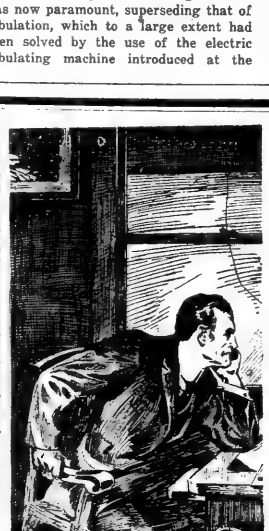
The statistical field covered by the census of 1890 was extended somewhat, though not greatly, as compared with that from which the data of 1880 were gathered. The distinguishing feature of this census was the use of the electric tabulating machine, without which it would have been impossible to complete the work in any reasonable time.

The census of 1900 represented in many respects a marked advance. So vast and complicated had the task become, not only because of the growth of the country's population and industries, but also by reason of the enormous increase of the detail involved in the scheme of presentation of the data gathered, that the problem of organization was now paramount, superseding that of tabulation, which to a large extent had been solved by the use of the electric tabulating machine introduced at the preceding census. Under the law governing the Twelfth Census the office was organized substantially as at present.

The scope of the census was by law restricted to the four subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, and manufactures, so that it covered a materially narrower field than did the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses.

The census of 1910 was a notable one. It was the first to be taken by the permanent Census Bureau, which had been established in 1902. The enumerators employed to gather data as to population and agriculture numbered 70,286—more than the combined population of New York and Philadelphia in 1790. To superintend the work of these enumerators 329 Supervisors of Census were employed.

The enumeration of the population in cities and towns lasted fifteen days. In the rural districts the population and agricultural enumerations combined were completed in about thirty days.



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THE RHEIMS TAPESTRIES IN PARIS

Art at Home and Abroad

Tapestry Series from Rheims Cathedral Now on View at Petit Palais in Paris Described in Detail

THE use of the large gallery at the Metropolitan Museum, in which formerly the Morgan Collection of Chinese porcelains was installed, for a Gallery of Tapestries and Textiles will give a new fillip to public interest in the subject of ancient weavings. At present connoisseurs and collectors have the field practically to themselves, the general throng passing by the great hangings as material too alien to modern life to claim very close attention.

As a matter of fact, tapestries contain more incident directed toward a popular appeal than almost any other form of art, and a very cursory examination of an important series will throw light on a multitude of contemporaneous habits and customs. Take the Burgundian Fifteenth Century group that was given to the museum by Mr. Morgan. One follows the course of a human life from birth to death through the seven panels. Here is the child brought to the priest for baptism and all the details of the ceremony are scrupulously noted by the artist whose business was representation, not romance. Later we find a marriage ceremony and the bridal attire reproduces the characteristic costumes of the century. Finally we reach the deathbed scene, and are able to observe among what splendid furnishings a mediaeval lady yielded up her soul.

In the current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes is an article by Robert de la Sizeranne describing minutely, and with illuminating comment, the tapestries that were saved from Rheims Cathedral and are now on exhibition at the Petit Palais in Paris. There, says the writer, in the brilliant light of the Champs Elysées, surrounded by the murmuring foliage of the chestnut trees and visible through the windows to the active throng of passers-by, they show to far better advantage than ever before. Many of the figures formerly were matters of conjecture, rather than visible facts, yielding their secrets only to the patient archaeologist, and even now there is enough of the enigmatical in certain worn and faded patches.

The three series at the Petit Palais are diverse in style. The first comprises only two pieces out of six in the original sequence, and illustrates the history of King Clovis. It was woven about 1435. The second series, three pieces of its original seventeen, illustrates the history of the life and death of the Virgin, as imagined by a certain Lemaire, and was woven between 1509 and 1530. The third series includes two scenes from the Gospel, and was woven by Pepersack at Rheims about 1633. These assembled fabrics represent admirably the three divisions in the history of tapestry characterized by M. de la Sizeranne as that of confusion, that of harmony, and that of denudation. The second period alone claims his detailed attention. The "Life and Death of the Virgin" was given to the cathedral by Robert de Lenoncourt, Archbishop of Rheims, to drape the interior of the choir. In one of the compositions, although not in the place designated in the woven inscription, is a figure representing the Archbishop, a man "liberal and magnificent," who won the title "Father of the People," and of whom it was said by his biographer that "charity did not dwell idle in his church."

In another panel, that containing the quaint design illustrating the Tree of Jesse, is the figure of Aza, with an inscription upon the hem of his garment that is now interpreted to mean that a certain Jehan Lemaire invented the series. But as Jehan Lemaire, a Belgian writer and theologian, but not an artist, was a well-known personage of that period, it is assumed that he merely conceived the theme and dictated rather than executed the design. That would have been wholly within the tradition prevailing in such matters, theologians having much to say about the subjects developed by the mediaeval artists.



Fifteenth Century Burgundian Tapestry at Metropolitan Museum.

Lemaire was not, however, a very clear inventor, M. de la Sizeranne complains. In order to understand at all this confusing mixture of Biblical episodes, he says, we must keep in mind the fact that the Middle Ages were dominated by the idea of the relation between the past and the present. The past was infinitely important to them, and what had always endured would, they believed, continue to endure. In reading the New Testament they had the Old Testament constantly in their thoughts, attaching to the origins and causes of Christianity just that importance which now is attached to its effects.

Thus, when an artist is told to depict a scene from one of the Gospels, he is told also to place beside it those scenes which prefigure it in the Old Testament. The Queen of Sheba coming to adore Solomon prophesies the worship of the Magi Kings, and must be placed in any composition dedicated to the adoration of the Magi. However much the artist might wish to discard erudition and give himself to the portrayal of purely human and pictorial motives, he was not permitted to so indulge his fancy. Thus Jehan Lemaire, inventor of the tapestry themes, followed in many of them the prescriptions of the "Bible of the Poor," and the "Speculum humanae salvationis," well known by wood engravings to students of the Middle Ages. These prescriptions were imperative. When the Annunciation was the theme the artist must place by the side of the principal scene another showing Eve tempted by the Serpent. This design must be at the left of the composition and at the right must be placed Gideon receiving the Golden Fleece, and the personages of the drama must include the two prophets, David and Isaiah. Other arrangements were of equal formality and precision, and often of great complication, so that the modern observer is quite at a loss to read their full significance.

M. de la Sizeranne wonders whether all who looked upon the tapestries at the time of their weaving understood quite clearly what we now find difficulty in accepting. Although he accepts the opinion held by M. Mâle and other students of mediaeval art that ecclesiastical art was at that time intended as a textbook for the otherwise illiterate people, he is not at all certain that the people learned much from their magnificent textbook. They learned, he declares, then, as now, from the living art of the theatre. He is convinced that only those figures which move and breathe upon the stage enter into the popular memory and remain there, with all the deformations they may bear. All other figures are as though they never had existed. The stage figure is the model for the age-long conception of a character. Statue and window, fabric and panel, serve only to repeat the lessons learned from the stage, and by themselves convey no deep impression.

Certain it is that the stories illustrated over and over again in carvings and paintings and weavings, whether they were understood or not by the public of their time, fail to enter the modern imagination, and the simple reason is that the modern imagination sees in them no symbol for its modern dreams of social progress.

If, however, the interest of the complicated mediaeval design wanes for us as soon as the explanations of the erudite have satisfied our curiosity, such is not the case with the pictorial details introduced by the artist without the shadow of dogmatic intention. These are infinite, and upon examination it is discovered that at no epoch has religious art contained so many things foreign to dogma as in the dogma-ridden Middle Ages. Perhaps to this, the author suggests, is due the various and universal charm sustained through so many centuries of changing civilization and belief.

In these tapestries of the early sixteenth century, for example, the artist has accepted, no doubt of necessity, the scenes and figures imposed by convention. In his principal panel, depicting the Virgin among Saints, he has followed his strict code without departure, but having safely established his holy personages, he proceeds to play riotously about their stately setting, evoking for his own pleasure and the pleasure of this unknown and far-off twentieth century public, blooming plants and trees rich in foliage, animals and birds of all kinds, peacocks, pheasants, pigeons, parrots, ducks, sheep, dogs, monkeys playing with their chains, human beings as well, detached from the sacred company, washerwomen wringing out their linen, little page boys, servants drawing water, beggars and cripples and sick people showing their wounds. Here are all sorts of running, climbing, growing, leaping, crawling, living things, that spring from earth to Heaven and from the Old Testament to the New Testament over the whole surface of the fabric, encroaching boldly on the delicate architectural framework inclosing the central episode, continually amusing the eye with dissymmetrical detail while affording it repose by complete symmetry in the general structure.

We see how thus in the same design the instruction of the pedant and the imagination of the artist find place. The pedant might choose to dictate the introduction into a group of figures one representing the author of the words "I have found one man among a thousand," but it would be the artist's privilege to conceive the prophet and sage in the costume of a Balthazer Castiglione, with curled beard and ermine collar. Possibly such variations did not enchant the theologian of the period as they enchant us now, and possibly he was not always informed in advance just what form his prescribed theme would take, but there is no evidence that he was displeased with the artist's freedom of self-expression so long as he kept to the letter of his law.

At all events, we find the two contrasting tendencies in multitudinous instances. In a composition depicting Saint Joachim, on the one hand, warned to leave his solitude and his flocks and re-enter the world, and Saint Anne, on the other hand, abandoning her pious reading at the word that her widowhood was approaching its end, to pass out through the gate leading to her divine destiny, we see clearly the hand of the monk arranging and disposing the episodes, but the monk had nothing to do with devising the lovely architecture, the street seen in perspective, the graceful little Loves clambering over a frieze, the innumerable incidents of animal life holding the legend down to the warm earth.

To feel the charm of this art one must not look upon it with the eyes of an archaeologist nor with those of a theologian, but as an ignorant and happy spectator in love with the golden nature mirrored by the artist. Thus, one sees how deeply rooted in both truth and fantasy is this charm and how quickly it would flee away if the lavish quaintness of detail should be stripped from the composition, leaving only strictly obedient renderings of the instructions given in the Bible of the Poor.

M. de la Sizeranne, analyzing the various designs at the Petit Palais, finds in each that this happy departure from pedantry is the true source of their beauty and character, and traces with the zeal of a scholar the artist's wanderings in his own field of invention. In the groups are figures that certainly are portraits so vividly characterized that it is impossible they should not have been recognized by the contemporaries of the models for them. In the "Three Marys" is one in particular, a doctor in a square cap, who recalls to the author an incident of some twenty years ago, when a French painter introduced the figure of M. Renan in an illustration of

Public Interest in Tapestries Stimulated by New Tapestry Gallery at Metropolitan Museum of Art

one of the Gospel narratives. Renan was shown simply as a spectator, but many good people were scandalized. Probably nothing would so much have surprised the mediaeval artist as that any one should be scandalized by his similar act, although it cannot be doubted that one was as saliently a portrait as the other.

The mediaeval artist had, in fact, a habit of seizing upon every occasion for developing scenes of popular life and character, pushing his comment often to the verge of caricature. The caricaturist of the period needed no "Exposition des Humoristes" to provide him with publicity; all that he required for this purpose was a religious composition. M. Mâle, in his volume on "Religious Art in France in the Thirteenth Century," puts aside the thought of anything like deep thinking on the part of the mediaeval artist, however, and nothing that M. de la Sizeranne says contradicts his point of view. To them the artist was a very simple person, weaving about his imposed composition of authorized symbols a "garland of all living things to adorn the house of God." He was an artisan, paid by the day to work from sunrise until sunset, and if he took a day off to get married, that day's pay was deducted from his wages. Thus it was at least with the sculptors of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and as weaving always lagged nearly a century behind the other arts, our fifteenth century workmen probably were in somewhat the same position.

M. de la Sizeranne calls attention also to the accuracy of the botanical knowledge displayed in the representation of plant life. It was not the artist's point to avoid confusion of kinds; on the contrary, a multiplicity of these was the aim. The thing seen is always placed beside the thing imagined; the fancy is everywhere clothed with reality as the angel is put into the dalmatic, and the effect is in this way saved from all monotony.

In the different tapestries it is to be noted that the gestures prescribed by the schoolmen as proper to the type of character represented or to the significance of the scene are always feeble and inexpressive in comparison with the gestures observed by the artist at first hand. A patron tells him to draw Joachim and Anna driven from the Temple, and he obediently does so, but the action of the high priest tells you nothing of the fact that he is driving the pair forth, and their gestures tell you nothing of the fact that they are driven. Mary in the Temple is gazed upon by saints using only vague gestures of adoration, admiration or benediction, but where the artist introduces his woman wringing out linen at her laundry work he shows that he has himself noted the action of the muscles in such an occupation; he has noted, too, the professional gesture of the beggar asking alms, and the efficient trick of protecting the flame of a candle with the hand when passing through a draughty place. These are the natural gestures of everyday life, and he is at home with them, has seen them many times and reproduces them with ease and skill.

In the early fifteenth-century tapestry representing the entry of King Clovis into a city we have a striking example of this particularity of descriptive drawing, where the detail has come under the artist's personal observation and has not been arranged for him from a code. Among this vast array of soldiery each individual is performing his task competently, as one trained to its right performance. The archers are putting precisely the right amount of strain into the bending of their bows, the arms are properly carried, the postures true. "I doubt," says the writer, "if in the whole Galerie des Batailles at Versailles there is a single picture giving such precise and complete information as to the manner of loading and discharging a weapon."

Finally M. de la Sizeranne considers the series of the "Life and Death of the Virgin" from a more general point of view than he adopts in discussing its technical merits. He finds in it a vision of "humanity delivered from its obscure animal instincts and from the rule of violence. It no longer is a question of conquering the world, of domination of natural forces, of being a superman, but of escaping all pollution, of dwelling master of one's soul, of joining in the communion of all the saints past and to come, of obeying the law from on high and of living happy among the wonders of nature here below. There is no seeking for progress, no ambition, no disquiet, no pursuit of what will be, but enjoyment of what is and memory of what has been." This is what the charming images of the tapestries suggested to the minds of those living four centuries ago. A peaceful dream that seemed then far from reality. The French critic of this memorable year of violence asks if we seem much nearer to it today.

The Windows at Rheims.

M. Chesnau, Sub-Director of the Ecole des Mines in Paris, has been studying some of the fragments of the windows formerly in the Cathedral at Rheims which were detached from the great rose window during a storm in 1886.

The chemical analysis of the pieces of colored glass has revealed interesting details which have been noted for the "Académie des Sciences" by M. M. Chatelier. It is a well-accredited opinion that the technique of ancient glass is based upon secrets of which the moderns are ignorant, and it is often said that it would be impossible in our time to produce windows such as those that formed the glory of the old cathedrals. It is true that the best of the modern glass hardly supports comparison with the masterpieces of early ages, but this inferiority, according to a writer in L'Illustration, is due to a variety of causes. Certain artists ingeniously suppress the leads which in the mediaeval glass are used to define each color, thus obtaining fused surfaces, a kind of pictorial glass which in nowise resembles the distinctive art of window making, eliminating as it does the effects gained by the juxtaposed colors separated by the opaque lead lines and from the irregularities of thickness.

So far as the actual colors are concerned, he adds, it is difficult à priori to admit that modern science is powerless to realize the combinations used in the thirteenth century. One must take into account, however, the chances of chemical combinations modified by imperceptible impurities in the matter employed. In studying the oxides used for coloring the glass, M. Chesnau has found that in the violet glass the manganese usually is accompanied by small quanties of iron, cobalt, and copper. It is the presence of these metals that accounts for the clear tone of the thirteenth century glass. In the thirteenth century a method already had been discovered of removing the nickel which darkens the tone of the color in cobalt blue glass, and an excess of copper also was added, which heightened the blue. An important quantity of manganese is to be noted. The secret of the fabrication of red glass was lost until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was rediscovered.

The Davis Collection.

In this month's issue of The Studio is the concluding article by T. Martin Wood on the Edmund Davis Collection, in which the writer describes the lighter and in many ways the most charming side of the collection, that comprising the sketches, pastels, water-colors, etc. He says:

"Wherever one turns in Mr. Davis's house, in the passages, and on the stairs, hang small pictures and drawings, the latter generally disposed in sets, the white mounts and frames so arranged that each drawing counts in these 'exhibitions.'"

Thus it is we find ourselves led to contrast and dwell upon slight things by various masters, valuable for their intimate and autographic character, for the light they throw upon the characteristics of touch which in more elaborate works escape our observation. Some of these specimens are very slight, as, for instance, the milkmaid sketch by Gainsborough. It was Gainsborough's habit in the evening to sit with his family at a table, and while his wife was busy with her needle, fill page after page of paper with memory sketches, of which this one seems a fair example. Gainsborough had by heart the lines of construction which give grace and balance to the human figure, and it was an instinct with him to find these first in any figure composition, and in his portraits to impart thereby that charm of partly artificial and partly natural pose which reflected the whole style of the eighteenth-century woman of good birth. These ladies were in love with everything Arcadian, but they elected to live in town. It is the ideal of "the fair and happy milkmaid" that pervades the lines of our slender sketch. The peasantry were not understood in the eighteenth century.

Looking back on drawings of peasants of the time one feels that these might be designs for such a part on the stage. But eighteenth-century pictorial art was not theatrical, though since then the theatre has used it as its only source of inspiration. The little sketch of Gainsborough's which we have described, slight as it is, is full of the spirit of the time, just as a Daumier drawing which we are able to contrast with it from the same collection lets us at once into a grayer, more actual world; more actual because life for most people is a problem rather than a pleasant game.

But if the world is not what Gainsborough represented it to be neither is it altogether as Daumier saw it. Daumier's genius was allied to that of Rembrandt, it was not a stranger to beauty, but the beauty was that which only comes as an incident, passing like a butterfly over a brickfield, speaking of loveliness that is not, and yet which is not impossible and beyond the experience of men. The play of the lines in a Daumier drawing select rhythms and graces from shapes which are uncouth and conditions which are graceless to the casual eye. But through all these sounds the note, like that of a deep bell, of that profound human sympathy which issues with an even deeper significance from the fabric of Rembrandt's art. In Daumier we have to take the power and genius and the penetration in certain things he cared to represent in compensation for his ugly vision; for while his "line" would extract beauty from an object, the meaning of that object would still have power sometimes to compromise the beauty of that line. One cannot look at Daumier's work without soon coming in contact with what is "seamy," and what is, in spite of his humanity, sometimes cynically seen. In this temper it is an unpleasant genius, which we cannot discredit since its influence rests with truth, but its concern with this one kind of truth involves blindness to what is not also plebeian and many degrees unhappy.



Fifteenth Century Burgundian Tapestry at Metropolitan Museum.

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

Somehow or other the fellow who always says "I told you so" never seems to win any bets.

Don't judge of a man's politeness till you see him in his own home.

Unfortunately the fellow who is always willing to lend a hand generally has an empty one.

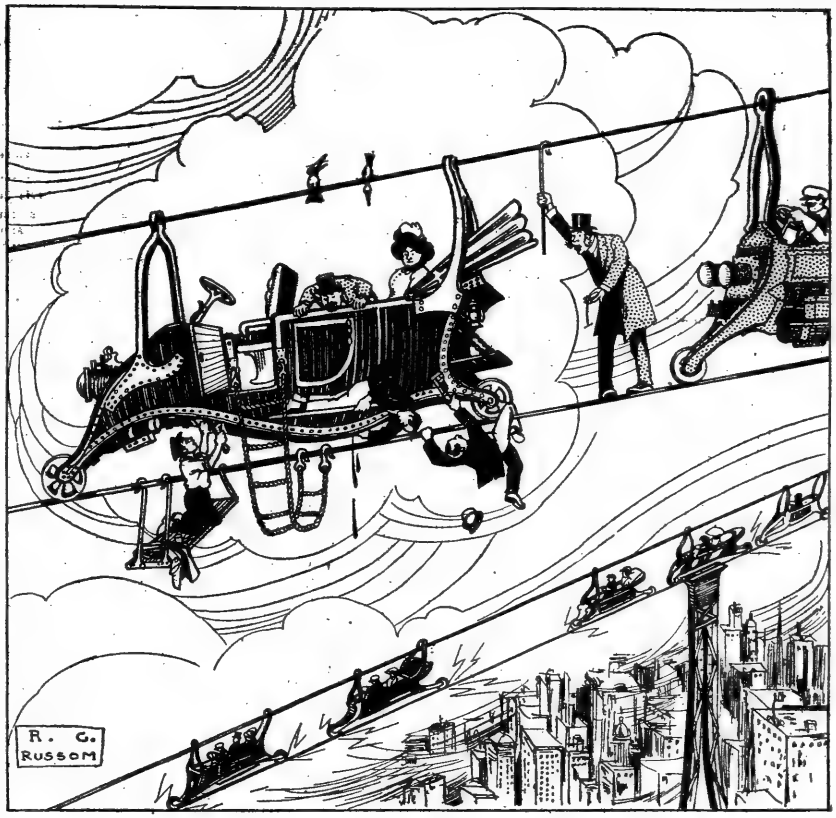
The opportunities that go astray are usually those that strike other people instead of coming to us.

When a man looks down on us, we can't help hoping he will get dizzy and fall off.

Every woman must have a pet. If she can't have a cat or a dog, she gets a man.

A man is judged by his deeds; also by what he doesn't do.

It is more blessed to extend the glad hand than to point the finger of scorn.



Late for Church

Some fellows would have more use for the milk of human kindness if they could take it out of a bottle.

It takes a philosopher to say "Better late than never" when he misses the last train.

Elocution would have more value if, in addition to teaching us how to speak, it would teach us when.

Lots of excuses are not worth the trouble it takes to make them.

Many a woman is shy on birthdays who isn't really behind the times.

You can make a little truth go a long way by stretching it.

Some people never quarrel with themselves so long as they can find any one else to quarrel with.

A man is never too old to learn, nor to forget what he has learned.

LINES FROM A JESTER'S NOTEBOOK—By John Kendrick Bangs

WE DO NOT CREDIT THE RUMOR—

That the Kaiser has sent for a legion of trained leeches to extract the English blood from his veins;

That Lloyd George gave up the Chancellorship of the Exchequer because he was so obsessed with finance that he was beginning to write his name £loyd George;

That Mr. Bryan has at last succeeded in convincing himself that the Mailed Fist is only a pacifist sent by mail;

That Secretary Daniels, on looking at a donkey engine on board a battleship, asked to see the donkey;

That the new Secretary of State was chosen because the inflamed condition of the international situation showed that it needed Lansing;

That General Villa really seeks to be made Poet Laureate of Mexico because of his constitutional love of the loot.

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AN INGENIOUS SOUL.

Blithers entered the dining room with a pair of yellow automobile goggles on.

"Hello, Blithers," said little Binks. "Going motoring?"

"No," said Blithers. "I'm sort of hungry for a grapefruit, and I want to keep the juice out of my eye."

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THE STRANGER IN TOWN.

"Now, Uncle Si," said young Spriggins, showing the old gentleman the sights, "shall we take a ride in a taxi, an omnibus, or a sight-seeing coach?"

"Wa—al, Jimmie," said Uncle Si, "ef ye're goin' to th' expense of a waggin to show me around I kind o' think I'd like to take a spin in one o' them cabarets I've heern tell so much about."

AMENITIES OF SUBURBAN LIFE.

"See here, Mr. Jorkins, your dog has just bitten me."

"Very kind of you to tell me, Mr. Spriggs. I'll send for the doctor at once."

"Doctor? I don't want the doctor; I want damages."

"Don't be foolish, Spriggs. You've got the damages. I want the doctor for my poor dog."

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THE SUFFERING CENTIPEDE.

IT was a weeping Centipede that lingered on my way.
He was a sorry sight indeed from tip to antennae,
And as I looked it seemed to me his step was sorely skimped—
In fact as far as I could see the poor old fellow limped.

"O Mister Centipede," quoth I, "has some one done you wrong
That this you weep, and thus you sigh, and lamely limp along?
Have insect shoes gone up perchance, or one trod on your toe,
That thus so downcast you advance the picture true of woe?"

"Nay, nay!" quoth he, "It is not that that so doth vex me now."
He paused, and taking off his hat he mopped his beady brow.
"But on each toe I've got a corn from which to give release
A Chiropod this very morn CHARGED FIFTY CENTS APIECE!"

Whereon his tears burst out afresh and coursed adown his nose.
Poor devil! In so sad a mesh with such expensive toes!
And I who on life's taxes high have vented many a curse
No longer do complain, for I now see they might be worse!

NOT SO MANY, AFTER ALL.

"Do you have to have many servants at your Summer home, Hawkins?" asked Wigglethorpe.

"Well, last year we had eighteen," said Hawkins.

"Eighteen!" echoed Wigglethorpe. "Great Scott, man, how can you manage that number on your income?"

"Oh, seventeen of 'em were cooks that stayed on an average of five days apiece," said Hawkins. "The rest were our hired man."

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THE REFLECTIONS OF BILDAD.

"As I observe the Squillionaire in his counting room dodging taxes, and the beggar on the street dodging taxis," said Bildad, "I am profoundly impressed with the fact that after all we all have our troubles, differing not so much in kind as in degree."

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TERPSICHOREAN.

Miss Heavyweight's a dancer neat,
Her form is superfine,
She's very light upon her feet,
But when she steps on mine
I know just how those victims feel
Who're ground beneath the Iron Heel.

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Truly Feminine

LADIES," announced the President of an afternoon bridge club, "ladies, it has been moved and seconded that there shall be no conversation at the card tables. What shall we do with the motion?"

"I suggest," said a sprightly little blonde, "I suggest that we discuss it while we play."

Legal Amenities.

A YOUTHFUL attorney, the greater part of whose time was spent in an endeavor to appear busy and prosperous, went out for a while, leaving on his door a neat placard:

"Will be back in an hour."

Upon his return he found that a lawyer across the hall had inscribed underneath:

"What for?"

Chance for Speculation.

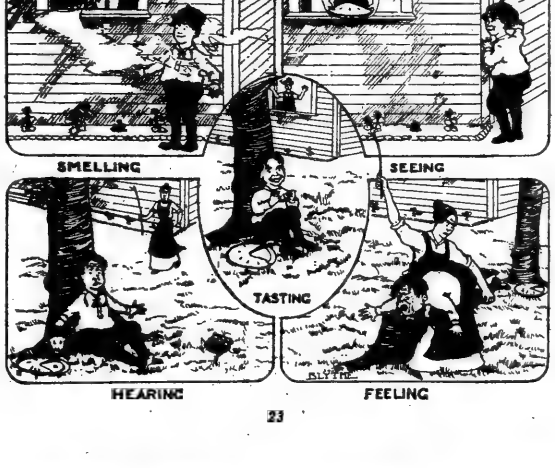
THE teacher of a night school in Chicago was endeavoring to instill in the minds of some of the discouraged pupils some notions of ambition.

"Do you know," he asked of a seedy looking boy of twenty, "do you know that every lad in this country has a chance to be President?"

"Is that so?" asked the seedy one, reflectively. Then he added:

"Say, I'll sell my chance for ten cents."

The Five Senses.



From Many Sources

Signs of Sapience.

"Pa, why do people call the owl the bird of wisdom?"

"Because he's got sense enough not to come out and fly around until all boys of your age are in bed."—Boston Transcript.

Reversed.

"How long have they been married?"

"About five years."

"Did she make him a good wife?"

"No; but she made him an awfully good husband."—Judge.

One at Least.

"Gladys Frogley was married this morning."

"Who's the happy man?"

"Her father!"—London Mail.

Blameless.

Our Office Boy (anxious to enlist, but rejected)—All right, General! Only if the Kaiser lickes yer, don't blame me!—Exchange.

Mystery.

"What did Rastus git married for?"

"Lawd only knows, chile. He keeps right on workin'."—Boston Transcript.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR



The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, JULY 11, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN BOOKS

An Annotated List of the Leading Publications That Have Taken Part in the Movement Started by Mary Wollstonecraft More Than a Century Ago

THE wide public interest in woman suffrage that is being aroused in this State in view of the approaching elections, an interest that is felt in other States where similar campaigns of propaganda are in progress, makes of timely consequence the recent literature upon this question and the allied subjects included under the general though somewhat vague term of feminism. Many books have been written on the subject, of course, and in order to give a useful and comprehensive view of this growing literature THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS has prepared the bibliography which is presented below, with such annotation as will give an impartial idea of the theme and contents of each work included in the list.

To find the beginnings of the stream of literature dealing with the so-called woman movement one must go back to the end of the seventeenth century in England, when Mary Astell, who seems to have been the first feminist to leave a record of her convictions in the literature of her time, published "A Serious Proposal to the Ladies Wherewith a Method Is Offered for the Improvement of Their Minds." Mary Astell herself had been educated by an indulgent uncle who was a clergyman far beyond what was possible to any but the very occasional woman of her day, and, convinced of the beneficial effects of education, she set forth in her book a scheme for a Ladies' College. A few years later, after Anne came to the throne, she won that Queen's favor for her plan, and, had it not been for the interference of Bishop Burnet, Queen's College for women would probably have come into existence a century and a half before it was finally established.

It was a century later, in 1792, that Mary Wollstonecraft published her famous "Vindication of the Rights of Woman." Although this, like Mary Astell's work, is essentially a plea for equal education, it has always had the reputation of having been the herald of the woman's rights movement which began to take form about fifty years after its appearance. Mrs. Fawcett has called her the "earliest confessor" of the modern feminist movement. Considering the importance which the feminists attach to Mrs. Godwin's "Vindication," it is curious that there has not been for many years, perhaps a quarter of a century, a good edition of the book, prepared in the light of the present-day developments of the movement which she did so much to bring into the world.

But it was several decades before the stream thus started showed much increase in volume. In 1832 Lydia Maria Child published her "History of Woman," a résumé of the status of women in the various countries of the world—first precursor of many "histories" and "surveys" of women and their achievements of which numerous recent examples will be found in the following lists. A few years later appeared Eliza Farnham's "Woman and Her Era," and then came Margaret Fuller's "The Great Lawsuit; or, Man vs. Woman: Woman vs. Man," which made a considerable impress upon the thought and the discussion of that day. For the times were growing more hospitable to its ideas. And, also, the book, like Mary Wollstonecraft's, was literature as well as revolt and argument. Doubtless, also, the author's singularly attractive and forceful personality and her close association with all that was best in the American literary life of the time helped to give her book the vogue that it seems to have enjoyed.

John Stuart Mill's "The Subjection of Women" has had a unique history as propaganda for a cause. Its argument was thought out and its form planned in conference with his wife, and the work was written before her death, but it was not published until some years later. The book appeared in 1869, and, although nearly half a century has since elapsed, with all its many and profound world-wide changes in social, economic, and political life, a half century that has wrought more difference in the status of women than had a thousand previous years, it still remains the most important statement of the reasons upon which the woman's movement is based. It has been published in many editions, one of which, a recent publication, with an introduction by Mrs. Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, is listed below. Notwithstanding its half century of life, the work is still much used in pro-feminist propaganda.

The last three decades of the nineteenth century saw



a rapidly growing increase in the works devoted to the discussion of all phases of the woman's rights movement, many of which served their controversial purpose of the moment, attacking or defending conditions which altered one way or another almost before the books had time to be read. But outstanding among these was the four-volume "History of Woman Suffrage," by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and several of her coworkers, of which the first volume appeared in 1881 and the other three at intervals during the next twenty years.

During recent years books dealing both pro and con with the woman question seem to have become less ardently controversial in their nature, although here and there among them will be found a volume that is earnest almost to the point of violence in its statements and arguments. But the modern tone, in books at least, is more apt to be calmly philosophical, on whichever side the opinion is ranged, and the point of view is likely to be high and impersonal enough to enable the author to sweep wide horizons.

A very interesting feature of the development of feministic literature during the last three or four years is the marked influence it is having upon works of the imagination. The novel has been profoundly affected. Its themes, its characters, its problems all show the influence of the feministic agitation. This was, of course, inevitable, since that agitation has done so much to alter woman's status in society and her own attitude toward life, for the novel's chief function is ever the reflection and the interpretation of contemporary affairs. Poetry and the drama show less of this influence than does fiction, perhaps because they are more concerned with the fundamental things of life and less with its superficial manifestations; but they also are beginning to be colored by the things which are entering so generally into the thought of the time.

In the following list the entries are all of recently published works, most of these having appeared within the last two years, except that a few titles of older date have been included because they are still widely read.

Although the endeavor has been made to classify the titles, it has not been possible always to draw a strict line as to their form and purport. Under the head of "Controversial," however, have been put all those whose aim seemed to be to furnish argument, however calm and impartial their reports and statements as to facts and conditions. Under "History and Philosophy" have been grouped those titles whose chief concern is to set forth the past achievements, the public work, and the future possibilities of woman, although their purpose may be to draw argument therefrom for one side or the other, and those that consider the question from a philosophical standpoint, with little or no leaning to either side.

It was found necessary to include under "Fiction" only a few of the recent outstanding titles. So much have the novels of the last few years been concerned with the "modern" woman, the business woman, the woman who wants to live her own life, the woman who, bent on working out an independent career, is brought hard up against mental problems and soul agonies that her foremothers knew nothing about, that to include all the feministic fiction of recent years it would have been necessary to list half the novels that have been published. Some of this fiction might very well be called controversial. But whether or not the several books are for or against feminism will often depend upon the viewpoint of the reader, just as interpretation of the facts and developments of life varies with the individual. In the "Poetry and Drama" section the annotation indicates which side the work favors.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole list is the fact that so few titles are found in the controversial section opposed to suffrage and feminism. Their small showing compared with those supporting the affirmative offers new proof of the fact that in all efforts to change any existing status it is the revolutionary party that makes the greater effort and also the more noise. The guns of attack will always be found to outnumber, many times over, those of defense. To undermine the status quo in any phase of human life requires a vast deal more effort than to keep it in its existing condition.

In the following list the titles are arranged alphabetically in each section according to the names of the authors, and the list is divided into these sections:

Controversial:
  For Woman Suffrage.
  Against Woman Suffrage.
History and Philosophy.
Fiction.
Poetry and Drama.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE

CONTROVERSIAL

For Woman Suffrage

FEMINISM IN GERMANY AND SCANDINAVIA. By Katharine Anthony. New York: Henry Holt & Co. To be published in September.

Gives a concrete account of what the German and Scandinavian feminists are attempting and what they have achieved. The major part of the book deals with the movement for the protection of maternity in Germany and Scandinavia and the methods of meeting the problems of illegitimacy. Other chapters trace the influence of feminism in those countries upon the education, dress, and work of women and upon their struggle for the franchise.

THE ADVANCE OF WOMAN. By Jane Johnstone Christie. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50. 1912.

Endeavors to make a continuous picture of society from early times to the present day, with particular reference to the part woman has taken in its founding and development. The argument is for woman's equality with man.

WHY WOMEN ARE SO. By Mary Roberts Coolidge. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Explains and traces the development of the woman of 1800 into the woman of today, interpreting and justifying to women the feminine unrest of the present time and its developments.

WOMEN AS WORLD BUILDERS. By Floyd Dell. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 50 cents.

Offers an interpretation of the feminist movement by studying it through the personalities, achievements, and ideals of ten women whom he sets forth as representatives. These are: Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Jane Addams, Emmeline Pankhurst, Olive Schreiner, Isadora Duncan, Beatrice Webb, Emma Goldman, Margaret Dreier Robins, Ellen Key, Dora Marsden.

WHAT EIGHT MILLION WOMEN WANT. By Rheta Childe Dorr. Illustrated. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25. 1910.

A detailed exposition of the things women are thinking, saying, and doing which set forth their part in the modern world. The author holds that the invasion by women of industry is the most important economic fact of the present time, the suffrage movement the most important political fact of today, and the increase of divorce the most important social fact since slavery was abolished.

CASE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE. By Margaret Ladd Franklin. New York: National College Equal Suffrage League. 90 cents.

A complete bibliography of suffrage literature from the earliest times to January, 1913.

WOMEN AND TOMORROW. By W. L. George. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Offers an exposition of the principles of feminism and makes from these an optimistic argument for the future.

WOMEN AND ECONOMICS. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50. 1898.

A study of the economic relation between men and women as a factor in social evolution. Although first published seventeen years ago the book continues to be read widely, is used as a textbook in many schools and colleges, and has been translated into German, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Hungarian, and Japanese.

WHAT WOMEN WANT. By Beatrice Forbes-Robinson Hale. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

An intrepretation of the woman movement covering its history, woman's present status and problems, and making a forecast of the future.

THE WOMEN OF TOMORROW. By William Hard. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50. 1912.

A series of essays dealing with the economic and spiritual development which has brought woman to her present position in the affairs of the world.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE THE HUSBAND OF A SUFFRAGETTE. By Him. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

A piquant explanation, whose author is said to be a famous editor, of why he finds it amusing and inspiring to be the husband of a suffragette wife.

"COMMON SENSE" APPLIED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE. By Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D. New edition with an introduction by Frances Maule Bjorkman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The expansion of an address delivered by Dr. Jacobi before the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894, in which she dealt principally with general conditions and the facts of history, stating reasons upon which are based the demand for suffrage for women and considering the arguments against their enfranchisement. Mrs. Bjorkman's introduction summarizes the work for suffrage during the last twenty years and

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outlines the present status of the movement.

THE UPHOLSTERED CAGE. By Josephine Pitcairn Knowles. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

The author studies the conventional restrictions which have heretofore limited the life of woman, considering them as making for her a cage upholstered with comfort and luxury, and holds the feminist uprising to be the key which will open the door of the cage and give to the unmarried woman freedom and financial independence.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS. By Lady Constance Lytton. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

An account of the author's experience and observations while imprisoned as a militant suffragist.

A SURVEY OF THE WOMAN PROBLEM. By Rosa Mayreder. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Makes a study of the whole field of feminism, including suffrage, considering all its problems from every side. The author is said to have devoted fifteen years to the work.

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN. By John Stuart Mill. Foreword by Carrie Chapman Catt. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents. 1911.

A modern edition of the work that has been called the classic of the woman's movement, with an introduction by the President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

MRS. PANKHURST'S OWN STORY. By Emmeline H. Pankhurst. Illustrated. New York: Hearst's International Library Company.

Mrs. Pankhurst's autobiography, telling how she was gradually brought to the conviction that only violent means would win the struggle for votes, recounting the story of the militant movement in England and of its influence upon women of all classes. A chapter is devoted to the history of the suffrage movement in this country.

WAY STATIONS. By Elizabeth Robins. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50. 1912.

A historical exposition and sympathetic presentation of the militant movement in England.

WOMAN AND LABOR. By Olive Schreiner. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25. 1911

Discusses comprehensively and in the light of the past the position of women today, and shows that it is necessary for them to partake in the work of the world.

THE MODERN WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT. By Kaethe Schirmacher. Translated from the German by Carl C. Eckhardt. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A history of the woman's rights movement in all the countries of the world, showing what has been done and the present status in each.

WOMAN AND WAR. By Olive Schreiner. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

A chapter from the author's "Woman and Labor," setting forth woman's attitude toward war.

HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. By Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, and Ida Husted Harper. Illustrated. Rochester: S. B. Anthony. In four volumes. $2 each.

A history in detail of the progress of woman suffrage from 1848 to 1900.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO. By Helen L. Sumner. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2. 1909.

A report of the effects of equal suffrage in Colorado based on two years of investigation, and covering State, county, and city. It includes such topics as the influence of equal suffrage on legislation, its economic aspects, its effect upon the women of the State, and women in public office.

CONTROVERSIAL

Against Woman Suffrage

VOTES FOR MEN. Anonymous. New York: Duffield & Co. 50 cents.

A vivacious presentation in colloquial language of the case against woman suffrage, representing Uncle Sam addressing the men voters of the country.

THE VOCATION OF WOMAN. By Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

An examination into the underlying principles and causes of all phases of the feminist movement, leading to the conclusion that woman finds her truest vocation in wifehood and motherhood. Contains much quotation from, reference to, an argument against recent writers on the pro-feminist side.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE: TEN GOOD REASONS. By Grace Duffield Goodwin. New York: Duffield & Co. 50 cents.

Briefly examines the claims of the suffragists and meets them with ten arguments.

THE UNREST OF WOMEN. By Edward Sandford Martin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Discusses with wit and humor why the minds of women are so much disturbed nowadays, what social changes they seek, whether these changes would be beneficial, and whether the suffrage would help to bring them about. The author sympathizes with some phases of the woman movement, but doubts the value of the suffrage for women, and believes that the cure for the unrest is to be found outside of politics and legislation.

WOMAN ADRIFT. By Harold Owen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A comprehensive statement of the case against suffrage for women, making a strong indictment of suffragism and feminism.

THE LADIES' BATTLE. By Molly Elliot Seawell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

An argument against woman suffrage based on the two principles that no electorate can exist that can not execute its own laws and that no voter can claim maintenance from another voter.

THE BUSINESS OF BEING A WOMAN. By Ida Tarbell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A discussion of the social, political, and economic issues of the day as they affect woman, embodying and setting forth the conviction that woman does not need the ballot to protect her interests or add to her usefulness.

THE BOOK OF WOMAN'S POWER. Compiled and having an introduction by Ida M. Tarbell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

An anthology of prose and verse dealing with woman and her influence and setting forth the source of her power as being in her feminine personality.

THE NATURE OF WOMAN. By Lionel J. Tayler. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Studies the question of feminism from the standpoint of the biologist and sociologist, presenting, with comment, the views of important writers from Dante to Westmarck, and arriving at conclusions that oppose the feministic contentions.

THE UNEXPURGATED CASE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE. By Sir Almroth Wright. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $1.

An argument against suffrage and feminism based on biological and physiological grounds and arraigning severely the woman movement.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY. By Edith Abbott. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

A study in American economic history which traces the growth and development of the employment of women from the earliest periods of American history, through the establishment of the factory system, down to the present day.

WOMEN'S PART IN GOVERNMENT. By William H. Allen. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50. 1911.

A résumé of the part women have played in governmental affairs, both indirectly in earlier days and directly in more recent times. It draws special attention to what they can accomplish without the vote, but does not oppose suffrage for women.

BEAUTY FOR ASHES. By Albion Fellows Bacon. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Tells the story of how the author, beginning with her own home city in Indiana, instituted a movement for the bettering of housing conditions which led to model housing laws for the whole State.

WOMAN IN MODERN SOCIETY. By Earl Barnes. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.25. 1912.

Reviews and discusses woman's place in the world of today, social, political, economic. Two of the chapters, on "The Meaning of Political Life" and "Woman's Relation to Political Life," take up the suffrage question.

WOMAN'S WORK IN MUNICIPALITIES. By Mary Ritter Beard. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A comprehensive review of what women are accomplishing in the various departments of municipal activity and social betterment.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN CIVIC WORK. By Helen Christine Bennett. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Depicts the lives and public work of eleven widely known American women who have taken a prominent part in civic affairs, studying their characters and careers and showing how they came to take up each her particular line. Among the eleven are Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, Kate Barnard, and Albion Fellows Bacon.

WOMAN IN THE MAKING OF AMERICA. By H. Addington Bruce. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50. 1912.

A historical review of the part played by women in the making of the United States from the time of the first settlement to the present day.

MEDITATIONS ON VOTES FOR WOMEN. By Samuel McChord Crothers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

An essay considering the question of suffrage in philosophical spirit.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WOMAN. By C. Gasquoine Hartley. (Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan.) New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Makes a comprehensive and scholarly study of the function, history, and present problems of woman as a factor in the life of the human race, basing its inquiry into the position of woman on historical, biological, and social investigations.

AMERICA IN FERMENT. By Paul Leland Haworth. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

A survey of this country as it is at the present time, setting forth and discussing the problems by which it is disturbed, including, with especial attention, the progress and status of the woman movement.

A SHORT HISTORY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS. By Eugene A. Hecker. New edition, revised and enlarged. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Presents a compact but comprehensive account of the changing status of women from the time of Augustus to the present, their privileges and legal restrictions in different countries, with especial reference to the progress of the struggle for women's rights in this country and in England.

THE WOMAN MOVEMENT. By Ellen Key. Translated by Mamah Bouton Borthwick. Introduction by Havelock Ellis. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A statement of present conditions in the feminist movement, in Europe, of the causes that led to them and of the results that may be looked for. The author believes that a turning point has been reached in the movement and that henceforth it will move faster and more surely if it aims more at individual self-development. The first section of the book deals with the external and internal results of the woman movement and the second with its influence on single women, young women, marriage, motherhood, and on men and women generally.

WOMAN IN SCIENCE. By H. J. Mozans. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

The author traces the struggle of womankind for intellectual food and development from the days of Greece and Rome to the present and recounts in full woman's achievements in all the branches of pure science.

WOMAN AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. By Scott Nearing and Nellie M. S. Nearing. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A discussion of the biologic, domestic, industrial, and social possibilities of American women, in the light of their innate capacity, their environment and their opportunities

WOMAN THROUGH THE AGES. By Emil Reich. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 2 Vols. $7.

Gives an account of the status and conditions of women and their influence in the most important nations since the beginning of civilization. There are chapters on the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Mediaeval, Renaissance, English and French Woman, with a final chapter on Woman in America.

WOMAN'S SHARE IN SOCIAL CULTURE. By Anna Garlin Spencer. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $2.

A historical survey of the part women have played in the evolution of the social culture of the past and an exposition of the share which, through social necessity, they must make theirs in the future. The author considers the woman movement as merely part of the great movement toward democracy.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.

An account of what women are trying to do in most of the civilized nations, as Mrs. Tweedie in her travels has observed their activities.

FICTION

JULIA FRANCE AND HER TIMES. By Gertrude Atherton. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

A novel which embodies in its story the intellectual and political evolution of the modern woman and deals with the progress during recent years of the suffrage movement.

TODAY'S DAUGHTER. By Josephine Daskam Bacon. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the problems that confront the woman of today who wishes to have an independent career and with the question of how far she has the right to live her own life.

THE SECOND BLOOMING. By W. L. George. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

An English novel dealing with the unrest of married women and depicting one of three sisters taking refuge in politics, another in her children and a third in a love affair.

ANGEL ISLAND. By Inez Haynes Gillmore. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

A novel interpreting in symbolic form the changing relations between men and women in marriage. It tells how five winged women, individual and free, come flying to five strong, modern men wrecked on a deserted island. Woven into the romance are the opposing forces of the old ideals of capture and possession and the new ideals of freedom.

VIRGINIA. By Ellen Glasgow. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the changing South and particularly with the influence upon the women of the South of the feminist movement.

ANGELA'S BUSINESS. By Henry Sydnor Harrison. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the lives, characters and careers of several kinds of the women of today, but especially contrasting the modern independent woman following a career with the old-time markedly feminine type.

HAGAR. By Mary Johnston. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40.

A story of today and of the immediate past presenting the life of a girl born in Virginia after the Civil War and showing the influences that mold her life—first the attitude of the South toward women, then that of the North and the effect of the stir of changing ideals and ideas concerning women, and, finally, her full awakening to her responsibilities and opportunities and the consequent development of her individuality.

THE HONEY BEE. By Samuel Merwin. Illustrated. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the attitude toward life of a successful business woman and with her personal life problems.

THE PRECIPICE. By Ella W. Peattie. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

A novel dealing almost wholly with the feminist problems of today. In its chief character it dramatizes the opposing calls to woman of love and the independent career and attempts to reconcile the two. It pictures other phases of the modern feminine unrest in other characters.

DELIA BLANCHFLOWER. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illustrated. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the militant movement in England, in which the young heroine becomes fascinated by the personality of a militant leader and joins in the propaganda and activities.

THE RISE OF JENNIE CUSHING. By Mary S. Watts. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

A novel portraying the evolution of an American girl and her relations with the social and economic movements of the time and their influence upon her, including her work with the suffragists.

POETRY AND DRAMA

WOMEN FOR VOTES. By Elizabeth Hughes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, $1; paper, 60 cents.

A farce in three acts opposing the idea of woman suffrage. The action takes place in New York City at the present time.

NOWADAYS. By George Middleton. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

A comedy in three acts dealing with American life today and portraying sympathetically some of the things that have caused the unrest of the modern woman and led to the feminist movement.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE? By Alice Duer Miller. New York: George H. Doran Company. 60 cents.

A collection of verses in which Mrs. Miller makes sarcastic, humorous and other argument for suffrage.

AND SO THEY WERE MARRIED. By Jesse Lynch Williams. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A play satirizing the conventional view of marriage and expressing advanced ideas of woman's right to independence and individual development

"Common Sense"
applied to
Woman Suffrage

A Statement of the Reasons which Justify the Demand to Extend the Suffrage to Women, with Consideration of the Arguments against Such Enfranchisement

By MARY PUTNAM JACOBI, M. D.

Second Edition, with Introduction by FRANCES M. BJORKMAN. 12°. $1.00 net.

The expansion of an Address delivered before the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. The Address was described at the time by friends and opponents of Equal Suffrage as the most weighty, dignified, and forcible statement that had as yet been presented in behalf of the removal of the sex restriction on Suffrage. Dr. Jacobi deals in the main with general principles and with the facts of history, and her statements and reasonings are as pertinent today as they were twenty years back.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS: Evolution of Status of Women Since 1848—Imminence of Woman Suffrage—Arguments of Opponents—Alleged Inexperience of Women—Public Measures in Which Woman May Be Interested—The American Discovery: Webster and Madison—Appendix: Address on Behalf of the Women of the City of New York Before the Committee on Suffrage of the State Constitutional Convention, May 31, 1894.

New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

AMERICAN CITIES ARE OVERGROWN VILLAGES

So Thinks Prof. C. L. King, Who in His "Lower Living Costs in Cities" Advances This as a Reason for Difficulties Attending Certain Municipal Problems

LOWER LIVING COSTS IN CITIES. A Constructive Program for Urban Efficiency. By Clyde Lyndon King, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

MR. KING thinks that American cities are overgrown villages. In the villages the residents could care for themselves, wants being few outside of the ability of the farms to supply. In the cities there is no such independence of individuals, and there has been no foresight or co-operative attempt to solve problems of living peculiar to cities. In the nineteenth century Government functions were restricted in order that taxes might be kept low. In the twentieth century there is a demand that the city shall care for the well-being of its indwellers by many things done collectively, and with city funds, regardless of taxes. City residents can be clean and healthy only by city help. The city dweller's cellar is often no larger than a refrigerator, and he is dependent upon cold storage establishments, therefore he must look to city regulation for wholesomeness of food kept and supplied from these collective establishments. Light, heat, transit are among the necessities of life in cities which city dwellers must depend upon city control to supply or to regulate. The object of the book is to call attention to the lack of social foresight as reflected in the high costs of food and rent, and unnecessarily insanitary conditions. These conditions are vital, for the average wage of the adult urban worker is $636 a year. He has neither the means nor the time to care for his own welfare, and must be taken care of by the city.

Nearly half of the cost of living in the city is the food bill, and about half of the book is devoted to considering why food is so dear, and how it may be cheapened. The globe is the garden patch of the modern city, and the cost of food is due to the cost of transportation, and the number of hands through which food must pass from the producer to the consumer. Yet, although food may come from the ends of the earth and over many oceans it is not the long-distance freight which enhances the cost. It costs as much to haul farm produce from the farm to the railway as to pay the bill for the railway haul of even 1,000 miles. The produce of Pennsylvania and Colorado sell in the same market, but it costs the Colorado farmer no more for freight than it costs the Pennsylvania farmer to put his produce into the cars. It only costs 4 cents more to take foodstuffs from Chicago to Liverpool than it costs to get them from the farm to the station. A dollar will carry a ton four miles by horse and wagon, or 133 miles by railways in the United States, or 333 miles on the Erie Canal, or 1,500 miles on the lakes. The cheapest freights of all are on the ocean, a hundredweight of pork being taken from New York to Liverpool for 21 cents, or to Germany for 28 cents. These facts have a double bearing. City dwellers and farmers alike ought to feel a debt toward the railways for the cheapness of their service. Without them one could not buy and the other could not sell; yet both are apt to combine against the railways' cost of living.

Secondly, city dwellers ought to realise that it is the local costs which make their food dear. The cost of transportation is as much from the railways to the consumer as from the producer to the railways. And all along the route there are other toll takers. There is the wholesaler and the retailer, and the middleman between them. The problem is to shorten the route and to reduce the number of handlings. City markets and direct marketing is one method. Consumers' co-operation is another method. Co-ordination of land and water carriage through the city control of waterside facilities and routes is another method. The cities should control the terminals and equip them for efficiency with the aid of cargo-handling devices and connecting railways. It is less a question of costs than of planning. Existing facilities are not concerned to plan for cheapness, since their pay is sure and their interest is in raising rather than in lowering costs.

The concluding portion of the book is given to showing the economic value of many city activities which the tendency is to consider either fads or unnecessary expenses. Recreation at city cost is a stumbling block to many. If it is spelled re-creation, and if it is considered that the re-creation of citizens is cheaper than supplying them new from stock, the problem takes a different aspect. The strengthening of vitality is the reduction of the city's costs for disease, and health is cheaper than sickness. The increase of the productivity of the taxpayers is one means of strengthening the city's resources in its taxpayers. The plant is already provided in parks, and city buildings used only part of the time. The same reasoning applies to the control of city housing. Congestion is closely related to immorality and disease, and both are costlier to endure than to prevent or reduce by control of the conditions which cause them. In this respect there is much yet to be done, and yet it is the one bright spot in the American situation. The book abounds with examples of how much better most of these things are done abroad, but as respects city congestion foreign testimony is cited to the superiority of conditions in one of our worst cities, New York. Our tenements are better than Europe's and our slums are not as bad as Europe's. This is attributed to our laws, and proof is given that some foreign countries wish to remodel their laws along the lines of several States, and New York in particular. On the other hand, there are foreign examples for our imitation. In Germany, for example, more than one city owns outside its corporate limits more than twice the area within the city. The object is twofold—to reduce expenses by the profit on the unearned increment and to control the development of contiguous territory. Where the city owns so much land it is in condition to direct the improvements along lines not considered by those working for private profit, and to the advantage of city dwellers.

Dr. King's summary is that high city costs of living are the result of "community inefficiency." Minimum costs are chiefly a matter of the prevention of useless costs. "Social efficiency and virility in public action" are what is necessary. Certainly it is good counsel, and his book is a mine of knowledge, mostly from original sources. At least, he has done what he could, and not by the way of day dreaming or of painting beautiful word pictures, but by hard study of the problem and practical suggestions, with suitable moderation of expectation from his proposals. In this way his word goes further than that of others who are giving attention to similar subjects, and whose enthusiasm is such that it would not be safe to trust them with the public funds. It might be that there would be no objection to taxes in any amount if they would reduce the cost of living to a larger aggregate amount. The trouble is that we get the taxes and the debt without getting the money's worth. Our debt and taxes are all we can stand without bankruptcy, and the qualities of economic efficiency and social virility, alas! are a minus quantity. We must reform our politics before we can reform our city economics for the benefit of the taxpayers. It is easy to sympathise with the doctor's amiable and admirable aspirations. It is even possible to praise his practical proposals, and his method of treatment as a bookmaker is admirable. But he must pardon agnosticism about the realisation of his ideals. It hardly can be expected before our public men are of a different class. Our Governments are organised to spend money, not to save it for others, and not to make it for anybody or for any purpose. It is not the fault of the doctor or his book. It is the fault of human nature, and of American human nature in particular. The high cost of living with us has been due to the ease of earning an ample livelihood. The superiority of foreign methods is due to the difficulty of earning a living and the narrowness of the margin above need, if not starvation. As we approach similar conditions we may expect to develop remedies for them. The high cost of living is its own remedy in the fullness of time. Dr. King's way would be a better and easier and quicker way, but such things cannot be hurried. Nevertheless, his book is among the best on the subjects.

MR. LE GALLIENNE'S VANISHING ROADS

A Volume of Entertaining Essays on Many Timely Topics of Life and Literature

VANISHING ROADS, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Richard Le Gallienne. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THERE are in the United States not more than three light essayists of the first rank, and Richard Le Gallienne is one of them; nor is he, with reverence to Dr. Crothers and Miss Repplier, the least of the three. And that the word "light" is not one of disparagement let the names of Elia and the Autocrat be proof. England has her Chestertons and Bellocs, but this is a form of literature that has seldom been attempted successfully in this country, a fact which gives additional distinction to the few who try it and succeed.

> Even gentle Elia's self
> Might be proud to share that shelf
> Leaf to leaf,
> With a soul of kindred sort,
> Who could bind strong sense and sport
> In one sheaf,

wrote Punch when the Autocrat died. There is plenty of room on that shelf and few claimants, but Le Gallienne claims it.

To praise grace of style, felicity in the expression of thought, is unnecessary in discussing a book by him; they are taken for granted. There is a good deal more than that in this one. There is a definite personality, there is an outlook on life, and there are strong convictions. The style is that of one thinking aloud, with a half-smile on his face, that sometimes breaks into a laugh; but he will be a careless reader who is seduced by that style into taking the book too lightly. The attitude toward life seems gay, but is brave; the convictions are settled ones, and not put forth in deference to received opinion, but tranquilly maintained in the face of it. "This is no book; who touches this touches a man," says Walt Whitman.

Optimism, but not vulgar optimism; optimism which steadily faces the unpleasant truth and triumphs over it. There is a cheering gospel for the middle-aged, or even those who are older. It is not uttered platitudinously, but with an accent of conviction which alone could really accomplish the effect of cheering them. "Youth is largely a habit; be re-

> a radiance, so confident an air of security." "From the humblest shop girl to the greatest lady, there is apparent an intention to be beautiful, sweet maid, and let who will be humdrum, at whatever cost, by whatever means." All over the world the dryads and fauns are trooping back to the woods. "In the Christian fear and hatred of beauty the democratic origin of the Christian religion is suggestively illustrated, for beauty, wherever found, is always mysteriously aristocratic, and thus instinctively excites the fear and jealousy of the common people."

"The Haunted Restaurant" is in prose what Thackeray's "Age of Wisdom" is in poetry; and there are equally beautiful sketches in "Two Wonderful Ladies," and "The Bible and the Butterfly." There are literary criticisms, a delightful sketch of a visit to Mistral, and sharp comments on some present-day tendencies in writing and publishing; and there are descriptions of natural scenes that are pastels. The essays are as fine-grained as they are frank; and we do not know how they can be read without pleasure, or laid down without regret.

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Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday

BOOKS WORTH WHILE ADVERTISING

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Humor, sentiment, and adventure tread upon each other's heels in this new novel of Holman Day's. It is the romance of the highroad of a modern knight errant who did not set out to redress human wrongs, but who did good almost against his will. The story abounds in those quaint, humorous types that Mr. Day so successfully creates.

The Turmoil

By Booth Tarkington

Every one is discussing this interesting novel. Thus far it is the most talked about book of the year. We will let The Bookman speak in its favor: "Broke all records in the history of The Bookman lists, with four hundred and four out of a possible four hundred and fifty points. It held first place in thirty-eight out of the forty-five reports."

Empty Pockets

By Rupert Hughes

The Boston Herald says: "A Balzac would hardly know the secret soul of all (New York), but Mr. Hughes possesses sufficient acquaintance with the types under inspection to give them the look of life. As to the story, it is very long and readable, exciting in spots. In these rapid days it is quite a triumph to keep a story of 600 pages interesting to the end." And The N. Y. Times: "She is a lovely and lovable heroine, this reckless, sympathetic, sweet-natured Muriel. The plot is a very intricate one, and it has plenty of exciting moments, including a taxicab abduction and chase which is really quite thrilling. It is told with a good deal of clever phrasing and contains admirable description."

The Primrose Ring

By Ruth Sawyer

"This beautiful fantasy, written in a semi-humorous, semi-pathetic vein, but always with the pen of the master hand who reached the heart, carries its lesson, and should be read by all hospital trustees, and those who have to do particularly with children. It has the true Dickens spirit."—Pittsburgh Press. "One doesn't often come upon a fairy tale for the grown-ups, but here it is, made up of love and human and Celtic magic in such admirable proportions that you are bound to have wet eyes anyhow, either from laughter or from tears."—Grand Rapids Press.

Housekeeper's Handbook of Cleaning

By Sarah MacLeod

Of great value to the housekeeper face to face with the unending problem of how to keep her house clean is this book which contains the results of the application of science to household problems, and deals with the numerous aspects of cleaning.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 11, 1915.

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JOHN MUIR

OF decided importance to our current literature is the news that the late JOHN MUIR left a sufficient amount of material in manuscript to warrant the publication of several volumes. During his lifetime there were comparatively few books by Mr. MUIR published. Apparently he was not a prolific writer. But whatever came from his pen was so marked by his profound appreciation of nature, and so simply and eloquently set forth, that there was little doubt of his prominence among those who have followed in the footsteps of GILBERT WHITE and RICHARD JEFFERIES. The school of nature writers was more active, more popular, perhaps, in Mr. MUIR'S earlier years than today. There was a leisureliness, a fondness for deliberation and appraisal of the minutest details of plant and animal life forty years ago that seems to have been lost in large measure to a generation of apparently more complex intellectual interests. Even Mr. BURROUGHS has taken to the writing of metaphysical disquisitions. There is a far greater lapse of time than the actual forty-five years between the publication of "Wake Robin" and "The Breath of Life." And the change is not only in Mr. BURROUGHS; it is due quite as much to the reflection in him of the changes that are taking place in the mental outlook of his contemporaries. Nevertheless, it will be refreshing to hear again from JOHN MUIR. The contrast between his selfless and wholehearted enthusiasm at the shrine of Nature and our own sophisticated attitude before the same gracious presence arouses in one a hunger for the old simplicity of praise that was so fine an attribute of MUIR'S art. His projected "Life, Letters, and Journals" is sure of a hearty welcome from a host of readers.

THE chapters on his experiences while in this country some eight or nine years ago will doubtless increase the interest of American readers in MAXIM GORKY'S forthcoming autobiography. The latter commences its serial appearance in the current number of The English Review. Those who have read the entire work pronounce it a remarkable document and emphasize its dramatic features. Few incidents could be more dramatic in a way than the unfortunate occurrence that changed the enthusiasm with which GORKY was first welcomed here to a coldness that forced him into obscurity during the remainder of his visit. Doubtless, the lapse of time has considerably softened the asperities of the affair and when GORKY'S own account of it appears in his autobiography, to be published in book form in the early Autumn, it may be found that the regrettable incident was partly due to mutual misunderstandings. GORKY has held an important place in the recent development of his country's literature. The story of his experiences as a writer should furnish a record of contemporary literary life seen from an angle and a personality that is altogether unusual.

IN England, as might be expected, a greater number of books are published on the war than in this country. The bibliography of the subject, furnished by Grafton & Co., has already filled two volumes, and it is said that the number of new and forthcoming publications in this department of literature is steadily increasing. But the character of the publications, following the same rule that has been observed in this country, is changing. The era of "pamphleteering" has passed; recent war books "deal less with causes than with results, or consist of personal experiences in action." Besides this change a new type of war book has lately come in vogue, a type that happily would not find a field in this country—"handbooks published for the use of soldiers, including military drill books, language primers and so on."

THE literature of the war, voluminous and varied as it is, has few more notable contributions to show than one appearing in the July number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, bearing the appropriate title, "The Wanderers of the Emden: Odyssey of the German Raider's Survivors, Told by Captain MUECKE, Their Leader." The Homeric classic, storehouse as it is of glorious adventure and travel in the days of splendid myths, sets for us, undoubtedly, the ideal in this kind of literature. But even the wise Ulysses and his band of heroes passed through few experiences of more thrilling interest than those recorded by Captain MUECKE as a mere incident of the war. To those who have read all too much of the carnage and horror of the great conflict this narrative of pure adventure, translated from the Berliner Tageblatt, offers a refreshing diversion. Besides this little epic of the time, the present number of the CURRENT HISTORY has four important articles, called forth by the entrance of Italy into the war, "The Armed Strength of Italy," "The Alpine Frontier," "Italy's Violation of Faith," by Dr. von BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, and "Why Italy Went to War," by Signor SALANDRA, Italian Premier. There are also leading articles dealing with the Lusitania case, Mr. BRYAN'S resignation, and on features of the campaigns on different frontiers of the countries at war.

THE interesting fact is noted by the London Book Monthly that only two English novels figure in the American list of the twelve "best sellers" for the past year—Mr. W. J. LOCKE'S "Fortunate Youth," and Mr. W. B. MAXWELL'S "The Devil's Garden." Time was, as the writer in the Book Monthly observes, when the English popular novelist was also the popular novelist in America. The change that has come about is the result of America's having "herself raised up so many novelists that she does not need the loan of ours. She is very much her own provider of fiction, and it is natural enough that the mass of her people should be most interested in stories dealing with the doings of their own country." We doubt very much whether the increased number of novelists that we have in this country today has anything to do with the popularity of American as compared with English fiction. The significant point is that our novelists, who have always been quite as numerous as the novelists of England, are doing less imitative work than formerly and are sincerely striving to interpret the real life of America in their stories. Such books as Mr. TARKINGTON'S "The Turmoil," and Mr. POOLE'S "The Harbor," are as peculiarly American as DOSTOEVSKY'S stories are Russian. And it is for this reason that their instant popularity is not surprising.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 7 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

CONTEMPORARY PORTRAITS. By Frank Harris. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $2.50.

The author records his conversations with such contemporaries as Carlyle, Renan, Oscar Wilde, Swinburne, Meredith, &c., together with critical comment on their work.

THE GOLD-HEADED CANE. By William Maccormac Michael. 12mo. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $2.

Memoirs of five celebrated English physicians, published originally in 1827 and now reprinted from the second edition, with an introduction by William Osler.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS OF 1914. By H. G. S. Noble. 12mo. Garden City, N. Y.: The Country Life Press. (Pamphlet.)

A history of events connected with the Stock Exchange during the period of its suspension last year.

BELGIAN DEMOCRACY: ITS EARLY HISTORY. By H. Pirenne. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Deals with the low countries as a whole. Published in the original Belgian five years ago. This first English translation is by J. V. Saunders and appears among the publications of the University of Manchester.

THE LIFE OF HENRY LAURENS. By D. D. Wallace. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Henry Laurens was President of the Continental Congress during 1777-79 and prominent in the public life of Colonial South Carolina.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

CREAM TOASTS. By Fred Emerson Brooks. 12mo. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 50 cents.

Short toasts, on a variety of subjects, in verse.

A WOMAN ALONE. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

A play in three acts, originally published in incomplete form in the Nineteenth Century and After and played at the Little Theatre, London, last July.

PRAYER FOR PEACE AND OTHER POEMS. By William Samuel Johnson. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

A collection of verse relating to the war, life and art of Paris of today, and a series of miscellaneous sonnets and ballades.

LOST MOSAICS AND FRESCOES OF ROME. By Charles R. Morey. New Jersey: Princeton University Press. $2.

The drawings reproduced are from the collection of Cassiano dal Pozzo, now in the Royal Library, Windsor Castle.

RELIQUARY OF ENGLISH SONG. By Frank Hunter Potter. Pamphlet. New York: G. Schirmer. $1.25.

Words and score of fifty-two early English songs belonging to the period 1250 to 1700.

THE FAITH OF PRINCES. WITH A SHEAF OF SONNETS. By Harvey M. Watts. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1.

A collection of poems on the war.

Essays and Criticism

HERDER AND KLOPSTOCK. By Frederick Henry Adler. 12mo. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co.

A comparative study of the personal and art relationships of Herder and Klopstock.

THE DEAN OF WOMEN: HER PROBLEMS AND DUTIES AT A WOMAN'S COLLEGE. By Lois Kimball Mathews. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

A study of the difficulties surrounding the administration of the women's part of a university. The author is dean of women at the University of Wisconsin.

European War Books

GOD AND WAR. By Daniel Ray Freeman. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. 75 cents.

Aims to prove the absurdity of war from the economic, social, and religious standpoint. The author is pastor of All Souls' Church of Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM. By John Grier Hibben. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

Four essays and addresses on subjects suggested by the war in Europe.

TO ALL THE WORLD (EXCEPT GERMANY.) By A. E. Stilwell. 12mo. London: George Allen & Unwin.

A view of the war by the well-known American financier, author of "Universal Peace," &c.

Fiction

THE LANDLOPER. By Holman Day. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

"The romance of a man on foot."

THE TREASURE OF HIDDEN VALLEY. By Willis George Emerson. 12mo. Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.25.

An adventure novel of the West. Most of the action takes place in Wyoming.

CLOWNS' COURAGE. By Patrick Scarlet. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

A series of facetious and whimsical tales called the "Scarlet Fairy Book for Wise Children, Sick People, and the Half Grown."

Science and Politics

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF PRODUCTION. By J. Taylor Peddie. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

A study of the first principles of production and the relation of science to industry.

THE BUTTERFLY GUIDE. By W. J. Holland. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

A pocket manual for the identification of the commoner species of butterflies found in the United States and Canada.

Travel and Sport

MANUAL OF THE WOODCRAFT INDIANS. By Ernest Thompson Seton. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.

Contains the constitution, laws, &c., of the order, with much additional matter not contained in previous editions.

JUDO. By Sakurijo Yokoyama and Eisuke Oshima. Tokio: Nishodo.

A practical treatise on Japanese wrestling.

MACADAM'S ROAD ATLASES. (South New England.) Pamphlet. Hartford, Conn.: The Atlas Press. $1.

Contains information for motorists—distances, routes, maps, &c.

Juvenile

WHEN MOTHER LETS US MAKE CANDY. By Elizabeth and Louise Bache. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents.

A book of recipes for the making of simple candies.

LETTERS FROM BROTHER BILL, 'VARSITY SUB. By Walter Kellogg Towers. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. 50 cents.

Describes games of football in storyteller's fashion.

New Editions and Reprints

PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS. New York: West Side Y. M. C. A.

Second edition of a series of ten lectures delivered before the West Side Young Men's Christian Association.

SOURCES AND LITERATURE OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By Charles Gross. Longmans, Green & Co, $6.

Revised and enlarged edition of a bibliography extending from the earliest period in English history to about 1485.

CARE OF THE BABY. By J. P. Crozer Griffith. 12mo. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. $1.50.

Sixth edition, thoroughly revised, of the work originally published in 1895.

HOW TO LAY OUT SUBURBAN HOME GROUNDS. By Herbert J. Kellaway. 12mo. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $2.

Second and enlarged edition of work originally published in 1907.

"COMMON SENSE" APPLIED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE. By Mary Putnam-Jacobi. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Second edition, with an introduction by Frances Maule Bjorkman.

CONCERNING OSTEOPATHY. By George V. Webster. 12mo. Carthage, N. Y. $1.25.

Revised edition of a work comprising a selection of articles published in the professional and lay press, with original chapters by George V. Webster, D. O.

DEPRECIATIONS

DEPRECIATIONS. By B. Russell Herts. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. $1.25.

THOSE who quote that immortal epigram about "the dissidence of dissent" seldom stop to think that it has a possible interpretation utterly different from that intended by its originator. The negation of negation is affirmation; the dissidence of dissent may be (and often is) assent.

Mr. Russell Herts would probably reject the worn label "radical," but he will not object to being called, in the broadest significance of the term, a dissenter. That is, he is not in agreement with the generally received ideas of morality, religion, economics, and art. He is "desirous of new things."

When, however, he turns his attention to some prominent contemporary apostles of novelty he finds himself writing what he justly calls "Depreciations." He has no passionate affection (we may safely conjecture) for the romanticism of Sir Walter Scott. Yet the realism of Mr. Arnold Bennett, as his incisive study of that author shows, does not convince him. The morality celebrated in the novels of Charles Dickens (it may again be supposed) touches no responsive chord in Mr. Herts's heart. Yet in "George Moore, the Mundane" he seems disinclined to regard this loud advertiser of immorality as the herald of a splendid new age. Nor would Longfellow be likely to fare worse at his hands than does "The Shadowy Mr. Yeats."

Of course, it is easy to draw too sweeping conclusions from these apparent facts. Mr. Herts does not criticise the ultra moderns in the same spirit that Mr. William Winter, for example, would criticise them. He does not stand on a platform of tradition and poise a lance against the armies of newness; rather, he wanders among the advancing armies, enthusiastic (in the main) for their cause, but unable to find his own Captain and his own regiment.

He is a skillful maker of epigrams, a wide reader, a keen observer. He is free from the dogmatism and sentimentality which characterize most young radicals; he is conspicuously distinguished by intellectual honesty. He never praises a new thing merely because it is new; he frequently makes rash statements, he sometimes betrays ignorance and bad logic; but he keeps an open mind and is ready to acknowledge errors and to make amends.

This attractive quality is shown clearly in Mr. Herts's consideration of Gilbert K. Chesterton. His book contains an essay on Chesterton, well phrased and sincere, but marred by his total failure to understand the thing called Faith. This is followed by an account of a visit to the great English journalist, and the entire tone of this little narrative is a denial of the opinions he has previously expressed.

It is the record of a mind's adventures, this frankly written book of impressions and comments, and in its praise it may be said it is the record of a mind that obviously is yet adventuring. It is interesting even when it is most unbalanced; it is always suggestive. And perhaps its most valuable suggestion is that its author may some time discover (though most people are taught this, instead of finding it out) that revolution is really a going around.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN'S CONFESSION OF FAITH

Mr. Kuno Francke States the Position of Americans of German Descent Who Hold Moderate Views Regarding the War—General Joffre's Book

A GERMAN-AMERICAN'S CONFESSION OF FAITH. By Kuno Francke, Curator of the Germanic Museum, Harvard University. New York: P. W. Ziegler Co. 50 cents.

As a loyal American citizen of German birth, Mr. Kuno Francke has taken an attitude during the present war so much more reasonable than that of most Germans and German-Americans that one is glad to see his various magazine and newspaper articles collected into a little volume.

Mr. Francke stands between two fires. His justification of our sale of ammunition to the Allies has brought bitter criticism upon him from the Germans. On the other hand, Americans cannot accept all his sweeping assertions about the supremacy of Germany in matters of good government and cultural progress. He protests against the American idea that the war is a conflict "between military despotism, represented by Germany, and peaceful democracy, represented by the strange partnership of Russia, Japan, England, and France"; but he has to admit that "the one grave defect of imperial Germany" is "the arrogance and overbearing of the military and bureaucratic class"—in other words, the ruling class.

In the main Mr. Francke is so genuinely American in his outlook that it is worth while to get his whole point of view. After enumerating the obstacles that have hemmed in Germany's ambitions, he says:

> No unprejudiced observer of German affairs, I believe, will deny that it is this very difficulty of maintaining her national pre-eminence which has given to contemporary Germany a feeling of solidarity and of public responsibility, an eager earnestness, a concentrated will-power, a sweep and momentum of constructive imagination such as no other nation of today possesses. * * * If this desperate situation has been brought about by the very best there is in German character, then it must be accepted as part of the tragedy of human greatness.

Granting thus much to the author's German heart, one finds his American head more logically represented in the letter to Congressman Bartholdt, in which, last Winter, he declined to take part in a conference to demand an American embargo on war munitions. In a significant chapter answering the criticisms hurled at him on the score of that letter Mr. Francke tells his fellow-nationals some things. While they should combat unjust attacks on Germany, he says, it is also their duty as American citizens to refrain from violent anti-English propaganda and from trying to exert pressure on our Government in favor of the German side.

While himself regarding the American traffic in arms as "vicious and hideous," he faces the situation squarely in this passage:

> Our Government is confronted by the hard fact that England, through her fleet, has the power to enforce much more than Germany her own policy regarding neutral shipping. The one decisive move toward changing this situation would be war with England.
>
> Under these circumstances our Government must proceed with the utmost caution and avoid any step which cannot be justified by international usage. This is particularly true with regard to the exportation of arms and munitions of war. * * * To change accepted neutrality principles, good or bad intrinsically, in the midst of war, will necessarily be taken as a measure in favor of one or another of the belligerents. The attempt, therefore, to force our Government into declaring an embargo on arms would either, if unsuccessful, needlessly embarrass the Administration, or, if successful, plunge the country into a war which it does not want.

In these facts the author finds a clear indication of the line of conduct to be followed by German-Americans. One of his correspondents expressed the hope that the time would come when the German element in the United States would have 125 representatives in Congress. Here is part of his answer:

> I cannot think of anything more disastrous for American political life than the possibility of having in Congress numerous factions held together by racial instincts foreign to the interests of the whole people. * * * That would be the end of a large national life; it would be the end of American freedom.

In his final chapter Mr. Francke urges Americans, as a measure of world justice, to demand immunity for private property at sea, and a definition of contraband which will exempt articles destined for the consumption of civilians. The change cannot be made now, of course, but he believes that when the time for peace negotiations comes the United States should stand with Germany on this point against England's flagrantly aggressive dominion of the seas.

Several impassioned war poems complete the contents of this book. Remembering Belgium, one cannot indorse all its enthusiasms, but in the main it has a largeness of view that reminds one of Carl Schurz.

ADVENTURES AT THE FRONT

AT THE FRONT WITH THREE ARMIES. By Granville Fortescue. Illustrated. New York: Brentano's. $2.

As special correspondent of London and New York papers Mr. Fortescue saw something of events at the front in Belgium, France and Germany during the first three months of the war; but, like all newspapermen, he had a hard time of it. He was arrested innumerable times, and seems to have kept the American Ambassadors busy getting him out of military prisons. The French treated him worse than the Germans. Then, to cap the climax, the British censor held up his book for three months, besides suppressing harmless passages. It is not strange that he has his own official opinion regarding the intelligence of the British Press Bureau.

Mr. Fortescue is an American who has had ten years of military training, and he was in Belgium when the war broke out. His book begins with a very human word picture of Liége and its people at the moment of German attack. The invaders, he says, were domineering and brutal toward the Belgians at that stage, but they adopted a milder policy as soon as they expected to annex Belgium. He tries to be just toward the Germans, but believes that "no atonement can blot out the crime of Germany in Flanders." Of the wholesale shooting of members of the Civil Guard he says:

> Suppose that during the war with Spain members of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York, had been captured and executed without ceremony. The case would have been similar to what happened in Belgium. Germany had no right to deny to members of the Civil Guard the status of prisoners of war. * * * Under the theory by which Germany makes war, if she should come into conflict with the United States, only members of the regular army would be entitled to the rights of soldiers. Every other citizen bearing arms would be shot if captured. As part of the scheme to intimidate the people of Belgium as a whole by a military order, they legalized murder.

The author was an eyewitness of the battles of Dinant and Mons, and tells what he saw. He was in Rheims at the time of its bombardment, and advances the charitable theory that the Germans mistook ordinary sightseers for military observers in the tower of the cathedral, and so destroyed it. He believes he was one of the sightseers at whom these German shells were aimed. In his opinion the battle of the Yser, fought mainly by the remnant of the Belgian Army, was the bloodiest of the war, and, as a jolt to the German program, was second only to that of the Marne.

His visit to Germany deeply impressed Mr. Fortescue with that nation's resources and strength. To carry the war across the Rhine, he says, would be a task to daunt any General. The only factor that will defeat Germany is exhaustion, and it is still far from that.

Though this book covers ground that has already been trodden rather hard, it has the merit of being written with care and charm. The twenty-five full-page pictures are from the author's own snapshots.

GENERAL JOFFRE

MY MARCH TO TIMBUCTOO. By General Joffre. Biographical Introduction by Ernest Dimnet. New York: Duffield & Co. 75 cents.

It is no discredit to General Joffre to say that the most interesting part of his book is the part he did not write, namely the long biographical introduction by Abbé Dimnet. Even the Germans admit that Joffre is the only great leader thus far developed by the war, but his best friends never called him a literary artist. His style is even more severely businesslike than Caesar's. He is a plain soldier, all action; taciturn and modest, like Grant, whom he resembles in his tactical genius. The man who writes about him, therefore, is sure to tell more than he does himself.

Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre was 63 years old when he won the great victory of the Marne last Autumn. He was born in the little mountain village of Rivesaltes, in the Pyrenees, where the people speak a Catalan dialect like Spanish than French. He and his friend, General Roques, went to school together at Perpignan, where he showed so much ability that his father sent him to the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris. Here he fitted himself to be a military engineer, and later built some of the forts near Paris.

For thirteen years he remained an obscure Captain, part of the time in Indo-China, but he was a Major when in 1892 he went to the Soudan to build the Kayes-Bafoulabé Railway. It was while engaged there for three years on the southern edge of the Sahara that Major Joffre undertook his famous expedition against the Touareg tribes, resulting in the events related in his one and only book, "My March to Timbuctoo." After two other years in Madagascar, devoted to building the enormous fortifications of Diego-Suarès, he returned to Paris and became a Colonel at the age of 45.

Then began the happiest period of his life. He married Mme. Losès, the mother of the bright-looking girls who are frequently seen riding with him in the Bois de Boulogne, and enjoyed a quiet home life at Auteuil. In 1901 he was made a Brigadier General, and by the time of the Agadir trouble of 1911 in Morocco he had become Generalissimo. Since then he has been steadily preparing for the German attack which he foresaw.

The slow-going, bulky figure in a short coat and full-brimmed tall hat, going in and out of the War Office in Paris, attracted little attention until after the victory of the Marne, but to his quiet and persistent labor in the last five years France owes her salvation from the fate of Belgium. Abbé Dimnet says he is not only a great strategist, but an equally great organizer. It is no secret that his influence has brought Millerand back into the Ministry and that he has mercilessly weeded out inefficient officers in the army, even though they happened to be his personal friends.

As for "My March to Timbuctoo," it is his official report as to the doings of his column of 400 soldiers and 600 porters and servants, sent up the left bank of the Niger in 1893 to subdue hostile natives as far as Timbuctoo. Colonel Bonnier went ahead by river to organize the country, but his party was annihilated by the Tuaregs at Tacoubao, so Joffre's column first went there and wiped out the perpetrators of this offense and then completed the 500-mile march to Timbuctoo.

He gives a terse account of each of the tribes encountered, with facts to show that the peaceful natives were glad to be freed from the tyranny of the robber Touareg tribesmen. The narrative of events is peeled to the bare bones of fact—the number of killed and wounded, the names of chiefs interviewed, the camels captured, the method of using pirogues to cross the vast inundated stretches along the Niger—all related without a vestige of coloring or picturesqueness.

As a report of business accomplished this must have been a satisfactory document to the French Colonial Office. Its chief interest today is its revelation of the author's hard, patient, unimaginative efficiency. In this respect it explains how the Germans were overmatched at the gates of Paris.

DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR OF 1914: THE BEGINNINGS OF THE WAR. By Ellery C. Stowell. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.

In this volume of 700 pages we have the first complete digest of the official diplomatic correspondence preceding the present war. The author, Mr. Stowell, Assistant Professor of International Law in Columbia University, has tried to trace the causes of the war in a strictly impartial spirit, apportioning the blame on the evidence as found in a close analysis of the German White Book, Austrian Red Book, Russian Orange Paper, &c. Italy's correspondence had not yet appeared when he wrote, but that of all the other countries is analyzed. In his preface he remarks:

> The admirable enterprise of THE NEW YORK TIMES in placing the important official documents before the general public has been of immense educational value to the whole country, and incidentally has rendered it unnecessary to encumber the appendix of this book by adding reprints of these publications.

In the beginning Professor Stowell gives an illuminating sketch of the last century of European diplomacy, so far as it relates to earlier frictions and to the alignment of the powers into the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente. Incidentally he explains that Belgium was not a neutral State like Holland or the United States, but a "perpetually neutralized" State, protected by international agreements signed by all the powers.

The main body of the book is the diplomatic story of the war, made up by bringing together all the evidence on each topic. This connected critical narrative is written with a grasp and a judicial balance that give it permanent historical value. In a condensed set of "Questions and Answers" the author states his own views on mooted points in this brisk fashion:

> Did Austria intend to precipitate war?
> Austria did intend to precipitate war.
> Did the German Government know the contents of the Austrian note to Serbia before it was presented?
> I am convinced that the German Government spoke the truth, and that the note was not previously communicated. From an examination it would seem probable that this ignorance was prearranged.
> Did France violate, or intend to violate, Belgium's neutrality?
> Germany has not, as yet, adduced any evidence worthy of the name in support of these claims.
> Was the German Emperor personally responsible for the war?
> The German Emperor undoubtedly made great efforts to preserve the peace of Europe, but indirectly a large share of the blame falls upon him, because he has been so unwise as to wish to retain in his own hands the direction of Germany's foreign affairs.
> Was Germany back of the Austrian ultimatum?

It is hardly possible that Germany would have allowed such a clumsily worded note to be presented if she had known the terms in which it was drawn up. So we are led to conclude that she was so unwise as to allow her ally a free hand.

Professor Stowell finds that the countries immediately responsible for the war were, "first, Austria; second, Germany, and to some slight degree Russia." He lays emphasis on Austria's blame in the deliberate manner in which she concealed her intentions and tried to lull to rest the suspicions of the powers while preparing an ultimatum which she knew could not be accepted. But Germany, the stronger and more civilized nation, tacitly backed her ally to secure a diplomatic triumph in the Balkans. "She risked the peace of Europe in a campaign after prestige." Russia's mistake was in undue haste in beginning to mobilize, but the author finds much to justify such action.

Professor Stowell's chapter of "Conclusions" is an admirable summary, not only of all the converging causes that shattered the peace, but also of the larger ethical aspects in which the United States is vitally concerned. He says we are in the midst of a contest between two great rival systems of thought—the international and the national. The international idea runs thus:

> If the society of nations is to make any further progress, it must be recognized that the good of all the States is more important than the good of any individual State.

This ideal involves a live-and-let-live policy of co-operation among nations, such as Great Britain adopted when she accepted our Monroe Doctrine and practically delegated her South American interests to our care. At the outbreak of the war the Japanese, French, Russian, American, and British Empires were all joined in a co-operative division of spheres of influence, each acting in its own sphere for the maintenance of international rules of intercourse.

Germany has a different attitude of mind regarding the national state as the be-all and end-all of political achievement, and worshipping it with an almost mystical adoration. This mental condition of the whole German nation, the author says, is the real cause of the war. The two ideals have met in mortal combat. Mr. Stowell adds:

> To me the German view seems an anachronism, and, taking into consideration all the aspects of the subject, the greatest error of mankind; nevertheless, I must admit as a general principle that where great masses of men have been willing to lay down their lives for an ideal the results have demonstrated that they were not wholly wrong.

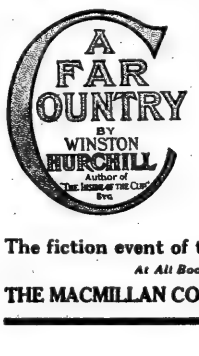
The whole tangled web of diplomacy is made crystal-clear in this really statesmanlike book.

TAMING OF ZENAS HENRY

THE TAMING OF ZENAS HENRY. By Sara Ware Bassett. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

Miss Basset is known as the author of "The Story of Lumber," "The Story of Leather," and other books for children. Now, in this "Cape Cod Romance," she shows no less ability to delight the grown-ups. She thoroughly knows her ground and its inhabitants, the thrifty and the shiftless alike, with their unconscious humor and quaint customs, their rough ways and the child-hearts that the old sailor-folk seem never to lose. To read of the irascible Zenas Henry, who at once deposed all inanimate things that offended him; of his remarkable marriage, and of the Three Captains, apparently hopeless sluggards, who took up their abode with him and his long-suffering wife, is to have a few hours of unalloyed enjoyment. How a little treasure-trove of the sea wrought miracles in the household is, like "Silas Marner," a living illustration of the text, "A little child shall lead them." The tale is told with tenderness, grace, and humor. How Zenas Henry and the Captains arranged for the education of Delight is a mirth-provoking colloquy. We cannot say of many books, as we can of this, that we are glad to welcome all of its characters into our circle of intimates. Our one word to the author is Oliver Twist's "More."

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WITH BIRD AND BEAST FROM JUNGLE TO ZOO

Various Books Tell of the Habits and Peculiarities of Animals in Their Native State and in Captivity

FROM JUNGLE TO ZOO. By Ellen Velvin. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.

THE ability of Miss Velvin, who is a Fellow of the Zoological Society, to write authoritatively and interestingly about wild animals, whether in captivity or in their native haunts, is well known to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES because of the series of articles she contributed to the Magazine Section. This new book gives added proof of her knowledge of that subject and of her ability to write upon it at once simply, entertainingly, and informingly. The title gives an exact idea of its nature, for it begins with the wild animals in their native surroundings, tells how they are caught, how they are transported by sea and land to civilized regions, and how they are cared for in captivity. There are excerpts from the writings of naturalists describing the jungle from which so many wild animals are brought, and their life and habits therein. Among the animals whose capture and transportation are described are lions, bears, elephants, giraffes, mountain goats, snakes, walruses, baboons, tapirs, hyenas, and many others. There is an interesting chapter devoted to the history of menageries, while two chapters tell about wild animal trainers, men and women. The subject of curious friendships among animals has attention. Especially interesting are the sections which describe surgical operations upon wild animals and their care in sickness. A wealth of anecdote enlivens every chapter. The book will entertain and inform all who care about animals, and it should be a particularly good book to put into the hands of boys and girls.

***

PETS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT. By A. Hyatt Verrill. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Verrill has had a long experience as a naturalist and a collector of natural history specimens, and out of it has brought the conviction that there are very few wild creatures of any kind which cannot be tamed and domesticated by kindness, proper care, and feeding. His book has been prepared with especial thought for showing young people how much keen interest and pleasure they can find in the care of animal pets, but it will be found useful also by their elders who wish to raise wild animals for profit. A good many handbooks have been written dealing in the same way with some one kind of animal, but this volume endeavors to cover practically the whole subject by giving directions for rearing, feeding, and caring for all kinds of animal pets. Among mammals he devotes attention to rabbits, guinea pigs, squirrels, woodchucks, rats and mice, raccoons, bears, dogs, cats, monkeys, and the near relatives of each class, while a final chapter deals with ruminants and hoofed animals. One section tells how to take care of such reptilian pets as lizards, turtles, horned toads, snakes, alligators, and Gila monsters, and how to prepare, furnish, and care for salt and fresh water aquariums. The section devoted to birds is especially complete, having chapters dealing with canaries, ornamental cage birds, parrots, and other talking birds, many kinds of wild birds, game birds, wild and water fowl, doves and pigeons.

***

INSECTS AND MAN. By C. A. Ealand. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $3.50.

"It is fortunate for man," says Mr. Ealand in the introduction to his interesting volume, "that the insect world is a house divided against itself; except for this check the human race would be extinct in five or six years." That horrifying conclusion is reached, of course, by tacitly proceeding from the supposition that man would not, in that event, war against the insect world any more vigorously than he does now. What would happen if he were to battle as determinedly against these devastating bugs as he does against his fellow-man the author does not tell us, but, judging from the results of the exertion he does make, we would, in that case, reach undreamed heights of well-being and prosperity. One instance of how rapid is the growth of progeny among insects is the cotton boll weevil, of which, Mr. Ealand says, although over 50 per cent. are probably destroyed by natural conditions, the surviving and active increase from a single pair in one season is not less than two million.

The chapter on "Insects and Plants" considers in very comprehensive fashion the damage done by all injurious insects to the plant world and the good resulting from the lives of the few insects that are beneficial. Following chapters take up the relations of insects to human disease and show how much man suffers and loses by reason of their depredations upon and within his body. Another considers in the same exhaustive way the incalculable loss through the preying of insects upon live stock. An interesting and important chapter upon insect control describes the little that has been done by man to get the upper hand of these small ravagers.

The author does not claim to furnish any new facts in his volume of three hundred-odd pages. But he has been painstaking and assiduous in his search through scientific journals and the records of scientific societies in Europe and America, by means of which he has been able to get together and present in non-technical language an immense amount of matter that has hitherto been known only to scientists. His book is a remarkably complete account of the relations, both injurious and beneficial to the human race, that exist between insects and man. It should have a large audience, since its general reading would help to bring the public to a better realization of the actual injury which they suffer and the potential menace under which they live from the insect world. A bibliography of ten pages lists the works that were consulted by the author in the preparation of his book.

***

THE PROPAGATION OF WILD BIRDS. By Herbert K. Job. Illustrated. Introduction by T. Gilbert Pearson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Bird lovers will welcome Mr. Job's handsome and practical volume, with its comprehensive and detailed instructions for the inducing of friendliness to man among wild birds of all sorts. He has made birds and their habits his lifelong study, and because he had learned so much about them along both scientific and practical lines he was last year made the head of the Department of Applied Ornithology, newly created by the National Society of Audubon Societies. Previously he had been State Ornithologist of Connecticut. He has also had a good deal of experience in the practical work of attracting wild birds to large private estates and inducing them to propagate there. In this book, however, although that part of it dealing with the propagation for pleasure or profit of many kinds of wild fowl will be of use chiefly to those who own estates or farms of some size, the chapters concerned with attracting song birds and inducing them to look upon human beings as their friends are as practicable for the owner of a garden containing only a tree or two and a few shrubs as for the owner of many acres of woodland.

The volume is divided into three sections. The first recounts with much detail and with many illustrative anecdotes derived from experiments by the author and others the methods to be used in propagating upon farms or estates the gallinaceous birds, such as the quail, the grouse family, the wild turkey, the pheasant, pigeons, doves, and others. Wild water fowl—ducks, geese, swans, and wading birds—are the subject of the second section, and the third is devoted to the methods to be used with the smaller land birds, those that are desired because of their song or color, or because their presence is interesting. Mr. Job considers such subjects as what forms and kinds of nesting boxes they like best, tells how to make these, what kinds of nest-building material will attract the various birds, how to feed them, and how the trees and shrubbery can be made most attractive to these feathered visitors. He tells many interesting anecdotes of happenings to people in varied circumstances who were seeking to make friends of the birds and he draws liberally from his own and others' observations of their habits and work with them.

Several chapters deal with the diseases to which wild fowl are subject and with the best methods of protecting them from their enemies.

In his introduction T. Gilbert Pearson calls attention to the rapidly increasing interest in wild birds in the United States whose quick growth and wide extent have, he thinks, "never been equaled in this or any other country," instances some of the ways in which it has manifested itself, and explains that the demands created by this growing interest led to the creation last year by the National Association of Audubon Societies of the Department of Applied Ornithology.

The book contains a great number and variety of illustrations from photographs.

THE SALON AND ENGLISH LETTERS

Professor Tinker's Book on the Interrelations of Literature and Society in the Age of Johnson

THE SALON AND ENGLISH LETTERS. Chapters on the Interrelations of Literature and Society in the Age of Johnson. By Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Professor of English Literature in Yale University. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $2.25. Pp. 1-294.

THE salon conducted in London by the British bluestockings of Dr. Johnson's day is only incidentally the theme of Professor Tinker's book. The brief period in which Mrs. Montagu, Hannah More, Mrs. Delany, Mrs. Chapone, and the rest of the female patrons of English letters—and would-be writers—swam in their dilettante orbits, shone with faint reflected glories, mingled with the casual effulgence of a Gibbon, a Sterne, a Walpole, a Goldsmith, a Sheridan, or of the great Johnson himself and his Boswell. Knowing a little, and that not well, these women were prim, orthodox, conservative, timid. Mrs. Thrale came nearest to succeeding in the attempt to make the London salon a counterpart of the fascinating and splendid expression of French social genius across the Channel. She captured Johnson and Fanny Burney. The efforts of the rest of the bluestockings finally dissipated in the attentions ungratefully received by Ann Yearsley, the miraculous milkwoman of Bristol. The bestowers of these and like attentions lacked earnestness. Their defect was obvious, and men of self-sustaining minds refused to meet on their plan of vapid intellectuality.

Mr. Tinker looks to France for the direct influence of the salon on English letters. The amazing Mme. de Tencin, the kindly Mme. Geoffrin, the aristocratic Mme. du Deffand, and Mlle. de Lespinasse of romantic fame (who died of love at 44), were the marvelous women of middle age, or past, who in the eighteenth century ruled the social and literary world. It was their genius that dispensed fame, created opinion, and compelled men of letters to leave their retreats, even in Great Britain, and venture into full and confident contact with the world. "The shift from the coffee-house to the drawing-room," Professor Tinker says, "was indeed a plain tribute to woman, the new critic and the new patron."

The results were immediate and far-reaching. A new tone of refinement in literature became discernible by the world of readers, a stimulus to production was felt by the authors who came under the spell of the searching and experienced radicalism of the Parisian salons. At 80 Mme. du Deffand was to Edward Gibbon still "the best company in Paris," as at 68 she had eclipsed in the eyes of Walpole all the other hostesses of that capital. "At worst," Walpole exclaimed, "I have filled my mind with a new set of ideas." In the development of ideas in a new medium—the liveliness of conversation—the Parisian society was helped by a certain "splendid audacity" in morals, politics, and philosophy that breathed revolution; in its radical seriousness it gave birth to revolution.

Bolingbroke and Lord Chesterfield paid court to Mme. de Tencin, the eloped nun who had won Matthew Prior's affections; in her drawing-room they met Montesquieu, Fontenelle, Crebillon, Voltaire. David Hume found freethinkers after his own heart in the salon of Mme. Geoffrin, and social converse with d'Alembert, Buffon, Marmontel, and Diderot. Mme. de Boufflers played her part in the great quarrel between Hume and Rousseau, while Horace Walpole was amusing Mme. Geoffrin's coterie with mischievous correspondence. But through it all the ferment of the French Revolution was warming, though it failed to fire, the cooler British minds. At least British dullness was overcome by French wit, insular learning and pedantry became suffused with an unaccustomed grace, clearness, and vivacity. English letters flowed easily, with charm and familiarity.

The social and literary influence of France, which was due at this period to the rapid growth of a reading democracy, afforded a substitute for the old system of aid, advertisement, and protection for writers which in the court life of Elizabeth had obtained from patrons. Mr. Tinker traces the salon to the courts of the Italian Renaissance, and to England in the Elizabethan age. In them, as later, woman was regnant. But not until the eighteenth century did she come to represent a democracy of genius—a democracy presided over, in one case, by the daughter of a valet de chambre, in another by a Swiss parson's daughter, in another by a foundling, and in a fourth by the "humble companion" of a lady. Noble birth was at last at a disadvantage before the new aristocracy of wit, intellect, and personality.

They reigned not because they were women. They had identified themselves with the forces of a new age—in that their power consisted. They could be dispensed with. Samuel Johnson had not much to do with the Pankhursts and the Catts of his age. Like Socrates in the old Athenian democracy, he gathered his own circle and made the chief English contribution to the age of conversation. Professor Tinker devotes a chapter to this vital and original British conversationalist. To Walpole's development of the art of familiar correspondence another chapter is assigned, with its tracing of descent to the graceful pages of Lamb and Hazlitt. Frenchwomen had much to do with this, to be sure, and in the smiling intimacies and gossip of familiar letters they were peculiarly capable. Correspondence became the chosen medium of the age; the novels, even, were written in letter form. A corollary of this art was the diary, in which Fanny Burney excelled. Boswell, in his development of the art of intimate biography, comprised all the excellencies of the conversationalist, the gossipping letter-writer, and the diarist. The chapter bestowed upon him is one of the most brilliant in a book of brilliant and scholarly analysis.

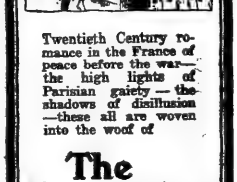
One could wish that Professor Tinker had written yet another chapter—or another book—on the interreliations of English letters and English and American social forces of the present, contrasting them with his historic background. Feminism, which agitates modern society, the propaganda of the "uplift," that identifies society with organized efforts for the downtrodden of humanity, spreading into measures of governmental relief, and the propaganda of the German Kultur, which had spread fast enough before it turned Europe upside down, need special consideration in their social and literary aspects. The influence of these movements in letters has been pronounced; it is destined to be prodigious. Mr. Tinker has dealt with the period from 1720 to 1790, just before the storm of the French Revolution. In this generation the forces that have been incubating a revolution of Europe, which promises to become a revolution of modern life, has not been altogether, or even predominatingly, political. They are not vague or intangible. An attempt at analysis of them would be not at all unprofitable—and for such work a student of life in the age preceding the French revolution should be especially fitted.

Sir Hiram S. Maxim

Sir Hiram S. Maxim's autobiography, which appears in an illustrated volume entitled "My Life," is an entertaining record of a remarkable and picturesque career, the career of a self-made man who has won world-wide distinction through the exercise of his inventive genius. Now an English knight and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, he does not forget that he began life in a very humble way as a "Downeast Yankee," and apparently finds great pleasure in telling the story of his early years, during which he worked hard and earned little. His recollections of his American experiences are rather more interesting than those of his later years, though the latter are by no means dull. (McBride, Nast & Co. $4.50.)

The Life of Henry Laurens
By Prof. D. D. Wallace
8°. *Portraits.* $3.50 *net.*
Henry Laurens's Presidency of the Continental Congress was in some respects the most notable among the services of the Revolutionary statesmen who presided over that famous body. He belonged to the small group of men of exceptional ability who held the Congress to its arduous duties in the critical period of 1777-79, and impressed his personality deeply upon the political history of the Revolution. Further, he has been called the "finest, proudest, wittiest, most efficient, and most chivalrous American of his time." This is the first biography ever published of the South Carolina merchant, planter, and statesman.
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COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

E. B. E.—Through your query page will you kindly tell me something about Burton E. Stevenson? Is he American born, and how old is he?

Burton Egbert Stevenson was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Nov. 9, 1872. He was a student at Princeton University for four years. He was city editor of The Chillicothe Daily News in 1894 and of The Daily Advertiser in 1898. He has been librarian of the public library at Chillicothe since 1899. He has written many books and has done editorial work for various publications and has made many contributions to the leading magazines. He compiled the "Poems of American History," published in 1908, and also "The Home Book of Verse," which was published by Henry Holt & Co. in 1912. He is married and lives in Chillicothe.

B. S. WALLACE.—Can you furnish me with the complete poem, and the author's name, entitled "If I Should Die Tonight," the last verse of which, as I recall it, runs as follows:

Keep not your kisses for my dead cold brow,
The way is lonely, let me feel them now.
Think kindly of me, for I am travel worn:
My feet are pierced with many a thorn.

Also I would be interested to have the parody on this poem which is something like the following:

If I should die tonight and you should come
to my cold bier;
Weeping and heartsick • • •
If you should come in deepest grief and woe,
And say, Here's that ten dollars that I owe,
I might arise the while, but I'd drop dead
again.

The author of the first poem asked for by our correspondent is Robert C. V. Meyers and it is printed in "Choice Selections No. 27," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The parody is by Ben King and is printed in the volume of The Humbler Poets by Siason Thompson published by A. C. McClurg, Chicago, and in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

M. M. W.—Can you inform me what the verse is that begins:

O for a book, and a shady nook,

Also, who is the author of the lines?

According to Benham's "Book of Quotations," the lines are:

O! for a books and a shadie nook,
Eyther Indoor or out,

With the grene leaves whispering overheade,
Or the streete cryes all about.

These lines are referred to by Lord Avebury in "Pleasures of Life" as "an old English song," but Benham says they are probably modern.

S. A. P.—Would you kindly inform me of the value of a complete set of ten volumes of the Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels of 1829? They are in perfect condition.

The Abbotsford Edition, Edinburgh, 1842-49, consists of seventeen volumes, octavo, and is worth from $21 to $110.

MARY E. ROBINSON—Can you tell me the approximate value of a large book, leather corners and back, entitled "The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, engraved by Mr. Houbraken and Mr. Vertue, with their Lives and Characters," by Thomas Birch, A. M., F. R. S. A new edition. London. Printed for William Baynes, Paternoster Row, by Charles Wood, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, 1813?

Its market value at present is from $8 to $10.

F. R. S.—Can you tell me where and on what occasion and by whom the following words were used: "No gentleman would insult me, none other can." I have been told that the remark was made during a debate in the Senate or House of Representatives in Washington.

When or where the words quoted by our correspondent were used we have not been able to find, nor who used them. It is evident that the person who is credited with the use of the remark had in mind a couplet from William Cowper's poem "Conversation" (line 193): A moral, sensible, and well-bred man will not affront me, and no other can.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MARY H. AYRES.—The lines quoted by your correspondent, Herbert Brruncken, in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 20, are from a poem entitled "A Song," which is included in a collection of other poems by Harold Hersey. There are only three verses:

We're a part of the sounding sea,
We're a part of the wind that blows,
We're an hour in eternity,
A part of rains and snows.

We're a breeze above the curling wave,
An echo in the night,
A haunting tinge of a shadowy grave,
A lover of the light.

We're the breath that sways an Autumn
leaf,
A thought on Nature's wing,
We're a part of every joy and grief,
A part of everything.

DENNIS W. HUNT—The author of the Scottish poem, "My Ain Countree," was Allan Cunningham, born 1784, died 1843; born near Dumfries, Scotland, in 1826 he published his "Scottish Song," in which are preserved the finest lyrics of his native country. This particular hymn poem is contained in "English Poets and Poetry," by Rufus W. Griswold, Vol. II., P. F. Collier, Publisher, New York City. This is a different poem than the one referred to by your correspondents in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 20, as written by Mrs. Mary Lee Demarest.

L. B.—The second quotation about which F. M. O. asks for information in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 20 is the beginning of a popular song, "Farted." The words are by Frederick E. Weatherly, an English barrister, who has found leisure to write many songs, most of which have been set to music by J. L. Mailoy. This song, "Farted," however, was composed by Francesco Paolo Tosti, at one time vocal instructor of the Queen of Italy, and also of members of the royal family of Great Britain.

SUSAN M. COMSTOCK.—The poem of which Mrs. Treadwell quotes a verse in your issue of June 6 is by Amelia Welby, a Southern poetess, born in Maryland, but who lived in Louisville, Ky., after her marriage. The poem is called "Musings," and has ten verses. It does not seem to be in any collection, but I have it in a book entitled "Women of the South."

LAWRENCE.—The lines given in Mary B. Lee's query in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 20 are from "God's Anvil," by Julius Sturm, a German writer, born at Kötsritz in Reuss in 1810, where he died in 1896. The translation was made by George Washington Doane, father of the late Bishop Doane.

This appeal was also answered by Frank J. Metcalf, Washington, D. C., and J. F. Quinn, New York.

E. S. WERNER.—In answer to the request of J. R. Bowers in your issue of June 13 would say that "Brother Antonio," by Elizabeth Akers Allen, is in Roper's Scrapbook No. 7," can be had of Edgar S. Werner & Co., New York City.

F. W. LEISEN—In answer to the query of S. R. Boyle in your issue of June 13 would say that the author of "St. Patrick's Gospel" is will Atkinson. The poem was printed in "For Freedom," published by the Metropolitan Press, Seattle, Wash., some years ago.

E. WILLIAMS.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of June 27 a correspondent asked the name of the author of "When I am old," &c. I have the poem, consisting of nine verses. It was composed by Caroline A. Briggs.

ERNESTINE FRENCH—The lines quoted by V. B. Howard in your issue of June 27 are translated from a German poem of six stanzas, entitled "Das Gedicht." The author is Ludwig Gleim and the poem may be found in the original in a little volume, "Die Hundert Besten Gedichte (Lyrik) der Deutschen Sprache," ("The Hundred Best Poems (Lyric) of the German Language.") It is published by George Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

APPEALS TO READERS

S. L. P.—I wonder if some reader can help me to find the title and the author of a novel published about two years ago in England telling the story of a society girl, Lady Something or other, of whom I can only remember the nickname of "Rouge et Noir."

J. M.—Can some kind reader tell me where I can find the passage, either in Emerson or Carlyle, in which a comparison is made between man's mentality and different countries of Europe as follows: "My age of beauty shall be Cyprus; my age of philosophy shall be Germany; while the noontide of mental vigor shall be England." I quote from memory.

P. M.—Will some reader kindly tell me where I may find the following legend, and if it has been made the subject of a poem by Heine? A youth has been commanded by witches to bring them the heart of his mother. Fulfilling the command, as he is running back to the witches he falls, whereupon the heart exclaims, "Are you hurt, my son?"

S. L. S.—Will your readers kindly assist me in determining the source of two quotations whose origin and authorship have quite perplexed me? One is as follows:

The dead have been awakened; shall I sleep?
The world is at war with tyrants; shall I
crouch?
The harvest's ripe; shall I forbear to reap?
I slumber not. A thorn is in my couch.
Each day a trumpet soundeth in mine ear,
Its echo in my heart.

I recall that the foregoing lines were used by Mr. Bryan in a speech he delivered at an assemblage of Democratic chiefs in Baltimore a year or two prior to the convention that nominated Mr. Wilson.

The other quotation, consists of a line that I once read in connection with a life of Benjamin Disraeli, illustrating his rise to power despite his Jewish birth. It reads somewhat as follows: "Who breaks his birth's invidious bar."

BOOKS WORTH READING

VOLUME III. has been published of Alvin V. Sellers's "Classics of the Bar," a work containing stories of great legal trials and a compilation of notable pleas and arguments. The matter in the volume just issued includes Benjamin R. Curtis's defense of Andrew Johnson in the impeachment trial of 1868; Tom Watson's address to the court before which he appeared to answer a charge that he had made unlawful use of the United States mails; William H. Seward's plea for a new trial for a negro murderer; John Philpot Curran's argument in the celebrated elopement case in which the Rev. Charles Massy and the Marquis of Headfort were the principals, and the appeal made by David Paul Brown against the conviction of an American sailor tried in Philadelphia in 1842 on a charge of murder. (Baxley, Ga.: Classic Publishing Company.)

A volume entitled "The Teaching of History" contains a translation by H. J. Chaytor of a German work in which Dr. Oskar Jaeger makes an exposition of the ordinary method of historical instruction in Prussian schools. The translation was made in order to show English teachers how they might improve their methods of teaching history; Professor C. H. Firth of Oxford University thinks the educators of his country will find helpful and needed lessons in Dr. Jaeger's book. (A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.)

Frank L. Brown, Joint General Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, in a volume entitled "A Sunday School Tour of the Orient," gives an account of a journey of inspection and observation made in 1913 by a duly authorized commission. The journey included visits to the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, and the Philippines, and in each of these countries the commission discovered great interest in Sunday schools and large opportunity as well for increased missionary effort. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

A thorough revision has been made by Earnest Elmo Calkins of "Modern Advertising," a book written by himself and Ralph Holden and published ten years ago. The revised work appears in a volume entitled "The Business of Advertising," and its aim is to help those who are studying advertising with the intention of becoming advertising agents, and also those who wish to know the best methods of interesting the public in things they have to sell. (D. Appleton & Co. $2.)

The man, who for one reason or another has never studied chemistry, may acquire a considerable understanding of the science and greatly increase his stock of knowledge by reading Samuel Schmucker Sadtler's "Chemistry of Familiar Things," a distinctly popular work which is quite as entertaining as it is instructive. Among the "familiar things" with which the author deals are rocks, metals, textiles, air, water, soil, food, chemical evolution and physiological chemistry. (J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75).

Excellent practical advice for the guidance of students, especially valuable for those whose studies are self-directed, is given by Sir Joan Adams, Professor of Education in the University of London, in a volume entitled "Making the Most of One's Mind." The author tells when to study, how to study, and what to study, and offers useful suggestions with respect to reading, memorizing, note making, essay writing, examinations, and other matters with which students are engaged. (George H. Doran Company. $1.)

William James Sly, Director of Sunday School and Young People's Work, and teacher of Sunday School Pedagogy in Colorado Woman's College, in his volume entitled "World Stories Retold for Modern Boys and Girls," presents a collection of fairy tales, fables, folk-tales, Christmas tales, Bible stories, and historical narratives suitable for retelling in the home and Sunday school and in other places where children are assembled. Mr. Sly also offers some practical suggestions with respect to story telling which he thinks will be useful to those who make use of the material contained in his book. (Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.)

Two lectures delivered at Princeton University by General George W. Goethals are published in a well illustrated volume entitled "Government of the Canal Zone." They deal authoritatively and attractively with matters pertaining to the Big Ditch, in which there is a widespread public interest. (Princeton University Press. $1.)

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AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS IN SUMMER

Plans That Provide Important Books in Various Departments of Literature for This Season and Early Fall

THE National Society of Music, New York City, has in preparation a monumental work which, under the general title of "The Art of Music," aims to give a comprehensive account of the history and the science of all phases of musical art. It will be in fourteen volumes, of which the first two are now ready. The remaining twelve volumes, it is expected, will be finished by Oct. 1. The entire work is under the managing editorship of César Saerchinger, who is also a contributor upon several special subjects. Daniel Gregory Mason of Columbia University is the editor-in-chief, while Edward Burlingame Hill of Harvard University and Leland Hall, late of the University of Wisconsin, are his assistants. Upon the International Advisory Board appear a dozen or more names of famous English, Italian, German, and French composers and conductors, while the Advisory Board for this country and Canada contains the names of more than twoscore men and women prominent in the musical world as composers, teachers, authors, conductors, singers, organists, pianists. The list of contributors numbers many of the famous composers and practitioners of modern music in all its phases and many investigators and authors upon the history of music.

The editors of the work purpose to make it a comprehensive and up-to-date presentation of the science of musicography, and to that end they have made use of the researches of recent German, French, and Italian investigators in the field of musical history. They have endeavored also to keep it homogeneous in plan and method by having each contributor follow instructions as to the ground to be covered and the manner of treatment.

The first three volumes are devoted to the Narrative History of Music, dealing respectively with the "Pre-Classic Period," "Classicism and Romanticism," and "Modern Music." The fourth volume will take up "Music in America," the fifth will deal with "The Voice," the sixth with "Choral and Church Music," and the seventh with "Pianoforte and Chamber Music." The eighth, ninth, and tenth volumes will be devoted respectively to the "Orchestra and Orchestral Music," "The Opera," and "The Dance." Volumes 11 and 12 will be dictionaries, the former of technical terms and the latter of biographical information. The thirteenth and fourteenth will contain musical specimens from the fourteenth to the twentieth century.

Among the special features of the work in addition to those already mentioned are a history of the ballet in all its phases, an eclectic guide to methods in vocal and instrumental technique, a chronological chart illustrating the progress of music parallel with the historical events, literature, and art of each period, and a concert guide for vocal, piano, chamber, and orchestral music. A few of the many contributors are Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, who writes upon "The Evolution of the Art of Music;" Claude Debussy, who will write, if the war does not prevent him from fulfilling his contract, on "Color and Piano Music;" Richard Strauss, whose subject is "Modern Orchestration;" Alfred Hertz, "Modern Opera;" David Bispham, "Singing from the Singer's Point of View;" Ernest Skinner, "The Mechanism of the Organ;" Ivan Narodny, "The Dance;" Edward Burlingame Hill, "Modern French Music," and Henry F. Gilbert, "Primitive Music."

All the volumes will be copiously illustrated with engraved half-tones, line etchings on copper, photogravures, and reproductions in color, the subjects including portraits, stage settings, exterior and interior views, facsimiles, reproductions of paintings, engravings, mediaeval drawings, old frescoes.

Houghton Mifflin Company announce that they will publish in the near future several books from the large body of manuscript material left by John Muir. One of these will be his "Life, Letters, and Journals," which will have the authorization of his family. The publishers ask that all persons having letters or other material likely to be of value to the biographer will be so good as to send such matter to them. There will be also several characteristic records of travel similar to Mr. Muir's well-known books on the Sierras and the Yosemite.

Henry Holt & Co. will have ready at the end of next week G. H. Perris's "The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium," the publication of which has been delayed for some time for the reason that the British Government refused to allow the duplicate electrotypes of pictures and maps to leave England because they could not spare the copper contained in them. Publication had to wait, therefore, until the American publishers could manufacture their own electrotypes. Mr. Perris has had charge at the front of the special correspondents of The London Chronicle.

The Harpers will publish in the Fall a new "Mark Tidd" book, by Clarence Kelland.

Corra Harris's "In the Valley," which recently had magazine publication, will be brought out in book form before long by Hearst's International Library Company.

"The Devil in a Nunnery," is a collection of ten mediaeval short stories mirroring life and character in various places during the Middle Ages which E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for early publication. The Duttons will also have ready shortly "The Tollhouse," by Mrs. St. Legur, a wartime story of rural England.

The Holts promise for the end of next month a new book by Inez Haynes Gillmore, to be called "The Olivant Orphans." It tells how six young people, left stranded by their mother's death, work up and out of the difficulty. The Autumn will bring from this house also "The Bent Twig," by Dorothy Canfield, which is said to deal with a typical American girl, the product of the public school and a State university.

***

HENRY SYDNOR HARRISON, who went to Europe some weeks ago to engage in Red Cross work, has written to his publishers from a Belgian farm, where he was temporarily stationed, to acknowledge the receipt of a "package of reviews, advertisements and other Angela stuff," the first that he had seen since "Angela's Business" was published.

Winifred Holt, author of a life of Henry Fawcett, entitled "A Beacon for the Blind," sailed recently for France to organize in the war zone the work of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle. The plan of the committee is first to restore the men physically and then train them in some occupation.

It is said that the name of the young English author, Oliver Onions, should not be pronounced as is that of the vegetable whose spelling it imitates, but in three syllables, to rhyme with Lyons.

Booth Tarkington's "The Turmoil" has been translated into Spanish and will be published serially in El Norte Americano, a Spanish-American newspaper.

Eliza Calvert Hall's "Book of Hand-woven Coverlets" is largely responsible, according to Mrs. Laura M. Allen, who teaches basketry and hand-weaving in the Mechanics Institute at Rochester, for a remarkable revival of interest in hand-weaving. Among those who have written to her for information and advice are a business man in Chicago, who weaves in the evening for recreation, a Pennsylvania physician, who is building himself a loom, educators who recognise the cultural value of the art, business women and ladies of leisure.

W. L. George, whose last novel, "The Second Blooming," is in its ninth printing, is at work at his home in England upon a new novel.

Baroness Orczy, whose latest novel, "A Bride of the Plains," was a Spring publication, has founded the Women of England's Active Service League, one of whose principles is that none of its members must ever be seen in public with a man who, although free and fit, has refused to enlist. The first day brought her 10,000 applications for membership and a steady stream of applications has been coming in ever since from every part of the Empire.

Ella Frances Lynch, whose "Educating the Child at Home" was recently published, will this Summer make in her classes in the Adirondacks and elsewhere some searching tests to discover whether city or country children have the greater instinctive appreciation of poetry and good prose.

A consignment for England of Ernest Poole's "The Harbor" went down with the Lusitania. The book is now in its twelfth edition.

Holman Day, having finished work on the manuscript of his forthcoming novel, "The Landloper," has gone for a fishing trip in the Maine woods.

Eric Fisher Wood's "Note Book of an Attaché," has been put on the official list of suggested reading for army officers sent out by the U. S. Army Service Schools.

Temple Bailey's "Contrary Mary" is now in its twenty-fifth thousand, and editions have been sold in England, Canada and Australia.

Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff has become one of the editors of The Poetry Journal of Boston.

THE SORROWS OF BELGIUM

THE SORROWS OF BELGIUM. A play in six scenes by Leonid Andreyev. Translated by Herman Bernstein. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE great war has stayed the hand of many a playwright, stunning his imagination and clothing with a troublesome unreality his most faithful observations of the life around him as it was such a little while ago, while plays fashioned from the stuff of the war itself have remained unwritten for lack of that perspective and focus which are of the essence of dramatic expression. War plays and war playlets there have been a-plenty, from bewildered pleas for peace to shoddy melodramas with the villain sure to be revealed in the nick of time as a dark Ambassador from the Wilhelmstrasse. But not yet have they been attempted by many of the dramatists who write for a time beyond tomorrow night and the rest of the week. Stephen Phillips, it is true, proffered us London his "Armageddon" with its Miltonic prologue and its kaleidoscopic revue of the vast battlefield, but the critics shook their heads and the public would have none of it.

And now, out of Russia, comes a new war play, written by one who has done his work in the drama of intellectual and spiritual conflict and who, a twelve-month back, would doubtless have told you that war had fallen off in its dramatic values. It is called "The Sorrows of Belgium," and is the work of Leonid Andreyev, some five or six of whose plays are now available here in translations.

"The Sorrows of Belgium" is an impressionistic study of the disaster which has befallen the unoffending little State that was in the way. The Russian playright approaches his subject at the hour of the first impact and watches the effect on the household of Emil Grelieu, the great mystic poet of the Belgians. You may guess for yourself whom Andreyev has in mind. The story turns on the question of breaking the dams to flood the country, and one whom you recognize as the King leaves the decision to the poet as to the sensitive conscience of the people. You have one glimpse into the German camp and a naïve thought; the men you see there are presented almost idiotic in the self-hypnotism of wonder at the perfection of their own efficiency. You see the brave, desperate, startled assembling of the forces of resistance against the dread, uncomprehended, multitudinous enemy. The light through the clouds at the end is the light of Grelieu's own vision of peace restored and of good surviving.

All this, which is only intermittently dramatic and forceful, is recited in a curious necromantic drone that is born of the studied simplicity of style, the measured pace of the text, and the sometimes curiously antiphonal character of the dialogue. It is a matter of manner, characteristic of the author, pervasive in his murky "Anathema" and here undeniably impressive. What we have is a writer for the theatre of thought using his gifts in the dramatic study of a cataclysm as abrupt and as physical in its violence as the eruption of a great volcano. It is small wonder that "The Sorrows of Belgium" is a bit distrait.

RISE OF THE DUTCH KINGDOM

THE RISE OF THE DUTCH KINGDOM. By Hendrik Willem van Loon. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

DR. VAN LOON disclaims any intention of making of his latest volume an exhaustive and detailed history. "This little book merely tries to fill out the mysterious and unexplored space between the end of the old Dutch Republic and the modern kingdom," he writes. "Even these twenty years it does not try to describe too minutely, because on the whole (except for the people themselves) the period was so absolutely uninteresting to the outside world that we should not be warranted in asking the attention of the intelligent reader for more than a limited number of pages."

It is difficult to make apathy—mild, placid inactivity—interesting. Yet there is no period in Holland's history which is more dull than the twenty years which have elapsed between the end of the old republic and the rise of the present kingdom. It is a period filled with pompous quibblings and tedious arguments; it is recorded in miles of stupid speeches and tiresome proceedings which few have had the courage to flounder through.

Dr. van Loon has made the best of his material. His style, as those familiar with his earlier work, "The Fall of the Dutch Republic," stands somewhere between the explosive familiarity of Carlyle and the "snappiness" of the average newspaper reporter. It is frankly impressionistic, but it makes a chronicle of vacillation bearable; it arouses interest even in perpetual indecisions and inexpressible stupidity. For instance, the book opens with a list of the "dramatis personae." The main characters which are shortly to occupy the stage under Dr. van Loon's prompting are listed here with tabloid characterizations.

For instance:

France, or, rather, the French Revolution, regards the Republic in the same way in which a poor man looks upon a rich man with a beefsteak. Being possessed of a strong club, it hits the rich man on the head, grabs his steak, his clothes, everything he possesses, and then makes him turn about and fight his former friends.

Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Trademark patented by the French Republic between the years 1790 and 1800. The goods covered by this trademark soon greatly deteriorate and finally cover a rank imitation of the original article.

Napoleon Bonaparte. Chief salesman of the above article for the territory abroad. Further references unnecessary. Gets a controlling hold of the firm in which he was at first a subordinate. Removes the article which made him successful from the market and introduces a new brand, covered merely with a big N. Firm fails in 1815. The involuntary customers pay the deficit.

Of course, this method means that the author must take liberties with the material at hand; to the solemn and bespectacled "The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom" will probably read too much like fiction, and there will be criticisms a-plenty. Moreover, there will be harsh censure for Dr. van Loon from his own countrymen, those of them who believe that to criticise one's fatherland, at any period of its history, is treason, but the more generous and simple-minded will agree that the present volume, like its predecessor, is a distinct service to the country of which Dr. van Loon is a most eloquent spokesman.

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SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

In the East Austro-German Armies Must Advance Together or Not at All—Violent Fighting on Western Front—Deadlock in Dardanelles and on Italian-Austrian Frontier.

By a Military Expert.

IN THE EAST the week opened with the Russians giving ground stubbornly but steadily before the Teutonic armies, not only in Galicia, but also in Southern Poland. The more important military features of the situation were distinctly favorable to the Teutonic allies, and they were making the most of this advantage.

By the capture of Lemberg they had seized the point on which all the railroads in Eastern Galicia converge. From this town excellent lines run northwest and southwest, giving them a ready means of quickly reinforcing all parts of this line which was operating against the lines of the Russians along the Dniester, the Bug, and the Gnila Lipa. In addition, their offensive, which had succeeded largely through great superiority in heavy guns and ammunition, still retained that superiority, and with the control of the railroad situation through possession of Lemberg they were in the best possible condition to maintain a continued successful offense until Galicia was cleared of Russian troops.

With these facts at hand the German plan is apparent. Naturally Warsaw is the objective, and whatever moves have been made must be analyzed with respect to their effect on a campaign to take the Polish capital. As the Teutons had the advantage first of superiority in heavy guns and in munitions for them, and had in addition the railroads which were absolutely necessary for their forward movement, it is an entirely natural supposition that the Galicia drive could be successfully consummated by thrusting the Russians back into their own territory, and thus clearing Galicia. The task of accomplishing this was left to the German right wing under General von Linsingen. Such a movement by itself could not reach Warsaw, it is true. But, simultaneous with it, the Germans from the north at Prsasnysz and along the Narew front pressed south, and those from the south along the Kielce-Sokal front pushed north, the plan evidently being to seize the railroads running northwest and southeast, and by advancing along these roads, either cut Warsaw off or force a hurried and disastrous retreat. It is the same proposition exactly, though on a much larger scale as at Soissons and St. Mihiel in the west.

The general Russian line around Warsaw is a huge salient, the vertex of which is the line directly west of Warsaw. The German attack is against both sides of this salient with the object of gradually closing the circle, cutting one life line after another as they advance. It must be noted, however, that in order for this movement to be successful, the entire German right wing from Kielce to Bessarabia must either advance together, or the Russian line between Kielce and Sokal must be split wide open and the two flanks rolled up and defeated in detail.

The German line south of Lublin and Cholm cannot be thrust continually forward while the line along the Dniester and the upper Bug is held securely in its place. To attempt such a manoeuvre would be to force an attack with the point of a salient, which formation the German line would soon obtain, leaving both sides subject to attack as they were going forward at the point. As the point advanced the sides would naturally be elongated, and should they at any point be too thinly manned the possibility would exist of the Russians breaking through and cutting off the point completely.

Moreover, it is a matter of grave doubt whether, if General Mackensen did attempt to drive the point northward, he would dare to continue such a move were the Russians to direct a sudden attack against his flanks. Ordinary military caution would negative such an idea. It is impossible, therefore, for any part of the Teuton line east of Kielce to attain any marked success. All of the line must be successful or none of it can be. The movements of General von Linsingen and of General Mackensen are entirely subordinate each to the other. One cannot succeed without the other. Now as to what has been accomplished.

On Sunday night the general position of the eastern battle line was that indicated on the map. On Monday the Germans pushed forward both north and east, occupying Zamosk and Turobin, on the southern banks of the Labunka and Por Rivers, and took Krasnik. On the east they cleared the west bank of the Gnila Lipa of Russians and cleared also a part of the west bank of the Bug. Monday night pontoons were thrown across the Gnila Lipa, and Tuesday morning the Teutons crossed in force, driving the Russians back toward the Zlota Lipa.

They were unable, however, to cross the Bug or to make any progress in the Por-Lubanka region. The Russians evidently made but little effort to check the advance between the Gnila Lipa and the Zlota Lipa, but once the Germans had crossed the former stream, they fell back across the latter and took up the defense of the crossing. As was noted last week, the defense of the Zlota Lipa is a much more feasible problem than the defense of the Gnila Lipa, due largely to the character of its banks, which are very steep and precipitous. It therefore has considerable defensive possibilities, which the Russians were not slow to seize. Along this line the Teuton advance was on Wednesday definitely checked, and absolutely no progress has been made on this front since.

Along the southern line the same condition prevails. Fighting is going on continuously, and is notably fierce between the Bug and the upper Vieprz, but neither the Berlin nor the Vienna reports indicate any advance. Claims are made of progress, of positions taken, but since Wednesday the names of towns do not appear in the reports. Therefore it is certain that the advances, if any, have been entirely immaterial.

As to the future possibilities, the kaleidoscopic changes in the southeastern battle front would caution against undue speculation. Prophecy is not proper subject matter for the military critic. At the same time it is well to note certain elements which will influence heavily the future German advance, since an understanding of these elements will make clear many of the reasons for future movements.

The one basic consideration is the railroad situation, and its importance lies in the fact that modern armies must move by railroads—particularly the German Army with its extremely heavy guns and the mass of artillery ammunition it must transport for these guns as well as for the guns of smaller calibre in order that its offense may be continued with maximum effect. Lemberg, as has been noted, is the point of convergence for all railroads of Eastern Galicia, but it is a significant fact that none of the roads radiating from Lemberg crosses the Russian frontier except the road to Rovno via Brody, and this road is entirely within the Russian lines.

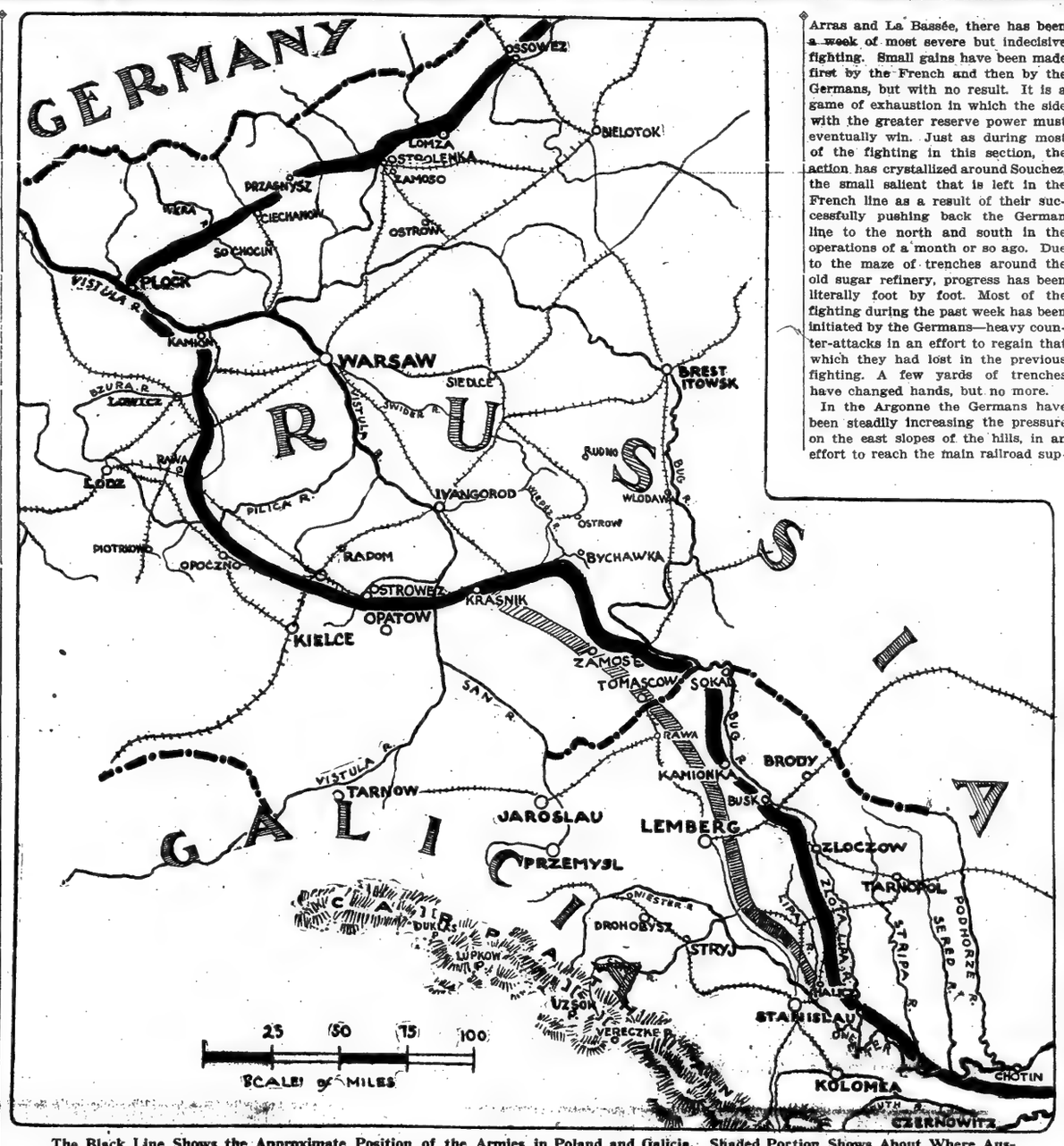
Beyond the frontier for a distance of fifty miles there is absolutely nothing until we reach the single line railroad which generally parallels the battle line, and runs from Ivangorod to Rovno by way of Lublin, Cholm, and Kovel. This makes the German task on this front peculiarly difficult, and gives the Russians a marked advantage in their defensive operations. The Russian line is retiring parallel to the Ivangorod-Rovno Railroad, and will be ultimately supported by the railroads joining this line from the north and northwest. This will make the reinforcement of their line, wherever the attack may fall, a comparatively simple matter, and will greatly facilitate the necessary flow of ammunition and supplies.

The Germans, on the other hand, must move overland all of their artillery and supplies from bases some distance away. Their problem is further aggravated by the fact that the ground over which they must move is liberally sprinkled with woods and marshes, which naturally offer the greatest difficulty to the passage of the necessary German heavy guns. It confronts the German leaders with an entirely new problem—one they have never had to combat in any territory since the war began, except in their first advance against the Niemen and against the Upper Dniester. The first-mentioned movement was a failure, and the second, in itself a failure, was successful only because of the success of the troops elsewhere that made it impossible for the Russians to hold the Dniester line.

It is worth while noting, too, that in this theatre, in order to compensate for her expenditure of ammunition, which has been vast, and for her losses in men, which must approach the half-million mark, Germany must get a decision. Otherwise the 25,000 square miles of territory which she has regained for Austria and the effect her advance has produced at Bucharest and Sofia must be regarded solely as a defensive operation. A decision can be gained in but two ways, and one of these is not final: First, by the capture of Warsaw, and, second, by the destruction of the Russian armies. If the Germans could turn the Vistula line and, coming in from the southeast, capture Warsaw, which, by the way, is not uncovered by driving the Russians from Galicia, they would achieve a result almost as decisive as piercing and breaking the Russian line. Warsaw, being the point of convergence of so many railroads, is the principal strategic point of the whole eastern front.

Merely pushing the Russians back, however, can accomplish no lasting result. The Russian territory is so great and the Czar's resources in men so enormous as to preclude the possibility of obtaining a decision by such means. It was the method attempted by Napoleon, who penetrated the Russian vastness beyond Moscow, only to find that the Russians, instead of being rendered hors de combat, had only provided a means by which his army could starve itself to defeat.

Whether Germany will permit her eastern forces to meet the fate of Napoleon's army remains to be seen. At the same time it may well be remembered that Napoleon's successes were obtained by defeating his enemies one at a time, that is, by obtaining a conclusive decision against one before moving against another. But when they all coalesced against him and acted in unison, Leipsic and Waterloo followed.



The Black Line Shows the Approximate Position of the Armies in Poland and Galicia. Shaded Portion Shows About Where Austro-German Armies Stood Last Week in the Course of Their Two-Fold Advance, Toward Ivangorod for the Purpose of Threatening Warsaw, and Eastward from Lemberg and the Dniester.

The past week has been marked by the greatest activity on almost the entire western front from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. Early in the week a British attack was launched against the town of Pilkem in Flanders, about a mile and a half to the east of the Ypres Canal. It had some measure of success, and the advance trenches of the Germans were taken and held against counter-attacks. But it was a sporadic and isolated movement which was not pressed and not followed up. Since then this section, except for artillery duels at long range, has been uninterestingly quiet.

In this connection it is somewhat difficult to understand the long inactivity of the British on the Flanders front. As far as is known, they are holding a front of only thirty miles, as compared to 200 held by the French. The number of troops in the present expeditionary army cannot be less than 750,000 of well-trained effectives. No other section of the entire battle line has anything like as many men to the mile of line held as has the front in Flanders, and yet it is the one section that is most quiet. England, as is well advertised, has not a sufficient flow of ammunition, and it may well be that such ammunition as she has is being conserved, in preparation either for a heavy German attack, which is expected as soon as reinforcements can be spared from the eastern theatre, or for an advance of her own, which has been already planned and is only awaiting the most propitious time for its inception.

England's infantry are the best marksmen of any infantry in the world—largely because it is one element in a soldier's training that England has always held to be of paramount importance. And the English school of musketry has more than justified its existence. At the same time, under modern conditions, England's infantry or the infantry of any other nation cannot carry the fight to Germany unless the way has been blazed by artillery fire.

Passing south to the section between Arras and La Bassée, there has been a week of most severe but indecisive fighting. Small gains have been made first by the French and then by the Germans, but with no result. It is a game of exhaustion in which the side with the greater reserve power must eventually win. Just as during most of the fighting in this section, the action has crystallized around Souchez, the small salient that is left in the French line as a result of their successfully pushing back the German line to the north and south in the operations of a month or so ago. Due to the maze of trenches around the old sugar refinery, progress has been literally foot by foot. Most of the fighting during the past week has been initiated by the Germans—heavy counter-attacks in an effort to regain that which they had lost in the previous fighting. A few yards of trenches have changed hands, but no more.

In the Argonne the Germans have been steadily increasing the pressure on the east slopes of the hills, in an effort to reach the main railroad supplying Verdun—the Chalons-Verdun road. As explained last week, however, there is no section of the battle front where France can in an emergency throw more men in a very short time than on the line from the Argonne to Etain. The result has been that the German efforts have been practically fruitless. The German effort to invest Verdun has caused the fighting to spread to the western leg of the "wedge," from Etain to St. Mihiel. Here the French advances of the early Spring, particularly the advance which led to the capture of the heights of Les Eparges, have stood them in good stead. These advances enabled France not only to seize positions which were points of vantage and of observation, but also gave her excellent artillery positions with broad fields of fire. The German efforts along this line have, therefore, been also without results.

At St. Mihiel itself, the point of the wedge, the Germans record some gains, but it is extremely unlikely that any serious attempt will be made to push this point north to the Argonne line. It has been pointed out that the apex of a salient is the most ineffective point on which to base an attack. As the point goes forward the sides lengthen out, and when these sides face an enemy who is active, well in hand, and plentifully supplied, the danger of a sudden attack breaking in behind the point and seizing its life-lines is too great to be invited. The Germans know the French strength at Ailly, Flirey, and in the Le Prêtre forest and will be too wise to make the attempt.

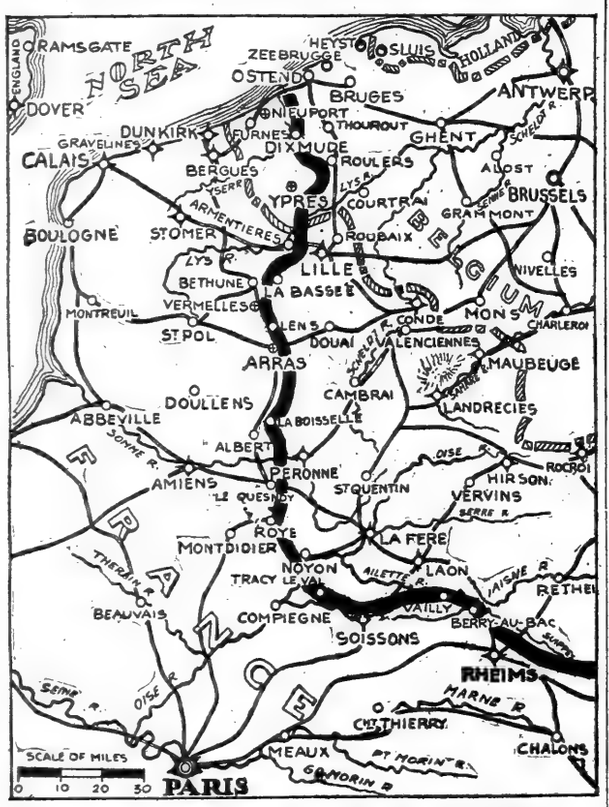
South of Point-à-Mousson there have been desultory artillery exchanges with a more or less sustained action in the Argonne.

It has been reported that Germany is about to transfer a large body of reinforcing troops to the western front, and it is pointed out at length by some of the European papers that all indications lead to the belief that an attack will be made in the Vosges. It is possible that this may be true as, in a way, this would be a movement co-operating with the attack on Verdun. The success of such a movement would mean the turning of the French line, would uncover Nancy and would uncover or isolate Verdun. But the obstacle of the Vosges is a very serious and difficult barrier and Belfort, against which the attack would necessarily fall, is among the strongest fortresses in France. It is questionable whether the advantages of turning the French line will counterbalance the difficulty of the task.

In the Dardanelles there has been no advance reported that is of moment, and the battle of the strait seems no nearer a decision than it was last week. That the Allies are advancing is certain, but their advances are very similar to those in the western theatre—few yards at a time over a narrow front. Even these are accompanied by great loss.

It begins to appear, with no intention of detracting from the strong defensive effort of the Turks, as if the British seriously underestimated the task before them when the Dardanelles movement was planned. This seems to be almost a national characteristic. Thirty thousand men was the estimate of the War Office of all that was needed for the Boer war. Nearly ten times that number were in the field when the war ended. A hundred thousand was Great Britain's quota in the expeditionary force that landed in France last August. It was considered enough. Nearly a million are on the British line now and new armies are in training. And in spite of the advances the Allies are now making with their present forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, to reach Constantinople strong reinforcements will be necessary and will beyond doubt be sent.

On the Italian frontiers there is little to note beyond the fact that there is fighting. The Austrians have at various points assumed the offensive and the Italians are finding their advance a more difficult undertaking than it was during the first weeks of the war. Reports from Rome and Vienna during the week have been meagre and not particularly illuminating. In fact, nothing can be gleaned from them that would indicate the slightest change in the situation from last week. Further comment in this theatre will therefore be deferred for the present.



The Western Battle Front from the North Sea to the Neighborhood of Rheims, Where There Has Been Violent Fighting During the Past Week.

NEWPORT---LENOX---NARRAGANSETT PIER

NEWPORT GAYETIES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—Mrs Oelrichs has completed all arrangements for the Fashion Show for charity at Rosecliff on July 25, which will be one of the largest affairs of the Summer. Mrs Condé Nast is arranging the details for the display of gowns in the afternoon and night and Mrs. Oelrichs is working early and late on the other plans.

Next week there is to be a lawn fête for St. Mary's Orphanage of Providence at the residence of Mrs. William Grosvenor. A miniature dog show has been added, for which a special class for children has been included. Mrs. Benjamin Weaver will manage the affair, and some of the most noted dogs in America will be shown, including those of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Miss Mildred Rives, and Miss Alice Brownell. Mrs. Mallery is giving the prizes for the children's class, which Miss Alice Brownell is judging.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt arrived at the Agassiz estate on Tuesday for the Summer on the steam yacht Nirvana, which Mr. Vanderbilt chartered from the estate of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich.

The same day Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt came in on the steam yacht Margaret to visit Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have arrived from their place on the Hudson.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly arrived the latter part of the week with her daughter, Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombly, at Vinland, where Mrs. Twombly will give her first dinner of the season this evening.

Mrs. John A. Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Dewees Dilworth of New York, are at Hill Top Inn for the Summer.

Miss Phyllis I. Rich of Boston was the guest of honor for the dinner which Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Swinburne gave at the Corson cottage Tuesday night for twenty-one guests.

On Monday night last at the Training Station the enlisted men gave a military ball. The Governor of Rhode Island, R. Livingston Beeckman, led the grand march with the wife of Yeoman Stewart. Mrs. Beeckman led with Captain Roger Wellés, and Mrs. Welles with Apprentice Seaman Frederick Webb of New York, attached to the Training Station.

A new clubhouse with many improvements will take the place of the present station here of the New York Yacht Club and will be ready next Spring. Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, who is in charge of the station, and Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., are working on the arrangements for it.

Mrs. Richard H. Weld of Boston arrived this week at The Corners, the residence of Bishop James Henry Darlington on Catherine Street. The Bishop and his family are visiting the exposition at San Francisco.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick have sent out cards for an afternoon lawn reception at The Corners for Admiral and Mrs. Frank Friday Fletcher, for which all the navy and Summer colony will gather.

Colonel the Honorable Murrough O'Brien, Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, arrived this week at the Nelson place on Price's Neck, close to the residence of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave the largest affair thus far this season, an afternoon tea and dance, on Monday afternoon, which brought together the entire Summer colony.

Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley of Washington arrived at Brent Lodge during the week.

The Honorable and Mrs. Oliver Brett of London have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Belcourt Martin of New York at their place on Washington Street.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kidder of Boston have apartments at Hill Top Inn for the Summer.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff entertained informally at luncheon Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Street have concluded a visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, returning to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor arrived this week on the steam yacht Noma, to pass the Summer at Beechwood.

Mrs. George D. Widener entertained a large dinner company at her new home, Miramar, Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener are settled in their residence, Stonesacre, on Bellevue Avenue, having arrived on the steam yacht Josephine from Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings are expected soon for the Summer from Fairfield, Conn.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco, who occupies the Thaw estate, will give a dinner July 14.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller and Miss Miller are due at their estate here soon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons of New York and their daughter, Miss Le Brun Parsons, are here for the Summer.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston is at her cottage for the first time in two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen and Miss Cannon arrived this week for the Summer.

John K. Page of New York is visiting George I. Scott at Belmead.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse of New York are occupying Eastbourne Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of Philadelphia are at Gravel Court, on Narragansett Avenue, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and family will arrive at Quarterfoil, on Narragansett Avenue, next week.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont gave her first dinner of the season at Marble House Thursday night.

Miss Louise B. Scott is spending a few weeks at Clearwater.

Maurice Roche and Francis Roche will return from San Francisco next week to join their mother, Mrs. Burke Roche, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Bogert are the guests of Mrs. Frederick Pearson, mother of Mrs. Bogert.

Mrs. Clayton Dickson and son of Philadelphia are passing the Summer with Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby on Halidon Hill.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt visited her mother-in-law, Mrs. Vanderbilt, at The Breakers during the week.

Mrs. George T. Bliss and Miss Bliss of New York are occupying Broadlawns.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 10.—The wedding of Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrence to William Averell Harriman will take place in Trinity Episcopal Church in September. The reception will be held at Allen Winden, the country seat of Charles Lanier, Miss Lawrence's grandfather. The Rev. William Lawrence Wood, who has just been called to Trinity Episcopal Church, will perform the ceremony.

It will be the most notable wedding that Lenox has seen celebrated since Miss Adele Sloane, the eldest daughter of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, was married to James Abercrombie Burden.

twenty years ago. Miss Lawrence has grown up in the family of her grandfather and he has always been devoted to her. In the celebration of the wedding there will be a series of ante-nuptial entertainments leading up to the wedding and reception. Mr. Lanier will give luncheons and dinners, and Mrs. George Evans Turnure, an aunt of Miss Lawrence, will also give large entertainments. The wedding will come at a time when the Lenox season is in full swing and every country place is filled.

Miss Lawrence has been interested in the work in the Trinity Sunday School and has been one of the volunteer singers of the choir of the church in the mid-season when the regular choir was on its vacation. She is charitable and has frequently made gifts of flowers and funds to the hospitals in the vicinity.

No announcement was of greater interest this week than that the Rev. William Lawrence Wood of New York, who three months ago married Miss Laura Lee Canfield, has been called as rector of Trinity Church, to have temporary charge of the parish. He will succeed Rev. Arthur J. Gammack. The Rev. Mr. Wood is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Wood. He was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1906, since his marriage the Rev. and Mrs. Wood have lived near London, where he has been assisting the Bishop of London in missionary work in military camps. The Rev. and Mrs. Wood sailed last week for New York.

Giraud Foster was elected President of the Lenox Club at the annual meeting this week, the first meeting within the walls of the new clubhouse which was bought last year from the estate of the late Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf. The Lenox Club now has over 200 acres and a beautiful villa, which has been adapted for club uses.

Mr. Foster is the seventh President of the club. The annual meeting of the Mahkeenac Boating Club, an allied organization, was also held, at which David Lydig, long connected with the club, was re-elected President.

A series of entertainments were given this week. Miss Nancy C. Wharton entertained for Mrs. Samuel Abbott of Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. John E. Alexander for her house party, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi for Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate in honor of their guest, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears.

The Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, and his wife gave a dinner for Prince von Trachenberg and Captain Franz von Papen of the German Embassy. Miss Anna Blake Shaw gave several dinners for Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker.

Remarkable taste is always displayed by the women of the Stockbridge villas in the arrangement of flowers for effect. At the first of the specialized shows last week the attention of all visitors was directed to the department for floral decorations, where Miss Marie Kobbe displayed a basket of blue delphinium, yellow loosestrife, and white meadow rue in a wicker basket, that was judged to be the best arrangement in the show. Mrs. Carl de Gersdorff, the daughter of Frederick Crowninshield, the artist, received the second award. She also received an award for originality in decorative arrangement by showing a series of small effects in which flowers were combined with ribbon and net.

Among those who received honorable mention for decorative designs were Miss Edith Tracy, Mrs. W. G. Thompson, and Mrs. Walter P. Eaton. Among those who showed delphinium were Miss Mary Weyman, Mrs. Charles Evans, and Miss Edith Tracy. A handsome arrangement of rambler roses by Joseph H. Choate was given an award, and Miss Helen C. Butler's larkspur also won an award of merit.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate's entertainment of the Lenox Garden Club brought together 125 of the leaders of the various colonies who are interested in the improvement of gardens. Mr. and Mrs. Choate received in their country home, Naumkeag. After a lecture by Professor Louis A. Fuertes of Cornell University on "Birds of the Gardens" the company inspected the Choate formal garden. The noted rambler roses of the place were in full bloom and excited admiration. Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, a house guest, and Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman assisted in serving tea.

Three notable dances were given this week by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, the Lenox Club, and Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren.

Among those who were in Lenox for the Fourth were Robert Shaw Barlow, a guest of Mrs. Francis S. Barlow; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island; Captain and Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Jr.

During the week Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field arrived at Highlawn House and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson at Treadway Cottage for the season.

A new feature in entertaining this season are the night picnics held on the mountains and at the boating clubs. Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold gave a night picnic at Lake Mahkeenac, and there was also a Sunday night picnic with a display of fireworks. This was an unusually picturesque affair, with water fireworks, rockets, and mines from a raft anchored in the lake and an illumination of the pine grove by automobile searchlights.

Cottagers who have been of their country places since May are preparing to go to the seashore for July. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, with a party of friends, will tour to Bar Harbor through the White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis have closed their cottage and gone to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris have gone to Newport, and Thatcher M. Adams to Bar Harbor.

NARRAGANSETT DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 10.—A spectacular display of fireworks opened a round of entertainments on Monday night in the Italian gardens of the Casino, where many members of the Summer colony assembled to participate in the national celebration. Off Ocean Road the steam yacht Wakiva of New York, which arrived here recently with Harry S. Harkness and a yachting party on board, was illuminated with colored electric lights and presented a picturesque appearance.

Following the pyrotechnic display there was dancing on the plaza.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island was greeted by many of his friends upon the occasion of his visit to the Pier on Tuesday last, when he made an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new United States Post Office.

Governor Beeckman told of the days when stagecoaches rolled through the streets of Narragansett, when there were about half a dozen cottages all told. Incidentally he admitted that he had enjoyed many good times at Narragansett Pier. Everybody joined lustily in the song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The song was given as a luncheon aftermath, when the Governor was the guest of honor at a party of fifty, entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York.

Toasts were also proposed to former Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Newport and Colonel Frank W. Tillinghast of Providence.

Among golfers noted on the Point Judith links are Philip M. Prescott, Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Penn., who has joined the cottage colony this season; W. Plunkett Stewart of Philadelphia, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Philip Randolph of Philadelphia, who is at Wild Field Farm for the Summer; Emlyn Randolph, and Philip Stevenson of Westbury, L. I.

John R. McLean of Washington, D. C., has arrived here for the Summer and is occupying Kinney Lodge on Ocean Road.

Mrs. Albert B. Lambert of St. Louis is at Sagamore Cottage for the season.

IN THE BLAZING SPOTLIGHT OF JULY

INTRODUCING AUSTRALIA TO "SLANGUAGE" OF BROADWAY

THE sentiment of her famous brother's song in which he announced his return to Broadway's stage last Spring is Josephine Cohan Niblo's.

"Hello, Broadway!
Gee, you're good to see, you look good to me."

ran the lyrics in best Cohanese. And that is the way George's sister feels, for she has been away from the lighted lands for three years, playing Brother George's successes in the antipodes. And Australia is more than forty-five minutes from Broadway.

So there are big times on the Long Island estate of the Cohan clan these days. The fatted calf, or whatever they kill upon the return of a prodigal not a son, has been devoured. Brother-in-law Fred Niblo has told George M. which of his lines went best in Melbourne, and young Mr. George Cohan Niblo, aged 12, has got thoroughly acquainted with his younger cousins.

Mrs. Niblo has been resting most of the time since her arrival after the exhausting trip from Australia, so she hasn't done much talking, but the other day she felt sufficiently refreshed to tell THE TIMES reporter some of her experiences and to make some interesting comparisons between the Australian and the American theatre.

"After our engagement of fifty-three weeks in 'The Yankee Prince' in the Knickerbocker six years ago," said Mrs. Niblo, "I was so worn out that I decided I could not dance again. So I took a long rest, and when the opportunity came to go to Australia and play dramatic parts, Mr. Niblo and I decided to take it. I shall always be glad we went, for our experience there was wonderful, indeed. You may know how we liked it when we stayed three years and had gone intending to stay but six months.

"The Australians are wonderfully kind. If they like you there is nothing they won't do for you, and even when they don't like you they are considerate. We were fortunate in being liked, so everything we did met with success. We gave eight plays, and we always played to packed houses. The plays were 'The Fortune Hunter,' 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford,' 'Excuse Me,' 'Broadway Jones,' 'Seven Keys to Baldpate,' 'The Traveling Salesman,' 'Never Say Die,' and 'Officer 666.'

"Most of the time was spent between Melbourne and Sydney, though we toured some in New Zealand and Tasmania. In those two cities the theatrical season is not divided as it is here; it runs the year 'round, and if your play is successful you can easily fill out a year in the two cities. This has its drawbacks as well as advantages, for one must go without a vacation, and playing seven performances a week without a break for a year is a bit of a strain.

"As I said the Australians are a kindly people and most generous. On an opening or a closing night they shower you with gifts and tokens of their affection. On our last night in Sydney our trunks were all packed and we received so many presents we had to put them in extra crates. More than 600 telegrams were sent us from friends in all parts of the country, and we spent an hour after the performance shaking hands with those of the audience who came on the stage to bid us bon voyage. The stage was banked with flowers and covered with streamers thrown from the gallery by girls, for in Australia the gallery gods are girls and not boys. An opening or a closing night is always such a gala occasion.

"First performances are given Saturday nights, and the first-night audiences are made up of the same people, for they subscribe for their seats the year 'round, and it is almost impossible to buy seats for openings. If they like you and your play they come time after time, but if they don't they ignore you. They do not boo like the London audiences; they are too kind for that. In fact they even go to the other extreme, and if a play is bad, often out of sympathy for the players, the audience will applaud warmly. But Monday night the theatre will be almost deserted. So there is no such thing as a moderate success in Australia. There a play is either a big success or it is taken off.

"Australian audiences are delightful to play to. There is more sympathy between them and the players than in a Broadway theatre. They have more the attitude of the regular patrons of a stock company. They write you letters, come to see you, send you gifts, and wait at the stage door for you to come out. If they like you they come again and again, and you often hear people boasting of the number of times they have seen a play. 'I have seen "Wallingford" twenty-nine times,' some one will say and his friend will try to improve on his record.

"Like the English, they dress for the theatre rather more than we do. Performances begin at 8 o'clock and are over shortly before 11. When we first arrived we had quite a time educating them to a little later first curtain, for our plays were all short and by beginning early we got out too early. The only matinée of the week is on Wednesday. About every third day is a holiday and then business is completely suspended. They love sport and outdoor life, and these holidays are spent in the open.

"People of the stage are not only received socially, as in England, but they are sought after. The best homes are open to players, and when we first arrived we had to use all our tact and diplomacy to keep from hurting people, for we do not go out much, and until they realized this they were apt to misunderstand.

"We did not have to change the plays much. Australians are very adaptable and caught on rapidly to the slang with which they were filled. To help them understand the purely American idioms we printed on the program the expressions and their meanings. 'Slanguage' was the apt name they gave it. There was one concession that we made—we cut down the speed appreciably, for we found they could not follow the strange speech through the speed with which Americans habitually talk. Then, too, they like to laugh leisurely, and if they cannot it spoils their pleasure. But we always found that at the end of a week or so we were playing at full speed and we had them trained to it.

"The movies are much more of a factor there than here, or at least than they were when I left three years ago, although from what I have observed since my return they are playing a more important part in the amusement world than formerly. In Australia they look upon going to the movies as they do to the theatre. I could not get used to hearing people say, 'I'm going to see John Bunny tonight.' They loved Bunny, and the mention of his name was enough to start them laughing. They know all the American players and they are particularly fond of the Wild West films, for that phase of life is strange to them. They have built fine moving-picture theatres, patterning them after American playhouses, I imagine, for they like American things.

"After the theatre the Australian goes home, although now both in Sydney and Melbourne one can go to a café and get a bite to eat. They are dancing in Australia now. At first it was frowned upon, but now every one is tangoing quite freely. And every one plays ragtime. They know Irving Berlin and they love ragtime.

"We are supposed to return in two years, but I don't know. George is writing a play for Mr. Niblo and I am to act in it, too, if I feel like it when Fall comes. The family don't want us to go back, and while we had a wonderful experience we wouldn't have missed, we may not. If I could bundle my mother, father, and brother under my arms and take them with us I wouldn't mind so much, but nineteen days by boat from San Francisco is a long way from home."

A New Aquatic Dance.

Last year it was the fish walk, and now it's the water tango. Never heard of it? Well, it's being danced at Palisades Park, which boasts a large pool of salt water high above the Hudson. Along the side of the pool is a board walk, on which the swimmers tango a bit and then cool off with a dip in the pool. Honest!



Fritzi Scheff
New Brighton Theatre
Week July 12.



Anna Pennington in "Ziegfeld Follies" New Amsterdam Theatre

Cleo Mayfield. Palace Week July 12.



Clare Weldon in "A Full House" Longacre Theatre.

STAR DUST

IN all probability Granville Barker will not return to America next season. While his engagement at Wallack's was an artistic success and attracted widespread attention, he lost money both on it and on the subsequent performances of Greek plays. Then his negotiations with other managers for next season did not come to any conclusion, and he departed with little idea of returning.

When he left for home Mr. Barker was consumed with a desire to go to war. Winthrop Ames is authority for this statement. Mr. Ames was in the city the other day from his country place in Massachusetts, where he has been acquiring an enviable look of health. He said that Mr. Barker had talked of nothing else but going to war prior to his departure and that a letter from Lillah McCarthy, written on the boat, said that undoubtedly he would go in some capacity as soon as he reached London.

***

HARRY LAUDER will make his annual American tour as usual this year. William Morris, who has directed the destinies of the Scotch comedian on all his visits to this country, received a letter from him last week, in which he told of his tour and his son John's participation in the war. Young Lauder is a Lieutenant in the Eighth (Territorial) Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He has been seriously wounded and has just returned to his regiment in France.

***

THE Palace Theatre management is determined that a little thing like a one-piece bathing suit and a bathing machine shall not stand between the American public and art. Negotiations have been pending for the appearance at the Palace of Ida Rubenstein, the Russian dancer and dramatic star, and when the matter of salary had been settled came this letter from Mademoiselle:

"Besides the question of salary, where am I to bathe? I am devoted to the sport of the sea, and your prudery forbids me the one-piece bathing suit, and you have no private bathing machines. I want my own little house on wheels that I may be drawn into the water where one may bathe discreetly but becomingly. I detest public bathhouses and stuffy bathing costumes. My Summer would be spoiled if I came to New York and found no conveniences for the seashore such as I adore at Trouville and Ostend. Tell me, Messieurs, if there is a place where one can enjoy the waves as on the French coast in the chic single garment after one has arranged a fitting toilet in the dainty private cabin."

Sufficiency, as Sam Bernard used to say. Immediately a delightful private beach shaded by great trees where the one-piece suit might languish unseen was found, a bathing cabin on wheels with every toilet accessory was built, and Mlle. Rubenstein was cabled to come on in, the water's fine, at her private beach on City Island.

***

ELSIE JANIS is coming home this month from London, where she endeared herself more deeply to the British public in her second revue in the Palace, to begin rehearsals of her new play. This time it is not to be a musical comedy, but a straight comedy, although the presence of Melville Ellis of the nimble piano fingers in the cast suggests the play is not to be devoid entirely of music.

Paul Dickey, who collaborated with Charles Godard in writing "The Ghost Breaker" and "The Misleading Lady," is the author of Miss Janis's new piece. Mr. Dickey is one of those impetuous souls to whom things never stop happening. In his undergraduate days he was a member of one of the famous Michigan football teams in the reign of Weeks and Heston, and life to him must still seem as thrilling as when he used to buck Chicago's line.

Only the other day Mr. Dickey was speeding up State in a high-powered car to the mountains to put the last touches on Miss Janis's play. Suddenly there was a flash, and Mr. Dickey jumped out in time to save his clothes and see his car in flames from an explosion of the gasoline tank. Then he recalled with a horrible shock that in his bag in the car was the only copy extant of the manuscript of the new play. Of course he rescued it, or his name wouldn't be Paul Dickey. The only possible damage to the play is that he will probably insist on incorporating the episode in the third act.

FILM FLASHES

VITAGRAPH—"The Scar."
STRAND—"Kindling."
BROADWAY—"The Clue."
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—"Marse Covington."

"THE SCAR," a three-part picture, will be the Broadway Star feature of this week's new program in the Vitagraph Theatre. Donald I. Buchanan, who wrote "The Juggernaut," is the author of "The Scar," which presents a preachment against the drug habit. Chapter 10 of the serial "The Goddess" will be revealed. In it the striking miners and strikebreakers battle for supremacy, and it is said this chapter is the most thrilling yet released. Then there will be a group of comedy pictures on the bill—one a McCardell comedy, one a typical Drew picture, and a third in which the Vitagraph Comedy Four will be seen.

Charles Kenyon's melodrama, "Kindling," in which Margaret Illington was seen here several seasons ago, will be shown in movie form this week in the Strand Theatre. Charlotte Walker acted Miss Illington's rôle before the camera—the rôle of a mother of the tenements who turns thief that she may leave the city and bear her child in a healthful environment. Another installment of the Aylesworth big game pictures will be projected, and also cartoon films and the topical review.

The movies are ensnaring people of all walks of life. Take the case of William B. Davidson, for instance. "Bill" Davidson, as he is familiarly known to scores of Columbia men, was one of the leaders of his class. He sang well, which qualified him for leading rôles in the 'Varsity shows, and, being talented musically, he composed some clever songs, which he sang in the plays. When he left college he did what most New York graduates do—did the Wall Street thing, and, not cornering any particular market, he drifted into other lines of work. Then along came the movies. With his experience as a 'Varsity Thespian and his love for the work fresh in his mind, Davidson became a movie actor. He immediately showed unusual talent, and, added to that, he had the good looks one associates with movie heroes, looks that in his undergraduate days used to fill the windows of Brooks Hall with craning necks when he passed by. And now Bill Davidson, Columbia, '09, is announced as the star of a film written especially for him and entitled "For the Honor of the Crew." One of the scenes will show a boat race with Davidson the stroke. And yet there are those who scoff at the benefits of a college education.

A Lasky film entitled "The Clue," with Blanche Sweet in the principal rôle, will be the feature of the program this week in the Broadway Theatre. The photodrama was written especially for Miss Sweet by Margaret Turnbull, and tells a story of international espionage. In the supporting cast are Gertrude Keller, Edward Mackay, Page Peters, Ernest Joy, and Billy Elmer. "The Woman" is the title of a new Charles Chaplin film will be projected.

The cry for daylight "movies" on the part of promotors and theatre owners has brought forth an invention which in all probability will have a great deal of bearing on the future of the motion-picture industry in this country and abroad. The invention referred to is the Luminosa screen, by means of which it is possible to display motion pictures under any and all light conditions.

The Luminosa screen has been welcomed by the producers and manufacturers alike, for it will now be possible to use the projection machines in schools and other buildings that are difficult to darken. It will also make possible better ventilated theatres and open-air exhibition places.

The Edison Monthly describes the screen as a gelatinous chemical compound that cannot be injured by heat, atmosphere or moisture, which, when hardened, resembles heavy parchment in texture. It is translucent, and the projection machine is set up in the rear so that the image is projected through the screen rather than reflected by it. This arrangement does not in any way detract from the quality of the picture; indeed, some experts have asserted that films seem to gain in quality when they appear upon the luminous display surface. It is also said that the new screen provides a larger focal angle and is superior in every way to the old order of screen.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre a picturization of George Ade's Southern tale, "Marse Covington," will be exhibited the first half of the week. Edward Connelly played the rôle for the picture he created when the story was acted on the stage.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Harris—"Twin Beds."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Longacre—"A Full House."
New Amsterdam—Ziegfeld Follies.

VARIETIES ASSUME A MERRY MOOD FOR WARM MIDSUMMER

TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE are reunited. After several seasons apart this popular team will be seen again in vaudeville as the feature of the new Palace bill this week. They will sing some new songs and by way of celebrating the reunion will give some of their old favorites. John Hyams and Leila McIntyre will offer the miniature musical comedy by Hubert Hall Winslow, entitled "The Quakeress." Trixie Friganza in one of her skits in which travesty predominates, Lew Dockstader with one of his amusing monologues, and Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield in a musical sketch will be other members on a bill unusually strong in comedy.

Ballet dancing by Leon Pernikoff and Ethel Rose, assisted by a ballet of six dancers, will occupy a prominent place on the bill in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the first half of the week. Another number will be offered by La Reine, Hamil and company, who perform electrical feats. John O'Malley will sing Irish songs, and Paul Nevins and Ruby Erwood will present a sketch entitled "The Coalman and the Maid."

"Ye Old Song Revue," an act reviving the songs of long ago, will be given on Loew's American Roof the first half of the week. The program will also include Foxy and Page, comedians; the Three Chums, in a musical and dancing novelty, and Bernard and Roberts in a war travesty.

Fritzie Scheff will sing this week in the New Brighton Theatre. Miss Scheff's program will include several operatic arias and some of the songs she has made popular on the musical comedy stage, among them, of course, the waltz song, "Kiss Me Again," from "Mlle. Modiste." "Putting on Airs," is the title of the comedy sketch in which Mae Melville and Robert Higgins will be seen. The Bell Family will show their versatility as musicians. Agnes Scott and Henry Keane will present a playlet written by the former entitled "The Final Decree."

Some of vaudeville's favorite headliners will contribute to the program arranged for the Bushwick Theatre this week. Sam and Kitty Morton will give their skit which they call "Back to Where They Started," in which they sing some of the songs a generation of vaudeville patrons have applauded. Frederick V. Bowers and a half dozen associates will offer a mélange of song, story and dance. Billy McDermott, the tramp comedian, George Felix and the Barry Girls in "The Boy Next Door," and Ward Baker, violinist, will be others on the bill.

In the Prospect Theatre Lillian Shaw will sing dialect songs. A novelty entitled "A Mile a Minute," will be given. This is a condensed Western comedy in three scenes with some spectacular effects evolved by Howard Thurston, the inventor of a number of effects with which thrilling scenes have been produced in recent Broadway entertainments. "Milo"—the interrogation point being used to indicate mystery—will be another feature of the bill.

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Hotels on Page 8, this Section.

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Old fashioned Persian border designs. Bread and butter plates included. The larger sets have soup tureens. A few of the bargains listed here:—

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$19.95 Dinner Sets—112 pieces; sale..... $13.95
$21.95 Dinner Sets—118 pieces, including soup tureen; sale..... $15.75
$25 Dinner Sets—130 pieces, including soup tureen; sale..... $16.95

Other Bargains

$1.25 Silk Parasols—blue, black and green; sale 89c
$2.50 and $3.50 Silk Parasols—newest colors and shapes; sale.....$1.95
29c Belts for Women and Children—sale.....19c
50c Checker-Board Belts for Women—sale...37c
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Women's 50c (16-Button Length) Gloves—sale.29c
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75c Imported Shantung—33 in. wide; sale, yd..55c
$1.10 Black Dress Taffeta—35 in. wide; sale, yd.88c
$1.35 Black Dress Taffeta—superior quality; yd.$1
$3.75 Automobile Lap Rugs—size 60x80; sale.$2.98
$5 Mackinaw Automobile Lap Rugs—54x72 and 54x84; sale.....$3.95
$4.50 Quadruple Silver-Plated Frame Bread Boards—sale.....$1.95
$5 Quadruple Silver-Plated Steak Dishes—sale.....$2.95
$7.50 Quadruple Silver-Plated Steak Dishes—larger size than above.....$3.95
Women's and Misses' $7.95 and $8.75 Raincoats—sale.....$4.50
Standard Apron Ginghams—sale, yd.....5c
12½c Percales—36 inches—sale, yd.....7½c
15c Book-Fold Cheviots—neat stripes; sale, yd..9c
19c Voiles—36 to 38 inches; sale, yd.....10c
15c Zephyr Ginghams—32 inches; sale, yd....10c

Big Bargains in Furniture

$4 All Cotton Mattresses—to fit cribs; covered in fancy cretonne ticking; sale $2.95
$22.50 Brass Bed Outfits—consisting of 2-inch post brass beds, bright or satin finish, guaranteed lacquer, all regular sizes, and 10-year guaranteed Rome-link Spring; also soft top mattress; sale..... $13.95
$9 Living Room Chairs and Rockers—upholstered in genuine leather; frames finished in rich mahogany color; sale..... $6.95
$10 "Stearns & Foster" Mattresses—roll edge; 100% layer felt; 50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy art ticking; size 4.6, 4.0 and 3.0; sale..... $6.95
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Women's & Misses' $4 & $5 Dresses, Tomorrow at . . $2.95

A splendid assortment of smart styles in new materials at this remarkably low price.

These dresses are cool and admirably adapted for Summer wear in city or country.

The cleverest of recent fashion features are in evidence.

Smartly tailored styles, having fine lines; jaunty pockets and collar styles are shown, as well as dressy effects with lace collars, fancy yokes, suspenders, and effective triple flounce and ruffled skirts.

All new and desirable materials, including FRENCH LINEN, FANCY and RATINE STRIPE, SQUARE AND DIAMOND CHECK, PIN CHECK and NOVELTY VOILES, SELF-FIGURED CREPES and RAMIE LINEN in all new colorings.

Women's and Misses' $7.95 and $8.75 Raincoats, Sale at $4.50

Smart, full-length styles with convertible collar and cuffs. Well made of plain or plaid back RUBBERIZED SILK, CASHMERE or CANTON CLOTH, in tan, gray, navy or black.

$1.00 White Voile Blouses, Sale Tomorrow, at . . . 59c

These are offered at almost half price—in the favorite Summer material—WHITE VOILE.

Styles with lace or scalloped embroidered rolling collar; panels of beautiful embroidery and insertions of various laces; hemstitched yokes and tucks.

Other styles of net and shadow lace, crossbar and fancy self-striped voile.

$1.00 Middy Blouses, Sale Tomorrow, at . . 79c

Very pretty blouses, well made of Galatea. All white, as well as those with collar and cuffs in red or navy blue.

Other styles with banded bottom and laced at the sides.

Also included are braid-trimmed blouses.

All have the popular ¾ sleeve. Sizes 6 to 22 years. Women up to 42-inch bust can be fitted.

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19c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17 inches wide; sale, yard..... 10c
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29c Swiss Flouncing—27 in. wide; sale, yard..... 19c
75c to $1.25 Voile Allovers—36 in. wide; all white and colors embroidered on white; sale, yard..... 49c and 69c

$7.95 Mountain or Seashore Trunks
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Excellent trunks; canvas covered; hardwood slats; large brass clamps and corners; 2 sole leather straps over body; linen lined; two trays. Sizes 32, 34 and 36 inches.

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$3.95 Irish Point Lace Curtains—sale..... $2.90
$4.75 Mercerized Armure Portieres—sale..... $3.75
$3.50 Scrim Curtains—imitation filet insertion—sale..... $2.50

Other Bargains

39c Pure Irish Ramie Dress Linen—sale, yd...25c
50c Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine—sale, yd..34c
23c Bathing Slippers—sizes 3 to 7; sale.....18c
23c Rubber Bathing Caps—frilled edge; sale...18c
75c & $1 Sateen & Satin Bathing Caps—sale..49c
50c Imported All-Wool Challie—sale, yd.....35c
59c Black and White Stripe Gabardine—sale, yd 39c
59c All-Wool Storm Serge—36 inches; sale, yd.39c
59c Navy Blue Sicilian—50 inches; sale, yd...39c
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Women's Cambric Petticoats—the new flare effect; sale.....89c
Women's Nainsook Combinations—daintily trimmed; sale.....89c
Women's Cambric Princess Slips—trimmed with lace; sale.....89c
19c Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards—sale.....10c
85c Initial Writing Paper and Envelopes—sale..39c
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$7.95 Rugs—size 9x12; sale..... $7.00
$10.50 Rugs—size 9x15; sale..... $8.25
$14.50 Rugs—size 12x15; sale..... $12.50

Plain Grass Matting Rugs. "Crex" and "Deltox" Makes.

$3.75 Rugs—size 6x 9; sale..... $3.00
$5.75 Rugs—size 8x10; sale..... $4.75
$7.25 Rugs—size 9x12; sale..... $6.00
$9.25 Rugs—size 9x15; sale..... $8.00
$13.50 Rugs—size 12x15; sale..... $11.25

Wool and Fibre Rugs Size 9 x 12

$5.75 Rugs—sale..... $3.95
$6.75 Rugs—sale..... $4.75
$8.50 Rugs—sale..... $6.50
$6.75 All Fibre Rugs—sale..... $4.75

Size 8.3 x 10.6

$5.75 Wool and Fibre Rugs—sale..... $4.45
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$5.75 All Fibre Rugs—sale..... $4.45

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FRENCH WHOLE MARRONS—in Vanilla syrup; reg. 45c can 25c

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Oolong, mixed, ¼ or ½ lb. lead foil packages, usually 65c and 60c lb.; special, lb 49c

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SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 16c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb..... 25c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 20c
SUGAR CURED HAMS—lb..... 18c
CANVASED HAMS—Supreme, Premium, Dold's, Star; lb..... 21c

FREEZING SALT—bathing salt, pickling salt; No. 56 bag..... 49c
IMPORTED JAM—Hartley's English strawberry or raspberry; reg. $1.45 7-lb. can. $1.10
FRESH FRUIT MIXED SALAD—reg. $1 qt. jar..... 59c

Lamb Fries
Cut from fancy city-dressed lambs; pair..... 10c

PURE JELLY—Eddy's quince and apple; 6 jars, 76c; reg. 15c jar..... 12c
TOMATO SOUP—Snider's or Van Camp's; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can.... 8c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 5-lb. carton, 32c; 25-lb. carton bag..... $1.59
Sold at this special price only with Grocery Orders.

Potatoes
FANCY NEW POTATOES — bbl., $1.95; bushel, 60-lb. bag, 39c; 30c; peck..... 23c
BEST OLD POTATOES 120-lb. bag, $1.75; bush., 60-lb. bag, 39c; peck..... 24c

Flour
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—bbl., $7.75; ½-bbl., $4.05; ¼-bbl. bag..... 98c
GOLD-MEDAL FLOUR Hecker's Superlative Flour; bbl., $7.85; ½-bbl., $4.10; ¼-bbl. bag..... $1

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EXCELSIOR BRAND—for deviled crabs, salads, etc.; 6 cans, 50c; reg. 15c can..... 9c

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CALIFORNIA CANTALOUPES—sweet melons; 4 for..... 25c
LARGE JUICY LEMONS—case 300 lemons, $2.75; doz 12c
WATERMELONS—we carry the largest assortment of first class melons in town; special for Monday, each..... 39c

Coffee
Come and see our coffee roaster in daily operation.

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5¼ lbs. $1; lb..... 19c
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb..... 18c
GUADARAJI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconachie's imported; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can..... 10c

National Biscuits
Graham, Zwieback, Saltines, Social Teas, Assorted Nabob Wafers; 6 packages, 47c; reg. 10c package.. 8c

CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—6 cans, 58c; can.. 10c
IMPORTED SARDINES—Sapco brand; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can... 8c

Hazel Jam
Quince, peach, damsen, gooseberry, blackberry, strawberry, greengage and apple; doz., $1.39; reg. 15c jar 12c

Quaker Cereals
QUAKER PEARL HOMINY—reg. 22c large pkg..... 15c
QUAKER OLD FASHIONED PINHEAD OATMEAL—8 packages 57c; reg. 14c pkg..... 10c

MIXED TEAS—green teas or black teas; 5-lb caddy, $2.10; reg. 50c grade, lb..... 43c
HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green, black or mixed; 4 lbs., $1; lb 25c

Strained Tomato
Redden brand; dozen, 89c; 3 reg. 5c cans... 10c

Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter

NO MIDSUMMER FASHION CHANGES

Flaring Skirts and Plenty of Ruffles Still in Vogue—Two Petticoats for Afternoon Gowns.

MIDSUMMER is usually the signal for changes and modifications in the Summer fashions. Spring clothes begin to show wear and to demand renewal, and our fickle minds begin to look for something different. That is, we are supposed to begin to do so, but, as a matter of fact, most women would be quite content to go through the Spring and Summer in the same identical styles if they were allowed to do so.

This year she is going to have the chance, for, when we investigate the subject in the true research spirit, we find that the reason of these midsummer modifications is not a demand for some new thing on the part of the majority of wearers, but the fact that the French race meets have launched new fashions, or turned and twisted them almost past recognition, and the news of the novelties has had time to reach us.

It may be difficult to believe that the Paris races settle the clothes of Kansas City in July, but it is nevertheless an established fact.

Starting innovations are not often launched at this time; they are reserved for the August openings later on. But the elegant wearers of the clothes, the real Parisiennes, whose word is the final one, have had time to adapt the Spring's ideas to their own sparkling personalities, to give them that individual touch which makes a Frenchwoman's costume an expression of character. We then are allowed to see the latest adjustments of the mode and we hasten to follow suit.

War Changes Everything.

All that was changed with the general order of mobilization last August. The matter of the usual race meets in England has been the subject of discussion, but in Paris, as far as I know, it was never even discussed. No races means no change in the season's accepted styles; and so we may settle down into full enjoyment of our flaring petticoats and many ruffles.

Nothing will disturb the wearing of them until next September, when most of them will be ready in the natural course of events to go into honorable retirement. Of course, there will be a certain amount of uneasiness, notwithstanding these assurances. Our dressmakers will hint at changes and prophesy that our present garments will be shortly out of style. There must be some alarmists to stimulate trade, and goodness knows it needs all the stimulation it can get this season. But never fear, you are safe as you are until Sept. 1, so possess your soul in peace and be as ruffly as you please, the frillier the better.

They say that the mild climate of Great Britain, with its open Winter, is responsible for the race of sportsmen and sportswomen, which has given its sports wardrobe to the world. America, then, with its hot Summers, should develop the styles in their summery attire, both for men and women. The men seem rather hopeless in this respect, though they possibly know their own business best.

It does seem strange, however, that in a city of tropical Summer heat like New York, in the same degree of latitude as Madrid, the men should not have adopted long since a more suitable August attire than blue serge and tan shoes. However, if men persist in conservatism in this respect, women make up for it, for no woman in the world indulges in Summer clothes to the same extent as the American woman. We simply revel in Summer frocks, and time cannot wither nor custom stale their infinite variety.

Porch Frocks Popular.

The women of other nations, from reasons connected with climate or temperament, or an inborn sense of economy, may wear silks or thin wool, but we insist upon our ephemeral materials, and every year produces new ones for us. This, of course, is a taffeta season and we are all wearing it accordingly. In order to cater to both parties, we combine it with net, lawn, muslin, and organdy in the form of colored basques, coatees, and the sleeveless jackets, which it is now possible to buy separately in the department stores. What are called "porch frocks" are sold in greater variety and in prettier models for less money in this country than anywhere else.

It is a good thing for one of the principal products of our own country that we so generally adopt the cotton fabrics for Summer wear. But regard we this, as the French say. Some months ago a violent cotton crusade to "help the South" was inaugurated with great blowing of trumpets. It was demonstrated to us how many varied articles were made of cotton, and endless were the surprises of finding, for example, that one's white "London ivory" comb was really made of cotton, Southern cotton. We were urged to give up linen bed coverings and take to the less frigid cotton ones; even the superior lightness and washableness of cotton blankets was pointed out to us. Ardent crusaders implored us to relinquish the silk petticoats, which widened skirts had just caused us to adopt, and take to cotton substitutes. Everybody talked cotton for a few weeks, and then the whole subject died a natural death, until the Parisian designers, who know nothing about the South and care less, suddenly revive it again with the decree of two washable petticoats under the Summer's flounced gowns.



MARABOU ONE OF THE SMART SUMMER TRIMMINGS.

The yellow taffeta frock on the right is trimmed with marabou, and so are the hat and parasol. The bodice is made of brown net. On the left is a frock of pale pink trimmed with cream lace.

Now for Petticoats.

The latest news from the clothes capital declares that everybody is wearing two petticoats, a thin one and a thicker one. The lingerie makers, who have eked out a wretched existence upon occasional orders for a baby's layette for the last few years, are all smiles again, now that lingerie bids fair to assume its wonted importance. The present skirts, besides demanding petticoats, give place for ruffly underwear as well, and most women love frilly underclothes in their heart of hearts, however abstemious they may have been in this respect of late years. The latest combinations of corset cover and drawers show a perfect heyday of ruffles and fine lace insets. Princess patterns are revived and the Princess slip is again with us, this time, as before, a mass of elaborate handwork. All of which means the assurance of a livelihood to some little Parisian sewing woman. The fashion for using chiffon and Georgette crêpe, both requiring such nicety of handling, instead of the more easily managed linen batiste, is an added promise of employment to these patient little experts.

As for petticoats, they have decidedly come into their own again. Worth brought out a novelty in March in the form of a divided model made up of two wide legs covered from waist to hem with little frills. We had had dancing pantalettes like a pair of drawers with long accordion plaited chiffon, or lace frills, but nothing like this wide circular affair which filled out the most flaring skirt. The great bunches of colored silk petticoats, banished for a few seasons, reappeared in the aisles of the department stores, with many new ideas of cut and trimming about them. The characteristic frou-frou of silk surface rubbing together was heard in the land once more.

Skirts grew wider and wider and women began to look anxious and to dream of the embarrassments of crinolines. Then a New York shop showed the crinoline petticoat and scared us still further. This is a group of four or five little lace-edged frills, suspended from the waist by ribbon straps and held out by circles of wire hidden by the furbelows. We had grown accustomed to a line of featherbone on a reed in our flounces, but this arrangement seemed now formidable. We are safe, however, until September, anyway. For the latest idea in skirt widening applies not to the hem, but to the hips, and is accomplished, not by a machine of wire or reed, but by the skillful placing of a bit of haircloth.

Do not conjure up visions, at this dread name, of the organ plaits and godets, stiffened for their entire length with heavy, almost impenetrable haircloth, weighing pounds and pounds, and tiring to the strongest. The new version is very innocent, light, and frivolous in comparison. This new name is crin braid, and it is open in weave, transparent, and very flexible. It first appeared some time ago as crin lace to be used as a next-to-invisible support for high collars. Then it was adopted for transparent hat brims, and then some clever persons used it to stiffen tulle frills. Now the very latest use of it is to hold a thin skirt slightly out from the hips, so that the material swings freely from the waist when the wearer is in motion. No one will object seriously to this. What we were afraid of was the undue widening of the hem, until our skirts became public nuisances, as they were in Marie Antoinette's first frivolous days of queenhood, when ladies' hoops obstructed the traffic, caused panics in theatres, and made riding in carriages almost impossible if there was more than one woman for each coach. If we have only to swing our hips a bit like a peasant woman or a Highland piper, we can resign ourselves to that.

Afternoon and evening frocks are the ones which are going to demand the wearing of two petticoats with them. Afternoon gowns, especially, cover a large space of ground in their circumference just now. Occasionally the order of flounces is reversed and the widest one comes at the top, and the narrowest at the feet, while for anything but ruffled skirts the persistence of a somewhat narrower underskirt is noticeable.

Taffeta or Tulle.

In general, however, these frocks have an ample hem-measurement of several yards, the narrowest about three, while the widest run into six or seven. For the evening, taffeta skirts doubled under at the foot over a lace petticoat of modest proportions, or tulle skirts with moderately narrow underskirts of silk or satin, rival the flounces, which for afternoons may be said to reign supreme.

Morning dresses are still quite conservative. Many cloth tailor skirts show a measurement of little over two yards. If more material is used it is pretty apt to be plaited into smaller proportions. Taffeta and soft silk street dresses are apt to have straight, gathered skirts, trimmed horizontally with bands, shaped tucks, or narrow frills in rows. Frocks of chiffon and crêpe over taffeta have graduated bands of silk tailor braid, on a skirt which is hardly over 2½ yards at the hem.

These straight lines for utility and flaring, flouncing ones for frivolity show an extraordinary consideration for appropriateness and comfort on the part of the designers, which almost leads us to hope that the date is not far distant when dress may realize its true aim, which has been defined as "the perfect applicability to the requirements and station of the wearer with due regard to effectiveness of appearance." It must be confessed that its aim is fairly comprehensive, if this states it fairly.

More About Petticoats.

To return to petticoats for our afternoon garments. It has been stated that there are usually two of them, a thicker one underneath for modesty, and a thinner one on top for extravagance, or for effectiveness, whichever you may like to call it. The under one may easily be of cotton material, although it is apt to be of taffeta, soft silk, crêpe de chine, or satin. All these silken materials are warmer than cotton, which is a point against them for us. Then comes a frilly thing of show, for it can be plainly seen under net or tulle gowns.

Organdy is a favorite of the season, and an ideal material for petticoats. Quantities of little ruffles edged with lace or footing, sometimes picoted, or bound with very narrow ribbons, are placed one above the other to give fullness at the hem. Often old-fashioned puffing is employed between insets of Valenciennes or filet lace, with a ruffle at the hem only. Deep Spanish flowers of net, striped vertically with lace, make attractive petticoats which leave the hips plain. A new idea for a net petticoat is to stripe the whole thing horizontally with casings and run pink ribbons in them, about 1½ inches wide. The casings open at one side and the ribbons emerge and are tied in a knot and two ends, which hang down one above the other for the whole length of the skirt. The hem is a deep, plain one. The same idea was carried out in pale pink batiste with white satin ribbons.

Another new material, or old one revived for lingerie skirts, is point d'esprit. Some frocks with gathered, unruffled skirts would be prettier with unruffled petticoats under them, and this has been provided for by the makers. A charming combination was white handkerchief linen and white point d'esprit in graduated, alternate bands. The linen was hand-scalloped at each edge and embroidered with flat dots.

An inexpensive and practical idea was the use of fine white sateen, as a shadow proof petticoat under separate skirts of semi-opaque materials. One is safe in corduroy or golf cord, but white serge, contrary to expectation, proves to be disconcertingly transparent. Pique is used for these modesty-savers also, but pique has such an annoying habit of continuous shrinking with each successive trip to the laundry that sateen is a welcome substitute. White Georgette crêpe and white chiffon make adorable petticoats and require little trimming. A white chiffon one was plainly gathered from a hip yoke, at the edge of which there was a casing run with a three-inch pink ribbon tied in a soft drooping bow in the back. Another of crêpe was pale yellow, in three tiers of knife-plaited ruffles, each one beaded by a yellow ribbon run in a casing and tied at the side. A very luxurious third was a flounced affair of flowered net that looked as if it had been painted by hand.

Hand-Painted Materials.

Hand-painted materials are not neglected. We have had many of them in soft taffetas, and they appear now in chiffon. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to paint the latter successfully, so this material is naturally rather an expensive one. Hand-painted hats are common, not only for garden wear in brilliant colors on coarse straw, but for afternoon gowns also in grosgrain and taffeta, decorated in pastel shades, which trim the hat without concealing any of its lines—a fashion of the season.

Goodwin

373 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

CORSETS

The Highest Grade Made

Due to greater demand for models of

LOW BUST GOODWIN CORSETS

Clasps 11 and 12 inch—Sizes 19 to 28

PRICED $2.50 SPECIAL

Formerly Six to Twelve Dollars

These corsets may be altered to any length clasp required at the moderate alteration charge of fifty cents

Telephone 3293 Murray Hill



Eugene

Builder of HATS

30 West 39th St.

Final Clearance Sale

50 Hats $2 25 Hats $3

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN

BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th St., 22 Minutes from 72d St., 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET.

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Daily. Saturdays at Noon.

Imported and Domestic Novelty Fabrics, 98c. Yd.

Usually $1.79, $2.25, $2.49

In Greatest Cotton Goods Sale of the Season

BEAUTIFUL embroidered floral designs on fine quality voiles, organdies and crepes, in handsome color embroidery combinations, at this remarkably low price. 38 and 44 inches wide.

14c Racquet Cloth Suiting at 9c. a Yard

French linen finish fabric in a splendid assortment of favored shades for Summer suitings; for outdoor sport wear in lovely shades of light pink, light blue, linen, old blue, rose, brown, green, leather, violet, black and navy; usually 14c., at 9c. a yard; 32 inches wide.

Embroidered Coin Dot Voile, 98c. Yard.

Lovely Chiffon Voile, with handsome embroidered coin dot and ring design in beautiful "uniform" blue shade, also white embroidery on "uniform" blue ground; an exceptionally smart fabric for attractive dresses and separate blouses; 38 inches wide.

Floral Voiles, 24c. Yard.

Attractive and pretty showing of beautiful floral and figured white ground Voiles, in a range of wanted colorings; sheer and cool for Summer wear; 38 inches wide.

32-Inch Dress Gingham, 12½c. Yard.

Splendid patterns in a beautiful soft finish woven Dress Gingham, in plaids, checks and stripes; especially suitable for children's wear.

Street and Subway floor, West Building.

98c. Waist Patterns at 39c. Each

Hand Embroidered Japanese Crepe

Not in years have we had the good fortune to offer such an elegant lot of Waist Patterns. They are all handsome designs, beautifully worked on a good quality of Japanese Cotton Crepe. They consist of three yards of 30-inch material. White, pink, blue and a few other pretty shades.

12c. to 59c. Cotton Carrick-Ma-Cross Laces, 8c. to 39c. Yard.

We purchased this lot from a large manufacturer at a great concession. The designs are most pleasing and edges and insertions, in both white and cream, will be found to match exactly in widths from 3½ to 10 inches.

Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Women's Linen Dresses at The Best Anywhere at This Price $7.98

WE MADE a similar announcement on Thursday night, and on Friday the evidence of appreciation which Brooklyn women showed was so emphatic that we place another lot on sale now for Monday.

The best Linen Dresses ever offered anywhere at this price, and we say this without reserve. A maker's surplus stock and intended to sell for a very much higher price. Of splendid quality Linen, cut on new smart lines; one model on Princess lines; others with coatee blouses, new ideas in collars and girdles.

Women's Summer Dresses, $5.75.

A charming collection of dainty Summer Frocks at much below their actual value. Made of voile in good-looking stripes, novelty checks and floral effects. Linen, cotton crepes and novelty fabrics, in all the dainty Summer colorings, also in self white.

Women's Washable Dresses at $2.98.

Splendid variety of pretty styles in all the favorite Summer cotton materials; well made and daintily trimmed with organdie collars or pretty laces; many with contrasting materials; sizes 36 to 42.

Second floor, Central Building.

$1.98 Sheer Lingerie Waists, $1.29

OPEN TO FRONT with insertions of filet lace and dainty embroidery panels; fancy collar and cuffs to match.

$1.00 Waists at 85c.

Made of white organdie, front, back and sleeves prettily embroidered in dainty floral designs.

69c. Waists at 39c.

Made of fancy crossbar lawn or satin stripe voile, semi-tailored model. Also a similar model of plain white lawn, low collar and pocket edged with Venise insertion.

Clearance sale of odd Waists, white and colored, slightly mussed and broken sizes taken from our regular stock, 19c. each.

Second floor, Central Building.

15c. to 25c. Camisole Laces, 10c. a Yard

WE EXPECT THIS PRICE to sell a record quantity of these laces—they might well have been priced much higher. Each piece a bargain for corset covers, fancy work, bureau scarfs and children's dresses.

25c. to $1.00 Shadow Lace Flouncings, 12c. to 59c. Yard.

Good selection of dainty shadow laces, 17 to 36 inches wide, for draping waists and skirts; in white only.

$4.25 to $5.00 Hand-Embroidered Japanese Crepe Robes, $1.98 and $2.25.

In workmanship and design these are unusually pleasing and will sell in a jiffy at the prices we quote. A Robe consists of 9½ yards of cotton crepe in five elaborate embroidered panels for the skirt and a handsome embroidered front for the waist, in white.

Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Women's Wash Skirts---2,000 in All At 98c., $1.50, $1.98 and $2.85 Each

WITH A HALF DOZEN Wash Skirts in your vacation wardrobe you can have a wonderful variation of costume this Summer. If you buy the Skirts in this sale you can save considerable.

At 98c. Ratine, pique, beach cloth and rep; a variety of styles. Three and four gore models with detachable and tailored belts; smart pouch pockets; some have one and others two patch pockets and button front; others fastened at side and button trimmed.

At $1.50 and $1.98. Splendid quality pique, linen, gabardine, self stripe cordeline and khaki; six of the best selling styles; some full circular flare from short yoke; tailored finish; others with novelty pockets and smart belts.

At $2.85. Fine quality imported pure white linen, biscuit linen, novelty crepes, self stripe cordeline, &c. Very smart as well as practical model, button front, shirred back and sides; pocket and belt; also washable corduroy skirts.

Waist Bands, 23 to 36 inches; lengths 37 to 42 inches. Store orders only.

Second floor, Central Building.

Bathing Suits at Exceptional Prices

WE HAVE taken our surplus stock of women's and children's Bathing Suits and, in many cases, cut in half the former prices.

Women's mohair Suits, usually $3.98 to $5.98, Monday at $2.98.

Women's mohair Suits, usually $2.98 to $3.48, Monday at $1.98.

Women's mohair Suits, usually $1.98 to $2.39, Monday at 98c.

Children's mohair Suits, usually $4.25 to $4.98, Monday at $2.89.

Children's mohair Suits, usually $3.98 to $4.48, Monday at $1.89.

Children's mohair Suits, usually $1.98 to $2.98, Monday at 89c.

As these are broken lots, all sizes will not be found at each price.

Second floor, Central Building.

There Are Offerings in This Art Embroidery Store WHICH NO WOMAN who would like to obtain the unusual at an unusually little price SHOULD MISS.

Stamped Turkish Bath Towels; extra large size, and a large assortment of patterns with scalloped edges, usually 37c., at 24c.

Figured cretonne Laundry Bags, in pink and white, also blue and white; nicely made and of excellent quality cretonne; usually 49c., at 29c.

Stamped white linen Centerpieces with scalloped edges and dainty patterns; 22 inch, usually 33c., at 14c.

Figured cretonne Centerpiece Rolls, made of dainty cretonne and ribbon bound; suitable for 24 to 36 inch Centerpieces, 59c. to 98c.

Second floor, West Building.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, cant problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Modern Greek.

A. W.—Kindly inform me whether modern Greek is similar to that spoken in ancient times.

In ancient times, before the conquest of Alexander the Great, there were many differences in the dialects spoken in different parts of Greece. About 330 B. C. a common dialect, sometimes called Hellenistic Greek, arose. This is the Greek of the New Testament.

By 800 A. D. the differences between the spoken and written language had become so great that the literary language was supplanted by the spoken. From this time the language has been further changed in grammar, inflection, and by the introduction of loan words from other languages, notably from the Italian and Turkish.

Since the Greek Kingdom was established in 1880 there has been a movement toward the ancient idiom. This has resulted again in a gap between spoken and written Greek. The new movement has made such progress, however, that it is not too much to say that a modern newspaper would be now intelligible to Plato.

Slavery in Massachusetts.

A. M. HUGER.—Did African slavery exist in Massachusetts in the Colonial period? If so, when were the slaves freed, and what was the number of colored people in the State at the date of emancipation? What is the total number of colored people in Massachusetts today? Is the marriage of blacks and whites permitted?

Slavery of the African negro began in this country about 1619. In 1641 it was recognized by law in Massachusetts. In 1766-78 controversy over the question was carried on in this State.

In 1780 Massachusetts uprooted slavery by constitutional provisions; in 1788 the law to prevent slave-trading was passed, and the census of 1790 showed that no slaves were held in Massachusetts. In 1793 the statement in the Massachusetts "Bill of Rights" that "all men are born free and equal" was finally declared by the Supreme Court to bar slave-holding forever in the State.

The number of colored people, not slaves, in the State is given in the census of 1790 as 5,463. The total number of colored people in the State today is given in the census of 1910 as 38,055, or 1.1 per cent.

Marriage between whites and negroes is prohibited and punished in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Gunner's Pay.

X. Y. Z.—The chief gunners in the United States Navy receive $1,400 a year; the gunner's mate of the first class, $40 per month; second class, $35; third class, $30.

A seaman gunner is paid $26 per month. There is no title "electrical gunner" in the service, but an electrician of the first class receives $50, second class $40, third class $30, while the chief electrician is paid $60 per month.

Germans in United States.

S. BROWN.—The last census of 1910 gives the German population of the United States as 2,501,333, or 2.7 of the total population. These figures apply to Germans of foreign birth.

Assistant Secretary of War.

G. E. S.—Henry S. Breckinridge was born in Chicago, May 25, 1886. His father was Joseph Patell Breckinridge. His middle name does not appear in official records, nor in Who's Who.

Italian Declaration of War.

CHARLES HARTMANN.—Italy has declared war against Austria, but not against either Germany or Turkey.

Mme. Alda's Birthplace.

M. S. M.—Mme. Alda was born in Christchurch, New Zealand, and educated in Melbourne, Australia. Records do not mention her connection with the family you mention.

Red Cross Service.

HOWARD BLANCHARD.—Can you inform me where I should make application for service as surgeon in a British base hospital?

Apply to the headquarters of the Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Lagnappe.

A. D.—Will you kindly give the derivation and meaning of the word lagnappe?

The Century Dictionary gives the following: Lagnappe from napa, a trifling article, added gratis to a purchase in shops or markets to encourage custom; any complimentary present from dealer to customer, as a turkey sent at Christmas for lagnappe. Louisiana.

"The pleasant institution of napa—the petty gratuity added by the retailer to anything—grew pleasanter drawn out into the Gallicized lagnappe," says George W. Cable in "Creoles of Louisiana."

Marriage of J. J. Astor.

A. W. L.—John Jacob Astor was married to Miss Madeline Force on Sept. 9, 1911.

To Locate Hungarians.

H. L. WILLIAMS.—Will you kindly give me the names and addresses of the leading Hungarian newspapers in New York City? I am trying to locate my wife's brothers, by name Peator. Any suggestion will be appreciated.

The leading Hungarian papers are the Amerikai Magyar Nepszaba, published at 178 Second Street; Elore, published at 5 East Third Street, and Munkas published at 322 East Eighty-first Street.

Anthony Comstock.

JOHN N. DAVIS.—Anthony Comstock is Superintendent of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. He founded the society himself in March, 1872, for the purpose of having suitable laws passed for the regulation of the trade in undesirable books. His connection with the Post Office as inspector ceased on June 30 of this year. He was notified on June 12 by Postmaster General Burleson that he had been relieved of his commission, which he has held since 1872.

To Secure a Trademark.

W. L.—Please inform me as to the method of securing a serial number under the Food and Drugs act, and also a trademark for an article before placing the same on the market.

Relative to serial numbers, the Department of Agriculture has issued the following statement:

The legend "Guaranteed under Food and Drugs act" is held to be misleading and deceptive, and the use of a serial number on foods and drugs is prohibited after May 1, 1915, by a food-inspection decision signed May 5, 1914, by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce. The new regulation will take effect May 1, 1915, in order to give manufacturers an opportunity to use up present stocks of labels. After that date guarantees of compliance with the law should be given by manufacturers directly to dealers and should be incorporated in the invoice or bill of sale specifying the goods covered. This guarantee should not appear on label or package of the product.

The requirements for obtaining registration of a trademark are as follows:

1. By filing in the Patent Office an application therefor in writing, addressed to the Committee of Patents, signed by the applicant, stating his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and particular description of the goods comprised in such class to which the trademark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the name is applied and affixed to the goods, and the length of time during which it has been so used; a description of the trademark and a drawing of it, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and as many specimens of it as may be required by the Committee of Patents.

2. By paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of $10, and otherwise complying with the requirements.

This must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant or any member of the firm or corporation applying, to the effect that he believes himself to be the owner of this trademark and that no other firm has the right to use it in the United States. This verification must be made before any person within the United States authorized to administer an oath.

Sinking of Lusitania.

J. T.—Who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania? Has he received the Iron Cross?

No official announcement has been made in Berlin of the conferring of any order of merit upon any submarine commander for the sinking of the Lusitania. Captain Hersling, who was reported to have been decorated for this deed, is now reported to have been the commander who took his boat to the Dardanelles, and it is said to be highly improbable that it was his craft which destroyed the liner.

Louisiana Lottery Tickets.

In regard to the request of "Irish-American" for the name of the bank from which half a ton of tickets was seized after the suppression of the Louisiana State Lottery, W. C. Van Meter sends evidence to show that the New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, was the bank in question.

Wilson Bill.

A. McDONALD. — Did President Cleveland sign the Wilson Tariff bill, or was it passed over his veto?

The Congressional Records for July and August, 1894, show that the bill having been presented to the President and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress, in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States became a law without his approval.

Thomas A. Edison.

DONALD LIVINGSTON.—No record of the adherence of Mr. Edison to any specified denominational church is found in biographies of him.

Deaf Spanish Prince.

AMY SIESFELD. — Please state which of the royal children of Spain is deaf and dumb.

Don Jaime, the second son, is deaf and dumb. The Princess Maria Christina is also deaf.

Hans Schmidt's Case.

D. A. PALLEARE. — Hans Schmidt was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison on Feb. 12, 1914. On Dec. 13 he admitted that his so-called insanity had been arranged between himself and Dr. Muret.

General Booth's Will.

GRACE D. WINANS.—According to the will of General William Booth, published in The London Times Aug. 30, 1912, a small private property, the net value of which amounted to £457 19 shillings, was given to the Salvation Army. The sum of £5,295, settled upon General Booth some time before his death by the late Henry Reed for his private use, was divided among his children. It was the latter sum which had enabled him to refuse all remuneration for his services for some time. No other private property, except papers and keepsakes, was mentioned in the will.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

RAPIER.—I have always understood that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was a sister of Louise Gwynne, who married Russell Hancock, and that they were children of Nicholas Gwynne. Is this correct?

The parentage of Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt is exactly as given in the Queries column published June 6. Her sister's names are Mary, Celtie Moore, (married W. E. Shepherd,) and Edith Olivia, (married W. F. Gill.)

Earning While Learning English.

EMY MANTITIOUS AND PODO KAPOGLOU.—We are anxious to continue our lessons, but are unable to attend school on account of ignorance of the English language, besides lack of financial means. Is there any school where we can earn board while learning English?

The Mount Hermon Boys' School, Mount Hermon, Mass., is such a school. There are many Greek pupils. The principal is H. F. Cutler. Boys are paid enough for farm and other work at the school to earn their board while they are learning English. They may later earn their tuition fees in the same way. The Summer term began May 1.

Sanctity of Treaties.

LOUIS PILATSKY.—Is there any treaty between England and Belgium which puts upon England any obligation, written or moral, to go to war in Belgium's behalf? Where can I find such a treaty?

The treaty guaranteeing perpetual neutrality to Belgium was signed in London, April 19, 1839, between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, and the Netherlands.

Article VII. reads as follows: "Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality toward all other States."

You will find this treaty in "State Papers, British and foreign. Compiled by Sir Edward Hertslet. Published by William Ridgway, 169 Piccadilly, London, 1879." Volume 27, Page 1,000. Also in "Accounts and Papers," Volume 50, Page 349. Both these volumes may be consulted at the Public Library in the Public Documents Room.

The treaty was ratified in 1870 between the contracting powers.

As to the sanctity of treaties, international law declares that treaties of guarantee are unaffected by war, and that coercion may be applied to carry them out. It also says that one of the causes of a so-called just war is to enforce the terms of a treaty.

But it is undoubtedly true that nations have been guilty at times of violating their solemn treaties, and Frederick the Great of Prussia is even responsible for the doctrine that a breach of international convention and international morals is tolerable for the aggrandizement of one's country. International law may be said to seek to establish the same obligation for the keeping of treaties between nations, as that which exists between the parties to a private contract or treaty between individuals.

Warning Vessels Before Attack.

H. L. K.—Warships are subject to attack without warning, for one of the great objects in war is to destroy the enemy's maritime power. It is also an object of war to prevent his procuring war material from neutral sources; hence the complicated subject of contraband.

"Mutualization."

R. A. DIX.—What is meant by the mutualization of an insurance company? Will my twenty-year policy, which is sixteen years old, be more valuable?

By the mutualization of an insurance company the policy holders become stockholders to their probably future benefit. Your policy having only four years more to run will hardly be affected.

Munitions in Spanish-American War.

G. A. REDWOOD.—Were the Spanish field batteries equipped with Krupp guns made in Essen? Were orders for munitions of war placed by the Spanish Government with firms located in neutral countries, more particularly in Germany, during the Spanish-American war? Was any action taken by those neutral nations to prevent the filling of such orders?

The Spanish warships were armed with guns purchased from Krupp and Schneider-Canet. It seems to be a moot point whether Germany supplied munitions of war to Spain during the Spanish-American war. Such an action on her part would hardly have called forth protest, as neutrals have often supplied belligerents without causing comment.

Germany thus supplied Russia during the Russo-Japanese war, and Great Britain during the Boer war. The United States also supplied England during this latter war, as did the neutrals Spain, Italy, and Argentina.

Until her entrance into the present war on the side of the Allies, Italy also supplied Germany in this war.

William S. Benton.

F. P. JENKINS. — The Congressional Records show in the case of William S. Benton that he was "brutally murdered and assassinated * * * by Francisco Villa * * * without any cause whatever." This sentence is found incorporated in the resolutions adopted at the time of the incident.

Giuseppe Campanari.

H. H.—Giuseppe Campanari made his début at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1890. He sang Marcel in La Bohème with Melba at its first production at the Metropolitan in the season of 1900-01. He did not create the rôle in New York, however, as it was first sung at Wallack's Theatre in 1898 by an Italian company, and later in 1898 by the Castle Square Opera Company in English.

His Figaro was much liked.

Society of British Citizens.

L. E. KREMER.—Kindly state in your columns the address and objects of the Society of British Citizens in this city.

No record of such a society in New York has been found. Perhaps a TIMES reader may be able to answer your question.

Less Than Twelve Jurors.

A. FLUSSER.—Kindly let me know in which States verdicts from less than twelve jurors are received.

By statute in cases where the Constitution does not secure the right of trial by jury which implies unanimity to render a verdict, juries of six may render a verdict in civil actions. By the Constitution of several States—Texas, California, Nevada, North and South Dakota—three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in civil actions.

Anita Garibaldi.

C. A. K.—The first wife of Garibaldi was the heroic Brazilian, Anita, whose family name, curiously enough, never seems to be mentioned. After her death from hardships, nobly borne, he married, some time after, the Countess Raimondi.

Enlistment of U. S. Citizens.

EDGAR A. HIRSCH.—The President says that it was "the duty of the United States to see that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action." Will you explain whether a merchantman belonging to a belligerent country has the right, under international law, to carry mounted guns for defense only?

Please state whether it is lawful for a United States citizen to enlist in a foreign belligerent army, even though his enlistment take place in a foreign country outside of the United States.

The President referred to Paragraph 10,175 of the compiled Federal Statutes, which declares that whoever within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States "fits out and arms or attempts to fit out and arm or procures to be fitted out or armed or knowingly is concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any vessed, with intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State with whom the United States is at peace" shall be fined and imprisoned. It is in accordance with this law that vessels leaving the United States ports are inspected for guns, as the Lusitania was inspected.

Reference to the arming of merchant vessels under the recognized rules of international law is made under the heading, "Conversion of Merchant Ships into Warships," and provides that merchant ships so converted must bear the external marks which distinguish war ships of their nationality. Commander's name must appear on the navy lists as an officer.

At the second Hague Conference, and later at the London Conference in 1909, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States wished to make it a rule that merchant vessels could be converted only in the ports to which the vessel belonged, but Germany, France, and Russia contended for the right of conversion upon the high seas, though France later admitted that this must never take place in neutral ports or waters. It has been argued that the arming of merchant ships tempts them to resist the right of the belligerent to visit and search, forcible resistance to which renders the ship liable to destruction.

The Federal Statutes, Chapter 2, Paragraph 10,174, under the heading "Offenses against Neutrality," provide that "whoever within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States enlists or enters himself or lures or retains another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district, or people as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

Parcel Post.

INQUIRER.—An argument has been made on the following question: A says that the parcel post has been established and added to the ordinary mail service without the Government's having made provision for the increased demands on the railway mail service by extra payment. B says that while the railways claim they are not being paid enough to compensate for the additional service called for by the transfer of a large volume of heavy goods which formerly went by the express companies, there has been some additional compensation given to the railways to pay for the parcel post carriage, that is, over and above the usual allowance made them to carry ordinary mails. The point involved is whether the parcel post is being carried by the railways without increase of payment.

After the Parcel Post act was passed Congress authorized the Postmaster General to pay the railroads on all routes which were not to be weighed immediately an additional payment not exceeding 5 per cent. of the pay they were then receiving. Under the authority of this law careful estimates were made of the increased weights carried on account of the establishment of the parcel post system and allowances were made on each route of such amount as the estimated increase would justify under the lawful rates, not exceeding 5 per cent., as provided by the special act. The aggregate was an average of 4.23 per cent. increase in compensation on all railroad routes of the country. This amounted to approximately $1,700,000 a year.

These additional allowances continued until the next weighing in each section. It should be understood that under the present law, for the purpose of readjusting compensation on all railroad routes, the mails carried on each route are weighed not less than once in each four years. For the purposes of weighing the country is divided into four sections, one of which is weighed each year.

Therefore, since the inauguration of the parcel post there have been weighings in part of the First Contract Section, comprising the Eastern States, except New England; in the Fourth Contract Section, comprising the States west of the Missouri River, and one is now in progress in the Third Contract Section, comprising the Central States north of the Ohio River. In the weighings in part of the First Contract Section and in the Fourth Section the weights of the parcel post mails carried were included with other weights taken, and the readjustments made thereon include compensation for the carriage of the parcel post mails, these adjustments superseding, of course, the allowances made under the special act of Congress. Similarly the readjustments to be made in the Third Contract Section from July 1 next will supersede the allowances under that act.

It is estimated that the total additional amount which will have been paid to railroads up to and including June 30, 1915, on account of the additional parcel post mails carried will aggregate approximately $4,322,000. The parcel post mails were not weighed separately from the other mails, and therefore the exact additional amount of compensation for them cannot be stated. If the increase in weight has been as great as claimed by the railroads the amount of additional pay is more than the above named sum.

The Wealth of Cities.

BRONSON WILLIAMS. — Is the wealth of Paris greater than that of New York?

The Query Column has lately published in answer to a more general question of the same kind an explanation of the impossibility of obtaining satisfactory comparison between the wealth of European and American cities.

Lord Kitchener.

A. R. S.—Is Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, on active service at the present time?

Lord Kitchener is occupied by his duties as Secretary of State for War, and is not on active service.

German-American.

G.—Will you please say in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES why the words "German-American" are used, and what they mean? We do not hear of English-Americans, Irish-Americans, Italiano-Americans, or French-Americans; why German-Americans?

German-Americans are American residents, or citizens of German birth or immediate ancestry. Our German-born population by the last census was 2,501,181, our population of German descent is several times that. There are more German-born foreigners in the United States than there are natives of any other nation. The German is racially tenacious in his loyalty to his and his people's "Fatherland," and the German nation, while recognizing the need of immigration in lieu of advantageous colonies for the "surplus population" of the country, has not encouraged the breaking of ties with the "old country." While the word "German-American" bespeaks a love and loyalty on the part of the German for his native or ancestral country, it has never been understood as implying any lack of fealty to the land of his adoption. The word can be literally defined as "American of German birth," its connotation being that the German-born citizen of the United States does not in his new loyalty forget the country of his birth. The words "Irish-American" and "Russian-American" are also used; all these words "Italian-American," "Greek-American," &c., denote, respectively, just what "German-American" does, although of course none of these words are in such common use, nor do they connote the same acknowledgment of native remembrance.

News from Germany.

INQUIRER.—I am constantly hearing the following statement from Americans in Germany that our news in America comes mostly by way of England and through the hand of the English censor. Will you kindly give me how much truth there is in this affirmation?

Direct cables between the United States and Germany were cut early in the war, so that there is no cable communication direct between the two countries. Your information from American friends in Germany is correct.

Religious Statistics.

CONSTANT READER.—Will you please give me the following figures: Population of England, percentage Catholic, percentage Protestant; population of Germany, percentage Catholic, percentage Protestant; population of the United States, percentage Catholic, percentage Protestant?

J. L. P.—Will you kindly give me the percentage of all churchgoing people in Germany?

The population of the United Kingdom is about 42,000,000; Roman Catholics, about 5,600,000; Protestants, about 36,400,000. The population of the United States is about 98,646,491; Roman Catholic communicants, about 13,657,787; Protestants, about 64,100,000. German figures, in so far as they can definitely answer the second as well as the first question, are as follows: Evangelicals, 39,991,421; Roman Catholics, 23,321,453; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, 214,152.

The total population of Germany, by the same census, is 64,925,993. Percentages may be easily computed.

Professor Conybeare.

H. W. P.—In one of the local German papers there appeared on May 2 an article by Professor F. C. Conybeare, supposed to be of Oxford, England, taking a peculiar and unwarranted view of the negotiations conducted by Sir Edward Grey prior to the outbreak of the war. His name does not appear in the current edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and I have been wondering if you could tell me who he is and why he takes such a view.

Frederick Cornwallis Conybeare, Fellow of University College, Oxford, was born in 1856, the son of John Charles and Mary Catherine Vansittart Conybeare. He is a graduate of University College, Oxford, was made a Fellow of the British Academy in 1903; Officier d'Académie, 1906; Honorary Doctor Theologiae, Giessen, 1907; LL.D., St. Andrews, 1913. He is a member of the Armenian Academy of Venice. His long list of publications began in 1892 with "The Ancient Armenian Texts of Aristotle," and include "The Dreyfus Case," 1898; "The Roman Catholic Church in International Politics," 1901; "Myth, Magic, and Morals," 1909; "Catalogue of Armenian MSS. in the British Museum," 1912, and translations from Greek philosophy and romance, 1912 and 1913. He has been for years a contributor to the learned journals of England, the United States, France, and Germany. His home is in Oxford, where his official address is University College. We cannot undertake to explain Professor Conybeare's personal attitude in regard to British diplomacy.

"Moloch."

G. B. S.—Can you advise me through your columns who originated the expression so popular just now of "Moloch" as designating war?

Moloch was the name of the divinity which the men of Judah in the last stages of the kingdom were wont to propitiate by the sacrifice of their own children. The significance is, of course, obvious.

The German Universities.

E. R. CAMPION.—Kindly inform me through the Query Column whether the German universities have been going on this Winter, especially in Kiel, Konigsberg, and Berlin.

All the German universities, throughout the empire, are going on now as before the war, but, of course, with a greatly diminished attendance.

"Groundhog Day."

The following letter has been received from "Junius," in reply to our appeal to readers for suggestions as to the history of "Groundhog Day":

The writer should state that, according to his information, there was an old legend of tradition among the North American Indians and the early settlers that in the first warm days of February or Springtime, if the groundhog (woodchuck) ventured out of his hole from his hibernal quarters to take an observation, as nautical men express it,

To view afoar
The fairest scenes of land and deep

With none to listen and reply
To thoughts which in his heart beat high,

and he sees his shadow, he goes back to his Winter quarters to slumber for six more weeks of Winter. But if the sun is obscured by fog, mist, or rain, and he does not see his shadow, he knows that Winter is over.

Guns in the United States Navy.

S. A. McNAMARA.—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper whether the United States has ever used guns manufactured by the Krupp Works of Germany on its battleships? I have been informed that the ships now being built were equipped with Krupp guns, and I should like to know.

All the vessels in the American Navy carry guns of American manufacture, these guns having been mainly manufactured by the Naval Gun Factory, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; United States Army Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., or by the Bethlehem and Midvale Steel Companies.

The President's Pardoning Power.

JACQUES BONOMO.—In a discussion the question arose as to whether the President had the power to pardon a person from prison convicted in one of the States or only convicted of a Federal offense. Can you decide the matter?

The President of the United States has the power to pardon only those prisoners that have been convicted in a Federal court.

Coenties Reef.

H. S. C.—Will you kindly enlighten an admirer of your editorial pages as to the exact location of Coenties Reef, and also its bearing on the Fourth Avenue Subway going through New York?

Coenties Reef lies in the East River directly across the route of the Whitehall-Montague Street Tunnel, now under construction for operation by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation under the dual system contracts. This tunnel will connect with the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn near the De Kalb Avenue Station, and on the Manhattan side will connect with the subway running up Broadway to Forty-second Street, and thence through Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets to the Queensboro Bridge. The reef has no bearing upon the operation of the Fourth Avenue Subway, which began in June, by way of the Manhattan Bridge. Neither will it interfere with the completion of the Whitehall-Montague Street Tunnel.

A year or more ago the Public Service Commission of the State of New York asked the United States Government, which contemplates the removal of the reef, to have the blasting done prior to the construction of the subway tunnel, as the commission's engineers preferred to have the Government's work done first rather than have the reef blasted away after the tunnel had been constructed through it at a greater depth than the proposed level fixed by the Government. The Government failed to make the appropriation for this purpose, and rather than delay construction the commission decided to go ahead with the tunnel work.

Maps from the Government.

M. A. P.—Will you kindly tell me to what department at Washington, D. C., I should send to get maps of different localities and what is the price of each map?

The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce at Washington takes charge of the survey of the United States coasts and the publication of charts covering these coasts, and also coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States. The results obtained are published, with various information, maps and charts. The United States Geographic Board has advisory powers concerning the preparation of maps compiled in the various Government departments. The United States Geological Survey is a division of the Department of the Interior.

Catholic Clergy and Marriage.

J. N.—Does the Pope issue a special dispensation in certain parts of the world for priests to marry? If so, where?

Nowhere in the world does the Pope issue such a dispensation. History and details of clerical celibacy in the Roman Catholic Church cannot be published in the limited space of the Query Column, but we would refer you to the Catholic Encyclopedia for specific accounts of present and past rulings and discipline.

Presidential Eligibility.

J. H.—To settle a dispute please tell me whether in order to be elected President of the United States a man must be not only native born himself, but the child of parents born in this country?

Any man who is himself born in the United States is eligible to the Presidency.

Charles O'Conor.

G. F.—Please tell me whether the eminent lawyer, Charles O'Conor, who died about fifty years ago, died in the communion of the Catholic Church, and was he buried from St. Patrick's Cathedral?

Charles O'Conor died thirty-one years ago, in the communion of the Catholic Church, of which he had been a devoted member. He was buried from St. Patrick's Cathedral on May 16, 1884, the requiem mass being celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, then coadjutor Bishop of New York. The burial was in the vault under the old Cathedral in Mott Street.

Jewelers' Watch Signs.

The following should be of interest to readers of the Query column regarding an answer printed here last week:

"In THE NEW YORK TIMES is a query by Charles T. Webb concerning the positioning of watch hands at 9:17 as jewelers' watch signs. This you have answered according to tradition, stating that it represents the time at which Lincoln was shot.

"It so happens that I once took it upon myself to find the truth of this very question, and I did considerable correspondence about it to present the matter in a forthcoming book concerning Time.'

"Lincoln was shot during the third act at Ford's Theatre, about 10:41 P. M., (the exact time is not right at hand.) So that puts that theory in the discard.

"The facts are that prior to about 1865 there were no jewelers' watch signs manufactured. Such as were individually made were in accordance with the ideas of the individuals producing them, and had no standardized positions of the hands. One of the pioneer watch manufacturers during the latter part of the war started making signs for his customers' use, and such other manufacturers as later went into the production of such signs merely 'followed copy.'

"The positioning of the hands at 8:17 is for no other reason than economy of space on the face of the watch, so that advertising matter might be inserted. 8:17 shows the hands spread apart and in such a position that both the hour and the minute hands are equally dipped, (to right and left respectively,) and yet are accurate by comparison to an actual watch. This condition would not elsewhere obtain without the consequent cramping of space of the placing of one hand above the other, (as at 12 sharp,) excepting at about 9:13.

"FRANK E. WEBNER."

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payable semi-annually on deposits of $100 or multiples thereof, if left three years.
4½%
on ordinary savings accounts.
Principal and interest
Guaranteed
GUARANTEE FUND OVER $200,000 IN EXCESS OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS.
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NEWARK, N. J.

Sale 20,000 Table Glasses

Priced ½ and Less Than ½ Regular

This is the greatest sale of glassware, we believe, ever held in Newark—greatest for the quantity represented, and remarkable because of the extraordinary lowness of the prices. We bought an entire carload of these glasses from a huge manufacturer who had an overstock, and was anxious to sell. They are fine, thin blown, table glasses. Every one perfect, and new. This tremendous quantity goes on sale tomorrow in the basement.

Housekeepers, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, this is an opportunity for you to save handsomely on your glassware purchases.



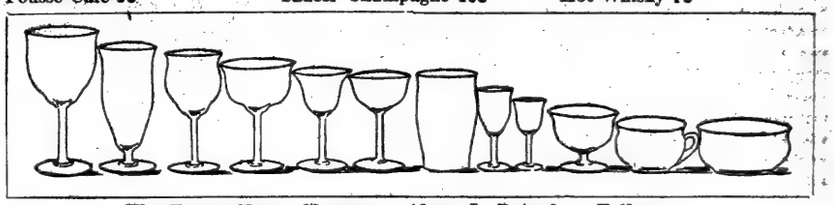
The Optic Style Glasses Above Are Priced as Follows:

Optic Goblet 10c
Optic Sherbets 10c
Optic Wines 10c
Optic Cocktails 10c
Optic Tumblers 7c
Optic Sherry 7c
Optic Ales 10c
Optic Saucer Champagne 10c
Optic Clarets 10c
Optic Cafe Parfait 10c
Optic Cordials 10c
Optic Sherry 10c
Optic Cocktail 7c
Optic Pousse Cafe 10c



The Fancy Stem Glassware Above Is Priced as Follows:

Goblets 10c
Wines (various) 5c
Pousse Cafe 5c
Clarets (various) 5c
Whisky Sour 7c
Saucer Champagne 10c
Cocktails (various) 5c
Sherrys 5c
Cordials 5c
Hot Whisky 7c



The Fancy Shape Glassware Above Is Priced as Follows:

Goblet 10c
Clarets 7c
Sherry 7c
Pousse Cafe 7c
Sherbet 10c
Fingerbowls 12c
Cafe Parfait 10c
Cocktails 7c
Tumbler 4c and 5c
Cordial 7c
Custards 10c

No Mail, or 'Phone Orders.

Now Comes a July Sale of Lamps

Special offerings in Electric, Gas, and Candle Lamps, on which prices have been purposely reduced for selling tomorrow. Included are high grade reading lamps, library lamps, and dainty boudoir and bungalow candle lamps.

$5.98 Brass Oil Lamp at $4.49

Suitable for library, living room, or summer home—in fact, for any room in the house. Has centre draft burner, fitted with fancy six panel art bent glass dome, with filigree border in cast metal. Regular price 5.98, special sale price 4.49.

$10.00 Electric Lamps, $8.50



(As illustrated.) Choice of Colonial brass or verdi green finish. The electric lamp is fitted with two lights, pull chain sockets, with cord and plug. The Gas Lamp has Welsbach burner, mantle chimney, six feet of gas tubing, and goose neck. Special, choice, 8.50.

Specials in Candle Light Outfits

85c Candle Light Outfit at 59c—Complete with square glass candlestick with light cutting. Your choice of two patterns imported linen candle shades, with holder and candle. Regular 85c, special at 59c.

40c Candle Light Outfit at 29c—Complete with glass candlestick, choice of four patterns of Dresden flowered shades of imported linen, with holder and candle. A unique set for the boudoir. Special at 29c.



Your Summer Music

We will lend you a Small Size Victrola to take away with you this summer to your Bungalow or Camp, so that your big Machine will not run the risk of damage.

Our very generous plan is this: You purchase one of our moderate price talking machines, which we will ship to your country camp or home. Use the machine there to your heart's content, and then when you return home, if the machine is in good condition we will take it back, and allow you the entire purchase price, which you are privileged to use from time to time in the purchase of new records for your larger Victrola, Edison, or Grafonola, as the case may be.

A postal will bring you complete information at once. Write today.

EXTRA

59c Mohair Sicilian, 50-inch, 39c

The dress goods section falls in line in the great procession of Bamberger July events, with mohair sicilian of splendid lustre and good, dependable quality, fifty inches wide, on sale at 39c the yard. Non-crushable and dust-shedding, ideal for summer skirts, motor coats and bathing suits. Brown, black, marine, navy and gray. Regular price, 59c, extra special at 39c yard.

49c Shepherd Checks, 42-inch, at 39c Yd.

Customers need no further information than that these are our regular 49c black and white checks. We have sold thousands of yards of it at the regular price, but to make this department of importance in the schedule of July events we will place the material on sale at 39c. Full forty-two inches wide. Extra special. Come early. Second Floor, Market Street.

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In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

"WHALEBOAT WAR"

One-Day Excursion to Flatlands and Flatbush Will Show You Historic Spots and Houses Amid Which It Raged.

By SARAH COMSTOCK

ALL because that sturdy old descendant of Holland, Jeromus Lott, was carried off with his sack of chinking coin; and because the home of Pieter Lefferts was fired; and because Johannes Ditmars was all but smothered to death in a feather-bed by British soldiers—for these and several other equally spicy reasons there's a good day's outing awaiting you, as full of delectable history as the proverbial egg is full of meat, and no further away than our own villages of Flatlands and Flatbush.

For the stolid old Dutchmen who settled this part of our own Greater New York saw stirring adventures during Revolutionary days. We don't often recall that fact. Flatlands! we say. Drab little farmhouses, and barren swamps, and dully prosperous truck gardens! What adventures could ever have happened in so tame a spot?

Ah, but we've forgotten the old whaleboat warfare that was waged along the shores so near Manhattan! To say nothing of the loyal patriotism and also Toryism of some of these old Hollanders, which led them into many a difficulty and hair-breadth escape. Take the adventure of Colonel Jeromus Lott, for instance—surely there's a breezy tale for a Summer's day!

If you will travel on the subway to the Atlantic Avenue Station, there take a Flatbush Avenue trolley, and ride to Avenue F (if your car does not carry you as far as this corner you can get a transfer,) you can visit first the home of this Colonel Lott's son. It stands to your right as you leave the car, about a block away—an old Dutch house painted white, its windows shielded by green shutters. It is now the home of Mr. Stevenson. Its former owner was Jeromus Lott—named for his father, the hero of the whaleboat adventure. It was given to the junior Lott when he married the fair Ann Suydam, another representative of an early-day family. It is said that sixty-five fertile acres were included in the wedding gift.

The walls are of Holland brick. It is a tradition of the house that a shipload of this brick, when it arrived on our shores, was divided among six dwellings, this being one of the fortunate group. Few buildings nowadays have walls that so thoroughly shut out the Summer heat and the Winter cold. It is furnished in the quaint manner suitable to it, and the present owner has introduced sets of pictorial Dutch tiles around the old fireplaces.

And now on, from the home of this happily wedded young Jeromus. Cross a county path to Avenue S and you will come to that one of the early Lott houses which is best known by the old family name. It stands in the midst of a farm today, just as it did in 1800 when it was built. All the land hereabouts belonged to this prominent family, and several dwellings were erected from time to time.

Now walk to the north of this well-preserved building a short distance, and you will find the ruins of the old Colonel Jeromus Lott house, the house which figured in a thrilling adventure. Very crumbling ruins they are in 1915, but they were sturdy, walls in Revolutionary days—though not sturdy enough to defend their owner against the redoubtable Captain Hyler who set out to capture him and carry him off.

How many of us can recall, without an effort, the name of that Captain? As a matter of fact, there are two coupled names which would probably fall unheeded upon most of the millions of ears of Greater New York, which in 1776 and soon thereafter struck terror to countless breasts. Quills upon the fretful porcupine were limp and prostrate in comparison with each particular hair upon each particular Tory head, at the mere sound of those booming, roaring, bellowing, terrifying, deep-sea-sounding names—Captain Adam Hyler and Captain William Marriner.

In fact, the whole history of the whaleboat warfare has slipped into the forgotten past this many a day, and we have to jog our memories to call up that hot little series of battles and captures and plunders and murders which went on along the Staten Island and Long Island shores, where busy boats today ply humdrum work-aday waters. These two Captains were leaders in a system of annoying both British and Tories, using their small boats and making intrepid excursions for the purpose, and carrying on many a by-play of the Revolutionary War. They were inhabitants of New Brunswick, N. J.; from the time the British took up headquarters near New York in 1776 they troubled the enemy so much that the British were actually driven to send an armed force to destroy their whaleboats. But in a short time the two had new boats and their warfare continued.

It was Colonel Jeromus Lott who had been selected by Captain Hyler as a fine prize, and for that prize the cruising Captain set forth. One dark night Hyler's boat glided up the water and approached Flatlands. Reaching the marshy shore the Captain and his men landed and marched up toward Lott's residence, the same whose ruins you are looking at now.

"What footsteps may those be?" we can imagine the dignified Colonel muttering as he woke from a profoundly snoring slumber.

Then, no doubt, he blinked a time or two, observed to the darkness: "Some of my negroes abroad? I must look to this!" If he had not been an esteemed member of the Flatlands congregation he might have uttered an annoyed oath. But, being pious, he merely thought the oath, then fell once more to sweetly slumbering.

What ho! A knock! And the knuckles of Captain Hyler are stout knuckles, forsooth!

I fear that his crew did not pause for a polite interval after that knock. It is known that Captains Hyler and Marriner both had an abrupt way with them. In fact, it is related that the latter once seized a gentleman while he was retreating to an upper chamber, desperately clutching his garments in his hands and endeavoring to find an opportunity to put them on before being taken captive. Marriner did not see the need of this ceremony, and took him as he was, en deshabille, carrying him some distance to a church, where he was permitted to make his toilet and don the garb which he still clutched desperately.

Although Colonel Lott was captured in a more dignified manner, captured he was nevertheless, and two of his negroes with him. Then, as the crowning feature of his accomplishment, the Captain ordered a search, and the reward was two weighty bags.



The Old Schenck-Crooke House.

"Guineas!" he shouted. Here was loot indeed!

"Away with him!" rang the command, and Colonel Lott was hurried to the boat with negroes, bags, and all. Slipping away from the Long Island shore, the boat made off toward Hyler's quarters in New Brunswick.

But the tables were soon turned. With a whetted appetite the captors gathered next morning to slit open those bags, fat and jingling with treasure. Zip! went the stout cloth, out poured a stream—

And instead of glittering guineas, that stream of wealth consisted of the humble half-pennies of the Flatlands church congregation!

For once, at least, the laugh was on the whaleboat warriors, and Colonel Lott must have been devoid of humor if he did not chortle a bit, under his waistcoat, despite his discomfort and anxiety.

While you are in this vicinity, you must not miss a look at the old Gerritsen'tidemill, which is in sight from the front door of the Lott house. Its wheel is still to be seen, though the ancient building is slipping fast into decay. The original mill was built about 1636 by a member of the old Gerritsen family.

From this point it is possible to follow cross cuts to the old Schenck-Crooke house, which you should see while here, but so complex is the way that it will probably prove simpler to return to the Flatbush Avenue and Bergen Beach trolley which brought you here, and continue on it to Ralph Avenue, where a large sign shows you the road you must take to the right.

This road, paved with cobble stones, leads straight across the marshy land to one of the most famous old houses in all of Greater New York. It has a right to its distinction, for it is the oldest one now standing in its original form in all the city, and is probably the oldest in the entire State. It is known to the neighborhood as "the Crooke Mill House," having once been attached to a tidemill which belonged to General Philip S. Crooke.

The date of building was 1656, when Captain John Schenck erected it in sturdy Dutch style. He was of a noble Dutch family and had come to this country six years earlier. Since his day it has passed from hand to hand, and was once owned by Joris Martense of Flatbush. Martense did not occupy the house himself, but gave it over to tenants. His own home, near Church and Gravesend Avenues, played its lively part in the whaleboat warfare—whereof anon.

This Schenck-Crooke house is excellently preserved. The huge old fireplace is unchanged, the great chain whereon the kettle swung is there, and rafters, like those of a ship, are intact.

And now for Martense's own home, the building mentioned above. It was the scene of Captain William Marriner's star exploit, namely the carrying off of Major Moncrief of the British Army.

For a period this vigorous and warlike old Captain, Hyler's partner, had chafed in captivity on Long Island, being Moncrief's prisoner. Considering how great an annoyance he had been to the British, we can well believe that Moncrief counted him an excellent prize. Marriner considered him an unkind captor, and after he was exchanged he still bore a grudge, vowing that he would have the officer in his power sooner or later.

So it came to pass one Summer night that Marriner made a dash, knowing where his victim was to be had. This was at the home of Joris Martense, who was publicly supposed to be a British sympathizer, but, as a matter of fact, was ardently pro-American and had advanced $5,500 to his country's support.

Here in this house Moncrief was seized late at night and carried off, just as Colonel Lott had been. He was carried to the whaleboat headquarters at New Brunswick.

If your courage and your pedestrianism hold out, there's a glorious walk for you to the old Jan Ditmars house, before visiting Martense's early home. The pleasantest way to reach it is to return from the Schenck-Crooke house, (which is near Bergen Beach,) on the same trolley line, back in the direction from which you came, and leave the car at Kings Highway. Turn to the right, pass the old Flatlands Dutch church, and continue on Kings Highway, (or Kouwenhoven Place, as it is sometimes called,) all the way to the house. This involves a tramp of somewhat over a mile along a beautiful motor road, winding in graceful curves through farming land. You must continue across the railroad track, across the "White Bridge," as all the country people call it, past the giant old willow tree with its sweeping plumes, and there, nestled among trees, to the left of the road just beyond the bridge, is the somewhat dilapidated house,

Jan Ditmars, born in 1718, took this land and erected the dwelling.

It was Johannes, the son of Jan, who figured prominently as a patriot in the Revolutionary war. Johannes was a very wealthy man and he advanced much money to the cause of America. At the time when the British occupation of Long Island looked imminent, General Washington gave command that all the grain hereabout should be stacked in the fields, far enough from the barns so that it could be burned if the enemy drew near without burning the barns as well.

Ditmars had a neighbor who was also his guardian and a stanch sympathizer with the British cause. This neighbor had refused to stack his hay as ordered, and, at the approach of the British, his hay was found to be still in his barn. Soldiers were then sent by an American officer to fire the barn, but the loyal Ditmars ran to his guardian's relief, putting out the fire and then mounting a pile of hay with the challenge: "If you burn this barn, you must burn me as well!" Because of his liberal gifts to the American cause the barn was left without further harm.

Another story told of this same Johannes Ditmars is to the effect that a group of British soldiers attacked his house one night, having heard that his cupboard contained a number of bags of gold. A feather-bed was used to smother the outcries of Ditmars and his mother, and the thieves were breaking in the cupboard, which the owner had refused to unlock, when their noise roused the servants sleeping upstairs. They rushed to the relief of their master and mistress, attacking the robbers with any sort of weapons they could find. They succeeded in overcoming the thieves, though they were unable to hold them, and Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars emerged from the feather-bed, almost suffocated to death.

The road back from this old house lies by a somewhat devious but a pleasant trolley route. Cross the fields back of the house by a little path which leads out to Utica Avenue at the corner of Foster. This corner is worth remembering, in case you prefer to go to the house a-trolley rather than afoot. Here on Utica Avenue, only a short distance from the Ditmars house, passes a shuttle from which you can transfer to either a Church or a Reid Avenue car, and so on into town once more, perhaps stopping at the Martense house.

If you return by way of Flatbush Avenue you should leave the car at No. 563 and visit the old Lefferts homestead. This house was built on the site of the original Lefferts homestead, the home of Pieter, Lieutenant of the Flatbush militia. This same Pieter was a well-known patriot and did much for the cause of independence. During the battle fought on Flatbush soil the British used the old house as a protection, whereupon the Americans set fire to the house as a means of gaining their end, even though it belonged to one of their own side.

As soon as the war was at an end Pieter Lefferts set about rebuilding the home exactly as it had been originally and on the same spot, and this copy of the first building, now very old in itself, stands today in excellent preservation.

ITINERARY.

Subway to Atlantic Avenue.. Fare 5 cents

Flatbush Avenue trolley to Avenue P. Fare 5 cents

See house of young Jeromus Lott, now belonging to Mr. Stevenson; old Hendrik Lott house beyond; ruins of old Jeromus Lott house to the north of this; Gerritsen's mill on beach below.

Take trolley again and continue to Ralph Avenue. Walk to Schenck-Crooke house.

Returning, the Ditmars house on Kouwenhoven Place, the Martense house at Church and Gravesend Avenues, and the Lefferts house at 563 Flatbush Avenue, may be visited. To reach the Ditmars house, leave the car, returning toward Flatbush at Kings Highway, and follow this road past the "White Bridge."

RESORTS. NEW YORK.



Up in Smoke

Those worries that seemed so large to you in the rush of the city vanish in the camp-fire's smoke in Northern New York's zestful air. There's a delightful escape for you from the city's care if you travel over the

Delaware AND Hudson

Shortest, Quickest and Best Line Between New York and Montreal

Whether it's Lake Champlain, with its historical associations, beautiful Lake George, or the charm of the Adirondacks you seek, there's no more comfortable way of getting there than that offered by the dependable "D. & H." Through trains leave New York—Grand Central Terminal. Hudson River Boat Lines make connections with "D. & H." trains at Albany or Troy.

"A Summer Paradise" is a book full of useful facts set out in absorbing manner. Send 6c for it today.

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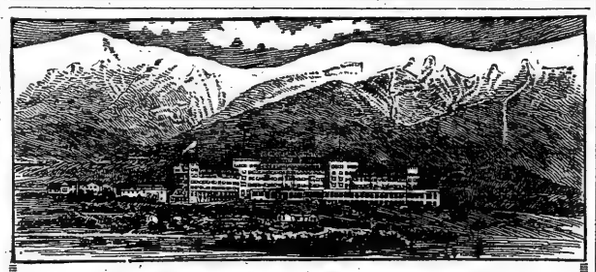
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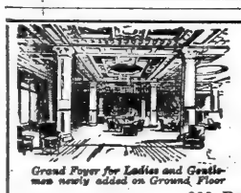
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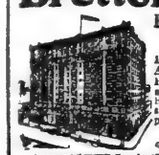
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Rooms with use of bath..$1.00
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Dancing Every Evening.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss.:
WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actiesekapet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 28, 1915; and,
WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the said steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;
NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.
Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Bryant 1000.
If you are going to the country for one week, two weeks, or the balance of the Summer season, you will want the news every day. If you overlook giving order to your newsdealer, telephone Circulation Department, Bryant 1000, and have THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to you every day. Daily and Sunday, 75c per week; 75c per month. Daily, 12c per week; 50c per month.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATIONAL WOOLEN COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.
Bids in writing will be received by Henry M. Goldfogle, Assignee, at his office, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the assets of the National Woolen Company, Inc., of 67 Irving Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which assets (excluding cash and moneys on hand) consist of stock of woolens, tailors' trimmings, fixtures, furniture, outstanding accounts, &c. Sample books available. The bids must be made upon either (a) stock of woolens and trimmings; (b) stock of woolens, trimmings and outstanding accounts; (c) stock of woolens and trimmings, fixtures, furniture, and outstanding accounts. Each bid should be accompanied by a certified check of at least 10% of the amount of the bid, to be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the bid. Inspection of the property may be had at the company's place of business, 67 Irving Place, during business hours. Information respecting the accounts may be obtained from the Assignee. The bids will be opened and presented to Honorable William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, at a meeting to be held in his office, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter of a sale or other disposition of the property and of the bids made and to be made will be considered.
Dated New York, July 9, 1915.
HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE, Assignee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of ORANGE SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy Notice.
Receiver will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation, on Monday, July 12, 1915, at 11:00 A. M., at 593 Main Street, East Orange, N. J., the entire stock of plumbers' supplies and all other merchandise of every kind belonging to the said bankrupt, located at said premises and in the warehouse of said bankrupt, together with automobiles, horses, wagons, harness, and good will of said bankrupt's business, the right to use trade name, "Orange Supply Co.," and the right title and interest of said bankrupt, and said receiver in and to all leases affecting bankrupt's place of business.
ERNEST C. LUM, Receiver, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 700 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Romaine Building, Paterson, N. J.

BAR HARBOR'S SEASON

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 10.—The Building of Arts will have the usual series of musicales and outdoor plays this Summer on Saturday afternoons. The first will be held on July 31, when the program will include Miss Anne Swinburne and William Raymond in a play by Alfred Sutro. On Aug. 7 Miss Edith Wynne Matthison and company will give an open-air production of "King Renee's Daughter," and on Aug. 14 Miss Olive Oliver and company will give a production of "Chitra," by Rabindranath Tagore. On the 21st it is hoped that there may be a concert by Fritz Kreisler, the famous violinist, who has a Summer cottage at Seal Harbor.

The visit of the Eastern Yacht Club with over thirty vessels was the chief event of the week. Rain and fog marked the annual cruise for a good part of the course, but Commodore Herbert M. Sears brought his fleet safely to anchor in Frenchman's Bay. The cruise disbanded with the usual dinner, and most of the yachts will return westward, although a few of them will continue the cruise farther to the east.

Miss Katherine Force of New York is here to spend some time as the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, at Islescote. Mrs. W. H. Force has been here for some time. Mrs. Astor has an attractive Summer home on Vanderbilt Point this year, among her near neighbors being Andrew Carnegie and George Lauder of Pittsburgh. For the past two years she has had La Selva, the cottage of Mrs. A. J. Davis of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on the upper shore.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained a party of friends at dinner Monday. Saturday Samuel Bates entertained a party of friends at luncheon. Sunday the entertainers included Mrs. W. W. Card of Pittsburgh, who entertained a party of friends, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. Templeton Briggs and Miss Dorothy Sattler.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer of Brooklyn entertained a party Wednesday. Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart of Philadelphia was also among Wednesday's entertainers.

Mrs. W. W. Seeley of Cincinnati entertained at dinner on Friday evening at her cottage, the guests including Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Miss Marie Hinkle, and the Misses Morrill.

The committee has set Thursday, Aug. 12, as the tentative date for the annual water sports at the Swimming Club, one of the chief events of the Summer.

Larz Anderson of Brookline, Mass., is spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Nicholas L. Anderson of Washington.

John T. Linzee of Boston is receiving the condolences of his friends over a serious accident, which will probably keep him laid up all Summer. While walking Sunday he tripped and fell on the street, breaking both bones of his left leg above the ankle. He is resting comfortably, but it will be some weeks before he will be able to be up and about.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of New York was among the week's arrivals. She is at Chatwold, her Summer home on the Schooner Head Road.

Mrs. E. B. Dane of Seal Harbor entertained at dinner Wednesday at her Summer home.

A. Eugene Gallatin of New York entertained at dinner Monday evening at the Kebo Valley Club, among the guests being Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Newell Tilton, Miss Alexandra Emery, Mrs. A. H. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Alessandro Fabbri, Herbert Pell, and M. Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green entertained at tea at the Swimming Club Monday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright and Miss Mae Conover of Philadelphia.

Whitley Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, has returned to Philadelphia after spending some days here.

Miss Eloise Derby of Boston, who has been spending May and June in California, is here for the Summer, and will be with her mother, Mrs. Hasket Derby, who has the Cap cottage in Albert Meadow. Miss Derby motored to California as the guest of Miss Rose Dexter of Boston. The trip consumed a little more than a month.

John S. Rogers of New York, who has the Maitland cottage, Balance Rock, has arrived for the Summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Levering, who are here on the yacht Zara for a brief stay, entertained at luncheon at the Kebo Valley Club Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds were among Thursday's arrivals for the Summer. They have Greenaway Court, the fine Summer estate owned by Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston of New York are guests of Mrs. William Veazie Pratt at Belfast. They will spend most of the Summer here.

Mrs. Daniel Bacon is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Aspegren of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards have arrived for the season, and will be at their cottage for the Summer, as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn of New York, who have been Summer cottagers here for some years, are expected shortly.

Dr. Robert Abbe of New York has arrived to join Mrs. Abbe at Brook End.

Miss Cottenet of New York is the guest of Mrs. John I. Kane at her Summer home on the Shore Path.

Mrs. Thomas Hamlin Hubbard of New York, with her daughters, Mrs. H. S. Darlington and Miss Hubbard, are expected to arrive about the 10th, and will occupy Hillcrest Cottage.

F. Leonard Kellogg of New York is spending a few day with his family here at Brae Head Cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. Robin H. Fowler of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss at Miramiche.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer of Brooklyn have arrived at their Summer home on the lower shore for the season. With them are Lea Shippen Luquer and Miss Evelyn Pierrepont Luquer. They have been doing some entertaining lately.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Lasher of Brooklyn are spending the Summer at their cottage at Hancock Point, just across the bay. Other Brooklyn members of the Summer set there are Miss C. P. Latimer and Miss Langford, who arrived Saturday to occupy the Harding cottage.

Mrs. Paul Morton and her daughter, Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, Jr., of New York, are at the Clefstone Cottage for the season. Mr. Smith is expected to arrive here later in the season.

The Countess de Laugier-Villars, who has not been here since the death of her husband some years ago, is expected to arrive soon for the Summer.

GLEN ISLANDS
"The World's Pleasure Grounds" Every seaside amusement; fine bathing; boating & fishing; Bayne's Band concerts; "the Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Elain Deutschland"; the dairy.
Steamers leave Battery 10:15, 11:00 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 24th St. half hour later. EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAY. Round Trip, 50c.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Returning on
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant. Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

INTERSTATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lvs. W. 43d St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Str. "NEWBURGH" Sundays and Holidays.)
Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 953

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
Saturday Special, Fare, $1.25
Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

Up the Hudson To-Day
Delightful sail to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return, $1.
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Restaurant, lunchroom, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Central Hudson Line

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St. 10:30 A. M. for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

UP THE SOUND Sea Cliff & Glenwood
Str. "Sagamore" leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., SATURDAYS at 1:00 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00 A.M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:00 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers Rosedale & Cimbria Today
Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3:30.
" West 23rd St., 10:00, 1:45, 4:00.
" Battery, 10:30, 2:15, 4:30.
" Rockaway, 12:30, 6:00, 7:00.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. FARE, 85c. Round Trip

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 29, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 2373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

A TAX DODGERS' PARADISE.

HOW would you like to live in a town with a $3 tax rate?

Go over into Massachusetts to Cape Cod, the "right arm of the State," and about midway down this narrow neck of sand you will find such a place. Picturesque Orleans, a peaceful little hamlet of 1,077 persons, has come into the limelight as a refuge of tax dodgers.

To understand the situation properly we must go back a bit, to the year 1911. That year witnessed a revolution in this town's existence. Sidney W. Winslow, a Massachusetts millionaire, stepped into town with his bank book. He had been coming to his Summer residence on Pleasant Bay Cove at South Orleans for nearly twenty-five years, and now he decided to make Orleans his legal residence.

Thereupon the tax rate was reduced to $3, where it has since remained. Neighboring towns have rates ranging from $6 to $28 a thousand. Winslow's assessment of real and personal property for 1911 was more than 60 per cent. of the whole tax levied on property for that year.

On April 1 of this Spring twenty-five persons from all over the State of Massachusetts flocked to little Orleans. Every one was anxious to become a legal resident of the town. And this is what it all amounted to—more than $1,500,000 in taxable property was added to the town's treasury in a day by the Assessors!

Is it any wonder that the town has no debt? Can you see why they have to hold two annual town meetings there now? The valuation of the town is estimated at about $5,000,000. In 1910 it was less than $700,000.

The chief question that is now puzzling the inhabitants is, "How are we going to spend the town income?"

Most of the highways are smooth oil stretches, in first-class condition. A concrete sidewalk curbing has just been completed in the central part of the village. An electric lighting system and water supply are two of the conveniences and modern improvements which are being contemplated by the authorities and residents. Neither the town officials, permanent residents, or "legal" inhabitants are anticipating any boost in the tax rate, and if the Legislature does not enact a new law in regard to tax dodging there is no reason why it should not remain the same for a long time.

All sorts of stories have sprung up in connection with the present situation in the village. There is one to the effect that one person slept overnight on a cot in an undertaker's establishment, thereby making the town his legal residence. Another is that one family came in an automobile with a tent, which they pitched after dark.

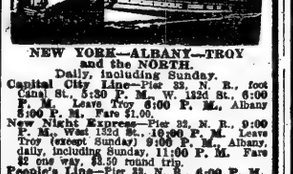
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BAD-NAUHEIM
Near Frankfort on the Main, Germany.
Season: April 16-Oct. 15. Baths and Springs Open the Whole Year.
Exceptionally good results from the treatment of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Gout, Spinal and Women's diseases, nervous shocks from wounds, fractures and other ills brought on by the war.
For Prospectus and other information apply to
"Geschäftsimmer Kurhaus, BAD-NAUHEIM, Germany."

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water
Unexcelled Service
To BOSTON
Finest Equipped Steamships in the Coastwise Service
METROPOLITAN LINE
Express Twin-Screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day at 5:00 P. M. Due Boston about 9:00 A. M. Same service returning.
Fare, $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00. Outside Rooms, $2.00.
Main Deck Dining Rooms—Excellent Service
Unsurpassed facilities for the Expeditious Handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service.
To Portland
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.; also Mondays 10:30 A. M. A delightful 280-mile, 22-hour Trip direct to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
ALL TOGETHER
35 Steamers 15 Routes 80 Landings
Through Tickets to All Resorts in New England and the Maritime Provinces
Baggage Checked Through
Fares Lower Than by Rail
Tickets and information at Piers; also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, North River, New York.

To Boston
Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.
Other Long Island Sound Routes
NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

One Day's Outing
On the Hudson
West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie
ALSO NEW BEAR MOUNTAIN PARK.
You can combine the cool, refreshing sail with a trolley ride from Newburgh to Orange Lake or Mt. Beacon, or from Poughkeepsie you can visit Vassar College and Wappingers Falls.
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Send for illustrated booklet, "Vacationettes," describing sixteen one-day trips.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
(ALBANY DAY LINE)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.


SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 129th St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 8:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 129th St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Catskill and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St., 10:00 A. M. Leave Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 6400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Around MANHATTAN ISLE
Yacht Clifton. 40-Mile Cruise. 3 Hours. Music—Lecturer. Lves. Foot West 42d St. Every Day 10:30, and 2:30. Cash prizes for Amateur Photos made from Yacht. See N. Y. Tribune or Tel. Bryant 3628.

RED BANK LINE
Round Trip $1.00
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 7, 8:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Sun. & Hols., Franklin St., 9:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Stamford Boat, Pier 37, E. R., 1 P. M. Week Days. Passengers, 85c. Freight, 63c. Orchard.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 103 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

VALLEY GROVE
60 MILE SAIL ON THE SOUND
EVERY SUNDAY 75c ½ fare 40c.
Delightful Grove overlooking L. I. Sound.
BATHING, FISHING, DANCING
Str. "Montauk"
Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

PASSENGERS. — AUTOMOBILES.
Direct Atlantic Highlands -to- Steamer "CASTLETON"
FARE 10 CENTS Each Way
FINEST FISHING AND BATHING. Perfectly Safe for Children.
Trains and Trolleys operate from Atlantic Highlands to all New Jersey Coast Resorts.
Str. lve. New York Daily, ft. of B'way, foot South Ferry, 10 A. M., 2 P. M.
Lve. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 7 P. M. On Return Trips.
Tel. Broad 179 or 3262.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.25 BOSTON $2.25
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Week days, $2.00; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00 EXTRA EACH WAY.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
Fares Pier 19, N. R., foot Murray St. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for illustrated booklet.

CALIFORNIA
AND THE PANAMA EXPOSITIONS
NEXT SPECIAL-TRAIN TOUR with Escort on luxuriously equipped Pullman trains to the Expositions leaves July 31 via Grand Canyon and California Resorts, returning via Salt Lake City and Colorado Rockies, with Optional Tour through Yellowstone Park.
Fares, including Travel Tickets, Pullmans, Hotels, Meals, etc. $195 and up
TOURS DE LUXE with special Pullmans, finest Hotels, private auto sightseeing, transfers, etc. Next departure July 15 and weekly thereafter. Fully inclusive fares that cover ALL EXPENSES, $345 and up
SHORT SUMMER TOURS
8 TO 15 DAY TOURS with Escort, to resorts of New York State, St. Lawrence and Canadian-Maritime Provinces. Fares include Tickets, Pullmans, Meals, etc.
JAPAN Special Tours for the Emperor's Coronation in November. ROUND THE WORLD Tours de Luxe, leave Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Oct. 16.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM GIVING FULL PARTICULARS | TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE WITH OR WITHOUT HOTELS
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Visitors to the Exposition are cordially invited to inspect our Travel-Exhibit in the Transportation Building.

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NEW YORK OFFICE
Removed yesterday from 458 Broadway to
1231 Broadway, Cor. 30th Street
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But the Railway itself remains the greatest Transportation Company on Earth
Trans-Atlantic Trans-Canada Trans-Pacific

Wonderful Vacations
Complete details of tickets and tours, with or without hotels, featuring all the great AMERICAN RESORTS.
Special Escorted Parties:
AUSABLE CHASM, LAKE CHAMPLAIN & LAKE GEORGE { July 29, Aug. 12, 26, Sept. 9. (Six days.)
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THOUSAND ISLDS. MONTREAL QUEBEC, Etc. { July 21, Aug. 4, 18 and Sept. 1. (Seven days.)
NIAGARA FALLS MONTREAL QUEBEC, Etc. { July 20, Aug. 3, 17, 31. (Six & Nine days.)
NEW BRUNSWICK & NOVA SCOTIA { Aug. 1. A delightful 10-day tour.
CALIFORNIA TOURS
Under Escort or Independent, with expenses included. Next parties: Aug. 3, 7, 12, Sept. 7, 9, 11, Oct. 7.
Summer Cruises to Bermuda, Newfoundland, Great Lakes, Etc.
All fully described in our 80-page booklet, "TRAVEL"—Mailed free—Write to-day.
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Ideal Vacation Trips
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Via PANAMA CANAL
Large American Trans-Atlantic Liners
FINLAND AND KROONLAND
From Pier 61, N. R. NEW YORK — From SAN FRANCISCO
JULY 31 10:00 A. M. — AUG. 3
AUG. 26 — AUG. 24
SEPT. 16 — SEPT. 18
and every three weeks thereafter.
FIRST CABIN, $185 and up.
INTERMEDIATE, $60 and up.
Including meals and berth.
Best of cuisine and service.
ASK ABOUT COMBINATION TRIPS
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Conducted Private Pullman Car
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Leave New York July 20 and 24, visiting Colorado Rockies, Yellowstone Park, California, Canadian Rockies, &c. $305 to $355, including all expenses.
Other Tours at later dates.
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To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
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"VERONA.....JULY 12, NOON
"Duca d'Abruzzi..July 17, n'n | "America..July 31, noon
"Ancona...July 24, noon | "Europa....Aug. 4, noon
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings every U. S. Mail. Rotterdam...July 15, 8 n'n | Noordam.....Aug. 3
N.Amst'm..July 24, noon | Ryndam.....Aug. 10
SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y., NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK.
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $3.40
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.75 Direct Way. ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 9:00 P. M. from Pier 19, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.50. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 32d St. Phone Spring 9491.

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Go To BERMUDA
9-Day Tour—All Expenses $45.50 up
Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists. Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.
Twin Screw "Bermudian"
Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Alternate Weeks from Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway, and 561 5th Ave., or Any Ticket Agent.
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Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
20,000-ton AMERICAN Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$130 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
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FABRE LINES TO PARIS
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Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Naples.
ROMA.....July 24 | ROMA.....Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.
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FALL RIVER LINE
MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
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EVERYONE enjoys the experience of "Shooting the Rapids" on the River St. Lawrence. And the excitement and interest of it all is in no wise lessened by the fact that the trip is negotiated in absolute safety by the staunch boats of the Canada Steamship Lines, in the hands of experienced pilots. It's a part of the glorious "Niagara-to-the-Sea" trip—a unique holiday. Write for our beautifully illustrated book that tells of it all, and that describes our famous hotels at Murray Bay and Tadousac. Send 6c. in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

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Splendid choice of routes. Stopovers permitted anywhere. Luxurious train service, best hotels, side trips by automobile. Parties limited in numbers. Prices $435 and up. Popular tours at lower prices.

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One to three weeks' duration, including White Mountains, Great Lakes, Muskoka, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Saguenay River, Maritime Provinces, Gettysburg, Virginia and Bermuda.

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TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM 37,190 Tons Displ't. 24,170 Tons Reg't.
Sailing Thursday, July 15, Noon.

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Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag

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S. S. EVANGELINE, under the "Stars and Stripes," sails from Boston Tuesday noon; S. S. HALIFAX Saturdays for Halifax, Hawkesbury, and Charlottetown. Send for ill. booklet and folder.

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Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

All the way by water between New York and Boston.
the great express passenger steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill, including sightseeing auto tour by Paul Revere route to historical Lexington and Concord. Delightful sail down Boston Harbor to famous Nantasket Beach; one night lodging at first-class Boston hotel. $26.00 for two, all expenses; $12.50 each.
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NO Heat, No Hay Fever

12 DAY All Expense Northern Cruise $60.00 UP
Visiting Foreign America

equal in interest, novelty and healthfulness to a European cruise. Visiting *HALIFAX, Nova Scotia*, the land of Evangeline, and *ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland*, the Norway of America, via the

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New tourist steamships STEPHANO and FLORIZEL fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense. 7 days at sea and 5 in port. Splendid cuisine, orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Write today for illustrated booklet 72.
BOWRING & COMPANY, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE

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POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

ROCHAMBEAU . July 17, 3 P.M.
NIAGARA . . July 24, 3 P.M.
CHICAGO . . July 31, 3 P.M.
ESPAGNE . . Aug. 7, 3 P.M.

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Via HONOLULU and SUVA
FALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NIAGARA," 20,000 tons displacement
"MAKURA," 13,000 tons displacement
Sailing every 28 days from Vancouver, B. C.
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 443 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

Norwegian America Line
Modern Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displ.
To SCANDINAVIA Direct.
BERGENSFJORD, JULY 24.
First Class, $31.50 & up; 2d Class $65.50.
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TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
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Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

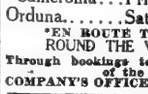
Orduna..... Thurs, July 22, 10 A.M.
Saxonia..... Sat., July 31, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia... Fri., Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
Orduna..... Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.... Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia..... Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia... Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna..... Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.

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STEEL TRADE FEARS A LABOR SHORTAGE

Big Companies Are Preparing for Crisis by Installing All Kinds of Mechanical Devices.

SMALL ORDERS REJECTED

Firms Have Contracts Which Will Keep Them Rushed for the Next Six Months.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 1. — The low prices which prevail in some lines of steel and iron are surprising when it is taken into consideration how busy the mills are turning out these products. Invariably one is met with the remark that books are filled months ahead. Every day small domestic orders are turned away, whereas, six months ago the same manufacturers would have given such orders careful consideration.

A pending labor shortage is being prepared for by firms who are looking ahead. Every mechanical device known to the art of iron and steel making is being ordered and installed against the day when common labor will be in greater demand and will not be obtainable. The H. C. Frick Coke Company has ordered the installation of mining machines, something unheard of in the Connellsville region previously. All sorts of coke drawing mechanism are being installed and electricity is replacing men in many departments. It is expected that by the Fall there will be a general scramble for common labor and partly skilled workmen.

Figures of pig iron production for June tell the story of the rise in the iron industry. The production was approximately 6,300 tons a day over the month of May. Twelve more furnaces were put in blast during the month. The total pig iron production for the country was 2,380,827 tons in June, as against 2,283,470 tons in May. More furnaces will be put in blast in July, which, together with the warmer weather, will increase the production over June. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company will start the No. 5 furnace at Ensley, Ala. The Alan Wood, Iron and Steel Company will blow in a furnace at Swedeland, Penn. Several furnaces in the valleys are preparing for operation.

With the increase in production an advance in the average selling price is also noted. Average sales of Bessemer in May were at $13.75, which was an increase of 9.1c over that of May. Basic averages for June were $12.75, an increase of 7.4c over May. Valley furnace owners have withdrawn quotations of $12.50 for foundry and malleable, and are demanding $13.75. Southern iron is firmly held at $9.75 for spot delivery and $10 for forward delivery. One Birmingham furnace sold 50,000 tons of iron in June, against a product of 25,000 tons.

The Carnegie Steel Company has purchased 15,000 tons of open hearth steel billets from an eastern competitor, owing to the demands on its own steel mills. As a result of the increased demand billets are up $1 a ton based on Youngstown prices, as Pittsburgh has none to offer. Quotations are: Bessemer and open hearth billets, $19.50 to $20; sheet bars, $20 to $20.50, Youngstown. Forging billets are firmly held at $27.

The Eastern mills having been filled with orders for steel bars, especially large rounds, which are made into shells, Southern steel mills will be utilized to take care of the surplus. The Steel Corporation will transfer some of its orders to the Ensley, Ala., plant. It is safe to predict that steel bars will be quoted at 1.30c for prompt delivery.

One Eastern Pennsylvania mill sold 6,000 tons of shrapnel bars during the week. An inquiry has been made by a broker for 45,000 tons of steel for shells. One Cleveland mill has withdrawn from the market, being filled with orders.

The American Bridge Company secured the contract of 24,000 tons for the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi River. There are numerous small contracts letting, which, in the aggregate, bring the total tonnage to a fair figure and sustain prices. The Pennsylvania Steel Company will add a structural mill to its equipment, which is also planned to roll rails. Sales are held at 1.25c. for prompt delivery, and 1.30c. for third and fourth quarter.

No developments have occurred to change conditions in the plate mills. Orders have been scarce during the week, probably due to the holiday lull. Plates are firm at 1.25c to 1.30c, with prospects of an advance for fourth-quarter delivery. Chicago quotations are $1 to $2 a ton lower. Bookings in the West are somewhat better, but there remains a large unfilled tonnage. Eastern Pennsylvania mills are operating at 90 per cent. of capacity. The Carnegie Steel Company will start the skelp mill at Farrell, Penn., full turn next Tuesday.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company booked an order for 100,000 boxes of plates for export in one order, and took another for 50,000 boxes. Export trade is good and prices range somewhat higher than for domestic orders. It used to be that export trade furnished the dumping ground for American products. This has been reversed. Operations at the mills are close to 100 per cent., and large extensions are planned to a number of plants contiguous to Pittsburgh.

Operations of wire plants are active, especially on export material. Barbed wire cannot be had at most of the mills in this district, as they are sold up ahead several months. Thus the business has gone West at greater cost to consumers, owing to the increased freight rate to the coast. Large quantities of wire nails are also being shipped abroad.

An active demand for rivets, bolts, nuts, &c., has resulted in many of the semi-idle plants getting into active operation. Prices are low but are gradually advancing.

New prices have been put out by the American Steel & Wire Company as follows: Plain wire, 1.40c.; wire nails, $1.60; painted barbed wire, 1.70c.; galvanized barbed wire, 2.50c.

Railroads are ordering track supplies in larger quantities but rail orders are few. The Carnegie Steel Company will soon begin work on the Pennsylvania's order for 100 and 125-pound rails. Demand for light rails is more prolific than for heavy rails. An advance of $2 a ton has been made on cold rolled strip steel.

Some fears are entertained of a greater shortage in ferro manganese owing to the increased consumption. A furnace at Dunbar, Penn. is making 80 per cent. manganese, having secured a supply from Brazil. This will not meet requirements, however.

Good Champagne Grape Crop.

Reports from sixteen of the principal wine-growing centres of that part of the Champagne district which is as yet free from ravages of the war, writes Consul William Bardel from Epernay, France, show highly favorable prospects for this year's wine yield. Few parts of the district suffered from last Winter's frosts, and, with exceptionally favorable growing weather since the beginning of May, the vines have developed so well that the crop is one to two weeks ahead of a normal year. The grapes are forming sound and abundantly. It is fortunate for the wine producers that the weather has been favorable, for, as the women performed most of the work, the usual close cultivation to overcome bad weather would not have been possible. Barring unforeseen climatic disturbances, the grape harvest can start this year two weeks earlier, and it promises to be very rich in quantity and quality.

Drug Advances and Declines.

Important changes in original package prices as reported by Weekly Drug Markets are as follows: Advanced: Ammonium bromide, antipyrine, bromine, caffeine, cantharides, (Chinese), Messina oils, bergamot, lemon, sweet orange, myrbane oil, oxalic acid, potassium bromide and permanganate, saffron flowers, salicylic acid, sodium bromide, nitrate, and salicylate and toluol; declined: Anise seed, (Spanish,) bay oil, belladonna leaves, sweet birch oil, golden seal root, powdered, juniper berries, menthol, savin oil, silver nitrate, sloe berries.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

East Butte Mine Makes a Record in Its Output for June.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—Anaconda's June output of copper was 23,100,000 pounds, 800,000 pounds less than in the corresponding month last year. Chino reports for May 6,449,977 pounds, against 3,027,548 in April and 5,666,881 in May, 1914. East Butte made a record in June, producing 1,500,000 pounds, on which the profit should be about $150,000. Kennecott produced in June approximately 9,000,000 pounds.

Lessees are operating the second section of the Ohio Copper mill plant, and are treating some 2,000 tons of ore daily. In a few days the third section will be in operation.

Wolverine officials state that the costs for the year 1914 were 8¼ cents. Franklin is now turning out 900 tons of rock a day, and getting good results at the mill. Calumet and Hecla is shipping more than 11,000 tons of rock daily to its mill, and Sunday mill work is necessary.

The Ahmeek drill has found the Calumet and Hecla conglomerate, and the showing is good.

U.S. STEEL ORDERS INCREASE

Gain of 413,598 Tons Was Higher Than Expected.

The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on its books as of June 30 amounting to 4,678,196 tons, a gain of 413,598 tons during the month. This showing was unexpected in financial circles, as the most extensive increase looked for was 300,000 tons, and average preliminary estimates went no higher than 250,000 tons. The upturn in advance bookings was thought yesterday, when the report was issued, to reflect a substantial expansion of buying for domestic consumption, as well as for the manufacture of munitions of war.

The corporation's unfinished business at the end of June was greater than at any time since April, 1913. On Jan. 31 the total was 4,248,071 tons, and April 30 the smallest tonnage for the year, 4,162,244 tons, was reported.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

More Changes Than Usual Last Week, and Most Advances.

There was an unusually large number of changes shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week, and of the 322 quotations given 101 were different from the corresponding ones of the week before. Foodstuffs played prominent parts in the changes, as did the metals and wool. In all there were sixty-six advances and thirty-five declines.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to July 9, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.50	$7.40	$4.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.08¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¾	.06¾	.08
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x			
60	.03¾	.04	.04¼
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.27½	.28	.26¾
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15½	.15½	.14¾
Eggs, Western fats, doz.	.18	.19	.20½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.08
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11¾	.10¾	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07½	.07¾	.07¾
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	6.35	5.35	4.30
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.70	5.00	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.36	1.35	.88½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.85	.82½	.77¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.57¾	.52¾	.43¾
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.093	.095	.132
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.25	1.25	1.10
Hides, Chi. pk. No. 1, lb.	.25½	.25½	.19¾
Hides, Chi. cows, n. lb.	.25½	.25	.19
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.43	.43	.43
Iron, pig, F, No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.25	14.25	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	21.50	21.00	19.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.22¾	.22¾	.14
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.19¾	.20¼	.13¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.05¾	.06¾	.039
Tin, New York, lb.	.38¾	.41¾	.315
Petrol., refd., gas., in bbl.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.00	6.85	7.60
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.80	7.60	8.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.65	5.75	5.35
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	8.62½	9.20	10.10
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.75	9.75	11.92½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	22.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.06½	.05¾	.06¾
Rubber, up-River F'a, lb.	.63	.63	.70
Sugar, stan. gr., 100 lbs.	6.10	6.10	4.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.19¼	.18	.14
Tea, Japan, low to fine	.22	.23	.18
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.00		3.00
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb	.325	.315	.276

The flour market, for the most part, again advanced under the sympathetic influence of a further rise in wheat. Only one item in this part of the list showed a decline. This was the Winter clear grade, which fell off 15 cents a barrel from the price quoted in the previous week. On the Spring and Winter patent and the Spring clear grades the advances were 80, 10 and 10 cents a barrel, respectively. At Chicago there was an advance in the price of live beef, while live hogs, live sheep and prime lard were lower. Bacon, 140s down, was higher in price at this city.

There was marked uneasiness to prices in the dairy products list. All the grades of butter quoted fell off. Cheese was fairly steady throughout the week, and while the better grades of nearby eggs moved upward in price, the reverse was true of the Western sorts. Fruits showed little change one way or the other, and while fresh vegetables also showed little change, the price tone was slightly easier. Salt advanced for the first time in a long while, and salt fish was also higher. Coffee showed no change, but the fair scale of Jamaica tea was higher. Mace was the only item in the spice list which did not suffer a decline. The raw sugars advanced after the previous week's decline, but standard granulated remained steady at recent prices.

Further improvement was noted in the metals markets, more active business resulting in upward revisions on a number of important crude and finished forms of iron and steel. In the minor metals spelter, lead and antimony were very firm, but tin and electrolytic copper declined. The hide market showed further strength, and six of the ten listed grades were quoted higher, including No. 1 kips and No. 1 calfskins. Leather was firmly held, but showed no further advances. The domestic wool market showed a fair advance, but cotton had a different story to tell. The price movement of cotton goods was about equally divided between declines on fabrics in the gray and advances on colored goods. The only decline in the grain market was supplied by rye; wheat, corn, oats and malting barley having advanced. Spot jute was higher here, possibly under the effect of the new British embargo, and while heavy burlaps advanced, the lighter weight goods lost ground. In drugs, chemicals, oils and dyestuffs together there were but thirteen changes shown, and seven of these were upward.

In paints there were one or two further declines, following the reversal of certain prices in the previous week. The best grade of Shanghai raw silk showed added price strength. The other changes for the week consisted entirely of price revisions in the tobacco market, where there were five advances and two declines. Both of the latter were on tobacco generally made use of by the export trade.

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market experienced an early upturn of 1 to 1¾c as a result of further rains in the Middle West, which caused further covering on the part of shorts, who were very nervous over the delayed harvest and the strength in the price of cash wheat. Local cash handlers and exporters said that there was plenty of wheat in sight for Monday, and this evidence of increased offerings of new wheat from the country brought about a heavy selling, which resulted in a setback of 2⅝ to 4½c from the high point of the morning, and prices at the close of the day showed net losses of 1¼ to 2½c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.35, and No. 2 hard, $1.44, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.39, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	..	..	1.10¼	1.11	87¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.12¾	1.09¾	1.09¾	1.11	78¾
September	1.04¾	1.03¼	1.03¾	1.05¾	77¾
December	1.07¾	1.04¾	1.04¾	1.06¾	79¾

NEW CHARTER PLAN DRAWS CRITICISM

Investment Bankers See Danger in Organic Law for Cities by Referendum.

WARN THE CONVENTION

General Municipal Laws Favored—Held Not to be a Move Toward Home Rule.

Robert R. Reed, counsel for the Investment Bankers' Association, has written a letter to Seth Low, Chairman of the Committee on Cities of the Constitutional Convention, which makes objection to the proposed special charters to be adopted by different cities of the State by municipal election.

"It is impossible for those who have had actual experience with these 'referendum charters,'" says Mr. Reed, "not to sound a strong note of warning against the movement for such charters in this State. I have in mind particularly its application to the smaller third-class cities. The municipalities themselves are the chief sufferers from this system. Home rule and local referendum charters are by no means the same thing.

"Apart from the fact that legislation by popular election seems wrong in principle and dangerous in practice, the plainest objection to this proposal is that it simply makes worse the existing evil of special charter legislation. All that is best and surest in municipal progress today is moving toward uniform and general municipal laws. Nothing is more opposed to this progress than a movement to extend and revive the practically obsolete practice of general charters. In the great majority of cases the present special charters of our cities have been drafted by local men, and most of them are a standing testament to their good intention, limited experience and inadequate draftmanship. There is value and substance in the right of self-government. There is no value and no substance in the right of phrasing the same thing in a hundred different ways, and in four-fifths of all the necessary detail all city charters are or should be the same.

"It is remarkable that in these days when so many men are working for uniformity in State legislation, and others would have Federal legislation on all subjects, the idea of splitting up our State sovereignty into its territorial parts should have so many able advocates.

"One vice of special charters, particularly those adopted by referendum and capable of constant change, is that they lay emphasis on what is uppermost in the mind and experience of the draftsman, and are apt to ignore much more general and vital needs and safeguards. They run into all kinds of details to carry out the particular idea of the moment. They are as uneven and incomplete as the experience on which they are based. They become a sort of patchwork of things that would ordinarily fall into a code of ordinances. The ordinance becomes the charter.

"I would emphasize the fact that they lack and must always lack the certainty of construction which time, thought, and judicial interpretation give to general State laws. Municipal powers and affairs under them are speaking generally, as uncertain and undependable as are the rights of the parties under a hastily drawn contract on a complicated transaction. It might almost be said that nothing under them is certain in a particular case until it has been passed by the highest court. This is hardly an exaggeration of our actual experience with respect to the issuance of municipal bonds under these kinds of charters. Mention should also be made of the legal danger involved in having any law dependent on the proper calling and holding of an election.

"I remember one case, I believe in Oklahoma, where a city had, I think, three charters, or three changes backward and forward, from one charter to another, by successive court decisions, in less than a year.

"I repeat that all that is hoped for by this theory of city government can be accomplished more effectively under general laws. Municipal self-government and control by voters and taxpayers of municipal activities can be fully provided for without raising up an independent sovereignty in every municipal community."

Mr. Reed says the letter was written at the suggestion of Allen G. Hoyt, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Bankers' Association. The interest taken in the matter by bond men, Mr. Reed says, is caused by difficulties they expect to meet in examining municipal bonds of cities operating under referendum charters.

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and after a moderate early advance prices developed an easier tone and closed with net losses of ½@1¼c. Argentine corn was still being offered at 73c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and this had a tendency to check buying of the near positions. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77¼	76¼	76¾	77	70¾
September	74¼	73¼	73¾	74¾	66⅞
December	65⅝	65¼	64½	65⅝	58⅞

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of wheat and corn, and after a firm opening prices eased off and closed ¼c to ½c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 60¼c; No. 2 white, 61c, No. 3 white, 60c; No. 4 white, 59½c; fancy clipped white, 60@62c, ordinary clipped white, 60@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	48¼	47½	47½	48¼	39¼
September	35¾	37¼	37¾	38¾	36¼
December	39½	39¼	39¼	39¼	37⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was again weak under active liquidation. The decline in the market recently has been attributed to the very large stocks of all kinds of hog product, and the slow cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000; estimated for Monday, 35,000, and for next week 120,000. Kansas City received 300 and Omaha 6,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	..	..	8.32	8.60	10.15
September	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.80	10.30
Ribs—					
July	9.95	9.77	9.95	9.90	11.96
September	10.12	9.90	10.05	10.12	11.96
Pork—					
July	15.60	15.30	15.30	15.62	22.75
September	15.97	15.55	15.65	15.92	20.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

Sentiment in the market for cottonseed oil was again affected by a further sharp break in the price of lard, and prices declined 8 to 11 points under renewed liquidation. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.96@6.10	5.96
July	..	..	6.00@6.03	6.02
August	6.06	6.07	6.07@6.08	6.10
September	6.18	6.17	6.17@6.18	6.21
October	6.22	6.22	6.20@6.22	6.27
November	..	..	6.20@6.25	6.30
December	6.30	6.25	6.24@6.25	6.33
January	6.35	6.30	6.28@6.30	6.38
February	..	..	6.29@6.35	6.40

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market on Saturday was again quiet, but prices were stimulated by continued firmness in Brazil, and final quotations were 2 to 5 points net higher. Total sales for the day amounted to 7,000 bags. The local spot market was inactive, with prices unchanged on the basis of 7½c for Rio 7s. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.12	7.06
August	..	..	7.00@7.02	6.96
September	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.92	6.87
October	..	..	6.98@6.95	6.90
November	..	..	6.94@6.96	6.92
December	6.96	6.96	6.96@6.98	6.94
January	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.08	6.98
February	..	..	7.04@7.05	7.01
March	7.09	7.09	7.06@7.09	7.05
April	..	..	7.13@7.14	7.10
May	..	..	7.16@7.19	7.15
June	..	..	7.22@7.24	7.20

SUGAR.

There was further liquidation by Wall Street longs at the opening of futures today, and first prices showed declines of 2 to 5 points, with sales on the call 650 tons. The market closed at a net advance of 1 to 12 points, with total sales 2,850 tons. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	3.87@3.89	3.88
August	..	..	3.88@3.90	3.87
September	3.98	3.94	3.98@3.40	3.97
October	4.00	4.00	4.00@4.06	4.02
November	..	..	3.96@3.96	3.93
December	3.53	3.53	3.58@3.59	3.55
January	3.26	3.26	3.25@3.26	3.25
February	3.30	3.30	3.25@3.26	3.25
March	3.35	3.28	3.25@3.26	3.25
April	..	..	3.27@3.28	3.26
May	..	..	3.40@3.41	3.28
June	..	..	3.42@3.43	3.30

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,009 packages. A few orders were in hand yesterday but the general movement was very light and the market had a dull, heavy tone, with indications of a decline in the near future. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27¾@28c; higher scoring, 28¼@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23@23½c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26½c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 26@26¼c; firsts, 23½@23¾c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@23c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 18@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,973 cases. The week closed with lighter receipts and a fair clearance of good medium qualities, and some scarcity of higher grades. There is still some surplus unsold, consisting largely of inferior qualities. Tone of the market is firm on the basis, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. Undergrades irregular, and sales reported are generally in the range of previous quotations. Near-by eggs cleaning up closely in the finest grades, which are exceptionally firm, but offerings are still of irregular quality and value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29@29c; extra firsts, 26@28c; firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 24½@25c; thirds, 24½@24c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, choice, dry, 15@15½c; fair to good, 13½@14½c; culls and inferior, 8@13c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 22@26c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@27c; Western, gathered whites, 20@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@22c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, [illegible]

HOW TO SEND GOODS.

Some Suggestions Regarding Shipments to Central America.

Interviews obtained with importers at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, by Consul E. M. Lawton, stationed there, suggest a few ideas which may be of practical use to American exporters. Manufacturers of textiles in the United States, he writes, are supplying the odd widths and lengths of cottons which formerly they did not care to furnish.

Packing has improved somewhat, but attention is called to the practice of binding bales with ropes. Such bales invariably arrive in bad condition, as the sailors evidently appropriate the ropes for trouser supports or other uses. The packing most appreciated by the merchants in Honduras is that made with straps of painted iron or steel, at least 1¼ inches wide and not over 3 inches apart. Such straps are readily sold to blacksmiths for more than their original cost. Care should be taken to have plenty of oiled or heavy manila paper between the goods and the outside covering, because of the great humidity at times in these tropical countries.

The American exporter should use a lighter box, since duties, port charges, and inland freight are made on the basis of weight. European shippers use a wood ⅝ inch or less in thickness, which makes a stronger box than the thicker and heavier wood generally employed by American firms.

PASSING OF THE OIL LAMP.

Electric Light is Taking Its Place Even in Farmhouses.

The coal oil lamp business has fallen into the sere and yellow leaf and with but small chance of ever coming back. The comparatively few styles and kinds that still sell are the cheap glass lamps with corresponding shades and burners, such as yet find a place in the lonely, isolated farmhouse. Scarce a town now so small and unprogressive in the West and South that has not its electric light plant, sometimes privately owned, more often a public utility.

So, too, a growing number of farmhouses tap the nearest interurban trolley wire or draw their illumination from the neighboring town. So the sale of electric light fixtures has more than made up the loss in the coal oil lamp business.

Watts and amperes and volts are household words to those retail dealers who once knew only of wicks, burners, and shades. Lanterns are sharing the fate of lamps, for flashlights are spelling the disuse of the ancient "lanthorn" that goes back to mediaeval times.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

AUTO ACCESSORIES ASSOCIATION, INC., auto supplies, at 77 Chambers St., has made an assignment to Lazarus Goldstone. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against them by Charles Gomprecht, $90, and Harry Weinstein, $111. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $10,000.

RELIANCE AUTO PARTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY of 244 West Forty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,232 and assets $2,104.

THEODORE H. BAUER, clerk, of 200 West Fifty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,069 and no assets.

NEW YORK TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, at 17 Battery Place, has filed an answer to the bankruptcy petition filed against it on June 8. It denies any act of bankruptcy, denies it has less than twelve creditors, and denies that the petitioning creditor, Phs. Van Ommeren, (London,) Ltd., has a provable claim of $1,307. The steamship Almaracas, belonging to the company, was seized in March by the British as a war prize.

L. ELFENBEIN & CO., dealers in cotton and woolen goods at 79 Eldridge

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Up, Largely on Short Covering—Street's Interpretation of German Note.

Wall Street interpreted the German reply to our second note on the sinking of the Lusitania as a refusal of all the demands which this Government had made, and then, in a mood which was not lacking in that cynicism for which Wall Street is noted, proceeded to buy stocks. It would not be fair to look upon yesterday's sharp advance in many stocks as a deliberate reflection of the judgment of the public at large on the reply which Germany has made, but it did undoubtedly reflect the belief in trading circles that, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory character of the reply, it would lead to no breach between this country and Germany.

It is most probable, moreover, that the advance which occurred yesterday would not have occurred had it not been for the building up during the earlier days of the week of a substantial short interest, on the assumption that Germany would not meet our demands. It was not contrary to the usual working of the market, in the presence of a large short interest, that prices should have risen yesterday on the confirmation of that assumption. It was on the expectation of such a reply that many traders had sold, and, finding the note no more unsatisfactory than they had expected, they proceeded to cover their short commitments. Then there was buying by those who had previously sold their stock or had been withholding from the market, on the theory that the expected bad news was out, and therefore was removed as an uncertainty of unfavorable import. It might be objected that both of these viewpoints represented snap judgment, but, be that as it may, they influenced market action yesterday sufficiently to control the course of prices.

It should be said, however, that events were not leaving it entirely to the interpretation put upon the German note to further an advance in stocks, for the Street was looking yesterday for a favorable statement of unfilled tonnage on the books of the Steel Corporation, and the expectation in this respect was fully borne out. The figures made public at the end of the market session showed an increase of no less than 413,000 tons during the month of June, which was a third more than had been expected. Larger gains than that have been shown in a single month, but, taken as part of the forward movement recently underway, this gain furnishes striking proof of the great change for the better which has been coming about in this, the most important of the country's manufacturing industries. Inasmuch, moreover, as improvement in the steel trade usually denotes improvement in many other lines as well, this increase in steel orders is a harbinger of better things for business at large. That is substantial ground upon which to build hope for the future, particularly as it is buttressed about by such important favorable factors as the highly promising state of agriculture and the unprecedented ease in money.

Upon such considerations, as much as upon the day's interpretation of the German note, was based the feeling of unconcern which found reflection in the stock market and in the drift of the day's discussion. Wall Street seemed much in doubt as to the kind of rejoinder which this Government would make to the German reply, but in no quarter in the financial district from which expressions of opinion came was found belief that a breach between the two countries will occud.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

No Support Needed.

If support was ready at hand at the opening of the market yesterday to buoy prices up against a sharp declining tendency, there was no call made upon it. Short covering began with the sound of the gong, and was so insistent that brokers ascribed the strength of early dealings chiefly to this sort of buying. The contents of the German note caused some confusion in the mind of traders, but the broad sentiments expressed were well in line with the preliminary forecasts that had caused weakness of stocks on other days of the week. So it seemed that early buying followed the time-honored custom of covering shorts when expected news was out. The most urgent demand being filled, the market showed a marked reactionary tendency, and in this appeared signs that the trading element was uncertain about the note, not so much as to what it said as to the attitude to be taken toward it by the Administration. But the condition of weakness was short lived. As soon as pressure from short sales gave indications of relaxing, prices moved forward and gave the best account of themselves at the end of the session.

***

Surprise at the Market's Action.

In the opinion of one observant broker, the surprising thing about the market was not that it advanced, but that it did not sell off extensively. An explanation advanced in the first hour for this was that an entire week, practically, had been devoted to the discounting of the German communication.

***

Steel Statement's Influence.

Although the rise of the second hour was well advanced before the Steel Corporation's tonnage figures for June were published, it seemed as though the unexpectedly large increase of business gave a final impetus to quotations. The figures reached the Street over the news tickers about three minutes before 12 o'clock, and buying afterward was livelier than before. Steel was one stock which failed to reflect during the week much of the retreating tendency displayed in other quarters of the list. Closing yesterday at 59½, the stock was only ⅛ under the last price of the preceding Saturday.

***

The Quarterly Report.

Commenting on the value of quarterly reports by industrial companies The Odd Lot Review says: "It is not the mere issuing of some formal statement every three months which complies with the spirit of quarterly reports. Quarterly reports on their face are a guarantee of sincerity and progressiveness from corporation executives to corporation security holders. Quarterly reports in good times prepare partners to face frankly and confidently times when earnings may fall off, or it may become advisable to plow earnings back into the enterprise. Quarterly reports are automatic destroyers of rumors upon which manipulators thrive."

***

A Strange Assertion.

The charge laid before the Federal Reserve Board at Washington by former Congressman Fowler of Illinois that the United States is violating its neutrality obligations by permitting banks in the Reserve system to issue Reserve bank notes based on acceptances arising out of the sale of war supplies was so sweeping in its generalities that no bankers could be found downtown yesterday who were sufficiently interested to answer it. Those who read the complaint said that it was so ridiculous on its face that it deserved no consideration. The friend of neutrality seems not even to have taken the slight trouble to read the consolidated weekly statement of the Reserve banks when he alleges that they have supplied $200,000,000 on war business. As a matter of fact, bankers cognizant of the situation say that a careful examination of all the notes and acceptances discounted by the Reserve banks, or used as security for note issues would show not one dollar of paper received in payment for munitions of war.

***

New French Acceptances.

While no opinion has been rendered on the subject, it is believed that the acceptances to be delivered to the group of New York banks by French bankers for a $20,000,000 credit will be available for discount at the Federal Reserve banks, by reason of the fact that the money is to be used for commercial purposes and not for the conduct of war.

***

Selling Unhatched Chickens.

The Curb market does not wait for new stock or bond certificates to be engraved, or even authorized, before buying and selling them. The proposed readjustment plan of the Missouri Pacific has only been sent to security holders, and no decision on the matter of putting it into effect or rejecting it is looked for within two months. Nevertheless, the Curb has been making prices with the usual when, as and if. It is comparatively easy to make quotations on the expected new securities, and if they are never issued, the transactions are cancelled. The owner of 100 shares of Missouri Pacific stock, under the plan, will contribute $5,000 toward reorganiation, for which he will receive $5,000 in new 4 per cent. bonds and 100 shares of new common stock. Missouri Pacific shares have been quoted a little above $3 since the announcement of the plan, and taking that figure the curb broker has $5,800 as the cost of the securities delivered on payment of the assessment. An arbitrary price of 70 is fixed for the new 4 per cent. bonds, which means that the holder will have $3,500 in bond value and 100 shares of stock representing his other $1,800. That makes a price of 18 for the new common stock. The new 5 per cent. preferred stock to be exchanged dollar for dollar for the refunding 4s and general 5s, is quoted at 40, or at practically the equivalent of the selling price of the bonds.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred.—Talbot J. Taylor to Frederick H. Tate, Tower & Sherwood, 7 Nassau Street; J. Borden Harriman, deceased, to Nathan Davis Menken, 60 Broadway.

Changes in Firms.—Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Michael Gavin, admitted; Tower & Sherwood, Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr., retired; J. P. Benkard & Co., Ray L. Erb, admitted.

New Addresses.—Hartshorne & Picabia, 7 Wall Street; Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr., at Tower & Sherwood, 7 Nassau Street; Rupert L. Joseph, at Raymond, Starr & Co., 115 Broadway.

Branch Office.—Callaway, Fish & Co. (new,) Pittsburgh, Penn., Herbert B. Anderson, Manager.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	221,934
Same day last year	109,046
Year to date	64,742,232
Same period last year	39,538,181
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.67 + .41
Same day last year	67.76 — .20

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
38⅞	37	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	37	37	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
16¼	17	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
53⅜	53½	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52⅞	53½	52¼	53¼	+ ⅞
71½	71⅝	5,700	Amalgamated Cop	71⅛	71⅝	70	71⅝	+1⅝
48½	51	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	49	49	48½	48½	— ⅝
46	46½	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	45	46¼	45	46¼	+ ⅝
101	104½	100	Am. B. S. & F. r	103	103	103	103	—1
158	155	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	155	155	155	155	—3
45¾	45⅞	13,000	Am. Can	45½	45⅞	44	45⅞	+ ⅝
99¾	100⅝	100	Am. Can pf	100	100	100	100	— ½
52¾	54	800	Am. Car & Fdry	52½	52⅝	52¼	52½	
154	152	6,211	Am. Coal Products	140	150	140	150	+12½
43¼	45½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	— ¼
6⅜	6⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	6½	6⅝	6¼	6½	...
25	26	750	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	25	25	—1
26	28	300	Am. Linseed pf	27	28	27	28	—1½
44¼	44½	2,100	Am. Locomotive	43¼	44½	43¼	44½	+1
73¾	73⅞	6,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73	73⅞	74⅛	73⅞	+1⅞
107	107⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	107	106½	107	— ⅛
35	36¼	400	Am. Steel F'dries	35⅜	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
113	114	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	113½	113½	—1
119⅜	120	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119⅜	119⅝	119½	113½	— ⅛
220	225	200	Am. Tobacco	223⅜	223⅞	222½	222½	— ⅝
106	107	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	...
24	26	100	Am. Woolen	24½	24½	24½	24½	—3⅞
33⅜	34	5,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	33½	33⅞	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
99⅛	99⅝	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	99	99¼	98⅝	99¼	+ ¼
96½	97	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	— ⅛
67¼	67½	5,900	Baldwin Loco	67½	67¾	66	67	+ ⅜
75⅜	75½	900	Baltimore & Ohio	75	75⅜	75	75⅜	+ ¼
72⅞	73½	50	do., odd lot	73½	73½	73½	73½	...
70	70½	400	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	69⅜	69⅜	...
1¼	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
166⅜	167	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	165⅞	167	165⅞	167	+ ¾
116	118	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	+ ½
86½	87¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅜	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞	+ ½
69½	70	300	Butte & Superior	69½	70	68½	69½	+ ¾
11⅝	13	100	California Petrol	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
34	35⅜	250	California Pet. pf	35⅜	35⅜	35	35	...
142⅜	143¼	3,000	Canadian Pacific	142½	143⅜	141½	143⅜	+1⅞
41	41⅝	1,600	Central Leather Co	41⅛	41⅞	40¼	41	+ ¼
36¼	36¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
10½	10⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
27	29⅜	90	Chi., odd lot	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
80¼	80⅜	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	79⅝	80¼	78⅝	80¼	+ ⅝
12⅝	124	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123	123	123	123	+1
119½	120	1,450	Chi. & Northwest	119½	119⅝	119⅛	119	— ⅛
138	138½	6,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	13⅜	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	3,100	Chino Copper	44¼	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅝
30⅜	30⅞	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	...
11	12	600	Comstock Tunnel	*11	12			
65	67	100	Continental Can	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	—1⅝
13½	13⅝	600	Corn Products Ref	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
77	77⅞	250	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	77½	77½	77	77	—1
30⅜	30⅝	2,200	Crucible Steel	30¼	30⅜	29⅜	30⅜	+ ⅝
86⅜	86¾	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	86⅜	86¾	86¼	86¾	—1½
142	148	100	Delaware & Hud	142	142	142	142	—9
22	23¼	1,900	Distillers' Securities	20½	21⅜	20	21½	+ ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	600	Dome Mines	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	3,800	Erie	25⅜	25⅝	24⅜	25¼	+ ⅛
39	39⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ¾
161½	162½	1,700	General Electric	162⅜	163	161¼	162	—1⅝
156½	159¼	200	General Motors	157	158	157	158	+2
150¼	153½	20	do., odd lot	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	...
52½	52⅞	2,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52⅜	53	51⅝	52⅞	+ ⅞
113⅞	115⅜	630	Great Northern pf	114½	115⅜	114½	115⅜	+1½
33⅜	33⅞	1,400	G. N. certs.ore prop	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
60½	61½	600	Guggenheim Explor	60½	60½	60	60	...
119	120¾	6	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	...
100	101	200	Illinois Central	100¾	101½	100¾	100½	— ⅜
29⅜	29⅞	3,100	Inspiration Copper	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	4,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19⅜	20¼	19¼	20¼	+ ⅛
71¼	72	100	Inter.-Met. pf	71	71	71	71	— ½
20	20⅜	1,500	Interboro Consol	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19½	...
69½	70¼	600	Interboro Consol pf	70	70½	70	70½	— ⅜
34	35	400	Int. Paper pf	35⅜	35⅞	34⅜	34⅝	—1⅛
23½	23¾	200	Kansas City Southn	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	100	Lackawanna Steel	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
140	140¾	700	Lehigh Valley	139	139½	139	139½	+ ⅛
107½	108	700	Louisville & Nash	106⅜	106½	106⅛	106½	...
34½	35	200	Maxwell Motors	35	35	35	35	...
82	82¾	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	83	83	83	83	+ ½
31⅛	31⅜	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
68⅜	69	5,400	Mexican Petrol	70	68	68	68⅝	—1⅝
27⅛	27⅝	1,200	Miami Copper	27	27¾	27	27½	+ ⅛
12	15	535	Minn. & St. Louis	12½	12½	12	12	— ½
107	109	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	108	108	107	107	—2
6½	7	550	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19⅞	19⅞	19	19¼	— ⅛
3¼	3¾	200	Missouri Pacific	3¼	3¼	3	3¼	...
46¼	47¼	900	Montana Power	47½	47½	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
102	104	200	Montana Power pf	102	102	102	102	...
120	124	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	—2½
50½	60¼	600	Nat. Lead Co	59⅝	59⅝	58⅞	59	— ¾
14⅜	14¾	400	Nev. Con. Copper	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
87	90	100	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90	90	90	...
84⅜	84½	4,800	N. Y. Central	83	84⅜	83	84⅜	+1½
56¼	57	4,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	53½	57⅛	55	56½	+ ⅜
26¼	27	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	...
102¾	102⅞	800	Northern Pacific	102	102⅞	102	102⅝	+1¼
33	33½	300	Pacific Mail	32½	33	31⅜	33	...
105	105½	3,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	104⅞	105⅜	104½	105½	+ ¾
21¼	22	100	Pittsburgh Coal. pf	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
44⅝	45½	400	Pressed Steel Car	43½	45	43½	45	+1
22⅜	22½	3,800	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22½	—1
145½	145¾	10,240	Reading	145½	145½	144½	145⅜	+1½
28½	29	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	28	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅛
87½	88	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87	87	87	87⅝	...
5¾	6	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5¾	6	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
13½	14	200	Seaboard Air Line	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
33¼	33½	100	Sea. A. L. pf	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
31	32	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
84⅜	85	2,400	Southern Pacific	84¼	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	+ ¾
14	14½	1,400	Southern Railway	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14	...
44	44¼	400	South. Railway pf	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ½
53	54	200	Standard Milling	53	53	53	53	— ½
72	73¾	100	Standard Milling pf	72	72	72	72	+1½
78½	79	8,400	Studebaker Co	78½	78⅝	77⅞	78½	+ ⅛
34⅝	35¼	1,100	Tennessee Copper	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
125	127	200	Texas Co	126	126	125½	125½	...
51½	52	400	Third Avenue	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	...
5¾	5¾	200	Union Bag & P. Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
123⅞	123¾	7,100	Union Pacific	124⅛	125⅞	123⅝	125⅝	+1⅞
80	80½	200	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅛
80	80½	200	Do s 20 f	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	...
52½	54½	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
33	35	100	U. S. Realty & I. Co	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	...
47	47¾	1,000	U. S. Rubber	46	47½	46	47½	+1½
59½	59⅝	34,480	U. S. Steel	59	59¾	58¾	59¼	+1½
106½	109⅜	400	U. S. Steel pf	109½	109½	106½	109⅜	— ⅛
109½	109⅝	82	Do, odd lot	109½	109½	108½	109½	...
66	66¼	2,600	Utah Copper	65⅝	66¼	65	66¼	+1¼
28⅝	29	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. Co	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
65⅝	67	200	Western Un. Tel	66	66	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
97	97¼	8,600	Westinghouse El. & M	97	97¼	96½	96⅝	...
123	125	400	Willys-Overland	123	124	122	124	—1
...	30	200	Wisconsin Central	30	30	30	30	...

*Cents per share.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 59,746 shares of stock and $102,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 24,671; oils, 225, and mining, 35,850. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Am. Zinc	55⅝	56⅜	55¾	56⅛
520	Can. Nat. G. C.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
7,000	*Car, Lt. & P.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½
75	*Cramp Ship..	62½	62½	62	62
1,150	*Electric Boat	184	184	176	180
450	*Electric B. pf.	160	168	160	165
410	Emerson Phon.	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
85	*Hendee Mfg.	38	38	34	34
60	*Inter. Mer. M.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	*Int. M. M. pf.	7	7	6¾	6¾
12	*Int. Motors pf.	37	37	37	37
300	*Int. Petrole'm.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
140	*Int. Steam P.	6½	6¾	6¼	6¼
70	Kelly S. Tire.	101	101	100	100
400	Marconi of Am.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
150	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
200	Riker & H.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
40	Savoy Oil	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
8,500	*Stand. Motors.	9	9	8⅛	8⅜
600	*St. J. Lead	12	12½	11⅞	12⅛
200	Un. C. S., new.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2,000	Un. Profit S.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛
200	*World Film.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
20	Indiana Pipe L.	98	97½	98	...
50	F. Oil & Gas.	311	310	311	+ 1
30	Prairie Pipe L.	152	150	152	— 1
10	S. Oil of Cal.	273	273	273	— 3
15	S. Oil of Ohio.	425	421	421	— 5

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	*Alaska Juneau	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛
3,200	*Alta-C. M. Co.	85	87	85	87
2,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	B. Ldg. D. Co.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	*†Booth	52	52	51	51
11,000	Braden Cop.	6⅞	7	6¾	7
200	*Chile Copper.	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19¼
300	Con. Nev.-U.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	*†Emma Cop.	24	25	24	25
500	*Genesee Cop.	43	43	43	43
1,250	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,600	Kennecott Cop.	31½	32	31⅝	32
400	†Majestic M.	75	76	72	72
500	New Utah S.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Nip. M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,100	*†Oro	9	9	8½	8½
8,500	*†San Toy	18½	19	18½	19
500	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,200	St. Sil. Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	Stewart	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,500	*†Success M.	93	93½	92	92
1,200	†Sup. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
400	†Tono. Mergs.	41	41	41	41
100	Tularosa	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
1,500	*Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	†W. End Con.	82	82	82	82

BONDS.

$27,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
75,000	*Westh. Elec. Cv. 5s.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 10. Bid.	Asked.	July 9. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Br.-Am. Tob. Co.,ord.	15½	16⅛	15¼	16½
Br.-A.T.Co.,ord.bearer	15¾	16⅛	15½	16½
Int. Motors	12¾	13½	12½	13¼
Int. Nickel	150	151	150	151
Int. Nickel pf	103	105	103	105
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Inter. S. Pump pf	14	18	17	18
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 1st pf	86	88	86	88
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 2d pf	139	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	165	160	165
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar'g	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	11½	12¼	11¼	12¼
Riker & Hege., new	5⅝	6	5¼	6
Sterling Gum	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
U. Cig. S., new, pf.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Alta-Con. Mining Co.	86	88	81	83
Atlanta	30	31	29½	30
Butte & New York	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Canada Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cashboy	5½	6	5½	6½
Con. Ariz. Smel

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

COTTON IN NEW DROP NETS 25-POINT LOSS

Conservative Estimates Indicate That the Market Is Badly Oversold.

110 POINTS OFF IN 10 DAYS

Price Now Lower Than Cost of Production—First Bale of New Texas Crop Sold.

Yesterday's break in cotton was of extreme violence and carried prices about 30 points below the closing of Friday. A rally of 5 to 7 points at the close, however, cut down the net loss to a matter of about 25 points. Short selling was more in evidence than recently, and the recklessness with which ring professionals pressed their advantage has given rise to the impression in conservative quarters that the market is badly oversold.

Around yesterday's low level the market registered a decline of about 110 points since the Government report was issued on July 1, and marks a maximum decline from the high prices of the season of nearly 220 points or approximately $11 a bale. Such a drop in values must be regarded as having discounted some of the unfavorable features which have obsessed the minds of most operators the last month or so.

Yesterday's July price of 8.42 represents a Southern market basis of about 7½c. This is admittedly far below the cost of production, or at least the theories upon which the production costs are calculated. Although there is a disposition to believe that the crop is doing fairly well it would be a most remarkable season if not crop scares should develop during mid-Summer. Such considerations as these are likely to induce caution on the part of the conservative element in the trade, who will be inclined to wait for the pressure of the crop and see what assistance the Federal Reserve law will afford the South in the holding of the crop.

The weather in the South is somewhat unsettled, but fair weather is predicted for Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The first bale of the new Texas crop reached Houston on Friday and was sold on the Exchange for $1.32 per pound. The bale will come to New York by express for resale on the Exchange here.

An Alabama spot firm wired: "No weakness in spots. Only cotton being sold is hedged cotton, and this is bringing considerable better basis than last week. Consider majority of present holdings in strong hands. Crop north of Montgomery is good and south of Montgomery poor. Serious complaints of boll weevil in this section."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported were weak, 13 to 20 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 decline; 8.90 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices closed easy and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.71	8.43	8.42 B	8.55 B
Oct.	9.14	8.75	8.83@ 8.85	9.08@ 9.09
Dec.	9.37	9.03	9.06@ 9.08	9.27 Flat
Jan.	9.45	9.06	9.16@ 9.17	9.42@ 9.43
March	9.70	9.39	9.40@ 9.42	9.67@ 9.68
May	9.89	9.59	9.58@ 9.60	9.87@ 9.88

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Year.	Last Wk.
Galveston	1,514	1,328	502
New Orleans	999	155	991
Mobile			9
Savannah	270	61	769
Charleston	37	96	68
Wilmington	255		209
Norfolk	331	186	416

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Year.	Last Wk.
Augusta	288	27	240
Memphis	183	228	231
St. Louis	31	75	260
Houston	686	510	829

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,800 to 2,500	1,260	997
New Orleans	850 to 1,200	845	2,598

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
455	New Orleans	8.32	164,051	78,798
225	Mobile	8.12	13,255	4,018
125	Savannah	0.08½	70,237	16,198
329	Galveston	8.50	137,749	88,244
—	Wilmington		35,270	10,719
1,833	Norfolk	8.25	49,774	3,458
—	Augusta		80,170	4,057
155	Memphis	8.62		20,424
—	St. Louis	0.08¾	20,351	16,509
454	Houston	8.40		37,434

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points, 5.14d.

Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 American. Closed steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After opening firmness, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reacted sharply, but in the closing dealings firmness was again displayed. United States Steel common was a feature of strength at the end of the day. The expectation that the monthly tonnage statement of the Steel Corporation would report a heavy increase in unfilled orders helped its upward movement. Much of the buying at the start of the day represented the retirement of bearish contracts. As the session progressed, however, it was evident that a good deal of underlying nervousness existed regarding the situation created by the German note.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36¾
1,270	Amal. Copper	71⅞	72¼	69¾	71½
50	Am. B. Sugar	45	45¾	45	45⅝
1,640	Am. Can	45⅝	45⅞	43⅞	45⅜
20	Am. Car & Fy	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
40	Am. Ice Sec	25	25	25	25⅜
220	Am. Locomo'e	43¾	44	43	44
600	Am. Smelting	75	75¾	74½	75½
150	Anaconda Cop	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33⅞
50	At., T. & S. F	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅞
170	Baldwin Loco	67¼	67¾	65⅞	67
30	Balt. & Ohio	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼
340	Can. Pacific	141⅞	143¾	141⅞	143¾
310	Central Lea	41¼	41¼	40¼	40⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	36	36	36	36
90	C., M. & St. P.	79⅞	80½	79⅞	80½
280	C. R. I. & P.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12½
160	Col. Fuel & I.	30	30¼	30	30⅜
180	Crucible Steel	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
40	Dist. Securities	20¼	21¼	20¼	21½
320	Erie	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅝
10	Erie 1st pf	39	39	39	39
68	Goodrich Co	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51⅝
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	33½	33½	33½	33½
110	Inspirat'n Cop.	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
280	Inter. Met	19⅜	20½	19¾	20¼
10	Louis. & Nash.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10	Maxwell Mot.	35	35	35	35
110	Mexican Pet	70	70	68	69
30	Miami Cop	27	27	27	27
60	Mo. Pacific	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
170	N. Y. Central	83⅜	84¼	83⅜	84¼
220	N. Y., N. H. & H.	56	57¾	54⅞	57¼
60	Northern Pac	101⅜	102½	101⅜	102½
40	Pennsylvania	105	105	105	105
8,120	Reading	144⅛	144⅞	143⅛	143⅛
10	Rep. I. & S	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
40	South. Pac	84¼	84½	84¼	84½
20	Southern Ry	13⅜	14	13⅜	14
10	Studebaker Co.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,140	Union Pacific	124⅛	125	123½	125
70	U. S. Rubber	45⅞	46	45⅜	46
8,840	U. S. Steel	59⅛	59⅜	58¾	59⅜
70	Utah Copper	65¼	65½	65	65½
300	Westingh. El	97	97¼	96⅝	97¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta	20½	20¾	20½	20½
800	Gold. Mercer	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Great Bend	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
500	Jim Butler	.06	.06	.06	.06
1,000	Jumbo Ext	1.62½	1.67½	1.62½	1.67½
400	Mex. Can	.40	.40	.39	39
500	Tono. Merger	.40	.40	.40	.40
300	West End	.81	.81	.81	.81

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, July 10, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$32,143,000	$2,117,000	$772,000	$801,000	$1,000	$2,120,000	$26,792,000	$1,580,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	27,186,000	1,105,000	450,000	1,384,000	16,000	1,994,000	26,132,000		1,585,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	93,921,000	11,251,000	11,581,000	4,722,000	104,000	7,637,000	105,025,000	5,050,000	4,938,000
National City	257,373,000	81,116,000	4,178,000	6,092,000	246,000	27,418,000	307,965,000	947,000	5,363,000
Chemical National	30,860,000	5,965,000	796,000	1,291,000	52,000	2,726,000	30,198,000	150,000	469,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	10,244,000	638,000	101,000	350,000	7,000	933,000	10,175,000	27,000	433,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,961,000	39,000	45,000	109,000	10,000	151,000	1,705,000	128,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	80,924,000	5,732,000	1,151,000	1,190,000	149,000	6,719,000	78,905,000	2,720,000	4,528,000
Nat. Bank of Com	182,895,000	11,897,000	3,496,000	5,804,000	58,000	12,563,000	169,198,000	125,000	3,888,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat	26,634,000	1,710,000	245,000	612,000	146,000	2,234,000	26,238,000	574,000	1,133,000
Hanover National	93,974,000	20,301,000	4,853,000	4,100,000	15,000	5,732,000	113,497,000		905,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	26,602,000	1,554,000	144,000	1,289,000	52,000	2,068,000	24,392,000	733,000	1,636,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,811,000	914,000	695,000	1,060,000	100,000	926,000	9,502,000		97,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	30,634,000	2,011,000	1,063,000	1,454,000	156,000	2,228,000	23,446,000		50,000
National Park	121,319,000	9,306,000	4,818,000	5,091,000	143,000	8,882,000	126,491,000	404,000	2,150,000
East River National	1,825,000	83,000	46,000	144,000	14,000	160,000	1,935,000		50,000
Second National	15,278,000	927,000	190,000	447,000	81,000	1,048,000	12,404,000		685,000
First National	139,208,000	7,515,000	1,558,000	3,622,000	119,000	9,789,000	122,972,000	125,000	5,077,000
Irving National	52,230,000	5,550,000	1,997,000	3,902,000	7,000	4,266,000	59,334,000	179,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,796,000	346,000	39,000	530,000	198,000	675,000	9,514,000		200,000
Chase National	139,027,000	11,882,000	5,359,000	3,711,000	31,000	10,998,000	155,631,000	880,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,400,000	1,436,000	891,000	880,000	50,000	1,314,000	16,789,000	32,000	800,000
Garfield National	8,540,000	691,000	295,000	1,077,000	49,000	750,000	9,025,000		350,000
Fifth National	4,344,000	145,000	105,000	213,000	4,000	316,000	4,395,000	55,000	225,000
Seaboard National	30,278,000	2,603,000	1,355,000	1,783,000	31,000	3,343,000	35,539,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	37,067,000	1,894,000	419,000	1,154,000	24,000	2,919,000	36,097,000	3,118,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,639,000	472,000	171,000	251,000	33,000	545,000	7,594,000		396,000
Union Exch. National	10,642,000	1,000	282,000	241,000	15,000	771,000	10,186,000	66,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	3,901,000	223,000	143,000	623,000	44,000	587,000	8,289,000	8,000	287,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co	35,856,000	10,493,000	5,223,000	570,000	91,000	.....	46,000,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	32,098,000	3,934,000	1,545,000	696,000	62,000	.....	30,640,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,359,000	1,144,000	125,000	477,000	270,000	685,000	11,421,000	46,000	490,000
Pacific	4,943,000	346,000	761,000	90,000	202,000	.....	4,902,000	.....	.....
People's	1,865,000	174,000	36,000	182,000	15,000	143,000	2,150,000	7,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,688,000	867,000	741,000	514,000	80,000	.....	9,760,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	75,540,000	7,177,000	4,059,000	4,295,000	1,291,000	4,000,000	87,106,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,588,000	302,000	21,000	56,000	49,000	192,000	3,204,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,582,000	458,000	182,000	87,000	13,000	200,000	4,346,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	13,671,000	1,912,000	1,056,000	1,755,000	47,000	.....	15,530,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,694,000	513,000	106,000	137,000	75,000	220,000	3,661,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,951,000	550,000	68,000	165,000	100,000	311,000	5,918,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,577,000	1,341,000	442,000	1,029,000	152,000	.....	12,328,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,687,000	299,000	147,000	185,000	28,000	70,000	4,063,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch	11,459,000	2,212,000	535,000	666,000	117,000	.....	13,195,000	.....	.....
State	19,402,000	1,267,000	258,000	506,000	506,000	1,200,000	20,959,000	26,000	.....
Security	10,217,000	638,000	100,000	348,000	177,000	550,000	9,162,000	3,210,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,205,000	1,787,000	172,000	218,000	120,000	1,106,000	22,127,000	7,574,000	.....
Bankers Trust	166,205,000	13,951,000	835,000	185,000	19,000	7,230,000	144,601,000	26,879,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,876,000	3,093,000	126,000	538,000	143,000	1,920,000	38,397,000	12,805,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,272,000	1,462,000	11,000	144,000	111,000	999,000	17,016,000	5,239,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,205,000	1,934,000	116,000	205,000	204,000	1,190,000	23,790,000	635,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	218,474,000	17,514,000	3,000	3,534,000	493,000	6,026,000	157,544,000	27,946,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,879,000	624,000	72,000	77,000	33,000	384,000	7,699,000	64,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,036,000	1,190,000	258,000	89,000	33,000	692,000	13,847,000	340,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,422,000	3,959,000	134,000	638,000	283,000	2,527,000	50,534,000	14,325,000	.....
People's Trust	17,459,000	1,117,000	84,000	275,000	193,000	824,000	14,483,000	389,000	.....
New York Trust	47,614,000	3,179,000	367,000	1,351,000	15,000	1,739,000	34,793,000	5,676,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,540,000	815,000	84,000	236,000	98,000	548,000	10,959,000	5,183,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,687,000	619,000	16,000	277,000	82,000	458,000	9,167,000	1,046,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	41,726,000	3,264,000	2,353,000	267,000	266,000	1,810,000	38,205,000	5,580,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,005,000	1,532,000	213,000	535,000	562,000	797,000	15,936,000	24,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,511,628,000	$189,705,000	$47,190,000	$51,314,000	†$1,928,000	$125,850,000	$1,581,897,000	$16,724,000	$37,904,000
State banks	263,523,000	33,345,000	15,488,000	11,710,000	3,257,000	7,571,000	285,523,000	3,258,000	.....
Trust companies	773,005,000	56,340,000	4,562,000	8,540,000	2,298,000	23,060,000	629,040,000	113,886,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,548,156,000	$279,390,000	$67,220,000	$71,564,000	$7,583,000	$161,481,000	$2,495,960,000	$133,897,000	$37,904,000
Change	+$1,981,000	—$3,269,000	+10,001,000	—2,527,000	—813,000	+$3,847,000	+14,380,000	—4,723,000	+27,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,510,569,000	$189,927,000	$50,852,000	$56,799,000	†$2,142,000	$128,523,000	$1,591,141,000	$16,492,000	$37,985,000
State banks	264,194,000	33,405,000	13,361,000	12,056,000	3,337,000	7,388,000	284,210,000	3,284,000	.....
Trust companies	773,289,000	56,233,000	5,384,000	7,120,000	2,295,000	31,236,000	632,106,000	115,786,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,548,052,000	$279,565,000	$69,597,000	$75,974,000	$7,774,000	$165,147,000	$2,507,457,000	$133,562,000	$37,985,000
Change	—8,306,000	—18,443,000	+5,076,000	+5,915,000	+854,000	+669,000	—6,531,000	—8,547,000	+84,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$284,651,460	
			Net time deposits	$80,200	
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$288,209,000	$123,850,000	Net demand net time dep.	$285,487,660	$125,971,840 — $28,981,040
State banks	63,780,000	7,571,000	Net demand deposits	51,334,140	19,966,860 — 1,719,440
Trust companies	71,840,000	28,060,000	Net demand deposits	94,356,000	5,644,000 + 1,735,400
Total	$423,829,000	$161,481,000	Total net deposits	$431,237,800	$154,072,900 — $28,965,080

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$286,405,320	
			Net time deposits	$24,600	
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$297,578,000	$126,523,000	Net demand and time dep.	$287,229,980	$136,971,020 + $107,080
State banks	62,158,000	7,388,000	Net demand deposits	51,157,800	16,388,200 + 4,287,140
Trust companies	71,032,000	31,286,000	Net demand deposits	94,815,900	7,452,100 + 2,029,300
Total	$430,768,000	$165,147,000	Total net deposits	$433,203,680	$162,711,320 — $1,230,780

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 10, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Res. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,031,400	$143,900	$63,400	$801,300	$241,000	$3,584,100
Century	8,285,400	488,100	523,700	1,309,200	564,000	10,651,400
Colonial	7,387,400	550,800	641,100	741,100	385,900	8,920,000
Columbia	6,557,000	668,000	186,000	930,000	17,000	7,775,000
Fidelity	1,231,500	92,500	50,800	175,900	.....	1,413,200
Mutual	8,890,000	773,000	79,000	1,720,000	25,000	8,547,000
New Neth	3,800,000	295,000	98,000	403,000	407,000	4,246,000
Sherman	1,843,800	448,000	60,000	.....	462,200	2,800,000
23d Ward	1,932,700	193,800	65,500	194,400	11,600	2,429,400
Wash. Hgts.	1,869,000	138,000	61,000	196,000	.....	1,857,000
Yorkville	5,297,500	557,700	177,000	424,400	290,500	6,425,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat	4,463,000	263,000	44,000	793,000	229,000	4,763,000
Mechanics'	14,721,400	1,530,000	584,000	983,100	2,379,100	21,388,900
North Side	4,915,000	325,000	55,000	725,000	589,000	4,886,000
Nat. City	2,733,052	230,350	144,473	817,732	78,474	3,805,246
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	4,434,000	302,000	369,000	1,761,000	2,051,000	3,147,000
Hudson Co.	3,828,456	156,628	12,100	860,151	142,115	3,825,697
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	5,136,200	195,000	54,600	592,700	898,100	5,456,100
Second Nat	3,964,622	181,556	61,637	508,645	98,886	4,504,429

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Res. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,675,000	$154,000	$61,800	$126,300	$26,500	$2,178,000
B'way Cent.	713,300	42,100	48,900	28,900	28,900	615,500
Bronx Boro.	1,694,365	86,815	115,506	107,671	47,975	1,989,506
Bryant Park	1,295,400	70,500	81,900	160,500	.....	1,289,500
Chel. Exch.	2,479,000	150,000	141,000	74,000	298,000	2,380,000
Gotham Nat.	2,332,700	250,100	76,200	.....	558,600	2,415,500
Harriman N.	13,416,300	1,128,900	955,800	.....	1,504,700	12,943,500
Inter. Bank.	2,063,800	179,900	28,400	660,500	123,700	2,478,400
Public	8,840,000	624,000	327,100	816,400	509,600	9,657,800
W'chester Av.	551,400	49,200	54,700	60,100	51,000	905,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	589,300	65,400	70,000	93,000	.....	680,300
Bk. Fl'bush.	886,700	45,000	54,300	106,000	.....	981,000
Homestead	666,300	36,000	37,800	51,300	.....	681,000
Montauk	597,000	54,400	32,700	79,600	.....	674,000
Peoples Nat.	1,132,600	18,000	156,781	198,567	62,857	1,778,766

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,509,200	$1,561,500	$3,508,900	$2,363,600	$27,263,900
Central	107,400,932	10,950,033	31,336,078	98,903,588	122,213,500
Equitable	71,057,000	8,458,500	22,210,000	11,522,000	95,400,000
Farm. Loan.	93,992,800	7,933,800	38,929,600	29,588,300	140,075,900
Fulton	7,815,300	695,000	1,462,900	1,115,500	8,806,700
Hudson	9,361,400	807,800	1,571,100	361,600	4,356,900
N. Y. L. Ins.	85,885,600	2,907,000	1,625,000	3,012,900	54,645,100
Transatlantic.	8,160,400	79,800	746,600	1,739,000	8,664,000
Union	58,514,526	6,805,858	16,771,816	5,134,048	76,670,080
United States	69,757,000	4,500,000	3,108,100	16,912,900	97,168,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,467,877	1,686,833	4,880,765	1,521,400	19,760,017
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,850,100	1,023,100	1,286,000	586,600	11,849,900
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co	3,204,800	177,000	285,000	180,000	2,237,400

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$24,809,321	Lincoln	$11,876,500
Bankers	135,846,000	Metropolitan	46,801,300
Broadway	10,636,100	New York	50,452,400
Brooklyn	32,452,000	Peoples	17,321,800
Columbia	71,638,138	Title Guarantee	32,768,800
Fidelity	10,534,000	United States Mortgage	65,002,000
Franklin	15,894,000	Total	$873,775,259
Guaranty	271,343,000	Change	—2,380,913
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,911,000		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 9, 1915

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold Settlement fund	$5,846,000.00	
Held in vault	117,148,372.50	
Total gold reserve	$122,994,372.50	
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	12,710,053.45	
Total reserve	$135,704,425.95	
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper. $628,440.77		
Bank acceptances. 4,835,436.70	5,463,877.47	
Investments:		
Municipal warrants	4,630,139.40	
Federal reserve notes (net)	3,806,670.00	
All other resources	156,951.23	
Total resources	$149,762,064.05	

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,535,800.00
Reserve deposits (net)	135,130,941.31
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	2,151,520.96
All other liabilities	1,943,801.78
Total liabilities	$149,762,064.05
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$42,900,000.00
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	180,000.00
Gold and lawful money	42,720,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,548,158,000	+$31,981,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	423,829,000	— 25,694,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	125,850,000	— 1,961,000
*Reserve in other depositories	35,631,000	+ 5,808,000
Net demand dep	2,495,960,000	+ 14,380,000
Net time deposits	133,897,000	— 4,723,000
Circulation	37,904,000	+ 27,600

(a) Of which $850,954,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $585,310,000; excess reserve, $154,072,200; decrease, $23,965,080.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,548,052,000	— $8,306,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	430,768,000	— 8,188,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	126,523,000	— 721,000
*Reserve in other depositories	88,624,000	+ 1,390,000
Net demand dep	2,507,457,000	— 6,531,000
Net time deposits	133,542,000	+ 3,547,000
Circulation	37,985,000	+ 84,000

(b) Of which $355,539,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $595,915,000; excess reserve, $162,711,320; decrease, $1,230,780.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$596,383,900	+$7,536,700
Specie	49,049,900	+ 73,400
Legal tenders	9,829,300	+ 871,900
Total deposits	737,083,800	+ 8,776,100

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City

	597,335,500	— 4,638,300

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$11,542,300	11.67
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,364,200	16.55
Total	$27,906,500	28.22

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$47,336,900	09.90
Deposits in banks and trust companies	105,789,600	23.14
Total	$153,126,500	32.04

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $181,033,000; decrease, $1,510,300; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.84.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and investments	$843,902,900	+$3,808,500
Gold	49,535,400	— 435,600
Currency and bank notes	25,784,300	— 527,700
Deposits	452,395,300	+ 215,300
Reserve on deposits	109,139,800	— 1,035,500

Percentage of reserve, 29.3.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and investments	$1,260,359,900	+$13,286,000
Gold	100,579,400	— 829,300
Currency & bk. bills	12,770,500	— 884,900
Deposits	1,512,722,400	+ 2,775,500
Reserve on deposits	327,549,500	— 5,895,300

Percentage of reserve, 28.2.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
July 10	*$1,645,412,188	$3,861,019,194
July 3	2,512,206,215	3,548,891,582
June 26	1,707,436,175	3,010,187,864
June 19	1,798,518,147	3,196,458,943
	1914.	1914.
July 11	$1,842,250,908	$3,809,519,301
July 4	1

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

It has long been the custom in mercantile circles to regard the period vaguely described as "after the Fourth" as marking the beginning of activity in wholesale and jobbing circles. The only particular reason for fixing Independence Day as a kind of landmark, so to speak, was because the date was easily remembered, as it marked the holiday nearest to the time for the resumption of purchases for Fall and Winter retailing. It was not intended to convey the idea that buying would start up immediately after the fourth day of July, although some persons seem to think so, and have been a little disappointed that things did not brighten up all at once last Tuesday. Years ago, when merchants came here twice a year to replenish their stocks, the middle of July was the time when they showed up in greatest number. Nowadays, when buyers are in evidence pretty much all the year around, and purchases are too often only for immediate needs, there is no such preponderance of merchandising in July as there was formerly. There remains, however, still enough of the old method to make merchants look to this month as affording an index to business needs. Meetings of jobbers' associations are held in July in this city, and, while here, the individual members look over the offerings and decide on purchases. Manufacturers of certain textiles also have their openings and indicate their prices in order to sound out the trade for initial purchases for the next Spring. The next week or ten days, therefore, should afford some kind of an indication as to the promise for general business in different parts of the country.

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Basic Conditions Good.

Government reports showing good crop conditions are only one of the indicia of the soundness of basic and essential elements. A continuance of increased orders for iron, steel, copper, zinc, and other metals is another which has spurred up the mining industry and is making profitable the working of abandoned deposits. Greater ease and promptness in collections form another factor of great promise. Through most of the country there is also more of a disposition to buy on the part of consumers, who are realizing that the tide has turned. Nearer the primary markets, especially in this neighborhood, there is still a feeling of hesitation due to the uncertainty over the complications with Germany. This feeling will not disappear until an understanding is arrived at with reference to the submarine warfare. No one believes that this country will become involved actively in the European mêlée, but strained relations with any large foreign power carry with them the potency of much business disturbance, and this condition naturally tends toward caution. In the strictly local field a feeling of relief for a great industry has followed the beginning of action toward a peaceful settlement of the disputes in the needle industries, which employ so many thousands of workers and whose products are so widely distributed. In the larger field, the continuance of big exports—now running more and more to manufactured products—is adding to the country's resources besides giving constant employment to an increasing number of artisans in nearly every branch of industry. Taking the country as a whole there is a manifest restoration of confidence and a belief that good times are at hand. This is the best of auguries, especially as it is founded on facts that are apparent.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

In the textiles, the most noticeable feature during the past week was the weakness in the price of raw cotton. This was based upon the large supply remaining on hand, the fair promise of the crop now growing, and the assurance that there would be no relaxation of the blockade shutting this material out of Germany. It is quite possible that too many are taking counsel of their fears in this matter, and it may yet turn out that there will not be too much cotton to serve the world's needs for the next fifteen or eighteen months. However this may be, the weakness in cotton has had the effect of restricting purchases of cotton goods, the prices of which respond very quickly to any change, especially a downward one, in the market value of the raw material. This has been more marked in the case of printcloths than in the bleached and otherwise finished goods. In colored cottons, the scarcity of fast dyestuffs is becoming more and more the principal controlling factor. In knit goods of the cheaper kinds there has been a cut in prices which seems to be due more to the methods of marketing than anything else. Manufacturers have been a little too eager and too lenient, and buyers have been playing off one against another to obtain concessions. A little better understanding in the trade would help things amazingly. Despite what is happening, however, the number of knitting mills keeps growing. Some of the stimulating seems to have come from the foreign orders received.

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No Doubt as to Wool.

There is no hesitation or uncertainty, however, when it comes to wool. Never before has there been so insistent a demand from all quarters for this article. The auction trade sales of wool in London have resulted in securing high prices, and every variety offered has found purchasers. In the Western part of this country the wool growers seem to be amazed at their own moderation in parting with their product at higher prices than they thought possible a year ago. They are getting what they ask and have no illusions as to the need of what they have to sell. Meanwhile, a rather odd aspect of the wool demand seems to be that from Great Britain for tops and yarns from this country. This has been explained by the statement that there is not labor or machinery enough in England to comb all the wool needed. Prices for tops have recently been higher in that country than in this. To some this circumstance induces the belief that the efforts to get the tops and yarns from here is for the purpose of keeping down the price abroad. It has even been stated that the British would ship wool to this country, have it combed and spun here, and returned. Thus far nothing very material has come of the movement. The trade in woolens and worsteds has been somewhat delayed, but it is expected to start in soon. A good season is expected for both men's and women's wear. Business in light Summer-weight fabrics has shown up well and indicates a permanency in this class of goods for next season. Prices for serges and other woolen cloths are bound to be dearer because of the rise in the cost of the raw material and that of the dyes. In some fabrics only will the colors be guaranteed.

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Dyes from Switzerland.

A few days ago representatives of the various dyestuffs manufacturing companies in Germany held a meeting and resolved to take stringent action against Swiss concerns which have been supplying colors to Great Britain and France. These colors, it was asserted, were made in Germany, and were sent to Switzerland to supply the needs of manufacturers there. Instead of being so used, they were re-exported because of the higher prices which English and French textile men offered. So the German manufacturers of the dyes have served notice that unless the practice is discontinued and assurances given that no German-made colors will be sold to any country at war with Germany, no more will be sent into Switzerland. Before the war began the Swiss were using coal tar intermediates made in Germany for the purpose of manufacturing the finished dyes, including synthetic indigo. The understanding was that for some months back the British were supplying the Swiss with the intermediates and were receiving the completed colors in return. Those of a suspicious turn of mind are associating the action of the German dyestuffs makers with the action recently taken by the Swiss Government stopping German manufacturers of different kinds of goods from carrying on their export trade through agencies which they had established in Switzerland for the purpose. They think it looks like retaliation. In connection with this, it is interesting to note that a great deal of German goods have been put out without the "made in Germany" stamp on them and sent to Holland and other near-by countries, where marks indicating these as places of origin have been put on them. Then the goods were exported to different countries, even including Great Britain. Within their limitations, the Germans are doing their best to keep their factories going and find a market for their wares. The trading spirit has not been wholly squelched by the military.

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Germany's Wool and Cotton.

In a report by the American Association of Commerce and Trade at Berlin admission is made that Germany has since the beginning of the war been receiving supplies of cotton "via Swedish, Italian, and also Dutch ports," and that about $10,000,000 worth of the article is now detained in Genoa. Sweden has now placed an embargo on cotton, and it is stated that at the present practically no cotton at all is being imported. The scarcity of the supply in Germany is emphasized, although it is stated that "the supply for military use is absolutely insured, and that even in case of the war lasting a long time, the army and navy will be amply provided." This and more would seem to be the case in view of the figures of exports from this country. Thus it appears that Germany's imports from this country have averaged about 2,500,000 bales per year, a great deal of which was re-exported. In the ten months' period ended with April, 1914, that country took 2,572,548 bales, which was rather above the average. For the similar period ended with April, 1915, only 283,952 bales went there direct. But Italy's imports of cotton increased from 453,339 bales to 984,200, and "other Europe," which took only 85,122 bales in the ten months ended with April, 1914, got 1,349,897 bales for the similar period this year. The excess to these countries was 1,795,636 bales, most of which is supposed to have gone to Germany. If this were the case the last named country should have had a larger supply than it ordinarily used. Besides this, as the report alluded to states: "In the territory of the enemy, occupied by the Germans, as in Belgium, northern France, and in Russian Poland, such quantities of cotton goods and raw cotton have been found that these volumes alone cover the demand for military use." The same is asserted with regard to the "enormous supplies of wool," which "have been seized by the armies in the enemy's territory, and in such quantities that the demand for military purposes is covered for an unlimited period, even allowing certain supplies for the legitimate trade." If these things be true Germany is in little need of sympathy for any supposed lack of cotton or wool.

GERMAN FORMS OF AGENCY CONTRACT

Agreements Made by Manufacturers with Representatives in Foreign Fields.

Among the problems confronting American manufacturers and exporters, who are setting out to found agencies for their products in foreign markets, apart from the search for the right man as agent, is the question of the form of contract to be adopted between employer and agent. Naturally, when a big concern invades a foreign field and perhaps establishes its own branch, it sends out as a rule as its representatives members of its own official staff, reinforced possibly by foreigners holding subordinate or advisory positions. Of course, where it is possible to go after foreign business in this way, the situation is greatly simplified.

But this plan is only followed by the few, while the greater portion of merchants desiring to sell their wares abroad must rely to a more or less extent on the agency as the medium for promoting sales in foreign territory. Granting that the right man has been selected to handle a given American line abroad, many manufacturers are at a loss to know what kind of contract to draw up which will prove mutually agreeable and workable and, at the same time, safeguard the interests of the principal in the transaction.

A great many inquiries along this line are being made by letter and in person at the local branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, according to E. C. Porter, commercial agent in charge. It is realized by the bureau officials that, while it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules applicable in every case as to the form of contract that should be entered into, considerable light can be thrown upon the problem by a study of the contracts made by foreign firms with their agents.

With this end in view, the local office has secured copies of two contracts made between foreign firms and their agents in export fields. One of these contracts is that made between a Hamburg firm of manufacturers and a British subject in Cape Colony, while the other is an arrangement between a German manufacturing concern and a German subject. In both cases, Consul Beau's copies are actual translations of effective contracts, or contracts that were effective up to the outbreak of the war.

They are elaborate in detail and so arranged that, while the agent is given a wide range of discretion in many directions, he is nevertheless bound under pain of recovery of damages to a faithful performance of his duties. Among other things, the Hamburg firm's contract with its Cape Colony agent gives the latter sole jurisdiction in the making of sales, the only exception being that three firms in the colony, having prior arrangements with the home concern, are to be sold direct from Hamburg until such time as their respective contracts expire. At their expiration, the agent is to deal with these firms himself.

The contract's provisions as to the commissions to be paid the agent are intricate and apparently provide for every contingency that may arise. It is specified that for each calendar month the agent shall draw the sum of $200 as a minimum salary. At the end of each year the turn-over of the business transacted in the twelve months is to be calculated, subject to the reservations and in the manner provided for in the contract. The upshot of the special arrangements regarding commission is to put it on a graduated basis according to sales. The contract does not permit the agent to effect sales at lower prices than those authorized by the firm, nor to make yearly contracts without referring the matter to the home office. Besides prohibiting the agent from handling any other similar line of merchandise, the contract binds the agent under a penalty of $2,500 for a period of three years after dissolving his connection with the firm not to act in any capacity as a representative of "any other German firm, either in South Africa or Europe, where the principal or one of the principals, as the case may be, are or is a German."

Another section provides that the agent is to be compensated for all necessary traveling and hotel expenses incurred in behalf of the firm, the caution being given that the agent "will endeavor to look after the interests of the firm most carefully. All expenses must be kept as low as possible and always be in proportion to the turnover and net profit." The manner of consigning goods to the agent, and many other features of the contract, which is signed in duplicate by the manufacturer and the agent, are gone into.

The other contract in the possession of the bureau between a German manufacturer and a German agent is most minute in its provisions. The agent, under the terms of the contract, is bound to notify his employer in case he undertakes to represent other firms selling the same kind of merchandise, while considerable space is given to the respective duties of the employer and the agent. The agent is given a commission for all sales in his territory, and this rises according to the net profits from the year's transactions.

The expense allowance to the agent appears to be liberal, as is the case in outlays for special information regarding the financial standing of clients with the firm does business in the agent's territory. Several pages of the German contract are devoted to the procedure to be followed in case of conflict between the employer and the agent over any matter. Recourse is to be had in the first instance to the chamber of commerce having jurisdiction where the agent resides or the chamber in whose jurisdiction the manufacturer is located. If the chamber of commerce is unable to settle the dispute, it takes its place in the regular routine of the German courts.

The contracts can be broken only upon six months' notice being given by either party, and, if at the expiration of the contracts it is mutually agreeable, they may be renewed. Agent Porter is of the opinion that these sample contracts may be found useful to merchants here, since they may be regarded as skeleton structures for the guidance of Americans embarking in the export business. The view at the bureau is that they contain the essentials of successfully working contracts which can be modified or amplified as individual cases may call for.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Week Closed with Demand Somewhat Better Than It Has Been.

FALL RIVER, July 10.—The print cloth market showed a more favorable tendency this week than has been evident for several weeks past, although the volume of business put through fell short of the normal output. Manufacturers would like to see business much better, but they are willing to do business on current quotations in order to keep their looms engaged and prevent accumulations.

Fair inquiry was manifest during the week, especially for wide and medium wide goods. Some manufacturers are opposed to stringing out deliveries, because, with cotton conditions uncertain and market elements of a doubtful nature, millmen think it better to confine deliveries within a reasonable time ahead. In a number of instances millmen were slow sellers because they contend that, at prices which have been suggested by buyers, the margin of profit is very close and sometimes a distinct loss is shown. The character of business was small and only limited lots were sold by mills.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 145,000 pieces, of which 45,000 pieces are spots or for nearby delivery. Contracts extend through August. The week closed with the demand for goods considerably below normal, but slightly better than it has been.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions Which Change the Rates of Duty on Articles.

The W. H. Horstmann Company, Philadelphia, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to epaulets such as are attached to the uniforms of military and naval officers. They were taxed 60 per cent. ad valorem as "ornaments of whatever threads composed." The importers claimed a rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem as articles composed in chief value of metal threads. The board held that the language of the paragraph under which duty was taken is more specific than the provision claimed and affirmed the Collector.

G. M. Thurnauer Co., Inc., protested the Collector's assessment on butter curlers composed of metal. The Collector returned them as gold-plated articles of metal with a duty of 50 per cent. The claim was that the articles are not plated, and should be admitted at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal. As the Government chemist's analysis showed the curlers to be neither gold nor silver plated, the protest was sustained with an order for reliquidation of the entries.

H. Bayersdorfer & Co., Philadelphia, claimed that the Collector erred in classifying script letters and words made of surface coated paper and embossed. Duty was assessed at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision of Paragraph 324 of the present law for articles composed wholly or in part of various surface coated papers. It was claimed that the goods are properly dutiable at 25 per cent. as paper cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes such as initials and similar articles. The issue raised in the protests was thrashed out very thoroughly under the Tariff act of 1909, but for some reason the importers hoped apparently by bringing an action under the present law to obtain the lower classification denied by judicial decisions under the old act. Judge Fischer, in his decision for the board, held that the present protest is governed by the decision of the Customs Court in the case of Wyman arising under the old law. The Collector was affirmed.

Thomas Nevin was upheld in his contention that viscose bottle caps are properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as unenumerated manufactured articles. The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 30 per cent. as embossed bottle caps.

The Stone & Downer Company, Boston, imported spoons, kettles, teapots, coffee pots, saucepans, and similar hollow ware composed wholly or in chief value of aluminium. The Collector took duty under the tariff at 25 per cent. ad valorem as hollow ware, whereas the protestants claimed 20 per cent. duty as metal manufactures. The board held that the spoons were properly dutiable as claimed, the other articles being held dutiable as assessed.

DUTY ON ALUMINIUM.

All in Form of Sheets or Strips Must Pay 20 Per Cent.

The Treasury Department, with a view to uniformity in the assessment of aluminium products, has notified Collector Malone that these products should after the expiration of thirty days be returned for duty under the present tariff at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of aluminium. Recently, when a mixed importation arrived at this port and was classified, the department decided to make a construction applicable to this line of imports.

It appears that certain aluminium in sheets covered by an importer's invoice was classified as dutiable at 3½ cents per pound under Paragraph 143, as sheet aluminium, while certain aluminium blanks and foil were returned as aluminium cut to size, dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of aluminium under Paragraph 167 of the Tariff act. It also developed that items invoiced as foil of random lengths were classified as aluminium in strips with a tax of 3½ cents a pound under Paragraph 143.

The Board of General Appraisers some time ago found certain zinc foil and a foil of which copper was the component material of chief value to be in fact foil and so known commercially, and held them to be dutiable as manufactures of metal rather than as, respectively, zinc, in sheets not polished nor further advanced than rolled, and copper in sheets under the Tariff act of 1894. In Treasury Decision No. 2,674 gold foil was distinguished from gold leaf was held by the department to be dutiable as articles made of gold.

Summarizing the results of the investigation and the authorities, Assistant Secretary Malburn says:

"In view of these decisions the department is of the opinion that aluminium in the form of sheets or strips, even though not cut to size, if in fact foil, is subject to duty as a manufacture of aluminium. For the purpose of such classification you will consider aluminium in the form of either sheets or strips not more than .0015 of an inch and not less than .0003 of an inch in thickness as foil, and will assess duty on such merchandise imported or withdrawn from warehouse thirty days from date at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of aluminium under Paragraph 167."

BUSINESS AND SANITATION.

Use of Appliances for Health Helps Stimulate Trade.

The business world feels the effect not only of changes in material conditions, but likewise in public thought and taste. This is the beginning of an age of sanitary observances, and the results are already apparent in commercial life. Several times during the past score of years attempts were made to introduce aluminium ware extensively for household use, and always with but scant success. Comparatively recently the attempt succeeded beyond the expectation of the manufacturers. It was not that there was at any one of these various periods any especial difference in the price or quality of the articles. It was merely that the public mind until lately was not ready for a ware that, though high priced as compared with other wares, made finally a telling appeal, because of its attractiveness from a sanitary point of view.

So by the same token the "swat the fly" campaign is a symptom of an awakened observance for health and sanitation that is expressing itself in a steadily growing demand for screen wire cloth as a great industry down to an equally swelling sale for such little things as fly swatters and fly traps.

Equally has the demand for running water and sanitary appliances in the household in small towns and on the farm forced every harwware dealer in the South and West to carry a long line of bathroom fixtures and plumbing supplies.

RAW SILK MARKET ACTIVE.

Large Buying in Japan Causing Steady Advance in Price.

There has been very large buying of raw silk from both Europe and America during the last ten days in Japan, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers, and prices are advancing steadily every day. Large contracts have already been placed for new silk, the visible stock being estimated at about 4,500 bales.

The Canton reelers have almost entirely withdrawn from the market and are reluctant in making offers. The demand for these silks is quite large and prices are advancing. The Shanghai market has been rather quiet with the exception of tussahs, of which there are only a few parcels left. Steam filatures and tsatlees are a trifle higher.

The Italian market is also more active under the influence of good buying from Europe and America. In this city business continues active for spot silks by broad silk manufacturers. Ribbons are also reported to be a trifle better.

VARIOUS WAYS OF MAKING DISCOUNTS

Methods Resorted to by Some Tricky Dealers to Get the Best of Wholesalers.

There seems to be no limit to the amount of ingenuity used by retail merchants of this country to turn an honest penny in their dealings with the manufacturers and wholesalers—and also some pennies that do not seem as honest as they might be. Several of the plans used for this purpose were told of by local wholesalers yesterday.

Practically all of the schemes are based on the taking of discounts, to which the retailers are not entitled because they have not fulfilled the terms of sale, and they range from the simple grabbing of an extra per cent. or two—or more, if possible—in a barefaced, high-handed way to subtle plans which show thought that should be employed in other and more generally satisfying ways.

One of the neatest of these schemes concerned a retailer who has more or less of a reputation for being a sharp trader. In the forms on which this man orders his goods, or on which he confirms his orders, there is a none too conspicuous clause which says that if, for any reason, the merchandise ordered is not received at the time specified, he reserves the right either to return the goods for credit or to keep them at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. Possibly his idea is that if he does not get the goods on time their value will be depreciated to that extent so far as he is concerned, but for the purposes of this story that supposition is neither here nor there.

Regarding a case in point, the merchant referred to bought twelve dozen waists at $9 a dozen. For some reason or other the goods were delayed, and reached his store several days after they should have in view of the delivery date on his order. In this case the merchant elected to keep the goods at 33 1-3 per cent. off, and therefore deducted $36 from the original invoice of $108, leaving a total of $72 due the manufacturer under the clause spoken of. Not satisfied with this arrangement when the bill became due he deducted the discount set forth in the original terms of sale in addition to the special private discount he took.

For illustration purposes it can be supposed that the selling terms were 6-10-60, or 6 per cent. discount for cash, with sixty days dating. The crowning point of the whole thing was that when the merchant sent the manufacturer his check for the merchandise the latter discovered that the retailer had not only taken off the 6 per cent., but had taken it off the original bill for $108 instead of off the remittance of $72, thereby lessening the payment by $6.48, instead of the $4.32 due him under the selling agreement. Needless to say there was a manufacturer here at the time the check was received who saw brilliant red for the rest of the day.

In another case a certain buyer was said always to ask that goods ordered up to the tenth of the month be billed on the fifteenth. Those goods ordered between the fifteenth of the month and the twenty-fifth be billed on the first of the following month. In this way, in addition to the regular established trade dating, he got a minimum extra dating of five days for each half month, or 120 days a year. Figuring interest at 6 per cent. per annum, this buyer effected a saving of 2 per cent. a year on his purchases through his idea. As he was a large buyer, he saved for his department several thousands of dollars annually in this way. It was not known by the relator of this incident whether this scheme is still being worked or not.

Another interesting scheme was told of in which a comparatively small buyer figured, and who got away with it because his plan did not involve any great loss to any of the houses from which he bought goods, and because he has never given the wholesalers any cause for worry about the payment of his bills. It was this man's plan to buy from $100 to $300 worth of goods at a time on terms of 6—10—60, which it to all trade intents and purposes the equivalent of 7—10. This buyer, however, did not take off 6 per cent. when his bills became due at the end of the period agreed on in the selling terms, nor did he take off 7 per cent. at the end of ten days. His scheme was to make payment on the basis of 7—10—30, thereby making a half of 1 per cent. on the wholesaler, for he paid up thirty days ahead of time and took a full 1 per cent. for doing so. As his savings on individual purchases in this way ranged from 50 cents to $1.50 on the average, no great complaint was made by the wholesaler who told of the scheme. The latter, however, would not deny that he broke even on the deal through a simple little idea that was all his own.

A quite common plan of putting it over on the manufacturer and wholesaler who will stand for it operates as follows: Many store owners make their buyers contribute 5 per cent. of the department's earnings to support the office and pay for the general clerical work. So the buyer comes to the retailer and asks him to add this 5 per cent. to the cost of the goods in his bill. And right here is where the catch comes in. Ordinarily the goods are sold, say, at 6—10—60, and for illustrative purposes let it be said that a purchase amounts to $1,500.

Six per cent. of $1,500 is $90, or the discount to which the buyer is entitled. But to do away with the 5 per cent. office tax the buyer has the merchant add 5 per cent. of $1,500, or $75, to the bill, making it $1,575. Then he asks the wholesaler to deduct that 5 per cent., plus the 6 per cent. to which he is entitled, or a total of 11 per cent. Eleven per cent. of $1,575 amounts to $173.25. Deducting $90 from $1,500 leaves $1,410, the amount rightfully due the wholesaler under the original selling terms. Deducting $173.25 from $1,575 leaves $1,401.75 for the wholesaler. The difference between $1,410 and $1,401.75, or $8.25, goes to help the buyer to pay his office tax, and it also causes a shrinkage of that amount in the profits of the wholesaler.

COAL EXPORTS INCREASE.

They Include Many Shipments by Schooners to Halifax.

The rapid expansion in American coal exports, due in large measure to the British embargo, is reflected in the outward manifests of vessels now leaving this port. Most of the coal is being transported by schooners, ranging from the six-master to the smallest vessel of this class. From the number of schooners leaving here for Halifax and other Canadian ports, it is apparent that industrial and other interests using coal are hard hit by the embargo. It was said yesterday that many of the schooners bound for Halifax are taking coal for the use of the British Admiralty, which is maintaining a good-sized fleet in the Atlantic.

The growth of New York as a coal exporting port, during the continuance of the war at least, is emphasized by the fact that in the list of outward manifests made public at the Custom House last Friday, thirty-nine sailings of coal-laden schooners were reported. While this was something of a record, coal manifests are constantly on the increase. That Halifax leads among the ports of destination of the sailing craft was apparent from Friday's statistics.

Nine of the vessels cleared for Halifax, while St. John was second with seven. The remainder of the schooners were destined for West Indian ports for the most part. The schooner M. V. B. Chase, clearing for St. John, took the biggest coal cargo, according to Friday's report, a cargo amounting to 735 tons, valued at $3,756. The schooner Glyndon for Halifax carried the smallest cargo, 180 tons, worth $937.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 36th Street.

AMERICAN CUTLERY.

Now Supplanting the German as That Did the English Kind.

The story of American cutlery is that of a long uphill fight of a domestic industry, for even a high protective tariff and American ingenuity could not for many years supply the lack of skilled workingmen trained by experience and by generations of inheritance. But the European war has for the time being, and perhaps indefinitely, removed that most enterprising competitor, the German manufacturer. German cutlery, once known only as "cheap and nasty," has year by year grown in quality and appearance until it made great inroads upon the English article.

This was especially true of those razors known as the old-style razor, in contradistinction to the safety. The merit of such razors lies in its grinding and tempering, and the Germans have excelled in both qualities. Both need the skilled workman, for, despite all improved mechanical appliances, both are still questions of the personal equation. Incidentally, it is significant that in the matter of tempering steel people are no further advanced than their ancestors of some 5,000 years ago.

Meanwhile the American makers of razors, likewise of scissors, which were largely imported from Germany, have proved equal to the emergency. And, now that trade with Germany is practically suspended, they are producing razors and scissors equal to the best German manufacture and excelling in appearance. It has always been true in that indefinable quality called "style" that the American pocket knife far outstripped the German competitor. So much is this so that of late years the increasing intelligence and good taste of the American public have caused them increasingly to prefer the domestic to the imported article. Importation of English cutlery has of late years dwindled to small proportions, and the demand for it comes almost entirely from the South, whose innate conservatism still adheres to the ways of past days.

Medal for Mr. Porges.

Gustave Porges, Secretary of the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, canned goods importers and jobbers of this city, yesterday received a decoration bestowed by the Imperial Japanese Government as a recognition of services rendered Japan in the developing and marketing of Japanese marine products. The decoration consists of a gold medal, inscribed on both sides in Japanese. It was accompanied by a large parchment which recites that the decoration is given for distinguished services rendered the Government. Mr. Porges also received a letter of congratulation from Prince Higashi Fushimi of Tokio. The medal is prized by Mr. Porges, as the Japanese Government rarely bestows a decoration upon a foreigner.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Niall-Herin Co.: W. A. Niall, laces, curtains, rugs, carpets, mattings; Breslin.

ATLANTA—Waldman Bros.: M. C. Waldman, dry goods; 41 Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. V. Joseph, dry goods; 225 5th Av.

BOISE, Ia.—The Mode, Ltd.; P. J. Higgins, dry goods, notions, laces, upholstery goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; C. B. Robertson, buttons, braids; 19 West 19th.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. C. Hall, women's ready-to-wear, waists; 43 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Highland Mfg. Co.; J. S. Rosenberg, mfrs. children's, misses' wash dresses; Imperial.

DALLAS—Perkins, D. G. Co.; J. Roos, ready-to-wear; 75 Leonard.

JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.: D. J. Levy, shoes; 168 Worth.

KANSAS CITY—Hirsch & Wolff Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, millinery; 581 Broadway.

OMAHA—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; M. Spiesberger, laces, millinery, fancy goods; 581 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. Powers, linens, (retail;) 230 5th Av.; Latham.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Mrs. A. Older, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.; Park Av.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. J. Milburn, women's ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery, 377 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; J. G. Willner, muslin underwear, corsets, children's wear; 1,270 Broadway.

TAMPA—Bentley-Gray D. G. Co.; J. N. Bryan, domestics, flannels, dress goods; Imperial.

TORONTO, Ont.—L. Satanov & Co.; B. Weiss, boys' suits, overcoats; Room 342, 621 Broadway.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CONTRACTORS.—We will buy Serge and Silk Dresses; well made and good value. Call all week, 31 East 31st, 3rd floor.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT POPULAR-PRICED SILK WAISTS. Call with samples. Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 26th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

MILLINERY BUYER WANTED. YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 30, DEPARTMENT DOING $100,000, MIDDLE WEST. APPLY BY LETTER TO OSCAR ABEL, 362 FIFTH AVE. N.Y. STATE EXPERIENCE, PRESENT SALARY.

BUYER for linen department, young man, between 25 and 30 years old, preferred; state compensation expected. Address H. Jonap & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVE delivered big results for large manufacturer for long period; recently exposed unfair conditions make me anxious to sign up new house. Confidential, B 292 Times Downtown.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 394 Broadway.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

TRUSTING TO THE SELLING AGENTS

Cases in Which Men at the City End Make Good Business for the Mills.

A mill owner was asked to make up a fair-sized quantity of a certain cloth which the selling agent representing him in New York thought would shortly be in very good demand. There was delay while the mill owner argued the advisability of putting his looms to work on such goods. The time lost saw the fabric rise and decline in the favor of buyers. This is only a typical instance of what is constantly occurring in the making and selling of dress goods. According to selling agents, these lost opportunities will continue to be the rule while such scant attention is paid to their suggestions and so little respect accorded their judgment by the mills they represent.

The dress goods jobber doing a business of respectable proportions has practically passed out with some few exceptions. This evolution has brought with it a need for the exercise of some of the jobber's wisdom by the mill owners themselves. In no slight degree they must prepare for the future and be willing to take a chance on manufacturing ahead of time styles of fabrics which they have reason to believe will prove popular. If they are not competent to judge style tendencies and guide their manufacturing aright, then, in the opinion of their New York representatives, they should follow out directions received from this market to the letter, secure in the knowledge that the men on the ground must be better posted than they are.

The mill owner's answer to the proposition that more authority to guide his operations be given the selling agent is that the latter has nothing at stake but his commissions and, following the whims and fancies of an uncertain buying element, will take a fling at anything, with no one to lose but the mill. In short, the average mill owner is convinced that except for his restraining influence he would soon be in bankruptcy if he followed out every suggestion of his New York representative.

The reply made by the selling agent to this statement is simply to point to the successful mills, and explain how the most successful of these are run entirely from the New York office. In such cases the "man on the job" in the market itself may be a part owner. But, whether he is or not, his word is the law to the mills that make the goods he sells.

There is an organization of dress goods mills that started up some eleven years ago with 75 looms. Today they are running over 1,000 looms and employing upward of 4,000 people. Every branch of manufacturing from the spinning of yarn to the shipping of the finished product is attended to at this plant. The remarkable growth of this enterprise has been one of the sensations of the industrial world. This organization is run from the New York office.

Another mill has been very successful in the novelty end of the business. The path of the pioneer is generally hard. Very frequently the one who introduces a novelty is the last one to benefit from it. His lot is hard work and expense, and the success of his article gives rise to countless imitations cutting into his profit when his business has just begun to pay. But this mill enjoys the reputation of leading the market in producing novelties. They are off one thing and on to another at just the proper time, the profitable time. No time is lost in the New York end trying to convince the mill that a certain cloth should be made up, because the word of the New York office is law. The business is run by the men who are selling the goods, who know every twist and turn in the demand, and the style tendencies, as well as it is possible for men engaged in such a hazardous business as that of women's wear to know them.

There are well-equipped as well as inefficient selling agents. It does not take long for the mill to determine whether the judgment of its representative is to be trusted. One season will give the decision one way or another. The testimony most to be relied upon, in deciding the question whether the selling agent is entitled to exercise greater authority, is to watch the progress made by organizations where the suggestions of the New York end are followed out. With few exceptions, obedience to the dictates of the selling office have resulted in an increased and more profitable business. Losses have followed where there was delay in executing the orders received from the market, because the ebb and flow of demand in the dress goods trade may be accomplished within the space of a couple of weeks.

One mill that was taken over not so many years ago by a selling agent has on hand at the present time in stock goods only fourteen pieces and not one yard has been sold under opening prices. At the same time there have been additions made to the number of looms in this mill to take care of increased business. A record such as this deserves attention, and rather upholds the contention of selling agents in general that more trust should be placed in their judgment.

Wool Buyers Discriminate.

LONDON, July 10.—About 8,300 bales were offered at the wool auction sales today and consisted of a miscellaneous selection. There was a demand for fine combings at firm rates. Other grades were easy. Mediums sold par to 5 per cent. advance. Heavy inferiors realized par to 5 per cent. below the last sales. There were frequent withdrawals.

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Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.

We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.

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43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.

Offer Special Value in a big JOB of Ladies' and Misses' WHITE and COLORED WASH DRESSES.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE
Retails at Wholesale Prices.
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Our 1916 Spring Line Is Ready.

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World's Market Corporation

28-30 West 23d Street.
9-19 West 22d Street.

MEN'S WOOL CRASH

Suits, Palm Beach Suits, Knitted Sport Coats, and Summer Clothing Specialties. The HOUSE of HUCHBERGER, 93 5th Av.

COSTUMES DRESSES CLOAKS — BEADED & BRAIDED ON THE CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE

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A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
To open bag release handle and press back lock. AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG		ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4879.
RUBBER STAMPS	Century None Better Made.	Stationers & Printers. Dealers: Write for Agency to 318 Broadway, N. Y. C.
PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS and COPYRIGHTS	Secured QUICKLY Efficiently, Economically CONSULTATION FREE. Phone Bryant 2781.	PATENTA THE NEW PATENT BUREAU TIMES BLDG., NEW YORK
"M.M." Petticoats Patent.	Silk $1.8 to $4.50	38 West 25th St. Cotton $7 to $15 Meyer-Mayers, Inc. (Founder Mayers & Lester)

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"30 Taffeta Specials for Immediate Delivery." PHIL GIL

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Madison Avenue Corner Deal, at Thirty-first Street, Involves $2,500,000 Investment.

LEXINGTON AVENUE SALE

Investment Deal on Edgecombe Avenue—Woolworth Lease on Percentage Basis.

An investment involving over $2,500,000 has just been closed in the purchase by George Backer of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 148.1 feet on the avenue by 116.10 on the street, with an extension on Thirty-second Street, fronting 21.10 feet on that thoroughfare. The property was sold through Andrew S. Gilsey in two parcels, the immediate corner, occupied by a seven-story building, 49.5 by 95, being sold for Morgan J. O'Brien and the United States Trust Company as trustees of the Herman Wronkow estate, and the adjoining parcels, 140 to 146 Madison Avenue, with 19 East Thirty-first Street and 20 East Thirty-second Street, sold for Dr. William F. Mittendorf. The entire plot contains about 19,000 square feet and the asking price was $1,150,000.

Mr. Backer is having plans prepared for improving the site with a sixteen-story building for which Mr. Gilsey has obtained a building and permanent loan of $1,635,000. It is to be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1916.

On the preceding day plans were filed by August Heckscher through his architect, A. L. Harmon, for a sixteen-story commercial building on the site of the Havemeyer mansion, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

Lexington Avenue Purchase.

The three-story dwelling at 1,086 Lexington Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, on plot 17 by 72, has been sold by John J. Kavanagh for Adolph Mayer to a client for occupancy.

Edgecombe Avenue Purchase.

William Hobson has purchased the two three-story dwellings on the northeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 139th Street, the immediate corner house, 100 Edgecombe Avenue being bought from Edith E. Moss and the adjoining one at 102 from the Broadedge Realty Co. They cover a plot 36 by 80, and will be altered with stores on the ground floor and small apartments above. The new owner took title yesterday.

59th Street Flat in Farm Trade.

The four-story flat at 547 West Fifty-ninth Street, on plot 25 by 100.5, being 200 feet east of West End Avenue, has been sold by Fanny Fera to Alice Fuchs. The buyer gave in exchange a farm of 110 acres at Beacon Falls, Conn.

Woolworth Lease on Percentage Basis.

An interesting feature of the lease as recorded yesterday, recently taken by the F. W. Woolworth Company, of the store and basement in the Hays Building, 21 and 23 Maiden Lane, shows that the rental to be paid will be an amount equal to 8 per cent. of the yearly gross sales. The lease is for ten years and ten months from July 1, this year.

Bronx Borough.

Isidore Zimmer has purchased for Sarah Langen the four two-family houses at 2,064 to 2,070 Mapes Avenue, covering a plot 66 by 145, near 180th Street. The plot will be improved with five-story apartment houses.

A plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Review Place and 238th Street, in the old Van Cortlandt estate tract, has been purchased by Charles Siegel Levy for improvement with five-story apartments. The plot is 100 feet east of Broadway.

The single family house at 1,471 Commonwealth Avenue, on plot 25 by 95, has been sold for the Crawford estate by John A. Steinmetz to Minnie Borger.

Brooklyn.

The three-story residence at 227 Macon Street, between Tompkins and Throop Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for Mrs. M. McKnight to a client for investment.

Long Island.

The three-story dwelling at 17 Hooker Street, Glendale, has been sold by Leonard Davidson & Co. for Fred Thomson to Charles and Magdalena Geyer.

Manhattan Beach Sales.

Recent sales of houses and lots at Manhattan Beach by the Manhattan Beach Realty Company have been made to Kitty Gordon, Nellie H. Vernon, Theodore Marston, O'Brien Brothers, and Kathryn D. Pope.

Maison Maurice Not to Move Until 1917.

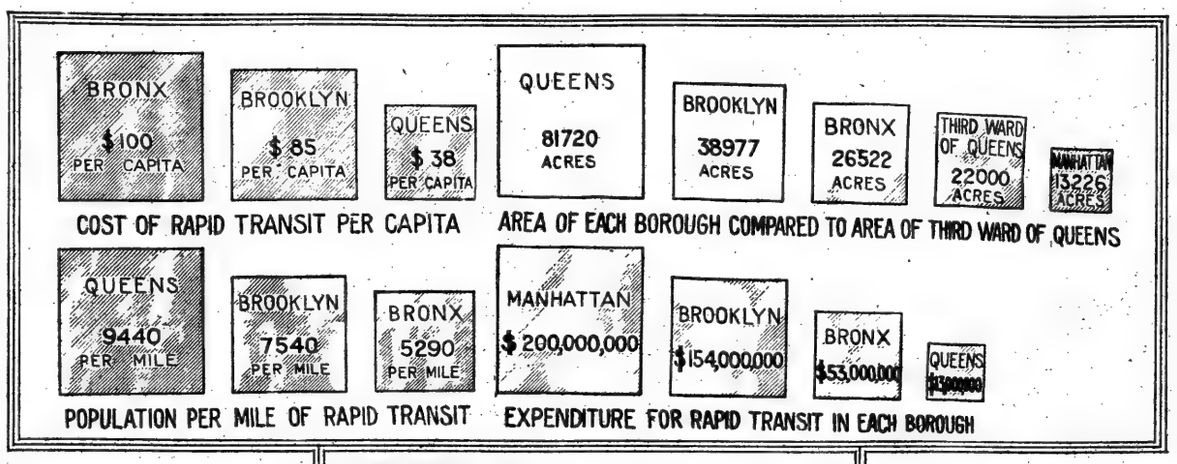
Hanan & Co.'s long-term lease of the store and other space in the 516 Fifth Avenue Building, northwest corner of Forty-third Street, announced last week, will not take effect until July 1, 1917. The present tenant, Maison Maurice, will continue to occupy the premises until that time.

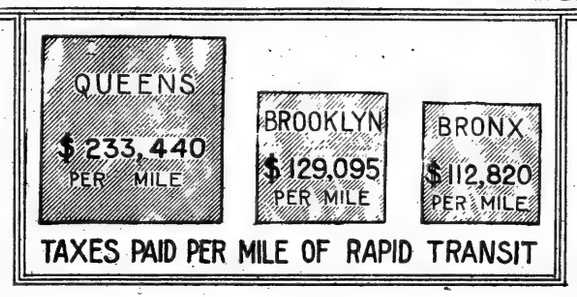
Clarence Mackay Leases Ziegler Camp.

Pease & Elliman have rented for William Ziegler, Jr., his estate at Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks, to Clarence H. Mackay for the season, furnished. Moncure Robinson was associated as broker.

NORTH SHORE TRANSIT ASSOCIATION ADVOCATES LEASE OF L. I. RAILROAD TRACKS FOR SUBWAY TRAINS AS GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Increase in Assessed Valuation During the First Year of Operation, It Is Claimed, Would Pay Entire Rental—On $400,000 Investment Rapid Transit Would Be Furnished to Territory Nearly Twice as Large as Manhattan and Five-sixths as Large as the Bronx.





"The assessed valuation of real estate in the Bronx in 1905 was $274,859,000, while in 1914 it was $658,632,000, the increase for the nine years being $384,000,000, or approximately $43,000,000 a year, which is an average increase of 15 per cent. per annum. The increase was, however, much greater during the first six years, when it amounted to $331,000,000, or an average of $55,000,000 a year, which is a little more than 20 per cent. per annum.

"There can be no doubt that rapid transit, with a five-cent fare to the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, will cause an increase fully as great, if not greater, than that in the Bronx, from the fact that real estate in the Bronx at the time when the subway was opened had already had the benefit for many years of a five-cent fare on the elevated roads, and real estate values were consequently at that time very much higher than they are now in the North Shore section of Queens.

"Assuming, however, that the benefits of rapid transit in the Third Ward would cause only the same average increase in assessed valuations that the subway caused in the Bronx, the present assessed valuation in that ward, amounting to $70,000,000, would be increased an average of 20 per cent., or $14,000,000 per annum for six years.

"This increase in assessed valuation would bring into the city, at the present tax rate, $260,000 in increased taxes the first year, $520,000 the second year, $780,000 the third year, $1,040,000 the fourth year, $1,300,000 the fifth year, and $1,560,000 the sixth year, at which time the assessed valuation would be $154,000,000, as compared to $70,000,000 at the present time.

"This appears to be such a remarkable increase that it would seem to be an extravagant estimate if it were not proved by the official records of the increase in assessed valuations in the Bronx, where, as above stated, the assessed valuation increased $331,000,000 during the first six years following the opening of the subway.

"There is another reason why rapid transit in the Third Ward will produce an even greater increase than occurred in the Bronx, and that is the fact that the present subway lines in the Bronx are only about five miles long, and the effect on values was, therefore, limited to a much less area than will be affected by rapid transit to the Third Ward, which will get eleven miles of rapid transit lines, or twice the mileage that caused the tremendous increase in values in the Bronx.

"That the increase in the Bronx was due almost entirely to the benefits of new transit facilities is proved by an analysis of the assessed valuations in 1904, as compared to 1913, in the territory immediately adjoining the subway. These figures are so astounding that it would seem that no further proof is necessary to show the tremendous effect of rapid transit in increasing assessed valuations.

"In 1904 a tract between Forest and Tinton Avenues, north of 156th Street, was assessed at $407,947, while in 1913 the same land, without buildings, was assessed at $1,070,300, an increase of 162 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract between Kelly and Tiffany Streets, north of 165th Street, was assessed at $183,390, and in 1913 at $486,000, an increase of 165 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract lying between 158th and 160th Streets, east of Forest Avenue, was assessed at $134,800, and in 1913 the same land was assessed at $405,400, an increase of 200 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract on the east side of Prospect and Longwood Avenues was assessed at $384,715, and in 1913 it was assessed at $1,203,000, an increase of 212 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract on the east side of Prospect Avenue, between 161st and 165th Streets, was assessed at $455,900, and in 1913 it was assessed at $1,929,400, an increase of 330 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract lying between Tiffany and Fox Streets, north of 165th Street, was assessed at $118,000, and in 1913 it was assessed at $732,000, an increase of 520 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract on Prospect Avenue, between 160th and 161st Streets, was assessed at $320,215, and in 1913 it was assessed at $2,116,900, an increase of 561 per cent.

"While the above examples show tremendous increases, other plots near the stations show even greater advances. For instance, a tract lying between Longwood and Westchester Avenues, north of 160th Street, assessed in 1904 at $127,420, was assessed in 1913 at $1,107,500, an increase of 769 per cent., while a tract lying between Fox and Simpson Streets, south of Westchester Avenue, assessed in 1904 at $108,060, was assessed in 1913 at $1,299,500, an increase of 1,093 per cent.

"A still greater increase, however, is that of the tract lying at the intersection of Southern Boulevard and Congan Street, which in 1904 was assessed at $40,300, and in 1918 it was assessed at $918,500, an increase of approximately 2,300 per cent. in nine years.

"If the city were to treat the leasing of the Long Island tracks simply as a business proposition, entirely ignoring the claims of the Third Ward for rapid transit, no other conclusion can be reached than that it would be a good business deal for the city, for, assuming that at first the net earnings of the line would not pay one dollar of the rental, the city would get it all back each year in increased taxes, and in addition thereto a profit of 100 per cent. the second year, 200 per cent. the third year, 300 per cent. the fourth year, 400 per cent. the fifth year, and 500 per cent. the sixth year.

"On the other hand, if rapid transit is not given to the Third Ward, it is certain that the present assessed valuations cannot be maintained, for these values were based on the use of the land for residential purposes, and people will not live where they are compelled to pay from 37 cents to 41 cents a day for railroad transportation, with few trains, when they can live in any other part of Greater New York and have the privilege of riding over all the 630 miles of track in the dual subway system at a cost of only 10 cents a day."

TORRENS LAW AMENDMENTS

The provision for a "land division" of the Supreme Court, carried in an amendment to the Torrens law for the registration of land titles now before the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention, has many advocates in New York City.

It is believed, however, that the amendment in question, offered by Delegate Reeves, will not meet with approval for technical reasons. Matthew J. Wheelehan, official examiner of the Torrens system, discussing the subject, said yesterday:

"The amendment submitted by Delegate Reeves to the Constitutional Convention, for a 'land division' of the Supreme Court, for the registration of real estate titles, under the Torrens law, is not grounded upon proper conceptions of the constitutional requirements of such a law.

"The Reeves amendment is only a repetition of an existing section of the present Torrens law, namely, Section 371, which empowers an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to create a 'title part' of the court and assign a special Judge to said part.

"The constitutionality of the Torrens law of New York is yet open for review. The New York Court of Appeals was invited in the writer's case, the first case under the Torrens law before that court, to uphold the constitutionality of the law, but the court evaded the question by asserting that the law was intended to register only such titles as were free from reasonable doubt, and the law would not be construed so as to cut off the rights of unknown and doubtful claimants by substituted service of process. Therefore the very essence of the Torrens system has been cast in doubt by the New York Court of Appeals.

"The fundamental oversight of the Reeves amendment is that it fails to provide for the constitutional adoption of the Torrens system. At most, this amendment creates a division of the Supreme Court to register titles under the present Torrens law, whose constitutionality may not satisfy the Court of Appeals, or some future Torrens act that may be challenged as unconstitutional.

"If the Constitutional Convention desires to submit the Torrens system to the electorate, I suggest it should follow the provisions of Article XL. of the Ohio State Constitution, which provides:

"'Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing land titles by the State or by the counties thereof, and for settling or determining adverse or other claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, insured, or guaranteed, and for the creation and collection of guarantee funds by fees to be assessed against lands the titles to which are registered; and judicial powers, with right of appeal, may by law be conferred upon County Recorders or other officers in matters arising under the operation of such system.'

"Under such a provision registration of title would be a simple process without resort to court proceedings, and titles could be registered and transferred without the necessity for repeated examination and payment of fees to a private title guarantee corporation.

"In lieu of above amendment, the convention might create a special State Land Board, similar to that of Massachusetts, but the phraseology of the Ohio Constitution should be adopted in such event, in order to put beyond the power of the courts authority to declare the Torrens system unconstitutional.

"It will be a matter of regret if our Constitutional Convention does not adopt the Torrens system."

River Edge Lots at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will sell on July 24, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, 326 lots at River Edge Manor, River Edge, N. J. The property is well situated and within one block of the station at River Edge, on the New York & New Jersey Branch of the Erie Railroad, seventeen miles from New York.

DECREASE IN FIFTH AVENUE FACTORY WORKERS

An instructive series of figures illustrative of the number of employes in the wholesale and retail trades on April 20 of this year, within the Fifth Avenue zone, has just been compiled by the Fifth Avenue Association and sent to the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions. The statistics show very clearly the present extent of the manufacturing trades in the Fifth Avenue section and also the status of the retail business.

The figures were compiled and sent to Robert W. Whitten, Secretary of the commission, with the object of providing intelligible data in determining how far manufacturing might be prohibited in the Fifth Avenue district. This commission, which has presented its views before the Constitutional Convention at Albany, aims to secure the authority through the State of districting certain sections of New York City into zones for residences and various forms of business. No attempt would be made to drive manufacturing interests from the localities they now occupy, but a proper restriction of certain localities against conditions which might work serious injury is coming to be very generally recognized as a beneficial thing for the future welfare of the city.

The figures in the table tell the story of Fifth Avenue's commercial status with more clearness to the average person than the figures of the State Labor Department, where the distinction between large retail and wholesale business is not made. In the letter sent to Mr. Whitten by the Fifth Avenue Association the following explanation is made:

"In the tables furnished by the State Labor Department the term 'factory' is used in conformity with the definition in the labor laws. No distinction is made between employes working in a purely industrial or wholesale workshop and between those in places where the products of the shop are sold at retail on the premises. As a conspicuous example, I cite the block bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets and Fifth and Madison Avenues, occupied by B. Altman & Co.—surely not an industrial concern; yet 627 of their employes are carried as factory employes. Technically, this is correct, but in order to give a true analysis of the statistics I have separated per block the employes working in retail establishments from those in factories or industrial concerns."

The table is prepared by blocks from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street, taking in the entire area within one block east and west of Fifth Avenue between these streets. Of these forty-five double blocks the wholesale or manufacturing trades will be found in the lower section. They virtually absorb the area from Fourteenth to Twenty-eighth Street. The retail business then begins to predominate, and north of Thirty-ninth Street everything is retail, no factory employes being listed in the twenty blocks from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-ninth Street, between Madison and Sixth Avenues.

The figures, says J. Bernstein, who made the survey for the Fifth Avenue Association, reveal a gradual decrease of the factory trades within a year. In 1914 the Labor Department figures showed that the biggest factory block in this section was that between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues, with a total of 4,738 factory employes, while on April 20 of this year the factory workers there were but 2,043. The largest factory block at present is between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, westward to Sixth Avenue, with a total of 2,892.

The largest retail block is that between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, with 987 employes, and the block to the north, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, is a close second, with 974. The Altman block contains 650 employes. The decrease in factory workers is chiefly due to the new labor law, which went into effect Feb. 15, 1914, regulating the number of employes according to floor space and safety measures against fire.

The table gives a total of 51,476 employes, of which 33,857 are listed as wholesale factory employes. The total is about 22,000 less than the 1914 figures of the Labor Department, showing for that year 73,000 workers in this area, where 51,476 are now employed.

"This falling off," says the Fifth Avenue Association, "is due to the enforcement of the occupancy sections of the labor laws. It is safe to assume that a further reduction will result through the continuation of the work of the Industrial Commission in enforcing the provisions of the labor laws."

The figures give the total number of employes in factories manufacturing and selling goods at wholesale as 33,857.

The total number of employes in factories which sell their goods at retail on the premises is 17,619.

The total of all employes is 51,476.

FACTORY EMPLOYES IN THE FIFTH AVENUE DISTRICT.

Street.	West Side. 5th to 6th Av. Whole-sale.	Retail.	Total.	East Side. 5th Av. to Broadway. Whole-sale.	Retail.	Total.	West Side. 5th Av. to B'way. Whole-sale.	Retail.	Total.	East Side. 5th to Madison Av. Whole-sale.	Retail.	Total.
14 to 15	1,043	203	1,246	79	41	325	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 16	538	43	581	307	21	328	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 to 17	2,114	73	2,187	912	30	942	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 18	2,057	4	2,061	509	3	512	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 to 19	849	22	871	50	7	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 to 20	1,984	212	2,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 21	2,011	32	2,043	131	26	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 to 22	1,947	245	2,192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 to 23	651	36	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 to 24	984	195	1,179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 to 25	2,892	49	2,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 26	971	82	1,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 to 27	..	..	..	32	82	114	1,734	107	1,841	1,427	216	1,643
27 to 28	..	..	..	176	236	412	1,372	136	1,508	229	112	341
28 to 29	..	..	..	149	157	306	343	64	407	249	21	270
29 to 30	..	..	..	283	65	348	54	16	70	281	131	412
30 to 31	..	..	..	447	172	619	86	8	94	31	56	87
31 to 32	..	..	..	742	272	1,014	9	5	14	783	129	912
32 to 33	..	..	..	641	531	1,172	..	..	..	258	13	271
33 to 34	262	225	487	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	272	904
34 to 35	429	550	979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	656	656
35 to 36	634	203	837	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	124	198
36 to 37	653	295	948	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	245	284
37 to 38	541	352	893	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	84	102
38 to 39	486	440	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	171	200
39 to 40	..	124	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	271
40 to 41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	170
41 to 42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	240
42 to 43	..	487	487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	104
43 to 44	..	549	549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	347
44 to 45	..	689	689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
45 to 46	..	987	987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	348
46 to 47	..	974	974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28
47 to 48	..	400	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	280
48 to 49	..	57	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	149
49 to 50	..	78	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	108
50 to 51	..	624	624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 to 52	..	389	389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 to 53	..	137	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	641
53 to 54	..	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	68
54 to 55	..	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	62
55 to 56	..	394	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	126
56 to 57	..	691	691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	64
57 to 58	..	242	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38
58 to 59	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

$600,000 Y. W. C. A. BUILDING

The contract for erecting the new Young Women's Christian Association Building, on the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, has just been let to the Whitney Company, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1916. It will be ten stories high, covering a plot 100 by 103 feet. The building, together with the National Board building, erected a few years ago, will cover the entire westerly block front on Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. Donn Barber, who planned the National Board building, is the architect for the new structure. Its style will be Italian Renaissance, with façades of brick, limestone, and terra cotta, treated in a simple and dignified manner.

The entrance floor will contain a large living hall, out of which open a living room on the Fifty-third Street corner, two parlors, room registry, &c., and also gives access to the assembly room, 50 by 80 feet. This room is two stories in height, with gallery, platform, and dressing and serving rooms. It will be used for entertainments of all kinds, conferences, and receptions.

The third floor will contain clubrooms, dressing, locker, and shower rooms. On the fourth floor will be the swimming pool and more clubrooms. On the fifth floor will be the gymnasium, 50 by 80 feet, running through two stories and amply provided with light and air on three sides. The sixth floor will give access to the gallery of the gymnasium, containing the department for trained attendants, with dressing room and diet kitchen, board room, social room, and workroom.

On the seventh floor will be the library, employment department, offices, and classrooms. The eighth floor will be devoted to classrooms for typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c. The ninth floor will contain class and work rooms. The building will have a roof garden.

Many hitherto unsolved problems of a technical nature have been arranged for, and it is the expectation that when finished the building will become a model of its type for the handling of association work. The building, with the property, will represent an expenditure of about $600,000.

BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

Rockaway Residents Petition the Mayor for Quick Action.

Members of the West End Improvement League, who are property owners along the Rockaway coast, have sent a request to Mayor Mitchel that he begin proceedings to compel the owners of plants on Barren Island to show cause why they should not be removed. As an alternative to removal, it is asked that steps be taken to prevent offensive odors.

This action followed the presentation to the Mayor of a report by Irving Osborn of Toronto, the expert appointed by the Board of Estimate six months ago to investigate conditions created by the plants at Barren Island. In his report he declared the plants to be a nuisance.

One of the land companies interested in developments in the Fifth Ward has agreed to subscribe $17,500 to a fund of $25,000 to pay the expenses of litigation necessary to abate the nuisance or cause the removal of the plants. The members of the West End Improvement Association and other property owners take the position that, as the Board of Estimate took the initiative in employing an expert to determine the actual conditions, and as that report is an adverse one, the city should bear the expense of causing the abatement.

Building Active at Greenacres.

In the Greenacres section of the Scarsdale Estates ground has recently been broken for the construction of twelve new residences, averaging in cost about $10,000. The new Scarsdale school has just been started, which will occupy a tract of nearly four acres, purchased from the Scarsdale Estates.

EQUALIZATION OF TAX ASSESSMENTS

Commission Appointed, but No Funds to Carry on the Work.

NEW METHODS NECESSARY

Work Accomplished by the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

Referring to Controller Prendergast's statement with reference to the necessity for the equalization of tax assessments throughout the State of New York, M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, said yesterday:

"The State Real Estate Association has conducted a campaign for equal assessments for several months, and largely through its efforts a provision was embodied in the new law passed by the last Legislature governing the equalization and reassessment of tax values in the State.

"These provisions were carefully drawn and passed upon by expert tax attorneys, and Attorney General Woodbury, who is an authority on tax law and was formerly President of the State Tax Board, carefully considered the probable constitutionality of these provisions.

"A new Tax Commission headed by Martin Sachs has been appointed by Governor Whitman in accordance with this new legislation, and has taken office. We have been informed that it has found very little material in the State Tax Department for the proper equalization of tax assessments throughout the State.

"The method pursued in the past has been to ask local assessors for specific instances of sales made for stated considerations, and to compare these few instances with the tax assessment of these properties.

"It is, of course, a very simple matter for the tax assessor to give the State Tax Department only such instances where the property has sold below its value, or where the property has been assessed unusually high. Only in very rare cases has any proper effort been made to verify the correctness of the information received.

"It is only fair to say, however, that ex-Tax Commissioner Joseph Schwab of this city made considerably more of an effort in this direction than any of his predecessors, and did succeed in having the assessments in several counties increased.

"Unfortunately, however, no provision has been made in the recent appropriations for the establishment of a Bureau of Equalization and Standardization in the State Tax Department, and this most important work is therefore at a standstill, owing to lack of funds.

"It will be the duty of the new Tax Board, under the provisions of the new law, to equelize taxes throughout the State within a few weeks, but how is it going to do it if it has not the material at hand for an intelligent survey? I have brought the matter to the attention of some of the largest property owners in New York City, who would be directly benefited by the proper equalization of taxes throughout the State, especially in a year like this, when a large direct State tax is to be levied. They could well afford to supply the funds for a survey, which could still be made in time to require a proper equalization this Fall. Some of the best men for this kind of work in the State are available and ready to put their shoulders to the wheel.

"If Controller Prendergast is sincere in his desire for equalization, which I have not the least doubt that he is, then I would respectfully suggest that he assist the new State Tax Board in the collection of the necessary material for a proper equalization, which can now be had without any further constitutional provisions.

"What is the use of having a constitutional provision or having a law conferring proper authority on the State Tax Board if the necessary funds are withheld to carry out the law's intent? This is certainly a matter which means dollars and cents to the taxpayers of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and other communities which are supposed to be paying a larger proportion of the State tax than they should because of unequal assessments."

New Heights Apartments.

The Frank Wilson Construction Company, which acquired from Sarah G. Fuller the plot 100 by 100 feet on the south side of Seaman Avenue, 100 feet east of Academy Street, last week, will improve it immediately with two five-story apartments, for which a building loan of $56,000 has been advanced by the Rockland Realty Company.

E. M. Krulewitch, as President of the 171 Building Company, has secured two building loans of $40,000 each on the two five-story apartment houses to be erected on the plot 143 by 95 feet on the south side of 171st Street, located 117 feet west of Broadway. Each structure will have a frontage of 71.6 feet, and will be arranged with three, four, and five-room suites. The mortgages are advanced by Samuel and Henry A. Blumenthal, from whom the builder secured the property last month.

REVISING THE BUILDING CODE

Three Important Sections Were Passed by Board of Aldermen Last Week.

MANY DRASTIC CHANGES

Text of Revised Sections That Have Been Adopted—Work to be Completed in the Fall.

Three important sections of the new Building Code were passed by the Board of Aldermen last week, and when it meets again next Fall the entire code will be adopted.

The work of revision has been done by Rudolph Miller, Superintendent of Buildings, who has been on leave of absence since June, 1914, assisted by heads of departments and various committees.

The vital significance to real estate interests of this revision was recognized by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests at the outset. Heretofore property owners have permitted laws to be enacted without analyzing them or endeavoring to have them revised so that subsequent burdens would not be imposed upon taxpayers in general.

The result has been that little criticism of or objections to the laws affecting real estate have been raised until after they were on the statute books. Thus protests to oppressive legislation have been too late, and frequently futile. In order that the Building Code should, therefore, be framed so as to be equitable to real estate interests, a special Building Code Committee was formed by the Advisory Council, consisting of recognized technical authorities.

This committee is composed of an engineer, an architect, and a builder, so as to be representative of the various technical details incorporated in the code. Henry W. Hodge of the firm of Boller, Hodge & Baird, is the Chairman and an engineer. Julius Franke of the firm of Maynicke & Franke is the architect on the committee, and Otto M. Eidlitz of the firm of Mark Eidlitz & Son is the builder. These men have been in constant consultation with Rudolph P. Miller, and in so far as possible their recommendations have been followed in the preparation of the various drafts.

Sixteen sections out of the thirty-two sections have already been passed this year.

The ordinances that have so far been adopted in revised form, with the principal changes in the same, are as follows:

Article II., on materials of construction, governs the strength, weight, and quality of materials. The specifications for each material are brief and expressed in plain language. Wrought iron is not provided for, as it is no longer manufactured for structural purposes, but second-hand shapes of this material are permitted when in good condition.

The article provides for tests, under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings, for new materials or materials not provided for specifically in the chapter. For several of the materials of construction, unless the rules of the Superintendents prescribe specifications, the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials are designated to apply. Among the materials of construction provided for in this new code, and not heretofore recognized, are hollow building blocks, both of terra cotta and concrete.

Article III. prescribes the working stresses for the different materials of construction and the minimum loads that must be assumed for floors used for different purposes. Generally speaking, the working stresses heretofore prescribed are continued. In the case of timber, however, the working stresses on the timbers ordinarily used are raised above those of the old code. The stresses prescribed by the old code were so low that in several of the boroughs of the city they were, as a matter of practice, disregarded and the stresses used which had been prescribed by the old law of 1892, but which were inordinately high.

If it had not been for the fact that floors in residence buildings are not loaded to the extent assumed by the old Building Code, there might have been serious results from this practice. The increase in the working stresses is offset in the matter of residence buildings by a reduction in the live loads assumed on the floors of dwellings. This load has been reduced from sixty to forty pounds per square foot. The result of this is that in residence buildings the sizes of wood beams used hereafter will remain practically the same as heretofore. The allowable loads on steel, cast-iron, and wood columns have been changed to conform more nearly with the present generally accepted practice.

Article IV., on classification of buildings, is a new article, dividing buildings, according to occupancy, into public buildings, residence buildings, and business buildings, and, according to construction, into fireproof, non-fireproof, and frame. It was found sometimes difficult to draw the line between buildings of different classes so far as occupancy is concerned. In general it may be said that residence buildings are buildings in which people sleep; public buildings are buildings in which the public, either voluntarily or involuntarily, congregates for different purposes, including buildings used for municipal purposes, such as a Court House; buildings used for assembly, such as theatres, churches, and schools, and institutions for the care, treatment, or legal detention of persons; business buildings include, under the article, all other buildings, among them office buildings, factories, and stables. The provisions as to what constitute fireproof, non-fireproof, and frame buildings are practically those applying to those types of construction heretofore.

Article V., entitled Restricted Areas, covers the fire limits, and also a new restricted zone, designated as suburban limits. The fire limits in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens have been extended and new limits defined. The suburban limits section applies to Manhattan, where it includes all that part of the borough not within the fire limits; the Bronx, in which two large sections are defined, and Brooklyn. Queens has no suburban limits because of the large areas as yet unimproved, and for a similar reason Richmond has been omitted from both restrictions. One amendment has been made since this ordinance was passed last year, removing the limitation of time within which a frame building may be moved from one lot to another within the fire limits.

Article II., Partition Fences and Walls, contains little that is new, but codifies and clarifies the situation created by the three sets of ordinances heretofore existing on the subject and applying to different parts of the city. The President of the Borough, and not the Alderman of the district, is made the arbiter in the event of a dispute as to the necessity for a retaining wall or the division of the cost.

In Article XII., on Excavations and Foundations, the old code has been closely followed. The provisions, however, for taking care of neighboring buildings when an excavation is made have been strengthened, so that the parties responsible for the care of the neighboring buildings must take care not only of such walls as may be immediately adjoining the excavation, but also of such the safety of which may be affected by such excavation.

The footings of buildings under this new law are to be designed more in accordance with the practice of the present day, in that their sizes are determined more by the amount of the dead load than the live loads that come on them. In other words, the same principle is applied to footings as has been heretofore recognized in the design of columns, namely, that the entire live load assumed on floors throughout the building is never realized on columns of footing.

The article also provides for the conditions under which concrete piles of different types may be used in building construction, continuing also the present provisions for wood piles. The provisions regarding concrete piles are substantially those now contained in the rules of the Superintendents of Buildings. The old rule-of-thumb method of fixing the thickness of retaining walls has been replaced by a provision permitting the application of engineering principles to the design of such walls.

Article XIII., on masonry construction, is one of those that were passed at the latest meeting of the board. The most striking change, perhaps, and one over which there was more or less controversy, is the provision allowing the use of hollow building blocks for the exterior walls of buildings of less than forty feet in height, and in buildings of skeleton construction the use of hollow terra-cotta blocks, provided they are faced with at least four inches of brickwork. The present practice as to the thicknesses of walls is continued, with some few minor changes, except that in buildings of skeleton construction twelve-inch walls may be used throughout the entire height of the building, as against the old provision requiring an increase of thickness in such walls in the lower sections of buildings more than seventy-five feet in height.

Article XIV., on wood construction, makes practically no changes in the present practice of non-fireproof construction. This article is not intended to cover the practice with regard to frame construction, except so far as the provisions apply equally to both frame and non-fireproof construction. A separate article of the Building Code covers frame construction.

Article XV. deals with the requirements and details of iron and steel construction. It specifies the main requirements for the workmanship in the manufacture of cast-iron columns, steel columns and beams, and other shapes that enter into general building construction, and it provides for the safe assembling of these parts in setting up the steel frames. In the matter of steel construction it practically continues the old practice, but in cast-iron construction it places certain limitations which have been found desirable, the more important of which is that cast-iron columns shall not be used when loads are so eccentric as to cause tension in the column or when wind stresses must be taken into account.

Article XVI. is a new article providing for reinforced concrete construction. The provisions of this article are in substance those of the existing rules of the Superintendents of Buildings, and, with the exception of somewhat larger loads allowed on spirally reinforced columns, no change is made in the present practice.

Article XVII., on fireproof construction, contains provisions which in previous attempts at revision have generally given the most trouble. Most of the provisions of the article represent existing practice, though not all embodied in the old law. The greatest interest in this article naturally centres around the forms of construction permitted for fireproof floors. Brick arches, constructed as heretofore required, are provided for. In the case of terra-cotta arches the required depth of the arch blocks for flat construction has been somewhat reduced from the present practice, but an increased depth in the blocks and an increase in the thickness of shells and webs is required, according as the load to be carried is increased.

Arches of terra cotta reinforced with steel, not heretofore recognized in the law, are now provided for. For concrete floor arches both stone and cinder concrete are accepted, a difference, however, being made in the carrying capacity of the arches when these two materials are used. Under this article it is no longer necessary to determine by test the carrying capacity of cinder concrete arches when they vary in span and in thickness or the amount of reinforcement, as a method of calculating strength of these arches is provided. This allows both owners and contractors a greater freedom in the use of cinder concrete.

Other forms of construction which are not provided for may still be used under this article, provided that they meet fire and load tests prescribed in the article. No material change has been made in the existing practice as to the use of fireproofed wood in buildings over 150 feet in height, the only difference between this and the old law being that hereafter the sleepers, door bucks and grounds, when not exposed on any side, need not be treated to make them fireproof.

Article XXIX., on plumbing and other systems of piping, was among the first of the articles to be revised and adopted. The rules heretofore governing the installation of plumbing are continued, as is also the method heretofore in vogue of amending or repealing them, but it is declared to be unlawful hereafter to use any plumbing or gas piping installed contrary to the rules governing this class of work. The article gives jurisdiction to the Superintendents of Buildings over other forms of piping throughout the buildings, where it is found to be necessary for the protection of life, health, or property. Any rules adopted for these purposes cannot become operative, however, until published as required for plumbing rules on eight successive Mondays in The City Record.

Of the other articles of the Building Code one on elevators is still in committee, three have been under discussion for some time in their preliminary form; three will probably be changed very slightly; one, on heights of buildings, is left, in accordance with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, to the Board of Estimate, leaving eleven articles which will require more or less attention.

Labor Law Changes.

The Real Estate Board calls the attention of property owners to the changes that have been made in the Labor Department and amendments to the labor law. The head of the Labor Department is now the Industrial Commission, composed of five Commissioners, replacing the former single-headed commission. Under the law as amended, owners who receive orders that may seem unreasonable have a right of appeal to the commission for a reinspection, and the commission may modify the order if it seems unjustified.

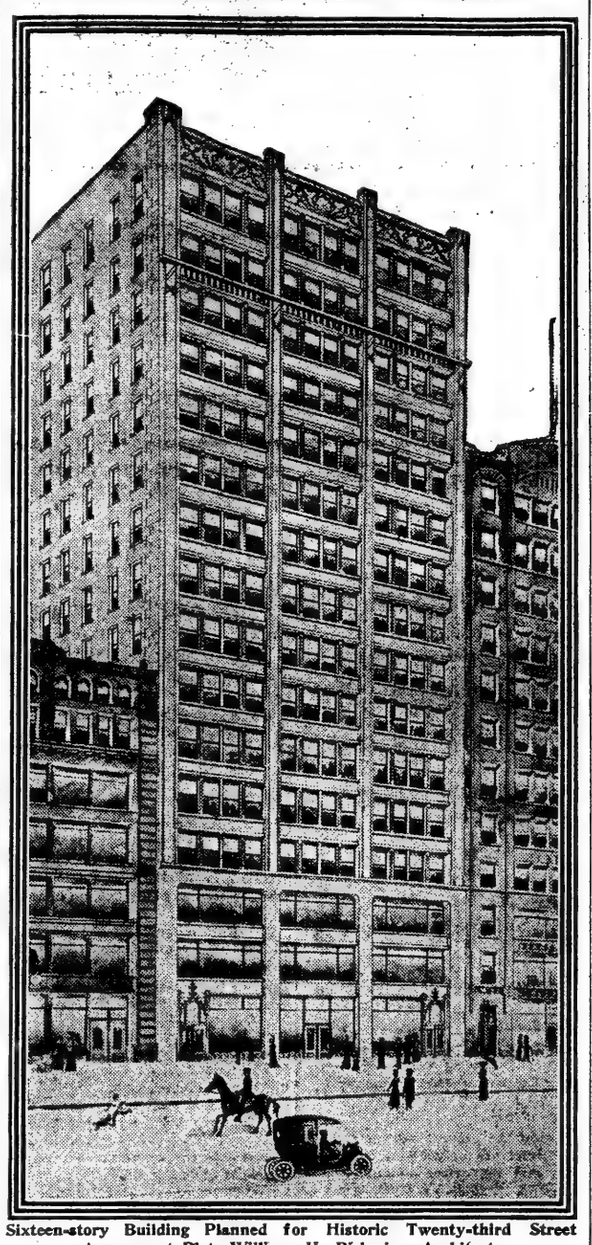
New Jersey Sales.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., has sold for the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia to Nelson V. Drake of Orange the frame dwelling on Claremont Avenue near Pompton Turnpike, Verona, a plot 75 by 150.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold for Grace E. Berrien her property on the northerly side of Northview Avenue, Upper Montclair, to Julia Lamb for $8,850.

TO COVER SITE OF EDEN MUSEE

Work will probably begin in the Fall on the new sixteen-story commercial structure, for which plans have already been filed, to cover the site of the historic Eden Musée, in Twenty-third Street. The old amusement resort, with its wonderful collection of wax figures, which have given pleasure, and sometimes fright, to thousands of persons since the museum was opened, about thirty-five years ago, will then be torn down. The Eden Musée property, at 58 to 57 West Twenty-third Street, running through the block to Twenty-fourth Street, is owned by Michael Coleman. The new building planned for the site has been designed by the Architect William H. Birkmire, and its cost has been placed at about $600,000.



Sixteen-story Building Planned for Historic Twenty-third Street Amusement Plot. William H. Birkmire, Architect.

BELLE HARBOR SALE.

Nearly 700 Lots with Big Ocean Frontage Announced for Auction.

Nearly 700 lots at Belle Harbor, on the Rockaway peninsula, will be sold at auction on the premises by Joseph P. Day on Saturday, July 31, and Monday, Aug. 2. The property comprises 4,000 feet of ocean frontage, 286 lots, with riparian rights, between Rockaway and Seaside, and over 400 other lots fronting in and adjacent to Beach Channel Drive and Newport Avenue, between the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

Practically all the lots face the improved streets and are ready for building, the type of structures to be erected being governed only by the reasonable restrictions placed upon the property and by the character of the 250 or more houses there, averaging in cost of construction from $4,000 to $25,000.

West of Belle Harbor the only residential colony is that at Neponsit. Seaside Park separates Neponsit from Belle Harbor.

The Long Island Railroad has provided the district with electric train service in thirty-five to forty minutes from the Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan, and from Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn.

Staten Island Buyer.

Morris A. Lunn has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff from the Narrows Improvement Company a plot 40 by 160, overlooking the Narrows and bay, at Harbor View, Clifton. The buyer will erect a residence on the plot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, July 12.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

West End Av, 500, e s, 81.8 ft s of 89th St, 19x82, three-story dwelling; Michael McGuire against A. C. Petric et al.; Kelley & C., attorneys; J. A. Mansfield, referee; due, $7,433.94; taxes, &c., $1,636.20; subject to first mortgage of $20,000.

Avenue B, 165, e s, 71 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x 93, three-story tenement and store; S. H. Blodget against Rosie Rothstein et al.; A. A. Spear, attorney; R. C. Birkhahn, referee; due, $2,504.75; taxes, &c., $456.55; subject to first mortgage of $17,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

38th St, 267 West, n s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, 20.6x98.9, four-story tenement and store; W. C. Bohner against M. T. Albus et al.; G. W. Weyland, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $4,107.78; taxes, &c., $2,895.28.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 73.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th Street and 7th Avenue Realty Co. et al.; Lee C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.86.

By Henry Brady.

33d St, 311 West, n s, 182 ft w of 8th Av, 22.8x98.9, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against R. E. Walsh et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; P. M. Crandell, referee; due, $17,542.75; taxes, &c., $747.90.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

3d St, 359 East, n s, 217 ft e of Avenue D, 20x81, four-story tenement and stores; German Savings Bank against Margaret Wendel et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $3,888.08; taxes, &c., $1,888.

94 St, 857 East, n s, 197 ft e of Avenue D, 20x102x irregular, four-story tenement and stores; German Savings Bank against Susanna Holsapfel et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; E. B. Hays; referee; due, $2,817.40; taxes, &c., $1,534.

Tuesday, July 13.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

115th St, 362 West, s s, 184 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. L. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; $2a, $10,402.57; taxes, &c., $578.34.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisholm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $167,861.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.55.

East Broadway, 244, n s, 287 ft e of Clinton St, 37x107, to Division St, 238, three-story tenement and five-story tenement and stores; Leake & Watts Orphan House against Jacob Harris et al.; Nash & Greenbaum; D. O'L. Cohalan, referee; due, $34,384.95.

116th St, 411 East, n s, 138 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100, three-story dwelling; L. S. Teany against Vincent Garofalo et al.; Finch & C., attorneys; W. P. Burr, referee; due, $9,-235.49; taxes, &c., $262.27.

12th St, 548 East, s s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.8, five-story tenement; Baldwin Stembach against Simon Machis et al.; Action 1; W. Wood, attorney; E. R. Finch, referee; due, $22,012.45.

12th St, 602 East, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 20x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $21,042.33.

13th St, 602 East, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, four-story brick storage; same against same; Action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $19,633.92.

124th St, 316 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; J. K. Holly, trustee, against Rudolph Newman et al.; Gay & G., attorneys; A. A. Tausky, referee; due, $22,-963.15.

Wednesday, July 14.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

72d St, 204, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; four-story flat; voluntary sale.

Walker St, 21, s s, 225.8 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; J. M. Love et al. against C. L. Boardman et al.; Edwards & B., attorneys; L. S. Burchard, referee; due, $21,196.25; taxes, &c., $608.35.

128th St, 268 West, s s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x98.11, four-story tenement; J. E. Barney against Mary D. White-Haight et al.; L. S. Goebel, attorney; Hugo S. Mack, referee; due, $10,984.32; taxes, &c., $400.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

29th St, 135 to 141 West, n s, 246.1 ft e of 7th Av, 60.8x98.8, twelve-story loft building; Julius Israel et al. against Twenty-fifth Construction Co. et al.; A. H. Mittlemann, attorney; Abr. Benedict, referee; due, $52,-221.18; taxes, &c., $144.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, s e corner 56th St, 151.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; E. L. Mooney et al. against D. W. Harkness et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition.

150th St, 531 West, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11, three-story dwelling; Kings County Savings Institution against Hilma Nelson et al.; W. W. Taylor, attorney; J. H. Logan, referee; due, $15,926.77; taxes, &c., $700.

62d St, 218 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; L. T. Lehmayer against Bertha Steinhebler et al.; M. S. Marden, attorney; L. D. Morrison, referee; due, $15,851.62; taxes, &c., $191.35.

112th St, 51-53½ East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, two one-story dwellings; H. G. Maynard against Michael Goery et al.; H. G. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due, $9,670.19; taxes, &c., $1,772.96.

By Samuel Marx.

8th Av, 975-9, w s, 25.5 n of 57th St, 75x100, three six-story flats and stores; Zinwill Co. et al. against American Purchasing Assn. et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $50,603.58; taxes, &c., $4,470.15; subject to prior mtg $180,000.

127th St, 370 West, s s, 155 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x90.11, five-story flat; B. R. Ober against Henry Wiegand et al.; Parker, D. & W., attorneys; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $3,662.39; taxes, &c., $79.35; subject to first mtg $16,500.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

168th St, n s, 142 ft w of 12th Av, extends through to Riverside Drive, 257.5x281.6x irregular, 257.5 to beginning; Manhattan Mtg. Co. against Edwina Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $91,346.64; taxes, &c., $6,280.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Madison Av, 1,527, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story tenement and stores; J. M. Haskell against Adam Moran et al.; S. P. Latting, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $9,197.29; taxes, &c., $353.73.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 70 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry S. Ketcham, receiver.

Thursday, July 15.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 3,860-6, n e corner of 161st St, 99.11x99.10, six-story apartment house and stores; Guaranty Trust Co. against Robert Fulton Realty Co. et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $45,623.76; taxes, &c., $6,498.16.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 29x100.11, three-story dwelling; J. J. Mandeville against L. L. Ball et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; M. M. Friend, referee; due, $29,804.36.

Friday, July 16.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

Audubon Av, 220 and 224, w s, block front between 176th and 177th Sts, two six-story apartment houses; Mary Newton et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; H. G. Sanford, attorney; M. J. Stroock, referee; due, $37,046.14; taxes, &c, $18,513.40.

Pleasant Av, 423, w s, 167 ft s of 123d St, 16x66, three-story dwelling; M. H. Cromwell against G. C. Kline et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $4,368.57; taxes, &c, $270.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 4,180, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2 x115.9x89.10x100.2, six-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against H. O. Weaver et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; L. J. Conlan, referee; due, $188,728.71; taxes, &c, $3,390.10.

148th St, 521 West, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; B. Hicks against E. P. Chapman et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,935.27; taxes, &c, $279.50.

Water St, 684, n w corner of Jackson St, (55 to 61,) 25.100, five-story tenement and stores; A. L. Tower et al. against Ernestine Schleicher et al.; Baldwin & M., attorneys; A. J. Talley, referee; due, $34,211.42; taxes, &c, $1,819.12.

By Henry Brady.

154th St, 432 West, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, three-story dwelling, A. M. DuBois against E. M. Schreiner et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; A. McMahon, referee; due, $14,542.34; taxes, &c, $529.14.

90th St, 129 and 131 West, n s, 412 ft w of Columbus Av, 54x100.8, two five-story flats; J. A. Dittrich et al. against Paulina Gerber et al.; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $12,123.19; taxes, &c, $750.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

117th St, 128 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, six-story flat; L. J. Townsend against Florence Magonigle et al.; Murray, I., H. & H., attorneys; H. S. Mack, referee; due, $32,399.94; taxes, &c, $826.57.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

188th St, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, for two six-story tenements, 50x81.10; Mose Goodman Corporation, 117 West 119th St, owner; G. P. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $90,000.

University Av, w s, 344.31 ft n of 183d St, for a four-story brick store, 43.6x90; E. A. C. Building Co., Elizabeth A. Campbell, 102 West 183d St, President, owner; Robert W. Treffenberg, 507 5th Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

173d St, s w corner of Weeks Av, for a five-story tenement, 84x55.6; Adavine Construction Corp., Hyman Adelstein, 71 Nassau St, President, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $65,000.

Boyd Av, w s, 194.12 ft s of Pitman Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x37; Leo Oesternel, 4,811 Digney Av, owner; James Hanson, 2,857 Briggs Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 61.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x 75; Jas. S. Segrave to Wm. A. Knapp, 1,488 East 9th St, Brooklyn, and Fred. W. Seybell, executors of Daniel E. Seybell, July 9; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$10

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300, n w corner of 90th St, 100x100.8; Secured Holdings Corporation to Zinman Realty Co., 166 Broadway, July 7; attorney, Maxwell Davidson, 165 Broadway.....$100

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 350 ft w of Prescott Av, runs w 140x n 150x e 125x s 50x e 15x s 100 ft to beginning; James S. Segrave to Daniel E. Seybel, Port Chester, N. Y., (mtg $23,000,) July 2; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

GOLD ST, s e s, 110 ft s w of Fulton St, runs s e 61.1x s 39.11 x w 41.1x n w 58.6x n 100 to beginning; Henry L. Doolittle and wife to Hy. L. Doolittle, 82 Walnut St, Newark, N. J., June 19; attorney, T. C. Tessig, 100 Broadway.....$1

EDGECOMB AV, e s, 18 ft n of 159th St, 80x17; Broadedge Corporation to William Hobson, 2,346 Morris Av, (mtg $7,500,) July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

EDGECOMB AV, 100, n e corner of 159th St, 18x80; Edith E. Moss to William Hobson, 2,346 Morris Av, (mtg $11,500,) July 8; same attorney.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 34x55; Mary E. Dempsey and another to Charles W. Hotze, 317 West 85th St, release of dower, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 181st St, 25x88, (foreclosed July 7;) Benne Lewinson, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 9; attorneys R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$30,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Boulevard Lafayette,) s w corner of Broadway, 50x, 48.4x29x27.6; James S. Segrave to Joseph S. Fettretch, Theodore H. Silkman, and Daniel E. Seybel, Port Chester, N. Y., March 5, 1900; attorney, Edward S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, n e corner of 108th St, 50x100; Cora E. Rutherford to A. Campagna Construction Co., 601 West 156th St, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, e s, 215.1 ft from dividing line of land of J. N. Dyckman and another; runs n 101.10x w 25x n 5.8x w 75x s 81.6x s 58 ft to beginning; James S. Segrave to Norman L. Bergh, 540 West 168th St, July 8; attorney, Edw. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$10

WOOSTER ST, e s, 150.2 ft n of Broome St, runs e 100x n 25x w 4.10x n 25x w 95.2x s w 50 to beginning, (foreclosed July 7;) Emmet J. Murphy, referee, to Seaman's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, July 8; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.;

57TH AV, 585, e s, 81.6 ft n of 47th St, 18.10 x 100; Julia C. N. Beach, (Norris,) to Warren G. Beach, on the premises, June 15; address 585 5th Av.....$1

10TH ST, 284 East, s s, 168 ft w of Avenue C, 22x32, ½ part; David Glanbinger to Frieda Rosenfeld, 1,402 58th St, Brooklyn, ½ part, all liens, July 8; attorney, Moses G. Goodman, 287 Broadway.....$1

59TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Harry Rothman and another to Bella Dikeiss, 206 East 78th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 9; attorney, Arthur Smith, 111 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, s s, 241.6 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.8; Ann Shannon et al. to Hannah J. Miller, 324 West 71st St, (mtg $15,000;) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, 235 West, n s, 292 ft e of West End Av, 69.8x102.2; A. Campagna Construction Co. to Cora B. Rutherford, 880 Riverside Drive, (mtg $280,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, 159 West, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x97.1x15.6x96.8; Augusta R. Jacobson to John C. Jacobson, Hutton Park, West Orange, N. J., (mtg $14,000,) July 6; attorney, Geo. W. Ellis, 149 Broadway.....$1

96TH ST, 202 West, s s, 89.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x100.8; 96th St, 204 West, s s, 1,173 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27.1x 100.8; Charles H. Elliott, 41 Park Row to Claremont Building Corporation, 1,564 Broadway, (mtg $25,500,) June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10

119TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10, (foreclosure June 22;) Harry Bijur, referee, to Ernestine Weber, (Faust,) and Gertrude Faust, administrators of Anton Faust, 1,587 Union St, Brooklyn, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

128TH ST, 9 West, n s, 147.6 ft w of 5th Av, 19x99.11; Sophia Harrison to Imperator Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, Arthur O. Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$1

169TH ST, n s, 143.8 ft w of Broadway, 25x 100.11; Frank J. Morkey and another, executors, &c., to Adolph Lewisohn, 9 West 57th St, all liens, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,500

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 265, w s, 24.11x90; Betsey Carlisle to Susanna J. Cowan, 629 South 5th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $17,000,) July 1; attorney, J. H. Behmann, 3,870 White Plains Av.....$100

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 180th St, 20.1x100.1; Northern Improvement Co. to Mathias Raport, 777 Dawson St, (mtg $9,-000,) July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

EAGLE AV, e s, 128 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2; James S. Segrave to Frederick W. Seybel, 319 West 82d St, and another, executors, (mtg $6,000,) March 8, 1914; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

EAGLE AV, e s, 110 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2; same to same, Oct. 17, 1911; same attorney.....$1

HARRISON AV, w s, 805.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 19.11x—; to old Croton Aqueduct x—x 119.6; William F. Schoenfeld and another, executors, 4,305 Broadway, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 256.3 ft from land in Liber 5. op. 94, 18.9x100; Arlington Construction Co. to Rupen H. S. Hoghrogbian, 2,860 Kingsbridge Terrace, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 60, map of Pearsall Estate; Henry C. King to Lawrance Wishengrad, 90 Essex St, June 15; attorney, P. Allen, 1,660 Pitkin Av.....$1

LOT 64, map of Mapes estate; Frederick Buehler to Charles Wilkens, 158 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,000,) July 9; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

LOT 346, Map of Van Nest Park; Wilhelmina Arp to Annie W. Breintsky, 11 Orchard St, Jersey City, June 26; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av, (re-recorded from June 28, 1915).....$100

LOT 50, map of Susan W. Valentine; Moses Hodes to Max Gitlitz, 250 Rivington St, mtg $23,000,) July 1; attorney, Moses T. Barrowe, 206 Broadway.....$100

LOT 216, Map of Lohbauer Park; Katherine A. Price to Mary Muldoon, 4,305 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1913; attorney, Jos. Price, Columbus Av and 105th St.....$1

LOT 217, same map; same to Jos. Price, 4,305 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1913; same attorney.....$1

LOTS 63 to 66, map of Paul Estate, 100x100; Julius Sargary to John Benjur, 221 West 106th St, April 16, 1914; attorney, E. S. Merrick, 160 Broadway.....$100

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, e s, 309.10 ft n of Bailey Av, 64.2 ft to w s of Bailey Av x50x80.8x55.3, also Old Albany Post Road, s w s, 527 ft s e of Ice House Lot, Map of Mary C. P. Macomb. 50x171.11x200.1 x99.11x250.10x287.1; Louis C. Therasson to Daniel Seymour, Yonkers, N. Y., and another, executors, July 7; attorney, Daniel Seymour, Drexel Building.....$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 225 ft s of Anna Place, 50x161.5 to Mill Brook x50.8x159.10; James S. Segrave to Frederick W. Seybel, 319 West 82d St, and another, executors, July 8; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

183D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x 99.9; Steinmetz Construction Co. to Marie F. Von Hortig, 963 Sherman Av, July 9, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,750

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MAIDEN LANE, 21 and 23, store, basement, &c.; Frank K. Hays and another to F. W. Woolworth Co., 233 Broadway, 10 10-12 years from July 1, 1915,.....8 p. c. of gross sales.

NASSAU ST, 100, store and basement; John W. Raymond to Harry Wolpin and another, 91 2d Av, 7 11-12 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Hyams & H., 32 Broadway..$4,500

5TH AV, 523, all; Esther Reinheimer to A. G. Spalding & Bros. Corp., 132 Nassau St, 21 years from May 1, 1916.....$25,000

79TH ST, 406 and 408, all; James Fay to George H. Cornish, 108 East 91st St, 10 years from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Wood, Henry & Meyers, 62 William St.....$3,600

38TH ST, 105 West, store and basement; Solomon May to Alexander Fischer and another, 34 Canal St, 4 years from Aug. 15, 1914; attorney, H. Gilbert, 132 Nassau St.....$1,800

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,311, n w corner of Home St, store; Joseph Corn to Abraham Schaefer, 1,320 Prospect Av, and ano, 4 years and 10 months, from July 1, 1915; attorney, N. Rosenauer, 453 East 175th St.....$1,000 to $1,200

3D AV, 4,784-6, s e corner of Fordham Rd, all; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to Thomas A. Blanchard, 4,764 3d Av, 8 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., Amsterdam Av and 128th St.....$4,000 to $5,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AV A, 200; Edward H. Scully against Nellie L. Schwab, owner; Henry E. Schwab, contractor.....$500

77TH ST, 345 East; Abraham Epstein against John Gross, Gisa Gross, Emil Roth, and Hermina Roth, owners and contractors.....$111.40

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,473; Simon Strunin against Sam Rosenberg et al. June 2, 1915....$141

121ST ST, 222 West; Christopher Nally against William M. Well et al., Feb. 1913.....$36.40

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

FINDLAY AV, n w corner of 166th St, 100.1 x145; City Mortgage Co. loans Tully Building Co., Inc., to erect four five-story apartments.....$76,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 113.4 ft s of 136th St, 28.10x138.3; 3d Av, w s, 74.1 ft s of 129th St, 25x100; Lots 658, 659, and 660, map of property of E. R. B. King, City Island; parcel of land beginning at a point at mean high water mark on the west side of said City of Miniford Island, runs s 75± w 400± to 75± e 400 to beginning; Main St. w s, adjoining land of W. P. Biller, 101x 100x102.6x100; Main St. s e corner of Orchard St, 50x100; Orchard St, s s, 100 ft w of Main St, 50x100, City Island; Main St. s e corner of Prospect St, 100x50; Lot 951, map of property of E. R. B. King at City Island; parcel of land beginning at a point 100 ft s of Ditmars Av and 166 ft w of Main St, 156.5x166x Irregular, City Island; Main St, w s, 100 ft s of Ditmars Av, 87x 169; road leading from West Farms to Kingsbridge, n corner of Adams Av, 179x 122.6; Penfold Av, s s, Lot 110, 25x134; Crotona Park North, n s, 164.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100.11; Coles Road, — s of adjoining lands of John J. Walker, 97.6x88x irregular; Croton Av, n s, 289.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 56x100.6; Crotona Av, n s, 553 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x282, and Penfold Av, e s, Lots 117, 118, and 119; Selma Koenig against Henry Hunneke, Jr., (action to declare will void;) attorney, J. H. Denenhol

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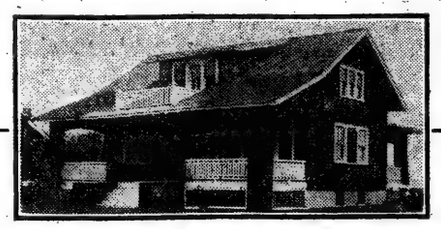
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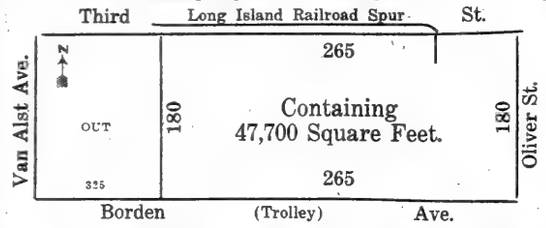
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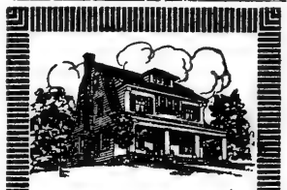
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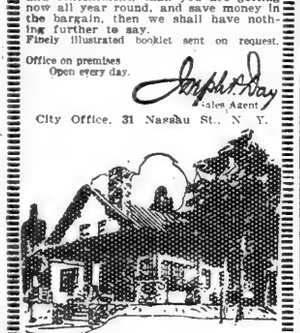
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In farming country, within commuting distance to N. Y. C.; you can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash, balance $5 per month; title guaranteed. D. Suffolk, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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Modern 10-room house and garage; plot 80x326; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 248, Lawrence, L. I.

Estate Property, North Shore

35 acres. Finest views on the Island; large house, outbuildings; low price. Photos, particulars.

Daniel Gerard, 1270 B'way (33rd St.) N. Y.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tile baths; sun parlor; hardwood trim; parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice. H. G. Knowles, 23 Park Av., New York City.

SACRIFICE, FREEPORT.

8-room house with open fireplace, steam heat, all improvements, on plot 70x100 feet, near new school; sold 1 year ago for $4,800; will take $3,500 today; only $300 cash needed and $30 per month pays balance; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner, 17 Times Downtown.

Westchester County Property

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

New Rochelle	Park Hill	Bronxville
Larchmont	Yonkers	Scarsdale
Mamaroneck	Hastings	Hartsdale
Rye	Dobbs Ferry	White Plains
Port Chester	Ardsley	Chappaqua
Greenwich	Irvington	Mt. Kisco
Belle Haven	Tarrytown	Bedford
Southfield Point	Scarborough	Briarcliff Manor
Stamford		
Noroton		

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Shore Acres

On the Sound at Mamaroneck.

Only 20 miles from Grand Central. Boston Post Road passes property. A $30,000 Club House; private bathing beach and bath houses; beautiful harbor, high class improvements, ideal surroundings. Beautiful booklet on request.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co.

51 East 42d Street.

$500 Buys a Home at Larchmont Gardens

—then small monthly payments. Located near Station at Larchmont Sound—just 18 miles from Grand Central. Most picturesque cottage and Bungalow Section near New York. Club House, brook and lake on property. Photograph views gladly sent on request.

CLIFFORD B. HARMON & CO. 51 East 42nd Street

SULLIVAN

New Rochelle, 20 North Av.

Tel. 2790.

AT SACRIFICE!—New Colonial Dwelling, overlooking water; 12 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, hardwood floors, 3 open fireplaces; hot water heat, gas and electricity; large verandas; shade, shrubbery, &c.; garage; large plot; unexcelled location; price $15,000; open to offer; terms.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Season or Year. Office Open Sunday.

ALONG THE HUDSON ALONG THE SOUND AMONG THE HILLS

SALE OR RENT.

KENNETH IVES & CO.

7 East 42d St. 6037 Murray Hill.

11 ACRES 19 MILES 42d ST.

Part tillable, part woodland, fine stream, large orchard; nearly new stone and frame residence, 11 rooms, several baths; in neighborhood of fine estates; a big reduction in price for quick sale.

JAMES D. McCANN

221 Huguenot St. Tel., 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR

FOR SALE: NEW COLONIAL HOUSE, SIX BEDROOMS, THREE BATHS, PARQUET FLOORS; PLOT 75x160. WILL RENT FOR $1,000 PER YEAR. 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1655W. Pelham, N. Y.

CONNOLLY & PENNY

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

Choice Plots for sale in villa colony in Westchester County, overlooking the beautiful Bronx Valley; 200 feet above sea level; 16 miles to Grand Central Station, on electrified Harlem Division of N. Y. Central; all city advantages. TASKER, Tribune Building, New York.

Battle Hill Park

SELLING OUT

SIXTY LOTS AND FOUR HOUSES

At Battle Hill Park, White Plains, overlooking the new depot and adjoining the new Bronx River Parkway. The highest point in White Plains. Some of the remaining lots are the most desirable in the section and can be purchased on partial payments. Unusual concessions to quick cash buyers. Exceptional investment value.

Addresses:—4 Martin Av., White Plains (telephone, 1160); Chatterton Parkway on the property, and Battle Hill Park Booth, at the Country Life Permanent Exposition (Murray Hill—7720).

Westchester Syndicate

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.C., and White Plains, N.Y.

At Larchmont on the Sound

35 Minutes from 42d Street

Beautiful 6 or 7 room house (including land), $5,000. $500 cash, balance like rent.

HIGHEST GROUND IN THE VILLAGE.

Water side of station.

Within 5-minute walk of depot and near bathing beach and boat clubs.

All improvements.

Attractive homes available for immediate occupancy or will build to meet your particular requirements. Have architectural department for that purpose.

Write for details and arrange to inspect our offerings.

Our Larchmont office, at corner of Boston Post Road and Beach Av., is open every Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday till 5 P. M.

Larchmont Colony,

49 West 32d St., New York City
'Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS

TEN DOLLAR WEEK

During to-day and the coming week but Ten Dollars will be required as the initial payment on most attractive building plots, and Five Dollars will be accepted as a monthly payment.

Plots range from $600 to $3,000 in price.

The Nepperhan section is one of the most attractive suburban semi-bungalow colonies in Westchester County. There are several attractive houses ready for occupancy, on very easy terms.

Transportation, maps and literature will be sent upon request.

Trains for Nepperhan leave the 155th St. Terminal of the N. Y. C. Lines. Office at the depot.

Nepperhan Heights Booth

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.C., or at Nepperhan Station, Putnam Division, N.Y.C.R.R.

MURRAY HILL 7720.

SCARSDALE.

The New Section of "Old Colony."

Immediately at Scarsdale Station, on splendid wide macadam roadway; all improvements; sewer, water, lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots (100x200) ½ acre or more.

Five plots sold for immediate improvement.

Avail yourself of our initial prices and favorable terms for building sites or for completed residences.

Also other residential properties for rent or sale.

JOSEPH ELSENER, Tele. 267. SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Philipse Manor

FOR YOUR CHILDREN

At Philipse Manor, N. Y.

Good schools, plenty of room to romp; white, sandy beaches; delightful tramps through the woods; an assurance of good playmates.

Estates of Tappan Zee, Inc.

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.C., and on property.

Or, Phone Tarrytown 820.

Exceptionally Attractive Building Plot FOR SALE GREEN ACRES AT

SCARSDALE

Size of plot, 125 feet front by 250 feet in depth; situated on high ground in best residential section; all improvements—sewer, water, gas. About seven minutes' walk from Hartsdale station and Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. Can be bought at bargain. For particulars apply C—480

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Pelham Manor

Sale or Rent.—Luxuriously appointed modern home, 8 sleeping rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat; 3 open fireplaces; large garage, living quarters for chauffeur; conservatory; most attractively planted grounds. 250x125.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine

192 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Overlooking Hudson River

BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; tennis courts, swimming pool, lakes, great variety of shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, three baths; garage with seven rooms, gardener's cottage, barn and other buildings; short distance from Sleepy Hollow Club; cost over $100,000; will sacrifice.

W. F. Donnelly,

99 Nassau St. 'Phone, 4535—Cortlandt.

At White Plains

About Fifty Acres—Very Cheap.

Attention Speculators, Investors, Operators! At Central Av., splendid upland. An excellent homesite; ready for subdivision. Adjoining the property of F. N. Warburg and near the Century Country Club. Low price.

Easy terms—Act quickly.

Feist & Feist, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Best residential section; new dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths, large piazzas; two-car garage, chauffeur's quarters; spacious grounds; magnificent shade, shrubbery; unusual opportunity; $21,000

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 EAST 42D ST.

HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS.

"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St.

WITHIN 10 DAYS

place must be sold, account moving away; Ingleside, Paulding Manor, near Bronxville; ten-room modern country home; every city convenience; half acre; garage; golf, tennis; high ground, overlooking Sound; see it and you'll buy it. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 24 Plaza.

AT WHITE PLAINS.

Attractive new dwelling, east side of track, eight minutes from station; extra high ground; every improvement; plot, 50x150; worth $9,000; owner will sell right.

J. & A. C. WRIGHT, Depot Square, White Plains.

DO YOU WANT A Hill-Top Estate

overlooking a beautiful landscape and within commuting distance?

Chappaqua Hill

50 acres, 739 feet above sea level, believed to be the greatest altitude now available in Westchester County, is offered at $500 an acre to close an estate. Nothing comparable to be had at such a price. If desired, easily divisible into 10 high-class residential plots.

Arrange for inspection with Harry Edward Clark, 'phone 133 Chappaqua. Full particulars, GEORGE DOAN RUSSELL, Trustee, Tribune Building, New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Llewellyn Park

WEST ORANGE, N. J.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Gentleman's residence, with 5 acres of grounds. Eight bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms, servants' bath, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, dining room, 2 living rooms. Modern concrete stable-garage, with space for 13 horses and 20 carriages or machines; living quarters in stable consisting of 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, and sitting room. Tennis court. Apply to F. E. STERN, 802 Equitable Life Bldg., (Phone Rector 10,000,) or Mr. Langevin of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm

Modern Dwelling—High Elevation

Beautiful View — Fine Orchards

SEND FOR PHOTO and FULL DETAILS of this handsome property. High elevation, commanding view, State road, beautiful shade, shrubbery, lawns, winding drives, new modern dwelling, 10 large rooms, 2 complete baths, hardwood floors, open fireplace, every city convenience, large stable, stone cellar, carriage housee, garage, modern poultry houses and runs; 5 acres fertile land, fruited with nearly 500 full-bearing peach and pear trees now loaded with fruit; long frontage; everything modern, complete, and up to date. Anyone wishing a strictly high-grade property should investigate this. PRICE, $9,500; part can remain on mortgage. BRAY & MacGEORGE, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for photo and details; also our HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY



This attractive, crafteman house, seven large rooms, two baths; steam heat; open fireplace, built-in furniture, in the hills of New Jersey; 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect.

F. C. BECKER Room 178, 50 Church St., N.Y. Tel. Cort. 8748.

IF YOU HAVE $50



and can pay $5.00 weekly, we'll build to order this fine house, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements. Nearby New Jersey suburb. Only FIVE houses built on these terms.

PRESIDENT, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y.

AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY

Charming Spanish Mission House, on large corner plot, in private residence section; enclosed living porch, huge living room with open fireplace; beautiful dining room; model "all gas" kitchen; 5 good bedrooms and tiled bathroom (many special features); highest class construction; price, $8,000; exceptional value; photos, terms, &c. W. A. LAMBERT, architect, 233 Broadway, New York. Phone 6984 Barclay.

Grand Old Colonial Manor House,

built by Governor Reading in 1760; modernized; barns, outbuildings; perfect order; sanitary water supply; 100 acres; 10 minutes' walk, express station, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Flemington Junction, N. J.; $17,500, half cash. H. C. WARD, owner, 31 Nassau St., City.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th. New York.

A BARGAIN FOR YOU

6 acres, 1¼ miles station, hour out, North Bergen County; good section; house 7 rooms, good order; barn, chicken houses, &c.; good shade trees; fine fruit. Price $4,750.

Dudley P. Power, 30 Church St., Manhattan.

A 30 ACRE FARM, $4900.

Easy payments, near Metuchen, on Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles city; 6-room house, running water; barns, stable, chicken houses; 250 fruit trees, all cultivated; title guaranteed. Great bargain. Gotham Press, 225 West 39th St., N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

FOR RENT, new 9-room Colonial house, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, handsomely finished; large grounds and shade trees; choice location. Rent $90 per month.

J. L. COX, 44 Spring St., Montclair.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I am the owner and have no further use for my desirable home, and will sacrifice for quick sale. Large plot in beautiful section; very convenient; every city improvement; new house, seven large rooms, tiled bath and every convenience to be had in a completely equipped home. Address Owner, 76 Times.

BRICK CHURCH

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.

Harrison Street; elevator, restaurant, and all modern appointments; ready Oct. 1st. For full particulars of rentals in this and other attractive buildings inquire of

C. H. STIGER Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE.

SUMMIT, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.

HOTCHKISS-JOBS REALTY CO.,

30 Church St., N. Y., and Summit, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE

WEST NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY

5 Minutes to 42d St. Ferry

NEW 4-STORY

Fire-Proof Loft Building

Suitable for light manufacturing. Each floor contains 6,000 sq. ft. (50x120.) All improvements. Sprinkler system. Height of floors 14½ ft. Basement 50x60. Will rent separately. On Palisades car line. Excellent light. Dock facilities.

FILLMORE REALTY CO.

632 Fillmore Place, West New York, N.J.

MONTCLAIR

"The Mountain Park Town."

FALL RENTALS

Attractive residences for rental, unfurnished, at prices ranging from $65 per month upwards. We handle the finest residences offered for *Rental or Sale* in Montclair.

THE TRUTH About Montclair

Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.

57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to *Rent for a year before Buying.*

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Real Estate Brokers, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, &c. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

H. D. HOUSE,

Room 518, 1328 Broadway.

Phone Greeley 380.

S-747

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

17 MILES FROM N. Y., on Orange Mountains; dry air, fine roads, excellent train service via Erie or Lackawanna and motor car; many trains; stone and cement house, perfect condition; suitable year round occupancy; best heating, plumbing, electric wiring systems, etc.; 16 ROOMS, 4 BATHS; enclosed porches; two acres, forest trees, shrubberies, garden, etc.; garage; water, gas & electricity. PRICE $45,000; liberal mortgage; might rent with motor cars to prospective purchaser. Inquire premises, 275 Roseland Av., Essex Fells, N. J., or M. E. BORN, 42 Broadway, New York. Tel., 5658—Broad.

FOR SALE.

Lady's or Gentleman's Beautiful Country Place.

The fat of the land; everything that heart could wish, with the most beautiful scenery, in the hills of New Jersey; 2,000 fruit trees; acre in garden, 35 acres in crops; dairy herd; house and grounds well back from macadam road; situated in the garden spot of New Jersey; $18,000 for everything.

G. J. COREY, Lebanon, N. J.

FACING GOLF COURSE. 12 MILES FROM N. Y. SALE OR RENT.

Beautiful stucco House, every modern convenience, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, steam heat, gas, and electricity; over half acre in lawn, shrubbery and shade, beautiful surroundings; 5 minutes' walk from station. Owner, going away, must sacrifice; furnished or unfurnished.

STEWART C. SCHENCK,

503 5th Av., New York.

RIVER FRONT DAIRY FARM.

395 acres of rolling meadow land, very rich; has 1½ miles frontage on Passaic River, 1 mile frontage on Amiesite road to D., L. & W. station, ¾ mile distance; only 20 miles from N. Y. City; two complete sets of farm buildings; high state of cultivation; can be bought for half real value on very easy terms. For particulars address A. W. Morgan, Attorney. Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

MORRISTOWN

Estate, beautifully located in hills, Park effect; 4 acres, lawns, garden, and wooded grove; 14-room residence; garages or stable. Estate sells for low price, $20,000; part cash, balance mortgage.

EUGENE V. WELSH,

Op. Lackawanna Station, Morristown.

A RARE CHANCE.

Gentleman's Home, Fully Furnished, At West End, Long Branch, 14 rooms, 2 baths, garage, on plot 110x300. Will sacrifice quick for cash and give option of purchase to tenant. Ideally located, 855 Norwood Av. Keys at 359.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. E. Kaughran 77 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. Phone Bryant 8374.

RUTHERFORD, N. J. 30 mins. Herald Sq.

ERIE; absolutely new house; steam; hardwood floors; chestnut trim; tile bath, electricity, gas; beam ceiling, paneled walls; entirely decorated. UNUSUAL BARGAIN, $4,950. Payments and terms to suit YOU. SINSABAUGH, 20 Park Av., Rutherford. Tel. 1138-J.

SOUTH ORANGE MONTROSE SECTION

New house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; lot 75x150. Other attractive houses and steam-heated apartments for sale and rent in the Oranges and Maplewood.

C. H. STIGER Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE.

REMODELED FARMHOUSE

PIPING ROCK CLUB. BARGAIN.

14 acres, shade, fruit, and old-fashioned flower garden; Colonial house and outbuildings, painted white; perfect condition; every latest improvement; photographs.

STEWART C. SCHENCK,

503

EDGEMERE AUCTION.

Night Sale of 600 Ocean-Side Lots to Begin July 24.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company will hold this month its first big auction sale, consisting of 400 lots and seven houses at Edgemere, L. I., adjoining the Wave Crest section of Far Rockaway and on the ocean side of the Long Island Railroad. The sale will be held in a large tent on the premises at night, beginning Saturday, July 24, and concluding on Monday night, July 26.

The company owning the Edgemere property, known as Edgemere Crest, Inc., is being liquidated to go out of business. Every lot in the tract will be sold to the highest bidder. The auctioneer will act for prospective buyers if they cannot be present.

The auctioneer of the property will be Fitz James E. Browne of Montreal, who has been engaged for the sale by Mr. Morgenthau, and it will be his first public appearance as an auctioneer in the metropolitan district.

Country House Leases.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, has leased Camp De La Noye, on Buck Island, Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, to Mrs. Leopold Wallach for the Summer season.

Fish & Marvin have leased for Clarence L. Smith his estate at Scarsdale, known as Wood Lea, to Carman H. Messmore.

De Blois & Eldridge leased for Bishop James H. Darlington his cottage on the corner of Rhode Island Avenue and Catharine Street, Newport, R. I., to Mrs. Richard H. Weld of Boston for the season.

S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. Horace E. King for the Summer her residence at 173 Monte Vista Place, Ridgewood, N. J., to F. C. Coleman.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the Horace S. de Camp place at Plandome, L. I., to Herman Floerscheimer. S. Osgood Pell & Co. were associated as brokers.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have leased for George Renner his home on South Drive at Plandome, L. I., to Michael W. Whalen of Syracuse, N. Y., for the Summer months.

Burke Stone, Inc., has leased for F. A. Delice his residence on St. Nicholas Avenue, Bronxville Park, Yonkers, N. Y., to P. R. Thornton of New York City, and for Robert Wetmore his residence on White Plains Road, Bronxville, to William G. Ward of New York City for the Summer.

Apartment Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment in 535 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-first Street, to Mrs. William A. Jenner, and an apartment in the Wyoming, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, for Potter & Brother, to Calvin Tomkins.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Horatio Realty Company, (Samuel A. Herzog, President,) an apartment at 309 Park Avenue to J. C. Sondheim, and an apartment at 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, for Mrs. Charlotte J. Blake to Rawlins L. Cottenet.

Moore & Wyckoff have rented a corner apartment at 405 Park Avenue to William M. Baldwin for a term of years.

Duff & Conger have leased a large apartment in the Lauriston, Madison Avenue, corner of Eighty-ninth Street, to Frank J. Ramirez, for a term of years; an apartment in 1,100 Park Avenue for the Lowell Realty Company to Dr. Charles J. Pick, for a term of years, and for W. Emlen Roosevelt to Dr. Alfred Braun an apartment in the Westminster, 68 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Robert A. Chesebrough his new house at 870 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Seventieth Street, fronting 102 feet on Madison Avenue and 25 feet on the street. It is one of the new houses erected on the Lenox Library block.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for Samuel Shaw the four-story dwelling at 344 West End Avenue to Mrs. G. E. Gosmere.

The Troughton Company has leased for the E. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustees for the estate of Mary A. Reynes, the four-story dwelling at 137 West Seventieth Street to John H. Kraus.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased the store and basement in the Newton Building, 666 Hudson Street, for Thomas J. Kenny of Boston to William C. Hurley for ten years.

A. H. Mathews has rented for the Wendel estate the building at 87 and 89 William Street, near Maiden Lane, to John Arata, fruiterer.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Robert Kelly Prentice the building at 191 Front Street to the Madison Glue Company.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to the Broadway Used Car Company the store and basement at 1,849 Broadway and the store and basement at 254 West Thirtieth Street to M. Vitale, grocer.

Staten Island Estate Sale.

The La Forge estate on Staten Island, containing abot 70 acres, with a frontage of 4,500 feet on Huguenot Avenue of Huguenot Park, has been sold by the Kinmonth Realty Company through Frank H. Walker to an investor. The property, with the Mersereau and Captain Cole farms adjoining, was sold in 1906 through Percival G. Ullman, Jr., to the Equitable Realty Company of New York. All of these estates had been held for nearly seventy-five years under several ownerships. About a year ago Mr. Walker sold 190 acres adjoining the La Forge farm, with about 2,000 feet of road front to a Manhattan syndicate.

Improving Van Alst Avenue.

Contracts were let last week by Borough President Connolly of Queens for grading Van Alst Avenue in Long Island City from Harris Avenue to Ridge Street. It will closely join the Hunters Point and Astoria sections, lessening the distance between them by more than two miles.

Although residents of the district have for more than five years sought to have the street extended, it has never been possible to do so because abutting property was not sufficient to bear the cost of the improvement, estimated at $65,000.

To Sell Roton Heights Lots.

An auction sale of twenty lots and a large stone residence at Roton Heights, near South Norwalk, Conn., will be held on the premises next Saturday, July 17, by John M. Thompson. Roton Heights is a residential park near the business and social centres of South Norwalk, and is improved with macadamized roads, concrete curbs and sidewalks, water, electric light, and telephone service. The development has been under the direction of Walter Schulze, who developed Belle Harbor, Edgemere, and other Long Island properties. The railroad time from the Grand Central Station by the New Haven Road is about one hour.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

57th St., 19 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
61st St., 55 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

TWO ROOMS.

6th St., 62 Washington Sq. $900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
28th St., 28 East. Wilmont. $600.
J. D. Thompson, 43 West 27th St.
35th St., 150 East. $600-$780.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
40th St., 36 East. Service. $900-$1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
40th St., 274 Madison Av. $720-$900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
48th St., 18 East. $660-$840.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
48th St., 20 East. $660-$840.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 9 East. $660-$800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 18 East. $700-$850.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 26 East. $600-$720.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
49th St., 28 East. $600-$660.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
50th St., 28 East. $600.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
57th St., 18 East. $1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
57th St., 19 East. $1,300.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
57th St., 123 East. $420-$600.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
61st St., 53 East. $1,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
82d St., 21 East. Schermerhorn. $1,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., 993 Park Av. $600-$720.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

THREE ROOMS.

35th St., 150 East. $900 to $1,000.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
37th St., Lexington Av., 287. $600-$1,050.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
40th St., 36 East. $1,000 to $1,400.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
55th St., 29 East. $1,080.
Douglas L. Elliman, 421 Madison Av.
57th St., 18 East. $1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
61st St., 53 East. $1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman, 421 Madison Av.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
128th St., 58 East. $216.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

35th St., 150 East.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
44th St., 9 East. $1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
54th St., Park Av., 405. $2,100.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
76th St., 122 East. $850.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
80th St., Park Av., 925. $1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
52d St., 21 East. Schermerhorn. $1,200-$2,100.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
123th St., 30-32 East. Tuxedo Court. $420.
Mayers-Kahn Realty Co., 110 W. 34th St.
129th St., 58 East. $240.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

FIVE ROOMS.

40th St., 104 East. $1,800-$2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,000.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
82d St., 122 East. $760-$1,080.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
86th St., 103 East. $1,500.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
126th St., Lex. Av., 2,083. Herbert. $360.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

SIX ROOMS.

15th St., 148 East. $660.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
45th St., 104 East. $1,800-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,500.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,500-$1,700.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,200-$1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
82d St., 122 East. $1,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
83d St., 171 East. Vardel. $540-$570.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
84th St., 114 East. $1,100-$1,300.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $1,200-$1,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,192. $348.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,196. $456.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., Park Av., 1,226. $360-$408.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
123d St., 101 East. Alvine. $456.
Thomas T. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th.
126th, Lexington Av., 2,083. Herbert. $420.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 24 Av., 175. $900-$1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
15th St., 314 East. $720.
Duross Company, 155 West 14th St.
18th St., 148 East. $540.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $2,500-$2,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 128 East. $1,080-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
54th St., 138 East. $3,100.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 6th Av.
58th St., 43 East. New England. $1,820-$1,440.
Remco, Broadway & 98th St.
58th St., Park Av., 480. New England. $1,300.
Remco, Broadway & 98th St.
62d St., 45 East. $2,300-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 350. Yosemite. $1,800-$1,600.
Remco, Broadway & 98th St.
63d St., Park Av., 571. Hetherington. $1,700.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
76th St., 122 East. $1,700-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,850-$2,350.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
77th St., Park Av., 863. $2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
81st St., Mad. Av., 1,070. Stratford. $1,600-$2,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 965. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
84th St., 114 East. $1,550-$1,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., Park Av., 963. $2,700-$2,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,246. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,289. Lauriston. $1,700
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
93d St., Mad. Av., 1,326. Fairfax. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,196. $300.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., 15 East, Quonsnzon. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.
96th St., 58-66 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.
96th St., 71 East. Van Cortlandt. $900.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
98th St., 71 East. Van Cortlandt. $1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
116th St., 132 East. $30 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.
123d St., 101 East. Alvine. $552-$600.
Thomas T. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th.
125th St., 127-137 East. $27 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.
128th St., 71-73 East. $360-$432.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
129th St., 48 East. $420-$480.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

TEN ROOMS.

72d St., Park Av., 755. $8,500-$4,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 823. $2,060.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
80th St., Park Av., 925. Triplex. $4,000-$4,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
82d St., Park Av., 965. $2,800-$3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
84th St., Park Av., 993. $3,500-$4,300.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
96th St., 16 East, Queenston. $1,500-$2,000.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

54th St., Park Av., 405. $4,000-$5,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
68th St., Park Av., 471. $4,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 823. $4,500.
Payson McL. Merritt Co., 9 East 44th St.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $4,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
80th St., Park Av., 925. Triplex. $4,000-$4,350.
Payson McL. Merritt Co., 9 East 44th St.
81st St., Park Av., 929. $2,700.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., Park Av., 993. $2,800-$3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
85th St., 3 East. $3,750.
D L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

54th St., Park Av., 405. $6,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
60th St., Park Av., 521. $6,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 771. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
67th St., Lexington Av., 901. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 825. $3,800-$4,500.
Payson, 9 East 44th St.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $5,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
80th St., Park Av., 925. Triplex. $4,400.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
82d St., Park Av., 940. $5,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $3,000-$3,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

75th St., Park Av., 823. $5,250.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

84th St., Park Av., 400. $5,500-$5,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 777. $5,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $5,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

55th St., 350 West. Dearborn. $390 to $540.
Bing & Bing, 199 West 40th St.
57th St., 140 West. $720.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
68th St., 65 West. The James. $480.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.

TWO ROOMS.

27th St., 26 West. Monte Sano. $480.
J. D. Thompson, 43 West 27th St.
30th St., 21 West. $456.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
47th St., 112 West. $720 to $900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
55th St., 350 West. Dearborn. $570-$810.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
64th St., 1 West. Harperly Hall. $750-$1,400.
Resident manager on premises.
68th St., 65 West. The James. $720.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
72d St., 47 West. $600.
Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St.
72d St., 156 West. $600-$900.
Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St.
77th St., 105 West. The Wabinta. $480.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
86th St., 257 West. $900-$1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., West End Av., 740. Della Robbia.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 329 West. Stuart Arms. $540-$660.
Manager on premises.
97th St., 305 West. $420.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., 220 West. Borchardt. $600-$720.
Manager on premises.
120th St., 349 West. $360-$390.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
120th St., 434 West. Poinciana. $420-$690.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
127th St., 600 West. Whitestone. $300-$480.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
172d St., Audubon Av., 145. Morrison. $312.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway.
174th St., 542 West. $336.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 556 West. Aida. $300-$336.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 728-736 W. Jasper-Jessica. $276-$336
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 728-736 W. Jasper-Jessica. $276-$336.
Associated Properties, Inc. 334 Fifth Av.

THREE ROOMS.

47th St., 112 West. $900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
57th St., 140 West. $900-$1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
55th St., 321 West. Stanwood. $750-$1,140.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
55th St., 350 West. Dearborn. $720-$960, (fur.)
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
58th St., 200 West. $1,100-$1,300.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
60th St., 147 West. $132.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
64th St., 1 W. Harperley Hall. $1,000-$1,600.
Resident manager on premises.
68th St., 65 West. The James. $900.
Samuel A. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
69th St., 12 West. $1,200.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
72d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,760. $780.
Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St.
79th St., 135 West. $840 to $1,340.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
84th St., 255 West. Alameda. $900-$950.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
99th St., 161 West. Amelia. $600-$720.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
103d St., 205 West. El Casco Court. $480.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
109th St., 229 W. Prince Monaco. $540-$570.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
118th St., 416 West. The Julian. $420.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
120th St., 423 W. Edm'd Francis Ct. $540-$660.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
123d St., Manhattan Av., 492. $276.
Robert Leurs, 376 Lenox Av.
125th St., Claremont Av., 175. $456.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
127th St., 551 West. Lynwood. $420.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway.
128th St., 574 West. Morris. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
129th St., 600 West. Highland Court. $480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
152d St., 600 West. Highland Court. $660.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
215th St. & Broadway, Isham Park Ct. $300.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

FOUR ROOMS.

40th St., 4 West. $1,350-$1,500.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
54th St., 162 West. Oregon. $1,200-$1,350.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
53th St., Broadway, 1,730. The Sonoma. $1,500.
55th St., 321 West. Stanwood. $940-$1,060.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
55th St., 350 West. Dearborn. $840 to $1,140.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
57th St., 140 West. $1,400.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 45th St.
58th St., 200 West.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
64th St., 1 West. Harperley Hall. $1,600.
Resident manager on premises.
64th St., 14 West. $276.
Samuel A. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
66th St., Columbus Av., 148. $270.
Samuel A. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
70th St., 341-347 W. Santa Monica. $480-$600.
Owner on premises.
72d St., 127 West. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
79th St., 135 West. $1,200-$1,660.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
79th St., Amsterdam Av., 410. $275.
William R. Ware, Broadway & 86th St.
81st St., 158 West. Wesley. $720-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
81st St., 159 West. West End Av. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
81st St., Broadway, 2,272. $336.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
82d St., 127 West. $1,050.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
83d St., 165 West. $780-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
83d St., 165 West. $600-$720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 255 West. Alameda. $1,100-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 560. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., 57 West. $300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
85th St., West End Av., 523. $1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
87th St., 166 West. La Jacquetta. $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., West End Av., 578. $1,000-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 251 West. Admaston. $1,200.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 251 W. 89th.
92d St., 100 West. $1,200-$1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d, W. End Av., 645. Halsworth. $1,200-$1,400
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., West End Av., 645. Holnworth. $900.
Knap & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
94th St., 321 West. $540.
Loft Realty Co., 321 West 94th St.
95th St., 206 West. Camden. $800-$720.
Thomas K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
95th St., 310 West. Mathilda Court. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
96th St., W. E. Av., 740. Della R'a. $900-$1100
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., West End Av., 782. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
99th St., 309 West Strand View. $900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
100th St., 7-9 West. $324-$420.
Thomas J O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
103d St., 205 West. El Casco Court. $510.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 55 West. The Edgemere. $480-$600.
Samuel Mayers Realty Co., 110 W. 34th St.
104th St., 85 West. $25 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 101 West. $20 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 140 West. $336.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
105th St., 161 West. $35 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 158 West. $33-$34 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
107th St., 210-220-230 West. Ivy Courts. $720.
Manager on premises.
108th St., 7-9 West.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
108th St., 1 West. Harperley Hall. $750-$1,400.
Resident manager on premises.
108th St., 215 West. $18-$16.50 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
108th St., 212 West. $22.50 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
108th St., Columbus Av., 984. $16 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
109th St., 60-64-66-70 West. $228-$252.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
109th St., 112 West. $29 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
109th St., 229 W. Prince Monaco. $600-$690.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
109th St., 242 West. $324-$348.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
109th St., 66-70 West. $300.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
109th St., 229 W. Prince Monaco. $780-$900.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
109th St., 242 West. $432.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
109th St., 259 West. $456.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
110th St., 601 W. Hendrik Hudson. $1,100.
American R. E. Co., 601 West 110th St.
111th St., 241 West. Cedarhurst. $510.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway.
111th St., 507 West. Blienerhasset. $540.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. & Columbus Av.
111th St., 521 West. Kendal Court. $690.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. & Columbus Av.
111th St., 523 West. Kendal Court. $540-$600.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. & Columbus Av.
111th St., 605-611 West. $300-$1,020.
Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St.
113th St., 526 West. Quidnet. $630-$690.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
116th St., Riverside Dr., 440. $780.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
116th St., Riverside Drive, 440. $660-$850.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
117th St., 368 West. $360.
Slawson & Hobbs, 119 West 40th St.
118th St., M'side Av., 40. M. P. Apts. $480-$540
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 369 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., M'side Av., 50. M. P. Apts. $480-$540
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., M'nside Dr., 90. St. Valier. $750.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., 368 West. The Lafayette. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
120th St., 423 W. Edm'd Francis Ct. $720-$840.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
120th St., 434 West. Poinciana. $660-$1,080.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
120th, 423 W. Edmund Francis Ct. $900-$960.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th.
121st St., 527 West. $480-$600.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way and 100th.
121st St., 530 West. Wadsworth Av. $600.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
122d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,284. $320.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
123d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,284. $276.
William R. Ware, Broadway & 86th St.
123d St., Manhattan Av., 492. $276.
Robert Leurs, 376 Lenox Av.
125th St., Claremont Av., 175. $456.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
127th St., 551 West. Lynwood. $420.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway.
128th St., 574 West. Morris. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
129th St., 600 West. Highland Court. $480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
152d St., 600 West. Highland Court. $660.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
215th St. and B'way, Isham Pk. Ct. $396.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

FIVE ROOMS.

15th St., 162 West. $360.
Duross Company, 155 West 14th St.
15th St., 339 West. The Chautauqua. $480.
Duross Company, 155 West 14th St.
54th St., 163 West. Wingate. $1,200-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
58th St., 125 West. Milano. $1,200.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
69th St., C. P. R. Apts. 507. $1,800.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
70th, 341-347 W. Santa Monica. $540-$720.
Owner, on premises.
71st St., 235 West. Lucania. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 105 West. $1,600-$1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
78th St., Amsterdam Av., 386. $312.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
95th St., 336 West. West Point. $540-$600.
Manager on premises.
96th, W. E. Av., 740. Della R'bia. $1,100-$1,300
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., Columbus Av., 772. $17 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $900-$1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., 229 West. Borchardt. $1,200-$1,850.
Manager on premises.
99th St., 309 West. Strand View. $1,000.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
98th St., Broadway, 2,612. Marlon. $600.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
98th St., West End Av., 782. $1,200-$1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
101st St., 179 West. $18.50 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
101st St., 181 West. $19 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
101st St., Manhattan Av., 21. $33 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
103d St., 17 West. $324-$336.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
103d St., 205 West. El Casco Court. $660.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
103d St., Columbus Av., 811. $16 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
103d St., Columbus Av., 862. $17-$18 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 18 West. $26-$35 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
111th St., 605 West. $800-$1,020.
Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St.
112th St., 521 West. The Campolyn. $720.
C. P. R. Huston Co., Inc., 15 E. 40th St.
112th St., 539 West. Phaeton. $750.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
113th St., 510 West. Galanthea. $540-$660.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
113th St., 526 West. Quidnet. $840.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
114th St., Riverside Dr., 720, Hamilton. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
115th St., Amsterdam Av., 1,105. $348-$456.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
116th St., 600 West. Rexor. $980-$1,050.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
118th St., 369 West. $600-$720.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th, M'side Av., 40. M'side Park. $660-$780.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 368 West. $540-$720.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th, Claremont Av., 49. Barleford. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Manhattan Av., 445. $336-$360.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th, M'side Av., 50. M'side Park. $660-$780.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., M'side Av., 90. St. Valier. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
125th, Cl'em't Av., 175. Fairview Ct. $480-$540
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
125th, Claremont Av., 150. Springfield. $600.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
127th St., 65 West. Roxane. $420.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
127th St., 601 West. Edgewood. $540.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
127th St., Claremont Av., 200. $540.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way and 100th St.
129th St., 38 West. $400.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 115 West. Theresa. $520.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 215 West. $550.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 246 West. $500.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 261 West. $420.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., Old Broadway, 12. $27 per month.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
150th St., 73 West. $400.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
180th St., 201 West. $252 to $336.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
131st St., 202 West. Glastonbury. $384.
A. P. Coburn, 1,778 St. Nicholas Av.
141st St., 561 West. Woodmere. $720-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
142d St., 601 West. Bonair. $600-$660.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
143d St., B'way, 3,505. Greylock Dwellings. $720
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
144th St., 605 West. St. Rita. $432-$480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
148th St., 502 West. $336.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way & 159th St.
148th St., 567 West. Mansfield. $420 up.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 81 E. 42d St.
149th St., St. Nich's Pl., 2. Audubon Av. $540 to $600
Rudolph Carlson, 3,750 Broadway.
150th St., Edgecomb Av., 505. $348.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
151st St., 525 West. $316.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
153d St., 449 West. Heathfield. $468-$540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
153d St., Broadway, 3,664. $420.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FOUR

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

93rd St., Morningside Drive, 110. $750.
Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
94th St., 37-39 West. $30 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.
124th St., 317-319 West. $28 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.
125th St., 306-308-310 West. $24 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.
125th St., 3,136 Broadway, Cynthius. $540.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 180. Springfield. $720.
J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
127th St., Claremont Av., 200. $720 to $780.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
128th St., 135 West. $22 per month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
128th St., 22-24 West. $336.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 38 West. $336.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 40 West. $336.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 53 West. $336.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 231 West. $500.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 265 West. $32 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.
137th St., Riv. Dr., 596. Haddon Hall. $1,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
138th St., 603 West. Stockbridge. $660.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
139th St., 602-604 West. Westdale. $800.
Kick & Sharrott, 2,608 Broadway.
140th St., 509 West. $432.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
141st St., 561 West. Woodmere. $780-$1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
143d St., B'way, 3,506. Greylock Dw'gs. $780-$900.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
144th St., 62 West. $336-$360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
144th St., 531 West. $336-$360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
144th St., 605 West. St. Rita. $456-$540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
149th St., 506 West. $432.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
149th St., 567 West. Mansfield. $860 up.
Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St.
153d St., 449 West. Heathfield. $612-$648.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
156th St., 623 West. Fulton. $300.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
156th St., 601 West. Hispania Hall. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
156th St., B'way, 3,750. Audub'n Pk. $720-$780.
Randolph Carlson, 3,750 Broadway.
158th St., 503 West. $276-$300.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
159th St., B'way, 3,810. Knowlton Court. $720.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
159th St., 461 West. Alberta. $720.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
159th St., 521 West. Normal. $420.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
164th St., B'way, 3,915. Richmond Ct. $720.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
166th St., 562 West. Barryholm. $720.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th.
169th St., 555 West. Crystal Court. $600.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
169th St., 538 West. Waldeck. $504.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
169th St., St. Nich. Av., 1,061. Florida. $900.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
170th St., Ft. Wash. Av., 23. Avoca. $780-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
171st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 255. Rockforest. $720.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., 601 West. White House. $420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., Audubon Av., 145. Morrison. $600.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
173d St., Audubon Av., 155. Dawson. $576.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
173d St., Audubon Av., 165. Algonac Ct. $540.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 West. Strat. Avon. $660.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 717 West. Rothwood. $810-$880.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
177th St., Ft. Wash'ton Av., 385. Annadale. $780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 501 West. Atlanta. $516-$576.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 551 West. Lynwood. $576.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
178th St., 717 West. The Minerva. $528.
P. L. Huston Co., 15 E. 40th St.
178th St., 718 West. Inglewood. $660-$660.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., Ft. Wash. Av., 395. Belle Ct. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 700 West. Donald Court. $780.
Charles P. L. Huston Co., 15 East 40th St.
179th St., 701 West. Heatherdell Court. $720-$780
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 829 West. Marie. $552-$576.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 843 West. Amelia. $576.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 561 West. Port Tryon. $600.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 601 West. Gen. Washington. $600-$636
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 690 West. Swampscott. $660-$720.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 719 West. Tilbury Court. $690-$660.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 554 West. $408-$444.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
181st St., 556 West. $420-$456.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
181st St., 538 West. $430-$438.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
181st St., 714 West. De Koven. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 720 West. Chancellor. $600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st, Pl'st Av., 90. Warlton Hall. $720-$810
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st, Ft. Wash. Av., 454. N. Hale. $720-$975.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
182d St., Wadsworth Av., 177. Sylvia. $432.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
184th St., 524 West. Andover. $552-$600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
187th, 618 West. Crest View. $504.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
191st St., 598 West. The Beltana. $720.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., Wadsworth Av., 374. $720.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st, Wadsw'th Av., 390. Grand View. $720.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
192d St., 600 West. Highland Court. $600-$624.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

SEVEN ROOMS.

82d St., 31 West. $1,200-$1,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
12th St., 31 West. $1,700.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
14th St., 209 West. $564.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.
22d St., 256 West. $540.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.
22d St., 238 West. $540.
Duross Co., 155 West 148th St.
56th St., 207 West. Winfield. $1,200-$1,380.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
57th St., 100 West. $900.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
57th St., 421 West. $660-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
58th St., 127 West. Milano. $1,800.
Renco, Broadway and 98th St.
60th St., 18 West. $540.
Fred D. Menke, 922 Madison Av.
60th St., 24 West. Milton. $800-$720.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
61st St., 85-43 West. Jerome. $720.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
61st St., 112 West. $360.
Duross Co., 155 West 148th St.
61st St., 131 West. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
64th, 1 West. Harperley Hall. $2,500-$3,500.
Owner, on premises.
65th St., 32 West. $432.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
68th St., 1 West. Raymore. $1,200-$1,800.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
69th, Central Park W., 97. Pamlico. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
69th St., 1 West. Catherine. $1,000-$1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
75th, 57 West. La Rochelle. $1,200-$2,000
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
76th St., 235 West. Lyonhurst. $840-$1,200.
William P. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
77th St., 105 West. The Wahnita. $800.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
79th St., 307 West. Lasanno Court. $1,600.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d.
79th St., 315 West. Hudsonia. $1,100-$1,150.
Owner, on premises.
82d St., 178 West. Pontiac. $600-$720.
R. L. Julian, Broadway and 107th St.
83d St., 1 West. La Grange. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 66 West. $720.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
84th St., 150 West. $600.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
84th St., 200 West. $36 per month.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
84th St., 253 West. Alameda. $1,800-$2,100.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., 498 West End Av. $2,200-$2,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 500 West End Av. $2,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., 100 West. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
85th St., 173 West. De Koven. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
85th St., 212 West. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
85th St., 523 West End Av. $2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 575 West End Av.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 182 West. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 250 West Metropolitan. $1,350-$1,600.
A. A. Herrman, 250 West 88th St.
89th St., 251 West. Admaston. $1,700.
Morewood Rty. Hold Co., 251 W. 89th St.
90th St., 121 West. $480-$720.
Slawson & Hobbs, Inc., at 72d St.
90th St., 425 West. Cornwall. $1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 320 C. P. W. Ardsley H. $1,500-$1,700.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., 8 West. Brayman. $900-$960.
Kick & Sharrott, 2,608 Broadway.
92d St., 4 West. $900-$1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 12 West. $1,000-$1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 214 West. St. Jas. Ct. $1,100-$1,400.
L. B. Preston, Inc., prem., or 165 B'way.
92d St., 251 West. Roxborough. $1,700.
L. B. Preston, Inc., prem., or 165 B'way.
92d St., 288 West. Avondale. $780.
Renco, Broadway and 98th St.
93d St., 304 West. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., W. E. Av., 645. Halsworth. $1,800-$2,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., W. E. Av., 650. $700 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SEVEN ROOMS.

94th St., 122 West. $45 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
94th St., 314 West. The Vancouver. $1,050.
Loft Realty Co., 821 West 94th St.
95th St., 206 West. Camden. $900.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
95th St., Riverside Drive, 227. $1,200.
Harry E. Mayer, 30 East 42d St.
96th, W.E.Av., 740. Della Robbia. $1,900-$2,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., Central Park West, 375. $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 226 West. Stuart Arms. $1,500-$1,650.
Manager on premises.
97th St., 230 West. The Wilmington. $1,200.
Manager on premises.
97th St., 309 West. Vera. $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 309 West. $53 per month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $1,900 & $2,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th, 220 W. The Borchardt. $1,450 to $1,900.
Manager, on premises.
99th St., 309 W. Strand View. $1,400 to $1,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
101st St., 4 West. Potomac. $540.
Geo. Kean & Co., 204 Manhattan Av.
101st St., 79 West. $33 per month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
101st St., Manhattan Av., 58. $39-$42 per mo.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
101st St., Manhattan Av., 60. $38-$40 per mo.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
101st St., West End Av., 841. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
101st St., West End Av., 843. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
102d St., 1 West. Melba. $1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.
103d St., 135 West. $40 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 58 West. $40 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 66 West. $43 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 71 West. $40-$43 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 112 West. $40 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 69 West. $37 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 144 West. $600.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
105th St., 302 West. $37 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 208 West. $36 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 1 West. $43-$60 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 21 West. $420-$480.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
106th St., 23 West. $37 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 205 West. $36 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 154 West. $45 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 156 West. $42 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 217 West. $540.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
107th St., 210-220-230 West. Ivy Cts. $900-$960.
Manager on premises.
107th St., 249 West. Ridgewood. $900-$1,200.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St.
107th, W.End Av., 955. Waumbek. $1,200-$1,400
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
108th St., 255 West. Manchester. $1,500-$1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
110th St., 204 West. Amherst. $1,700.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
110th St., 527 West. Britannia. $1,100-$1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
110th, 601 W., Hendrik Hudson. $1,400-$2,000.
American R. E. Co., 601 West 110th St.
111th St., 241 West. Cedarhurst. $660.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
111th St., 249 West. $540 to $600.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 251 West. $540 to $600.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 253 West. $540 to $600.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 255 West. $540 to $600.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 507 West. Biennerhasset. $780-$900.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
111th St., 521 West. Kendal Court. $930.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
111th, 545, cor. B'way, Rockfall. $1,400-$1,600.
Charles E. Haines, 545 West 111th St.
112th St., 521 West. The Campolyn. $960.
C. P. L. Huston Co., Inc., 15 East 40th St.
112th St., 523 West. The Wenonah. $1,200.
C. P. L. Huston Co., Inc., 15 East 40th St.
112th St., 539 West. Phaeton. $1,100-$1,400.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th.
112th St., 611 West. The Maranamay. $1,100.
C. P. L. Huston Co., Inc., 15 East 40th St.
112th St., 605 West. The Clarendon. $1,150.
C. P. L. Huston Co., Inc., 15 East 40th St.
113th St., 258 West. Quidnet. $1,140-$1,200.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th.
113th St., 601 W. Forrest Chambers. $1,700.
Morewood R'ty Holding Co., 601 W. 113th.
114th, R'side D., 420. Hamilton. $1,300-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
114th St., Man'tan Av., 320. Lafayette. $900.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
115th, M'side Av., 14. Helen Court. $840.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
116th St., 600 West. Rexor. $1,700-$2,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
116th, R'side D., 448. Shore V. $1,200-$1,500.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
118th St., 369 West. $960-$1,020.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 370 West. $40-$50 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
118th St., 409 W. Hague Court. $900-$1,200.
W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.
118th, M'side Av., 40. M'side P. $1,020-$1,080.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 368 West. $960-$1,020.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., Claremont Av., 49. Batiford. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Manhattan Av., 446. $540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th, M'side Av., 50. M'side P. $1,020-$1,080.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., M'side Drive, 90. St. Valier. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
121st St., 523 West. $840.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
121st St., 527 West. $840.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
123d St., Claremont Av., 130. $840.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
123d St., Morningside Av., 98. Rodna. $780.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
124th St., 538 West. $540-$660.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
125th St., 25 and 27 West. $480.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
125th St., 55 and 57 West. $38 per month.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
125th St., Claren't Av., 180. Springfield. $900.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
127th St., 143 West. The Viola. $540.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
129th St., 60 West. Smithsonian. $960.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., Nicholas Av., 370. $600.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
130th St., 100½ West. $540.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
130th St., 306 West. $468.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
135th St., 227 West. $480.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
135th St., 281 West. $480.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
136th St., R.Dr., 657. B'consfield. $960-$1,080.
Edgar A. Levy, 505 5th Av.
137th St., 606 West. 101 Morro. $720.
Kick & Sharrott, 2,608 Broadway.
137th St., R. Dr., 596. Haddon H. $780-$1,140.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
138th St., 603 West. Stockbridge. $780-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
142d St., 601 West. Bonair. $720-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
145th St., 332 West. $32 per month.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
149th St., 567 West. Mansfield. $840 up.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St.
156th St., B'way, 3,750. Audubon Park. $900.
Rudolph Carlson, 3,750 Broadway.
156th St., 601 West. Hispania Hall. $810-$980.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
159th St., B'way, 3,810. Knowlton Ct. $924.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way at 159th St.
159th St., 461 West. Alberta. $840.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way at 159th St.
160th St., 425 West. Jumel Terrace. $780-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
160th St., 535 West. Crystal Court. $720.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way at 159th St.
163d St., St. Nich. Av., 1,061. Florida. $780.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way at 159th.
164th St., 562 West. Barrybolm. $730-$840.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
171st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 255. Rockforest. $840.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 717 West. Rotherwood. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
177th, Ft. Wash. Av., 385. Annadale. $840-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 501 West. Atlanta. $576-$660.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 715 West. Inglewood. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., Ft. Wash. Av., 395. Belle Ct. $780-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 701 West. Heatherdell Court. $840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 561 West. Fort Tryon. $720.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 601 West. Gen. Washington. $750.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 660 West. Swampscott. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 834 West. Fort View. $840-$900.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st, Pinehurst Av., 90. War'ng't'n H. $1,000.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st, Ft. W. Av., 454. Nat. Hale. $840-$1,144.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
184th St., 606 West. $600-$750.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 605 West. $624-$720.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 607 West. $660-$780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 598 West. Beltana. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 601 West. Bonny Castle. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st, Wads. Av., 374. Strathona. $780-$840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st, Wadsw. Av., 382. Ben Nevis. $750-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st, Wadsw. Av., 390. Gd. View. $750-$840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
192d St., 600 West. Highland Court. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

EIGHT ROOMS.

53th, 1,730 B'way. The Sonoma. $1,800-$2,500.
56th, B'way, 1,744-8. Rockingham. $900-$1,700.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
57th St., 438-440 West. $800.
J. J. Clancy & Co., 900 7th Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

EIGHT ROOMS.

57th St., 438-440 West. $800.
J. J. Clancy & Co., 900 7th Av.
59th St., 218-220 West. $1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
60th St., 16 West. $900.
Fred D. Menke, 922 Madison Av.
67th St., 31 West. $720.
J. J. Clancy & Co., 900 7th Av.
64th, Cent.Pk.W., Harperley Hall. $3,000-$3,800
Resident Manager on premises.
66th, Cent. Pk. W., 18. Georgian Ct. $2,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
69th, C. Pk. W., 55. Brentmore. $2,400-$2,750.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
69th, Cent. Pk. W., 97. Pamlico. $1,400-$1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
71st St., 350 West. The Vernon. $1,100-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 175 West. The Van Dyck. $2,500.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
73d St., 170 West. The Severn. $2,400-$2,500.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
78th St., 208 West. $720.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
79th St., 172 West. Aronel. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
79th St., 307 West. Lasanno Ct. $1,500-$1,600.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St.
80th St., 157 West. $900.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
80th St., West End Av., 412. $1,700.
David Lamb, 400 West End Av.
83d St., 1 West. La Grange. $2,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
83d St., 71 West. $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 255 West. Alameda. $2,200-$2,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., 316 West. $1,200.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., 253 West. Lancashire. $1,800-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., West End Av., 525. $3,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th, R'side Dr., 131. Dorchester. $1,200-$1,600
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 257 West. $2,700.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
87th St., 302 West. $2,200 to $2,400.
Coast Construction Co., 302 West 87th St.
88th St., 13 West. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 250 W. Metropolitan. $1,450-$1,700.
A. A. Herrman, 250 West 88th St.
88th St., 345 West. $1,800 to $2,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 251 West. Admaston. $2,200.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 251 W. 89th
90th St., 225 West. Cornwall. $1,800-$2,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
91st St., 9 West. Stanton. $960 to $960.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
92d St., 214 West. St. James Court. $1,100.
L. B. Preston, Inc., premises or 165 B'way
92d St., 251 West. Roxborough. $2,000-$2,100.
L. B. Preston, Inc., premises or 165 B'way
92d St., 288 West. Avondale. $960 to $1,050.
Renco, Broadway and 98th St.
92d St., 320 C.P.W. Ardsley Hall. $1,100-$1,600
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
93d St., 10-12 W. Pembroke. $780 to $1,200.
Hopkins & Boyd, 11 West 39th St.
94th St., 122 West. $85 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
94th St., 250 West. Stuart. $1,200-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
95th St., 310 West. Mathilda Court. $930.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
95th St., 349 West. $1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 230 West. The Wilmington. $1,400.
Manager on premises.
97th St., Central Park W. 375. $1,100-$1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., 148 West. $516-$540.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way and 100th.
98th, 220 W. The Borchardt. $1,800-$2,000.
Manager on premises.
98th, W. End Av., 777. Strafford. $2,100-$2,850.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
100th, C. P. W., 407 Irvington. $960-$1,140.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
101st St., 241 W. The Ackerly. $1,400-$1,600.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
101st, Manhattan Av., 58. $43-$45 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
101st St., West End Av., 843. $660.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
102d, C. P. West, 424. Meinra. $640-$1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
102d St., 247 West. The Brittany. $1,300.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
103d St., Manhattan Av., 68. $45 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 289 West. $60 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th, 300 West, Van Home. $1,600-$1,700.
R. L. Julien, Broadway and 107th St.
107th St., Central Park West, 471. $900.
Hopkins & Boyd, 11 West 39th St.
107th St., Central Park West, 472. $780.
Hopkins & Boyd, 11 West 39th St.
107th St., Central Park West, 473. $900.
Hopkins & Boyd, 11 West 39th St.
107th St., 249 West. Ridgewood. $1,200.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St.
107th St., W. E. Av., 985. Waumbek. $1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
108th St., 255 West. Manchester. $1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
110th St., 204 West. Amherst. $1,800-$2,000.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
110th, 601 W. Hendrik Hudson. $1,600-$2,400.
American R. E. Co., 601 West 110th St.
110th St., Riverside, 448. Shore View. $1,500.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
111th St., 136 West. Parkimer. $540-$660.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
111th St., 249 West. $600-$720.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 251 West. $600-$720.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 253 West. $600-$720.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 545 W. The Rockfall. $1,800-$2,200.
Charles E. Haines, 545 West 111th St.
112th St., 7th Av., 1,854. Idlewild. $800-$1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
113th St., 601 West. Forrest Chambers. $2,300
Morewood Realty & Hold. Co., 601 W. 113th
114th, 7th Av., 1,871. Whitehall. $1,200-$1,800.
114th, Riverside Dr., 417. Cliff Haven. $1,900
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
114th, River. Dr., 420. Hamilton. $2,100-$2,300
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
115th, Morningside Av., Helen Court. $900.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
116th St., 430 West. Hillcrest. $1,600-$1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
118th St., 365 West. Minerva. $900-$1,020.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
125th, Broadway, 3,136. Cynthius. $660.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
127th St., 143 West. The Viola. $660.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
128th St., 7th Av., 2,165. Westhampton. $480
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
128th St., 7th Av., 2,155. Westhampton. $480
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
129th St., 166 West. Florentina. $800.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
136th, Riverside Dr., 587. Beaconsfield. $1,380.
Edgar A. Levy, owner, 505 5th Av.
137th, Riverside Drive, Haddon Hall. $1,320.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
156th St., 601 West. Hispania. $1,200.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,244 Broadway.
159th, Broadway, 3,810. Knowlton Ct. $960.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
171st, Ft. Wash. Av., 255. Rockforest. $960.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th, Ft. Wash. Av., 385. Annadale. $1,100.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th, Ft. Wash. Av., 395. Belle Ct. $1,100.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st St., 601 West. Bonny Castle. $840-$864.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. Highland Court. $840-$864.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

NINE ROOMS.

64th St., 1 West. H'perly Hall. $3,500-$3,800.
Resident Manager on premises.
69th St., 88 C. P. W. Brentmore. $3,500-$4,250.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
72d St., 175 West. The Van Dyck. $3,800.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
79th St., 401 West End Av., $2,600.
David Lamb, 400 West End Av.
79th St., West End Av., 401. $3,200.
David Lamb, 400 West End Av.
83d St., 1 West. La Grange. $2,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
85th St., 131 R. Dr. Dorchester. $1,800-$2,100.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9760—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 68th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive rents.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect; one apartment.
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

Cayuga,
296 Central Park West,
S. W. Corner of 90th St.
A modern 6-story elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park; all modern improvements.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,800.

The Westport,
48 West 73d St.
Six-story elevator apartment house, all modern improvements
7 Large Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, &c.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, &c.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on reques'

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WARNING!--IMPORTANT!

To Those Who Are Seeking New Apartments for Fall Occupancy

OWING to unsettled conditions abroad an unprecedented demand for apartments has been created. The following shows how few suites are left in our own buildings, which represent the majority of the newest East Side properties of the better class. An immediate selection is essential.

399 Park Avenue, S. E. Cor. 54th St.
New 13 story fireproof building.
80% RENTED.
10 rooms and 3 baths, $3,200—$4,200

383 Park Avenue, 53d to 54th St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
4th fl., south, 7 rooms, 3 baths..$2,500
10, 11, 12 fl., north, 7 r., 3 b'ths.$2,600
9th fl., north, 8 rooms, 3 baths..$3,000

635 Park Avenue, S. E. Cor. 66th St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

640 Park Avenue, N. W. Cor. 66th St.
NEW 12 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

830 Park Avenue, S. W. Cor. 76th St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
FOUR APARTMENTS LEFT.
4th, B, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$4,000
6th, B, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$4,000
4th, C, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 baths..$3,500
7th, C, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$3,500

840 Park Avenue, N. W. Cor. 76th St.
NEW 12 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
5th, A, duplex, 12 r'ms, 4 b'ths..$5,500
4th, B, 8 rooms and 3 baths...$2,800
9th, B, 8 rooms and 3 baths...$3,000

969 Park Avenue, N. E. Cor. 82d St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
2d, A, duplex, 12 r'ms, 4 baths..$3,600
10th, B, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$3,100
3d, C, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 baths..$3,000

981 Park Avenue, N. E. Cor. 83d St.
Modern 10 story fireproof building.
5th corner, 10 rooms, 2 baths..$2,400
9th fl., cor., 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,200
2d, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$1,650
7th, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$1,900
9th, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,000

1,070 Madison Av., So. West Cor. 81st
Modern 8 story fireproof building.
4th, south, 7 rooms & 2 baths..$1,800
4th, corner, 8 rooms, 2 baths..$2,300
8th floor, cor., 8 r'ms, 2 baths..$2,500

901 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 67th St.
Modern 10 story fireproof building.
1st, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,000
2d, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,200
4th, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,400
5th, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,500

45 East 62d St., Bet. Madison & Park Avs.
Adjoining New Colony Club.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
2d, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,300
3d, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,400
4th, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,500

3 East 85th St., At 5th Avenue
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

103 East 86th St., At Park Avenue
NEW 13 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

122 East 76th St., Bet. Park & Lex. Avs.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
50% RENTED.
8 rooms & 3 baths...$1,850 to $2,350
7 rooms & 3 baths...$1,700 to $2,200
6 rooms & 2 baths..$1,800 (only 2 left)
Ground fl., 4-5-6 rooms..$850-$1,200

122 East 82d St., Bet. Park & Lex. Avs.
Modern 9 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
1st, B, 5 rooms and bath.....$760
5th, D, 5 rooms and bath.....$990
9th, D, 5 rooms and bath.....$1,080

114 East 84th St., Bet. Park & Lex. Avs.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
75% RENTED.
7 r'ms, 3 baths.$1,300 to $1,600 (3 left)
7 r'ms, 3 baths.$1,550 to $1,600 (1 left)
6 r'ms, 2 baths.$1,020 to $1,300 (3 left)
6 r'ms, 2 baths.$1,050 to $1,300 (2 left)

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
AGENTS
421 Madison Ave., AT 48TH ST. Tel. Murray Hill 5600

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Right Policy

We apply the same methods to apartment renting that reputable merchants do to merchandising.

We have one price for the apartments we manage.

This policy has earned for us the confidence of a very large clientele — a confidence which we appreciate and protect in every way.

We invite you to visit these apartments.

You will find our method of renting saves you time and gives you absolute satisfaction.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.

Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St.,
Bet. West End and Riverside.

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.

483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.

500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.

THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.

THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.

575 WEST END AV.
S. W. Cor. 88th St.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St.
East of Broadway

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

"The Dorchester"
131 Riverside Drive
North Corner 85th Street

12-Story Fireproof Building

10 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
4 Rooms overlooking Riverside and 3 of the chambers with Southern Exposure.
7th Floor - - - - Rental $2,500

9 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
3 Rooms overlooking Riverside.
4th Floor - - - - Rental $2,000
9th Floor - - - - Rental $2,100

7 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
6th Floor - - - - Rental $1,600

6 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
8th Floor - - - - Rental $1,500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

THE BELNORD,
86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

Your welcome to your guest, if you live at the Belnord, is expressed in every act of every employee of the Belnord. Your guest breathes the atmosphere of hospitality as soon as he enters the building.

Vast as the Belnord is, it is not impersonal. The perfection of its service gives it an air of genuine friendliness.

7 to 11 bright, outside Rooms. 2 to 4 baths.

Rental $2,100 to $7,000.

Manager on Premises.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Telephone Schuyler 3800.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. INC.
9 East 44th Street Telephone Murray Hill 8300

Offer for rent from October 1st or earlier apartments in the following buildings under their own management:

WE also have rental particulars of all the better class apartments on the East and West Sides, from Washington Square to 86th St., floor plans of which we will be pleased to show prospective tenants.

925 PARK AVENUE
N. E. Cor. of 80th St.
TRIPLEX APARTMENTS of twelve rooms and four baths, with private entrance from street. Servants' sitting room and private laundry. Rents $4,000 and $4,250.
SINGLE APARTMENT of four rooms and bath, top floor. Rent $1,200.
Vacuum cleaner. House water filter. Open fireplaces. Large closets. Building absolutely fireproof, including floors and trim. Individual laundries.

823 PARK AVENUE
Adj. Corner 76th Street.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS of twelve rooms & 4 baths. Rent $3,800 to $4,500.
DUPLEX APARTMENT of ten rooms and four baths. Rent $2,600.
Only one apartment on a floor. Servants' dining room and three servants' bedrooms self-contained in apartments. Private laundries. Open fireplaces. House filter. Unobstructed southern, western and eastern exposures.

257 WEST 86TH ST.
Adj. N. E. Cor. West End Ave.
DUPLEX STUDIO APARTMENT of eight rooms and two baths. Studio 23x29, with 18-foot ceiling. Rent $2,750.
SINGLE STUDIO APARTMENT with north light, of studio, bedroom, kitchenette & bath. Rent $900 & $1,000, including service. Park street. Mail chute. House water filter. Sub. station at Broadway.

140 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 6th and 7th Aves.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS to sub-rent, ten rooms and four baths, with studio 21x28. Rent $4,000.
SINGLE APARTMENTS of three rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rents $900 to $1,200, including service.
SINGLE STUDIOS with north light. Rent $720 to $840.
Vacuum Cleaner. Mail chute.

36 EAST 40TH ST.
Between Madison and Park Aves.
DOCTORS' OFFICES, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $1,000 and $1,200.
APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $800 and $1,400, including service.
All meals served in apartments. Day and night hall and elevator service. Valet. Vacuum cleaner.

112 WEST 47TH ST.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, two rooms and bath. Rent $720.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $720 to $900, including service.
Day and night hall and elevator service. Breakfasts. Valet.

1192-8 PARK AVENUE
S. W. Cor. 94th St.
APARTMENTS of six and seven rooms and bath. Rent $300 to $540.

62 WASHINGTON SQ.
STUDIO APARTMENTS of two and three large rooms and bath. Large studio with high ceiling and unobstructed north light. Rent $840 and $900. Open fireplaces. Breakfasts.

21 WEST 30TH ST.
APARTMENTS of two rooms and bath. Rents $456 and $550.

310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

THESE apartments have been planned for people looking for homes who are used to the size of the rooms in a private house.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths. All rooms unusually large.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St.
East of Broadway

Apartment	No. 61—7	Rooms,	$1200
Apartment	No. 62—6	Rooms,	$1200
Apartment	No. 53—6	Rooms,	$1000
Apartment	No. 71—7	Rooms,	$1300
Apartment	No. 34—7	Rooms,	$1100
Apartment	No. 44—7	Rooms,	$1100

These are very attractive apartments and we advise early inspection

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.

In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS
ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.
Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
An unusually well-arranged Doctor's Apartment to be sublet.
INSPECTION INVITED.

ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class Apartments
Moderate Rents. Excellent Service.

5 rooms:
R 260 W. 72 ST., adj. W. E. Av..$1,500
O 315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dv. 780
O 509 W. 110 ST., near Broadway. 900
M 606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.. 900
S 620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dv. 780

6 rooms:
R 315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dv. 1,100
O 515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub. 1,150
O 606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.. 1,300
M 15 CLAREMONT AV..... 1,300
S near 116 St. & B'way.
315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Drive.. 1,200
515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub. 1,500

7 rooms:
R 431 RIVERSIDE DV., cor 115 St. 1,400
M 446 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St. 1,400
O 606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.. 1,600
M 616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway.. 1,200
S 620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dv. 1,250
15 CLAREMONT AV..... 1,400
near 116 St. & B'way.

8 rooms:
R 174 W. 79 ST., cor. Amsterdam Av. 1,600
O 509 W. 110 ST., nr. Broadway.. 1,600
O 515 WEST 110 ST..... 1,800
M 431 RIVERSIDE DV., cor. 115 St. 1,600
S 445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St. 1,800

Also 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rooms, with 1 to 5 Baths,
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Apply to superintendents or

EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway and 72d St.
Tel. 5116—Columbus.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

530
West End Av.
Corner 86th St.

Exceptionally High-Class House. Excellent Location. Unusually Large Rooms.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,800
9 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,600
10 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,000
11 Rooms, 5 Baths, $4,000

Apply on premises, or

Earle & Calhoun
200 W. 72d St., Cor. Broadway.
Telephone, 5116—Columbus.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



Comfortable, yet luxurious, Convenient. Moderately priced.

Six rooms and 1 bath, $1,000 up
Seven rooms and 1 bath, $1,450
Eight rooms and 2 baths, $1,500 to $1,800

Light rooms, artistically decorated. Southern exposure. Attentive hall service.

Lasanno Court
307 W. 79th Street
Apply on premises or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. INC.
51 East 42nd Street. Phone Murray Hill 1936.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 88th St. and West End Ave.



Very fine 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments, with 2 and 3 baths. All large, light, airy rooms, $1,700 to $2,700, including electric light, refrigeration, laundry fuel and separate laundries.

SERVICE UNEXCELLED.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.

Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

CHATILLION
94th St. Riverside Drive.

A House of Superior Excellence.
extra large light rooms, elegantly decorated.
8 Every modern convenience; unexcelled view of the beautiful Hudson to lordly Palisades; conveniently located to 96th St. Subway Express Station and All Surface Cars.
$1,300 to $1,800
Best Kept House on the Drive.
H. W. KRUMWIEDE, JR.
2232 7th Ave. Tel. Morningside 3323.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
5-8-9 ROOMS $1,800 TO
2-3 BATHS $4,250
Two Styles of 9 Room Apartments, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises,
or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
For Plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700-1-2.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 WEST 107TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE.
5-6-7-12 Rooms—1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rent $720 to $1,800.
MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 5 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $40 & $47.50; 40 West 127th St.
4 & 5 rooms, $25 & $42.50; 90 East 128th St.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

76 WEST 86TH STREET
AND
77 WEST 85TH STREET
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS OF
6-7-8-9 Rooms — One & two baths.
All Large Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1000 to $1800 Yearly.
One Apartment of 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Suitable for Physician or Dentist.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

Hotel Berkley
170 West 74th St.
APARTMENTS
unfurnished, by the year
FROM **$600.**
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

ONONDAGA
745 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6-7 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent on premises, or Edward Williams, 400 Manhattan Av.

471-472-473-474-475-476
CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments,
$75 Per Month.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments,
$780 to $1,200.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.
2-3-4-6-7-9-10 Rooms
RENTALS $720 TO $6,000.
Exceptional Service: All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

FRANCIS,
CORNER 2 WEST 83D ST., HIGH GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE (overlooking Central Park).
Seven rooms and bath; rents $75 to $100.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROMAINE & LOYAL
New Buildings
Now Ready for Occupancy.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
160th to 161st St. and 655 W. 160th.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Special Inducements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st.
Renting Agt. on premises. Phone 8591—Aud.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 B'way

EMAHREL,
317 West 99th St.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Absolute fireproof building. Conveniently located, with exceptional large rooms and elevator service, &c.
4 Rooms, $660 to $840.
7 Rooms, $1,300.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

EAST-VIEW,
N. W. Cor. 113th St. & Morningside Drive, OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
High-class elevator apartment houses, with every modern convenience.
6 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $800 to $1,200.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ST. AUGUSTINE
264 West 57th Street
Near Broadway, corner apartment; 9 rooms and bath; $1,300. 3 rooms and bath, $1,200. Elevator, steam heat, hot water, electricity, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 334 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

Large Rooms, Reasonable Rents.
7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; rents $45-$55; hall and telephone service; choice private house block; convenient to Subway, L and surface cars. Apply to Owner, on premises, 163 AND 164 WEST 88TH STREET.

2, 4 & 5 Room
apartments, foyer and bath; large closets; all modern improvements; excellent service—refined, home-like elevator apartments. Rentals very moderate, $40-$75.
535 W. 113TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Fort Tryon Apartments
561 W. 180th St., Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises or **J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.**

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

In this list, including the choicest apartment houses on the west side and Washington Heights, there are in many instances no vacancies, but in most of the properties an apartment may be inspected for rental from October 1st.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — **Telephone, Schuyler 3800**
Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

The First Edition of our 1915 Booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of the above and many other properties, now ready for distribution, may be secured at any of our offices.

THE CLIFDEN
S. E. Cor. 99th St. and Riverside Drive.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

HAZELTON COURT
3,090 Broadway, near 125d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

CHILMARK HALL
501 West 143d St.
Northwest corner Hamilton Pl.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive.
North corner 92d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $3,200.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

THE STETSON
262 West 82d St.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,400.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 115th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St.
8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $960.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 118th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.

HEATHCOTE HALL
600 West 114th St.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Two Elevators.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,200.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.

STOCKTON
1,090 St. Nicholas Av.
Southeast corner 165th St.
4 to 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-538 West 111th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,200.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Southeast corner 140th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $900.

VALENTINE COURT
238 Audubon Av., Corner 177th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
Two Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

THE BELVOIR
473 West End Av.
Southeast corner 82d St.
Ground Floor, For Doctors.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 93d St.
North corner Central Park West.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

SYLVIA HALL
360 West 144th St.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

CASTLETON
547 West 142d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $500 to $900.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,800.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av., Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $600.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, Southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

ADELINE COURT
605 West 142d St.
Near Riverside Drive.
Overlooking Hudson River.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $840.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 106th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
6, 8, 9 and 10 rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

DOROTHEA
321 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
All Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St. — 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 83d St. — 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500
New Building. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — 8-9-11-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,100 to $3,900
New Building. Leases from October 1st.
Now open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS NEAR SUBWAY STATIONS.

LUCETINE
35-39 W. 96 St.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $720 to $1,000.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-619 W. 114 St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,100 to $1,400.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 W. 115 St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $780 to $1,200.

Inquire of Superintendents, or
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT,
Tel. River 975. 2705 B'way, (103d)

Edmund Francis Court
N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. & 120th St.
New 10-story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
ALL OUTSIDE.
Rents Reasonable.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.

FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE,
New York's most refined Avenue; 6 to 9 rooms, all outside, large and airy, every improvement; homelike; under resident owner's personal management; $720 and up; exceptional value. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

610 West 116th St.
2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.
Furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. 'Phone Morningside 3040. THOMPSON.

415 CONVENT AVENUE
Eleven rooms, with bath, near 147th St.; moderate rent; partly furnished if desired. Apply to caretaker on premises or CHAS. F. NOYES CO., 32 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Unique Corner Where Riverside Drive Curves Over River.
Apartments 4 Rooms and bath, $650
Up to 7 Rooms and 3 baths, $1,350
ONE SPLENDID DOCTORS' SUITE, 8 ROOMS, PRIVATE ENTRANCE.
New 11-Story Fireproof Bldg.
Broadway Subway Station at 157th St.
Large, airy rooms, with ample closets.
Magnificent Views from Every Window.
Resident Manager. Tel. 7100 Audubon.

Free Rent
until
Oct. 1st.
Elevator Apartments
6, 7 and 8 Rooms
Every modern improvement. All large, outside rooms on aristocratic Fort Washington Ave., and overlooking Hudson River. Rents $60 to $80. Address
OWNER, 590 West 174th St.

THE SUTHERLAND
Riverside Drive & 158th Street
Delightful 5, 7, and 9 room apartments. Fresh air and sunshine. Convenient. Low rent. Look at these
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 W. 34th St.

NEW HOUSES.
4, 5, 6 rooms, $30 upward; every modern improvement; refined neighborhood; exceptional values; owner's personal management; northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

One of the Finest on the West Side.
THE DELLA ROBBIA
740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.
Ready for Occupancy Aug. 1st
4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Rental $800 to $2,000
CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 WEST 72D STREET

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

505-507 W. 113th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $540 to $900.

530 WEST 113th ST.
5 Rooms, $900.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3-4-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT, 751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Av.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
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SEQUOIA
Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
6 to 9 Rooms
with 2 to 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.



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AT MANHATTAN ST. SUBWAY.
Three and four rooms; all large and light; elevator, all improvements; $32.50 to $40.

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Southeast corner 114th St.—Beautiful Apartment, facing Morningside Park; six and seven large rooms; elevator and all improvements; rents $65 to $75.

THE CYNTHIUS,
3,136 BROADWAY, CORNER 125TH ST.
Elevator, all improvements; six and eight large, light rooms and bath; rents $45 and $55.
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SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th St.
Near Broadway
HIGH CLASS APARTMENT
5-6-7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rent Reasonable
Choice apartment on first floor suitable for physician or dentist.
THOS. J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.
Excellence of arrangement, convenient location and a careful attention to the details of management make this apartment building one of the most distinctive in the mid-town section.
Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms
Renting at $700 to $1300
For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
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N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Absolutely fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.
6,7,8 & 9 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals, $1,100-$2,400.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TEL., 6261—MORNINGSIDE.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
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HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University
400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.
7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets . . $1,000
7 large corner rooms 1,200
Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or
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With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.
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4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $38 to $36.

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430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x22
Dining Rooms 16x16
Bedrooms 14x16
Immediate Possession If Desired.

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SUPERIOR SERVICE

Brockton
661 W. 180th St.
N. E. Cor. B'way.
ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 R'ms, $40 to $45
4 Rooms, - $50
Top Floor, All Front
5 Rooms, - $50 & up

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Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
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542 West 179th Street
NON-ELEVATOR.
Situated in Washington Heights most select residential section.
4 Front Rooms $35

Rodney
555 West 170th St.
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Beautifully arranged, conveniently located; delightful front apartment.
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Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum
4 Rooms, - $38
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KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
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Bellaire Apt's,
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JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath . . . . . $26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath . . . . . $33-$36
Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
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Near 122d Street.
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MANHATTAN—East Side.

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Corner 30th St.
Persons engaged in business in this vicinity can lease at attractive prices either non-housekeeping or housekeeping Apartments of from two rooms and bath to ten rooms and two baths; avoiding Subway and elevated railway travel and the consequent annoyance and loss of time. Good restaurant and room service.
Strictly Fireproof; 5 Elevators, Electric Light. All Night Telephone and Elevator Service.

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CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building. Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
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Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

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Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVE.

8 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms
Rent $1,800 and $2,200.
NO. 59 EAST 85TH STREET,
Northwest Corner Park Avenue.
Choice residential section; private house block; all large, outside rooms.
Extra maid's room. Superintendent.

LENOX COURT
114 East 71st St.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.
$1,400 AND $1,600
Choice Private House Block.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

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55 EAST 65TH ST.
From October or earlier; seven or eight room Suites, $1,200-$1,600; also six sunny rooms, two baths, $1,450; extra maids' rooms.

Corner Elevator Apartment
Eight outside rooms overlooking Central Park; all brilliant; every known improvement; moderate rent; remodel suit; advantageous terms made. 1,550 Madison Av., southwest corner 95th.

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S. E. COR. 94TH ST., PARK VIEW
Corner Apartments, 8 Large Rooms, 2 Baths
Modern improvements; elevator service; rent moderate. Supt., on premises. Commission paid to brokers.

61-69 East 86th St.
Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet at moderate terms. Supt., on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable Apartments Offered by DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

58-66 E. 96th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
1246 Madison Ave.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50-$60
127 East 86th St.	Hot water supply.	6 rooms & bath	$30-$31
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120-122 E. 85th St.	Elevator, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50

Janitors in charge will show premises.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue
Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

THE LAURISTON
1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8 AND 9 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
Handsome apartments, beautifully arranged; elevator service and modern conveniences.
RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.
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NEAR 166TH ST., WEST BRONX.
High and Select Location.
New, select apartments; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; beautifully finished; paneled hardwood wainscoting dining rooms; telephones rooms.
$28 to $32.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

124th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
503 W. 124TH ST.—One of the hondsomest furnished apartments of 5 rooms and bath; most conveniently located in the city; to lease until Oct. or Nov. 1st. Now occupied by owner of property. Rent $60 per month or $15 per week. Supt., 503 W. 124th St. Tel. 6650 Morningside.

Beautifully Furnished Apartment
of eight rooms and two baths to sublet by the year from Aug. 1 at $1,800 in 307 WEST 79TH ST.
Apply on premises or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. INC.,
51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 1086.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
39-41 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

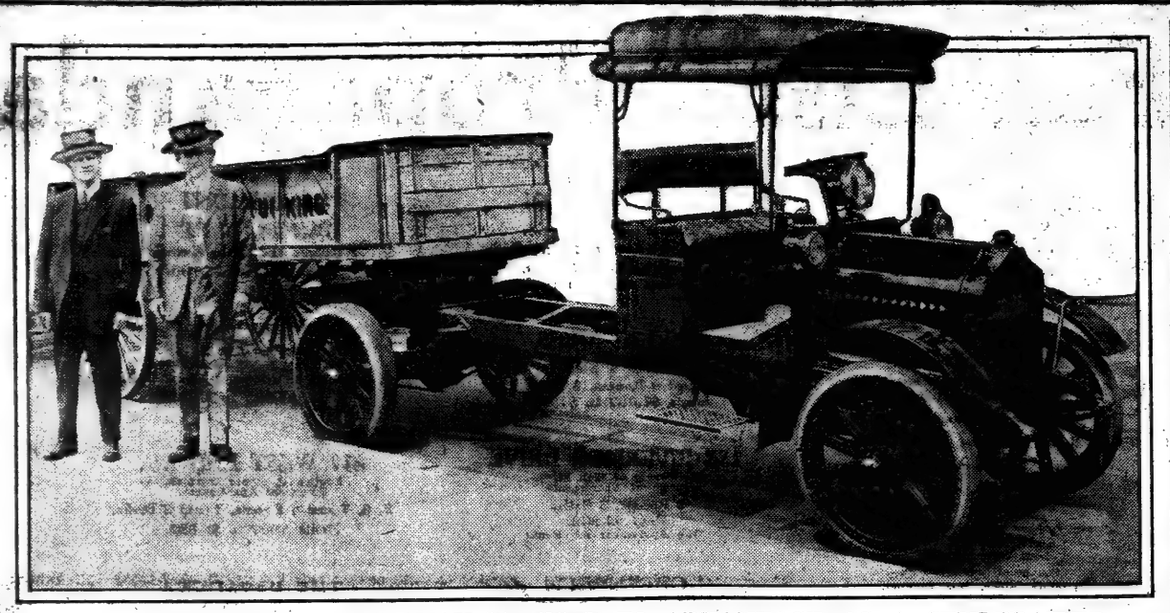
Bachelor Apartments
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette,
Furnished, $50 and $60 Per Month.
535 W. 113th St., Near Broadway.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 54th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment of two rooms and bath.

San Jacinto,
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet apartments two and three rooms and bath; half price Summer rates; complete service.

38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 3 and 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD



HOW THE MOTOR TRUCK MAY BE USED TO ADVANTAGE AS A SEMI-TRAILER.
This shows a two-ton truck used at the recent convention of the National Team Owners' Association to demonstrate how the capacity of any motor truck may be doubled by carrying the normal weight on the truck chassis and as much more on two trailing wheels. This is known as the semi-trailer plan.

TRACTORS FAST SOLVING MODERN HAULAGE PROBLEM

C. H. Martin Tells Team Owners Why Commercial Motor Vehicles Should Haul, Rather Than Carry, Loads—The Ideal Type.

In a paper on the tractor as the modern commercial vehicle, C. H. Martin went deeply into this problem at the recent convention of the National Team Owners' Association at Springfield, Mass. He said, in part:

"Tractor is defined in the dictionary as 'that which draws.' Therefore the horse, the mule, the ox, the tugboat, and the railroad locomotive can be called tractors. So the history of the tractor might be said to begin when the animal was found to be more efficient when he pulled a load than when he carried it on his back. When the savage put the ends of two poles over the back of a horse, dragged the other ends of these poles on the ground, and slung his load in the middle, the development of the tractor started. The horse carried half the load, and the other half was hauled along the ground. The horse was thus enabled to handle just twice the burden. He carried half of it and drew half of it.

"Then came the wheel—the greatest invention that has ever been given to man. As this was before the era of written history, the inventor of the wheel is not known. The chances are that the public at that time classified him as a 'nut.' Also, the chances are that 999 out of every thousand declared it would not work, as it had never been done before. The other one in the thousand probably condemned the inventor for suggesting a labor-saving device that would throw so many men out of work. In any event, the patents have all expired. The wheel enabled the animal, whether horse or ox, to draw considerably more load than it was possible for him to carry. For thousands of years after the invention of the wheel—indeed, until the railroad locomotive came into being—most transportation on land was done by animal tractors and wheeled trailers.

"The wagon of today is one of the most highly developed, practical, and reliable pieces of mechanism we have, for it is the result of several thousand years' experience. While the wagon has been undergoing its development the animal tractor has been improving also. All development of the horse for business has been along draught lines, and not along carrying lines. If one will only stop and think that it has taken thousands of years to bring the wagon and the horse up to where they are and that the first practical motor-propelled vehicle for the highway made its appearance a few short years ago, he certainly must realize that wonders have been accomplished in a comparatively short time.

"When the invention of the differential gear made the motor-propelled vehicle for the highway a possibility, the pleasure car took precedence and occupied the minds of engineers because the public demanded it. After the pleasure automobile was well on its way thought was given to the business end, and the development of the motor truck began. The line of least resistance was followed, and the design of the pleasure car taken, on the principle that if a machine would carry a load of passengers a larger machine of the same type would carry a load of merchandise. The principal reason for the existence of the motor vehicle for business purposes, whether it be delivery wagon, heavy truck, or tractor, is economy. It may be of time. It may be of money. But as time is money, it all comes to the same thing.

"The motor truck has been brought to a high state of development. But, after all, it comes in the class of weight-carrying, or pack, animals. The next step was to make the truck do more work than it had been doing and show a greater profit than it had been showing; and the only way to do this was to make it into a tractor which would draw its load instead of carrying it. The efficiency was greatly increased, as in the case of the horse when he became a tractor instead of a carrier. In all the live factories today the tractor principle is coming in for special attention. Why it delayed so long is hard to understand. There is sufficient power to draw over good going considerably more than the frame, springs, axles, and tires will support in carrying the load. In all the standard trucks today the transmission and driving mechanism, consisting of gears, shafts, keys, and all strain-taking parts from the engine back to the wheels, are designed to withstand the power that the engine will develop. If a truck, built to carry five tons, be driven up to a brick wall with its full load on its back and the power applied, the wheels will slip on the dry street. This shows that the truck is capable of drawing behind it just as much as the traction between the road and the driving wheels will admit of.

"There are two methods of making the motor truck into a tractor. One is the four-wheel trailer principle and the other is the two-wheel or semi-trailer principle. Here comes in the traction problem, and it is one of the greatest problems that confront the designer and user of the motor vehicle today. Where we must depend entirely on friction, as is the case on the city streets, where no cleats or spikes are allowed, we must use for a tire a substance that has a very high coefficient of friction. Much experimenting has been done with wood blocks, combination wood and steel, and other substances. But we have all come back to rubber. Now, about the only reason for the rubber on a tire is for the traction that it gives. The cushioning effect of solid rubber tires is of little value. Springs are made to take care of all road shocks, and they do it very well.

"If it were not for the problem of traction we could use steel tires on the driving wheels also and get away from one of the heaviest items of expense, for where the wheel simply rolls and does no driving steel is unquestionably the cheapest, therefore the best. The railroad locomotive obtains sufficient traction on steel tires to move from forty to fifty times its weight, but 2 per cent. is the maximum grade on any except the mountain roads, and they rarely go over 3.

"As we ascend a grade the percentage of weight necessary for traction increases by leaps and bounds, and as the grades on our highway are not, as in the case of the railroad, limited to 2 per cent., the motor truck, when used as a tractor, must have a percentage of weight on the driving wheels in proportion to the grade it runs over and the road surface encountered. A large percentage is necessary on a steep, icy hill or a wet asphalt hill; and these same driving wheels must be shod with rubber until some better and cheaper substance comes along.

"The bulk of merchandise is loaded and unloaded at chutes or platforms or other places where it is necessary to back the vehicle in order to place it properly. Were it not for these two problems—that of traction and of necessity to back to a given position—any motor truck could be called on to do duty as a tractor without change by simply having wagons hitched on behind. This is done with varying degrees of success in many places, but to obtain the highest degree of efficiency the design must be such that the tractor and trailer can be handled by one man, can have traction sufficient to go any place and be backed easily and quickly to any given position, and the trailer disconnected and left to be loaded or unloaded. There are some four-wheel trailers made that, with the assistance of an extra man, can be backed to a given position. But no part of the load can be used for traction. Vehicles of this class are successfully used over level roads in many sections of the country.

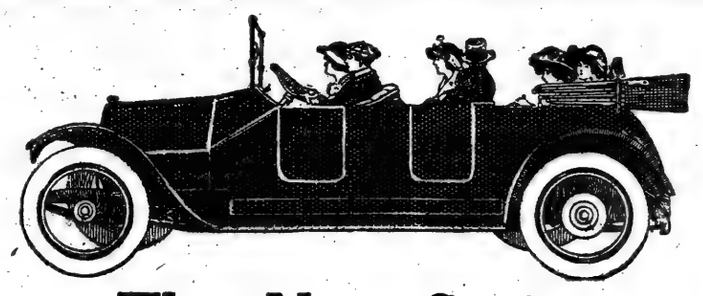
"But a much higher degree of efficiency is reached in the semi-trailer plan, where part of the load is carried by the driving wheels and part drawn behind on two trailing wheels. In this manner the capacity of a truck is doubled. There is always sufficient weight for traction. It can be backed to any given position without the aid of an extra man, and can be jacked up and left standing for loading or unloading while the tractor is after another load.

"When the motor truck is used as a tractor its field is widened, inasmuch as its capacity is doubled—it carries its normal load and draws as much more on two wheels trailing behind. It can handle as many different kinds of loads as there are different kinds of wagons to attach—low-bed wagons, end-dump wagons, bottom-dump wagons, long or short wagons, or passenger buses. Half the weight is carried on steel tires; the total weight is spread over three axles; the truck and driver are constantly occupied—no waiting for loads; loads may be left standing, to be unloaded when convenient.

"While any motor truck may be used as a tractor in this manner, far better results will be obtained if the tractor is built especially for the work, with short wheel base, short-turning radius, extra low gear, and other desirable features known to every designer.

"Just one word with regard to the use of your present wagon equipment for tractors. Motor truck salesmen, when the tractor idea was first advanced a few years ago, used as an argument in opposition to the tractor that the wagons would not stand up at the speed that the truck would draw them. And this idea seems to have gained quite a foothold. Of course, if you take a wagon built to carry five tons at three miles an hour, load it with eight tons, and draw it twelve miles an hour, it is hardly reasonable to suppose it will stand up. But my experience, covering several years, has shown that a well-built horse-drawn wagon can be safely used as a trailer provided that the bearings be kept oiled and that the wagon be not loaded with more than it was built to carry nor taken at a speed exceeding eight or ten miles an hour. However, the best results may be obtained by building the trailers especially for their work, while following the same general design as the conventional horse-drawn wagon—the only difference being that the springs, axles, wheels, and tires should be made heavy enough to withstand the load that is put on them, and means should be employed to keep the wheels oiled.

"The next step in motor haulage development is along traction lines. The ideal tractor must overcome all the shortcomings of the conventional truck and the horse as well. It must draw on a hard road at least twenty tons in several trailers. It must be able to go over plowed ground; into and out of excavations; must back any one of its trailing wagons to any given position; it must utilize the weight of the first trailer for traction when necessary; it must carry most all of its load on steel tires for economy; must manoeuvre into and out of traffic, each trailer following in the path of its leader; must turn around with a full train of wagons on an eighteen-foot road. In short, it must go anywhere, or do anything that a horse will do—except eat oats when not working; it must cost less than a three-ton truck; the per mile cost must be very little greater than that of a three-ton truck."



The New Series
Lewis "VI" Has Arrived
New Price $1390

AN epoch making price; a value not to be found in cars selling less than $2000. Quantity production has made possible a reduction of $210 without taking a penny out of the quality.

When you see the

LEWIS "VI"
Monarch of the Sixes

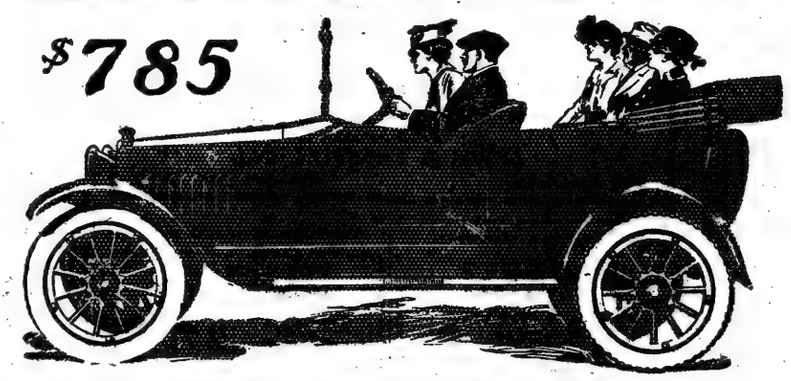
you will at once understand why it has no competitor in its class. Its 1200 fewer parts, meaning 1200 fewer chances for "trouble," and economy in upkeep come as a direct result of 12 years' experience in automobile construction. The 135-in. wheel base and underslung three-quarter elliptic rear springs, 56 inches long, mean easy riding—and comfort on country roads.

The new series has crown fenders, one man top, 36 in. wheels, power tire pump, reserve gasoline supply, Stewart vacuum feed and integral cast aluminum windshield bracket and instrument board.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
225 W. 57TH ST., AT BROADWAY. Phone 4541 Columbus
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SAXON "SIX"
$785



Saxon "Six" Beats Fastest Train From Los Angeles to San Francisco

Establishes New Speed Record in 490-mile Run

Covering 490 miles in 13½ hours a Saxon "Six" stock touring car broke all speed records over the Coast Route from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

This car sped between Los Angeles and San Francisco faster than any other automobile of its class ever did.

It beat "The Lark," the Southern Pacific fastest train, by 15 minutes.

The best previous time for the 490 miles over the particular route covered by the Saxon was between 14 and 15 hours.

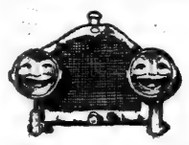
Saxon averaged better than 36 miles an hour—and better than 19 miles per gallon of gasoline. It used only half a pint of water. It required no adjustments. It gave no trouble whatever.

Saxon "Six," by this performance, proved once more its speed—power—safety—reliability—economy—endurance. It demonstrated the superiority of the six-cylinder motor in a touring car.

Remember, in buying a Saxon "Six," you get all these Saxon virtues at the price of $785, fully equipped. Why not come in to-day?

Saxon Motor Co., of New York
251 W. 57th St., New York. Phone Col. 7811
Brooklyn Agency: 1270 Bedford Ave.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY



Is This Yours?

Do your lamps grin with brilliancy? Is your crank out of sight?

Or haven't you learned the value of storage battery service that insures those things? If not, come in.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-30 West 58th Street

Free inspection of any battery at any time.

NEW ROSS EIGHT HERE

BUILDED BY A MASTER BUILDER
$1350
F. O. B. DETROIT

MANUFACTURED, NOT ASSEMBLED.

With an Absolutely Perfect Motor That Has Stood All Tests.

After many months of costly experimenting the Ross & Young Machine Company, of Detroit, with an enviable record of eleven years as manufacturers of gasoline engines and automobile parts, have built a car and motor which have won the approval of all experts because of the sterling character of their manufacture. The specifications tell the story.

SPECIFICATIONS:—

UNIT POWER PLANT—Eight cylinders, 3x4½; crank shaft, 1⅝; three bearings, selective sliding gears, three speeds, forward and reverse; Chrome nickel steel gears and shafts. Clutch, multiple disc, cork inserts.

AXLES—Timken standard, front and rear; electric starting, lubrication, force feed to cylinder, crank shaft and cam shaft, radiator, cellular type; control centre, steering irreversible left side, shaft drive, two universal joints. SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic front, ¾ elliptic extra long rear. Streamline, &c.

UPHOLSTERING—Wine color No. 1 Spanish leather, long hair filled. Top, one man. Windshield, rain vision, ventilating. Wheel base, 115 inches. Wheels, extra selected second growth hickory. Natural wood finish. Tires, 34x4, non-skid rear, plain front. Rims Detroit quick demountable. Instruments on Cowl, Stewart-Warner speedometer; oil pressure gauge, ammeter, electric light and ignition switches.

Immediate Delivery.

On Exhibition This Week at the

AUTO UTILITIES CORPORATION
1700 Broadway, near 54th Street, New York.
Telephone, Circle 1694.

EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS

We can offer a most attractive proposition to worthwhile dealers throughout our big Eastern territory.

How, and Why,——— —the GOODRICH "Fair-List" Propaganda now saves Car-Owners, yearly, over $25,000,000 on Tires

THERE are 1,923,951 Automobiles now State-licensed, and running, in the United States.

Of these, 1,803,951 are Pleasure Cars—i. e., exclusive of Trucks, etc.

More than 90% of them, or about 1,623,555 use ***Pneumatic*** Tires.

Each car will wear out and replace, on average, about one Set of Four Tires per year.

Therefore, the interests of each Car-***Owner,*** as well as each Car-***Manufacturer,*** each Car-***Dealer,*** and ***Salesman,*** is vitally and personally affected by the ***price of Tires*** to Consumers.

Because,—Tires and Gasoline are the two ***big*** items of consumption in the ***operation*** of Motor Cars.

The Owner who used his Car 1,000 Miles ***less,*** per year, than he ***would*** have done, ***because*** of "the high-price of Tires and Gasoline," received that much ***less return*** from his entire investment in the ***Car*** proper.

The potential, or prospective, Car-Owner who fails to ***buy*** a Car ***because*** of "the high cost of Tires and Gasoline,"—he who sells his Car and does not buy again ***because*** of "the high cost of Tires and Gasoline"—or he who, for the same reason, stores his Car and does not run it during a considerable part of the year, is a direct loss to—1st—Automobile Manufacturers, as a class.

—2d—Automobile Dealers, as a class.

—3d—Garage Owners, as a class.

—4th—Lubrication & Gasoline Manufacturers, as a class.

But,—he is a ***greater*** loss to TIRE ***Manufacturers,*** and ***Dealers,*** as a class, than to any others.

Because,—

—Gasoline and Lubricants, for instance, can be sold to the Owners of Motor Boats, Stationary, and other Motors.

But,—Automobile Tires can ***only*** be sold, in the ultimate, to ***the man who*** OWNS ***a Car,*** and ***who wears out Tires*** through ***using*** it.

* * *

EVERY ***mile*** that each Automobile ***runs,*** means an ***automatic Sale of Tires*** to replace that mileage with new Tires.

But, all the Salesmanship, and all the Advertising, under the Sun, could not increase, by a single Tire, the ***total sales of Tires*** beyond the ***number*** of Cars owned by Consumers, and the number of ***Miles*** each Consumer runs his Car yearly.

The Market for Tires is therefore ***limited,*** inflexibly, to the number of Cars ***running,*** and the Mileage which each Owner is ***induced*** to ***run*** yearly.

Therefore, we opine that to promote greater ***Sales,*** and greater ***use,*** of Automobiles, few better incentives can be offered than ***markedly-lowered cost,*** TO CONSUMERS, for ***Tires*** and Gasoline.

Just as we recognize that the ***only*** legitimate expansion open to the ***Tire Industry,*** as a whole, would be due to the Sale of ***more Automobiles each year*** to Consumers, with a ***greater average Mileage*** USE, per year, of ***each*** Car by ***each*** Owner.

That is why we favor the ***lowest possible price*** for Tires,—to Consumers, consistent with maintenance of ***high*** quality and a ***fair*** profit to Dealer and Mfr.

So this, then, is a leading reason why WE initiated, and propagated, that Goodrich "Fair-List" Movement which we publicly announced in the press on ***Jan. 31, 1915,*** and which caused practically every Pneumatic Tire Manufacturer in this Country to ***follow our lead*** and bring his prices down to a ***fairer*** level.

* * *

THIS is also the reason why ***some*** Tire Manufacturers, who ***could*** not, or ***would*** not, "meet" our BASIC prices for Pneumatic Tires (even though our "Fair-List" Propaganda obliged them to make heavy reductions off their former Lists) might erroneously suppose that "Goodrich" Tires have been cheapened in ***Quality,*** as well as in price.

Hence this explanation (to the Public, to Car-Manufacturers, Dealers, Car-Salesmen, Garages, and ***Tire Dealers*** generally) that ***we*** deem it "good business" to sell the ***best*** Goodrich Tires (of fabric construction) we have ever made, at the ***fairest*** price possible for such quality.

Hence, too, the following TEST offer to Consumers.

—We will cheerfully pay for ***any*** Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" Tire, sold since our "Fair-List" price-reduction (announced on January 31, 1915,) which ***when cut open*** shows ***any reduction in quality,*** in ***number*** of layers of Canvas, in ***thickness,*** or ***quality*** of Rubber, when compared with any ***other*** Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" made by us, and sold at our higher prices current ***before*** the Goodrich "Fair-List" Movement.

And,—this is further to ***authorize*** any Tire-User to extend this Offer (at our expense) to ***any*** Tire Dealer, or Manufacturer.

We ask Car-Owners, and Tire Consumers, in ***their own*** interest, to see that no "implication" of lowered quality in Goodrich Tires goes ***unchallenged,***—just as we have protected ***their*** interests, for our own sake, through our "Fair-List" Propaganda.

* * *

BECAUSE of that GOODRICH "Fair-List" Propaganda, every Car-Owner who ***now*** buys ***any*** make of Tire sized 37 x 5, now ***saves,*** on each set of 4 Tires, an average of about $46.27.

—Every Car-Owner who uses 34 x 4 Tires, of ***any*** make, now saves, ***through the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda,*** an average of about $26.15 per Set of 4 Tires.

—Every Car-Owner who uses 30 x 3½ Tires, now saves, ***through the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda,*** an average of about $14.70 per Set of 4 Tires.

Other sizes in proportion.

The 1,623,555 State-licensed Car-Owners who use Pneumatic Tires now save about 20% of what they last year paid for ANY make and size, whether they be Goodrich or competing brands,—equal to more than $25,000,000 per year.

And, don't forget that this giant ***saving to Car-Owners*** was ***never mentioned*** to the Public by ***other*** Tire Manufacturing Concerns ***until*** the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda made it imperative that they extend the Saving to Consumers on ***their*** Tires, or lose business to the Goodrich Co.

But, notwithstanding all this,—the fact which should loom ***largest*** to TIRE-USERS is the contrast of 10% to 40%, in prices, that ***still*** exists between the low price of the ***best*** Non-Skid Tires (of fabric construction) that money can buy, or the largest Rubber Factory in the World produce,—(to wit, GOODRICH Non-Skid Tires) and all ***other*** "responsible" Tires in the field.

Compare these prices (in adjoining table) and see!

Then, if ***you*** are not already a Goodrich User, do yourself (and us), the justice to buy at least ***one*** GOODRICH "Non-Skid" Tire.

Test ***that*** out for Quality, Mileage and Resilience against ***any*** other Tire, at ***any*** price, which you are now using.

The ***result*** of such Test will cause you to wonder why you ever paid ***more*** for Maximum Quality, Mileage, and Resilience than the ***Basic*** price of Goodrich Non-Skid Tires.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, O.

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

Made as always——

—The same reliable Construction.

—The same dependable Service.

—Nothing whatever taken out of materials or Quality, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

Some representative Price-Reductions, to Consumers, on Non-Skid Tires, made by a dozen of the largest Tire Manufacturing Concerns, AFTER JANUARY 31st, 1915, when the B. F. Goodrich Co. Initiated, Promulgated and Published the "Fair-List" Movement

(GOODRICH)	Size 30x3	Size 30x3½	Size 32x3½	Size 32x4	Size 33x4	Size 34x4	Size 34x4½	Size 35x4½	Size 36x4½	Size 37x5
"A" Since January 31st	$9.45	$12.20	$14.00	$19.15	$20.00	$20.35	$27.30	$28.35	$28.70	$33.90
"A" Before January 31st	12.65	17.00	18.10	24.45	25.25	26.05	35.00	36.05	37.10	44.45
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Movement	3.20	4.80	4.10	5.30	5.25	5.70	7.70	7.70	8.40	10.55
Each of following Letters, B, C, D, etc., represents a leading Tire Mfr. in the order of his List-Price										
"B" Since February 1st	$10.55	$13.35	$15.40	$20.95	$21.90	$22.30	$30.55	$31.75	$32.15	$39.80
"B" Before February 1st	14.60	19.95	21.20	28.50	29.45	30.50	39.50	40.70	41.90	50.50
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	4.05	6.60	5.80	7.55	7.55	8.20	8.95	8.95	9.75	10.70
"C" Since February 1st	$10.75	$13.95	$16.05	$21.80	$22.90	$23.40	$31.10	$32.50	$33.00	$38.45
"C" Before February 1st	13.80	18.50	19.70	26.60	27.55	28.50	38.60	39.80	40.95	49.15
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	3.05	4.55	3.65	4.80	4.65	5.10	7.50	7.30	7.95	10.70
"D" Since February 1st	$10.95	$10.00	$16.30	$18.60	$23.30	$23.80	$31.65	$33.05	$33.60	$41.80
"D" Before February 1st	13.70	14.20	19.50	22.15	27.55	28.50	38.60	39.80	40.95	49.10
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	2.75	4.20	3.20	3.55	4.25	4.70	6.95	6.75	7.35	7.30
"E" Since February 1st	$11.10	$14.85	$16.70	$22.40	$23.25	$23.65	$31.15	$32.25	$32.60	$38.35
"E" Before February 1st	14.85	20.05	21.10	28.65	29.45	30.30	40.25	41.30	42.35	50.50
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	3.75	5.20	4.40	6.25	6.20	6.65	9.10	9.05	9.75	12.15
"F" Since February 1st	$11.35	$13.40	$15.40	. . .	$22.00	$22.40	. . .	$31.20	$31.60	$37.30
"F" Before February 1st	16.00	19.70	20.95	. . .	29.25	30.15	. . .	41.65	42.95	51.45
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	4.65	6.30	5.55	. . .	7.25	7.75	. . .	10.45	11.35	14.15
"G" Since February 1st	$13.15	$18.05	$20.40	$26.05	$27.00	$27.40	$37.40	$38.95	$40.20	$47.55
"G" Before February 1st	17.60	23.05	24.70	31.25	32.25	33.10	46.35	48.00	50.20	60.00
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	4.45	5.00	4.30	5.20	5.25	5.70	8.95	9.05	10.00	12.45
"H" Since February 1st	$14.40	$18.80	$21.60	$29.30	$30.80	$31.45	$42.00	$43.85	$44.50	$51.90
"H" Before February 1st	18.25	24.50	26.00	35.75	36.95	37.95	48.15	49.50	50.90	62.50
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	3.85	5.70	4.40	6.45	6.15	6.50	6.15	5.65	6.40	10.60
"I" Since February 1st	$14.40	$18.80	$21.60	$29.30	$30.80	$31.45	$42.00	$43.85	$44.50	$51.90
"I" Before February 1st	19.25	26.75	28.65	36.20	37.35	38.45	48.40	50.10	52.40	62.60
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	4.85	7.95	7.05	6.90	6.55	7.00	6.40	6.25	7.90	10.70
"J" Since February 1st	$16.35	$21.70	$22.85	$29.10	$30.15	$31.15	$39.45	$40.70	$41.85	$49.75
"J" Before February 1st	19.10	25.35	26.75	34.05	35.25	36.40	46.15	47.60	48.95	58.70
"K" Since February 1st	. . .	. . .	. . .	$31.50	$32.40	$33.55	$39.25	$40.45	$41.40	$52.05
"K" Before February 1st	. . .	. . .	. . .	35.00	36.00	37.30	44.85	46.20	47.30	59.50
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.50	3.60	3.75	5.60	5.75	5.90	7.45
"L" Since February 1st	$20.20	$22.50	$25.50	$33.55	$34.25	$34.90	$41.75	$42.95	$44.50	$55.90
"L" Before February 1st	21.00	26.75	29.00	36.90	37.70	38.50	48.75	50.25	52.00	65.70
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	.80	4.25	3.50	3.35	3.45	3.60	7.00	7.30	7.50	9.80

HERE AND THERE IN THE REALM OF CARS AND MOTORING

ATTRACTIONS OF BERKSHIRE REGION ALLURE MOTORISTS

Not Only Is the Scenery Delightful, but Historic Spots Abound in the Hill Towns—How to Reach This Section from Many Points.

One of the most delightful and popular touring sections in the Eastern States is the Berkshire Hills of Western Massachusetts. Pittsfield, in the heart of the hills, is only a day's run—approximately 125 miles—from New York and an equal distance from Boston. Other New England and many New York State cities are closer. Ten miles south of Pittsfield is Lenox, where many wealthy New Yorkers maintain magnificent Summer homes. Both Pittsfield, the commercial and industrial centre of the region, and Lenox are well provided with excellent hotels and modern garages.

Extensive and beautiful mountain views abound in all directions. From Great Rock, at the summit of Snake Hill in the residential section of Pittsfield, a fine panoramic view of the town may be had, with Greylock Mountain, rising 3,500 feet above sea level, in the distance. Six miles north, according to the touring bureau of the American Automobile Association, in Lanesboro, stands Bremans Hill, from which another impressive view is obtained. Its perspective includes Pontoosuc Lake and continues nearly to the Connecticut State line to the south. One mile west of Pontoosuc Lake is Balance Rock, of gigantic size, yet so evenly balanced on another rock that it seems as if one could easily tip it over. Surrounding the rock are 100 acres of public park, with fine vistas at every turn.

Within the limits of Pittsfield are many estates of historic interest. In the Longfellow House, now the Plunkett homestead, stood the old-fashioned clock which inspired the bard to write the poem, "The Old Clock On the Stairs." Hawthorne lived and wrote near-by and but a short distance away is Holmesdale, the one-time residence of the elder Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In the centre of Pittsfield once stood the famous Berkshire elm, 120 feet high, and just to the north, on the site of First Church, stood the meeting house of "Fighting Parson Allen," who led the men of Berkshire to the Battle of Bennington. Also, on its green, in 1809, was held the first agricultural fair in America, and in 1825, on this same village green, was given a reception to General Lafayette. Only a few rods east stood Fort Goodrich, erected in 1756.

On the roads leading from Pittsfield are Coltsville, where is purchased all the paper used by the United States Government for its currency; Lanesboro Village, where Josh Billings, the American humorist, lived and died; Constitutional Hill, the home of that plain Berkshire farmer, Jonathan Smith, whose telling speech materially aided in bringing about the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the Massachusetts Convention in 1788; Cheshire, where in 1881, was made a Cheshire cheese which weighed 1,235 pounds and was sent to President Jefferson as a token of esteem from his admirers in the village. Beyond the town lines are numerous spots made famous in war and peace and having a special charm for the traveler.

Leading to the Atlantic Coast and its intermediate points are several much-used routes. One is by way of Lenox and Jacob's Ladder, with State macadam the entire distance. The other favorite option is over Peru Mountain, with one-third macadam and the balance a fair country road with narrow stretches. A route less used runs through Windsor and over Windsor Mountain, with a fairly good road on through the valley to Goshen and most of the balance macadam.

For Greenfield, Fitchburg, and the New Hampshire coast one may depart by this route or may go to North Adams and there take the new Mohawk Trail east in the Hoosac Tunnel regions. For points in Vermont and the White Mountains, there is the choice of going through Williamstown or North Adams, with rather more State road on the latter than the former. For Albany, Troy, and the west, there are variants over State roads all the way. For points south the tourist has a choice of the Hudson, Housatonic, and Naugatuck Valleys.

New York State motorists from Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and other cities who wish to visit the Berkshires will find good roads along the Mohawk Valley to Albany. This city is the best gateway from the West to New England, according to the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America. An excellent State road runs eastward from Albany through East Greenbush, Schodack Center, Brainard, West Lebanon, New Lebanon, and Shaker Village to Pittsfield. Fair roads lead from Saratoga and Lake George to Williamstown, but by going to Albany all of the roads are good State macadam.

Vermont tourists will find their best route to the Berkshires through Williamstown. Long Islanders who wish to motor to the Berkshires are fortunate, for a ferry across Long Island Sound from Port Jefferson will furnish easy access to the Connecticut shore at Bridgeport, from which point a good road leads to New Haven.

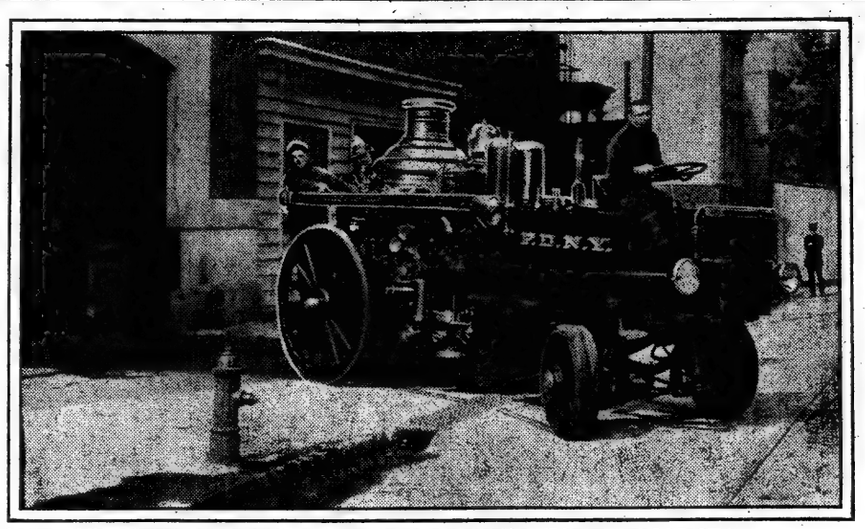
Motorists from the eastern end of Long Island will find it convenient to use the ferry from Sag Harbor or Greenport to New London. Good roads lead to the Berkshires through Old Saybrook, Guilford, New Haven, Waterbury, Torrington, and Norfolk, and also by way of Norwich, Willimantic, Andover, Hartford, and Springfield. Good roads likewise connect New Haven with Hartford in two ways—via Meriden and via Middletown. The latter route is preferable at present on account of road construction at Meriden, which necessitates a somewhat confusing detour.

From Springfield there is an excellent macadam road running over the old Jacob's Ladder route through Westfield, Chester, and Beckert to East Lee. Here the tourist may either continue on to Stockbridge or run north through Lee to Lenox.

Boston tourists will find excellent roads through Worcester and Springfield, where connection is made with the Jacob's Ladder route to the Berkshires; this is the most direct route possible, although good roads and a very beautiful section of country will also be found by running in a northwesterly direction through Cambridge, Concord, and Littleton to Groton; thence west, through Fitchburg, Gardner, and Athol to Greenfield.

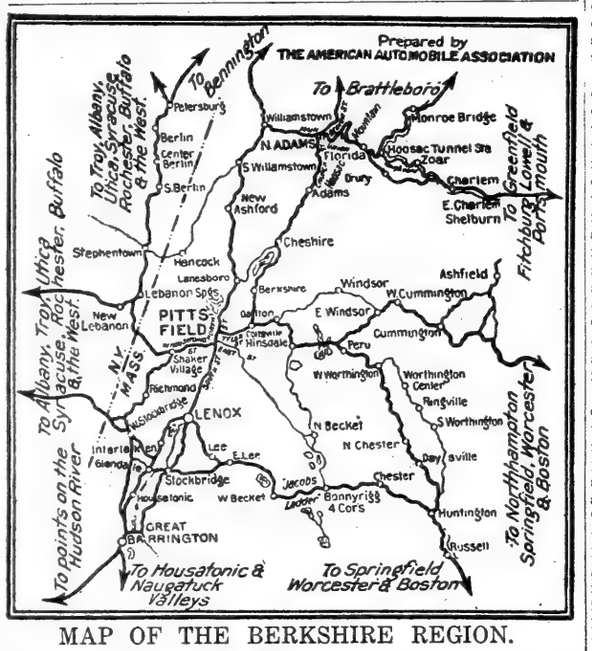
Other motorists might prefer to run down the beautiful Connecticut Valley through Northampton and Holyoke to Springfield, thence to Lenox by way of Jacob's Ladder. The excellence of the roads and the wonderful scenery found on this Greenfield route make the extra distance traveled well worth while.

Motorists from New Hampshire and other northern New England points will find good conditions on the roads leading down the Connecticut Valley from Sunapee to Greenfield. Still other roads will be found leading from Concord and Nashua to Fitchburg; also from Newburyport, Lawrence, and Lowell, that connect with the Fitchburg route.



ONE OF NEW YORK'S BATTERY-DRIVEN FIRE ENGINES.

This shows Engine 217 of the New York Fire Department, one of the pieces of apparatus drawn by electric tractor, of which the city is now making use. Vehicles of this type are giving much satisfaction here and elsewhere for fire fighting.



MAP OF THE BERKSHIRE REGION.

FATHER OF AUTO WAR PLAN TO FIGHT

Colonel Matthew of Scotland Planned Motor Corps Welcomed by Kitchener.

According to The Scotsman, Colonel J. S. Matthew's recent departure for the Dardanelles recalls the important national service he rendered during his year of Presidency of the Scottish Motor Trade Association, the benefits of which are being fully reaped by the authorities during the present time of stress.

"Colonel Matthew occupied the chair of the association the year before the war," says that publication, "and it was then that he launched his great scheme for motor car mobilization in the event of national emergency. It was a signal and honorable achievement. Colonel Matthew had many obstacles to surmount before his scheme became effective. In those quiet days of peace the prospect of a national emergency was remote, and, except inside the ranks of the association itself, the proposal was received lukewarmly.

"Fortunately, however, the author's enthusiasm was unbounded, his energy unflagging, his faith in the practicability of his own proposal was of the kind that quickly removed the mountains of skepticism and indifference from his path. He soon convinced the War Office that it was no faddist proposal he had in hand, but a scheme of undoubted importance from the national point of view. The sympathy and sanction of the military authorities once secured, the rest was easy; for the loyal support which Colonel Matthew from first to last received from his fellow-members of the association was a guarantee of success in itself.

"The result was that when war broke out the War Office had an organization virtually ready made, complete in almost every detail, the various districts properly scheduled, the available resources in motor cars, motor lorries, and motor drivers all duly indicated. The organization was gladly requisitioned in August; every day since then has proved its power, and it has now grown to a position of indispensable importance. Its control is now largely in the hands of Lieutenant D. A. Fairley, the Secretary of the association, who has been granted a commission for this purpose. Colonel Matthew, since the period of mobilization began, could not take much active share in the work on account of his own military duties as commander of a brigade. This brigade has now left for the Dardanelles."

"Movie" Caravan Behind Schedule.

The three cars comprising the Lincoln Highway caravan, which is making the 7,000-foot feature film of the transcontinental route, have reached Dixon, Ill., somewhat behind their schedule, owing to the bad weather encountered in the East, which made the taking of pictures impossible. It is expected, however, that with good weather the trip West will be a fast one.

NOVEL USED-CAR TRICK.

Unsuspecting Buyer Is Taken In by Old Machines in Storage.

Henry Caldwell, who published a list of old cars on sale in this city, has discovered a new form of swindling the dear public.

"The Society of Automobile Gyps has another trick, which I learned of this week," said he yesterday. "Not altogether new, but staged for the Summer trade with retouched scenery and background. The theatre of operation is a storage warehouse, where they have taken a few old 'clucks' and made a deal with the proprietor to house these useless cars. The 'easy mark' is taken to the floor on which is located the car he is to buy. It was advertised as part of an estate and has, of course, been on storage from two to four years; always the greater part of its entire lifetime.

"There it is—the poor owner has passed away. Here stands the car, on stilts and with a dust cover, just as the original owner left it. The gentleman who is settling up the estate does not know how long it has been there, but he is sure it has never been run more than 500 miles. To prove it has been there almost since the day it came from its place of manufacture he takes the prospect down to the office of the warehouse, where a well-trained bookkeeper fumbles through musty records and learns it was stored in January, 1911 or '09, according to the year of its make. And I understand they have sold fifteen cars during the past month. Thus proving that P. T. Barnum was right, but he said it too soon.

"With nearly 1,000 cars constantly on hand in the salesrooms of the New York agents and reputable second-hand dealers with prices lower than they have ever been and cars in better shape, often repaired and even rebuilt, painted and guaranteed, why some people prefer to deal with professional used-car tricksters is as absurd as it is pathetic. The legitimate dealers continue to do a big business and I have never seen such remarkable interest in the used-car as has been shown during the past thirty days."

FOR COLLEGE CHAUFFEURS.

West Side Y. M. C. A. to Have Auto Course for Vacation Work.

With the closing of schools and colleges many young men who must "work their way through" are taking up automobile driving, according to Edward L. Wertheim, educational director of West Side Young Men's Christian Association. Because of this condition the Y. M. C. A. automobile school has under consideration a plan for a special course of instruction for college students, where they can learn the essentials of driving and the care of automobiles in a very short time.

Among the present students of the automobile school is a student who has a position waiting for him just as soon as he finishes his course. He will spend the Summer months driving a car at the mountain home of a wealthy man and can save enough from his salary to help materially in working his way through his next term of college.

MUCH IS ACCOMPLISHED ALONG LINCOLN HIGHWAY

Remarkable Progress Has Been Made in Improvement, Says Henry B. Joy—Inspection Trip Revealed Few Bad Spots.

Henry B. Joy, President of the Lincoln Highway Association, has just completed a drive over the route from Detroit to San Francisco on his annual inspection trip. Last week he gave out the following statement on conditions as he found them:

"A drive over the Lincoln Highway from New York to San Francisco is a wonderful exposition of what can be accomplished by organization, co-operation, and concentration. Two years ago the route as an entity was unknown, the series of roads now forming it was unimproved, unmarked, and in many places for long periods impassable. Today the transcontinental driver is amazed at the amount of constructive work going on, not in certain States or counties, but for mile after mile and day after day until he loses all track of its extent or location.

"It is much more simple to name the few instances where road work is not in progress and where the few poor spots are than to attempt a review of the sections now under construction or in the process of improvement, or where the road has been already perfected.

"Our drive took us over the Lincoln Highway in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California. As a rule the roads in Indiana and Illinois are hard and fast even when wet; it took us but a day and a half to drive across the two States. The amount of permanent improvement in progress in Indiana is notable; at several points we even encountered men at work at night under the light of arc lights laying concrete road. Gravel and stone roads alternate with stretches of natural dirt in Illinois.

"It is in Iowa and Nebraska that the improvement of the past two years is most noticeable, for mile after mile in Iowa the tops of the hills have been cut off and dumped into the valleys, making what is almost a railroad grade. At many points, notably near Marshalltown, the cuts and fills are from 15 to 30 feet deep, all steam shovel work. These sections are now naturally in poor condition for driving in wet weather, but all this is necessarily preliminary to hard surfacing.

"To the tourist it would appear that the entire section of the Lincoln Highway in Nebraska is under construction. Where, two years ago, the road was nothing more than twin ruts in the prairie it is now a wide, graded, smooth roadway upon which it is possible to maintain a high rate of speed for hours. In dry weather it is possible to drive across the State of Nebraska in two days without difficulty, a distance of some 400 miles. In wet weather the new work makes driving particularly difficult, and five days were required for us to cross the State through constant rain which had been falling for two weeks.

"In Wyoming, the driver, who in the old days was accustomed to follow a trail which led across the plains almost as the crow flies, is disappointed to find that where settlers have come in and taken up land directly in the path of the old trails they have been fenced off and the new road juts to the right and left, following the section lines which the new surveys have established. We are striving to remedy this situation. One is surprised to encounter gangs of men grading and dragging the Lincoln Highway far out on the Wyoming plains remote from the smallest settlement.

"Utah is the only State we encountered where extensive road improvement is not in progress. One of the two really bad spots on the Lincoln Highway is encountered at Fish Springs, where for about fourteen miles the road wallows across a desert flat. Nevada has the other bad spot, which is at Salt Wells, the point being known as the Fallon Sink. Here the road crosses a sink for a distance of about eight miles and extreme care must be exercised. Plans are in progress for the building of a bench road which will lead around this spot.

"The Highway in California is in wonderful condition and beautiful beyond description. I consider the drive around Lake Tahoe one of the most beautiful to be found in the entire world. We met hundreds of tourists going both east and west, the traffic having increased by at least threefold in the past two years. The drive over the Lincoln Highway is yet somewhat of a sporting proposition, but it is a drive which every motorist should experience. It is an education."

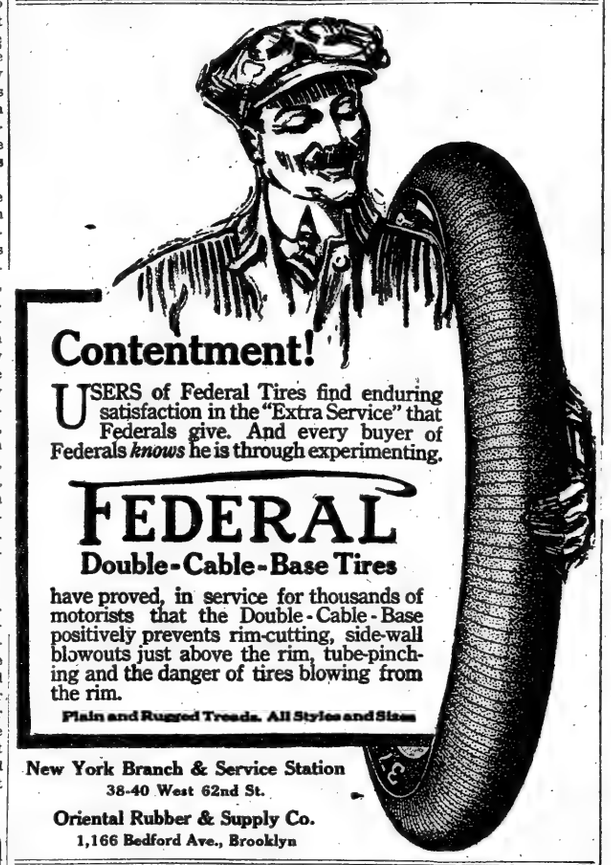
PLENTY OF CARS FOR ITALY.

Government Has Encouraged Industry—Motors for War.

Italy's intervention on the side of the Allies means a great gain in the motor resources now ranged against Germany and Austria, according to The Scotsman. Italy follows Britain, France, and Germany among the European motoring powers, notwithstanding the fact that she was slow to begin the serious development of the new industry. The progress of the industry undoubtedly received a setback as the result of the reaction which followed the great Italian motoring boom of several years ago, when share values became inflated and inevitable slumps were brought about.

In the early days Italy was unable to produce the greater part of the raw material needed for the manufacture of cars, but as indicating the ready recognition of the national importance of the industry, it may be stated that the Italian Government issued special regulations which rendered it possible for manufacturers to import the necessary materials free of duty, provided they issued from the country within a certain number of months in the shape of chassis and such manufactured articles. This was not the only way in which the Government stood by the industry, and fostered its growth. Labor in Italy in the early days was cheaper than in the rival motor manufacturing countries, and to assist factories the Government built special roads, brought railways to them, and lightened their financial obligations in other ways.

Under such a combination of favoring circumstances, contrasting greatly with the state of affairs in England, Italy's motor industry could not help flourishing. Her motor factories today are capable of turning out more than is necessary to make good the wastage of war; they can, besides, expand Italy's equipment of heavy transport, armored cars, ambulances, and kindred vehicles, airship and aeroplane engines, motor boats, and submarines to any extent that Italy may desire. There is scope for the effective use of motor transport in the operations now proceeding on the Italo-Austrian frontier, but the mountainous nature of the country immediately ahead will limit the motor's usefulness to some extent.



Contentment!

USERS of Federal Tires find enduring satisfaction in the "Extra Service" that Federals give. And every buyer of Federals *knows* he is through experimenting.

FEDERAL
Double-Cable-Base Tires

have proved, in service for thousands of motorists that the Double-Cable-Base positively prevents rim-cutting, side-wall blowouts just above the rim, tube-pinching and the danger of tires blowing from the rim.

Plain and Rugged Treads. All Styles and Sizes

New York Branch & Service Station
38-40 West 62nd St.
Oriental Rubber & Supply Co.
1,166 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

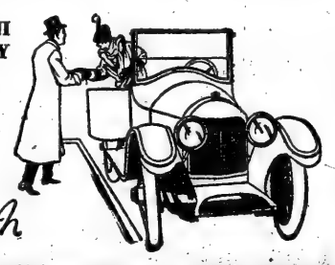
Harmony Heretofore only the large, luxuriously extravagant motor car bore the dignity requisite to the formal social function. The roadster was a special service car.

But to-day has come the SCRIPPS-BOOTH, a roadster for three, so refined in appearance and dependable in performance, that it has become a definite factor in individual social activities.

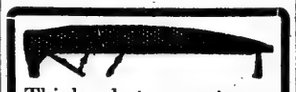
In perfect accord with its owner's every fancy, it is alert for the morning's constitutional, or restful as a silent prelude to the ballroom's brilliant chaos.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 West 57th Street
'Phone Plaza 7816

NEWPORT SALESROOM NOW OPEN



Scripps-Booth



Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine
Pantasote

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leakproof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., N. Y. City.

STUDEBAKER
Cars Taken in Trade
Real Values This Week Only

Peerless "Six"-48, 7-passenger, foredoor, in excellent mechanical shape.....$400
Regal, 4-cylinder light touring, with two extra shoes. Ready for immediate use $140
Packard two-passenger Roadster, in very good condition $365
Studebaker '12 "35s," 5 and 7 passenger, with electric lights and starter, perfect mechanical condition $475
Detroit Electric Coupe, 1915 Model, practically new. Open to offer at $2,500
Hudson "20" Roadster. A rare bargain at $220
Buick Limousine, in excellent shape, suitable for hacking purposes.....$450
Garford, with fine Landaulet body, worth at least $500. To quick buyer.....$280
Studebaker 1915 "Four" cylinder touring cars, with complete equipment, electric starter and lights, perfect mechanical condition..... $725

AND

over fifty other makes of pleasure and delivery cars, prices ranging from $40 to $300. NOW is the time to get a BARGAIN, because we positively sell them without profit.

STUDEBAKER CORP. OF AMERICA, B'way & 56th St.
C. A. Ackerman, Mgr. Used Car Dept. Circle 1403.

OPEN EVENINGS
BROOKLYN—1495 Bedford Ave. Phone 8976—Prospect.



MOTOR HAPPENINGS

BRITISH TRUCK SUBSIDY HAS EYE TO PEACE TYPE

Government Regulations for Motor "Lorries" Place Light Restrictions on Private Owners—Allowance of $600 Provided For.

National preparedness as a subject is one of the most engrossing that is before the American public today. There is one element of the question that, seemingly, has been given a small share of attention—that of motor truck subsidies. It was through the policy of giving subsidies that France, Germany, and Austria, and, to a certain extent, England were enabled to gather great fleets of motor trucks together at the outbreak of the European war.

Just before the start of hostilities the British War Department drew up subsidy regulations that were the result of a number of years' experience. In a recent number of The Engineer, a recognized British authority on engineering matters, the first truck to conform to the subsidy regulations was described. As a preface to this description a résumé of the conditions imposed by the War Department was given. The article says:

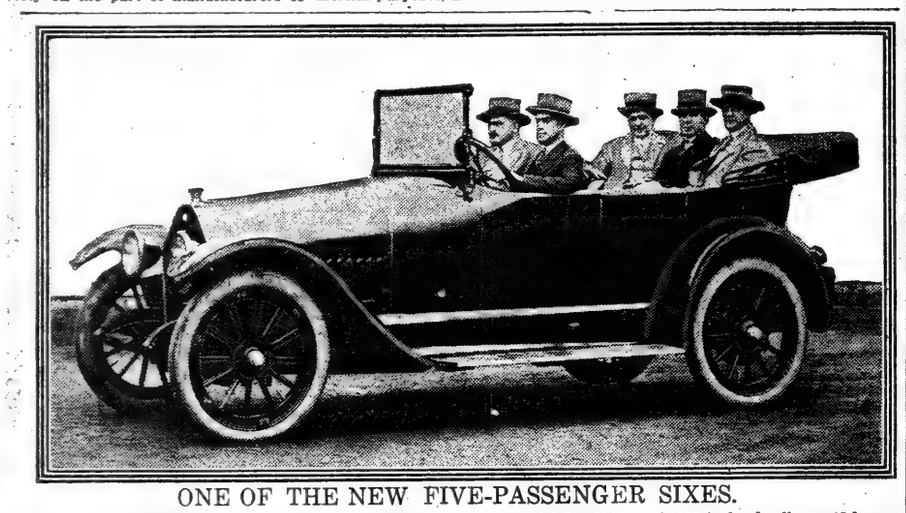
"In all matters relating to military transport the military point of view must take precedence for the moment, but peace will come sooner or later, and with it presumably a somewhat sudden cessation in the demand for military supplies and a period of anxiety on the part of manufacturers of lorries, among other things, as to the disposal of an output swelled, as it will have been, by the present abnormal and insatiable requirements of war. Terrible difficulties would arise if the vehicles which now have to be built to meet service requirements were inherently unsuitable for other than military purposes.

"This is a point to which the Mechanical Transport Committee gave very full consideration when drawing up the regulations governing its subsidy scheme for times of peace and which apply, we believe, to all vehicles now being constructed for the War Office. It will be remembered that the object of the scheme was to put the Government, on the outbreak of war, not then foreseen, in possession of an adequate number of mechanical transport vehicles of a more or less standard pattern, without involving the taxpayer in enormous expenses by the direct purchase of large fleets which would have been comparatively idle during peace time. With these considerations in mind the committee drew up a subsidy scheme, which was put into final form last year.

"Under it, if the civilian owner of a lorry agrees to have embodied in the construction of his vehicle certain features, which are desirable from a military standpoint but which in no wise interfere with its utility for commercial purposes, and allows the vehicle to be inspected every six months by an official of the War Office, he not only obtains grants, amounting in all to from $550 to $600, but on the outbreak of a war is paid a prearranged price for his lorry. Thus, not only is the owner assured of a fair—even generous—price, but he obtains a report every six months to show that his vehicles are being properly looked after and driven by his staff.

"A careful study of the regulations indicates that in only one essential feature of design is the liberty of the designer interfered with—a chain drive is barred on any vehicle which is to earn the subsidy. The reason for this is a military one. In active service the work which the lorry has to do is very severe on wheels and tires, and the wheels must therefore be able to be removed and replaced in the least possible time. In a gear-driven vehicle the wheel may be taken off by the removal of a few nuts. It is equally simple to replace it.

"This does not matter in the least to the owner; in fact, he gains the same advantages as the military man does, though they may not be of quite the same value to him. The worst that he has to suffer is the sacrifice of some personal predilection in favor of the chain, derived perhaps from lengthy and satisfactory experience with this form of drive. The insistence on a gear drive is the only really important point in the contrast of a subsidy lorry which may fail to commend itself to the civilian owner unless he attaches more importance to a low platform than to the advantages of a large wheel diameter and ample ground clearance. Altogether, then, it will be seen that the civilian owner has everything to gain and nothing to lose by buying a vehicle built to earn the subsidy, and there is no hidden trap behind the excellent bargain that is offered him."



ONE OF THE NEW FIVE-PASSENGER SIXES.

This is the Mitchell six-cylinder five-passenger touring model for 1916, with 125-inch wheelbase, 42 horsepower motor, and cantilever springs, which sells for $1,250.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The B. F. Goodrich Company has offered to pay for any Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" tire sold since its "Fair-List" price reduction (announced on Jan. 21, 1915,) which, when cut open, shows any reduction in quality, in number of layers of canvas, in thickness or quality of rubber, when compared with any other tire of the same make and type sold at the higher prices current before the "Fair-List" movement. Because of that "Fair-List" propaganda every car owner who now buys any make of tire sized 37x5 now saves, on each set of four tires, an average of about $46.27. Every car owner who uses 34x4 tires of any make, now saves, through the Goodrich "Fair-List" propaganda an average of about $26.15 per set of four tires. Other sizes in proportion. The 1,284,048 State licensed car owners who use pneumatic tires now save about 20 per cent. of what they last year paid for any make and size, whether they be Goodrich or competing brands—equal to more than $25,000,000 per year.

Carrying a message from Mayor Rolph of San Francisco to Mayor Rose of Los Angeles, a Saxon "six" recently broke a record. On the return trip from Los Angeles the car covered the distance of 490 miles in thirteen and a half hours, taking the coast route, which is considerably longer and rougher than the valley route.

George H. Kelly, Secretary of the new Baker R. & L. Company, was elected President of the Electric Automobile Manufacturers' Association at the annual meeting in Cleveland, held recently, to succeed L. E. Burr of the Woods Company.

An Autocar mechanic covers now three routes with the motor cycle—Long Island, with 36 cars to take care of; Connecticut, with 34, and New Jersey, with 29. Besides the regular work of inspection, the operator carries with him small parts and is able to make minor repairs right on the territory.

Harry S. Houpt, local Hudson distributor, recently received a letter from G. A. Saunders of Skelton, Va., which read: "I am yet running my Hudson roadster, Model 20. I have gotten 100,000 miles, and she will now have to go to the shop for the first time. I have the same spark plugs in it that came in it, and the engine has never been taken down. However, I have several parts that are now worn, and I want them shipped to me by parcel post, C. O. D., at once. These are the parts needed: Rear axle propeller shaft front bearing cage, 50 cents; front wheel outer bearing assembly for both right and left wheels, with balls complete, $1.50; total, $2."

The familiar signature which loomed so large on the radiator of Studebaker automobiles has given way to a neat name plate in the 1916 models. This appears at the top of the radiator just under the water intake. It is a wheel in white enamel across which, on a black panel, is the distinctive signature.

An innovation in the Marmon "41" is the employment of "cast-in" oil ducts leading to the crank shaft main bearings, practically eliminating separate oil pipes and attendant dangers of broken connections and leading pipes.

P. W. Gaylor, who has been for the last year in Europe as general representative of the Kissel Kar, has returned to this country with many interesting side lights on the big war. Mr. Gaylor says that American motor trucks, as a rule, have been giving very satisfactory service in the field, although the work is, of course, of a very grilling character. He is convinced that the war will be a long one.

Glenn A. Tisdale, President of the Franklin Motor Car Company of New York City, announces the arrival of the Franklin new series which has been reduced in price to $1,950. The new model can be seen at the salesroom, 1,848 Broadway.

T. E. Jarrard, Vice President of Apperson Brothers Automobile Company, is now in charge of the sales department; assisting him will be J. H. Newmark, who also continues in full charge of the advertising department. For 1916 the Apperson Company will build six and eight cylinder types, with several styles of bodies.

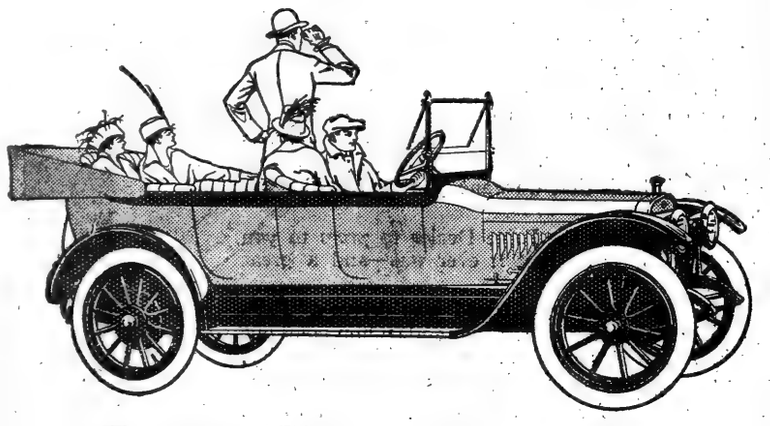
Utilizing unimproved property for the benefit of the children in the neighborhood is the latest innovation of the Detroit automobile manufacturers. A playground for children is the new feature which has been inaugurated by the Hupp Motor Company, and it has already become so popular that it is filled every day to capacity.

The new model "G" Hand-Operated Spartan Safety Signal is one-third larger than any other hand-operated automobile signal made and listed at $7.

The strides taken by the tire industry are emphasized by Goodyear's latest record-breaking feat of building 15,447 tires in one day, establishing another world's record in tire production. These tires laid flat and stacked one upon another would make a pile more than a mile high, or if placed side by side would stretch out more than eight miles.

J. S. Patterson has become a Detroiter, having been appointed a director of publicity for the Hupp Motor Car Company.

WINTON SIX



Easy to Tell a Car's Class

The quality car is more conspicuous today and more decidedly superior than ever before. That's because there is more profit in making cheap cars than in making better ones—for the reason that thousands buy cheap cars where only a limited number of successful men and women have the taste that demands the best car that can be produced. So, numerous makers are tending more and more toward cheapness and are ceasing to compete for high-grade patronage.

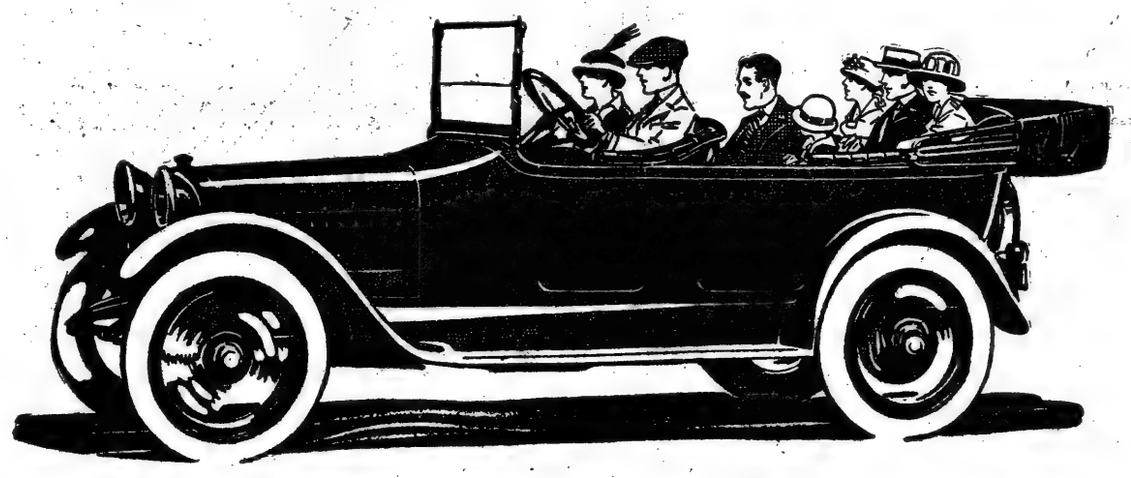
This has two advantages. It is easier now for the buyer to know what cars are really superior, and also, after purchasing, his high-grade car stands out distinctively from the great streams of cars that do not belong. When he owns a Winton Six, he has the further advantage that his car is a genuinely personal possession, for its colors are of his own selection and its general appearance is the expression of his individual taste.

Two models—both sixes. 33 H. P., $2285. 48 H. P., $3250.

The Winton Company

Broadway at 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 3580.

Newark—380 Central Avenue. Telephone, Mulberry 900.



Chalmers Six-48 Now $1550

Big Seven-Passenger Touring Car

AT last you can get one of the biggest motor cars on the market at the price you have been considering—one of the most luxurious motor cars made by one of the great leaders of the higher-priced motor-car field.

At last you can get a car at a reduced price that hasn't one bit of value taken out of it.

At last you can get at the price of cheap cars, a Chalmers car—a car that 10,000 owners have run for two years at the lowest record for real economy of upkeep ever known.

Cut from $1925

This car was placed on the market two years ago at $1925. Thousands were sold at that price. Then the car was reduced to $1725 and we sold thousands more at this figure.

Most of these cars went to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, where the list of Chalmers Six-48 owners reads like the Blue Book.

They were not bought merely by those who felt that $1725 was all they could afford to pay for an automobile, but by people who could afford any car.

Over a thousand Six-48's are operating in the New York City district alone, yet one man at the Chalmers New York branch attends to all repairs or adjustments that have ever been necessary.

No Changes But Improvements

The cars operating in this district broke all records for upkeep—freedom from repair cost considered.

There can be no improvement made in a motor which does such work as this.

There can be no structural improvement made in carburetion which makes such a record in gas economy, or on a chassis with such proper distribution of weight—light where it can be, strong where it should be.

Not one of these *quality* advantages has been skimped in the 1916 model of this car, but numerous refinements have been made.

The car is built in our own shops. It is not a motor picked up here, a transmission there, and other parts from somewhere else.

How We Are Able To Cut

This fact and quantity production have enabled us to produce this car at the 1916 price.

We are building 20,000 cars this season. That is nearly four times as many as ever before. We are putting up new buildings; we are installing new labor-saving and cost-reducing machinery.

With bigger organization, increased capital and new plans, we have cut down administrative expense in its ratio to each car made.

After several years work we are now equipped to make *quality* cars at *quantity* prices.

This car gets all the advantages of this general saving.

In addition we had no new tools to make on this model, no new tool fixtures to make, no new machine tools—so we are able to give the present buyers the benefit of these special savings also.

Not a Made-Over Car

Thus you see that it is not a made-over car to meet a lower price; it is the same high-grade quality car that originally sold at $1925.

Think of it!—this car at $1550—$375 cheaper than its first selling price—and then people wondered how we could make it at less than $2000.

Why, a great motor manufacturer once said to us: "It is the finest motor in material and workmanship we have ever seen (the one in this car at $1550). We are frank to say that we have never turned out a better motor, even for higher-priced cars. No company that we know is turning out a motor with such high-class workmanship as you put on this one."

Look Beneath the Surface

Statements like this should make the prospective motor-car purchaser look beneath the surface of claims of all motor-car manufacturers nowadays.

The prospective purchaser can't tell by looking at a finished car what is in the chassis. If he is a man of mechanical knowledge he *can* tell something by close examination of the chassis.

But even then he can't find such differences as this motor manufacturer found in our motor.

But those who see Chalmers Cars in the making see these differences.

That's why we proudly call attention to the fact that we have never lost a single sale to a prospective purchaser who made a trip through the Chalmers factory.

Talk to Owners of This Car

Many of your neighbors in New York City and vicinity are running this car now—ask any of them about it.

It is the car of *Quality—Plus*. It is the car of *Quality*, because the Chalmers Motor Company has never succumbed to the temptation to make cheap cars. When we cannot build *quality* cars we will go out of business.

It is the car of *Quality—Plus*, because, with new plans for quadrupled production, new organization and the biggest business in our history, we can make Quality Cars at prices which make this Six-48 absolutely the best "buy" in the field of cars priced from $1200 to $2000 today.

We are not given to over-statements. Hence we ask the privilege of proving this rather strong claim.

May we show you this car, to-day?

The Car of Quality—Plus

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, *Inc.*

Chalmers Motor Co.
Detroit, Michigan

Broadway and 50th Street
Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.
Phone 3700 Bedford

Phone 2980 Circle
Jersey City—2527 Boulevard
Phone 1543 Bergen

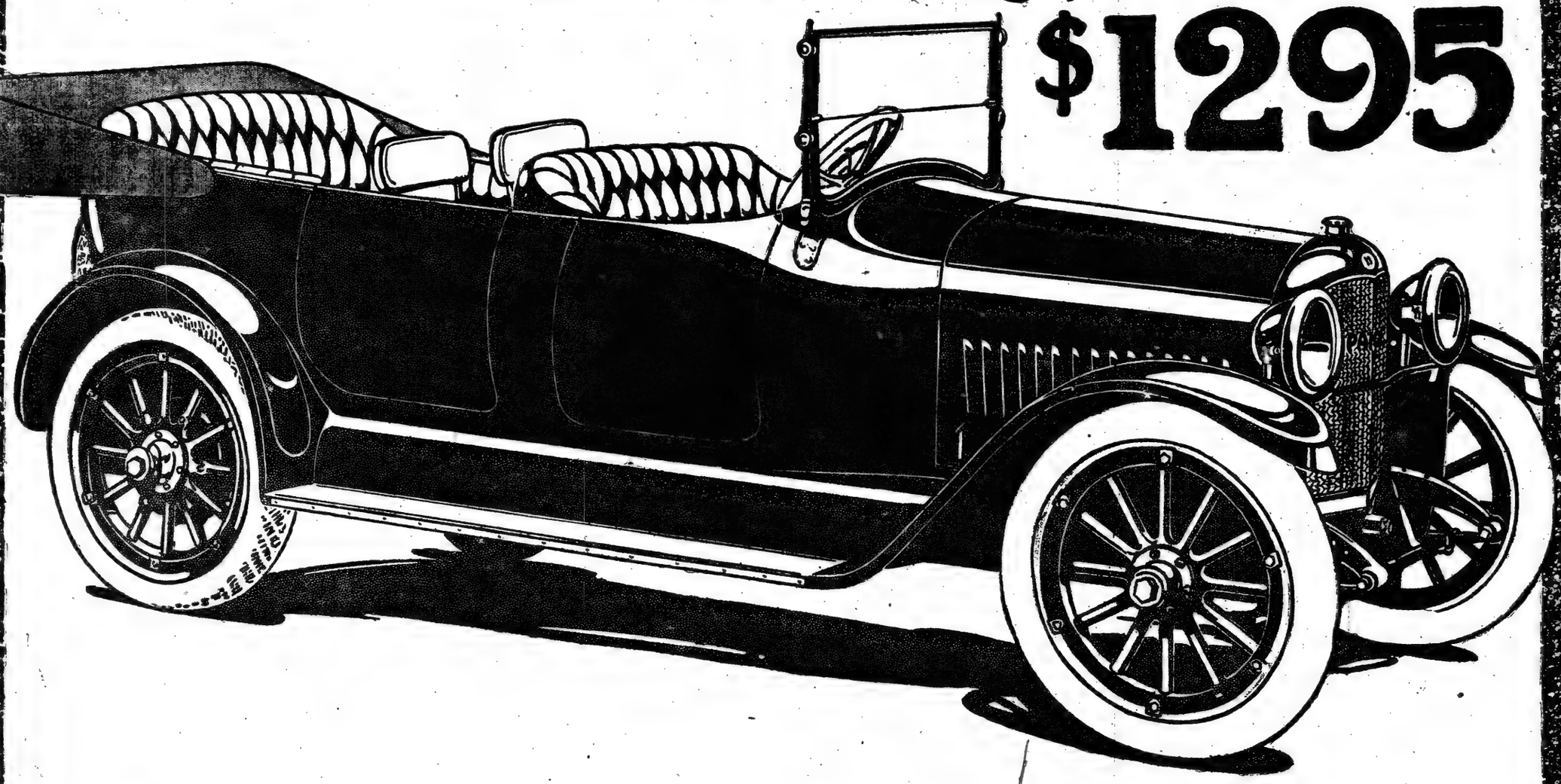
Paddock-Zusi Motor Car Co., Newark, N. J.

"Let Your Next Car be a Chalmers"

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

$1295



You can now buy a PAIGE Fairfield "SIX-46" for $1295

A GREATER CAR—a finer car—a more luxurious car—and a reduction of one hundred dollars in price.

Here—in a nutshell—is the most important automobile announcement of this season.

You all know this car.

You know of its instantaneous success at the automobile shows last January.

You know that everywhere it has been welcomed and praised as the year's greatest single achievement in the motor car industry.

You know that in six short months it has set the standard by which all light Sixes must be judged.

You know that it has been conceded to be the most beautiful, the most distinctive and the most widely copied car produced by any manufacturer.

And, now, the price has not only been reduced to the amazing figure of $1295

But—

We offer you MORE distinction—MORE luxury—MORE beauty than you were able to purchase at the higher price.

Such is the latest and greatest achievement of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company.

Such is the announcement which thousands of motorists have been eagerly waiting to hear.

Now—indeed—comes your opportunity to satisfy that longstanding desire and *own* the finest of all light sixes—a Paige "Fairfield Six-46."

New Features in the "Fairfield Six-46"

When we say that the new "Fairfield" is a *greater* and *finer* Six we mean precisely what the words imply.

The only changes which have been made in this car are distinct and obvious *improvements.*

You will find, for instance, that the top is now made of genuine Pantasote instead of Mohair.

Inside the car, the upholstery has been changed to the finest French Glaze hand-buffed leather. No amount of money can buy a finer quality of leather, hair or springs for upholstering.

Scrupulous care has been given to the finish of the "Six-46," and you will now find a "paint job" which cannot be bettered in America. It requires *twenty-four* days to finish the long graceful body in its Paige Richelieu blue and the running gear has been effectively set off with a warm red.

At every point you will find *better* workmanship—*finer* material—*handsomer* appointments.

We have deliberately set out to make the "Fairfield" the *last word* in six cylinder elegance and luxury. We have spared neither pains nor money to accomplish our purpose.

When you actually *see* the wonderful improvements which have been made, you will find it difficult to reconcile so much real value with the greatly decreased price.

And, now, let us say a word about "price."

This has been a strenuous season in the motor car field—an especially strenuous season in the light six division.

Prices have been slashed right and left. Bold, intemperate "claims" have been made and it has, perhaps, been difficult for the public to separate the wheat from the chaff.

But—no matter what the "claims" may be—the public is concerned first and last with Quality—*basic* quality—*fundamental* quality.

So, this is the year of all years when you must *investigate* and *analyze* before you finally decide to make your investment in an automobile.

Only too often a cut in price means a proportionate cut in quality. A car, you must remember, can be "refined" to the point where all of the goodness is taken out of it.

Therefore, make it a point first of all to critically *investigate* the car which you propose to buy. Pay attention to the *little* details quite as well as the big ones. *Actually satisfy yourself that price reduction has not meant quality reduction.*

It is on this basis that we want you to consider the Paige.

In plain terms, ask the Paige Dealer to *prove* to you that the "Six-46" is all that it ever was—and a great deal more.

Or better still, look up a friend who drives a "Fairfield." Take him to the Paige Agency and let him point out the new improvements quite as well as the old basic quality.

Let him tell you in his own words *why* this car is the greatest value for the money ever offered to the American public.

Proceed in the same way with any other light sixes that you have in mind. See if they will stand the test of such a critical investigation.

Then, form your own conclusions. That's all we ask.

The Paige Fairfield "Six-46" was first announced last January. Since that time there has never been a single week when the factory could begin to keep step with its orders. Despite our greatly increased manufacturing facilities and doubled production, there is every indication that the overwhelming demand for the "Six-46" will be repeated. We suggest, therefore, that you act quickly in placing your order.

Hollywood Model "Six-36" $1095

Paige-Detroit Co. of New York

Broadway and 63d St. Telephone 8371—Columbus. **1001 Bedford Av., Brooklyn**

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, probably local showers Monday; fair and warmer Tuesday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,988. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TWO SHIPS AT SEA WARNED OF BOMBS

Government Wireless Tells Them of Threats of Dynamiter Calling Himself "Holt's Pupil."

FORMER SUSPECT ARRESTED

In a Letter to New Orleans Paper 'Pearce' Says He Will Complete Holt's Work.

NAMES MORGAN AND ENVOY

Says Holt, or Muenter, Warned Vanderbilt and Others Not to Sail on Lusitania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 12.—Acting on advices received by telegraph late last night from The New Orleans Times-Picayune, Secretary Daniels directed the naval radio station at Arlington, Va., to flash a warning to all ships at sea to be on the lookout for bombs supposed to have been placed on board certain vessels, and warning particularly the steamers Howth Head and Baron Napier that information had come to the Navy Department that explosive bombs may have been placed on those two vessels. All ships were requested to try to communicate with the Howth Head and the Baron Napier.

The Howth Head and the Baron Napier both sailed from New Orleans on July 9 with cargoes for the Allies. The Howth Head cleared for Belfast and Dublin, but is scheduled to put in at Norfolk en route. The Baron Napier is bound direct for Avonmouth, England.

The Arlington station sent its warning to the Naval Wireless Station at Key West, which is nearest to the points at sea where the two ships are now supposed to be. As the two vessels left New Orleans on Friday they must be in the vicinity of Key West.

The message did not reach the Navy Department until after the Bureau of Operations had closed at midnight, but was delivered at once to Secretary Daniels, who turned the matter over to Lieutenant Byron McCandless of the bureau, with instructions to have a warning message sent from the Arlington and Key West radio stations of the navy.

The message, as sent broadcast by the Arlington station, was:

Steamers Baron Napier and Howth Head, cleared July 8 from New Orleans, reported to have explosives secreted in hold.

The Key West station has instructions to endeavor to communicate the news direct to the Howth Head and the Baron Napier and endeavor to obtain acknowledgements from each of these steamers. The Arlington station will be able to send this message within a radius of 2,000 miles with a wave length that can be picked up by vessels of the types of these two at that distance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—A written threat to assassinate J. P. Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and destroy by bombs British ships clearing from American ports, thus carrying out some of the plans of Erich Muenter, is contained in a letter signed "Pearce," who styles himself a partner and intimate associate of Muenter, which was received by The New Orleans Times-Picayune this afternoon.

The author of the letter asserts that he has come to New Orleans to complete plans for the destruction of British mule transports, and gives the name of one such vessel and a British merchantman with cargo for Irish ports, which he says will be blown up on their present voyage. These vessels are the Baron Napier, which sailed from New Orleans on Friday for Avonmouth with 967 head of mules, and the Howth Head, which cleared last Thursday for Belfast and Dublin, via Norfolk, with a full cargo of general merchandise.

Hans Halle, who recently was tried and acquitted on the charge of making an infernal machine to blow up a French Line ship about to sail from New York, was arrested tonight on suspicion, and will be held until the two British ships are heard from. In the letter to the newspaper the writer mentions Halle, saying 'Halle failed completely.'

The receipt of the letter, which bears evidence of having been written by a person who knew Muenter, or Holt, intimately, created a sensation in shipping and police circles. Steps were immediately taken to warn the Baron Napier by wireless, but the Howth Head has no wireless, and probably cannot possibly be communicated with before it arrives at Norfolk.

A score of detectives were immediately put to work on the case, and special agents of the British Government and of shipping firms were sent to the wharves where other British mule transports are loading.

The man said he had enough dynamite to destroy the city of New Orleans, and warns Americans to remain off British vessels if they have regard for their lives. The letter follows:

New Orleans, La., July 10, 1915.
Editor Times-Picayune City:

Sir: Holt is dead, yes, and so is Muenter—two names, but one man—one of the greatest men that ever lived in this war-cursed world. Holt, the martyr, lies in his grave, while Morgan, the man of greed, the slaughterer, the revolution organizer, the man who gloats over war—this man lives. But—will he live much longer? I doubt it. Why? Because I am going to kill him. I am going to kill him for two reasons: To rid the world of a demon, and to avenge the death of Muenter. Holt was my partner and I glory in the thought of his comradeship. We worked together ever since this cursed war began. Holt is gone, but I am still here, and I am going to carry on the work the two of us began. I am going to carry on the work with redoubled fury.

The statement that Holt intended to wreck libraries and other such pub-

Continued on Page 2.

MINNEHAHA LEAVES HALIFAX FOR LONDON

Smoldering Freight Removed and Fire All Out—Material Found Shows a Bomb Was There.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—The Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, which put in here after the explosion and fire on board last Wednesday, sailed for London tonight. All of the smoldering freight had been removed and the fire completely extinguished.

Officers of the steamer declined to say whether their examination of the forward hold yielded evidence to show that the explosion was caused by a bomb. It was learned, however, that while removing the damaged cargo, stevedores found several pieces of copper wire and other materials, which, it was said, were not a part of the cargo. Members of the crew said tha some of these materials resembled coils such as are used in time bombs.

The emptying of the forward part of the vessel disclosed that the explosion had occurred on the orlop deck, near the centre of the steamer, and not in the No. 3 hold, as at first thought. The deck was raised four inches at one point, a heavy beam, running fore and aft and supporting the deck, was buckled, and several stanchions were twisted.

To reach the seat of the fire on the orlop deck it was necessary to open the hatch of the No. 4 hold and gradually remove the cargo, fighting the flames at the same time. When the deck was finally cleared the fire was subdued. Such of the freight as was not badly damaged was put back on board before the steamer sailed.

The following message was received here yesterday afternoon from Captain Claret of the Minnehaha at Halifax:

Sailing at 4 P. M. for London. All's well. CLARET.

C. W. Thomas, Assistant Manager of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who received the message at his home in Bayonne, said last night that the fire had evidently done less damage than was indicated by previous dispatches, as the Captain was able to leave Halifax much earlier than he expected.

POPE TO DENOUNCE GERMANY'S WARFARE?

Will Censure Lusitania Sinking, Poison Gas and Violation of Belgium, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—A correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, in a dispatch dated Northern France, yesterday, says:

"Vatican correspondents declare that the Pontifical Secretary of State is about to publish two diplomatic documents of great interest to the Allies.

"One of these, addressed to England, conveys the Pope's explicit condemnation of the sinking of the Lusitania and the use of poisonous gases as wholly contrary to Christian morality. The other, destined for Belgium, brands the German violation of neutrality as equally opposed to the ethics of the Catholic Church and expresses firm hope for the restoration of that heroic little nation's independence."

PRUSSIAN LOSSES ALONE TOTAL 1,504,523

This Does Not Include Numerous Other German Casualty Lists—4,900 Teachers Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post)—The last sixteen Prussian casualty lists contain the names of 94,747 officers and men killed or wounded, making the total Prussian losses to the end of June 1,504,523. This does not include 184 Saxon casualty lists, 179 Bavarian lists, 211 Württemberg lists, and 86 navy lists.

Of 40,000 German national school teachers under arms 4,900 have been killed in battle.

Few figures as to losses in battle have been coming from German sources of late, and it is said that there has been a sharp censorship on these.

In mid-March the total casualties on 173 Prussian lists alone was 1,050,029. There were besides these at that time 160 Bavarian lists, 186 Württemberg, 119 Saxon and 20 navy lists, and it was thought at the time that these represented losses equal to those of the Prussians.

If the same ratio of increase in casualties holds with regard to them in the last three and one-half months as with regard to the Prussians, (almost 50 per cent.) the total roll of German dead, wounded, and missing must run above 3,000,000.

KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO FLEET

Visits Ships and Is Confident of Victory "Whenever Day of Battle Comes."

LONDON, July 11.—The belief that the British Navy will win fresh laurels "whenever the day of battle comes" is expressed by King George in a message to Admiral Jellicoe after a visit to the grand fleet.

"I have had the pleasure of seeing the greater portion of the officers and men of the fleet," said his Majesty. "I realize the patient and determined spirit with which you have faced long months of waiting and hoping. I know how strong is the comradeship that links all ranks together. Such a happy state of things convinces me that whenever the day of battle comes my navy will add fresh triumphs to its old and glorious traditions."

Gives Audience to Kitchener.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—The King's return from his tour of the grand fleet during the past week, was followed by the return of Lord Kitchener from the country last night, especially to report to His Majesty on the results of his own and the Prime Minister's conference with the allied officers and statesmen on the Continent.

Messages from Italy indicate that the mission of the Italian General, Porro, to the front in France is concerned with the plans of the Allies.

The King received Lord Kitchener in audience last evening.

FIRE ON ALABAMA NEAR MAGAZINES

Flames Start Under Forward Turret and Battleship's Crew Has an Hour's Fight.

500 VISITORS RUSH ASHORE

Sounding of Alarm on Vessel at Philadelphia Pier at First Thought a Signal for Drill.

THEN THE SMOKE IS SEEN

And Frightened Men and Women Hurry Off the Vessel as Fight with Fire Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Five hundred visitors were aboard the battleship Alabama, flagship of Rear Admiral Helm, commander of the reserve fleet at League Island, this afternoon, when fire was discovered under the forward turret of the 13-inch guns and dangerously close to the magazines. When the alarm gong began booming the crew divided itself into two parts, half fighting the flames and the other hustling the guests down the gangplank.

It took an hour of stiff work to subdue the flames, which at one time were so threatening that a squad of men was ordered to stand by and be ready to flood the magazines.

When the alarm started many of the visitors imagined they were about to witness some sort of a fire drill, but when a few minutes later they caught a glimpse of smoke from the hatchways near the turret there was a general rush for the shore. But there was no chance for any disorder, as the bluejackets were at their posts in a jiffy, directing the frightened men and women across the decks and down the gangways. Some of the sailors were at first inclined to believe the clanging of the bell meant simply a summons for a fire drill.

In a few moments everybody but the crew was ashore, while those aboard fought the fire with concentration and precision. Their efforts were directed by Lieutenant W. C. McCracken, in command of the ship.

The smoke at first was so dense that it was difficult to find the flames. All the electrical currents in the vessel were shut off as soon as the discovery was made, so that the firefighters would not be in danger of receiving shocks. The men used electric lights, crawling in and out of the manhole-like openings of the turret.

The Alabama only recently returned from doing patrol duty off the Virginia capes, and her magazines were loaded to capacity with ammunition.

Rear Admiral Helm was not aboard when the fire occurred, but upon returning and learning of the way the jackies behaved he was quick to commend them.

It is believed that the fire was started by a short circuit.

FLYING BOAT HIT LOG; TRIP TO ALBANY OFF

Edwin Morse and A. B. Gaines Thrown Into Water on Test Flight.

The hydroaeroplane flight from New York to Albany which Edwin A. Morse, son of Charles W. Morse, and A. B. Gaines, the aviator, intended making yesterday did not come off. The hydroaeroplane was wrecked within half a mile of the place selected for the start, and Messrs. Morse and Gaines were thrown into the water, Mr. Gaines under the machine. One wing of the machine was wrecked, and it was said that it will probably take a week for repairs. The flight may be attempted next Sunday.

There were a thousand persons on the viaduct and half as many more on the pier at the foot of West 132d Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, waiting to witness the getaway. The machine was sent up for a test flight an hour earlier and for about 100 yards it behaved well. It was up about thirty feet, and when opposite the pier and near midstream Gaines decided to bring it down. As it touched the water its bow struck a floating log, causing it to careen and wrecking the left wing.

The machine turned half turtle, with the right wing sticking high up out of the water, and the wreckage of the left wing was entirely submerged. Gaines climbed out from under the wreckage and caught hold of the body of the machine. As soon as he saw that Gaines was safe Morse started to swim for the shore.

In the meantime several launches headed for the wreck. One of them picked up Morse. Gaines tugged at the machine and finally succeeded in getting it half righted and made a towline fast to its tail. A launch took the machine in tow and dragged it back to the hangar in the pier basin at the foot of 132d Street. An examination of the machine showed that the left wing was completely wrecked and the right wing also damaged, but not seriously.

The water was smooth, and there was little wind at the time. Neither of the occupants was at any time in danger.

SHELLSEDD-EL-BAHR CAMPS

Turks Report Fire Damage at Allies' Dardanelles Base.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War Office:

"Our Anatolian batteries, which had moved forward, successfully bombarded enemy camps at Teke Burun, on the front near Sedd-el-Bahr, and an infantry division, which was advancing. A great fire broke out in the environs of Teke Burun."

GERMAN STEAMERS AT SEA?

Christiania Reports Twenty-four Have Left Norwegian Ports.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—A Christiania dispatch to The Daily Mail says that twenty-four German steamers, which took refuge in Norwegian ports after the beginning of the war, have left those ports in the past few days for an unknown destination.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. Try it on grape fruit, cereal, fritters, and fruit salads. Sold by Park & Tilford.—Advt.

Buying War Supplies Here.

How big operations are financed and what is being done to safeguard American contracts. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

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CARRANZA IN FULL CONTROL OF CAPITAL

His Governor Sets Death Penalty for Looting—Little Street Fighting with Zapatistas.

OFFICIALS TO MOVE THERE

Request for Recognition to be Made When Government Is Back at Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 11.—Lopez de Lara, the Constitutionalist Governor of Mexico City, has issued a decree that all persons, irrespective of position, taking horses, autos, or property of any kind will be shot. This decree was ordered by General Carranza, who said that the Constitution must and would be observed in order to show the world that theirs was the only legal government giving real guarantees.

General Gonzalez says the entire city is in his possession. The General and staff will enter with artillery and food trains upon the completion of a large bridge over the drainage canal, blown up by the Zapatistas retreating from Guadalupe to the centre of the city.

Minor fighting in the streets by scattered Zapatistas is reported, but the main body is in full retreat to the State of Morales.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Announcement of the capture of Mexico City by the Carranzista forces was received by the State Department today in a message from John R. Silliman, special agent of the United States at Vera Cruz. The message, which bore last night's date, read:

"The Chief of Staff informs me that General Gonzales entered Mexico City this morning. Casualties, 3,000. The Zapata forces have fled."

When the full text of this dispatch was communicated to the Carranza agency here, it was announced by Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's special representative here, that General Carranza would immediately establish a civil goverment in Mexico City, preparatory to moving his capital there. Señor Arredondo said that as a consequence of this victory he had been notified from Vera Cruz that officers of the various Governmental departments would leave there on a special train tonight for the purpose of establishing authority in Mexico City at once. General Lopez de Lara, who has been appointed Governor of the Federal District which embraces Mexico City and its environs, left Vera Cruz with his staff several days ago. Officials and employes of the postal, telegraph, railway, Treasury and other departments will follow with a view to establishing a complete Carranza administration within a short time.

The official account of the occupation of Mexico City, as transmitted to General Carranza by General Gonzales follows:

Headquarters in the Field, Villa de Guadelupe, July 10, 5 P. M.

Mexico City is being evacuated by the Zapatistas and the Constitutionalist forces are occupying the capital tonight. There was severe fighting this morning on the outskirts of the city between Guadelupe and Rio Consulado, which is within the city limits. The Zapatistas lost 3,500 men, four pieces of artillery, and great quantity of small arms and ammunition. Immediately after the morning defeat they began a hasty evacuation of Mexico City, fleeing toward the south. The retreating Zapata forces were pursued by portions of the army, while a heavy detachment was sent post haste southward parallel with the Zapatista line of retreat to cut across on their flank several miles south of the city. Complete details will follow.

PABLO GONZALES.

Members of the Carranza junta in Washington were jubilant today over the capture of Mexico City, and were hailing the Zapatista evacuation as the beginning of the end of the revolution. They declared that General Gonzales has about 25,000 men, sufficient to hold the Zapata forces permanently in check while restoring order and alleviating distress in the Mexican capital. They assert that Carranza will now be able to subdue Zapata, without withdrawing forces from Mexico City for use against the Villistas, because it was their conviction, it was asserted, that General Obregon's army would be able to hold Villa in check and restore order in Northern Mexico. It is Carranza's plan to move his capital at an early date to Mexico City from Vera Cruz, to set up a provisional government there, and seek recognition from the United States Government.

Charles A. Douglas of Washington, counsel for the Carranza Government, is in Vera Cruz and will accompany the Carranza Government into the Mexican capital. The efforts of Mr. Douglas and those who have been associated with him in Washington will now be bent in the direction of recognition for the Carranza Government, and this proposal soon will be placed before the Wilson Administration for consideration. The Villistas have been seeking to arrange a conference with Carranza for a unification of the factions, but General Carranza has turned a deaf ear to them. Now that he has been able to occupy Mexico City, General Carranza, it is thought, will be less amenable than ever to the pressure the Villistas have been seeking to bring to bear on him for a compromise.

The United States Government will now look to the Carranza Government to relieve the distress in Mexico City and facilitate the movement of Red Cross and other supplies into the capital. The Wilson Administration will scrutinize the Carranza Government carefully in Mexico City. Carranza will have to do a great many things in the direction of relieving distress and restoring order in Mexico, it is said, before the United States Government would consent to recognize him as Provisional President.

OROZCO'S DAY TO APPEAR.

Missing Revolutionist Must Return or Forfeit $7,500 Bond.

EL PASO, July 11.—Whether General Pascual Orozco, who eluded civil and military guards a week ago, will appear tomorrow to answer charges of conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws remained unanswered today. His bondsmen expressed the belief that he would be in court at the hour fixed, but gave no reason for their confidence and no information as to his whereabouts. Mexican sympathizers of Orozco and General Victoriano Huerta were found who voiced the belief that Orozco would forfeit his bond of $7,500.

It was practically certain that General Marcelo Caraveal, Pinedo and Ike Auderette, all under $5,000 bond each on similar charges, will appear before George B. Oliver, United States Commissioner tomorrow. Although Federal officials were reticent as to the course to be pursued, it was understood that the defendants would probably waive preliminary hearing and be held for the Federal Grand Jury of next December.

ROOSEVELT FIRM AGAINST GERMANY

Reaffirms Stand for Prompt and Effective Reprisals as He Starts for Exposition.

WOULD SHUT OFF COMMERCE

Refers Inquirers to His Former Comment—Says It Applies Now and We Must Recognize It.

Theodore Roosevelt started for San Francisco last night to visit the exposition, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and his secretary, John McGrath. Shortly before he boarded the train, at 6:45 o'clock, he was asked to comment on the latest German note on the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Turn back to what I said when the Lusitania was sunk. That will cover the case," he said. "What I said then applies now, and in the end the United States will have to recognize that fact."

When he received the news that the Lusitania had been sunk by a German torpedo, Colonel Roosevelt characterized the deed as an "act of piracy." Later he said:

"Without twenty-four hours' delay this country should declare that, in view of Germany's murderous offenses against the rights of neutrals, all commerce with Germany shall be forthwith forbidden and all commerce of every kind permitted and encouraged with France, England, and the rest of the civilized world. This would not be a declaration of war. It would merely prevent munitions of war being sent to a power which by its conduct has shown willingness to use munitions to slaughter American men, women, and children. I do not believe the assertion of our rights means war, but we will do well to remember there are things worse than war.

"I very earnestly hope that we will act promptly. The 150 babies drowned on the Lusitania, the hundreds of women drowned with them, scores of those women and children being Americans, and the American ship Gulflight, which was torpedoed, offer an eloquent commentary on the actual working of the theory that force is not necessary to assert and that a policy of blood and iron can with efficacy be met by a policy of milk and water."

Colonel Roosevelt alluded to President Wilson's assertion that "there is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right." His comment on this was: "If the United States is satisfied with occupying some time in the future the precise international position that China now occupies, then the United States can afford to act on this theory."

In another statement, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"The use of the phrase 'strict accountability' of course must mean and can only mean that action will be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay. It was eminently proper to use the exact phrase that was used, and having used it our own self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it."

Colonel Roosevelt never looked better in his life than last night. He was bubbling over with vitality. He refused to discuss politics, but let it be known through his secretary that he did not expect to hold a single formal conference with any of the Progressive leaders or make any suggestions to them. If they wanted to talk he would listen, but he would not advise; they must work out their plans for themselves.

It is understood, however, that the Colonel will receive informally on the train various political leaders, and have chats with them. These men will ride with him from city to city along the route. There will be a two-hour stay in Chicago. At St. Paul a change will be made to the Canadian Pacific. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt will spend two days sightseeing in the Canadian Rockies, and then the trip will be continued, the party arriving in San Francisco on July 20. Three days will be spent in Los Angeles and San Diego. The party will start back on July 28, arriving here on Aug. 3.

The Colonel looks upon the trip as an outing. On July 21 he will deliver an address at the exposition. It will be "Roosevelt Day."

CANADIAN MUNITIONS PLAN

To Be Submitted to Thomas When He Arrives This Week.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 11.—Canadian manufacturers met here today to arrange a program for the manufacture of ammunition, which will be submitted to the representative of the British Munitions Committee, who is expected here from England early this week. The big Canadian firms hope to organize in such a way that they can effectively produce gun ammunition.

Up to the present time Canada has been producing considerable quantities of ammunition. Some of it has been ready for immediate use, being loaded or fixed with the necessary explosives.

It is expected that an arrangement will be made with the British representative for one or more assembling establishments in Canada from which hereafter most of the Canadian ammunition will go forward complete and ready for use in the guns at the front.

David A. Thomas, M. P., who was named a Munitions Commissioner by David Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, arrived here last week and announced that he intended to proceed to Canada to confer with Canadian ammunition manufacturers.

Don't miss the announcements of Excursions Cruises on Page 7, 8 and 13 today.—Advt.

PRESIDENT RETURNING TO WASHINGTON FOR CABINET COUNCIL ON GERMAN NOTE; BELIEVED TO HAVE MAPPED HIS REPLY

President Studies German Reply in Seclusion; Decides He Must Return to Capital to Answer

CORNISH, N. H., July 11.—In the quiet of the hills President Wilson has been giving careful consideration since yesterday to Germany's latest note on submarine warfare. He is believed to have mapped out in a general way the next step to be taken by the United States, but there will be no final decision until the situation has been discussed with the Cabinet.

It now seems probable that the President will be back in Washington in time for the Cabinet meeting on Friday. Originally it had been planned to have Secretary Lansing come to Cornish tomorrow, bringing the official text of the German note, with a view to drafting the reply here. This plan was changed because data at the State Department must be at hand when the writing of a reply is undertaken. So the note was sent here from Washington as soon as it was decoded today and the President will get into communication tomorrow with Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty regarding the advisability of the former coming here at all. It may be that the Secretary will come here Tuesday or Wednesday and return with the President.

No inkling has been given of what Mr. Wilson thinks the policy of the United States should be in view of what officials generally think the unsatisfactory nature of the German note. He has been studying and thinking over the text as cabled from Berlin to The Associated Press. Instead of going to church today he spent the entire morning and afternoon in seclusion at Harlakenden House or strolling about the grounds.

GERMANY UNABLE TO END PEACE CRY

Socialist Propaganda Spreads Through Empire, Although Party Leaders Are Divided.

TO CARRY IT TO REICHSTAG

Vorwaerts Editor Renews Appeal for End of War, Hotly Opposing Belgian Annexation.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—The internal troubles of the Social Democrats are causing increasing interest, particularly as they are likely to result in sensational developments when the Reichstag meets. Nobody ventures a prophecy as to whether the party schism will be permanent even after the war or whether it marks the passing of a healthy phase, because it is provoking a nation-wide discussion of officially forbidden topics.

The two principal factions differ not in the ends desired, but as to the means of achieving the mutual goal, which is a permanent peace, guaranteeing future military, political, and economic security for Germany at the earliest moment practicable. The differences of viewpoint are interestingly brought out in interviews with prominent representatives of the warring factions by Dr. Ernest Myer, editor of The Vorwärts, who, with Haase, Liebknecht, and Ledebour, stands with the so-called minority of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag, and Dr. Edouard David, a member of the Reichstag, who is playing a prominent part in the political decisions of the Reichstag group and speaks for the Socialist majority there.

Dr. Myer, who with his associates has been bitterly attacked as being unpatriotic and helping to encourage Germany's enemies, speaking for himself, emphasized the point that these enemies need extract no comfort from the Socialist "minority's" views. He said that the peace talk most emphatically did not indicate an internal weakening; on the contrary, it was proof of the present strength of Germany's position. He said:

"The very fact that the German armies are standing on the enemies' soil leads us to believe that the time is ripe for discussing how the war is to be ended. We most emphatically do not advocate the throwing down of arms to bring about peace. We do not desire to see Germany crushed or beaten, but we do believe the time has come now, and has been ripe for some months, to end the war, since Germany has shown that she cannot possibly be beaten.

"We represent the Socialist minority in the Reichstag faction, but whether our views are those of only a minority of the party throughout the nation we have no way of telling at the present time. We certainly have a strong following in the large cities.

"We are against any annexation, and believe the Government should come out with a declaration of non-intention to annex anything, as an indispensable preliminary to permanent peace. This we believe would put the masses, not only in France, but in England as well, in a receptive mood for peace negotiations.

"We believe the first suggestion could come from Germany without humiliation, in view of her impregnable position. While we are irrevocably opposed to annexation on the Continent, we are not opposed to colonial annexation on principle. We would not oppose a military or customs convention with Belgium in the peace negotiations. We would oppose this only if it were imposed on Belgium by force of arms. We do not, however, desire a return to the status quo ante bellum.

"We desire general disarmament and security against another disastrous war through far-reaching international agreements. We believe that neither side can be beaten, hence the time has come to end the war before its heavy cost mounts higher and to stop the heavy loss of life.

"Although our efforts promise no great success at present, we shall not relax our desire for freedom of discussion in the press and in our meetings. We also insist on the right to criticise the Government freely, which we believe will produce good results."

Dr. Myer again emphasizes that the militant minority wants peace with safety, and insists that Germany should not begin too soon to seek to bring it about.

BRYAN DECLARES FOR COMPROMISE

Says People Would Approve Action by President to Separate Passengers from Contraband

AND CLEAR DANGER ZONE

"Not a Sacrifice of Rights to Avoid Unnecessary Risks," He Adds.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—William J. Bryan, ex-Secretary of State, issued a statement tonight in which he said that editorial comment on Germany's latest reply to the American Lusitania note represented the extremes of sentiment, but that he believed the majority of the people were interested solely in protecting American rights and that they would "heartily approve any steps the President may see fit to take to keep Americans out of the danger zone or separate passengers from contraband, especially ammunition."

"It is not a sacrifice of rights to avoid unnecessary risks," he declared.

Mr. Bryan came with Mrs. Bryan from San Francisco to visit William J. Bryan, Jr., at Hermosa Beach. Mr. Bryan's statement follows:

"I have not had an opportunity to read many eitorials in full, but I have read extracts from a number of editorials as they have been reproduced in San Francisco and Los Angeles papers. In selecting editorials for reproduction everything depends upon the judgment exercised in making the selection.

Says Public Feeling Is Neutral.

"It is improper to judge from the few which have been reproduced what the general sentiment is, and I am afraid that those which I have read represent the two extremes rather than the average sentiment. The bias of the editor or publisher must always be borne in mind when one reads an editorial, because the bias largely determines the tone of the comment.

"We have in this country a number of newspapers which strongly sympathize with the Allies and, also, a number of papers which strongly sympathize with Germany; but the great majority of the people are neutral in feeling, as well as in expression, and do not take the extreme views represented by either of the groups above mentioned.

"To illustrate what I mean: If you will read the papers which strongly sympathize with the Allies you will find that, either intentionally or unintentionally, they urge our Government to pursue a course which would be helpful to the Allies and injurious to Germany. The papers that strongly sympathize with Germany, on the other hand, urge a course which would be helpful to Germany and hurtful to the Allies. Each side, influenced quite naturally by its sympathies, so defines national honor as to carry out its views.

"The mass of the American people, however, if I know their sentiments, are interested solely in protecting American rights and in preserving neutrality. It is just as unneutral for the pro-Ally papers to insist upon our helping the Allies as it is unneutral for the pro-German paper to insist upon our helping Germany. The pro-Ally papers want this Government to stop the submarine warfare, and the pro-German papers want us to put an embargo on arms and ammunition; but as a neutral nation we have no more right to interfere in the interests of the Allies than we have to interfere in the interests of Germany.

Can't Regulate War Methods.

"Each individual may have his opinion as to the inhumanity of drowning or starving noncombatants, but it is not our business as a neutral nation to attempt to regulate the methods employed by the belligerents in dealing with each other, except insofar as we find it necessary to do so to protect American rights or can by our good offices influence them to moderate their conduct toward each other.

"I believe that a large majority of the people will heartily approve any steps that the President may see fit to take to keep Americans out of the danger zone or separate passengers from contraband, especially from ammunition. It is not a sacrifice of rights to avoid unnecessary risks."

WILSON GETS OFFICIAL TEXT

Note Quickly Relayed to Him and He Decides to Return to Capital.

OFFICIALS GRAVE AND SILENT

Telegrams Pour Into White House Advising President on Stand with Germany.

NO SIGN OF SURRENDER

Washington Regards It as Obvious That We Cannot Accept Berlin's Terms.

MUST HAVE A DISAVOWAL

Lusitania Disaster Looms Up as the Stumbling Block in Way of Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Wilson is coming to Washington to confer with his Cabinet over the German note. When the President will leave Cornish is problematical, but he is expected here within a week.

Although officials do not admit that the intention of President Wilson to return to Washington means that he regards the condition of German-American relations as critical, opinion here is strong that the change of plan on the President's part is extremely significant. Yesterday the President telephoned to the White House from Cornish that he would like Mr. Lansing to join him there and bring with him the official text of the German note. Announcement was made by the State Department tonight that Mr. Lansing did not know when he was going to Cornish and might not leave Washington for that place for a day or two, or even later. It was ascertained subsequently, however, that the plan of having Mr. Lansing join the President at Cornish had been abandoned. This change in program was not admitted officially.

Telegrams Pour In.

Telegrams in considerable number expressing the views of the senders in regard to the German response to America's demands have been received at the White House, but nothing concerning their tenor is obtainable from officials. After the sinking of the Lusitania the White House was fairly deluged with telegrams and letters from American citizens advising the President as to the course he should take, and later on, after his note was made public, the volume of these messages increased considerably. At that time President Wilson declined to permit any of the messages to be given to the press, and it is probable that the same course will be followed with reference to the communications that have been received at the White House since the German response was printed in newspapers Saturday morning.

Whatever may be the sentiments of those who have thought it worth while to send telegrams to the White House concerning the German note, a very distinct impression has been created here by the editorial comment from all sections of the country that the great majority of newspapers of the United States believe that the German response is entirely unsatisfactory, and that the President should not permit the diplomatic discussion to continue. Among a great many officials the opinion prevails that President Wilson intends to wait until national sentiment has crystallized before adopting the course he will follow in respect to the differences with Germany over the manner in which that country has conducted her submarine warfare against merchant vessels.

The last section of the official text of the German response was received over the State Department telegraph wires at 7:15 o'clock this morning. After the last section of it had been received at the State Department this morning and decoded or translated back into the English, the entire communication was telegraphed to President Wilson at Cornish.

Text Sent to President.

A high official of the Government said tonight that he believed it was the President's purpose to study the German note and give Secretary Lansing the opportunity of doing the same before calling a conference to discuss the course that should be taken. Apparently, it was said, the President desired to have time to formulate his views so that he would be fully prepared to weigh the opinions that would be furnished by the members of the Cabinet when he met them for a consideration of the grave issues involved.

An important official called attention today to that portion of the German note defending the submarine warfare on the ground that "it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and to save the lives of German subjects." It was declared by Germany that if it were derelict in these duties it would be guilty "before God and history of the violation of those principles of the

highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence."

The comment of the official was brief. "What about the sacred duty on Germany's part of protecting American lives?" he asked.

Situation Called Critical.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — Formal study of the official text of Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare as it affects neutral rights strengthens the conviction of high officials that a critical point in the relations between the two countries had been reached.

Not only do they feel the United States must refuse to accept the German proposals for the future conduct of American citizens on the high seas, but the failure of Germany to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania in their view has brought on a crisis the outcome of which it is difficult at present clearly to foresee.

That there would be no action by the United States for at least another week was indicated today. Several days will be required to measure fully the consequences and responsibilities which will be incurred by the American Government in framing a policy to meet the situation firmly.

Bernstorff to See Lansing.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, intends to call on Secretary Lansing during the week to learn informally whether he can be of any service in the situation. No engagement has been made for a conference, but it may take place on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The official text of the German reply, which arrived today, differed in only a few unimportant words from The Associated Press copy which came from Berlin on Friday night. The official version was delayed in transmission because of the time required for enciphering and decoding. Comparison of the two texts revealed that they were called from the same translation and that The Associated Press copy in transmission had omitted a few scattering words, which did not alter the sense or meaning.

In all quarters here the reply was the single topic of conversation. What the action of the American Government will be is doubtful largely in the sense that the means of expressing the ideas and purposes of the United States have not yet been decided. It was authoritatively indicated that obviously there would be no surrender of rights and no acceptance of the German proposal to guarantee immunity to American ships under arrangements to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of the two countries.

Put Responsibility on Germany.

There is no intention, from indications in official quarters, to force a situation, but in whatever policy is followed the American endeavor will be to place full responsibility on Germany for any subsequent rupture in friendly relations. Since the Lusitania was sunk on May 7 there has been no violation of the principles for which the United States has contended, unless the mishap to the Nebraskan can be included, and in that case the Washington Government has not finally reached a conclusion as to whether a mine or torpedo caused the explosion.

In the view of many officials, should German submarine commanders therefore continue in practice to respect American rights, discussion could continue. There were intimations, however, that in the next communication the United States most likely would impress upon the German Government the serious consequences which would ensue from any further violation of American rights as proclaimed in the notes already sent.

Lusitania the Stumbling Block.

The chief obstacle, it appears, however, to permitting virtually a status quo to continue while further notes are exchanged is the treatment which Germany has given to the Lusitania case.

The United States has asked for disavowal of intent to kill Americans and for reparation, although the latter has been subordinated to the greater consideration of whether Germany legally justified the action of the submarine commander or would admit liability.

No direct answer on the questions of law involved is given in the last note, and the quick sinking of the vessel was attributed to "peculiar circumstances," such as the presence of high explosives. High officials regard this as an evasion, pointing out that even if there were explosives on the ship, which is not admitted, they never would have been ignited but for the German torpedo.

Opinion in German quarters here is much the same as that which has been reflected in press comment from Berlin. Count von Bernstorff is satisfied with the German reply and thinks it offers a basis for negotiation. He does not believe a break between Germany and the United States is now possible, and believes that the suggestions carried by Dr. Meyer-Gerhard to urge the German Foreign Office to adopt a friendly tone in its reply were followed. With the United States an active champion for the cause of neutral rights, German officials here say they foresee an amicable understanding eventually on the question of the freedom of the seas.

LONDON FINDS NOTE EVASIVE AND IMPUDENT

Daily Chronicle Denies That England's Food Embargo Preceded Germany's Submarining.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—British comment on the German reply to President Wilson's note is uniform in condemnation of its arrogance and disingenuousness.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Germany in her second reply to President Wilson takes refuge once more in evasive attempts to shift the blame onto Great Britain. The note's attempts to prove that Great Britain initiated the attack on noncombatants by a starving-out policy from the beginning are a tissue of untruths.

"It says that on Nov. 14 Premier Asquith declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. The allusion is presumably to his speeches on Nov. 16, but reference to them will show that the supplies to which he alluded were supplies of contraband articles, not food, and the only food which came into the discussion was tea, whose export from Great Britain was being controlled, but not, of course, its export from Japan or China.

"The fact is we never interfered with ordinary foodstuffs until the present year, when the German Government by commandeering all the wheat within its borders made civil and military supplies indistinguishable. Even then we only stopped wheat until the German submarine blockade forced us to reply with equally comprehensive measures against goods of every description.

"As to the use of mines in the North Sea, of which complaint is made, the Germans laid these in great numbers for three months before we laid any, and they laid illegal ones, which we have never done. It was they and not we who made the North Sea perilous for neutral merchantmen."

"A Grave and Unprecedented Crisis."

The Times says:

"A grave an unprecedented crisis in American history is approaching. There are ways that it would be equally profitless and impertinent now to discuss in which the crisis may be met without drawing the United States into war. The important thing, as it seems to us, is that the issue should be met and not shirked. On the manner in which President Wilson and his advisers deal with it will depend in a very large degree the judgment of the world on the effectiveness or otherwise of American influence in international affairs. The political character of the United States is inevitably on trial, and the verdict will go far toward determining how far a really working member of the family of nations and to what extent she may be counted upon to assist to building up a sounder dispensation. later on."

"Able and Unscrupulous."

The Morning Post describes the German note as "an able and unscrupulous appeal to the supposed ignorance, prejudices, and timidity of Americans." Regarding the suggestion that after the war Germany and the United States should work to insure the freedom of the sea, it says:

"Put into plain English, these fine words mean that America should ally herself with Germany to put an end to war by blockade. Germany is a land power. Upon land she tramples the rights of neutrals under foot. The neutral territory of Belgium has been utterly destroyed, private property confiscated, and international trade brought to a standstill. Nay, the case is even worse. Germany from the very beginning of the war has enforced a strict blockade in the Baltic against Russia. Let America try to send her ships to Petrograd and she will speedily find the degree of sincerity which inspires the German love of the freedom of the sea. The Baltic is to remain closed, but the North Sea is to be opened. There is to be no termination to the submarine warfare on British shipping, but American ships are to be free to enter and leave German ports.

"This is the doctrine which Germany invites America to press upon England. Is a blockade only a crime when it is directed against Germany? Is it really argued that while Germany may steal a horse England must not even look over the hedge?"

Concerning the plea that the Lusitania might reasonably have been expected to float longer than twenty minutes The Morning Post remarks:

"There is something almost comic in this presentation of a humane power, anxious for the liberty of the seas and for the lives of the descendants of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, holding a stopwatch over its submarine atrocities in order to discover the margin of safety.

"One of the most significant passages in this extraordinary document is the concluding sentence, in which Germany expresses the hope that President Wilson's efforts for the great object of the freedom of the sea will lead to an agreement. What is the freedom of the sea? Presumably it is the old catchword, immunity of private property at sea. The fatuity of supposing that in any conceivable war at sea either belligerent would concede the right to the other to bring his supplies across the water is sufficiently apparent. Why should sea warfare differ in this respect from land warfare? Why does Germany, for instance, refuse to permit supplies sent from France to Russia and from Russia to France to run through Germany? That process would be the equivalent of the freedom of the land.

"What foolishness is this again, when Germany requests America to refrain from allowing any American vessel to carry contraband! What does Germany mean? It is not the duty of the American Government to restrict the business of a private trader who is entitled to trade with a contraband at his own risk. A neutral Government may, of course, forbid all exports to all belligerents, but it cannot forbid exports to one and allow exports to another without violation of its neutrality. Fortunately the Government of the United States understands international law, if Germany does not."

Calls German Contentions False.

The Morning Post's naval correspondent, discussing the Lusitania note, says:

"Germany bases her arguments, such as they are, upon what she declares to be certain rules of international law. Her contentions are as follows: That the Allies have renounced all rules of international law; that they have disregarded all the rights of neutrals; that they have paralyzed peaceful commerce between Germany and neutral countries; that the arming of merchant vessels and the exercise of the right of resistance deprives them of their rights as merchant vessels.

"It may be said at once, and comprehensively, that, tested by the law of nations, every one of these contentions is false. The Allies have strictly observed the laws of nations, which is not to be confused with glosses and variations in respect of the law of nations introduced by various conventions and agreements which, having been violated by Germany even before the outbreak of the war, then ceased to exist as to the rights of neutrals in relations to belligerents. These, strictly speaking, do not exist. A state of neutrality means a state in which a nation has nothing to do with any belligerent.

"The only right of a neutral in these circumstances is the right to be free from molestation by any belligerent. No neutral nation has been molested by the Allies. What is called in the German note the paralysis of peaceful commerce between Germany and neutral nations is the rightful exercise of the powers of a belligerent, not upon neutral nations, but upon private traders belonging to neutral nations. Merchant vessels are under the law of nations entitled to arm themselves and to resist capture. The mere fact that they are armed does not affect their right to be treated as civilians. Should they resist they must be legally be treated as belligerents."

The Daily Express says:

"The German reply is that murder is a necessary part of their plans of campaign; that they will in future endeavor to murder as few Americans as possible, but that they have been forced to Bill Sikesism by Great Britain, and that they must continue to Bill Sikes until the end. Over the graves of the Lusitania victims the Kaiser and his Ministers have written: 'Serve them right.'

"The world will now await with expectant anxiety how President Wilson will meet this new declaration that necessity knows no law, and that every consideration of humanity must be subordinated to Germany's policy."

"Treated With Insolent Contempt."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is obvious that the United States is treated in this note with insolent contempt. It is the climax of a series of challenges to the American nation. That nation is the guardian of its own honor. What interests Great Britain is the evidence that the desperado element has, after a brief ascendancy of the saner councils in Berlin, again got its hand on the lever, and that the evident disposition lately shown to mitigate the atrocity of submarine war has been suppressed. We say the evidence, not the fact; for the situation is confused by yesterday's announcement in the German wireless, which of course, carefully censored in Berlin, that political and even naval circles are beginning to get tired of the daily editorials in the Deutsche Tageszeitung against a German-American understanding on the submarine question.

"We need not waste time in attempting to find explanations for the simultaneous administration of official slaps in the face to President Wilson by Admiral von Tirpitz. The German mind in regard to the war is plainly in a more chaotic state than ever in lively contrast with the quite unanimous resolve which animates all the Allies."

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—The London morning newspapers, in their comment on the German reply to the United States concerning Germany's submarine warfare, declare that it is a complete negation of everything President Wilson contended for, and conveyed in impudent and insulting terms.

The Daily News thinks it an "ironical coincidence" that immediately upon the publication of the German reply to the American note should follow that of a report in which Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Continent, describes the operations forming the second battle of Ypres and the battle of Festubert, and in which he refers to the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans.

"In their reply," says The News, "The German Government calls upon America and the world to admire a nation fighting in its distress against 'merciless enemies,' whose 'increasing ruthlessness' compelled them against their human instincts to resort to submarine warfare."

Referring to the German reiteration that the Lusitania carried explosives, whereas "the American Government gave assurances, founded on the most exhaustive official investigations, that the Lusitania carried no explosives whatever," and that British merchantmen were armed, The News says: "It would be simpler and more convincing to maintain that the British sank the Lusitania themselves."

FRENCH SEE IRONY IN GERMAN NOTE

Press Comments Bitterly on Its References to the Principles of Humanity.

PARIS, July 11.—The Paris newspapers today published in full the text of the German reply to the American note. Such headings as "A Monument of Impudence" and "A Monument of Hypocrisy," express the attitude assumed generally toward the reply by the papers in their editorial articles.

The Echo de Paris has this to say regarding the German answer:

"The note marks sensible progress over the preceding notes; to cynicism the Germans now add persiflage. To comment seriously on such a morsel would be to permit ourselves to be flouted by the Germans; to laugh at it would perhaps fail in respect toward the Germans' two victims—the Lusitania and the prestige of President Wilson."

The Figaro says it is embarrassed to determine which is the more remarkable, "the impudent cynicism of German diplomacy or the extraordinary presumption leading them to believe that the United States would be satisfied with such a reply." The paper adds that it is puzzled as to why it took so long to produce "nothing save affirmations, which seem of transcendent irony, of the zeal of the Imperial Government for the principles of humanity."

Under the heading "The German Reply to America is a Tissue of Quibbles," the Petit Parisien, after summarizing President Wilson's note, says:

"To this the reply of the Berlin Cabinet seems to be in disdainful irony. It brushes aside the doctrinal viewpoint set forth by the President. It enumerates in terms which might be intended to be funny the complaints of the Teutonic Admiralty against the Franco-British blockade, offers an American derisive guarantee and openly seeks to prolong infinitely the negotiations that it never intended to end."

The Socialist paper Humanité says:

"The German reply exceeds anything one might have expected of the blindness of the Berlin Cabinet. With tranquil audacity it throws upon the Allies the responsibility of all the violations of international law of which Germany has been guilty during the eleven months. For the Government of William II. it is always the victim's fault."

The Gaulois says German diplomacy remains true to the system—accusations without proofs.

The Journal asserts that "Germany seeks a means of exploiting the liberty of navigation desired by the Americans."

The Radical publishes the text of the reply without other comment than the heading "A Monument of Hypocrisy."

The Matin expresses indignation at the German note, under the heading "A Monument of Impudence."

NOTE AMAZES ITALIANS.

Called the Most Insolent One Power Ever Sent to Another.

ROME, July 11.—General interest has been aroused by the German note to the United States. All circles agree in thinking that it will have the effect of causing cooler relations between the two countries. A political personage to whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent spoke on the subject said:

"The question is reduced by the German note to this: If an American wishes to journey by sea he must ask permission of Germany. It is a question of national dignity, and the proud American nation will by means submit to such direction."

The Idea Nationale says:

"It certainly was not expected that Germany would have the audacity to present to the Washington a document which undoubtedly is the most insolently that one power ever sent to another."

BLAMES BRITAIN MORE.

Has Injured Our Commerce, Says Hoke Smith, Defending German Note

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—The German note should not be considered disappointing. It opens the way for safe travel to American citizens even if it continues interference with some of their legal privileges. While our Government cannot concede the right to Germany to change the rule as to stopping and searching vessels, patriotic citizens will avoid routes which might bring international complications. No thoughtful person should expect Germany to abandon submarine attacks on British commerce while Great Britain continues to violate German rights of commerce with neutrals. The conduct of Germany and Great Britain should be considered together. Similar questions were so treated by our Government in diplomatic correspondence with France and England in 1811.

The course being pursued by Great Britain is far more injurious to citizens of the United States than the course proposed by Germany. Germany would forbid the clearance of vessels on which Americans can safely travel in a war zone. Great Britain illegally seizes vessels containing cargoes owned by our citizens, and cuts off their commerce with half of Europe.

Each proceeds in violation of established rules of international law. The illegal conduct of Germany can be avoided by the individual citizen. The individual cannot protect himself from the illegal conduct of Great Britain. A much greater service will be rendered our entire country by forcing Great Britain to cease illegally interfering with our commerce than by securing unrestricted boat selection for travelers.

If the future is provided for, it will not be difficult to adjust the Lusitania catastrophe. HOKE SMITH,
United States Senator from Georgia.

MUENSTERBERG APPROVES.

Sees Solution in German Note—'No Nation Has Right to Commit Suicide'

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard can see only good in the reply sent to the United States by Germany. He said today:

"The German message goes directly to the solution of the difficulty. No nation has the right to commit suicide. The note shows how sincerely Germany desires peace and how willing she is to go to any possible length to secure it. I regret the inflammatory newspaper headlines commenting on the German message.

"I must refrain from making a formal statement on the present situation, as I am considered by so many people in this country as the unofficial spokesman of the Kaiser."

TAGESZEITUNG HAS NO FEARS.

Comments on "Hyenalike Behavior of American People."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—According to this morning's Times, the German newspapers have, for the most part, said as little as possible about the attempt to murder J. P. Morgan.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung, however, publishes a protest against any unnecessary lamentations about the crime. That paper is quoted as saying:

"It is hardly necessary to insist upon the fact that the German people condemn on principle political crimes of any sort. On the other hand, it would not be surprising if the plan of such a deed as has been committed by Holt (Muenter) should have ripened in a diseased brain as a result of the hyenalike behavior of a people who pray with their lips for peace while at the same time they put into the hands of the most terrible weapons for the prolongation of the war and for the killing and wounding of thousands and tens of thousands. At any rate, the immorality of the procedure of such hyenas is, in many respects, unparalleled."

It is to the Tageszeitung that Count von Reventlow, perhaps the most uncompromising critic of America's policies, is attached.

SOCIALISTS SEE KAISER.

German Deputation Invited to Visit the Battle Fronts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Several Swiss Socialist newspapers publish an apparently inspired paragraph from Berlin protesting against the fashion in which the German Socialist differences have been magnified by Germany's enemies.

The interesting statement is made that a deputation of the leading German Socialists, at the invitation of the military authorities, recently visited the eastern theatre of operations, where they were received by the Kaiser and Field Marshals von Hindenburg and Mackensen.

The Emperor is described as worn in appearance, but full of confidence. He spoke enthusiastically of the way in which all classes of the German people had supported the army in the war provoked by a world of jealous enemies.

The deputation was much interested by the enthusiasm and efficiency of the troops in the east, and is now collecting impressions in the west.

TWO SHIPS AT SEA WARNED OF BOMBS

Continued from Page 1.

lic buildings is a lie. The Capitol is the only building that we planned to wreck, and we partly succeeded in our plan. But what we did plan, and what I am going to carry out, is the idea, the noble, the just idea, to stop this country from contributing to the damnable, hellish, barbaric slaughter across the ocean. British munitionships are daily leaving New Orleans laden with live stock for the enemies of Germany, just as ships laden with guns and ammunition to slaughter Germans are almost daily leaving New York.

Therefore this city furnishes a promising field for the work that lies before me. The world calls us cranks, but we are men who perform our duty as we see it. I may succeed in blowing up but one British ship leaving this port—I may succeed in destroying ten—but I am going to carry out the work, and whatever I achieve will be satisfactory to me. And then I will be ready for Morgan. And after I get through with Morgan I will be ready to share my pal's fate. I consider it a glorious fate.

When I think of the slaughter continually going on my duty looms before me so clearly as to overtop all other considerations. This was the spirit that moved Muenter and me to make war on the slaughterers, of which class Morgan shines like a star. And Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Do you want to know who Muenter was after when he went to Glen Cove? Morgan? Partly. The real reason for going to Glen Cove was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Ambassador to Hell. We have trailed Spring-Rice for weeks, and we are going to get him yet.

This country considers Muenter a barbarian, a crank. He was one of the best men Germany ever produced. I knew him in Germany; I knew him in America. He was about the cleverest, most intellectual man I have yet met. And he was human—not only human, but humane. He destroyed property and took lives, when he knew that' good would follow, never otherwise. He taught me his principles, his ideals; and, as I said before, I glory in his leadership of the past.

He stood ready to risk his own life to save other lives that he considered worthy. Why, at the time the Lusitania sailed on her fateful voyage, do you know who it was that warned Vanderbilt and the rest not to sail on her? It was Erich Muenter. He knew what was going to befall this British ship, knew it just as sure as you know where the sun rises. He not only sent messages to a large number of people that he knew were going to sail on the ship, but he personally appealed to Charles Frohman not to make the voyage. Was he listened to? No. Did the liner go down? Yes.

Just as Muenter appealed to Frohman, Vanderbilt, and the others not to sail on the Lusitania, so I now appeal to worthy Americans in this country not to sail on the British mule ships leaving this port. If my warning goes unheeded, just as Muenter's warning to Vanderbilt and the rest went unheeded, these Americans that sail on these British owned ships must expect the fate that befell Vanderbilt and the rest. All of my plans will not fail. Remember, I am Muenter's pupil and very, very seldom has Muenter failed. Muenter's methods are my methods. I have his determination and his dynamite behind me, and I am going to carry out his plans. I am working with Muenter's brains, Muenter's courage, Muenter's methods, and added to this I am working with enough explosives to wreck this whole town.

And besides this, I am working to avenge Muenter. So let Americans who take passage under the British flag beware. I have a program to follow: British ships, Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and then oblivion. Halle failed completely, Muenter succeeded partly; I am going to succeed completely. I can feel it. I seem to hear Muenter telling me so, seem to hear him urging me on. I am but one among millions, but I have Muenter's backing, and—I have dynamite.

If there be any one among readers of this that doubts these words, let him wait and watch. The early part of next week will witness the completion of Muenter's plans—but the beginning of the completion. If you will look up Mr. George Schwartz, he will inform you when the next mule ships leave, and if you will look up the records you will discover the names of two of his Majesty's ships that have just left port—perhaps never to return. One of them is called Howth Head, the other Baron ——. Have you relatives on either of these ships? If you have, I feel sorry for you if you are an American. If you are a subject of his Majesty, I congratulate myself.

Watch the career of some of these mule ships. You will be interested at a final word. Please refrain from abusing Muenter or Holt editorially. I cannot bear to see him dragged in the dust by persons that cannot compare with him in intellect, courage, or martyrdom. Every one seems against him, but I, his pal, is living, and ready to avenge his death—and if necessary, avenge insults against him. I am but one among millions, but I have Muenter and dynamite behind me, and that is a combination hard to beat. PEARCE.

The letter, unstamped and marked "urgent," was deposited in a general mail basket in the business office of the newspaper sometime today. It was written with a typewriter on plain white paper.

The name "R. Pearce" was signed to the letters received by newspapers in Washington after the explosion of the bomb in the Capitol. These letters were supposedly written by Muenter.

MUENTER'S HAND IN THE FIRE BOMB PLOT

New Infernal Machine Probably Used on Minnehaha—Leading Conspirators Sought.

The bomb believed to have been placed by Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, or a confederate on the Minnehaha, according to officials of the International Mercantile Marine, must have been a fire bomb, probably of the kind which was placed by conspirators in this city on board the steamships Kirkoswald, Bankdale, Devon City, Lord Erne, and Cressington Court. All these ships carried war supplies from this port to the Allies in the months of April and May.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine said last night that, in the absence of a report from the Captain of the Minnehaha, it seemed probable that the fire on the ship had been caused by Muenter or by men with whom he was in league.

Muenter's suicide on the night on which his prediction of a disaster on the ocean on July 7 was made public may have made it impossible for the police to trace his connection with the conspiracy in this city to destroy ships carrying munitions to the Allies. The fulfillment in the case of the Minnehaha of his forecast of an attempt on July 7 to destroy a ship at sea, together with the evidence that Muenter personally had no means of placing the bomb on the ship, cannot be explained except on the ground that Muenter was a party to a conspiracy and had knowledge of further plans which others were carrying out.

Inspector Owen Eagan, of the Bureau of Combustibles, said yesterday that in the trunk full of explosives and chemicals belonging to Muenter, there were materials for making fire bombs as well as for making explosive bombs.

Muenter's Visits Here.

It was early in May that the four fire bombs, which failed to act, were placed on board of the Kirkoswald, which left this harbor for Marseilles. The bombs on some of the other ships were placed before and since that time. Muenter was at Cornell University in May, but he made trips from Ithaca to this city. He may have been active in the conspiracy before he finally arrived in this city two weeks before his attack on J. P. Morgan, or he may then have joined the band of incendiaries.

Muenter conducted experiments with all kinds of bombs at the place he rented at Central Park, L. I., and showed a comprehensive knowledge of all branches of bomb making in his talks with Major Pullman, Superintendent of Police at Washington, D. C.

"The sulphur which we found in Muenter's trunk had no place in an ordinary explosive bomb," said Inspector Owen Eagan. "It might have been left over after he had used the bulk of it for making fire bombs.

"Muenter explained his method of exploding the bomb in the Capitol by saying that he had let sulphuric acid eat through the cork of a bottle and on contact with match heads blow up the dynamite. He later admitted that this was false, and that dynamite could not be exploded in this way. But Muenter had in his possession a quantity of loose fulminate of mercury. This could be fired by acid, and might have had a place in a fire bomb. Muenter had undoubtedly experimented at length in the timing of bombs by testing how long it would take sulphuric acid to eat through corks and other substances."

Muenter did not have time, while he was in this city on the way from Washington to the Morgan estate at Glen Cove, to put a bomb on board the Minnehaha, and an examination of express receipts has satisfied officials of the International Mercantile Marine and the police that the bomb was not put on board through any of the express companies.

Muenter First Eliminated.

Because Muenter seems to be eliminated as the person who actually placed the bomb on board, his confident prediction of the attempt to sink a liner on the date when the attack did take place furnishes strong evidence that he did not act alone and that he was in the confidence of others who did place the bomb on board.

Further evidence that Muenter looked to others to place the bomb is contained in the fact that he was not sure of the name of the ship against which the attempt was to be made. He wrote to his wife that he thought it was the Saxonia or the Philadelphia, which was to sink, "God willing," on July 1.

Police Commissioner Woods said that his detectives could find no evidence that Muenter acted in conjunction with others, but they were still searching for possible connections of Muenter with criminal bands inspired by a desire to help Germany, and that the theory Muenter was in a conspiracy had by no means been eliminated.

The belief that it was a dynamite bomb which caused the explosion on the Minnehaha on July 7 was due to a misreading of a wireless message from Captain Frank Claret. The actual text of the message, according to Superintendent E. F. Wright of the International Mercantile Marine, was:

"Fire caused explosion Now controlled by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in holds. Deem it expedient to make Halifax. Due off Chebucto Head about 9 A. M. Friday. Advise agents."

This was interpreted to mean that fire was caused by explosion, and the first sentence, before it was made public, was edited to read, "Fire caused by explosion."

"This explains," said Mr. Wright, "why Captain Claret did not mention anything about an explosion on the ship in his first message that was sent away at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The second message may have been intended to signify that the fire had exploded some alcohol or chemicals in the the cargo in the No. 3 hold."

Precautions at Piers.

Mr. Wright said that every precaution was being taken at the company's piers to see that the ships and their cargoes were well guarded, but that it was a difficult problem to deal with if the bombs were secreted in the cargo while it was in transit in barges from warehouses to the ships.

No strangers are allowed on the piers in New York harbor where steamers are loading war munitions for the Allies, and all freight taken on board from barges is examined by detectives to see if it has been tampered with before being lowered into the hold.

The head of one of the detective firms employed on the case said yesterday that the names of two men who had negotiated with bargemen for the placing of the fire bombs discovered in the bags of sugar on the steamer Kirkoswald were known to them, and there would be developments in the case within the next few days. Steamship agents said the report of the fires on the freight steamers would cause shippers to hold back their goods and send insurance rates still higher.

Tracing Muenter's Life.

Officials of the United States Secret Service are now hunting the conspirators who placed fire bombs on several liners, and are still trying to trace Muenter in the hope that his history in this city will throw light on the conspiracy.

Two of the minor agents of the conspiracy are known to be bargemen who transported from the American Refinery Company's plant in Brooklyn to the Kirkoswold the sacks in which bombs were found.

Others who are said by Secret Service officials to be behind this conspiracy appeared in the plot to get affidavits that the Lusitania was armed. Another is a detective employed by a local steamship line. Some of the men under suspicion have figured in inquiries by the Federal Grand Jury in conspiracies to defraud the United States Government through the use of bogus passports.

The organization, according to Secret Service officials, has great financial resources behind it.

DEADLOCK, SAYS PAUL HARMS.

German Writer Thinks Differences Impossible to Reconcile.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—Paul Harms, in an editorial in the Tageblatt, expresses little optimism regarding the negotiations between America and Germany. He refers to the American demand that ships be warned before they are sunk, and declares that such a course would force Germany to give up the submarine.

"One need make no bones of saying that it is impossible to reconcile the German and the American standpoints," says the writer. "That would mean for us the giving up of submarine warfare, and if Americans will not see that we cannot do that there is nothing to be done. There is no necessity of exchanging notes to reconcile irreconcilable differences. The exchange is made for the purpose of finding a tolerable compromise, and in this decision the German note goes extraordinarily far."



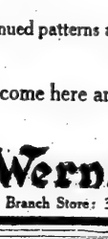
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VAST SHELL SUPPLY WON LORETTE HILLS

French Were Prodigal of High Explosives in the 120-Day Fight.

SAY GERMANS LOST 100,000

Some Trenches Cleared with Hand Grenades — Another Winter Campaign Expected.

ON THE HEIGHTS OF NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE, Near Arras, July 10. (via Paris, July 11.)—After fighting 120 days for the hill country between Bethune and Arras, the French forces are in possession of all the eminences looking out upon the plain of Flanders. Lille, Douai, and Chambrai all are visible from here.

Every position along the broad national road between Arras and Bethune has been won except Souchez, and last night another quarter mile of trenches in the Souchez web was torn away. The attack was made under parachute rocket lights, the French burning bluish white and the Germans greenish white, covering the scene of the desperate conflict with a ghastly glow.

The most desperate fighting has been along the short ten-mile front from Arras to Aix-Noulette, which began March 9 with the taking of a few hundred yards of trenches on the watershed of Notre Dame de Lorette, where there are the ruins of an old Merovingian military road. Every day since then some section of the German trenches has been taken, lost, or retaken.

Each side has been employing formidable artillery both of small and heavy calibre, the French guns being somewhat more numerous and served with unlimited quantities of high explosive shells.

A correspondent of The Associated Press today went through five or six miles of the trenches formerly held by the Germans and reconstructed by the French, who now have abandoned them to move forward. Upward of 100,000 Germans have fallen or been captured in these trenches, according to the French official count, since the second week of March. The French losses, the correspondent was confidentially informed, while serious, have been much smaller than those of the Germans. There are thickets of little crosses made of twigs tied together, marking the graves between the trenches. Some of these graves have been torn up by the shell fire.

Shell Craters Everywhere.

Almost every square yard of this region is marked by miniature craters caused by exploding shells. Spots where shells penetrated the earth without exploding are indicated by signs bearing the words "Live Shell."

One line of the German works was just below the summit of a steep slope which, from the nature of the ground, could not be shelled without danger to the French position a little higher up. The Germans were sheltered in dugouts under the hillside, and their French assailants, sliding or jumping down into the trenches, were shot or bombed from caves. The line was finally taken by tossing grenades by the basketful into the trenches until most of the defenders in the concaved shelters were killed or wounded. Every curve or angle in the miles of labyrinthine trenchings has its story of tragedy and heroism.

In the party which went over this ground and into the firing trenches within calling distance of the German lines with The Associated Press correspondent were Edwin Johnson, Arnold Bennett, Walter Hale and George H. Mair, the last representing the British Foreign Office. As they approached the lines one shell from a four-inch gun burst within twenty-five yards of them, while others exploded only thirty or forty yards away. This incident seemed greatly to amuse the soldiers in the trenches, who laughed heartily at the embarrassment of the civilians.

The visitors were invited by the soldiers into their shelters, which are dry caves with narrow entrances and with clay floors covered with matting or sacking and faintly illuminated by the light which filters in from the entrance or by bits of candle on the inside. Men who had been on duty throughout the night were sleeping in these caves.

Expect Another Winter Campaign.

The men on the firing line express the utmost confidence that what was done yesterday and this morning they can keep on doing until the war has been won. They never hear the vague, unverified reports circulated in Paris, sometimes of tremendous and impossible victories, sometimes sinister hints of disaster. They know what they have done since March 9, when they were ordered to act on this part of the Aisne. They talk as a matter of course of another Winter campaign, because, they say, it will take another year to break the German power.

The principal occupations of the soldiers when off duty, instead of worrying about the war, are eating and sleeping. The visitor hears more hearty laughter in an hour at the front than in a week behind the lines.

Extreme watchfulness is exercised on both sides of the line. German gunners shell even one man sighted walking within three or four miles of their front. Powerful glasses are used by the French, graduated lines on the lenses showing within fifty yards the location of an object or an individual.

While the members of the party were waiting at the rendezvous at the time agreed upon, four automobiles came within German range at dust-raising speed. German six-inch shells began dropping in the roadway so accurately that five holes were torn in the concrete after the machines had passed. The shelling of the road continued with extreme precision for some time. One of the French officers remarked that if it were not a cloudy day it would be impossible for the party to move about with safety even a considerable distance behind the line, because in a brilliant light individuals can be seen miles away, and are practiced upon by the gunners. It is estimated that if one man is hit for every ton of metal thrown the average is good.

A Hungry German Prisoner.

Some prisoners are taken every day. The party of which the correspondent was a member came across one who was being questioned by his captors. He was a blue-eyed, blonde, weak-looking youth, who said he was 21½ years old, but who looked not more than 17. He had been in the trenches six months and said he had not had enough to eat. The reason why was not quite clear, but he told an officer he had seen no food for two days. He and twenty-five others, mistaking the location of their post, had been captured. The German was supplied by his captors with a loaf of bread.

RUSSIAN VICTORY SPOILS GERMAN PLAN

Check and Retreat of Archduke Joseph's Army Prevent Sending of Troops to West.

MACKENSEN HARD PRESSED

Troops Destined for Anglo-French Front Are Diverted to Reinforce Eastern Armies.

LONDON, Monday, July 12. — The check which the Russians have imposed on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in Southern Poland and the additional strain which this has placed on the German General von Mackensen's army to the right have postponed, it is believed in military circles here, the threatened German offensive in the west, and there is now a possibility that the Allies will be the first to take the offensive.

In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woevre, which the German press announced was the commencement of a general move forward, have ceased, and what fighting is going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counter-attacks by infantry, which make little or no difference in the positions of the opposing forces.

The British, according to the French report, have repulsed a German attack. The German reports, however, refer to this as a British attack, and Berlin says it was repulsed with considerable loss. In fact, the French and German reports are generally contradictory in respect to what fighting has taken place, but from the trend of them it is evident that neither side has attempted anything of a decisive nature, and it is believed here that it may be weeks yet before they do.

So far as the Germans are concerned, military observers assert that they are bound to carry out their offensive against the Russians until there is some decisive engagement, such as the capture of the Lublin-Cholm Railway, which, it is asserted, would have been in their hands before now if the Austrians advancing toward the former city had not been driven back.

Reports from neutral sources are to the effect that to make good their efforts against the Russians the Germans are moving troops which were intended for the western front to the east. To a certain extent this seems confirmed by the statement in the Russian official report that reinforcements have reached Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and that General von Mackensen also commenced an offensive which, however, broke down under the Russian fire.

May Attack on Whole Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is believed here that the Galician adventure is only part of a grandiose scheme extending over all the Russian fronts, from the Baltic to Bukowina. The next German ventures are expected in the Baltic Provinces and between the Niemen and the Lower Vistula, while the possibility of another overwhelming drive toward Warsaw by the direct eastward route is never forgotten.

Experts here state positively that the entire real striking forces of the Germanic allies are definitely committed solely to the Russian fronts for months to come. This would give Russia's western allies ample time to prepare for a united forward move from all sides simultaneously.

In the meantime, Russia will continue to do her duty in this coalition war by providing plenty of occupation for the common enemy and continuing to decimate his forces.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

The garrison of Ossowetz during the night of July 9-10 sortied and destroyed enemy saps. In the Edvabno district we captured and blew up two enemy mine galleries.

On the front of Josefow-Bychawa the fighting continues. The enemy yesterday still held his ground on Hill 118 and the Koverst Farm, and delivered vigorous counter-attacks between Bystrijitza and the Koverst Farm. We repulsed these attacks, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

South of Bychawa we took 900 prisoners, among them fourteen officers, and three machine guns.

On all the other fronts there have been no important changes.

Halted German Troops Inactive.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—In regard to the operations on the Russian front the War Office today gave out the following:

In the eastern theatre the situation is unchanged.

In the southeastern theatre during the last few days a local fight has taken place in the region south of Krasnostav, (thirty-four miles south of Lublin,) which everywhere was in our favor. Otherwise nothing has taken place as regards the German troops.

CAUTIOUS ABOUT VICTORY.

Petrograd Military Circles Warn Against Premature Jubilation.

LONDON, July 12.—"While the defeat of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand undoubtedly ameliorates the situation in the Lublin theatre," says the Times's Petrograd correspondent, "a warning note is sounded in military circles against premature jubilation.

"It is pointed out that the enemy holds a thousand-mile front, wherefore his failure in a section of forty miles can be regarded only as a fact of isolated importance. The Archduke's defeat followed the exhaustion of his final reserves, which he threw into the fray in the Valley of the Bystrijitza, hoping thereby both to paralyze the Russian success at Urzendow and north of Wikolacz, and to smash the Russians operating on both banks of the Bystrijitza.

"The Austrians' stubborn retention of Hill 118, south of Wikolacz, may be designed to divide the front of the Russian offensive into two parts, from Wyanica, in the Urzendow region, to Hill 118, and from Hill 118 to the Bychawa region respectively."

SHELLED BY A SUBMARINE.

Trawler Fleetwood, Though Battered, Escapes—One of Crew Killed.

LONDON, July 11.—The Grimsby trawler Fleetwood reached her home port today battered by a German submarine. One of the crew was killed and several were badly injured.

The submarine, without warning, fired nine shells at the trawler.

LOAN STATEMENT TODAY.

Britain to be Told Officially How New Issue Was Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—The Daily Chronicle says that Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna will make an announcement today in the House of Commons on the new war loan.

Many estimates are current as to the amount subscribed, some of them evidently including sums represented by the conversions of old consols.

If the new cash subscriptions to the loan exceed $2,500,000,000 the flotation will be regarded by the Government as a very great success.

FRENCH CONDEMNS THE USE OF GAS

As a Soldier He Regrets That an Army Will Stoop to Such Methods of Warfare.

LONDON, July 11.—Field Marshal Sir John French in a review of the operations of the British expeditionary forces in April and May, the story of which has been told in the accounts by the British official "eyewitness" and by special correspondents, makes caustic reference to the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gas.

"I much regret," says Field Marshal French, "that during the period under report the fighting has been characterized on the enemy's side by cynical and barbarous disregard of the well-known usages of civilized war and by flagrant disregard of The Hague convention.

"All the scientific resources of Germany apparently have been brought into play to produce a gas of so virulent and poisonous a nature that any human being brought in contact with it is first paralyzed and then meets with a lingering and agonizing death.

"The brain power and thought which evidently have been at work before this unworthy method of making war reached the pitch of efficiency which has been demonstrated in its practice shows that the Germans must have harbored these designs for a long time.

"As a soldier I cannot help expressing the deepest regret, and some surprise, that an army which has hitherto claimed to be the chief exponent of the chivalry of war should have stooped to employ such devices against brave and gallant foes."

NEW GERMAN GAS DEADLIER.

Russians Say Respirators Are Unavailing Against It.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—"The Red Cross Society learns that the gases which the Germans are now employing on the Russian front are denser, deadlier, and quicker in their action than heretofore," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

"Numerous deaths from gases are reported. Respirators are generally unefficacious."

SUBMARINE PURSUED ORDUNA 3½ HOURS

But Captain Taylor Kept Her Stern On and Saved 400 Passengers.

Travelers returning from England yesterday brought stories of how the Cunard liner Orduna, from New York to Liverpool, with 400 passengers on board, was chased by a submarine in the Irish sea on the morning of June 28. She reached the Mersey in safety the same night.

It was 2:30 A. M., according to one account, that the submarine, apparently flying the British ensign, was observed at a fairly safe distance astern. Captain Taylor at once ordered the engines put at full speed. At the same time distress signals were sent out by wireless. A considerable increase in the speed of the vessel was obtained, and the Captain cleverly manoeuvered the liner to keep her stern on to the submarine. During the whole chase the latter never got any nearer than she was when first sighted.

The passengers were called from their berths and, coming on deck, took a keen interest in the chase. So well handled was the liner, however, that it was apparent to them that they would get away in safety, so that there was little excitement among them.

The pursuit lasted for three and a half hours, at the end of which time help arrived. The submarine then submerged and disappeared.

FOE DROPS FROM CLOUDS.

Italians Climb Mountain Peaks to Turn "Impregnable" Positions.

VERONA, July 11, (via Paris.)—The taking by storm of the Dolomite Peak of Mont Tofano last Friday by the Alpine troops is considered in army circles to illustrate the preference of using these troops for the seemingly impossible task of climbing precipices to the longer process of attacking through narrow valleys and defiles, every rod of which is defended with fortifications.

In this latter method of attack in some cases the routes are so narrow that the men could march only in single file, and a battalion advancing in this order would spread over a distance of two miles and a half in length, and it would require an hour to bring the men into a fighting line when open spaces were reached.

On Mont Tofano the Austrians were encamped on the opposite slope of the mountain to that which the Alpinists ascended. They are said to have been so surprised at the onslaught from the clouds above that they offered little resistance and fled, leaving in the hands of the Alpinists food supplies, machine guns, rifles, and ammunition, and, in addition, a number of prisoners.

The capture of Mont Tofano makes the Italians masters of the road along the Travenanzes Valley, which is the short cut across the Dolomite Peak from the Falzarego Pass to Cortina.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST ITALY.

Story That in 1906 She Was Ready to Join France Against Germany.

BERLIN, July 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Dr. Chefred Szeps, chief editor of the Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung, publishes in his paper an account of a confidential conversation he had Jan. 10, 1906, with Maurice Rouvier, then French Foreign Minister, at the beginning of the Algeciras Conference.

"M. Rouvier told the editor Italy had offered France unconditional diplomatic support and an army of half a million men in case of a war between France and Germany, provided France guaranteed Italy against an Austrian attack. M. Rouvier asked the publicist's opinion regarding Austria's probable attitude. The reply was that Austria undoubtedly would fulfill loyally her treaty obligations to Germany."

LATINS ARE CLOSE ALLIES.

Visit of General Porro to Paris Inspires Confidence in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 11.—The presence in Paris of General Porro, Under Chief of the General Staff, is greeted in Rome with great satisfaction, as to obtain a lasting victory it is thought necessary to maintain continual contact between the political and military heads of the allied nations. Thus, it is said here, General Porro's journey is a favorable sign for a victorious future.

Every indication showing a close union between the Latin allies here is encouraged in every way. General Porro is after Cadorna the most trusted and respected officer in Italy.

ACTIONS FAVOR ITALIANS.

Night Attack of Austrians Repulsed on Isonzo Front.

ROME, July 11, (via Paris, July 12,)—The official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff was as follows:

Actions favorable to us have been reported in the Chiese Valley, at Montepiano and in the Rib Iancas, (Ansici,) Valley.

Heavy artillery opened fire on the defensive works at Landro and the advanced works at Sixten (?). Efforts against Val Grande continue. At break of day Sunday the Italians took the offensive and drove the enemy from their trenches with appreciable loss.

In the Isonzo Valley the enemy again attempted a night counter-attack, which failed.

TWO GRAND DUKES LEAD THE RUSSIANS

Peter, Brother of Nicholas, an Important, Though Unofficial, Member of the Staff.

DEVOTED TO COMMANDER

R. R. McCormick Describes a Visit to Headquarters and Luncheon with the Czar's Leaders.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—The Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaiwitch is the great find of the war. He is the unknown quantity that for the first ten months of the war threw out the forty years of methodical circulations of the German General Staff.

He has always been actively employed in military affairs, in the cavalry arm. Why he was not sent to Manchuria I do not know and cannot imagine.

However, after its conclusion he became under the Czar the leader in military reorganization, working in perfect accord with the Czar's selection as Chief of Staff, General Yanovskevitch.

I have an idea that, while the Grand Duke built up the army and taught it battle tactics, General Yanovskevitch worked out the plans of campaign, the details of the great strategic moves that have made the Russians the dictators of the course of the war since the middle of August.

Times past, those in authority realized the serious hardship imposed by the lack of railroads in Poland and started to remedy it. The war came before this work was begun.

Thus it is that in the campaign Germany has had the use of all the railroads that military foresight could devise. Russia has had much less even than was needed for serving the territory in time of peace.

All Summer and Fall the Kaiser's objective was to crush France, the Grand Duke's to pull back the attack until time and a plethora of factories should permit France and England to supply the serious military deficiencies which the war discovered.

Russia's Sacrifice for Allies.

Look up the dates of the Russian offensives and you will find that they come at the moments when the Franco-English armies are in critical condition.

Remember that these offensives involved the advance of some hundreds of thousands of men into positions where they could be attacked by greater numbers and you will realize on how gigantic a scale Nicolas Nicolaiwitch makes his diversions.

Only once before in history has war been played on so grand and self-sacrificing a scale. That was when Grant pinned the Army of Virginia to the ground by the assaults of that of the Potomac and turned its flank by the advance of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee under Sherman.

Once the reader has realized the fact that at the Marne and again at the Yser the German attack was stopped in order to turn the active army against the Russian advance, he will appreciate whose initiative has governed the war.

The Grand Duke has made two offensives against Germany and has suffered large local defeats, the second less than the first.

Hindenburg has undertaken two offensives against Russia to cripple her long enough to get time to finish France. The first time he was glad to get across the frontier with his army; the second he met a far more bloody repulse than Cold Harbor. I arrived at the Stavka shortly after the repulse of the German offensive along the Narew.

After being introduced to the Chief of Staff and being told that Grand Dukes, like Cardinals, were addressed as monsignor, I was taken to the car in which the Commander in Chief lives and works.

The man who rose to meet me was six feet six inches tall, exceedingly spare, but with the handclasp of a young man twice his weight.

Appearance of the Grand Duke.

Nicolas Nicolaiwitch Romanoff, second son of the Emperor Nicolas I. and uncle of the present Czar, is in his fifty-ninth year. In appearance he is ten years younger, due, I suppose, to his fondness for out of door exercise, which his position allows him to indulge.

There was no question of my telling him what I wanted to do. He had passed on the subject months before. He said he had already ordered the Chief of Staff to send me all around the army.

He asked a few questions about the morale of the English and French Armies, and then led the way to the dining car. On the way he introduced me to "mon frère," the Grand Duke Peter of Russia.

History will not do justice to this charming man, who may be compared to Aaron bearing up the arms of Moses.

He is not Commander in Chief. He is not even a member of the staff. He lives in the confinement of the train on its wayside track, with no duties to occupy his mind. Victory will erect no statues of him in enduring bronze. But who will say that he has not played a valuable part in the work, supporting his great brother in his trials and spreading an atmosphere of kindliness, the Russian personality, among the overworked staff and unoccupied attachés?

I surprised a fraternal scene one day when the army was retreating from Tarnow to Przemysl. At risk of stretching hospitality I must relate it.

The Grand Duke Peter was sitting in the shade of the headquarters building reading when the Commander in Chief came out and started toward his armchair some fifty feet in the sun. Immediately the Grand Duke Peter jumped up, brought the commander his cane, and then carried the commander's chair to a place in the shade.

I do not recount this as a remarkable thing for a Grand Duke to do, not being familiar with their habits. I call attention to the personal devotion of one brother to another. Jealousy is a microbe that knows no station. History and the experience of all of us tell the rarity of such a spirit as I saw revealed.

At table the Commander in Chief sits at one side of a dining car table, facing the room. Opposite to him are the Chief of Staff and the headquarters Chaplain. A particularly distinguished guest has a position on the Grand Duke's right, General Sullivanoff, captor of Przemysl, had it while I was at the headquarters the first time.

On the Grand Duke's left is the table of the Grand Duke Peter, with General Williams, General La Guiche, English and French Military Attachés, and Prince Galitsin. Next in precedence come the Prince Oldenbourg, brother-in-law of the Czar, with the chief of tactics, the Japanese and the Belgian Attachés, both Generals. The fourth and last table in the commander's party is occupied by the Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlowitch, the Major General representing Montenegro, and the Colonel representing Serbia.

Here, as a compliment to America, I was placed, my commission as Colonel A. D. C. to the Governor of Illinois making me junior to all the general attachés.

Cossacks at Table.

Beyond a partition are six tables of staff officers, the senior being the Cossack General commanding a regiment of the guards attached to headquarters.

I was introduced to him at the same time as the military attachés one day when the Belgian General was away. I took him for the Belgian attaché. When I returned from my first visit to the front I found myself at his table in the company of two splendid youngsters. I had written with what I thought was a great deal of subtlety my preconceived opinion of the Cossacks and what I found them to be.

At my own request my writings had been turned over to an officer reading English, upon whom my delicacy of pen was lost. The "Belgian attaché" joked a good deal about the Cossacks and finally told me that he and the other two men were Cossacks. I did not tell him that I had thought he was the Belgian attaché, but did express a hope some day to visit the Don.

I have spoken of the men at headquarters who have not enough to do. It is an unfair expression. They are dispatch bearers and when on the road have no rest. Many of them have medals of honor. Among them is the Prince Cantacuzene. He is known to Americans as the grandson-in-law of General Grant. He was desperately wounded at the beginning of the war, but is now back for more.

Headquarters life is not especially formal. The officers breakfast at different hours, according to their duties. Lunch is at 12:30. The company assembles and waits standing.

The Commander in Chief enters, followed by the Grand Duke Peter, the Chief of Staff, and guests in order of rank. The Chaplain blesses the Chief, and the Chief kisses the Chaplain's hand. Then he walks through the car, shaking hands with all those he sees for the first time. He does this again at dinner with perfect memory for those he has and has not seen. Conversation is among the men at each table, with interruptions when the Grand Duke addresses some polite remark to one of his guests.

Upon the day of my arrival I was pouring Narzan water into a glass half full of claret, when I heard a deep voice say: "Ce n'est pas bien que vous faites là." My eyes were on my glass, but I had no more doubt about the remark being addressed to me than twenty years ago when the Rev. Endicott Peabody would surprise me in some schoolroom occupation not strictly according to his ideas. Upon looking up, I was told that Narzan water and claret mixed badly.

This instance will give an idea of the Grand Duke's personal care of his guests.

At Christmas the whole staff had roast beef and plum pudding in honor of General Williams.

Tea is served from 4 to 5:30 and from 10 till 11. These are strictly informal.

It was the season for the Russian woodcock, a bird of the partridge species, as large as a turkey, and this was the subject of most of the conversation. The bird is shot only at sunrise, and my reporter's eye detected dust on the commander's boots in the early morning.

His pictures show a stern face, and stern it is in repose; but my recollection will be of a man in a laughing exchange with his brother, a smiling conversation with one of his guests.

The task presented to Nicholas by the German initiative against France was to drag the Germans back from the western front without exposing his own army to destruction. He has done that, destroyed the Austrian army, and fought evenly with the German war machine, all this in face of a universal superiority in railroads, heavy artillery, and ammunition.

That done, all that remains is to let time run its way.

(Copyright, 1915, By The Chicago Tribune.)

SHELLING OF ARRAS HAS LASTED 250 DAYS

1,000 Out of 35,000 Inhabitants Remain, Sleeping in Cellars.

ARRAS, July 9, (via Paris, July 11.)—Shells have been dropping into Arras at intervals today, as they have been for 250 days. Each twenty-four hours a few more buildings crumple or burn, although the Fire Department still is efficient in extinguishing flames.

One thousand civilians out of a former population of 35,000 are still here. There were 4,000 in December, when The Associated Press correspondent first visited the town. A few scores of the inhabitants have been killed or wounded, while the others have been persuaded by the military authorities to go away. None of those remaining thinks of sleeping anywhere except in a cellar. The rest of their time they spend out of doors, when no shells are falling.

The streets, which formerly were filled with traffic, are now grass-grown. Two postmen deliver the mail, which comes regularly once a day by military post. Several shops located underground are open for business. Displayed on cellar doors are baskets of fresh vegetables, which can be bought at about the same prices as in Paris. Inside the principal grocery are many standard brands of American, French, and British canned goods.

About half the outer walls of the beautiful City Hall are still standing, but there remains only one jagged corner of the imposing belfry which once adorned the great square of Arras. A citizen occupying a cellar on the other side of the square counted the shells which struck the belfry, and says it took 360 to shatter the beautiful bit of architecture.

An advance angle of the French works is located in a little suburb just outside Arras. Visitors there talk in whispers, and take hasty glances through loopholes at the German trenches forty yards away. The French trenches pass through the gardens of a ruined château. Rose bushes and other flowering plants droop over the sides of these military works. Every house in what once was an interesting suburb has been wrecked by shell fire.

HEROIC DEFENSE OF VOSGES TRENCH

French Company, Cut Off from Supports, Held It for Four Days.

ROLLED ROCKS ON GERMANS

Buried Themselves in Bombproofs When Comrades Shelled Adjoining German Positions.

PARIS, July 11.—Details of the desperate fighting which resulted in the capture of the summit of Hilgenfirst, more than 3,000 feet high, in the Langenfeldkopf region, are given in an account of the struggle written by an official eyewitness with the French Army.

"In the fight for the capture of the eminence," says the eye-witness, "one company of our advance guard which forced a breach in the German lines was cut off from its battalion as the result of a German counter-attack. This company nevertheless succeeded in maintaining the conquered position four days until finally relieved.

"On June 14 the Sixth Company of the Seventh Battalion crawled from its trenches and deployed toward a clearing in the woods opposite. It then charged, taking the German trenches. The Germans fled to the woods, leaving a quick-firer. Our men immediately began fortifying the position, but our sentries reported that German patrols had been seen encircling the French. Other companies were ordered forward immediately to support the one in the trench.

"Meanwhile large German reinforcements had been brought up, making it impossible to reach our men. The Captain in the trench, realizing that he was surrounded, ordered some of his men to form a hollow square and defend the position, while others dug trenches on four sides. The Germans attacked in great force with quick-firers and rifles, but withdrew at nightfall, after a battle lasting two hours. Our men defending the position numbered 137, including five officers. One officer and twenty-seven men were wounded.

"The following day, despite a well-directed fire from our main positions, the Germans again attacked in large numbers, advancing in columns of fours. The situation now began to look critical, but at the crucial moment a hail of shrapnel from our '75s' completely decimated one advancing column. The edge of the wood out of which the column advanced was piled high with German bodies, and the remainder of the force scattered in flight.

"In the afternoon the Germans again prepared for an attack, but the attempt was frustrated by our infantry fire. During the night the Captain told off men to rest in squads, the others being constantly on the alert. At dawn a Second Lieutenant and a few men surprised a small German scouting detachment of twenty men, commanded by a non-commissioned officer. Our men threw themselves upon the Germans, killing the officer and two men, the others taking to their heels at top speed.

"At 10 o'clock the main body of our troops succeeded in establishing communications with the isolated company which called for help in the Provencal dialect. We answered that we would attack at nightfall, but that the attack would be preceded by a heavy bombardment.

"Accordingly, they constructed heavy bomb-proof shelters on the four sides of the square and anxiously waited. At 6 o'clock the attack was begun with artillery, quick-firers, and rifles, but it was insufficient to drive out the Germans, who had, in the meanwhile, established well-protected trenches and with an excellent telephone system made any surprise movement impossible.

"The company's rations were now becoming very low. Delirious cries of the wounded added to the discomfitture of the men. The following morning a German patrol tried to take the position by storm, and some of the men succeeded even in mounting the parapet. These were driven off by a quick-firer, which had been captured from the Germans. On other advancing troops of the enemy huge boulders, dug from the hillside, were rolled down, and we succeeded in dispersing the attack.

"Another attack was prepared by us for that night, but the danger was great on account of the narrowness of the position occupied by the company. The Captain of the company was ordered to light fires at the opposite ends of his position, so that our artillery could better regulate its fire, as there was great danger of killing our own men.

"The artillery opened a crushing fire, and the Germans began to retreat. As they passed the company's position their men were mowed down by the exactness of the fire of our troops, and finally the brave company was delivered.

"The General in command of the army in the Vosges said in complimenting the men for their bravery the company henceforth should be called 'Company Sidi Ibrahim.'"

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ARTILLERY IS BUSY ON WESTERN FRONT

Big Guns Engage in Duels at Many Points from the Sea to the Vosges.

RHEIMS AND ARRAS SHELLED

French Report Minor Successes North of Arras, Germans in Champagne.

LONDON, July 11.—Artillery actions were the feature of today's fighting on the western front; they are reported from Nieuport, the region of the Aisne, Champagne, the territory between the upper Meuse and Moselle, and from the Vosges. Arras and Rheims were shelled again. Both Paris and Berlin report attacks and counter-attacks at various points, each side claiming the advantage in these encounters.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

The day has been relatively calm on the whole front. There were artillery actions in the region of the Aisne and Champagne. At Vaux Frère, on the front of Aprémont, an attempt by the enemy to attack was easily repulsed.

An intermittent cannonade has been directed against the Remiers Wood, to the northwest of Flirey, and Le Prêtre Forest, and a more violent cannonade against our positions at Fontenelle, Metzeral, and to the west of Ammertzyviller.

The enemy has again thrown shells on Arras and Rheims.

The afternon reports of the French War Office says:

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the British Army repulsed a German attack which had gained a temporary foothold in some elements of the first line. The Germans were driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

In the region to the north of Arras our troops completed the dislodgment of the enemy from certain elements of the trenches where he had been able to maintain himself along a line which we originally took on July 8.

To the north of the station of Souchez an enemy counter-attack delivered during the night was repulsed.

On other sections of the front particularly violent cannonades are reported in the region of Nieuport and in the sector of the Aisne, as well as in Lorraine, in the forest of Le Prêtre, and near the Moncel Bridge.

One of our aviators sent a German aviator to earth this morning in the neighborhood of Altkirch. He fell within sight of our lines.

The German Army Headquarters Staff gave out the following official statement:

North of Ypres the English yesterday repeated their attempts of July 6 to take possession of our position on the canal. The attack failed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

Due north of Souchez, on the Ablain road, the French made an attack in the afternoon which met a German attack. The fighting continues.

A French attack on Fricourt, south of Albert, was easily repulsed. A trench captured from the enemy the night before last northwest of the Beausejour farm was lost on the following morning. Last night, however, it was again stormed, and, after five attacks, we took it.

Between Ailly and Aprémont French hand grenade assaults were unsuccessful.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre an attack, which was prepared for by heavy artillery fire, broke down in front of our new positions. The enemy's loss was heavy. An assault upon our position southeast of Sondernach and southeast of Münster was beaten off.

Our airmen attacked station buildings at Gerardmer.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Steamers Leave Galveston for France with Hay and Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 11.—Sailed for the war zone:

British steamship Eskasoni for St. Nazaire, France, with 40,326 bales of hay, valued at 23,405.

British steamship Maltby for Havre, France, via Newport News, with 224,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $248,640.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—The Russian steamer Herakles departed today for Manchester, England, with a cargo including 1,100 tons of steel, 14 carloads of lumber, 500 bales of cotton waste, 2,000 bags of asbestos, 400 barrels of grease, 6 carloads of machinery, and a great quantity of miscellaneous merchandise.



Alessandro Bonci as the Duke of Mantua in Rigoletto

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¶ But economy is not all. Keeping our assortments at 100% full right up to sale time enables us to start this sale off today with a variety of selection seldom if ever shown in a semi-annual clearance. We give you the unrestricted choice of all those models and materials which have been this season's dominating influence in Metropolitan styles. All we have done is to cut the prices—it is for you to deplete the assortments—and the time for you personally to begin is This Morning. A small charge for alterations.

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MURDER AND SUICIDE ON A LINER AT SEA

Peruvian Naval Officer, Suddenly Insane, Shoots American Traveler and Himself.

HAD BEEN GOOD FRIENDS

Victim, Talking with Other Passengers, Killed Instantly Without Warning.

The Lamport & Holt liner Tennyson, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, brought the story of a tragedy on the seas which resulted in the murder of one and the suicide of another first-cabin passenger. Henry J. Coney of Duluth, Minn., was the man who was murdered, and Cesare Bravo, formerly a Lieutenant in the Peruvian Navy, was the man who killed him and then took his own life.

Captain Simmonds said that when the Tennyson left Buenos Aires the American, who was a traveling representative of the firm of Spencer, Kellogg & Co. of Buffalo, and the Peruvian appeared to be on the best of terms. On Sunday, July 4, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Tennyson was about fifty miles from Barbados on her way to New York, Bravo came up from his cabin and walked forward to where Coney was standing under the bridge on the starboard side chatting with two other passengers.

Without a word Bravo took a revolver from his pocket and shot his friend through the head. Coney fell on the deck dead. Bravo fired a shot into his own brain and fell across the body of his victim.

Captain Simmonds and two of his officers, with the ship's surgeon, who were aroused by the shots, found Bravo still breathing. He was carried to the hospital on deck, and the Tennyson returned to Barbados, which she had left at 3 o'clock that afternoon.

On her arrival there the Peruvian was taken ashore at Bridgetown and put in the hospital, where he died next morning, July 5. He was 30 years old, and Coney, his victim, was 38.

The officers of the Tennyson said that Bravo had been apparently rational, but had become insane before he shot Coney. He had told them that during his naval career he served as honorary midshipman on the United States battleship Missouri, and was on board her when the explosion occurred in which a number of the crew were killed. This accident, the Tennyson's officers thought, had affected his mind.

Captain Simmonds had Coney's body put in a metallic coffin and brought to New York on cabled instructions from Spencer, Kellogg & Co. The Tennyson left Barbados on July 5.

Coney leaves a wife and six children at Duluth. He had been engaged for many years in the linseed oil business.

Cleaning Up Queens Indictments.

County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens will convene a special criminal term of his court today. He has continued for the month of July the Grand Jury that was summoned for June. Judge Humphrey and District Attorney O'Leary said yesterday that by the end of the month they will bring to trial every man in the Queens County Jail who has been indicted.

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BRITISH LABOR ISSUES WARNING

Quarrel Among Nation's Leaders Must Stop, Cries J. H. Thomas, M. P.,

OR WORKERS WILL REVOLT

Will Not Tolerate Jeopardizing Success of Great Army Raised to Fight for Democracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—J. H. Thomas, M. P., Assistant Secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, last evening adressed a large meeting of railway men in Welling Borough. He said he had decided in the name of labor to offer a few observations on the serious situation which had arisen in consequence of the controversy which had raged round the personality of two eminent statesmen during the last week.

"Following the outbreak of the war," he said, "practically every labor leader in the country immediately urged men to recognize that individual and sectional interests should be subordinated to the national cause, and in spite of many unfair and unwarranted attacks made upon the workers about their being drunkards and slackers, there can be no doubt that they responded magnificently.

"Not only did they raise an army unprecedented in size, courage, and valor for battle on a foreign shore, but without hesitation they responded to the call which was made upon them to sacrifice many of their trade union rules and conditions that had been built up by years of sacrifice. They did that because they felt, as I feel, that no sacrifice is too great to secure victory in this world war.

"But let us for a moment consider the position from the top. Following the formation of the Coalition Government, which undoubtedly was the result of differences, we first find men engaged in a miserable squabble as to whether a certain lawyer should replace another in office—a mere gamble for office—in the end a compromise being effected by the creation of two jobs.

"A certain section of the press, headed by Lord Northcliffe, then decided that the Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, was unfit for his job, and by a mean and cowardly press campaign set about the task of breaking the coalition. Fortunately, the attack was overdone and recoiled upon their own heads.

"What was the attitude of the Government in the matter? Unlike past treatment received by the labor leaders and labor press, no action was taken; in other words, what workers had gone to jail for, these other people were allowed to do with impunity.

"Now we find during the last week—a week critical, we are told, in all the seats of war—a miserable public quarrel between two eminent statesmen which must be gratifying to the German public. I am not going to judge the merits of the dispute, except to say that both men have done good work for the State, but without hesitation I assert that neither of them is nearly so important as the winning of this war—neither of them is so vital as the crushing of the enemy; and I venture to declare that the people of this country will make short work of those, however important they may think themselves, who consider their own personal ambition as being more important than the nation's interests.

"I therefore say to those in authority: 'Stop this fooling. It is senseless talking to workers about unity unless you set the example yourselves. Have some thought for the effect this action, will have upon the brave fellows who are risking their lives in the trenches. Give some consideration for the mothers, widows, and fatherless children who are giving their loved ones in this great struggle. Act with a firm hand and without regard to the class or creed of those who are today splitting the nation.

"You passed the Defense of the Realm act and also the Munitions act with a view to bringing to the work of the country all sections of people. Apply the principle and penalties of those acts to the top as well as to the bottom.

"Having spoken quite plainly and fearlessly of what I know to be the feeling of large masses in the country, I still say that the war is so important, the issues involved so vital to the future of democracy, that I would say to the workers: 'Let us continue to set these people the example. Let us continue to give of our best, so that when the history of the war is written, and, I hope, victory recorded, it will never be said that the working classes of this country failed to resond to their duties and responsibilities.'

"If those who are paid to run the nation fail to realize their duty, you may depend upon it time is not far distant when the workers themselves will rise in revolt."

Mr. Thomas's remarks were interrupted frequently by cheers and cries of emphatic approval.

TURKS ARE EVICTING NATIVE CHRISTIANS

Greeks and Armenians Driven From Homes and Converted by the Sword, Assert Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—American travelers coming from Turkey have given such eyewitness accounts of the treatment of the Christian population as fully bear out the reports received here from native sources to the effect that the Christians in the Ottoman Empire have never been in such stress and peril since the Turk first invaded the Bizantine Empire.

Both Armenians and Greeks, the two native Christian races of Turkey, are being systematically uprooted from their homes en masse and driven forth summarily to distant provinces, where they are scattered in small groups among Turkish villages and given the choice between immediate acceptance of Islam or death by the sword or starvation. Their homes and property meanwhile are being immediately taken possession of by their Turkish neighbors or by immigrants from Macedonia.

Throughout the vilayets of Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diarbekr, Harput, Sivas, and Adana the Armenians have been pitilessly evicted by tens of thousands and driven off to die in the desert near Konia or to Upper Mesopotamia or the Iberian desert. These figures do not include thousands massacred by the Kurds or hanged without trial by the Turkish authorities all over Armenia.

The Greeks are faring little better, except that they are not being massacred. Apart from the hundred and eighty thousand who last year were driven out of their homes in Thrace and the vilayet of Smyrna, a still greater number, since Turkey became involved in the war, have been and are still being dragged from their villages throughout Thrace and Asia Minor and deported to purely Turkish districts without being allowed to take with them more than clothes on their backs. Fifty-six thousand thus have been evicted from the Gallipoli Peninsula and both shores of the Dardanelles, fifteen thousand from Pinkipo Islands, forty-two thousand from Thrace up to the suburbs of Constantinople, nineteen thousand from Ismid Province, sixty thousand from the vilayet of Bremussa and this wholesale uprooting of the native population is increasing in extent and ferocity.

Able-bodied men are being drafted into the Turkish Army, and the rest broken up into little groups and distributed among Turkish villages of Asia Minor, care being taken to break up families and separate women and girls from their friends and relatives. Children are being kidnapped by the wholesale along the route of those wretched exiles, to be brought up as Moslems, and girls are given in so-called marriage to Turkish peasants.

The remaining adults have to choose between death and apostasy.

It is safe to say that unless Turkey is beaten to its knees very speedily there will soon be no more Christians in the Ottoman Empire.

TRAP THE SUBMARINE THAT SANK LUSITANIA?

London Art Dealer's Son Brings Report of Her Capture in a Net.

Lewis Charles Lewis, 15 years old, son of Lewis Lewis, a London art dealer, arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool with a story of the war which the ship's officers described as extremely interesting, if true.

"Three weeks ago," said Lewis, "the submarine which sank the Lusitania was caught in the steel wire nets in the English Channel off Dover, and the crew were captured and put in prison. The men admitted to the Admiralty authorities that they had fired two torpedoes at the big Cunarder off Kinsale Head on May 7.

"The news has been suppressed in England because the Government officials are afraid that if it was to become known the people would demand a public execution of the officers and crew of the submarine for the murder of 1,251 innocent people."

When asked what the number of the German submarine was, young Mr. Lewis replied that it might be "U-24," but that he was not sure. The facts, he said, were related to him by his father, who told him that he had been informed of the capture of the submarine by a high official at the Admiralty office.

Mrs. J. Simmonds, Lewis's aunt, who also came over on the St. Paul, said that Mr. Lewis, her brother, had told his son about the capture of the destroyer of the Lusitania in her presence.

Mrs. Simmonds intended to take her nephew on to Newport, where she is going for the Summer, but the immigration officials said he could not land, as he was under 16 years, and was traveling without his parents or legal guardians.

Lewis remained on the St. Paul for the night, and will go to Ellis Island early today for examination. Mrs. Simmonds said that she would see the Immigration Commissioner about her nephew's release.

Reports from German sources a few days after the sinking of the Lusitania stated that it was the U-39 that fired the fatal torpedo at the Cunarder.

In the House of Commons early last month Mr. Balfour announced the sinking of a German submarine (number not given) and the capture of twenty-seven of her crew. A week later the German Admiralty officially announced the loss of the U-14 and the capture of her crew by the British. This may be the craft referred to in the report brought from England.

SAY THEY SAW SUBMARINE.

Passengers of St. Paul Tell of Sighting One Off Kinsale Head.

Passengers in the American liner St. Paul, arriving yesterday from Liverpool, said that at 11:20 last Sunday morning, when the steamer was passing near the scene of the Lusitania disaster off Kinsale Head, they sighted a wooden boat all ablaze. The masts were nearly gone and the bowsprit and jibboom had fallen into the water, and the wreckage was held to the bow by the chain from the forefoot of the bark.

Captain C. Lucas, who is in command this voyage in place of Captain Passow, soon saw that the bark had been apparently abandoned and continued on his course. Several of the passengers asserted they had seen a submarine pop up near the bark, and one man from the West said he had counted four submarines. None was seen by Captain Lucas or his officers.

The officers of the St. Paul said that the Cunarder Aquitania sailed from Liverpool with 8,000 troops for the Dardanelles about two hours ahead of their ship on Saturday, July 3.

G. G. HEYE WED IN GEORGIA.

Banker Marries Mrs. Dorothea Page of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—George Gustave Heye, a banker and broker of New York, whose first wife sued him for divorce in 1913, asking for $78,000 a year alimony, married Mrs. Dorothea Page of New York here on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by Judge George L. Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Heye expect to remain in the South for several weeks, and are now in North Georgia inspecting Indian Mounds. Their interest in Indian history and relics originally brought them together.

Mr. Heye was formerly of the banking firm of Battles & Co., and is said to be worth $2,000,00. His father was Gustave Heye, who made a fortune in Standard Oil. His first wife was Miss Blanche A. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Heard Williams of this city. After the divorce the first wife received $15,000 a year, to which $2,500 a year for the support of each of her two children was added later.

CONEY TRAIN WRECK MAKES 100,000 WALK

Cars Jump Track at West End Terminal, Tying Up All but Two Lines.

700 PASSENGERS IN PANIC

Drizzling Rain Set In as Excursionists Walked the Ties—300,000 at Resort.

A hundred thousand people walked part way to Coney Island yesterday afternoon. At 2:10 o'clock the traffic into and out of the West End Terminal was tied up when a train of the Fourth Avenue Subway line tore up the ingoing tracks and spread over the outgoing tracks. It was 5:43 o'clock before traffic was restored.

Going into the West End Terminal, besides the Fourth Avenue Line with trains on a three-minute schedule, are the Bath Beach line with trains on a five-minute schedule, and the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry trolley line with cars on a one-minute schedule. One-half of the people who visit Coney Island use the West End Terminal. There were about 300,000 at Coney yesterday, and it is estimated that fully 100,000 were on trains affected by the tie-up and were dumped off at Ulmer Park, whence they had to walk over the Coney Island Creek bridge to the Island.

A crowded six-car express bound from the Municipal Building station in Manhattan to the Island had just crossed Coney Island Creek bridge when, about twenty feet from Neptune Avenue, just at the entrance into the terminal yards, the front trucks of the second and third cars left the tracks. The new cars are of very heavy construction, and before their impetus could be checked they had spread over onto the outgoing tracks, dragging the other cars after them, and tearing up the rails as they went. There was a panic among the 700 passengers on the train as the cars ripped up the third rails, causing a pyrotechnic display that threw sparks and flame in every direction. A number of women fainted. None were allowed to leave the train until the current had been turned off. Then the passengers, many of them women and children, walked into the station.

Seven thousand were on trains which followed the train which caused the tie-up. They were put off at Ulmer Park, and walked the mile and a half over Coney Island Creek Bridge to the Island.

The Sea Beach line, connected to Manhattan, transferring thousand at Sixty-second Street and New Utrecht Avenue to the West End line, which could not get within a mile or more of the station. These, too, were put off at Ulmer Park. While perhaps 10,000 excursionists were afoot trying to get on the island, a drizzling rain set in, which lasted for two hours. The crush at the bridge over which the people had to walk on the ties became so great that police reserves from the Fourth Avenue Station, under Captain Gillan, and from the Bath Beach Station, under Captain O'Connor, were called out to maintain order. To add to the misery of the rain and the walk swarms of mosquitos afflicted the unhappy excursionists. A pleasant time was had by all—except the excursionists.

On the island, when the thousands already there found that the Culver and Brighton Beach lines were the only way of getting back to New York City, the crush drove such a crush to the Culver line station that police reserves were sent there to restore order. In the general excitement several women fainted, and a score of children were trampled.

A gang of 100 workmen and a wrecking train got busy at the West End terminal, and the trains started running shortly before 6 o'clock. It was 9 o'clock before the regular schedule was restored.

Yesterday saw one of the season's biggest crowds at Coney. They walked in the streets, and therefore Police Captain John Linden knew there were more than 300,000 on the island. There were only a few arrests, no drownings, and no rescues.

ROB MRS. WHITMAN'S FATHER

Burglars Get $15,000 Gems from Home of Oliver N. Hitchcock.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 11.—Sheriff Odell was notified today that the home of Oliver N. Hitchcock, father-in-law of Governor Whitman, a wealthy Summer resident of Quogue, was entered late last night by burglars and jewelry valued at $15,000 taken.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were at a country club dance in the neighborhood. When they reached home it was noticed that the house had been entered. Search showed the dresser in Mrs. Hitchcock's room had been ransacked and the jewels taken. The burglars overlooked several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry which was near by in the room.

Two men were seen looking into a window of the house. It was learned today, but only a poor description of them was given to the police.

A pet dog was in the house, but no one heard him bark or make any sound. The servants, who retired at 9:30 o'clock and who sleep in the rear of the house, did not hear anything.

DR. CARTER ACCEPTS.

Coming to Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

It was announced at yesterday morning's service in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Throop Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, that the Rev. Dr. William Carter, President of the Church and School Social Service Bureau, Inc., had accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church and would assume his duties Sept. 12. Meantime the pulpit will be filled by supply preachers. The pastorate of the church has been vacant since the death of the Rev. Dr. Allen Douglas Carlile, in July, 1914.

Dr. Carter is a widely known lecturer and sermon writer, and was for many years General Secretary of the International Peace Forum. His present residence is at 981 Park Avenue, and his office at 80 Fifth Avenue, where he is at the head of the Church and School Social Service Bureau, a religious motion picture corporation. The Duke of Manchester was interested in this institution, but withdrew a short time before the collapse of his own business enterprises.

NAVY LEAGUE PLANS TO INVADE INTERIOR

Hopes to Line Up Big Inland States in Favor of More Power on the Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Executive Committee of the Navy League of the United States has planned a vigorous campaign in the Middle West and South to arouse people in those sections to the necessity of having an adequate fleet. Representatives of the league are to be sent into every Congressional district where the attitude of the Congressman appears to indicate that his constituents are opposed to naval increases. Committees are to be appointed, meetings held, and other means adopted to crystallize sentiment for a stronger navy.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, says concerning the league's educational program:

"Telling people in the North Atlantic States that they need a bigger navy is a good deal like carrying coals to Newcastle. Practically everybody in New York is lined up for a better navy, because New York is situated only a few miles from the open ocean, and experts agree that in case of war it would be the first goal of attack by a foreign fleet. New York, New England, and the other States of the North and East in self-defense have always voted for liberal naval appropriations. Congressional votes against naval appropriations from the North and Middle Atlantic States have been almost scarce enough to be curious.

"In the district stretching from the western slopes of the Alleghanies to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains the situation is different. Comprising as it does the great Commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, this district has great voting strength in Congress—enough even to offset the strength of the great and populous States of the North Atlantic. In the past, Representatives of these States have voted almost as a unit against the maintenance of adequate naval defenses.

"Yet the people of these States are among the most truly American and the most truly patriotic of our people, and among them the determination to make our name respected and keep our land unviolated by the foot of a foreign foe burns most brightly. Moreover, they are the nation's great exporters of meal and grain. Much of their trade goes overseas, and needs the protection of a powerful navy. Up to a few months ago they had not realized these facts, but I believe that they are at last awakened to their true situation, and I believe that work in these sections in organizing and building up sentiment, so that it may make itself felt quickly and effectively on the political world, will yield more in ultimate benefit to the work for adequate naval appropriations, the need of reorganization of our system of administration and expenditure, than any other work which can be done."

WOULD DEPORT McCLELLAN.

Ex-Mayor's Articles in The Times Anger Italy's Champion.

The current number of Il Cittadino, a local Italian weekly which in other times carries on a campaign of civic reform, contains an open letter from its editor, Alberto Tarchiani, addressed to Senator Albertini of Milan entitled "For the Expulsion of a Malicious Protector"—Per L'Espulcione di un Protettore Maldicente. The "malicious protector" is George B. McClellan, and his expulsion from Italy is asked on the strength of quotations from his articles which have been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, notably "With Italy War Is Business Only—She Fights with the Allies Against Central Powers Because She Thinks She Can Thus Profit Most," which appeared in the Sunday Magazine of July 4.

Mr. Tarchiani denies that Mr. McClellan's few years of broken residence in Venice justify him to write with authority on the subject of Italian affairs. He writes:

"Mr. McClellan does not use offensive words—oh, no! He is not carried away by passion. He treats of us so good-naturedly that on the whole he might seem to be affectionate. But viewed and interpreted at close range with the Anglo-Saxon spirit he produces, involuntarily or not, a most injurious effect on the mind.

"Furthermore, you should know that Mr. McClellan, like not a few foreigners of his stamp, has taken Italy under his protection; he feels that it is his duty to censure her, to reprove her, and to correct her; in the sight of the world enumerating and illustrating her defects, real and imaginary, revealing her sins of omission or commission with unreasonable coldness, and accusing her of calculations, thoughts, and acts which, according to him, are either fatal or abominable."

He ends as follows:

"Does it not seem to you that Mr. McClellan—in the grave and tragic times in which we live—permits himself excessive confidence? Don't you think that at the first opportunity we ought to invite him, very politely, to change his residence, especially as after having given life to all these anti-Italian libers we know instinctively that he will proceed to hostile utterance?"

A further attack on Mr. McClellan is made in the illustrated supplement of yesterday's issue of Il Progreso Italo-Americano. The article, which is in English and headed "The Asinine Judgment of a New York Ex-Mayor on the Italian War," is by Frank Corrao, formerly Assistant District Attorney of Kings County.

After attacking the ex-Mayor's political record and decrying his abilities, Mr. Corrao continues: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 4, 1915, we find the little ex-Mayor of New York dressed up in all the paraphernalia of a contemptible Australophile, * * * an envious anti-Italian, libeler of the Italian name and Government, a malicious falsifier of Italy's purposes and motives. The malignity of his sentiments are (sic) betrayed in every line of his writing."

Turns on Gas as He Falls.

Henry Lemmeyer, 42 years old, who had a string of delicatessen stores in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn and who lives at 1,197 Halsey Street, was found dead yesterday in the bathroom of his home, a victim of gas poisoning. It was accidental, the police say. Mr. Lemmeyer had arranged to go to his country home at Bay Ridge and before starting went to the bathroom to shave. While in the room he was seized with an attack of vertigo, and in falling his elbow came in contact with the gas jet, turning it on. His body was found by his wife.

4 IN FAMILY HURT AS AUTO HITS POLE

Trenton Man Thrown Through Windshield May Die from Wounds.

2 MORTALLY HURT ON BRIDGE

Motor Cyclists Crossing from Long Island City Thrown Under Car—Twenty-one Injured Sunday.

Seventeen persons were injured, several of them seriously, in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. The most serious accident occurred at Egg Harbor, N. J., and involved the families of Isaac and Samuel Frisch, retired merchants of Camden, N. J., and living, respectively, at 1,452 and 1,458 Kenwood Avenue in that city.

The brothers, with their wives and the two daughters and two sons of Samuel Frisch, had gone to the seashore for a day's outing and were returning along the White Horse Pike in two automobiles, the brothers and their wives being in the first car. Something happened to the regulator of the carburetor of the car; the gas flowed in, the car shot ahead, struck a sandy spot, skidded and ran into a telephone pole with such violence that the pole was split in two and the car smashed into splinters and bent ironwork.

Isaac Frisch, who was driving, was driven through the windshield and against the pole and had his right arm broken in two places and his left wrist and left hip fractured. His condition is critical. His head was badly cut and his whole body bruised. His wife was badly cut and suffered from shock. Mrs. Solomon Frisch was cut and bruised about the head, and it is feared that her skull was fractured. The injured were taken to the near-by residence of Dr. Myrtle Frank and later removed to the Atlantic City Hospital.

Two Mortally Hurt on Bridge.

At 10:20 last night Americo Mantezziti of 229 East Forty-fifth Street and Joseph Caletti of 328 East 106th Street came in from Astoria, L. I., onto the Queensboro Bridge in a high-powered motor cycle. A street car of the Queens County Traction Company, running on the inner of the westbound car tracks on the bridge, was just ahead of them, and the two thought they could run past the car. Just as they were getting to the front the wheels of the motor cycle skidded and the motor cycle slid in front of the car.

Before the motorman could stop the front truck of the car had passed over the motor cycle and both men. Passers-by hurried to the rescue, and Caletti was removed from under the car and hurried to Flower Hospital in an automobile. He will die. Mantezziti was wedged under the trucks of the car, and after Dr. Raymond Graham had come from Flower Hospital it took half an hour's work with jacks under the trucks to lift the car off. Mantezziti was then hurried to the hospital, but he had a compound fracture of the skull, and both arms and both legs were broken. He, too, will die.

Traffic on the inner track was tied up for more than an hour.

As a big motor bus carrying thirty-five passengers from the rally of the Holy Name Societies of the Brooklyn Diocesan Union, which was held in Freeport, L. I., yesterday, was turning from Wyckoff Street into Court Street, Brooklyn, late last night, it collided with a southbound Court Street surface car. Peter Colombo, 19 years old, of 84 Orange Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from his seat in the bus to the street and suffered a fracture of the skull that may prove fatal. John Ratigan, 29 years old, of 98 Butler Street, Brooklyn, the chauffeur of the bus, suffered the fracture of several ribs and a scalp wound in falling from his seat.

At Broad and West Park Streets, Newark, 11-year-old Michael Brassell was struck by an automobile and had his left arm and right leg broken. Charles Geffinger of 107 Belville Avenue, Newark, who was driving the car, took the injured boy to the city hospital. Geffinger was later arrested and paroled.

Cycle Hits Woman on Stoop.

Mrs. Grace Nolase, 66 years old, was sitting yesterday afternoon on the front stoop of her home at 258 North Ninth Street, Williamsburg. In front of a house a few doors away Charles Beck of 121 Roebling Street had left a motor cycle; and an unidentified man came along the street, jumped on the machine and started to ride away. Almost immediately he lost control of it and it crashed into the stoop. Mrs. Nolase was badly cut and bruised.

William Mazzey was driving along Pelham Parkway between Williams-bridge Road and the New Haven Railroad tracks in a motor belonging to Dr. C. de Felice of 590 East 187th Street. Coming toward him was a motor cycle, on which rode Charles Norton and Glen Worthington of 575 Riverside Drive. There was a moment of confusion and then the two machines ran into each other. All the riders were slightly injured, but the sufferers were three innocent neutrals who were sitting on the curbstone. They were Martha Capner, aged 52, of 133 Sherman Street, Newark, N. J., who suffered from broken ribs and internal injuries; Harry Stainhart, aged 50, of 81 Hedden Terrace, Newark, N. J., who had lacerations of the scalp and contusions of the body; and 6-year-old Charles Conover at Garrison, N. J., who was cut about the head.

Timothy F. Dooley, a real estate dealer of 1,051 East 165th Street, driving an automobile along Bathgate Avenue, ran into Motorcycle Policeman Jennerick of the Westchester Avenue station at the corner of 188th Street and upset him. Dooley took the policeman to Fordham Hospital, where it was found that some of the bones in his left hand were broken and that he had possible internal injuries.

Hurt at Rockefeller Estate.

Edgar Mezger, a grocer of Tarrytown, started out in his car yesterday morning with his wife and their twenty-one-year-old son Edward to spend the day at Lake Mahopac. As they were passing the William Rockefeller estate two cars whizzed down the road toward them. The first passed the Mezger car, but the second hit it, throwing it over a bank at the bottom of which it landed upside down. Neither of the passing cars stopped to see what had happened, but Mr. Rockefeller's chauffeur, who was near by, rushed to their aid, stopping passing automobiles, and had the boy taken to the Tarrytown Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured and that he might die from his injuries. Edgar Mezger, who had his collarbone broken and was unconscious, and his wife, who was badly cut about the head, were taken to the residence of Dr. B. L. Sweet, and then sent home after treatment.

Miss Terresa Smith, 20 years old, a stenographer, of 334 East 151st Street, the Bronx, was hurt when the motor cycle on which she was riding with August Burshing of 888 East 157th Street, collided yesterday afternoon with an automobile at Tremont and Washington Avenues. She was taken to the Tremont Police Station, where Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital attended her. Burshing was not injured.

A motor cycle fell upon Charles Michelson, 5 years old, of 513 Clifton Avenue, Newark, and broke his arm while he was playing yesterday beside the machine in Hoffman Park, at Throgs Neck, on the Sound Shore.

PUTS BLAME ON AUTOISTS.

Long Island Railroad Says They Break Down Gates.

At one of the crossings on the Long Island Railroad leading to Long Beach the gates have been replaced with heavy timbers as large as telegraph poles, which may be raised and lowered like gates, to prevent autoists from driving on the rails. The timber gates have been painted in black and white circles. It is said by the railway officials that part of the loss of life at the dangerous grade crossings has been due to the recklessness of automobilists, who frequently forced their machines through the other forms of safety gates.

Officials of the road issued a statement yesterday describing six cases of this kind from July 3 to July 7. They charged that an automobile owned by J. W. Lally of Flushing ran through both lowered gates on July 3 at the Elmhurst crossing, breaking two feet off one gate. On the same day another automobile, said to bear the number 500268-N, Y., bent the iron protecting fence at the Howard Avenue crossing. The statement said:

"Miss Churchill of Richmond Hill, L. I., at the Merrick Road crossing at Springfield, L. I., when the train was only 100 feet away, drove an automobile across the tracks, breaking both gates, and clearing the crossing not more than a second ahead of the train. The only damage to the automobile was a broken wind shield. The auto is owned by Chauncey C. Churchill.

"On July 7, while trying to beat a train at the Merrick Road crossing, near the West Hampton station, R. S. Martin, Jr., accompanied by his mother, drove onto the crossing and became stalled there. The machine was so near the tracks on which the train was approaching that the locomotive struck the hub of the automobile."

The officials are determined to compel autoists to stop scaring the trainmen, if it can be done.

WATER'S DEATH TOLL, THREE

Mishaps to Bathers Make Work for Rescuers.

A raft overturned in the Passaic River yesterday afternoon, throwing into the water Manus Whelan, 14 years; Louis Whelan, 13, and Aloysius Graham, 11 years, all of 37 Harrison Avenue, Harrison, N. J. Graham, who could not swim, was sinking and Manus Whelan went to his rescue. The drowning boy locked his arms about Whelan, and both went down. Louis Whelan reached shore safely. The bodies of the two drowned boys were recovered later.

Alexander Roth, 31 years, a restaurant proprietor of 584 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned while bathing in Pelham Bay yesterday. His body was recovered and taken to Fordham Morgue.

Policeman Drescher of the East 126th Street Station dived into Harlem River yesterday afternoon and rescued Benjamin N. Hoffman, 5 years old, of 1528 East 120th Street, who fell into the river from a stringpiece while playing at the foot of 120th Street.

Mary Wolff of 301 Ferry Street, Brooklyn, 19 years old, was seized with cramps while swimming off Oriental Point at the east end of Manhattan Beach, and had gone under twice when she was reached by her husband, who brought her, unconscious, to shore. She was revived, with the help of bottles filled with hot water from the radiators of several automobiles on Shore Road near the Point. At the Coney Island Hospital it was said that she would recover, and that the use of the hot water bottles had probably saved her from pneumonia.

Diving from a pole at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, Rockaway Beach, Robin Osseroff, of 448 State Street, Brooklyn, a clerk, 18 years old, struck an object near the surface and came to the top unconscious. He was removed to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a broken neck and had little chance of recovery.

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BLOOMINGDALES'.



July CLEARING SALES

YOU know what Clearance Sales should be—a clearing away throughout the store, to leave shelves clear for incoming merchandise. Well, that is just what these Clearing Sales at Bloomingdales ARE!

¶All this week, and Monday and Tuesday of next week in almost every department, you will find something you need—something very desirable—at a real reduction. Now please don't forget that!

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Look under this Lamp tomorrow, Wednesday, and Saturday!

A Baked Potato

is at its best when it is cooked in hot coals, wrapped in wet leaves. How to do it, also how to make flapjacks, Johnny cake, Kentucky bread, and other things over the camp-fire are told in

ON THE TRAIL

An Outdoor Book for Girls

By LINA BEARD and ADELIA B. BEARD

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NO PASSENGER KILLED.

Pennsylvania Railroad Has a Perfect Record for 2½ Years.

Of 180,000,000 passengers carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad system during the year ended June 30 none was killed in a train accident, officials of the company announced yesterday. This record includes the passenger-carrying service over 26,000 miles of track, in thirteen States, by these roads of the Pennsylvania system: Lines east of Pittsburgh—Long Island, Cumberland Valley, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic, Maryland, Delaware & Virginia. Lines west of Pittsburgh and the Vandalia, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

On the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, consisting of the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, and the West Jersey Seashore Railways, not a single one of more than 265,000,000 passengers carried in the last two and a half years was killed in a train accident. The last train accident in which a passenger was killed occurred at Glen Loch, Penn., in November, 1912. The Pennsylvania system operates 113,000 passenger trains every month.

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
PHARMACIST
Salary $720 Per Annum
(With Maintenance.)

Candidates must be residents of State of New York and be licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Technical, 6; 75% required on Technical and 70% on Experience. A physical examination will precede the mental.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from July 6 to July 20, at 4 P. M.

The minimum age is 21 years.

Four cents in postage must accompany requests for application blanks by mail.

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
NEXT WEDNESDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

10,000 PANTSMAKERS GO ON STRIKE TODAY

Men's Garment Workers to the Number of 70,000 May Quit Work on Wednesday.

MOBILIZED FOR BIG FIGHT

Manufacturers Show Sympathy with Workers in Quarrel with Contractors.

With a Council of Conciliation to meet tomorrow in an attempt to adjust the quarrels of the 60,000 women's garment workers in the city and their employers, the 80,000 men's garment workers yesterday completed plans they have been making for six weeks for a general strike.

The Joint Board of Control of all the men's garment workers' unions under the general title of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America yesterday afternoon at a meeting at 753 East Broadway voted to notify the manufacturers that, on the theory that preparedness was a good peace argument, they had mobilized for a fight, but were willing to listen to terms of peace.

To show the manufacturers that the situation has passed the conversation stage the 10,000 members of the Pantsmakers' Union were ordered to walk out today. The "pantsmakers" had previously decided on a strike some time during the week. With their walkout as an indication of how they feel in the situation, the leaders of the union say that they will be open to approaches for peaceful settlement up to Wednesday. Failure on the part of the manufacturers to make overtures, the leaders declare, means a general strike of the other 70,000 members of the men's garment workers' union.

The crisis came upon the manufacturers with little warning. They have known for some time that there was a general feeling of unrest, but the labor leaders kept their six weeks' preparation for a strike almost a secret until they were ready to act.

Sidney Hillman, head of the Children's Clothing Union, is a leading spirit in the fight.

"We are mobilized," he said last night. "We believe we are in position to wage a most effective strike. We want peace, but we want a living. I want the public to understand we are not making any new demands. We ask only for restoration of the scale given at the end of the strike of 1913, and a guarantee of some sort by which the contractors will be bound to keep any agreement made. We will notify the manufacturers tomorrow of what we want, and we will show them by the pantsmakers' walkout that we mean business. Then we will wait for overtures. The middle of the week will bring peace or war. We want peace, but we are ready for war."

The cloakmakers are able to deal directly with their employers, but in the men's garment trade the work is done for the manufacturers by contractors, who are not bound by any wage agreement or understanding the unions may have with the manufacturers. The unions will not go so far as to demand an end of the contract system, but they will demand a three-cornered agreement which shall be equally binding upon the contractors, the union, and the manufacturers. The unions say that pay has been cut 55 per cent. in eight months in a contractors' war to get the fewer clothing contracts of this year.

The element of hopefulness in the situation is that the unions are not primarily at war with the manufacturers, but with the contractors. Some of the largest manufacturers in New York said last night they believed a strike could be averted. A high official of the New York Clothiers' Association said there was some merit in the contentions of the unions and that he would like to see an agreement by which the rights of the workers that the manufacturers are willing to recognize should be granted by the contractors. They declare that the business will not stand the abolition of the contract system at this time of financial stress, as it would mean the investment in New York of millions of dollars in plants.

VITAL POINTS IN PROTOCOL.

Right of Discharge and Discipline Demanded by Manufacturers.

One big question to be decided by the conciliators, headed by Dr. Felix Adler, whom Mayor Mitchel named to settle the differences of the needle unions and the manufacturers, is the right of the employer to discharge workmen. The employers claim the right to discharge for incompetency. The unions admit this right, but maintain that employers are able to use this right to get rid of officials of the union.

Another point is the unions' contention for "equal distribution of work." They maintain that in slow seasons, instead of discharging workers the employers shall distribute the work among all. The employers have refused this, preferring to have fewer workers doing a standard amount of work. The unions say that when laying off time comes it is the officials of the unions who suffer.

"We recognize that the manufacturers have had two very bad seasons," said Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, last night. "We are not demanding big increases in wages.

"This is a fight for the union, that is all. If the employers can discharge men indiscriminately and we have no power of appeal the union would soon end."

In a statement issued yesterday by the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, 200 Fifth Avenue, it was said:

The Manufacturers' Association has no desire to smash the union. On the contrary, it desires a strong union that is capable of enforcing its laws throughout the industry and enforcing discipline upon its own members.

In any future peace contract four outstanding problems will have to be met. The union must enforce the letter and spirit of any agreement and shall demonstrate its ability.

The next point is the enforcement of standards, although even in the so-called "social" shops are in the union, the union does not even claim to control their methods, hours, or any other detail insisted upon in Association shops.

The third point involves the right of administration by the manufacturer to maintain discipline in his own establishment. The union has gone to lengths to show that discharges in the main were due to activities in favor of the union. Here are the records. Of 11,893 cases under the protocol in 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, there were 112 cases involving the discharge of shop Chairmen. Of the 112, thirty-two were dropped, nine were withdrawn, and fifty-three were adjusted. Of the cases decided by the Board of Arbitration, six were in favor of the association and three in favor of the union. So in 12,000 cases only three were cases of discrimination against a shop Chairman.

When the union goes on record as unable to control its members, who is to enforce discipline, except the manufacturer? How shall he enforce discipline unless he has the right to get rid of incompetents, chronic trouble makers, or, in fact, any with whom he does not wish to be associated?

Interlocked with this question is the communistic union idea of "equal distribution of work." Boiled down this means that in a seasonal industry that employs many workers at the peak of the season, the manufacturer is to be forced to keep his entire staff and divide work among them. It means a community pay envelope, to be distributed among all sorts of workers without considering their ability, and in effect would force the manufacturer to take care of the great mass of people who drift into the industry as members of the union.

The next point will be that any agreement to strengthen the union by giving it the preferential union shop will have to be conditioned upon an agreement that the union will not deal collectively with any other employers' association in the industry, probably until about 10:30 P. M.

It is one of the vital issues that, instead of 230 manufacturers in our association being bound, 2,000 manufacturers in the industry shall be equally bound, as they serve the same market.

The Conciliation Committee will begin its work tomorrow morning.

OFFERS PRISON INQUIRY AID.

Judge Swann Writes to Whitman and Praises Plan.

Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions has written to Governor Whitman, offering his services in the Governor's plan of investigation of the State prison system. Judge Swann has informed the Governor that he will gladly devote his two months' vacation, without compensation from the State, to assisting in any way he can.

"In utilizing a part of the Summer for visiting the prisons Governor Whitman is doing a splendid thing," the Judge said yesterday. "There is no part of the great machinery of the State that is more important than our prison system. Upon it depends in no small degree the efficacy of our courts and whether or not those men whom society has seen fit to deprive of their liberty be turned back again as useful citizens or menaces twice as dangerous as before.

"The Governor's plan to harmonize the workings of the various branches of the State penal system will receive the hearty approval of those interested in the betterment of prison conditions. It is only when every part works in harmony with the other that the best results are obtained."

MORTAR PRACTICE TONIGHT.

Navigators Warned That South Channel Will Be Dangerous.

Night target practice with twelve-inch mortars will be held at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, tonight. The South Channel from the Main Channel to Scotland Lightship will be dangerous from 7:30 P. M. and as long as the searchlights are burning, probably until about 10:30 P. M.

Small boats, fishing vessels, and pleasure craft are requested to use the Gedney Channel instead of the South Channel during these hours and not to enter the waters between the South Channel and Sandy Hook. Navigation in the Ambrose, Main, and Gedney Channels will not be affected by this practice.

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	Plain.	Fancy Borders.
Size 6 ft.x 9 ft.	$3.85	$4.50
" 8 ft.x10 ft.	5.85	6.75
" 9 ft.x12 ft.	7.75	9.00

Old-Fashioned Hand-Braided Rugs—Oval Shape—$8.50 to $28.00

New "Ako" Cotton Rugs from Japan, with designs in characteristic blues over a clear white background; extremely fine in weave and quality.
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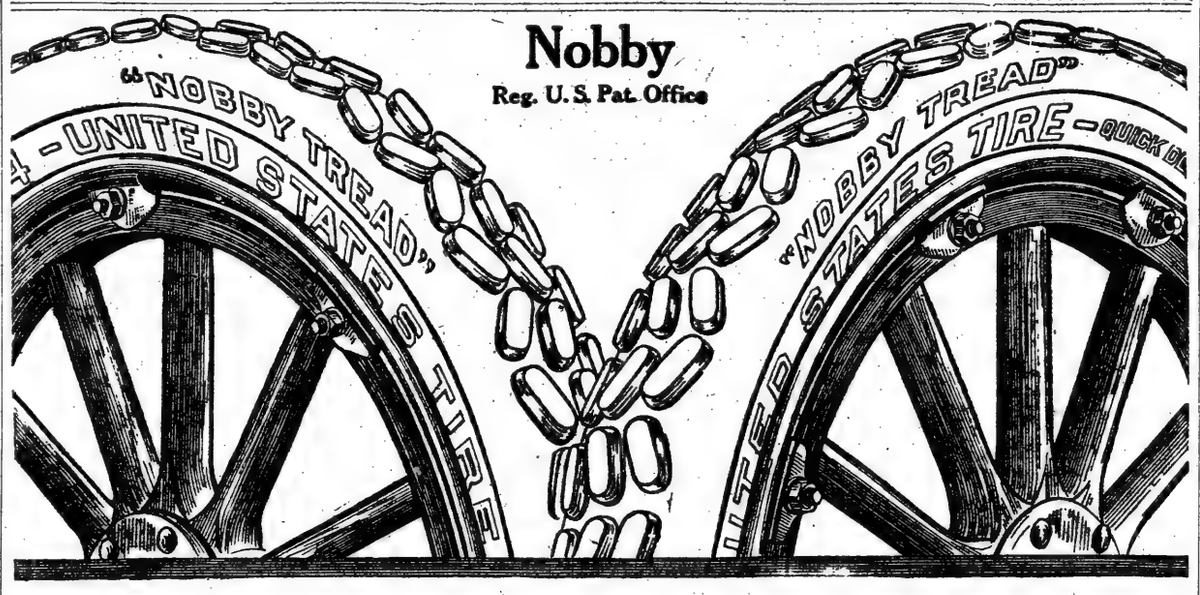
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

ILLUSORY WAR PROFITS.

All who wish for any reason to speak hatefully of the United States denounce the purely accidental fact that war has been and will continue to be for the American producer a fairly insatiable customer. The implication is that a peace-loving, peace-advocating people are fattening upon war. Proof presumed to be convincing is the billion-dollar excess of American exports over imports in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. (June estimated,) and the prediction by the Secretary of Commerce, Sir GEORGE PAISH of London, and other more or less competent economic observers, that in the fiscal year 1915-16 our credit balance with Europe, on account of goods sold in excess of goods purchased, will amount to a billion and a half dollars—a thing quite unprecedented in the commercial history of the world.

Very erroneous impressions are produced by these figures and predictions. The Department of Commerce itself is fond of emphasizing a huge excess of merchandise exports as a sign of American prosperity in a time of world war, and does it over and over, without setting out on the other side such qualifying facts as that the situation is abnormal, that exports alone cannot create more than an illusion of prosperity, and that the actual exchange of goods between nations, which is what real prosperity consists in, has been disastrously interfered with. Our foreign trade has not increased. Our exports have risen, our imports have fallen, and by adding the two together you get the sum of the increase in our credit balance. The total of foreign trade for eleven months of the fiscal year 1914-15 compares with that of the two preceding years as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Total Foreign Trade.
1914-15—	$2,490,592,000	$1,516,475,000	$4,016,067,000
1913-14—	2,207,507,000	1,736,896,000	3,943,893,000
1912-13—	2,302,479,000	1,681,462,000	3,983,941,000

The total foreign trade in the eleven months of the year 1914-15 was only $32,126,000 greater (less than 1 per cent. greater) than that for the corresponding eleven months of 1912-13. The normal tendency of our foreign trade is to expand. Without the war, with such a crop as this country raised last year, and especially as Europe's production of wheat was subnormal, the increase of foreign trade (exports and imports together) over that of 1912-13 might have been and ought to have been 6 or 8 per cent. Therefore, in spite of the high excess of exports, the total of our foreign trade on account of the war actually has been reduced. The cessation of imports is a measure of what American industry has felt in terms of loss. Imports consist principally of goods which enter directly into manufacture, remanufacture, or industrial consumption, all requiring labor in some form, so that when imports fall there must be a corresponding unemployment of labor.

The United States has suffered a greater loss on account of the war than any other neutral nation. All that can be said of the profits arising from the trade in war munitions is that they somewhat offset the enormous loss directly owing to the same cause. The profits of the war trade are theatrical, and they fall into a few hands and are advertised more than they deserve to be. The greater loss falls upon trade and industry at large. There is probably not a wage-earner in this country who has not at some point of contact adversely felt the war, either in what he earns or in the price of what he buys, or both. Investors feel it much. The rise in the rate of interest abroad is a direct hardship to them, because it affects the rate of interest here, and as that rises the market value of old securities falls. Credit by hundreds of millions is extended to the Allies, in order that they may buy here. This credit might otherwise be going into works of development at home—works which in their construction would create a big demand for labor and which when finished would be permanent additions to the wealth-producing machine of all the people.

These things are so obvious that if it were put to a vote of commercial-minded people to continue or end the war, purely as a business matter, even the manufacturers of war munitions would undoubtedly vote with all the rest to end it. Why? Because the profits from war contracts are fickle, whereas just the normal growth of industry in time of peace is enough for the imagination and capital of the American people to cope with. To argue that the United States has a selfish interest in this war is to betray either ignorance or prejudice. We should much rather sell Europe the goods normally consumed in time of peace and take in payment therefor, not gold which we do not need, nor credit which we could use ourselves, but other goods.

NOT QUITE UP TO DATE.

It has taken Mr. BRYAN a great many years to accumulate an unrivaled stock of ignorance, and he now has a store which should excite the admiration of other connoisseurs. His must be a happy life, for the world to him is what he makes it. Now and then he draws at random upon his supply of ignorance and produces from it something that charms mankind. Take, for instance, his kindly proposal that when a bright young reporter writes a little piece of news his name should be signed to it, so that he may gain the fame justly his. One can see the picture in Mr. BRYAN'S mind as he offers this proposal from a heart overflowing with love for his fellow-man; a little office with an editor, in his shirtsleeves and smoking a corncob pipe, having just finished writing all the editorial articles and now helping the printer set the type. One of his two reporters comes in with a report of a runaway on Main Street and writes it; but the soulless editor will not let him sign his name, and the town must remain in ignorance whether the glory is his or that of the other reporter. This is to Mr. BRYAN a crying evil, and must be remedied; and the only way to remedy an evil, in his mind, is to pass a law about it. So he proposes such a law.

It might work smoothly in Fairfield County, Neb. However, there are certain difficulties attached to enforcing it in a big newspaper office, with its systematized and co-ordinated ways of gathering and presenting news. Let us imagine, under the Bryan law, an account of a fire in a factory in New York, and visualize a paragraph or two from the product:

> The fire was confined to the two top floors—Henry Smith, [general work reporter in charge of the fire,] and the loss of life was entirely among those on the one next to the top—J. C. Wood, [rewriting City News copy.] Messrs. Flint and Steel, the heads of the factory, say that only 50 girls were at work on that floor—H. R. Robinson [assigned to interviews,] but fail to explain how it was that—William Corrigan, [copy reader] 65 bodies were taken to the Morgue—Samuel Schwarz, [covering the Morgue.] Fire Chief Williams said that an investigation must be made—B. F. Connelly, [assigned to Fire Department,] but District Attorney White said last night that none was under contemplation by his office—Thomas Corcoran [covering District Attorney's office.] Inspector Schmidt believes the loss of life would have been much greater but for the early discovery of the fire by Patrolman Whitney—Isaac Cohn, [police reporter.] It is said, however, by Mrs. Waldo, the woman suffrage leader, who happened to be passing in her automobile, that the alarm was turned in by a shopgirl—Helen F. Rowell [covering suffrage headquarters.] This girl's identity was learned from H. F. Stote of Milwaukee, who said last night at the Hotel Columbia that he had passed at the moment and asked her where the fire was—A. D. Ellert, [hotel reporter].

Mr. BRYAN'S scheme was once tried in a newspaper office in this town, and the reason of its failure, it is said, was that the reporters insisted on signing their articles with frivolous and improbable names.

CARRANZA'S PROGRESS.

It seems to be an established fact that GONZALES, commanding the CARRANZA forces, has reoccupied Mexico City, destroying the customary large number of Zapatistas, who seem always to thrive by being destroyed. CARRANZA has been in possession of the capital twice before since his break with VILLA, and each time the inhabitants had reason to be grateful when his troops departed. But there is ground for hope that he now intends to hold the city permanently, to feed the starving, and to police the city, with a view to establishing in the near future a Government which may be worthy of recognition by other nations. It would be unfair to CARRANZA to deny that he now seems to be somewhat nearer to his goal than at any previous period in his particular branch of the revolution, but it is an unhappy omen that simultaneously with his General's belated victory at Mexico City there should come glowing reports of more Villa victories in the north. Perhaps the importance of these has been somewhat overrated by the active Villa press agency in this country, but its activities are no greater than those of CARRANZA'S agency. We are inclined to think that their literary but noncombatant friends and representatives in the United States have done both these leaders more harm than good.

In the case of CARRANZA they have assuredly failed to convince unprejudiced American citizens that he is the kind of a man likely to restore order in Mexico. We know, from direct observation of his acts and from his own words, that he is obstinate, irresponsive, and painfully self-satisfied. He might still be a fairly competent ruler. But his agents have managed to create the impression that he is committed to such a program of confiscation and reprisals as to make the Mexican outlook very dark indeed.

THE ISSUE.

I.

Proclamation of a War Zone by the German Government, Feb. 4, 1915.—The waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are hereby declared to be war zone. On and after the 18th of February, 1915, every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account. * * *

II.

From the Protest of the United States Government, Feb. 10, 1915.—* * * If such a deplorable situation [as infringement of the rights of American citizens] should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

III.

Destruction of the Lusitania.—The unarmed British merchant vessel Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel May 7, 1915, when more than 100 American citizens lost their lives.

IV.

From the Note of the United States Government to the German Government, May 13, 1915.—* * * This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures [of retaliation against the British Government] * * * to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights * * * of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. * * * American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise these rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights. * * *

V.

From the Reply of the German Government, May 28, 1915.—* * * It is, moreover, known to the Imperial Government from reliable information furnished by its officials and neutral passengers that for some time practically all the more valuable English merchant vessels have been provided with guns, ammunition and other weapons, and reinforced with a crew specially practiced in manning guns. According to reports at hand here, the Lusitania when she left New York undoubtedly had guns on board which were mounted under decks and masked. * * * The German Commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this. * * *

VI.

From the Reply of the United States Government, June 10, 1915.—* * * Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. * * * It was its [the United States Government's] duty to see that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serving as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. * * * Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions, issued on Aug. 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea, to have recognized and embodied. * * * It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

VII.

From the German Government's Reply, July 9, 1915.—If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. * * * The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. * * * German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such [American, or permitted to carry the American flag] passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notification is given a reasonable time in advance.

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides. * * *

Here is the record. There is only one issue. The United States Government contends, and has clearly and forcibly contended from the first, that while belligerent nations possess the right to seize and examine enemy ships at sea, to seize contraband, to destroy ships carrying contraband when they cannot take them to one of their own ports, they have no right to sacrifice the lives of passengers and crew. The United States Government contends that as more than 100 American citizens, who were entirely within their rights while traveling as passengers on the Lusitania, were killed in the destruction of that vessel, the German Government has incurred a grave responsibility which it must meet. Quite apart from the necessary demand for reparation, our Government contends for something "much greater than the mere rights "of property or privileges of commerce," although these must be respected. It contends for the rights of humanity in demanding that the German Government take measures to avoid interference with the rights and destruction of the lives of American citizens. This point at issue the German Government in its various notes has either confused or evaded. It talks about the "freedom of the seas," but it offers no guarantee that our right to that freedom will be respected by Germany.

American citizens who respect their citizenship and recognize clearly their allegiance to this country can hold to but one view of this matter. The question, with all its gravity, is perfectly simple. The issue cannot be obscured by words. The German-American editors whose opinions were printed in yesterday's TIMES one and all discuss the subject as Germans, not as Americans. It must be borne in mind that the question of the sale of arms and ammunition to the belligerents has nothing whatever to do with the issue raised by our Government. The sale of munitions is not an unneutral act, but the reverse. The right of all nations at war to purchase abroad the instruments and materials used in war has always been recognized and justified. If that were not so, every nation in danger of being drawn into war at any time (and what nation has escaped that danger?) would be compelled to transform itself into a permanent arsenal, to the neglect and decay of the arts of peace. For our Government to prohibit the sale of arms would be an outrageous violation of neutrality.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION'S WORK.

It had been supposed that the function of the Federal Trade Commission was to show business men how to obey the law. But the Vice Chairman, EDWARD N. HURLEY, marks out an entirely new line of activity. It seems that "the small manufacturer, "the country storekeeper, the retail "merchants," do not know how to do business. The Federal Commission, therefore, aims to make itself useful by showing them how to make more money by borrowing more. The country is to be divided into zones, and the merchants within them are to be shown how to keep their accounts uniformly, just as the railways were taught by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Federal Commission is to maintain experts in bookkeeping, cost accounting, and other mercantile mysteries. The small merchants, of whom the Commission speaks handsomely, are to be taught to speak the language of the bankers. Business men with a personal credit of hundreds are to be shown how they can obtain thousands on balance sheets prepared according to the Commission's advice.

It is both admirable and amiable. The names of the Federal Trade Commission ought to be written beside that of Abou ben Adhem as those who love their fellow men. And yet a doubt intrudes itself. Is this Government? Is it the function of Washington to teach those not engaged in interstate commerce how to make money? Will those of the mentality described by the Vice Chairman accept the guardianship he offers? The railways have had no choice. They had to amend their accounting, and they were compelled to regulate their rates. Will the uniform accounting of the Federal Commission have anything to do with prices? If not, where is the public benefit, apart from the personal benefits of those who profit by the Commission's advice?

It would seem that the Vice Chairman has prices in his mind, for he says that the small merchants of whom he speaks make their prices in helter-skelter fashion. They don't know what their goods cost exactly, and some of them actually sell their goods too cheaply. It will be different when they keep cost accounts, and work on smaller margins of profit. But will they work on smaller margins? The beneficiaries of the interstate commerce law have remarked that many railways have gone into bankruptcy, and that railway rates have risen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Promising Real Investigation.

It is true, unfortunately, that nothing has been done in the way of fixing responsibility for, and punishing, the official carelessness that resulted in the suicide of Mr. MORGAN'S assailant. It is none the less satisfactory, however, to see that there are in Nassau County persons with authority who see the seriousness of the affair, and realize how much public interests and safety would have profited from the revelations which the man certainly could and would have made had he been kept alive.

The District Attorney and the members of the Board of Supervisors take the commendable view that the circumstances of the suicide must be thoroughly investigated, and it is obvious that they will not be content with putting all the blame on the Deputy Sheriff, RYAN, who seems to have been just about as intelligent and efficient as there was any reason for expecting a man of his status, age and experience to be. The "great negligence" to which the Supervisors refer in announcing their purposes was not really his. It rests with his superiors in and out of the Mineola Jail, who selected him to perform without assistance a task of very large importance for which he was pretty obviously incompetent.

What MUNSTER, or HALE, could have told it is hard to say. The theory that he was a part of an extensive conspiracy receives support from no fact as yet known, except—and the exception is not trivial—the fact that he prophesied the happening to some ship on July 7 of what did happen to the Minnehaha. It is possible, but highly improbable, that the occurrence of an explosion at sea at the predicted date was a mere "verification by coincidence," and while nothing of certainty can be based on the fulfillment of this or any other one prediction, it would also be unreasonable to dismiss it as without evidential value.

That HOLT was a member of a group of plotters is made unlikely by his mental peculiarities, but he might have been used as a tool by such a group and may have had in his possession knowledge which, when extorted from him, would have led to the detection of criminals whose madness is of a different sort from his. That chance is gone, now, and the men who, in what it is charitable to call stupidity, let it go should—well, the place for them is in Mineola, and not off somewhere on vacations.

Why Use Cipher So Much?

Governments make or permit their diplomats to conduct their correspondence in code to a degree which, judged by every-day, common-sense standards, seem to be wholly unnecessary and sometimes irritating, sometimes amusing. Business men who make much use of the cable or wireless telegraph also send many of their messages in cipher—when no wars are on and they are allowed to do it—but they resort to this device much more to save expense than with any illusion that secrecy can thus be attained, and their communications are usually so short that putting them into and out of code takes little time. As it is "easy money" that Governments spend, they do not bother much about economy, and the only avowable explanation of their habit of putting almost everything of any importance into other than plain words is that thus they think they can keep from outsiders knowledge of what is going on.

The frequency of failure to achieve this end has no more effect, apparently, on diplomatic and all supine minds than has the fact that no undecipherable code ever was or ever will be devised, and that the imagined protection is as worthless as it would usually be needless. Codes do not decrease, but increase the chances of minute errors, and when the documents to be codified are long the consequence of their use is that high Government officials can often read in the newspapers communications over which their own expert translators will still be at work for many hours.

This may have the sometimes good effect of giving excuse for deliberation, but the propriety of that, when it exists, ought to be enough and excuses superfluous. It is to be hoped, and even believed, that the diplomacy of the future will have little use for codes—as little as for secrets. Then the newspapers will not be able as often as now to "beat" the Ambassadors in supplying information to their superiors, whether Presidents, Kings, or Emperors, but the things that need doing will be done more quickly and cheaply.

But Old Age Usually Likes Peace.

About the only, and certainly the most, thought-suggesting piece of information that Miss ADDAMS brings back from Europe is that somebody told her that the conflict now dragging on so drearily is "an old man's war."

That statement obviously belongs to the category of "important, if true," and doubts of its correctness come promptly to mind. Naturally, the guiding and controlling men in the various fighting countries are rather well along in years, and not a few of them are really old, but they exercise power only through the permission or submission of the younger generation, where the real strength lies—in everything except mentality, at least—and the contention that the younger generation is notably pacifist and anti-military needs better proof than that Miss ADDAMS has heard of youths who "didn't believe in war" and committed suicide rather than render a service that involved shooting.

Surely most of the young men in the several armies seem willing enough to use their guns, and to do anything else of a homicidal nature that the old men devise and order.

An older and more plausible theory of the war is that it was brought on, consciously or unconsciously, by a ruling and military class for the protection of its threatened interests; but there are few indications that the members of that class had any difficulty in persuading the men outside of it that those interests were also their own—that not dynasties were menaced, but countries and all who lived in them.

Some were, after the war had begun, and young men saw that as well as old ones.

BURIAL FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

No Potter's Field for Those Dying in Indigent Circumstances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States, in a note forwarded to the City of New York, intimates that further burials in the Potter's Field of the said city of the men who fought for or who died for the Red, White, and Blue will not be tolerated. In Paragraph 3 of the official pamphlet the United States Government says:

> In this connection I beg to invite your attention to the fact that under the laws of the State of New York $85 is allowed for the interment of the remains of Union soldiers dying in indigent circumstances, this fund being disbursed by the County Commissioners.

In Paragraph 4 the United States further says:

> It is respectfully suggested, therefore, that the subject be taken up with the New York Department of Charities for the purpose, if practicable, of obviating the future interment in the Potter's Field of the remains of ex-soldiers, ex-sailors, and ex-marines of the United States regular or volunteer service who may die at institutions under supervision of that department. In case such arrangement is effected and it should be desired to make the interments in the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, it would be necessary to furnish the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City, with the full name, company, and regiment or organization of the decedent in ample time to enable that officer to telegraph to this office for verification of the alleged service from the official records before he will be able to give instructions to the Superintendent of the Cypress Hills National Cemetery for the preparation of the grave.

Paragraph 5 reads as follows:

> An official copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City, for his information and guidance.

WILLIAM HERMAN STONEBRIDGE,
Ex-Private, Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y.
New York, July 7, 1915.

TRAFFIC IN DETROIT.

How the City Successfully Protects the Lives of Pedestrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Richard Welling has done a real service in emphasizing the rights of the pedestrian in crossing the streets. One point which might be added is the suggestion that the traffic officers be instructed to give more attention to persons who wish to cross. Most of them become so absorbed in watching the endless line of automobiles that they overlook the patiently waiting pedestrians.

The work of traffic men would be very much reduced if New York were to adopt the excellent semaphores found in Detroit, consisting of red and green arms at right angles, with "Go" and "Stop" painted on them and red and green lamps at night. It takes only a second and no effort to turn the sign, and change the direction of traffic; while an officer can use his hands for giving minor directions to vehicles and pedestrians.

If Mr. Welling will spend a day in Detroit with Police Commissioner Gillespie he will see more progress in traffic regulation than can be found in any other city in this country or Europe. It is quite natural that the automobile centre of the world should have at the same time the highest efficiency in directing their use.

Detroit has achieved its success in traffic regulation by breaking away from old-fashioned standards; by applying common sense to every situation, whether it be car stops or left-hand turns, and by constantly trying to improve. The semaphore is one innovation; the painted safety zone at all crossing points and car stops is another. Traffic signs are used constantly to explain regulations, each with a simple inscription which any one can understand without having to visit a police station or look up an ordinance.

The left-hand turn problem has been solved in Detroit. Vehicles wishing to make the turn wait in line near the centre of the street, and are not allowed to start until the traffic direction is changed. Then they move first, before the cross traffic does, thus avoiding all cross currents. One little improvement is needed—to have the waiting vehicles turn to the left before reaching the traffic officer—instead of passing around him in the old-fashioned way, thus permitting both sets of vehicles to make the left-hand turn at the same time without interference. Right-hand turns are made without waiting for permission in Detroit, a further saving in delay over the New York method.

It is in its safety zones that Detroit has made the most marked progress. White lines painted on the pavement, like those recently introduced at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, are found throughout the congested districts, and car stops are indicated far out on the main routes. The white lines are kept fresh by means of a sticky paint, applied with little trouble and expense, and they unconsciously lead the pedestrian to cross and stand at the right points, as well as making vehicles more careful.

If Mr. Welling could see the near side car stops in Detroit, he would immediately favor them instead of suggesting a change. On the outside of each track, on the near side at each street intersection, is painted a safety zone about 60 feet long, 6 feet wide from the outer rail, extending from the crosswalk to where the rear step of the car comes, in which space a person can stand with absolute safety in the most crowded streets. When one passenger occupies such a zone, or a car is stopped alongside, no vehicles dare to infringe on the white line and the chauffeurs are so educated now that posts and signs are no longer needed to give warning of the presence of the car stops.

JOHN P. FOX.

New York, July 6, 1915.

USONIA IS LOGICAL.

A Suggestion That Esperanto Will Supply Our National Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is both illogical and impertinent for the inhabitants of the United States of America to seize upon the name Americans for themselves. Any one who is a resident of any part of North or South America is an American. But if it is sad to be a man without a country it is also awkward to belong to a country which cannot furnish its inhabitants with a name. United Statesians would not be a very aesthetic designation, and besides, at any moment there may be United States in South America. In any such case the thing to do is to resort to the international auxiliary language which we shall all be presently familiar with—Esperanto, or, better, the Reformed Esperanto of Ostwald, Jespersen, and Conturat. In this language inherent difficulties have been labored over by expert philologists and for the most part logically solved. In both forms of Esperanto, the primitive and the reformed, the word for an inhabitant of the United States of North America is Usona, which, for use in the English language, might become Usonian.

The name of the country itself (since in this perfect language nouns are characterized by all ending in "o") is Usono. In this case Usonian readily suggests U. S. A., (or U. S. N. A.,) but if any one can think of anything better, more appropriate, or mort artistic, the committee, of which M. Conturat, Paris, is head, will, I am sure, be ready to receive suggestions. They have already adopted at my request the independent words matro and femino in lieu of using for mother, woman, the feminine derivatives of patro, viro, namely, patrino and virino, which is what the regular rule would require. The word homo is, of course, reserved for man in the sense of a human being.

CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN.
Columbia University, New York, July 7, 1915.

Refinement Evades the Beaches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My eye caught a letter from Alvin McCaslin in regard to the criticism of the moral effect of bathing at the New York beaches. I have been a frequenter of the beaches myself for many years and agree with Mr. McCaslin that you can't beat the surf and the hot sands as a cure for our little daily ailments, but, while I don't consider myself a killjoy, I must say that moral conditions at the beaches around New York are getting more disgusting every year. Mr. McCaslin may remember what a delightful pleasure it was to spend the day on one of the beaches eight or ten years ago. Everything seemed so quiet and refined; the people were so clean, even to the extent of trying to keep the beach clean. Today everything is different. Take your family to the beaches now and you hear and see the vilest of things. I have too much respect for my wife to take her to some of the beaches now. People are not even satisfied with misconducting themselves, but they litter the beach with papers and food, so that it looks more like a city dump. Why cannot the city take the same precautions toward keeping the beaches clean as it has done for the parks this year?

It might be well to hear the views of some other frequenters of the beaches on this subject, as the sooner we have some publicity about actual facts the sooner we will be able to take steps to remedy the growing evil.

L. V. T.

New York, July 9, 1915.

If Guardsmen Were Paid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your editorial on "National Guard Complaints," permit me to say that the enlistments in the National Guard would be greatly increased if the members thereof were paid a stipulated annual salary to cover their necessary expenses.

H. A. M., Jr.

New York, July 9, 1915.

Safety First in Flower Pots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to offer a suggestion that might perhaps solve the flower pot question. Slip each pot in an iron ring which is nailed just beneath the window sill. The rings will not be noticed, but the flowers will be enjoyed by thousands.

E. A. R.

Magnolia, Mass., July 8, 1915.

WHEN CAPITAL AND LABOR COMBINE

An Aspect of the Situation in the Garment Industry—Each Side Complains That the Other Does Not "Deliver the Goods."

By HENRY WHITE,
Editor The Clothing Designer and Manufacturer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A singular thing about the discussion in your columns by the different contributors on the critical labor situation in the cloak and suit business is the entire omission of any reference to the right of a person to belong or not to belong to a union, or, for that matter, to the right of a manufacturer to belong or not to belong to a combination. Separate, individual workmen, or separate, individual employers, are presumed by them to have no status whatever. Each side discusses the questions at issue as though the whole proposition is a matter of the regulation of this great industry by a certain coterie of manufacturers and a group of labor leaders. The manufacturers outside of this coterie and the workers who do not accept the authority of such leaders are expected to yield to the rule of might and meekly fall in line. It is supposed that there is no law to protect either in the exercise of the right to trade or to work without the consent of any person or combination of persons.

The reformers and social workers, too, curiously enough, in extolling the merits of the protocol scheme, have nothing to say about the suppression of the individual and the invasion of personal rights which the scheme involves. Utopias are made easy when established principles are thrown into the ash heap.

The complaint of the manufacturers' spokesmen is that the union leaders have failed to do their part, namely, to coerce competitors of the combination into compliance with the union's standards, and the complaint of the union leaders is that the manufacturers, in order to evade the union rules, farmed out a good part of their business to what is called "sub-manufacturers," and which by reason of their numbers and small forces employed by each are difficult of regulation by the union. We see here that the crux of the dispute is not over principles, but rather over the inability of either side to "deliver the goods" in order that a hard and fast monopoly may be created. Once this monopoly is effected, it is assumed, then everything is possible in the way of wages and profits.

The associated manufacturers now make the point that the union has been set against "efficiency and economy," that it seeks to enforce a distribution of work without regard to individual merit; also that the employers are expected to enforce the collection of dues, assessments, and fines of the union.

It is remarkable that these employers at the end of a five-year partnership with the union should now raise this issue. Further, they have been contending right along that they had not accepted the closed shop, rather the "preferential union shop," by which the union men were to be given simply the preference in employment, and this, it was contended, did not discriminate against the independent worker, though the fact was, as was to be expected, that all the workers were driven into the union. It is manifest that had the union been able to control its end of the proposition—that is, in respect to competitors and the "undesirables," not only here, but in the other competing markets—that the "protocol" would still be advertised far and wide as a happy labor solution.

This situation brings into relief probably the most serious danger confronting the Republic—that of combinations of employers and labor unions, by which the different fields of employment and enterprise are to be closed to every one not in the combination.

It is taken for granted that the interests of the public are safeguarded and the ends of justice served through the mutual resistance of organized employers and workingmen. But suppose both elements unite and hunt together. Suppose the cloak manufacturers succeed in forcing all competitors into its association, or those not wanted out of the business, through the pressure of the union, and suppose the union succeeds in forcing all workers into its ranks through pressure of the employers. What is to become of the principle of efficiency and economy and of personal liberty? What of the public?

HENRY WHITE.

New York, July 7, 1915.

THE PERIL OF DEMOCRACY.

Between It and World Militarism Stands Only the Allies' Thin Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A foreigner from any part of the globe looking at the United States at the present time sees a nation that will have to fight Germany alone if the Allies are conquered. It will have to stand and fall alone, because it does not take sides now and has no principles. Democracy is struggling for its very life, and the United States is a benevolent witness without the warm blood to save it. We are acting the part of general nurse and elaborate arguifier while human liberty sinks in the flood.

The thin wall between us and an early war with Germany, which Germany will force upon us, is the Allies. It is a very weak wall, liable to break any day. The United States could strengthen it so that it would never break. We could become the agent for insuring the destruction of Prussian militarism, the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns, the liberation of the Germans from the blood-loving Prussian war-caste and the salvation of Europe from being enslaved by that caste.

In saving Germany and Europe we should save ourselves. The Allies, aided by the United States, can conquer Prussia and end militarism. The United States alone would be a child in the path of Prussia. If the Allies are vanquished, Prussia will be Europe. The Prussian specialty is war; ours is peace. If Prussia has four times our strength now, when it becomes Europe it will have ten times our strength. We shall be a mere babe in its military grip. It will crush us like an egg.

That end of our Republic is inevitable. Germany will take South America and Canada, hemming us in. There will be no British fleet to help us, for the world-fleet will be German. Germany will possess an overwhelming army, trained and equipped as we could not train its equal in fifty years. It has taken that time for Germany to prepare. America would fall, in future to be a province of Prussia.

The world would say we deserved our fate. We were willing that freedom should collapse in Europe, when easily we might have saved it, and thought only of selfish peace, safety and gold. But we miss our reckoning, for our selfish course is the destruction of our safety. Thus the peace advocates are digging the grave of all republics, of all self-government, of all free development; they are the chief promoters of undying war and lasting military reign; they are giving possession of the world to the fighting Prussians and extending the Hohenzollern throne over all the earth. The most potent enemies of peace and perpetuators of war are these American peace preachers in this terrible crisis of civilization.

MORRISON I. SWIFT.

Boston, Mass., July 5, 1915.

The Immortal Tune.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "M. J. A.," is right. Yankee is our name; and let me add, "Yankee Doodle" is really our national air, though many of us seem ashamed of both. I, for one, am ashamed of those who are ashamed of either. I have no patience with those who seek to thrust down our throats either "God Save the King," or the insipid and doleful "Star-Spangled Banner."

The tune of Yankee Doodle may be a jingle and its words doggerel, but it appeals to the patriotism of the Yankee as no other tune can, and its associations have clothed it with dignity. It is identified with our history, and, whether we like to think so or not, typical of our civilization. It has a wild Western abandonment and "go" to it which suits the land and comports with its character. It has inspired our men on a hundred bloody fields and cheered them on many a dreary march. I never hear it but my blood tingles, and I have no doubt it affects ten thousand Yankees that way for every one who can scare up any enthusiasm over its substitutes. My own ancestors have fought to the tune and died to the tune in defense of Yankeedom. Cursed be the man who would remove an old landmark, say I. Away with shams and counterfeits and let us have the real thing.

ERNEST FLAGG.

New York, July 8, 1915.

Flaws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Cato II. has galumphed into your columns to criticise your choice of words, may a very sincere admirer of THE TIMES ask why the otherwise excellent English of your news stories is so often marred by the use of "following" instead of "after"? The rural press has long been accustomed to say, "Following the ceremony, the happy pair departed, &c.," and "Following the collation dancing was indulged in," but one grieves to see THE TIMES adopting the locution.

New York, July 7, 1915. BRILLIG.

Unnecessary Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no way of calling the attention of the authorities to the steady violation of the ordinance enacted for the purpose of stopping unnecessary noises in our streets caused largely by junk dealers and newsboys? Just a word from the Mayor or the Commissioner would bring relief to thousands.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

New York, July 9, 1915.

IN REPLY TO PROFESSOR COX

Neutral Rights if Unexercised May Be Lost Forever.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor George Clarke Cox's letter about international morality makes a very clear statement of a belief which is contrary to that held by most Americans. May I answer some of his arguments?

He says: "Germany claims that her very existence was threatened. If that were the case all she has done was justified, the ravaging of Belgium, the submarine warfare—everything." But a nation, even when fighting for life, has rights comparable to those of an individual in the same circumstances. A man in a lifeboat is not justified in hurling weaker persons into the sea, even to save his own life. Professor Cox says: "When men fight for their lives they are not nice about the methods they use." They should be, and usually they are. If a man attacks me I may have a right to shoot him; I certainly have no right to kill innocent neighbors.

The Professor says: "All law is made by victors." This is a denial of the American doctrine that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

He says that "our noncombatants have no business to be found on the ships of belligerents, or on neutral ships in the war zone," although he acknowledges that they have a legal right there.

Now it is the proper function of the United States in this war to maintain inviolate the rights of neutrals. We have these rights, but if from motives of prudence we do not exercise them they will be lost for all time. It is of immense importance and value to the whole world that our citizens exercise their legal rights, and that our Government uphold and defend them in so doing

NUGENT QUOTES ROOT IN WAR ON SUFFRAGE

Issues a Letter in Which ex-Senator Denies Vote Is a Natural Right.

NOT QUALIFIED BY NATURE

Woman Different from Man, Although Not Inferior—Unlovable and Harsh in Strife.

Elihu Root, President of the State Constitutional Convention, gives his reasons for opposing suffrage for women in a letter made public yesterday by James R. Nugent, former City Counsel of Newark, and one of the Democratic leaders in New Jersey, who is assisting in the campaign there against woman suffrage, which is to be submitted to the voters on Oct. 19. This statement from Mr. Root, presenting his personal views on the subject for the first time, was not sent directly to ex-Senator Nugent, but to his private secretary, Edward J. Hanley, who two months ago was requested by Mr. Nugent to obtain it.

Mr. Root made a speech against woman suffrage in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and the final adverse vote of 98 to 38 on the subject was attributed largely to his opposition.

The copy of the letter, the accuracy of which Mr. Nugent says he vouches for, quotes Mr. Root as follows:

I am opposed to the granting of suffrage to women, because I believe that it would be a loss to women, to all women and to every woman; and because I believe it would be an injury to the State and to every man and woman in the State.

It would be useless to argue this if the right of suffrage were a natural right. If it were a natural right, then women should have it, though the heavens fall. But if there is one thing settled in the long discussion of this subject, it is that suffrage is not a natural right. It is simply a means of government; and the sole question to be discussed is whether government by the suffrage of men and women will be better government than by the suffrage of men alone.

Question of Expediency.

The question is, therefore, a question of expediency, and the question of expediency upon this subject is not a question of tyranny, but a question of liberty, a question of the preservation of free constitutional government, of law, order, peace, and prosperity.

Into my judgment there enters no element of the inferiority of woman. There could not, for I rejoice in the tradition and in the memory and the possession of a home where woman reigns with acknowledged superiority in all the nobler and the higher attributes that by common, by universal, consent determine rank among the highest of the children of God. It is not that woman is inferior to man, but it is that woman is different from man; that in the distribution of powers, of capabilities, of qualities, our Maker has created man adapted to the performance of other functions.

One question to be determined in the discussion of this subject is whether the nature of woman is such that her taking upon herself the performance of the functions implied in suffrage will leave her in the possession and the exercise of her highest powers or will be an abandonment of those powers and an entrance upon a field in which, because of her difference from man, she is distinctly inferior.

I have said that I thought suffrage would be a loss for women. I think so because suffrage implies not merely the casting of the ballot, the gentle and peaceful fall of the snow-flake, but suffrage, if it means anything, means entering upon the field of political life, and politics is modified warfare. In politics there is struggle, strife, contention, excitement, heat, burning excitement, agitation, everything which is adverse to the true character of woman.

Woman rules today by the sweet and nobler influences of her character. Put woman into the arena of conflict and she abandons these great weapons which control the world, and she takes into her hands, feeble and nerveless for strife, weapons with which she is unfamiliar, and which she is unable to wield. Woman in strife becomes hard, harsh, unlovable, repulsive; and as far removed from that gentle creature to whom we all owe allegiance and to whom we confess submission, as the heaven is removed from the earth.

Purpose of Government.

Government is protection. The whole science of government is the science of protecting life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, of protecting our person, our property, our homes, our wives, and our children against foreign aggression, against civil dissension, against mobs and riots rearing their fearful heads within this peaceful land. Against crime and disorder, and all the army of evil, civil society wages its war, and government is the method of protection, protection for us all. The trouble is not in the principles which underlie government. Men and women alike acknowledge them and would enforce them, honor and truth, and justice and liberty; the difficulty is to find out how to protect them. The difficulty is to frame the measure, to direct the battle, to tell where and how the blows are to be struck and where the defenses are to be erected.

In the Divine distribution of powers the duty and the right of protection rests with the male. It is so throughout nature. It is so with men, and I, for one, will never consent to part with the Divine right of protecting my wife, my daughter, the women from whom I love and the women whom I respect, exercising the birthright of man, and place that high duty in the weak and nerveless hands of those designed by God to be protected rather than to engage in the stern warfare of government.

In my judgment, this whole movement arises from a false conception of the duty and of the right of men and women both. We all of us see the pettiness of our lives. We all see how poor a thing it is to be best that we can do. We all at times long to share the fortunes of others, to leave our tiresome round of duty and to engage in their affairs. What others may do seems to us nobler, more important, more conspicuous than the little things of our own lives. It is a great mistake, it is a fatal mistake, that these excellent women make when they conceive that the functions of men are superior to theirs and seek to usurp them. The true government is in the family. The true throne is in the household. The highest exercise of power is that which forms the conscience, influences the will, controls the impulses of men, and there today woman is supreme and woman rules the world.

The time will never come when this line of demarkation between the functions of the two sexes will be broken down.

I believe it to be false philosophy, I believe that it is an attempt to turn backward upon the line of social development, and that if the step ever be taken, we go centuries backward on the march toward a higher, a nobler, and a purer civilization, which must be found not in the confusion, but in the higher differentiation of the sexes.

Mr. Nugent, at his home at Long Branch, N. J., said last night he wished it clearly understood that the campaign being waged against woman suffrage was not a party matter.

"It is a State movement," he declared, "in which all parties and various organizations are working together."

ATTACKS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Is in Contempt of the Government, Says Frank P. Walsh.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, addressing an audience that packed the Garrick Theatre this afternoon, again attacked the Rockefellers, and called upon Congress to summon John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and compel him to answer questions put by the commission, or be sent to jail for contempt.

The meeting was called by the Chicago Federation of Labor "to give Chicago people an opportunity to hear at first hand, and from competent witnesses, the facts of the Lawson case and the Colorado situation.

"Mother" Jones, the labor leader, and James Lord, President of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor, also spoke.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mackenzie King, his employe and tool," said Mr. Walsh, "are today in open defiance of the Government of the United States. At the commission's hearing in Washington Rockefeller was asked if he wrote a letter that appeared in the public press signed with his name. He refused to answer that question. King was asked whom he talked with, what was said to him, and what he learned when Rockefeller sent him to Colorado to report on the strike situation there. Boldly he refused to answer. Our commission, curiously enough, has power to compel the attendance of witnesses, but has no power to punish them for contempt."

Mr. Walsh declared John R. Lawson, the Colorado miners' leader, was railroaded by a "corrupt court" to prison for life, not for the murder of the mine guard Nimmo, but for putting the Industrial Relations Commission on the trail of "Rockefeller misrule" in Colorado and for denouncing it in his statements given before the commission in Denver and New York.

Referring to the recent strengthening of the guard around John D. Rockefeller's home near Tarrytown, Mr. Walsh called the oil man a prisoner in a prison of his own making, and said Mr. Rockefeller had his "sublime pity."

SELECTED FOR CORNELL.

Dr. Finley Announces Local Winners of Free Scholarships.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—The names of the successful candidates for scholarships entitling them to four years free tuition in Cornell University were announced by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, today. There is allowed one certificate every year for each Assembly district, as the result of open competitive examinations, the successful ones being selected from those having the highest average in each county.

The successful candidates from New York City and near-by counties this year are:

Bronx and New York Counties—Harry S. Berkoff, Jeanette Heertje, Nathan B. Cohen, Aaron Feinstein, Jesse Nadler, Louis Elegent, Leo Gershoy, Frank Alfred Baldwin, Benjamin Fishman, Barnet Novogrudsky, Frank Williams McDonell, Herbert Arnold Bosch, Joseph Smook, Robert Dunn Spear, Robert Schwartz, Jacob Bachkoff, John Charles Gebhard, Ralph Gustave Starke, Martin Biederman, Julius Livant, Irving Brown, Victor R. Daly, Solomon Seidman, Frank J. Lewis, George Frederick William Meissner, Henry Pringle, Joseph Victor Lefkowitz, Harold Edwin Himowich, Michael Goldstein, Frederick Totten Sutton, Jessie Nicol, Hubert Gant Larson, Samuel Kaufman, Nathan Levien, and Herman B. Waag.

Kings County—Malvin Robert Mandelbaum, Benjamin Marson, Israel Safir, Jesse Sickel, Jacob Feld, Louis Gottschalk, Samuel Greenberg, Jacob B. Berglas, Ernest Leopold Hettick, Herbert Saphir, William Schack, Jacob Wilson, Joseph M. Levine, David Harris Brand, George Frederick Samuel Saltzman, David Jacob Morgenstern, Benjamin Ginzburg, Wallace Blanck Quail, Herman Odesky, Theodore Burton Karp, William August Papke, and William Olsen.

Nassau County—Fred Commodore Schley of Rockville Centre.

Queens County—Malcolm Fuller Orton of Elmhurst, Jessalyn Adele Kimmel of Bayside, John H. McClure of Richmond Hill, and Charles S. Miller of Corona.

Westchester County—Robert Arnson Philipson of Ossining, Chilton Austin Wright of New Rochelle, Donald M. Robinson of Mount Vernon, and Elizabeth Hodgson Reigart of Yonkers.

Richmond County—Peter Vischer of Tompkinsville.

Rockland County—Harold George Brewer of Spring Valley.

Suffolk County—George Singleton Hiscock of Southampton and Donald Griswold Cockroft of Northport.

Miss Ibbotson to Wed on Aug. 5.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Grace Ibbotson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carr Ibbotson of 32 St. James Place, Brooklyn, and William Benjamin Spofford of Claremont, N. H., will take place on Thursday, Aug. 5, in Trinity Church, Portland, Conn. The reception will be held at the Ibbotson country home, Saltair Terrace.

Miss King to Wed F. J. Hauck.

The engagement is announced of Miss Belle R. King, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Calder, Jr., and a niece of ex-Congressman Calder, to Frank J. Hauck, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hauck of 364 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss R. A. Wilson Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 11.—The engagement of Miss Ruth Averill Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcelen S. Wilson of 299 North Mountain Avenue, to Norman Brewer Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barron L. Ward, also of Montclair, has been announced. Miss Wilson was graduated in June from the Sargent School of Physical Education at Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. Ward was graduated from the Montclair High School in 1906 and from the Columbia School of Mines in 1913.

Miss Stanton Engaged.

Dr. John Gilman Stanton and Mrs. Stanton announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Cooper Stanton, to Harrison Ward Sheldon of New Haven, Conn.

United Synagogue Convention Opens

The convention of the United Synagogue of America was opened at the Hotel Nautilus at Arverne, L. I., yesterday with an address by Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, who urged that the Jews of this country and Canada should make further efforts to help those of their race who were suffering in the countries at war. There were 125 delegates present. The convention will continue today.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BALTIC, (Liverpool.)—James Bonar, Miss M. J. Boot, J. M. Brown, C. P. Carry, F. B. Converse, G. C. Coppley, C. P. Egan, W. E. Hale, Thomas Hunn, H. E. Judd, A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon D. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Whitaker, Mrs. M. Daly, Miss R. Shelly.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—F. C. Allen, Richary Aney, D. J. Batchelder, R. H. Booth, Mrs. E. Bourne, J. H. Boylan, Mrs. J. C. Canuon, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Campbell, C. C. Carr, J. A. Carson, Mrs. E. Crosby, W. C. Davidson, L. Deal, Rev. A. C. Dixon, P. L. Foster, J. French, General Russell Frost, Russell Frost, jr., Professor and Mrs. A. H. Graves, H. S. Harrison, H. D. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. Leighton-Smith, R. R. Lockhart, A. P. Paul, Alexander Reid, Mrs. J. Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. S. Stark, M. B. Stone, Mrs. E. Tate, Viscount Uffington, Mrs. F. Wells, A. E. Woodward, Arthur Young.

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Allen's Foot-Ease the antiseptic powder for the instant relief of painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Simply shake the contents of one of the small envelopes in each shoe. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package, address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LEROY, N. Y.

ART MUSEUM GETS TWO NEW PICTURES

"Ernesta," by Cecelia Beaux, and "Cornelia," by H. C. Dearth, Charming Works.

A RARE PANEL BY JACOPI

236 Japanese Color Prints, the Late Samuel Isham Collection, Are Also on View.

Two attractive new pictures are to be seen in the Recent Accessions Room at the Metropolitan Art Museum this month, "Ernesta," by Cecelia Beaux and "Cornelia," by Henry Golden Dearth.

"Ernesta" is the first picture of Cecelia Beaux to find a place in the Museum. It was purchased from the Hearn Fund for paintings of American Artists and will hang later in Gallery 18. It is a charming picture, almost a black and white, the dark tones very dark. The handling of the attire of the young woman sitting on the couch is delightful, the soft white sheen of the silk drawn closely over the knees, the silk of the hose on the crossed feet and the white slippers.

There is an attitude of expectancy in the figure and the slender hands resting lightly on the couch. That a maid is undoubtedly just outside the picture, bringing in the tea service, was the idea of the visitors who had the first view of the picture. A little white jade bowl with teakwood cover and stand on the table enters harmoniously into its color scheme.

A strong contrast to the delicacy of tone and outline in this picture is Mr. Dearth's "Cornelia," an unusual composition. There is bright color in the face of the girl sitting so quietly with folded hands and it reflects the pale red or cherry pink of the thick, soft sport coat she is wearing, and her small hat is encircled with gay-colored flowers. Nothing is more interesting in the picture, however, than a Japanese print on the wall beside her which is so accurately drawn, so realistic, that it might almost take its place with the collection of Isham prints now being shown on the upper floor of the Museum. In front of this, on the bench on which the girl is sitting is, oddly, it seems, an Italian drug jar, introduced for the deep rich blue which is the foundation color. On a case at the other side of the girl are a number of handsomely bound books. It is a cheerful and interesting picture.

It takes the place in the Museum collection of "Boulogne Harbor," by Mr. Dearth, which was formerly in the Hearn collection. This, comething of a sketch, was an earlier picture, and not considered by the artist as representative of his work.

An interesting panel also to be seen in the Recent Accessions Room is by Bernardino Jacopi, called Butinone, "St. John and St. Lawrence," a purchase at the Blakeslee sale last April. Thevelist, a Lombard painter, worked from about the middle of the fifteenth century to the first years of the sixteenth. There is charm in the youthful face of St. Lawrence and the thoughtful bearded one of St. John, and the picture is rich in color. It is the only example of Lombard work of the period in the Museum. Another recent accession is a "Portrait of Felix Adler," by Douglas Volk, which is being shown for the Summer in the exhibition of paintings at the Municipal Art Galley in the Washington Irving High School, for which it has been loaned by the Museum. Lovers of Japanese color prints will welcome the exhibition of 236 examples, collection of the late Samuel Isham and presented to the Museum by his estate, in accordance with his wishes. It is a valuable addition to the Museum print collection.

A new Trustee of the Museum is Charles W. Gould, elected June 14 to fill a vacancy in the class of 1917. Mrs. Henry Osborn Taylor was elected a Fellow in Perpetuity at the same time in recognition of her gift to the Museum of the collection of prints of her brother, Mr. Isham. Five new annual members are Philip A. Corell, Richard Ederheimer, Joel Feder, Miss Florence L. Pond, and Lambert Suydam, jr.

Changes in the galleries have been made this Summer. Galleries D 10, 11, and 12 are closed temporarily for purposes of reconstruction in connection with the new addition, Wing J. In these galleries were the classical bronzes, marbles, and the Boscoreale frescoes, some of which have been placed elsewhere and others will await the reconstruction to be replaced. An interesting collection of twenty-one paintings from the Museum has been placed as a Summer loan exhibit in the old Lorillard Mansion in Bronx Park, where the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences has its headquarters. The mansion is open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.

The Museum Bulletin for July opens with a memorial to the late John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, Trustee of the Museum, and member of many of its committees. The Museum has many representative examples of Mr. Alexander's art. The excavation of an old Coptic monastery in one of the Museum's Egyptian expeditions at Thebes is the subject of an interesting article in the Museum Bulletin of this month.

Visitors to the Museum will be interested in the new floor plans of the Museum, which are placed as frequently as possible on the walls of the different galleries. On these plans are shown all the recent additions to the Museum, including Wing H, with an index to the collections.

FEARS FOR MRS. LAWRENCE.

Injured Horsewoman Has Concussion of the Brain.

HEWLETTS, L. I., July 11.—Mrs. Alice Work Lawrence, wife of John L. Lawrence of Lawrence, is still in a critical condition at the home of Mrs. Norrie Sellars at this place. Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, who is attending her, said this evening that she frequently lapsed into a semi-conscious state. Her condition, he said, was serious.

Mrs. Lawrence was injured yesterday while riding a hunter on the cross-country course of the Rockaway Hunt Club near Hewletts Bay Park. She is suffering from concussion of the brain. Dr. Schmuck refused tonight to say whether he held any hopes for her recovery.

VISCOUNT UFFINGTON HERE.

Earl of Craven's Son is to Serve with Bermuda Territorials.

Viscount Uffington, son of the Earl of Craven of Coombe, who married Miss Cordelia Martin of New York, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul on his way to join the Territorials in Bermuda as a Lieutenant. He is 18 years old and slightly built.

When asked if he had come to New York to look for a rich wife the young Viscount laughed and replied jokingly:

"Not a bad idea that. I don't mind if I do pick two heiress while I am here, but I shall have to look jolly sharp as I sail for Bermuda in five days' time."

Village Grows 100 Per Cent. a Year.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A special census of the village of Hamtramck, Mich., made at local request and expense, shows the population of that village on June 25, 1915, to have been 21,520. The increase since 1910, when the population was 3,559, has been 504 per cent. Hamtramck is a suburb of Detroit. Its remarkable growth is due in great measure to the presence of large automobile factories within and near its borders.

Lady Manners Undergoes Operation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—The Daily Mail says that Lady Diana Manners, who recently sustained a severe fracture of the leg, underwent a successful operation at the Nursing Home Saturday and is getting on favorably.

FOUR NEW FROHMAN STARS.

Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, and Cyril Maude Are Engaged.

The Charles Frohman Company, formed by the executives of the business staff of the late theatrical manager and by his brother, Daniel Frohman, to perpetuate the work carried on for more than a quarter of a century, will begin with all of the stars under his management at the time of his death and a large group of American and English authors contributing plays for the stars. Last week application was made in the Surrogates' Court for the appointment of Daniel Frohman and Alf Hayman as administrators of the Frohman estate, and at the same time incorporation papers for the new concern were applied for at Albany.

Mr. Hayman, who occupies the same position as manager in the new company as he held with Mr. Frohman, yesterday told of the plans of the firm in the following statement:

"It is a matter of great pride to me to be able to announce that the wish of the late Charles Frohman, so often expressed to his stars, his friends, and associates during his severe illness several years ago, that if anything should happen to him his business should be conducted just as though he were absent on one of his annual European trips, is to be carried out.

"As already announced a company has been organized to be called the Charles Frohman Company.

"It is a wonderful tribute to the late 'C. F.' as a manager and friend, that not only every star who was under his management the last season remains with the company, but in addition several others with whom he was negotiating prior to his sailing on the ill-fated Lusitania. Of the 'regulars' there are Maude Adams, John Drew, Ethel Barrymore, William Gillette, Billie Burke, Blanche Bates, Otis Skinner, Julia Sanderson, Marie Doro, Donald Brian, Joseph Cawthorn, and Ann Murdock. Of the new Charles Frohman stars there will be Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, Cyril Maude, and Graham Browne.

"What is even more wonderful is that the following English and American authors, without a scrap of paper, have delivered or will deliver as soon as completed to this company, the new plays for the coming season which they had promised to write. The English authors are Sir James Barrie, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, W. S. Maugham, Henry Arthur Jones, C. Haddon Chambers, Michael Morton, Hubert Henry Davies, Rudolf Besier, and Alfred Sutro. Of the American authors there are Augustus Thomas, Edward Sheldon, Catherine Chisholm Cushing, Porter Emerson Browne, Harry B. Smith, George Hobart, Edna Ferber, Gouverneur Morris, E. E. Kidder, and Jerome D. Kern."

RETALIATE AGAINST MOVIES.

Booking Office Reduces Salaries of Actors Who Appear in Them.

The United Booking Offices, which control major vaudeville in the United States, has adopted retaliatory methods against the movies by trying to discourage its actors through a reduction in salaries from appearing in moving pictures. Victor Moore was booked to appear with Emma Littlefield in Keith's Theatre, Washington, this week, but when it was found a movie version of the "Chimmie Fadden" stories, for which Mr. Moore acted the title rôle, was to be shown in a picture theatre, the comedian's engagement was cancelled by the booking offices. A similar measure occurred in the case of Mrs. Leslie Carter, whose salary was reduced from $2,500 to $1,500 a week when a feature picture, "The Heart of Maryland," was exhibited in cities where she was billed as a vaudeville star.

The question of the effect on the drawing power of a player who also acts for the movies has been a moot one ever since the new form of amusement acquired universal proportions. Some managers have refused to let their stars act for pictures on the ground that it cheapened them, and the action of the vaudeville managers is in keeping with this policy.

FORMING OPERA COMPANY.

French Stars in French Works to Sing Here in November.

Minnie Tracey, the New York prima donna, who has sung chiefly in Paris and other European cities, announced yesterday at her home in this city, 38 West Ninety-first Street, that arrangements were under way for the formation of a grand opera company composed largely of French stars to present French operas for a season of seven weeks, beginning in November.

Among the patronesses named by Miss Tracey were Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, jr., and Mrs. Whitney Warren. Among the stockholders and subscribers, she said, were Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mrs. W. Frankelyn Paris, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Frank D. Pavey, and Daniel Frohman.

The operas to be produced, she said, were "Louise," "Thais," "Manon," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," and many others. Arrangements had been made for engagements in Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, and other cities. Lyle D. Andrews of 1,600 Broadway is the business manager of the undertaking.

TOUR FOR RUSSIAN BALLET.

Sixteen Cities in Bookings as Far West as Omaha.

Sixteen cities will be embraced by the tour of the Serge de Diaghilew Imperial Ballet Russe, which will give a season of four weeks in the Metropolitan Opera House next season. The tour will extend as far west as Omaha.

The Metropolitan Ballet Company has been negotiating to bring the company to America for the last five years, and to do so it was necessary to place a guarantee of $100,000. The entire organizat on of 200 persons will be brought over, including fifty-five principals, an orchestra of seventy, and a large technical staff to look after the elaborate stage pictures for the twelve ballets of the repertoire. These settings are by Leon Bakst, the Russian artist.

Among the performers who will be seen here for the first time are Warslav Nijinski, Thamar Karsavina, Fokine, and Fokina.

CLOSE JARDIN DE DANSE.

Roof Garden of New York Theatre to Become the Palais de Glace.

The passing of the dancing craze is emphasized by the announcement of William Morris that the Jardin de Danse, above the New York Theatre, one of the first of the large dancing places opened when the tango and one-step swooped down on Manhattan three years ago, is to be converted into the Palais de Glace. The roof ended its career as a dancing resort last night, and the work of converting it into an ice palace will be begun at once.

The Palais de Glace will be patterned after similar resorts in Paris and Berlin. It will contain a large frozen space on which the ballets will be given and patrons may skate. Refreshments will be served in boxes and a large orchestra will play. A small space will be reserved for those who haven't had enough of the fox trot.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bessie Clayton and company will replace Tempest and Sunshine on the new Palace bill this week.

A new comedy skit by Glen Macdonough, entitled "The Modern Servant Girl," will be introduced in the first act of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre on Wednesday night. Leon Errol, Will West, and Bert Williams will appear in the scene, the last named playing the character of a negro woman for the first time.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has handed down a decision upholding the arrest of Conroy and Lemaire, a vaudeville team, for their failure to appear in Keith's Theatre, Providence, after a disagreement over the billing. The theatre manager obained a civil order of arrest, as the two were non-residents, and the lower court held that since the corporation operating the theatre was a foreign one the court issuing the order lacked jurisdiction. The Supreme Court reversed this ruling.

Norman Tharp has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the juvenile role in Rol Cooper Megrue's "Under Fire," to be produced in the Hudson Theatre early in September.

Geraldine Farrar, who is acting for motion pictures at the studios of the Lasky Company at Hollywood, Cal., will attend the meeting of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League in San Francisco this week. Miss Farrar will lead the grand march at the reception and ball on Friday night, with Governor Johnson as her partner.

C. J. M'CORMACK DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Borough President of Richmond Expires in a Catholic Retreat on Staten Island.

ONCE WITH MAYOR GRANT

Defeated Nicholas Muller as Leader, Later Elected Sheriff — Stire Pitou, Jr., May Succeed Him.

Charles J. McCormack, President of the Borough of Richmond, died early yesterday morning at Mount Manersa, the retreat for Catholic laymen at Rosebank, Staten Island. He had been ill for about six months with Bright's disease and had spent some time at Lakewood and at Atlantic City in hope of improvement. When he returned about a month ago to his home at 155 Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton, physicians told him that his case was hopeless.

He remained at his home till last Friday, when he expressed a wish to visit Mount Manersa, where he had been several times before. He went to the retreat accompanied by his secretary, Frank O'Driscoll, and for two days seemed to be in fairly good condition. At about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. O'Driscoll awoke and went to Mr. McCormack's room, which adjoined his own. He found the Borough President dead. Dr. Charles J. Allers of Fort Place, New Brighton, who was summoned by telephone, said that Mr. McCormack had apparently been dead about two hours.

Mr. McCormack was born on the west side of Manhattan in 1865 and moved to Staten Island in 1895. Previous to that time he had been a confidential employe in the real estate office of Hugh J. Grant. His Staten Island career began in the employ of various lawyers as a searcher of title deeds. Soon he became active in local Democratic politics, and in 1902 was elected to the Assembly. From 1904 to 1906 he was Sheriff of Richmond County, and early in 1908 he was appointed Deputy Water Commissioner by Mayor McClellan.

In the previous year Mr. McCormack had won the Democratic leadership of the borough over Nicholas Muller, Mr. Muller being backed by Charles F. Murphy and Mr. McCormack by Mayor McClellan. When, in March, 1908, the Mayor removed Mr. Muller from his office as a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, giving as the reason that he was the largest delinquent taxpayer on Staten Island, Mr. McCormack was appointed in his place. In 1913 he was elected President of the Borough.

Stire Pitou, Jr., who was appointed Commissioner of Public Works by Mr. McCormack, will act as Borough President until a successor is chosen by the Richmond members of the Board of Aldermen to fill out the unexpired term. It is considered probable that Mr. Pitou will be selected for the place.

Mr. McCormack leaves a wife and two children, Vincent and May. The daughter was taken on Saturday to St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton, for an operation and does not know as yet of her father's death. Mr. McCormack's only other blood relative, a brother, was buried four weeks ago.

THEATRE PROPERTIES BURN.

Fire in M. H. France Warehouse Causes $25,000 Damage.

Many thousands of dollars' worth of scenery and theatrical effects stored in the warehouse of Millard H. France, at 504 and 506 West Thirty-eighth Street, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire attained such headway that Deputy Battalion Chief Joseph Martin sent in a second alarm, and for a time it was feared the flames would spread to the three-story frame dwelling 508 West Thirty-eighth Street, next to the warehouse.

The fire was discovered by a passerby, and by the time the firemen arrived a dense volume of smoke was pouring from the building. It took three hours to get the flames under control, and, because of the nature of the building and its contents, it was necessary to dig holes in the roof to direct the streams of water.

The street floor of the building is occupied by the Miller, Funk & Hageman Company, grocers. Chief Martin said he could not estimate the damage done to the stock of the store and to the contents of the storage house, but he fixed the damage to the building at $25,000.

When it looked as though the fire would spread, Mrs. Mary Lang and her family, who occupied No. 508, were ordered to the street. Horses in a nearby stable were turned loose in the street. Three firemen were overcome by the dense smoke from the burning scenery. They were carried to the sidewalk, where they were revived.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY PARADE

Fifteen Thousand Long Island Members Gather at Freeport.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 11.—About 15,000 members of the Holy Name Societies of the Long Island Diocese came here for their annual rally today. The town was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Papal colors in honor of the visitors.

The Rev. John J. L. O'Toole, pastor of the Church of Our Holy Redeemer, welcomed the visitors in a short address.

Senator Bernard M. Patten of Queens touched upon the war in Europe and spoke of the havoc it has caused.

The Rev. Dr. William F. McGinnis of Westbury, President of the International Truth Society, was also a speaker.

Leon Mooser.

Leon Mooser, a brother of George Mooser, manager for Oliver Morosco, died yesterday in San Francisco, in his forty-first year, according to information received here last night. He had lived for fifteen years in the Orient and was the founder of the Insular Light Insurance Company of Shanghai, China. Mr. Mooser also represented the Mooser enterprises in China and was widely known in the Philippine Islands. He suffered a sunstroke early in the year, and returned to his home in San Francisco last May. Mr. Mooser was a member of the Lambs and Friars Clubs of this city, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and a number of clubs and social organizations in the Orient. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Mooser of San Francisco, who, with two sisters and a brother, survive him.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS SPLIT.

Movement in Queens Now Has Two Sets of Leaders.

The woman suffrage movement in Queens County has assumed a bit of the nature of man-made politics. There has been opened in the Queens Plaza court building a headquarters for the Woman's Suffrage Central Campaign Committee. The regular county organization of the Woman Suffrage Party has its headquarters at 335 Jackson Avenue, and is under the leadership of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, whose interest in the attack on Mrs. Clara Ellert resulted in the conviction of Harry Scanlon for complicity in the attack.

Miss Eliza MacDonald of Flushing is Chairman of the new organization. She said last night that its purposes were neither in co-operation nor rivalry with Mrs. Eno's. Mrs. Clara B. Thompson of Forest Hills is Secretary and Mrs. John J. Halleran, wife of Tax Commissioner Halleran, is Treasurer. The new organization is frank in its declaration that it does not believe the district system headed by Mrs. Eno has done all for the cause that might be done in Queens.

Interest attaches to the new organization because of the obviously favorable attitude on the part of the members of the old Democratic organization. The women have been invited to use the Shinnecock Clubhouse for meetings. To this organization belong Patrick J. Mara and John J. Halleran.

SUFFRAGE PHONE CAMPAIGN.

On July 25 Women Will Use Wire in Effort for Converts.

Telephone Day is to be the next event in the suffrage campaign, and July 25 has been set apart for the conversion of voters by wire. Every suffragist in the city, State and nation is to be asked to telephone to two doubtful voters on Telephone Day and endeavor to win them to the cause. Printed instructions are to be issued later, with a form of message to be sent to get the most substance into the shortest period of time.

Suffragists will visit big hotels and central exchanges to send the messages, and prizes are to be offered for the best campaign suggestions to be given by telephone girls.

MRS. VAN RENSSELAER DEAD

Daughter of Pioneer German Merchant Passes Away in Orange.

Mrs. Matilda Coster Van Rensselaer, widow of Stephen Van Rensselaer, died on Saturday at her home on Northfield Road, West Orange, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

She was a daughter of Charles Augustus Heckscher, who came to this country from Germany in 1830. For some years after his arrival he was Consul of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, and then became senior partner of Heckscher & Coster, one of the leading mercantile houses of that day. Later he became identified with the development of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's mother was Miss Georgina Louisa Coster, a daughter of John Gerard Coster, and who was prominent in society and noted for her great beauty.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer married Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1864. He was a Major during the civil war, attached to the staff of General Ayres, and was wounded on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Van Rensselaer was a direct descendant from Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the founder of the family, who obtained the land grant from the Dutch West India Company, which included practically all the present counties of Albany and Rensselaer. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's sisters were Mrs. Arthur De Saulles, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and the late Mrs. Philip Lydig. Her brothers were the late John G. and C. A. Heckscher, noted as horsemen.

She had been a resident of the Oranges for the last forty years, and was a leader in society there. She was a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and one of the oldest members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in West Orange.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer is survived by two sons, Charles A. Van Rensselaer of this city and Stephen Van Rensselaer of West Orange, who at one time joined Prof. Carlisle's World Aggregation of Rough Riders, and is a well-known sportsman, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Magee Ellsworth and Mrs. George C. White, jr., of this city.

Ex-Judge H. L. Waldo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Henry L. Waldo, former Federal Judge of the New Mexico District, died here yesterday in his seventy-second year. He practiced in Santa Fé, N. M., and was formerly associated with United States Senator Thomas B. Catron and former Senator Stephen B. Elkins.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. WANDEL, a Vice President of the Bushwick Savings Bank and a member of the firm of Hardy, Voorhis & Co., lumber dealers, died yesterday at his home, 878 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a Trustee of the Eastern District Hospital and a resident of Brooklyn for many years. His widow, three daughters, and two sons survive him.

CHARLES A. BLAKESLEY, for many years an editorial writer on The Kansas City Star, died at his home in Kansas City yesterday. He had been ill with typhoid fever for a week.

JOHN A. MULLEN, former Chief of the Fire Department in Boston, died in that city last night after a long illness. Soon after he resigned, after serving for forty years, he suffered a nervous breakdown. He was 65 years old.

WILLIAM TREVIRANUS, a member of the firm of Treviranus & Gardner, brick manufacturers, died on Saturday night at the Polyclinic Hospital, in his fifty-second year. He was a Mason and lived on Rover Street in Hackensack, N. J. His widow survives him.

JEREMIAH CHARLES ATWATER, a broker of this city, died yesterday at the Montclair Hospital in Montclair, N. J., in his fiftieth year. He lived at 40 Oakwood Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., and is survived by his mother, widow, and two children.

JOHN J. HUGHES, who had lived in Montclair for six years, died yesterday at his home, 31 Brookfield Road, in that town, in his forty-sixth year. His mother, two sisters, and two brothers survive him.

HERMAN LOVEMAN, a member of the firm of Loveman & Herzog, embroidery manufacturers, died on Saturday at his home, 408 West 150th Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Austria and came to this country when a boy. Mr. Loveman is survived by his widow and a daughter.

ADOLPH KIES, Vice President of the Henry Elias Brewing Company, died on Saturday at his home, 308 East Fifty-eighth Street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Germany and came to this city from London thirty-seven years ago. Mr. Kies was President of the Round Table Association of Terrace Garden, and was a member of the Elsenkranz, the German Press

YANKEES DEFEAT CLEVELAND—BEHR WINS AT TENNIS—CYCLING—YACHTING—BOXING

YANKEES WIN IN TWELVE INNINGS

Plucky Uphill Battle Gives New York Victory Over Cleveland by 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—The New York Americans proved this afternoon that by sticking everlastingly to it there was such a thing as winning a game with everything against them. Out-batted nearly all the way, with less chances to score than their opponents, they kept plugging away until they won a twelve-inning battle by the score of 5 to 2.

Brown and Hagerman for eleven innings gave a pretty exhibition of pitching, but in the twelfth, after two men were out of the way, Hagerman weakened, and four singles in a row sent the Yankees into the lead, where they remained. As on Saturday, Cleveland wasted efforts, showing why they are at the bottom of the ladder.

In the second inning doubles by Pipp and Hartzell netted a run for the New Yorks. Cleveland had almost as good a chance, but let it pass. Kirke led off with a single and Chapman beat out a bunt. Smith got in the way of his own sacrifice hit, and was called out. Then Barbare dropped the ball in front of Brown, who caught Kirke at third. In the sixth New York added a run through a little luck and a lap indulged in by Rip Hagerman. Pipp's single was a carom off Kirke that landed at Hammond's feet, but neither Kirke nor Hagerman could get to first ahead of the runner. Then, with one out, Hartzell bunted, and Hagerman stood looking at the ball while Pipp raced home from third and Hartzell sprinted to first.

Cleveland tied the score in their half of the sixth, when they might have had three or more runs, for Brown appeared to weaken. With one out Graney drew a pass to first. Kirke singled and Graney held second. Chapman drove the ball to left field, and both men scored, but Chapman tried for second when the sprint seemed impossible, and was caught by Hartzell's throw. Smith followed with a single that would have scored Chapman and was out trying to steal. In the seventh Peckinpaugh saved the game by stopping a hard bounded by Southworth for the third out just as Hagerman, who had made a two-bagger to deep centre, was crossing the plate.

After the sixth the Yankees were unable to do much with Hagerman, and at the end of eleven innings the score stood two-all, with eight hits credited to the visitors and 11 to the Indians. With the two men gone in the twelfth Cook started trouble for Hagerman with a single between first and second. Peckinpaugh, Maisel and Pipp duplicated the trick and three runs were added to the score before the side was out.

Brown walked Barbare to start the final half of the twelfth, but O'Neil hit into a double play, and Hoffman, who batted for Hagerman, grounded to Pipp. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf	5	1	2	1	0	S'w'th, cf	5	0	0	0	0
Pe'k'n, ss	6	1	3	2	5	H'm'd, 2b	5	0	1	0	7
Maisel, 3b	5	1	1	1	1	Gran'y, lf	4	1	0	1	0
Pipp, 1b	6	2	2	15	1	Kirke, rf	4	1	2	1	0
High, cf	5	0	1	3	0	Chap'n, ss	5	0	3	9	1
Hart'l, lf	4	0	3	2	1	Smith, rf	4	0	2	3	0
Boone, 2b	3	0	0	4	7	Barb'e, 3b	4	0	1	3	2
Nun k'r, c	5	0	1	5	3	O'Neill, c	5	0	1	8	2
Brown, p	5	0	1	0	1	Hag'n, p	4	0	2	0	4
						*Hoff'n	1	0	0	0	0
Total	44	5	14	35	18	Total	42	2	12	36	21

*Batted for Hagerman in twelfth inning.
†Smith out, hit by batted ball.
Error—O'Neill.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—	5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Kirke, Hagerman, Pipp, Hartzell. Sacrifice hits—Hagerman, Chapman, Barbare, Maisel, (2.) Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp, (2.) First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 3; off Brown, 5. Hit by pitcher—Hagerman, 2; by Brown, 2. Struck out—By Hagerman, 2; by Brown, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 9. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Senators Break Losing Streak.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Washington and Chicago divided a double header today. The visitors won the first game, 8 to 5, and breaking their losing streak, but dropped the second game, by a 12 to 5 score. In the opening contest the visitors batted Faber all over the field, after two were out in the fourth inning, and won easily thereafter. Gallia pitched in fine form for Washington and received good support from his pinch hitters. Cicotte held the visitors at his mercy in the second game, allowing hits in only the fifth and last innings. Chicago on the other hand batted Engle, Ayres, and Hopper for sixteen safeties. Scores:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	5	2	2	0	0	Leib'd, cf	5	1	0	1	1
Fost'r, 2b	5	1	2	4	3	W'a'er, ss	5	0	2	2	4
Milan, cf	3	2	2	4	0	E.C'l's, 2b	5	0	3	2	4
Shanks, lf	4	1	2	1	0	Fo'n'r, 1b	1	0	0	5	0
Gan'l, 1b	4	1	2	1	0	Brief, 1b	2	0	1	9	0
Con'ly, 3b	4	0	1	3	2	J. C'l's, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Henry, c	3	0	0	4	0	Felsch, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Will'ms, c	1	0	0	3	1	Schalk, c	2	0	0	3	1
McE'e, ss	4	1	1	2	3	Daly, c	2	0	0	0	0
Gallia, p	4	1	1	0	1	B'b'e, 3b	4	1	2	2	2
						Faber, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Benz, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Quinlan	1	0	0	0	0
						Russ'll, p	2	1	1	1	3
Total	36	8	13	27	14	Total	36	3	10	27	17

*Batted for Benz in fifth inning.
Errors—Foster, Schalk.

Washington	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	—	8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—	3

Two-base hits—McBride, Milan, Moeller. Three-base hits—Shanks, Moeller. Stolen bases—Milan, (2.) Earned runs—Washington, 7; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Gandil. Double play—Connolly, Foster and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 1; off Gallia, 4. Hits—Off Faber, 8 in 3 2-3 innings; off Benz, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Russell, 2 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Milan;) by Gallia, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Faber, 2; by Gallia, 6. Passed ball—Daly. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf	2	1	1	2	0	Moel'r, rf	4	0	0	1	0
W'v'r, ss	5	1	3	1	2	Foster, rf	3	0	0	1	6
E.C'l's, 2b	4	1	3	3	5	Naft, 2b	1	0	0	1	0
Fo'n'r, 1b	5	1	1	12	0	Milan, cf	4	1	1	2	0
J.C'l's, rf	4	0	0	0	0	Sha'ks, lf	4	2	2	2	1
Felsch, lf	2	2	1	1	0	Gan'l, 1b	4	1	2	9	3
Schalk, c	3	2	2	6	0	Con'ly, 3b	3	1	1	0	1
†Quinlan	0	0	0	0	0	Henry, c	1	0	0	0	3
Mayer, c	0	0	0	3	0	Will'ms, c	3	0	2	9	2
B'b'e, 3b	3	2	1	1	0	McE'e, ss	4	0	0	5	2
Cicotte, p	4	1	2	0	3	Engle, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Ayres, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
						Hop'er, p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	33	12	16	27	10	Total	34	5	7	24	23

*Batted for Ayres in fifth inning.
†Ran for Schalk in seventh inning.
Errors—Moeller, Gandil, McBride, Engle.

Chicago	0	0	2	5	0	1	4	0	0	—	12
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	—	5

Two-base hits—Schalk, Williams. Three-base hit—Weaver. Home run—Gandil. Stolen bases—Cicotte, Blackburne, Weaver, Milan, (2.) Shanks, (2.) Connolly, (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 9; Washington, 5. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, E. Collins, Leibold. Double plays—Ayres and McBride; Gandil and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Engle, 3; off Hopper, 2; off Cicotte, 1. Hits—Off Engle, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Ayres, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Hopper, 9 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Engle, (J. Collins.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

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BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 5; Boston, 4.
Washington, 8; Chicago, 3.
Chicago, 12; Washington, 5.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 3; Baltimore, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 7; Kansas City, 2.
Kansas City, 4; Chicago, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 6; Jersey City, 5.
Jersey City, 4; Toronto, 3.
Rochester, 6; Providence, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	32	.556
Philadelphia	38	31	.551
Brooklyn	37	35	.514
St. Louis	39	37	.513
Pittsburgh	35	36	.493
New York	32	35	.477
Cincinnati	30	37	.448
Boston	32	40	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	49	27	.645
Boston	44	26	.629
Detroit	42	28	.613
New York	38	37	.507
Washington	33	38	.465
St. Louis	28	44	.389
Philadelphia	28	46	.378
Cleveland	26	45	.366

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	44	30	.595
Kansas City	44	32	.579
Chicago	42	32	.568
Pittsburgh	40	34	.541
Newark	40	36	.526
Brooklyn	31	45	.408
Buffalo	31	47	.397
Baltimore	29	45	.392

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	38	23	.623
Buffalo	33	26	.559
Montreal	35	32	.523
Harrisburg	31	31	.500
Richmond	30	30	.500
Toronto	33	37	.471
Rochester	29	36	.446
Jersey City	27	41	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
(Two Games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Newark.
Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.

Wyckoff Weakens Against St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—After his team mates had gained a lead of one in the fifth inning today, Wyckoff weakened and allowed St. Louis to pile up three more runs against Philadelphia, thus giving the locals the game, 6 to 4. Two errors in the fifth counted heavily against the visitors. Wellman relieved Lowdermilk in the sixth inning and held Philadelphia hitless. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, rf	3	0	0	2	0	M'r'hy, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Aus'n,	3b	3	0	0	1	2	J.W'sh, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Sisler,	lf	4	2	1	3	0	Sh'nk, cf	4	1	1	4	1
Pratt,	2b	4	1	0	5	2	Old'ng, lf	3	1	1	1	0
D.W'h,	cf	3	2	1	1	0	Sch'g, 3b	3	1	0	1	2
Ho'rd,	1b	2	1	1	8	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	0	0	3	4
Lavan,	ss	3	1	1	2	3	McG'n, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Sev'eid,	c	3	0	1	6	2	Lapp, c	3	0	0	3	3
Lo'm'k,	p	1	0	0	0	2	McA'y, c	1	0	0	1	0
Well'n,	p	1	0	0	0	1	Kopf, ss	3	0	1	2	1
†Leary		1	0	0	0	0	Wy'off, p	3	0	0	0	3
							*Malone	1	0	0	0	0
Total		28	6	5	27	12	Total	32	4	7	24	11

*Batted for Wyckoff in eighth inning.
†Batted for Lowdermilk in fifth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, McAvoy, Austin, Lavan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	—	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Oldring, Lavan. Stolen bases—Sisler, Howard. Double plays—Lavan and Pratt; Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 5; off Wyckoff, 4; off Wellman, 2. Hits—Off Lowdermilk, 7 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lowdermilk, (Oldring.) Struck out—By Wyckoff, 4; by Lowdermilk, 8; by Wellman, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	6	12	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	13	1

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Crutcher, Verbout and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
Jersey City	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	3

Batteries—Luque and Kelly; Ring and Tragesser and Reynolds.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	6	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0

Batteries—Huenckes and Williams; Cooper and Casey.

Knights of Columbus League.

									R.	H.	E.
Unity	0	0	6	2	6	0	4	0	0—18	13	2
24th District	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0—6	12	2

Batteries—Dunn and Ryan; Kelly and Manzie.

									R.	H.	E.
Mystic Rose	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0—7	10	3
San Salvador	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1—6	11	3

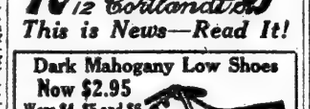
Batteries—Reilly and Maier; McCafferty, Morron and Healy.

									R.	H.	E.
Xavier	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	0—16	18	2
Brownson	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—3	8	2

Batteries—Miller, Smith and Scott; Goff and Regan.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Xavier	6	1	.857	Unity	3	4	.429
San Salvador	6	2	.750	23d District	3	4	.429
Mystic Rose	5	3	.625	18th District	1	4	.200
24th District	4	4	.500	Brownson	1	7	.125

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Yacht Shoes, $1.50
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White Canvas, Leather Sole, $1.98
$6.00 White Buckskin now $3.49

FOREIGN CYCLISTS WIN FIVE RACES

Goullet and McNamara Lead Australian Riders at the Newark Velodrome.

The bicycle races at the Velodrome in Newark yesterday was a field day for the Australian riders. They won every race in which they were represented, five in number. Alf Goullet and Reggie McNamara divided the honors of the day with two victories apiece. The former won the one-mile national championship, defeating Champion Frank Kramer, Alf Grenda and Bob Spears, and the victory places Goullet in the lead in the titular series of races by three points over Kramer. Grenda finished second, but was disqualified for switching. Spears was fourth.

Teaming and rough riding were apparent and the 9,000 spectators showed their disapproval of the tactics of the three Australians by hissing. Kramer protested, but the disqualification of Grenda was the only action taken.

Goullet defeated Donald McDougall the former amateur champion in straight heats of a short distance match. In the heat at a sixth of a mile, Goullet established a record of 2 seconds. McNamara triumphed in the Brassard race, in which Joe Fogler was an easy victim, and he also won the three-mile open after a hard fight with Oscar Egg and Menus Bedell, in which the latter finished second. Among those defeated in this event were Kramer, Goullet and Grenda.

Larry Corbett of Australia won the third of a mile handicap from the 60-yard mark; John Schlee, Newark, (40 yards,) was second, and William Hanley of California, (20 yards,) was third. Egg defeated George Seres, the paced champion of France, by almost a sixth of a mile, in a ten-mile tandem paced race. Hans Ohrt of the Olympic Club of San Francisco won both amateur races.

In the two-mile open event, Tom Grimm of the Bayview wheelmen, finished second to Ohrt, and Fred Taylor of Newark was third. Taylor trailed the Californian home in the handicap, and Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. was third.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Defeats Baltimore in a Ninth-Inning Batting Rally.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Rariden's clever throwing, catching two Baltimore players off second, and Earl Moseley's spit-ball spelled defeat for Baltimore today by a score of 2 to 1.

Newark won in the ninth inning on hits by Campbell, Roush and Shreer. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	6	1
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	8	1

Batteries—Bailey and Ownes; Moseley and Rariden.

Even Break at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Extra base hits gave Chicago and Kansas City one game apiece in today's double header. In the first game Zwilling, with two home runs and a double, batted in six runs for the Whales, while Brown pitched steadily in troublesome places and won over Johnson and Main, 7 to 2.

A batting rally in the seventh inning brought victory to Kansas City in the second, 4 to 3. Brown's two bagger being the most telling blow of the round. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	7	0
Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0—7	12	2

Batteries—Johnson, Main and Easterly; Brown and Fischer.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0—4	9	1
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	4	1

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Prendergast, McConnell and Wilson, Fischer.

Crandall Keeps Hits Scattered.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Although St. Louis and Pittsburgh each got seven hits in today's game the locals won, 4 to 1. Crandall kept Pittsburgh's hits well scattered, but St. Louis bunched theirs in the second and third innings. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0—4	7	2

Batteries—Knetzer and Berry; Crandall and Hartley.

Detroit Overcomes Three-Run Lead.

DETROIT, July 11.—Detroit overcame a three-run lead and defeated Boston today, 5, to 4, scoring the winning run in the ninth inning, when with one out and two on bases Crawford doubled over first base. A triple by Crawford with Cobb on base tied the score in the seventh inning, in the ninth inning, after Vitt had been retired, Kavanagh walked and Cobb drove a lightning grounder at Barry, who threw to Janvrin. With almost certain double play Janvrin fumbled the ball. Crawford then ended the game with his two-base drive. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	Hoop'r, rf	5	0	0	0	0
Kav'h, 2b	3	1	0	0	1	Jan'n, ss	4	0	0	0	6
Cobb, cf	4	3	2	3	0	Sp'k'r, cf	4	0	0	1	1
Cr'w'd, rf	5	1	3	1	0	Hoh'r, 1b	3	2	1	20	0
Veach, lf	2	0	0	2	0	Lewis, lf	4	1	2	0	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	1	14	1	Gar'r, 3b	3	1	2	0	2
Bush, ss	4	0	1	2	3	Barry, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Stan'ge, c	2	0	0	3	1	Cady, c	3	0	1	3	1
Baker, c	0	0	0	2	1	Thom's, c	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss, p	4	0	0	1	5	Shore, p	3	0	0	0	3
‡McKee	0	0	0	0	0	Mays, p	1	0	0	0	2
‡Moris'y	0	0	0	0	0	†Hen'sen	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	8	27	14	Total	33	4	6	*25	24

*One out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Cady in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Stanage in sixth inning.
§Ran for McKee in sixth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, (2,) Mays, Burns, Vitt.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1—5
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Lewis, Gardner, (2,) Crawford. Three-base hits—Hoblitzel, Crawford. Stolen bases—Cobb, Bush, (2.) Earned runs—Boston, 4; Detroit, 3. Sacrifice hit—Veach. Double play—Baker and Bush. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 4; off Mays, 3; off Dauss, 3. Hits—Off Shore, 5 in 5 2-3 innings; off Mays, 3 in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Gardner.) Struck out—By Mays, 2; by Dauss, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Louisville, 14; Minneapolis, 7. Minneapolis, 1; Louisville, 0.
At Milwaukee—Columbus, 11; Milwaukee, 2. Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Cleveland, 4. Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 4.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Indianapolis, 1. St. Paul, 1; Indianapolis, 0.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Scranton, 4.
At Troy—Binghamton, 6; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Elmira, 0.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY
Astoria Dinner Stakes
2-Mile Steeplechase
and 4 Other Attractive Races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys. Automobiles from New York should take Queens Boulevard to Woodhaven Av., thence to Track.
GRAND STAND, $2. LADIES, $1.50. MUSIC BY LANDER.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M.—Giants vs. Cincinnati.

BEHR SURPRISES CLOTHIER AT NET

West Side Player Wins Final Round of Nassau C. C. Tennis Tourney, 3 Sets to 1.

Karl H. Behr of the West Side Tennis Club played almost perfect tennis yesterday in the final round of the men's invitation singles tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., when he defeated William J. Clothier, the former national amateur champion, three sets to one, at 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. The former internationalist demonstrated that he was properly rated by the National Association over Clothier by his overwhelming victory yesterday. Behr's success was due to his court generalship and splendid net work. He won 22 games, to 16 for Clothier, and scored 17 points more than his opponent, the totals being 182 to 115.

The West Side Club player did not find his stroke in the first set, and it was here that Clothier showed his best form. His reach enabled him to make many clever gets, which were of great help to him in point scoring, for, although he won the set 6—4, he earned but three points more than Behr.

Behr recovered his form shortly after the second set started, and by forcing tactics compelled Clothier to go to the net. With the former champion out of position, Behr passed him with sideline shots that were deadly in their accuracy. Clothier led in the second set, 4—3, when Behr rallied and won the next three games in succession, allowing his opponent but five points in the three games.

Five consecutive games were earned by Behr in the third set before Clothier succeeded in breaking through the West Side player's service. The former title holder won but two games in this set. He rallied in the third set, and for a time threatened trouble for Behr, but the latter always had sufficient in reserve to face the attack, and won the set and match at 6—4. The point score:

FIRST SET.

Behr	2	4	4	2	4	2	1	4	5	2—30—4
Clothier	4	1	6	4	2	4	4	1	3	4—33—6

SECOND SET.

Behr	0	4	0	4	2	1	3	4	4	4—34—6
Clothier	4	1	4	2	4	5	2	1	2	2—30—4

THIRD SET.

Behr	4	4	5	4	5	3	0	7	2	6—42—8
Clothier	2	1	3	0	3	5	4	5	4	5—24—2

FOURTH SET.

Behr	4	6	2	4	8	4	5	4	0	4	4—36—6
Clothier	2	4	4	0	6	1	7	2	4	0	2—28—4

SURPRISE AT SIWANOY.

Rand Defeats Bassford in Westchester Tennis Title Play.

The defeat of Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester was the feature of the tennis tournament yesterday for the championship of Westchester County, played on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club near Mount Vernon. Bassford was eliminated from competition by R. C. Rand after a hard three-set match, at 1—6, 7—5, 6—4. Bassford was considered a likely contender for the title and in the first set appeared to justify the opinion. Rand rallied and in the second set adopted Bassford's tactics, those of a steady back-court game, with plenty of lobs. The change was a good one for Rand, who beat Bassford at his own game and captured the second and third sets and the match.

George King, the Columbia University student, joined Rand in the third round, defeating Dr. B. F. Drake at 6—2, 2—6, 6—2. W. C. Lippencott and J. Walworth played a three-set match which required forty-one games to reach a decision, Lippencott winning at 6—4, 10—12, 6—3. The summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles, First Round.—H. W. Forster defeated George B. Leach by default.
Second Round.—Dr. B. F. Drake defeated C. C. Warren by default; George King defeated Gordon Boyd, 6—0, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated R. C. Black, 6—2, 6—1; R. C. Rand defeated C. Clarkson, 7—5, 9—7; W. C. Lippencott defeated J. Walworth, 6—4, 10—12, 6—3; R. E. Rogers defeated George H. Walker, 6—1, 6—4.
Third Round.—George King defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; R. C. Rand defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 1—6, 7—5, 6—4.

WILLIAMS SHOWS FORM.

National Tennis Champion Again Wins at San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Play continued this afternoon in both men's and women's singles in connection with the Exposition tennis tournament and interesting results attended the competition. Only two of the Eastern players put in an appearance at the courts, R. Norris Williams and Watson Washburn winning their matches in finished style. Maurice McLoughlin had a day of rest so the chief interest of the afternoon centred about the showing of the visitors.

The national champion was opposed to Laurence Curtis of San Francisco and won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. Williams gave evidence of continued improvement in his style, and there are many who think the Philadelphian will give McLough

BECKER'S LAST HOPE IN APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Cockran, If Defeated Again in Federal Plea, Will Start a Sympathy Campaign.

WIFE VISITS THE PRISONER

Intends to See Whitman Herself—Two Other Men to Die with Becker on July 28.

If W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for Charles Becker, fails to save his client in his last appeal to the Federal courts, he will resort to a campaign of publicity in an effort to convince the public that Becker is innocent of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, and so influence opinion in favor of sparing the condemned man's life. The attorney plans, it is said, to make a series of statements in which all of the points he has raised in the State and Federal courts and many extra-legal arguments will be set forth.

Mr. Cockran is expected to fire his first gun about a week before Wednesday, July 28, the day fixed by Warden Osborne for Becker's death. He will try to convince the public that if has not given Becker a fair trial, that it was influenced by the fact that Becker seemed to be the man who might want Rosenthal's death most, and that there were prejudicial announcements of stories and opinions on the case, many of which never had basis in fact.

That Becker's wife will make a personal appeal to Governor Whitman seemed definitely established yesterday. It was learned she was not optimistic enough to expect him to grant her plea, but was determined to make every effort possible to save her husband. If the Governor refuses to commute Becker's sentence, she will make public the substance of her plea in the hope that it will win supporters to her side.

A part of the publicity campaign in Becker's favor will be his own story of his life and activities as a policeman, with what will be represented as a complete revelation of all he knows of the Rosenthal murder. This statement, it is said, is ready for submission to the public.

The authorities of Sing Sing prison are known to be convinced that Becker will be put to death on the morning of July 28. As has been anticipated, Warden Osborne will not witness the execution. Either Deputy Wadren Charles H. Johnson or Principal Keeper Martin Deely is to be in charge of the death chamber.

According to the present arrangements, two other men will be put to death on July 28. They are Karl Dranewitcs, condemned for a "trunk murder," and Samuel Haynes, who killed Mrs. John Harrison in Paterson, N. Y. Dranewitcs has been reprieved four times, and hopes to gain a fifth reprieve so that he can testify against others implicated in his crime. A strong effort in which the husband of his victim is said to be participating is being made to save Haynes's life. Dranewitcs is continually calm and restrained, while Haynes, who is part negro, is often hysterical.

Becker has long been recognized as the most stoical man in the death house. He did not flinch, according to report, when he heard the news of Justice Hughes's denial of Mr. Cockran's latest plea, and, except on a few recent occasions, he never has displayed strong feeling. He has seen twelve or more men go from cells near his to their deaths, and he knows that he probably will go on July 28, yet he is sane and rational at all times, and seems to eat and sleep normally.

Admissions to the chamber, if Becker is put to death, will be limited to those whose presence is required by law and the representatives of news distribution agencies.

Mrs. Becker was with her husband all afternoon yesterday, and the two discussed his case in all of its details, according to word from the death house. She did not return to her home until night, when she said she had nothing to make public.

Mr. Cockran returned to New York from Rangeley, Me., yesterday morning. He declined to comment on his application to Justice Hughes.

TO HURRY THAW TRIAL WITH NIGHT SESSIONS

Confident of Freedom, Prisoner Is Making Recreation Plans—State Alienists Today.

The jury trial of Harry K. Thaw's sanity will be resumed before Justice Hendrick, in the Supreme Court, at 10 o'clock this morning. There will be night sessions from now on, and it is expected that the case will go to the jury by Wednesday night or Thursday morning at the latest.

Thaw is absolutely confident that the jury will return a verdict of "sane" and that he will be released before the end of the week. He was not permitted to leave the Ludlow Street jail yesterday, but that did not affect his good humor. He exercised for two hours in the court and then had his supper at the jail. He missed the music of the hotel orchestras, but expressed the belief that he would be able to hear all the music he wanted to very soon.

The reading of the former testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be completed this morning, and then the alienists will be called for the State. They include Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Raymond Kleb, Superintendent of Matteawan; Dr. Baker, a former Superintendent, and Dr. Ferris, once an Assistant Superintendent. There was some doubt yesterday whether Dr. Carlos MacDonald would testify.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, the prisoner's mother, has made arrangements to take her son to their home in Pittsburgh in the event of a favorable decision. Their plan is to remain at their Pittsburgh house for a few days before going to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Counsel for Thaw and for the State left the city yesterday and those who could be reached had no comment to make on the case.

Holy Cross Lyceum Games.

With one exception long mark contestants were prise winners in the members' games of Holy Cross Lyceum at De Witt Clinton Park yesterday. The exception was J. Canning, who started from scratch in the 600-yard run and finished third, back of P. McGrath, who had 35 yards handicap, and W. Carroll with 55. In the 60-yard dash Carroll reached the tape first in 7 1-5 seconds. The other placed man were J. Cribbin, 8 feet, and J. Cunningham with a similar allowance. With 14 yards start Cunningham triumphed in the 220-yard dash. Second place went to C. Gordon, 18 yards, and third to Cribbin with 16. J. Repecki and E. Hecker had a closely contested race in the mile handicap, with the former gaining the verdict by two yards. Word was received by the Lyceum authorities yesterday that P. Coyne, the amateur who is walking across the country as training for the Marathon run which will be contested in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in September, will complete his transcontinental journey on next Saturday. He has been out several months now.

BOXING BOUTS THIS WEEK.

Several first-class attractions have been arranged this week for the patrons of boxing. Three clubs have announced shows for tonight. At the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem three ten-round contests are announced, the principals being Farmer Sullivan and Johnny McFarland, Battling Travers and Young Paul, and Mickey McCabe and Red Mack of Newark.

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis is announced for the Far Rockaway Club tonight, where he clashes with Johnny Howard in a return match. The pair boxed ten rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn several months ago. Dillon will again be one of the principals in the Friday night show of the same club, when his opponent will be the Zulu Kid.

The Long Acre A. A. will stage five ten-round bouts tonight between the following boxers: Frankie Brown and Jack Sayles, Kiddy Baker and Harry O'Toole, Pinkey Burns and Young Rose, Paul Edwards and Tommy Flash, and Frankie Pierce and Eddie Summers.

An all-colored show will be the feature of the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn tonight. Battling Gans and Knockout Johnson, middleweights, will head the bill, with Joe Gans and Young Hicks, another pair of middleweights, as opponents in the second contest. The club will stage a special show on Wednesday night, with sixty-five rounds of boxing. The ten-round bouts will bring together Tommy Burns and Sammy Sterling, Al DeVoe and Frankie Jacobs, and Frank Jordan and Battling Stanley.

Manager Weismantel will put on two shows this week at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The card tomorrow night will be featured by Silent Martin and Johnny (Kid) Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J., with Harry Pierce and Gene Moriarty in the semi-final bout. Dutch Brandt and Jimmy Murray are announced as the principals in the Saturday night show.

On Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Rink two California lightweights will perform. Ralph Grunan, who made a first-class showing in his initial appearance at this clubhouse, will tackle Joe Azevedo in the stellar event of the evening. This will be Azevedo's first appearance in the East, but, judging by his record, he is sure to give a good account of himself Wednesday night. Besides the main event the usual preliminaries and semi-final will be staged.

The Brighton Beach Sporting Club will stage two excellent attractions on Saturday night. In the star bout Jimmy Clabby, the Hammond (Ind.) battler, will box Soldier Bartfield of Brooklyn. These boys were to have boxed Saturday night at this club, but as Clabby desires another week in which to get in proper trim for the bout the show was postponed until next Saturday night. Joe Welling of Chicago, who belongs in the Clabby stable, will box Phil Bloom of Brooklyn in the second ten.

Public Parks Tennis.

H. Oshman and M. Rettig won the doubles championship titles on the courts of Crotona Park yesterday.

Oshman and Rettig, in the match, went the limit of five sets to defeat Harold Cohan and H. Starkman by the score of 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 9—7. The court was surrounded by such a crowd as to make it difficult for the players and officials.

The honors of the singles on the courts of Claremont Park were won by Marty Alexander. In the final of the tournament in that division he defeated Irving Feilermann at 6—2, 4—6, 6—2. Alexander was in great form and he beat Feilermann, the Morris High School star, was unable to check him, as Alexander smashed and volleyed his way to a title.

In the third round of the doubles, Alexander and P. Brenner defeated J. Turock and A. Bedanoes, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4. A. Siegelstone and L. Feilermann won their way into the semi-finals by defeating A. Grossman and B. Horne, 6—4, 6—0. The surprise of the day was furnished by J. Cohen and M. Rubin, two youngsters, who defeated S. Friedlander and J. Pike, the Claremont doubles veterans, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Ray Costigan was the only performer in singles on the Macomb's Dam Park courts. He took a default from H. L. Hoyt, and then defeated George Hunt at 6—1, 6—2.

In the doubles G. R. Miller and H. S. Goldstein defeated H. Larkin and A. Larkin, 6—4, 6—4, and O. B. Mackie and H. Duiberger defeated E. Edward Troth and H. Mueller, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

H. Morris and J. M. Stafford won their places in the final round of the singles on the subway courts of Van Cortlandt Park. Morris began in the third round by defeating S. Lyle, 6—0, 6—1. In the same round D. O'Brien Owen defeated E. Klein, 6—3, 6—1. The two met in a series of furious exchanges in the semi-final, Morris defeating Owen, 6—4, 6—2.

On the Jerome courts of Van Cortlandt Park in the first round of the doubles, Locks and Feinberg defeated Getz and Russell, 6—4, 6—3. Wegman and Fire defeated Messinger and Goldman, 9—7, 6—3.

H. Millwater and E. P. Helles won their way into the final round of the doubles on the courts at Highland Park, Brooklyn.

R. Whalen, by defeating S. L. Rynar, won the singles championship title on the courts of St. James Park, by the score of 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

In the semi-finals, which held the courts during the earlier part of the day, Whalen defeated L. Abelson, 6—4, 6—2, and Rynar defeated A. Mundorf, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1.

11 MONTHS' COMMERCE.

How the Foreign Trade Was Divided by Groups of Industries.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Detailed figures contained in the usual monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States just completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, show how the various industrial divisions of the country are sharing in the billion dollars' a year trade balance in favor of the United States.

The imports and exports by groups during May, 1914, and 1915, were:

IMPORTS.

	1914.	1915.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing...	$62,978,328	$57,374,628
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	19,347,714	15,380,775
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufac'd...	33,179,797	30,431,992
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g	24,806,462	18,051,376
Manufactures ready for consumption....	32,952,144	20,434,821
Miscellaneous	1,037,040	562,364
Total imports.....	$164,281,515	$142,284,851

EXPORTS.

Crude materials for use in manufacturing...	$37,316,086	$44,337,403
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	10,078,917	38,753,870
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufac'd..	20,117,749	40,828,391
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g	30,481,865	36,872,883
Manufactures ready for consumption....	58,583,802	97,546,042
Miscellaneous	454,799	10,986,443
Total dom. exports	$157,492,718	$269,336,222
Foreign merchandise exported	4,239,901	4,881,920
Total exports.....	$161,732,619	$274,218,142

Imports and exports by groups during the eleven months ended with May in 1914 and in 1915 were:

IMPORTS.

	1914. Dollars.	1915. Dollars.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	563,319,085	513,793,662
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	229,517,841	205,708,042
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	199,831,107	255,414,873
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing ...	294,336,917	213,356,260
Manufactures ready for consumption...	413,603,032	312,612,823
Miscellaneous	15,698,524	15,590,115
Total imports....	1,736,396,207	1,516,474,600

EXPORTS.

Crude materials for use in manufacturing	759,872,342	478,987,613
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	126,408,965	481,110,884
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	272,765,411	406,378,144
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	342,932,683	317,216,854
Manufactures ready for consumption....	666,873,742	698,257,533
Miscellaneous	6,725,422	70,117,588
Total domestics exports	2,175,578,565	2,452,033,414
Foreign merchandise exported	31,928,539	48,008,510
Total exports....	2,207,507,104	2,500,041,924

The increase in the exports for May, 1915, in the item "miscellaneous," to a total of nearly $11,000,000 arises from the exportation of horses in that month to the value of $8,169,267 and of mules to the value of $2,705,827. The total value of horses exported during the eleven months ended May 31, 1915, was $53,953,115; of mules, $10,183,841, and of seeds, $3,712,036.

Dundee and Britton Matched.

Johnny Dundee and Jack Britton were matched yesterday for a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden on July 29, the lightweights agreeing to make 133 pounds at the ringside. Final details of the match will be made today, when forfeits of $500 each will be posted by the managers of the boxers.

Britton has been unfortunate in getting matches with the leading lightweights. Charley White has repeatedly refused to box him since their New Orleans battle, when Britton won in eighteen rounds. Of the local talent Dundee was the only one to take a chance with the Chicago man. Since decisively beating Cross in Brooklyn, Dundee has been just as unfortunate as Britton in getting a good man to box.

This will not be the first Madison Square Garden show under the new deal which has recently gone into effect at the big arena. Boxing will be resumed in the Garden next week, and the first show will take place on Friday night, the main bout of which will be between Tom Cowler and Jim Savage.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

E. R. S. Company, Assignee Sale, 467 6th Av.—1,000 silk and cotton dresses, 500 cloth and Palm Beach suits, 1,000 skirts, 300 dozen silk and cotton waists, &c.; also 2,000 ostrich plumes, flowers, velvets, and other millinery supplies.

Charles Shongood, Assignee's Sale, Max Rothstein, 760 East 152d St.—10:30 A. M., groceries.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 60 Washington Av., Brooklyn.—Italian groceries.

Samuel Marx, Assignee Sale, Baum & Schlesinger, 242 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.—10:30 A. M., entire contents of dry goods store.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale, Isaac J. Jenkins, 73 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.—10:30 A. M., men's furnishings.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 301 Schaefendady Av., Brooklyn.—Men's, women's, and children's shoes.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow Co., 320 Broadway.—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings; also cloaks and suits.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits; all advance Fall styles.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sale; Hirller Bros. & Co., Inc., 23 Beaver St., 10:30 A. M.—Office furniture, safe, fixtures, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's, and boys' shoes, 10:30 A. M.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Men's and boys' Spring and Winter overcoats, Fall coats, and trousers; also boys' and men's suits, 10:30 A. M.

Wednesday.

D. Hartmann, Grand & Arch Sts., Albany, N. Y.—Machinery and fixtures of $40,000 plant, suitable for manufacture of skirts and waists; Sale Tuesday.

David W. Blow Co., 320 Broadway.—Men's, youth's, and children's clothing.

B. R. S. Company, 32 Greene St.—$5,000 stock of Japanese art goods, including bric-a-brac, china, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dry goods and domestics.

Gross, Fraunblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, waists, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sale: K. & S. Vienna Roll Baking Co., Inc., 81-85 Riverton St.—Fixtures, machinery, horses, wagons, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale.—Joseph Cook, 1,081 Broadway, 13 auto tires, 12 o'clock.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale.—Roth & Morbe, 106 Seventh Av., 10:30 A. M., leather goods.

Van Praag & Co., 451 Broadway.—Plant, machinery and fixtures of Joseph Wolf, millinery and dress trimmings manufacturer, 10:30 A. M.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits, 11 A. M.

Thursday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 619 West 139th St.—Sheriff's sale of contents of Apartment 2A, at 10 A. M.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Preinventory auction sale of 5 cases of artificial tuscan silk, 446 cases of cottons, woolens, sheetings, &c.; also 150 bales of palm leaf fans, at 10:30 A. M.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Woolens, linings, trimmings, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Chas. Shongood, bankrupt sale: Good Style Hat Works, Inc., 152 Woostef St., millinery, machinery, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

David W. Blow Co., 320 Broadway.—General merchandise, women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel.

Gross, Fraunblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, waists, &c.

D. Hartmann & Co., 15 Mercer St.—Furs.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Woolens, trimmings, linings, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale: Edward S. Cook, 23 Lispenard St., 11 A. M.—Office fixtures.

B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St.—Women's dresses, suits, skirts and other wearing apparel.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Benj. S. Wise, 428 Columbus Ave.—Dining room suites, walnut bedroom suites, Russian bronzes, rental rugs, draperies, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, &c.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place.—Household furniture, 11 A. M. Sale also Wednesday. On exhibition Monday.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Ave.—Diamonds, watches, chains, rings, solid silver, &c., being collateral for Provident Loan Society of New York. Also Thursday. On exhibition Monday and Tuesday.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 86 University Place.—Household furnishings and effects. Also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St.—Household furniture, &c.

State Law Reporting Co. Appointed.

The Attorney General has appointed the State Law Reporting Company of 233 Broadway official reporter for the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for all cases conducted by the District Attorney to which the United States is a party, or in which the United States Attorney prosecutes or defends.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION! WE ARE OPEN TO BUY ALL KINDS LADIES' SUITS, SKIRTS, COATS, DRESSES, AND WAISTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR CASH; ALSO FACTORY PLANTS WOOLENS, COTTON, AND SILK PIECE GOODS. HIGHER GRADE OF MERCHANDISE MOST DESIRABLE PHONE OR WRITE PROGRESSIVE AUCTION SALES CO., INC., 456 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE 9467 SPRING.

THE SMITNEK CO., FLINT, MICHIGAN, are open for special offerings in new-price jobs or clear-ups in ladies', misses', and children's muslin underwear, silk and cotton petticoats, house dresses, waists, skirts, and other ready-to-wear garments. Send samples by parcel post.

FIRM IN VERA CRUZ will buy job lots of any kinds of merchandise, particularly khaki clothes, shirts, canned goods and laundry soaps of the cheaper grades; cash paid. I. a. S., New York. L. & D., care of C. W. Davis, 3 Weaver Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

JOBBER looking at children's, juniors', ladies Fall coats Monday and Tuesday. Friedman, Herman & Richter, Freight entrance, 36 W. 20th St. 6th floor.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT POPULAR-PRICED SILK WAISTS. Call with samples. Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 39th St.

JOBBER looking all week at cotton coats in light shades at $2.50 to $12. Cash Buyers Coat Co., 57 E. 11th. 8th floor.

JOBBER looking at silk and cloth dresses, silk waists. Call all week, 12 East 36d St., tenth floor.

WILL BUY anything in woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

JOBBER looking at suits, cloth dresses, skirts, and coats all week. 127 West 17th St., fifth floor.

CATALOGUE HOUSE looking up suits, house dresses and waists. Federal Stores, 109 W. 20th St.

JOBBER looking on coats and suits from 9 A. M.; all week. 6th floor, 40-42 West 17th.

JOBBER open for snappy serge and silk dresses. Call 9 to 11. Room 511, 60 W. 23d St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call all this week. 32 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

JOBBER is looking at fine Silk and Serge Dresses for Fall. 36 West 36th, 10th floor.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Fr 4343.

JOBBER looking at silk and evening dresses. 8th floor. 39 West 39th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats. 5th floor, 33 W. 36th St.

JOBBER looking at cloth and silk dresses for Fall. 49 W. 24th St. 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS on serge and silk dresses, silk and lace waists; must furnish snappy styles. Call all week. Hammerstein, 12 E. 33d St., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS.—We will buy Serge and Silk Dresses; well made and good value. Call all week, 31 East 31st, 3rd floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 36th St.

100 SERGE SUITS and 75 Palm Beach suits to close out. Max Lacher, 158 West 27th St.

WE HAVE 500 DRESSES, All of the Latest Fashion, To Be Sold at a Sacrifice Price. THE B U DRESS CO., 30 West 15th St., 3rd Floor.

100 DOZEN printed voile waists, latest styles, to close out. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 29th St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

SALESMEN.—A first-class muslin underwear specialty house of popular price merchandise is open for salesmen in city and vicinity, New York State and Pennsylvania, South and from Denver to Coast; commission basis; best opportunity offered; only A1 experienced men need apply by letter only. Epstein & Levy, 31-37 West 27th St.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to sell fancy linens; must have a good following and be of good character; opportunity for right man; commission. B 62 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted; popular-price suit, cotton petticoat; up-to-date line; drawing account. S 113 Times.

TOOK CHARGE of cloak, suit factory for five years. Young man (27) doing everything in buying and selling; wants similar position; references. N 69 Times.

SALESMAN with Pacific Coast trade is open for manufacturer's lines of ostrich and marabou neckwear and fur trimmings. N 134 Times.

WE BUY MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; quantity no object; spot cash paid. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av.

SALESMAN, hustler, wants strong, popular-priced line of waists for office, city, and nearby trade. N 66 Times.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

CANTOR WINS MANY POINTS.

Borough Park Athlete Helps Club to Defeat Bay Ridge in Y.M.H.A. Meet.

B. Cantor, the leading all-around athlete of the Borough Park division of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, materially aided his club yesterday in a dual meet with the Bay Ridge Association at the Thirteenth Regiment A. A. athletic field in Bath Beach. The Borough Park athletes scored 47 points against 43 for their opponents. Cantor won the 100-yard dash for seniors, took third in the twelve-pound shot put, and captured the running broad jump and the running high jump. In the dash Cantor defeated L. Smith and N. Grossman, the Bath Beach entrants, in 0:11 2-5. L. Loeb of Borough Park triumphed in the quarter-mile run for seniors, leading to the tape L. Leiken of Bath Beach and J. Finkelstein, a clubmate. The winner's time was 1:22.

In the half-mile run for juniors M. Rubins of Bath Beach triumphed in easy fashion. The runner-up was his clubmate, M. Tomberg, and third place was annexed by M. Lesow of Borough Park. C. Meister of Borough Park, with a put of 39 feet, won the eight-pound shot honors. T. Magid of Borough Park was second, with a toss of 36 feet 11½ inches, and M. Wertheimer scored another point for Bath Beach with a distance of 36 feet 10 inches. Frank of Borough Park was much the best in the twelve-pound shot put for seniors. The distance out was 38 feet 7 inches, against 38 feet 1 inch for J. Leiken of Bath Beach, who was second. Cantor took third in this event with 37 feet 10 inches.

The best track contest of the meet resulted from the mile run, in which M. Rothstein of Bath Beach triumphed by inches over another Bath Beach representative, H. Cress. L. Shenkin of Bath Beach scored in the high jump for juniors with 4 feet 9 inches, and Cantor took the senior laurels in the same event with 5 feet 2 inches.

Cyclists Ride to Rye Beach.

The annual pleasure trip of the Century Road Club of America to Rye Beach took place yesterday, and of the seventy-eight riders who started, forty-four finished and qualified for a silver medal. On the arrival at Rye Beach many of the riders enjoyed a dip in the salt water. It was the largest entry list that the club has had in a pleasure trip for some time. L. A. Fraysse was pacemaker, and his assistants were: A. L. Everard, J. Schmidt, E. E. Fraysse, William Lock, G. Segal, F. Merkle, William Muller, and E. Gerard. The pacemakers traveled at an even speed all the way, which accounts for the large number that finished the trip. The next trip will take place on Aug. 8, and all entries should be sent to Albion Everard, 9 Elm Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Golf Champion Loses Match.

Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington, who won the Metropolitan open golf championship on Saturday, and Robert Stone were defeated 2 up by Bob McDonald, who finished second in the play for the Metropolitan golf championship, and McDonald Smith in a four ball match at the Inwood Golf Club, Inwood, L. I., yesterday. The best individual score for the morning play was 76, made by Strong, and in the afternoon play, Smith made the best score when he completed the course in 74. The record for the Inwood links is 71, and is held by Strong.

AUCTION SALES. MISCELLANEOUS.

Peremptory Auction Sale of One of the Most Modern and Best Equipped

PLANTS

FOR THE PURPOSE OF MANUFACTURING WAISTS, DRESSES, MEN'S SHIRTS, ETC. ALSO A FULLY EQUIPPED LAUNDRY PLANT, OFFICE AND FACTORY FIXTURES, Inventoried at Over $40,000. LOCATED ON THE CORNER OF GRAND AND ARCH STREETS, City of Albany, State of New York.

Occupying 5 floors, built on the most sanitary plan, with lights and power costing about $30 per month to run. Experienced and most intelligent help always plentiful. Rent of entire building only $300 per month. Will be sold in one lot if arrangements can be made, or in separate lots on Days of Sale, which will be WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 14TH AND 15TH, 1915, commencing 12 o'clock sharp, on above mentioned premises.

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

THIS PLANT CONSISTS OF ABOUT

13	32-1	80 W. & G. High Speed Tuckers and Creasing Machines
125	44-20	6 W. & G. Chain Stitchers
15	61-12	1 Union Special
15	52-57	10 Buttonhole and Button Sewing Machines
14	63-7	5 W. & W. 2 Needle Lop Seam
10	71-31	1 Finding and 1 Pleating
10	71-2	and great many other machines
60	96-2	3 Reynolds' Pinions and Brackets
6	31-34, 2 Needle	About 375 Power Tables
2	5 Needle	10 6-Horsepower Motors
1	4 Needle	8 Blowing Motors
1	8 Needle	1 12-Horsepower Motor
1	10 Needle	350 ft. the finest Block Cutting Boards
SINGER MACHINES		200 ft. Cutting Boards, complete with Horses, Supports and Tops

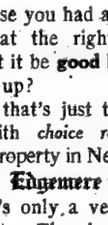
650 Working Chairs and Boxes, large stock of Machine Parts, 235 Plain Top and Trough Settings; a fully equipped Laundry Plant consisting of 2 Sharps Monarch Ironers, 1 Carter Pressure Filter with valves and fittings, 2 Grant Collar Tippers, 2 Adams Wash Wheels, 2 Extractors, 1 5 and 1 12 H. P. Induction Motors, 1 Nelson Boscom Ironer, 3 Band Starchers, 1 Collar Starching Machine, 1 Cuffing Press, 1 Wash Wheel, 1 Adams Seam Dampener, 2 Shoe Band Ironers, 1 Nelson & Knuger Press, 1 Fagart Collar Folding and Shaping Machine, 1 Barnes & Erb Damping Machine, 1 Collar Top Turning Machine, 2 Neckband Ironing Machines, 2 4-rack Adams Dry Rooms complete, 3 Grant Shaping Machines, 10 Reece Band and Cuff Turning Machines, 1 Hot Water Boiler, 1 Hand Cuff Turning Machine, 56 Collar Binders and Folders, and hundreds of other kinds of implements belonging to a plant of this kind. Also a large stock of Machine Bases, Beds and Supports, Single and Double Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, Vises, Hinges, Switches, Starting Boxes, Mechanics' Tools, small and large Tungsten and other Lights, Safety Fire Tanks, Portable Trucks, Steam Pipes, Jig Saw Machine, Speed Lathes, Oil Tanks, and thousands of other articles.

ALSO ALL THE OFFICE AND FACTORY FIXTURES, Consisting of Smith Premier Typewriter, large and small double door Safes, Watchman and Time Clocks, Rugs, Electric Fans, Roll Top and Bookkeepers' Desks, Mirrors, Partitions, Chairs, Counters, Cabinets, Wiring, Cans, Step Ladders, Zinc-lined Trucks, Work Tables, Work Racks, Wire Fencing, Stock Bins, Wooden Horses, etc. I will call special attention to the shirt and collar patterns, blocks and dies, which should prove a great asset to some one contemplating going into this line.

NOTICE—There is no doubt in my mind that a plant of this kind is very rarely offered at public auction, as the machines are all in first-class order and used up to July 1st, and consist of a great deal of specials, and as everything in the place is in pink of condition. Any one desiring to buy in the near future machines or fixtures such as above should take advantage of an opportunity of this kind. This entire offering will be sold strictly without reserve. Intending purchasers could take the boat Tuesday evening, landing in Albany the next morning, or take a train from New York City on the morning of sale. For further information you may write to the auctioneer's office, 15-17 Mercer St., N. Y. C., or call Spring 4299.

REAL ESTATE.

TALK You Men — NO. 8 — Who Make



Cloaks and Suits

Suppose you knew that velvet was going to be in enormous demand this Fall—and only a limited supply available.

Suppose you had a chance to buy at the right price. Wouldn't it be good business to stock up?

Well, that's just the situation with *choice residential Seashore* property in New York City, at Edgemere Crest.

There's only a very little of it left. The demand is growing every year.

We Will Offer AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION, Saturday, July 24, 400 LOTS, 7 HOUSES, at Edgemere Crest EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND. Only 10% Cash Required. *Write today for details and Illustrated Edgemere Booklet.*

MORGENTHAU JR. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 320-322 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser. 189 Broadway, Cortlandt 1258.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 339 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael N. Wallis buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2647 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Fraunblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch'ts. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr. 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 856.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

William Livingston, Auct'r, 356 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx, Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 86 Univ. Pl. Phone 2277 Stuyv.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343. Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,200 B'way.

AUCTION SALES. MISCELLANEOUS.

Large, Up-to-Date Dress & Millinery Trimming Manufacturer's PLANT, MACHINERY and FIXTURES of Jacob Wolff, Manufacturer, Van Praag & Co., Auctioneers, sell Wednesday, July 14th, 10:30 A. M., on premises, 457-461 West Broadway, N. Y. C., comprising 75 German and American Braiders, 10 Winders, Doubling Machines, Schinelle Machines, 10 Gimp Machines, 5 Straw Machines, Ruff Machines, Straw Twisters, Spreaders, Spin Wheels, Beaders, 100 Silk Cans, Hand Looms, 10 H. P. Gas Engine, Pulleys, Shafting and Belting, Driving Gears and Benches, Fixtures, etc.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., $25,000 Highest Quality Stock of Hand Welt SHOES

Removed for convenience of sale; 5,000 pairs Hand welt Men's Shoes, all made by the best manufacturer; 3,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Shoes in highest quality, up-to-date styles. Boys' and Children's Shoes in original cases. Above sale comprises the best manufacturers' goods, that cannot be bought by the majority of dealers in the regular way.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

July List of Offerings on application

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

WE have issued a special circular describing a variety of conservative investments, as follows—

Public Utility Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Railroad Bonds
Terminal Bonds
Industrial Bonds
Short Term Investments

From among the investments described in this circular you should have no difficulty in making selections to conform with your requirements and to yield a good return on your money.

Send for Circular No. 1498, "Current Bond Offerings."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York

Canadian Municipal Debentures

Our July List includes the highest grade Municipal and Government Bonds obtainable in Canada. They yield from

4¾% to 6⅛%

We shall be pleased to mail a copy on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C. P. R. Building
Toronto, Canada

Exempt from New Jersey State and Federal Income Taxes

$150,000

Morristown, N.J.

4½% Bonds

Dated Dec. 1, 1914. Maturing Dec., 1918-42. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1. Denomination $1,000. Coupon form registerable as to principal and interest.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New Jersey

Financial Statement
Assessed Valuation (1914) . $12,293,600
Total Bonded Debt including this issue 699,500

Prices to yield 4.30%

Complete Circular on Request

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Legal Investment
for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England

City of Toledo, O., 4½s
Due May 1, 1925
Price to yield 4.25%

City of Akron, O., 5s
Due 1918 and 1924
Price to yield 4.35%

City of Youngstown, O., 4½s and 5s
Due October, 1918 and 1924
Price to yield 4.37%

Further particulars on request.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

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24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & CO
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The matter uppermost in the mind of the financial community last week was the German reply to the second American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, and the rights of Americans at sea. Very early in the week it was indicated beyond reasonable doubt that the reply would be unsatisfactory and stocks were steadily sold on that assumption up to Saturday, when the text of the German note was published. It bore out fully the assumption that Germany would fail to meet the essential points made in our first note and repeated in the second, but instead of causing a further decline in prices it brought a sharp upturn. Very largely that was the result of the covering of short sales which had been made in anticipation of just such a situation.

It will remain for this week's market to pass more deliberate judgment on the German note and on its probable consequences, but so far as the financial district is concerned the belief is firmly held that there will be no breach between this country and Germany. In that belief Wall Street is merely adhering to the view which it has entertained from a time very soon after the sinking of the Lusitania. Beyond that the financial community had no very clear idea of how the situation would be handled. It is subject, therefore, to possible surprises, and it was perhaps not sufficiently disposed to take count of this possibility. On the other hand the feeling of assurance with which the market ended the week after a decline which had brought a loss of something over two points in the general level of prices was based in no small degree upon factors which have no direct relation to the relations of this country to Germany. Last week supplied important information in respect to certain underlying factors of wide bearing upon the general business situation, and most if not all of this information was decidedly favorable. So surely was the July Government crop report, which gave promise of a greater wheat yield than had ever been harvested, a corn crop better than last year's, and no more than 10 per cent. under the record yield of 1912, and a crop outlook at large which was distinctly favorable. Highly encouraging, too, was the report of unfilled orders on the books of the Steel Corporation, which came to hand at the end of the week. That showed an increase of 413,000 tons during the month of June, which brought the orders on the books of the corporation to the highest level reported since February, 1914. Of the continued ease in money ample proof was afforded.

With these facts in mind it is not surprising that reports concerning the tendency of general business, while still reflecting irregularity, revealed in the main an enlarging tendency. If present crop prospects are approximately realized, if the ease in money is not deceptive, and if the position of the steel trade is as barometric of business at large as it usually is, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the banker have much reason to count on a forward movement in business, which will extend to other lines than those which have already profited by enlarged demands. These are conditions which are of the highest promise for American business. This country, it is true, as all the commercial countries of the world, rests under the uncertainties which attach to the existence of war on an unprecedented scale, but will those uncertainties prevail against the unmistakable import of conditions in this country, which contain promise of improvement which has seldom if ever been exceeded? It seems unlikely that they will. At all events, it is clear that business men and the financial community do not expect that they will, and that in itself is one reason why they are not likely to.

One hears many expressions of opinion that a breach with Germany is not likely, but this in more cases than not is coupled with the view that even should a breach come it would not more than temporarily, at most, interfere with the favorable working of the factors which are now shaping the course of business in the United States. Inasmuch as the uncertainties of the war, so far as our own situation at present is concerned, are reduced to specific form mainly in the uncertainty which exists regarding our relations with Germany over the infringement of our rights at sea, the view that even a breach with Germany would not seriously interfere with this country's economic growth amounts in effect to the view that the uncertainties of the war will not stand in the way of further and probably much greater progress in American industry and in American trade. Even in such a period of expansion, however, the circumstances of the war may well call for readjustments, which will cause more irregularity than usually accompanies a broad forward movement in business. We have, for instance, to contend with the unusual liquidation of our securities by Europe and with the problems caused by the abnormal state of the international exchanges. One result of those is that we will be called upon from time to time to engage in credit transactions for the benefit of European countries which in the past have been accustomed to look to the United States as a field for profitable investment rather than as source of funds.

Much work is now being done to frustrate the normal working of the machinery which our improved banking law places at the disposal of an enlarged and enlarging foreign trade, but it is not to be expected that this unworthy effort will attain its object. It is desirable from every point of view that the credit instruments on which we made advances to Europe should so far as possible be in a form which will make them available for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Banks, for however little need there may be of profiting by the rediscounting facilities of those institutions at present it is well that the larger foreign business which we are now doing should supply as large a share as possible of paper eligible for rediscount, so as to form the nucleus of a true bill market here without which the new banking system which we have set up can never perform its functions with fullest possible benefit to the trade of the country.

It is one of the anomalies of the present time that notwithstanding the difficulties that all of Europe, including England, has in providing funds in this market, not a little of our import trade is still being financed through London. It is in every sense desirable that we should now be setting up the machinery for financing our own foreign trade as well as aiding in the financing of foreign trade of other countries. A step in that direction is being taken in the new $20,000,000 French credit which is now being established here in the shape of bills drawn on banking institutions and houses here. These bills will be backed by the guarantee of the Bank of France and by the credit of the French Government itself, for they will be secured by French Treasury notes, but the proceeds are to be used exclusively for commercial purposes. It is a step which should facilitate trade between the two countries and one which may be expected to be followed by other similar transactions looking to a better provision for our commerce abroad. It is a token of the new opportunities which are opening before this country and which we should seize with all the means at our command, the more so because it is inevitable that war will bring its losses as well as its incidental gains. We must be prepared to work diligently and resourcefully to hold after the war as much as possible of the world's trade. We are getting now much trade which is coming to us merely because it cannot go elsewhere. So far as this represents peaceful demands which will endure even after the clash of arms has ceased we should attempt to provide such facilities for its conduct that a good share of it will remain with us even when it is free to go elsewhere.

BETTER TONE IN LONDON

Due to Confidence in War Loan and Better News from the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—The Bank of England closed the lists of subscriptions to the new war loan last night. While the complete result will not become public until it is announced in Parliament, enough is known about the inflow of purchases to prove that the loan has been a great success. Individual applications have ranged from a few shillings up to £21,000,000 each from two of the large joint stock banks. It is estimated in conservative quarters that the total subscribed for will prove to be in excess of £500,000,000. Dealings in the bonds will probably not occur until the allotment is complete.

Confidence in the loan success and better news from the battle fronts imparted a fair degree of firmness to the security markets on Friday, and this despite the weakness in New York. In fact, a better tone was in evidence all week, as compared with the week before, the improvement apparently being caused largely by a decline in sales for the account of potential bidders for the war loan. The liquidation of American bonds, however, continued up to the time for closing the American mail Friday. The impression here is that the closing of the loan subscription lists will be accomplished by a falling off in selling of a little character.

The city is beginning to feel that the problem of New York exchange has been neglected too long, and firm demands on the Treasury that something be done to improve the situation are expected. It is hoped that the firmer money market will simplify the task.

June trade figures show an excess of imports amounting to £33,000,000. In the eleven months of war the excess of importations over exports has been £211,000,000, compared with £230,000,000 in the same period last year.

PARIS STOCKS LOW.

Gold Surrendered to Bank of France Despite Protests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—The Bourse is despondent. Rentes are at 69.45 and the remainder of the list is also depressed save American railroad securities, which again have shown much strength. Spanish exterior loan bonds have been bought for Spanish account. Russian issues have been offered and lost ground despite official refusal to list the lowest tenders on the ground that they represented bear manipulation.

The Government's appeal that gold be surrendered to the Bank of France met satisfactory response despite the friendly criticism of financiers who resent this copying of a German method. Bourse liquidation at all cost is supposed to be prompted by the Government, which recognizes the impossibility of reanimating the market until old positions have been cleared up.

The foreign exchanges are considerably better, thanks to advances made by the Morgan house.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended July 10, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	Holiday	93,538	164,720
Tuesday	223,101	204,997	127,087
Wednesday	532,200	208,240	231,944
Thursday	348,920	197,384	182,970
Friday	376,831	256,713	64,096
Saturday	221,934	109,046	43,850
Total week	1,702,986	1,069,898	794,667
Year to date.	64,742,232	39,533,181	47,348,745

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	Holiday	$1,973,000	$1,532,500
Tuesday	$2,292,000	2,070,500	1,534,000
Wednesday	2,489,000	1,946,000	1,243,500
Thursday	2,180,000	1,827,000	1,354,500
Friday	2,371,500	1,441,000	1,600,000
Saturday	1,195,000	684,500	481,100
Total week	10,437,500	9,942,000	7,695,600
Year to date.	411,833,200	388,714,000	294,120,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	*July 10,'15.	July 11,'14	Ch'ge.
R. R. & mls.	1,095,361	1,069,263 +	626,303
Banks	25	30 —	5
Mining	7,300	600 +	6,700

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$11,002,000	$9,437,000 +	$1,565,000
Govt.	70,500	115,000 —	44,500
City	$10,000	198,000 +	112,000
State	55,000	192,000 —	137,000
Total all	11,487,500	9,942,000 +	1,496,500

*Five days.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 10, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$10,437,500	$411,833,200
Same period last year	9,942,000	388,714,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.35	81.94	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	86.85	86.19	89.42	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. Midland 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	85½	84½	84½	19
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s	101	100¼	100½	21
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s	102½	102½	102½	7
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106½	106¼	106¼	28
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103	103	103	75½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87½	87½	87½	41
Am. Writing Paper 5s	53½	53½	53½	53
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¾	91½	91¾	33
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s	90½	90	90½	443
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, r.	80½	80½	80½	10
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	81½	81½	81½	5½
A., T. & S. F. a. 4s, s.	82½	81½	81½	30
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	99½	98½	98½	76
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	100	99½	99½	20
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	15
A., T. & S. F., E. O. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	89½	89	89	13
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	2
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	89½	89¼	89¼	239
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86¼	85	85	131½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	85½	84¾	84¾	162
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	17
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	87	87	87	57
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101	100⅜	100⅜	15
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	95¼	93¾	94	198½
Broad. & 7th Av. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Brklyn. City R. R. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼	1
Brklyn. R. T. gold 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Brklyn. R. T. r. cv. 4s	81	80	80	4
Brklyn. R. T. 5s, 1918	100¼	100	100	51
Brklyn. Un. Elev. 5s	99	99	99	2
Brklyn. Un. El. 5s, s.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Brklyn. Un. Gas 5s	103	103	103	5
Cen. of Ga. con. 5s	99½	99	99	16
Central Leather 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	28
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	113	113	113	11
Central Pac. 1st 4s	85¾	85¼	85¼	246
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	108	102½	102½	2
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	84	84	84	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	72	70¼	70½	122
Chicago & Alton 3s	54½	54½	54½	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	231
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	92½	92½	92½	25
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89⅞	89⅞	27
Chi. & E. Ill. con 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	6
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	7
Chi. Great West. 4s	66⅜	66½	66½	8
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	95¼	93⅞	94¼	73½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full pd.	102¾	101¾	102	242
C., M. & St. P. & A. 5s, Ser. A.	86	86	86	1
C. M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B.	77	77	77	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s	83¾	83	83	3
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	90	90	90	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	35
C. M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102½	102½	102½	20
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Val. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
C., M. & Pug. S'd 4s	87½	87	87	3
Chi., & N. W. g. 4s	93¾	93	93	7
Chi. & N. W. g. 3½s	80	78½	78½	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	94⅜	94½	94⅜	3
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	83½	83	83¼	12
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	62¼	61¼	61¼	37
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	42	40¾	40¾	173
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	106	106	106	2
C.,S.P.M.& O. deb. 5s	100½	100½	100½	5
C., St. P. M. & O. 6s	115	114⅝	114⅝	5
C. & W. Ind. con 4s	75	75	75	2
C. & W. Ind. gen. 5s	106	106	106	2
Chile Copper 7s	117⅝	115¼	116	84½
Choc. O. & G. gen 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	10
C.,C.,C.& St. L. gen. 4s	68	68	68	7
C. C. C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	80	80	80	5
Col. Fuel & I. g. 5s	90	90	90	9
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	82	82	82	4
Colorado Tunnel 4s	4	4	4	½
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116¾	115½	115½	59
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97½	96½	97½	4
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¾	100¾	100¾	8
Den. & R. G. ref. 4s	43	42⅜	43	6
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	70¼	69½	70	38
Detroit United 4½s	71	70½	70½	3
Distillers' Sec. 5s	63	62	62⅜	46
Du Pont Powder 4½s	96	94⅜	95	170
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	103½	103¼	103½	9
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	107	107	107	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	109¼	109¼	109¼	28
Erie 1st fund. 7s	109½	109½	109½	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	79⅜	79	79	15
Erie cv. 4s, Series A.	61½	60	60	21
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B.	67	65	65	9
Erie gen. 4s	66¼	66	66	25
Flint & P. M. con. 6s	70	70	70	2
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	67	67	67	1
Fla. East Coast 4½s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	5
Ft. Worth & D. C. 6s	102	102	102	5
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	101¼	101⅛	101¼	89
Grand Rap. & I. 4½s	95	95	95	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
Great North. ref. 4½s	97	97	97	3
Green B. & W. deb. 5s	11¼	11¼	11¼	2
Hous. & T. C. gn. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72	71⅝	71⅝	8
Il. & M. adj. inc. 5s	26	25	25	31
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	16
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99½	99	99	14
Ill. Central ref. 4s	87	86½	86½	10
Illinois Steel 4½s	86½	86½	86½	102
Indiana Steel 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	38
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	125	123	125	25
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	128	123	126	103¼
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75¾	74¾	74¾	161
Int. R. T. 1st rel. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	117
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	57½	54	54	92
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	57½	53½	53½	119
Int. Nav. 5s	55	51	51	3
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	7
Int. Steam Pump 5s	58	58	58	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	49	48½	49	14
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 5s	72	71½	71½	12
Kan. City Southern 3s	67¾	67½	67½	2
Kan. City Terminal 4s	85	85	85	9
Kings Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	113	113	113	4
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	72	71	71½	41
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	91½	91¼	91½	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90	89½	90	44
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	89¼	88¾	88¾	52
Lehigh Val. Term. 5s	106	106	106	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¼	101	101¼	9
Liggett & Myers 7s	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
Lorillard 5s	100¾	99½	100	23
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	90¼	89¼	89⅝	37
L. & N. Pensa. & At. 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	115	115	115	1
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, '63	100	100	100	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	106¼	105⅞	105⅞	25
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	59½	59½	59½	11
Manhat. con. 4s, tax ex.	85½	85½	85½	6
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Michigan Cent. deb. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	20
Mil., Sparta & N. W. 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	50	49	49	22
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	86½	86½	86½	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st 4s	76	76	76	17
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 4s	54¼	53	53	15
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	57	56½	57	14
Mo. Pacific 1st 5s	99	98	98¼	175
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	87	87	87	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	37	34	36	35
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	35½	35¼	35¼	29
Mohawk & Malone 4s	86½	86½	86½	15
Montana Power 5s	90¾	90	90	15
Morgan's La. & T. 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
N., C. & St. L. cn. 5s	106	104½	105	2
Nat. En. & Sta. 5s	95½	95½	95½	5
National Tube 5s	97½	97½	97½	2
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	98½	98¾	98½	1½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, full paid	106½	102¾	106	332
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86	84½	84½	11
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	77	76½	76¾	140
N. Y. Cent. ref. & imp. 4½s	88½	87¾	87¾	48
N.Y.C.-M. C. col. 3½s	70	69	69	8
N.Y.C.-L. S. col. 3½s	72¾	72	72	11
N. Y. G., F. L., H. & P. 5s	108	108	108	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	82½	82	82	4
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 5s	108½	106¾	106¾	9
N.Y.,N.H. & H. cv. 6s	110¾	110½	110⅝	51
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 3½s	68¾	68¼	68¾	3
N. Y., O.& W. ref. 4s	77	77	77	5
N. Y., Rys. ref. 4s	70¾	70	70	15
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51	50	50	26
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	94½	93¾	94¼	123½
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	77	76½	77	2
Norf. & West. gen. 6s	116¾	116¼	116¼	1
Norf. & West. con. 4s	88	87¼	87¼	76½
Norf. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	1
Norf. & W. 10-20 yr. cv. 6s	103	103	103	2
Norf. & W., Poca C. & C. 4s	87½	87¾	87¼	1
Northern Pacific 4s	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	313
Northern Pacific 3s	63	62¾	63¼	287½
Ontario P. 1st a. f. 5s	94½	94	94	8
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	13
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	88	88	88	5
Ore. Short Line 1st 6s	108	107½	108	5
Ore. Short Lone con. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s	88¾	87½	88½	15
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	8
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	11
Paterson & P. G. & E. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Pennsylvania 4s, 1943	96½	96½	96½	5
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	99⅜	99	99	5
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	100	99¾	99¾	19
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100½	100¼	100¾	34
Pennsylvania gtd. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¼	2
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	97⅜	97¼	97¼	123
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	102⅞	102½	102¾	29
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Peoria & East'n inc. 4s	20	20	20	6
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B.	97¾	97½	97¾	4
Public Service 5s	97	97	97	1
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	117	114	114½	12
Reading gen. 4s	92	91½	92	92
Rep. Iron & S. 5s, '40	93	92½	92½	12
Rio Gr. West'n 1st 4s	69½	69½	69¾	20
Rio Gr. West'n col. tr. 4s	59½	59¼	59½	1
Sea. Air Line adj. 5s	65½	63¾	64	57
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97½	97½	5
South. Pacific col. 4s	81¾	79⅞	79⅞	34
South. Pacific cv. 4s	80¾	80	80¼	114
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	98⅝	98	98½	173
South. Pacific ref. 4s	84½	84¼	84¼	86
So. P. S. F. T. 4s	70¾	70½	70½	16½
Southern Rwy. 1st 5s	99¾	98¾	98¾	55
South. Rwy. gen. 4s	62½	61½	61½	82
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	26
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	10
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	30	30	30	7
Third Avenue ref. 4s	80½	79½	80	42
Third Avenue adj. 5s	76	75½	75½	41
Tol., Peoria & W. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾	5
Tol., W. V. & O. 1st gtd. 4½s, Series A.	97½	97¼	97¼	4
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	95½	95½	96½	1
Ulster & Del. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	94¾	94¼	94¼	15
Union Pacific con. 4s	88½	88	88¼	92
Union Pac. ref. 4s	86	85½	85¼	14
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	70	69¼	69¼	2
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	40¼	40¼	40¼	158
U. S. Rubber 5s	102½	102½	102½	18
U. S. Steel 5s	101¾	101½	101⅝	285
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	101½	101½	101½	1½
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	97	95¾	95¾	4
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	82	82	82	5
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103	103	103	1
Va. S. W. con. 5s	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	6½
Wabash 1st 5s	100⅜	100	100	8
Wabash 2d 5s	90	90	90	1
Wabash ref. 4s	20	20	20	63
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. T. r.	19⅝	19½	19½	45
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. rcts., stamped.	18¼	17	17	71
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rcts.	2½	1⅝	1⅝	108
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Columbia Tr. rcts.	2¼	2¼	2¼	5
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. rcts. for Cent. Tr. rcts.	2½	1	1	26
Western Electric 5s	101½	101	101	24
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102	102	102	4
W. N.Y. & P. gen. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	6
Western Maryland 4s	68¾	68½	68¾	1
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	95	95	95	4
West Shore 4s	89½	89	89	15
West Shore 4s, reg.	86¼	86¼	86¾	1
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	105⅝	104⅝	105¼	404
W. E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	104½	104½	104½	149
W. & L. E. con. 4s	51	51	51	3
Wis. Central gen. 4s	82	82	82	1

Total sales $11,002,000

Government Bonds.

U. S. 2s, registered	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
U. S. 3s, coupon	101½	101½	101½	15
U. S. 4s, registered	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	5
Japanese 4½s	78	78	78	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	78½	78½	78½	6
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., Ger. sta.	73½	72¾	72¾	34½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	96½	96½	96⅛	3
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	92½	90½	92½	4

Total sales $70,500

State Bonds.

N. Y. State 4½s, 1965	104¾	104½	104½	1
N. Y. State 4½s	109½	108¾	109⅛	42
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109	109	109	12

Total sales $55,000

New York City Issues.

4½s, 1960	98¼	98	98	15
4½s, 1964	98	98	98	16
4½s, 1963	102	102	102	2
4½s, May, 1957	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
4½s, Nov., 1957	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	12
4½s, 1965, temp. rcts., w. i	102	101⅜	101⅞	287

Total sales $310,000
Grand total 11,437,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Week Ended July 10, 1915

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	
10,550	Am. Zinc	56¾	55¼	56¼	+ ⅜
5,060	Can. N. G. Cor.	2⅝	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
39,500	Car.

Wanted

50 Aetna
100 Atlas, Pfd.
25 Du Pont, Pfd.
50 Du Pont

For Sale

25 Atlas
100 Atlas, Pfd.
25 Hercules
50 E. W. Bliss

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Winchester Arms

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Atlas Powder
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 10, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,702,986	67,742,232
Same period last year	1,069,898	89,538,181

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	70.32	66.96	73.86	56.99
Same period last year	69.08	67.58	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
98	Apr. 13	90	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	89	89	89	..	25
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.pf	38½	36½	36¾	— ¾	11,600
20	Apr. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18½	16½	16½	— ½	5,190
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	56½	52½	53¼	..	9,100
79½	Apr. 22	50¾	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop...	75¾	70	71¾	— 2½	33,300
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	51	48½	48½	— 2½	800
96	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf..	..	..	94½	..	....
53⅜	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	49½	45	46¾	— 1½	12,630
93¾	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf...	..	..	85	..	....
105½	June 30	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	104½	103	103	— ¼	400
158	July 7	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	158	155	155	— 2½	225
47⅞	July 2	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can.....	47¼	44	45¾	— ½	71,500
103⅞	June 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	101¾	100	100	— 2¼	1,225
59¾	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	54¾	52½	52½	— 1¼	4,500
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	114	114	114	+ ¾	100
80	Jan. 12	46¾	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48½	..	....
150	July 10	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	150	123½	150	+25¾	85,511
116½	July 8	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ 6⅜	175
54½	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil.....	46	44	44	— 2½	900
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	..	..	91	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	85	..	....
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	300
35	June 19	20⅝	Feb. 24	Am. Hide & L. pf..	34½	32	32	— 2½	2,200
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	28½	25	25	— 3½	4,650
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10¾	10½	10½	— 1⅛	400
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	28	27	28	— 1½	800
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive....	49⅝	43¼	44½	— 3½	9,900
100½	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf..	96¼	96¼	96¾	— 2½	100
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Malt	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	500
32⅞	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	26¾	25	25	— ⅛	300
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	79½	74	75⅞	— 3½	25,100
108½	May 8	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	107	106½	107	+ ⅞	904
83⅝	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80½	80	80½	+ ⅞	200
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
116½	Apr. 28	103	Jan. 6	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	106¼	..	....
43½	June 22	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	36¾	35¼	35¾	— 1⅞	1,800
114¼	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	107⅞	105¾	106	— 3½	1,100
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	114½	113¾	113¾	— 1¼	1,272
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	60½	..	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	121⅝	119¼	119½	— 2	2,465
252½	Apr. 22	214	May 14	Am. Tobacco	225	222½	223½	— 4⅜	800
103	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106¼	106¼	106¼	..	400
32¼	May 3	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	24½	24½	24½	— 5⅞	100
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	85	84½	84½	— 5¼	500
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf...	..	..	5	..	....
89	Apr. 26	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper....	35½	33¼	35⅞	— 1¼	28,200
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	..	7¾	..	....
103	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	100⅝	98¾	99⅞	— ⅜	14,800
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97¼	96¾	96¾	— ⅝	1,800
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	98	100	— 4	1,800
69⅞	July 6	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	69⅞	65¼	67	+ ½	82,300
105½	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf....	101¾	101¼	101⅝	— ⅜	320
79	Apr. 29	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio....	76¾	75	75¾	— ⅞	10,750
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅞	2,500
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Miningtf..	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛	400
172¾	June 21	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel....	171	164½	167	+ 1½	10,400
120⅜	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	117	116½	117	+ 1	800
98	Apr. 21	94½	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88	86½	86¾	— ⅝	1,725
132¼	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	127	..	....
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.....	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	..	..	5½	..	....
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts...	..	..	*90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Mar. 4	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	— ½	100
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	72⅝	69½	69½	— 1¾	4,269
21⅝	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 2	CAL. PETROLEUM	14½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜	500
54⅝	Feb. 8	35	June 5	Cal. Petroleum pf..	35	35	35	— 1	448
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern....	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	140¾	July 7	Canadian Pacific....	144¾	140¾	143⅝	— ⅛	32,421
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	..	..	74¾	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	42½	40¼	41	+ ⅛	36,520
104¾	May 6	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103¾	103	103⅝	+ ⅛	300
825	Jan. 22	200	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*121½	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*121½	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	39	35⅝	36	— 2½	5,700
9⅝	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	9¼	..	....
11⅞	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅞	..	....
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11½	10¾	10⅝	— ⅞	2,990
30⅞	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf....	29½	26¼	26¾	— 2¼	2,700
98¼	Apr. 19	78½	July 9	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	85	78½	80¼	— 3⅝	47,735
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf...	124	122	122	— 2	100
132	Apr. 13	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest...	124½	117¼	119	— 5½	6,150
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	163	163	163	..	100
39	Apr. 19	12⅜	July 10	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	16	12⅜	13⅜	— 2⅜	43,200
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	115	115	115	..	100
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 2	Chino Copper††	45¾	44½	44½	— ½	10,500
24½	Apr. 19	23	Jan. 2	C., C., C. & St. L...	..	..	32	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	60	..	....
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	157	157	157	..	100
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛	100
86½	Apr. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	32½	30¾	30¾	— 1¾	8,470
82	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	28	26	26	— 4	200
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	49¾	49¾	49¾	— 2⅛	150
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf...	..	..	48	..	....
131¼	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidatec Gas....	125¼	125	125	— ½	950
69½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can.....	67	64¼	64¼	— 2⅜	600
100	June 17	88½	Jan. 2	Continental Can pf.	99	97	99	+ 1	375
17	June 8	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	14½	13	13¾	+ 1⅛	7,950
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	78½	76½	77	— 1½	1,350
49	May 7	48	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
84¾	May 24	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	31¾	28¾	30⅝	— ⅛	19,700
93	May 24	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	..	..	90¼	..	....
91	June 18	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	88½	86¾	86¾	— 1¼	800
101½	June 11	83	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	101½	..	....
90¼	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf....	90	90	90	..	10
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.....	147	142	142	— 5⅞	430
429⅜	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	..	..	422	..	....
9¾	Apr. 19	4	Jan. 6	Den. & Rio Grande..	6⅝	5½	5½	— ⅝	200
18¾	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf....	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝	600
7¾	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— 1⅛	100
29½	Mar. 4	29¼	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114	114	..	35
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry...	60	60	60	..	110
28½	June 19	6½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	24⅝	20	21¼	— 2¼	9,950
20	July 7	16	June 25	Dome Mines	20	17⅝	19⅜	+ 1⅛	22,150
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	4	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8¼	..	....
97¼	July 8	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	97¾	97¼	97¼	+ 1¼	100
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅜	24⅝	25¼	— ⅝	21,150
40⅝	Apr. 19	32¾	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	40⅜	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛	2,600
37¾	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	31	31	31	+ ⅛	200
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM....	29	24	24	—10	400
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	44½	42¼	42¼	— 6⅝	400
290	July 9	165	Jan. 28	GEN. CHEMICAL..	290	279	290	+40	1,108
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf....	110	110	110	..	44
175½	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	169	161¼	162	— 5⅜	7,200
162½	July 7	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	162¼	156	158	+ 1½	8,470
105¾	Apr. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	101⅝	101¼	101½	..	700
55⅝	June 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	54⅞	51¾	52⅝	— ⅞	20,975
104	July 1	95	Jan. 5	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	104	103¼	103¾	— ⅛	200
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	88¾	88¼	88¼	..	25
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	118¾	114¼	115⅜	— ¼	7,630
41¾	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. ctfs. for ore prop	36¾	33¾	33¾	— 1¾	8,500
67⅞	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	63½	60	60	— 2¾	4,450
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	81¼	..	....
97⅜	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	97½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf...	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	119	119	119	..	111
118	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT...	101	99	100¼	— 5¼	3,225
35⅜	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	31	29¼	29⅜	— 1⅜	8,700
24¾	Apr. 20	10⅝	Jan. 18	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22½	19⅛	20¼	— 1¾	26,400
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 18	Inter.-Met. pf.....	74	71	71	— 3½	1,410
20¼	July 9	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp....	20⅛	18⅞	19¼	..	2,800
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf...	71½	70	70¾	— 2⅞	1,700
10½	June 18	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	..	..	6	..	....
30	June 18	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	25	..	....
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	98	97½	97½	— ⅝	500
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 3	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	109¾	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	60	60	60	— 3½	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	9	8½	8½	— 1¼	300
42	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	38	34¾	34¾	— 2½	500
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6¾	..	....
28	Feb. 18	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	24½	23	23¼	— 1¼	4,600
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	57⅛	57½	57¼	— ⅛	100
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	84¾	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*63½	Feb. 15	*61½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*63½	..	....
123	Apr. 80	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	122⅜	..	....
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	..	..	135	..	....
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	107	107	107	..	25
50⅛	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	44	43¼	44	— 1½	200
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Lacledo Gas	100	100	100	— 2	100
8⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West...	7	7	7	— 1	100
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼	200
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	143¼	138⅝	139¼	— 2⅜	5,800
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	225	223	223	— 2	700
119¾	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118¾	116¼	116¼	— ¼	119
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	33	33	33	— 2¾	100
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	18¼	18	18	— 1	200
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	90¾	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co...	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104⅝	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	114¼	104½	106⅝	— 8¾	20,200
82⅞	May 6	72¾	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	79	..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	..	..	66	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	126¼	125	125	— 1	600
69¾	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	52	..	....
108⅝	June 10	103	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf..	101¾	101¼	101½	— 1⅞	100
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	37	33⅝	35	— ¼	7,400
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf...	88	82	83	+ ⅞	1,300
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf...	33	31¼	31¼	— 2⅞	2,410
56	Mar. 2	35½	July 9	May Dept. Stores....	36	35¼	35¼	— 2⅞	200
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	97	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum..	75⅞	68	68¾	— 5	19,550
94	Apr. 28	67	Mar. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf...	..	..	84	..	....
29¼	Apr. 28	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††....	28¼	26⅝	27¼	— ⅝	18,325
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central....	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis...	14⅜	12	12	— 3	345
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf...	..	..	41	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	111½	107	107	— 3	1,050
132	Apr. 19	122	June 18	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	..	..	123	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	6	July 9	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	8¾	8	8⅝	— ⅛	2,150
40	Apr. 5	18⅝	July 9	Mo., Kan. & T. pf....	26	18⅝	19½	— 6	4,900
18¼	Apr. 19	8	July 9	Missouri Pacific	6¾	5	5¼	— 2⅞	44,000
53¾	Apr. 28	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	49	46¼	46¾	— 2¼	1,500
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf....	102	102	102	— 1	300
112¾	Apr. 19	112	Apr. 19	Montgom. W. & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 28	NASH., C. & ST. L.	120¾	120¼	120⅝	+ ½	100
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit....	119	119	119	— 1	100
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	124	121½	121½	— 2½	200
90⅛	Mar. 31	88	Mar. 29	Nat. Cloak & Suit...	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ 2¼	150
106¾	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	104½	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛	100
18¼	June 28	9¼	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S....	16¼	16	16	— 1	900
85	Apr. 22	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
70⅝	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	63¼	58⅞	59	— 3¼	2,600
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	— 1	100
28	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7¼	June 8	4¼	Jan. 25	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	5½	..	....
16⅞	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	14¾	14	14¼	— ½	3,800
100	Apr. 30	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	90¾	88	90	— 2	1,300
92¾	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central..	89¼	82½	84⅝	— 2⅞	19,150
36⅝	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L...	..	..	30	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W....	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 24	N. Y., N. H. & H....	65¼	55	56¾	— 7½	85,000
25	Apr. 20	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y. O. & West....	27½	26¼	26¼	..	1,650
25	Feb. 15	15⅜	May 5	Norfolk Southern...	..	..	15¾	..	....
106¾	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.....	106¾	101¾	102½	— ⅛	1,200
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf....	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American....	..	..	72⅜	..	....
*94¾	Jan. 27	*94¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central....	..	..	*94¾	..	....
112⅜	Apr. 19	99⅝	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific....	105¼	101½	102⅞	— ⅝	17,200
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M...	..	..	3¼	..

TO EDUCATE COAL USERS.

Chicago Meeting Also to Tell Trade About Fuel Industry.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Coal men from all parts of the country will begin here tomorrow a two-day session called to launch a national business organization to educate the public and the trade as to conditions in the fuel industry. The meetings will be held under the auspices of the Order Kokoal, a national fraternal organization.

Leading coal dealers said today that the existing situation in the industry had become a menace to proper fuel conservation because of competition largely bred of reckless overproduction and ignorance of the actual cost of doing business. The Federal Bureau of Mines had estimated that this waste runs as high as 50 per cent. of the average covered, it was said.

WHITMAN GOES TO AUBURN.

His Trip Linked with Reported Intention to Remove Riley.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—Accompanied by his secretary, William A. Orr, Governor Whitman started this morning for Auburn Prison by automobile. He intends to remain at the prison until Tuesday studying conditions. The Governor, it is said, does not believe that the conditions in the prisons are of the best and is anxious to learn what room there is for reforms.

The Governor's visit to Auburn is regarded as significant because of the report here that John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, will be ousted within the next week and the Governor's secretary, Mr. Orr, named to succeed him. The Governor's reported intention to remove Mr. Riley became known after his visit last Wednesday to Sing Sing prison.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14⅜	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Alb. So. 5s.'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	†2	Q	July 1, 15	91½	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	48	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,350,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	322	326
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	109	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,285,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	61	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	62
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wash. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.Ist5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	71	76
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	90¾	91½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105⅝	106⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,800	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 1st pf.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G., E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87	88
C. T. C. & P.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	70	71¼
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	101¼
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	114	115½
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '48.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	93	96
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	74	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	90
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	55	60
Ft. Worth P. &Lt. 1st 5s, '39.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16.	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100¼
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16.	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	5	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	97
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	74¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,543,080	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	18	20
Do 1st ref.5s	10,407,500	2½	S	M. & N.	38	40
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	78	80
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. Met. S. R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	76
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. & E. pf	500,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	85	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	93	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	May 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 20,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	28	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	83	85
N.T.T.r.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	104
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79¼
Okl. Ry. 5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '29.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	13	18
Port. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	99
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C.of	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	58	63
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 6s, '28.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 1st 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,184,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. deb. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	93	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97¼	98¾
Scrn. Ry.($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 1st ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	89½	91
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	72½	74
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	92	93
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	3,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	36	37
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23½	$25

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '57.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	38	43
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	⅝	Q	July 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	89	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	83¼	84½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,250	2	S	J. & D.	81¼	81¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	57	60
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$44	$47
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	53	55
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '20.	330,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. Co. 1st 5s, '24.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '20.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E. Old pf.	32,109,900	½	..	Apr 13,15	41	42
New pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16.	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '50.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	74	74½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000			.....	149	154
Do pf.	2,300,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	82	85
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	6,455,760	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass.	15,000,000	1½	Q	May '15	171	172
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Jun 21,15	135	140
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	90	93
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph'a.	2,327,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	66	69
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	May 15, 15	91	94
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 10,15	210	215
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	96	97
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	375	385
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	125	140
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	..	S	Feb 15,15	109½	110¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	108	108
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6⅞	7
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	..
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	.....	61	66
Can. Explos.	3,404,200	1	..	Jan 30,15	315	330
Do pf.	4,450,000	1¾	Q	Jan 30,15	103	108
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	137	140
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	51	54
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	91	95
Cod'e's Arms.	2,500,000	44	Q	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.&Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	28	30
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	74	78
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	680	690
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	37	40
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15,15	112	114
Int. Nickel.	38,631,500	5	Q	Jun 15,15	150	151
Do pf.	8,912,600	1¼	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	105	108
Int. Text'b'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	48	53
Lanston Mon.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 17,15	160	165
Lima Loco C 5s, '30	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	3½
Merg. Lino.	12,796,800	2¼	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	72	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,15	93	95
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, '14	49	51
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, '14	32	35
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	148	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101	103
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	103	105
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	250	275
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	228	232
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	89½	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s.	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¼
Ten. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 12,15	105	107
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1675	1750

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	520	..
Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	120	130
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 15	270	285
City of N. Y.	350,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	130	160
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	325
Continental.	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	905
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	.....	132	140
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Phila.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	285	300
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J.A.J.O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	255
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	480	490
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	200	..
Globe & R.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	..	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	385	395
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	177	180
Mirs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	.....	115	150
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	164	167
Nwk. F.I.($50)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J.A.J.O	180	200
N.J.F. & P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	105	120
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	92	97
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	305
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire).	400,000	8	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	800,000	3	Q	May 15,15	470	510
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	104	108
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & F.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	80	82½
John. T.& M.	300,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	106	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	165	175
Do pf.	2,985,100	2	Q	Apr 15,15	99½	100½
P., R.-A.-T.	1,369,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	175	185
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	330	340
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118	120

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	172	176
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av.	300,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,900	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	563
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	205
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	24	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*5	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	215	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	..
Century	500,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	170	190
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	365	375
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	50	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	8	S	Apr 1, 15	115	122
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	410
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	165	..
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	8	S	May 1, 15	385	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Colonial	400,000	3	S	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	..
Com. Nat	25,000,000

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 14, 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 14, 22, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—No day calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Siegfeldin<McClellan.
Laufman<Leidiann.
U S Chem Co<Harrington.
Re C N Y (Kinsella Act.
Re Putnam.
Walk<Walk
Re Mayor (Morris Av)
Haskin<C N Y (2).
Kaufman<Reich.
Re Neuton Av.
Gaskin<Asphalt Con.
McGinley<Thompson & Starrett Co.
Rogers<B F Keith Theatres.
Sullivan<N Y Connecting RR Co.
Konges<Ulrich.
Mills<Mills.
Met Sav Bk<Doeliger.
Hamilton<Hamilton.
Stemmler<Sommer.
Flanagan<C N Y.
Devlin<C N Y.
Bklyn Sav Bk<Newstate.
Tobias<All Thea. Film & Accessory Co.
N Y West & Boston Ry Co<Ehstein.
Kreth<Deffing.
Pallace<R Carvel Con.
Romano<Gross.
Hasbrouck<Bunger.
Stein<Kruesser.
Blumberg<Int R T.
Re Newton Av (Harris).
Re same (Fiegenheimer).
Re Newton Av (Weil)
Re same (Bretz).
Peck<McNeille.
S T Taylor Co<Nast.
Re Bohme McLoughlin Co.
Romano<Gross.
MacClinton<MacClinton.
Re Man Ry Co<Baer.
Jaffer<Jaffer.
Mange<Durant.
MacClinton<MacClinton.
Moller<McMahon.
Kufec<Kufec.
Deutsch<Thompson.
Re Newton Av.
Corrigan<Goff.
E J Rathbun<Rathbun.
Gullnelli<Schweizer.
Zastawni<Cru Steel Co.
Laurillard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Amer Film Corp.
Siegel<Siegel.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Moller<Jacobson.
Re Dorland<Comptroller of C N Y.
Stafford<Richards.
Weiny<Weiny.
Stallmann<Korn.
Nadal<Reschow.
Noble<E Bourneouville Welding Co.
Stern<Dass.
Stoller<Stoller.
Welsh<Welsh. ?
Eline<Wilson.
Apfel<Flannery.

PART II.—Garegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Antonio Greu.
Elizabeth K. Eaton.
Clara P. Vogel.
Grace F. Bendit.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M., June Term Continued)—Estate of Dominick Colaizzi.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions,
Rea<Boldman.
Prince<Leitner.
Shapiro<Miller. (2.)
Curtis<Grad.
Pealman<Simpson.
Spaiser<Davis.
Hotel Claridge<Covert-dale.
Halpern<Placke.
Shapiro<Miller.
Jamison<Goldstein.
Laidler Co<Martin.
Silverman<Turkeltaub.
Firth<Grand Delancy Co.
MacNamara Feature Film<Rasch.
Topus<Merritt.
Lurich<Curley.
Wiederman<Versch - leiser.
Frank<Stand Mall Order.
Kirkpatrick<Illinois Surety.
Olmstead<Skinner.
Schultze<Demarest.
Cohen<Tarnower.
Rossire<Brand.
Lager<Knowles.
Hohan<Weber.
Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Bassik<Citron.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Ernemann Photo Kino Wks.
Kubiko<Juravel.
Flood & Conklin Co<Lange.
Curtis<Gray.
Dobb Sons & Co<Israel.
Calvin<Hammack-Rish & Sons.
Louis<London Assur.
Fay<I R T.
Reinieri<Geo. Ziana.
Gerken<Hilson.
Schulman<Goodman.
Strassburger<Beal.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly instalments; confidential; call in person.
CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY,
(A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision
50 UNION SQUARE.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Chas E Young.
John Gilfeather.
Anna Koch.
Anna E Lewis.
Harry Taylor.
Annie Hoelzlein.
John Cregan.
Adam Heinmann.

Administration of:
Charles Smith.
Gaspare Clemente.

Accounting of:
Kenneth Sutherland.
Agnes J McNamee.
Julia Kennedy.
Henry C Herme.
Mary J Moore.
Giovanni Locpresti.
Dominico Marcellini.
Elizabeth Woolsey.
Wm L Dowling.
Louis Berger.

Estates of:
Sarah Smith.
Otto K Liebstruth.
Peter Duffy.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SEABEACH SUBWAY

"The Finest Subway in the World"
Opened Direct to

Mapleton Park

Semi-Detached, 7 Rooms
Beautifully Decorated
Brick Houses.
All ready to move into.
Prices $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash.
Booklet No. 1 explains plan.
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St.
Phone 2552 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station.
Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, Box 197 Times Downtown.

Bungalow, Needs Repairs.

$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor; few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, $12 per month; 50 minutes out. C. Glen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

526-530 West 25th St.

6 Stories & Basement, 75x100.
Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light, suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
To Let from Nov. 1st Next.
Long Lease. Rent Reasonable.
Particulars own broker, or
ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

261 Central Park West

N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and convenience, elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.
3609 Broadway
S. W. Cor. 149th St.

St. Nicholas Ave.

SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $35.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

BELL HARBOR

Long Island Beach, 139th St.; 2d house from ocean; 11 rooms, 2 baths; sub-lease; open inspection; reduced rates. Lewis Miller, 500 5th Av., New York. Bryant 2821.

REAL ESTATE.

A House on Gramercy Park North

A substantial, homelike residence in a charming locality, to let from October 1st, unfurnished.
For particulars and permit to inspect, apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 3700 John

SEE DAILY ANNOUNCEMENT
BUSINESS PAGE THIS PAPER
Edgemere Crest, L. I.
AUCTION SALE—JULY 24-26.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,250. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

CHALMERS 1915 LIGHT MASTER SIX TOURING; COST OVER $1,900; complete equipment, silk covers, six shoes on demountable rims, extra tubes, searchlight, bumper, &c.; car runs like new; $1,050 cash. 'Phone to see car. Mr. FRIEDMAN, 3000 Greeley.

Singer motor truck; capacity 2½ tons; perfect condition; demonstration shown. Inquire H. Gross, care of Chas. Silvester. Call on Monday only, between 9 and 12 o'clock, 505-507 West 35th St.

An Italian officer must sell at once his $5,000 touring car; expert inspection, demonstration; come with cash; very cheap. 'Phone 8-12 A. M., 1702 Murray Hill.

Electric four-passenger brougham; new tires; new battery; repainted; sacrifice. 20 Central Park West.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard. — Seven-passenger touring; also closed cars, $3.50 first hour, $3 after. 114 West 50th St. Telephone 1420 Circle.

Egid! Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d.

Packards.—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE. Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6818.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Cone, Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

Cadillac — Hour, day, monthly; reasonable; owner drives. Telephone 7452 Plaza.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

FOR HIRE.—National touring car, by day or hour. Kaiser, Audubon 860.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition, state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Will pay cash for Lancia or Renault touring car with landaulet body, 1912 or later. Write N 138 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7220 Col. 802 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; 20x50x8? FEET; PERRY ST., NEAR W A V E R L E Y PLACE; CHEAP. HARFT, 58 EAST 8TH.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Broadway corner, upper Manhattan, new six-story elevator; rent $4,000; subject to company first mortgage only; equity $125,000; exchange for well-located lots or business property; can add cash. Builder, 2,960 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition; state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a six-family house; practically new; steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway. N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—15 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 32 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Small farm of 2 acres; good rich soil and shade trees; adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price, $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

QUEEN'S-COURT—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. P. O'Toole, cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.
They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; large barn and young peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 185 Broadway. Phone 4792 Cort.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 655.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, Al condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country home, New Jersey; 9 miles from Fort Lee Ferry; 7 rooms, bath, water, electric lights, telephone; lawn, garden; apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, grapes, small fruits. Owner, Box 162, R. D. 1, Ridgewood, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x200; 100 bearing fruit trees; 9 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

5½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Small, refined American family would rent detached house near water; commuting distance, 45 minutes; unless rare bargain do not answer. Address S 117 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Flquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 88th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park in N. Y. which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.
Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included, July to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

86th St., 204 West.—Fine elevator apartment, eight large rooms, comfortably furnished; very moderate rent. Honigman. Phone Franklin 4320.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath; phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

For rent, furnished, high-class apartment for high-class people. 901 West End Av., Apartment 11B.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Spacious, cool rooms with baths, also small single rooms; telephone service; reduced Summer rates.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Veth.

West Side.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2984 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive,
4-5 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 6th Av. Bryant 7632.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105. (Opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Five and six rooms, large; airy, southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70. 308 West 97th St.

8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

123d, 310 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

308-310 WEST 157TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS.) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

47th, 16 West.—One room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $80.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $3,500 and up.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 5 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Bronx.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and 4 room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $2.50 up; board optional.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D ST., 230 EAST.—In private family, small, attractive room, every possible convenience; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

BROADWAY, AT 8D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean room; hot water; select house; reasonable.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

62D, 253 WEST.—Second floor, medium rooms; sleeping porch, adjoining bath. Circle 735.

63D, 57 WEST.—Cool, clean rooms; excellent table board; Summer rates; references.

67TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool large, small rooms; also sublet; Summer rates.

68TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

68TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

68D ST., 105 WEST.—Attractive room, moderate rent, to gentlemen only; reference necessary.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Single and double room; gentlemen only.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class board and rooms for ladies and gentlemen offered in a place like home; cool, quiet, with view of river.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; privacy, independence; Summer rates; references.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End Av.)—Suite furnished, unfurnished; single room. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; "L,"; Subway express; references.

75TH, 48 WEST, near Park.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, connecting bedroom; $6; telephone.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large, beautiful rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double, single rooms; private bath; $3-$5 weekly.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single, baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transients; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 4145.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

92D ST., 255 WEST. (B'way.)—Large, light room, running water, kitchen privileges. Barrett.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful Summer location; large room; three windows; dressing room; $8.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Lins.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant, cool, airy rooms, en suite or single. Apartment 4D.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Two large rooms, outside, single or suite; convenient transportation.

136TH ST., 610 WEST.—Young business woman will rent large, well-furnished, cool living room in high-grade apartment; also kitchen if desired; moderate. Girard.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms with baths; all outside; telephone; references.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

180TH, 703 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reasonable. Burns.

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Suite of rooms; large parlor and alcove; all modern conveniences; also use of kitchen; reasonable.

CLAREMONT AV, 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

NEATLY furnished room, home comforts; gentleman. Apt. 35, 220 West 107th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen, couple; reasonable. Meek.

S. E. COR. 115TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing; use of piano; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; Prospect Park South, Flatbush; private family. Apply Room 2,206, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A., of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

128TH, 553 WEST.—Two rooms, improvements, $8 weekly; private bell; letter box.

Two rooms for studio or business; reasonable. 250 MacDonough Av. Telephone 1370 Murray Hill.

YOUNG German wants large furnished room; state terms. A. B., 413 Times.

To Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two rooms for rent, suitable for light housekeeping; 2 windows; 2 closets; $12 per month. 1,000 Lexington Av., near 76th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Spacious, cool rooms with baths, also small single rooms; telephone service; reduced Summer rates.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Veth.

West Side.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2984 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive,
4-5 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 6th Av. Bryant 7632.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105. (Opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Five and six rooms, large; airy, southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70. 308 West 97th St.

8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

123d, 310 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

308-310 WEST 157TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS.) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

47th, 16 West.—One room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $80.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $3,500 and up.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 5 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Bronx.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and 4 room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COMPANION.—Refined lady, widow of 30, (refugee) very good appearance, French, English, German, (no musician,) having been four years companion to a Princess, seeks similar position, or as governess, housekeeper; prefer kind treatment to high wages; embassy references. B. G., N 107 Times.

COMPANION.—A refined young woman desires position as useful companion to lady, young girl, or child; adaptable; able to occupy position of trust; city or country. Miss B. R., 220 Audubon Av., city.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

ENGLISH WOMAN, experienced, desires any position of trust; highest references. N 86 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to recommend thoroughly responsible woman, French; excellent with young children; gentle, intelligent, and very competent. For particulars apply Mrs. Robinson, 45 East 84th St. Phone 7611 Lenox.

HOUSEWORK.—Lady wishes to secure immediate employment for maid as cook, where another maid is kept, or general housework in small family, city. Apply Mrs. Underwood, 97 Central Park West.

PROOFREADER. — Experienced manuscript editor and proofreader; university graduate; salary, $21. N 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker. $7 per week. Miss S., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; good speller; rapid dictation; neat typist; pleasing personality; $8. Miss Doris Grundy, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; accustomed difficult dictation; references. B 329 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AT DOMESTIC SERVICE AGENCY, 329 West 59th St.—Colored housewworkers, thoroughly capable and trustworthy; good cooks; best references; other competent help supplied. Telephone Columbus 5165.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022

FIND MOST TRUANTS ARE FEEBLE-MINDED

School Report Indicates Wrong Method Is Used in Treating Those Who Stay Away.

MANY NEGLECTED AT HOME

Miss Elizabeth Irwin Says Neighborhood Gangsters Lure Boys from the Schools.

Why boys and girls play truant and what they expect to do after they leave school for good are the questions discussed in a report made by Miss Elizabeth Irwin, field worker of the Public Education Association at 8 West Fortieth Street. Miss Irwin tried to get at the truant's side of non-attendance, and investigated the cases of 103 boys and 20 girls on the west side and 27 boys on the east side; and she found that almost half of them were mental defectives, who ought to have been put in the classes for subnormal children, and that almost without exception they had next to no ideas about what they were going to do when they left school to go to work.

The first question which Miss Irwin put to truants was, "What are you going to do when you go on the hook?" The hook, it should be explained, is only a figurative hook; it denotes the act of truancy. Many of the boys replied, "Oh, I go all around." Specifically it was found that a large percentage of them went to the park to see the animals; at least this is a favorite among the smaller boys, surpassing the attractions of a trip to the piers or a visit to relatives to which some of the truants were wont to indulge. Many of the older boys engaged in the west side pastime of pigeon flying from the roofs of tenements, where gangs compete with each other in the stealing of pigeons.

"When overindulged in," says Miss Irwin's report, "it becomes a very deteriorating occupation. The reason for this is that it is one of the easiest ways in which the older boys of the loafing and often criminal gangs lure school-boys into their company.

Influence of Gangsters.

"These gangsters," continues Miss Irwin, "are the worst influences in the neighborhood. To the younger boys they look like heroes. They fight and swear and spit and chew and boast. They promise to protect younger boys from the cop, the truant officer, and the court, and as for every boy in such a gang who gets sent up, dozens escape, the younger boys believe in the proffered guardianship and accept it. The west side gang is a sort of self-perpetuating institution, constantly fed from beneath by the truants as the older members pass on to deeper shades of vice."

When it came to the question of "What kind of a job are you going to look for when you go to work?" Miss Irwin found that most of the east side boys had aspirations to become brokers, doctors, lawyers, architects, or engineers. Among the answers given by boys from the west side were the following:

"A job to open doors for ladies who get out of automobiles."

"A job in a pool room; you get lots of tips."

"I want to be an artist and paint scenes on the walls of saloons."

"One of the most noticeable things," says Miss Irwin, "is the absolutely unstimulated attitude of the boys, all within a year or so of working age and many within a few months of actually seeking employment. Apparently neither at home nor at school had any one presented to them any constructive plans for a career. But, also, remarkable was the eagerness with which they entered into conversation on the subject and welcomed suggestions of any kind. It would seem that individual interviews with these boys concerning their economic prospects and the relation of education to success would be a fruitful means of interesting them in regular attendance."

43 Per Cent. Feeble-minded.

Finding that 43 per cent. of the cases she investigated were actually feeble-minded and 8 per cent. more on the border line, Miss Irwin concludes: "One recommendation that can strongly be made is that a thorough and competent physiological and psychological examination be made of every case reported for truancy and that those cases found to be mentally defective shall not be given punitive treatment, but removed from the jurisdiction of the compulsory attendance department entirely and educated as feeble-minded children. For it is unreasonable to expect any child to go willingly month after month, year after year, to a class where he constantly meets failure and reproof, discouragement and derision. Nothing can be expected from these boys so long as they remain in the ordinary grades."

Another important cause of truancy was found to be the question of living parents. Only 26 per cent. of the cases came from a home where both parents were living, the father earning wages, and the mother keeping house. This problem is less acute on the east side, because most of the mothers who work there are merely assisting their husbands in family shops or work as janitresses of the houses where the families live. There is naturally a tendency to keep the boy home occasionally to help out, and the habit grows.

On the west side conditions were more serious, and Miss Irwin cites the case of a 13-year-old boy whose mother was dead, who walked out of the home with his little brother when his father took another woman in. He went to a grandmother whose rent was being paid by a church, and offered to support himself and his brother if she would give them shelter. For two years he has been keeping up the household by selling papers in Times Square, and in the exertions of getting started he became a truant and served several months in truant school.

"I never stay out now," he explained, "except on business. I've got too much depending on me to afford to be sent up again."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bessie Clayton and company will replace Tempest and Sunshine on the new Palace bill this week.

A new comedy skit by Glen Macdonough, entitled "The Modern Servant Girl," will be introduced in the first act of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre on Wednesday night. Leon Errol, Will West, and Bert Williams will appear in the scene, the last named playing the character of a negro woman for the first time.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has handed down a decision upholding the arrest of Conroy and Lemaire, a vaudeville team, for their failure to appear in Keith's Theatre, Providence, after a disagreement over the billing. The theatre manager obained a civil order of arrest, as the two were non-residents, and the lower court held that since the corporation operating the theatre was a foreign one the court issuing the order lacked jurisdiction. The Supreme Court reversed this ruling.

DORSET
an ARROW COLLAR
Distinctively smart and supremely comfortable. 2 for 25 cents
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Troy, New York

NO DRESSER FUNERAL PLANS

Body Lies in Undertaker's Mortuary in Lawyer's Possession.

The body of Daniel Leroy Dresser, the former banker, who committed suicide on Saturday afternoon at St. Anthony Hall, the Delta Psi fraternity house, at 434 Riverside Drive, was removed late Saturday night to the undertaking establishment of J. Aldred & Son, at 364 Madison Avenue, and later to the undertaker's mortuary, at 133 East Eighteenth Street.

The arrangements were in the hands of C. W. Gould of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, Mr. Dresser's attorney, and it was said late last night that no definite plans for the funeral had been made. It was not known whether the ceremonies would be in charge of Mrs. Marcia Walther Baldwin Dresser, who was married to the banker last December, or of his sisters, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and Mrs. George D. Merrill.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walther, Mrs. Dresser's parents, at 131 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn. The door was opened by a woman, who said she was Mrs. Walther's sister, and that Mrs. Walther and Mrs. Dresser had gone to Manhattan.

At Newport, where Mr. Dresser had spent much of his early life and where his family and that of his first wife, who divorced him in South Dakota on the ground of desertion in 1908, were prominent, the news of the suicide caused much interest, but was not wholly unexpected. A friend of Mr. Dresser said yesterday that those who had known him well were aware that in late years, since the failure of the United States Shipbuilding Company, in which they, his friends, held that he was used as the tool of other persons, he had been in great despondency, and had been kept going only by the vision of great profit from his invention of a steam generator. The failure of these plans and the decline of his financial prospects, the friend said, were responsible in all probability for his act.

One of Mr. Dresser's more recent acts, which caused a stir in Newport, was his attempt to clean up vice conditions. Investigators brought to the city by him and acting under the direction of his attorney, Mr. Gould, created a sensation for some time.

Among the many suits which had been entered against Mr. Dresser in recent years two were assigned to the October session of the Newport courts. One of these was a suit for $200,000 instituted by the Ichi Takayami Company of New York. Another was for $10,000, and was brought against Mr. Dresser and Dr. Oliver W. Huntington of Newport, and grew out of the Progressive Party celebration at the Newport Beach some time ago. Colonel Roosevelt was the attraction on that occasion, but the expected crowds did not appear. Mr. Dresser was chairman of the local committee on arrangements, and it was charged that the money expected from the Executive Committee to pay the bills did not appear.

1,000 BUSINESS MEN TO CAMP

Chamber of Commerce Urges Members to Take Military Course.

The applications of business and professional men who desire to attend the military camp that is to be held near Plattsburg Barracks, from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, are coming to Governor's Island and to the offices of the committee, 15 Broad Street, in every nail, and there is every indication that the expected attendance of 1,000 will be assured. Among those who have definitely decided to go are Willard Straight, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; Frank Butterworth, George S. Hornblower, Harry Hooker, L. H. Bigelow, Jr.; William W. Hoffman, and Schuyler N. Meyer.

Yesterday the Chamber of Commerce gave out the following report:

> Your committee, as directed and requested by the chamber at its June meeting, attended the National Peace and Preparation Conference, held in this city, June 14 and 15, 1915.
>
> We would respectfully call to the attention of the members of the chamber the strong desire for peace that prevailed at this conference, coupled with the determination to do what can be done to arouse the people to the necessity of preparing against war.
>
> In this connection, we would call your attention to the manoeuvres that are to be held by the city military organizations —July 17 to 31, 1915, at Fishkill Plains, N. Y., and to the camp of instruction, organized by General Wood, U. S. A., for business men and college graduates, to be held Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, 1915, at Plattsburg, N. Y., at both of which the necessity of attendance is most important. We would, therefore, urge the members of the chamber to facilitate the attendance of their employes at one of these camps of instruction.

The Chamber of Commerce also announced that several large corporations have issued instructions that their employes who attend the business men's or National Guard camps will be entitled to full pay during the periods of instruction. They are the New York Telephone Company, the New York Edison Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Lincoln National Bank, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the United States Rubber Company, the United States Tire Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the Hotel Martinique.

FINDS GERMANY PRACTICAL.

Angela Morgan, Peace Delegate, Heard Soldiers' Orphans Sing.

Dr. John Van Schaick, who had charge of the Rockefeller Foundation's Belgium relief work in Holland, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, accompanied by his wife. He said there were 72,000 Belgians receiving relief in Holland when he left and the commission was one month ahead with supplies.

Miss Angela Morgan and Miss Rebecca Shelly, American delegates to the International Women's Conference at The Hague in April, who afterward made a tour through Germany on their own account, were passengers on the Rotterdam. Miss Morgan said the German Government was taking care of the orphans of the soldiers in a practical manner and started schools for them near all the big cities. When the troops marched off to the war the children were gathered together on a stand and taught to sing in time with the songs of the soldiers as they passed by. It was an affecting sight, she said.

"The people of Germany profess to want peace," Miss Morgan continued, "but claim that Germany is waging a defensive war. Only on favorable terms can she accept peace, otherwise every German is prepared to fight to the last drop of blood. Germany is the greatest exhibition of concentration the world has ever seen."

When asked the German opinion regarding Belgium Miss Morgan replied that college professors whose names were well known in the United States told her that they were against the annexation of Belgium or any other foreign territory.

CITY BREVITIES.

While hanging to the rear of an overcrowded trolley car of the Unionport line early yesterday, George Newreth, a clerk, of 1,001 Boston Road, fell, striking his head against a trolley pole. He is in Lebanon Hospital with a fractured skull.

Accused of stealing jewels valued at $1,500 from the residence of Mrs. Lena Staller, at 1 East 107th Street, where she was employed as a servant, Anna Hucsuck was locked up yesterday in the East 104th Street Police Station. The girl came from Austria a year ago. The police say she confessed.

While beating carpets on the roof of his home at 1,355 Webster Avenue, yesterday John Van Houten fell to the street and was instantly killed.

R. J. Timmis, one of the Lusitania survivors, who returned yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic, said that he dived off the Cunarder at the last moment with Ralph T. Moody, who had a ranch near him in Texas. Mr. Moody must have been struck by wreckage Mr. Timmis said. He didn't see him after jumping from the ship. Thomas Horne, another survivor of the Lusitania, was also a passenger on the Baltic.

After refusing the demand of a man they had never seen before for drink money, Patrick Wynne, 21 years old, and James Trainor, the same age, both of 505 West Forty-eighth Street, were stabbed in the chest last evening while walking near their home. The assailant escaped and the wounded men are in the Polyclinic Hospital in a serious condition.

GANGS WIPED OUT; LEADERS CONVICTED

First Half Year's Report of District Attorney Perkins Shows Much Accomplished.

10,358 CASES PROSECUTED

Greatest Number of Homicide Convictions in Any Six Months—None Escaped on Appeal.

The campaign which District Attorney Perkins and the Police Department have been waging against gangs in the last six months has resulted in many convictions of leaders and some reformed gangsters, the officials say. The reign of terror which was kept up on the east side for many years by the rival gangs of "Dopey Benny" Fein and "Joe the Greaser" Rosenzweig ended with the conviction and confession of the leaders. Owen Madden, leader of a west side gang, is serving a long term in Sing Sing for manslaughter.

The power of political gangs in the Second Assembly District has been broken by the conviction of four men for murder. Even the wiretapping syndicate, a band which long eluded the hand of the law by the cleverness of its members and lawyers, has seen its leaders go to jail.

The work of the District Attorney's office against the gangsters is told in the semi-annual report of Chief Clerk Lucien S. Breckinridge, which was made public yesterday. As Assistant District Attorney Mr. Breckinridge had charge of part of the investigation, and it was through him that "Dopey Benny" told his story of the work of gangsters as strong-arm men for the east side labor organizations.

Some Gangsters Turned Honest.

"The gangsters' activities, which have covered a field as wide as the penal law, have apparently never been combated before in an organized and systematic way," Mr. Breckinridge says in his report. "A number of lesser lights have been persuaded by various means to turn their hands to manual labor and other forms of honest endeavor. The leaders have been, in great part, arrested and convicted of serious crimes or are awaiting trial for such.

"'Dopey' Benny, possibly the best-known of the east side gangsters, is now awaiting sentence after a plea of guilty of attempted extortion. 'Jew' Murphy and 'Augie the Wop,' otherwise known as Joseph Miller, and August Del Grasio are serving sentences for assault. Three other members of his organization are fugitives from justice and three are known to be working honestly.

"Joseph Rosenzweig, known as 'Joe the Greaser,' is awaiting sentence after a plea to manslaughter in the first degree. He is also Benjamin Schneider, otherwise known as 'Nigger Benny,' a former member of the 'Joe the Greaser' gang. A number of his former associates are now working. 'Lefty Louie' Doggie has forsaken his former ways, so far as is known, and is now leading an honest life. The arrest and conviction of Tony Deliss and Howard Crosby for murder in the second degree practically dissipated the crowd of gangsters who operated largely as truck and package thieves under the tutelage of Deliss, on the lower east side.

"Owney Madden, probably the most notorious of the west side gangsters, together with James Bieler and John McArdle, was convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Patsy Doyle, a former member of the gang. Charles Thomas, alias 'Skush Thomas,' another gangster and gunman, is awaiting trial on the charge of murder in the first degree for killing Murray Hennessy. 'Izzy' Pressner, another east side gangster, is awaiting trial for murder on the charge of killing Morris Rubinstein. A number of other gangsters are serving sentences for various other crimes. The situation is pretty well in hand and the work is continuing in a systematic manner.

New Policy with Wiretappers.

"There has been a decided quickening in the disposal of wiretapping cases by the decision of the District Attorney to apply for the commitment of complaining witnesses to the House of Detention in default of bail equal in amount to the sum lost by them in their dealings with this class of criminals.

"The chief delay in the disposition of these cases heretofore has been due to the fact that the defendants, after indictment, have been able to make money settlements with the complainants, and where no money settlement could be effected by them they were able by forfeiting their bail when their cases were reached for trial, and by similar tactics to postpone indefinitely such an extent that complainants, who generally live in cities far distant from this jurisdiction, refused to appear.

"The following men have been convicted or are fugitives from justice: James M. Dawsing, Charles Gondorf, Fred Gondorf, James Fitzgerald, John H. Brady, James Liddy, and George Hayden. As a result of the policy of forcing defendants to trial there are at present only two undisposed of cases in this wiretapping crusade."

Since March 1, the report says, about 110 automobiles that were stolen have been recovered and a number of the thieves have been arrested and prosecuted. Mr. Breckinridge adds that the gangs of automobile thieves have been eradicated.

The prosecution of east side bankers, whose malfeasance affected more than 50,000 depositors, resulted in the conviction of Ladislaus W. Schwenck, Adolf Mandel, and Meyer Jarmulowsky. All but Jarmulowsky are serving prison terms, and in his case a recommendation for clemency was made because he had made a satisfactory settlement with his depositors.

Biggest Six Months Work.

In the six months ended June 30 10,358 cases were disposed of in the District Attorney's office, the report shows. This is an increase of 3,000 cases over the corresponding period of last year.

"A careful study of the cases tried and of the work done by the various bureaus," the report says, "leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the amount of work done and the importance of the cases involved are practically unprecedented."

The Appeal Bureau handled 110 appeals, of which ten are undecided and only seven of which resulted in reversals. Among the cases are the Crane case, involving the constitutionality of the alien labor law; the Schweinler Press case, involving the constitutionality of the law prohibiting night work by women in factories; the Poultry Trust cases, which were the only convictions with prison sentences under the anti-trust laws, which were affirmed; the affirmance of Charles Becker's conviction and the affirmance of the conviction of Max Swirsky and David Kalhofer, alleged horse poisoners, by the Appellate Division.

The work of the Homicide Bureau shows the largest number of convictions for any corresponding period, a total of 45, divided as follows: Murder in the first degree, 5; murder in the second degree, 10; manslaughter in the first degree, 23; manslaughter in the second degree, 7. Those convicted of murder in the first degree are William Perry, a negro, charged with cutting his wife's throat; William Flack and Angelo Leggio, convicted of the murder of Giuseppe Marino; Charles Di Martini, convicted of the murder of Policeman Cotter, and Gaetano Montinagno, convicted of the murder of Michael Giamari. Of five homicide convictions which were reversed by the higher courts one resulted in reconviction and three of the others in pleas of guilty. The fifth is still awaiting a new trial.

WAR HIS EXCUSE TO COURT.

E. R. Thomas Points to Danger if He Comes from France to Testify.

Edward Russell Thomas, once a familiar figure in Wall Street, was crippled in an automobile accident in New Jersey a few years ago. Because of the accident and a subsequent attack of pneumonia it was decided that he must live in a warm climate. His home is now in the south of France, although for some time he lived in Egypt. Mr. Thomas is wanted here in a suit begun against him, Orlando F. Thomas, and Charles M. Hamilton by Edwin M. Post and Grove E. Warner to collect $48,000 said to be due as a result of his participation in a pool organibized in 1905 to trade in Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad stock.

Mr. Thomas has asked the court to permit him to testify by deposition because of the condition of his health and because of the dangers attending ocean travel. In his petition he says he was in France when the war began, and that he has remained there to protect his family. He also asks the court to take judicial notice of the war and that passenger steamers to and from England have been repeatedly torpedoed with great loss of life, and that a situation "exists which may become serious at any time as regards the relations between the United States and Germany, and that, if he were to come to this country, it might well be that his return to Europe would be impossible.

The action was once before a referee, who found against Mr. Thomas for the full amount claimed and interest, making a total of $75,000. Mr. Thomas set up as a defense that he had paid Mr. Post $30,000 in full settlement of the claim. It was argued that this was no defense, but the Court of Appeals decided that it was a defense, and should be so considered. Then the suit went before Horace E. Deming as referee, where it is now pending.

ACCUSES MEDICAL BOARD.

Osteopath Wants Jersey Examiners Indicted for Discrimination.

Dr. Frederick W. Collins of 122 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J., announced yesterday that the prosecutor of Mercer County would be asked today to take steps to have every member of the State Board of Medical Examiners indicted for malfeasance. Dr. Collins alleged discrimination against members of his organization who had applied for licenses. He is head of the New Jersey State Osteopathic Association.

The American Osteopathic Society is a "trust," and Dr. D. Webb Granberry of Orange, the osteopathic member of the State Board, is a member of the "osteopathic trust," Dr. Collins charges. He declares that the State Board has refused license to the members of the New Jersey organization without regard to their proficiency.

According to Dr. Collins, the Supreme Court has granted his organization a writ of mandamus that has been served on Dr. Horace G. Norton, Secretary of the State Board, at Trenton.

16 DITCHED IN TROLLEY CAR.

Passengers Shaken Up Near Hackensack, but Only One Is Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 11.—Sixteen passengers were on a Bergen Pike trolley car, running from Hoboken to Hackensack, which left the rails in rounding the sharp curve near the Fairview tollgate and toppled over into a ditch, shortly after noon today. As the front of the car slid into the ditch at an angle of fifty degrees all the passengers slid down the seats on either side, landing in a mass at one end.

Thomas Land of Woodcliffe-on-the-Hudson, who was cut and bruised, was the only person injured, but a rumor spread that several people had been killed, and the North Hudson and Hackensack Hospitals dispatched ambulances to the scene.

A few of the passengers had slight scratches and bruises, but none thought them serious enough to warrant giving their names to the conductor.

Celebrates 40 Years as Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 11.—In observance of the fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Herman Gruhnert of the First German Presbyterian Church, Orange, the first of a series of special services was held this morning. Dr. Gruhnert delivered an anniversary sermon, in which he reviewed the history of the church since he began his work in Orange. Another special service will be held next Sunday morning, when the preacher will be the Rev. Johannes Rudolph of Hoboken. On Monday night, July 19, a congregational reunion will be held. Dr. Gruhnert was ordained at the Spring meeting of the Morris and Orange Presbytery in 1875.

Employer Held on Girl's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 11.—Morris Shrage, proprietor of a garment factory at Fairview, was released from the Hackensack jail this afternoon under $2,500 bail. He was committed by Recorder George Schulz, Jr., on complaint of Julia Laffman, 18 years old, one of his employes. The girl became seriously ill a few days ago, and told Chief of Police Reme that her employer attacked her on April 15 in his factory.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ARLINGTON.—Ex-convicts and tramps gave their testimony yesterday at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, where the Rev. Warren T. Coon preached on "Crime and Criminals." He said that Sing Sing and most other prisons in the East should be rebuilt before prisoners were confined in them.

HACKENSACK.—Amendo Alberti, the chauffeur who was pinned under his motor and burned near Fort Lee on Thursday evening, died yesterday in the Englewood Hospital.

MONTCLAIR.—Miss Louise C. Hinck, a wealthy woman and Vassar graduate, who is the only woman on the Montclair Board of Edupation, has agreed to teach German without pay in the Montclair Summer school. These classes would have been abandoned but for the action of Miss Hinck.

MONTCLAIR.—Moses N. Baker, a writer and sanitary expert, has resigned as President of the Montclair Board of Health to become Vice President of the New Jersey State Board of Health

CRANFORD.—Marcus E. Hansen, a Norwegian now in business at Elizabeth, yesterday married Miss Thora K. Jeligren, a childhood sweetheart, who recently came here from Norway.

STAFF BIDS GOOD-BYE TO SUN'S OLD HOME

Alumni Guests at Luncheon, with Reminiscences for Every Course.

JUDGE BARTLETT SPEAKS

William C. Rieck Offers Quarters for Alumni Association in New Home E. P. Mitchell Toastmaster.

Where the desks and offices of a newspaper's business department had been for forty-seven years on the first floor of The Sun's venerable building at Frankfort and Nassau Streets there were long tables surrounded by three hundred banqueting members of The Sun's staff, past and present, yesterday afternoon, and reminiscences were served with every course. It was the staff's farewell luncheon to the old building, and besides the active members there were many distinguished Sun alumni and invited guests present.

The speeches as well as the conversation were full of interesting stories of service in the old red brick structure, and in the souvenir program the building itself indulged in reminiscences. McAlister Coleman made the building speak in the first person of the laying of its cornerstone, 104 years ago, and of the days when it housed the Tammany Society, of the time when Andrew Jackson was the guest of honor in its banquet hall, of its later days when leased to hotel men, and finally of its experiences as a newspaper plant.

Edward W. Townsend, New Jersey Congressman, and author of the Chimmie Fadden stories, brought reminiscent smiles to the faces of Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, and other members of the 'Old Guard,' by telling of the days when Judge Bartlett and Elihu Root were reviewing plays for The Sun some forty-five years ago. In those days Judge Bartlett was Mr. Root's boss and Mr. Root had just been admitted to the bar.

Others who spoke formally and informally told of the days when there were no telephones and no subways to help get news into the office in a hurry and no typewriters to speed copy to the compositors.

Edward P. Mitchell, Toastmaster.

The toastmaster was Edward P. Mitchell, Editor of The Sun, and among the sidelights on the paper's history which he mentioned in introducing the different speakers was the manner in which the paper acquired its name. Several names were being considered when the paper was about to be founded, but the journeyman printer who was to have charge of the printing, one Dave Ramsey, took a strong fancy to the name "The Sun" and was so stubborn in his insistence that it be adopted that champions of other titles gave way to him.

William C. Reick, President of The Sun Printing and Publishing Company, was the special guest of the members of the staff, and, in an address in which he reviewed his experiences in the newspaper business, he offered to set aside the twenty-third floor of The Sun's new building at 150 Nassau Street as a meeting place for The Sun Alumni Association.

Mr. Reick told of beginning his newspaper career as a cub reporter in Newjersey, and of his later success in New York. He said he took hold of The Sun with some trepidation, but had always received great support from all departments in general and from the mechanical department in particular. This department had always been cramped in its old quarters, he said, but the new building would do away with that drawback.

A high tribute to the value of newspaper experience was paid by Judge Bartlett in his address. He said he attributed his success in law and elevation to the bench as much to his newspaper experience as to his knowledge of law, and he was convinced that the foundation of his success lay in the breadth of view that resulted from newspaper experience. He spoke also of his personal acquaintance while he was in the business with Horace Greeley, the elder Bennett, and other distinguished figures in journalistic history.

An Office Joke on Kingsbury.

There was published on the last page of the program "An Ode to the New Building," reproduced in the handwriting of one of the paper's editorial writers, E. M. Kingsbury. At the top of the page was printed in parenthesis the statement that: "This is not by Horace Greeley." Mr. Greeley's poor handwriting was a famous thing among the compositors whose duty it was to translate it into print, but it was almost Spencerian in comparison with the "Ode." The explanation was that Mr. Kingsbury promised to pen a fitting ode and, as he had not fulfilled his promise when the program went to press, a sample page of one of his daily daily editorials was published in its stead on the theory that nobody at the luncheon could read it and would know the difference.

Like the speeches, the program contained many reminiscences of the days when Charles A. Dana controled the paper's destinies, and of the days of William M. Laffan. h?e story of the founding and progress of The Evening Sun was also told in an article by its city editor, Thomas M. Dieuade. There were anecdotes about the experiences of magazine writers and authors such as Jacob A. Riis, David Graham Phillips, Richard Harding Davis, Frederick Palmer, and others when they were on the staff as reporters.

All departments of the paper's staff were represented at the luncheon, including the editorial, printing, and business departments. Many members of The Sun Alumni Association afterward visited The Sun's new home at 150 Nassau Street. The old Sun building will be torn down within a few weeks.

HAY FEVER CLUB SNEEZES BY THE SEA

Drowns the Music of a Negro Quartet at an Anti-Rogweed Sunday Feast.

MEMBERS TELL OF CURES

Fifty-seven Varieties Tried by Some —Plaintive Poem to "The Land Breeze."

Medical definition of a sneeze:

> Convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles by which the air is driven rapidly and rushes sonorously through the nasal fossae.

Doubtless had the waitresses of the Surf Hotel at Ocean Beach known how sonorously the air can be driven through the nasal fossae they would have excluded roses from the dining room yesterday, when 100 members of the Hay Fever Association arrived for dinner.

Such foresight might have saved many explosions and the rattling of dinner plates. No window glass was broken.

The dinner was a forerunner of a meeting held in the Casino, near by, and presided over by John A. Wilbur of 32 East 128th Street, Secretary of the Harlem Board of Commerce. P. F. Jerome of 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, Secretary of the United States Hay Fever Association, sat at the Secretary's table.

Following the welcoming address, four negro musicians started to sing a song, composed for the occasion, to the tune of "Michigan." The first two lines ran:

> Ocean beach with ocean breeze
> Never can produce a sneeze.

"Ac-ca-choooooo!" came in a chorus from the members and drowned the singers.

"Before we get down to the serious matter of hearing from members who have tried remedies during the year let me introduce Miss Gertrude Fellows of Blue Point, who will read an original poem," said Secretary Jerome. Miss Fellows stepped forward and read:

THE LAND BREEZE.

> All flesh is grass; all fever hay;
> Soft blows the soft land breeze this day,
> 'Mid golden grain and roses red,
> Indifferent to my aching head.
> What is the use when the land breeze blows
> Is not the breeze, but my poor nose!
> The ragweed and the golden grain
> Care naught for my mucous membrane.

Secretary Jerome told how the United States Hay Fever Association was formed in 1875 by Henry Ward Beecher, Frank B. Fay, former Mayor of Chelsea, and himself, of its purposes, and then ran through a list of sixty "certain cures," asking for expressions from those who had tried them. Two men present had tried all but three, from osteopathy to treating to Christian Science. Henry Altman of 15 East Eighty-seventh Street and L. M. Jones of 220 Fifth Avenue sneezily admitted having tried fifty-seven varieties of cures.

Friedl, Dr. Goldwater has ordered that ragweed be obliterated frob all public parks id New York," said "Dr." Paul Franzel, property clerk of Bellevue Hospital. "I have here a resolution." He read his resolution as follows:

> Resolved, that the Fire Islad beetig of the hay fever victibs gerally appreciates the rapiod act the New York City Board of Health, ubder the leadership of Dr. Goldwater, id adoptig regulatiods lookig toward the eradicatiod of ragweed frob the parks id all the boroughs.

The resolution was adopted with a unanimous chorus of sneezes.

Perhaps the most interesting "cure" exploited by manufacturers was one which provides a germ which is as friendly with the hay fever germ as the Kaiser is with King George. This germ, or a whole bunch of them, one snuffs up the nose. Then begins a fight beside which a European battlefield is an old maid's tea, ending in an explosion which ejects all the contending germs "sonorously through the nasal fossas," as the medical definition might say.

Another absolutely certain remedy was described thus: Thrust the fingers down the throat, grasping the soft palate firmly. Pull it well out of the mouth and let it snap back sharply. Repeat until an explosion results, which will expel the active germs.

"I hope o see you all at Bethlehem, N. H., next September, at the annual meeting," said Secretary Jerome at the close.

Watching Over the People.

Those Eastern financiers can't fool the Cimarron Jacksonian: "The eminent bankers of the East are against rural credit legislation because they fear a low interest rate will lead to reckless borrowing. By exactly the same highly intelligent line of thought the reducing of the price of groceries would be injurious, inasmuch as it would lead to reckless eating. It is touching to see what tender solicitude the wealthy financiers have for the dear people, and how they yearn to protect them from harm."—Kansas City Star.



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The Equitable contains every device that can possibly contribute to the comfort and convenience of its tenants, and that comfort and convenience is intensified by Equitable service.

We have omitted nothing from the structure, we will omit nothing from the service, which can make the Equitable both inhabitable and enjoyable.

Building now open for tenants

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BRIGHTON BATHS 25¢ WEEK DAYS
Tennis, Canoeing.
NEW YORK'S RIVIERA
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Moonlight Movies.
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These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee Wednesday. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. It's All Laughter.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays, Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8.20. Mats. Wed. (POP.) & Sat., 2:20. 49th WEEK THE LAUGH FESTIVAL. TWIN BEDS

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Mat. Wednesday 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

Open 11 A. M. to 1 A. M. Admission 25c. No liquor sold. THE PUBLIC BE—AMUSED.
Dancing A window every 2 feet; 100 fans keep the place cool and comfortable; perfect music; 200 lady and gentlemen instructors will dance with you and teach you ALL MODERN DANCES; 25c half hour. A high class institution with a national reputation. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. Use 46th St. Entrance.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Evy Ev. at 8:15. YE OLD SONG REVUE. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Sullivan, Keogh & Co., 10 Others. 25c, 35c, 50c

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. THE SCAR. "THE GODDESS," 10th Chap.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Charlotte Walker in "KINDLING." STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.

Steeplechase. Coney's Only Funny Place. The Family Resort. Free Toys. Dancing Contests Every Friday Night.

LUNA Free Circus, Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Shows, Free Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. Bessie Clayton, Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIntyre, Lew Dockstader, Odiva & Her Sea Lions, oths. DELICIOUS FREE LEMONADE.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Lew Kelly BURLESQUE Mat. Today. AND THE Behman Show

For the Supper or Dinner Party

—go to Shanley's, where the food, service and entertainment assure a successful evening.

Twenty brilliant cabaret attractions —evenings seven to one.

You can lunch here in comfort. Seven courses—75c. (Music)

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TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Our business was founded on value giving—and we will continue to give extra values—

As evidence of some of the extraordinary values now being offered, see these

$20, $22.50 & $25
Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
at $15

Then you'll not be surprised at our success. Suits like these, at prices like these, you'll not find elsewhere in New York.

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Broadway, corner 30th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 123d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings

Second Week Great Remnant Sale
$18 Just what you want. Almost unbelievable values. There's a large variety left—many $40 to $50 Suit Ends—To measure only. $18
Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
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Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Select visitors at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, en suite, for transients or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUM

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, somewhat warmer; fair tomorrow; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,989. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FLINT SAYS THAW SHOWS NO LUNACY

State's Alienist Admits Prisoner Is Now Acting Sanely in Every Particular.

THINKS DELUSIONS HIDDEN

Paranoia or Constitutional Inferiority Is Defendant's Alleged Malady.

JUSTICE SURPRISES EXPERT

Hendrick Interrupts Cross-Examination by Sharp Queries—Warns Newspapers.

Harry K. Thaw scored his most important victory in the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Peter A. Hendrick late yesterday afternoon when Dr. Austin Flint, chief alienist and star witness for the State, who, for nine years, has fought to keep Thaw in Matteawan, testified there was nothing in action, manner or utterance of Thaw on the stand which could be taken as evidence of insanity.

Dr. Flint further stated that at the present trial Thaw had not exhibited evidence of delusions, and that, aside from the history of Thaw's case, there was nothing on which the layman could found an opinion except the testimony of the alienists.

The information was drawn from Dr. Flint in an examination conducted by Justice Hendrick himself, who broke in, when John B. Stanchfield was cross-examining the witness, to ask a long series of questions. The first admission aroused keen interest on the Justice's part and before he had concluded he had gone deep into the alienist's views and produced evidence which apparently was of high importance to the prisoner.

Concealing His Delusions.

Dr. Flint said he believed Thaw was a paranoiac and incurable. He was firm in that contention, but he said that he based the opinion not on anything Thaw had said or done at the present trial but on his study of the case since Thaw shot Stanford White on June 25, 1906. He thought Thaw was concealing his delusions and that he no longer was suffering from the delusion that he was being persecuted. That delusion had been subordinated in his mind to the delusion that he was a reformer, Dr. Flint explained.

The testimony of Dr. Flint was an astounding revelation to Thaw, his counsel, and everybody else in the courtroom, who had expected the witness would not give ground in the long fight he had made. At the conclusion of the examination Thaw was jubilant.

Based on the testimony of Dr. Flint and the fact the State would call no other witness except alienists, the opinion was generally expressed in the courtroom that the jury would render a verdict Thaw was sane.

Juror Quizzes Flint.

That belief was strengthened when juror No. 7 rose from his seat when Justice Hendrick was questioning Dr. Flint and asked permission to obtain information from the witness. He asked:

"Has a man a delusion when he has facts, figures, and dates on which to found his belief and knows them to be true?"

"Why, no, not in that case," replied Dr. Flint.

The juror smiled at the others and sat down.

To add to Thaw's gratification he was permitted to dine out again, and went to the Park Avenue Hotel with Sheriff Grifenhagen. There several opera selections which he requested were played for him, and some persons who recognized him strolled over to shake hands and wish him good luck. He acted like a boy and laughed and chatted with the Sheriff. He expressed the belief that his troubles were over.

Thaw's counsel took the evidence of Dr. Flint as an indication that the "bottom had dropped out of the State's case" and that the State realized Thaw was sane.

Mr. Stanchfield conducted a merciless cross-examination of Dr. Flint, endeavoring to discredit him because of his activities in the Thaw case and his relations with Clifford W. Hartridge and Daniel O'Reilly, two lawyers formerly connected with the case, who later were disbarred. But the real sensation occurred when Dr. Flint was questioned about Thaw's actions at the present trial.

Paranoia, Says Alienist.

First Mr. Stanchfield asked Dr. Flint if he knew that Thaw had been sent to Matteawan on the theory that he was suffering from manic-depressive insanity. The alienist said he did not know about that, but if it was so, Thaw was sent to the asylum for a form of insanity he did not have.

"Then what did he have?" demanded Mr. Stanchfield.

"Paranoia, or constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend," said Dr. Flint.

Pressed for an explanation of "constitutional inferiority," Dr. Flint said he didn't know what it meant. He admitted he never had applied the term to Thaw before, and Mr. Stanchfield tried unsuccessfully to get him to admit that the use of the term showed a weakening in his belief that Thaw was suffering from paranoia.

"Have you seen any evidence of grandeur on the part of Thaw while he

Continued on Page 6.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. A concentrated fruit syrup for home use. Delicious, refreshing, wholesome. At Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. —Advt.

SAVED SPRING-RICE FROM HOLD-UP MEN

Suspected Associates of Muenter Driven From Glen Cove Road by Morgan's Chauffeur.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, was the subject of an attempted holdup by six men in a motor car on the evening following Erich Muenter's attack on J. P. Morgan in Glen Cove, last July 3. The Ambassador was in one of Mr. Morgan's limousines on his way from the Morgan home to the home of Willard D. Straight in Greenvale.

News of the attempt became public only yesterday, though it had been known to the police since Sunday of last week. James Paterson, Mr. Morgan's chief chauffeur, who had been at the wheel of the car, reported it to detectives from Police Headquarters on his return to the Morgan home. At the time, those who learned of the attack were at a loss to account for it.

The publication yesterday of the letter received on Monday by the New Orleans Times-Picayune from a man sighing himself "Pearce" and describing himself as a "pal" of Muenter, has caused many to believe that robbery was not the motive of the holdup, and that it would have fared ill with the Ambassador had the six men got hands upon him.

The attempt to hold up Sir Cecil occurred about a mile from Mr. Straight's home. It apparently had been well planned, and was frustrated only by the quick wit and courage of Paterson, the chauffeur.

From his driving seat the chauffeur saw a dark-colored touring car, low and long, shoot past his machine about two miles from the spot where the hold up occurred. It had no lights, and Paterson noted the fact, observing also that, having passed him, it continued to keep just a short distance ahead of him.

As he rounded a curve he saw the machine standing across the road, while the six men who had occupied it stood in line across the highway, with arms outstretched, as though signaling the Morgan car to stop.

Paterson, instead of stopping, increased his speed, aiming the car directly at two men who stood to the side of the road. He did not swerve from his course, but the men stood still, apparently not believing that Paterson would actually run them down, until they had to duck under their own car to escape the racing limousine. Paterson did not slow down until he was safe within the Straight estate.

He did not recount the adventure to the Ambassador until after the call on Mr. Straight, and it is probable that Sir Cecil was not aware of anything except an unusually fast ride, for he did not mention the incident to Mr. Straight.

"The English are by nature self-controlled," said Mr. Straight over the telephone last night, "but I should imagine Sir Cecil would have mentioned the affair at least had he known that he had just escaped a hold-up. We chatted for some time, and, of course, discussed the attack on Mr. Morgan, but he never intimated that he himself had been the subject of an attack."

District Attorney Smith of Nassau County and the police here are directing a search for the six men, but no trace has been found of them yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was congratulated on his "escape" this afternoon by some of his friends who had heard of the reported attack. The Ambassador laughed heartily at the account they gave of his adventure, but said it was the first he had heard of it.

MULE SHIP REPORTS NO BOMB ON BOARD

Other Vessel Mentioned by Letter Writer Has No Wireless and Has Not Been Heard From.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Fears for the safety of the British steamer Baron Napier, on which an unidentified letter-writer to The New Orleans Times-Picayune intimated bombs had been placed before she sailed from here, were relieved today by a wireless dispatch from the vessel's Captain.

No word had been received from the British ship Howth Head, which was included in the letter-writer's bomb warning. The Howth Head had no wireless apparatus to receive the message dispatched Sunday night from the radio towers at Arlington, Va., advising search of the ship for bombs, but it was believed that she might have been hailed by some coastwise vessel which picked up the warning.

The Howth Head sailed on July 9 for Dublin and Belfast via Norfolk with a general cargo. She probably will reach Norfolk tomorrow. The Baron Napier carries mules for the British Army and sailed direct from Avonmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The investigation to determine the authorship of the letter addressed to The Times-Picayune, threatening death to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and J. P. Morgan and the destruction of British ships clearing from American ports, developed certain facts yesterday which convinced the city detective department that the letter was written by a German fanatic who has been a resident of this city for only a brief period.

The police declined to make public the information developed, but it was learned that an arrest might be expected within a few days.

Hans Halle, the former member of Emperor William's body guard, who is held in the Central Police Station as a dangerous and suspicious character, emphatically denied that he had any connection with the writing of the letter.

SEARCHED LINER FOR BOMB.

Philadelphia Warned at Sea of Muenter's Plan to Destroy a Ship.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 13.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here from New York Sunday, received a wireless warning during the voyage that there were infernal machines on board.

All the passengers and their luggage were carefully searched, but no explosives were found.

The Philadelphia was one of the ships mentioned by Erich Muenter as the possible carrier of his bomb.

TRIED TO KILL FERDINAND.

Two Men Sentenced to Death for Attempt on Bulgarian King.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—The death sentence has been passed on two men who were charged with attempting to assassinate King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, says The Daily Mail's Sofia correspondent.

This is the first news received in London that any attempt had been made on the life of the Bulgarian King.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 13 and 15 today.—Advt.

EDISON WILL HEAD NAVY TEST BOARD

Accepts Secretary Daniels's Invitation to Try Out New Devices for Warfare.

GOT IDEA FROM THE TIMES

It Caused the Secretary to Announce Bureau of Invention and Development.

CIVILIANS TO BE ADVISERS

Best Engineering Genius of the Nation to Act with Naval Officers in Strengthening Sea Power.

Thomas A. Edison has sent to Secretary of the Navy Daniels his acceptance of an invitation to head an advisory board of civilian inventors and engineers for a Bureau of Invention and Development which the Secretary intends to create in the Navy Department.

In announcing that he would gladly accept the Secretary's invitation, Mr. Edison said last night that he believed the proposal so important that it should be attended to at once, while the war in Europe was bringing before the public the importance of encouraging and developing ideas and inventions of Americans, especially officers and men of the army and navy.

"The United States is far behind in these matters," said Mr. Edison. "I believe it is highly important for a board of civilians, made up of engineers from leading industries, to be formed for the purpose of looking into the feasibility of ideas developed by young men. While all ideas that will be submitted may not be feasible, at least they will have the benefit of expert judgment and advice.

"In addition to the Advisory Board of Engineers I would also suggest a department of experimentation, where ideas might be tried out. The cost would be nominal. Only a few acres of land would be required, with proper buildings and a corps of efficient men calculated to carry out experiments under direction of those suggesting them after they have been approved.

"It is an important matter and should be put under way at once. The European war has served to draw attention to the fact that many American ideas and inventions have been allowed to slip by, and if this matter is put off until the war is over there is danger of it being forgotten."

Secretary Daniels's Invitation.

"I have been intending for some time," Mr. Daniels said in his letter, "to write you expressing my admiration at the splendid and patriotic attitude you have taken, as reported in the public press, in refusing to devote your great inventive genius to warlike subjects except at the call of your own country. Such an attitude in these all too commercial times is one that should be an inspiration to our young men and a lesson in the pre-eminent right of one's own country to the best that its citizens have that will be of tremendous benefit to us all.

"I have deferred writing you, however, because at the time I wanted to take up with you another matter to which I have given a great deal of thought—a matter in which I think your ideas and mine coincide if an interview with you recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES was correct. There is a very great service that you can render the navy and the country at large, and which I am encouraged to believe, from a paragraph in Mr. Marshall's interview, you will consent to undertake, as it seems to be in line with your own thoughts.

"One of the imperative needs of the navy, in my judgment, is machinery and facilities for utilizing the natural inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare as shown abroad, and it is my intention if a practical way can be worked out, as I think it can be, to establish at the earliest moment a department of invention and development, to which all ideas and suggestions, either from the service or from civilian inventors, can be referred for determination as to whether they contain practical suggestions for us to take up and perfect. We, of course, receive many suggestions, but our only way of handling them at present is to leave them to various bureaus already overcrowded with routine work, and it is not always possible to give the necessary attention to propositions that are not so definitely worked out as to make them immediately available for the service.

No Place to Sift New Ideas.

"Ideas which contain the germ of improvement cannot always be given the attention they deserve, as there is at present no adequately equipped department to which to send them for the careful study required. In addition our naval officers, particularly those at sea, are in a position to note where improvements are needed and to devise ways in which these improvements can be made. They have, however, neither the time nor the special training nor, in many cases, the natural inventive turn of mind needed to put these ideas into definite shape. Were there a place where they could be sent to be worked out, and perfected I am sure we would get many noteworthy improvements from this source alone.

"We have, of course, in the Navy Department, energetic and wide-awake bureaus, headed by experts in their particular lines of work, who devote all the time they possibly can to a study of this problem. They have made impor-

Continued on Page 4.

A HOT WEATHER TONIC.
Wincarnis with seltzer and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

Mexico as a Girl Saw It

Graphic pen picture of conditions there by an American who went there alone and had interesting adventures. Illustrated by special snapshots. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

WRECK KOENIGSBERG IN JUNGLE RETREAT

British Monitors Demolish German Cruiser After Battle in African River.

AIRMEN GUIDE THE SHOTS

Two Attacks and Long Shelling Necessary—British Report Four Killed and Six Wounded.

LONDON, July 12.—The Admiralty announces that the German cruiser Königsberg, which in the fall of last year took refuge from the British fleet in the Rufiji River in German East Africa, has been totally wrecked by British river monitors. The Königsberg was a vessel of 3,348 tons and had a speed of about 23 knots. She was a protected cruiser.

The announcement of the Admiralty follows:

"Since the end of last October the Königsberg had been sheltering some distance up the Rufiji River in a position which rendered attack against her most difficult, only shallow-draught ships being able to get sufficiently close to engage the cruiser effectively.

"Two months ago the Admiralty decided to send two river monitors, namely, the Severn, Captain Eric Fullerton, and the Mersey, Commander Robert A. Wilson, to assist the Commander in Chief of the Cape station, Vice Admiral H. King Hall, in these operations.

"The position of the Königsberg was accurately located by aircraft, and as soon as the monitors were ready the operations were begun. On the morning of July 4 the monitors entered the river and opened a fire, to which the Königsberg replied immediately, firing salvos with five guns with accuracy and rapidity. The Mersey was hit twice, and four men were killed and four wounded by one shell.

"As the Königsberg was surrounded by a jungle the aeroplanes experienced great difficulty in locating the fall of our shot. She was hit five times early in the action, but after the monitors had fired for six hours the aeroplanes reported that the Königsberg's masts were still standing.

"A salvo then burst on her and she caught fire heavily between her masts. She continued to fire with one gun intermittently for a while, but for the last part of the engagement she did not fire at all, either on account of lack of ammunition or the disablement of her guns. Although not totally destroyed as a result of this engagement she probably was incapacitated.

"The Commander in Chief reports that the task of the monitors was an extremely difficult one on account of the jungle and the trouble of accurately spotted shots, but that they were assisted by H. M. S. Weymouth, Captain Denis Crampton, on which ship the Commander in Chief flew his flag and which followed them across the bar of the river and engaged the small guns on the banks, while H. M. S. Pioneer, Acting Commander T. W. Biddlecombe, Royal Australian Navy, engaged the guns at the mouth of the river.

"To complete the destruction of the Königsberg the Commander in Chief ordered a further attack on July 11, and a telegram now has been received stating that the ship is a total wreck. In this last engagement our casualties were only two men wounded on the Mersey."

Using Zanzibar harbor as a base, the German protected cruiser Königsberg preyed upon British merchantmen in the Indian Ocean at the beginning of the war. She had a speed of 23.5 knots an hour, a displacement of 3,400 tons, a complement of 296 officers and men, and was armed with ten 4.1-inch, eight 3-pound guns and two 17.7-inch torpedo tubes. From Aug. 8 until Sept. 15, 1914, she captured or sank ten ships, mostly small trading craft, taking her prizes into the ports of German East Africa.

On her return trip to Zanzibar harbor on Sept. 20, she surprised there the British light cruiser Pegasus, which she completely disabled with a loss of twenty-five killed and eighty wounded. The Pegasus had just returned from sinking the German gunboat Möwe and destroying the German wireless plant and floating dock at Das-es-Salaam. The Pegasus, an old "P" class cruiser of 2,000 tons, carrying eight 4-inch, old pattern guns, was no match for the German craft of 1907, although she finally forced the latter to retire.

The disabling of the Pegasus caused the British squadron to seek out the Königsberg. On Oct. 30 she was discovered by H. M. S. Chatham hiding in shoal water about six miles up the Rufiji River, opposite Mafia Island, German East Africa. The last news of the Königsberg was contained in a British Admiralty report of Nov. 10 last, which said:

"Part of the crew of the Königsberg has been landed and is intrenched on the banks of the river. Both these intrenchments and the Königsberg herself have been bombarded by the Chatham, but owing to the dense palm groves amid which the vessel lies, it is not possible to estimate the damage done.

"Pending operations for her capture or destruction, effective steps have been taken to block the Königsberg by sinking colliers in the only navigable channel to the river, and she is now imprisoned and unable to do any further harm. The fast vessels which have been searching for her are thus relieved for other service."

NO WARSHIP INJURED HERE.

Unfounded Rumor of Attempt to Dynamite One at Navy Yard.

A rumor was started yesterday that an attempt had been made to dynamite or otherwise injure one of the war vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it was circulated until it reached Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in Washington. Late last night the Secretary, who, by telephone, ordered an investigation made as soon as he heard the rumor, received word from the navy yard which enabled him to issue the statement that no attempt of any kind had been made to injure any vessel at the Brooklyn yard.

The Navy Department suggested that the report might have arisen out of the docking of the Fulton, a submarine tender, which occurred yesterday morning. This was done, however, it was stated, in accord with plans arranged a week ago, when the vessel developed a list.

The Secretary was informed that this was the only basis for such a report that the navy officials had been able to find.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c, the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

SUBMARINE USES AN AMERICAN BARK AS SHIELD TO SINK A RUSSIAN SHIP; PRESIDENT WORKS UNAIDED ON NOTE; MAY DELAY REPLY TO BERLIN A WEEK

RUSE BY GERMANS AT SEA

Submersible Hides Behind Normandy to be Sure of Victim.

OF 25 ABOARD 11 DROWN

Three Women Among the Victims—Story Corroborated by American Survivors.

AMERICAN SHIP THREATENED

Captain Called Aboard Submarine and Forced to Obey German Commander's Wishes.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 13.—How an American ship is alleged to have been used as a shield by a German submarine for the sinking of another vessel is related by members of the crew of the American bark Normandy, which has arrived here from Gulfport, Miss.

The story is that the Normandy was stopped by a German submarine sixty miles southwest of Tuskar Rock, off the southeast coast of Ireland, Friday night. The Captain was called aboard the submarine, where his papers were examined and found to show that the ship was chartered by an American firm Jan. 5.

The Captain of the bark, it was asserted, was allowed to return to the Normandy, but under the threat that his ship would be destroyed unless he stood by and obeyed orders. These orders, it was stated, were that he was to act as a shield for the submarine, which lay around the side of the bark, hiding itself from an approaching vessel.

This vessel proved to be the Russian steamer Leo. Presently the submarine submerged and proceeded around the bow of the Normandy, so the story went, and ten minutes later the crew of the Normandy saw the Leo blown up.

Twenty-five persons were on board, of whom eleven were drowned, including three stewardesses. Those saved included three Americans, Walter Emery of North Carolina, Harry Clark of Sierra, and Harry Whitney of Camden, N. J. All these three men when interviewed corroborated the above story. They declared that no opportunity was given those on board the Leo for saving lives.

The Leo was bound from Philadelphia for Manchester with a general cargo.

The Captain of the Normandy told the survivors that he would have liked to signal their danger to them, but that he dared not do so, because his uninsured ship would then have been instantly sunk.

Sank in Two Minutes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—The survivors of the Russian steamer Leo, numbering fourteen, and including the Captain, were brought to Liverpool last night. Captain Gustav Jearnstrom, the master, said he was carrying general cargo and added:

"They sank us absolutely without warning. It was about 5:30 when we were torpedoed, and the Leo sank in two minutes. None of us saw the submarine either before or after the firing of the torpedo, but we experienced a terrific explosion and were all thrown into the water. The American bark Normandy was near, and she rescued fourteen of us. It all happened with startling suddenness, and few of us had time to get lifebelts."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.—The news of the sinking of the Russian steamer Leo by a German submarine, which used the American bark Normandy as a shield to hide it from the Russian vessel, compelling the American Captain to aid in an attack which as it turned out menaced the lives of other Americans, reached Washington at an early hour this morning, too late to obtain comment from State Department officials.

The steamer Leo sailed from Philadelphia June 25 for Leith under command of Captain Jerstrom. She was a vessel of 2,324 tons, and belonged in Hartlepool. She was built in 1903.

The Normandy is a wooden bark of 1,098 net tons. She was built by Clark & Curtis at Damariscotta, Me., in 1877. She is owned by F. V. L. Jones and her port of registry is Portland, Me.

TO RELIEVE INSOMNIA take Horsford's Acid Phosphate in water before retiring. Quiets nerves and induces refreshing sleep.—Advt.

Cannot Use German Liners as Berlin Suggests; They Would Be Subject to Seizure Like the Dacia

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Statements which came yesterday in press dispatches from Berlin, and may have been put out for a purpose, to the effect that the German Government was willing that German passenger steamships now lying in American ports should be placed at the disposal of the United States for use in transporting neutral passengers through the German war zone off the British coast, have made no impression on high officials of the United States Government.

It was explained today in an authoritative quarter that such a plan would not be feasible for the simple reason that, even if the German steamers were placed under American registry and flew the American flag, they would not be immune from capture by British and French war vessels.

It was pointed out that the status of such vessels, even under the American flag, would be similar to that of the steamer Dacia, which formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Company and was transferred to American ownership and registry after the outbreak of the war.

The Dacia sailed under the American flag from Port Arthur, and was captured by a French warship, which convoyed her to a French port, where she now is. The statement was made in the authoritative quarter mentioned that German steamers were in American ports because it was not safe for them to ply the ocean with Germany's enemies in control of the seas, and it was not to be supposed that the British or French Governments would recognize that the transfer of these vessels for service under the American flag would be bona fide and give the vessels immunity from capture by British or French warships.

In another quarter the opinion was expressed that it was hardly likely that the British and French Governments would permit German ships that had taken refuge in neutral ports to have the freedom of the seas without molestation when the purpose of the arrangement was to enable Germany to devote her submarine activities to British and French merchant vessels and vessels of other nationalities carrying supplies to the ports of Germany's enemies.

PUT RUMANIA ON A TIME LIMIT

Austria Demands Answer Within a Month to Neutrality and Alliance Offers.

GERMAN PRESS MENACING

Berlin's Interest in the Situation Overshadows That in Note to United States.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—America is temporarily overshadowed and all interest is centering on the diplomatic battle in the Balkans. There is general satisfaction that Germany is calling for a show-down from the Balkan powers, for which it is believed the time is particularly ripe.

What will Rumania do is the question of the hour here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, July 12, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The Austro-Hungarian Minister here, on Wednesday last, presented to the Prime Minister proposals offering Rumania certain concessions in exchange for definite neutrality and facilities for supplying Turkey with munitions of war.

She offers to cede to Rumania a part of Bukowina as far north as Sereth and at the same time ameliorate the treatment of Rumanians in the monarchy, granting a university to Brashow, large admission of Rumanians in Hungary into the public service, and greater liberty of administration to the Rumanian churches.

An alternative proposal affects the entry of Rumania into the field of action on the side of the Germanic Powers. In this event the ceded territory would be extended to Czernowitz and the line of the Pruth, and the frontier on the Danube would be extended beyond the Iron Gates and include Mehadia. The undertaking mentioned above with regard to the situation of Rumanians in Hungary would also apply, but allowing complete autonomy to Transylvania. There is also an undertaking that the Austro-German armies will occupy Bessarabia and hand it over immediately to Rumania. Germany guarantees the execution of these proposals.

A significant point is that there is fixed the term of one month within which either alternative arrangement must be agreed to. This is the time the Germans hope the Turks will be able to hold out in the Dardanelles.

The proposals are being considered by the King and Prime Minister. In political circles they are regarded as a manoeuvre designed to delay diplomatic action by Rumania.

LONDON, July 13.—A Berlin dispatch received by Reuter's News Agency by way of Amsterdam gives the substance of what is described as a thinly veiled threat to Rumania contained in an article in the semi-official Frankfurter Zeitung, which, under the heading "Rumania's Hour of Fate," charges that country with holding up war material en route from Germany to Turkey.

The Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that under her treaties with the Central Powers Rumania is bound to adopt a

Continued on Page 2.

CARABANA Water—suits most constitutions. Laxative or cathartic, according to dose.—Advt.

SOCIALISTS FAVOR A LIBERAL PEACE

Dr. Edouard David, Reichstag Leader, Says Germany Should Offer Generous Terms to Foes.

DENIES RIGHT OF CONQUEST

Thinks Empire Will Make a Serious Mistake to Leave a Barb of Hate After Conflict.

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—Dr. Edouard David, the mouthpiece of the orthodox and patriotic Socialist "majority" in the Reichstag, said today:

"According to the majority, there is no conflict between patriotism and socialism. We love our country and try politically, economically, and ethically to raise it. Socialism does not question the right of individual nations, but recognizes explicitly every people's rights to national independence and development. We German Social Democrats insist on this right to defend our country and assure its political and economic existence. Our rights in this respect are the same as those of the French and English Socialists.

"Only a small but active minority stands on the principle that the proletariat has no fatherland, and needs, therefore, to defend none. The war, according to this group, is a capitalistic adventure, an imperialistic Raubkrieg—war of spoliation—on the part of all the Governments concerned in it. They hold that, since it is merely a war concerning the ruling classes, the proletariat of all countries should hold aloof from it. They are also opposing the Governments while reaching out their hands to one another for joint 'action' so as to enforce an end of the war and establish proletarian democracies.

Denies Solidarity of Nations.

"This group denies principally the solidarity of nations and speaks of the hypocritical phrase of "defending the fatherland." This group accuses not only the majority of German Social Democrats, but also the Socialists of France and England, because they are supporting their Governments and making common cause with the capitalistic classes in their countries. They, therefore, reproach all the Socialists who are standing beside their country with having betrayed the principles of socialism and the cause of the international proletariat. Notwithstanding this fact, the representatives of this group of German Socialists are acclaimed as heroes in France and England. Those applauding them overlook the fact that their criticism is directed no less sharply against the Socialist fraction of the French Chamber of Deputies and the majority of the English Labor Party than against the majority in the German Reichstag fraction.

"Social Democracy is innately and historically a party of peace between peoples. It stands on the principle that relations between peoples must be placed on such an economical and political basis that wars will not occur. In the pursuit of this ideal of permanently secured world peace the world German Social Democracy is united. In this proposition there is neither minority nor majority. We all deeply regret that the international peace arrangements and the power of the people were

Continued on Page 2.

SABONY POETRAITS—65 FOR 1. 364 5th Ave. (34th St.) Only address.—Advt.

WILSON MOVES WITH CARE

Thinks German Situation Calls for the Utmost Deliberation.

WANTS COL. HOUSE'S VIEWS

Lansing and President's Friend Both to Submit Their Ideas on the Question.

DELAYS TRIP TO CAPITAL

Will Not Return to Washington Until He Is Ready to Announce His Policy.

By a Staff Correspondent.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 12.—No reply to the German note will be sent this week, nor will Secretary Lansing come here to discuss it with the President, The President will take his time about deciding on his treatment of the question, and when he does decide he will go to Washington and finish there his arrangements for dealing with the German Government. This may not be until some time next week.

His present attitude is that of deliberation, and he is seeking information and guidance from two sources—officially from Secretary Lansing and unofficially, as usual in emergencies, from Colonel House. He received the note today from Mr. Lansing, and spent the whole afternoon and evening studying it. He directed the Secretary of State to prepare a memorandum of his views, and sent to Colonel House for his. The Secretary's memorandum will be chiefly on the legal points involved, although he will also submit his views concerning the nature of the answer to be made, but Colonel House's views of course will have nothing to do with the former matter. The President has, in fact, been in communication with Colonel House since yesterday, before the note arrived.

The Colonel, however, is not expected to come here, nor is any other adviser, official or unofficial, in the Cabinet or out of it. The President is dealing with the problem alone, and not until he has his ideas in practically final form will he suomit them to the Cabinet.

The note arrived early this afternoon. Mr. Lansing sent it by telegraph. The President's custom is to spend the afternoon automobiling through the mountains, and this is the first fine afternoon that he has not done so. Instead, he shut himself up with the note at once, and read it over several times. Then he decided to rest his mind for awhile, and went out to play golf with his naval aid, Dr. Cary Grayson, and incidentally he played the best game of golf he has put up in a long time, making the eighteen holes in an hour and fifty-five minutes. A good deal refreshed, he went back to the house and went to work on the note again, studying it from every angle, and continued the same work this evening.

His Plans Closely Guarded.

Nothing is more certain than that the President's action will be slow and deliberate. He will take as much time as he sees fit to make up his mind how the note should be answered and to the composition of his reply. The memorandum to be submitted by Secretary Lansing is not in any sense a draft of the note, but only of facts and considerations, largely of a legal nature, for the President's information in making his own draft. Nor does the President intend that any intimation of his purpose shall get out here, or at any time until he returns to Washington ready to inform his Cabinet of his decision—for that is what "submitting it to the Cabinet" really means.

When he does return to Washington he will first go over the subject with Mr. Lansing, and then make his final draft, before discussing the matter with any other members of his official family. When the members of the Cabinet see it, it will be in a regular Cabinet meeting, probably at one of the two meetings to be held next week.

The President's further postponement of his return to Washington is another evidence of the unhurried and reposeful fashion in which he is going about the thing he has to do. Yesterday there was reason to believe he intended to go back within three or four days. He has now decided to make a longer stay, chiefly for the reason that the task before him is

one to be done slowly and in solitude, and the opportunities for solitude are greater here than in Washington.

No Word for Bernstorff.

The report from Washington that Mr. Lansing was at work on a draft of the note, probably rose from the fact that the President had ordered him to prepare the memorandum already mentioned. As for Ambassador von Bernstorff's propected call, nothing is known of it here, and Mr. Lansing has asked for and received no instructions on the matter. If, as reported, the Ambassador is to call at the State Department to get an idea of the way the German note struck the Administration, he will hardly have a chance to find out.

The President communicated with Washington by telephone today. So far as can be learned, however, he has not sought advice from anybody except as here mentioned. While not taking the situation lightly, he gives no indication of being worried or depressed, and his manner is still that of a business man on a vacation.

President Will Not Yield.

By The Associated Press.

CORNISH, N. H., July 12.—It became known after the President had read the German note today that he did not look upon the situation as critical, but that at the same time he was not inclined to underestimate the possibilities of the problem presented to him, and was determined firmly to uphold the dignity of the United States.

Several messages bearing on the German situation have been received here, but most of them have been sent on to Washington, and will not be returned to the President unless they are of particular importance.

In the deep seclusion of the hills nearly half a mile from the nearest road and in the midst of a pine forest the President sat for several hours today reading and rereading the note. At times he went over different paragraphs again and again before proceeding to the part that followed.

Several times he left his study and went out on the porch to grapple with some problem which a portion of the note had aroused in his mind, his face grave and thoughtful and his expression tense.

That the President will continue his policy along the lines already mapped out in the previous notes to Germany is generally accepted here. It is understood that there is no immediate prospect of a diplomatic break with Germany, and that whether there is any future break will largely depend upon Germany herself. There will be no undue haste about corresponding again with Germany, but at the same time it is said, there will be no long delay.

GERMANS MAY EXPLAIN.

President Will Give Every Chance to Elaborate on the Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is apparent that before this Government sends another note to Germany, efforts will be made through conversational exchanges in Washington and probably in Berlin, in the hope of reaching a basis of understanding that will forego the necessity of action of a positive character on the part of the United States. No doubt exists here that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will afford every opportunity to those authorized to speak for Germany to make any explanation they choose of the German note.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is to see Secretary Lansing this week and it is expected that he will explain that the German Government meant to have the United States understand in the most friendly way that there was and is no intention on Germany's part to cause the loss of American lives or to sink American ships. No authoritative statement on this phase of the matter is obtainable, but it is believed that Germany will try to persuade the United States that the essential assurances asked for in the two notes sent to Berlin since the sinking of the Lusitania have been granted.

The German contention is understood to be that disavowal of responsibility of any intention to cause the deaths of American citizens, made by Germany in the expressions of regret that followed immediately after the loss of the Lusitania. These expressions, however, have not been deemed sufficient to cover the case at the time of the United States, and it is likely that an effort will be made to reach an informal understanding with the State Department, by which a fuller explanation of Germany's attitude in this respect will be given before another note goes forward.

Seeks to Justify the Act.

Considerable surprise was caused here by the fact that Germany not only failed to make an expressed disavowal of responsibility with reference to the Lusitania, but referred to it in a way that was regarded as an effort to justify the sinking of the ship. This, it is pointed out, was in large measure a repetition of what had been said by Germany in her response to the first Lusitania note, and the second attempt at justification was made in the face of this Government's assertion in the note of June 9 that "it need only be said that in the view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel."

Pending President Wilson's return from Cornish, both the President and Mr. Lansing, it is understood, will put down in writing their views as to the manner in which the German note should be answered, and when they meet they will compare notes to draft a reply. Mr. Lansing began the preparation of his memorandum today.

Efforts to show that the German Government through its latest note sought to reach an understanding with the United States have not impressed officials of the Government. The proposal that the United States Government certify that American ships leaving American ports for Europe do not carry contraband and for permitting this Government to use ships of other neutral nations, and even belligerent ships, in American trade with Europe under the American flag is entirely unacceptable to the United States. With respect to other matters involved the contention here is that Germany has failed to appreciate that President Wilson has stood firmly for the principle that American ships and American citizens are entitled to the freedom of the seas, and a bargain with Germany or any other foreign Government is not necessary to safeguard them.

As was said in the American note of June 9: "The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question these rights."

Ignores Chief Point.

This Government said also that it understood that Germany accepted as established beyond question "the principle that the lives of noncombatants cannot be lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman," and to ascertain whether the vessel is carrying contraband under a neutral flag. The German Government, it is contended, has ignored or failed to appreciate that the United States stands for something more than a mere arrangement by which American ships shall be so marked and guaranteed in advance by this Government as to reduce the likelihood that they will be torpedoed by German submarines. President Wilson holds that it is contrary to the rules of warfare, as well as contrary to the rules of humanity, to sink any merchant vessel without warning. He has pointed out to Germany that the lives of American citizens were in peril unless the German submarine commanders followed the established practice of ascertaining in each case before torpedoing whether a merchant vessel overhauled by a submarine carried American passengers or crew.

To agree to the German proposal that American vessels should bear conspicuous markings and that the German Government should be advised in advance of their arrival in the war zone would be an abandonment of the principle enunciated by the President. For this reason it is clear to officials here that the Government will refuse to accept the German suggestions and will take a positive course in dealing with Germany unless that Government supplements its note of last week by furnishing the assurances asked for by the United States.

Next Note to be Short.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The situation with regard to Germany was described in official quarters as critical, and there was no concealment of the fact that relations between the United States and that country had become more strained than at any time in their history.

High officials said the policy of the American Government would be carefully worked out, and that, in order to meet the situation firmly, the utmost deliberation was required. This information was given out in order that a delay of possibly a week or more in preparing an answer might not be misinterpreted as meaning that the United States intended in any way to recede from the position it had taken in the two notes already sent to Berlin.

There was much informal discussion among officials of the contents of the German reply. The trend of their opinions was that the evasion of the American argument in the German notes had narrowed the field of negotiation so that the next communication from the United States must state to some extent the intentions of the Washington Government in case its rights were further violated, and declare the position it would take with reference to Germany's refusal to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania. Something much more specific and positive than has yet been said in the notes which the United States has sent since the submarine war zone was declared is now expected.

Officials gave the impression that there would be no further argument on the principles involved; that the note would be very brief, and state a general policy which the American Government intended to follow with respect to violations that already had occurred or might occur in the war zone.

FRENCH CALL NOTE OUTRAGE.

"Cynicism's Limit," Is One Paris Paper's Comment on It.

PARIS, July 12.—Hervé's Guerre Sociale editorial on the German note represents the general French view of the subject. It says:

"President Wilson put the issue squarely to Germany: 'Will you reply by yes or no whether, after the Lusitania sinking, you intend to continue your method of warfare?'

"Germany answers: 'We will continue. The best we can do for you is to refrain from torpedoing American ships if you promise that they will not carry contraband. If you travel on English ships, so much worse for you.'

"We await President Wilson's reply with curiosity. If America were peopled only by real Americans we know what would happen, but besides 15,000,000 Germans there are Irish politically powerful who hate England, Jews financially important who hate Russia, to say nothing of Poles. All these make common cause with Germany in America. How far will Lincoln's country resist? It is for President Wilson to say."

The Temps says:

"German diplomacy has surpassed itself. It profits by the murder of nearly 150 Americans to demand control of Atlantic navigation. Surely this is cynicism's limit. It is literally a provocation to President Wilson and an outrage to the dignity and honor of the American people."

THINKS A BREAK PROBABLE.

Manchester Guardian Says President Can't Accept Germany's Logic.

LONDON, July 12.—The Manchester Guardian concludes an editorial on the German reply to the American note as follows:

"Since Germany cannot obey the laws of humanity while she uses submarines to do cruisers' work, she contends with characteristic logic that it is right for her to break them. It is the kind of logic which America has given ample proof that she will not tolerate; and, coupled as it now is with an attempt to make the United States participate in German methods by communicating to Berlin the names and sailing times of ships that may go safe and thereby implicitly consigning others to their fate, it will probably confirm President Wilson of the folly of continuing diplomatic relations with a Government so shameless."

ITALIANS DENOUNCE REPLY.

Milan Newspapers Think the German Answer Is an Insult to Us.

MILAN, (via Paris,) July 12.—The Milan newspapers give great prominence to the German reply to the American note. The Corriere Della Sera thinks President Wilson will take an energetic attitude. The Secolo, Radical, considers that even "a series of contemptuous German notes would have no power to modify the President's position."

The Popolo Italia, Socialist, says: "The German note is absolutely lacking in political tact and is an atrocious offense to America, denying her undeniable rights in the family of nations, while not ceding a line on the question of law. The note proposes that America take a shameful pledge, which is an insult. If accepted, America would pass under German control, and her liberty on the sea would be limited according to the arbitrary will of the Germans. The United States would thus fall under Teutonic tutelage. All this is absurd. It is the first time that one power has addressed another in such outrageous terms."

ITALIAN VIEWS DIVIDED.

Some Papers Expect Prolonged Exchange of Notes with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 12.—The entire press of Italy comment on the German note and views vary from the belief that an exchange of notes most cordial in form will continue until the impression of the destruction of the Lusitania has worn off to the prediction that this time President Wilson will take vigorous action.

The general impression of the public is that the moment has come for America to stand up for the rights of neutrals.

DEFENDS AMERICA'S STAND.

Buenos Aires Newspaper Says We Represent the Neutrals.

BUENOS AIRES, July 12.—La Nacion, commenting on Germany's reply to the United States, says:

"The German note is not such as could give satisfaction to the American Government and American public opinion. It reveals a design to continue the political dilatory methods so dear to German diplomacy, which has not yet replied to the Chilean claims respecting the violation of neutrality by the Dresden.

"The United States Government does not concern itself with the reasons for the German methods, but with the methods themselves. The United States cares not only for its national interests, but especially for the interests of the neutrals. The American Government cannot permit a violation of the laws prohibiting belligerents from endangering the lives of peaceful travelers."

The protest to Germany referred to by La Nacion was made by the Chilean Government last May and asked reparation for the violation of the republic's neutrality by the German cruiser Dresden and other warships which stayed five days in one harbor and transferred stores at another after a stay of seven days.

Another protest was entered by Chile against the tone of a remonstrance made by the German Government on the occasion of Chile's acceptance of Great Britain's apologies for the sinking of the Dresden in Chilean waters. On May 12 a dispatch from London announced that Chile had demanded that Germany withdraw the offensive expressions and apologize for her breach of international amenities.

GERMAN BLUFF, SAYS MARTINE

Senator Says Nation Will Back the President to the Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 12.—United States Senator James E. Martine said today at his country home in Plainfield that he was keenly disappointed at the contents of the latest note from Germany. He declared that it fell far short of what this country had good reason to expect. He characterized Germany's action as one of bluff, and the note as a "mass of verbiage," insisting her position was a wholly untenable one.

However, the Senator asserted that he did not believe the United States would become involved in war with Germany or any other country across the sea.

"I don't think there will be a special session of Congress to consider our trouble with Germany," he said. "I am opposed to it, and the people, who trust President Wilson implicitly in his international peace policy, are satisfied that his judgment will be best. I have just returned from a trip through the West. Although the people don't want war, they will go the limit to back the President in whatever his policies lead to. They feel that he is right, and they are above everything else with him."

TIME TO ACT, SAYS LADD.

Yale Man Thinks Further Parley with Germans Is Useless.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—Professor George Trumbull Ladd of Yale says little is to be gained by further diplomatic correspondence with Germany, and that it is time for the United States to lead neutral nations for an efficient, and, if necessary, an enforced opposition to the German view of civilization and law. He finds the German note unsatisfactory from every point of view.

"It is high time for the people and the Government of the United States to place themselves in front of the neutral nations for an efficient, and, if need be, enforced protest against this attack on so much of which is the choicest and best in modern civilization," he said.

BONAPARTE FOR A FIRM NOTE

Ex-Attorney General, However, Expects No Action Before March, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—"We must show our teeth" said Charles J. Bonaparte, ex-Attorney General, today, in commenting on Germany's note.

"Some people seem aggrieved," said he, "because the Germans offer no redress for destroying the Lusitania and killing more than a hundred Americans, and because they make no promise that they will not do the same thing again. Why would they offer any such redress or make any such promise? They and the whole world with them, have been told that we are 'too proud to fight.' Why then should we expect them to pay any attention to our words or to our wishes? History shows beyond all doubt or cavil that when a nation's enmity is not feared its friendship is not prized, and other nations treat it very much as Champ Clark's dog was treated in the campaign song. If we do not wish to be 'kicked around' by anybody and everybody, even by mere Mexican bandits, we must show our teeth and make those who molest us believe that we can and will use them to some purpose.

"We are now at that where we were the day after the Lusitania was sunk, and there is not in my humble judgment the slightest reason to suppose we shall get anywhere until those steps are taken which, I thought then and think now, should have been taken two months ago. That is to say, until Congress should be called and appropriations obtained to put the country in a State of thorough defense and an authoritative announcement made as to what invasions of our rights we will treat as a casus belli.

"If that were done I think the belligerents would sit up and take notice, but I expect to see no voluntary change in our policy before March 5, 1917.

WANT FREE SPEECH IN SPAIN.

Radicals Attack Law Prohibiting Discussion of Neutrality.

PARIS, July 12.—A Havas dispatch from Madrid, filed yesterday, says:

"Action of the Government in prohibiting the discussion of Spanish neutrality was severely criticised at a public meeting today by several speakers who declared the prohibition was a violation of the Constitution. Pablo A. Iglesias, a Socialist leader, asserted violations of the Constitution were common in Spain and demanded for each citizen the right to discuss the question of neutrality. He attacked the 'passive' attitude of the Government regarding the local labor agitation, which, he said, might expand into a revolutionary movement.

"Rodrigo Soriano, another Radical, criticised Vasquez Mella y Candido, the Carlist leader, whom he charged with having spoken ill of Great Britain in a public speech."

GERMANS ATTACK WILSON BY MAIL

They Bombard New York Business Men with Abusive Letters and Circulars.

ROOSEVELT ALSO ASSAILED

President Is Accused of "Grotesque Pedantism" and Charged with "Misusing His Office."

President Wilson is bitterly attacked and openly charged with favoring the Allies in the present war in letters that are coming to the United States from Germany addressed to business men in this and other cities. The letters bear the Nuremberg postmark, and already three sets of them have reached this country. The Nuremberg propagandists are also sending out one-sheet circulars to Americans in the hope of thus influencing American opinion in favor of Germany and against Germany's enemies.

Copies of one of the letters and two of the circulars were furnished to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by one of the best known business men in New York, to whom the letters and circulars have been coming regularly for several weeks past.

American Neutrality Attacked.

Here is a copy of a letter that has been widely circulated by the Nuremberg agency:

With much interest I have read the contents of the letter written by W. J. Bryan to Senator Stone, Esq., which purposes to palliate the one-sided neutrality of the United States in the present world conflict.

Now, suppose in Washington, D. C., were a farm, I. Willso & A. B. Surd, dealers of guns and ammunition, and they were to receive a letter one morning from somewhere reading as follows:

"Send me a six-shooter and ammunition for the same. I and a dozen of my yellow, brown, black and white hirelings have locked up that d——d competition (G.) of mine so that no outside help can reach him, and I want to kill that fellow the moment your shotgun arrives. I am just burning for that moment and want you to deliver the gun the quickest possible way you know how. Yours truly, a Coward."

Would the firm of I. Willso & A. B. Surd furnish that gun?

Of course not, any sensible, humanely thinking person will say; but the firm I. Willso & A. B. Surd is actually delivering that gun and plenty of ammunition with it. Still, (marvel, O men of independent thought!) that firm is trying to make the world believe by some plausible argument that their honest neutrality remains perfectly unimpaired.

That is virtually illustrating the neutrality as it is executed by the Government of the United States today.

No doubt all lovers of truth and justice think that behavior quite incompatible with international law and twentieth-century humanity and an insult on the intelligence of the world in general. I would thank you for informing me of your verdict in regard to this most serious partiality and trust that you will use your influence toward support of an early "fair-to-all" policy of the great American Republic.

Criticises President Wilson.

One of the circulars received in a recent German mail was captioned, "The General European Opinion of Mr. W. Wilson's Note." The circular, which intimates that President Wilson has undertaken to fullfil an alleged secret agreement with Great Britain, reads:

Europe has read with interest Mr. Wilson's note regarding the "Lusitania affair" and came to the conclusion that in all history a more grotesque piece of pedantism has never left the office of any Government of State. Blind partiality is certainly one of the virtues of Mr. Wilson's note, and therefore, straightforward, and thinking man must judge President Wilson's personality in disgust and aversion. That note is proof to any one of Mr. Wilson's inability of being at all fair, consequent or logical.

Mr. President, it is to be feared, you trifle with the American national sanctuaries intrusted in your hands, and surely the great American public will condemn such display!

Mr. Chamberlain, formerly of the English Government, once said in regard to a eventual attack on Germany that there exists between England and the United States of North America an agreement, a compact, an understanding, if you please to call it, between nation and nation that the United States of North America would assist England in doing so. Mr. Wilson seems to have taken it upon himself to fulfill that "secret" understanding.

Theodore Roosevelt very likely is the one who has signed that profligate paper of State; therefore his savage attacks and insults on anything German and his ever-and-underground work of precipitating war with America's old-time friend, Germany.

America must be indeed "the country of unlimited possibilities for fancy you gods! an ex-President of the United States who pocketed not very long ago the "Peace-Noble prize," accepted it in hard cash, has now the nerve of trying to push his country into a wanton war for the sole purpose of rehabilitation of America's most intimate enemy—England. Now, is that the American people's will? Most certainly not!

And, Mr. Wilson, do you sanction the Roosevelt style? Your note seems to affirm that you are quite ready to juggle with facts, bury the truth, and let falsity triumph. You are taking your mouth perfectly full in yelping at Germany, who is in consequence of years of English intrigue attacked on all sides, to be real human to those who want to kill the German nation; yes, you furnish Germany's enemies guns, shells, bullets, submarines, dynamite, aeroplanes, and hundreds of other arms of war to kill German men, women, and children with, (no other neutral nation is doing that; all say the honor of their country demands to not accept any orders of war materials from any belligerents. You are the only one misusing his office and invested power,) and, Mr. President, is that Woodrow Wilson's humanity?

God will take vengeance on your daughters, to be sure!

Says America Prolongs War.

Another circular in which it is sought to prove that the United States is responsible for a delayed German victory in Europe reads as follows:

Whom will history make responsible for the prolongation of the war 1914-15?

German troops in the East and West are deep in the enemy's land, holding back the Allies where they want them. France for some time back has put her last man in the army. Russia's uncivilized numbers are getting decimated as fast as they are coming to the front. England's active army is reduced to 40 per cent. of its original standing, their black, brown, and yellow men fall before the European climate, and her foreign trade, which to increase she caused this war, is decreasing immensely month after month; many of her colonies are in or near revolution, shaking off the tyrannical English yoke; English cities are being bombarded, and all England shivers from fear of a German landing, knowing that a well deserved punishment will follow their crime of causing this war.

England and its allies, although Canada, Australia, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Portugal, &c., are assisting the English sea-tyrant to the best of their ability, have lost great numbers of men, guns, ships, and immense quantities of ammunition, &c. Germany and Austria have made so far almost 1,000,000 prisoners of war; consequently the present predicament of England and its allies is easily understood; in fact, the Allies are fearfully weakened, and Monsieur Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, freely admits that the Allies could not possibly manufacture sufficient ammunition to supply their vast armies. Therefore the end of this lamentable war would be in sight but for the fact that the United States of North America, for gain of money and in order to swell a few already much swollen fortunes, is supplying the Allies (England, France, &c.,) with hundreds of millions' worth of ammunition, guns, horses, military shoes, copper, &c., thus enabling the Allies to replenish their war materials, which otherwise would be quite impossible to them.

President Wilson's speeches in favor of terminating the war are therefore mere "empty words," calculated to make his country appear as being neutral, when as a matter of fact the United States of North America is the very strongest and active ally of Japan, England, Russia, France, &c.

This is the European situation as it stands today "in fact." Therefore peace is far off!

There are also coming from Nuremburg to various persons in New York reproductions of German cartoons dealing with the American attitude in the present war. A majority of these appear to be for the purpose of creating the impression that Great Britain exercises a powerful influence on the foreign policy of this country.

LAST ZEPPELIN RAIDER HIT TYNE FACTORIES

Several Workmen Killed and New Monitor Slightly Damaged, Travelers Report.

Passengers just arriving from Europe bring authentic details of the Zeppelin raid on the Tyne on June 15, which had been suppressed by the British censor According to these reports but one Zeppelin took part in the raid. It appeared over Wallsend about 11:40 P. M., flying north in the direction of an electric power station. It was driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

On the way the Zeppelin dropped bombs on the Northeastern Marine Engineering Works, where a considerable amount of damage was done to machinery, explosives as well as incendiary bombs being employed. Other bombs were dropped over a coal depot. No injury to persons in the Wallsend district was reported.

Crossing the river, the raider dropped two bombs near Hepburn colliery and made its way to Jarrow. Several bombs were aimed at the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Company's works, where a boy, the first victim, was killed. The plant was brightly lighted, as night work was going on, and it offered a splendid target. The victims of the bombs here comprised seven workmen, who were killed instantly; four others, who died later in hospitals, and about thirty injured. The damage to the plant and material was considerable.

It was greater at the Northeastern Marine Engineering Works, where a new monitor was slightly damaged. Another bomb missed the stern of the new batleship Resolution by a few yards.

DENY APPEAL TO POPE.

Prelates Here Contradict Report of Move to Keep Us from War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German-American Catholic Archbishops of Cincinnati and Milwaukee and the Bishop of Toledo have appealed to the Pope, urging his intervention to avert the war spreading to America, and suggesting the mediation of the Holy See with the object of preventing the threatened rupture in Greman-American relations.

The Pope replied, recommending the prelates to rely on the wisdom of the President, whose peaceful intentions were well known. At the same time the Pope strongly urged upon German-Americans loyalty to their adopted country.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Bishop Shrembs today denounced the report that he, with Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati and Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, had asked the Pope to use his offices to prevent war between Germany and the United States. "There is not the slightest foundation for such a report," he said.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Archbishop Messmer denies that Catholic prelates have appealed to the Pope for intervention to prevent the United States from entering the war.

TWO TRAWLERS TORPEDOED

Hainton and Syrian Sunk—Crews Landed at Grimsby.

LONDON, July 12.—The Grimsby trawlers Hainton and Syrian have been sunk by German submarines in the North Sea.

The crews were landed at Grimsby.

HOLDS SUBMARINE MAKES NEW LAWS

Councilor Carhous of Berlin Defends the Policy of Sinking Merchantmen.

OLD PRINCIPLES EXPANDED

Obstruction of the Establishment of New Tenets a Cause of War, He Asserts.

Under the caption "International Law on Submarine War" the German Information Service gave out last night the translation of a discourse by Herr Carthous, the Chief Councilor of the Board of Revenue in Berlin.

Herr Carthous terms the measures taken by Germany as entirely retaliatory and that the orders to German commanders were "to avoid violence to neutral ships as far as they were recognizable," and that as far as possible "an opportunity be given to the enemy merchantmen to save their crews and passengers."

On the subject of the international law of the case Herr Carthous, among other things, says:

"Does international law demand that Germany should relinquish the use of the submarine against her enemies' commerce even if it is impossible for her to meet English supremacy at sea in any other way?

"International law unquestionably is not a field of law so circumscribed that it does not admit of further development. On the contrary, it needs development because new inventions and new conditions have made new maxims necessary. Unjustifiable obstruction against the establishment of such new tenets of international law is even regarded as a justifiable cause of war, as has long been recognized in theory and practice of international law.

"The submarine in its first stages of development dates back as far as the middle of the last century, but its first practical application did not take place until the present war. The peculiar situation which has arisen since the introduction of the new weapon into practical use could therefore not have been considered in the international law of the past. Nevertheless submarines as a means of warfare must be recognized, particularly where their use is commanded by necessity and comes within the general principles of international law, as especially the law of self-defense.

"As Bismarck has it: 'The military power may do everything which military necessity demands as far as the measures appear to be necessary in order to obtain the aim of the war by warlike means and so long as they comply with the principles and usages of warfare as established among civilized people.'

"If neutral ships are carrying absolute or conditional contraband—and here it must be remembered that everything which our enemies have declared to be such becomes contraband when going to England by way of retorsion and retaliation—then they are liable not only to be mistaken for enemy ships, but they also, according to long established rules of international law, may be captured by our submarines.

"Furthermore, it is evident that if our submarines were to escort the captured merchantmen to a German port in order to hand them over to a prize court they would run the risk of being destroyed by the enemy's navy or by the captured ships themselves and of being compelled to give up the captured prize.

"Germany's choice lies between sinking the captured merchantmen and giving up the use of submarines against trade vessels and employing them only against the enemy's war ships. Even under the old international law it was recognized that a captured ship might be destroyed when it errered resistance or when the distance to the nearest harbor or other reasons exposed the capturing ship to immediate danger.

"Would it be fair to expect Germany to relinquish the use of the very effective weapon of her submarines for general humanitarian reasons when in a war forced upon her she is fighting such reckless and cruel enemies, especially England, which could hardly be attacked in any other way? Could she do that when the Triple Entente and its allies, who command a vast superiority in resources and men, are avowedly striving to destroy Germany, Austria and Turkey with every possible means at their disposal?

"Does not the barbarous warfare of the Cossacks and the employment of savage and semi-barbarian peoples in the armies of England and France forbid the relinquishment of submarine warfare against the enemies' commerce, seeing that it will essentially shorten the war with England, the most stubborn of the Allies? As long as the war lasts the danger exists that the terrible cruelties committed by the Russians in East Prussia, in Bukowina and Galicia may be repeated if our enemies should succeed in breaking through the iron wall of our brave troops.

"The right and the duty of self-preservation forbid us to relinquish the use of our submarines at the expense of our own national existence and of that of our allies simply to spare the enemy. Every destruction of an enemy merchantman by our submarines is, according to fact and law, an act of military necessity, as otherwise it would be hardly possible to confiscate the enemy ship and as it is the only means to prevent its recapture by a superior enemy.

"In cases, finally, where it is evident or where the presumption is great that the prospective prize is fitted out with guns or where other arrangements have been made to attack the submarines the destruction is nothing but an act of war against a hostile auxiliary cruiser and at the same time an act of real or putative self-defense of our own crew against the enemy ship. The assumption of the hostile character in any British ship is justified because of the measures proclaimed by the British admiralty, and there exists little doubt that, for instance, the U-20, with her heroic commander, Captain Weddigen, met her doom as the result of an attack by an enemy merchantman."

SOCIALISTS FAVOR A LIBERAL PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

not strong enough to prevent this war. There were great conflicting economic interests and the interested circles bent on putting it through regardless of the consequences were stronger than the forces striving for peace. Hence the necessary preliminary for the assurance of world peace is treaty regulation and adjustment of the economic differences and disputes between peoples.

"The entire Social Democracy is against a war of conquest. We still stick to declarations made in the Reichstag on Aug. 4. We demand that, so soon as the object of security is achieved and the enemy is inclined toward peace, an end be made to the war through a peace which will make possible friendship with the neighboring peoples. That means that we desire peace on such a basis that other peoples may consider it permanent. We desire a peace which will not violate the vital interests of any nation, thereby paving the way for fresh wars. Although the wall of hate is raised high between the peoples by this war, we nevertheless hope that at no distant future it will diminish and that a feeling of mutual respect and recognition between today's hostile peoples will take its place, provided the peace conditions are so formulated that the barb of permanent enmity is not left rankling in the flesh of any people.

An Appeal to France.

"From this standpoint we particularly strive for a good understanding with France. Also we do not give up the hope of succeeding in arriving at a sensible relationship with England, which will guarantee to both nations political independence and the free development of their economic forces. We have long sought to set aside the idea that a fight for the supremacy of the sea is a necessary step to, thise goal. We can't eat up the English and the English cannot eat us up. Therefore we must live together in recognition of the mutual right to live.

"We would consider the forcible absorption of Belgium into the German Empire a great misfortune for our own country. The absorption of the foreign-tongued parts of other nations weakens our internal unity and power of resistance. Besides the annexation of Belgium would make impossible a commonsense peace with the Western powers. It would sharpen the coalition against us and peace would have only the character of an armed truce, which necessarily would be followed by a new and more terrible war. The same danger, however, would be conjured up if Belgium should become a military outpost for England. That, too, must not happen.

"It goes without saying that among the Germans as well as all other peoples desire for peace lives, and that all will joyfully hail the day that ends this bloody butchery and the bells proclaim peace. But that does not mean that the Social Democracy wants peace at any price. We consider that our country's military position is so favorable and the nation's power of resistance is so unconquerable that we do not hesitate to speak out our readiness for peace, but it equally goes without saying that we do not suggest to our Government the rôle of a power begging for peace. So long as the enemy powers are not inclined to a peace which Germany can consider as favorable, honorable, and lasting for her, so long will we Socialists continue in the loyal brotherhood of arms with our whole nation. In this sense only we use the phrase 'hold out.'

"It struck us strangely that after the splendid proof of our military and economic strength, and in view of our favorable position in all the theatres of war, people in hostile countries can still seriously believe that they can crush Germany, amputate her politically, and strangely her economically. We hope the day is not far off when the hostile powers see themselves compelled to accept the realization that their objects are unattainable, and that by continuing the war of conquest against us they are damaging themselves most."

A Few Socialists for Annexation.

This interview and the statement of Dr. Ernest Myer give the peace ideas of both wings of the Socialists as fully as is practicable at the present. Oddly enough, there is a small group of annexationists among the Socialists, who are keen for keeping Belgium.

PUTS RUMANIA ON A TIME LIMIT

Continued from Page 1.

friendly attitude toward them, and says, according to the dispatch:

"As Rumania has no present need to fear Russia and does not act upon the American theory which is accepted by the Entente powers regarding the export of war material, Rumania's maintenance of prohibition upon transit is dictated by considerations of her own interest, well or ill comprehended. She therefore desires to weaken Turkey and support attacks on the Dardanelles."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, the correspondent adds, argues that Rumania has interpreted her duties regarding neutrality in a way directly injurious to Turkey, the ally of the Central Powers, and concludes:

"Germany and Austria-Hungary are now free to decide whether they will or will not consider themselves bound by their agreement with Rumania. Their interest in the further independence of Rumania continues to exist, but we can conceive of a case arising, perhaps in the coming peace negotiations, when this interest, in support of which no obligation any longer exists, must take rank behind more important interests of the Central Powers themselves."

An Athens dispatch to The Daily Mail says that a conference is to be held at Athens at an early date between the Kings of Greece, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung, a copy of which has been received here, charges the Rumanian Government with shutting its eyes to the transport of munitions to Serbia while refusing to allow Germany and Austria to send anything to Turkey. The article threatens that unless this attitude speedily is changed Rumania will lose the opportunity of maintaining friendly relations with Germany.

BULGARS SAY "NO" TO TURKS.

Alliance Was Demanded in Return for Dedeagatch Railway.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, July 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Negotiations between Bulgaria and Turkey regarding the cession of the Dedeagatch Railway have practically broken down.

Turkey asks for an alliance with Bulgaria against Greece and Rumania in case of their intervention against Turkey.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Sofia says that Turkey's negotiation with Bulgaria have been suspended, following Bulgaria's announcement that she would not consider any concessions which involved her intervention in the war on the side of the Teutonic allies.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—According to information from Sofia, the negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria regarding the correction of the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, are nearing completion. The object of the delimitation of the frontier is to give Bulgaria a suitable route for a railroad connection between Mustafa Pasha, New Bulgaria, and Dedeagatch.

Turkey is prepared to make concessions in the interest of good, neighborly relations. The only conflict now is in connection with the delimitation of the frontier west of Adrianople, Turkey wishing to retain the southern suburb of Karagatch, with its railroad station. Adrianople is to remain Turkish.

LONG WORRIED BY RUMANIA.

Central Powers Have Exchanged Many Notes with Her.

The negotiations between Bucharest and the Central Empires have been almost as protracted as those between the latter and Rome were, but in the case of Rumania, Germany has acted directly, either independently or with Austria-ly, either independently or with Austria-Minister at Bucharest submitted the following note to the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Porumbaro:

"The Rumanian Government gave provincial prefects with regard to the mobilization instructions in which, it is alleged, it is indicated that Rumania will shortly begin hostilities against Austria-Hungary.

"The Rumanian Government is represented as not preventing, but encouraging by every means, the diffusion in Transylvania of revolutionary proclamations with a view to provoking a rising of the Rumanian population and its separation from Hungary."

To this a denial was made. Then other notes followed. One delivered in March called attention to the foregoing transgressions which the German Minister considered "hostile acts against Germany's ally and not in accord with the amicable relations between Germany and Rumania."

Thereupon M. Porumbaro pointed out that, as both Germany and Austria-Hungary were at peace with Rumania, the latter could not see why Germany should undertake to act for Austria-Hungary in a matter which concerned Austria-Hungary and Rumania alone.

When Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary the Emperor Francis Joseph addressed a personal letter to the King of Rumania, in which he called attention to the obligations that Rumania was under to the Central Empire in allowing Rumania to invade Bulgaria in July, 1913, and thereby secure compensation for her neutrality toward the other Balkan States during the recent war between them and Turkey.

The Emperor also called the King's attention to the agreement then made by Rumania together with the other Balkan States not to disturb the status quo of the peninsula without submitting the question involved to the powers represented at the London Ambassadorial Congress of 1912-13.

The King replied that if the European war had not rendered such an agreement, at least, of doubtful tenacity, then the entrance into the war of Italy, the last of the great powers interested, had certainly rendered it null and void, and that, as far as Rumania was concerned, she must consider that her hands were henceforth free.

The main difference between the Austrian and Russian proposals to Rumania is the substitution of Bessarabia, with 1,000,000 inhabitants, for Transylvania, with 3,000,000.

JAMES AGAIN JAILED; REVISITED BERLIN

Gerard Recently Got American Socialist Released on Condition He Leave Germany.

WILL TAKE HIS CHANCES

Propagandist Refuses to Renew Appeal to Ambassador—Harvard Man and Champion of Mylius.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—Edward Holton James, an American, arrested recently for certain Socialistic propaganda, but later released through the efforts of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, on condition that he leave the country, has returned to Berlin and again has been placed in prison. This times James has declined to appeal to the Ambassador for aid, declaring that such an appeal would be inconsistent with his views of government.

James, who was graduated from Harvard in 1896, will be remembered in connection with the prosecution in England in 1911 of Edward F. Mylius, charged with having libeled King George by the publication in the Liberator of Paris, of which James was the editor, of an article asserting that the King in 1890, when he was Duke of York, contracted a morganatic marriage at Malta with the eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, then Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Mylius was convicted and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He served ten months, and then came to the United States, where he was ordered deported. An appeal from this decision, in which James personally pleaded the case of Mylius before Secretary Nagel at Washington, finally resulted in Mylius being permitted to enter the country.

James is a son of Robertson James of Cambridge, Mass., and a nephew of the late William James, a noted psychologist at Harvard. His wife is said to reside in Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Edward Holton James was born 41 years ago at Prairie Du Chien, Wis. He was graduated from Harvard in 1896 and practiced law in Seattle until 1906, when he went to Paris. He was known in Paris as a man of wealth, and married a wealthy Englishwoman. He engaged in Biblical research.

It was in 1910 that he came into international prominence as publisher of The Liberator in association with Edward F. Mylius, the Belgian journalist convicted of libeling King George. To New York reporters later James admitted that it was he who wrote the article complained of. After that time—in 1912—practically nothing was heard of him by the reading public until his recent arrest in Berlin.

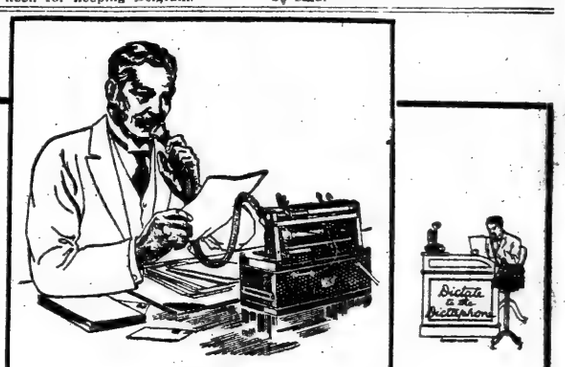
At the home of Mrs. James in Cambridge tonight nothing whatever would be said.

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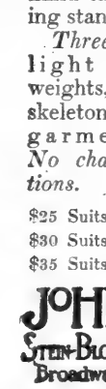
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RUSSIAN REGIMENTS PROUD OF RECORDS

Each Named After Home Town or Province, Which Gives It Popular Support.

A FETE DAY OF THE GUARDS

Roosevelt Toasted as President of United States While Band Plays "Too Much Mustard."

BY ROBERT R. M'CORMICK.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—Every Russian Army regiment has a home town, after which it is named, and from which at least a large proportion of its soldiers are drawn. This gives it the advantage of having "people back home" to take a special interest in its welfare, to make special presents to its wounded, and to fire its soldiers with letters of praise.

Some of the guard regiments are named after the largest cities, as of Petrograd, or of provinces, as of Finland, with the same result.

The Russian regular army thus gets the same popular support that comes to our volunteers in time of war, but not to our regulars; at the same time it has the training of regular soldiers: any one can see the advantage of giving soldiers both training and popular support over our system of giving training to one and popular support to the other and both to neither.

Every Russian regiment has a fête day, which is a day set apart to celebrate either its creation or, more likely, to commemorate some deed of great valor under arms. It should not be necessary to point out the value upon troops of calling to their attention the great exploits of those who have gone before and the demand for emulation.

Brilliant Feats Recalled.

Brilliant feats in history also are recalled in name and equipment. There is the regiment which stood in battle until, tradition says, blood flowed up to the boot tops. This regiment is distinguished by a red band on the tops of the boots.

There is the division which stood against odds of four to one and checked General Van Damme after the battle of Dresden, contributing more than any other one single feat of the armies to the overthrow of Napoleon. The Prussian King gave to each of the survivors the Iron Cross.

There are regiments famed for battles against the Turk, against the Kilgiz, feats of arms as great and as unknown to us as is the sacrifice of the Alamo in Europe.

Fortunately, the Seminovsky regiment held its fête while I was in Lomza, and General Bezobrazoff was kind enough to invite me and the British artillery attaché to be present. We spent a considerable time while we admired the way in which the regiment had concealed their cannon and the enterprise with which they selected observation points. Thus the regiment was drawn up in hollow square for solemn mass when we arrived.

In an orchard had been erected the two altars which the Greek service requires, one in the line of troops, the other in the centre of the square. Near the first stood the choir, chosen singers from the regiment. At the second stood the priests with their high collars and flowing robes, some of white, some of yellow.

In the centre of the square stood the General commanding the corps, and behind him his staff and the commander of the regiment. Beside him on his left upon a spirited thoroughbred race horse sat a grave man with pointed beard and thinning hair. It was the Grand Duke Boris, who had visited the United States as a young man twelve years ago. The change these years had wrought reminded me forcibly of the lapse of time.

Soldiers Silent, but Fervent.

At a word of command the troops grounded arms, at another word they removed their caps. The service began. The service is intoned throughout, and is assisted from time to time by the voices of the choir. The soldiers neither sing nor pray audibly, but their ardent participation in the ceremony is seen from their moving lips and the devout way in which they make the sign of the cross.

The service was conducted in Russian, and, therefore, was unintelligible to me, except that I could tell when prayers were being made for the Emperor by the intoned "Nicolas Alexandrovitch," and for the Commander in Chief from the words "Nicolas Nicolaivitch." Prayers were also made for the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, who was on the point of death and who has since died.

I had attended military masses before, notably at the headquarters of the Fifth Army General Staff, where the Grand Duke, Commander in Chief, participated in the royal box and where the congregation consisted of the staff of all the Cossack guard.

The Cossacks are said to be the most devout of the Russians, but I have been impressed by the unanimity of the religious feeling which permeates the whole army.

At the close of the service the chief priest advanced with a golden crucifix to the commanding General, but he indicated the Grand Duke Boris, who was first to kiss the crucifix, and the priest kissed his hand. Next it is presented to officers in order of rank and each is blessed by the priest with holy water.

It being impossible for the entire regiment, or, as it often happens, an entire army corps, to be blessed individually at public mass, the chief priest, followed by the General and staff, marched round the inside of the hollow square carrying a small pine branch. This he dipped in a bowl of holy water carried by an assistant and threw the spray over the bowed heads of the soldiers.

Following the final blessing the altars were removed, the choir members resumed their places in the ranks, the commandant of the day took station in the middle of the square. The shout of the battlefield replaced the intoning of the church service, caps were resumed, troops came to attention.

Ceremonies Special to the Regiment.

Then followed ceremonies particular to the regiment. At some of these only the troops come to the salute; at others troops and the visiting officers, at others the officers alone. Being in the front rank of the visitors, I found myself somewhat lost when to salute and when not.

Stepping back and turning to the left, I hoped to model my conduct after that of the British attaché to find that officer had been copying my mistakes in the same manner. A Russian officer, perceiving our embarrassment, took station where we could see him to model our conduct.

The commandant in the centre called for cheers for various men and things, which were heartily responded to by 4,000 throats, and he called for cheers for the Emperor, to which the woods resounded until my arm grew tired from maintaining the salute, while the band played the national hymn, not once but several times.

Next came the review.

I suppose readers will become weary of my constant allusion to the military exercises which seemed to me foolish formalities before I came to the war. They do look foolish at home, but in sound of the enemy's guns even the strut step has its value.

The straightened back and lifted head reacts favorably upon the nervous system of the man about to go under fire. The eager response to orders is to a regiment what snap is to a football team.

A regiment that has learned its drill feels a thrill of conscious strength as it wheels into line, and is built up to resist the terrors when the individual courage could not withstand.

Officers and Men of the Guards.

The parade of a guard regiment is a remarkable sight. The officers are the average size men, but the soldiers are a head taller and fully fifty pounds heavier to the man. This is in marked contrast to the English regiments, where I have remarked that the officers are notably taller than the men—a fact which the German sharpshooters were not slow to discover and which similarity of uniforms cannot hide.

I noticed that many of the officers were very young, and that not a few walked with a limp. This could not be hidden before the reviewing stand. Small wonder! The regiment possessed seventy officers at the outbreak of the war, and has suffered seventy-four casualties.

After the review was a reception for the officers, at which I snapped a photograph of the Grand Duke Boris and General Brazabrazoff. Then while the regiment picnicked under the trees a birthday dinner was held indoors. The table was not large enough for all, so only the officers of higher rank were seated. The Captains and Lieutenants, except a foreign attaché, stood.

This fête formed the occasion of meeting between friends whom war had separated and was pleasant to see. Those who had received promotion or decoration for distinguished service were the recipients of hearty congratulations in which no appearance of jealousy was visible. In particular General Ettor received news that he had been appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

Various toasts were drunk, beginning with the health of the Czar and ending with the toast to England, the King of England, and the British Army, in honor of the British military attaché. Then as he stood the band played "Rule Britannia."

Toast in Honor of United States.

Then, noticing that an American was present, word was hurriedly sent to the toastmaster to include our country, and similar hurried instructions were sent to the band. The toastmaster gave the toast, "America, President Roosevelt and the American Army."

And as I, the sole American, stood, the young officers shouted themselves hoarse with fellowship and the band outside strained to the tune of "Too Much Mustard." Somewhat later the toastmaster came to my chair and apologized for his mistake, to which I replied that the mistake was not his, but ours!

As we drove back to our headquarters we saw the regiment at play. Some were playing two villages, the Russian ninepins, some exercising on the parallel bars and the horizontal bar, while the new recruits had procured the services of some non-commissioned officers and were spending their holiday in practicing the attack, which little fact would have given me an insight in the morale of the army if at this stage of the war I had needed any.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

TAKE RUSSIAN TRENCHES ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONT

Germans Report Capture of Long Line—Austrians "Explain" Krasnik Defeat.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following report of operations on the Russian front:

In the eastern theatre, on the road from Suwalki to Kalwaria, in the region of Lipina, our troops took the outer positions of the enemy over a width of four kilometers, (2.4 miles.)

In the southeastern theatre the situation with the German troops remains unchanged.

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—General Headquarters issued today the following statement on the progress of the war on the Russian front:

On the Bug River, northeast of Busk, (Busk lies thirty-two miles eastnortheast of Lemberg,) our troops yesterday captured a Russian vantage point near Derewlany. On the remainder of the northwest front the situation is unchanged.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN GALICIT, Sunday, July 11, (via London, July 12.)—The relative subsidence of activity on the part of the Teutonic allies during the last week may be explained by the fact that the goal set for the Lemberg campaign already has been attained. This was the recapture of the city and the securing of strong defensive positions to the eastward and northward. These positions have now been secured along the line of the Zlota Lipa and Bug Rivers and the ridge to the northward of Krasnik.

The Russians attempted a counter-offensive from Lubin against the Austro-German positions north of Krasnik, bringing up heavy reinforcements for this purpose. Owing to this movement the Austrian troops, which had rushed beyond the positions originally selected, withdrew to the ridge, where they have been successfully resisting all Russian attacks. They feel secure in their present positions, and it is believed here that they can be easily held against whatever forces Russia can throw against them.

Indications now point to a period of quiet along the Russo-Galician front, while the Teutonic allies are preparing for operations in other quarters.

PETROGRAD, July 12.—The following official communication was issued here today:

There have been lively engagements on some sections of the front of the Bobr and Narew Rivers. The artillery duel at Ossowetz was renewed.

In the region of Edvabno yesterday we blew up a German mine gallery.

Between the Pissa and Rosoga Rivers a German attack was repulsed.

From the Village of Ednerojetz to Prasnysz there has been a violent cannonade and outpost engagements. All is quiet on the left bank of the Vistula.

In the Lublin region there have been isolated actions, our troops having finished the counter offensive which they began on the 5th, and in the course of which they gained important successes. They have now occupied the positions assigned to them on the heights on the right bank of the River Urzendooka.

In the direction of Cholm, in the region of the Village of Grabovetz, the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to approach our intrenchments.

On the Upper Bug, near Busk, the enemy Saturday evening attacked with several battalions. We allowed them to approach to within 200 paces and then dispersed them with our fire. Many men killed or wounded were left on the ground by the enemy.

We repulsed an attack near the village of Markoff on the Zlota Lipa front, and near the village of Koropetz, on the Dniester yesterday. Our patrols have carried out a series of successful reconnoissances on the Upped Nume and Zlota Lipa Rivers.

DRIVE MONTENEGRINS BACK.

Austrians Report Successes on the Herzegovina Frontier.

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—All recent attacks by the Montenegrin Army in Herzegovina have been unsuccessful, according to a bulletin issued today by the War Office and reading as follows:

The Montenegrins recently showed vigorous, but unsuccessful, activity on the Herzegovina frontier. Two battalions attacked our positions east of Avtovac after heavy artillery preparations, but were repulsed. One of our airmen at the same time bombarded a Montenegrin camp with success.

Further south a hostile battalion which had crossed the frontier was forced back.

East of Trebinje the enemy vainly attempted to gain success by a heavy bombardment.

WILL TAX WAR PROFITS.

Finance Ministers of German States Also Approve Proposed New Loan.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London, Tuesday, July 13.)—The special taxation of war profits has been considered at a meeting of the Finance Ministers of the Federated States of Germany. It was decided at the meeting that the Imperial Government was entitled to levy a special tax on increments of property arising through and during the war.

The Ministers unanimously approved the prospective financial measures of the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Dr. Karl Helfferich, including the new war credits which will be submitted to the Reichstag at the coming session. All the Ministers viewed Germany's financial situation optimistically.

GERMANS CAPTURE SOUCHEZ CEMETERY

Drive the French Out with Storm of Gas Shells and a Night Bayonet Attack.

TELL OF GAIN AT HILL 60

Two German Assaults in Le Pretre and an Attack in Alsace Fail.

LONDON, July 12.—The lull on the western front has been followed by some of the most severe fighting in months, with the Germans the aggressors and victors.

The Souchez cemetery, seven miles north of Arras and hardly half that distance southwest of Lens, has been wrested from the French after a German gas attack, followed by hand-to-hand fighting with bomb and bayonet. The French admit this loss, and are fighting to regain the ground which they had won at such heavy cost. According to tonight's Paris report, they have been partly successful.

Slowly the French had been tightening their grip on the village of Souchez, until the Germans, aware that the capture of the entire position would be an important step in the French offensive toward Lens and Lille, launched a terrific counter-stroke, which left them masters of the shattered burial ground, with more than 150 prisoners in their hands.

There has also been a renewal of activity in other areas of France and Belgium, but nothing comparable with the strategic importance of the Souchez struggle. The Germans lay claim to the destruction of the British position on Hill 60, near Ypres, but this finds no confirmation from either French or British sources.

The German headquarters statement reads:

On the northern slope of Hill 60, to the southwest of Ypres, a part of the English position was blown up.

A battle at close quarters on the western boundary of Souchez is making progress.

The much-fought-for cemetery to the south of Souchez, situated on the road to Arras, again is in our possession. It was captured last night by storm after a fierce struggle. Two French officers and 135 men were taken prisoners, and four machine guns and one mine-thrower were captured.

At Cambres and in the forest of Ailly the enemy began an attack last night after strong artillery preparations. Near Combres the enemy succeeded in penetrating our line, but was driven out again. In the forest of Ailly an enemy infantry attack broke down under our fire in front of our positions.

In the northern hills in the Ban-de-Sapt a section of wood was cleared of all enemies.

At Ammerzweiler northwest of Altkirch, we made a surprise attack on an enemy division in their trenches. An enemy position was captured over a width of 500 yards. Our troops finally went back into their own line of trenches in accordance with our plans, taking a few prisoners with them, unmolested by the enemy.

The following official communication was issued in Paris tonight:

In the region to the north the enemy bombarded our trenches before Lombaertzyde and Nieuport. We replied and silenced two of the enemy's batteries.

Notwithstanding the activity of the German artillery, which has cannonaded with asphyxiating shells our trenches from Carency to the outskirts of Souchez, a counter-attack has put us again in possession of one part of the trench works abandoned yesterday.

In the region of the Aisne operations with mines continue. We exploded a mine chamber which destroyed the galleries of the enemy.

The day has been calm in Champagne.

In the Argonne the activity was very great, particularly in the sectors of Maria Thérèse, La Four de Paris, Bolante, and Haute Chevauchée.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre two attacks were attempted by the Germans in the neighborhood of La Croix des Carmes. The first was thrown back with heavy losses by the fire of our artillery and infantry. The second was stopped before the enemy was able to issue from the trenches.

The bombardment continues against the positions which we have taken at Fontenelle, as well as against our advance trenches to the north of Wettstein, (north of Muinster.)

Following is the French official report issued this afternoon:

There was great activity during the night upon various positions of the front. In the sector of Arras the enemy, after having launched a large number of asphyxiating projectiles, attempted toward midnight to the south of Souchez an attack which failed. A second attack about 2 A. M. permitted him to occupy the cemetery and some sections of the trenches immediately adjacent.

A very desperate battle with hand genades took place in the closely situated trenches to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast without appreciable gain on either side.

On the plateaus to the north of the Oise (region of Quennevières and de Nouvron) the bombardment on both sides was particularly violent.

In the Argonne there was fighting with bombs and mines, in which our artillery joined.

In the Woevre the enemy violently cannonaded Fresnes en Woevre with projectiles of all calibres and attempted several attacks, one near Saulx-en-Woevre, the others in the forest of Apremont at Vaux Féry and the Cow's Head. They were everywhere repulsed.

In the Vosges the Germans exploded a mine near our positions to the southwest of Ammerzweiler, and then delivered a strong attack with several companies, which was thrown back with important losses. We made some prisoners.

GIANT AEROPLANES BUILT FOR GERMANS

Carry Twenty Men and Five Guns for Attack on Trenches, Swiss Account Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—The Daily Mail prints the following from its correspondent at Basle:

"I have received details of a very large new German aeroplane. It has three tiers of planes, with eight Maybach motors, such as are used in Zeppelins. The engines are coupled in pairs and each couple drives a propellor, of which there are four.

"The machine will fly with only two propellers, but runs at a high speed when all four are used.

"It is said the aeroplane can carry twenty men. There are four machine guns on board, and at a slight elevation a revolver gun is mounted on an armored tower. All steering with the exception of the changes of altitudes is executed with the aid of the motors. Turning is effected by inclining the propellers. The whole machine is armorplated, and the under part is shaped like an inverted roof. The aeroplane is three times as big and strong as usual flying machines.

"Six of these giants are finished. The intention is said to be to use them for attacks on trenches, while smaller machines will continue to be used for patrolling and for surveying artillery."

GERMANS MASS TO ATTACK ITALY

New Army Concentrating at Munich to be Sent to Trent, It Is Said.

AUSTRIAN DRIVE AT BORDER

Desperate Effort Made to Invade Through Carnic Alps—Italians Hammer Forts.

GENEVA, July 12.—According to an Innsbruck despatch the Germans are concentrating a new army under command of General Lundendorf in the vicinity of Muienh. Its destination is said to be Trent.

The Russians are returning to Italy about 6,000 Italians who were held prisoners in Galicia by the Austrians. The men will be sent home by way of Rumania.

As the Austrian aviators outnumber the Italian airmen France is sending some of her aviators to Italy.

The Italians are advancing very slowly lately. The task of breaking through the natural Alpine fortresses is more difficult, as the Austrians now have been fully reinforced. One of the chief difficulties the Italians are meeting with is the destruction of the wire entanglements in the mauntain passes by indirect artillery fire.

King Victor Emmanuel, who is in the danger zone, watched the bombardment of Malborgheth for over an hour.

ROME, July 12.—According to reports from the front the Austrians are making desperate efforts to penetrate Italy through the Carnic Alps. They are relying chiefly upon night attacks, which so far have invariably failed.

The Italians have retorted by redoubling their efforts against all the forts protecting the Pusteria Valley along the River Drave, as with the occupation of Innischen or Toblach on that river and on the railway line Trent could be resupplied only through Innsbruck.

After having bombarded Platzwiefe and the newly terraced Fprt Landro, the most important of the system of fortifications closing the great Alemagna road leading to Austria, the Italians are now giving their attention to the forts forming the flank protection of that highway.

These are all armored and each is divided into two sections, one provided with armored casemates for long range cannon and the other with machine guns for near defense. All have steel cupolas.

The following official statement from general headquarters was issued tonight:

In Carnia, following our successful offensive begun yesterday on the heights constituting the southern slope of the torret of Ansler, (Ansici?) the enemy abandoned the most advanced positions which he had previously occupied, first destroying the intrenchments.

On Sunday night in the Monte Nero zone the enemy during a thunderstorm attempted a surprise attack on our positions, but this was repulsed.

Nothing of importance has occurred elsewhere along the front.

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the Coastal district Italian attacks have been repulsed near Vermegliano, Redipuglia, and other points south of the Kern summit.

On the Carinthian frontier artillery actions are proceeding. Against our positions to the northwest of the Kreuzeberg Ridge and also against some Tyrolean fortifications the enemy directed his artillery fire. Recent attacks by the enemy against Col. di Lana failed.

ROMANS LIONIZE MARCONI.

He Inspects Wireless Stations and Finds Them Models of Efficiency.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 12.—One of the sights Romans enjoy is seeing William Marconi in his soldier's uniform. He is regarded here as the most illustrious man living.

Lieutenant Marconi is exceedingly busy. The other day he inspected the Rome wireless stations and found them well made and equipped.

The papers say with pride that a country which has Lieutenants such as Marconi and d'Annunzio and four men bearing the name of Garibaldi in its army may well feel itself in the van of civilization.

CZAR DECORATES BRITISH.

Cross of St. George for Men Who Torpedoed German Battleship.

LONDON, July 12.—It was announced here today that Emperor Nicholas of Russia had conferred the Cross of St. George upon all the officers and crew of the British submarine which recently sank a German battleship in the Baltic.

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It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

How KOLYNOS Dental Cream Cleans the 3000 Bristles of Your Tooth-Brush

"THAT a large number of bacteria occur in the mouth is a well known fact; and a moment's consideration compels the conviction that by using a tooth-brush a large proportion is removed and adheres to the bristles."

★ ★

This statement was made by a prominent investigator who is a member of the medical, surgical and dental professions of Great Britain, in an article entitled "The Sepsis of the Tooth Brush."

★ ★

"Not only the public," he says, "but even dentists themselves have little conception of the filthy state of the apparently clean tooth-brush as used in everyday life.

★ ★

"Both dentists and the laity take it for granted that the ablution received by the tooth-brush after use, either under the tap or in a tumbler, is quite sufficient to render it reasonably clean.

"That this assumption is entirely erroneous is shown by the following experiments: Each of twelve sterile tooth-brushes was used once, rinsed ten times in a tumbler of water, and after standing for twelve hours all the bristles (3,000) were removed with sterile forceps and the organisms counted in the usual way.

★ ★

"In eight out of the twelve cases more than a million organisms were found. A fair estimate of the bacterial content of sewage would be twenty-six million per cubic centimeter, and IN ONE-SIXTH OF THE COUNTS MADE ON STERILE TOOTH-BRUSHES, USED ONLY ONCE, THE NUMBER OF BACTERIA ON THE BRUSH EXCEEDS THIS NUMBER.

"These experiments were carried out by patients suffering from periodontal disease, but IT WAS ALSO FOUND BY FOUR EXPERIMENTS ON AN APPARENTLY HEALTHY MOUTH THAT ALMOST AS LARGE A NUMBER OF BACTERIA WERE LEFT ON THE TOOTH-BRUSH.

"The above experiments allow a statement that the millions of tooth-brushes in this country are in a most disgusting and septic state."

★ ★

Following his tests with plain water on the tooth-brushes, this investigator purchased in the open market a number of the most popular dentifrices, including Kolynos, and put them to similar scientific tests in his laboratory.

In the order of merit as shown in these tests, KOLYNOS STOOD FIRST IN ITS ANTISEPTIC EFFECT. IN EVERY CASE KOLYNOS ELIMINATED FROM 98 TO 99% OF ALL THE BACTERIA IN THE TOOTH-BRUSH.

This dentifrice has also been tested in the laboratories of other workers as to its disinfectant power with eminently satisfactory results.

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The authority quoted concludes by saying, "A properly chosen antiseptic dentifrice is emphatically desirable for use."

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KOLYNOS, which may be obtained from your druggist, IS THE STANDARD ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE WITH LEADING AUTHORITIES EVERYWHERE.

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SPECIALLY priced for MEN today and tomorrow

I. R. Morley's make
Men's White Wool Half Hose at 38c
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SEAMLESS—which spells COMFORT
Medium weight; the correct hose for tennis and golf.

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Men's Silk Half Hose at 23c
Black or White; our regular stock price, 29c.

About one-third of this lot is very slightly imperfect; the major portion is quite perfect.

A sale of 2,400 Pairs of Clocked
Gordon Brand Silk Hose at 45c.
Full-fashioned in London smoke, silver gray, purple, helio, Burgundy, royal blue, navy or green.

1,200 Men's High-grade Union Suits
very specially priced at 79c

Made by one of America's foremost manufacturers. Fancy white striped mesh, checks and striped Madras; also crepes and light weight Panama cloth. Athletic style, knee length, all sizes.

Men's Athletic Underwear at 55c

Shirts and Drawers of fine white check and fancy self patterns, cut full and roomy.

Athletic Shirts and Drawers, 85c

Fine mercerized "pongee" or fancy striped crepes.

258 Men's Bathing Suits at $2.45
A very remarkable price. We believe it is not to be duplicated in New York at this time

Navy, gray or black with contrasting stripe borders. Some sleeveless; others with quarter-sleeves. Splendidly made, and of exceptional quality.

130 Men's Sweater Coats at $1.55

V-neck or roll collar, in maroon or navy. PRICED FOR QUICK CLEARANCE.

A special offering of
100 Chauffeurs' Suits at $19.50

Whipcords and serges, in gray or tan. New, pleated model or plain, with one pair of breeches or trousers.

Men's Raincoats at $3.75

Made by Hodgman Rubber Co. Guaranteed waterproof. Tan and olive shades.

Men's Mohair Dusters at $3.75

Imported gray mohair; double breasted model.

Men's Linen Dusters at $3.75

Natural tan linen; full-cut, roomy garments that will wear and wash well.

Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor.

An important July sale of
Fibre Dress Trunks at $10.95

Built on genuine basswood; hard fibre covered and interlined. Hardware of the best grade, including spring lock and drawbolt catches. Double compartment top tray, made swinging style. Sizes 36 to 40 inches.

Steamer Trunks, special at $9.45

Basement Floor.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Kingfisher



Nature outfits the kingfisher. The Abercrombie & Fitch Store outfits the man.

And they are equally well equipped—each to his limitations.

Every bass fisherman in America knows the standard of A. & F. tackle.

From the reports of catches never has there been a better opportunity to use it.

A 5½ pound small-mouth bass was caught last week at Purdy's.

We saw it.

From the Adirondacks to the Chesapeake there is the flash of rod and reel bearing the A. & F. mark.

Tackling the Tackle Proposition



Whether you are a tyro or a veteran, every item of your needs will be promptly and competently cared for—under the advice of an expert.

Tango Bass Bait,	75c
New Moonlight Bait,	65c
New Crab Wrigglers,	85c
Pork Rind Bait,	15c
Bait Casting Rods, from 75c to	$15.00
Special Bass Reels, $1.25 and	$2.00
Other Reels up to	$50.00
Imported Featherlight Landing Net, from $10.00 to	$20.00
Combination Bait Pail and Minnow Trap,	$3.00
Tackle Boxes, 50c to	$28.00
Tourist's Combination Rod and Tackle Box, convenient for motor or to carry in train; to carry tackle for every kind of fresh water fishing,	$12.50
Carryall Bait Belt, shown in above cut,	$3.25
Soft leather Fishing Gloves, with long sleeves,	$1.75
Head Nets which protect you from flies and mosquitoes and permit smoking,	$1.00

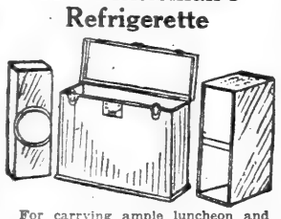
Abercrombie & Fitch Fishermen's Clothes

Coldstream duck fishing suits, water repellant—smart and serviceable.

Fishing Coat, with special pockets,	$7.50
Coldstream Fisherman's Trousers,	3.50
Riding Breeches—same material,	6.00
Special Ventilated Helmet,	2.50
Waterproof Federal Cloth Jacket,	6.50
Trousers of same cloth,	3.50
Federal Sou'wester,	1.50
Black Rubber Coats,	5.00
Oilskin Jacket,	2.00
Oilskin Slicker,	4.00
Oilskin Sou'wester,	1.00

Oilskins also for women, boys and children. Tweed and Homespun Knickerbocker Country Suits.

The Fisherman's Refrigerette



For carrying ample luncheon and liquid refreshment to the fishing ground—cooled by ice—and carrying the iced fish back.

Fish may be kept fresh in it for 48 hours. Case of basswood covered with black waterproof duck—ice containers of galvanized metal.

Price, $12.00.

Women's Clothes for Fishing and Camping



Khaki Fishing and Camp Dress as shown in cut, $8.00.

Oilskins for women—same price as men's.

Slip-on of transparent oiled silk, $22.50—equally good for motoring.

Separate Khaki Skirts, $4.50.

Middies, Bloomers, Knickerbockers, Hats, Boots—complete fishing outfits.

Store Closes Daily 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

TELLS OF THRILLING FIGHT AT ATCHI BABA

Probably 21,000 Turks Fell in the Fiercest Battle Since the Allies Landed.

DEADLY WORK OF MAXIMS

French Held Their Fire Till Charging Turks Were 70 Yards Away —Dead Lay Five Deep.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—In a dispatch from Lemnos, via Athens, a correspondent of The Daily Chronicle gives an account of the big battle for the Dardanelles fought last week, in which the Allies pushed their lines forward five-eighths of a mile.

"The heaviest fighting which has taken place in Gallipoli Peninsula since the allied forces landed there," he says, "was that which began late Tuesday and lasted well into Wednesday. It resulted in the swing forward of the southern line of the allied armies for about five furlongs and in infliction of staggering losses on the enemy. Those who were in the battle place the Turco-German casualties at 7,000 killed and between 14,000 and 15,000 wounded. Many prisoners were taken, too. The whole army in the southern part of the peninsula was engaged, and the Australians and New Zealanders further to the north also played a part.

"The victory marks a definite stage in the initial work of throwing forces arcund Atchi Baba, which may now without exaggeration be described as one of the strongest fortresses in the world.

"The Allies had been resting in comparative tranquillity, and the Turks therefore were evidently persuaded that they were experiencing a shortage of ammunition. This belief apparently convinced the Turks of their excellent opportunity to drive the invaders into the sea.

"It was late Tuesday night when the first signs of the enemy's movement were detected. No time was lost in flashing the alarming message to headquarters. The French were soon alert, and the artillery at that portion of the line against which the attack was obviously being prepared was quickly and strongly reinforced. French and British machine guns were rushed to the front till a perfect wall of heavy and light guns was in position. Then there was a short interval of silence and waiting, almost oppressive. Suddenly the stillness was riven by a tremendous burst of shells from the Turkish guns, and for a time shrapnel poured down on the French front, but the men were safely posted in dugouts, and little loss was experienced.

"From the Strait a loud booming began. It was the battered Goeben at work again, and during the bombardment she pounded our right with some forty 11-inch shells. Many did not burst; they were apparently of Turkish manufacture.

"This hail of shells lasted an hour and a half and was the severest bombardment to which our lines had been subjected during the weeks of struggle on the peninsula.

"No sooner had the heavy fire ceased than great solid masses of Turks leaped forward to attack. On they came, the silence unbroken save for their shouts, until they reached a point within sixty or seventy yards of the French position. Then from 200 well-placed machine guns a devastating answering fire burst from the allied trenches. Rifles joined in—20,000 of them; big guns flared and lighted up the lurid scene at intervals. With fine bravery the enemy came on, not hesitating before this inferno of death. In a terribly cut-up condition the stormers reached the barbed-wire entanglements, only to find, to their dismay, that their artillery had been ineffective in the attempt to demolish them.

"The slaughter here was terrible; yet at three points the enemy managed to swarm into the French trenches and even succeeded in turning some of the French weapons on the defending troops. The second line, however, hurled itself instantly on the foe.

"'We were so closely mixed up together,' a French soldier told me, 'that it was almost impossible to use the bayonet, and we had to clear the way for ourselves by simply pushing the Turks back into the trenches. There we fell upon them, ramming our bayonets into the solid mass. Once we had cleared a little way for ourselves in this way, we rushed forward, and then the Turks, now badly supported, turned to flee.'

"Into the straggling, retreating masses our Maxims poured streaks of death, mowing the enemy down in heaps.

"Meanwhile the naval division had been sustaining a portion of the attack, and they, too, turned their machine guns on the wreck of the lately attacking force. Firmly held on the enemy were the ship's searchlights, thus providing a ghastly target for our deadly guns and hard-worked rifles.

"In a short space of time the field presented a most appalling spectacle. Soldiers who fought in some of the fiercest fights in France and the Dardanelles, and who have been through the terrible experiences provided by the landing of the allied forces on the Peninsula, say they sickened at the awful sight which lay before their eyes when the dim morning twilight spread over the scene. Bodies were lying four and five deep upon the ground in all positions. Fallen men lay strewn on the barbed-wire entanglements, while many of the enemy's dead still stood erect, propped up against the masses of their stricken comrades.

"Further and further, amid yells and groans mixed with the shouts and whistlings of their officers, the battered and beaten rabble retreated, followed by relentless death.

"'The sight,' said one soldier, 'was so terrible that many of us could not fire our guns or rifles, so much did the horrible vision of slaughter make the men tremble. This specially affected those in charge of the machine guns.'"

"At last the poor remnant of the Turks' attacking force was sheltered in the trenches in front of the Atchi Baba slopes. The opposition our counter-attack met was very feeble, and the first line attackers easily carried the first line of the Turkish position. Then the second line of our troops joined their comrades, and after a fairly stubborn struggle the Turks were seen in headlong retreat.

"The enemy's guns developed surprising activity, and for the following two hours our men in their new positions were subjected to a bombardment of between 7,000 and 8,000 shells. This died down, and the enemy then attempted to recover the lost ground. No fewer than seven times did the Turks hurl themselves against our new lines. On every occasion they were driven back with heavy losses. When the last effort died away in disorder and death the British left swung smartly forward and threw the demoralized enemy out of two additional lines of trenches immediately in front.

"This was the last phase of the battle along the entire line. Our gains were here and there added and everywhere consolidated with the total result already mentioned. The British losses were, comparatively speaking, light."

RUSSIA SENDING TROOPS TO THE DARDANELLES?

Manila Reports That French Vessels Will Bring Them From Vladivostok.

MANILA, July 12.—Persons who have arrived here from Saigon, capital of French Cochin China, report that all vessels belonging to the Messageries Maritimes which have been engaged in Far Eastern traffic are being transformed into transports to carry Russian troops to the Dardanelles.

Whenever a vessel of the Messageries fleet reaches Saigon, it is said, the passengers are transferred and the freight unloaded, after which a large force of carpenters works at top speed to make the necessary alterations. The ships then are sent to Valadivostok to take on troops.

Russia would probably benefit more than any other nation from the forcing of the Dardanelles and the fall of Constantinople, but there have been no previous reports of an authoritative nature to the effect that Russian troops would be sent to the Gallipoli peninsula to assist the Allies in the operations there.

TURKS BEAT OFF A CRUISER.

Constantinople Reports That Their Guns Damaged an Allied Warship.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11, (by wireless to Berlin and London, July 12.)—The bombardment of Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula by a warship has again proved futile, according to a statement issued tonight at the Turkish War Office. The communication follows:

Saturday afternoon an enemy cruiser of the Nelson type, protected by four torpedo boots, appeared before Gaba Tepe, (near the tip of the peninsula,) and fired 200 shells at our positions without success. The Turks lost one killed and two hundred wounded. Several of our shells struck the ship and forced it to withdraw.

Deny Hamburg-American Failure.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—The recent report that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company had failed in consequence of heavy losses sustained during the war was denied here today by the semi-official Wolff News Agency.

REGISTER 90,000 TO MAKE MUNITIONS

British Labor Union Bureaus Complete Their Formal Campaign.

DISTRIBUTION NEXT POINT

Premier Asquith, in Commons, Declines to Answer Questions About the Recent Squabble.

LONDON, July 12.—After upward of a fortnight's work in the 600 bureaus which were opened when the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, gave labor the opportunity voluntarily to enroll as munitions operatives, closed today with a total registration of 90,000 men. Registration hereafter will be carried out through the labor exchanges.

More men are needed, but the chief difficulty now is to place them on war work with a minimum of red tape. H. G. Morgan, assistant director of the Munitions Department, said today that this problem was causing some unrest among the workers, but that the transfers would take time, for the Government was anxious not to disturb industry more than necessary.

"The problem almost amounts to a rearrangement of the whole skilled labor of the country," said Mr. Morgan. "This, of course, will take considerable time."

The new bureau has a staff of 300 men, most of whom are working temporarily in tents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Premier Asquith refused in Parliament today to discuss the various issues involved in the munitions supply controversy.

No fewer than seven questions designed to probe into one feature or another of the munitions controversy were put on the paper. The Prime Minister took them in the lump, and in a short, comprehensive answer, said it was not in the public interest that he should make any further statement. He was satisfied that no discussion in Parliament would serve any good purpose, and such a discussion would be detrimental to the best interests of the nation.

One member put the question: "Does the Prime Minister consider it well that the discussion should be continued in the press, while we are suppressed in this House?" Mr. Asquith made no reply to this question, which was understood to be a direct invitation to the Government to suppress some of the Northcliffe papers.

Timothy M. Healy also suggested that Reynolds's Newspaper might be dealt with similarly. Reynolds's is controlled by Sir Henry Dalzel, who himself today had a question designed to carry the Lloyd George-Haldane controversy further. He asked the Premier whether Lord Haldane's disclosures in regard to the confidential committee of the Cabinet were made with Mr. Asquith's authority.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has grounds for stating that Lord Haldane, at the National Liberal Club meeting, when he spoke in General von Donop's defense, acted on his own initiative. In some quarters he is blamed for taking up the cudgels hastily on behalf of a department official for whom he is no longer responsible, and whose defense should, it is said, properly have been left in the hands of the Minister at the head of the War Department, Lord Kitchener. It is also thought that Lord Haldane acted somewhat heedlessly in making a statement which, as the event proved, Mr. Lloyd George took as an attack on his own conduct of the munitions business since the formation of the special Cabinet committee last October. Nevertheless, the general belief among politicians who know both Lord Haldane and Mr. Lloyd George is that the former had no intention of attacking Mr. Lloyd George.

Generally speaking, there is an idea that the long strain of the war, contributing to abnormal nervousness, is largely responsible for the developments of this affair, which, it is hoped, is now closed till the war is over.

Mr. Lloyd George spent the week-end in Wales.

CANADIAN WORKMEN ANGRY.

Mechanics Resent the Course of British Munitions Board.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 12.—Hundreds of mechanics are dissatisfied over the treatment they have received from a British commission which came here to examine applicants for jobs in English war munition factories.

At a public meeting held here last night it was announced that nearly half of the 2,000 mechanics who made applications to the commission, although selected for the examinations prescribed by the British War Office, were rejected before the tests were given. As a result of this action hundreds of the mechanics are destitute here.

Messages were dispatched to the British press, alleging that pro-German interests were at work to prevent the men from being sent abroad. It also was reported that Americans were receiving preference over the British applicants.

APPROVE ASQUITH'S SILENCE.

London Papers Applaud His Refusal to Answer the Questions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—The Daily News expresses approval of the summary way in which Premier Asquith yesterday disposed of the questions in the House of Commons with regard to the responsibility for the shortage of munitions. Continuing, it says:

"The country has great respect for its business men, and wants them employed to the utmost in proper spheres, but it knows no combination of business men, whether newspaper proprietors or drapers, for whom it would exchange Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, or Lord Kitchener, who seem to be the 'incompetents' against whom the present phase of the intrigue is directed."

The Daily Chronicle also approves Mr. Asquith's answers to the questioners, but adds:

"If the unwholesome controversy be muzzled in Parliament, it must not enjoy unbridled license in the press."

ITALY'S MUNITIONS BOARD.

Supreme Committee Created Composed of Cabinet Ministers.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 13.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome, dated Monday, says:

"The King has signed at the headquarters of Lieutenant General Count Cadorna a decree establishing a supreme committee, composed of the President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Marine, which will give special attention to increasing the supply of arms and other war munitions.

"Another decree names Lieutenant General Alfredo Ballolio Under-Secretary of State for Arms and Munitions."

SAYS GERMANS MENACE HIM.

Dr. Kitsee Worried Over Wireless Device Berlin Government Has.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Not only has the German Government taken Dr. Isadore Kitsee's censor-circumventing wireless device from him, according to the doctor's friends, but the "foreign Government," as he calls it, is threatening Kitsee. The doctor admitted as much today.

Investigators have been puzzled to account for Dr. Kitsee's docile acceptance of the acquisition of his invention by the German Government, which, he says, failed to pay him $50,000, the price he had put upon it.

The mystery was solved today. In explaining why he had not begun suit against the German Government for using his invention, Dr. Kitsee declared he had "been hounded and threatened" by German Government agents, and that some one had said he would "go to jail" if he talked about his knowledge of the disappearance of his invention.

"I have had no peace since the newspapers brought this thing out," he complained.

BRITISH RELEASE TWO AMERICAN SHIPS

Prize Court Asked to Condemn Four Other Vessels Seized With Cargoes of Food.

LONDON, July 12.—The release of the American steamers Seaconnet and Neches after their cargoes had been unloaded for the prize court indicates that the authorities have conceded a point in the dispute which has been going on since the beginning of the war between the Government and the owners of detained ships, as both steamers obtained clearance without being compelled to pay the usual port fees and dockage charges.

The Neches had been libeled for sinking a barge when she was being brought into the Port of London, but despite this fact clearance papers were given her when her Captain gave a surety bond that he would enter an appearance at the libel trial. The representatives of the company owning the Neches say they are hopeful that the Admiralty, which had control of the steamer at the time of the collision in which the barge was sunk, will also assume these costs.

The Seaconnet was detained last month at Kirkwall, and later was taken to Shields, where part of her cargo was thrown into the prize court. The contention of the British Government was that her cargo came from a country hostile to Great Britain. The cargo was loaded at Rotterdam, and the steamer was on her way to New York when she was seized. The shippers maintained that the cargo was of Belgian origin.

Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, asked the Prize Court today to condemn the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim, Björnstjerne-Björnson, and the Swedish steamer Fridland, which are now under detention. He said the vessels had been carrying absolute and conditional contraband from America, and that the goods were intended for German consumption.

The Attorney General also said thirty-eight other vessels with similar cargoes had been captured. Copenhagen, he declared, had virtually been turned into a depot for feeding German troops. The cargoes in question consist of farm produce, meat and lard, which is used extensively in Germany in place of butter. There were many cases of products used in the manufacture of German sausage. Altogether, no less than 23,274,580 pounds of meat and meat products was included in the cargoes. On the Kim and Fridland were quantities of rubber, listed as gum.

TURKS HARD PRESSED IN TURKISH ARMENIA

Russians Attacking 30,000 East of Bitlis—More Armenian Massacres.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, July 5, (via Petrograd and London, July 12.)—Reports from the various fronts in the Russo-Turkish campaign indicate that lively fighting has occurred recently north and south of Van Lake, Turkish Armenia, and south of Olti, in Transcaucasia, fifty-five miles west of Kars. All of these encounters are said to have resulted favorably for the Russians. According to these reports a Turkish force of 30,000 men, which was concentrated to the east of Bitlis, near Van Lake, is being hard pressed by the Russians.

Organized massacre of Armenians in Bitlis is taken as an indication that the Turks intend to retreat from that point. The Turks distributed 40,000 rifles among Kurds in Mush Valley for use against Armenians. Notwithstanding massacres and epidemics, the Armenians are resisting bravely. Their forces have been strengthened by the arrival of 160 Armenian volunteers from America.

NO SAYVILLE PROTEST.

Germany Approves the Taking Over of the Radio Station.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The taking over of the Sayville Wireless Station by the United States has met with the satisfaction of Germany, and no complaint will be lodged with the State Department, it was learned today through German Embassy officials.

Litigation with the Marconi Company threatened to close the Sayville station by injunction at one time, and it is stated on authority that the German Ambassador had considered a request that the American Government take charge.

The installation since the outbreak of the war of additional apparatus forbidden under neutrality laws is recognized by German officials as a just ground for the seizure of the station. It is pointed out that the American censorship differs in no way, as far as it affects the sending of messages, from full control by American naval operators, and, moreover, the official character assumed by the plant makes it safe from interference from private sources.

Italian Order for M. Poincare.

PARIS, July 12.—The Italian Ambassador, M. Tittoni, delivered today to President Poincaré a collar of the Order of the Annunziata, bestowed upon the President by King Victor Emmanuel as a compliment to the French people on the occasion of the national fête day of France, on July 14. The collar was presented two days in advance so that the President could be able to wear it at his reception to the Diplomatic Corps on Wednesday.

Grey Back, Eyesight Improved.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who relinquished his duties on May 31 last to rest his eyes, which had been strained by excessive use, returned to the foreign office this afternoon still wearing glasses but with his eyesight much improved. He did not, however, resume his official duties today.

EDISON WILL HEAD NAVY TEST BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

tant contributions to the improvements in the implements of naval warfare and are doing all that is possible with their other large duties. There are, unfortunately, no officers now detailed who can take time from the mass of work which they are called upon to do in order to devote it fully to studying new suggestions and inventions. The department is also unprovided with the best facilities for work of pure experimentation and investigation, with the exception of our testing station at Annapolis, which is, as yet, a small affair. Most of all, as I have said, there is no particular place or particular body of men, relieved of other work, charged solely with the duty of either devising new things themselves or perfecting the crude ideas that are submitted to the department by our naturally inventive people.

Bureau on New Devices.

"I have in mind a general plan of organizing such a department, which is still very hazy as to details, but which, in a general way, meets, so far as the navy is concerned, with your ideas of such a department for the Government in general. I want to use such facilities for experimental and investigation work as we have, under the direction of men particularly selected for ability shown in this direction, to whom would be referred all suggestions of new devices sent in to the department, and who would work out such ideas to a practical point.

"I feel that our chances of getting the public interested and back of this project will be enormously increased if we can have, at the start, some man whose inventive genius is recognized by the whole world to assist us in consultation from time to time on matters of sufficient importance to bring to his attention. You are recognized by all of us as the one man above all others who can turn dreams into realities and who has at his command, in addition to his own wonderful mind, the finest facilities in the world for such work.

"What I want to ask is if you would be willing, as a service to your country, to act as an adviser to this board, to take such things as seem to you to be of value, but which we are not, at present, equipped to investigate, and to use your own magnificent facilities in such investigation if you feel it worth while. For our part, we will endeavor not to bother you with trivial matters, as we will probably have sufficient facilities to handle such small matters as they come up. This is a great deal to ask and I, unfortunately, have nothing but the thanks of the navy, and, I think, of the country at large, together with the feeling of service to your country that you will have, to offer you by way of recompense. Yet so clearly have you shown your patriotism and your unselfish loyalty to your country's interests that I feel justified in making this request.

Submarine Requires Attention.

"We are confronted with a new and terrible engine of warfare in the submarine, to consider only one of the big things which I have in mind, and I feel sure that, with the practical knowledge of the officers of the navy, with a department composed of the keenest and most inventive minds that we can gather together, and with your own wonderful brain to aid us, the United States will be able, as in the past, to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness.

"If you feel that you would be willing to do this, I would like, a little later, when my plans are somewhat more matured, to consult with you as to the details of the organization proposed so that I can make it as effective as possible for the purpose intended.

"With you it might be well to associate a few men prominent in special lines of inventive research, and I would like also to consult with you as to who these men should be. It is, of course, your aid that I rely upon most, and if you are not able, for any reason, to do this, I will frankly hesitate to undertake the matter at all. Should you feel like accepting the task, however, I know the relief which the country would feel in these trying times at the announcement that you are aiding us in this all important matter.

"If you could let me know as early as you may how you feel about this I would appreciate it, as everything waits upon your answer, and I think we cannot be too expeditious if we are going to take this matter up at all."

Suggestion Made in The Times.

The germ of this idea, as stated by Secretary Daniels in his letter to Mr. Edison, was contained in an interview with Mr. Edison published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, May 30, 1915. In suggesting the idea of a bureau such as Mr. Daniels intends to create, Mr. Edison said in the interview:

"I believe that the Government should maintain a great research laboratory, jointly under military and naval and civilian control. In this could be developed the continually increasing possibilities of great guns, the minutiae of new explosives, all the technique of military and naval progression without any vast expense."

Mr. Edison's idea in this interview, which Secretary Daniels says coincides with his own line of thought, is, instead of a great standing army and a great active navy, to have an ample equipment of the most modern and perfect kind for defense on land and sea and skeleton organizations of highly trained military and naval officers, to be filled in with men in peaceful walks of life who have, nevertheless, the special training necessary to do their part in the country's fighting machines.

The most striking of the suggestions of Mr. Edison which caught the attention of Secretary Daniels are thus described in the introduction to the interview:

"Mr. Edison's plan of rendering us invulnerable to attack, while at the same time preserving us from high taxation, includes the establishment of new West Points and new Naval Academies for the training of officers and a vast system of military and naval education for the rank and file.

Edison's Views of Our Defenses.

"He would establish vast reserve stores of arms and ammunition, and he would count rather upon automobiles than upon the railroads for quick transportation.

"He would build many aeroplanes and submarines, and he would construct a fleet of cruisers, battleships, and other naval vessels—this is his most extraordinary proposal—to be kept in dry dock, practically in storage, and fully up to date until needed."

Mr. Edison said he thought an army of 100,000 would be enough, backed with an efficiently trained militia. He did not favor even a great military reserve.

Mr. Edison urged that we should have 2,000,000 rifles ready, in perfect order, even greased; an ample supply of the best mechanical devices for rapid defense, artillery, trenching tools, and all kinds of equipment; a large surplus of the best ammunition; armories equipped to manufacture, if necessary, 100,000 new firearms a day; factories that could turn out thousands of tons of high explosives in a month; 40,000 drill Sergeants selected and trained to instruct quickly a vast number of soldiers.

We should have the machinery, he said, for commandeering without delay 200,000 or more automobiles with the power to move 1,000,000 men, 100 miles in a day. He was for building an enormous number of submarines and for having better guns, guns with longer range than any which a ship could carry, for coast and harbor defense.

Navy Officers Welcome Plan.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Development of Secretary Daniels's ideas of strengthening the inventive genius of the country to assist in perfecting the navy as a fighting machine has hinged almost wholly upon Mr. Edison's reply. The Secretary said he was greatly pleased when told Mr. Edison had accepted.

Mr. Edison's representative, Miller Reese Hutchinson, who is in Baltimore tonight, will have a conference with Mr. Daniels tomorrow. It is understood that one of the foremost officials of the General Electric Company has been asked to serve on the Advisory Committee.

Naval officers generally were enthusiastic at the proposed innovation, and predicted that, once the new bureau was in existence, great improvements in the navy's construction and organization would follow.

It is the purpose of Secretary Daniels to consult with Mr. Edison at the first opportunity concerning other men who are trained in special lines of scientific and inventive research work who might be associated with the bureau. The names of several already have been considered.

One of the first problems for the new bureau will be that of improving the navy's submarines and aeroplanes. There is at present no American-made engine satisfactory for aeroplane use, nor have submarine engines or batteries been perfected to the satisfaction of naval officers.

Mr. Edison is the inventor of new batteries being placed on the latest submarine craft, from which great things are expected.

200 Suggestions Come Each Year.

An important duty of the Bureau of Invention and Development will be to scrutinize plans which are continually being received at the Navy Department from officers at sea. As many as three to five suggestions as to possible improvements in vessels, machinery, guns, electrical equipment, and other constructive features are received daily by the department.

Secretary Daniels has not decided what officer of the Navy would be best fitted for the position of chief of the proposed bureau. The names of several have been mentioned, including Rear Admiral Fiske, former aid for operations, and now assigned to duty at the Naval War College, Newport; Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

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INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE

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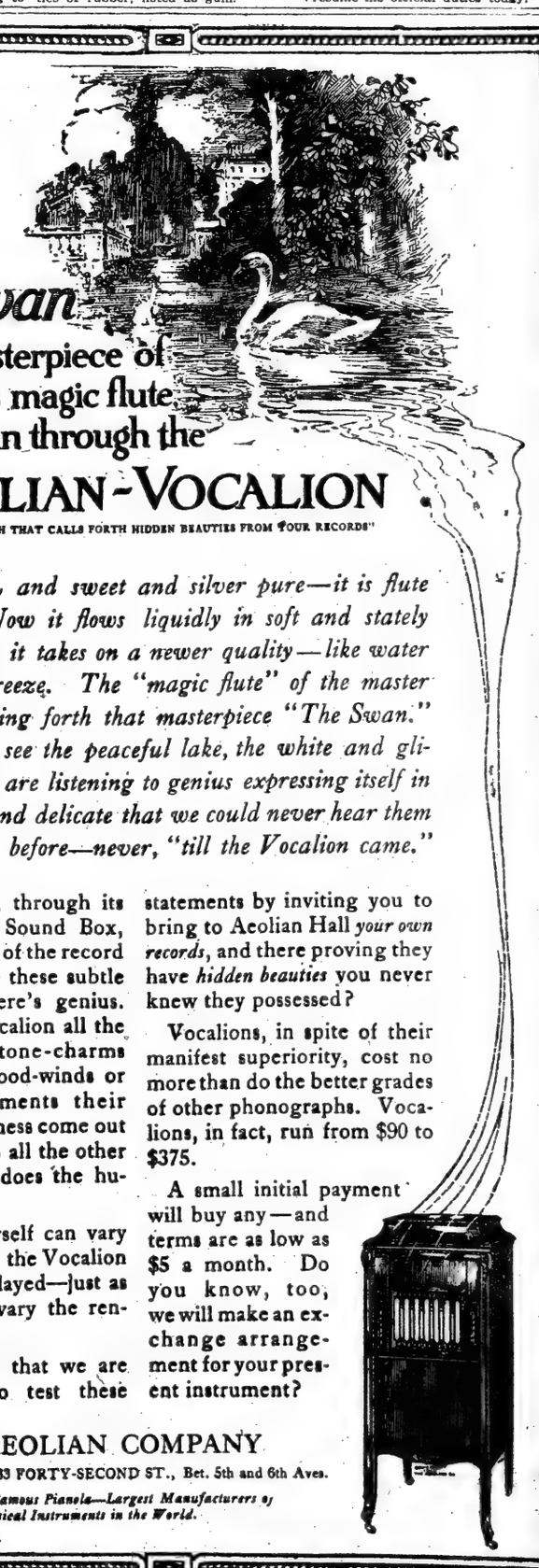
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MOVE TO CORRECT SINKING FUND ABUSE

Stimson Finance Committee Proposes Reform to Constitutional Convention.

KEEPS $29,000,000 EXCESS

But Applies It to Payments on Annual Contributions — Emergency Messages Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—On behalf of the Committee on State Finance of the Constitutional Convention, Henry L. Stimson, its Chairman, at the session of the convention tonight introduced a proposal embodying a tentative plan for reforms in the management of the State's sinking funds and for changes in connection with the State's power to contract debts.

There is now an estimated excess of $29,000,000 in the various sinking funds of the State. Under the plan this surplus would remain, but it could be applied to the annual contributions for sinking fund purposes, which otherwise would have to be defrayed out of the general revenues of the State or from money raised by direct tax.

The proposal presented provides for amendments to Sections 2, 4, 5, and 11 of Article 7. The future management of sinking funds is provided for in what virtually amounts to a new Section 5, as follows:

New Sinking Fund Plan.

The sinking funds provided for the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the principal of the debts of the State heretofore contracted shall be continued; they shall be separately kept and safely invested, and neither of them shall be appropriated or used in any manner other than for such payments and extinguishments as hereinafter provided. The Controller shall each year appraise the securities held for investment in each of such funds at their fair market value, not exceeding par. He shall then determine and certify to the Legislature the amount which, if thereafter annually contributed to said fund, would, together with the accumulations upon the aggregate of such contributions and the existing amount of said funds as thus appraised, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, produce, at the date of maturity, the amount of the principal of the bonds for which the fund was created; and the Legislature shall thereupon appropriate as the contribution to said fund for such year at least the amount thus certified.

When the annual income upon any such fund reaches an amount more than sufficient to provide the entire annual contribution above provided for, such excess may be applied to the interest of the bonds for which the fund was created.

Whenever any sinking fund shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created no further contribution shall be made thereto, but the income thereof shall be thereafter devoted to maintaining such fund constantly equal to the principal of the debt outstanding, to the payment of the interest thereon and to the extinguishment of the debt as hereinafter provided. If any excess in such income be not needed for the foregoing purposes it shall be applied to the completion of the other sinking funds of the State and, after the completion of all such funds, to the general fund of the State.

Whenever any such sinking fund shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, it may be used proportionately for the retirement by purchase, upon reasonable terms before maturity and cancellation, of any of the bonds evidencing such debt and for the reduction or extinction thereby of the debts; and the Legislature shall provide all reasonable means and authority for such retirement.

The Legislature shall also provide means and authority whereby outstanding bonds of the State for which sinking funds are provided may be exchanged at par for cancellation for serial bonds of the form authorized under Section 4 of this article, upon such terms and conditions as to interest and otherwise as it may in its discretion authorize or determine, except that the debt as thus refunded shall finally mature no later than the original debt No further contributions into the Sinking Fund shall be made on account of bonds so exchanged, and a due proportion of the Sinking Fund may be applied from time to time to the payment of the substituted serial bonds.

Serial Bonds Favored.

Another amendment proposed by the State Finance Committee provides for changes in Section 4 of Article VII., under which the present method of raising money by fifty-year bonds would be supplanted by the more modern method of issuing serial bonds, which can be redeemed in annual installments, determined by the Legislature.

In pursuance of recommendations made by many authorities on finance at the hearings before the committee, an amendment was proposed which would prohibit the Legislature from enacting any law through which the State would contract a debt for any improvement until after the chief engineer of the department having the proposed improvement in charge shall have filed with the lawmaking body a certificate stating its probable life or usefulness, or, in financing it, create a debt running for a longer period than the life of the improvement.

Under an amendment proposed to Section 11 of Article VII., the State Controller is required to make up for any failure on the part of the Legislature to appropriate sufficient money for the sinking funds by setting aside the necessary sum out of the first incoming revenues applicable to the general fund. That would give the sinking funds the right of way over all financial obligations of the State. The proposed amendment also gives any holder of State bonds the right to compel action by the Controller through mandamus proceedings.

This was the first Monday night session held by the Constitutional Convention under its new arrangement of six working days each week. Many seats on the minority side were empty.

H. Le Roy Austin of Greene moved his amendment abolishing the emergency message from the Governor to hasten legislation.

Abuse of Emergency Message.

"The emergency message has degenerated into a message of convenience," said Mr. Austin. "I know of no emergency that has justified its use since it received constitutional sanction twenty year ago."

Mr. Austin cited statistics to show that in twenty years 502 bills had been passed as emergency measures. Of these, 140 were appropriation bills, 52 election law amendments, and 26 amendments to New York City charters.

"And I find," Mr. Austin added, "that on one occasion a Governor set aside the Constitution to rush through a bill to 'protect persons and property in the village of Painted Post,' and on another occasion the fundamental law was nullified to fix the duck-hunting season on Long Island."

The convention debated the Austin proposal in Committee of the Whole. The committee rose without taking final action.

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WANT TO BAR COTTON.

Members of Parliament Say It Should Be on the Contraband List.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal Member of Parliament for Kirkcaldy Burghs, and De F. Pennefather, Unionist Member for the Toxteth Division of Liverpool, have again brought the cotton discussion to the fore by insisting in the House of Commons today that the British Government should make clear why it did not declare cotton contraband. Failure so to do, it was pointed out, was prolonging the war, inasmuch as cotton, vital to the manufacture of explosives, was continuing to reach Germany through neutral countries.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said the Government must consider the interest of neutrals, and that the present plans to keep cotton out of Germany were considered to be effective. If it were shown conclusively that cotton was still going into Germany, he added, the Government would take any steps necessary to check it.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—The Chronicle, in an editorial discussing the questions in Parliament respecting cotton, says:

"All who appreciate the importance of preventing Germany from getting cotton for the manufacture of explosives will regret the confession of failure implied in the Government's admission yesterday that over 30,000 tons of cotton entered Holland last month. Holland has a cotton industry of her own, but the number of its spindles appears to be about 1 per cent. of the spindles in the British cotton industry, whereas 30,000 tons is nearly a half average of the British monthly import of American cotton in peace time.

The inference is almost irresistible that a large part of this huge import had a German destination and if, as we suppose, it was consigned to the Netherlands Trust, which is pledged to see that consignments are for Dutch use only, it looks as if either the good faith or efficiency of that body was most seriously lacking.

"The highest estimate which we have seen, computes that Germany needs 1,000 tons of cotton a day for her explosives. If the whole 30,000 tons went to Germany it would therefore be a month's supply.

"In pressing this matter let us avoid the elementary mistake, still too often made, of asking that cotton shall be declared contraband. The demand is sound in substance but absurd in form, because contraband only affects goods consigned to an enemy port, and the whole trouble now is over goods consigned to neutral ports.

"By the Order in Council of March 11 we have gone a step further than any declaration of contraband could take us, and claimed the right to stop all goods consigned to neutral ports. If their ultimate destination is Germany no larger claim could be advanced, and the difficulty now before us is not legal but administrative. To ascertain in each case whether cotton or other goods consigned to Holland or Scandanavia is on its way to Germany, is anything but easy, and the unwisdom of cutting such knots overharshly, to the detriment of neutrals, must be obvious to every thinking person.

"Nevertheless, it is also obvious that we should be far more stringent than we have been. Germany cannot fight if her supply of sea-borne cotton is cut off for a sufficient number of months, and after nearly twelve months mastery of the sea by the British fleet it is high time that the cutting off process should have been made effective."

STAHL CHANGES HIS PLEA.

German Reservist Now Seeks Abatement of Indictment.

Gustav Stahl, the German reservist under indictment for perjury in connection with testimony he gave before the Federal Grand Jury regarding the Lusitania being armed with four guns, through his counsel, Harold S. Deming, withdrew yesterday, before Judge William Hunt in the United States District Court, the tentative plea of not guilty previously entered, and presented three pleas in abatement of the indictment.

The first plea asserts that a stenographer was improperly present in the Grand Jury room during the examination of witnesses in the proceedings pending against Paul Koenig, alias Stemler, and others. The second plea sets forth that the interpreter used by the Government to interrogate him was not sworn as an interpreter, but as a witness only. The third plea questions the property qualifications of one of the Federal Grand Jurors.

The stenographer whose presence in the Grand Jury room is complained of by Stahl is George K. Zengerlie, who took notes of the testimony given there under an appointment as clerk, as assistant to District Attorney Marshall, made by Samuel J. Graham, Assistant U. S. Attorney General in Washington on July 13, 1913. Stahl insists that Assistant Attorney General Graham was without authority to make such pretended appointment.

The Grand Juror complained of is John Kellock of Yonkers. Stahl maintains that he did not possess the necessary legal qualifications to serve as a Grand Juror. No date was set for the hearing of arguments on the pleas.

TO FIX GERMAN COAL PRICES.

Bundesrat Plans Compulsory Regulation of Production, Too.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says:

"The Bundersrat has authorized the central authorities in the provinces to form a combination of mine owners with a view to the compulsory regulation of the production and sale of coal. The Government will have the decision in fixing prices and thus have the power to renew the Westphalian coal agreement, which expires in December."

MINIMIZE BOTHA'S VICTORY.

Won by a Boer, Anyway, Says the German Colonial Office.

LONDON, July 12.—According to a Rotterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, the German Colonial Office, in a statement relative to the surrender of the German forces in Southwest Africa, says:

"If this surrender actually has taken place it was due to the overwhelming superiority of the British forces, and occurred under the most honorable circumstances. It is the first British victory of the war and was won by a Boer General, and it will not affect the ultimate result of the war."

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HARPER & BROTHERS

VILLA THREATENS MEXICO CITY AGAIN

Force Moves on Capital from the North, Cutting Obregon's Main Lines.

FIERCER WAR EXPECTED

Admiral Howard Prevents Bombardment of Guaymas—Orozco Forfeits Bond of $7,500.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—On top of the announcement that Mexico City had been taken by the Carranza forces news came to the State Department this evening that the Villista troops had again assumed the offensive and were marching in the direction of the capital. The State Department's information was made public in the following statement:

"It is reported in a telegram dated July 10, from San Luis Potosi that a large force of Villista troops are advancing south and have taken Leon, Silao and Irapuato."

The significance of this movement of the Villistas is thoroughly appreciated by persons here who are informed as to the Mexican situation. It means, they say, that Villa is attempting to get to Mexico City by the route that is easiest and it is believed that he has a prospect of success. According to the State Department dispatch Villa has gained victories at places where he was defeated some time ago by the Carranza forces under General Obregon, as to whose whereabouts there is some mystery. Obregon was severely wounded recently and it was necessary to amputate one of his arms. It has been asserted that he was dead. The loss to Carranza of the services of his most competent General at this critical time would be a bad blow to the Carranza cause and might have considerable effect on the progress of military events.

It is probable that in order to prevent Villa from retaking Mexico City, the Carranza Government will be obliged to withdraw its forces from the capital and send them northward to meet the advancing Villista army. This, it is believed, would give the Zapata forces, which are allied to the Villa movement, a chance to take Mexico City again, while the main army of the Carranza Government was seeking to check Villa's southward advance.

Carranza has been in possession of Mexico City on three occasions, including the present occupation, and on two of these he was obliged to withdraw. The Villista-Zapata forces have held Mexico City twice, but like the Carranzistas, they found the position untenable. The Carranzistas are counting much on their present occupation of the capital. They are encouraged to believe that if they retained possession the United States Government will be inclined to recognize the Carranza authority and give it the "active, moral support" promised by President Wilson in the formal statement issued on June 2. The advance of the Villa forces makes the realization of this hope on the part of the Carranzistas more remote.

General Villa has informed the American Government that his victory over the Carranza troops under General Obregon, south of Aguascalientes, was most decisive, and that he sent a large expeditionary force of cavalry which already threatens Obregon's communication with his base, and is pressing onward within 100 miles of Mexico City, after having captured all the towns between Leon and Irapuato.

Several thousand well-equipped men are in the flying column which Villa has sent out under some of his trusted lieutenants. They are relying on an alleged shortage of ammunition in Obregon's army and their ability to keep him from getting a further supply at his base. From these advices officials conclude that the warfare in the central part of the Republic is about to be carried forward now with more vigor than has been apparent in several weeks.

The same expeditionary force is understood to have destroyed the railroad running eastward to Guadalajara from Irapuato, to prevent its use by the Carranza forces. The retreating Carranza troops destroyed the railroad, including water tanks and sidings, south as far as Irapuato, which, it is estimated, cannot be repaired for at least sixty days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 12.—Employes of the various Government offices left here this morning to take possession of all Government positions in Mexico City. Passenger and freight service will be resumed tomorrow.

HOWARD SAVES GUAYMAS.

American Admiral Prevents Bombardment of West Mexican Port.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, today notified the Navy Department by wireless from the Mexican Western Coast port of Guaymas, that the commander of the Carranzista gunboat Guerrero had threatened to bombard that port at 6 o'clock this morning, but the bombardment had been prevented by a protest made by the Admiral.

Admiral Howard told the commander of the Guerrero that such a bombardment would seriously damage foreign property and threaten foreign lives and that he would not tolerate the attack on the port. He informed the department that the Villista gunboat Bonita had arrived at Guaymas with a number of troops and that the Carranzista commander of the Guerrero had also threatened to sink the Bonita by shell fire. The threatened bombardment of Guaymas had as its main object the destruction of the Bonita and the shelling out of the Villista forces at that place.

The commander of the Guerrero, it is understood, after listening to Admiral Howard's strong protest, agreed not to open fire on the port of Guaymas, but stated that he would confine the attack to the bombardment of the Bonita and of Southern Pacific Railway trains going in and out of Guaymas with troops, beginning the attack at 6 o'clock tonight.

It is understood that the British, German, French, Italian and American Consuls co-operated with Admiral Howard in calling upon the Carranzista commander to change his plans.

VILLA EXPECTED AT BORDER.

Arranges Interview by Wire with Washington Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 12.—General Francisco Villa is expected to arrive here on Tuesday to transact important business with his representatives in Washington. He has engaged a special train which carried George C. Carothers, the American representative, to Chihuahua by Villa's urgent order on Sunday night and will return at once to the border with Villa. It is known that Villa has arranged for a long wire conference with Enrique C. Llorente, his Washington representative, and it is reported here that Villa is much alarmed over the possibility of early action by the United States and hopes to forestall it.

Francisco Escudero, Villa's Minister of Finance, today issued a decree to all mining and other foreign companies in Northern Mexico that Villa money must be accepted at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar in exchange for merchandise and for payment of all supplies. As Villa money was selling on the local market today for only three cents, this decree means the closing of all stores in Villa territory if it is enforced.

MEXICANS KIDNAP AMERICAN.

Carried Across Border and Held Prisoner, Federal Authorities Told.

EL PASO, July 12.—It was reported to Federal authorities today that Castulo Padilla, an American citizen, had been kidnaped by Mexicans and was being held a prisoner somewhere in Juarez. An investigation was started at once.

Three Mexicans and two Americans in an automobile are said to have appeared at Padilla's farm near the international line on Friday night, handcuffed him, and, forcing him into the car, carried him into Mexico. Padilla is an old man, who has lived on his farm forty years.

General Tomas Ornelas, commander of the garrison in Juarez, denied that Padilla was a prisoner in Juarez. He professed to know nothing regarding the alleged kidnaping.

OROZCO FORFEITS $7,500 BAIL.

Mexican Leader Arrested with Huerta Fails to Appear.

EL PASO, July 12.—General Pascual Orozco, who on July 2 eluded Federal and civil officers who held him under surveillance, failed today to appear in the Federal Court to answer charges of conspiracy to violate United States neutrality laws. His bond of $7,500 was declared forfeited.

General Marcelo Caraveo, Frank and Ike Alderete, also Mexican military adherents, who are held on similar charges, waived preliminary hearing and were held under reduced bond to the Federal Grand Jury.

BELL PLEADS FOR MEXICO.

Urges That Relief Be Sent Before It Is Too Late.

A story of terrible conditions in Mexico and of the pressing need of relief is told in a letter received by Mrs. William Alexander, President of the Special Relief Society of 597 Fifth Avenue, which is sending a consignment of grain to that country through the Red Cross. The letter is from Edward I. Bell, a newspaper publisher of Mexico and author of "The Political Shame of Mexico." He writes in part:

"You may not need further details to make vividly clear the urgency of the case. But the helplessness of those millions of gentle-natured, simple people has been too long a burden on my heart. You must permit me to add my prayer that the speediest means be employed to alleviate a condition which cries to heaven its reproach for our neglect.

"There is difficulty in reaching the needy with supplies, but it must be overcome. If I may venture a suggestion, the most certain method is through the American corporations which have interests there. Several of these great concerns have been carrying thousands of men on their payroll while their works have been shut down. This has been going on for more than a year. It has been a charity so unobtrusive that it has not been noted, but it has been effective. Several millions of dollars have in this way freely been spent to lessen the suffering of the unemployed.

"You can cover a large area through the corporations, and you will accomplish one essential thing—you will get aid to the deserving. You will also get it to them intact at a minimum of cost. Some of our Government people there also are reliable, but real efficiency lies in the companies, which know the ropes and which will guard you against graft.

"Belgium has had millions of money which of right should have gone to Mexico. The day is not far distant now when the conspiracy of silence as to the real facts in the Mexican matter will be broken. When that day comes American generosity will overflow of its own accord—but it will be too late."

Any one wishing to contribute to the relief of the starving Mexicans is urged to send contributions to the Special Relief Society, care of Lincoln Trust Company, 204 Fifth Avenue.

TO FOLLOW US IN MEXICO.

Great Britain Will Not Act Independently as with Huerta.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Great Britain intends to follow the lead of the United States in the matter of recognizing a Government in Mexico. This was explained to Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Villa faction, in a conference today with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

Mr. Lombardo, formerly Mexican Minister to France, is here on a special mission. He was discussing with the British Ambassador conditions with respect to foreigners in Northern Mexico when he learned, incidentally, the British view on the subject of recognition.

The decision to follow the lead of the United States, it is understood, grows out of a desire to avoid such a misunderstanding as occurred when the British Government recognized General Huerta.

MORE GOLD FOR FRANCE.

Over 10,000 Persons Made Deposits Last Friday and Saturday.

PARIS, July 12.—The flow of gold from the private stocks of the public into the Bank of France continues. More than 10,000 persons deposited gold at the Bank on Friday and Saturday.

The Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, today introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill raising the limit of issue of national defense bonds from 6,000,000,000 francs, ($1,200,000,000,) as fixed in the law of May 18, to 7,000,000,000 francs, ($1,400,000,000.) Subscriptions have already exceeded the previous limit by 150,000,000 francs, ($30,000,000.)

The French public in eleven months has taken 8,400,000,000 francs ($1,680,000,000) of national bonds.

Recently the Bank of France extended an invitation to the public to turn in its private hoards of gold to strengthen the national reserve. The response was such that the bank had to designate half a dozen receiving tellers to take the coin offered.

The certificates given for the gold declare that the exchange was made for "national defense."

HASTENS GERMAN CROPS.

New Method of Heated Ground Also Makes Monster Fruit, &c.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, July 13, (via London.)—Successful results of experiments in increasing yields of gardens by heating the earth with the waste heat from factories and industrial establishments are announced by Professor Kuebler of the Technical High School.

Fruits and vegetables grown under this novel condition, according to Professor Kuebler, have been found to advance about twice as fast as the same things planted simultaneously in normal unheated ground, and have attained from 40 to 100 per cent. greater size.

The originator of the scheme is a local engineer, who advocated experimenting with water heated by the waste heat from electric stations and factories, and piped even miles distant to gardens and small farms. The Minister of Agriculture gave his assent to the plan, which was carried out by students of the Technical High School.

The experiments were begun in the Spring with maize, rye, wheat, potatoes, beans, beets, and turnips, which were planted at the same time in equal quantities in adjoining fields, one field being heated and the other unheated.

The results announced today indicate not only the efficacy of the plan, but the thorough practicability of earlier and larger vegetables. Crops grown on the heated ground brought so much higher prices that the cost of heating was more than met.

Flower culture also is greatly benefited by the heating plan, and it is expected that it will be possible to produce the French and Italian flowers formerly imported by Germany in artificially heated ground. The plan is said to be advisable only where waste heat is available.

MANY LOST IN CHINA FLOODS

Consul at Canton Asks Us to Aid the Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Loss of many lives as the result of unprecedented floods in the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, China, was announced today in a dispatch to the State Department from Consul General Cheshire at Canton. The Consul General's message said:

"Unprecedented floods. Great distress among the Chinese in the interior of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Many lives lost. Shameen flooded two or three feet. There is a total cessation of trade and railroad traffic. Contributions to suffering humanity urgently needed at once. Kindly inform the Red Cross and The Christian Herald."

Shameen is an island in Canton Harbor on which foreign concessions are located.

Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Red Cross Relief Committee, conferred with Secretary of State Lansing tonight and later directed that $1,000 be telegraphed to Canton to aid the flood sufferers. At the same time it was announced that the Red Cross headquarters here would be glad to transmit any contributions that might be made by the American public.

A commission of engineering officers was sent to China some time ago, under the auspices of the Red Cross, to investigate and devise means for checking or stopping such floods. They worked out a plan for drainage of the rivers and lakes with great irrigation ditches and reservoirs which would involve an expenditure of approximately $20,000,000. The Chinese Government promptly approved the scheme, but the problem of financing so far has proved an insuperable obstacle.

BOTHA THANKS KITCHENER.

Hopes Many of His Men Will Soon Be Fighting in Europe.

LONDON, July 12.—General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has replied as follows to Lord Kitchener's cabled congratulations on the conquest of German Southwest Africa:

"I most cordially thank you for your kind congratulations, which are highly appreciated by all. I hope that soon many of my men here will take their share in the greater task in Europe."

CUTHBERT KILLED IN ACTION

Well-Known New Yorker Was Fighting in Flanders with British.

Robert L. Cuthbert, an accountant and formerly a member of the firms of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. and Arthur Young & Co., was killed in action in the European war on July 6, according to a cablegram that reached New York yesterday. While a resident of this city he lived at the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Cuthbert was in London when the war broke out, and, although an American citizen and more than 40 years of age, regarded it as his duty to make every effort to join the British Army. He finally became a member of King Edward's Horse, and was in training in London all last Winter. Mr. Cuthbert only recently was sent to the front. Although the cable dispatch gives no details of his death, it is supposed that he was killed in Flanders, where his regiment has been engaged. He was widely known in this city, and was a member of the Garden City and National Golf Clubs and an active yachtsman.

Maternity Apparel

FINAL REDUCTIONS ON ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK
to effect quick clearance before beginning extensive alterations to enlarge our showrooms.
Lane Bryant is originator and largest manufacturer of Modish Maternity Apparel, scientifically constructed to automatically create proper balance for the figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings. Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes, and fit when figure is again normal.
Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets and Underwear.
Baby Needs, Nursery Furnishings, and apparel for small children, 25% lower than elsewhere.
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Brill Brothers
Semi-Annual Sale of Summer Suits For Men
At Two Stores—BROADWAY AT 49TH and 1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND
$23.50 For $35.00 & $30.00 Values
Including Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots and choice imported Flannels in this season's newest patterns and models, many of them quarter lined with silk, and with silk sleeve linings; extremely smart, one, two, three and four button models.
$17.50 For $25.00 & $22.00 Values
Choice fancy patterns, pencil stripes and checks, in worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. One, two and three button models, quarter and half lined.
$13.50 For $20.00 & $18.00 Suits
Unusually good suits at this low price, among them flannels, cassimeres and fancy worsteds, desirable patch pocket models, one, two or three buttons.
Choice Specials in Smart, Cool Comfort Clothes
$25 and $30 Silk Coat and Trousers.....$23.50
$22.00 Silk Coat and Trousers.....17.50
White and Striped Flannel Trousers....$3.50, $5 and $8.50
White and Striped Serge Trousers.....$3.50 and $5.00
Sport Coats for Men.....$7.50, $10, $15 and $25
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY at 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY, at 42d STREET

Broadway and 33d Street
GIMBELS
Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30
More and More, People Talk About The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale
Consequently, more and more, people are *coming* to the Simpson-Crawford Sale. For good news spreads. And this is the sort of news that has produced, from perfectly natural reasons, the biggest July buying—like that of the Christmas season—that New York has ever known.
What wonder, when, from the Simpson-Crawford stock itself, from other special purchases, and from our own stock, we have gathered hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of
Seasonable Goods at Average HALF PRICE!
WOMEN'S $25 FALL SUITS, $18.50
Really a wonderful value, thanks to a manufacturer who gave us bedrock prices in order to share in this great Simpson-Crawford sale.
Choose from Two Advanced Fall Models
Wool Poplin Suits, with a medium length Jacket, feature the new belted panel back that is button trimmed; silk lined; circular pleated back skirt.
Serge Suits have a belted Jacket with two large patch pockets; full circular skirt. Third Floor
500 WOMEN'S & MISSES' BOMBAZINE AND WOOL CASSIMERE RAINCOATS
At $3.95 Gimbel's former Prices, $7.50 to $15
At $5 Gimbel's former Prices, $8.50 to $17.50
Tan, Olive, Navy, Black, Taupe.
This special Gimbel Purchase duplicates Raincoats that we actually sold in regular stock earlier in the season at more than double our present sale price. The amazing reductions were made by the manufacturer to clean up the entire lot.
Single and Double Textures; Numerous Styles.
Loose and belted models with raglan and set-in sleeves.
All sizes in every style from 14 to 46. Third Floor
$3.95 TO $6.95 HANDKERCHIEF LINEN SPORT BLOUSES, $2.95 AND $3.95
All the new Sport styles and expertly tailored, which means a perfect fit, well groomed appearance and perfect freedom of movement. The majority are pocket trimmed and a few have black ribbon cravats.
Awning Striped Blouses—Rose, blue and black, tan, green, on white grounds.
Plain White Linen Blouses—With collar and cuffs of blue, rose or lavender linen. Also striped linen collar and cuffs.
Plain Colored Linen Blouses—Rose, blue, green and lavender, tan, with white collar and cuffs. Third Floor
MEN'S ALL-WOOL SWEATERS, $3.45
Regularly $5, $6, $8, and even more.
Bought *at a single clip* from a manufacturer whose product is a household word for dependability and excellence.
The BEST Sweaters he had, too; no seconds or undesirables.
They were the accumulations from a maker's orders—three or four "overrun" on this order, a dozen on that, and so on—until it ran up to 140 dozen, and he HAD to clear house.
Every Sweater is a 1915 Coat Model—New, Perfect
There are all kinds of styles, all sorts of necks, and there is every size from 34 to 46 in.—as a rule—several attractive models, colors, weaves and finishes. Main and Fourth Floors
MEN SAVE $11 TO $16 BY BUYING THESE SUITS AT $14
Ordinarily we sell this grade at $25, $28 and $30 —according to the material, etc.
These are SPLENDID Suits, and were bought especially for this Sale from a well-known manufacturer who was anxious to see us make a big success of it.
More Than Half of Them Are Silk Lined
There is wide choice in material, cut, color, style, etc.—others are models and sizes for men of all ages and proportions.
Remember, there are 150 Silk-lined blue serges in the lot.
$1.45 TO $2 SILKS, $1 YARD
Average width is 35 to 40 inches; broken assortments of colors.
Taffetas—black, navy and other desirable shades.
Charmeuse—black and street shades.
Dress Satins—Not every shade in every quality.
Crepe de Chines and Crepe Meteors—wide choice of colors.
Broken lots of numerous other weaves at the above low price—$1. Second Floor
REED & FIBRE FURNITURE—HALF AND LESS
A charming little collection of odd pieces in brown stain, green stain and enamel finish. Included are Sofas, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Lamps, etc. Only one of a kind as a rule.
Special—About fifty slightly damaged reed and fibre pieces at ridiculously low prices. For instance:—
$10 Lamps in Brown Reed, at $3
$14 Brown Fibre Settees, at $4
$4.50 Brown Ash Porch Rockers, $2.25
OUTDOOR FURNITURE at HALF PRICE
About twenty pieces in "Old Hickory," finished in brown, green, or red stain. Mostly in 3-piece suites, consisting of Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker. Sold as a suite. None can be duplicated. Among them are:
$21.50 Three-piece Hickory Suites, $10.75
$2 Tabourettes of Hickory at $1
$10.50 Settees in Brown Stain, $5.25
$5.50 Arm Chairs in Red Stain, $2.75 Sixth Fl.
50c TO 60c WHITE SUMMER DRESS COTTONS AT 32c YARD
38-inch wide. New Voile grounds with satin-striped effects; new Crepe and Voile grounds with small woven embroidered figures and dots; also Rice Cloths and Gabardines. Second Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
Consistent with our policy to clear out each season's styles—we submit the following values in Smart Summer Apparel—
$25 to $35 Linen Suits—at $12.50
$45 to $65 Cloth Suits—at $19
$65 to $85 Silk Suits—at $35
$35 to $95 Dresses at $15 & $22
For country, beach, porch, and outing wear; a grouping of various lines.
$45 to $125 Gowns at $35 & $45
For cards, calling, restaurant, dancing and evening wear. *Also handsome Lingerie, Lace and Net Dresses.*
$35 to $125 Wraps at $28, $45, $50
For day and evening wear—a readjustment of many lines.
$35 to $75 Coats at $18, $35
For town, country, traveling, motor, beach and sports use.
Disposal of Early Millinery—$5
Formerly $15, $18, $25

A sea story of adventure, a married pair's second romance, a character study of a released convict, a war article by Gelett Burgess, another complete Fu-Manchu story—these are the high lights in the Annual Summer Fiction Number—this week's issue

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

10,000 to-day

The Butterick Company receives considerably more than three million letters a year. This means more than 10,000 letters every working day.

This very hour some 1,000 people will be writing to Butterick. This, of course, refers only to American mail; nearly all foreign correspondence is cared for at the various European offices.

Each issue of the Butterick monthly magazines is read by more women than there are in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark and New Orleans all together.

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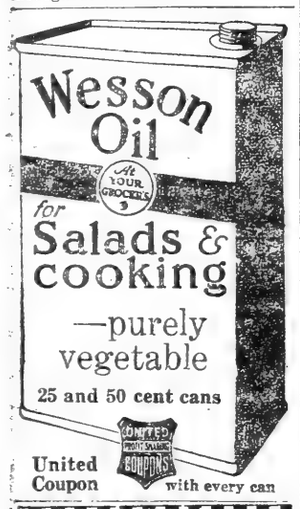
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And Lose Your Hair. Cuticura Prevents It. Trial Free.

Cuticura Soap shampoos cleanse and purify the scalp of dandruff while the Ointment soothes and heals the irritated scalp skin. Dandruff and itching are hair destroyers. Get acquainted with these fragrant super-creamy emollients for the skin and scalp.

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SPECIAL
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES
All Hemstitched with Hand Scalloped Edges, Single and Double size, Excellent Value
PILLOW CASES
1.75 to 2.50 each
SHEETS
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Interesting Values in other departments
McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

Carstairs Estab. 1788. In the non-refillable bottle.
"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."
Rye

MERCHANT WOUNDED FAMILY HIDES FACTS

Addison Abraham Brought Here from Galilee, Penn., with Bullet in His Eye.

SHOT ON SUNDAY NIGHT

Admittance Refused to Patient at Post-Graduate Hospital, He Is Taken to Bellevue.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Addison Abraham, a well-to-do merchant of Galilee, Penn., was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His wife and a nurse accompanied Abraham, who was suffering from a bullet wound in the right eye. The family refused to tell how he was hurt.

According to the nurse, Mrs. Bertha Clausen of Galilee, Mr. Abraham was wounded at 9 o'clock on Sunday night. When no doctor could be found, the patient was put into an automobile and was hurried ten miles to Callicoon, the nearest railroad station on the Erie.

Behind them followed another machine in case the first should break down. At Callicoon Abraham was placed on board the train that was due in Jersey City at 7 o'clock in the morning. From the station he was taken in an ambulance belonging to the Scully-Walton Company and conveyed first to the Post-Graduate Hospital, where, admission being refused, he was taken to Bellevue.

Sheriff Frank Gimble of Honesdale, Penn., was ordered to serve a writ today on Abraham at the request of Mrs. Bertha Rutledge, who had obtained a judgment for $2,000 against him. The Sheriff believes that Abraham shot himself. The judgment was not large enough to cause any financial difficulty, as Abraham's store was a profitable enterprise and he was known to be well off.

Leonard Eldlestone, driver of the ambulance which bore the party from the baggage room of the Erie Station in Jersey City says that when Mrs. Clausen got out at the Post-Graduate Hospital, she bade Mrs. Abraham to remain with her husband, saying:

"Don't come in. He's liable to do something else."

Detective Kilgallon has been assigned to the case. Drs. Rutledge and Rhodes of Bellevue Hospital last night took the bullet out and removed Abraham's right eye. The patient's condition is considered serious.

WILL CENSOR MAGAZINES.

Four Pittsburgh Policewomen Named to Pass on Their Propriety.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Charles S. Hubbard, Director of Public Safety, issued orders late today for the establishment of a bureau of censorship to pass upon all magazines sold in Pittsburgh. Magazines transgressing the bounds of morality and propriety will be barred and newsdealers who fail to observe the police regulations will be subject to arrest.

Four policewomen were appointed by Director Hubbard to read all publications received here each month. Verse, prose, and illustrations deemed objectionable will be marked and submitted to the Director.

WIDOW'S SHARE INCREASED.

Mrs. Annie Huggins to Get $120,000 from $500,000 Estate.

Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., referee in the accounting proceedings of the estate of Samuel J. Huggins, who died Nov. 22, 1910, yesterday filed his report in the Surrogate's Court. He recommends that a trust fund of $80,000 which was set aside for Mrs. Annie Huggins, the widow, who has been adjudged an incompetent, be increased to $120,000 on the ground that there will then remain sufficient from the $500,000 estate to be divided among other beneficiaries.

The executors, James B. Martin and Francis B. Chedsey, had turned the $80,000 over to James Hart, committee of the person and property of Mrs. Huggins, but the other beneficiaries objected and the case went to Referee Winthrop.

Under the will the rest of the estate, after the widow "is suitably provided for," goes to Everett N. Huggins of South Poland, Me., a nephew; Nathaniel Huggins of Great Neck, L. I., a great-nephew, and Ruth H. Van Vleck, of Short Hills, N. J., and Grace E. Wells of Amesbury, Mass., great nieces.

RESPITE TO CONVICTED MAN.

Ex-Bank Teller to Help Family Before Going to Sing Sing.

Frederick W. Smith, formerly paying teller of the Fifty-seventh Street Branch of the Security Bank, was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday to serve two and a half to five years in Sing Sing for robbing the bank and falsifying to cover his thefts. Judge Rosalsky gave Smith two weeks before beginning his term to make arrangements for the support of his wife and two children, who live in Brooklyn.

Smith asserted that his habits always had been of the best until he attended a birthday dinner last March. He took his first drink at the dinner and afterward visited different resorts along Broadway. After that he frequented the resorts constantly. Several weeks ago he and a girl were involved in an automobile accident. His employers hearing of his life on Broadway, investigated his accounts and discovered that he had misappropriated more than $3,000.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SUICIDES

Note to Son Asks Him Not to Expose Their Bodies.

Leslie Koch of 319 Furman Street, visiting the home of his parents last evening on the second floor of 333 Furman Street, broke in the door when he noticed the odor of gas in the hallway and found both had killed themselves by gas asphyxiation. They had left a note addressed to him, which read:

"Kindly do not expose our bodies to public view."

His father, Gustave Koch, had been ill and despondent because he had been unable to work for some time. His savings, earned while he was employed as a machinist, were gone, the son said. Husband and wife were each 58 years old.

Smallpox in Goshen Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 12.—The county jail here has been quarantined as a result of an outbreak of smallpox. "Snowball" Hicks, a negro, is the victim. He has been moved to the pest house at Orange Farm. There are forty prisoners in the jail.

Aviator Riley Killed by Fall.

LONDON, July 12.—Henry Riley, an aviator, was killed today at Brighton by the fall of his aeroplane. The observer who was with him in the machine was slightly injured.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN
Sales for week ending July 3rd, 1915, One Million, Seventy-one Thousand.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the World.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ALBATROSS ON FIRE, SINKS.

Gasoline Tanks Exploded—Captain and Engineer Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 12.—An exploding tank on the gasoline freight boat Albatross, owned by Thomas J. Howard, at 1 Broadway, New York, tore a hole in the hull of the vessel while she was going up the Hudson River at 3:30 o'clock this morning. She sank in a few minutes on the west side of the river, opposite this place. Leaking gasoline from one of two sixty-gallon tanks ignited. The two men on board, Captain W. F. Gaffney and Engineer W. C. Young, fought the flames with extinguishers until the second tank exploded and they were forced to take to the small boat.

John Lange, a fisherman of Dobbs Ferry, who was fixing his nets on the flats, rowed to the assistance of the men. They went to Dobbs Ferry and boarded a train for New York.

The Albatross, sixty feet long, used as a freight tender in the New York Harbor, was to have been placed in dry dock at Newburg for repairs. The owner of the boat, who lives at 82 Third Place, Brooklyn, said he had not received a report from Gaffney concerning the accident, but supposed it was caused by a backfire from the engine.

ACCUSED OF CARO MURDER.

Two Prisoners Reported by the Police to Have Confessed.

Joseph Caro of 751 East 187th Street was found murdered in front of the residence of Mrs. L. J. Mulvaney at 3,497 Fort Independence Avenue, in the Kingsbridge section of the Bronx, shortly after midnight, yesterday morning, with bullets in his groin and temple, and no clue to the murderers except that Mrs. Mulvaney had seen two men running away after the shots were heard. Caro was unconscious when found and was identified by papers in his pockets. He died ten minutes after being admitted to Fordham Hospital without regaining his senses.

The alleged murderers were arrested last night by two young policemen who had been assigned to detective duty only last Saturday, Charles Armstrong and William Niemand of the Bronx Bureau. They learned that Caro had had trouble with fellow-employes over a girl and that all concerned worked at the Johnson Iron Foundry, 149th Street and Spuyten Duyvil Road. When the employes reported for work yesterday morning the two detectives were there and went over the rolls to find that two men had stayed away. Dressed as workmen, the detectives stayed about the place and found, they say, that Angelo Luminoso of 3,180 Villa Avenue was an intimate of the two missing men. He acted as if nervous.

When the closing whistle blew the detectives followed this man to a flat on the third floor of 205 East Twenty-second Street. The detectives forced their way in and found two other men with him. All three were arrested and taken to the Bronx to be questioned.

Coroner Flynn and District Attorney Martin say two men confessed to having shot Caro because of a dispute over money in which his wife was concerned. They gave their names as Peter Mantello of 3,430 Bailey Avenue and Nicholas Gori of 751 East 187th Street. Luminoso, who is accused of intending to bring money and aid their escape, was held on the latter charge.

DEPOSITORS SEEK $500,000.

Sue Directors of Defunct Roseville (N. J.) Trust Company.

Twelve Directors of the defunct Roseville Trust Company, which was reorganized into the Mutual Bank of Roseville, N. J., will be brought into court soon, it was announced yesterday in Newark, to defend themselves against a suit for $500,000, which, it is charged, they should turn over to those who were depositors in the bank when it failed. The suit is brought against each of the Directors individually and against all collectively.

The suit was instituted on the advice of Edward F. Clark, a New York lawyer, who assisted in the reorganization of the bank for the benefit of the depositors. The action was taken as a consequence of the notice served on the twelve Directors last week by the New Jersey State Commission of Banking and Insurance that they must contribute the amount named in the suit. Acting with Mr. Clark in the suit is Roger Hinds, a lawyer of East Orange, N. J.

The Roseville Trust Company failed after its Secretary-Treasurer, Raymond E. Smith, had absconded with some of its funds. In the bill which was filed in the Chancery Court in Trenton yesterday, Smith, who is now in prison in New Jersey, was among the twelve Directors named as defendants. The others were John B. Scarlett, William T. Benjamin, Emile C. Bataille, Edward D. Dunn, Harry W. Foster, Worthington H. Ingersoll, Dr. William S. Keim, George E. Krug, Charles C. Lurich, Harvey Mott, and G. Rowland Munroe.

Other Directors of the failed bank who contributed to the fund with which it was reorganized were not made defendants in the suit. If the suit is won 3,000 depositors will benefit.

Release "Ripper" Suspect.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—George Blumlein, who was arrested here on June 24 in connection with the New York "ripper" murders, was discharged today from the hospital where he had been confined for observation as to his mental condition. At the time of his arrest, New York detectives said that Blumlein was well acquainted with the neighborhood where the children were murdered. No further word was received from the New York officials, and the local authorities decided today to release the prisoner.

How Many More United Coupons Do You Need to Get What You Want?

CIGARS UNITED

You can now accumulate them more rapidly, since you now can get United Coupons with your purchases of groceries, meats, confections, and United Coupons are also given with shirts, collars, neckwear, underwear, hosiery and other furnishing goods and by retailers in other lines.

The United Coupons you receive at other stores and United Cigar Stores Coupons may be combined and exchanged for any of the many useful articles for personal or household goods obtainable at the United Coupon Premium Stores.

You get United Coupons when making purchases at all stores that display this United Shield.

LOOK FOR THE UNITED SHIELD
Buy where you see it.

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

FLINT SAYS THAW SHOWS NO LUNACY

Continued from Page 1.

has been on the stand?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"No," replied Dr. Flint.

"Well, paranoia is progressive, isn't it?"

"It is incurable and slowly progressive."

"Now, if Thaw believed he was a reformer wouldn't he have given some evidence of it on the stand? Wouldn't he have grown a long beard and let his hair grow, too?"

"Not necessarily; paranoia is a latent disease."

"Well, what evidence of paranoia has he given on the stand here?"

"He didn't show any evidence of anything."

Justice Hendrick broke in to question Dr. Flint.

"But you say he hasn't given any evidence here of insanity?" he demanded in a sharp voice. "What way, then, is there for the layman to tell whether he is sane or insane?"

"In this case you have no means," replied Dr. Flint. "You have no means except the testimony of the alienists."

"If you didn't know his history, would you think him a paranoiac from any indications he has given here?" persisted Justice Hendrick. "That is what I want to get at."

"No, there is not a thing," replied the State's alienist.

As to Hidden Delusions.

Mr. Stanchfield continued the examination at this point.

"You think he has been concealing his delusions?"

"Yes."

"And how long do you think he could conceal them?"

"Perhaps for a year or more."

Mr. Stanchfield explained that Thaw had been in New Hampshire for eighteen months, and that the people there close to him had seen no evidence of delusions. He also asserted that there was no evidence at the trial to show that Thaw had suffered from delusions while at Matteawan.

"One witness, who was camping with Thaw in New Hampshire, said that the test was one which would produce the yellow streak in a man if he had it. Now, don't you think that trip would have caused Thaw to have delusions if he was a paranoiac?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"No," said Dr. Flint, "he might keep them concealed for years, I think."

"Perhaps he might keep them concealed forever," retorted Mr. Stanchfield scornfully. "Where is there any evidence that he expressed delusions?"

"There is none in this court," replied Dr. Flint.

Dr. Flint explained why he believed Thaw had delusions, saying that at first they were persecutory delusions which later gave way to the delusion that he was a great reformer. He said Thaw had a delusion that he was being persecuted after the murder of Stanford White and that there was a conspiracy to put him away in order to protect alleged confederates of Mr. White and to protect Mr. White's name.

To controvert that opinion Mr. Stanchfield again read William T. Jerome's summing up at the murder trial, in which Mr. Jerome expressed the belief that there was a band of degenerates who held orgies in a house in Twenty-fourth Street named by Thaw. Justice Hendrick again interrupted to take up the examination of the witness.

"If Mr. Jerome made that statement and Thaw heard it and believed it to be true, is that a delusion?" demanded the Justice.

"When you take that simple statement it would not be," replied Dr. Flint.

No Sign of Insanity.

"Have you seen any evidence of insanity on Thaw's part at this trial?" Mr. Stanchfield asked.

"No."

"Now, no one on earth but you could see any evidence of delusions at all. Do you think that he could sit here for three weeks and undergo two days' examination on the stand and possess delusions of grandeur or persecution and not give any evidence of them?"

"Yes," said Dr. Flint.

"When did he display evidences of delusions?"

"When he was at Matteawan. When he wrote to Governor Dix, in 1911, telling of conditions at the asylum."

"Were his views delusions?"

"It was an insane letter."

Mr. Stanchfield took exception to that description and said he would talk to Dr. Flint about it again today.

"Now you are talking about Mr. Thaw's delusions," contined Mr. Stanchfield. "The other day when he was questioned about having the Thomas girl in his room in Fifth Avenue, did you hear his answer, that he was not a Sir Galahad? Wouldn't that indicate that he didn't believe himself a reformer?"

Dr. Flint replied that he always had considered Sir Galahad just a Knight of the Round Table, and not in the light of a reformer.

"You don't recall that he played the rôle of a reformer?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. "Isn't he the Sir Galahad that Tennyson wrote about, the one who went in quest of the Holy Grail?"

Dr. Flint offered no reply.

An example of the severe questioning to which Dr. Flint was subjected by Justice Hendrick was observed when the question of Thaw's degeneracy and its relation to insanity was brought up. Mr. Stanchfield wanted to know whether a certain type of degenerate was necessarily insane, and the Justice joined in the questioning.

Dr. Flint said that the testimony of Mrs. Susan A. Merrill, a confessed perjurer, that Thaw had whipped girls at her home was part of the proof he had of Thaw's degeneracy. The Justice broke in with questions.

Q.—Let me ask you a question. Does this Merrill woman's testimony enter as a basis of your conclusion that Thaw is a paranoiac or not? A.—Certain parts of it do.

Q.—Now, what part of her testimony do you think is true and what part false? You say part of it is false. What part is true? Is it the part you find necessary to adopt in order to base on it your theory of paranoia? Is that the only part you adopt? A.—It is not.

Q.—Now, tell us what part of the Merrill woman's testimony you accept as true and what you say is false. A.—May I be allowed to give my reasons therefor?

Q.—No, give us the facts; tell us what part you say is true and what is false? A.—I accept as true the testimony about Thaw's flagellating certain young women there.

Q.—Now, let me ask you why do you accept that as true and say that other parts are false? A.—Because it was corroborated in part, and for another reason. If you allow me to give it, I will give it.

Q.—Absolutely; that is what I want, your reason; but first of all, by what is it corroborated? A.—It was corroborated by Mr.—Mr. Hartridge, not very well—

Q.—You accept Mr. Hartridge's testimony as true? A.—I think I do; I do not think it—

Q.—Well, by what else is it corroborated? A.—It is corroborated by the history of sadism.

Q.—In what way? Explain to us what there is in the history of sadism that makes you accept this Merrill woman's testimony against Thaw as true? A.—I did not say that I accepted it all as true, but I accepted her statement that certain girls were flagellated in this apartment.

Q.—That is what I am getting at, exactly. What is there in any part of the testimony connected with this case that leads you to believe that part of the Merrill woman's testimony when you reject other parts of her testimony as false? A.—The reasons, if I may be allowed to give them, are the following: She has drawn in her testimony and in her book a perfect history, scientific history, of sadism, which in my opinion it would be impossible for her to construct out of the whole cloth, which in my opinion it would be impossible for a physician to construct, which in my opinion it would be impossible for any one except one who has made a study of sadism to construct.

Q.—Well, that book was written six years after the facts, was it not? A.—I don't know. It was handed to me by her.

Q.—Well, don't you know as a matter of fact it was written six years after the facts which it purports to relate? A.—I do not. I would be compelled to consult the book and see what the date is.

Hendrick Surprises Flint.

Mr. Stanchfield took the witness for a few questions and the Court again interrupted, this time to get at the alienist's mental process in accepting the Merrill testimony about sadism. Justice Hendrick asked his questions with an abruptness which surprised Dr. Flint, it seemed.

Q.—Let me ask you, what mental process is there? A.—What?

Q.—What mental process is there? A.—Well—

Q.—Wait a moment and get my question. What mental process is there which leads you when you state that part of her testimony you regard as perjured, and you have her own affidavit, that part which you say you believe is perjured, her own statement—what mental process is there that leads you to believe that part of her story? A.—The process, mental process?

Q.—Yes. A.—In forming an opinion in regard to this relator's sadism?

Q.—That is, her story of it, and what is there to lead you to believe her story of his sadism when you say that you believe part of her story is perjury, and you have her own affidavit that the part about sadism is perjury? Now what is there? A.—Well, in the first place I do not believe her own affidavit.

Q.—Well, what is there left? What is there to lead you to believe that portion of her testimony which relates to sadism on the part of Thaw? A.—This relator has testified that he knew Mrs. Merrill; this relator has testified that Mrs. Merrill—or it has been testified to, either in some proceeding or other—that Mrs. Merrill during the great part of her—of the first trial, sat in the witness room with Mr. Thaw's family. That taken in connection with the correspondence between her story and the scientific history of sadism lead me to believe a part of her story of sadism.

Q.—Then it was necessary for you to believe her story in order to make the theory of sadism fit Thaw's case, is that it? A.—It was not, your Honor. I have not said so. I have other reasons.

Q.—What are they? A.—The reasons are the affidavit of Ruth Lambert, made in Paris, which I believe to be true; the other reason is the affidavit of Ethel Thomas with regard to sadism, which I believe to be true; another is the statement about the boy Mr. Thaw had at the hotel, at a hotel in London, which I believe to be true.

Mr. Stanchfield resumed his cross-examination and referred to Dr. Flint once as "my dear friend," inviting him to put on his glasses again and read an exhibit. The alienist bristled a bit under the sarcasm in the lawyer's tone.

After obtaining the admission that Thaw was not suffering from manic-depressive insanity, for which he was committed to Matteawan, Mr. Stanchfield inquired if it was in order to keep Thaw at Matteawan that he had taken the position that Thaw suffered from paranoia?

Evelyn Thaw's Absence.

Leaving this topic for a time, Mr. Stanchfield started to dig into Dr. Flint's activities in connection with the appearance and disappearance of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw last week. He got from the alienist the fact that he had telephoned to Deputy Attorney General Cook to come to his house on Tuesday last when Mrs. Thaw was to arrive, and also questioned him about communicating with a physician here whom Mrs. Thaw consulted to obtain a certificate of poor health.

Mr. Stanchfield intimated that Dr. Flint and Mr. Cook, knowing Mrs. Thaw was not under subpoena by Thaw's counsel, had let her go because they feared she would not make a favorable witness. He announced that he would have more to say on that topic today when Dr. Flint was recalled, and asked him to refresh his memory about what occurred.

The first surprise yesterday was the brief examination to which the State subjected its chief expert. He was asked simply to outline his qualifications and to tell of the opportunities he had had to observe Thaw. He was not asked a single question about Thaw's appearance at the present trial. He ended his direct testimony, twenty minutes after being called, by expressing the belief that Thaw was insane and suffering from "paranoia or constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend."

Thaw's condition, the witness said, was marked by acts of cruelty and violence which might extend to murder. It was at that point the Justice made his first interruption.

"I want to know," he said, "if sadism is insanity or degeneracy, and if there is a distinction."

Dr. Flint replied that the sadist was not recognized by law as insane.

In opening the cross-examination Mr. Stanchfield sought to show that Dr. Flint had consulted in the preparation of the case, and in testifying he therefore had violated a rule of the American Medico-Physiological Association, of which he is a member. He brought out that Dr. Flint had carried to Mr. Jerome information supplied by Clifford W. Hartridge, although knowing that in giving it Hartridge had debased his profession by a violation of ethics.

Mr. Stanchfield asked Dr. Flint if he knew by reputation the members of the Federal Lunacy Commission who decided last December that Thaw was sane, and drew from the alienist his belief that none of these men could be ranked with him as an expert.

"What I want to know is where you got all of this experience?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Here in New York, at Bellevue Hospital in 1896, and at Matteawan," said Dr. Flint.

"Is there anybody ranks up with you?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes, Dr. Carlos MacDonald; and he is far above me."

Newspapers in Contempt.

Justice Hendrick interrupted the trial at one point to say that some of the New York newspapers were in contempt of court for stating on Saturday morning that he had said Thaw answered one question "very fully and very sensibly." Several of the reporters believed that they had heard the remark, but the Justice insisted he never made it, and warned the jurors that they must not think he had formed any opinion in advance. He had used the word "fully" but not the word "sensibly," he said. The stenographer's records were searched in vain for any reference to the statement by the court.

The Justice in his statement to the press said in part:

I want to say to the gentlemen of the press that a number of papers of New York have said that at the session on Friday when Mr. Thaw had answered a question and Mr. Cook had asked him to repeat it, and I finally held that he had answered the question, the papers of New York said that I said he had answered the question fully, and one of them "sanely" and the other "rationally." I have no objection to the newspaper comments on this trial as far as they are anywhere within the lines of truth, but you gentlemen must not sit down there and guess at what is said on a vital thing like that, and I want to say to you gentlemen of the jury, if you read that, I never made use of such an expression and that the papers who do that are in contempt of this court.

The trial probably will end either tonight or tomorrow morning, depending on the length of the cross-examination of the other State alienists by Mr. Stanchfield and the time allotted for summing up. If Thaw is freed and the State appeals he will at once seek bail.

If he wished to leave the State, pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals, it might be necessary for him to apply to Justice Hendrick for permission.

Thaw was in a jovial mood after yesterday's session.

"If the lawyers leave me enough money," he said with a smile, "I'll go to Pittsburgh in two days, and I'll buy a motor car with which I intend to motor to San Francisco."

The prisoner was asked if he would take Dr. Flint, and he laughed.

"I don't think he could stand the trip," he said. "It would be pleasant, for when Flint and I are alone we get along all right."

Thaw also expressed the opinion that Dr. Flint and Mr. Cook had not forced his wife to testify because they thought she would harm their case.

CHURCH FIRED THREE TIMES

Pastor of Bronx United Presbyterian Can't Explain Attempts to Burn It.

Some one got into the United Presbyterian Church, 187th Street and Lorillard Place, the Bronx, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started a fire in a pile of rubbish in the basement. Boys discovered it and gave the alarm and firemen extinguished the flames before they did any damage.

It is the third similar fire in two weeks and detectives and the Fire Marshal are investigating.

The Rev. B. Buffa, pastor of the church, said he had no idea why any one should seek to destroy it. The church used a converted frame building and was organized only recently.



The common sense of temperance
This RHEINAROON now teaches:
He's drinking here mild Rheingold Beer
To practice what he preaches.

Rheingold Beer

As a thirst quencher and a temperance drink, Rheingold Beer is far more satisfying than any other drink.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

GIRL SAVES DROWNING MAN.

Miss Keyes Dives for Picnicker and Brings Him Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, July 12.—Miss Isabel Keyes, 15 years old, daughter of Walter Keyes, Tax Assessor of the Township of Greenburgh, is being praised by the members of the Summer colony at Peach Lake, near Brewsters, N. Y., where she saved the life of a youth today who had gone down in the deepest part of the lake.

Miss Keyes, who is a student at the Hastings High School, was on the lake shore today with a party of her friends when three girls and two youths arrived in an automobile. One of the young men, who remained in the water some time after the others had retired, was heard shouting for help. Miss Keyes, who was in bathing costume, dived, brought him up, and got him ashore, where he was revived and carried away by his friends before any one thought of asking his name or the names of those with him.

ON TRAIL OF MISSING BOY.

Letter Indicates Jersey City Lad Is with Rhode Island Gypsies.

The parents of four-year-old James Glass of Jersey City, who has been sought by the police of several States since his disappearance on May 12 from in front of the Greeley, Penn., Post Office while his mother was mailing a letter, heard from the Providence, R. I., police last night that a boy answering their son's description was in that city with a band of gypsies. The gypsies were traced to Providence as the result of a letter received on Friday from a woman who saw the lad with them in New London, Conn.

Charles Glass, the boy's father, is an auditor for the Erie Railroad. Following the boy's disappearance Commissioner of Safety Hague sent detectives to Pennsylvania, but no trace was found of the boy there. Post cards bearing the missing boy's photograph were scattered throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England and the letter from New London resulted.

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOYS' BLDG. SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

(Because of the crowds in attendance we cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.)

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, July 13.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. Times, 7-13-15. J. B. Greenhut Co.
61

Today's Specials

Summer Furnishings
For House and Lawn.

28c Window Screens... 21c
80c Wooden Hose Reels... 59c
$1.75 Steel Frame Hose Reels—galvanized drum... $1.25
$2 Screen Doors—natural finish... $1.65
$2.85 Garden Hose—25 feet... $2.40
$3.40 Garden Hose—7 ply; 25 feet... $2.75
$4.15 Garden Hose—8 ply; 25 feet... $3.45
$5.70 Garden Hose—extra quality; 50 ft... $4.75
$6.80 Garden Hose—7 ply; 50 feet... $5.50
$8.30 Garden Hose—8 ply; 50 feet... $6.45

$12.75 REFRIGERATORS, $9.45
Lift cover style; height 41 inches; ice capacity about 45 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber... $9.45

Lead Blown Glassware
(Handsome Cut Wreath Design.)
19c Water Tumblers—various shapes... 10c
29c Ice Tea Glasses... 15c
35c Sherbets... 19c
35c Champagne Glasses... 19c
35c Goblets... 19c
Water Coolers and Filters of Special Grade Stone Ware AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Furniture Specials
$12 Golden Oak Extension Table—choice of 3 styles, with square and round pedestal; 6 ft. extension; well made and finished... $8.45
$3.25 Golden Oak Dining Room Chairs—leather seat; box construction... $2.05
$3.50 Mattresses—soft top; covered in a good quality ticking; all regular sizes... $1.95

Summer Floor Coverings
Today, at Big Reductions
GRASS MATTING RUGS, WOOL AND FIBRE RUGS, and ALL FIBRE RUGS, as well as "CREX" and "DELTOX" GRASS MATTING RUGS, plain and figured, at hitherto unheard-of-prices.

Fancy Figured Grass Matting Rugs:
Size. Regularly. Sale Price.
6x9 ft. $4.25 $3.25
8x10 ft. $6.50 $5.25
9x12 ft. $7.95 $7.00
9x15 ft. $10.50 $8.25
12x15 ft. $14.50 $12.50

Plain Grass Matting Rugs:
Size. Regularly. Sale Price.
6x9 ft. $3.75 $3.00
8x10 ft. $5.75 $4.75
9x12 ft. $7.25 $6.00
9x15 ft. $9.25 $8.00
12x15 ft. $13.50 $11.25

Wool and Fibre Rugs
Size 9x12 ft.
Regularly. Sale Price.
$5.75 $3.95
$6.75 $4.75
$8.50 $6.50
$6.75 All Fibre Rugs $4.75

Size 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6.
Regularly. Sale Price.
$5.75 $4.45
$7.50 $5.75
$5.75 All Fibre Rugs $4.45

Boys' 39c and 49c Overalls—sale... 25c
Boys' $4.50 and $5 Suits (with one and two pairs of trousers); sizes 7 to 17 years; sale... $3.45
20c Manila Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11; ream... 14c
50c "Mikado" Lead Pencils—No. 174; doz... 27c
5c "Faber's" Typewriter Erasers—each, 3c; doz... 30c
39c Inkstands—mahogany finish... 25c
50c Manila Pay Envelopes, No. 2, 500, 20c; 1,000... 38c
$1 "Carter's" Photo Paste—6 lb. cans... 69c

Travelers' Requisites in Leather Goods—(Regularly 35c to $7.50); sale... 19c to $4.95
Included are TOILET CASES, COLLAR BOXES, COLLAR POUCHES, TIE RACKS, PICTURE FRAMES, WRITING TABLETS, MUSIC ROLL AND FOLDS, MILITARY BRUSH SETS AND DRINKING FLASKS.

Annual Clean-up of Men's & Youths' $3, $4 & $5
"Kingly" Trousers today at... $2
FINE ALL WOOL BLUE SERGES, BLACK THIBETS, FANCY STRIPES AND MIXTURES, in worsted and cassimeres. Cuff or plain bottoms. Sizes 28 to 54 waist.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons.

IRISH REPUBLIC BORN IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Ten Patriots at Daybreak Renounce Allegiance to England Near Statue of Liberty.

INDEPENDENCE IS DECLARED

Sympathy with Germany, They Say, a Matter of Expediency—Then They Breakfast at Jack's.

As dawn was slowly spreading over the city on the morning of July 3 a thirty-foot launch slipped from the recreation pier at the foot of West Fiftieth Street and glided down the Hudson. On board were ten persons, silent and serious with the consciousness of what was to them a profoundly solemn and significant ceremony.

In the prow of the boat was Aleister Crowley, Irishman—poet, philosopher, explorer, a man of mystic mind—the leader of an Irish hope. Of nearly middle age and mild in manner, with the intellectual point of view colored with cabalistic interpretation, Crowley is an unusual man, capably so to those who believe and feel in common with him. He has spent years exploring in Persia, India, and Tibet, and he is the author of several volumes of translations of the early writings of those countries. He is said to be a close friend of William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, and he has written several Irish poems himself.

In the boat also was Miss Leilah Waddell, whose mother was an Irish refugee of the last generation and who believes herself an Irish patriot. She is a violinist and has appeared publicly on several occasions since her recent coming to America. And among those in the exotic party were one J. Dorr, an Irish editor who has published papers in both Ireland and England, and Patrick Gilroy, an Irish agitator. All of those in the launch were Irish. Most of them have come to this country since the beginning of the war.

Ready to War on England.

The members of the party consider themselves members of the secret Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic, and their early morning mission on July 3 was to declare the independence of the Irish Republic, which included a declaration of war against England, and to pledge their allegiance to the government of their vision.

The little launch passed from the river into the bay and stopped off Bedloe's Island, under the Statue of Liberty. The time and place chosen for the ceremony was considered brightly propitious. There was the poetic significance of the dawn, the great figure of Liberty enlightening the world was symbolic of the dreamed-of republic, the season was the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. And the leader of the party, Crowley, in whose mysticism there is something of astrology, had read the heavens and found that the conjunction of certain stars was auspicious for Ireland at exactly 4:32 o'clock on the morning of July 3.

So, with the launch a few feet off Bedloe's Island, at the moment of 4:32 o'clock, Crowley rose to begin the ceremony. He said:

"I have not asked any great human audience to listen to these words; I had rather address them to the unconquerable ocean that surrounds the world, and to the free four winds of heaven. Facing the sunrise, I lift up my hands and my soul herewith to this giant figure of Liberty, the ethical counterpart of the Light, Life, and Love which are our spiritual heritage. In this symbolism and most awful act of religion I invoke the one true God of whom the Sun himself is but a shadow that He may strengthen me in heart and hand to uphold that freedom for the land of my sires, which I am come hither to proclaim.

"In this dark moment, before the father orb of our system kindles with his kiss the sea, I swear the great oath of the Revolution. I tear with my hands this token of slavery, this safe conduct from the enslaver of my people, and I renounce forever all allegiance to every alien tyrant. I swear to fight to the last drop of my blood to liberate the men and women of Ireland, and I call upon the free people of this country, on whose hospitable shores I stand an exile, to give me countenance and assistance in my task of breaking those bonds which they broke for themselves 138 years ago.

Unfurl Irish Flag.

"I unfurl the Irish flag. I proclaim the Irish Republic. Erin go Bragh. God save Ireland."

As the bits of the torn English passport scattered over the surface of the water the Irish flag, a green field supporting a golden harp, flapped free in the breeze from a mast in the bow of the boat.

Solemnly then the Declaration of Independence of Ireland was read. It is:

We, the secret Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic, hereby authorize our spokesman and delegate, Brother Aleister Crowley, No. 418, in our name and in our behalf, to promulgate the proclamation following:

In so grave a circumstance of human affairs as the declaration of war or revolution, it is customary that those whose conscience and free-will alike impel them to take up arms against other men, should state openly the causes of their resorting to so dread efficacy of protest.

Peace and good-will are the ruling passions of the better sort among mankind; and for these to turn therefrom argues the existence of a state intolerable to free men. We hold this truth to be self-evident, that all men and women are created unequal; and our justice wills that this prejudice of nature be redressed, so far as is possible to human effort, by assuring to each and every one of them equality of rights before the law, and the right to make, alter, or repeal that law itself; and, by assuring to each and every one of them freedom to develop the powers of the soul, spiritual, moral, mental, or physical without interference from any other person or persons, so far as that development may prove compatible with the equal rights of others.

Right to Rebel.

To obtain these advantages of security and freedom is the object of all proper government; and it is not only the right of every man for himself, but his duty to his neighbor, to refuse obedience to any authority which does not serve its people to this end with loyalty and fidelity. What then must be the right and duty of every member of a nation not only misgoverned, but governed for the purpose of exploitation by an alien, usurping, and inferior race?

For many centuries this particular wrong has been suffered with a patience and gentleness not unworthy of the Saviour of Mankind, by the Irish people; but as to endure oppression with meekness is the pride and prerogative of God, it is not for man to usurp it. The free and independent spirit of the people of Ireland is weary of the continued crimes of the English tyrants; and, seeing no end possible but the success of the oppressors in their systematic annihilation of the people, dares the desperate alternative of revolt.

For, as is notorious in every country of this inhabited globe, the deliberate policy of England from the first conquest of Ireland has been endowed with that admirable virtue of consistency which is the spine of good intention; but in this case props the determination to destroy a people.

The land of Ireland has been stolen from the people of Ireland, both by armed aggression and by the chicaneries of unjust law.

The labor of Ireland has been sterilized and thwarted by the envy of British industries.

The people of Ireland have been enslaved by a ferocious constabulary, militia, and soldiery, enforcing laws intended to weaken the people directly by coercion or indirectly by impoverishment. The right of political action has been denied to them; and the sacrilegious hand of atheistic oligarchy has been lifted even against the freedom of religious thought.

The means of private assassination and of public massacre have been freely employed against the people; and when even the soldier turned with disgust from the task of a butcher, famine and pestilence were deliberately brought upon the land by the calculating craft of the robbers, tyrants, and murderers that bear rule over them.

So comprehensive, so infamous, and so continuous a conspiracy is unparalleled in the annals of humanity; and were we to be precise and to detail the crimes against our people which already overload the scroll of the recording angel, and now bare the sword of the avenging angel of God, we think that not even earth itself could contain the document of their mere enumeration.

"Hatred of Their Tyrant."

Nor have the Irish people been inactive in measures directed to appease the unnatural hatred of their tyrant. They have sought by every lawful means to obtain some alleviation of our sempiternal suffering. They have made political overtures, only to be rejected, or nullified by the adroitness of the lawyer. They have sacrificed freely their best blood, for their sons have been the best soldiers of the usurper; and England has answered by their deliberate massacre in battle.

We believe that earth itself revolts at the recital of these tyrannies and treasons; we believe that God Himself is weary of beholding these intolerable evils; and we believe in consequence that the hour is come when desperation should be transformed into resolution, patience inflamed to wrath, and Peace, folding her wings upon her face, mournfully beckon war.

We, therefore, the secret Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic, by the mouth of our trusty and well-beloved delegate and spokesman, Brother Aleister Crowley, No. 418, do decree and proclaim:

1. That we put our trust and confidence in the Judge of the whole world, appealing to Him to witness the righteousness of our intent;

2. That, declaring England the enemy of civilization, justice, equity, and freedom, and therefore of the human race, we do hereby lawfully establish the Republic of the Men and Women of the Irish People, free and independent by right human and divine, having full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliance, establish commerce, and to do all other things which independent States may of right do.

Repudiate England.

3. That we do hereby dissolve all political connection between that republic and the usurper, absolving of their allegiance to England (a) all free people of good will that are of Irish blood, (b) all free people of good will born in Ireland, (c) all free people of good will who may hereafter desire to partake of the benefits of the Irish Republic, and effectually acquire these rights by the forms provided.

4. That we do hereby declare war upon England until such time as our demands being granted, our rights recognized, and our power firmly established in our own country, from which we are now exiled, we may see fit to restore to her the blessings of peace, and to extend to her the privileges of friendship.

And for the support of this declaration, with a firm and hearty reliance upon the protection of God, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Long live the Irish Republic.

The official copy of this declaration of independence is "signed by order and on behalf of the committee" by "Aleister Crowley, 418," and "attested" by "L. Bathurst, 77."

With the conclusion of the reading of the declaration, the launch headed up the Hudson River, proceeding near the western shore, Miss Waddell playing patriotic Irish airs on her violin. The music and the large Irish flag, now plainly visible in the increasing light, identified the boat to the seamen on the German ships interned at the Hoboken waterfront, and they cheered the small company of Irishmen lustily. The Captain of a Hamburg-American line tug which happened to be standing off with steam up near the Vaterland, turned out into the river and escorted the launch to its landing at Fiftieth Street. Incidentally it was noted by those in the launch that as they passed by the French and English ships at the piers on the eastern side of the river the sailors in them cheered as loudly as the Germans had.

Breakfast at Jack's.

The party left the launch and went to Jack's restaurant for breakfast, where a number of late revelers did not seem to disturb the spirit of their gathering.

A touch of comedy to the ceremonies over which Crowley and his companions laughed themselves the next day was that the party had intended to go through their ritual on the steps at the base of the Statue of Liberty, but, giving more mind to the vision of the Irish Republic than to practical details, those who arranged the journey neglected to obtain Governmental permission to land on Bedloe's Island. When the launch stopped at the dock, therefore, a stolid watchman who displayed neither Irish nor English sympathies, but who had fluent command of New York's most emphatic language, refused to let the patriots set foot on the "land of liberty." So the ceremonies were held in the boat while it drifted near the island.

The particular avowed purpose of the representatives of the "committee" in America is to spread propaganda that will contribute, at the end of the European war, to the establishment of the Republic of Ireland. Members of the committee in Ireland, according to information obtained by representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES are now engaged in a secret effort to dissuade Irishmen from enlisting in the English Army. But those members of the committee who will talk of their business at all admit that there is no immediate intention of an attempt to wage active war on England by the instigation of an armed rebellion in Ireland. It is said that the present purpose of the formal declaration of war against England is more to enlist the sympathies of Irish and of Americans to the "cause" than to bring about what even the most visionary enthusiasts of the movement recognize as an impracticable war.

Aleister Crowley was displeased when the news of the ceremonies at Bedloe's Island and of the formation of the "committee" came into the possession of THE TIMES, and he declined to discuss his plans and purposes further than to acknowledge the facts set forth. An American who is acquainted with Crowley's beliefs and intentions, however, while frankly admitting that the Irishmen of the "committee" sympathize with Germany in the present war, asserted that this was due to anti-English feeling and not by any natural love of things Germanic. The members of the "committee" see in Germany, according to their unofficial spokesman, a factor that will impair the power of England to oppress them. That is all.

TSE NE GAT DENIES MURDER.

Accused Indian Asserts That He Is Victim of a Conspiracy.

DENVER, July 12.—Tse Ne Gat, the Piute Indian on trial for murder, swore today in the United States District Court that he did not kill Juan Chacon, the Mexican sheep herder whose body was found in Montezuma County, Col., in March, 1914.

In his opening statement the Indian's attorney said the defense would prove that Tse Ne Gat was the victim of a conspiracy among certain Colorado Indians who wanted to run the Utah Utes and Piutes out of Colorado.

HIS CORPORATION A MYTH.

St. Louis Shoe Fitter, President of $1,000,000 Concern, Is Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—George H. Montgomery, shoe fitter in a local factory, and President of a firm incorporated in South Dakota at $1,000,000, was arrested by Federal authorities here today on a charge of promoting a scheme to defraud. Montgomery said the main office of the Montgomery Shoe Company of America, his "million-dollar corporation," was in his rooming house here.

Government officials say the total assets of Montgomery's company are represented by a valuation of $600,000 placed upon a trade mark and $400,000 for Montgomery's services. The company's literature, according to Federal officials, said the capital stock was fully paid up at $10 a share for 100,000 shares.

AUTOIST ARRESTED FOR KILLING CHILD

Police Jail Hoboken Man on Homicide Charge, Following Accident.

GEN. E. E. WOOD INJURED

Paterson Man Suffers Mortal Injuries When Motor Turns Over Following Blowout.

One death and a number of injuries resulted from automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday.

Mary Miles, 6 years old, the daughter of Hugh Miles of 1,900 Cork Avenue, Weehawken, died in the North Hudson Hospital a few hours after she had been struck by an automobile in front of her home. The automobile was operated by Frank Reynolds of 602 Park Avenue, Hoboken, who took the little girl to the hospital after the accident. He was later locked up in jail on a charge of homicide and will be arraigned this morning. The police say he was careless, but according to witnesses, Reynolds did all in his power to avoid running over the child.

Two men are in a serious condition in the Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, Paterson, and another man and two women are at home with minor injuries, as a result of their automobile running into a ditch and turning over last night on the Paterson-Hamburg turnpike.

Lipa Wasserman of 76 North Main Street, a dry goods merchant, has internal injuries, a fractured right leg, fractured nose and sprained back and may die. Isadore Rosen, a hotel proprietor of the same address, has a fractured skull and numerous contusions and may recover, and Samuel Akin of 200 Harrison Street, the owner and driver of the car, escaped with several lacerations of the scalp. Mrs. Isadore Rosen and Miss Sarah Rosen, wife and daughter of Isadore Rosen, are at home with many cuts and bruises about their bodies.

The autoists, on the way to an outing of their lodge, were going uphill and were making pretty good speed when the rear right tire blew out. The car swerved, and although Akin, who was driving, tried his best to straighten out the car, it shot across the roadway and into the six-foot ditch at the side and overturned. As it did so the left rear tire exploded.

General E. E. ood, U. S. A., retired, of estchester, Penn., was thrown to the street and suffered painful cuts and bruises early yesterday morning when an automobile in which he was riding ran into another automobile going in the same direction in Elizabeth, N. J. The negro chauffeur driving General Wood's automobile attempted to pass the other car, which was driven by N. A. Merritt of 66 Washington Avenue, Newark. Neither Merritt nor the negro was injured, but Merritt caused the negro's arrest on a charge of reckless driving. He was paroled in the custody of General Wood.

John Romeneille, a carpenter, of 366 Front Street, Hempstead, L. I., was knocked from a bicycle he was riding by an automobile near the Mineola Court House and suffered serious injuries. The automobile was driven by J. Edward Breuer, a real estate dealer of Great Neck. Mr. Breuer placed the injured man in his automobile and hurried with him to the Nassau Hospital.

Robert Sarozuk, 8 years old, of 6 Charlotte Street, Jersey City, was struck by an automobile in Newark Avenue when he ran into its path from behind a trolley car. John J. Lyng of 150th Street and Broadway, Manhattan, the driver of the automobile, took the boy to the City Hospital, where it was said that his left leg was fractured.

Walter Christy, a well-to-do farmer of Beemerville, N. J., with four workmen, in an automobile was traveling along a steep hill in High Falls yesterday, when the car skidded and before Christy was able to get control it went over an embankment, landing twenty feet below the side of the road. All five of the men were thrown out, but none were seriously injured. The automobile was wrecked.

WHITMAN VISITS AUBURN.

Governor Plays with Baby Mothered by an Inmate of the Prison.

AUBURN, July 12.—Governor Whitman, accompanied by his secretary, William A. Orr, visited Auburn Prison this morning. He went through the entire plant, including the condemned row and the women's prison. When asked the purpose of his visit the Governor said:

"My visit was purely to obtain information and to look over all that could be seen in the short period available. There is nothing inquisitorial in these visits. You know the State appropriates large sums of money for these places and we want to know how it is spent. I enjoyed my visit."

Warden Rattigan accompanied the Governor through the prisons. While passing through the women's prison Governor Whitman was touched by the sight of a two-year-old baby, mothered by one of the inmates. He played with the youngster a few minutes and then addressed the women in the room.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—Superintendent of Prisons Riley returned to Albany unexpectedly tonight. He seemed affected by the published statements that he was to be succeeded by William A. Orr, the Governor's Secretary, and gave out this statement:

"I have every reason to believe that the reforms inaugurated since I became Superintendent of Prisons have Governor Whitman's cordial approval. I have consulted him freely regarding all important matters and there has never been any disagreement between us as to prison management. I have no thought of resigning nor has the Governor suggested anything of the kind."

SPAIN ORDERS A SUBMARINE.

Fore River Company to Build Vessel Which Will Be Like Our M Ships.

QUINCY, Mass., July 12.—A contract for a 750-ton submarine for the Spanish navy was closed today by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation. Construction will be begun at once.

The submarine will have a speed of 18 knots on the surface, and 11 knots submerged. She will be equipped with directive torpedo tubes and rapid fire guns, and will correspond to the M type of submarines now building for the United States Navy.

LAWSON SENTENCED; ATTACKS THE COURT

Labor Leader Loses His Appeal for New Trial and Gets Life Imprisonment at Hard Labor.

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

And Calls His Trial "a Travesty on Justice"—Charges Judge Was Tool of the Operators.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 12.—Judge Granby Hillyer, sitting in District Court here today, denied a new trial to John R. Lawson, the labor leader, who was convicted of murder in connection with the strike disorders here. Lawson was sentenced to spend the remainder of his life at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Lawson read a lengthy statement in which he maintained his innocence, charged that he had been made the victim of "a corporation-controlled prosecution," and alleged that his trial had been a "travesty on justice." During the reading Lawson faltered more than once. He said in part:

"In the name of the courts of my country, which I respect, I protest against your right to pass any judgment on me. It is undenied in this case that you were appointed to the bench this Spring for the trial of myself and my associates. Fresh from the employment of the coal operators of Colorado, including the Rockefellers, who have engineered these prosecutions, yourself a coal company attorney, you were so prejudiced against me that my case in this court was a travesty on justice. Today the Supreme Court of Colorado in Denver is reviewing your conduct."

Lawson charged that he had been "the victim of a hand-picked jury," and concluded:

"Solemnly facing iron bars and prison walls, I assert my love for justice and my faith in its ultimate triumph, not a justice of theory, but of reality extending to men, women, and children, whose proper equality of opportunity it embraces."

F. W. Clark, representing Lawson, received sixty days in which to file a bill of exceptions and a thirty days' stay of execution. Counsel also asked that pending action on the appeal by the Supreme Court the convicted man be released on bond. This, the court said, could not be done, and the labor leader was taken to jail.

Lawson was convicted, on May 3, of first degree murder for the killing of John Nimmo, a Deputy Sheriff, on Oct. 23, 1913. Nimmo fell during a fight between strikers and guards and deputies. The prosecution charged that the strikers were in personal command of Lawson.

When the motion for a new trial was argued last week affidavits were submitted, one of which, sworn to by Grover Holt, a juror, charged that undue conduct on the part of the court bailiff influenced him to decide against the defendant. Evidence also was at hand, according to attorneys for the defendant, that would establish that Nimmo was shot by deputies and not by striking miners.

DENVER, July 12.—Argument on the motion to prohibit Judge Hillyer from participating further in any of the so-called strike cases was begun in the Supreme Court today. Fred Farrar, Attorney General, argued in favor of Judge Hillyer, and Horace N. Hawkins appeared in support of the motion.

LOIS CAMPBELL WINS.

New Trial Denied to Contestants in $16,000,000 Will Case.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—A new trial was denied in the Circuit Court today to contestants of the $16,000,000 will of James Campbell, the traction man.

The suit, in which several nieces and nephews of Mr. Campbell tried to break his will by charging that Lois Campbell, now Mrs. Elsey Burkham, was not his child and that he was unduly influenced, was recently won by the defendants, Mrs. Burkham and Mrs. Florence Campbell, widow of the financier.

Now Rear Admiral Fechteler.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Captain A. J. Fechteler, U. S. N., reached the rank of Rear Admiral today and severed his connection with the Naval War College, where he had been taking the course for eight months. In a day or two he will hoist his flag on the Florida as commander of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet.

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If you want the safest and best investment for your savings buy our

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GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
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59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Uric Acid

Uric acid, which causes so much suffering from rheumatism, gout, and other kidney and bladder disorders, is reduced and the digestion improved usually in two or three days, simply by drinking all the Man-a-cea Water one can. This is not only a simple and easy treatment but a pleasant one as well, since Man-a-cea is a natural and delicious mineral water, so free from any medicinal taste as to be a most agreeable table water. It is widely prescribed by physicians in diabetes, Bright's disease, and other serious troubles.

Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Served at best hotels and clubs.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

HIGGINS & SEITER
Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World
9 & 11 EAST 37th ST., NEW YORK.
(Just off Fifth Avenue—Opposite Tiffany Co.)
BANKRUPT
LIQUIDATION SALE

A special inventory of the open stock glassware patterns of Higgins & Seiter shows that a large percentage of them are still complete. We offer this entire stock for quick disposal, therefore announce that the

COMPLETE OPEN STOCK GLASSWARE DEPT.
has been placed on sale at prices
AVERAGING LESS THAN COST

Representing as it does the leading crystal manufacturers of home and abroad, this sale presents an opportunity, especially to those desiring to replenish services previously purchased or those requiring new glassware, to purchase at prices which they probably will never enjoy again.

We have placed on special tables THOUSANDS OF DOZENS of the most necessary glassware for this season of the year, suitable for the COUNTRY COTTAGE, BUNGALOW, YACHT, etc., at the

EXTRA SPECIAL PRICES of
5c 10c 15c 25c 35c 50c
per each article

The following illustrates a few of the REMARKABLE VALUES in GLASS SETS in this sale:

60 PIECE GLASS SERVICES

Each service consists of a dozen each of Goblets, Champagnes, Clarets, Cocktails, and Cordials.

	Regular Price	NOW
Domestic Crystal	$7.65	$4.85
Bohemian Crystal	9.45	6.00
Domestic Crystal	11.00	7.35
French Crystal	25.45	17.00
" "	59.00	40.00
" "	72.70	48.00
French Rock Crystal	110.75	75.00
English Rock Crystal	159.00	98.00

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN DINNER SERVICES
Complete 108 piece sets, consisting of the most useful pieces. A limited number at very greatly reduced prices.
From $22 (formerly $33.00) To $150 (formerly $293.00)

The last a handsome white and gold encrusted set of unusual beauty.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 51-55 John Street, New York City. WM. S. ANTHES, Mgr. for Trustee. WM. BLAU, Trustee.



"Don't throw away the old head, I want to save it. It's a crack-a-jack."

The clients of this storage warehouse have their insurance premiums cut in two. One client saves $2,000 a year.

Some faithfulness, that! Besides cutting storage insurance costs in two!

On January 20th a Grinnell System put out a fire in Baker & Williams' public storage warehouse on West 20th Street with only a trifling loss. The owner says the faithful, fire-fighting system discovered and put out the fire, and the automatic alarm notified him the moment the Grinnell head opened.

This same thing is happening somewhere about three times a day every day in the year. Have you any such protection?

The immediate reason for putting in an automatic sprinkler system is usually the desire to get the benefit of the sharp reduction in insurance expense. The saving is so radical where the owner occupies his own building that it pays dividends of from 15% to 50% a year on the sprinkler investment.

Don't be content, however, with the cheapest system that the Fire Underwriters will approve! For a little more you can have a Grinnell System with a 33 year reputation for infallibility.

Grinnell Systems have always been ahead of the minimum requirements and the action of Fire Underwriters from time to time, in raising the standards nearer to the Grinnell, show how experience justifies the Grinnell ideal.

You can't afford to take any chances on the equipment which will sometime have to save your business for you. In such a case the best possible system is needed.

Grinnell Systems are strictly shop-assembled. Field work is not good enough for sprinklers. The Grinnell Sprinkler heads are self-tightening, with corrosion-proof, annealed glass valves. Every detail is as perfect as a $6,000,000. organization can make it.

Therefore don't look only at the 50% to 80% insurance saving which sprinklers give you, but look further to the 100% protection and the record of 33 years' experience that comes only with Grinnell equipment.



Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head



The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM
The Shop-assembled System
General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

Resinol



stops skin diseases

If you have eczema, rash, pimples, or other distressing, unsightly skin eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and see how quickly the trouble disappears, even in severe and stubborn cases. They stop itching and burning *at once.*

Physicians have prescribed Resinol for 20 years, for skin troubles, pimples, dandruff, sores, ulcers, burns, wounds, and piles. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is delightfully pure, perfectly suited to every day use in the toilet, for shampoo and for bath.

FIGHTING TO REOPEN OLD DEWEY THEATRE

"Big Tim" Sullivan's Kinsmen to Appear Before Board of Examiners Today.

REALTY OWNERS OPPOSED

Building Used as Playhouse Illegally Ever Since It Was a Church, C. H. Strong Asserts.

An attempt to have the Dewey Theatre in Fourteenth Street reopened as a place of amusement will be made today, when counsel representing the estate of "Big Tim" Sullivan will appear before the Board of Examiners in the Building Bureau in the Municipal Building and seek to show that sufficient changes have been made in the theatre to comply with the fire laws. Owners of real estate in the vicity of the building and civic organizations, including the City Club, will appear to oppose the reopening.

Patrick Sullivan, brother of "Big Tim," and Larry Mulligan, half brother, are trying to have the theatre reopened. It was closed a few years ago as a fire-trap, and when, early in the present Administration, an effort was made to have it reopened the Building Bureau objected. The matter was referred to Joseph O. Hammitt, head of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who approved certain plans submitted by the owners. These plans provided for the building of two underground cement passageways from the rear of the stage to Thirteenth Street, the widening of the front entrance to 25 feet, the changing of the front stairways leading from the balcony, and the rebuilding of the balcony and the floor of the theatre with cement.

Those opposed to the opening of the theatre argue that, being in the middle of a block, it must conform to the theatre building laws which state that such a theatre must be surrounded on three sides by an open court on which the exits open.

The owners maintain that the Dewey Theatre is exempt from these laws because it was built before they went into effect. Several of the older theatres, they assert, also are exempt from these laws.

Charles H. Strong, former President of the City Club and now counsel for the William Fox Amusement Company, which owns a theatre in the same block in Fourteenth Street, said yesterday that the Dewey Theatre did not come under the exempt cause because it had been built not as a theatre, but as a church, and the plans which turned it into a theatre never had been approved by the Building Bureau. These plans, he said, were investigated by the Mazet Committee in 1889, and had been lost ever since. The building once was used as a chapel for Trinity Church.

"This building has been maintained illegally as a theatre ever since it was changed from a church," said Mr. Strong. "Now, under cover of making certain changes they are trying to get out of complying with the law. The Building Department has rejected the plans for the reconstruction of the building, and the fact that Mr. Hammitt has approved them means nothing, as his jurisdiction is limited simply to fire exits. The Corporation Counsel has given an opinion that the Building is not exempt under the theatre building laws because it was not originally built for a theatre."

The Board of Examiners is made up of Fire Chief Kenlon, William Crawford, representing the building interests of the city; Cecil S. Shallcross, representing the Fire Underwriters, and D. Everett Waid, George A. Just, Lewis Harding and Charles Buek, architects.

Those opposed to the reopening of the theatre assert that if it is allowed it will establish a precedent which will permit dozens of buildings now restricted to be used as theatres, although they have not open courts on three sides, as the theatre building law demands.

GREENHUT PLAN COMPLETED

Details of the Reorganization to be Announced Today.

The final details for the distribution of the assets of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, formerly the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, and for the reorganization of the store have been completed, it was said yesterday by the representatives of the various parties concerned. The formal announcemefit of the agreemnt with the approval of the trustees will be issued today from the office of Alfred A. Cook, one of the trustees, at 111 Broadway.

Mr. Cook will also give out statements from the representatives and counsel of the creditors' committees and the Greenhut interests, setting forth their indorsement of the plan of settlement. The statements of the counsel will take the form of letters to the members of the committees advising them to accept the plan. As the two chief committees of merchandise creditors, the Creditors' Protective Committee and the Independent Creditors' Committee, have already authorized their counsel to act for them, according to report, it is expected that the approval of the plan by the counsel will amount to its final ratification.

The referee in the bankruptcy proceedings, Peter B. Olney, will open his court in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building at 2 o'clock this afternoon to receive an application for a decree of sale of the bankrupt's property from James N. Rosenberg, chief of the trustees. Because all of those interested in the settlement have come to an agreement there will not be any opposition to the sale, which will be held in such a manner as to permit the reorganized company to purchase such part of the property of the bankrupt as it will require for the continuation of the business.

By the terms of the proposed reorganization plan each creditor of the J. B. Greenhut Company will have the choice of accepting 12½ per cent. of his claim in cash and the remainder in stock of the reorganized store, or 27½ per cent. in cash for his entire claim. Captain Greenhut has obligated himself to organize a syndicate which shall provide all of the cash necessary for carrying out the terms of the agreement.

EASTERN TENNIS MEN LOSE.

Williams and Washburn Defeated in Panama-Pacific Matches.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Harvard representatives of the Eastern team contesting at the Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis championships came a cropper today on the courts of the California Lawn Tennis Club when their doubles team and Watson M. Washburn, entered in the singles, were eliminated.

The first to succumb was Washburn. Dr. Melville Long, former Pacific Coast champion and Davis Cup representative, who has been out of active competition for three years, won in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2. With the score five games to three against him in the first set, Long won the next four games and the set.

The Harvard doubles team, made up of R. N. Williams, the national singles champion, and Washburn, was beaten, 6—4, 8—6, 8—6, by J. C. Rohlfs of this city and Lawrence Curtis, also of Harvard. Washburn was clearly off his game. G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, the Princeton doubles team, had no trouble in disposing of C. C. Cragin and R. W. Maples, 6—0, 6—1.

Fog Prevents Motor Cycle Races.

The motor cycle races scheduled for the Motordrome at Brighton Beach last night were postponed because of the heavy fog. The races will be held tomorrow evening.

WESTCHESTER TENNIS—YACHTS TO RACE OFF SANDY HOOK TODAY

TENNIS DOUBLES AT WESTCHESTER

Annual Invitation Tournament at Country Club Brings Out Interesting Competition.

With many ranking players in the list of competitors, the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Country Club of Westchester promises to take a place among the leading tournaments in the East. The events consist of men's singles and doubles, and the entry list includes several players of international fame. The tournament, which is conducted by George T. Adee, President of the club, opened yesterday with the doubles, the final of which will be played tomorrow. The singles will then get under way.

Five matches were played yesterday, all of which were decided in straight sets, but the big gallery enjoyed some interesting tennis. Raymond D. Little, who made his first appearance on the courts this year, and Robert Le Roy played a brilliant exhibition, defeating S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs, 6—1, 6—0. Little was particularly effective overhead, and covered the court in good style. His work savored of the time when he played a prominent part in the world of tennis. He was well supported by Le Roy, who was not required to extend himself, owing to the poor defense of the opposing pair. The easy victory of Little and Le Roy was unexpected, as Voshell and Baggs had won from J. S. Myrick and Howard Hildt in straight sets in the preceding round.

E. P. Larned displayed much of the form that characterized his playing in the Middle States tournament. He played an excellent net game with Fred C. Inman as a partner and was very effective with his cross court shots. They were opposed by Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale crack, and Cedric A. Major, and won at 6—2, 6—1. Inman played an excellent back court game and varied his play from lobs to hard deep court drives.

The victory of Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice over the Boston pair, A. S. Dabney and G. C. Caner, was a popular one. The latter made a good fight against their opponents in the first set, carrying it to deuce twice before losing at 7—5. The effort appeared too much for them, as Pell and Prentice swept through the New England team in the second set without allowing a single game.

Harold H. Hackett, the former Captain of the American Davis Cup team, with Walter Merrill Hall, found little opposition from Lyle E. Mahan and Louis Graves, and won at 6—1, 6—3. Hackett proved a tower of strength and held his opponent by superior steadiness and accuracy in placing. The summary:

Country Tennis Club of Westchester, Men's Invitation Doubles.—First Round—Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated Julian S. Myrick and Howard Hildt, 6—3, 6—1; Frederick C. Inman and E. P. Larned defeated Olrick H. Man and C. A. Major, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall defeated Lyle E. Mahan and Louis Graves, 6—1, 6—3; R. D. Little and Robert Le Roy defeated Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell, 6—1, 6—0; Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice defeated A. S. Dabney and G. C. Caner, 7—5, 6—0.

Dundee and Rivers Matched.

Johnny Dundee, of New York, the Italian contender for the world's title in the lightweight class, and Joe Rivers, of Los Angeles, the Mexican boxer, have been matched for a ten-round bout at Ebbets Field, next Tuesday night.

DEFAULTS AT SIWANOY.

Hunter of Cornell Only Player to Reach Semi-Final Round in Tennis.

Francis T. Hunter, who won the North Side Tennis championship on Saturday, came through to the semi-final round yesterday in the open tournament of the Siwanoy Country Club near Mount Vernon. The Cornell student had an easy time as he secured two defaults in his journey through the early rounds. The only match he was required to play was against E. J. Hein in the fourth round, which was little more than practice for him.

Owing to the Country Club of Westchester and Woodmere tournaments several players were compelled to default, and in order to balance the draw the upper section was brought forward by other defaults. Only one match now remains to be played in the round before the semi-final. This is between Herbert L. Bowman, the Mount Vernon schoolboy champion, and William Rand, 3d.

H. W. Forster scored a clever victory over W. C. Lippincott in straight sets at 6—1, 7—5. The youngster was at his best and let up in the second set. F. P. Fox had little difficulty in eliminating Bruce Wilson at 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

Siwanoy Country Club, Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles, Second Round.—John D. Clarke defeated J. C. Fox by default; Francis T. Hunter defeated A. D. Britton by default; L. G. Mattison defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward by default; William Rand, 3d, defeated George Maxey by default; Herbert L. Bowman defeated Chapman Ropes, 2—6, 6—0, 6—1; H. W. Forster defeated Morris S. Clark by default; Leonard Beekman defeated D. W. C. Noyes by default; Bruce Wilson defeated A. J. Ostendorf by default.

Third Round.—Francis T. Hunter defeated L. G. Mattison by default; E. J. Hein defeated J. D. Clarke by default; Herbert W. Forster defeated W. C. Lippincott, 6—1, 7—5; R. E. Rogers defeated Leonard Beekman by default; F. P. Fox defeated Bruce Wilson, 6—2, 6—2.

Fourth Round.—Francis T. Hunter defeated E. J. Hein, 6—2, 6—3.

LATE START AT WOODMERE.

Only Four Matches Played in the Annual Open Tennis Tournament.

A late start was made in the open tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club yesterday on the club courts at Woodmere, L. I., and as a result only four matches were played. Forty-seven of the leading players in the metropolitan district were drawn in the men's singles. G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, who has twice won the trophy, will become its absolute possessor in the event he wins again. He will, however, have a difficult journey to be a triple winner. His first opponent will be Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment star.

In the opening rounds C. L. Johnston, Jr., of Amherst, former New England intercollegiate champion, was forced to a hard three-set match to win from Lieutenant W. Anderson. The latter captured the first game before Johnston got into his swing, but was unable to successfully oppose the aggressive attack of the Amherst player in the second and third rounds. J. Dreyfus scored a straight set victory over L. J. Robinson in the first round at 6—1, 6—4.

B. C. Vaughan and R. Goldman were the only players to qualify for the third round. Vaughan defeated A. H. Mason, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0, and Goldman won from Harold Swain at 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

Woodmere Club, Men's Singles. First Round—C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Lieut. W. Anderson, 8—7, 6—3. Mason J. Dreyfus defeated L. J. Robinson, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round.—B. C. Vaughan defeated A. A. Mason, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0; R. Goldman defeated Harold Swain, 6—3, 6—3.

LAST OF WOMEN'S GOLF.

Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Lowest Gross and Net Victor at Hollywood Club.

Mrs. A. S. Rossin of the home club led the field for both gross and net prizes in the last one-day tournament in the Spring and early Summer season yesterday at Hollywood. Her card was 94, 3—91, but as there is a rule to the effect that one person cannot take both prizes it left a tie for the net between Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of Baltusrol, each with 96, 1—95. On the play-off Mrs. Stockton won with 98 to Mrs. Rogers's 101.

Subsequent to the medal round an approaching and putting contest was run off. This was won by Mrs. W. W. Vaughn of the home club. About thirty women competed. No more of these popular tournaments will be held until the Fall schedule of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association is made up. The scores:

Name and Club.	Gr.	Hcp.	Net.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Hollywood	94	3	91
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	96	1	95
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol	96	1	95
Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century	99	3	96
Mrs. E. A. Holman, Hollywood	106	9	97
Mrs. Lloyd A. Wimpfheimer, Hollywood	102	5	97
Miss Julia F. Bredt, Essex Co.	110	12	98
Miss G. D. Boschen, Spg. Lake	113	12	101
Mrs. C. L. Greenhall, Hollywood	106	5	101
Mrs. C. H. Lawrence, Plainfield	115	14	101
Mrs. F. A. Potts, Deal	113	10	103
Mrs. A. M. Wolf, Hollywood	122	18	104
Miss H. Bellman, Century	116	12	104
Mrs. L. J. Grumbach, Hollywood	115	10	105
Mrs. W. H. Leibman, Hollywood	117	12	105
Mrs. C. G. Meeks, Hollywood	121	15	106
Mrs. W. W. Vaughn, Hollywood	117	7	110
Mrs. R. M. Sutcliffe, Ardsley	148	20	128
Mrs. J. K. Newman, Hollywood	172	25	147

Hedley Best in Newspaper Golf.

Al Hedley led a small field in the qualifying round of the July tournament of the New York Newspaper Golf Club yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park. His card was 82, 11—71. This club will hold a one-day tournament today at Haworth. Additional prizes have been offered by Charles C. Worthington for the open championship at Shawnee tomorrow and for the amateur fixture on the next three days. The "pros" will play for a special medal for the best eighteen-hole course, and special trophies have been offered for the handicap on Saturday, coincidant with the final rounds of the amateur event.

Kramer in Sheepshead Bay Race.

A match race between Frank Kramer and a paced race in ten-mile heats between George Wiley, Georges Seres and Percy Lawrence will be the feature of a program of fifteen events at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight. It will be Champion Kramer's first appearance at the new track, which is the fastest in the country, and record time should be made for an eighth of a mile—one lap.

Wiley and Seres are equal choices for the paced race, and Carman's record time for the ten-mile mark, 14:08 4-5, is likely to go. Seres won his last start at the track and is one of the best men following the motors at this distance. All the professional stars will race in a five-mile handicap, and also in a five-mile open. Grenda and Goullet will be the scratch men in the handicap, and Kramer will be a starter in the open event, which should be one of the best races of the season.

CUP YACHTS READY TO RACE OFF HOOK

Resolute and Vanitie to Sail in Ocean Breezes and Swells Today.

The America's Cup yachts Resolute and Vanitie will have their first offshore test of the season today when they are sent away on the first of three races off Sandy Hook. All of the five contests thus far held have been on the Sound, where conditions are never certain, but in these three days of ocean racing they will have a chance to show what they can do over the international cup course.

They will start at 11 A. M. off the Ambrose Channel lightship, and, providing the wind is favorable, will sail a windward and leeward race. This is in accordance with international procedure. Tomorrow they will be sent around a triangle, and on Thursday again over a windward and leeward course. The tests are designed to bring out their relative seaworthiness, and whether they are favored with a breeze or not, there will be all the ocean swell that either sloop could want.

Vanitie was towed from Glen Cove down the East River to the Hook yesterday morning, and Resolute in the afternoon. It was necessary for both boats to house their topmasts in order to pass under the East River bridges, and each received a joyous salute of steam whistles as they threaded their way slowly among river and harbor craft. The tug Helen B. Moran had Vanitie in tow, while the tug F. B. Daizell towed both Resolute and her tender, the schooner Queen. Vanitie was escorted by her tender, the steam yacht Seminole.

The two racers reached their anchorage in the Horseshoe in safety, and after their topmasts were raised, everything was put in readiness for what are likely to be the three most important races of the season. It is expected that Cornelius Vanderbilt will be at Vanitie's helm in these offshore events, as his work with her on the Sound has met with general satisfaction. Last year Resolute won all three races off the Hook. At that time Captain Bill Dennis was at Vanitie's helm, and although he came in for much criticism for the way he handled the Cochran boat, the races were as close as any last season. In one, Vanitie actually led the way over the finish line, only to lose through her time allowance handicap.

This is the sixth race of the present season, and Resolute has won four of the five so far. When the Hook series is finished, the yachts will return to the Sound to race on Saturday in the opening of the Larchmont Yacht Club's annual regatta. Their next series will be four races off Newport on July 26, 27, 28, and 29, after which they will be put in readiness for the New York Yacht Club's port-to-port cruise.

Swimmers Arrive at Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Swimmers of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, Arthur McAleenan of New York and Arthur Farraday of New Orleans, were among the athletes who arrived here today to compete in the Panama-Pacific Exposition swimming championships Friday and Saturday. Duke Kahanamoku and six others arrived from Hawaii yesterday.

BIG JUNIOR ENTRY LIST.

Local Clubs Will Send Many Athletes to Games at Schenectady.

When the entries for the junior metropolitan track and field championships to be decided at Schenectady, N. Y., next Saturday, under the auspices of the General Electric A. A., were opened at A. A. U. headquarters last night, the members of the committee were surprised at the large number of athletes entered. Because the meet is to be held outside of New York, it was expected that the local clubs would send only a few men to the games, but a majority of them have made as big entries as ever. There will be about fifty athletes from up-State competing, and this number would have been much larger if individual entries were permitted. Only athletes attached to clubs affiliated with the Metropolitan Association can compete in the championships.

The New York Athletic Club heads the list in point of entries, having nominated thirty-five youngsters for the title meeting. With this team they expect to retain the honors they have held for many years. The Irish-American A. C. and Bronx Church House have each named twenty men, while the Knights of St. Antony team will be composed of twelve Brooklynites.

The two colored athletic organizations, Salem-Crescent A. C. and Smart Set A. C. will be represented by ten men each, while representative squads will carry the emblems of the Greek-American A. C., Pastime A. C., Trinity Club, Holy Cross Lyceum, Paulist A. C., the General Electric A. C., and the New Haven A. A. of New Haven, Conn.

Fred J. V. Delany, Chairman of the Junior Championship Committee, will complete arrangements today for the transportation of athletes and officials to Schenectady. He expects there will be 200 in the party which will leave here by boat Friday night.

CENTRAL STATES TRYOUTS.

College Athletes Expected to Head List at Chicago Next Saturday.

CHICAGO, July 12.—College men will be in the majority among the Central States athletes who journey to San Francisco for the national A. A. U. meet Aug. 6 and 7, critics here prophesied today after looking over the entries for the tryouts which will be on Stagg Field, University of Chicago, next Saturday. The cream of the athletes in this section will be selected by a committee whose members will compare the marks they make Saturday with those of the Eastern men.

Smith, the University of Michigan sprinter; Diamond, the University of Chicago quarter-miler; Campbell of the University of Chicago, considered the best of half-milers in this section, and Myers, the Depauw College mile runner, who broke the conference record last month, are the college men considered practically sure of places. Simpson, the University of Missouri hurdler, who tied the world's record of 15 seconds in the 120-yard event twice this year, is expected to compete Saturday and undoubtedly will be sent to try conclusions with F. W. Kelly, co-holder of the record.

Mucks in the weight events and Stiles in the broad jump are University of Wisconsin men and are expected to go.

Two national champions are considered sure of places. They are Jo Loomis, title holder in the 100-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles and high jump, and Dan Ahearn, hop, step, and jump champion.

GREAT NECK FAST IN POLO.

Overcome Handicap of 4 and Beat Meadow Brook 18 to 8.

Great Neck Freebooters defeated the Meadow Brook Magpies in the semi-final match for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups, which was played yesterday upon the club's ground at Cedarhurst, L. I. The score was 18 to 8.

The Freebooters were rated at seventeen goals to their opponents' thirteen; thus the victors had to earn four goals before the game started with both sides on even terms.

The North Shore team virtually ran away with the match. They worked off the handicap in the first three periods, then started to pile up points with rapidity. J. Watson Webb and W. Russell Grace were in form and scored the majority of the goals for their side. Le Boutillier and H. Phipps played the best game for the losers. The line-up:

Great Neck Freebooters—F. McLaughlin, J. Watson Webb, W. R. Grace, (2,) J. G. Milburn, (4.) Total—17.

Meadow Brook Magpies—H. Phipps, (4,) T. Le Boutillier, (3,) David Pows, (3,) W. G. Loew, (4.) Total—13.

Frankie Brown Shows Promise.

The East Side has a promising aspirant for the bantamweight championship in young Frankie Brown, who last night decisively defeated Jack Saylis in the main bout of ten rounds at the Long Acre Athletic Association. Brown, who has been progressing rapidly in the last few months, demonstrated against Saylis that he is clever and a hard hitter. He has ability to withstand punishment, and he received some from his rugged opponent. The East Sider, just old enough to be permitted to box under the State Athletic Commission's eighteen-year limit, jabbed and uppercut with much skill, and he escaped numerous blows that would have done harm had they landed. Saylis tried all the time, but he was outclassed. His left eye was practically closed in the sixth round, and from then on he had little or no chance. At the end of the seventh session Brown slipped on the wet canvas and strained a muscle in his right leg. Though he was forced to limp, Saylis couldn't do anything with him.

Azevedo and Grunan at Rink.

Joe Azevedo, the California lightweight, who is to box Ralph Grunan tomorrow night at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club, made a big impression with his work yesterday at Brown's Gymnasium, where he is finishing his training for the bout. The Portuguese worked six rounds yesterday with his brother before a big crowd of members of the club, and the general opinion after the bout was that the newcomer "will do." Azevedo was half a pound below weight after his work yesterday, scaling 134½ pounds. Grunan has been at work for a week, anticipating a match, and will be ready and at the 135-pound mark at the ringside. The semi-final between Percy Aubrey and Gardner Brooks should be fast.

PREFERS JAIL TO FINE.

Speeder Penalized $50 Takes Five Days in City Prison.

Lawrence Rosencranz, 22 years old, of 790 Riverside Drive, chose five days in the City Prison as alternative to paying a $50 fine yesterday, when he was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Jefferson Market Court on a charge of having exceeded the speed limit in driving through Lafayette Street Sunday in an automobile. He added that the prison sentence would mean he could not attend his sister's wedding.

Rosencranz was fined $25 for speeding by Magistrate House in Night Court on April 14.

Put your taste to the test!

Camel Cigarettes have a subtle flavor—unique but enticingly attractive—because they are a *blend* of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. Quality *and the blend* produce a smoke that's remarkably smooth, fragrant and satisfying.

Camel Cigarettes appeal best when submitted to comparison with brands men think they prefer. Smoke them liberally *without* tongue-bite, parched throat or any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste.

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They're a 100 percent *quality* smoke; that's why you won't find premiums or coupons with Camels.

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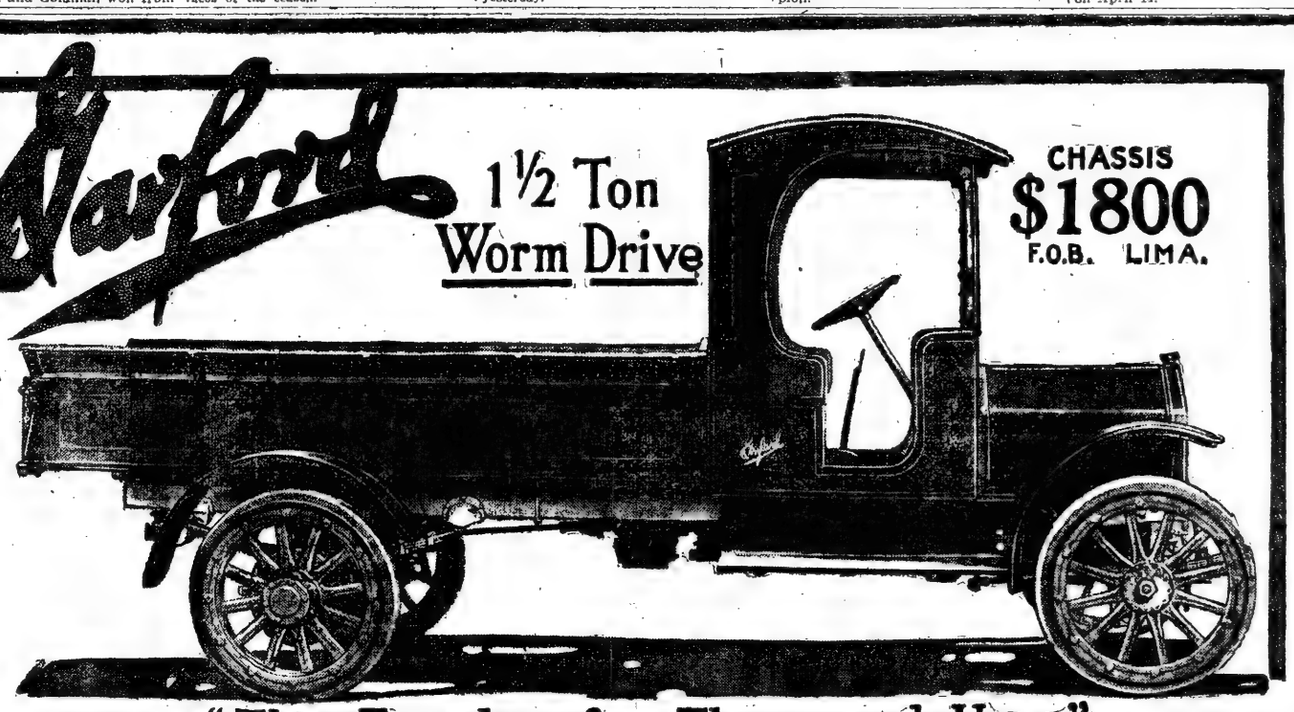
Camels sell 20 for 10c. If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or $1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with Camels, return the other nine packages and we will refund your dollar and postage.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

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Garford 1½ Ton Worm Drive

CHASSIS $1800 F.O.B. LIMA.



"The Truck of a Thousand Uses"

Summer Heat Makes Your Horses Even More Expensive

Horse efficiency drops toward zero in the summer.

The hotter the day, the slower your horses—the less ground they cover—the less dependable they are.

Yet they eat as much as ever. They require *even more attention.*

Summer *increases your overhead and lowers your efficiency* at the same time.

Think it over! You will admit your horses are expensive—

Substantial business men in over 200 distinct lines of trade have discarded their horses for Garford trucks. Others are doing so daily.

These men find Garford Trucks highly efficient carriers of commerce, summer and winter. Garford efficiency is not gauged by the thermometer.

Can you say as much for your horses?

Garford Trucks are powerful and rugged. They can withstand the rigors of continuous use in spite of weather extremes. They are not affected by hot pavements or glaring sun.

Can you say as much for your horses?

Garford Trucks consume fuel only when actually at work. They require no hostlers, stablemen, veterinaries, blacksmiths.

Can you say as much for your horses?

Garford Trucks are making money for others—they can make money for you. No matter what your business—if you have a delivery system—if you do hauling—there is a Garford that will *exactly* suit your purpose.

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GIANTS SHUT OUT BY REDS WITH MATTY IN BOX—DODGERS AND YANKS WIN

GIANTS PROTEST BYRON'S UMPIRING

McGraw, Smith, and Perritt Utter Unkind Words and Then "Get the Gate."

Manager John McGraw had a fast conversational battle with Umpire Lord Byron up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and his lordship won by a shade. Before and after the verbal clash, there was also a ball game, which was won by Cincinnati by a score of 6 to 0. The victory fulfilled an ambition which has been slumbering in the Reds for something like a dozen years, for ever since the Reds learned that Mathewson was a member of the Giants they have had a strong desire to beat him. It's so long since the Reds defeated Big Six that nobody remembers when it happened.

The group of folks who sat around observing the affair could hardly be classified as a crowd. There were enough there, however, to almost fill one train on the elevated. The other half dozen disappeared by rear entrances to the Speedway. It was a well-behaved little party up to the time that Lord Byron began to answer McGraw's arguments.

Then they completely forgot that poor Matty was being harshly treated by the Reds, and gave their undivided attention to Byron. McGraw talked altogether too fast for Byron, and when he saw that he couldn't keep up with his chatter, he put him right out of the game. Harry Smith was congratulating McGraw on his argument, when Byron heard him and also sent him to the clubhouse. Shortly afterward Pol Perritt said something about wanting a cracker and Byron told him to go to the clubhouse and get it. He's a hard person to please, this Byron; in fact, it is wellnigh impossible.

The crowd took up the argument where McGraw left it, and that's just where Byron got it good and proper. Some of the folks went so far as to remark that Byron could see almost as well as a ground mole—you know, a kind that hasn't any eyes at all. But that was more or less of an exaggeration.

Gene Dale did the pitching against Matty, and he was far better than the veteran. George Burns was the only Red worker who took much part in the proceedings, and he clouted the ball hard and covered acres of territory in the field. He made a couple of running catches close to the alfalfa which were gems.

Cincinnati grouped two runs in the second inning. With one out, Groh singled, and so did Griffith, Groh going to third on an error by Snodgrass. He scored on Twombly's out, and Griffith scored on a single by Mollwitz. In the sixth, Snodgrass missed Herzog's smash, and he traveled to second. He advanced to third on Wingo's single. Killifer rolled to the infield and Herzog was run down. A single by Groh sent Wingo home.

Wingo doubled in the eighth, and scored on Groh's single, which Larry Doyle lost in trying to make a spectacular catch. Griffith's smash to centre scored Groh.

With Schauer pitching in the ninth, Rodgers singled, with two out, and scored when Herzog singled to right. Robertson let the ball roll away from him and Herzog went all the way around to third.

New York's best chance to score was in the eighth, when Burns and Robertson singled, but the effort was spoiled by Doyle when he hit into a double play. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'gers, 2b	5	1	1	3	5	Burns, lf	4	0	3	6	0
Sw'ngs., s	5	1	2	2	4	R'tson, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Kil'fer, lf	4	0	0	2	0	Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	0	5
Groh, 3b	4	2	3	1	4	M'Kie, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
Olson, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	Lob't, 3b	4	0	0	0	4
Griff'th, rf	4	1	0	4	0	Sd'k's, cf	4	0	0	3	0
T'bly, cf	4	0	0	3	0	Meyers, c	3	0	0	2	0
M'witz, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	M'son, p	2	0	1	0	2
Dale, p	4	0	1	0	1	*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
						Sch'er, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	39	6	12	27	14	Total	34	0	8	27	11

*Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.
Errors—Groh, Robertson, (2,) Snodgrass.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Herzog, Merkle, Groh. Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen bases—Rodgers, Fletcher. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 6. Double play—Rodgers, Herzog and Mollwitz. Struck Out—By Schauer, 1; by Dale, 3. Hits—Off Mathewson, 10 in eight innings; off Schauer, 2 in one inning. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

Double Victory for Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Pittsburgh won both games from Philadelphia today, the scores being 2 to 1 and 4 to 2. The home team made a rally in the ninth inning of the opener, when Becker hit for a home run and Cravath and Niehoff singled and Whitted sacrificed. Cooper took McQuillan's place and gave Luderus a pass, but Burns hit a liner to Vlox for a double play.

In the second game Maniaux was very effective, except in two innings. Hinchman made four doubles and a single in eight times at bat. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	0	1	5	0	Byrne, 3b	4	0	1	0	0
C'lins, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	Cr'ft, ss	4	0	1	4	5
J'ston, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	B'ker, c	4	1	1	1	0
H'man, rf	4	1	3	1	0	C'vath, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	1	3	1	N'hoff, 2b	4	0	1	0	4
Vlox, 2b	3	0	0	2	4	Whted, cf	3	0	2	2	0
Baird, 3b	3	0	1	2	0	Lud's, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Schang, c	3	0	0	2	2	Kil'fer, c	2	0	0	5	2
McQ'n, p	4	0	0	0	1	Burns, c	1	0	0	2	0
C'per, p	0	0	0	0	0	Mayer, p	2	0	1	0	3
						Tr'up, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	27	9	*Paskert	1	0	0	0	0
						†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Weiser	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	8	27	11

*Batted for Killifer in eighth inning.
†Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Cravath in ninth inning.
Error—Killifer.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Hinchman (3,) Wagner, Vlox. Home run—Becker. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Baird, Schang, Whitted. Double play—Vlox, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Cooper, 1; off Mayer, 1; off Tincup, 1; off Rixey—Off McQuillan, 8 in 8 1-3 innings; off Mayer, 8 in 8 innings; off Tincup, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By McQuillan, 3; by Mayer, 3; by Tincup, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Byrne, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Coll's, cf	4	0	0	2	0	B'croft, ss	2	0	0	2	1
J'ston, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	Stock, ss	2	1	1	0	1
H'ch'n, rf	4	1	2	3	0	Becker, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Wag'r, ss	3	0	1	4	4	Crav'h, rf	4	0	1	1	1
Vlox, 2b	4	0	2	1	1	N'hoff, 2b	4	1	2	1	2
Baird, 3b	4	0	0	1	1	Whit'd, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Gibson, c	4	1	1	5	1	Lud's, 1b	4	0	0	12	2
Mam'x, p	3	0	0	0	1	Burns, c	3	0	0	6	1
						C'mers, p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	34	4	8	27	8	Rixey, p	2	0	0	0	1
						Total	34	2	8	27	13

Errors—Wagner, Niehoff, (2.)

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Vlox, (2,) Gibson, Niehoff. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Carey, Baird. Double plays—Luderus and Bancroft; Wagner and Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Mamaux. Bases on balls—Off Chalmers, 1; off Rixey, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Hits—Off Chalmers, 6 in four and one-third innings; off Rixey, 2 in four and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Mamaux, 5; by Chalmers, 3; by Rixey, 2. Wild pitch—Mamaux. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

Hard Blow for World's Champions.

BOSTON, July 12.—St. Louis defeated Boston twice today by the scores of 2 to 1, and 4 to 3. The second game went eleven innings. The visitors won the opening game in the first inning, when a pass, two singles and an error by Gowdy netted two runs. In the eleventh inning of the second game, a pass, a sacrifice and two singles gave St. Louis two runs and the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	Moran, rf	4	1	1	1	0
B'cher, lf	4	1	2	7	0	F'z'k, 2b	4	0	0	1	7
Miller, 1b	4	0	2	10	0	Cather, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Butler, ss	4	0	0	0	2	Magee, cf	4	0	1	1	0
W'son, cf	4	0	0	2	4	0	Egan, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
Hyatt, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Smith, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
B'zel, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	Mara'e, ss	3	0	1	2	3
Snyder, c	3	0	0	11	0	Gowdy, c	3	0	0	7	0
Sallee, p	3	0	0	0	0	Rud'ph, p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	33	2	5	26	7	Total	32	1	7	27	17

*Smith out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Gowdy, Rudolph.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Moran, Cather. Stolen Bases—Huggins, Gowdy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 7. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 3; off Rudolph, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Rudolph, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	4	1	0	4	3	Moran, rf	5	0	1	2	2
B'cher, lf	3	2	2	4	0	Evers, 2b	4	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b	5	0	2	11	0	Con'ly, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Butler, ss	3	1	0	1	2	Mages, cf	3	0	2	0	0
Wilson, cf	2	0	0	3	0	S'midt, 1b	5	0	2	15	1
Dolan, cf	2	0	1	0	0	Smith, 3b	5	0	0	0	3
Long, rf	4	0	0	4	0	M'c'le, ss	5	1	0	1	5
Betzel, 3b	4	0	2	1	3	Wh'l'g, c	3	0	2	8	1
Snyder, c	4	0	0	5	0	Gowdy, c	0	0	0	0	1
Doak, p	2	0	0	0	0	Tyler, p	4	0	1	1	4
Perdue, p	1	0	0	0	1	‡Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
*Roche	0	0	0	0	0						
†Beck	1	0	0	0	0	Total	40	3	7	33	17
Total	35	4	8	33	11						

*Batted for Wilson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Doak in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Whaling in tenth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Betzel, Evers.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Betzel, Tyler. Sacrifice fly—Roche. Sacrifice hits—Butler, (2,) Bescher. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 7. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Perdue, 1; off Tyler, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 4 in seven innings; off Perdue, 3 in four innings. Struck out—By Doak, 2; by Perdue, 1; by Tyler, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	2	1
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2	7	0

Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Schultz and Haley.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—4	8	2
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1—7	10	1

Batteries—Richter, Down and Madden; O'Brien and Schauerle.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	9	0
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3	8	2

Batteries—Fullenwaider and Onslow; Schacht and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0—6	11	1
Harrisburg	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	4	15	4

Batteries—Tyson, Bader, Lafitte and Lalonge; Goodbred, Lee and Snow.

New England League.

At Lowell—Lowell, 6; Lewiston, 0.
At Manchester—Manchester, 1; Portland, 0.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 8; Worcester, 4.
At Lynn—Lynn, 5; Fitchburg, 1. Lynn, 5; Fitchburg, 0.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 6; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia at St. Louis—Rain.
Boston, 15; Detroit, 12.
(Ten innings.)
Washington, 5; Chicago, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; Buffalo, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 2; Rochester, 1.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 4.
Harrisburg, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Buffalo, 8; Harrisburg, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	33	.548
Philadelphia	38	33	.535
St. Louis	41	37	.526
Brooklyn	38	35	.521
Pittsburgh	37	36	.507
New York	32	36	.471
Cincinnati	31	37	.456
Boston	32	42	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	49	28	.636
Boston	45	26	.634
Detroit	46	30	.605
New York	39	37	.513
Washington	34	38	.472
St. Louis	28	44	.389
Philadelphia	28	46	.378
Cleveland	26	46	.361

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	44	30	.595
Kansas City	44	32	.579
Chicago	42	32	.568
Pittsburgh	40	34	.541
Newark	40	36	.526
Brooklyn	32	45	.416
Buffalo	31	48	.392
Baltimore	29	45	.392

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	39	23	.629
Buffalo	34	27	.557
Montreal	35	33	.515
Richmond	31	30	.508
Harrisburg	32	32	.500
Toronto	33	37	.471
Rochester	28	37	.430
Jersey City	27	41	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Newark at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

DODGERS WIN, BUT DROP BACK IN RACE

Cardinals' Double Victory in Philadelphia Puts Them in Third Place.

These galloping Brooklyns made it four straight from the Chicago Cubs at Ebbets Field yesterday, and although they won the game, 3 to 2, they dropped back a notch in the race for the bunting, due to St. Louis' double win over Philadelphia. Roger Bresnahan and his charges made a determined effort to take at least one game of the series, but they fell short and the Dodgers breezed through to a victory, making it thirteen wins out of the last fifteen games with one a tie.

Roger used three of his pitchers in an attempt to stem the tide, but the Brooklyn bats are still full of hits and the Dodgers gathered in eleven safeties. Sherrod Smith was the pivot man for the Ebbets clan, and he kept the Cubs' nine hits well scattered. In the eighth Bresnahan started a rally and his team tried hard to break down the Dodgers' defense, but Smith never weakened and the brilliant support he received cut off Chicago's rally after one run had scored. The Cubs came to bat in the eighth inning with the score 3 to 1 against them. Phelan popped to Cutshaw, but Bresnahan drew a pass. Red Murray, recently released by the Giants and later signed by the Cubs, was sent into bat for Jimmy Lavender, and Red poked the ball into left field, sending Roger to second. Jimmy Archer batted for Good and stung the ball into centre for a single, scoring Roger, and Murray tried to make third, but was tagged out sliding. Stengel grabbed Fisher's long fly, ending the rally.

Brooklyn broke into the game with a tally in the first inning. After Myers went out at first, Ollie O'Mara, who is hitting the ball hard these days, rapped out a double to left field. He went to third on Daubert's infield tap, and crossed the plate on Wheat's infield hit. Stengel and Getz, the first two men up in the second inning, singled. Miller fanned and the Dodgers advanced on Smith's out, but they were stranded on the sacks when Myers sent a high one to Good. In the third Zack Wheat tried to get from first to third on Cutshaw's hit to left field, but Schulte made a perfect throw to Phelan, who tagged him.

In the fourth inning Pierce, who was pitching for the Cubs, strained his side reaching for a high bounder and he retired in favor of Jimmy Lavender at the end of the inning. Lavender did not give Brooklyn a hit in the fifth, but in the sixth the Dodgers dug up a few hits and scored twice. Stengel poked the ball into left field for a single. Getz went out at first. Miller smashed the ball into deep centre and Cy Williams, running back at top speed, made a wonderful one-hand catch of the ball. Cy turned and threw to Zimmerman, but it was a low throw and Stengel scampered all the way home from second. Smith then clouted a double to right and scored on Myers's stinger to left. In the next two innings the Dodgers did not get a chance to score. Adams, who went to the mound in the eighth in place of Lavender, retiring Brooklyn in quick order in that inning.

The Cubs scored once in the fourth, and it was Zack Wheat's error that let Good get around to the third station after he had bubbled the ball into Wheat's territory for a hit. Zack let the ball bound away from him at the fence, and before he could get it back to the diamond the Cubs' right fielder was on third base. He scored on Schulte's sacrifice fly to centre. Bresnahan's score in the eighth made it a brace of runs for the Cubs. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	1	2	1	Good, rf	3	1	1	1	0
O'Mara, ss	3	1	3	3	2	*Archer	1	0	1	0	0
D'bert, 1b	3	1	0	9	0	Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf	2	0	1	1	0	Fisher, p	0	0	0	0	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	1	3	3	Sch'te, lf	3	0	1	2	0
St'el, rf	4	1	2	4	0	Z'man, 2b	4	0	1	5	2
Getz, 3b	3	0	2	1	2	Saier, 1b	4	0	2	11	0
Miller, c	4	0	0	2	2	Phelan, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, p	3	1	1	0	3	Phelan, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
						B'han, c	1	1	1	1	2
						Pierce, p	1	0	0	0	1
						†Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
						Lav'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
						M'ray, rf	1	0	1	1	0
Total	30	3	12	27	14	Total	30	2	9	24	15

*Batted for Good in eighth inning.
†Batted for Pierce in fifth inning.
Errors—Williams, Wheat.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Smith. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice fly—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Getz. Double plays—Fisher, Zimmerman and Saier; Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 1; off Lavender, 2; off Smith, 2. Hits—Off Pierce in four innings; off Lavender, 4 in five innings; off Adams, none in one inning. Struck out—By Pierce, 1; by Smith, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Sixth District Police Nine Wins.

The first of a series of baseball games, which will be played between the precinct districts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of the New York City Police Department, was played yesterday afternoon on the New York University athletic field, when the Bluecoats of the Sixth District, defeated the nine representing the Third District, 16 to 11. Weiselniner starred in the pitching for the Third District and batted out a homer in the ninth. For the men of the Sixth Precinct, Crosby, Laughren, and Barry, with a three-bagger, did the best service for their team.

The score by innings:

Sixth District	2	2	0	1	4	3	0	4	—16	
Third District	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	4	—11	

Batteries were, Fairclough and Hargrave for the Sixth; Logan and O'Connor for the Third. Umpire—Mr. Ward of the Second District.

Ten other games have been scheduled by the Police League, and all of these will be played at Ohio Field. The schedule follows: July 19, Sixth District vs. Fourteenth; July 24, Sixth District vs. Seventh; July 26, First District vs. Seventh; July 31, Second District vs. Sixth; Aug. 2, Second District vs. Fourteenth; Aug. 9, First District vs. Third; Aug. 13, Fourth District vs. Seventh; Aug. 16, Fourth District vs. Seventh; Aug. 18, Second District vs. Fourteenth; Aug. 20, Third District vs. Sixth.

Scouts on Pitcher Nehf's Trail.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12.—Arthur Nehf, left hand pitcher for the local Central League club, who set a league record last Friday, when he struck out sixteen men, is being watched by Ira Thomas of the Philadelphia Americans and four other major league scouts who are now in Terre Haute. The management of the local club has refused all offers for the pitcher. Nehf has struck out 134 men in twenty games.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; Memphis, 1.
At Memphis, 4; Atlanta, 2.
At Birmingham—Chattanooga, 5; Birmingham, 10.
At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Nashville, 2.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 8; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Binghamton, 3; Albany, 1.
Other games postponed; wet grounds.

PLAN TO AID BALL CLUBS.

National League Adopts "Disabled" List to Evade 21-Player Limit Rule.

The National League found a way, at its meeting yesterday, to get around the twenty-one player limit which has caused much dissatisfaction among several of the clubs this season. Hereafter the league will keep a "disabled" list, which provides that an injured player can be kept out of the game at least ten days, and an extra player substituted for him.

By this arrangement, the clubs can carry extra players regardless of the twenty-one player limit. The request to have a player's name transferred from the active to the "disabled" list shall be certified to the President of the league by the President of the employing club within forty-eight hours after the injury occurs, and such request shall state the nature of the player's disability and when and where incurred.

A player placed on the "disabled" list will not be allowed to participate in a championship game for at least ten days, including the day of his injury. During such period, however, the player will be allowed to act as coacher. The names of all players certified as disabled shall be officially bulletined to the club Presidents.

Yesterday's meeting was held in the league's new headquarters, where all the league conclaves will be held hereafter. All the clubs were represented, and the baseball situation was discussed.

The Federal League came in for some discussion, but President Tener announced that none of the club owners were worrying about the independent organization. It was announced that hereafter the league will hold monthly meetings until the end of the season.

While the attendance in some of the cities, this season, has not been up to other years, the club owners blame this condition on the bad weather and not on the competition of the new league.

President Tener stated that all the clubs were satisfied with their financial condition. Yesterday's meeting was not called for the purpose of discussing the season's financial situation, President Tener announced. Routine matters were discussed, and President Ebbets of Brooklyn, informed the other club owners that the Dodgers were on their way to a pennant, and he invited all of them to be sure and come to the world's series when it is played at Ebbets Field.

Those who attended the meeting yesterday were James E. Gaffney and Robert H. Davis of the Boston club; C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn; Charles H. Thomas, Chicago; August Herrmann and Harry Stephens, Cincinnati; N. E. Hempstead and N. Ashley Lloyd of the Giants; W. F. Baker and L. C. Ruch of the Phillies; Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, and Schuyler P. Britton of St. Louis.

President Dreyfuss has put in a claim for the services of pitcher George Sisler, who is now with the St. Louis Browns. Dreyfuss says that he signed the pitcher some time ago before he attended the University of Michigan. The matter will be decided by the National Commission.

The league also passed a rule requiring the clubs to have canvas covering for the diamond, so that it will be possible to play after a rainstorm. In St. Louis many of the postponed games could have been played if the diamond had been covered during the rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Puts Bats to Good Service and Runs Roll Over Plate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—Brooklyn won the last game of the series here today, 9 to 4. The Buffalo pitchers were ineffective in the early stages, the visitors gaining a nine-run lead by the sixth inning. Hal Chase scored Buffalo's only runs when he tripled to centre in the same inning with the bags full and came in later on a wild pitch. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And's'n, rf	5	0	0	2	0	Meyer, lf	3	1	0	4	0
Magee, 2b	4	2	1	3	2	Lord, 3b	4	1	2	1	2
Cooper, lf	5	2	3	0	0	Chase, 1b	4	1	1	8	0
Daub'rt, cf	4	2	2	2	0	D'lid, rf	3	0	0	0	0
B'dley, 1b	3	2	1	9	0	L'den, 2b	4	0	2	2	12
Holt, 3b	5	0	1	2	3	Engle, cf	4	0	1	2	3
Smith, ss	5	0	1	1	1	Roach, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Simon, c	5	0	2	6	3	Blair, c	4	0	0	7	2
Fl'ke'r, p	3	0	0	0	2	Ford, p	1	0	0	0	2
Walker, p	1	0	1	0	0	Mars'll, p	1	1	1	1	0
						Lafitte, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Watson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	42	9	16	27	15	Total	32	4	6	27	9

*Batted for Marshall in seventh inning.
Errors—Magee, Louden.

Brooklyn	3	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	—9
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Bradley, Kauff, Walker. Three-base hits—Holt, Kauff, Chase. Stolen bases—Louden, Meyer, (2.) Earned runs—Brooklyn, 9; Buffalo, 3. Double play—Simon and Magee. Left on base—Brooklyn, 8; Buffalo, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bluejacket, 4; off Ford, 1; off Marshall, 1; off Walker, 2. Hits—Off Ford, 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Marshall, 7 in 2 2-3 innings; off Lafitte, 1 in 2 innings; off Bluejacket, 5 in 5⅓ innings; off Walker, 4 in 3 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Bluejacket, 4; by Ford, 1; by Marshall, 1; by Walker, 1; by Lafitte, 1. Wild pitches—Bluejacket, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 9; Indianapolis, 2.
At Minneapolis—Louisville, 1; Minneapolis, 0, (ten innings.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Columbus, 1.
At Kansas City—Cleveland, 3; Kansas City, 2.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Pawtucket, 1; Hartford, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 4; New Bedford, 3, (twelve innings.)

Entries for Aqueduct Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling, six furlongs. Othello, 109 pounds; Easter Star,

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

THE STATE SINKING FUNDS.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has made a report to the Constitutional Convention which places upon the law regarding sinking funds for the State debt the responsibility for the burdensome taxation which has piled up $29,000,000 more than the holders of the bonds are entitled to expect for their protection. That is a respectable opinion, but there are facts to the contrary for those who prefer facts to opinions. Inasmuch as the convention will be called upon to take action on the subject, and since the State debt is on the way to a round quarter of a billion, it is time that some exactness of action, as well as precision of law, should be imposed upon all concerned in this considerable financial transaction.

The record shows that the trouble arises more from the action of subordinates intrusted with a task beyond their powers than from any intention, or deficiency of legal provisions. For example, the constitutional provision regarding all bonds requires the levying of taxes "sufficient to pay the interest on the debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of contracting thereof." In practice the sinking funds have been managed so as to accumulate funds enough to discharge several debts many years before maturity. To take the highway bonds for an example, the sinking fund will equal their face at thirty-one years from their issue, and the bonds still have nineteen years to run. The principal and interest will both have been paid by the taxpayers in the first three decades. During the last two decades the taxpayers of that period will have nothing to pay and will have the roads as a gift from their predecessors.

It is impossible to argue that the Constitution meant to require this. It is not necessary to believe that it does require this, when the language of the Constitution is contrasted with the practice under it. The requirement of taxes sufficient to pay a debt in fifty years is not a requirement that the debt shall be paid in thirty-one years and carried alive nineteen years. It is an absurdity in practice, not a requirement of the Constitution nor of the laws under the Constitution. It is well known how this happened, although the bureau does not mention it. The bureau substitutes actuarial calculations of its own which would obviate the trouble, and moves for an amendment of the Constitution. If the proper calculations were used it would not be necessary to amend the Constitution, and it does not appear that the calculations are unconstitutional, being merely mathematical computations.

It is a happy accident, and only an accident, that there is a surplus in the sinking funds. There might have been a deficit. It is possible to conceive that the sinking funds may be raided again, as they have been before in aid of the taxpayers by avoidance of a direct tax. That is rather a political device than exact justice. The sinking fund surplus never can be repaid to those who contributed it, and its existence is a constant temptation to some irregularity in its use. In a sense the sinking fund surplus seems to belong to the bondholders. At least there will be a cry that they are despoiled if their protection is reduced to its correct constitutional dimensions. It would seem that the occasion rather calls for an alternative to the sinking funds than for the alteration of the constitutional regulation of them. There is such an alternative, and the city already has adopted it for part of its debt issues. The serial method is simpler and surer, being less liable to errors of administration. When the convention is considering what alteration of the Constitution is necessary it would be well to take the serial method into consideration. Yet the history of the sinking funds makes it doubtful whether anything more is necessary than an Executive order to do what always ought to have been done, and what would satisfy the Constitution and the bondholders as well now as at any time.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The educational campaign which the Navy League intends to institute, in those parts of the country more or less remote from the seafront, for the promotion of interest in the development of the navy should have good results. It is not from lack of patriotism that so many of the inhabitants of the Middle, Western, and Southern States are so generally disposed to leave naval discussions to the people on the seaboard, nor is the mere fact that the Atlantic and Pacific States are exposed to danger from the attack by sea, in case there should be any provocation for such attack, the only reason why their representatives in Congress are generally willing to vote in favor of large naval appropriations. The people who live at tidewater see the ships frequently, they have first hand information of the capacity of the navy, its quality and its needs. A course of illustrated lectures on the warships and their armament and the officers and men of the navy such as Rear Admiral COWLES, retired, sometimes gives before clubs and societies in this part of the country would probably be highly effective in many places far from the two oceans.

The navy is too rarely, if ever, uppermost in the minds of the voters in more than half of our States. The Navy League proposes to put all the facts about our principal means of defense vividly before such people, to impress upon them the indisputable fact that the maintenance of an efficient modern navy is as necessary for their prosperity as for ours and the Californians'. If this is effectively done we shall not have so many of the Western and Southwestern Congressmen either neglecting to vote at all or voting in the negative session after session, when the Naval Appropriation bill is brought up. We pointed out the urgent need of a campaign of education the other day, and it is encouraging to learn that the Navy League had already taken steps in that direction.

WATERED STOCK.

One chief use of watered stock is to supply counters for the Wall Street game. It is easy at nominal prices to print "securities" which will fluctuate with the country's prosperity. These fluctuations easily can be emphasized by those of superior intelligence or with opportunities for getting and using information. The nominal rate of dividend is nothing comparable to the profits by operations in which the cards are subject to manipulation. Missouri Pacific is the latest example of losses by the public certainly, and perhaps even by the "insiders," so far as they have been co-victims with the public in the singular conditions in which earnings have been turned into losses. The earnings of the Missouri Pacific, like those of many other railways, have been larger at a time of reduction or suspension of dividends than at a time when dividends have seemed secure, and the shares have sold correspondingly high. It is only right that the shares should fluctuate with the condition of business, but it is not right that they should fluctuate downward when business is growing. Missouri Pacific's earnings have been millions of dollars larger in the years since its dividend record was interrupted, but the surplus has become a deficit. The unfortunate management gives reasons for this, and there may be others.

It is not the present intention to discuss the misfortunes of the investors in the property, or the property itself specifically. The public interest is a larger topic, and the Missouri Pacific is only one of several similar cases. In fact it may be said that many of the conditions affecting the railways, which are the worst sufferers from their own misdeeds, are universal, and that all are affected by the public policy which must be tested by its effects upon all railways, including the weakest and worst. The theory of railway regulation is that watered stock is a public rather than a private injury. It might be felt that the issuers of watered stock suffer more than anybody else. Probably the public injury is indirect, and chiefly in the share market, rather than in the market for rates. Rates must be fixed with reference to other conditions than those of capitalization and dividends until the verge of confiscation is reached. In the recent rate hearings it has been argued that rates should be raised to preserve the credit of the railways, but that has been for the sake of the users of the railways rather than of the owners. The law has found a way to reduce rates to a figure found by reason rather than by economics. Watered stock has ceased to be a means of fixing rates proportioned to dividends.

Taking the Missouri Pacific as an example, it appears that out of the entire old capitalization of $364,000,000 only $128,000,000 remains undisturbed. Some of the bonds get a total of bonds and shares to an amount larger than their face. The holders thought they had certainties, and they get new hopes, whose value must seem doubtful in consideration of the fate of the holders of the old shares. If the old stockholders pay in $50 per share of new money they will be allowed to share the fortunes of the reconstituted company. Time enough has elapsed since the plan was announced for it to have been appraised in the market, the best of all judges. Falling prices indicate that the partners in the old enterprise value cheaply the prospect of recouping their losses in the new one. Being in they may stay in on the chance of a turn in the tide. They are asked to contribute $41,000,000 of capital to be put at the mercy of the conditions which have depressed railway securities of all sorts in comparison with other securities not subject to the same conditions. These conditions have reduced the buying power of the greatest business factor in our country, next to agriculture. Overcapitalization has produced evils of various sorts. Regulation and legislation have produced many benefits, and some evils rivaling the errors and excesses of the security market. It is desirable to keep the two things distinct, and not allow regulation and legislation to injure all the railways in the aspect of their public service because of the evil policies of some of them.

GOLF IN PERFECTION.

It is worth while to mark with a note of admiration the extraordinary achievement of LOUIS TELLIER, a professional golfer, who played over the Canoe Brook course, at Summit, N. J., in 63 strokes. "Par" on that course is 73, and this is supposed to be the smallest number of strokes in which a competent player may hope to get around. Of course, it is impossible to settle upon a number which may not be beaten by a skillful golfer occasionally. To go over a course in a stroke or two under "par" is not an uncommon achievement for an amateur, but to play in ten strokes fewer than is officially agreed upon as the minimum number is to reach a degree of perfection in the game which seems to most of the golfers, whose aim is to get somewhere near bogey, which is always higher than "par," positively incredible. TELLIER'S record of nine threes and nine fours for eighteen holes is, indeed, marvelous. Also it is reported that he once drove out of bounds, so that his amazing score includes one penalty stroke. We doubt if the record has ever been beaten in this country.

What does it signify? Well, no golfer will find the question difficult to answer. If TELLIER could keep up the pace he could make a record of 252 strokes in an open championship tournament. HAGIN won the open championship last year with 290; TRAVERS won it this year with 297. The championship courses are somewhat harder than Canoe Brook, of course, and these scores were made by golfers of splendid skill. The perfection of swing and driving power, of vision, calculation, and delicacy achieved by TELLIER, however, is not often reached by any player under any conditions.

AN ALDERMAN ON HOME RULE.

"The people of the State of New "York, represented in Senate and As- "sembly," have "enacted" that Port Chester may borrow money to repair a fire house, that village Trustees may not sprinkle village streets, that Saratoga Springs may license dogs, and that Patrolman CAMPBELL, who had been dismissed from the New York police force some years before for "shooting craps" on post, might be reinstated. The Massachusetts lawmakers have served their State by enacting that Beverly may re-locate a draw in the Essex bridge, that Boston may change the name of the Penitent Female Refuge, and that under certain conditions the good people of Edgartown may take eels from their oyster pond. The Virginia Representatives now vote that R. H. ARKERSON may erect a wharf at Chuckatuck Creek, In Wisconsin the dome of the State Capitol looks down upon the giving of legislative permission to maintain bathhouses at Hicks Lake. These are some of the prerogatives that Legislatures have said could not be trusted to the people of the cities.

Thus does Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN, a member of the New York Board of Aldermen, in an article on "Home Rule for American Cities" in The Yale Review, briefly summarize the results of State interference in local government. Mr. CURRAN is not a man of illusions. He has had practical experience in the work of municipal government and has no idea that this big city can be regenerated by radical change in its form of government. For large cities, he argues, the commission form, which has been tried with varying results in cities with populations ranging from less than 40,000 to 400,000, will not do at all. He imagines the predicament of a commission of five men compelled to take over the administration of the affairs of a community of nearly 6,000,000 inhabitants of all races, with an assessed real estate value of more than $8,000,000,000, whose present cost of government is $6 per second; a city with 326 square miles of area and 577 miles of water front; with 20,000 school teachers to care for 800,000 pupils. Such an unfortunate commission would have to take over twenty-nine departments employing altogether about 80,000 persons. "Five men," Mr. CURRAN thinks, "would do well to administer a corner of any such domain."

Mr. CURRAN finds that the City Government has been gradually improving since New York, in 1902, "emerged from the mire of a four- "year saturnalia of incompetence "and corruption and set about put- "ting its house in order." He is confident that it is now better governed than at any previous time in its history. Particularly he speaks a good word for the Board of Aldermen; it has lately discarded its old and much abused licensing functions, which belong properly to the executive offices, and there exists "a harmonious "and hitherto unknown co-operation "between the board and the executive departments." We hear less in these days than we used to hear of the abolition of the board; as a matter of fact, a genuine local legislature has been restored to the city which has proved to be "a balance wheel of peculiar value." So Mr. CURRAN favors the retention of our present form of government with a Mayor, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in which the business management of the city is lodged, and a Board of Aldermen "with little "power of business initiative but a "power of veto upon every important "act of the co-ordinate board." It is not, he argues, in the general form of government that the trouble lies, but rather in "the barnacles of the little "amendments with which the legis- "lators have so covered the city's "charter that its keel may scarcely "move at all."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Needs Only a Fiat to Become Decent.

Those who know the history of the introduction of bathing dress for men and women at the shore resorts in America—those, even, who have contrasted our custom of promiscuous bathing with the British and Continental practice of segregating the sexes on the beaches—must realize that last Sunday's police censors of one-piece garments worn by women bathers were dealing with a departure that may some time have universal assent. Of course, nobody should despise conventionality as untrue or hypocritical. It is usually, as Professor SUMNER used to point out with convincing emphasis, the resultant of experiments and experience as to the devices by which to soften and smoothen the details of life. It is indispensable. It cannot and should not be abolished.

But conventionality is subject to change as experience warrants change. As the occasion calls for a varying of current usage to fit special conditions, as on the stage, in sculptures and paintings, and in dress for sports, athletic contests, and for bathing, everybody is willing to admit the necessity of it. The admission is sometimes absurdly reluctant, however, and results in absurd compromises. One of these absurdities is notable in the prevailing style of women's bathing dress, which not only hampers movement in swimming, but is in a degree menacing to life. When the society which consents to swimming and diving exhibitions on the stage extends the same conventional principle to bathing at the beaches, those who condemn it will in their turn become objects of curiosity.

Why Do Things Have Weight?

It will surprise minds that take familiar matters for granted and self-explaining, simply because they are familiar, that some of the world's acutest scientists are anxious to know why material objects have weight. The latest example is Dr. T. J. J. SEE, in charge of the Naval Observatory at Mare Island, Cal., who announces that NEWTON merely discovered the law of gravitation without telling why things gravitate.

Is it due to electricity? AMPERE discovered nearly a century ago that currents of electricity flowing in opposite directions attract each other. If we conceive the atoms of matter to be composed of electrical currents flowing in opposite directions, we have the chief part of Professor SEE'S explanation of the phenomenon of weight. But electricians before Dr. SEE have shown that two charges of equal magnitude but of opposite sign would exert an attraction varying inversely as the square of the distance upon two similar charges. Sir J. J. THOMSON, for example, is disposed favorably toward the theory that the weight of a body depends only on the number of units of electricity in the body.

Another theory, which is almost like that illustrated in the Roentgen rays, was published by LE SAGE of Geneva in 1818. To LE SAGE'S mind the universe was thronged with exceedingly small particles, proceeding from regions far beyond the solar system. These stream through masses as large as the sun or earth, imparting to them some of their momentum; but the objects of matter mutually shield each other from the stream in proportion to their mass, producing all the phenomena of falling and of mutual equilibrium. But modern science has proved that the X-rays perform other functions besides that of carriers of momentum.

Warden, Superintendent, and Governor.

If Superintendent of State Prisons RILEY has acted arbitrarily in disciplining THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, the reformer Warden of Sing Sing, he may find that he, too, is a man under authority. Mr. RILEY, who has demonstrated his political prepossessions in his office, has food for reflection in Governor WHITMAN'S visit to Sing Sing, especially if he will read in Article V., Section 4 of the State Constitution the provision that the Superintendent of Prisons shall hold his office for five years, "unless sooner removed."

The system with its graded rewards for good behavior installed by Warden OSBORNE, and with its assumption that the prisoners are, after all, men responsive to appeals to their manhood, may prove to be only a pink tea affair in its working, and then again it may not. The unanswerable plea that the attempt have a fair and conclusive trial is that it is better than no attempt at all, and that any change must be an improvement on the wretched régime imposed on Sing Sing in past years by its political administrators. Governor WHITMAN can have no motive of politics in the retention of Superintendent RILEY, who is a Democrat, in the office that controls the Wardens if he finds him acting contrary to the public interest. It seems quite in the public interest that no obstacle be interposed to Mr. OSBORNE'S purpose of making Sing Sing truly reformative.

Only God Can Damn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read with interest your editorial of the 6th under the title "Damn." While we make no claim to special knowledge on such subjects, my idea has always been that the word "damn," in whatever sense used, whether as a verb or noun, was profanity for the sole reason that the word God must of necessity be implied or considered as understood, as He only is capable of damning. If such privilege were extended to any other than God, then, of course, the word could not in any sense be called profanity. Otherwise it seems to me that you are clearly wrong.

Greenville, S. C., July 7, 1915. A.

MR. NEARING'S STYLE.

Though It Was Picturesque, That Is Not the Issue.

New York, June 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to suggest that the general remarks in your editorial entitled "Academic Freedom," on the recent dismissal of Dr. Scott Nearing of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, to which that school is allied, set forth the very ground of offense in the action of the authorities? Assuming that Trustees should "conscientiously endeavor to carry out the purpose of the founder," let me call attention to these quotations from the deed of gift of the late Joseph Wharton, by which the school was established. Mr. Wharton speaks of "the immorality and practical inexpediency of seeking to acquire wealth by winning it from another rather than by earning it through some sort of service to one's fellow-men," and of "the necessity of rigorously punishing by legal penalties and by social exclusion those persons who commit frauds, betray trusts, or steal public funds, directly or indirectly," and adds: "The fatal consequences to a community of any weak toleration of such offenses must be most distinctly pointed out and enforced."

This is a pretty broad charter of public activity for the school. Instead of saying that one who exercises freedom of speech in this direction is violating a covenant, would it not be truer to say that the Trustees are doing that very thing in interfering with the activity of a scholar who is carrying out the spirit and intention of the founder? Of this activity and of this spirit and intention there could be no better interpreter than the chief executor of Mr. Wharton, his son-in-law, Harrison S. Norris, who is a warm supporter of Dr. Nearing and who sees in his dismissal a menace to academic independence.

I have seen quoted a single extravagance of private speech by Dr. Nearing. The issue, however, is toleration of opinion, not perfection of taste: any one can tolerate the speech of one who agrees with him. A man like Dr. Nearing, who in these sluggish days has aroused enthusiasm for good government among his students and has been an important factor of a school that has made valuable contributions to municipal efficiency and reform, may well be pardoned a picturesque expression now and then.

The silence of the Trustees gives their action the aspect of non-willingness to hear unwelcome facts. One is reminded of Brun's lines, "There's none ever feared that the truth should be told, but him whom the truth would indict."

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

When Will Germany Awaken?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have published many striking letters from correspondents who represented various types of opinion on the causes and outcome of the war, but none more fair and restrained than that of Mr. Ernest Mandel in Sunday's issue. Perhaps you will find space for an Englishman to point to two of Mr. Mandel's phrases, a consideration of which must shrivel all of his well-made points to dust in the balance. These are: "The honest, sober German people would stand for no nonsense," and "What will happen to poor Belgium, I do not know."

When are "the honest, sober German people" going to assert themselves? That is what the world is waiting for; no, that is what the world cannot afford to wait for. It must be brought about in the dark days of a national agony. That fearful German vice, submission to perverted authority, seems to preclude anything else. There is much nonsensical talk about the benefits that German thoroughness is going to give the world. If drilled credulity and blind obedience are necessary to them, the individualist chaos seems to offer fairer prospects for humanity.

What has happened to "poor Belgium"? She lay in the path of the flank attack upon France, which was to paralyze the republic before Russia got into her stride. "Life and freedom are nothing to the high gods of the General Stab. Therefore," says all that is brave and aspiring in Europe, "the General Stab must go." The honest, sober German people must emerge or be submerged. If it will not free and recompense Belgium, it is neither honest nor sober and must perish with its high gods.

J. PROTHEROE.

Arlington, Va., July 11, 1915.

New York's Uncounted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that the taking of the census for New York City by the enumerators is completed. Having been neglected by the census man, although a resident of the city for many years, I took a census among my acquaintances with a view to determine the accuracy of the forthcoming official report.

Out of fifty New York families I have interviewed, thirty-two did not have the pleasure of a census taker's call. In the official report we shall read that there are in New York City so many inhabitants. I alone guarantee to furnish at least 2,000 names of people residing in New York and not included in the census report. CITY RESIDENT.

New York City, July 10, 1915.

The High School's Part.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thing most needed now is the complete emancipation of high and preparatory schools from college prescription, which in the beginning of it did good but has lately become, in the East, almost an unmitigated curse. The high school should be the people's college and say to the higher institutions: "Here are our graduates. We have done our best to teach them what their stage of life most needs."

Every good topic should have its due credits for examination; military training and even great athletic power should have credit for college entrance. G. STANLEY HALL.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass., July 10, 1915.

Did Not Fight for Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Canadian and a subject of Great Britain and of, if not representing, Queens University, G. W. Mitchell ought to know that the American Colonies did not fight for democratic principles, but for the right of representation when taxed for Government needs, as represented by the Empire Government today, but in that day representing a general Government by "aristocratic democracy" methods. In fact, many leaders of the Revolution, including George Washington, had little faith in democratic principles, although they were willing of necessity to try the experiment. JOHN P. DUNPHY.

New York, July 7, 1915.

DESIRE.

I want to ride
Astride
Of the foaming tide,
Where it rushes in to the shore.
I want to hide
Inside
Of caves, where the blue waves roar.
I burn to press my lips
To the tips
Of the grasses' greening sea.
I sigh to sail
Down the gale
On the wings of a humming bee.
I long to wait
At the gate,
Where, soon or late,
The feet of the Dawn drift thro'.
Ah, love! but first
I thirst
For Life begun,
For Day and the warmth
Of the sun;
For opal dreams in the dew
And heaven in the eyes of you!

EDNA MEAD.

AN INSULT TO WAR.

Miss Addams Would Strip the Dead of Honor and Courage.

Mount Kisco, N. Y., July 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Friday night at Carnegie Hall Miss Jane Addams stated that in the present war, in order to get soldiers to charge with the bayonet, all nations are forced first to make them drunk. I quote from THE TIMES report:

> In Germany they have a regular formula for it [she said.] In England they use rum and the French resort to absinthe. In other words, therefore, in the terrible bayonet charges they speak of with dread, the men must be doped before they start.

In this war the French or English soldier who has been killed in a bayonet charge gave his life to protect his home and country. For his supreme exit he had prepared himself by months of discipline. Through the Winter in the trenches he has endured shells, disease, snow, and ice. For months he had been separated from his wife, children, friends—all those he most loved. When the order to charge came it was for them he gave his life, that against those who destroyed Belgium they might preserve their home, might live to enjoy peace.

Miss Addams denies him the credit of his sacrifice. She strips him of honor and courage. She tells his children, "Your father did not die for France, or for England, or for you; he died because he was drunk."

In my opinion, since the war began, no statement has been so unworthy or so untrue and ridiculous. The contempt it shows for the memory of the dead is appalling; the credulity and ignorance it displays are inconceivable.

Miss Addams does not know that even from France they have banished absinthe. If she doubts that in this France has succeeded let her ask for it. I asked for it, and each maître d'hôtel treated me as though I had proposed we should assassinate General Joffre.

If Miss Addams does know that the French Government has banished absinthe, then she is accusing it of openly receiving the congratulations of the world for destroying the drug while secretly using it to make fiends of the army. If what Miss Addams states is true, then the French Government is rotten, French officers deserve only court-martial, and French soldiers are cowards.

If we are to believe her, the Canadians at Ypres, the Australians in the Dardanelles, the English and the French on the Aisne made no supreme sacrifice, but were killed in a drunken brawl.

Miss Addams desires peace. So does every one else. But she will not attain peace by misrepresentation. I have seen more of this war and other wars than Miss Addams, and I know all war to be wicked, wasteful, and unintelligent, and where Miss Addams can furnish one argument in favor of peace I will furnish a hundred. But against this insult, flung by a complacent and self-satisfied woman at men who gave their lives for men, I protest. And I believe that with me are all those women and men who respect courage and honor.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

PEACE THAT IS EMPTY.

Beyond Material Welfare Lies the Ideal of Self-Sacrifice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me, as an American, lately returned to the United States after long residence abroad, to ask the following questions of the founders of the Peace Society?

Is there not something higher than material life, than mere breathing, eating, touching, &c.? Would you eliminate from the ideals of the young, and of humanity as a whole, the element of sacrifice of self? As a listener at Carnegie Hall last evening and as an admirer of the work of Miss Jane Addams in Chicago I left the meeting when the speeches were over with a feeling of loss.

The loftiest impulse—that a man should give his life for something that he holds dearer than life—and the causes of the European conflict were alike ignored. Can the Peace Society reach thinking, widely informed, earnest people thus? We who have passed years among the people now at war and who return to our own country with passionate devotion to it cannot be satisfied with words, whether of enthusiastic admiration for Miss Jane Addams or of contempt for those who would defend our country against insult and invasion. We who with shuddering remembrance know by experience the unspeakable acts of which Germany's leaders and their men are capable need something vital to convince us that to permit insult and atrocious cruelties from such beings is a duty.

Reference was made last evening to the labors of those who worked for the abolition of slavery in our country. But the fact was not mentioned that those brave workers brought about that abolition by a terrible civil war, but a war less terrible than the evil which it stamped out.

MAYNARD BUTLER.

Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 10, 1915.

Lessing's Prussian Gentleman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bigelow says that there are no gentlemen in Prussia, and that the German language has no word for gentleman. That is as sweeping and misleading a statement as to say that all English people are miserable and unsociable, because their language has no exact equivalent for "gemuetlich," or that home life is absent from France because her speech has not evolved a noun for "home."

"The German stage has not yet succeeded in producing even a good make-believe gentleman." Has Mr. Bigelow ever heard of Mr. Lessing, who first nationalized the German stage and freed it from the pseudo-classical standard of the French theatre? One of Lessing's dramatic heroes is Major von Tellheim, a Prussian officer and gentleman, fearless and conscientious, tender to woman and true to friend and foe.

Prussian nobility would think it shocking to meet an actor at dinner. It is no longer so, but it was the case in the early Victorian age in England as well as in Prussia. The happy change in England was largely due to the noble efforts of the late Sir Henry Irving, who helped to emancipate the theatrical profession. For all that pertains to the higher plane of life, the Prussian still copies French or English models.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

New York, July 7, 1915.

A Difficult Smile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one but Representative Carlin knows what kind of smile Mr. Bryan made at the former's predict that the latter will support Mr. Wilson next year again. Only a difficult smile is imaginable by us, as this predict follows and not precedes another predict that the predictor makes stand good all alone and that solemnly read: "Wilson will be renominated and re-elected."

Somehow, Mr. Bryan's greatest service to his country was his main-standing support of Mr. Wilson three years ago. Indeed, one does more by bringing others fitting to do than by doing himself. Thus this happy service of his would surpass that one at the White House which he would have rendered if he ever had acquired the Presidency. In another word, he richly crowned his celebrated four times failures with other's success he nobly helped.

Some might suspect his motive as to the above, confecting it with his alleged ambition. But we, with Representative Carlin, please to lay more stress on evangelical Bryan than to political Bryan and to see him prove his motive to have been true next year.

New York, July 12, 1915. TOWGOO.

HOW GERMANY'S ENEMIES OBLIGE HER.

Seeking Her Destruction, They Force Her to Become Self-Sustaining by Means of Chemical and Financial Miracles.

From Pamphlet 13 of the Authoritative Propaganda of Reassurance Conducted by the War Committee of German Industries, in Berlin.

In the present war Germany's enemies are endeavoring to bring about the economic as well as physical collapse of the German people by cutting off the overseas imports of food and rawstuffs. The imports in these important articles were before the war very large, and the enemies of Germany have succeeded in diminishing them to a great degree. On the other hand, they have not by the action attained the goal they had hoped to.

Even now every thinking person outside of Germany must be fully aware that, in spite of the diminution of the imports in provisions, the German civil population and the army are not threatened with starvation. Above all, however, German science has found ways and means of replacing the raw materials now lacking by materials of like value at present being produced in Germany. For example, an economically successful method of extracting nitrogen from the air, whereby the German powder industry and German agriculture are supplied with this otherwise missing rawstuff, has been discovered. The importation of petroleum having more or less completely ceased, this supply has also given out. Gas and electricity, for whose manufacture only coal, of which Germany has large quantities, is necessary, have taken its place as illuminants. The lack of fodder has been in part compensated for by an invention whereby the food values in straw are made accessible for feeding stock. And now another discovery is to be recorded which is not only of great importance as assuring the nourishment of our cattle but arouses the greatest astonishment as an act of scientific boldness. The Institut für Gärungsgewerbe (Institute for Yeast Industries) in Berlin has discovered a process for making food yeast with over 50 per cent. albumen in the simplest manner from sugar and ammonium sulphate. These quantities of albumen will easily replace the supplies of fodder barley that were formerly imported. Since ammonia is not only a byproduct in the manufacture of coke but can also be obtained directly from the air, this method has been correctly described as the extraction of albumen from the air.

These inventions, which will doubtless be followed by others in the course of the war, will have above all an effect on the financial world. Germany's enemies are compelled to draw a large part of their supplies of ammunition and arms as well as provisions from abroad. Since at the same time the purchasing power and prosperity of large transmaritime territories have been seriously damaged by the European war, the enemies of Germany are drawing smaller incomes from their foreign investments, while the exports of these countries have diminished during the same period. The excess of imports over exports in the foreign trade of Germany's enemies has, therefore, in the course of this war been enormously increased.

The result of this is that the payment of the very considerable sum to foreign countries which they have to make for these increased imports is made on the basis of an exchange very unfavorable for Germany's enemies. The argument that the exchange rate is unfavorable to Germany bears little weight here, for, in consequence of the interruption of German foreign trade, Germany has in comparison with times of peace small payments to make to foreign countries. The enemies of Germany, however, are compelled to pay in cash not only the contract sums but also the deficit caused by the unfavorable rate of exchange.

The enemies of Germany have now tried every means, or rather have been compelled to do so, in order to influence the rate of exchange. England has shipped some of the gold at her disposal in Canada to the United States. Russia and France have taken up foreign loans, not to get new cash but to make payments to their foreign creditors from the balances thus created, and thereby avoid the exchange. According to recent reports England intends doing the same thing in order thus to relieve the embarrassment caused her by the turn the exchange rate has taken.

But it must be remembered that the taking up of such foreign loans does not do away with the burdens imposed by the unfavorable rate of exchange, but simply postpones its effect until after the treaty of peace. These countries have, as it were, capitalized the losses growing out of the exchange rate and had their payment postponed by taking up foreign loans. But after the war the interest on these loans, as well as the sums for the liquidation of the debts, will all flow into the coffers of the foreign nations, and thus continue to influence the international monetary basis.

Matters will have quite a different aspect for Germany after the treaty of peace. Germany will then not be indebted abroad, as the costs of the war are all being covered at home. On the other hand, in consequence of the new discoveries made during the war and the newly built factories, she will be in a position to reduce the necessary payments to foreign countries and improve her exchange rate.

If the Germans, indirectly forced to it by the war, continue to use gas and electricity instead of petroleum, artificial nitrates instead of saltpeter, strawmeal and artificial fodder yeasts instead of fodder barley, in large quantities, the war will have brought about a strengthening of Germany's international financial position. Germany's enemies will then in this respect have shown themselves to be a power which, like Mephisto in Goethe's "Faust," always strives to evil and accomplishes only what is good.

Contrary to the deprecating assertions of her enemies, the economic life of Germany is in the course of the war developing in a manner which, in consideration of the extraordinary conditions, may be said to be more than satisfactory. It is well known that the deposits of the German savings banks are constantly increasing. This in part explains the huge success of the war loan. Meanwhile the German postal check service has reached a figure never touched before the war. During March, 1915, the number of persons having postal bank accounts in the imperial postal territory was 105,473—818 more than in the previous month. In March the credits on these postal check accounts amounted to 2,142,000,000 marks as against 1,779,000,000 in February and 1,875,000,000 in January of the same year; and the debits amounted to 2,124,000,000 marks as against 1,764,000,000 in February and 1,877,000,000 in January. The payments made through this medium amounted accordingly to 2,352,000,000 marks in March as against 1,982,000,000 and 2,020,000,000 in February and January, respectively.

These figures are seen in their true light when we remember, for example, that in the period Jan. 1-April 10, 1915, the withdrawals from the French savings banks amounted to 34,065,088 francs more than the deposits. The commercial war started by Germany's enemies seems to agree with them much worse than with the country they attacked.

The nations * * * being courted by the Allies have so far been able to keep their heads cool. They consider, and rightly, too, how much of all that which is promised in time of need the Allies will do or be able to do, and whether or not some reasonable national ideal may be realized at less cost than participation in this bloody struggle. But even should the future have surprises in store for us, the quiet confidence of the central powers that they will attain their goal is not to be shaken. For this goal is not the subjugation of the world, as their envious enemies would have it appear, but simply the desire to be freed from the strangle hold which hindered them in their normal development. It is not that Germany has a lust for world empire, but that England has hitherto haughtily assumed the rôle of world ruler. That she no longer has the power to force her will upon the whole world, the course of the war has shown; it should also have shown in what manner she would use this power, were she ever again in a position to possess it.

WEAPON-MAKING TOOLS.

A Novel Suggestion That They Be Not Scrapped, but Stored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Experience has clearly demonstrated the wisdom of the modern policy of manufacturers to develop and increase their capacity for production rather than to carry large stocks of manufactured goods.

While it is hoped this nation shall have the minimum necessity for ammunition in the future, the possibility of its being needed, sooner or later, confronts us and must be seriously considered if we are to gain wisdom from the crying demand on us by European countries for munitions to carry on their fight for life.

In the light of these circumstances, it seems to me that every machine, or device, in the hands of our manufacturers now, or that hereafter may be engaged in the production of the implements of war, or ammunition, should, when the demand for their product is past, be carefully stored and preserved for our own use, when needed, and not dismantled or adapted to other uses.

With this equipment at command we could safely carry a comparatively small stock of war materials for defense, because, when any international trouble was brewing that directly concerned us, we could summon to almost instant activity the full capacity of this machinery to supply the materials for our defenders.

This could be accomplished by Congress, at its coming session, making provision to lease and safely store such of these outfits as may be deemed expedient at a fair rental on their worth, as machinery, to be appraised by a commission of United States Army and Navy officers, with options to purchase at any time at appraised values. Our Government to have privilege to cancel any or all leases on one year's notice.

This provision for our national defense would certainly cost us less than the interest and storage on the stock of arms and ammunition which, otherwise, it would be advisable for us to carry.

B. W. PETERSON.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 11, 1915.

Dutching It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of "D. H. R." in your paper and am inclined to dispute with him the origin of the expression: "Getting in Dutch."

It means that, in making a book, if the odds laid on a horse, race are less than 100 per cent., it is a Dutch book. If a bookmaker makes a book with less than 100 per cent. in it he either does not know his business or else is booking with the percentage against him and in favor of the public. Anything over 100 per cent. is the bookmakers' margin against the public. Many smart track followers are able to Dutch a race, but they are familiar with percentages, have good mathematical minds, and ample capital. "Getting in Dutch" means if a bookmaker disregards percentage he is liable to get in Dutch and find it impossible to make a profit, no matter which horse wins.

New York, July 5, 1915. L. PACKARD.

MILKING SOUTH AMERICA.

That Is to Put Little or Nothing In and Take

DUKE DURAZZO AND DUCHESS RECONCILED

Former Miss C. F. Hanan and Her Italian Husband in a Narragansett Cottage.

SURPRISE TO HER LAWYER

Her Suit for Annulment of Her Marriage Was Discontinued on June 4 for "Legal Reasons."

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 12.—Among recent arrivals in the cottage colony of Narragansett are the Duke Arturo de Majo Durazzo of Italy and the Duchess Elizabeth Frances Durazzo, who were greeted by many friends here today. The Duchess Durazzo is a sister of John Henry Hanan of New York. The Duke Arturo de Majo Durazzo was a visitor to the Casino today.

The Duke and Duchess Durazzo are occupying a cottage here for the season.

Suit was filed in the Supreme Court of Westchester County by the Duchess de Majo Durazzo, formerly Miss Elizabeth F. Hanan, on Oct. 7, 1914, for the annulment of her marriage to the Duke, whom she married on Feb. 17, 1914, at St. Thomas's Church, in this city. In her complaint she alleged that the Duke, in order to obtain her consent to the marriage, "falsely and fraudulently represented to her that he was a respectable, law-abiding and honorable man, and concealed from her his real character." Since that time, she alleged, she had learned that the Duke was a fugitive from justice from France, where he had been convicted of larceny and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. She said further that she had been the victim of "a terrible imposition," and that the time the suit was brought the Duke was 39 years old and his wife fifteen years older.

On June 4 of this year the suit was discontinued, and at the time her lawyer, A. F. Tuozzo of Brooklyn, said that there had not been a reconciliation, and that the Hanan family had not made a settlement upon the Duke.

"The suit has been discontinued for legal reasons," he said. He was asked whether the suit was discontinued for the reason that there had been difficulty in getting proof of the charges against the Duke.

"There was no difficulty at all in that respect," he said. "I won't go any further than to say that the suit was discontinued for legal reasons."

When Mr. Tuozzo was informed last night that the Duke and Duchess de Majo Durazzo were together at Newport, he said that it was news to him, as he had not heard that they had become reconciled.

The Duchess Durazzo is 54 years old and the Duke is 40.

NEWPORT SUFFRAGE DANCE.

Entertainment Planned for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Marble House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Women prominently identified with suffrage met this morning in the headquarters of the Congressional Union and arranged details for the tea dance on the afternoon of July 31 at Marble House for the benefit of the work of the Congressional Union and children left destitute by the war. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont presided.

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas was elected General Chairman for the entertainment. Mrs. John J. Mason will give the first, Mrs. G. C. Barrows second, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry third, and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, consolation, and Mrs. Preston Statterwhite children's prizes for the dancing competition.

J. Stewart Barney will paint the posters for the affair.

FRENCH SOLDIER'S THANKS.

Letter to New Yorkers Who Furnish Tobacco and Magazines to Him.

A letter was received yesterday from a Quartermaster Sergeant of the French Army, who is at present in the second line of trenches in Flanders, and who has been "adopted" by two New Yorkers. They agreed to furnish him with tobacco and magazines. He writes, after receiving the latest package sent by his friends here, expressing his gratitude for anything that might be sent and stating that the French are all hoping for peace. He has been at the front for more than six months. He does not dwell upon the horrors of war, but simply shows weariness felt by all of the fighters. His letter, in part, is as follows:

"Dear Friends: Thank you very much for your kind sending. The Postmaster brought it to me to my earth building in the trenches just a few minutes ago, and I hasten to answer to you.

"The boys around me are right now smoking a good pipe and they urge me to thank our American friends.

"Last night a German Corporal came to our defensive wires and surrendered. He talked French fluently and has lived in Paris for a long while. He said lots of his comrades are eager to surrender. They're tired of the war, and want peace at any price. What kills the heart of the men in these trenches is not to fight, but to stick for months and months, far from anything civilized—far from all. For in the French Army there is no furlough for the men.

"There is an old Sergeant beside me who is in that hell since August. He never saw his wife nor children since that time, and that poor fellow is getting mad. He don't fear death, that man. He thinks too much of his family, his little children. And there are lots like him.

"Anything we receive makes us happy, believe me, dear friends. It is very nice of you to think of the 'pollus des tranchées, merci de tout coeur!' A few days ago I received some papers from U. S. A. and I'm glad to see that the most of the American people is for us French and Allies anti-Prussian militarist people! U. S. A. is the only country in the world!

"P. S.—Before seeing death very near, as I did many times since six months, I was not religious at all; now I'm a real Christian. I don't mean Catholic or any other sect. And they are all like me. Reading and smoking are the only joys in the trenches."

ASKS JEWS TO GIVE FREELY.

Dr. Berkowitz Says Millions Are Needed in Poland.

The Summer course in social service conducted by the Jewish Chautauqua Society opened yesterday, at the Free Synagogue House, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Abram I. Elkus, President of the Society, introduced Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Chancellor of the society, who commented on what he called the depression and discouragement which exists in social service.

"The facts stated by Mr. Elkus of the appalling conditions existing abroad, the increase of misery every day, every hour in this world-war make all efforts at social service appear pitiably weak," he said. "I'm discouraged. Never perhaps has such a condition confronted American Jewry as that which now overwhelms the American Jewish Relief Committee and all constituted agencies. With all the efforts that have been made, all the Jews in this great land have not given $1,000,000 where millions are needed, whereas at the time of the Kishineff massacre it seemed an easy task to raise millions. Where we had then but one pogrom, we have now miseries uncountable and indescribable, and yet there is lack of response."

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 10th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.52 cents per pound.—Advt.

THOMAS, ART DIRECTOR.

Dramatist Engaged by Alf Hayman for Frohman Enterprises.

Speculation, which has been rife since the death of Charles Frohman, as to who would direct the artistic end of his enterprises, was ended yesterday, when it was announced that Augustus Thomas had been engaged by Alf Hayman to fill that position. Mr. Thomas has long been considered one of the first men of the theatre in America. He is the author of many plays, among the best-known being "Arizona" and "The Witching Hour," and he is well grounded in every phase of stage art. In commenting on the engagement of Mr. Thomas Alf Hayman said:

"Mr. Thomas was closely associated with Mr. Frohman, and he delivered one of the eulogies at his funeral. Because of this friendship and his fitness the position was offered him, but it was several weeks before he would consent, as it would mean a personal sacrifice to him."

BILLIE BURKE IN MOVIES.

Reported That Actress Is to Receive $40,000 for One Film.

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., steamed to Albany yesterday in the yacht Alcalda, which he has chartered for sixty days, to meet his wife, Billie Burke, who is returning to New York from an extended tour in "Jerry."

A dispatch yesterday from Denver, where Miss Burke was several days ago, said the actress had signed a contract with the New York Motion Picture Company to act for a film for them. Negotiations have been under way for some time for her picture debut. It is said she has been offered $40,000 for one film.

The Friars' Outing on Thursday.

The Friars will embark on Thursday on their annual outing. The club has chartered the steamer Berchant and will sail at 10 o'clock from the foot of East Forty-third Street for Glenwood-on-the Sound. Here athletic events of all kinds will be indulged in. The principal contest will be a ball game between the married men and bachelors for the H gh McIntosh Prize. Willie Collier is Captain of the benedicts and Chris O. Brown is general of the bachelors. Mr. Collier's team won the game last year, and if it wins the next forty-nine years it will be entitled to keep the prize. There will be hurdle, potato, fat men's, obstacle, and every other kind of races for all kinds of prizes. Frank Sheridan will be in charge of the athletic events, and the Outing Committee consists of John J. Gleason, Richard J. Hatzel, and George S. Dougherty.

A New "Midnight Frolic."

Rehearsals will begin today of a new "Midnight Frolic" entertainment for the Danse de Follies above the New Amsterdam Theatre. Joseph Urban has designed the scenery for the miniature revue, and Gene Buck, Louis Hirsch, and Dave Stamper have written the songs, while Julian Mitchell will stage the piece. Florenz Ziegfeld's new entertainment will be given its first performance July 25, and then it is said will go to Chicago for a six weeks' engagement and then to San Francisco.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

These are the plays elected to bridge the gap between the old and the imminent new season: "Just Fancy," at the Follies, in the New Amsterdam Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Harris Theatre; "It Pays to Advertise," in the Cohan Theatre; "A Full House," in the Longacre Theatre, and the Behman show, with Lew Kelly as the star, in the Columbia. All of these are in lighter vein, being designed merely to amuse.

The new Palace bill savors of midsummer. It is composed entirely of numbers that require little mental concentration on the part of the audience, not even a dramatic sketch being included. Adelaide and Hughes, who proved such favorites last Summer in this theatre, were chosen to fill the place left vacant by Tempest and Sunshine. They gave several of the most attractive dances of their repertoire, and Dockstader gave that monologue wherein he discourses on the politics of a certain first-page statesman. Then there was John Hyams and Leila McIntyre in a musical sketch entitled "The Quakeress." Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield in song offerings, Bankoff and Girlie in a program of modern dances, and Trixie Friganza in one of her individual skits.

Fritzi Scheff is on the program in the New Brighton Theatre this week. The prima donna sings some operatic selections and lighter numbers from the musical plays in which she has appeared in recent years. Tony Hunting and Corinne Francis present their skit, "A Love Lozenger." "The Final Decree" is the title of a new dramatic sketch by Lydell Peck, in which the authoress appears with Henry Keane. The Bell Family give their interesting musical act.

The Imperial Ballet, with Lew Pernikoff and Ethel Ross as principal dancers, is the principal number of the new program in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. John O'Malley, an Irish tenor; the Kaufman Brothers in blackface, and Mary Melville are others on the bill.

Twelve acts are included on the American Roof's program. Among them are "Ye Olde Song Revlew," in which a company of vocalists revive the favorite songs of other generations; Allen and Francis in bits of musical comedy, and the Three Keltons in a musical act.

In the Vitagraph Theatre the feature picture is entitled "The Scar." It is by Denald L. Buchanan, and its theme is the evils of the drug habit. Harry Morey, Estelle Mardo and Mary Maurice acted before the camera for the picture. Another chapter of the serial, "The Goddess," is shown, and among the comedy pictures are "A Pair of Queens," with Flora Finch, Kate Price, William Shea and Hughie Mack in the cast; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in "Following the Scent," and "Mr. Jarr's Big Vacation."

"Kindling," a melodrama by Charles Kenyon, which served Margaret Illington as a starring vehicle for two seasons, has been made into a moving picture and is being shown this week at the Strand Theatre. Charlotte Walker acted Miss Illington's role for the film—the role of a mother of the tenements who steals that her child may be born in a healthful environment. In addition to the regular comic and topical films the program includes more of the Aylesworth Canadian big game pictures.

In the Broadway Theatre "The Clue," with Blanche Sweet as the star, is the feature. The story, which is by Margaret Turnbull, is one of international espionage. In Miss Sweet's support are Gertrude Keller, Edward Mackay, Page Peters, and Billy Elmer. "The Woman" is the title of a new Chaplin film.

George Ade's Southern drama, "Marse Covington," movieized, is the feature of the Eighty-first Street Theatre's new bill. Edward Connelly is seen in the principal role.

"The Birth of a Nation," a moving-picture record of the development of African slavery, is shown in the Liberty Theatre. It is one of the most elaborate pictures yet produced.

Brooklyn Amusements.

Sam and Kitty Morton in their singing and dancing novelty, which they call "Back to Where They Started"; Frederick V. Bowers and company in songs and dances, Billy McDermott, tramp comedian, and George Felix and the Barry Girls in "The Boy Next Door" are the principal numbers on the Bushwick Theatre's new program.

Miss Lillian Shaw is singing her dialect songs this week in the Prospect Theatre. "A Mile a Minute," a spectacular melodramatic playlet, embraces some scenes devised by Howard Thurston, whose specialty is spectacular stage effects.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A party of 200 excursionists en route from New England to the Panama-Pacific Exposition saw the Behman show in the Columbia Theatre last night. Several new numbers were introduced in the entertainment.

The managers of Pathe exchanges east of the Rocky Mountains began a three days' convention here yesterday. Last night the visitors were taken to Brighton Beach by motor and this afternoon they will visit the Pathe studio in Jersey City and the factory at Bound Brook. A banquet at Rector's tomorrow night will bring the assembly to a close.

George Parsons will have an important role in the new Frank McIntyre farce, "Brother Masons," which H. H. Frazee will produce next month. When Mr. Parsons leaves the cast of "A Full House" in the Longacre Theatre his role will be assumed by Fritz Williams.

Saxon Kling, Emmet Shackleford and A. R. Tilburne have been added to the cast that will appear in "The Show Shop" on tour next season.

The Park Theatre will be the home of dramatic attractions again this coming season. It will reopen Aug. 23 with May Irwin in a dramatization of Leroy Scott's book, "No. 13 Washington Square."

Queen Mary attended the 500th performance of "Potash & Perlmutter," given in the Queen's Theatre recently in London. The performance was given as a benefit for the Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hospital at St. Dunstan's, Regent Park, and $1,500 was realized for the charity.

A novelty in the form of a fashion show on the stage of a theatre will be introduced by Selwyn & Co., theatrical managers, in the Fall. At a series of special matinees in the Hudson Theatre in September a display of clothes designed by Belle Armstrong Whitney will be shown in the settings and situations in which they should be worn. Mrs. Whitney will leave shortly for Paris to study the styles.

WOMEN WIN VOTES OF LONGSHOREMEN

Margaret Hinchey and Lavinia Dock Are Making a Campaign on the River Piers.

THEY ARE GREETED WARMLY

Many Men Praise the Wives at Home and Readily Sign Enlistment Roll of the Suffragists.

Margaret Hinchey, the Irish suffragette, and Lavinia Dock, "Little Doc Dock," of the Woman Suffrage Party, known to fame as the two "Trench Women," who went down into the subway excavations to interview the voters there at work, have become "suffrage pieresses," and are daily giving "walking talks" on the North River piers. Already they have interviewed several thousands of men on the piers. They began last week with Pier No. 1 and are going through to No. 50. Miss Dock said yesterday, speaking of her experiences:

"Every day between 12 and 1:30 o'clock, Miss Hinchey and I, carrying our green banner and shamrock literature for the Irish, our Italian, German, English and Yiddish leaflets for those of other nationalities, visit the men at work on the piers. We go decorated with our yellow votes-for-women sashes, and with yellow suffrage roses in our hats. We find all kinds of men, from the intelligent, well-educated American at work in the steamship companies' offices to longshoremen, and those who do the rough work of handling freight. Everywhere we get a kind welcome. Even when we interrupt the men while they are busy piling up boxes on wagons they receive us not only politely but cordially. Although sometimes we ourselves have felt that we were a bit in the way, the men themselves have never hinted it by even a change of expression.

"As we go from one dock to another the word spreads that 'the suffragettes are coming,' and often we are greeted with cheers when we do appear. Sometimes we go on the boats at anchor when we see the men at work on them. Most of the men seem to be in sympathy with us and willingly sign our enrollment slips, take the literature, and discuss the points we bring out. Sometimes men in one group call jovially to us when we are with another group:

"'Don't go away before you see us. We are the finest men on the dock.'

"Often some man will try to help by giving us a tip about another man.

"'Come around again at 3 o'clock,' said one. 'Smith will be here then, and he's a man who swings a whole ward. You keep at him until you get him.'

"At one place Miss Hinchey happened to be on the pier. We were immediately informed. Eager sympathizers pointed him out, and all watched in an interested manner as we interviewed him. A man, too, will also say:

"'Boys, I'll consider now, but you leave your papers with the facts in them, and I'll see that he gets 'em and gets arguments, too, good and plenty.'

"If a newcomer appears there is often a shout: 'Mike, come over here and get a green shamrock, a yellow rose, here's the spaghetti leaflet for you.'

"On one pier we met a young sailor who said he lived in Brooklyn and expected to be home for some months.

"'Will you vote for us?' we asked.

"'If I can,' he replied, 'I ought to be with you because we had a suffragette debate on our ship and I took your side, and'—he smiled broadly and proudly—'I won.'

"The men often get confidential and tell us about their wives, how well they run the homes, and how much the husbands feel that they owe to their womenfolk. We often wish the wives could hear, for the American man does not always tell his helpmate all that he thinks about her. Many men are going to vote for the woman suffrage amendment in the Fall as a silent tribute to Mary or Jane at home doing commonplace things, but very important things for home, husband and children.

"The police are very kind to us wherever we go. One policeman expressed his sympathies in these words:

"'I'm with you, and say, I'm not only going to vote for you, I'm going to root for you, too.'

"Miss Hinchey and I feel very much encouraged after seeing these men, and we also feel a great respect for the American man. Wherever you find him in the ditches, on the docks, as in the parlor or lecture hall, he is a gentleman. We are going on with the piers until we have visited them all, and are looking forward with interest to seeing the employes of the big steamship companies."

SUFFRAGISTS HAVE HOPE.

Leaders Say They Will Carry 83 Districts Outside of New York City.

Reports of a large amount of work accomplished by the workers were given yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the City Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party at headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street. Members of the committee announced that 100 meetings are being held nightly in this city and plans were made to increase the number. Since February 1,000,000 suffrage leaflets have been sent out from the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters.

At the lunch room at headquarters, where 25-cent luncheons are served every day, and which bring in not only financial returns but converts, 14,732 luncheons have been served since February, and it was estimated that only about one-third of the visitors to the lunch room were accredited suffragists. The German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party has made great progress under the leadership of Miss Katherine Dreier, now numbering 1,144 members. It will hold its sixth dinner on July 27 at Ebling's Casino, co-operating with the Bronx branch.

The different Assembly district leaders forming the City Committee voted down a proposal to offer a prize to the one canvassing the greatest number of voters in her district. Each leader said she was working heart and soul for the cause and needed no stimulus of any kind.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, President of the Woman Suffrage Party, told of the results of the meeting of campaign leaders of the State who held a three days' conference in Syracuse last week. It seemed certain from the reports made, she said, that eighty-three Assembly districts outside New York City would go for suffrage. It was the last meeting of the campaign leaders.

SUFFRAGE RALLIES AT FEAST

Women to Campaign Among Italians of Harlem.

Members of the Woman Suffrage Party are to assist in the Italian celebration of the Feast of Mount Carmel which begins tomorrow and continues through till Saturday. There will be street meetings in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, from 102d to 110th Streets and from Lexington Avenue to the East River. The speakers will be Joseph Mondelli, the Rev. R. Venturini and Raimondo Canudo, labor leader. Suffragists claim many converts among the Italians in the District.

The Men's League for Woman Suffrage of the Twenty-third Assembly District last night received a new suffrage campaign banner presented to it by the women of the district. The League which was started in April now has 250 members.

Passengers from Genoa.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Duca degli Abruzzi from Genoa were:

H. B. Gregory, Charles Buddy, L. Davis, F. E. Malone, F. J. Horn, V. Ritchard, J. E. Jones, Mrs. Carroll B. Harvey, Mrs. Helen D. Ferry, Mrs. Emma Bengel, Anselm Kennedy, and Frederic Butterman.

SENTENCE FRENCH PRISONER

Germans Find Him Guilty of Attack on Belgian Put Over Him.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of June 24, received here yesterday, reports the case of a French infantryman named Patroni (a native of Naples, but a naturalized French citizen) who was tried at Hanover by a court-martial on a charge of attacking a superior officer.

The paper says that at the branch prison camp at Wietzendorf, near Soltau, Belgian non-commissioned officers were selected by the military administration as monitors over the war prisoners. The Englishmen and the Frenchmen, it says, found it humiliating to be placed under command of Belgians. The prisoner Patroni, when approached by a Belgian non-commissioned officer named Frecinaux, it is charged, insulted the Belgian and challenged him to step outside with him and fight a duel.

The Belgian officer went out with Patroni, but refused to fight, maintaining that as Patroni's superior officer he could not fight with him. Thereupon, it was charged, Patroni attacked Frecinaux, as well as another Belgian non-commissioned officer named Noel.

The court-martial sentenced Patroni to ten years' imprisonment.

GIRL IN AUTO ODDLY HURT.

Hammer Falling from Elevated Road Fractures Her Skull.

Miss Cecelia Steuerwald, 19 years old, daughter of Charles B. Steuerwald, a well-known Williamsburg contractor, suffered injuries from which she may die yesterday while riding in her father's automobile. The motor was stopped in front of a store at 889 Broadway, underneath the Broadway elevated road, where reconstruction work was going on.

A ten-pound hammer dropped from the structure, crashed through the hood and, striking the young woman, fractured her skull. When her father saw the commotion following the accident he hurried to his daughter's side and had her taken to his home at 14 Kossuth Place, whence she was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

MISTAKE KILLS MERCHANT.

Eyes Weak Without Glasses, He Takes Wrong Medicine.

Because he had neglected to put on his glasses to aid his failing eyesight, Augustus Sartorius of A. Sartorius & Co., dealers in artists' materials at 57 Murray Street, swallowed powdered bichloride of mercury in his home at 214 West 130th Street early yesterday morning, believing it to be a bromide for insomnia. Although Mr. Sartorius discovered his mistake almost immediately and summoned medical aid, he died at 6 o'clock in the morning. He was 63 years old.

Mr. Sartorius kept the bromide in a medicine chest in his bathroom, and often when he suffered with insomnia took a dose of the medicine.

Dr. Frederick Schaeffer of 201 West 130th Street and Dr. Gordon of Harlem Hospital arrived within less than an hour after Mr. Sartorius had taken the poison, but could not save his life.

SCHULTE TO USE COUPONS.

Cigar Concern Leases Building for Premium Business.

The announcement yesterday that the Mutual Profit Coupon Corporation, recently incorporated in Albany, had leased for a long term, through John N. Golding, the old Mark Cross building at 210 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, disclosed that the Schulte Cigar Stores, op-operating with more than 500 independent retail dealers, had adopted the use of profit-sharing coupons in their business, the device made famous by the United Cigar Stores. It was said that the mutual coupons would not be confined to the cigar business, but any retail store may issue them, as several have already done.

LIPTON ILL IN LONDON.

Arrives on the Erin from Serbia Weak from Mediterranean Fever.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Thomas Lipton, who went with the yacht Erin to Serbia on Red Cross work and brought back fifteen American nurses, half of whom had contracted typhus, has returned to London ill with Mediterranean fever after his trying trip. He is under the care of physicians and will be unable to leave his house for several days.

Sir Thomas left the American nurses at Marseilles, where those ill were taken to hospitals, while the others went back to America. The Erin came on from Marseilles with Sir Thomas.

The first intimation that Sir Thomas Lipton was ill came in a dispatch from Athens on June 17, which mentioned that he was on the sick list on board the Erin, which had put into Piraeus, and that the doctor had ordered several days' rest.

LAKE STEAMER IS LOST.

Sixteen Men of Crew of the Choctaw Believed to Have Perished.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The Cleveland steamer Choctaw was wrecked last night in the fog off Presque Isle, Lake Michigan, it is reported here tonight, and all her crew of sixteen men are believed to have been drowned.

Word to this effect came to her owners, the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, from Sault Ste. Marie, where the wreck was reported tonight by the steamer James H. Reed. Captain Brown of the Reed told of discovering the wreckage as he passed the island.

SULTAN REPORTED DEAD.

Rome Hears That the Young Turks Have Suppressed the News.

PARIS, July 12.—La Liberté says that the Idea Nazionale of Rome has received the following note, vised by the censor:

"News from Athens and Sofia advises us that the Sultan has been dead several days and that the Young Turks are hiding the news, fearing political complications."

A Rome dispatch to The London Daily News, published in these columns last Sunday, said: "The Sultan is hopelessly ill."

Mrs. Margaret M. Shonts.

Mrs. Margaret Marshall Shonts, mother of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of this city, died yesterday at her summer home on Rumson Road in Rumson, N. J., in her ninetieth year. She was the widow of Dr. Henry Daniels Shonts of Chicago and was born in Pennsylvania. Her parents were the late David and Jane Wade Shonts. Mrs. Shonts had been in good health until recently when she broke her collar-bone in a fall and never recovered from the shock. Besides her son she is survived by a granddaughter, the Duchess Emmanuel de Chaulnes of Paris.

Son Born to Kaiser's Fifth Son.

LONDON, July 12.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News transmits a Berlin dispatch announcing the birth of a son to the wife of Prince Oscar, fifth son of Emperor William. The Prince last August married Countess Brassewitz-Levetzow.

PRINCESS RADZIWILL DIES IN GERMANY

Widow of Prince Anton Succumbs at Her Kleinitz Palace at 75 Years.

ONCE LEADER IN SOCIETY

Her Grandson Married Dorothy Deacon—Visited on Birthdays by Emperor William.

BERLIN, July 12.—Princess Marie Radziwill, widow of Prince Anton, former head of the Radziwill house and Adjutant to Emperor William I., is dead at her Kleinitz palace in Lower Silesia. She was 75 years old.

The grandson of Princess Radziwill and the present head of the house, Prince Antoine Albert Radziwill, married Dorothy Deacon of Boston in 1910.

Princess Marie was a daughter of the Marquis of Castellane and for years was a leader in German society. She was always visited on her birthday and at the New Year by Emperor William.

A. J. Blethen, Seattle Editor, Dies.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—Alden J. Blethen, editor in chief and publisher of The Seattle Times, died at his home here today. He was 69 years old. He was born in Knox, Me., and was a graduate of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, later receiving the degree of A. B. from Bowdoin College. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar of Maine in the latter year. Mr. Blethen practiced until 1880 and then removed to Kansas City, Mo., and became the business manager of The Kansas City Journal. In 1884, in partnership with Edwin B. Hascall of The Boston Herald, he bought The Minneapolis Tribune, and in 1888 sold his newspaper interests for more than $250,000. In 1889 he repurchased The Minneapolis Tribune, which property was destroyed by fire later in the year. He remained out of the newspaper business for two years and became a banker, but was ruined by the panic of 1893. In 1896 he removed to Seattle and obtained control of The Seattle Times.

Rear Admiral Stephen Rand.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Rear Admiral Stephen Rand, U. S. N., retired, died here tonight of heart disease, aged 71. He is survived by a widow. Admiral Rand was born at Norwich, Vt., and after serving from the beginning of the civil war was promoted to be Third Assistant Engineer of the Navy in 1864. In 1869 he received an honorable discharge, but re-entered the service later in the year as Assistant Paymaster. Admiral Rand became Passed Assistant Paymaster in 1874, and in 1885 was advanced to Paymaster. Three years later he was appointed Pay Director, and on his retirement in 1906 was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral for his services during the civil war.

Col. Henry L. Turner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Colonel Henry L. Turner, soldier, banker, poet and a veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars, died tonight at his home, 66 Goethe Street. He was 70 years old, and had been in ill health for several years. Colonel Turner fought during the civil war with an Illinois regiment, and was commandant of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, which was the only regiment from that State to see active service in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EDMARESSA H. ALLEN, 87 years old, and founder of the Third Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., died at her home, 1,073 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, last night. Mrs. Allen was born in Philadelphia, and was the widow of John H. Allen. For many years she was a resident of New York City, where she was prominent in the work of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian Church.

ORRIN CURRY, oldest resident of Red Bank and Monmouth County, N. J., died yesterday at his home on Wallace Street in that place, in his one-hundredth year. He was born in South Trenton, N. J., and became a cheese manufacturer in Oneida, N. Y., later removing to Red Bank forty-two years ago.

JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL, 49 years old, formerly a member of the Brooklyn Heating Company, is dead at his home, 681 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was a native of London, England, and left a wife and five daughters.

JAMES HARVEY GAUL, for fifty-two years the New York manager for the ale house of C. H. Evans & Sons, died last Saturday at his home, 943 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was 76 years old, a Free Mason, and left a daughter and two sons, Ward and Harvey B., organist and choirmaster of Calvary P. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Penn.

PLATT CHARLES CURTISS, who was a Sergeant in the 150th Regiment of New York Volunteers in the civil war and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, is dead at his home, 914 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 79 years. He was a retired expressman and a member of Poughkeepsie Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. CAROLINE A. SIMMONS, a daughter of the late Henry Ginnel, formerly a jeweler in this city, and wife of Francis R. Simmons, who is a member of the firm of Henry Ginnel & Co., died yesterday at her home, 120 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough sixty-five years ago and was an active worker in church and charitable circles. Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons and three daughters.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, who for a number of years was in the contracting business, died yesterday at his home, 75 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I. He was a charter member of Olympia Council, Knights of Columbus, and also of the Holy Name Society of St. Michael's Church.

Miss EMMA A. JONES, a descendant of an old Quaker family, died at her home, 135 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

HENRY F. LINNEMEYER, proprietor of a chain of grocery stores in Flatbush and a member of Allemania Lodge, No. 740, F. and A. M., and of Empire State Council, No. 1,839, Royal Arcanum, died on Sunday at his home, 1,199 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 43 years. He left a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. ANNA BEIL, wife of Benjamin Beil, a former President and one of the organizers of New York Lodge, No. 40, I. O. B. A., died from stomach disease on Sunday at her home, 2,380 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 49 years of age.

JOHN W. EARL, 29 years old, a patrolman attached to the 147th Precinct, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 184 Windsor Place, leaving a wife and a son.

Mrs. EBBA T. GOHLIN, whose residence was at 102 West Seventy-fourth Street, Manhattan, died in the Flushing Hospital Sunday following an operation. She was born in Sweden forty-two years ago. She was a guest of a friend, Mrs. Satterlee, wife of Dr. P. L. Satterlee of 216 Percy Street, Flushing, when taken ill.

FRANKLIN MOORE, wealthy manufacturer, newspaper publisher, and politician, died at his home in St. Clair, Mich., yesterday. He was 70 years old. Mr. Moore was one of the organizers of the Diamond Crystal Salt Company and was Secretary and Treasurer of the company. He had published The St. Clair Republican for seventeen years.

J. M. WHITTON, once Treasurer of Nible & Garden in New York, and in the seventies prominent in the theatrical section of Philadelphia, is dead at his home in Stamford, Conn., in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Whitton was smitten to the ear in 1879, but he was 52 years old. In 1902 he published his theatrical reminiscences in a volume entitled "The Wags of the Stage." He is survived by two sons and a daughter, Harold Whitton, Ernest C. Whitton, and Mrs. Aly Whitton Gibson.

ALFRED J. THARP died on last Saturday at his home in Bedford Centre, in his sixtieth year. He was a real estate dealer and a member of the firm of Lounsberry & Tharp of 7 East Twenty-second Street. Mr. Tharp was a native of Waterloo, N. Y.

THOMAS T. TABER, a member of the firm of Staines, Bunn & Taber Company of Brooklyn, dealers in gas fixtures, died on Sunday at his home, 763 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his fifty-third year. He was a son of the late Stephen Taber, at one time a member of the House of Representatives from a Long Island district.

DR. JAMES A. BENNETT DIES.

Treasurer of Consolidated Gas Co. Was a Member of Many Societies.

Dr. James Albert Bennett, Treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Company for the last twelve years, died Sunday night at his home, 2,101 Fifth Avenue, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Sterling, N. Y., and was graduated from the New Homeopathic Medical College in 1871, although he never practicing extensively.

In 1864 he came to this city and entered the employ of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, and in 1884, when the gas companies consolidated, he became manager of a branch office. Dr. Bennett became Secretary of the Consolidtaed Gas Company in 1901, and two years later was appointed Treasurer. He was interested in a number of other corporations and was Treasurer of the Astoria Light & Power Company, Vice President and a Director of the Andrew J. Robinson Company, builders, Trustee of the Harlem Savings Bank, manager of the American Tract Society, and a Director of the Bali Electric Illuminating Company, and the United States Fire Insurance Company.

Dr. Bennett was also interested in social and educational institutions. He was a member of the New York County Homeopathic Society, the New York Society, the Cayuga County Society, the National Geographic Society, and the Baptist Social Union. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and a member of the New England Society, a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children at Valhalla, N. Y., Director and Treasurer of the New York City Baptist Mission Society, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Southern New York Baptist Association.

Dr. Bennett is survived by his widow, who was Miss Matilda Booraem Wilmurt, and by two sons and two daughters.

JAS. P. MacQUAIDE DEAD.

Retired Steel Man Expires at Former Home of the Poet Pope.

James P. McQuaide, a retired steel man, who is said to have made several millions when the United States Steel Corporation was formed and who was the founder of the National Conduit Company, died on Sunday at his villa in Twickenham, England, the former home of the poet Alexander Pope, and where he is said to have written his "Essay on Man." He bought the villa from Henri Labouchere, editor of Truth, in 1912, and at that time announced that he would maintain the villa as the poet left it, with the exception of the bathtub, which he offered for sale for $1,000, intending to replace it with a modern one.

He was married three times, one wife being Gertie Reynolds, once a member of the old chorus of Weber & Fields. A former wife, Mrs. Sarah Sidebotham McQuaide, brought suit for divorce against him here on the grounds of this marriage. She alleged that he had obtained an illegal divorce from her in Florida in 1907 and that his marriage to Miss Reynolds was, therefore, not legal.

In 1913, it was announced that there was great indignation among his neighbors in Twickenham, because he had taken out a license to operate an all-night picture show in the villa, which had become a rendezvous for Americans.

Mr. MacQuaide was retired from active business, but retained his interests in a number of corporations. He was Vice President of the National Powder Company, Treasurer of the National Conduit Company, and was interested in the Douglas-McQuaide Automatic Switch Company and the Pressed Steel Car Wheel Company.

FAMOUS PRUSSIAN DEAD.

President von Wedel-Piesdorf of Upper House of the Diet.

COLOGNE, Germany, July 12.—The Cologne Gazette announces the death of Herr von Wedel-Piesdorf, President of the upper house of the Prussian Diet.

Wilhelm K. H. M. von Wedel-Piesdorf had been a member of the Prussian House of Lords since 1886, and its President since 1912. He was born in 1837 at Frankfurt-an-Oder, and was the son of a high financial official who held the rank of Russian Privy Councilor. His mother had been Baroness von der Recke. He was educated at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, and entered the Government service in the early sixties. After service as a Government Assessor at Erfurt, Magdeburg, Wolmirstedt, and Eisleben he retired from the service in 1876, but came back in 1881 and became President of the Government of Magdeburg.

In 1888 he was made a minister of the royal household with the title of Minister of State, and received later the post of Royal Chamberlain. From 1884 to 1890 he sat in the Reichstag, and served as its President from 1884 to 1886. He received the Order of the Black Eagle in 1898. He married Editha von Kotze, daughter of a former Landrat, at Klein-Oschersleben. Their only child, a daughter, is the wife of Count Bismarck-Bohlen.

TRIBUTE TO McCORMACK.

City Flags at Half Mast and Officials Will Attend His Funeral.

The Board of Estimate at a special meeting yesterday adopted resolutions upon the death of Borough President Charles J. McCormack of Richmond, who died on Sunday. The resolutions were offered by President George McAneny. The flags on the City Hall were at half mast and will remain so until after the funeral tomorrow. The entire board will act as pall bearers. The special meeting of the board called for 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon has been adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

The charter provides that the Mayor shall call a meeting of the three Aldermen from Richmond forthwith to elect a successor. Mr. McCormack was a Democrat, and the three Aldermen from the borough, William Fink, John J. O'Rourke, and Charles P. Cole, are Democrats. Three leading candidates are Spire Pitou, Jr., Commissioner of Public Works; C. Livingston Bostwick, County Clerk, and Sheriff Joseph O'Grady.

Mr. McCormack's body will lie in state at the Richmond Borough Hall from 9 to 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and will then be taken to St. Peter's Church at New Brighton, where a funeral mass will be said. The funeral secort will be a large one, including police and firemen and a large number of honorary pall

SLADES' TRIAL MAY GO OVER UNTIL FALL

Judge Gordon Russell's Illness Certain to Last for Several Weeks.

LAWYERS SEEK PRECEDENTS

District Attorney Objects to New Judge — Freeman Appeal Was Founded on Such Procedure.

The continued illness of Federal Judge Gordon Russell, who was trying the conspiracy case against David and Maxwell Slade, the lawyers who represented Ras Tanzer in her $50,000 breach-of-promise suit against James W. Osborne and against their former private detective, Albert J. McCullough, resulted in the further postponement of the trial yesterday. The legal complications presented set both sides sparring for time to study up on the few precedents to be found in this and other States.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall went to the court-room yesterday with the intention of ending the present trial and having the case begun all over before another Judge at a later date. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, fought determinedly against this procedure. He said there was no precedent in this State. Mr. Littleton suggested that the trial be continued with another Judge.

Mr. Littleton urged the precedent at the trial of Julian Hawthorne, Dr. Morton, and Freeman, who were charged with promoting a fraudulent mining scheme through the United States mails. Judge Hough became ill after sitting on the case for four weeks and it was continued under Judge Mayer. Mr. Littleton said he would waive the question of irregularity if his program were adopted, but Mr. Marshall objected, and said Mr. Freeman cited this irregularity in the trial in appealing his case. The appeal has not been passed on.

Dr. Fielding L. Taylor was called to the witness stand and said that Judge Russell was suffering from a mild attack of typhoid complicated with an unusually high fever and possibly other diseases, and that he would be ill for several weeks at least, after which he would be obliged to rest for a month before he could resume his duties. The case was postponed until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is hoped some agreement will have been reached. If the District Attorney carried his point the case will go to the foot of the calendar and probably will not reach trial again until Fall.

JULY NUMBER
On All News Stands

"Beaucoup de Combat"

There were fifty sailors and their Arab companions, the June Number of Current History relates. They had but twenty-nine rifles. Three hundred hostile Arabs held them besieged in the desert. Coffee sacks filled with sand, and kneeling camels formed the barricades of the circular camp. Three days the sailors had stood off the attackers. Ammunition ran low. Water from the stomachs of slain camels was being used to quench the thirst of the besieged. An enemy Bedouin advanced to negotiate. The officer commanding the sailors refused to pay ransom.

"Beaucoup de combat" (Lots of fight) intimated the Bedouin.

"Please go to it," came back, from the officer. And they did.

THE JULY NUMBER OF

The New York Times

CURRENT HISTORY

tells how the adventure ended. It was among the last of the remarkable experiences of those members of the crew of the German cruiser Emden who escaped in the schooner Ayesha when the famous raider was shot to pieces by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

The Emden Epic

is told with much spirited detail by Captain Muecke, leader of the party, together with the true story of the Emden's cruise. The narrative of the six months' wanderings is a modern Odyssey, a classic of adventure; first in one craft, then in another, across the Indian Ocean, into the Red Sea, under the noses of French and English pursuers, with shipwreck and the hardships of the desert.

The July Number of this magazine of first-hand information about the events now convulsing the civilized world contains, also:

Pleas for the Warring Nations by

Th. Schiemann (A friend of the German Emperor) — Jerome K. Jerome
Emile Verhaeren — H. G. Wells
Rudyard Kipling

Other Notable Features

Developments in the Lusitania Case
With President Wilson's reply to Germany.

The Exit of William J. Bryan
All sides of the record, with the American comment, Mr. Bryan's seven statements of defense, and a critical estimate.

The Sweep Through Galicia; Przemysl and Lemberg
Official German military summaries of the campaign that threw the Russians out of their strongholds in Austrian territory—an illuminating account.

The French Victory in the Labyrinth
The most notable success of the Allies in the Western Theatre of War since the Marne. The official narrative and an eyewitness's description.

Progress of the Dardanelles Campaign

Italy vs. Austria

British Cabinet Crisis and Munitions

Balkan Neutrality As Seen by the Balkans

Illustrated with 16 full-page rotogravure portraits, 13 war cartoons, maps and plans, and containing an extensive chronology of events of the war for the period covered.

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AT ALL NEWS STANDS

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DIVORCES EARL RUSSELL.

Countess Charged Husband with Misconduct and Desertion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Countess Russell obtained a divorce yesterday from John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, on the grounds of misconduct and desertion. The case was undefended. The petitioner said she was married in 1901 and lived with the respondent until February of last year, when he left her. She had previously obtained a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, which Earl Russell had disobeyed.

Evidence was given that Earl Russell and a woman not his wife had stayed at a hotel in February last as Mr. and Mrs. Russell. On this evidence a decree nisi was granted.

The matrimonial adventures of Earl Russell have had periodic attention in the press of two continents for the last twenty-five years. In 1890 he married Mabel Edith Scott, youngest daughter of Sir Claud Scott. The couple disagreed almost from their wedding day the next year the Countess sued her husband for divorce. The Earl obtained a judicial separation, and in rendering the verdict the Judge took the almost unprecedented course of ordering the plaintiff to pay the entire costs of the trial, which amounted to over $25,000.

The Earl's next venture was in 1900 with Miss Mollie Cooke of Galway, sister-in-law to the Bishop of Kilmore and the divorced wife of an electrician named Somerville, by whom she had three children. He married her at Reno, Nev.

In the meantime the Earl had obtained a divorce from his first wife in Nevada, but this not being recognized in England, the latter immediately brought suit for divorce on the charge of bigamy. Again there was a sensational trial, and this time the Countess won. Subsequently the Earl was tried at the bar of the House of Lords and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

In August, 1911, the Lord Chancellor granted a free pardon to the Earl, who went through a second ceremony with the second Countess, and they lived together until a year ago.

Earl Russell is a grandson of the famous Lord John Russell and very wealthy.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANARIES.

Frequent Shocks Destroy Buildings —Volcanic Eruption Feared.

PARIS, July 12.—A Las Palmas (Canary Island) dispatch to the Havas Agency says that frequent intense earth shocks on the Island of Fuerte Ventura, in the Canary Archipelago, have cracked or destroyed buildings and forced the inhabitants to seek refuge under tents in the open. Smoke is issuing from crevices in the neighboring mountain, and a volcanic eruption is feared.

STRIKE AT ARMS PLANT.

Ironworkers at Remington Factory Quit—Machinists May Follow.

BRIDGEPORT, July 12.—The machinists employed at the Remington Arms Company tonight informed officers of the company that if the millwrights employed there do not join the machinists' or ironworkers' union, they will go on a strike.

About 300 structural ironworkers struck today because of union differences as to the jurisdiction over the installation of certain machinery. Both the millwrights' and carpenters' unions claim jurisdiction.

International officers of the organizations arrived tonight, and an effort will be made to come to an agreement.

RECRUITING ARREST.

Alleged British Army Officer Accused of Violating Neutrality.

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—Kenneth Croft, who says he is a Lieutenant in the British Army, was arrested here today on a charge of recruiting soldiers for the British Army. He will be taken to San Francisco to plead to an indictment returned against him there last Thursday.

Other arrests are expected in connection with the Government's investigation here of alleged neutrality violations.

NORMANDIE'S CLERK HELD.

Proprietor Protests Hotel Is Not Disorderly Resort.

The night clerk of the Hotel Normandie, Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, who said he was Patrick J. Quinlan of 237 Clerk Street, Jersey City, was held yesterday in the Yorkville Court in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house. Detectives Reed, Reith, Bawsler, and Middleton of Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham's staff testified that on June 18 and 22 last they accompanied women to the hotel and were assigned to rooms by the defendant, although they carried no baggage.

Counsel engaged by Koppel Berger, proprietor of the hotel, fought hard for the discharge of the clerk, producing a score of witnesses who testified to the good character of the place. Also the lawyer put several books into evidence which he said were the original records of the assignments of rooms and the names under which the detectives said they registered could not be found in any of the books.

After the examination the proprietor said that the arrest of Quinlan was the result of a campaign of persecution instituted against him by the Committee of Fourteen. He denied that the Normandie was a disorderly house and showed a register, according to which Room 306, which the detectives said they occupied on June 18, was held on that date in the name of Jules Adams of Chicago and on June 22 Room 316 was occupied by Hiram S. Young of Scranton, Penn., and not by the detectives, as they testified.

MRS. COULTER LOSES WATCH

It Was Especially Designed for Her in Switzerland.

Mrs. E. K. Coulter, wife of the head of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has asked THE NEW YORK TIMES, through the Lost and Found column, to find a valuable watch which she lost yesterday while shopping near her home, 559 West 156th Street. The watch is of the lady's hunting case type, adorned with blue enamel and with a monogram, "H. L. C." Attached to it is a pin bearing a fleur de lis.

Mr. Coulter said last night that the watch was highly prized for its association. It was presented to Mrs. Coulter by her sister five years ago. The sister lives in Switzerland, and the watch was especially designed for Mrs. Coulter.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Roch, a plasterer's helper, of 320 East Ninety-fifth Street, was killed yesterday in a building at 66 Fifth Avenue, where he was working. He fell six floors down the elevator shaft.

Frank Collins of 223 East Twelfth Street, a pickpocket, who escaped from detectives by jumping through the window of a Third Avenue elevated train and dropping thirty feet to the ground was sentenced to forty-five days in the Workhouse by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday.

Michael Brown, a laborer, working on the demolition of the building at 309 Madison Avenue, yesterday fell to the yard and was killed.

Manufacturers who include United Profit Sharing Coupons in their goods held an informal dinner at the McAlpin last night. Addresses were made by Charles B. Sheriock of the United Cigar Stores Company and others.

HEROIC POLICEMAN DEMOTED BY INDEX

Sergt. Fay, Rewarded for Bravery in Pistol Battle, Suffers by Efficiency Test.

TWO OTHERS GO WITH HIM

Detectives Were Found Deficient Under Card System Installed by Deputy Commissioner Rubin.

Detective Martin F. Fay, who was the hero of a pistol battle in the Hotel Elmsmere at 884 Courtland Avenue, the Bronx, on Nov. 13, 1912, in which Detective John Allan and the thieves, Lotta and Joseph Vogel, were killed, was yesterday demoted from the rank of Acting Detective Sergeant of the first grade to that of a precinct Sergeant in uniform. Fay's pay was reduced from $2,250 to $1,750 a year, and he was transferred to the West 125th Street Station.

The reduced detective is the victim of a card index efficiency-testing system installed by former Second Deputy Commissioner J. Robert Rubin and continued by Deputy Commissioner Lord. The card index system proved him inefficient as a detective, it was said at Headquarters last night. Fay's friends say his failure to come up to the standard was owing to disabilities resulting from the severe wounds he suffered in the hotel battle.

After that battle Fay was a patient in Lebanon Hospital in a serious condition for a long time. Commissioner Waldo promoted him after having first promoted nine other Sergeants ahead of Fay on the eligible list so that he might reach Fay's name.

Second Grade Detective Sergeants Charles J. Barrett and John F. Kennedy were demoted with Fay for similar reasons. Both were transferred from the Detective Bureau; Barrett to be Sergeant in the West Twentieth Street Station and Kennedy to be Sergeant in the Macdougal Street Station. The pay of neither of these men were reduced, each continuing to receive $1,750 a year.

Commissioner Woods appointed thirty probationary detectives to be Acting Detective Sergeants of the second grade.

CAUGHT BY THEIR OWN BAIT.

Two Fishermen with a Full Line of Bottled Goods Arrested.

Veteran disciples of Izaak Walton who chanced to be in the Snyder Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, gasped when they heard of the abundance and variety of "bait" which Giuseppe Santucia and George McMahon were found to be taking with them on a fishing trip. Policemen Sullivan and Rice of the Parkville Station, saw the two men carrying two large leather bags and stopped them.

"What have you there?" asked Sullivan.

"Oh," responded Santucia, easily, "we're going fishing and this is our lunch."

"It sure is some lunch," remarked Sullivan, opening the bags.

This is what Giuseppe and George were taking with them for refreshment while angling for fluke out on the briny deep:

Six quart bottles of whiskey, two half-pint flasks of the same, four bottles of gin, three bottles of bitters, two bottles of red wine, one bottle of white wine, a quart of Jamaica rum, one large boiled ham, one boiled tongue, thirty-four beef cubes, a bottle of Mayonnaise dressing, and a package of profit sharing coupons.

"It looks as if you lads were out for a pleasant day on the water," said Rice. "Ye ho, say I, for the life of a fisherman."

It was found that the "bait" had been taken from a Flatbush Avenue grocery without the knowledge or consent of the proprietor. The fish will have to wait awhile for George and Giuseppe, as they were both held for examination.

DRESSER SISTERS AWAITED.

Funeral of ex-Banker to be Held Here Tomorrow.

The funeral of Daniel Leroy Dresser, the former banker who killed himself on Saturday in the Delta Psi Fraternity House at 494 Riverside Drive, will take place tomorrow, providing the relatives and members of the family who are out of town can get here by that time. A representative of the family said yesterday that the sisters of Mr. Dresser, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, now at her country home in Biltmore, N. C.; Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport, and Mrs. George D. Merrill, were expected to attend.

Mrs. Daniel Leroy Dresser, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walther of 131 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, has ordered arrangements made for placing the body of her husband in a vault in Greenwood Cemetery pending interment, which, it is said, will be in the family plot in Newport. Members of the family have asked that the time and place of the funeral be not announced.

The body of Mr. Dresser was removed yesterday from the mortuary of J. Alfred & Son at 133 East Eighteenth Street, by order of his wife, it was said, to the home of a friend, where the funeral service will take place. Mrs. Dresser recently has made her home at the Grand Central Hotel, 118 West Forty-seventh Street.

HOT WEATHER HALTS TRIAL.

Opposing Counsel and Judge Gibbs Agree to Postpone Hearing.

When the case of Walter Peck was called before Judge Gibbs in the Bronx County Court yesterday the Judge found that the trial would consume three weeks. Although six jurors had been chosen, he suggested that District Attorney Martin agree with Thomas J. O'Neill, counsel for the defense, to postpone the matter until cooler weather inasmuch as Mr. Martin had insisted that the jury be locked up for the trial. Both sides consented, and the defendant was released on $7,500 bail.

Peck, a law clerk living at 62 West Ninety-third Street, was charged with subornation of perjury on an indictment growing out of the settlement by the New Haven Railroad of a claim for the death of James Fletcher, a lineman. Fletcher died of burns suffered when he came in contact with a live wire in October, 1913. At Coroner Shongut's inquest in December, 1913, several persons, among them Dennis Murray and John J. Breen, testified that the decedent had not been warned. A verdict of criminal negligence was found and the company settled for $20,000. The indictments of Peck and Murray followed. The latter awaits trial.

Death Rate Shows Decrease.

According to figures compiled by the Department of Health, the outbreak of measles, which has prevailed in New York for the past few weeks, has passed its height and is now declining. Organic heart disease showed an increase of twenty-two deaths, but when considered in conjunction with chronic Bright's disease, the increase amounted to one death. There was an increase of twenty-two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis last week, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Best & Co. Pay Guardsmen.

Best & Co. announce that employes who are members of the National Guard or Naval Militia shall, when called out in the service of their organization for manoeuvres or otherwise, be entitled to full pay and without loss of vacation.

CANARY ISLANDS HARD HIT.

The Shifts of Trade Which Have Been Caused by the War.

That the European war has proved a severe blow industrially to the Canary Islands was the statement made yesterday to a TIMES reporter by Homer Brett, United States Consul at Teneriffe. Mr. Brett, who has been transferred to La Guaira, Venezuela, was a visitor yesterday at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

"The war," said the Consul yesterday, "has forced a great interest in the Canaries in everything American. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities the islanders bought practically all of their flour from England, most of the commodity being shipped from Liverpool. Now they have turned to the United States for this breadstuff, and increasing quantities are being received there. At present only American automobiles are being imported, and the natives speak highly of the makes already introduced.

"Up to the beginning of the war the Canary Islands had an annual export trade of 7,000,000 crates of bananas, 5,000,000 boxes of tomatoes, 1,000,000 boxes of potatoes, and 400,000 crates of onions. A large part of this trade went to Southwestern Europe, but the war has placed a blight on all this business. Before the war the islanders depended upon the Scandinavian countries for all of the crate material used in packing the fruit and vegetable products. This wood is no longer available to any extent, and inquiries are now being made in the United States for shooks. The packers must have this material and are looking to this country to come to their aid.

"Another serious handicap in the islands is the shortage in fertilizers. Up to the start of the war the bulk of fertilizer was imported from Antwerp, and a lesser quantity from London. This was principally Chilean nitrate. This trade has, of course, been greatly upset, and, when I left Teneriffe, they were negotiating with American firms for needed supplies. There is also a serious shortage in coal and cement. The Canaries are an annual market for 1,000,000 tons of coal, practically all of which before the war was supplied from Newcastle."

The Consul said that, while some cargoes of American coal have arrived, great efforts are being made to get adequate supplies from this country. The shortage of vessels to carry the coal is a problem. It also is the opinion of Mr. Brett that American cement manufacturers should find a profitable market for their product. The Consul said that it seemed at the outbreak of the war that the islands, among the most prosperous in the world, would be plunged into dire distress. While the trade losses have been enormous, however, the islanders have pulled themselves together after a fashion, and are making large use of their natural products for food.

Mr. Brett said that agricultural land in the islands is the most high-priced in the world so far as he knew, being worth $5,000 an acre. He will be at the local office of the bureau today and will be glad to meet merchants interested in the Canary Island trade. He sails tomorrow for his new post.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions Rendered on Imports of Textiles.

The Stone & Downer Company, Boston, was overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that flax card cloth should be given entry at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a plain woven fabric. The board decided that the Collector was correct in returning the fabric at 35 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of flax.

Rusch & Co. imported cotton cloth which was returned for duty at 15 per cent. and 30 per cent. ad valorem, according to the size of the yarn as found by the Appraiser. The protestants claimed lower rates on the ground that error was made in the estimate of the yarn sizes. The record showed that some of the goods contain threads the average size of which exceeds No. 79 but not No. 99. Judge Cooper sustained the claim as to these goods, and granted entry at 27½ per cent. The balance of the importation contained threads the average size of which exceeds No. 19 but not No. 39. The last-named merchandise was held properly assessed by the Collector.

The same importing firm protested the Collector's assessment of 40 per cent. ad valorem on dress goods imported under the present law and held by the Collector to be pile fabrics. Numerous claims were made in the protests, but the protestants apparently relied upon the claim that the goods were properly dutiable as cotton cloth at the appropriate rate according to the size of the yarn. No testimony was offered, but a request was made for an appraisal. The decision by Judge Cooper does not reveal whether such analysis was made, the decision merely remarking that an inspection of the samples shows no error in the Collector's return. The claims were overruled.

William H. Stiner & Son and others claimed that the Collector took a wrong rate on silk hair nets. The Collector based his return of 60 per cent. ad valorem on the ground that the goods were the "nets, of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed," specified in Paragraph 358. The contention was that the goods be allowed entry at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel under another paragraph. The board decided that, as the Customs Court recently passed upon this issue adversely to importers, the present protest must be overruled.

M. Gardner & Co. were sustained in protests against the action of the Collector in assessing duty at 60 per cent. on damask articles composed of flax, as "drawnwork." The Collector reported that the protest fees had not been paid, but this was denied by Judge Cooper, who said the record showed otherwise. While the case was pending before the board, Appraiser Sague modified his return, and reported that the goods should have been classified as flax manufactures, with a tax of 35 per cent. As this was the claim made by the importers, the protest was upheld.

Acting upon the authority of the Customs Court, the board sustained a protest by Kennedy & Moon regarding the classification of cotton fabrics having figures produced by Jacquard attachments to looms. Duty was taken under the tariff at 30 per cent. ad valorem as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton, while the claim was for 20 per cent. as figured cotton cloth.

MRS. AUCHINCLOSS FREED.

Second Divorce of George Guidet's Daughter, Who Was Broker.

Mrs. Emma Guidet Duryee Auchincloss, known socially here and in Washington, D. C., has obtained an absolute divorce from Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, a broker of this city, to whom she was married on Nov. 8, 1910, at Attleboro, Mass. The decree was granted in the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J. The suit was undefended. Mrs. Auchincloss charged her husband with non-support and desertion.

Mrs. Auchincloss lives at Short Hills, N. J., with her three children by her first husband, G. Abell Duryee, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1900. She was Miss Emma Guidet, a daughter of the late George Guidet, a wealthy Belgian, who lived at 41 Park Avenue.

Mitchel at Columbia Tonight.

Mayor Mitchel will address the students of the Columbia Summer session tonight at an informal reception in the gymnasium of the university. Dr. Butler will preside and welcome the students to their six weeks' stay on Morningside Heights.

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GROUT TESTIFIES ALL DAY.

Continues to Explain "Assets" of the Union Bank.

Edward M. Grout, who is on trial before Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court, charged with perjury in having sworn to a false statement of the condition of the Union Bank, spent all of yesterday's session on the stand in his own defense. He explained how he came to regard as a collectible asset each item which District Attorney Cropsey had offered in evidence to show that Mr. Grout knew the real condition of the bank when he signed the report on April 1, 1910.

Mr. Grout continued to declare that his knowledge of the value of mortgages, stocks, and notes held as security for loans was based on statements made to him by various persons connected with the bank and that he had no intention of deceiving the banking officials when he signed the report.

Regarding loans made to David A. Sullivan through dummies, Mr. Grout declared that he attached no importance to the names of the persons to whom the loans were made, but considered only the securities belonging to Sullivan which the bank held. He said the Sullivan loans, including all made through dummies or otherwise, totaled $253,705, and that the collateral on hand without considering the value of certificates of stock of the Union Bank owned by Sullivan and held by the bank would leave a surplus of more than $81,000 over the loans.

Mr. Grout will resume his testimony today.

MONKEY PAID COURT FINE.

Organ Grinder, Pleading Poverty, Had Gone to a Cell.

When John Florelle was arraigned in the Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with playing a hand organ in the streets at a too early hour, and was fined $2, he said he did not have the money. He was sent to a cell with his trained monkey, "Jocko." Later, Florelle sent out word that his fine would be paid. When the organ grinder and the monkey were brought out, "Jocko" hopped on to a chair and handed up a two-dollar bill to the clerk.

"Where did he get this money?" asked the court.

"Who, 'Jocko'?" returned Florelle. "Oh, 'Jocko,' he carry his own roll, boss. I pay him back some time."

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The 17th successful season. All modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the N. Y. & New London boat.
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PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Country and Shore combined. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Splendid Music. Garage. Accommodates 300. Ideal Motoring. Booklet B.

The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York.
Dr. James H. Jackson, President.
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THE REXMERE
Stamford-in-the-Catskills
NOW OPEN. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating; New Swimming Pool; Garage; 100 Rooms; 40 Bathroom Suites. Booklet on application. C. W. PECK, Prop.

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Finest location. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

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Cottages, Bungalows, Always Cool.
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
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Modern Hotel in Adirondacks, accommodating 250. All amusements. New management. Booklet.

Adirondack Inn, Sacandaga, N. Y. Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.

TO RENT.—By the week or month, two five and six room COTTAGES AT LAKE CHARLOTTE; spring, well, and cellar. Mrs. Fahey, 526 Gifford Place, Hudson, N. Y.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
Write for Booklet. GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Foster & Isler, at 1189 B'way, N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Res.
Red Swan Inn, Warwick, N. Y. Booklet. Ask for this year's reference.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club
SMOOTH winding roads past a charming scenic panorama, lead straight to the door of the hotel.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
Private Motor Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under the same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.
Edward H. Crandall.


Wh Not Commute from
Briarcliff Lodge,
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
30 Miles up the Albany Post Road. 50 Minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
600 Feet Elevation.
All the advantages of country life and the comforts of the best city hotel. New York Office—402 Madison Avenue.

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
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The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Now Open. Scenery Unequalled.
15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Ball Room; perfect dancing floor. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling tournaments. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. Transients $4 a day and up.
HARRISON S. DOWNS, Proprietor, Highmount P. O., N. Y.

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Altitude 3,000 Feet.
NOW OPEN.
The largest and most beautifully located Summer resort in America.
The Table a Feature.
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LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts. Dancing. Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Commuting distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
East Located Popular Price Family Hotel
NETHERLANDS
N. Y. Ave. 50 yards from Boardwalk. Overlooking lawn and ocean. Capacity 400. Elevator, private baths, running water. Special free features, lawn tennis court and dance floor. Bathing from hotel; shower baths. RATES—$10 TO $17.50 WEEKLY, $3 UP DAILY. American Plan. Write for free booklet and points of interest in Atlantic City. AUG. RUHWADEL.

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HOTEL and COTTAGES
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"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
SWIMMING POOL TENNIS SURF BATHING
"ARBOR DANSANT"
FINEST CAFE and DANCE FLOOR in RESORT.
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Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 800.
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THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
A Bold Original Création with the Local Color of Atlantic City
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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra. N. Y. Booklet.
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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.
FREE Guide of ATLANTIC CITY Handsomely Illustrated Official Hotel, Street Guide Book, with map. Edition limited. Write today, inclose stamp. PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION, Atlantic City, N. J.
LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. R. Wagner, Prop. W. H. Layton, Mgr.
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CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Address in Preferred All-Year Resorts.

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GO TO THE SEASHORE FOR YOUR VACATION
THE NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
offer you the greatest variety of pleasures and can meet your desires for sport and expense.
This Ideal Vacation Ground is best reached by the SANDY HOOK ROUTE and ALL RAIL LINES OF THE New Jersey Central

Allenhurst,	Deal Beach,	Monmouth Beach,
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Belmar,	Little Silver,	Sea Bright,
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Along the Shore and in the Foot Hills
a handsomely illustrated Summer Book, also a Hotel and Boarding House List, sent on receipt of 2c in stamps by W. C. Hope, G. P. A., 143 Liberty St., N. Y., or free on application to any New Jersey Central Ticket Office, any Travel Information Bureau of Universal Tourist Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, Room 8150.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

NEW JERSEY.
New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.
The ideal hotel at which to enjoy the Summer or the week-end. Elevation 1,400 feet. No malaria; no mosquitoes. Only one hour from New York, via D., L. & W. R. R., enables the business man to commute at $15 a month and get the benefit of the same cool, bracing mountain air which usually requires a day's travel. 300 rooms, with hot and cold running water; 100 private bath suites. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, saddle horses. Excellent motoring. Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet with auto maps and special July and family rates mailed. 'Phone No. 1—Hopatcong.
G. FRANK COPE.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean.
Private Tennis Courts.
Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.
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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS.
Pure, Invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets All Trains.
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LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Now open. Baths, Garage. Superior table. Address T. R. Moore, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

Hotel Park View, Asbury Park, N. J. 5th Ave. Cap. 300. Lloyd Evans, Mgr.
Belmar, N. J.—Lake View Cottage; improvements; excellent cuisine; booklet. Box 805, Belmar.
THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH. Now open. E. E. SPANGENBERG.

NEW ENGLAND.
"Overlooking the Ocean"
HOTEL PRESTON and Cottages
Beach Bluff, Mass.
An exclusive hotel catering to a discriminating patronage. All apartments cooled by ocean breezes. No inside rooms. Located in private grounds on a bluff fifty feet high overlooking the ocean. Modern equipment, which includes long-distance telephone in every room.
Personal management of J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.

Watch Hill House
Also THE COLONIAL
NOW OPEN. WATCH HILL, R. I.
MOST PERFECT SEASHORE RESORT.
Always Cool; No Flies or Mosquitoes.
Surf and still water bathing. 18-hole Golf Course. Tennis. Orchestra. A la Carte Grill. White service

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Only a Little New York City Seashore Property left like

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and oh! how big a demand for it there's going to be!

Only a LITTLE distance from Herald Square or Wall Street to Edgemere Crest—*and oh! what a difference in coolness and comfort when you get there!*

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And oh! the life-long joy, sure profit and complete satisfaction you will get!

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To get full information about

Only 400 lots and 7 houses To be sold AT

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

For Only a Little Cash Down

July 24th—26th, 1915.

Representative now on property.
Write, call or phone for illustrated Edgemere Booklet.

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Peremptory Auction Sale of One of the Most Modern and Best Equipped

PLANTS

for the purpose of manufacturing Waists, Dresses, Men's Shirts, Etc.

Also a Fully Equipped

LAUNDRY PLANT, OFFICE AND FACTORY FIXTURES

inventoried at over $40,000.00, located on the corner of Grand and Arch Streets, City of Albany, State of New York; occupying 5 floors, built on the most sanitary plan, with lights and power costing about $30 per month to run. Experienced and most intelligent help always plentiful. Rent of entire building only $800 per month. Will be sold in one lot if arrangements can be made, or in separate lots on day of sale.

Which Will Be Tomorrow,

(Wednesday,) and Thursday, July 14th and 15th, 1915, commencing at 12 o'clock sharp, on above mentioned premises.

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

This entire offering will be sold strictly without reserve. Intending purchasers could take the boat this evening, landing in Albany the next morning, or take a train from New York City on the morning of sale. Full description of machines appeared in yesterday's papers. For further information you may write to the auctioneer's office, 15-17 Mercer St., N. Y. City, or call Spring 4299.

David W. Biow Co.,

520-522 Broadway,

Telephone 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

Today, Tuesday, July 13, 10:30 A.M.

Special Peremptory Auction Sale

Dry Goods,

Laces, Embroideries, Cambrics, Turkish Towels, Bed Sheets

Dress & Cotton Goods,

Hosiery and Underwear, Ladies' and Men's Bathing Suits. Large Line Children's White Dresses Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Wearing Apparel, Ladies' Waists.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Sell Today, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.,

at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., $35,000 Highest Quality Stock of Hand Welt

SHOES

Removed for convenience of sale; 5,000 pairs hand welt Men's Shoes, all made by the best manufacturer; 3,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Shoes in highest quality, up-to-date styles. Boys' and Children's Shoes in original case. Above sale comprises the best manufacturers' goods, that cannot be bought by the majority of dealers in the regular way.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE UP-TO-DATE Dress & Millinery Trimming Manufacturers

PLANT, Machinery & Fixtures

Of JACOB WOLFF, Manufacturer.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell

Tomorrow, Wednesday, July 14th, 1915, At 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 457-461 West Broadway, New York City, 20 Knitting Machines

COSTING $500 APIECE.

75 German and American Braiders, 10 Winders, Doubling Machines, Chenille Machines, 10 Gimp Machines, 5 Straw Machines, Ruff Machines, Straw Twisters, Spreaders, Spin Wheels, Beaders.

100 Silk Cans, Hand Looms, 10 H. P. Gas Engine, Pulley, Shafting and Belting, Driving Gears and Benches, Desks, Safe, Scale, Typewriter, 1,000 Spools Raw Silk, Tussa Silk, Braids, etc. Manufacturers of dress and millinery trimmings should attend this sale, as the entire plant and fixtures are in first-class condition. Auctioneer's office, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C. Telephone, Spring 2248-2249.

THE CHICAGO PENCIL SHARPENER 79¢ $1.00 ELSEWHERE



CUTS YOUR PENCIL EXPENSE TO PIECES
A SURE POINT EVERY TIME—
AND EVERY POINT IN ITS FAVOR.
DOES NOT BREAK LEADS.
SHARPENS ALL SIZE PENCILS.
QUICK AND SURE.
NO DIRT—COLLECTS ITS OWN SHAVINGS.
DOES BETTER WORK THAN THE HIGHEST PRICE PENCIL SHARPENER MADE.
GUARANTEED TO DO ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT OR MONEY REFUNDED.
BUY AS MANY AS YOUR OFFICE REQUIRES
— EVERY SHARPENER GUARANTEED —
MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

GOLDSMITH BROS. 77 NASSAU ST. Between John & Fulton Sts.

Manufacturing Stationers and Printers. We Retail at Wholesale Prices.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at cotton and silk waists; also cloth and silk dresses; immediate orders placed on snappy styles. 151 West 30th, fourth floor.

JOBBERS in market for snappy, popular-priced Fall cloaks and suits. Call, with samples, all day Tuesday, 20 West 21st St., ninth floor.

JOBBERS looking at Fall sample of serge, poplin, and satin. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12. R. V. Manufacturing Company.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT POPULAR-PRICED SILK WAISTS. Call with samples. Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 20th St.

JOB of taffeta and crepe de chine dresses, latest models, to close out. Fashion Costume Co., 1,328 Broadway.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER wishes to see ladies' silk waists for Fall and cheap serge dresses. Room 611, 1 West 34th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats from $2.50 to $7.50; also suits from $4.75 to $7.50. 40 W. 22d St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking at silk dresses and silk waists. Call all week, 116-118 West 28th St., eighth floor.

JOBBER open for snappy serge and silk dresses. Call 9 to 11. Room 511, 60 W. 33d St.

JOBBER looking at silk and evening dresses. Eighth floor, 39 West 29th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS. 5th floor, 12 West 32d St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call all this week. 39 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

READY TO LOOK at contractors' samples in taffeta, serge, and velvet dresses. Call all week, top floor, 115 West 30th St., City.

Meyer, Straus & Rauh of St. Louis, Mo., will look at Fall silk and serge dresses. Call 127-133 West 17th St., 4th floor.

THE Scranton Dry Goods Co. of Scranton, Penn., open for a job in wash dresses, house dresses, cloth skirts; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Mad. Sq.

CONTRACTORS.—We will buy Serge and Silk Dresses; well made and good value. Call all week, 31 East 31st, 3rd floor.

CONTRACTORS—Will look at Fall samples of children's and ladies' dresses from 10 A. M. to 12. Damsel Dress Co., 28 West 25d St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

CONTRACTORS—Will look at samples of cheap skirts for the Fall. 12 East 33d, 11th floor. Call after 3.

CONTRACTORS wanted on better silk and serge dresses. Write for appointment, Box 9, 352 6th Av.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTOR has job of good cotton dresses for sale. 32 West 20th St., 10th floor.

TO close out 15 dozen $24 dresses at $12 a dozen. Benjamin H. Rubin, 142 West 24th St.

300 WASH DRESSES; close out, cheap. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

500 COTTON DRESSES to close at sacrifice. Rosenbluth & Co., 152 West 25th.

WE HAVE 500 DRESSES, All of the Latest Fashion, To Be Sold at a Sacrifice Price.
THE B U DRESS CO.,
60 West 15th St., 3rd Floor.

1,000 DRESSES, in silks and in cottons at a great sacrifice; biggest opportunity of the year, large variety.
GINSBERG BROS., 5 W. 35th St.,

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

500 COTTON dresses for sale. J. Glockner & Co., 115 West 30th St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A New York State (Mohawk Valley) knit underwear manufacturing concern desires the services of a first-class man as senior salesman and to have charge of the New York sales office. Applications will be considered only from those having thorough knowledge of the sales end of the business, with an acquaintance among the jobbing trade in New York City, Middle and Northwest and Atlantic Coast States, and an ability to get results. To such a man adequate salary will be paid. Address "Knit Goods," Z 353 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A man who has an established trade in popular and medium priced dresses, who combines the acquaintance of an outside road man with the experience of a showroom salesman. Work will be entirely in the city and on the inside, but applicant must be qualified to know where business is to be had in New York City proper, and be able to get it. Mention experience and salary expected. Box N 122 Times.

SALESMAN.—HIGH-CLASS DRESS AND COSTUME MANUFACTURER DESIRES FIRST-CLASS REPRESENTATIVE FOR SOUTHERN TERRITORY; COMMISSION BASIS. L 1 TIMES.

SALESMEN for Middle West, South, to carry side line middy blouses; commission basis. Genet Co., 34 West 21st St.

SALESMAN wanted; popular-price silk, cotton petticoat; up-to-date line; drawing account. S 113 Times.

SALESMAN with Pacific Coast trade is open for manufacturer's lines of ostrich and marabou neckwear and fur trimmings. N 154 Times.

WANT TO BUY METALLIC MAGNESIA. STATE QUANTITY, PRICE & DELIVERY. BOX S 127 TIMES.

EXPERT on flannelette underwear open to connect with muslin underwear house that wishes to get in this branch of the business; controls very large trade at present; understands the line from manufacturing to selling. N 166 Times.

CATALOGUE HOUSE LOOKING UP SUITS, HOUSE DRESSES AND WAISTS. FEDERAL STORES, 106 W. 26TH ST.

MANUFACTURERS' attention! Circularizing, addressing; complete service; guaranteed list 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

$23,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 394 Broadway.

SUB-MANUFACTURERS on serge and silk dresses, with their own styles. 450 6th Av., fourth floor, front.

SUMMER shirtwaists; can use jobs; bring samples. Maison Blanche, No. 120 West 32d St.

WOULD rent factory from reliable dress manufacturer on contract basis. N 170 Times.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 32d St. Gramercy 2987.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 886.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

WILL buy high-grade ladies' apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COAT and suit jobber seeking live salesman as partner. B 155 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names Saturday, 3¼@3¾ per cent.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Bates Seersucker Priced.

A general price of 9 cents a yard, with discount, was named on Bates seersucker for the new season yesterday by Bliss, Fabyan & Co., of this city. The discount was not given out.

Prosperous Season Looked For.

With the labor crisis passed in the coat and suit industry, the outlook for a good Fall business is considered brighter than ever. The union has been so taken up with the controversy in this market that plans for inaugurating its rule in other cities have been neglected. Once an adjustment has been effected here, the work of unionizing the industry in other markets will go ahead. The New York market will be the one to benefit through these operations of labor organization, as the retailers will be forced to divert their business to the local manufacturers.

Combinations of Summer Suits.

The objection raised to the low price for which Summer clothing is sold, suggested one salesman, may be overcome by offering suits to men "two at a time," charging a substantial sum. Some of the more representative clothiers, he said, have been slow to take up the Summer suit business because the prices asked for such merchandise would reflect on their general line. A certain standard might be maintained by fixing a price of $25 for two suits made of the popular Summer cloth. As it is, a man who wears a washable suit must purchase two, so that he may wear one while the other is being cleaned.

Novel Anniversary Present.

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Worumbo Manufacturing Company, the selling agents of the company are sending to the trade a novel souvenir. It is a complete apparatus which will enable any one quickly and easily to determine the presence of cotton in an alleged woolen fabric. The Worumbo Company is believed to be the only large mill in the country devoted exclusively to the manufacture of fine woolen goods, having kept to this merchandise throughout its existence. The late Galen C. Moses, the first Treasurer of the mill, occupied that position for fifty years, and its present manufacturing agent, Frank Gutmann, has held his position for practically the same period.

Stopping Contract Breaking.

The custom is rather general in certain lines of business to place orders for future delivery for "protection." One house has been particularly active in a campaign to eliminate this trade abuse. It is making good headway because it tries to be as fair to the customer as they expect him to be. Thus, if the price of the goods sold is higher at the delivery date than when the order was accepted, full shipment is made without delay. If the opposite condition is true, and the goods have declined since the time of the sale, the customer is compelled to accept delivery. With this policy strictly adhered to, there is a satisfying absence of complaints regarding the preference shown to one customer over another.

White Goods for 1916.

A wide range of plain and novelty white goods was offered yesterday by a leading house of this city for the Spring season of 1916, including such fabrics as marquisettes, lace effects, voiles, organdies and heavy combed yarn grounds. A number of atractive rayure fabrics is shown, having a ground motif of shadow stripes and patterns in stripes, checks, dots, clipped figures, &c. Some attractive combinations of open work lace and marquisette weaves are also shown. New effects in leno weaves and several variations of ideas in splash voiles are included in the offerings. In the goods used for skirtings are shown Oxfords, basket weaves and fancy gabardines, together with novel designs worked out on seed voile grounds. The latter include rayure and lace effects, cluster cords and embroidered designs.

Men's Wear Trade Unsettled.

The possibility of a general strike in the clothing industry will have, according to selling agents, the effect of delaying operations for the Spring season in the men's wear piece goods market. While certain of the clothiers may hasten their purchases of lightweight goods in order to be better prepared in case of such an emergency, the majority of the trade are too much concerned with the task of getting out Fall orders to worry about the future. For this reason it is believed that the Spring openings will be delayed somewhat. Business has been so quiet with the men's wear trade that the piece goods market as a whole is not as anxious as it might be over the labor situation and what it may bring. For the time being a spurt in the demand for Fall goods is looked for, with good chances of it materializing.

More Life to Gray Goods.

Prices were more favorable to buyers yesterday in the local gray goods market as a result of the break in the cotton market last week, and buying showed more life than for the last several days. Quite a little spot and nearby business was reported on 39-inch 68-72s at 4⅝ cents, on 38½-inch 64-60s at 3¾ cents, and on 38½-inch 60-48s at 3¼ cents, all from first hands. Not a great deal of contract business was done from all accounts. Drills and sheetings were none too active, though a fair business was reported on 36-inch, 5.50-yard goods at 3¼ cents for delivery in the next two or three months. Fancy goods continued to go big, in some instances at higher prices. Spot prices on staple printcloths, some of them being nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝@ 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-72s....5¼@ 38½-inch, 60-52s...3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅝@ 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4c 27-inch, 64-60s...2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅝@ 27-inch, 56-32s...2⅛c

Cotton Drop Will Hurt.

It was felt in some quarters of the local cotton goods market yesterday that last week's drop in cotton could hardly have come at a worse time. Not only did it hold back sales of gray goods, it was said, but it has taken some of the confidence out of many of the jobbers now here after goods for the next wholesale season. As a result, it is somewhat of an open question whether they will operate as freely as it was supposed they would in view of the reports of improved conditions that have come forward quite generally in the last few months. Much will depend, it was said, on the prices that are put on leading lines of merchandise that are yet unopened. However, by most optimistic merchants the assertion was made that the demand during the next few weeks will be governed more by supply and demand than by price, and that the jobbers show, by the mail orders they have sent in of late, that they are not overburdened with stocks.

Paint Manufacturers to Unite.

A co-operative association is about to be formally organized here which will be made up of the largest paint, oil, and varnish manufacturers in the country. The name of the new organization will be the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' Association, with offices at 35 Nassau Street. These will be its objects: To act as an exchange of information concerning all matters relative to the paint, oil, and varnish industry in general, and the financial condition of dealers in particular; to represent before the Federal, State, and municipal legislative bodies the united interests of the industry in securing legislation beneficial to the manufacturer and opposing the enactment of detrimental laws; to establish a central bureau for the collection of bills, debts, accounts, claims, and demands due and owing to members, and to act as a unit in endeavoring to stamp out all dishonest, corrupt, and illegal business practices, and particularly abuse of credit and fraudulent bankruptcies, including the institution of criminal prosecutions in proper cases.

Not Worrying About Novelties.

The drop in cotton has not done much to worry the manufacturers of novelties in cotton goods, either in white or colored fabrics. In both, it is acknowledged by men who know that the American mills are now doing the best work ever on these goods, probably realizing that their opportunity to cut into the business usually done in novelties by the foreign mills is at hand. With the great bulk of the foreign goods shut out of this market by the war, American stylers have been thrown on their own resources. Having got used to it, they seem to show, by the work that is being turned out by their mills, that they like it. The effect of the good work that is being done is plainly evident, not only in sales of the finished goods here in the last few days, but in the business that has been booked on novelties in the gray. And with the buyers more or less unable to judge values in novelties, the mill representatives have been able to get prices which admit of good profits all the way down to the consumer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EDWARD R. FLYNN, a saloon keeper of 216 Bedford Park Boulevard, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $117,468 and nominal assets of $2,500 in real estate.

HENRY W. WALDEN, dentist and aviator of 545 West 158th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $21,887 and assets of $296 in accounts.

HARRY W. SCHOLNICK, grocer at 2,011 Second Avenue, has assigned to Percival E. Jackson. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are said to be $7,500 and assets $1,500.

HARRY ABBATE, trading as the Prospect Dress Company, manufacturer of dresses and shirtwaists at 33 and 35 East Seventeenth Street, has assigned to Maurice Lefkort. Two petitions in bankruptcy were also filed against him. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

ULRICHSEN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ulrich and Ralph Ulrichsen, composing the firm of Ulrichsen Brothers, bakers, of 501 East 180th Street and 4,432 Third Avenue.

GEORGE D. HOWELL.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed against George D. Howell of 108 Park Avenue, Vice President of the McCrum, Howell Company, manufacturer of radiators.

J. E. MANIX COMPANY.—Judge Hand has granted the J. E. Manix Company of 32d Church Street, buyers for fifty department stores, twenty days more time to answer the bankruptcy petition, filed against it on June 9.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 12.—G. E. Adams & Co., hardware dealers, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in U. S. District Court, Utica. Liabilities, $10,379; assets, $6,852.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Black, Joseph—Henry Kupfer & Co., $103.77.
Block, Westley S.—Reed & Barton Co., $716.16.
Beigel, Sigmund—Henry Morgenthau Co., $306.91.
Building Contracting Co., Inc.—Port & Crane Co., Inc., $446.63.
Cutler, Benjamin W.—S. E. Henderson, $158.06.
Cullen, Thomas H.—Albro Brothers; $236.15.
Davis, John B.—J. Wolf, $1,717.07.
Empire Comb Co.—American Vulcanized Fibre Co., $153.
Edelson, Louis—M. Sabsevitz, $141.69.
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank—J. S. Mentz, executor, costs, $212.15.
Graydon, J. Alpin—M. E. Judd, $1,055.50.
Guismano, Concetta, guardian—City of New York, costs, $127.26.
Halle, Roy E.—Sage & Co., $5,401.
Hanson, Albert—J. D. Graziadei, $206.29.
Haskins, Henry Stanley—Royal Indemnity Co., $204.41.
Jennings, Louis B.—J. Meyers, $216.41.
Jacobs, Aaron—N. T. Swezey's Son & Co., $302.41.
Kraus, Bernhard—A. Stergalbach et al., $236.08.
Kopper, Gertrude E.—F. B. Kervan et al., $166.81.
Lippincott, Oliver—J. J. Finn, $223.44.
Layng, James D., Jr.—Stumpp & Walter Co., $220.20.
Liberman, Ike, and Henry G. Feinberg—Tablua Creamery Co., $3,590.27.
Murray, Margaret—The Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $178.87.
Metropol Motor Corporation—Braender Rubber & Tire Co., $336.73.
Mnnevetz, Louis—Twenty-fifth Const. Co., $303.28.
Machson, Mary—P. Seigler, $101.25.
Norman Co., Inc.—E. V. Harman, $105.21.
Ostro, David L.—S. Hirsch, $146.91.
O'Neil, Felix—Conron Brothers Co., $147.93.
Ridder, Herman—Jersey Park National Bank of N. Y., $18,902.40.
Schlerenbeck, Zenobia J. H., executor—J. G. Grill et al., $317.90.
Swift, Mary Emma—Ivy Courts Realty Co., $344.41.
Smith, Mathew J.—A. Baum et al., $149.01.
Shappee, Frank L.—R. F. Pinney, $153.62.
Smith, John—B. Rothstadt et al., $175.47.
Sill, Frances H.—Rembrandt Realty Co., $227.53.
Walsh, Alexander—A. L. Clark, $686.50.
Young, Charlotte—Z. Gorfain, $171.14.

In Bronx County.

Alexander, Jacob—S. Wimbelbacher et al., $90.41.
Beerbohm, Henry M.—W. J. Salomon, $60.16.
Henning, Walter H.—G. Hoch, $574.13.
Holop, Paul R.—S. Jacobs et al., $48.35.
Lipman, Sarah—Couch Realty and Improv. Co., $118.33.
Lipman, Morris—Same, $118.33.
Lines, Gus—Longchester Realty Co., $214.16.
Pastone, Antonio—L. Freed, $124.23.
Riley, Peter J.—New Y. Telephone Co., $53.22.
Rosenstock, Leopold—M. Pla Duwe, $71.04.
Sleep, Henry and Jad Construction Co.—P. Schaad, $160.42.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

American Bonding Co. of Baltimore—C. F. Keyes, April 14, 1915, $1,286.29.
Guerin, Byram C.—Miss Beard's Day & Boarding School, June 8, 1915, $32.74.
Gerathy, Joseph H.—O. T. Zinkeisen, Feb. 15, 1912, $220.74.
Henning, Hyman—A. Levine, Sept. 29, 1914, $41.65.
Nemirowsky, Rachel—M. Berler, April 21, 1915, $157.13.
Owen, Carrie Burtt—F. F. Marquard, March 20, 1915, $57.25.
Parkman, Francis—G. R. Sutherland, May 22, 1903, $122.63.
Seymour, Daniel—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $8,697.01.
Slotkin, Louis—Sarah Slotkin and Pauline Schrowie, April 21, 1915, $156.13.
Sonnenschein, Solomon—Harlem Bottling Works, Dec. 10, 1914, $311.41.
Times Printing Co. of Seattle—McClure Newspaper Syndicate, March 22, 1915, $6,843.38.
Universal Picture Cut Service, Inc.—George I. Willard & Sons, Inc., July 8, 1915, $147.54.
Weatherhead, Robert H.—Alfred Nelson Co., Sept. 9, 1914, $85.90.
Underwood, Alice S.—A. Campagna Const. Co., Dec. 17, 1914, $250.
Vanderbeck, Jacob Z.—Varuna Investing Co., June 16, 1915, $81.32.
Wood, William C. H.—H. E. Fisk, et al., costs, June 11, 1915, $112.47.
Margolies, Edward—Morewood Realty Holding Co., Feb. 10, 1915, $483.55.
Same—R. W. Crolly, trustee, June 4, 1914, $173.81.
Same—Same, June 4, 1914, $530.31.

In Bronx County.

Bittner, John, and Henrietta Brawaar—C. Lewis, Jan. 22, 1915, $277.12.
Bittner, John—Same, June 25, 1915, $27.73.
Lowenstein, Moses and Alice—Northern Bank of N. Y., June 24, 1914, $1,145.12.
Same—Public Bank of N. Y. City, Oct. 28, 1914, $533.26.
Lowenstein, Moses—William Gamble & Co., Jan. 5, 1915, $206.87.
Same—Shuttleworth, Keller & Co., March 13, 1915, $44.41.
Same—J. Clochessy, March 22, 1915, $191.31.

Manix Bankruptcy Case Extended.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday extended until Aug. 2 the time allowed the J. E. Manix Company, wholesale dry goods merchants of 320 Church Street, to plead to the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against it recently. The extension of time was granted to allow the company to effect a settlement with its creditors, whose claims are said to aggregate $400,000. A committee of creditors is now going over the affairs of the alleged bankrupt and a settlement is looked for in the near future.

High Prices for Good Wool.

LONDON, July 12.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,400 bales. The selection was a good one and the demand was steady. Ten per cent. advance was paid for the best merinos and crossbreds, and lower grades were steadier at the recent reduction. Americans bought a few medium greasy merinos at 1s. ½d. to 1s. 2d.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON.—M. O'Neill & Co.; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits; Miss B. Konrad, waists; Miss K. Fitzgerald, muslin underwear; 37 W. 20.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss K. Fitzgerald, infants' wear; W. T. Tobin, women's suits, women's, children's coats; 37 West 28th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets; 41 Union Square.
ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. B. Merrill, shoes; 1,261 Broadway; Flanders.
AUSTIN—Chas. Rosner, women's ready-to-wear; 1,195 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BOISE—C. C. Anderson & Co.; C. C. Anderson, underwear; F. D. Brown, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohen, muslin underwear, infants' wear, wrappers; 1,185 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, china, glassware, foreign, domestic toys, &c.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE — Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohn, Fall merchandise; 4,196 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, umbrellas; 396 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; 116 W. 32d.
BISBEE, ARIZ. — Frankenberg Bros. & Newman; E. Frankenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Pitman, children's dresses; Miss Connors, infants' coats, caps; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery. Basement—Mr. O'Brien, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Smith, infants' children's, junior coats, dresses; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Rau, dresses; Mr. Thompson, kimonos, negligee, corsets; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON — Crawford-Plummer Co.; Miss Freed, jobs, dresses, skirts; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, wash goods; 229 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions; C. James, toys; H. B. Runyan, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
BRADDOCK—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.; Grand.
BUTTE—Symons Dry Goods Co.; S. Mayer, cloaks, suits; 821 Broadway.
BUFFALO—H. Wile Co.; J. Weiss, woolens; A. D. Frost, general merchandise; Breslin.
CALDWELL, Idaho—W. J. Ross, dry goods; Great Northern.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Welch-Cook Co.; C. B. Mills, dry goods; F. A. Beagle, notions, fancy goods, laces; H. I. Chambers, men's furn, goods, gloves; F. C. Plumb, women's furn, goods, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Killian Co.; A. L. Killian, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—J. Fox, furnishing goods; Latham.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Stein, hats; W. R. Bettcher, J. Dumaine, silks, velvets; Mrs G. D. Ward, muslin, underwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. M. Williams, ladies' neckwear; 104 Werth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; A. N. Hall, Mr. Morse, men's clothing; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—D. E. Komiss & Co.; D. S. Komiss, linen suits; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. Davies, dress goods; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—12th St. Store; J. A. Walsh, laces, ribbons, hdkfs., leather goods; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; Miss C. Meehan, millinery; W. H. Miller, furniture; 104 Worth St.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. E. Prest, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Neulander & Kreis; G. H. Neulander, cloaks, suits, dresses; Strand.
CHICAGO—Baer & Hecht Co.; J. Hecht, cloaks, suits; Latham.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. D. Moffit, suits; 18 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; S. Spilker, notions, hosiery, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; 1,261 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Alms-Doepke Co.; Miss Sundmaker, millinery; W. G. Otte, notions; J. P. Ilicks, Mr. Crotter, silks, dress goods; Mr. Speckman, white goods, linens; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI — Mech, Berman & Co.; A. Mech, clothing; Amonia, Rosental, furn. goods; C. Steinbach, furn. goods; Flanders.
CINCINNATI—John H. Hibben D. G. Co.; R. J. Maichle, notions, fancy goods; A. Brink, dress goods, silks; 377 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; W. Raiss, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—A. Wilhemy, furn. goods, Union Square.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. F. Gorman, millinery; 25 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; W. D. Clarke, silks, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaufman Co.; S. Wise, furn. goods; 428 B'way.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. R. Samuels, hats, caps; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; A. B. Canning, petticoats, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.
CLINTON, S. C.; M. S. Bailey & Sons; W. J. Bailey, general mdse.; Cumberland.
CUMBERLAND, Md.—Gross Brothers Dept. Store; S. Gross, M. Rose, Spring, Fall ready to wear, muslin underwear; 170 5th Av.
CUMBERLAND—Gross Bros.; S. Gross, dry goods, millinery, general mdse.; Marseilles.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; G. Blalbach, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS—Neiman-Marcus Co.; J. R. Hill, shoes; 13 E. 22d.
DALLAS—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; C. H. Rice, furnishing goods, hosiery; 75 Leonard.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. Emery, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
DANVILLE, Va.; N. Newman, clothing; Broadway Central.
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; L. E. Gumplo, furniture; 220 5th Av.
DAYTON—Crowl's; L. L. Crowl, millinery; Imperial.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; R. Shadford, linens, wash goods; J. Flanagan, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th, Prince George.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; R. J. Shadford, domestics; 23 E. 26th.
DENVER—M. D. Naustetter Co.; Max Neustetter, coats, suits; 320 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schraham, jewelry; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. W. Lind, notions, laces, embroideries, waists, skirts, petticoats; 43 Leonard; Sherman Square.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. H. W. MacMillan, domestics, flannels, blankets, seconds; A. W. Lind, notions; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Heyn Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. W. Rose, representing; 200 5th Av.
DUBUQUE—R. Kolck, notions, silks, laces, furn. goods; Herald Square.
EUREKA — Daly Bros.; C. D. Daly, dry goods, &c.; 116 W. 32d.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Sullivan, furniture; 75 Spring.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Montauk Shirt Co.; R. L. Cowles, shirts; Park Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; V. E. Haywood, dress goods; H. Hunter, linens, wash goods; G. Gehring, upholstery goods; 105 Grand.
HARTFORD—Crawford-Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellan, wash skirts, pattern waists; 12 W. 31st.
HOLYOKE—L. N. Potolski Co.; M. Abrams, jobs, silk waists, wash skirts, poplin coats, organdie dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
HONESDALE—J. C. Birdsall, dry goods; Grand.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; V. W. Woodward, domestics; C. W. McDaniel, prints, ginghams, percales; F. H. Miller, hosiery, furn. goods, knit underwear; 78 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Weinmeier, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
JOLIET—G. A. Ducker Co.; J. S. Botts, jewelry; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; S. Beam, hosiery, underwear; P. C. Barbee, dress goods, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; R. S. Jones, linens, white goods, laces, ribbons, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. Liebermann, fancy, art, upholstery goods; E. S. Mendenhall, men's, boys' furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY — Hirsch & Wolff Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, millinery; 581 B'way; Herald Square.
LOS ANGELES—Muse-Faris-Walker Co.; W. Fox, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Singer, laces; H. W. B

INVESTMENTS

A well balanced list of investments is as rare as it is desirable. Most investment lists, for example, contain too much of stocks and not enough bonds, perhaps too much railroads in proportion to industrials and public utilities, or perhaps too much of the risk is concentrated in the East or in the West.

Some slight readjustment may improve the character of the entire investment, strengthening the safety by distributing the risk and at the same time increasing the income return.

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We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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BONDS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Advances on Short Covering and Fresh Buying—Less Foreign Liquidation.

It was short covering which dominated the upward movement of the stock market on Saturday and short covering again yesterday exerted much effect upon prices but the influences contributing to the rather noteworthy improvement which followed a half-hour of sharp declines at the opening of trading represented broader factors than a mere retracing of steps by momentarily disconcerted bear traders.

In some quarters a great deal of stress was laid, in explanation of the rise on the Stock Exchange, upon the friendly tone of the German note. It was friendlier in its words than in its substance, and Wall Street recognizes that it was altogether an unsatisfactory response to the demands which this Government has made upon Germany, but Wall Street also believes that no breach will grow out of the exchanges which have been under way between Berlin and Washington. With this belief firmly adhered to the German note, once it was published, was left a matter no longer to be concerned about, inasmuch as it bore out the expectation of a friendly tone, even though it also bore out the expectation of unsatisfactory substance. But there are other beliefs firmly fixed in the minds of the financial community, and one of them is that conditions in this country, including the great ease of the credit position—and indeed with particular emphasis on that—point toward an expansion in business and toward its usual collateral effect upon the security market.

Such are the underlying viewpoints which have accounted for many forward movements in the stock market in recent weeks and which account for the progress which was made yesterday away from the declines of last week which also were the product in large part of the activities of bear traders. But a more specific influence was at work in favor of the security markets. That was a lessening of the European selling which although it was still in evidence represented a less urgent and a smaller movement than the selling of the last few weeks. This decrease in foreign sales of our securities may be traced to the fact that Saturday was the last day for subscriptions to the new British war loan, against which many holders of American securities had been returning them to this market. Bankers expect European liquidation to go on in smaller volume at least until some new and specific factor prompting such sales is added to the general considerations which make this time of war a time for realizing on foreign investments.

Some things in yesterday's market suggested that securities not held in any quantity on the other side were being favored over those which might be sold in large amount by European investors, but decided strength was not confined to issues with only a home market, a position which, under existing conditions, contrary to the usual viewpoint, is regarded as an advantage rather than a drawback. Thus United States Steel gained over 1½ points, although a large amount of it is still held abroad despite a decrease of over 11 per cent. in the foreign holdings of this stock from the time of the outbreak of the war up to March of this year, and despite further liquidation since the last figures of the stock holdings were compiled. Some of the war stocks stepped forward into positions of great prominence in the day's dealings, but vigorous advances were also recorded in issues which do, and as a matter of fact must depend in the main upon home business for an increase in their profits.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½
90 days	2½@2¾
4 mos.	2¾@3
5 mos.	3
6 mos.	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3
60 to 90 days	3
6 months	3¼@3⅜

Other Names.

4 months	3½
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77½

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅛	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.64	5.63
Berlin	.31⅞	.31⅞
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	...	58.50
Switzerland	5.39	5.38
Scandinavia	26.05	26.10
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.12	6.11½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.25	25.35
Spain	18.70	18.72

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71	$4.72⅛	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $227,808,712; balance, $14,405,369; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $416,630.

The local banks have gained $102,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c, premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, off ⅛d; New York, 47⅝c, off ¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
	July 10.	
*Customs	$406,094	$3,301,025
Int. rev., ord.	986,396	6,371,381
Cor. & inc. tax	214,276	3,141,157
*Miscellaneous	313,208	1,251,343
Total rcts	1,899,373	14,064,907
Expenditures	2,614,049	25,306,064
Deficit	714,475	11,241,156

*Includes June receipts of customs, $23,724, and miscellaneous, $49,931.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	499,817
Same day last year	275,846
Year to date	65,242,049
Same period last year	39,814,027
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.18 +1.46
Same day last year	67.23 — .53

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37⅜	37½	2,200	Alaska Gold Mines	36⅞	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	+ ⅝
17¼	17⅜	4,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16⅛	17⅜	16	17⅜	+1⅛
55½	55⅝	3,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	53	55⅞	53	53⅞	+2⅝
73⅛	73⅜	7,500	Amalgamated Cop.	71⅜	73¼	70⅛	73¼	+1⅝
49½	50	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	48½	49½	48⅜	48⅝	...
47⅛	47⅜	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	45⅜	48	45	47⅝	+1½
48⅜	49⅛	46,850	Am. Can	45⅜	49	44¼	48⅞	+2½
101½	102	300	Am. Can pf	100	100½	100	100½	+ ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	400	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54⅞	54	54½	+2
164½	166	18,250	Am. Coal Products	155	170¾	153	164½	+14½
115	119	265	Am. Coal Prod. pf	115¼	115¼	118	118	+1⅞
6⅝	6¾	400	Am. H. & Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
34	34½	100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	34½	34¾	34½	34½	+2¼
26¾	26⅞	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	24¾	26½	24¾	26½	+1½
10	11	100	Am. Linseed	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
48	48¼	4,200	Am. Locomotive	45⅞	48¾	42⅝	48⅜	+4
78⅜	78¾	10,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73⅜	79	74	79	+3½
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
36¼	36⅜	500	Am. Steel Fdries	35	36⅝	35	36½	+1⅝
107	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref	103⅜	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	— ⅛
120	120¼	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120	120¼	120	120¼	+ ⅝
106	107	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106⅞	106¼	106¾	+ ⅞
25	27	100	Am. Woolen pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1½
34½	34⅞	6,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅛	34⅞	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
99½	100	1,350	Atch., Top. & S. F	99	100	98⅝	100	+ ⅝
97	97½	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅝
97	97½	50	do., odd lot	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
90½	102	300	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	...
68⅜	69	24,000	Baldwin Loco	67¼	69	65⅝	68⅞	+1⅞
75⅞	76	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	75⅜	76	75	76	+1⅜
70½	71	400	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70½	70	70½	+ ¾
...	...	60	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
175	176	9,000	Bethlehem Steel	166⅞	176	168	176	+9
86¾	87¼	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86¾	86¼	86⅝	...
71⅞	72¼	1,000	Butte & Superior	70	72	69½	72	+1½
27	30	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	...
12½	13	100	California Petrol	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
145⅜	145⅞	15,700	Canadian Pacific	143¼	145⅝	141	145⅝	+2¼
41⅜	41⅞	5,600	Central Leather Co	41¼	41⅞	40⅜	41⅜	+ ⅝
57¾	58	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¼	+1¼
27¾	28¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27	27	27	27	+ ¼
80¾	81¼	7,212	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	80¼	81¼	78⅝	81¼	+1
121½	127	300	Chi. & Northwest	119	119	118½	119	...
14	14¼	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	13½	14½	12⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
45⅜	45⅝	1,700	Chino Copper	44¼	45⅝	44⅛	45⅝	+1½
32	32¼	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	31½	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+1½
11	12	500	Comstock Tunnel	*11	12	11	12	...
125	126½	50	Consolidated Gas	125	123	123	125	...
98	99½	100	Continental Can pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¾
98	99½	50	do., odd lot	98	98	98	98	...
13¼	14⅛	1,400	Corn Products Ref	13¼	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅞
76½	77	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
29½	31⅞	9,600	Crucible Steel	29½	31⅞	29	31½	+1⅝
101	103	2,450	Cuban-Am. Sugar	88	101	88	101	+14¾
144	147	100	Delaware & Hud	145	145	145	145	+8
25	26	12,300	Distillers Secur	23½	26½	22½	25	+3½
19¼	19⅝	1,500	Dome Mines	19	19⅜	19	19½	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	2,600	Erie	25	26	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
40	40⅜	500	Erie 1st pf	39⅜	40½	39⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	32	400	Erie 2d pf	30⅜	32	30⅜	32	+1
43	48	100	Federal M. & S. pf	43	43	43	43	+ ⅞
201	205	3,400	Gen. Chem., old Isls	200	209	200	209½	...
164	165½	12,300	General Electric	162	165½	161⅞	164⅜	+2⅜
166½	169	6,100	General Motors	158	169	158	169	+11
102¼	103¼	200	General Motors pf	102⅝	103¼	102⅜	103¼	+1⅝
102½	103¾	20	do., odd lot	102	102	102	102	...
53½	53⅞	4,100	Goodrich	52½	53⅞	52	53⅝	+ ⅞
117	118	1,500	Great Northern pf	115⅞	117	115⅞	117	+1¼
34⅝	35	2,010	G. N. ores, ctf. rcts	33¼	35	33¼	34⅝	+1
82	83	800	Guggenheim Explor	61	62¼	61	62¼	+2¼
118½	121	100	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	...
118½	121	100	do., odd lots	119⅛	120	119⅛	120	...
101	103¼	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	+1½
30¼	30½	1,700	Inspiration Copper	29¼	30¼	29¼	30¼	+ ⅞
20⅞	21	1,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	20	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
71⅛	71½	100	Inter.-Met. pf	71⅛	71½	71⅛	71½	+ ⅜
20⅜	21	500	Interboro Consol	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
70½	71¼	300	Interboro Con. pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
70½	71½	25	do., odd lot	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
23⅞	24½	500	Kansas City South	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅝
124	125	5	Kings Co. El.L.& P	125	125	125	125	...
100	117⅜	100	Lackawanna Steel	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
141½	142	1,600	Lehigh Valley	138⅝	141½	138⅝	141½	+2
116½	117½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
109	110½	900	Louis. & Nash	107	109½	106⅞	109¼	+2⅝
125	126	100	Manhattan Elev	125	125	125	125	...
102	105	100	Manhattan Shirt pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
1,500	37¼	100	Maxwell Motors	34½	37¼	34½	37	+2
83½	84½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
1,200	32¼	1,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	31¼	32¼	31¼	32¼	+1
...	...	50	do., odd lot	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
30	38	200	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
72	73	11,700	Mexican Petroleum	68½	75	67½	73	+4¾
27½	27⅝	1,800	Miami Copper	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
110½	115½	1,050	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	107	110⅞	106¾	110½	+3⅝
6⅝	6⅞	1,610	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	...
20	20½	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
⅜	4	3,200	Missouri Pacific	3¾	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
46	46¼	200	Montana Power	45	46¼	46	46¼	— ⅛
74	77	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1½
60½	64	200	Nat. Lead Co	59½	61¼	59½	61¼	+2¼
141½	143	700	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14⅜	14½	14½	...
99½	100	10,900	N. Y. Air Brake	88½	100⅛	88½	99½	+9½
86	86¼	3,300	N. Y. Central	84⅜	86	82½	86	+1⅝
58½	59	5,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	56½	59⅛	55⅝	59⅛	+2⅜
27	29½	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	28	28	28	28	+ ½
102	103	100	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	+ ½
103¼	103½	2,100	Northern Pacific	102⅝	103½	101⅞	103½	+ ⅝
34	35	2,000	Pacific Mail	33¼	34⅝	33¼	34	+1
105¾	106	3,000	Penn. R. R.	105	106	104⅞	106	+ ⅞
115½	118	100	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	115	115	+ 1¼
43	44⅜	100	Pittsburgh, C. & C.	44	44	44	44	+2
22½	23	400	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22⅜	22	22½	+1⅛
47½	48	3,000	Pressed Steel Car	44	48	44	48	+3
30½	30⅝	300	Railway Steel Sp	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
23½	23⅝	5,100	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	23½	22¼	23½	+1
144¾	146¼	27,600	Reading	144¾	146⅝	143	146¼	+1¼
28½	29½	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	28½	29⅜	28½	29⅜	+ ⅝
2⅞	2⅞	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	...
5½	6	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅝
5¼	6	800	St. Louis & San F.	5¼	6	5	6	— ¼
6	6⅛	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅝
13¼	13⅝	300	Seaboard Air Line	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
33¼	34	400	Seab. Air Line pf	33¼	34	34	34	+1
144	144½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	144	144	144	144	+2
31½	32	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	31½	32½	31½	32½	+1⅜
85	86	4,700	Southern Pacific	85	86¼	84⅞	86	+1⅝
14	14⅜	1,600	Southern Railway	14	14⅜	14	14½	+ ½
44	44⅛	100	So. Railway pf	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ½
79	80⅜	9,500	Studebaker Co	78⅛	80¾	77⅛	80¼	+1⅝
35	36	1,100	Tennessee Copper	35	36¼	34⅝	36¼	+1½
105	...	500	Texas Pacific L. T.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+3⅝
52	53	1,100	Third Avenue	52	53	51½	53	+1½
124⅝	126¼	11,000	Union Pacific	124⅝	126¼	123½	126⅜	+1¼
80	80¾	300	Union Pacific pf	80⅞	80⅞	80	80	— ⅛
15½	17½	100	United Rys. Inv	17	17	17	17	+1
63	67	100	U. S. Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	—2½
57	58	700	U. S. Indus. Alco	58	58⅝	57½	57⅝	+3⅝
90	94	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	92	92	92	92	...
2	3½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2	2	2	...
47½	49¾	6,700	U. S. Rubber	47½	49¾	47⅛	49	+1½
106	106¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	106	106	...
59½	61⅞	93,950	U. S. Steel	59½	61⅞	58½	61¼	+1⅝
109⅜	110	200	U. S. Steel pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅜
109¾	110	50	do., odd lot	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	...
67	67¼	4,200	Utah Copper	66¼	67¾	65½	67¼	+1
30	31	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30	30	30	+2
38	41	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	40	40	40	40	...
66	66⅞	600	Western Union Tel.	65¾	67	65¾	67	+1½
98¼	98⅝	25,600	Westingh. E. & M.	97	98⅝	95½	98⅝	+1⅝
⅞	⅞	100	Wheeling & L. E.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2½	4	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	+1
1½	1¾	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
123	128	400	Willys-Overland	123¾	125	123¾	125	+1½
104⅜	105	200	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	104⅞	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	+ ⅝

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

But Trading Is Inactive, Japanese Bonds Being Only Busy Section.

LONDON, July 12.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were more firm today.

The stock market was cheerful but inactive. Japanese bonds and rubber stocks were about the only busy sections, while business diminished in giltedged securities and American gold bonds. The closing of the new war loan lists gave an easier tone to the old loan.

American securities showed very little change. A few sales were recorded a fraction under parity in the afternoon, but the closing was steady.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 12.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 96½ centimes.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	6	@4½	4.62
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pac.	1915-'28	4½	4.92	4.80
Car., C. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.12	4.88
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	5.00	4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'28	4½	4.55	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.80
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.30	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.35
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5	6.50	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.30
N. Y. Central L.	1915-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.05	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.55	4.95
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.05	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.40
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.80

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101⅛	101⅛	2.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.33
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97½	98	7.15
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96⅞	97½	10.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	98½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	98¾	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅜	96⅞	6.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	96⅝	5.80

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.70
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅛	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.90
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90⅝	91¼	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅝	100¼	4.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96	9.25
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.40
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	5.95
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97¼	97⅝	5.70
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101¼	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅝	100	5.00
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98¾	98¾	7.15
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100½	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.50
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich.

COTTON OVERSOLD AND HAS A RALLY

After a Nervous Session All Options Close Strong in Sympathy with Stocks.

DAY'S GAIN 17 TO 19 POINTS

Saturday's Break Due to Sales for Germans Unable to Respond to Calls for Margins.

Cotton gave evidence yesterday of an oversold condition and in spite of several strong efforts to cause a renewal of the break which had carried prices down more than 100 points in ten days, considerable resistance developed. Aside from some weakness around the opening, which was due to the selling of cotton on which customers had refused to respond to margin calls, the market displayed a good deal of steadiness. Throughout most of the day there was occasional nervousness, but in the last half hour the market gained strength in sympathy with stocks and closed strong at a net advance of 17 to 19 points.

There is a feeling in conservative circles that the market is likely to make a still further recovery. The decline was of much greater extent than most operators had expected, at least for the time being. Even those who had been talking about prices reaching the level of 7c. did not expect any fulfillment of their prophecies until the pressure of the bales was felt.

An interesting bit of gossip concerning the cause of Saturday's sharp break came to light yesterday. It was reported that German interests who were heavily long of the market were unable to respond to margin calls and for this reason their contracts were sold out. One firm alone is said to have sold 39,000 bales on Saturday for account of Germany and Austria.

The liquidated condition of the market lays the basis for a substantial bull demonstration, provided the weather turns sufficiently unfavorable to warrant a buying movement. Some attention is being directed to the dry weather in the Southwest. Texas yesterday showed no rain whatever, and maximum temperatures reached 102.

Some attention also was attracted by the statement of Bradford Knapp, who was in charge of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work in the Cotton Belt. Mr. Knapp is quoted by the New Orleans Times-Picayune as saying fertilizers should have been used just as plentifully this season as ordinarily, although on smaller tracts. As the case now stands, there is likely to be a small yield per acre over a very large territory.

Crop complaints are beginning to come in from the Eastern Belt, as a result of too much rain. The plant is sappy and therefore unusually liable to damage from a sudden change to hot dry weather.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were weak, 15 to 31 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 8.90 for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed strong and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.50	8.40	8.58@8.59	8.42 bid
October	9.00	8.80	8.99@9.00	8.83@8.85
December	9.22	9.07	9.20@9.22	9.06@9.08
January	9.33	9.16	9.32@9.33	9.16@9.17
March	9.52	9.40	9.57@9.58	9.40@9.42
May	9.70	9.60	9.76@9.78	9.58@9.60

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,544	1,260	507
New Orleans	876	845	2,596
Mobile	144	....	....
Savannah	1,223	....	50
Charleston	106	6	10
Wilmington	273	151	12
Norfolk	1,964	....	696

Total receipts, 11,826 bales, against 4,391 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Augusta	106	Holiday	102
Memphis	218	"	616
St. Louis	57	"	580
Houston	1,810	"	877

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	2,571	1,041
New Orleans	1,300 to 1,700	1,096	1,516

Total exports yesterday, 6,027 bales; so far this season, 8,198,518, against 8,949,403 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
2,100	New Orleans	8.63	164,255	81,503
838	Mobile	8.12	15,255	4,018
50	Savannah	8.625	70,380	16,013
1,118	Galveston	8.50	138,322	82,273
——	Wilmington	....	39,696	10,431
——	Norfolk	8.25	51,610	19,380
372	Augusta	8.38	79,687	14,159
100	Memphis	8.62	20,277	20,513
——	St. Louis	8.625	20,408	16,425
645	Houston	8.40	66,159	36,321

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling six points decline at 5.08d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 3,400 bales, all American. Closed steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Gas & Elec. scrip	90	95
American Light & Traction	322	325
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	33
American Public Utilities pf	62	66
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	51	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	91	92½
Columbia Gas & Electric	12¼	12¾
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L	50	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	81
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf	98¼	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	76¼
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	24
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	23	23½
Northern States Power pf	83	85
Ozark Power & Water	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	58	63
Southern California Edison	71¼	74
Southern California Edison pf	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23¼	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	26	29
United Light & Rys.	40	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	69
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	57	60

*Par value $50.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
130	Con. Power	107½	107½	107½	107½
2	*Fid. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
30	Mer.-Mec. B.	28½	28½	28½	28½
100	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22	22	22

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. El. 5s, s.	99	99	99	99
2,000	City B. 4s, '51.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
8,000	City B. 4s '58, w. i.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
800	City B. 4s, '61, j. f.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
400	City B. 4s, '61, s. i.	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝
10,000	Con. Coal 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
9,000	Con. Pow., n.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
200	Con. Pow., n.	100	100	100	100
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	F. & C. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾
2,000	S. Md. 4s, '27	99	99	99	99
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	56	56	56	56
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	80¼	80½	80½	80¼
400	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	81	81	81	81

*Cash.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Adventure	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
2,360	Alaska	37	37½	36¾	37¼
50	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Allouez	54	54	54	54
18,570	Am. Zinc	55⅜	58½	55½	58½
560	Ari. Com	7	7¼	7	7¼
120	Butte & Bal.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
12,241	Butte & Sup.	70½	72	69½	72
178	Calumet & Ari.	63¼	64¼	63¼	64
12	Calumet & H.	548	558	540	558
5	Chino	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼
90	Copper Range	52½	53⅝	52½	53⅝
190	Daly West	3	3	3	3
55	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
83	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
275	Granby	85½	86¼	84½	86¼
25	Greene Can.	36½	36½	36½	36⅝
50	Hancock	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
370	Island Creek	48	48½	48	48½
10	Island C. pf.	89	89	89	89
10	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	Lake	13	13	13	13
10	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
105	Mass. Con.	11½	11½	11½	11½
25	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
285	Michigan	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
255	Mohawk	71	72	71	72
50	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10½	10½
250	New Idria	4	4	4	4
20	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
324	North Butte	29¾	30⅝	29¾	30½
50	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
75	Old Colony	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
99	Osceola	84	85	84	85
235	Pond Creek	16	16¼	16	16¼
10	Quincy	85	85	85	85
210	Ray Con.	23⅜	23⅝	23½	23½
200	Santa Fe	2⅞	2½	2½	2½
25	Shannon	8⅛	8½	8	8⅛
50	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
30	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	St. Mary's L.	57½	57½	57	57
50	Superior & B.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
83	Superior Cop.	28½	27	26½	27
2	Tamarack	32	32	32	32
100	Union Land	1	1	1	1
2,770	U. S. Smelting	39½	40⅜	39	40⅜
66	U. S. S. pf.	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞
200	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
880	Utah Apex	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
10	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
50	Wolverine	60	60	60	60
230	Wyandotte	55c	55c	55c	55c

RAILROADS.

1	A., T. & S. F.	90½	90½	90½	90½
2	Boston El.	73	73	73	73
340	Boston & Me.	26½	26½	26	26½
18	Boston & Prov.	237	237	237	237
5	Fitchburg pf.	65	65	65	65
515	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	56⅜	59	56	59
9	Old Colony	142½	142½	142½	142½
30	W. E. S. R. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. A. C. pf.	94½	94½	94	94
55	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
39	A. P. S. pf.	16	16	16	16
100	Am. Sugar	118	118½	118	118½
55	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¾	114	114¾
1,740	Am. T. & T.	120¾	120¾	119¾	120⅜
215	Am. Wool. pf.	84	85	84	84
55	A.G.&W.I. pf.	26	26½	26	26½
15	Edison	237	237	235	235
10	Gen. Electric	162	162	162	162
15	Mergenthaler	180	180	180	180
5	Swift & Co.	112	112	112	112
21	Torrington	33¾	33⅝	33½	33½
10	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
188	United Fruit	132	134	132	134
94	United S. M.	50	50½	50	50
11	U. S. M. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
1,855	U. S. Steel	63½	64⅛	63⅜	64
4	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
20	Western Union	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
2,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s.	69½	69½	69½	69½
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	92	92	92	92
1,500	Pond Creek 6s.	95	97	95	97
1,000	Swift 5s.	96	96	96	96
5,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 12.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N. C.	2½	2⅝
Bay S. Gas	.13	.14	Houghton.	2¼	4
Begole	.90	100	Iron Blos.	.78	.83
Bing Cop.	8¼	8½	La Rose.	.50	.52
Bohemia	2⅝	3	Majestic	.79	.82
Boston Ely	.30	.35	McK.-Dar.	.23	.26
Butte & L.	.27	.28	Mex Met.	.20	.22
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅞	Mines of A	2½	2½
Champ Cop	8	10	New Balt.	2¾	3
Chief Con.	1⅞	1⅞	New Doug.	.43	.46
Con Cop.	1⅛	2	Nido Cop.	.10½	.20
Cortez	.80	.60	Oneco	1	1¼
N Cornelia	7	7½	Stew. Min.	2½	2⅝
Con Ariz.	1⅛	2	Utah Met.	4⅛	4¼
Crown Res.	.50	.60	U. S. Ext.	4⅞	5
Davis-Daly	1¼	1⅝	Yukon G'ld	2⅛	2⅝
E & B B.	1⅜	1⅝			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	56½	56½	56½	56½
20	Illinois Brick	65	65	65	65
30	Mont.-Ward pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
22	People's Gas	116	116	116	116
75	Public Service	82	82	82	82
25	Pub. Service pf.	95	95	95	95
350	Sears-Roebuck	142⅞	143	142⅞	143
865	Stewart Warner	65	66	65	65
90	Swift & Co.	111½	112	111½	112
45	United Carbide	149	149	149	149
110	U. S. Steel	59⅝	61	59⅝	61
407	Un. Carbide rts.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Westinghouse	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
7,000	City Rys. 5s	97	97	97	97
2,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100¼	100½	100½	100¼
5,000	Swift 5s	96	97	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Anaconda	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
16	American Gas.	101	101	101	101
50	Am. Milling	51½	51½	51½	51½
20	Am. Railways.	28½	28½	28½	28½
675	Baldwin Loco.	67½	68⅞	67½	68⅝
1	Cambria Iron.	41	41	41	41
17	Cambria Steel.	48	48½	48	48¼
29	Crucible Steel.	29⅞	30¼	29¾	30¼
295	Elec. St. Bat.	52½	52½	51⅜	52½
200	Inter.-Met.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
250	Lake Sup.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
135	Lehigh Nav.	73½	74	73½	74
20	Lehigh Valley.	70	70	70	70
25	Little Schuyl.	52	52	52	52
252	Penna. R. R.	52⅝	53	52⅜	52⅝
162	Phila. Elec.	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
50	P. R. T.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
208	Reading	72	73⅜	71⅛	73⅞
795	Tono. Belmont.	4	4	4	4
120	Tono. Mining.	7	7	7	7
4	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
431	United Gas Im.	83	83	82⅝	83
6,742	U. S. Steel	59⅝	61⅛	58⅝	61⅛
80	U. S. Rubber	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
435	Wm. Cramp & Sons	63	65	63	65

BONDS.

$400	Am. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85¾
2,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87¼
3,000	Leh. V. C. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103¼
1,000	Newark P. 5s.	103	103	103	103
10,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s	97½	97½	97⅜	97⅝
1,000	P. & M. St. 5s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	79	79	79	79
500	Phila. Elec. 4s.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
5,000	Phila. Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101¼
1,000	Read. gen. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s.	102	102	102	102

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
200	Col. Gas & E.	12½	12½	12½	12½
45	Cruc. Steel pf.	90	90	90	90
20	Elk. Co. N. G.	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115½
40	Mfrs. L. & H.	46	46	46	46
25	Nat. Firepf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	Nat. Firepf. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
245	Pitts. Brew.	4¼	4¼	4	4
26,400	San Toy Min.	18c	18c	18c	18c
40	Un. Sw. & Sig.	100	100	100	100
47	W'house A. B.	129½	129½	129¼	129¼
125	W'house Elec.	49	49	49	49

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	104	103	108
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	178	185	175	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	330	340	330	340
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	104	103⅜	104
4½s	June, 1965	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	March, 1954	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	March, 1962	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	Sept. 1960	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98⅛
4½s	March, 1930-60	98	98½	97⅞	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94½	95	94¼	95
4s	Nov., 1958	94¼	95	94¼	95
4s	May, 1957	94¼	95	94⅛	95¼
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94¼	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98⅜	..	98⅛	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84	..	84½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84⅜	85¼	84⅜	85¼
3½s	May, 1954	84¼	85¼	84⅜	85½

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—The weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston compares as follows:

	July 10, 1915.	Inc. from Prev. Week.
Circulation	$6,085,000	$2,000
Loans, discounts, inv.	251,152,000	*367,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	187,380,000	*8,917,000
Due to banks	107,003,000	6,024,000
Time deposits	7,764,000	72,000
Exch. for Clear'g House	13,122,000	*2,283,000
Due from banks	29,180,000	250,000
Cash reserve	21,912,000	*1,195,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	9,328,000	839,000
Res. with other banks	41,374,000	719,000
Cash excess	8,303,000	*1,109,000
Excess in New York	27,765,000	805,000
Excess with Fed. Res. Bank	2,524,000	882,000
Total excess	33,014,000	.....

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hornblower & Weeks, and Curtis & Sanger jointly were the successful bidders for $439,000 Jersey City, N. J., thirty-year gold school bonds, which they are offering at 102¼ and interest.

Joseph T. Cosby of the foreign exchange department in the National City Bank has written a pamphlet on "Latin-American Moneys, Systems and Exchange Conditions," which is being distributed by the bank.

Notice has been sent to holders of receipts of the Missouri Pacific extended 6 per cent. notes, due June 1, 1916, that the new notes, with coupons attached, are ready for delivery on presentation of the receipts at the depositories, the Union Trust Company of New York, the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

STOCK LIST RISES IN HEAVY TRADING

Sudden Rally, After Weak Opening, Is Helped by a Large Short Interest.

500,000 SHARES DEALT IN

American Coal Products Gains 14½ Points — Advances in Other War-Order Issues.

The stock market made a right-about movement yesterday, when a burst of enthusiasm on the floor of the Exchange accompanied a sudden rise in quotations all around the room. The list had opened weak, with the leading issues selling off about a point in sympathy with the downward movement started on Saturday, when the German reply was published, but before the close of the first hour the receipt of buying orders by the wire houses halted the decline and strengthened the list.

The rally was helped materially by the presence of a large short interest in the market, and word quickly circulated through the brokers' offices that the short sellers were to be driven in. Out-of-town customers took advantage of the fact that the exceptionally good crop report issued by the Government last week had met with no response at the time because of the strain over the German note, and their orders were matched with local buying to cover short commitments. The movement did not get fully under way until the last hour, when prices tumbled over one another on the ticker. Business from 2 o'clock to 3 was almost at the rate of a million-share day, and carried the total transactions for the session up to 500,000 shares.

The most spectacular performer in yesterday's market was American Coal Products, which jumped 20½ points in a single hour. Afterward the issue declined 6 points from the high, closing at 16½, with a net gain of 14½ points. Bethlehem Steel got under way again in vigorous fashion and made a net advance of 9 points.

Other war order stocks were restored to favor. American Locomotive went up to 48⅛ at the close, a gain of 4, and Baldwin Locomotive gained 1⅞ in sympathy. Distillers Securities added 3⅝ points to its closing price of 213 on Saturday. Mexican Petroleum recovered 4¼, and United States Industrial Alcohol 2½. Other stocks advanced from 1 to 3 points on the movement.

The impression prevailed in brokerage circles that the German answer showed a willingness to concede further ground, and that the prospects of an unfavorable termination of the negotiations over the Lusitania had lessened. Yesterday's advance was the best for a single session in more than two months.

"SPOTTING" PAY FOR ROADS.

Allowed to Charge for Switching After One Placement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today handed down in the decision in the "spotting case" which has been argued at great length on the motion made in behalf of all roads in official classification territory. The motion was denied so far as the carriers asked to be allowed to include spotting charges in general line-haul rates, but sanction is given to new procedure where cars are moved after they once are placed on sidings where desired.

The carriers showed that the practice was universal for the roads to supply switching engines free of charge at every manufacturing town for the sole purpose of placing cars for patrons. In many places it was the practice to "spot" cars from one department to another in the manufacturing plants contributing to the business of the railroad. In some very large plants this often required an engine to be used entirely by one corporation, free of all charges except as compensation came by reason of the rates on the line-haul.

The commission took the view today that one placement of a car at the works of an industrial corporation or firm is required in the line-haul rate and that "spotting" charges would, in effect, be one way of increasing the rate that would not be justifiable. The commission holds, however, "that the line-haul rate includes only one placement of a car on the industry track for loading or unloading and an additional charge should be made for each additional placement of a car for that purpose, as also for the movement of a car from place to place within the plant during the processes of manufacture."

Commissioner Harlan dissented from the views of the rest of the commission. The decision means in the application that will be made of the principle laid down, a very large increase of earnings.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Closing prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were generally at or near the best. As prices rose activity increased and the final condition was one almost of buoyancy. The upward movement disclosed an extended short interest, which beat a precipitate retreat. Advices from Washington indicating that there would be no hasty action by the Administration regarding Germany's reply to the Wilson note helped to stimulate buying. Last Saturday's unfilled orders statement of the United States Steel Corporation also exerted a favorable effect.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	38⅜	37⅞	36⅜	37⅜
110	Allis Chalmers	16	17⅜	16	17⅜
1,470	Amal. Copper	70⅞	73⅜	70⅜	73⅛
70	Am. Beet Sug.	45¼	48	45½	47½
5,090	Amer. Can	45⅝	49	44½	49
10	Am. Coal Prod.	170	170	170	170
120	Am. Ice Sec.	25	25	24½	24½
70	Am. Locomot.	44	48	43⅝	46
1,350	Am. Smelting	75½	78¼	74⅝	78½
320	Anac. Copper	34	34⅝	34	34⅜
1,170	Baldwin Loco.	67½	69	66¼	68
20	Balt. & Ohio	75	76	75	76
40	Calif. Petrol.	13¼	13¼	13½	13¾
890	Can. Pacific	142½	145¾	141¾	145⅝
580	Cent. Leather	41¾	42¾	40¾	41¾
930	C., M. & St. P.	80¾	81¾	79½	81¾
190	Chi., R. I. & P.	13⅝	14½	13½	14½
20	Chino Copper	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝
110	Col. Fuel & I.	31	32⅝	31	32
120	Corn Products	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞
570	Crucible Steel	29¾	31⅝	29½	31⅝
400	Distillers' Sec.	22¾	26¾	22¾	25⅝
140	Erie	25⅞	26	25¼	25⅞
140	Goodrich Co.	52	53¾	52	53¾
10	Inspir. Cop.	30½	30¾	30½	30⅝
100	Inter.-Met.	19¾	20	19¾	20
350	Mexican Pet.	68¾	72½	68¾	72¼
30	Miami Copper	27¼	27¾	27¼	27½
120	Mo., K. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
150	Mo. Pacific	3¼	3¾	3¼	3½
10	Nat. Lead	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
10	Nevada Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
290	N. Y. Central	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾
680	N.Y.N.H.&H.	55½	59	55½	59
90	Nor. Pacific	102⅜	103	101⅞	103
245	Pacific Mail	33	34⅜	33	34⅜
80	Ray Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
10,100	Reading	144⅞	146¾

Savage Arms

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements in Curb Stocks Characterized by Irregularity —Bonds Are Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 214,633 shares of stock and $94,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 38,697; oils, 186, railroads, 400, and mining, 175,550. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,930	Am. Zinc.....	56⅛	58⅝	55⅝	58⅜
100	Brit. A. T. old.	15	15	15	15
1,630	Can. N. G.Cor.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
9,000*	Car. Lt. & Pr.	6½	6½	5¼	5¾
1,632*	Cramp Shipg.	62½	65½	62½	64½
740*	Electric Boat.	180	183	174	180
400*	Elec. Boat pfd.	167	170	165	168
150	Emerson Phon.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
205*	Hendee Mfg....	35	38	35	37
100	Howe Sound C.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300*	Int. Mer. Mar.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
400	Int. M. M. pfd.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	N. Y. Transp..	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
100*	Pyrene Mfg Co.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
150	Savoy Oil.....	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
9,200*	Stand. Motors.	9	9½	8⅝	9⅛
300	Sterling Gum.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞
1,150*	St. Jos. Lead..	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
800	United C. S. n.	10	10	9⅞	10
2,800	United P. S.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,000*	World Film...	4	4	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
5	Atlantic Ref.....	555	555	555	+4
5	Buckeye Pipe L..	99	99	99	−2
5	Continental Oil..	225	225	225	−5
10	Galena-Sig. Oil..	146	146	146	−2
10	Indiana Pipe L..	97	97	97	−1
1	National Transit.	31	31	31	+⅛
2	Northern Pipe L..	94	94	94	+1
7	Ohio Oil.....	134	133	133	..
5	Penn. Mex. Oil...	55	55	55	..
10	Prairie Oil & G..	311	311	311	..
50	Prairie Pipe L...	152	150	152	−6
6	So. Penn. Oil....	275	273	275	−2
40	Stand. Oil of Cal.	272	270	270	−3
30	St. Oil of N. Y..	185	184	184	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Mo. Pac., w. i..	18	18	18	18

MINING STOCKS.

600	*Alaska Jun...	13	13¼	12⅞	13
9,200	*Alt.Con.M.Co.	84	90	84	87½
5,200	*†Atlanta	31	31½	31	31½
3,000	*†Big Cat w'd.	4½	5	4¾	5
950	Big L. D. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	*†Booth	53	53	52	52
4,000	Braden Cop....	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
2,800	†Caledonia M..	87	87	86½	86½
1,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	†Con. Nev. Ut.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	*†Emma Cop..	24	36	24	36
400	First Nat. C.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	†Gen. Val. C..	42	42	42	42
200	Goldf. Con....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,700	*†Gold. Merger.	23	24	23	24
300	Greene-Can....	36⅝	38½	36⅝	38½
100	Howe Sound...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
6,800	*Iron Blossom.	84	84	79	79
3,700	Jumbo Ext....	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
8,700	Ken. Copper...	31⅞	32½	31⅝	32½
500	Kerr Lake.....	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	La Rose Con..	½	½	½	½
600	†McK.-Darragh	24	24	24	24
700	†Majestic M...	75	80	75	80
2,600	Montana Con..	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
500	Nevada Hills..	21	21	21	21
1,100	New Ut. Bing.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
200	†North Star...	15	15	15	15
1,400	*†Oro	9	9	9	9
5,800	†San Toy.....	19	20	19	19
1,000	*†Sand. Kend'l	8	8	8	8
1,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,000	*†Silver Pick..	11	11	11	11
400	Stand. S.-L....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	Stewart	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
15,100	*†Success Min.	93	93	90	92
2,200	†Super. M. Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½
100	Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,400	†Tono. Merger.	41	41½	41	41
500	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	†Tuolumne	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,200	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	†West E. Con..	82	82	80	80
100	White Knob pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$9,000	Ken'c't Cop. 6s.	118½	118½	118¼	118¼
55,000	*West. Electric conv. 5s.....	106	106	105⅝	106
500	Westing. rts....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 12. Bid.	Asked.	July 10. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	⅝	⅞	½	⅝
Br.-Am. Tob. Co.,ord.	15	15½	15½	16¼
Br.-A.T.Co.,ord.bearer	15	15½	15½	16½
International Motors.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Int. Motors pf.....	84	87	84	87
Int. Nickel.....	150	151	150	151
Int. Nickel pf.....	103	105	103	105
Inter. Petroleum	8	8¼	8	8¼
Inter. Rubber.....	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump..	6	7	6	7
Inter. S. Pump pf....	14	18	14	18
Kelly Springfield Tire.	158	102	160	161
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 1st pf.....	86	88	86	88
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 2d pf.....	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	165	160	165
Manhattan Transit...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America..	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mutual Profit Shar'g	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Corp. of R. & H.....	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Riker & Hege., new..	5¼	6	5¼	6
U. C. Ig. S., new, pf..	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
U. C. S. Co. of Am..	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pac., w. i., pf...	34	40	..	..
Wabash, w. i.....	10	11	..	..
Wabash pf. (a).....	42	45	..	..
Wabash pf. (b).....	20	22	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper.....	⅝	1	⅝	1
Chile Copper.....	19½	19⅝	19½	20
Cons. Nevada-Utah...	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅛
Diamond Black Butte	3	4	3	4
Niplssing Mines Co...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Tonopah Mining.....	7	7¼	7	7¼
Tuolumne Copper....	⅜	½	⅜	½

BOND.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200

CLOSER WATCH ON BANKS.

Chief Examiners of Reserve System Confer with Controller Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—All but one of the Chief Examiners of the twelve Federal Reserve districts conferred today with John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, as to plans for more thorough examinations of member banks and more prompt remedies for evils discovered. The Controller told the Chief Examiners that it was practically impossible for any member bank operated within the law with ordinary prudence to fail.

The conference was largely for the purpose of extending the operations of the Federal Reserve system, as it has been found that many member banks are still in ignorance of the extent to which the commercial paper they hold is eligible to rediscount by the Federal Reserve banks.

The Chief Examiners were directed, upon their return to their districts, to call a conference of the Examiners of each district with a view to informing them individually of the matters discussed at the Washington conference. The Examiners will be instructed to inform the member banks as to the practical operation of the Federal Reserve law; to point out its advantages and benefits, and to discuss with the banks the paper which each bank may have which is eligible for rediscount.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Julia	.02
Belcher	.30	Kentucky Con....	.01
Best & Belcher....	.07	Mexican	.41
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con....	.79
Caledonia	.22	Ophir	.19
Challenge Con....	.08	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.04
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher.....	.03
Con. Cal. & Va...	.09	Sierra Nevada...	.04
Crown Point.....	.20	Union Con.....	.21
Gould & Curry....	.04	Utah Con.....	.03
Hale & Norcross..	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	C. O. D.....	.08
Jim Butler.....	.97	Comb. Fraction..	.08
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
Midway	.16	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Mizpah Ext.....	.21	Florence	.52
Montana	.19	Goldf. Con. M...	1.37½
North Star.....	.15	Goldfield Merger	.22
Rescue Eula.....	.08	Jumbo Ext.....	1.62½
Tonopah Ext....	2.92½	Lone Star.....	.05
Tonopah Merger	.39	Silver Pick.....	.10
Victor	.26	Vernal	.04
West End.....	.80	Nevada Hills....	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain.	.50
Atlanta	.30	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.51	Man. Big Four...	.03

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	11	Gold Sov..	3⅛	3
Elkton	38½	39½	Isabella ..	17½	18½
El Paso....	93	105	Jackpot ..	6¼	6½
Findlay	3⅝	5	McKinney..	37	40
Gold. Cycle.	179	184½	Portland ..	141	144
Gold Dollar	2	5	Vindicator.	174	177

MORTAR PRACTICE AT NIGHT.

Fort Hancock Fires Projectiles at Imaginary Enemy.

The 12-inch mortars at Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, broke a silence of many months last night, and their voices were heard far down the Jersey coast. A twelve-foot-square target was towed into South Channel, and under conditions that represented a night naval attack on the harbor, with searchlights from the fort playing about, the mortars in pairs, firing at thirty-second intervals, flung their huge projectiles at the target at about 8,000 yards range.

South Channel from the Main Channel to Scotland Lightship had been closed to navigation by a warning from the authorities that it would be dangerous from 7:30 until about 10:30. Each projectile that was discharged weighed 1,046 pounds, and there were twelve of them. It took about three minutes to discharge them. The mortars were fired at angles of from 45 to 65 degrees. Different weights of powder charge were used with a constant angle of inclination of the mortar, and the results of last night's firing will be further data as to the results produced by different weights of powder charge. With other types of gun the powder charge remains the same and the angle of firing is changed.

Colonel Samuel E. Allen was in general charge of the practice, and the firing was under the direction of Captain Colyin. Colonel Lamoreaux was the umpire.

SECRET REVENUE AGENTS.

Special Squad Formed by Commissioner Osborn to Uncover Frauds.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A "Fly Squad" of special internal revenue agents has been organized by Commissioner Osborn to uncover frauds. The number of men in the squad is to be kept secret. They will operate in any revenue collection district.

It was through the work of such special agents that Mr. Osborn discovered the $27,000,000 oleomargarine frauds. It is understood that the new squad will give some attention to the recently discovered whisky frauds in the Southern States.

The Commissioner points out in announcing his new policy that regular revenue officers are known in their districts and that an unidentified person may be able to detect irregularities where the other would fail. In a circular letter sent to internal revenue agents and collectors these officers are notified that they are expected to cooperate with the secret agents.

SELL JERSEY CITY BONDS.

First Offering Under the Commission Form of Government.

Eight bids were received by Commissioner of Revenue and Finance George Brensinger of Jersey City yesterday for $430,000 of thirty-year 4½ per cent. Jersey City bonds. This was the first sale of Jersey City bonds under commission government.

The highest bid was $443,916.80, from Hornblower & Weeks, bidding jointly with Curtis & Sanger of New York, a premium at $4,916.80. Commissioner Brensinger returned all the checks deposited by the bidders except those of the highest bidders, to whom he would award the bonds, he said, after he had taken expert legal advice on his right to make the award without the approval of the City Commission.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., with probably scattered showers; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Partly cloudy Tues. and Wed., with probably scattered showers; light to moderate, variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light, variable winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., continued warm in interior; fresh s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Tuesday and Wed.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.

Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light, variable winds.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy in n., probably thunder showers in s. Tues. Wed., probably fair; light variable winds.

Ill., Mo., Iowa, Neb., Kan. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., probably with thunder showers.

Wis.—Unsettled but generally fair Tues. and Wed.

Minn.—Cloudy, probably with showers Tues. or Wed.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., probably with showers.

MORE SHIP PLANTS FOR SUBMARINES

Secretary Daniels Told of the Plans to Broaden Scope of Their Work.

BIDS NOW FOR SIXTEEN

Newport News and Camden Companies Announce That They Will Be in the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The prospect of doubling American facilities for the construction of submarines was offered to Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department today, when representatives of two of the principal private shipbuilding companies notified him of their intention to broaden the scope of their plants so as to embrace the construction of submarine boats.

Homer L. Ferguson, Vice President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Va., and Samuel Knox, Vice President of the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., called on Secretary Daniels and acquainted him with the plans of their respective companies to embark upon this sort of work. They informed him that these companies had arranged for the American rights to certain foreign patents for submarines and were negotiating with several concerns in this country with a view to arranging for the construction of motors for use in such under-sea craft, if contracts could be obtained from the United States Government.

The Navy Department has advertised for bids for the construction of sixteen coast defense submarines, the construction of which was provided for by Congress in the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1915. These bids are to be opened on Aug. 2. The Vice Presidents of the shipbuilding companies, after explaining their plans to Secretary Daniels, asked him to postpone the opening of these bids so as to enable them to submit offers and participate in the bidding. Mr. Daniels took the offer under consideration and will announce his decision in a few days.

While the fact was not announced by the Navy Department, it was learned in another way tonight that it was in connection with the plans of these concerns for the construction of submarines that A. L. Hopkins, late President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, who lost his life when the Lusitania sank, went to Europe on that liner. Mr. Hopkins was accompanied by Fred G. Gauntlett of Washington, who managed to escape, went to England, arranged for the American use of an English company's submarine patent rights, and recently returned to this country after completing his mission.

Heretofore only two American companies have been bidding for the construction of submarines for the United States Navy. They are the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport and the Electric Boat Company of New York.

NOT MAKING SHELLS—YET.

President of Whiting Company Declines to Talk of His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 12.—Harold H. Hamilton, President of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of this city, denied tonight that his firm was engaged in the manufacture of shells for European armies.

"We are not making shells, nor are we making any kind of ammunition at the present time," he said.

"Do you contemplate going into the manufacture of shells shortly?" was asked.

"I do not," he answered, "want to say anything about the future, as what plans the company now contemplate may fall through."

LEFT $500,000 TO TUFTS.

Estate of Dr. Pearson, Lusitania Victim, Valued at $50,000,000.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 12.—The sum of $500,000 is left to Tufts College, $50,000 to the Lowell General Hospital, and $50,000 to the House of Mercy, this city, by the will of Dr. Fred S. Pearson of Great Barrington, this State, and London, Eng., filed for probate here today. Dr. Pearson lost his life in the Lusitania disaster. No bond has been filed showing the amount of Massachusetts property, but it is understood that Dr. Pearson left an estate of about $50,000,000.

The residue of the property was left to two sons and a daughter. The sum of $300,000 was left in trust for certain relatives, and upon the death of the legatees and their children, the fund shall be equally divided between the Young Men's Christian Associations of Manchester, N. H., and Lowell, Mass.

SHIP SUBMARINE RIFLE.

Will Be Placed on M-1 Here—Disappears Upon Being Fired.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The first disappearing rifle for use on American submarines, developed after prolonged study and tests by naval ordnance officials, was shipped to New York from the Navy's gun factory here today to be installed aboard the new submarine M-1.

The new gun, of 3-inch calibre, is said to weigh with its carriage only 1,800 pounds and to have developed the maximum of efficiency and accuracy. Automatically it disappears into the submarine's hull after each discharge. All submarines built in the future are to be equipped with such weapons.

CAR AFIRE ON NEW BRIDGE.

Passengers Quit It to Walk Across Manhattan Structure.

A small fire in a Brooklyn and North River Railroad trolley car on the Manhattan Bridge as it was directly over Chrystie Street caused five passengers, two of them women, to descend to the footpath and walk to Manhattan last night.

The fire is believed to have been due to defective insulation, and was extinguished by firemen from Hook and Ladder Company 6 with hand extinguishers. The damage was slight and the car was able to proceed.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was under a variety of influences and the undertone was unsettled. Early in the day prices experienced a sharp advance, especially July, on active covering prompted by heavy rains in portions of the Winter wheat belt which were expected to further delay harvesting operations and the movement. Offerings from the Southwest were somewhat more liberal, however, and toward the close of the day prices weakened and final quotations were ⅜c net higher for July and ⅝@⅞c lower for the later months. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.34⅜ and No. 2 hard at $1.43¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export, billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.38½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.....	..	..	1.09¼	1.10½	85⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

July.....	1.11¼	1.08½	1.09	1.08⅝	77⅛
Sept.....	1.08⅝	1.01⅝	1.02½	1.02¼	77
Dec.....	1.06⅛	1.04½	1.04⅞	1.05⅝	80

CORN.

The corn market experienced an early upturn owing to the unsettled weather and the small movement of old corn from the country, but gave way with wheat and closed at ⅛c advance to 1c decline. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 69¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July.....	77½	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜	69⅛
September	74	72⅞	72½	73⅜	67⅜
December	64⅝	63¼	63¼	64¼	57½

OATS.

Late in the day prices were easier with the other markets, and closing quotations were ⅝c net lower. The local cash market was steady, standard being quoted at 60½c; No. 2 white, 61c; No. 3 white, 60c; No. 4 white, 59½c; fancy clipped white, 62c; ordinary clipped white, 60@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July.....	49	47½	47½	47⅞	35¼
September	38	37¼	37¼	37⅝	35½
December	39⅝	38¾	38⅞	39¼	36¾

COTTON.

The cotton market was again very nervous and unsettled, but liquidation was less active after the heavy selling of last week, and early irregularity was followed by a sharp rally in the late trading, with the close strong at a net advance of 14 to 18 points. There were rumors of a somewhat improved trade demand, while New Orleans, Wall Street, and Liverpool were good buyers on the late advance, which was accomplished by rumors that the Dardanelles had been forced. These rumors were not confirmed, however, and the bulk of the buying was attributed to covering of shorts or operations for a reaction after the recent heavy liquidation and a break of over $5 a bale in prices.

Southern spot markets as officially reported late yesterday were unchanged to 10 points lower. Exports for the day were 6,927 bales, making 8,198,518 so far this season.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July.....	8.59	8.45	8.58@8.59	8.42
August.....	8.48	8.34	8.48@8.50	8.32
September	8.74	8.74	8.86@8.88	8.70
October.....	9.00	8.80	8.99@9.00	8.83
November.....	..	..	9.11 Bid	8.95
December.....	9.23	9.07	9.20@9.22	9.04
January.....	9.33	9.16	9.32@9.33	9.16
February.....	..	..	9.42 Bid	9.26
March.....	9.57	9.39	9.57@9.58	9.40
April.....	..	..	9.67 Bid	9.50
May.....	9.70	9.50	9.70@9.78	9.58
June.....	..	..	9.86	9.68

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was again weak under continued liquidation, and prices made new low records for the season. Supplies are liberal, with hogs still coming in freely, and the market is apparently feeling the absence of the usual shipments to Germany. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000, estimated for Tuesday, 16,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 4,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
July.....	..	..	8.05	8.32	10.23
September...	8.52	8.20	8.25	8.50	10.40
Ribs—					
July.....	9.92	9.60	9.60	9.95	12.02
September...	10.05	9.65	9.67	10.05	11.97
Pork—					
July.....	..	..	14.55	15.30	22.65
September...	15.62	14.75	14.85	15.65	20.92

COFFEE.

The coffee market was dull and featureless throughout the greater part of yesterday's session, but during the last half hour there was a sharp break. After showing losses of 16 to 18 points, there was a partial rally on covering, but final quotations showed net declines for the day of 12 to 14 points. Total sales were 22,250 bags.

The local cash market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July.....	7.08	7.08	6.97@6.98	7.10
August.....	..	..	6.87@6.88	7.00
September.....	6.89	6.74	6.77@6.78	6.90
October.....	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.93
November.....	..	..	6.82@6.83	6.94
December.....	6.88	6.88	6.83@6.85	6.96
January.....	..	..	6.87@6.88	7.00
February.....	..	..	6.91@6.92	7.04
March.....	7.10	6.90	6.94@6.96	7.08
April.....	..	..	6.99@7.00	7.13
May.....	7.18	7.18	7.05@7.06	7.18
June.....	..	..	7.10@7.11	7.23

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was easier under renewed selling for Western account, prompted by the pronounced weakness in lard and other hog products, and this selling brought about renewed liquidation. Final prices were net unchanged to 4 points lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot.....	..	..	6.04@6.10	5.95
July.....	..	..	6.03@6.08	6.00
August.....	6.07	6.05	6.07@6.09	6.07
September.....	6.16	6.13	6.15@6.17	6.17
October.....	..	..	6.20@6.22	6.26
November.....	..	..	6.18@6.20	6.20
December.....	6.23	6.20	6.20@6.22	6.24
January.....	6.28	6.24	6.25@6.26	6.28
February.....	..	..	6.29@6.31	6.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,133 packages. Considerable stock was carried over from last week, and under strong pressure to sell prices declined ½c on nearly all grades of cream. As the lower figures trade is still very slow. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock sustained, but moving slowly. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) 27¼@27½c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 25½@27c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds, 23@23½c; State dairy, finest, 26½@27c; good to prime, 24½@26c; common to fair, 22@24c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 20¼@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 9,155 cases. The arrivals are lighter and advices indicate lighter supplies in transit. There is a growing scarcity of high grade stock, and lots containing a good to large proportion of such tend in sellers favor with some improvement quotable. Undergrades irregular and freely offered. Dirties and checks, about steady. Nearby white eggs firm in the highest grades, but offerings are of irregular quality and value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23½c; extra firsts, 20½@21½c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17@18½c; thirds, 14½@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, choice, dry, 15@15⅝; fair to good, 13¾@14½c; culls and inferiors, 8@13c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 24@26c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@27c; Western, gathered whites, 21@24c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henmery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 16@23c. Duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 34@36c.

MAY JOIN WITH SWISS TO GAIN DYESTUFFS

Co-operation with Republic's Factories During Development Planned by Federal Advisers.

TO DO WITHOUT GERMANY

Government Aims to Prevent Unfair Competition from That Source After the War.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Negotiations were begun today through the trade advisers in the State Department and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for co-operation between dye manufacturers of the United States and Switzerland to meet the serious scarcity of dyestuffs resulting from the cutting off of German coal tar dyes.

American manufacturers seek to utilize the Swiss dye works pending the development of the industry in the United States. The Swiss plants heretofore have received from Germany supplies of "intermediate" coal tar products to be converted into the finished dyes. Germany now threatens to cut off this supply on the ground that the finished products are being exported by Switzerland to France and England.

The new American dyestuff industry, fostered by the Department of Commerce since the beginning of the European war, is now in a position to furnish substantial quantities of "intermediates," and the plan is to have this product shipped to Switzerland for the finishing process.

A statement of the situation, issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today, asserts that the effects of the dyestuff famine are becoming more and more apparent.

"In some instances textile mills are forced to shut down until new supplies of color can be obtained," says the statement. "This is especially true of works consuming large amounts of indigo, the lack of which has now become very acute."

Manufacturers, according to the bureau, are substituting brown denim for the well-known blue variety because of the indigo scarcity, but the new color has met with little approval from merchants and consumers. Such changes are being made in many industries.

"In the meantime," the statement adds, "the few American manufacturers of coal tar dyes are steadily expanding their plants and are producing dyestuffs in quantities hitherto unknown. Equally noteworthy is the steady increase in the manufacture of intermediates, aniline oil, &c., by firms lately started in this field

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Pressure continues low over practically all parts of the country, but no well defined disturbance appears within the field of observations.

There have been widely scattered showers in the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States, the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and the region of the Great Lakes. In other districts the weather was fair.

A further rise in temperature has occurred over much of the country, and readings now are above normal, except in the North Pacific and the North Atlantic States, and the Lake region.

There will be widely scattered showers in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River, and in the West Gulf States Tuesday and Wednesday.

Moderately warm weather will continue throughout the Middle West and South Tuesday and Wednesday. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Lake Region, temperatures will not change materially.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair and somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair; light to moderate variable winds, mostly southwest.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer on the Maine Coast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	70	64	4 P. M.	82	78
9 A. M.	72	66	8 P. M.	78	69
10 A. M.	74	67	9 P. M.	78	67
11 A. M.	77	71	10 P. M.	78	67
12 M.	84	63	11 P. M.	78	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.79 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M., Sunday. Loss
11:45—215 Manhattan Av.; Cleo Farnsworth.....Slight
A. M., Monday.
1:18—171 Charles St.; John McCann..Slight
1:46—1,855 Amsterdam Av.; not given..Slight
3:07—1,502 Madison Av.; Abraham Rubenstein.....Slight
7:55—116 E. 59 St.; Samuel Richner...Slight
10—132 Attorney St.; Kernochan & Ridler.....Slight
10:40—33 E. 101 St.; Clara Abramowitz.Slight
P. M.
12:55—35 Stanton St.; Anna Brill.....Slight
1:05—34 Leroy St.; Michael Minbige..Slight
6:10—2,114 Madison Av.; Wm. Gearon..Slight
6:30—188 Mercer St.; Haipin Hat Co. Not given
6:50—187 St. & Lorillard Pl.; Italian Presbyterian Church.....None
8:25—227 E. 95 St.; Charles Ludwig..Slight
9:00—141 W. 66 St.; Charles Volzing..Slight
9:10—8 W. 116 St.; John Kaplan.....Slight
9:20—24 New Bowery; Nicholas Mastromardi.....$1,000
9:35—322 E. 11 St.; Philip Fillo.....Slight
9:53—270 3 Av.; May Janurette.....$100

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatements: 11 A. M., July 12, as patrol, 7th Gr., W. J. Henry, assigned to 26; 11:15 A. M., July 12, as patrol, 7th Gr., W. J. Hyland, assigned to 28; 12:45 P. M., July 12, as patrol., 1st Gr., T. F. O'Connor, assigned to 37.

Relieved on Pension: 12 P. M., July 10, Patrol. J. J. Curry, 42, on his own application, at $700 a year. Appointed May 19, 1886.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., July 13, Lieut. C. T. Rosell, 31 to 5 I. D.; Sergts. J. F. Kennedy, D. B. to 10, designation as A. D. Serg., 2d Gr., revoked; C. J. Barrett, D, B. to 18, designation as A. D. Serg., 2d Gr., revoked; M. F. Fay, D. B. to 36, designation as A. D. Serg., 1st Gr., revoked; H. O. Wunsche, 152 to 161; J. Tomany, 161 to 152; Patrol. P. F. Dunford, 69 to 68, assignment to mounted duty discont.; J. O'Connor, 68 to mounted duty. From probation indicated to 281; J. Loye, 8; J. A. Kiernan, 63; J. Stossel, 165; J. W. Kennedy, 35; C. L. Havighorst, 153; M. Lawless, 279. 8 A. M., July 12: G. J. Silva, 38 to Comm's office, assigned to cycle repair shop. Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, 4 P. M., July 10. From commands indicated to D. B. designated as Act. Det. Sergs., 2d Gr.: J. J. Paton, 5; J. H. Fitzgerald, 17; T. A. Leonard, 13; F. F. McCoy, 17; G. J. Whitney, 22; J. A. Fitz-Gerald, 26; T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 36; W. C. Niemand, 40; J. V. Fitzpatrick, 42; H. Sommers, 63; F. J. Lawless and J. Maher, 146; A. R. MacConeghy, 164; J. Lavelle, B. B. H. Sq.; J. P. O'Neil, 7; G. C. Kessler, 13; M. Murphy, 17, A. D. Sndt, 18; G. MacDonald, 23; L. Quentha, 26; F. J. Beadle, 35; F. J. Murphy, 37; P. J. Beadle, 42; F. L. Hogan, 43; C. F. Armstrong, 65; A. J. Tully, 66; A. Snydecker, 156; G. H. Nuppenau, 285; G. C. Leavitt, Traf. and Asst. Div.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. A. Carmick, W. Hooks, H. Hughes, and E. Rosenfeld, 18, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 10; Patrol. J. Lawless and D. Persico, 23, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 12; J. Scott, 23, to C. O., duty in corridors, Police Headquarters, Manhattan, 14 days, 8 A. M., July 14; E. G. Morris, 28, to T. S., clerical duty, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 12; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 13; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 13; C. C. Michels, 28, to District Attorney's Office, New York County, 5 days, 4 P. M., July 9; W. Wegman, 35, to 39, as driver of patrol wagon, 4 P. M., July 10, 1915, during absence of driver on sick report; F. Schuberg, 38, to C. O., as chauffeur, 30 days, noon, July 11; E. P. Halpin, 156, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 13; E. Kneff, M. A. Mayer, C. Reilly, and J. J. Tuohy, 174, to bicycle duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 10; F. J. Timmons, 174, to C. O., duty in cycle repair shop, Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 12; Harbor Master A. H. Young, 153, to Det. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 11.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. H. Lowry, 146, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 14; E. J. Doyle, 147, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 14; H. Sauer, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 14; F. C. Gleason, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; J. J. Drumm, 157, 2 days, 4 A. M., July 11; J. E. Prince, 157, 1 day, noon, July 13; C. Scheidemantel, 164, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 9.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. L. Harris, 39, driver of patrol wagon, 4 P. M., July 10.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Brodsky, 5, 10 A. M., June 20, to 12 P. M., June 23; T. R. Ford, 31, 1:45 P. M., April 8; to noon, May 5; J. J. Mealy, 31, 5:20 P. M., May 27, during disability; E. Potter, 117, 1:30 A. M., June 21, during disability; J. Fitzgerald, 37, 12:35 A. M., June 14, to noon, July 5; M. Carroll, 61, 12:30 A. M., June 16, to noon, July 5; J. Berry, 68, 8 A. M., April 22, to 12 P. M., April 27; F. P. King, 169, 1:20 A. M., April 22, to 12 P. M., June 14; J. J. Kerns, 170, 3 P. M., June 16, to 12 P. M., July 15; T. F. Roosa, 170, 1:10 P. M., March 30, to 12 P. M., April 3; C. Reilly, Traf. Div., Subdi. C, 10 P. M., June 21, during disability; J. G. P. Schmauder, 8 Insp. Dis., 10 A. M., June 28, to 12 P. M., July 5.

Sick leave: Sergt. J. J. Noonan, 38, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 11.

Resignation accepted: Probationary Patrol. A. F. Schubee, T. Sc., 12 P. M., July 10.

Death: Patrol. J. A. Earle, 169, 9:30 P. M. July 10.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 154, c. s., as a transfers Jos. M. Finnerty from Board of Water Supply to Police Dept. as Patrol., 2d Gr., is amended to read: As Patrol., 1st Gr.

Fire Department.

Appointed: J. F. Ruggles is an ununiformed fireman, for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,040 a year, 8 A. M. July 12, assigned to H. & L. 18.

Leave of absence with pay: 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 14, to Fire. (1st grade) E. Danancher, 8 A. M., July 12, prior to his retirement from the department.

Retired: Fire. (1st grade) J. Dreeke, Eng. 271, on his own application, on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., July 16.

The following probationary fireman will be directed to report at School of Instruction at 1 P. M. today, for a period of 30 days, for test as prescribed by rules: J. F. Ruggles, 18, L. & L.

Suspension from all duty, 10:25 P. M. July 10: Fire. (1st grade) M. Kelly, H. & L. 37.

Continuation of detail, 8 A. M. July 13: Lieut. W. F. Messiter, Eng. 244, to the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for two weeks.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Pilot R. Riege, Eng. 86, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 12; Fire. (2d grade) J. V. Cooney, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 11; Lieut. J. F. Abbott, Eng. 30, 24 hours, 8 P. M. July 12.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Inspector of Weights and Measures will be received until July 23. Applicants must be between twenty-one and fifty years. The salary is $1,200 a year. The subjects are: Duties, practical test, and experience.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for gardener, male, on July 21, to fill a vacancy at $720 a year at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fiftieth year on the date of the examination.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BUCHMAN, LENA, (no petition;) all to niece, Tessie Kelemeike.

BURROWS, JENNIE HINCKLEY, (Nov. 9,) all to Robert H., widower.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Maj. R. E. Callan, C. A. C., is relieved from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 7 for the Philippines for duty. 1st Lt. J. W. S. Wuest, 28th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at the Kentucky Military Institute, Sept. 1.

1st. Lt. W. J. Fitzmaurice, 23 Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonsville, Mo., Sept. 1.

Lt. Col. C. H. McKinsley, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Army Building, New York City, vice Col. S. W. Roessler, retired.

Capt. H. C. Fiske, Corps of Engineers, will report to President of the Examining Board at Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion.

Capt. C. Fulls, Field Artillery, is assigned to the 6th F. A., Oct. 12.

Capt. C. G. Mortimer, F. A., is assigned to the 3d F. A., Aug. 1.

Capt. Deems, Jr., 6th F. A., will proceed to Sparta, Wis., for duty with joint camp for Field Art. of the regular army and the organized militia. On termination of the camp he will return to his station.

Lt. Col R. B. Frick, Medical Corps, on completion of examination of Major P. C. Fauntelroy, Medical Corps, for promotion, will proceed to Texas City for duty as Surgeon of 2nd district, relieving Lt. Col. W. B. Banister, who on being relieved will return to his station.

Orders of July 2, relating to following infantry officers, revoked: 1st Lt. K. S. Gregory and M. W. Thomlinson, 6th; H. H. Slaughter, 14th and W. S. Drystale, 20th, and Capt. G. S. Simonds, 22nd.

Following cavalry officers will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and report to Commanding Officer of that post and to Capt. C. A. Romey, 2nd Cav., Capt. Army Cav. team, for duty in connection with the tryout for the team: Capts. G. A. Purcington, 2nd, and B. Lear, Jr., 15th; 1st Lts. W. C. F. Nicholson, 9th; J. A. Pearson and S. O. Elting, 11th; and 2nd Lts. K. G. Eastam, 2nd, and J. B. Johnson, 34th.

Capt. H. L. R. Muller, Aviation officer, Signal Corps, 1st Lt., Coast Art. Corps, is relieved from detail in aviation section of the Signal Corps. He will report to Commanding Officer Coast Defenses of San Francisco for assignment to a company.

Leaves: Capt. T. L. Ferenbaugh, Medical Corps, 3 months; Capt. H. Hall, C. A. C., one month; 1st Lt. T. S. Bowen, Signal Corps, one month's extension, and 1st Lt. T. C. Spencer, 2nd Inf., one month's extension.

Navy.

Capts. R. C. Smith, Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competition, Navy Dept., to Supervisor of Harbor of New York, New York, July 20, and A. S. Halstead, Supervisor of Harbor of New York, July 20, to command Utah.

Lt. Commander Y. S. Williams, Boston Yard, to the Tennessee as Executive Officer.

Lts. J. H. Hoover, to Washington Navy Yard, Aug. 2; H. Deland, the Vermont, July 19, to fit out personal staff, Commander in Chief, Asiatic fleet; G. E. Johnstone, Naval War College, Newport, July 17, to the Columbia, as Navigator; T. Withers, Jr., from command of the E-1 to the Baltimore, and H. Frankenberger, the Baltimore, to the New Hampshire.

Junior Grade Lts. R. F. McConnell, Mare Island Yard, to Samoa Station, via the Fortune; J. C. Latham, to offices of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., temporary duty, and D. C. Laisure, to New York Yard.

Ensign T. W. McGuire, Newport Training Station, to treatment, Newport Naval Hospital.

Chief Machinists R. Jeffares, to New York Yard, July 19, and E. G. Affleck, the Wyoming, to Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Works, Va.

Chief Carpenter G. A. Lasar, the Milwaukee, to Puget Sound Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Nereus, at Baltimore; Nero, at San Francisco; Supply, at Yokohama; Ammen and Allen, Standish, and the Kentucky, at Newport; New Orleans, at San Diego; Nansha, at Tiburon; Lamson, at Boston; Maryland, at Long Beach, Cal.; Wisconsin, at Guantanamo; Brutus, at Cape Haitien, and the Dupont, at Provincetown.

Sailed: Potomac, San Blas for Cristobal; Jason, Galveston for Guantanamo; Pretoria, Key West for Tortugas; Gloucester, Brooklyn for practice cruise; Wasp, North River, N. Y., for practice cruise; Downes, Boston for Newport; Sioux and Chicago, Boston for Provincetown; Hector, San Francisco for San Diego; Chattanooga, San Diego for Mazatlan, and the Kearsarge, Gardiner's Bay for New York.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DEADY, WILLIAM H.—(Dec. 9, 1914;) estate, $38,500. Kate A. Deady, sister, beneficiary. Assets: 6 lots at Van Nest Station, Westchester County, $5,700; deposits, $4,185; jewelry, $200; law books, $50; mortgages, $18,612; stocks and bonds, $11,225.

DIECHES, SAUL.—(Oct. 3, 1911;) estate, $18,477. Decedent gave Krakauer Charity Aid Society of New York, $250; Regina Lex, his sister, $1; rest of estate passed to Mrs. Augusta Dieches, widow. Assets: One-half interest, $3,000, in equity in 138 Prince St., appraised at $40,000; equity, $8,000, in 172 E. 80th St., appraised at $16,000; one-half interest, $2,500, in equity in 139 E. 119th St., appraised at $14,000; equity, $2,600, in 58-60 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn, appraised at $4,600; deposits, $5,725; stocks and bonds, $12,475; clothing store at Olean, N. Y., $15,368; decedent also owned stores at Coudersport, Penn., Westfield, Penn., and Austin, Penn., but value of these properties are not included in New York estate. The stock of goods at Austin, Penn., was practically washed away in a flood about Sept. 30, 1911.

FARR, MARIA M., (Feb. 11, 1914;) net estate, $3,428; Maria Farr Haines, sister, beneficiary; assets, stocks $720, notes $4,556, cash $300, and personalty $50.

HARNISCHFEGER, PHILIP, (May 18, 1913;) net estate, $26,388; Mrs. Rose Harnischfeger, widow, given $5,705; Philip Harnischfeger, Jr., and Carrie Zimmerman, children, each received $10,841; assets, one-third interest, $2,000, in 2,604 Third Av., Bronx, appraised at $18,000; one-third interest, $833, in 2,610 Third Av., appraised at $12,500; one-third interest, $6,666, in 307 E. 140 St., Bronx, appraised at $45,000; interest in property at Mount Vernon, N. Y., $238; equity, $3,000, in 1,360 Washington Av., Bronx, appraised at $8,000; deposits, $49; jewelry, $130; loans, $2,053; accrued rents, $750; due from New York City for services rendered as Commissioner in State Condemnation proceedings, $180; stocks and bonds, $44,785.

RUTHS, ADAM, of Weehawken Heights, N. J., (Aug. 24, 1914;) entire estate not disclosed; assets taxable in New York, equity $42,000, in 406 Sixth Av., appraised at $52,000; net, $41,344; Regina Legal, Augusta Ruthe, and Arthur Ruths, three children, beneficiaries.

SCHENCKER, BELLE, (Jan. 26, 1915;) net estate, $8,825; two sons, daughter, and a grandson, beneficiaries; assets, equity, $10,862, in 104 Hester St., appraised at $37,000; jewelry, $850.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 14, 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 14, 22, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Krall‹Schuetzk. Hume‹Schultz.
Re Zerega.
Polsky‹Runyon.
Ehrich‹Jacob Doll & Sons.
Weiss‹Montrose Rty Co.
Re Rudbauch.
Rabe‹Baldwin.
Auto Tire Co‹Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co.
Benquist‹Benquist.
Vacuna Sales Co‹J C M Mfg Co.
Menier‹Autosales Gum & Choc Co.
Heisenbuttel‹Marx.
Porter‹Bennett.
Otis Litho Co‹Waldman.
Re Hanauer.
The Lien Co‹Harriman.
N Y Elec Lines Co‹Gaynor.
Power‹CNY.
Murdy‹Schoonmaker.
Liberi‹Liberi.
Hanelstein‹Carola.
Kirshner‹Waldman.
Re Gilroy Cont Co‹CNY.
Ford‹Heaney.
Mitchell‹Henry.
Green‹Consol Gas Co.
Lutz‹Lutz.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Alicia U Walker.
Abraham Schlesinger.
Albert W Van Winkle.
Martin Schrenkeisen.
William Grote.
Peter Siemers.
Frieda Schmid.
Maurice Donovan.
Charles H Sippel.
Patrick O'Hara.
Giachilo Vigorito, &c.
Antonia Sestito.
Andrew L Ireland.
Lawrence Nolan.
Will Nussbaum.
Joseph Jirout.
Elizabeth B Rounds, infant.
William W Bailey.
Englebert Ihle.
Clarke, infants.
Pietro D'Aula, inf.
Dzienleszewski, infs.
Mark H Lee, infant.
Conboy, infs.
Doherty, infs.
Alozzy Spaczynski, infant.
Edna Geyer, inf.
Mary D'Aula, inf.
Dunn, infants.
J Herbert Claiborne, Jr., inf.
Edward Keller.
M Agnes Keller, inf.
Arthur I Keller, inf.
C Conrad Steel.
Jacob Abelson, &c.
Mary Hack.
John Horay.
Max Meyerson.
Surah Tettel, &c.
George H Morgan.
Sigmund Lamberger.
Anna L Mooney, &c.
Magdelena Herrman, &c.
Henry Kraus.
Massimo Vedda.
Jennie F Branigan.
Margaret A Linder.
Dominick Colaizzi.
Chas G Hunteman.
John A Watjen.
Giuseppe La Puma.
John Corbitt, inf.
Jane Boylston.
David Nugent.
Jacob Rubino.
Andrew L Ireland.
Emma J Richardson.
Mary A Keleher, &c.
George W Crossman.
Gilbert S Coddington.
Eva H Platt.
Andrew L Ireland.
Sara D Scott.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Orlis Litho Co‹Hopkins.
Hotel Claridge‹Caverdale.
Cowperthwait‹Cook.
Pinta Rly Co‹Stern.
Ansbacher‹Kahn.
Maurice Schuster F & O‹Netschert, (2.)
McDonald‹Barrett.
Rosen‹N Y Live Poultry Trucking Co.
Bowes‹Barrett.
Burns Bros‹Collins, Tone & Co.
Keber‹Spielman.
Cohen‹N Y Rys.
Daniels‹Von Novelly.
Belitzer‹Hubbard.
Fay‹Int. R T Co.
Ulitz‹Rothschild.
Shapiro‹Miller.
Am Law Book Co‹Berger.
Klatzkil‹Cinzburg.
Sid Sanitary Mfg Co‹Goodwin.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Fiske‹Wright—Howard Taylor. Bushe‹Wright, (2)—Howard Taylor.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Morris Goldberg‹Robert Sherower—Robert Sherower.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate (unfinished): Sarah E. Huchings, Florence B. Delano, Sarah Seebee, Jennie F. Lynch.

Wills for probate: Grace I. Adams, George Marsh, Elizabeth Kerr, Frank A. Bennett, M. B. Cowperthwait.

Administration: John Purdy.

Re estate: C. William Vare, Laura A. Wright, James L. Reynolds, Frank Reilly.

Motion: Gertruda Martens.

Accounting (unfinished): George Glass, John F. Craddock, Marceline Yonkers.

Executor's accounting (unfinished): Louisa B. Wendt, Ophelia Young, Ellen Clifford, Mary E. Weed.

Administrators' accounting: John A. Hicks.

Compulsory accounting: John Pryor.

Trustees' accounting: Richard Warren.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 11 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Waldman‹Schimeyer.
People‹Doe, (Hart's Island.)
Yanofsky‹Yanofsky.
Cameron‹Heddendorf.
Tucci‹Tucci.
Laheney‹Laheney.
Topal‹Dorfman.
Kelly‹Harris.
Gujs‹Branning.
Re Moore.
Greenbaum‹Deutsch.
Becker‹Becker.
Carlson‹Carlson.
Leffler‹Geblen.
Union Trust‹Watson.
People ex rel Hagen‹Hagen.
Wilkinson‹Wilkinson.
Natale‹Funningello.
Deutscher‹Doll & Sons
Kaplan‹L I Rwy.
Elmendorf‹same.
Rhinelander R E Co‹Stebbins Hldg. (3.)
Goldsticker‹Denver Rlty Co.
Well‹Hahn.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I., Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Taylor‹Shane—(2) Arthur N Giegerich. Finneu‹Valentine Const Co—Jacquin Frank. Fischer‹Seeg—John F Frees.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Charles Zoller ‹Charles Bjorkegnen—Ludwig C Traube.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Esuck‹Knick Ice Co.
Pozin‹Yaller et al.
Pinken‹Knauer et al.
Watson‹Bel Edue.
Manufac Citizens Tr Co‹Read et al.
People‹Miller.
Haverty's Taxi, Inc‹Mitchell et al.
Adolph Rty Co‹Frederick Constr Co.
Witteman Bros‹Foreman Bottling Co. (2)
Re Av Q, (F & A M Burrell.)
Wiener‹Burke et al.
Shapiro‹Machlin.
Breslin‹Tribune Assn.
Goldman‹Goldman.
Richmond Assets Co‹Helfgott‹D & S Underwear Co.
Mackey‹Ill Sur. (2.)
Shepherd‹Ife et al.
Fucini‹Casazza et al.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Kerin Finnerty,
Ellen Rogers,
Paul Schreiner.

Accounting of:
Theodore F Miller,
Morris Sherwin,
Phillip Collins,
William Lowery,
Mary O'Neill.

Estates of:
John Krogmann,
Katie Hess,
Joa Albert,
Anna Hannagan,
Ellen Haslett,
Jane W Werr.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 17, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. July 14, SS Athinai.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Rotterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 4 P. M. July 13, by rail to Newport News, Va., and thence per SS Andyk.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Principe di Udine, and at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:40|Sun sets..7:31|Moon sets..8:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:16	8:36	2:23	2:16
Governors Island	8:47	8:49	3:01	2:55
Hell Gate	10:37	10:39	4:41	4:35

Arrived—Monday, July 12.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, June 30.
SS Trinidad, Cadriff, June 10.
SS Brazos, San Juan, July 7.
SS Grayson, San Juan, July 7.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo, July 6.
SS Suruga, Buenos Aires, June 12.
SS Shenandoah, St. Nassire, June 26.
SS Tivives, Jamaica, July 8.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, July 6.
SS Kentuckian, Balboa, July 4.
SS Tyskland, Cardenas, July 3.
SS Puebla, Havana, July 6.
SS Herminius, Boston, July 10.
SS Comus, New Orleans, July 7.
SS El Sol, Galveston, July 6.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, July 5.
SS Brighton, Jamaica, July 7.
SS Kumi Maru, Plymouth, June 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	July 4
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Calabria	Gibraltar	June 26
Flandre	Amsterdam	June 28
Stikstad	Havre	June 28
Saratoga	Havana	July 10
Berwind	Antilla	July 5
Nueces	Galveston	July 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 10
Alamo	Mobile	July 6
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 10

DUE TOMORROW.

La Campine	Rotterdam	June 30
St. Kentigern	London	June 28
Boniface	Para	July 2
Anna	Antilla	July 7
Cristobal	Cristobal	July 7
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 11
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
El Alba	Galveston	July 8

DUE THURSDAY.

Manhattan	London	July 3
Van den Duyn	Genoa	June 29
Momus	New Orleans	July 8
Antilla	Progreso	July 4
Cardenas	Matanzas	July 10
Zacapa	Kingston	July 10
Huron	Jacksonville	July 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	July 4
Cymric	Liverpool	July 7
Ardgair	Havre	July 2
El Siglo	Galveston	July 8
Luzia	Porto Rico	July 8
Concho	Galveston	July 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 8
Marengo	Hull	July 8
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 3
St. Bede	Manchester	July 7
Korona	Demerara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tropca, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Athinai, Piraeus	——	4:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Evangel, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mariana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sarah Rosalia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	——	5:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 12.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 13th, forenoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Norman Bridge, Tampico to New York, was 10 miles E. of Crafford at noon.

SS Sarnia, Cuba to New York, was 339 miles S. at noon.

SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 1 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 254 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 31 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 27 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 47 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 53 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 137 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 153 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 137 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 85 miles W. of Jupiter

8,000 TAILORS QUIT; 80,000 MAY STRIKE

Members of the Pantsmakers' Unions Walked Out of Their Workshops Yesterday.

WANT THEIR WAGES RAISED

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Demand That the Manufacturers Agree to Standard Scale.

Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America said yesterday that 8,000 members of the Pantsmakers' Union had struck yesterday morning and that the other 2,000 members of the Amalgamated organization engaged in the same branch of tailoring would leave their employment today or tomorrow. Meetings will be held tomorrow to decide whether the 60,000 to 70,000 other members of the organization engaged in the making of coats, vests, and children's garments shall join the strike.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said the purpose of the strike was to establish standardization in the method of paying tailors. Because the prices had not been fixed and agreed upon, he said that the contractors had continually reduced the wages of tailors since the end of the strike in 1913. The contractors, he said, were not so much to blame as the manufacturers, who had played one contractor against the other, cutting down the prices paid to contractors, who in turn reduced the pay of workmen.

Abraham Miller, Secretary of the Pantsmakers' Union, said yesterday that after the strike of 1913 the average tailor engaged in making trousers received about $20 a week, but that at present he had great difficulty in making $14 a week. At the end of the strike slow workers were making as little as $12 a week and very fast workers as high as $28 a week, but all of them had recently been making less by from 35 to 50 per cent., he said.

"One tailor makes about twenty pairs of trousers in a day," said Mr. Miller, "There are 8,000 striking today and there will be 10,000 striking tomorrow, so that the production of trousers in this city will by tomorrow be reduced by about 200,000 pairs a day. During the busy season, the production of trousers in this city is in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 a week, so that the country's supply of trousers will be seriously curtailed while the strike lasts."

President Hillman issued a long statement of the grievances of the strikers. Describing the circumstances that led up to the present strike, he said:

"The only standard that has been established as a result of the general strike and is still in force is the fifty-hour week for all union shops. There were no standards for wages or working conditions, and the union was anxious to establish them.

"Eventually the Clothing Trades Commission began taking interest in the same subject. That commission settled the strike in 1913 with that part of the industry known as the 'association firms.' These firms remained outside of the jurisdiction of the union. The commission began holding conferences with representatives of the union and representatives of the American Clothiers' Association, whose employes are members of the union. The commission's activity resulted in a series of conferences between the union and the Manufacturers' Association. That was about ten months ago. Both parties agree that standards must be established for the industry, but, as the working out of standards when there were practically none in existence was no easy matter, both parties agreed to work out temporary standards for the Spring season work, which was to begin in the month of November, and subsequently to establish permanent standards. A joint committee was elected for that purpose, and it was agreed that in the interim the status quo should prevail. But the manufacturers have not kept the status quo agreement. They continued reducing wages and in other respects they disregarded the agreement.

"The standards should be a fixed price for each completed garment or for each part. At present about 65 per cent. of the tailors employed in making trousers are paid for the completed garment. The remaining 35 per cent. are employed in making pockets, sewing seams, and doing other section work. Most of the latter are paid by the piece."

Mayer Schoenfeld, labor adjuster for the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, at 752 Broadway, said that no demands had been made by the union and that no statement of the intention to strike or filing of a list of grievances had taken place. He denied the statements of officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers that large reductions in wages had taken place. He said that the tailors should have called out their men who were employed by contractors under sweatshop conditions instead of calling them out of all shops.

Meetings will be held today at the Manhattan Lyceum and in the Forwards Building at 175 East Broadway to decide whether other tailors belonging to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will follow the trousers makers in striking.

UNION MAY GIVE UP STRIKES.

Offer to Clothing Makers if They Yield Right to Discharge.

The Council of Conciliation headed by Felix Adler, which was appointed by Mayor Mitchel to adjust differences between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, will meet at the City Hall this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, said in a statement yesterday that the manufacturers had for a week been issuing statements designed to prejudice public opinion against the union in advance of the hearing. He said there were five leading points which the union would place before the council.

The cutters want an increase in pay. They have received. Mr. Schlesinger said, an average of $418 a year, or about $8 a week, although they are skilled workers.

The pressers, sample makers, skirt finishers, skirt basters, and drapers, who receive less than the cutters, ask that the minimum rate of their wages be raised.

For piece workers the union asks standardization, or a fairer system of price making.

The union does not desire to revive the protocol, Mr. Schlesinger said, with its intricate machinery and perpetual disputation, but wants a simple agreement limited to one or two years, with minimum wage, uniform rate of pay, equal distribution of work, and a representative plan of adjusting disputes.

The union urged a limitation on the employers' right of discharge, holding that the strike is the only reply when employers exercise arbitrarily the unlimited power of discharge. If the employers will agree to put limits on the right of discharge, the union will agree to surrender the right to strike, Mr. Schlesinger said.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The committee on Studies and Text Books has recommended that beginning with the class entering February, 1916, the provision of free text books in the training schools for teachers be discontinued. It is also proposed to have the high school pupils pay for their text books.

An entertainment, consisting of dances, songs, and recitations, will be given at Vacation Playground No. 145th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, on Friday afternoon.

The Board of Superintendents has considered favorably the plan to allow pupils to serve as junior fire wardens in their respective buildings.

The use of P. S. 12, Queens, on Saturday mornings by J. A. Komensky to teach the Bohemian language has been refused by the Board of Superintendents.

The following changes of the district offices of the Bureau of Attendance has been made:

Manhattan—District 3, from P. S. 179 to P. S. 165; District 4, from P. S. 83 to P. S. 30.

Brooklyn—District 9, from P. S. 87 to P. S. 178; District 10, from P. S. 176 to P. S. 165.

Queens—District 12, from P. S. 40 to P. S. 46.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Duke de Moro Sells Jewelers' Court Building in $800,000 Deal—Purchase Near Times Square—$1,200,000 Lease in Busy Bronx Centre—Active Leasing Market.

A Maiden Lane deal involving other property aggregating in value about $500,000, a sale in Forty-sixth Street near Times Square, and a long-term lease in the Bronx aggregating over $1,000,000 opened the realty market yesterday in a very active manner.

The Maiden Lane transaction involved the sale by Duke de Moro of Essex, England, of the Jewelers' Court Building at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, which he acquired last February from Edward A. Schmidt, giving in exchange Philadelphia property worth about $500,000.

The Jewelers' Court structure is a twelve-story building, fully rented, fronting 36.6 feet on Maiden Lane, between Nassau and William Streets, 139 feet in depth and with a rear line of 64.8 feet. It is assessed at $530,000.

In part payment the Duke de Moro took the six-story loft at 41 West Seventeenth Street, running through to 38 West Eighteenth Street, 25 feet on each street by 184, and the adjoining six-story building at 43 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92. The owner of record is Samuel P. Tull.

Charles B. Van Valen was the broker in the transaction, and he will also act as agent for the buildings in the deal. Simonds, Searles & Graves represented the Duke as attorneys.

46th Street Sale Near Times Square.

John C. Forster, President of the Forster Realty Company, has purchased the six-story stable at 117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The property has been bought from John J. and Edward P. Teaney, who have owned it and conducted the stable for many years. The plot is 50 by 100. Mr. Forster has obtained a mortgage on the property of $60,000 from the Bowery Savings Bank, and has leased the stable to a new tenant for five years at a rental of about $5,000 per year.

$1,200,000 Lease in Bronx Busy Centre

One of the largest and most important long-term leases ever made in the Borough of the Bronx has just been closed in the leasing for twenty-nine years from May 1, 1907, by the United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company, Louis Biel, President, a subsidiary of the United Cigar Stores Company, of the entire block on the south side of 149th Street, between Third and Bergen Avenues. The property is covered with a two-story taxpayer building.

The lease has been taken from the Crossways Realty Corporation, Elkan Holzman, President. The twenty-nine year term includes the balance of the existing lease held by the Crossways Corporation and a twenty-one-year renewal term just taken by that corporation from the owner of the property, Arthur Astor Carey of Boston, at an aggregate rental of about $600,000.

The total amount of the lease for the twenty-nine years taken by the United Merchants' Company will approximate about $1,200,000. In renewing the twenty-one-year lease Mr. Carey was represented by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, which in the larger transaction both of the principals were represented by Arthur H. Levis as broker. The site is one of the busiest sections of the Bronx, and, as indicating the value of property there, it is stated that Mr. Carey for the second twenty-one-year term is receiving more than double the rental originally made in 1904.

Cooper Square Apartment Sold.

A deal in the Cooper Square section at the head of the Bowery has been closed by L. J. Phillips & Co. in the sale of the six-story apartment house on the southwest corner of Seventh Street and Hall Place, for the Dorabal Realty Company. The plot is 75 by 68.2 feet. The house was built a few years ago and is considered the finest of its kind in the section. It faces the two-story Hewitt Memorial building erected a short time ago as an annex to Cooper Union.

Enlarge 96th Street Theatre Site.

The Claremont Building Company, which recently purchased property on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, for the purpose of erecting a theatre, has increased its holdings by acquiring from Charles L. E. Wolff the two five-story flats at 202 and 204 West Ninety-sixth Street. They cover a plot 54.6 by 100.8 feet, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue. The new owners have just taken title and now control a frontage of 117.6 feet, with four lots in the rear on Ninety-fifth Street. Plans for the new playhouse are being prepared by William H. McElfatrick.

Eighty-sixth Street Deal Pending.

An important deal is said to be pending, involving a big apartment house operation in West Eighty-sixth Street, for the properties owned by Mrs. Olivia P. Hoe, at 144, 146, 152 to 158 and 162 West Eighty-sixth Street. The house at 152 was transferred last week by Arthur I. Hoe to Mrs. Olivia P. Hoe. Notices to vacate at the expiration of the leases have been made to some of the tenants. Whether the intervening parcels have been obtained for the contemplated operation could not be verified.

Increases Harlem Plot.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the New York Trust Company, 4 West 113th Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 17.6 by 100.11 feet. The buyer is John C. McCarthy, owner of the adjoining plot to the east, and he now controls a plot of 35 by 100.11 feet.

Greenwich Street Buyer.

Patrick McCarthy has purchased the property at 96 Greenwich Street. He owns the adjoining southwest corner at Rector Street and now controls a plot 51 on Greenwich Street by 90 feet on Rector Street. Joseph P. Day was the broker, making the sale for Hannah Mendelsohn, who acquired the property through Mr. Dey a few days ago.

West Side Tenement Deal.

The five-story flat at 546 West Fifty-third Street, on plot 25 by 100.5, has been sold by Felix De Canio in conjunction with John J. Brady for the Donright Company to an investor.

Bronx Borough.

The vacant plot, 25 by 95, on the east side of Parker Street, 70 feet south of Castle Hill Avenue, has been sold to a builder for tenement-house improvement by Sidney B. Hickox. The broker was Felix De Canio.

Brooklyn.

The two-story dwelling at 547 Seventy-seventh Street, on plot 18 by 100, has been sold by the Samuel Galitzka Company for J. Kararik to Charles A. Darbois.

The Hollahan has sold the two-story two-family brick house at 343 Seventy-second Street, Bay Ridge, for the Teele Realty Company.

Flushing Lots at Auction.

Bryant L. Kennelly sold last Saturday on the premises, at Fourth Street and Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, 101 lots, 20 by 100 each, at prices ranging from $175 to $400 each. Among the buyers were H. J. Brennan, Morris Cohn, John Fick, G. P. Freund, Mrs. Anna Masch, James Quigley, L. S. Parmenter, Frank C. Schneider, James Turner, John B. Zink, J. Heineman, and Thomas O'Brien.

Buys College Point Club.

Jacob Beresheim has purchased the old College Point Club, on the corner of Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, College Point, fronting 84 by 106. The building is a frame structure, and it will be improved by the new owner.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold to George A. Cruetzburg two plots facing the terrace section of the Douglas Road on Emerson Hill, and below the grounds on which Mr. Creutzburg recently erected a large residence.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Dr. Alva H. Doty to John Quigley a lot, 25 by 125, on Hope Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, for improvement with a residence.

Two Leonard Street Leases.

The cotton goods department of Parker, Willard & Co. has rented through Daniel Birdsall & Co. the store, basement, and sub-basement at 76 Leonard Street from the Colonial Real Estate Association.

The same brokers have also rented to the Turner Halsey Company, which lately acquired the sales agency of the Mount Vernon Woodbury Mills, Inc., the store, basement, and sub-basement of 62 Leonard Street from the Pennington estate of Boston.

Commercial Leases.

Alexander J. Roux & Co. have leased the building 54 Park Place, running through to 53 Barclay Street, to J. M. Thorburn & Co. for a term of years.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the Eighty-ninety Construction Corporation the store at 2,418 Broadway to Herman Reiser for five years for use as a bakery.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased loft space in the building formerly occupied by Aitken, Son & Co. at 873 and 875 Broadway, connecting with the building at 15 East Eighteenth Street, comprising about 10,000 square feet, to the Baker & Bennett Company, manufacturers of domestic toys.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 320 Pearl Street for Robert B. Lawrence to the Alpine Supply Company, and for Leslie R. Palmer the ground floor at 59 Ann Street to Joseph S. Schiden.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased the store and basement in the new building under construction at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street for the George Backer Realty Company to Albert Godde, Bedin & Co. of Paris, France. The American branch of the company has been for ten years at 13 and 15 West Twentieth Street.

Clark T. Tambers has leased the store and basement at 9 and 11 East Thirty-third Street to Willet A. Lazier, furniture, formerly in Forty-second Street, adjoining the Knickerbocker Hotel.

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Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for ten apartments on a plot of 200 by 100, on the west side of Northern Avenue, 27.9 feet south of President Street, for the G. and M. Improvement Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

West End Av, 850, s e s, 81.8 ft s of 89th St, 19x82, three-story dwelling; Michael McGuire against A. C. Petrie et al.; Kelley & C., attorneys; J. A. Arnold, referee; due, $7,433.94; taxes, &c., $1,036.20; subject to first mortgage, $20,000; to the plaintiff for $22,783.

Avenue B, 185, e s, 71 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x93, three-story tenement and store; S. E. Blodget against Rosie Rothman, Michael al.; A. A. Spear, attorney; R. C. Birkhahn, eree; due, $2,504.75; taxes, &c., $455.55; subject to first mortgage, $17,000; to the plaintiff for $18,426.

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88th St, 267 West, n s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, 20.6x98.9, four-story tenement and store; W. C. Bohlar against M. T. Allus et al.; G. W. Weyand, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $4,107.78; taxes, &c., $2,895.26; to Harry L. Sherwood for $12,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 308, e s, 100.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th Street and 7th Avenue Realty Co., et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $68,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56; adjourned to July 22.

By Henry Brady.

33d St, 311 West, n s, 182 ft w of 8th Av, 22.8x98.9, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against R. E. Walsh et al.; T. & E. O'Gorman, attorneys; P. M. Crandell, referee; due, $17,542.75; taxes, &c., $747.60; to John J. Cavanaugh for $18,775.

5d St, 359 East, n s, 217 ft e of Avenue D, 20x81, vacant; German Savings Bank against Margaret Wendel et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $6,386.08; taxes, &c., $1,588; to Adam Muller, a party in interest, for $5,200.

3d St, 357 East, n s, 197 ft e of Avenue D, 20x102x irregular, vacant; German Savings Bank against Susanna Holsapfel et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; E. D. Hays, referee; due, $2,317.40; taxes, &c., $1,534; to Adam Muller, a party in interest, for $4,300.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Freeman St, 990, s s, 80.6 ft w of Longfellow Av, 28.11x80.5, five-story flat; J. B. Baum against Felix Prince et al.; A. L. Strasser, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $19,129.29; taxes, &c., $1,669.27; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

Gleason Av, s w corner of 172d St, 25x106.7; same against S. Levy et al.; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $6,304.55; taxes, &c., $613.27; to the plaintiff for $5,500. $4,000

Gleason Av, s s, 25 ft w of 172d St, 25x106.8; Mary Brenneman against Samuel Geller et al.; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $4,052.60; taxes, &c., $613.27; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 362 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. L. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,402.87; taxes) &c., $579.24.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisholm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. E. Strong, referee; due, $167,861.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.55.

East Broadway, 244, n s, 287 ft e of Clinton St, 97x107, to Division St, 233, three-story tenement and five-story tenement and stores; Leake & Watts Orphan House against Jacob Harris et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; D. O'L. Cohalan, referee; due, $34,884.99.

116th St, 411 East, n s, 139 ft s of 1st Av, 20x100, three-story dwelling; L. S. Tenny against Vincent Garofalo et al.; Finch & C., attorneys; W. P. Burr, referee; due, $9,225.49; taxes, &c., $262.27.

12th St, 646 East, s s, 123 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, five-story tenement; Baldwin Stanbach against Simon Machiz et al.; Action I; W. Wood, attorney; E. R. Finch, referee; due, $22,012.45.

12th St, 650 East, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $21,042.33.

12th St, 652 East, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, four-story brick storage; same against same; Action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $19,833.92.

134th St, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; J. K. Holly, trustee, against Rudolph Newman et al.; Gay & G., attorneys; A. A. Tausky, referee; due, $22,962.15.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

135th St, s s, 115 ft e of Broadway, for a three-story garage; 135th Street Garage Corp., 160 Broadway, owner; Mason R. Strong, 7 Wall St., architect; cost, $75,000.

59th St, 161 East, for a four-story garage; William Bruce Brown, 13 East 70th St, owner; F. R. Loney, 15 West 58th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

41st St and 5th Av, to Rogers-Peet Building; Rogers Peet Co., owners; Hoggson Brothers, 7 East 44th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 5,002, w s, 80 ft n of 175th St, 100x119.10; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, (mtg $177,000.) July 1.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 47 ft s of 172d St, 48x84; Louis Stern et al. to Maurice P. Davidson, 652 East 18th St, June 27, all liens, June 29; attorneys, Lankower & D., 261 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 124th St, 100x100.11, (foreclosure June 10;) William Allen, referee, to Freybell Realty Co., 160 Broadway, July 12; attorneys, Elsman, Gale & L., 135 Broadway.....$90,000

CLINTON ST, 246, e s, 40.2 ft n of Cherry St, 20.1x71.11x29.10x71.11; Lizzie Moscon to Eva Simonton, 884 Whitlock Av, July 6; attorney, L. Manheim, 302 Broadway...$100

MADISON AV, 270 and 272, s s, 187.9 ft e of Clinton St, 31.4x100; Louis Gewertz to Mamie Rosenfeld, Dorchester, Mass., (mtg $43,500.) Sept. 25; attorney, M. Rosenfeld, 19 Wolcott St, Dorchester, Mass.....$1

PIKE ST, e s, Lot 268 of Rutgers farm, 25x111.4; Louis Gewertz to Isidore Gewertz, 111 Division St, (mtg $27,000.) Sept. 25; address, 111 Division St.....$1

2D AV, 769, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x80, (foreclosure July 2;) John J. Sullivan, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 7; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $20,000

6TH ST, n s, 265.6 ft e of 1st Av, 21.10x90.10, (foreclosure July 2;) T. Tileo, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 7; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $16,000

9TH ST, 724, s s, 308 ft e of Avenue C, 24.11x93.11; Samuel Rosenbaum to Fanny Rosenbaum and another, executors, &c, 823 West End Av, July 7; attorneys, Parker, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$1

Leslie R. Palmer the ground floor at 59 Ann Street to Joseph S. Schiden.

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Gleason Av, s s, 25 ft w of 172d St, 25x106.8; 100.11; Freybell Realty Co. to Surety Realty Co., 135 Broadway, July 12, due Oct. 22, 1915; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

Bronx.

LOTS 82 and 83, map Thompson-Rose Estate; Otto F. Dreyer to Charles Willardorf, 1,087 1st Av, June 30, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. E. Smith, 25 Broad St.....$1,200

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE B, 67, all; Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of City of New York to Charles Menke, 67 Avenue B, 5 years from May 1, 1915.....

8D AV, n w corner of 42d St, all; Otto F. Struse, trustee, to Walter Byron and another, 132 East 43d St, 10 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St $9,500

25TH ST, 331 East, all; Dora Diamond to Giuseppina Rossi, 1,658 81st St, Brooklyn, 3 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, A. Broena, 150 Nassau St.....$1,449

32D ST, 30 West, space for barber's shop, &c.; Samuel Jacobs to Louis E. Ohrbach, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1915.....$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, n e corner of 109th St, 100.11x100; H. M. Susswein & Co. against Charles L. Tiffany, owner; George Weinberg, lessee; Ralph Contino, contractor $51

WEST BROADWAY, 99, and 123 Chambers St; M. Raschkind against Higgins estate, owner; Joseph Weintraub, lessee; Nevins & Perelman Co., Inc., contractors $183

BOND ST, n s, 216.9 ft w of Bowery, 51.10x100.3; Benjamin Mitchell against Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York, owner; Gilbert Johnson, contractor....$154

Bronx.

217TH ST, 724 East; Progressive Painting and Decorating Co. against Charles Hensle and Hensle Construction Co., owners; Charles Hensle, contractor, (renewal)....$65

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 67; Max Siegel against Nathan Harrison Realties et al., Dec. 14, 1914 .....$185

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n s, 55 ft e of Pitt St, 20x87.6; William H. Neilson, trustee, against Felix Kunsfler et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Beekman, Menken & Griscom.

36TH ST, 506-508 West; James Kiernan against Joseph A. Kiernan et al., trustees, (partition;) attorney, J. A. O'Leary.

79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Samuel R. Welser et al., trustees, against Omar A. Jenks et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Conoy.

83D ST, 602 East; Clinton T. Roe, trustee, against James S. Seagrave et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. C. Hayes.

100TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Mary Rapp against Mt. Sinai Hospital, (injunction;) attorney, P. Rodney.

130TH ST, 105 West; Benjamin Bronstein against Jacob Perlman et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Wacht, Jr.

Bronx.

KELLY ST, e s, 68.9 ft s of Intervale Av, 36x100; Charles Neave et al. against Clarence O. Bliss et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carey & Carroll.

LOT 250, map of portion of Hunts Estate, Van Nest Station; Frances Aronson against Rosa Nathan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 115.5 ft n of 180th St, 28.8x138.3; 3d Av, w s, 74.1 ft s of 129th St, 25x110; Lots 658, 659, and 660, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; parcel of land beginning at a point at mean high water mark on the west side of said city or Minford Island, runs s 75 ft w, 400 ft n, 75 ft e, 400 ft to beginning; Main St, s w s, adjoining lot of W. P. Biller, 101x100x102.6x100; Main St, s w corner of Orchard St, 50x100; Orchard St, s s, 100 ft w of Main St, 50x100; Main St, s e corner of Prospect St, 50x100; Lot 770, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; parcel of land beginning at a point 100 ft s of Ditmars Av and 168th ft w of Main St, 156.5x166x irregular; Main St, w s, 100 ft s of Lot 770, map of property; road leading from West Farms to Kingsbridge, n corner of Adams Av, 122.6x179; Penfold Av, e s, Lot 110, 25x184; Crotona Park, North, n s, 143 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100.9; Coles Road, s, adjoining lands of John J. Walker, 97.6x488x irregular; Crotona Av, n s, 239.3 ft e of Clinton Av, 50x100.7; Crotona Av, n s, 552 ft e of Bronx River Av, 50x93.9; Penfold Av, e s, Lots 117, 118 and 119; Gesine Koenig against Henry Hunneke, Jr., (action to declare will void;) attorney, J. H. Denenholz.

WILLIS AV, 16.8 ft s of 143d St, 16.8x100; Kate C. Gehan against Mary Kelly et al., (partition suit;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEABEACH SUBWAY

"The Finest Subway in the World"

Only 29 Minutes to

Mapleton Park

Semi-Detached, 7 Rooms

Beautifully Decorated Brick Houses.

All ready to move into.

Prices $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1 explains plan.

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St.

Phone 2552 Cort.

Property Office, 20th Ave. Station. Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

2-Fam.—Opposite Park

$550 cash, balance $16.66 monthly; price $5,500; 11-room, brick; 837 Johnson St., Flatbush; home lover's chance; photo and details; write or call. RUCKERT, 45 Willoughby St., owner.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



OLD ENGLISH TYPE

STUCCO DWELLING

Just completed. Very desirably located and unusually well planned house; 8 large living rooms and 2 baths, with open fireplace, &c. Reasonable price and convenient terms.

15 Minutes From Herald Square

Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station

In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $8,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M., 12:00 noon; 12:30, 12:47 and every 17 minutes thereafter until 6:47 P. M. (1:52 Sat. only.) 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:43, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:33 P. M., etc. Sundays—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:29, 3:08, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

Newly Decorated Cottage.

7 rooms, all light and airy; bath; all improvements; large plot; overlooking beautiful lake; located at Jamaica; 20 minutes from Herald Square; will sell for $200 cash, balance very easy terms. C. Commuter, 243

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

FORECLOSURE SALE.
FIVE-STORY FIREPROOF LOFT BUILDING OR LOT 25 BY 100, 21 WALKER ST., N. Y. CITY. SALE ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915, AT 12 NOON, EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

86th, 302 West.—4-story and basement, will renovate throughout for responsible tenant. MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 30 West 46th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $6,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

At sacrifice, to close an estate, will sell two elegant new five-story apartments, 33 families in each house. Shows net income of $10,000 per year. Finest location in Bronx. Principals only. Executor, 210 Times Downtown.

At great sacrifice—An estate will sell 11 lots, including corner, in one of best locations in Bronx; all improvements; bargain for progressive builder. Principals only. Executor, 225 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica, all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

QUEENSBORO BARGAIN.
Plot 100x95, Van Alst Av., between 14th St.-Hunters Av., in manufacturing centre; $8,000.
HENRY,
1,411 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $13 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 161 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 31st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling: 316 W. 28th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST., near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or REMCO, BROADWAY & 98TH ST.

Will build for responsible person only, garage, fifty by hundred, three stories high; fireproof; all appliances; best location, within 1,500 feet Plaza Hotel. Address, with references. Builder, 154 Times.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x90; suitable for any business; low rent; 881st St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 62 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 218-222 West 18th St.

Bronx.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
of two rooms and connecting five-room apartment, in desirable, rapidly growing, busy section; new building. Pasadena Court, corner Decatur Av. and 193d St.
NO BETTER OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!
Magnificent 125-acre farm; mile highway frontage; cleared; fertile; orchard; residence 9 rooms; steam heat; improvements; bungalow, barns, silo, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.
HARVEY B. NEVINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot, near station and water, needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $15 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, No. 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. depot.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Storp, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $375 down and $12 monthly. Write for further particulars, Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Farm, 100 acres, of which 70 are cultivated and 30 first-grade woodland; 31 miles from New York on the D. L. & W.; house 10 rooms and bath; 6-room bungalow, barn, and chicken coop; cheap if sold quickly. Immediate, S 128 Times.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station, beautiful, modern bungalow; living room, fireplace, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway. Phone 4792 Cort.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars, S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 535.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.—Attractive house, 10 rooms besides butler's pantry, attic, and kitchen; 2 baths, 2 toilets; grate, fireplaces, gas, electricity, steam heat; highly restricted street; near golf links and country club; 50 minutes to office; $10,500; easy terms. Write to W., Room 1,610, 200 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern. A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Westfield Building.

Country home, New Jersey; 9 miles from Fort Lee Ferry; 7 rooms, bath, water, electric lights, telephone; lawn, garden; apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, grapes, small fruits. Owner, Box 162, R. D. 1, Ridgewood, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x300; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

6½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

I want 5 to 10 acre lot, with or without house, 16 to 25 rooms, near station or trolley, 45 minutes out; Westchester County preferred. All particulars to Millworth, 192 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Bridges and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Picard, 254 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 200 feet elevation, easy commuting distance. $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., Cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $500 season. N 168 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP.
Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—House, furnished or unfurnished, within hour from New York, but not in New Jersey, for August and September; must have shade trees. State price and full particulars. B 388 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Six to eight room nicely furnished and clean cottage, on shore, near golf links, for balance of season. W. E. Moser, St. Andrew's Hotel.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

321 ST., 7 East, (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few suites left. Address, with phone, Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.
Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms, Bath, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

For rent, furnished, high-class apartment for high-class people. 501 West End Av., Apartment 11B.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished flat or rooms, with privilege of housekeeping, between 14th and 72d Sts.; two elderly people; no children; rent not over $10 per week. Address S 129 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Studio.—Entire 2d floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also one single or more floors together. 747 Madison Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath $45 to $55.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

THE KANAWAH,
111th, 203 West.—High-class elevator apartments; five, six-rooms; house entirely renovated; rents $37.50-$48. Superintendent.

208 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

306-310 WEST 15TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Six and seven rooms; all modern improvements; near subway; rents $35-$40.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms; bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquility, dignity, comfort.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive: 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

58th, 228 West.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms; tiled kitchenette and bath; $40.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator: 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and "L." Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 258 St. James Pl.

Bronx.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and 4 room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

BEAUTIFUL equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, without board; near ocean; very cheap. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

MADISON AV., 168.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14; per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 5161 Yonkers.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking. 20 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1358M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4128 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing. Fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay. (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

BAY VIEW VILLA, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest Summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management, or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Yedele, also 4 Court Square Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 156 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

THE MARGARD, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 60 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Welmer.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES,
SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me.
Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED, by two adults, two rooms and board in private family, in New Jersey or Westchester County, at moderate rates; modern conveniences essential, and large, screened porch desirable. Address at once, R., 3,894 Broadway.

WANTED—For three weeks, beginning Aug. 15, for couple, writers, board and two rooms in nearby cottage, New York or Connecticut; bathing nearby; quiet surroundings; reasonable. B. J. S., 348 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE.—Gentleman would like pleasant furnished room in East Orange; convenient to station. N 169 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio; continuous hot water; phone; park.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms; private bath; subway; reasonable.

78TH, 184 WEST.—Attractive cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

79th, 114 West, Horace Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished cool rooms; private bath; hot water; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms, permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; small room; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7392 Aud.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable, cool rooms; electricity; beautiful Summer location; tourists accommodated; table guests; references.

WIDOW desirous of keeping up home would rent to couple or bachelor nicely furnished room, with every convenience and home comfort; Al cooking; refined neighborhood; terms moderate; board optional. Mrs. R. Hirschberg, 308 West 93d St.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5281 W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG LADY to share expense of home with elderly lady who resides alone; below the nineties preferred; references exchanged. O 142 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

42D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, small, attractive room, every possible convenience; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

56TH, 32 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (30th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 723.

West Side.

11TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exclusive, new rooms; large verandas; homelike and quiet; references.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water; select house; reasonable.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4580 Bryant.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; hot, cold running water; bath, electricity, telephone; gentleman only; references.

52D, 255 WEST.—Second floor, medium rooms; sleeping porch, adjoining bath. Circle 793.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cool, clean rooms; excellent table board; Summer rates; references.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Attractive room, moderate rent, to gentlemen only; reference necessary.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths, "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 194 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small, exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful, large, rear parlor; every comfort; private bedroom; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Costly, furnished rooms, single, suite; electricity; conveniences; hot water.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen; select, private house; electricity; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double, single rooms; private bath; $3-$5 weekly.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms or single room; new apartment. Porter.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

87TH, 220 WEST.—Cool, quiet furnished room in large bachelor apartment; adjoins bath. Apartment D. Schuyler 10400.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

94TH 16 WEST.—Newly rehovated rooms; electric lights; excellent table; telephone; references.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Linz.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant, cool, airy rooms, en suite or single. Apartment 4D.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; lavatory, bath; meals optional. Jantzen.

112TH, 605 WEST. — Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apartment 52.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH ST., 632 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 42.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Two large rooms, outside, single or suite; convenient transportation.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, single, en suite; elevator, phone; home privileges; very reasonable. Apt. 33.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; all conveniences; electric telephone; subway, elevated.

136TH ST., 610 WEST.—Young business woman will rent large, well-furnished, cool living room in high-grade apartment; also kitchen if desired; moderate. Girard.

187TH, 602 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms with baths; all outside; telephone; references. Dwyer.

1418ST, WEST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Cool outside rooms; gentlemen only; $3. Schaeffer.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

180TH, 708 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reasonable. Burns.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St., also 138 East 38th St.
The comforts of home the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building, roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $4 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Suite of rooms; large parlor and alcove; all modern conveniences; also use of kitchen; reasonable.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

IN exclusive apartment; professional woman only; home comforts; young housekeeper. N 161 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen, couple; reasonable. Meek.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.) — Cool rooms, facing Drive; high-class apartment; moderate.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Ave.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing; use of piano; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; Prospect Park South, Flatbush; private family. Apply Room 2,206, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

126TH, 553 WEST.—Two rooms, improvements, $3 weekly; private bell; letter box.

West End Av., 794, (86th)—One, two, rooms, private bath; maid service.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Five carloads, just in, of small and medium size, up-to-date autos; standard makes; A1 order; prices low; also some fine six-cylinder, high-quality cars at most alluring prices. Standard Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

Pierce-Arrow, 6-38; five-passenger; recently rebuilt by Pierce Co.; perfectly equipped, demountable rims, sun top, electric lights. Druggist, 3,224 Church Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 2420.

Baker electric runabout, practically new; 28-cell battery; long mileage; just painted; leather upholstery and top; full equipment; fine condition; $800. George H. Storm, 545 East 71st.

High-grade foreign touring car, 40 H. P.; full equipment; first-class condition every detail; don't answer unless looking for high-grade car. N 175 Times.

Knox 1912, six-cylinder, seven-passenger, just overhauled and repainted, perfect condition, a bargain, $750. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Reducing sales force, roadsters, Buick, $275; Regal, $350; also powerful rakish roadster; fully equipped. Thorn Coal Co. Phone 206, Westchester.

Cadillac 1912, seven-passenger, starter and light, A1 condition, $500. Charles E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard, (1916,) touring 38, five-passenger. Mercer, (1914,) runabout; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Electric four-passenger brougham; new tires; new battery; repainted; sacrifice. 20 Central Park West.

Chalmers, (1911,) pony tonneau; excellent condition; $375. Allison, 76 William St. Telephone.

National car, $225; elegant condition. Reid, 684 Fordham Road. Phone 6287 Tremont.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,250. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 838.

Automobiles for Rent.

Careful driving essential; pleasant motoring; chauffeur reliable; own Packard; trips, monthly, hourly; satisfaction assured. Phone Reinhardt, 1964 Circle.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

For hire, new 7-passenger touring cars; $2.50 per hour, or 30c. a mile, and $1.00 per hour, waiting time; reliable. 8565 Lenox.

Egidi Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d.

Packards.—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE. Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6818.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

Large five-passenger touring car for pleasure trips; reasonable. Phone 429 Madison.

Cadillac — Hour, day, monthly; reasonable; owner drives. Telephone 7452 Plaza.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Cone, Tel. 1180 Sunset.

Seven-passenger touring; $3.50 per hour; special trip rates. Phone Bryant 7367.

Packard cars by hour, day, week, month, trip. Phelan. Bryant 2546-7.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobile wanted in perfect condition; state make, year, lowest price acceptable, and enumerate spare parts. N 168 Times.

Will pay cash for Lancia or Renault town car with landaulet body, 1912 or later. Write N 138 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG German wants large furnished room; state terms. A. B., 413 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT, nurse, masseuse; doctor's reference; sewing. Kelly, 863 Columbus Av., care of Slattery.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; five years' experience; modern methods; controlling accounts; ambitious, reliable, conscientious worker; $12. B 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist.—One year's experience; quick, accurate, neat; $7. B 287 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—YOUNG WIDOW, DAUGHTER OF ENGLISH DIPLOMAT, DESIRES POSITION; WOULD ACT AS MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. TELEPHONE GREENFIELD, 5170 MORNINGSIDE.

COMPANION.—A refined young woman desires position as useful companion to lady, young girl, or child; adaptable; able to occupy

COURT HOUSE BOARD SUED BY REALTY MEN

Action to Restrain City from Acquiring More Land for Proposed Building.

GREAT WASTE IS CHARGED

United Real Estate Owners Say Structure Will Cost $16,000,000 Without Furnishing.

An action was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday to restrain the city from taking any further proceedings in the matter of acquiring land for the new Court House, and to prevent the Controller from paying the salaries or expenses of the members of the Court House Board. The application is a sweeping one, and if successful will put a stop to all further action in the matter. The plaintiffs are the members of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, who own realty in the city aggregating $300,000,000 in value. The defendants are the members of the Board of Estimate and of the Court House Board.

The complaint reviews the work done in the matter of acquiring a site, and says that the city and its taxpayers "will suffer great and irreparable loss and injury if said contracts, plans, and specifications are approved by said Board of Estimate" unless the board acquires and closes all of the intersecting streets.

It is also alleged that great loss would result if the proposed building should be erected on the site that was formerely occupied by the Collect Pond, "of the great depth of about seventy feet, and now and always fed by fresh water springs; that the present Criminal Court House is erected" over the same pond, and that numerous cracks have appeared in its walls.

It is alleged that the plans ought not to be approved because the plaintiffs and other taxpayers "would suffer great loss and irreparable injury if a contract for this expensive building, alone, without furnishings, costing at least $16,000,000, were entered into under such contracts, necessarily requiring the highest imaginable figures to be paid by the city for labor and materials."

"Over $6,000,000 has been heretofore expended under a previous condemnation proceeding for land for the new Court House site, also in the Collect Pond, west of the land intended to be taken under the condemnation proceedings now pending; that the claimants who received said $6,000,000 had no complete record title to said lands for which they received said awards, but that the title to said lands was already vested in the city."

J. Bleecker Miller is counsel for the plaintiffs.

JERSEY SEEKS MORE TRAINS

Utilities Board Hears Protest from Coast Cities.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—Public Utilities Commissioner John W. Slocum today reserved decision on the application for improved train service between Trenton and Long Branch and other places along the New York & Long Branch Railroad. Application was made by the Utility Commission on its own initiative after complaints made about poor service rendered by the railroad to these points.

In support of the application, Mayor Clarence E. F. Hetrick of Asbury Park, Mayor William E. McDonald, Bradley Beach; William A. Stevens, counsel for Long Branch and Deal, and H. J. McMurtie, on behalf of Freehold, pointed out the necessity for additional train facilities.

Those opposing the application were Walter Actrim, trainmaster, and T. J. Thompson, chief clerk of transportation on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who declared the train schedule had been reduced because the service was not paying.

Dentist-Aviator in Bankruptcy.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday by Henry W. Walden, a dentist and aviator, of 545 West 158th Street. Liabilities were given at $21,837 and assets at $296. Mrs. Bessie Murray of 18 West Sixtieth Street has a claim for $10,000 for work alleged to be negligently done. Mrs. A. W. Martin and Mrs. A. Nossing have similar claims, the amounts not being stated.

"BISHOP-PRINCE" SUES.

Asks $100,000 Damages for Writer's Comment Upon Him.

F. Cunliffe-Owen, who writes under various pen names, was made a defendant in the Supreme Court yesterday in a $100,000 suit for libel by Rodolphus François Ghislain de Lorraine de Landis-Berghes St. Winock, who has described himself as Regionary Bishop of Scotland of the Old Roman Catholic Western Orthodox Church and an exstaff officer of the British Army, with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, in one of his articles, said that if the name of the plaintiff was his right one he was a Prince; but he could not be a Prince, because the line of succession to the title passed in 1907. He also asserted that if the plaintiff was in the British Army he must have been under some other name, because that name did not appear in the army list.

The writer then referred to Andries Caarel Albertus McLagen, who was a Bishop of the Old Catholic Church and fell into disrepute because of irregular practices in London. He did not say that the plaintiff and Bishop McLagen were one and the same. He merely, in his article and later in a private letter, showed points of similarity between the two.

The plaintiff complains that the article spoke sarcastically of him and intimated that he was masquerading under a pseudonym. The plaintiff especially objected to a letter written by Mr. Cunliffe-Owen to Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander of Pennsylvania.

Henry W. Sackett, the defendant's attorney, said last night that the letter was privileged because the information it contained had been requested by the Bishop.

FRANK LESLIE INDICTED.

Grandson of Publisher Accused of Concealing Assets.

Among the indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Newark yesterday was one against Frank Leslie, grandson of the founder of Leslie's Weekly, who lives in East Orange. He is a real estate operator and is charged with concealing assets, having been in bankruptcy for more than a year.

Samuel S. Merchant of Woodbury, N. J., was also indicted. He is under arrest on a charge of sending obscene letters through the mails.

Dr. Mattheslus Fined $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 12.—Dr. Albert Von Mattheslus, a graduate of Berlin University and an ordained minister, was fined $1,000 today by Judge William M. Seufert, having been convicted two weeks ago on complaint of three boys who were employed in his lavishly furnished sanitarium at Rutherford. He is 60 years old, and since his arrest has suffered a stroke of paralysis. His valuable paintings and draperies will be held to pay the fine.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Mrs. Catherine Reise of 807 West Side Avenue and her four-year-old daughter, Catherine, are in the City Hospital suffering from dangerous burns inflicted when a bottle of naphtha exploded in the hands of Mrs. Heiss yesterday.

NEWARK.—The tug Hortense of the Passaic River Towing Company sank yesterday in the Passaic River near Centre Street. What caused it to sink is not known.

NEWARK.—Cash amounting to $167 and a bank book showing $277 in a New York bank were found yesterday on Mrs. Rose Bernstein of 195 Second Street, Manhattan, who was arrested here for begging.

MONTCLAIR.—Women prominent in this city are planning to open a public market here in September. The promoters have agreed to take the lead in shopping with baskets on their arms.

MONTCLAIR.—Men and women orators for woman's suffrage have planned a series of open-air speeches this Summer and Fall, because of the success of their outdoor meeting on Saturday night.

MONTCLAIR.—The Summer schools and playgrounds opened here yesterday with a larger registration than on any previous year. There are 315 in the school classes and 1,047 in the playground classes.

PASSAIC.—Patrick Mangen, charged with stealing a bicycle from John Dobson, 18 years old, a messenger boy, was let off with a fine of $5 yesterday when Dobson interceded for Mangen after his conviction because of Mangen's wife and family.

SEA GIRT.—The week of instruction for the second body of non-commissioned officers of the New Jersey National Guard began here yesterday at Camp Fielder under Major Winfield S. Price of Camden, the Camp Commandant. A number of United States Army officers are in charge of the drilling.

BECKER'S LAWYERS PLAN FINAL MOVE

Application for Federal Writ of Habeas Corpus Discussed with Condemned Man's Wife.

PETITION IS NOT STARTED

Letter Received by H. T. Marshall from Judge Bartlett Submitted to Counsel.

Mrs. Charles Becker had a long conference yesterday afternoon with her husband's lawyers, W. Bourke Cochran, Martin T. Manton and John B. Johnston, in relation to final steps in the fight to save her husband from paying the death penalty for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Although it is understood that the conference related to an application for a federal writ of habeas corpus, neither Mrs. Becker nor any of her lawyers would make any announcement as to their future plans.

Harford T. Marshall, who was Bridgie Webber's counsel just after Webber's arrest, submitted yesterday to Becker's lawyers a letter from Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals in answer to a communication from Mr. Marshall telling of admissions which, he said, Webber made to him, exculpating Becker. Mr. Marshall would not make public Judge Bartlett's answer.

It was reported yesterday that the so-called "Harlem conference," the alleged meeting between Becker and Rose before the murder of Rosenthal, would be attacked in John Doe conspiracy proceedings. It was said that there would be an attempt to show that part of the negro James Marshall's testimony was the result of a conspiracy. Marshall is the State's witness who was alleged to have recanted in Philadelphia, and later recanted his recantation.

A man who has been active in Becker's behalf asserted that a member of the District Attorney's staff might be called in the conspiracy proceedings to tell of statements reported to have been made to him about affidavits which Marshall made. The name of another employe of the District Attorney's office was also mentioned in the rumors. District Attorney Perkins denied yesterday that there was any foundation for the rumors.

Former Deputy Police Commissioner F. H. Bugher sent this telegram yesterday to Becker's lawyers from Deal Park, Md.:

Just returned from West and have heard that a petition is to be sent to the Governor in behalf of Lieutenant Becker. If so, I would like to be the first to sign, as, you know, I was Becker's superior officer for over four years and I believe him to be innocent.

Mr. Johnston, who made public the telegram, said that he did not know if any petition for Becker had been started, but he would not be surprised to learn that Becker's friends had started one.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—The Court of Appeals will meet tomorrow to hand down decisions and then take its recess for the Summer. The Judges here tonight cannot see how Judge Bartlett can pass upon the questions which Webber's counsel Marshall proposes to put to him in an effort to help establish Charles Becker's innocence. The reason for this is that the Court has already passed on the case and Judge Bartlett wrote the opinion. Should he have power to take cognizance of Mr. Marshall's plea the Court as a whole must pass upon the proposition. Judge Bartlett is not in town tonight, and is not expected to reach here until tomorrow noon.

ARREST BOYS AS BURGLARS.

Passaic Lads Accused of Stealing $140 and Diamond Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 12.—With the arrest of seven boys, from 13 to 16 years old, the police have cleared up two robberies. The boys admitted their guilt, according to the police.

John Grady of 29 Passaic Avenue, Bernard Hoar of 200 Main Avenue, Thomas McCormack of 40 State Street, and Joseph Wasko, also of 40 State Street, were arrested today at the Central Hotel, Passaic Street, where they had engaged sleeping quarters, after a five days' trip, during which, as they admitted, they had spent $140 in cash and had "lost" a diamond ring valued at $150.

William Hanan of 57 Park Place, Gilbert Nolf of 148 Main Avenue, and Michael Zank of 79 Main Avenue were picked up later at their homes.

Grady, called the "Captain" of the gang by his fellows, was held in $1,000 bail in the City Court. McCormack, "First Lieutenant," was held in $300 bail. The other boys were released in the custody of their parents. All will be arraigned before the Grand Jury.

According to the stories told by the boys, they entered the home of M. J. Schildhaus, 27 Passaic Avenue, last Tuesday, and stole $140 in cash and a diamond ring. The boys went to an old wagon at the Borden Milk Company plans and slept. On Wednesday morning all seven purchased tickets for New York. By boat the boys traveled to Boston. After a good time there they returned to this city yesterday. Boy playmates seeing them at the Central Hotel notified the police.

The prisoners, according to the police, also admitted robbing the Ploger grocery store in Main Avenue last May at night. They secured $25.

ARRESTED AS BLACK HANDER

Italian Caught In Orange Taking $200 from His Landlord.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 12.—After having kept watch in an alcove in the rear of the store of Giuseppe Evangelista in Taylor Street for eleven days, Patrolmen Michael Giordano and Lawrence Burns early this morning arrested Joseph Dolce, a shoemaker, as he took $200 in marked bills from Evangelista, who had been receiving Black Hand threats. Dolce is a tenant of Evangelista.

Several weeks ago Evangelista received a series of letters threatening destruction to a number of his houses if he did not pay $300 to the Black Hand. Evangelista's tenants received threats and were told if they did not move they, like their landlord, would be blown up. Evangelista notified Chief of Police John Drabell, who assigned Burns and Giordano to the case.

Dolce appeared a short time ago at the home of his landlord and said a stranger man had told him Evangelista would not have to go to Branch Brook Park, Newark, to pay over the $300 demanded, but that he, Dolce, had been chosen to collect the money, and if it were paid quickly Evangelista would be let off for $200. Last night was agreed upon as the time when Dolce would appear to collect the money. Dolce was held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of extortion.

Cuts His Throat with Scythe.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 12.—Cutting his throat with a scythe after severely beating himself over the head with an iron crowbar, Charles Lasson, 35 years old, a wealthy farmer of Springfield, almost succeeded in an attempt to end his life today. Lasson, who was discovered by his father in a barn near his residence, was hurried to the Overlook Hospital in Summit. Lasson has been in ill-health. He will be held pending an examination as to his sanity.

BLAUVELT NOW REPUBLICAN.

Former Progressive Candidate for State Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—Ex-Assemblyman James G. Blauvelt of Passaic County announces that he intends to be a candidate for State Senator in the Republican primaries. He has been one of the leading Progressives. He says in his statement:

"After considering all the circumstances, those who have interested themselves in this cause have concluded that the best place to wage this contest is in the Republican Party. Here are our friends. Here are the men who in the past supported us under the banner of the New Idea and Progressive Republican banner and carried the county for us."

Members of the Progressive State Committee say that Mr. Blauvelt had a little party of his own and refused to stand for the regular Progressive nominees. For this he was ousted from the committee.

MISS ASQUITH HAS TYPHOID.

Premier's Daughter, Who Is Soon to Wed, Slightly Ill.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of Premier Asquith, whose engagement to Maurice Bonham Carter, Mr. Asquith's principal private secretary, was announced recently, is suffering from a mild form of typhoid fever.

It is thought probable that Miss Asquith contracted the disease during her recent visit to Egypt.

Walks Out with His Throat Cut.

Policeman O'Shea of the East Fifty-first Street station saw a man with his throat cut staggering toward him along Second Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street yesterday. The man could not speak, but he wrote on a piece of paper that he was Peter Johnson, a machinist, of 314 East Fifty-sixth Street; that his wife was in Chicago; and that he was out of work. Then he collapsed. An ambulance from Flower Hospital took the machinist to Bellevue, where he died a short time later. It is supposed that he cut his throat in his home and then wandered out into the street.

S. P. Northrup Fined for Contempt.

Supreme Court Justice Nelson Y. Dungan, in Newark, yesterday ordered Simon P. Northrup, Assistant Title Officer of the Fidelity Trust Company, to pay a fine of $100 for contempt of court or to be committed until the fine was paid. Mr. Northrup obtained a stay until July 26, pending the filing of an appeal. Henry G. Dickensheets, a clerk of the Fidelity Trust Company, charged that he was dismissed because he disobeyed the warning of Mr. Northrup not to appear as a witness in the suit brought by George S. Aldrich against Sebastian G. Brinkman.

Knights of Pythias In Convention.

ASBURY PARK, July 12.—More than five thousand Knights of Khorassan arrived here today to attend the twelfth annual convention of the Knights of Pythias, which opened this evening at the Casino. Features of the convention will be the drills by uniformed military companies for $6,000 cash prizes, and a rainbow parade on the night of July 14.

WANAMAKER GIFT TO CLERKS

Athletic Field on Philadelphia Store Roof Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—John Wanamaker's seventy-seventh birthday was celebrated today with the opening of an athletic field for employes on the roof of the Wanamaker store.

The dedication exercises, which included an address by Mr. Wanamaker, were attended by 400 employes who have been with the store twenty years or more, athletes of the Meadowbrook Club, and a score of guests.

A bouquet of seventy-seven carnations was presented to Mr. Wanamaker by Captain Katharine Dunn of the Girls' Battalion of the Wanamaker Institute.

The athletic field consists of a cinder running track, ten laps to the mile; a sixty-yard straight away; two squash courts, a volley ball court, and two tennis courts. A building will be erected for shuffleboard tables, bowling alleys, and a gymnasium.

Rodman Wanamaker presented flags to the Millrose Club and the Meadow Brook Club, the athletic organizations attached to the Philadelphia and New York stores. Joseph Appel, chief of publicity, accepted the banner for the Millrose Club, in behalf of the New York organization. In a brief address, he congratulated Mr. Wanamaker and referred to the stores as "the universities that show the world how to do business."

Play Ball—

with comfort and ease when you wear a "LIVE" leather belt that S-T-R-E-T-C-H-E-S At All Wallach Stores—$1 and $1.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

E&W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

LION-ROLL 3 IN.
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

DAVID AND DAVID
announce a Half-Yearly Sale
SHIRTS

$1.65 & $1.50 Woven Madras	$1.15	$3.75 & $3.50 Silk & Madras	$2.85
$2.50 & $2.00 " "	$1.28	$6.00 & $5.00 Pure Silk	$3.65

This Sale embraces Entire Line of Fancy Shirts
DAVID AND DAVID
25 West 42nd St., N. Y.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $3.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Known the world over. French Cuisine. "Amateur Soirees." BUSTANOBY 79th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, din.
RESTAURANTS.
under the direction of Merthner Kaphan, the well-known Impersonator of Dickens' characters.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

RESTAURANT-GRILL. POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET. Daly's "Dine in the Open Air." Near Fifth Avenue.

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
109TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment. HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St. Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea, with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
The Fernery Miss Tucker 22 East 33d Street
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6322. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

28 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught. One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 427. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 66th-67th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.
Mansfield Studios, 23 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 57th St. 3565 Circle.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 Sts.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's one-third less price. NOW IN EFFECT.
BEST HOTELS at SUMMER RATES

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

HOTEL NETHERLAND
5th Ave. and 59th St., N. Y.
NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES

Room and Bath	$2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	5.00 up

ON YEARLY LEASE

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath	2,100.00 up
Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath	3,000.00 up
The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park	7,000.00

Cuisine Unequalled—Prices Moderate
Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates.
VALET SERVICE FREE

THE GLADSTONE
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF 1915.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Located at NARRAGANSETT PIER, RHODE ISLAND,
that famous resort for which nature has done much, in a climate that is healthful, cool and dry. About 100 of the rooms in the Gladstone face the Atlantic Ocean and are newly decorated and furnished and have private baths connecting, equipped with the most sanitary and modern plumbing.
A distinct and enjoyable feature of this Hotel which is not found at other seashore resorts is four acres of well kept and beautifully shaded lawns.
Dancing, Ocean Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Polo, Fishing, Automobiling.
Cuisine famed for its culinary achievements.
Write for Literature.
Andrew Badel, Owner. A. L. Smith, Manager.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

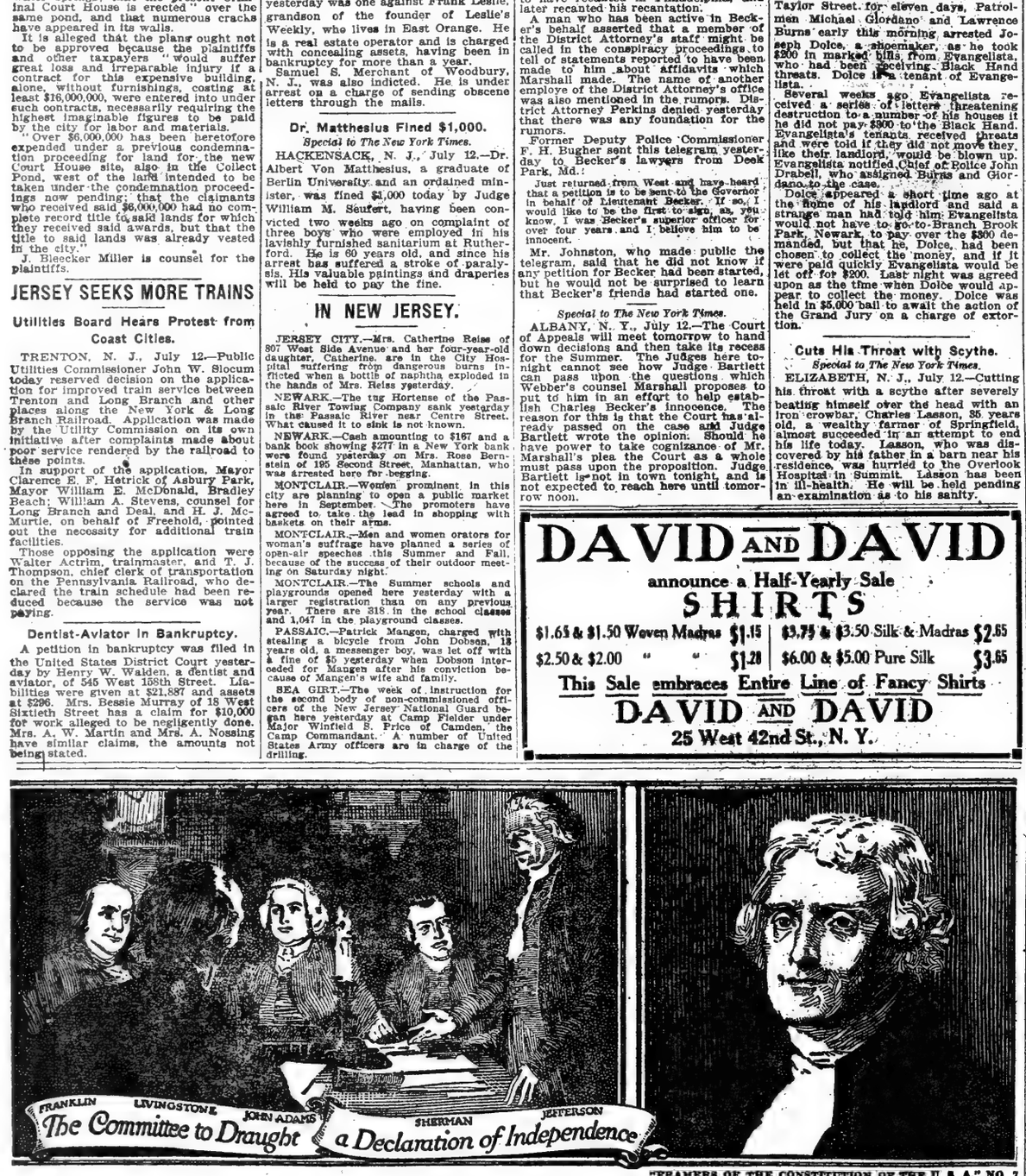
Jansen wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON.
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maison Arthur
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
5 EAST 45TH STREET CLOSED SUNDAYS

Three Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee Tomorrow.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE It's All Laughter
THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE 2.15 & 8.15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS 42d Street, West of Broadway. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place
The Family Resort. Free Toys.
Dancing Contests Every Friday Night.
LUNA Free Circus, Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Shows, Free Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Adelaide & Hughes, Hyams & McIntyre, Trixie Friganza. Lew Dockstader, Odiva. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS FREE LEMONADE.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. THE SCAR. "THE GODDESS." (19th Chap.)
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Charlotte Walker in "KINDLING" STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Evy Ev. at 8:15. YE OLD SONG REVUE ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c
Sullivan, Keogh & Co., 10 Others.
NEW Mat. To-day. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. NORA BAYES, Bell Family, Hussy & Boyle, Cardo & Noll, Hunting & Francis, others.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Lew Kelly BURLESQUE Mat. Today. AND THE Behman Show



"FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. A." NO. 7

Thomas Jefferson "Father of the Declaration of Independence"

THIS noble founder of the Democratic Party immortalized himself by writing our Declaration of Independence—the document which laid the foundations of Free Government, not only for our own beloved land, but for all the world. His countrymen twice elected him President and will always treasure his memory. Jefferson was the most ardent advocate of Universal Freedom of his time and it was his wisdom and foresight which brought about the Louisiana Purchase. Every drop of his Virginia blood loved Liberty, and because he wanted Americans to be assured of it for all time he championed with all his might and main the signing of the Constitution of the United States. None of the fathers of the Republic were more far-seeing than he and none knew better than he that a mild brew of barley-malt and hops is truly a temperance drink. Hence, in 1816, he wrote President Madison: "A Captain Miller is about to settle in this country and establish a brewery. I wish to see this beverage become common." Jefferson lived past his 83rd year and all his life he was a moderate user of light wines and barley brews. It is unimaginable that were he alive to-day he would vote otherwise than NO to proposed tyrannous prohibition laws. For 58 years Anheuser-Busch have been brewing the kind of honest barley and hop brews which Jefferson hoped in his day to see the National beverage of Americans. Exactly such a beer is BUDWEISER. Its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor have won its way to the top. To-day 7500 people are daily required to meet the public demand. Its sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles.



Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
On Sale Everywhere. Families Supplied by Grocers and Retailers
Anheuser-Busch Agency
New York, N. Y.

Budweiser
Means Moderation

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair today and Thursday, not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,990. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW WILL KNOW HIS FATE TONIGHT

State's Case All In and Lawyers Will Sum Up Today in the Sanity Trial.

PRISONER SEES BROADWAY

Dines on McAlpin Roof and Views the White Lights Again After Nine Years.

DR. FLINT ON THE STAND

Surprises Court by Saying Thaw Tried to Hypnotize Him by Staring at Him for 15 Minutes.

Harry K. Thaw will know by tonight whether he is to be returned to Matteawan as an incurable lunatic or to receive his liberty as the outcome of his nine years' fight to prove that he is sane and not a menace to the community.

The State closed its case yesterday afternoon after calling two more alienists, and Thaw's lawyers announced that the evidence to be submitted in rebuttal would take up only a few minutes this morning. Then the attorneys will sum up and the case will be in the hands of the jury.

Thaw and his lawyers expect the jury to bring in a verdict of "sane" without long delay. Justice Hendrick has the power to disregard any verdict by the jury if he sees fit, and therefore Thaw's fate will be in doubt until the Justice has made known his decision after hearing what the jury has to say. Should Justice Hendrick decide that Thaw is sane the State will at once take an appeal. Then application will be made on behalf of Thaw for bail pending the decision of the higher courts.

Says Thaw Tried to Hypnotize Him.

The morning session yesterday was taken up by the cross-examination of Dr. Austin Flint, the State's chief expert and star witness, and in the afternoon the State called Dr. Amos T. Baker, a former Assistant Superintendent and once Acting Superintendent of Matteawan, and Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, the present Superintendent of the institution.

Dr. Flint, harassed by John B. Stanchfield, head of the Thaw counsel, astounded the Justice, jurymen, and spectators by stating that he solemnly believed Thaw had attempted to hypnotize him during the present court proceedings by staring at him with his brilliant eyes for fifteen minutes. The expert said he had timed Thaw. This effort to hypnotize, he said, was the only evidence he could submit that Thaw had shown himself to be abnormal during the trial.

Justice Hendrick interrupted the examination at that point to interrogate Dr. Flint.

"Do you mean to say, seriously, that Thaw attempted to hypnotize you?" he asked.

"I certainly do," said Dr. Flint. "He made a study of hypnotism once in order to hypnotize young girls."

Thaw buried his head in his hands to conceal the mirth which shook his body, and a titter ran about the courtroom. Justice Hendrick did not press his question, but warned the spectators that he would clear the room if there was any further levity. Deputy Attorneys General Cook and Becker looked astonished.

When Thaw had recovered his self-possession he said in an aside:

"If I had made such a remark there would have been no chance for me. They certainly would have said I had delusions, and I wouldn't blame them."

Alienists Didn't Agree.

The testimony given by the alienists yesterday was conflicting. Dr. Flint, under pressure by Mr. Stanchfield, said that in his opinion Thaw was a true paranoiac, and he wished to withdraw his previous testimony that Thaw was suffering from constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend. On the other hand, both Dr. Baker and Dr. Kieb said they believed Thaw was suffering from constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend, and that they differed with Dr. Flint. They said they didn't believe now that Thaw had sustained and progressive delusions which ultimately would obsess him, but that he had changing delusions.

After listening for several hours to these different opinions, Justice Hendrick suddenly broke in with an impatient question.

"What I want to find out," he said, addressing Dr. Baker, "is how it can help me and the jurymen if the alienists disagree. They are the men on whom we are to rely. How can we reconcile your testimony with that of Dr. Flint?"

Mr. Becker jumped to his feet before Dr. Baker could reply.

"I want to offer a thought here," he said. "Physicians will agree that a man who has a high temperature is ill. But their diagnosis on just what is the matter with him will frequently be different."

"Well, I guess you are right, Mr. Becker," said the Justice. "The examination may proceed."

Thaw Dines on Broadway Roof.

In more than one way the day was one of the big events of Thaw's life in the past nine years. For the first time since he shot Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden on the night of June 25, 1906, he was permited to dine out on Broadway last night. He was taken to the Hotel McAlpin, at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, where tables were reserved for him and a party of friends, including Sheriff Grifenhagen, in the bluebird room on the roof. There Thaw greeted many friends and others he had not met before who hunted him up to wish him good luck.

The glimpse of Broadway acted on him

Continued on Page 5.

KAISER TOLD BANKERS WAR OVER IN OCTOBER

Reported Assurance Made to Financiers Who Warned of National Bankruptcy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Times says this morning:

"Information received from Germany explains the circumstances in which the German Emperor made his much-discussed statement that 'the war will end in October.'

"It appears that a deputation of Berlin bankers had insisted on an interview with the Emperor, in order to point out to him the financial difficulties of the situation and the grave risks that would be run by continuing the campaign through another Winter.

"They are alleged to have declared that even if the war were brought to an end immediately and an indemnity obtained the position would be difficult, but that if the war were prolonged, the German Empire would in any case become utterly bankrupt.

"It is in reply to these representations that the Emperor is understood to have declared that the war will end in October."

FRANK RUMORS STIR GEORGIA AUTHORITIES

Militia Ordered to be Ready, Following Reports of Imminent Attack on Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13.—Adjutant General Nash, on instruction from Governor Nat C. Harris, today ordered three companies of the Georgia National Guard, at Macon, to be prepared to start for the Milledgeville State Farm, where Leo M. Frank is confined. The military company at Milledgeville is also under orders to be prepared for duty. This action on the part of the authorities was taken following rumors that were current that an effort was on foot to lynch Frank.

There seems to be some mystery about the origin of the rumor which reached the authorities and caused them to order out the troops. The report was current that the prison would be attacked by friends of Frank, but this report received little credence. The rumor most generally heard was that the Farm would be attacked by persons who think Frank's sentence should not have been commuted, and who have sworn to lynch him.

Advices from the State Prison Farm tonight stated that everything was quiet and that nothing was known of any attempt to get Frank. Warden Smith said that he would be able to defend the prison in case of attack, without the aid of troops. There are large stores of rifles and ammunition in the prison, and double guards have been on duty ever since Frank was sent there. The roads to Milledgeville from Atlanta, Marietta, and other towns were guarded tonight by county police.

Governor Harris and Adjt. Gen. Nash are reticent in regard to the reports on which they acted. It is understood, however, that information has been received that an organization has been formed in Georgia whose members are sworn to get Frank, and that it was feared this organization would attack the prison tonight. It is reported that this organization has a branch in Milledgeville.

Adjt. Gen. Nash tonight made the following statement:

"We got a rumor late this afternoon that an attack would be made on the Farm at Milledgeville tonight. I immediately wired Colonel Thomas of the Second Regiment at Macon, apprising him of the rumor and advising that he not be caught unprepared. I did not direct that the troops be called out. As a matter of fact, no such order could be issued under the present circumstances unless the civil authorities found that they were confronted with a situation they could not handle and made a call for military assistance. No such request has been received."

DR. VAN INGEN INJURED IN MOTOR COLLISION

Suffers Possible Fracture of Skull —Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Slightly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., July 13.—Dr. Philip Van Ingen of 125 East Seventy-first Street, Manhattan, was badly injured, and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., of Wheatley Hills, wife of the New York banker, was bruised in an automobile collision near the Roslyn car barns late this afternon.

None of those in the car was thrown out, but when the auto struck a telegraph pole Dr. Van Ingen's head went through the glass and he suffered a possible fracture of the skull or concussion of the brain. The police are trying to find the occupants of the car that ran into them.

The accident occurred close to the Searington Cross Road. The car was going down a rather steep grade, when another car, also bound toward Manhattan, came from the rear and tried to pass the Bliss car. There was just room enough for the two cars to pass, but the chauffeur or the other motor cut across the Bliss auto, and the wheels interlocked. The impact caused Mrs. Bliss's chauffeur to lose control of his car, and the wheels caught in the trolley tracks of the New York & Long-Island Traction Company and then skidded across the roadway, striking a telegraph pole.

The car struck with such force that it threw Dr. Van Ingen against the windshield, severely cutting his head. He was unconscious when taken from the machine and hurried to the office of Dr. Joseph L. Bogart, near by. Mrs. Bliss was thrown to the floor and badly shaken up. The chaufreur was also only slightly bruised and cut, but the machine was wrecked.

C. Oliver Iselin of Brookville, who was passing, aided the physician and Mrs. Bliss to get into his car, and after he took all three to Dr. Bogart's office, hurried them to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. Dr. Van Ingen, who had been revived in the meantime, asked that Dr. James J. Russell of Manhattan, Dr. William Derrach, also of New York, and Dr. John Mann of Westbury be sent for. They reached the hospital this evening, and after an examination of Dr. Van Ingen decided to remove him to his home in Manhattan.

The authorities here began an investigation to ascertain who was driving the auto that caused the accident.

Dr. Van Ingen is prominent socially, and is a member of the University, Grolier and National Arts Clubs. He was graduated from Yale in 1900.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 14 and 16 today.—Advt.

REMINGTON STRIKE MAY STOP ARMS

Begun by Quarrel Among Unions, Threatens Output of Munitions.

STRIKERS SENT TO ENGLAND

Although 16,000 Men Will Be Needed in the New Bridgeport Works.

GOMPERS ASKED TO ACT

Major Penfield, Head of the Works, Says Germans Fomented the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 13.—A dispute among labor unions practically tied up construction work today on the Remington Arms Company's mammoth 102-acre small-arms plant and the new ammunition factory, and tonight it threatens to stop the entire output of munitions of war from this city, which the completion of the new plants would make the greatest centre of small-arms manufacture in the world.

The structural ironworkers, who went out yesterday on the arms plant and today on the ammunition plant, do not ask for more pay, they do not ask for better hours, they do not ask for improved working conditions. The employers are absolutely helpless, as the strike has been called on account of a family fight among the unions. Both sides declared tonight that they would not back down.

Officials of the Remington Company blame the whole crisis upon German sympathizers. Major Walter W. Penfield, U. S. A., retired, who left the Ordnance Bureau in March to head the arms company, said tonight:

"There is not a shadow of doubt that this whole thing is the work of Germans or German sympathizers. In trying to tie us up they are committing no crime. I don't blame them. It is a part of their game. But it is time the American workingmen in our employ realized that they are merely tools and their powers and rights as union men are being made to serve a cause of which they know not.

"I am not speaking from hearsay or suspicion. I have good reasons to know just what I am talking of and I would not make any such statement for publication if I were not sure of my ground.

"Six weeks ago the bricklayers on our plant struck. The reasons seemed very shady. They were called out by labor officials and they went out. We conducted an investigation and I found positively that two of the labor officials, minor in rank, but having to do with the strike, were paid $2,000 in New York to cause the trouble. The same thing has been done now."

Asked how far the strike of the 300 structural iron workers would hinder the work, the Major replied that while the work on the buildings had not stopped, it was a question of time before that stage would be reached where the construction work could not proceed without the iron workers.

Ironworkers Sent Away.

The organizers of the strike played a trump card today when they sent out of the city to other jobs more than half of the structural ironworkers who quit yesterday and today. This means that the contractors will have to scour the country for men, even if the strike is called off.

Serious as is the threatened tie-up of work on the great new Remington plant, more serious by far is the circumstance that if the labor leaders carry out threats made tonight, twenty-one factories which have subcontracts from the Remington people will face strikes. Practically every machine shop in the entire city, with the exception of two corset factories, is making parts of arms or parts of shells under Remington direction.

Bridgeport never saw as many labor officials as came here today. John A. Johnston, First Vice President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, is here; J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Association of Machinists, came last night; James Ryan, organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers; Richard Patterson, President of Sheet Metal Workers, and S. Carlisle, President of the Ironworkers of Connecticut, are among others who have gathered here.

According to the labor leaders the situation is this:

Working on the great plant on the eastern outskirts of the city are 150 millwrights. Last week the stage in the operations was reached where shafting had to be hung. When the millwrights started on the job the Carpenters' Union reminded the Stewart Construction Company, which is building the structure, that it was a "closed" job. Accordingly the millwrights joined the Carpenters' Union. Straightway, the Structural Iron Workers notified the Stewart Company that the millwrights were doing iron work and must join their union or the Machinists' Union. To the millwrights the officials of the iron workers pointed out that the pay of an iron worker was $5 a day, while a carpenter got but $3.75. Then the millwrights were willing to shift. But the local Carpenters' Union would not accept their resignations. There were various and varied conferences between local labor leaders and officials of the Remington and Stewart companies the latter part of last week without a settlement. Then the iron workers called on their national officials, who came to the city on Saturday. Johnston took charge yesterday and called out the structural iron workers from the arms plant at once and the

Continued on Page 4.

The New Sing Sing

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

The noted novelist compares conditions in that much discussed institution under old régimes and under the present administration. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

NAVY TEST BOARD SUCCESS ASSURED

Orville Wright and Other Well-Known Inventors Willing to Serve with Edison.

MANY NAMES SUGGESTED

Great Experiment Laboratory to be at Annapolis, Where All Present Stations Will Be Concentrated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The names of several distinguished American inventors have been suggested to Secretary Daniels for appointment to the Advisory Board of Inventors, which will be headed by Thomas A. Edison, and which is to co-operate with a Bureau of Invention and Development for the purpose of producing devices that will add to the efficiency of the navy in time of war.

It is understood that Charles Proteus Steinmetz of Schenectady, Chief Engineer of the General Electric Company, will be invited to become one of the advisers. Others who probably will receive invitations are Hudson Maxim and Orville Wright. The latter is said to have expressed his willingness to serve. Among those mentioned as likely to be asked are Alexander Graham Bell, Professor R. A. Fessenden, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Nikola Tesla, Lewis Nixon, Henry Ford, Simon Lake, and John Hays Hammond, Jr.

It is the intention of Secretary Daniels to lay his plan before the Naval Advisory Council on Thursday afternoon, and it is expected that the first step toward developing it in a practical way will be reached at this meeting. Secretary Daniels today had a preliminary talk with three members of his Advisory Council, and discussed with them in a general way the plans he has in mind. These members are Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. They have for some years been identified with the development of new ideas in ordnance, ship construction, and engineering machinery for the navy, and Secretary Daniels was anxious to obtain their views regarding the plan for the establishment of a great laboratory of naval invention under the direction of the advisory board of civilian inventors.

Secretary Daniels Enthusiastic.

Secretary Daniels today issued a statement in regard to the Advisory Committee, saying in part:

"I am very much gratified by the acceptance of Thomas A. Edison of the position of head of an Advisory Committee, composed of men who have been recognized by all the country for their inventive genius, to assist the Navy Department in developing such ideas for new things as may be presented. Miller Reece Hutchison, Mr. Edison's representative, called this morning and explained that, as I asked Mr. Edison for his judgment on some features, the formal letter of acceptance would be delayed, but that Mr. Edison had authorized him to inform me that he would gladly undertake what I asked.

"As I stated in my letter to Mr. Edison, I am not as yet prepared to announce the full details of the plan; these must be worked out in conference with the various bureaus and the details perfected so as to insure successful operation. An informal conference with the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Ordnance, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair was held this morning, and I expect to be able to announce the organization in a more definite way in a very short time.

"The country does not yet know the far-reaching and important experimental work done by Admirals Griffin, Strauss and Taylor. They and their assistants have for months been studying every new development brought out by the war in Europe, and already they have contributed to increased naval efficiency. Additional experts will be given to them on the development work they have been doing with ability and success.

"The selection of the members of the Advisory Committee requires careful thought, but I hope to announce them shortly. In a broad way, the underlying idea is to make available the inventive genius of our country to improve our navy.

"With Mr. Edison so willingly and cheerfully responding to my request, I feel sure that the advisory council, when the names are all selected, will be composed of men of such prominence as to make the country feel that what is possible for the human mind to devise will be devised for our navy.

"The creation of this machinery no suggestion will be overlooked. Ideas impracticable in their details but which contain the germ of possible revolutionary improvement will be scrutinized both by our own naval experts and by men whose brains are peculiarly fitted for detecting possibilities in suggestions of this kind and who are particularly qualified for developing such germs of ideas into actual, practical things."

May Ask Congress for Authority.

The attention of Secretary Daniels was called to an act of Congress which forbids the appointment of any person to serve the Government without compensation. Mr. Daniels was of the opinion, however, that this law would not prohibit Mr. Edison and others not connected with the Government from giving the benefit of their advice. He indicated that if necessary Congress would be asked to grant authority for the advisory committee to co-operate with the Naval Board. Such authority was obtained to enable Prof. Charles P. Steinmetz to appoint a board of eminent civilians to advise the Government with reference to the development of aeronautics for military purposes.

It is the idea of the Secretary of the Navy to concentrate naval experimentation at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where the navy has an experiment station. The work there would be under the control of the proposed Board of Invention and Development. The Navy Department maintains special ex-

Continued on Page 3.

FIRE BOMBS FOUND ON TWO MORE SHIPS

The Samland, an American-Owned Vessel, One of Those Singled Out for Destruction.

ANXIETY FOR TWO AT SEA

Ten Liners Attacked So Far—More "Pearce" Letters Are Received in New Orleans.

Two more ships were added yesterday to the list of vessels which have survived attempts to destroy them by fire bombs, and officials of the French Line, the Fabre Line, and the Atlantic Transport Line are waiting anxiously for news of other of their vessels at sea. The ships against which attacks by fire have just become known are the Samland, an American-owned vessel under charter to the Atlantic Transport Company, and the Strathtay, chartered by the Fabre Line.

At least two other ships are known to have had bombs aboard, but the names of these have not yet reached the companies here. No alarm is felt since news from abroad stated that both vessels were uninjured, the bombs having failed to ignite.

With the admission by steamship officials now that the fires aboard the Touraine and the Minnehaha were both caused by bombs, the list of vessels thus attacked since the beginning of this year includes:

Ship.	Destination.	Sailed.	Arrived.
Touraine,	Havre	Feb. 27	Mar. 8
Devon City,	Havre	Apr. 27	May 12
Lord Erne,	Havre	Apr. 29	May 13
Cressington Court,	Havre	Apr. 30	May 14
Samland,	London	May 1	May 9
Lord Downshire,	Havre	May 1	May 15
Kirkoswald,	Marseilles	May 2	May 20
Strathtay,	Marseilles	May 8	June 2
Bankdale,	Havre	May 8	May 24
*Minnehaha,	London	July 4	.....

*Put in afire at Halifax.

Anxious for French Liners.

The Cairnhill and the Wirral, both chartered to the French Line, are on their way here from Havre and are awaited anxiously by officials of the line, who want more first-hand information of the discovery of bombs aboard their steamships in foreign ports.

Several of the vessels attacked have been in port here since the finding of bombs aboard them, and their officers have been closely questioned by officials of the lines, by private detectives, and by United States Secret Service men, who have been at work on the fire bomb cases for more than a month.

So far the bombs seem to have been of three sorts, only one of them, that used aboard the Minnehaha, of the explosive type. A letter from Captain Frank Clare, received by P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, yesterday, said that the explosion aboard his vessel had sounded like a "dull thud," and that he would not have suspected a bomb had he not received the warning by wireless that Erich Muenter, the mad assassin and dynamiter, who attacked J. P. Morgan, had threatened to destroy some ship at sea.

The other bombs have all been of the so-called fire variety, composed of acids intended to take fire in the heat of a ship's hold. One type was sealed with wax, heavily impregnated with acid, which was intended to eat through this coating and release the fire, causing substances within a metal cylinder. This type was found on the Kirkoswald, and most of the other vessels. The Devon City, however, carried bombs fashioned out of an iron cylinder divided into two compartments separated by a slug of lead. A powerful acid was supposed to eat through this subliminate of mercury, but it was discovered that instead of attacking the lead slug the acid had eaten through the other end of the cylinder and had done no damage.

Variety of Hiding Places.

From three to six fire bombs have been found on each ship. Some have been packed in grain and sugar sacks, but others have been found in automobile tire cases and motor car crates, and on the Samland they were discovered after the cargo had been removed, tossing about among the dunnage.

The fact that such a variety of hiding places has been employed has persuaded the detectives that not only the bargemen on whom a strong suspicion was fixed early, but stevedores as well, have been concerned in the bomb placing, and an extra watch has been kept on the storing of all cargoes. All the ships except the Touraine and the Minnehaha were loaded at the Fabre Line piers in South Brooklyn adjoining the piers at which the interned German boats of the Hamburg-American line are tied up.

According to officials of the French line the attacks on their vessels followed the publication last March of an announcement that the line had chartered thirty-seven ships, mostly English, with a few Scandinavian to handle war munitions, which the regular ships of the line were unable to carry.

They are convinced now that German sympathizers here have inaugurated a campaign to destroy fire the war munitions which would stand a good chance of running the submarine blockade abroad, and although as yet, only two bombs have caused any damage, steamship men have redoubled their watchfulness fearful that the variety of bombs employed indicates that the bomb-placers have been experimenting only and that when they fix on the most suitable type f bomb many fires will follow their placing, and extraordinary care must be taken to keep them from getting aboard the ships.

TWO MORE "PEARCE" LETTERS.

Ship Disaster Threatened if Halle Is Not Released.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Two more letters signed "Pearce" were received today by an afternoon newspaper and by Chief of Police Reynolds. In each the writer threatened disaster to more British merchant and mule ships and demanded the release of Hans Halle, held in connection with the receipt of a similar letter by The Times-Picayune last Sunday. Chief Reynolds said he regarded the letters seriously, though some were inclined to consider today's epistles a hoax resulting from Halle's demand through the newspapers yesterday that "Pearce" write and exonerate him.

The letters today said Erich Muenter had taught "Pearce" explosives "from A to Z," and that he could blow up most of New Orleans, and would start at the Criminal Courts Building. He said it was foolish to look for bombs on ships, as his method "was more modern and more certain."

WILSON SAYS HE WILL ACT PROMPTLY AFTER DECIDING REPLY TO GERMANY; AMERICAN COMMENT DISTURBS BERLIN

First Statement by President on German Note; Promises Prompt Action After Due Consideration

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13—Secretary Tumulty gave to the newspapers tonight a telegram he had received from President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., containing the first statement for publication the President has made concerning the German note. The official White House announcement of the matter follows:

"Referring to statements appearing in certain morning newspapers with reference to the attitude of the President toward the reply of the German Government, Secretary Tumulty this evening gave out the following telegram, which he received from the President:

"Please say that from the moment of the arrival of the official text of the German note I have given the matter the closest attention, keeping constantly in touch with the Secretary of State and with every source that would throw light on the situation; that as soon as the Secretary of State and I have both maturely considered the situation I shall go to Washington to get into personal conference with him and with the Cabinet; and that there will be as prompt an announcement as possible of the purposes of the Government."

This statement by the President was taken to indicate that he had not yet arrived at a decision as to the policy of the Government.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS AGAIN

Invaders Reported to Have Been Retreating to Galicia Since Sunday.

COUNCIL OF WAR CALLED

High Officers Disgraced — Revictualling of Host Made Impossible by Loss of Positions.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 13.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck says:

"Archduke Joseph Ferdinand is expected today at Cracow to preside over a war counsel.

"If within the next few days the Austrians cannot stop the victorious Russian advance the whole front must retreat. Since the loss of the position south of Lubin the revictualing of the armies has become impossible. Large Austrian reinforcements have been hurried to the Province of Lublin, but the Russians, though fighting against superior forces, continue to advance.

"The Austrians have been returning to Galicia since July 10 and are now at Wrzawy. The Russians defeated the Austrians at Zamosc and surrounded and captured two Hungarian battalions.

"It is reported from Lemberg that an important council of war was held there July 10, and that as a result of it a number of superior officers were disgraced."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 13.—The Russians in their series of successes against Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army immediately east of the Vistula have not allowed themselves to be tempted too far southward.

Having pursued the retreating Austrians almost to the Wyznica River, the Russian forces have now reoccupied their old positions north of the Urzendowka River. It would have been foolish to allow the retreating Austrians to draw any considerable bodies of Russians much farther south so long as General von Mackensen's picked divisions remained unbroken to the east.

Apparently the present stage of the Galician adventure is one of quiescence pending rearrangement of the Germanic line.

PETROGRAD, July 13.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

Local actions continue on the Bobr and Narew fronts. A lively artillery fire occurred near Osowiets and Jedwabno from the evening of the 11th to the morning of the 12th.

In the valleys of the Skroda, Pissa, and Skwa Rivers there has been only rifle firing. Hostile infantry in small force on the night of July 12 made attacks in the region of the villages of Tartak, Olchine, and Groudousk, which were successfully repulsed.

There have been no engagements on the other fronts.

VIENNA, July 13 (via London).—The following official communication was issued today:

The general situation in the Russian war theatre is unchanged.

BERLIN, July 13 (via London).—The following official report of the operations in the Russian theatre of war was issued today:

The situation in the eastern and southeastern theatres of the war remains unchanged.

SAYS WE CANNOT YIELD.

Buenos Aires Diario Sees World's Sympathies with United States.

BUENOS AIRES, July 13.—El Diario, commenting on the German reply to the American note, says:

"Germany, instead of answering the American note squarely, slips between 'distingos' (quibbles.) The neutral countries want not only the established laws to be respected, but also the humane laws.

"Germany's attitude excites the antipathy of the neutrals and prepares the way for a coalition of all the countries which have been wronged. The United States cannot give in. It has on its side the sympathies of the world."

460,000 BRITONS IN WAR THEATRE

Lansdowne Tells Lords the Totals in Urging Compulsory Registration.

HE HINTS AT CONSCRIPTION

"Impossible to Say" if the War Can Be Successfully Ended Without It.

LONDON, July 13.—"The six divisions of the British Army that went out at the very outset of the war have been followed by others, and yet others, and unless I am mistaken we have twenty-two or twenty-three divisions (approximately 440,000 to 460,000 men) at this moment in the European theatre."

Lord Lansdowne made this statement in moving the second reading of the National Registration bill in the House of Lords this evening. He added that all the time Lord Kitchener had been recruiting his armies and the stream of men had been flowing in a volume which was a matter of surprise to most people. The stream of equipment did not flow so satisfactorily, but prodigious efforts had been made to remedy the errors, and he was glad to think that those efforts had been attended with a considerable degree of success.

The bill, said Lord Lansdowne, was not intended to introduce compulsory service, but if compulsory service ever became necessary a national register would greatly assist in introducing it. As the duration of the war could not be predicted, it was impossible to say whether it could be brought to a successful conclusion without compulsion.

Lord Lansdowne expressed the opinion that the voluntary system with its present anomalies and injustices would not much longer be tolerated by the country. A third of the men now serving were married men.

"This," said Lord Lansdowne, "is a terrifying proposition when you think of the number of unmarried men who have not yet joined the army."

If the foregoing figures be correct, then the number of British troops in France and Belgium is far below all previous estimates, and even official statements. The matter becomes a paradox if the phrase "European theatre" includes the Dardanelles.

It has again and again been stated that the British in the western war area hold a line thirty-two miles long. Military experts, taking into consideration the nature of the country, declare that such a line must have a minimum of 15,000 to the mile. This would require a force of 480,000 men, with no allowance for a reserve army, which, according to the best military authority, should consist of as many more, at the minimum.

For the last six months hundreds of soldiers' letters have been published in the London papers saying that for miles behind the British front there was nothing but a collection of huge camps where, day after day, the men were manoeuvred, had sham battles, defended trenches, and stormed imaginary positions. All the letters contained complaints, and their writers wondered when the offensive would begin. The letters that immediately followed the bombardment of Neuve Chapelle on March 18 were filled with hopes of immediate activity at the front.

The British troops at the Dardanelles, consisting of Territorials, Colonials, Irish troops, and Indians, have been variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000 men. Both English and French observers have estimated the British reserve army in France at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men. The French newspapers, in commenting on these figures, have, at the same time, called attention to the shortness of the British front.

On April 21, David Lloyd George said that the country had then six times six divisions (6 times 90,000 men equals 540,000) at the front. In analyzing this statement the French expert, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, wrote in the Economiste Française of May 7:

"At 15,000 men a division we may reckon then, that thirty-six English divisions in France and Belgium number about 540,000. By far the greater part of these are not at the front."

Will Take Men Previously Rejected.

BIRMINGHAM, July 13.—The recruiting authorities in Birmingham have received a communication from the War Office instructing them to invite men who were previously rejected for army service because of weak eyesight, bad teeth, or slight physical defects again to submit themselves for medical examination in the future. No man organically sound will be rejected by the re-

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TELEGRAPHS TO TUMULTY

Wants Public to Know He Is Giving Close Attention to Reply.

PLANS RETURN TO CAPITAL

Will Consult with Secretary Lansing and Cabinet After Mutual Consideration.

TALK OF A NEW WARNING

Advisers Suggest Note Will Let Germany Know How Far Submarine Warfare May Go.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Wilson will return to Washington and confer with the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet over the German situation before announcing the policy of the Government. This was indicated in a telegram sent by the President to Secretary Tumulty and given out for publication at the White House this evening. It is evident from the telegram that the President does not intend to have Secretary Lansing join him at Cornish to draft the reply to the German note.

In his telegram the President directed Secretary Tumulty to say that he had been giving the German note the closest attention from the moment of its receipt by him; that as soon as he and Secretary Lansing had "both maturely considered the situation" he would return to Washington for personal conferences with the Secretary and the Cabinet, and that "as prompt an announcement as possible" would be made of the purposes of the Government.

All the information obtainable here points to the opinion among officials that the German response is entirely unsatisfactory to the United States and has produced a condition that will require this Government to take some positive action. It is supposed that this opinion reflects that of the President and that Mr. Wilson was not willing that, because of his continued stay at Cornish, the impression should be spread throughout the country that he was not devoting close attention to the problem. At the State Department today it was said in an authoritative quarter that Secretary Lansing was engaged in the preparation of a memorandum on the German note for the President.

Prior to the issuance of the White House statement containing the President's telegram, it was intimated in an official quarter that the President might be back in Washington before the end of the week. No explanation has been made to the abandonment of the plan to have Secretary Lansing join the President at Cornish, but the understanding is that the President felt that it would be better to have the conference in Washington where all documents essential to a study of the German problem would be readily available.

The impression is growing here that before the forthcoming communication is transmitted to the German Government, informal representations will be made to the United States by Germany with the object of explaining certain portions of the German note that have been construed in a rather critical way by American officials. It was regarded as probable that Germany would say to this Government that there was no intention to ignore the suggestion that Germany should formally disavow responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania without visit and search.

Sought Word from President.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Wilson's telegram to Secretary Tumulty on the German situation set at rest reports that the President already had made up his mind on the German reply and that he did not view the situation as seriously as did high officials in Washington. Word from the President was sought by officials here, it is understood, as a result of the spread of varying interpretatitons of reports from Cornish of the Executive's intentions.

Official opinion here continues to regard the situation as grave. Secretary Lansing and other members of the Cabinet who are here hold this view, but are giving no intimations of how they think the problem should be dealt with. Mr. Lansing and his assistants have been canvassing the entire field of law and policy presented by the German note, and the President already has received some of the memoranda bearing on important points. It is asumed that Mr. Wilson will return here the last of the week and that the subject will be laid before the Cabinet next Tuesday.

So far as can be gathered here, the President will find his advisers practically unanimous in the belief that the crucial point in the correspondence with Germany over submarine warfare has arrived, and that, if the American Government is not to recede from its previously announced position on the principles involved, the next note must convey more or less pointedly the purposes of the United States in the event of further violations of American rights in the war zone.

Just what the United States should say with reference to Germany's failure to disavow the intention to destroy American lives on the Lusitania has not crystallized definitely in the informal discussions in official quarters. Sur-

estions are heard that the German Government might be informed that the United States intended to continue to press for a settlement of the case, and would keep it constantly to the front as a diplomatic issue of prime importance between the two countries.

Need Not Lead to a Break.

The general view in official quarters is that, irrespective of what course should be followed in the Lusitania case, a statement of the purpose of the United States to assert its rights, notwithstanding Germany's inhibitions on the use of belligerent ships by Americans, seems most likely to be made in the next note. That such action would not necessarily lead to a rupture in relations is generally recognized, unless an overt act or flagrant violation of the principles for which the United States has been contending should ensue.

Officials point out that while the German reply does not give any explicit assurances on the subject, the actual practice of German submarine commanders in the last two months has been to visit neutral ships and to give warning to belligerent merchantmen, thus enabling crews to be transferred to boats in case destruction of a vessel as a prize is determined upon.

The view in official quarters is that if the present policy of the German submarine commanders is continued the next note of the United States, with its emphatic assertion of an intention to exercise neutral rights, will not necessarily lead to a break between the two countries. There are some officials, however, who regard the present situation as merely a truce during the pendency of the negotiations and who are not so confident that Germany has entirely abandoned her previous practices to which the United States objected.

WILSON DELIBERATE IN FRAMING REPLY

Will Not Attempt Actual Draft Until After He Gets Memorandum From Lansing.

From a Staff Correspondent.

CORNISH, N. H., July 13.—No move on the President's part toward beginning his next note to Germany is likely for several days. Mr. Wilson today spent a great deal of his time in automobiling and playing golf, and the work done consisted chiefly of several rereadings of the German note and some long-distance telephone conversation with Secretary of State Lansing at Washington.

There is nothing to be done until Secretary Lansing's memorandum arrives setting forth the facts and legal positions which will underlie the new note. This does not mean that as soon as the President gets the memorandum he will immediately set about the composition of the note, probably he will do nothing of the kind. It is doubtful if he will begin the actual writing before the end of the week, and the most that can be said is that the first draft of the note may be written by the early part of next week; it will be some days later before it will be ready to go to Germany. So far as can be learned, the note has not taken shape, even, in the mind of the President, and he will make no move until he hears from Mr. Lansing.

Of that part of the day which the President devoted to work, he spent a considerable share in going over routine matters connected with the various executive departments, matters having nothing to do with the international situation. He treated the day largely as a holiday, taking a sixty-mile automobile spin through the Green Mountains in the afternoon. He wore a smile when he passed people he had seen before, and, once, when he overtook an automobile which had been having troubles and got stalled, he stopped and genially asked if he could be of any assistance. The occupants were two exceedingly pretty girls, Margaret McCleary and Charlotte Ames, and they overlooked a large opportunity. Instead of having the President get out and help them fix their machine, they thanked him and told him they had just got it fixed. They knew it was Mr. Wilson, too, for as soon as the President had whizzed by, Miss McCleary hopped out of the machine, waved her hands frantically to some girl friends further up the road and shrieked: "I've just been talking to the President!"

Deluge of Advice Expected.

Mr. Wilson received today the beginning of what is expected to be a deluge of telegrams advising him how to answer Germany. The messages he got today nearly all urged him to stand firmly on the position already taken. The publication of this fact will bring down upon him a number urging him to do the opposite, unless the regular procedure in such cases is unexpectedly varied.

Should the President arrive at a conclusion concerning the form and nature of his reply to Germany while he is here nothing concerning it will be made known until he returns to Washington. It is understood that one of his reasons for remaining here until the very eve of his production of the note before the Cabinet is that he wishes to avoid newspaper speculation concerning it. If he returns to Washington all his visitors will be questioned daily and surmises concerning the note will get into print. Here he sees no one and there is no ground for speculation. For this reason, as well as others, he intends to stay here, virtually hidden, until the time when it is actually necessary for him to meet the Cabinet, even should the note be drafted before that time.

Alive to Potentialities.

By The Associated Press.

CORNISH, N. H., July 13.—While it will be his own decision that will finally determine the action of the United States on the German note, President Wilson is anxious to move deliberately in order that there may be no possibility of mistake. It is said that he is acutely conscious of the possibilities of the situation. One of the difficulties which some of his advisers believe has kept Germany from acquiescing more fully in the position of the United States is not in earnest. While nothing could be obtained from the President for publication, it is indicated here that he gravely realizes the duty of the United States to protect its rights.

Despite the physical and mental seclusion in which the President is studying the German question here, he is keeping in close touch with his most confidential advisers in Washington, and is being informed from day to day what impression of the situation is making headway there.

BRYAN EXPLAINS "RISK."

Defines Phrase Used in Statement as Applied to Traveling Americans.

HERMOSA BEACH, Cal., July 13.—William J. Bryan, who is spending a brief vacation here with his son, issued a statement today in explanation of what he meant by "unnecessary risk" contained in his comment in connection with the last German note. He said:

"Any traveler takes an unnecessary risk when he goes into the war zone on a belligerent ship, knowing that it is subject to attack by submarine. A traveler also takes unnecessary risks when he rides on a neutral ship carrying ammunition.

"I believe that our Government would be justified in separating passengers from ammunition, but until this is done American travelers would be justified in refusing to take passage on belligerent ships or a neutral ship carrying ammunition.

"If patriotism requires a man to risk his life for his country when his country is engaged in war, it would seem to be patriotic for a citizen to avoid risks that might involve his country in war."

AMERICAN COMMENT CHAGRINS GERMANS

Berlin Papers Show Apprehension Over Tone of United States Press on Note.

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 13. The German press is featuring every obtainable scrap of American press comment on the latest German answer to the American note, but surprisingly little is coming through—nothing from THE TIMES or other New York papers.

The Germans are taking the Reuter messages with reservations, and are eagerly awaiting the arrival of American newspapers to learn the real sentiment of the people.

BERLIN, July 13, (via London.)—The conflicting reports of the reception of Germany's note to the United States Government concerning Germany's submarine warfare still keep a majority of the afternoon newspapers from commenting on it.

Exceptions to the rule are the Kreuz-Zeitung, the Tageszeitung, and the Boersen Zeitung, which express the belief that British and French news agencies have purposely selected unfavorable editorial expressions from the American newspapers for the sake of the effect they will have in Great Britain and France.

"Regarding the reception of the German note in America," the Kreuz-Zeitung says, "several additional reports from British sources are now at hand. Reuter's Telegram Company presents about a dozen short sentences from as many American papers. Were these really approximately a faithful picture of the thought of the American press as a unit, we should have to discard every hope of a possibility of an understanding. The conception of a great majority of the German people is that we showed in our note an earnest desire to meet, as far as possibly justified, American interests."

The Kreuz Zeitung then reproduces the editorials quoted by Reuter, but draws consolation from the admission of The London Times that there is little indication that a crisis exists and that there is no talk of war. The newspaper reviews again the alleged advantages offered by the note, which it thinks will be accepted, even if the proposals have to be altered slightly.

"It is not surprising," says the Boersen Zeitung, "that London and Paris, which had great hopes of Washington entering the conflict, are not satisfied with the answer. We believe that the clear propositions of our Government can have failed to make an impression; therefore we await calmly the American answer. We will not allow Reuter to lead us astray or believe by the press quotations that a storm of indignation at German barbarism is sweeping through America."

The Boersen Zeitung adds that the newspapers quoted are all known to be intensely anti-German.

The Tageszeitung declares that American politicians must appreciate that the German propositions are practical and that Germany on her own initiative has made extraordinary concessions. It doubts whether the United States will throw them away, at the cost of her own neutrality, in what is termed a legally, politically and economically untenable position. The belief is exressed that the American statesmen will appreciate "the anxiety hovering behind the British press, Ministers, and legislators, and that the protest against submarine warfare is not really a question of humanity but merely a plan to disarm Germany of a weapon which is rapidly making the invulnerability of Great Britain a legend.

"The press chorus of Great Britain, France and vassal States," the Tageszeitung continues, "pursues its objects, so far as the United States is concerned, so transparently that one can readily assume that Washington should see its purpose. We cannot blame our enemies, however, for playing politics, and, if possible, for using the United States under the mantle of humanity and culture."

SEES GERMANY AS ACCUSER.

Tables Turned on United States by Her Cunning, Says Novoe Vremya.

PETROGRAD, July 13.—The Novoe Vremya, in editorial comment on Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare, declares that the reply indicates a victory for the demands of the military and naval elements in the German Cabinet. The newspaper says:

"Every line of the German answer trampled upon neutral rights and the honor of the United States. Every word breathes the solid conviction that America will not dare to insist upon her rights, and that America's cry about right, justice and humanity will remain empty sounds. Rejecting America's demands, German diplomacy transforms Germany from accused to accuser, who puts before the United States her own demands."

The Novoe Vremya concludes that the German Admiralty is making fun of American diplomatic eloquence, but expresses the opinion that America will bend the head and engage in further diplomatic exchanges.

The Rech, after making an analysis of the German answer, says:

"The subtleties of President Wilson's mind we do not know, but there appears to be only two alternatives open. He could forego the rôle of public crier of humane principles and look upon the affair from a narrow, practical viewpoint. In that event he could discharge one more Minister, send more notes to Berlin, steal out safe conduct for possibly six, or let us say eight 'enemy' ships. Or he could take his stand on a high plane, feeling the whole insulting cunning of the German answer and showing in deeds that even to his peaceable, trusting heart has come the conviction that the time has arrived to put an end once and for all to German pretensions."

SILENT ON THE USE OF OUR BARK AS A SHIELD

Consul Merely Reports Normandy Spared, Leo Torpedoed and Three Americans Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The State Department received a short dispatch late this afternoon from Consul General Washington at Liverpool, confirming the report that three Americans were among those rescued by the American bark Normandy at the time of the sinking of the Russian merchant steamer Leo by a German submarine off the Irish coast Friday night. This is the case in which press dispatches asserted that the submarine commander forced the Captain of the Normandy to use his bark as a shield behind which the submarine hid before firing the torpedo which sank the Leo.

The cablegram from Consul General Washington makes no mention of this phase of the affair, and does not show whether the German submarine gave any warning to the commander of the Russian merchant ship before firing the shot which destroyed the latter vessel. The official message says that the Normandy was stopped by the submarine, that the Normandy's papers were examined, and that she was allowed to proceed. The message added that the Normandy rescued three American citizens who were members of the crew of the Leo, and names them as Walter Emery, seaman, of Swan Quarter, N. C.; Harry Whitney, steward, of Morristown, N. J., and Harry Clark, fireman, of 113 East Fifty-second Street, Seattle, Wash.

Officials here could not determine from the meagre advices whether the Americans were aboard the Leo when she was attacked and took to their small boats, or whether they were removed to the Normandy before the Leo was destroyed. The press dispatches indicated that due warning, because of the twenty-five persons aboard, eleven were drowned, including three women. The women were stewardesses.

It was pointed out here today that the German submarine spared the Normandy, notwithstanding the vessel carried a cargo of lumber, which is on the German contraband list.

DECLARES BELGIUM CLEAR OF ZEPPELINS

English Writer Also Remarks on Suspension of Raids on British Coast.

THINKS OFFENSIVE BROKEN

Says the Destruction of the LZ-37 by Warneford and of the LZ-38 in Its Shed Caused a Panic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily Chronicle prints an article which, it says in an editorial note, contains "inner knowledge of the change which has come over the German disposition with regard to Zeppelins. It is stated definitely that since the triumphs of Lieutenant Warneford, V. C., and the destruction of the airshed near Brussels Belgium has been cleared of Zeppelins, and the ascendency of Britain's aerial armadas is connoted by the suspension of Zeppelin raids on the east coast."

The article says that over a month has passed since the Lz-38 was destroyed in its shed at Evere, and the Lz-37 was brought to the ground by Lieutenant Warneford. The writer adds:

"The aerial offensive of the Zeppelins, in short, has been broken. I do not pretend that there will be no more raids while the war lasts. To suppose that argues a very poor understanding of German determination. Yet it does remain a remarkable fact that just at the time of the year when, according to experts, weather conditions are most favorable for aerial activity, the enemy has been paralyzed by the discovery that he has now to face a new British war organization, only recently established yet marvelously efficient, as already proved by the inflicting on Germany of the most absolute check she has experienced for ten months.

"Information which has reached me from divers sources in Belgium, and upon which I have complete reliance, enables me to state that since July 6 not a single Zeppelin has been left in Belgium save one, which was so seriously damaged on June 4, and which the Germans are trying to repair as best they can at Namur.

"All the giant steel and concrete sheds built at great pains and great expense within the occupied territory to shelter Count Zeppelin's latest toys are now empty. Some of them are vast enough to accommodate three of these huge destructive engines. They are now mere deserted halls. The fright—sheer, blanched fright—that followed the drama of the LZ-37 and the LZ-38 and the wave of aerial invasion recoiling into Germany.

"It would be quite impossible to exaggerate the panic accompanied by the fall of the blazing carcass of the Zeppelin destroyed by Lieutenant Warneford and the blowing up of the Evere hangar and its contents. What perhaps most affected the morale of the enemy was the fact that the LZ-37, Lieutenant Warneford's victim, was a brand-new Zeppelin, which was undergoing its first tests and had on board several of Count Zeppelin's chief engineers."

The LZ-38, according to The Chronicle's correspondent, was the most famous of all the Zeppelins. It was the LZ-38 which bombarded Ramsgate and Southend and part of the London area. He adds: "It had therefore a pretty busy lease of life before it blew up in the shed at Evere on June 7. Then fifty men were burned to death.

"Naturally, the Germans have done their utmost to belittle and confuse the news of its destruction and have started a report that it was a Parseval and not this famous Zeppelin that was in the shed at Evere. Nothing can be further from the truth. I have talked with folk from Brussels who saw the LZ-38 come from its shed at 8:30 P. M. on June 7 and re-enter it, never to come out again, at 9:30 P. M. after a brief flight.

"There is no room for doubt, taking into account the Zeppelins destroyed by British bombs or by accidents of all kinds on the one hand, and on the other those that have been recently built under more or less secrecy, that we are justified in concluding that the German air fleet at this moment cannot possess more than fifteen Zeppelins capable of taking the air. This calculation is supplied by expert authority."

GERMANS STRENGTHEN CONSTANTINOPLE FORTS

Making Stupendous Efforts to Safeguard the Turkish Capital.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—According to a Mytilene dispatch to The Times, advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the Germans are strengthening and adding to the fortifications at Constantinople on a stupendous scale. They are employing thousands of soldiers as laborers, and trenches are being dug on the sea front at half-mile intervals all the way from San Stefano, on the western outskirts of Constantinople, with the usual accompaniments of mined approaches, entanglements, and concealed batteries mounting guns of all sizes.

There are ample supplies of guns, the dispatch adds, but through what channel they were obtained is not known.

REPORTS CHAOS IN TURKEY.

Italian Paper Says the German Attache Has Quitted the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—A Turin dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"News has been received here that the German military attaché has just quit Constantinople with over two tons of baggage. The German Embassy archives have also been removed from the Turkish capital. German patrons are also withdrawing their deposits from the city banks.

"Il Secolo has this news from its special envoy in the Rumanian capital, and he annotates the news, with the statement that the general impression exists there that the collapse of the Turco-German defense of the Dardanelles is not so far off as most people imagine."

HEARS OF GALLIPOLI VICTORY

Athens Has a Rumor That the Allies Have Gained 200 Yards.

PARIS, July 13.—The Athens correspondent of L'Information informs his paper he has received from Mytilene news to the effect that after another serious battle on the Gallipoli Peninsula the Allies' right wing has advanced 200 yards and that the bombardment of the interior Dardanelles forts continues.

BLOCK THE SWISS FRONTIER

Germans Stretch a Chain Across the Border Bridge at Zurzach.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) July 13.—Without previous notice, the Germans have stretched a chain across the frontier bridge at Zurzach, a Swiss town on the Rhine, sixteen miles northeast of Aarau. Since Sunday the German frontier guards have exercised an exceptionally severe control, and it is almost impossible to cross the frontier.

It is supposed that these measures have been taken following recent attempts at espionage.

$3,000,000,000 RAISED BY BRITISH WAR LOAN

547,000 Persons Have Subscribed $75,000,000 Through the Post Office Up to Date.

LONDON, July 13.—The total subscription to the war loan amounted to close on to £600,000,000, ($3,000,000,000,) according to the statement made by Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today.

The total number of subscribers through the Bank of England was 550,000, whose contributions aggregated £570,000,000 ($2,850,000,000.)

The subscriptions through the Post Office have not yet closed, but up to date 547,000 persons have subscribed $75,000,000 through this channel. No figures are available as to the number of small vouchers taken out.

Mr. McKenna in making the statement pointed out that the figure of £900,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) mentioned in the newspapers neither was expected nor desired by the Government. If that amount had been reached, he said, it would have been necessary to close the list.

"This gigantic total," continued Mr. McKenna, "represents only new money. It does not include any stock which will be issued for the purposes of conversion.

"This huge sum of nearly $3,000,000,000—far and away the largest amount subscribed in the history of the world—has only been obtained by the patriotic response of the whole people. It is a declaration to our enemies and to our allies that this united Government will prove faithful to its trust and to the cause of the Allies."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily Chronicle in an article on the war loan speaks of the "marked innovation in the way in which it was brought before the public."

"For the first time," says the paper, "an issue was advertised in the press in a popular way. Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna broke down all conventions. He boldly explained the loan in the pages of the daily newspapers and gave convincing reasons why the public should invest.

"The 'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street' must have been alarmed at thus upsetting all tradition and convinced that we were certainly at war. The banks as a whole must have been perturbed at the Treasury's daring and revolutionary methods.

"The advertising was well carried out. The appeal to the public was at once dignified and striking, and, as the results have shown, most effective. It was necessary to explain to the investing public the conditions for the conversion of consols and at the same time bring home to them the gravity of the financail situation.

"The campaign has been thoroughly justified, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be congratulated on the success of the innovation."

In an article comparing the British and German war loans, The Daily Chronicle says:

"Subscriptions to the second German war loan were opened at the end of February last, and the issue again took the form of 5 per cent. imperial and exchequer bonds. This time the issue price was 98½ and the amount of the subscriptions was again unlimited.

"Most desperate devices were adopted to secure subscriptions. Securities of all sorts, even those of the first war loan, could be pledged with banks to secure the necessary money. It was nothing but an enormous paper operation, and after several weeks of this financial juggling Berlin announced with glee that the total subscribed was about £450,000,000 (£2,250,000,000.)

"Our latest war loan performance has left the Germans far behind. Moreover, as our methods have been thoroughly sound, no financial nemesis threatens us such as awaits Germany. Taking our two war loans together, the British people have subscribed ninety millions of money in the short space of four weeks, and this out of our available resources and not by the help of borrowed money. A truly marvelous result."

The Times, in an editorial article says:

"So far as money can go to win the war, the patriotism and wealth of the British people have relieved the Government of all present anxiety. The most sanguine forecasts of the result of the new war loan have been realized. A total of £600,000,000 may be reckoned as certain.

"This is truly gigantic, past all whoopings. It will confound our enemies and inspirit our friends and allies. The country may well be proud of having given such a magnificent response to the call that was made to it. There is, indeed, not a parallel in the world's history to such a national subscription, representing, as it does, solid British cash, payable between now and the end of October, and not paper trickery, which passes for the financing of a German loan."

AMERICAN HELD IN ENGLAND.

Man Born in New York, Now Interned, Sends for Birth Certificate.

Health Commissioner Goldwater received a letter yesterday from William F. Schneider, a prisoner in the British concentration camp at Handforth, Cheshire, England, in which Schneider, an American citizen, asked for a certified copy of his birth certificate, so that he might prove his citizenship and win his release. The letter to Dr. Goldwater read:

I am here a prisoner of war and hope you will please oblige me by sending me my birth certificate. I was born in the City of New York, in Manhattan Borough, Nov. 13, 1894. My name is William Frederick Schneider. I was taken off a ship in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, because I had no birth papers. As soon as I get them I will be released. While I am here I think that liberty is very sweet. The birth papers must have the Government stamp on them. The address is at the head of the letter, and your address must be at the back of the envelope. I hope you will oblige me as soon as possible. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM F. SCHNEIDER.

The birth certificate was found and mailed to Washington last night, to be countersigned by Secretary Lansing.

GERMAN HARVEST BEGUN.

Cereal Crops All Large—Restrictions on Consumption Extended.

BERLIN, July 13, (via London.)—Harvesting has begun in western and middle Germany. Reports from Cologne indicate that the crops of rye, oats, wheat, and barley will be especially large. Sugar beets are said to be richer in sugar than usual, and it is expected that the fruit harvest will be satisfactory.

MUNICH, July 13, (via London.)—The order of the General commanding the First Corps District providing for a maximum of one year's imprisonment for dealers charging excessive prices for articles of daily consumption, including food and heating and lighting substances, has been followed by similar orders issued by the commanders of the Second and Third Corps Districts. The regulation consequently now embraces the entire Kingdom of Bavaria.



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SAYS FRENCH USED CHOKING GAS FIRST

Wolff Bureau Asserts That the Germans Only Improved Upon the Method.

CITES A FRENCH DOCUMENT

War Ministry Said to Have Issued Gas Circular in February, Months Before Ypres Attack.

In a long statement seeking to justify the use of asphyxiating gases in warfare the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau asserted in German newspapers of June 25 that the Allies first used such gases against the Germans, and it cites French documents as proof that France in February, months before the German advance at Ypres, made extensive preparations for the application of gases and for counteracting their effects on the attacking troops.

After quoting the official German war report of April 16 that the French were making increased use of asphyxiating bombs, the statement says:

"For every one who has kept an unbiased judgment, these official assertions of the strictly accurate and truthful German military administration will be sufficient to prove the prior use of asphyxiating gases by our opponents. But let whoever still doubts consider the following instructions for the systematic preparation of this means of warfare by the French, issued by the French War Ministry, under date of Feb. 21, 1915:

Ministry of War, Feb. 21, 1915.

Remarks concerning shells with stupefying gases:

The so-called shells with stupefying gases that are being manufactured by our central factories contain a fluid which streams forth after the explosion, in the form of vapors that irritate the eyes, nose, and throat. There are two kinds; hand grenades and cartridges.

Hand Grenades—The grenades have the form of an egg; their diameter in the middle is six centimeters, their height twelve centimeters, their weight 400 grams. They are intended for short distances, and have an apliance for throwing by hand. They are equipped with an inscription giving directions for use. They are lighted with a small bit of material for friction, pasted on the directions, after which they must be thrown away. The explosion follows seven seconds after lighting. A small cover of brass and a top screwed on protect the lighted matter. Their purpose is to make it possible to see and relate in his article. The following is the truth: The German Chancellor openly declared on Aug. 4 that in invading Belgium Germany violated her neutrality, contrary to international law."

"The letter goes on to say that the question of such violation is not in doubt, and therefore this invasion was included in the words of the allocution of Jan. 22, which condemned utterly all injustice, in whatever motive committed.

"Germany has since claimed to find proof that Belgium was not actually neutral. The Pope is unable to test the justice of this claim, but even if it be admitted, Germany invaded Belgium with the consciousness of violating her neutrality, and she consequently committed the injustice which comes directly under the terms of the allocution.

"Various incorrect accounts have been published regarding the contents of the letter to the Belgian Minister. The foregoing is the authentic version. The passage relative to Cardinal Mercier and the clergy will be made public within a day or two."

"GERMAN ARMY NOBLEST."

Article in the Tageblatt Also Says German Kultur Is Pre-eminent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily Chronicle quotes the Berliner Tageblatt, which publishes an article by Fritz Mauthner, headed "Honorable Peace," in which the writer, a well-known publicist, pleads for a peace "which will satisfy the sense of honor of the German soldiers." He adds:

"If, in spite of their clear superiority over their many enemies, a peace is made which does not emphasize this superiority, the German soldiers will be deeply chagrined. Honor to whom honor is due.

"The German Army is the noblest in the world, and it would be a deep and reparable wrong were this not considered or were it in any way veiled or limited by an unsatisfactory peace. The army is the people, the people are the army, the honor of the army is the honor of the nation.

"It is clear that German kultur, German organization, and German public and private sittlichkeit are pre-eminnt and known to all the world as pre-eminent. The German Army and its victories serve the ethic advance of the world, and should the Germans, in spite of all this, seek only a useful and not an honorable and ethical peace, they will be untrue to their principles."

LIEUT. HORNUNG KILLED.

British Novelist's Son Fell in Action in Flanders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily Telegraph reports the death in action in Flanders of Second Lieutenant Arthur Oscar Hornung, only son of E. W. Hornung and nephew of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

He was going from Eton to Cambridge when the war broke out.

DEADLY BORDER BARRIER.

Electrically Charged Wire Said to be Killing Belgian Refugees.

THE HAGUE, (via London.) July 13.—Reports from the Belgian-Dutch frontier say that many persons are being killed by a high-voltage electric wire fence which has been constructed by the Germans along the entire border.

Every morning, it is asserted, there are found half a dozen to a dozen charred bodies of Belgian peasants, including women and children, who during the night attempted to cross the fence and were killed by the current.

Get the very best obtainable. Put the lowest price possible on it. This idea pervades the whole Riker System and has made possible 102 thriving Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores.

43 New York Stores.

CAVALRY RAID CLOSE TO TRIESTE

Italian Reconnoitring Patrol Gets to Within Three Miles of the City.

AUSTRIAN DRIVE FAILS

Large Numbers of Prisoners Taken by Cadorna's Army In Fighting on the Isonzo.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 13.—The Tribune publishes the following from Innsbruck:

"A dispatch from Laibach says a strong Italian cavalry patrol reconnoitring recently made a daring dash toward Trieste and arrived within three miles of the town and then retired.

"An Austrian attempt to invade Italian territory at Kreusberg was repulsed with heavy losses.

"The Austrians succeeded at Kellerwald in forcing back the Italians. The Italians were reinforced, however, and regained the position.

At Gargav the Austrians tried to drive back the Italians into the Isonzo, but failed. There are daily engagements east of Monfalcone, where the Italians have taken a large number of prisoners."

VIENNA, July 13, (Via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office today issued the following bulletin:

On the front of the coastal district at some points severe artillery engagements took place yesterday. Near Redipuglia an attack of several infantry regiments was repulsed.

In the Carinthian and Tyrolian frontier districts the situation is unchanged.

ITALY KEEPS UP MUNITIONS.

All Kinds of Factories Engaged in Turning Out Projectiles.

ROME, July 13.—The question of supplying munitions is of first importance here, and Government and private factories are competing in the production of the arms and ammunition needed for the army at the front.

Italy had ten months in which to prepare herself for the war, and therefore started it in good condition, but, although two months have not yet passed since hostilities began, the Government already sees the necessity for multiplying the production of ammunition, owing to the immense amount of all kinds that is being expended.

All factories, both large and small, are being transformed for the manufacture of ammunition. The factories already taken over include those which previously manufactured bicycles, automobiles, elevators, and corks. What are needed most at the present time are lathes and lathe turners. The latter are needed even more than the former in view of the fact that the factories are working continuously with three alternating shifts of workmen. Factories which are unfit for the making of projectiles are being used for making lathes.

It has been suggested that all soldiers at the front who are capable factory workers shall be sent home and also that the mechanical schools shall be used for teaching men how to make munitions. It is said that a month is sufficient to train men to be good lathe turners, and that on an average it would be possible to instruct 800 men each month in this line of work, thus giving the Government about 24,000 men in six months who would be making from five to six projectiles each daily. This would increase the present production from 20,000 to 30,000 projectiles each day, without taking into account the increased production of the old and new factories.

ITALY TO NEED MORE FUNDS.

Talk of Forced War Loan if Voluntary System Is Unsatisfactory.

ROME, July 13.—Subscriptions to the new Italian war loan, which was authorized by a royal decree June 17, continue to come in most satisfactorily, but, Italian financiers say, owing to the possible length of the war, other loans are foreseen which the Government officials prefer should be voluntary.

It has been suggested that a forced loan be resorted to if difficulty is encountered in raising sufficient money, in which case the forced loan would be emitted in proportion to the income of every citizen above a certain sum. This would not be so advantageous as the present voluntary loan. Persons who subscribed to the latter in proportion to their income would be exempt from the forced loan.

60,000 CHURCHMEN IN ARMY

Serving Italy as Chaplains, Red Cross Workers, and Officers.

ROME, July 13.—According to a Vatican report there are now about 60,000 Italian ecclesiastics in the Italian Army. They are engaged variously as Chaplains, as Red Cross workers, or as officers.

Cardinal Falconio, former Apostolic Delgate in the United States, recently visited his ancient Franciscan Monastery of San Antonio, where he found over a dozen fellow monks dressed in military uniforms and full of enthusiasm to go to the front.



For a sparkling appetizer—for a health-giving stimulus to digestion — serve Londonderry.

Found at the better hotels, clubs and cafes —wherever gentlemen meet.

HOLD SEVEN PASSENGERS.

Authorities Will Not Let Them Land from the Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Seven passengers on the American Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here on July 11 from New York, are held on board the vessel in the Mersey because of the lack of passports or because their passports were unsatisfactory.

RAMESES

The Aristocrat of Cigarettes



Also in Week End Tins

Stephano Bros

SPIRIT THAT SWAYS ITALY.

She Fights for Liberty, Honor, and Humanity, Marchesa de Marco Says.

Mrs. William Alexander, President of the Special Relief Society of 597 Fifth Avenue, made public yesterday a letter from the Marchesa de Vita de Marco of Rome, in which the Marchesa gives an interesting insight into the spirit that is animating Italy in the war. The letter was in reply to a cablegram from Mrs. Alexander in which she informed the Marchesa of the shipment of supplies from this country for the relief of wounded Italian soldiers. It reads in part:

"Everybody has been hard at work the past ten days making masks against the asphyxiating gases. What is America waiting for? Why not come out straight and clear, with a firm condemnation of Germany's whole system, refusing to recognize in her a member of the family of civilized nations?

"This has been a wonderful period to live through, and has made the heroic days of the civil war in America more real to me than they have ever been before. Such a fierce wind of indignation, sweeping away the chaff and burning out of dross, and affirming from the uprightness of the soul that Italy stands for liberty, for justice, for honor, and humanity! It has been a purifying whirlwind, and all have felt themselves uplifted to the heights of sacrifice—for an idea—for the future of Italy and of humanity.

"My son has all his papers ready, and as soon as his class, '96, is called, will apply for admission to the officers' training course and take his place in the ranks. He burns for the day, but you will understand that while I recognize that the moment has come when no one can think of husband or son other than as an offering to the common cause for which the future is to be made better and nobler, for which humanity is to advance by another great epoch along the road of the ideal of human fellowship, still it seems a respite that he is not yet there in the terrible trenches.

"And yet, as I say, the issues are such that even the sacrifice of all that one holds dear seems almost a privilege and a consecration. It is the end for us, the beginning for those who are to come after us."

CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA WORSE.

Italians Take Precautions with Prisoners Captured by Them.

BRESCIA, Italy, July 13.—Austrian prisoners say that cholera is daily growing worse among the Austrian troops, especially those who have returned from Galicia, and that there are many fatalities as a result of the disease. The Italian authorities are submitting all prisoners to a severe medical examination. Men suspected of having the cholera are isolated.

STEAMER AS ITALIAN TRAP.

Austrians Accuse Captured Bark of Being Decoy for Submarines.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy tonight gave out the following dispatch from the Foreign Office at Vienna:

About the first of July a Greek man-of-war perceived a small steamer off the Island of Taros flying the Greek merchant flag, and, as it was acting suspiciously, stopped it. It had as a disguise a cargo of hay, which concealed the real cargo of benzine.

The steamer declared itself as belonging to the Italian Navy and hoisted the Italian battle flag in place of the Greek flag which it had previously displayed. This is considered as an evidence that Austro-Hungarian and German submarines were to be misled and thus destroyed.

Office Furniture Sale

40% Less Than Regular Prices

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES AND FILING CABINETS which do not belong in our regular stock and must be sold before the new line arrives. These are new goods that we have purchased of manufacturers at about one-half their former prices to us.

Desks — Many DERBY DESKS, Flat Top, Roll Top, Typewriter, and Bookkeepers' Desks in Oak and Mahogany.

Chairs — For the Office. From $3.40 up. Many single chairs at less than one-half usual price.

Tables — All Sizes in Oak and Mahogany for the Office and Directors' Room selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.

Filing Cabinets — Discontinued patterns at big reductions.

Look Everywhere; then come here and examine our sale pieces and prices.

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We control several hundred thousand acres of standing timber, besides lumber mills with up-to-date equipment, and during our lumber operations have constructed 150 miles of railroad.

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Inquiries invited on all kinds of high-grade lumber for future delivery.

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WHAT DR. GERHARD TOLD GERMAN PRESS

Said on Return to Berlin Controversy Over Submarines Was Due to Misunderstanding.

COULD BE SMOOTHED AWAY

Each Side Should Consider Other's Viewpoint—Said Most Americans Opposed War Shipments.

Warning to the German and American peoples against mutual misunderstanding, which he held to be the basis of the present controversy between the two countries, was voiced by Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the personal emissary of the German Ambassador at Washington to his home Government, in an interview published soon after his return to Berlin in the Rote Tag, (Red Day,) extracts from which have been cabled to this country. The substance of the interview was given in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger of June 29, just received here. In this Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was quoted as follows:

"My sojourn in America during the first nine months of the war and the nearer acquaintance I am now getting of the views concerning the United States held in Germany have convinced me that these two nations do not fully understand each other. In Germany the very friendly sentiment toward the Americans has been dampened by the swinging of public opinion in the United States in favor of England, and the shipment of war materials to our enemies is felt to show an unfriendly attitude. In the United States Germany is reproached for having violated the neutrality of Belgium and is charged with having pledged itself to militarism in order to conquer the whole world. Finally, and not least, the violent death of American citizens on the Lusitania has influenced sentiment adversely toward Germany."

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard declared the American press has endeavored to influence public opinion against Germany, but says public opinion must not be identified with the attitude of the newspapers. Large bodies of the people, he said, are much more friendly toward Germany than one would imagine from the newspapers. Concerning the shipment of war supplies, he said:

"It is, unfortunately, incontestable that large orders for supplies to the enemies of Germany have been accepted in the United States, although as yet not a very large part of the orders has been filled. The supporting of our foes with ammunition naturally has cooled off the friendly feeling for Americans in Germany. The large extent of the contracts and the entire alteration of factories for the sole purpose of creating ammunition must be sincerely regretted by all interested in the maintenance of friendly relations between Germany and the United State.

"But, correctly to judge the American people, it must be borne in mind that in its overwhelming majority it is opposed to the shipment of war material. If it came to a popular vote, I have been assured, the majority of the American people would express themselves as opposed to the shipment of war supplies. Certain business men are unwilling to let the large ammunition orders escape them. Their attitude must be regretted, but we Germans should not commit the blunder of condemning on their account the great majority of the American people, who have nothing to do with the shipment of supplies.

"The American grievance against Germany for its treatment of Belgium the average German can scarcely understand, for he knows that Belgium long ago had surrendered her neutrality by an agreement with Germany's enemies; he knows that German militarism is nothing except the German people in arms, organized for the defense of their freedom and independence. In the case of the Lusitania we are unable to understand why American citizens had to put themselves in danger by travelling on an English ship.

"This is not the place to inquire how such views as are held are created on the other side of the Atlantic. But if each nation believes it is in the right, the question is: What is the best way to smooth away the differences? The answer cannot be in doubt. Germany and the United States have lived in mutual peace and friendship. No other country, by giving up part of its population, has done so much for the building up of the United States as has Germany. There are no political or economical conflicts of any fundamental significance between the two countries. Thus it is a case solely of misunderstandings, just as they occur among friends.

"No thinking man will lightly throw away a friendship of many years standing simply because he cannot immediately come to an understanding with his friend. Just so thinking peoples will act. The friendship between Germany and America is an invaluable treasure for both peoples, one well worth trying to preserve."

Commenting on Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's statements, the Lokal-Anzeiger said:

"The foregoing instructive explanation by Meyer-Gerhard shows that the Imperial Government is on the right path in its treatment of the questions pending between Germany and the United States. It is to be wished that those circles inclined to assume our differences with America to be something of no moment will permit themselves to be better instructed by the words of Meyer-Gerhard."

FOUND TORPEDOED SHIP.

Crew That Lost Their Own Brought It In—Four Trawlers Sunk.

LOWESTOFT, England, July 13.—The crews of four Lowestoft trawlers, the Woodbine, Purple Heather, Speedwell, and Merlin, which were sunk by a German submarine, have been landed here.

The crew of the Speedwell came in on the trawler Emerald, which was attacked by a submarine and was abandoned, but did not sink. After leaving their own vessel, the crew of the Speedwell sighted the Emerald and, boarding her, brought her to port.

Grouse Shootings in No Demand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—Grouse shootings in Scotland are letting this year at half the usual price. There will be no invasion of American or Continental sportsmen.

HALF-MILE GERMAN GAIN AT SOUCHEZ

Kaiser's Troops Push Forward Across the Cemetery on a Front of 600 Yards.

CHECK TO CROWN PRINCE

His Army, Attempting a New Offensive Against Verdun, Forced to Fall Back.

LONDON, July 13.—The Germans have followed up their success of yesterday at Souchez by an advance of about half a mile south to the tavern known as the Cabaret Rouge.

They failed today, however, in what military observers regard as the beginning of a new offensive against Verdun, when the German Crown Prince's army, attacking in force, was thrown back in the Argonne.

Violent cannonading continued in the region north of Arras and in the Woevre.

PARIS, July 13.—Following is the official communication issued by the War Office tonight:

In Belgium the Germans in bombarding French and British lines have made use of asphyxiating shells.

In the region to the north of Arras the cannonade had been particularly violent. Further material damage to Arras is reported. There was no infantry action in the course of the day.

In the Argonne the army of the German Crown Prince has resumed the offensive from the road between Binarville and Vienne-le-Château as far as the region of Haute Chavauchée, and has suffered a new check. After a violent bombardment and a barrier fire with asphyxiating shells, the enemy attacked with heavy forces, five different regiments of the Sixteenth Corps having already been identified.

At certain points where our line had momentarily been bent energetic counter attacks by us stopped the progress of the enemy and compelled his retirement.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the cannonade continues, particularly in the Forest of Apremont and Le Prêtre Forest, where the Germans, after the check of a new attempt last night, have not renewed their attacks.

Between Fey-en-Haye and the forest we have gained ground by engagements with grenades in the tunnels.

The French afternoon report is as follows:

In front of our positions at the Labyrinth a German attack was attempted last night under the protection of a violent curtain of fire. The assailants were decimated and completely thrown back upon their lines.

There was a combat with hand grenades and cannonading in the forest of Apremont in the region of Regnieville and in the forest of Le Prêtre.

In the Vosges an attempted attack by the Germans directed at a bridgehead occupied by us on the east bank of the Fecht River at Sondernach was repulsed.

The German Army Headquarters' Staff today gave out the following official statement:

A French hand grenade attack at the sugar refinery of Souchez was repulsed. In connection with the storm attack on the cemetery, our positions were pushed forward across the cemetery over a width of 600 yards, and the Caberet Rouge, situated on the road to Arras, also was captured.

The number of prisoners has increased to 3 officers and 250 men. Several attempted enemy counter-attacks were subjected to our fire and their execution thereby was prevented.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the enemy developed lively artillery activity. He attacked our positions in the forest of Le Prêtre four times in the course of the evening and the night. The attacks broke down under our fire with heavy losses in front of our lines.

35 FRENCH AVIATORS ATTACK GERMAN DEPOT

In a Forty-Mile Gale They Drop Bombs, Set Stores Afire and Escape.

PARIS, July 13.—An official communiqué issued by the War Office this afternoon thus briefly chronicles an aerial attack in great force upon a German depot:

"An aerial squadron of thirty-five aviators ascended this morning, in spite of a wind blowing forty miles an hour, and bombarded the railroad station strategically established by the Germans at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel. This station served the region of the Calonne trenches and that of the forest of Apremont. Very important stores of every kind, and particularly ammunition, were concentrated there. Our aviators dropped upon these objectives 171 bombs of 90 kilograms each. The bombardment started several fires. All our machines returned, although they had been violently cannonaded."

ROUGET DE LISLE TO LIE IN THE INVALIDES

France to Honor the Memory of Composer of the Marseillaise in Ceremony Today.

PARIS, July 13.—A great ceremony has been arranged for tomorrow, when the body of Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, the French Captain who composed the Marseillaise, will be transferred from its present resting place at Choisy-le-Roi to the Hotel des Invalides.

President Poincaré, the members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies and other officials of the National Government and of the Department of the Seine and the city of Paris, officers, soldiers, veterans and others will march in procession from the Arc de Triomphe to the Invalides, where a military parade will be held and the President will deliver an address. The Diplomatic Corps will also attend the function.

When the Marseilles battalion of the army of the first French Republic entered Paris on July 30, 1792, they were singing a martial anthem unlike anything that had been heard before. When the soldiers broke ranks they distributed among the people leaflets upon which the words had been printed. Soon all Paris was singing the song; then it made its way into the provinces, and the entire nation sang it.

Questions were asked the soldiers from Marseilles as to who had written the song, which they called the "Chant des Marseillais." All they knew was that at a civic banquet held on the eve of their departure for Paris a singer named Mireur had sung it and that it had so impressed the major that he had caused the leaflets to be printed which they had brought to Paris. Probably, some said Mireur had composed "The Song of the Marseillais."

They were mistaken, however; the great national anthem of France had a different origin and name, and when finally the truth became known the poet and composer was properly acclaimed and honored, and years afterward King Louis Philippe conferred a pension upon him; but the song always kept the name it had received in the Southern city.

Three months before, in Strassburg, on the Rhine, Dietrich, the Mayor of the city, had complained that the volunteers who were about to join Luckner's army had no patriotic song to sing as they marched out. A young Captain of Engineers, Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, heard him. He retired to his lodgings and during the night, with the aid of his violin, composed the music and the words of the song which was to render his name immortal. He called it, "The War Song of the Army of the Rhine," and the night on which he wrote it was April 24, 1792. It was first sung at Dietrich's house on the following day and then immediately arranged for the band of the Garde Nationale, which performed at a review on Sunday, the 29th, and a copy was sent by a member of the band to his friend, Mireur of Marseilles, who himself sang it at the banquet on June 25. On Aug. 10 the people of Paris sang it as they stormed the Tuileries.

In the course of time the music has been slightly changed and stanzas added, and critics have asserted that Rouget de Lisle appropriated his melody from a German hymn—and yet that German hymn has never been produced. Later he wrote other songs, but nothing that is remembered, and some plays. One, entitled "Tom et Lucy," has its scene laid in America; but it is forgotten. Only "La Marseillaise" remains. He died at Choisy, at the age of 76, in 1836.

BISHOP'S PALACE DESTROYED.

Germans Concentrated Their Fire on That and Arras Cathedral.

PARIS, July 13.—Since June 27 the Germans have systematically bombarded various parts of Arras with projectiles of all calibres, says an official communication given out today by the French War Department.

On June 27 the bombardment was extremely violent and was executed by six-inch, eight-inch, and seventeen-inch guns, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and between 6 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. The fire was directed particularly at the citadel and neighboring streets.

On July 3, toward 6:30 o'clock in the evening, a further bombardment took place in which incendiary shells were used, and they started a most violent fire.

"On July 5 at 4:30 P. M.," the statement continues, "the enemy recommenced its bombardment of the city, concentrating its fire upon the environs of the cathedral more especially upon St. Vaast, the ancient Bishop's palace, which had been transformed into a museum. Incendiary shells set the building on fire, and the use of fuse shells from three-inch and four-inch guns prevented our organizing to combat the fire, which soon assumed great proportions and completely destroyed the palace. During the night there was an intermittent bombardment.

"On July 6, about 7 A. M., shells fell on the Cathedral, the roof of which took fire, and, despite the efforts of our troops, was entirely consumed, as were the Cathedral organs.

"The departmental archives, which had been deposited in the Palace of St. Vaast, had been placed in the cellar of the palace before the bombardment and were saved. The sacred ornaments and part of the furnishings in the Cathedral were removed."

SWOBODA MAY GO FREE.

Evidence That He Was a Spy Considered to be Very Weak.

PARIS, July 13.—Major Jullien, of the Paris Permanent Court Martial, has completed the effort he will present to that tribunal regarding the case of Raymond Swoboda, who professes to be an American citizen and who was charged with espionage after having been arrested on suspicion that he was responsible for the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine.

Inasmuch as experts have decided that the steamer fire was the result of an accident, and as there is no strong evidence that Swoboda was a spy, it is considered probable that the case will be dismissed.

FRENCH GRAFTERS JAILED.

Three Get Long Terms for Falsifying Army Supply Accounts.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, July 13.—A court-martial has condemned three members of a commission whose duty it was to purchase supplies for the army. They were accused of falsification of accounts.

M. Meuville, President of the commission, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary; M. Estève, the Registrar, to nine years, and M. Sanceime, the disbursing officer, to five years.

BIG PANAMA SLIDE BLOCKS WARSHIPS

Culebra Cut Closed Just as First Squadron is Due to Pass Through.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 13.—The most serious slide ever known on the Panama Canal, which has been under way for several weeks, partly moved into the Culebra cut this afternoon, closing the cut to large vessels. The break extends back 2,000 feet from the canal, and will continue to move for some time.

The closing of the canal comes at a most unfortunate time, as the first American battleships to use the canal were scheduled to go through on Friday. These were the Wisconsin, Ohio, and Missouri, under the command of Rear Admiral Fullam. The Wisconsin arrives tomorrow and the others on Friday, bound for San Francisco.

FIRE ON THE NEW JERSEY.

Blaze in Room Containing 9,000 Pounds of Powder Quickly Put Out.

BOSTON, July 13.—A fire in the forward handling room, within ten feet of 9,000 pounds of powder, on the battleship New Jersey, in dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was extinguished by quick work of seventy-five of the crew today.

It was believed that the fire was caused by a short circuiting of electric wires. The wires were cut and the room was flooded.

NAVY TEST BOARD SUCCESS ASSURED

Continued from Page 1.

periment stations at several navy yards, and it is the intention to have all these transferred to the central station at Annapolis.

INVENTORS WILLING TO SERVE.

Security League Congratulates Daniels on Advisory Board Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, July 13.—Orville Wright left Dayton on Monday for Washington and New York. In an interview before departure he expressed a willingness to serve on an inventions board for the Government, along with Edison and others.

"I believe," he said, "that an advisory commission would be of great benefit if it were so constituted as to cooperate with and work in harmony with the regular departments of the army and navy. The lack of aeroplane equipment in the navy is not the fault of the navy itself, but is due to the lack of interest in Congress."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 13.—Henry Ford's private secretary, E. C. Liebold, said today that Mr. Ford had not received any communication regarding the new Government inventions board, but there was no question but that he would accept if an appointment to the board were offered to him.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, the inventor of the mercury vapor lamp among other things, and Nikola Tesla, whose discoveries in the fields of electricity and mechanics have been widely commended, are mentioned in connection with Secretary Daniels's new navy advisory board. Mr. Hewitt said yesterday in his office in the tower of Madison Square Garden, that he could not discuss in any way the proposed board or his possible connection with it. Mr. Tesla said he had been asked several months ago to give his opinion as to the advisability of a civilian board of experts to consult with the naval authorities, and had replied that he favored the idea on general principles, but had since heard nothing about it.

The National Security League issued a statement yesterday on the appointment of Thomas A. Edison as head of the board, making public part of a letter of congratulation to Secretary Daniels written by the President of the organization, S. Stanwood Menken.

"'It is logical,' said the statement in part, 'that men who have specialized in lines of invention and development will be able to give the Government great assistance in modernizing the Navy, and we must keep abreast of the most advanced thought throughout the world if we are to hold our own. Mr. Edison and his colleagues demonstrate their patriotism when they contribute their time and talents to the great work of complete preparedness for national defense. The action of the Secretary of the Navy will further impress upon Congress the necessity for adopting the plans of national defense submitted by the trained army and navy experts of the Government, whose valuable work is now to be made even more effective by the ideas of men who are acknowledged authorities in invention and development."

ENGLAND TO FORCE MINERS TO WORK

Munitions of War Act Is Applied to Welshmen Who Threaten a Coal Strike.

THEY TALK OF DEFIANCE

Bill to Regulate the Price of Coal Announced in Parliament by the Government.

LONDON, July 13.—The President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, announced amid cheers in the House of Commons today that, in view of the failure of the South Wales coal owners and miners to reach an agreement on the wages dispute, the Government had decided to apply to the mining industry the Munitions of War act. This makes it an offense to take part in a strike or lockout unless the differences have been reported to the Board of Trade and the board has referred the matter for settlement by one of the methods prescribed by the act. The ground for the Government's action in Wales is that the strike is prejudicial to the transport, production, and supply of munitions of war.

A very serious view is taken of the refusal of the miners to accept a compromise, for, even in the face of the decision of the Government, they are threatening defiance.

Most of the coal for the navy comes from South Wales, and even before the trouble arose the supply was affected by the enlistment in the army of 60,000 of the younger miners, which eventually made it necessary for the Government to stop recruiting in the mining districts of Wales.

The crisis was first threatened three months ago, when the miners gave notice that they would terminate the existing agreements on July 1, and, in lieu of these, they proposed a national program, giving an all-around increase in wages. The owners objected to the consideration of the new terms during the war and asked the miners to accept the existing agreements plus a war bonus. After a series of conferences the union officials agreed to recommend a compromise, which was arranged through the Board of Trade. The miners, however, voted yesterday against this, and the Government was obliged to take action.

The miners assert that their demands would mean no more than sixpence (12 cents) a ton, and argue that the owners are receiving much more for their coal than previously, they could well pay it. As a matter of fact, Mr. Runciman today also introduced a bill in the House to regulate the price of coal.

The Coal Miners' Union is the first to feel the potent power of the Government created by the new munitions measure. The men's leaders protested before the passage of the bill that the miners should not be included in those subject to compulsion, and now developments are awaited with the keenest interest, as upward of 156,000 miners are involved.

Mr. Runciman explained that the effect of the proclamation was to make a strike or lockout a heavily finable offense unless the differences were referred to the Board of Trade for settlement by some method provided by the Munitions act.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain today decided to appeal to the South Wales miners to continue working until a satisfactory settlement was reached. The committee also decided to recommend to all county associations that joint machinery should be set up between the owners and the workmen for the settlement of all disputes that might arise in the industry.

A Cardiff dispatch says that the Welsh colliery engineers and stokers have pledged themselves not to cease work in case of stoppage pending further negotiations.

The coal situation was further complicated today by the application of 90,000 Scottish miners for an advance in wages of 25 per cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily News says this morning:

"The Government yesterday replied to the South Wales miners' ultimatum to cease work tomorrow unless their original demands were conceded by issuing a proclamation placing the coal field under the Munitions act.

"The effect of this is to make it an offense to take part in a strike or lockout unless the difference has been reported to the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade has not within twenty-one days of such report referred it for settlement by one of the methods prescribed by the act."

The Daily News says:

"There may be doubt as yet as to the exact methods to which the Government will resort in the event of final contumely on their part, but if it be the consideration of any considerable section of the South Wales miners to use the needs of the navy to force the hands of the Government, they are throwing down a gage which any Government is bound to take up."

BRITISH WOMEN PLAN GREAT DEMONSTRATION

Will March in London to Claim Their Share in Work of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—Women are coming from every quarter of the United Kingdom to take part in the great patriotic procession through the West End on Saturday, to demonstrate to London and the Minister of Munitions how strong is the women's determination to take their share in defeating the Germans.

There will be not fewer than thirty bands and 100 banners, to say nothing of thousands of pennants. Mrs. Pankhurst will lead the procession. Among the notable women who have signified their intention of marching Mme. Clara Butt, Lady Glenesk, Lady Dupplin, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, Lady Byron, Lady Colebrook, Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh, and Mrs. Waldorf Astor.

GRATEFUL BELGIAN'S GIFT TO TOLEDO

Sends a Van Dyck Sketch for Famous Picture to Minister Whitlock's Home City.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 13.—Because Brand Whitlock is a resident of this city, and because he has made himself the idol of the Belgian people, one of the art treasures of the war-devastated kingdom will soon hang in the Toledo Museum of Art.

As a token of appreciation for what the people of the United States have done for Belgium, Charles Leon Cardon, artist and collector of Brussels, has presented to the people of this country Van Dyck's sketch for his picture, "Saint Martin Partageant son Manteau," according to information just received from Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, by Marshall Sheppey of Toledo.

In a letter to Mr. Sheppey Mr. Whitlock says that in M. Cardon's home on the Quai au Bois à Bruler, in Brussels, there are the results of two generations of artistic appreciation, and that the gift, "Saint Martin Cutting His Mantle and Sharing it with a Poor Man," is the prize picture of the collection.

In the letter of presentation Mr. Cardon says in part:

"The Belgians have contracted toward the citizens of the Republic of the United States a debt of gratitude from which they can never free themselves. With a generosity, an enthusiasm, a grandeur of soul of which history offers no example, they have come to the aid of our population whom famine was staring in the face.

"Thanks to your noble citizens, thousands and thousands of Belgians have not been victims of horrible hunger and continue still to live and to work for the approaching rebirth of their unhappy country.

"I should be happy if I could be favored by seeing this souvenir of art of the Flemish school find its place among the collections of the museum of art at Toledo, Ohio.

"In that city, the residence of his Excellency Brand Whitlock, it will recall the many admirable things that the Minister, by his intelligence and inexhaustible devotion, has been able to realize to the profit of our unhappy country so cruelly and unjustly tried.

"I beg you to accept, Excellency, the respectful assurance of my high consideration. CH. LEON CARDON."

THINK BALKAN STATES MAY REMAIN NEUTRAL

Entente Circles Confident They Won't Join Austro-Germans, Despite Russian Set Back.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Balkan situation is again to the fore as a result of the disclosures that the Austro-Germans have offered Rumania alternative concessions, either to continue neutral or join with the Germanic allies.

Confidence is expressed in British, French and Italian circles that the Balkan States will not join the Austro-Germans, but it is considered likely that, owing to the failure of Russia to hold Galicia and Bukowina, they may decide to remain neutral. Of course, success by the Allies in the Dardanelles, where they are unofficially reported to have gained further Turkish trenches, would change the situation.

It is also said that the former Greek Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, in expectation of his return to power, has arranged to reorganize the Balkan alliance, of which he was the initiator. M. Venizelos has been a supporter of the Entente Allies, and, in event of such reorganization, it is suggested, the Balkan States might possibly join this combination.

SAYS RUSSIA FEARS RUMANIA.

Reported by Germany to be Hastily Fortifying Her Border.

BERLIN, July 13, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from its correspondent at Czernowitz, Bukowina, says:

"The Russians are fortifying their Rumanian border. Many thousands of men are at work digging trenches parallel with the border and building barbed wire entanglements. The operations are being rushed with all speed."

The Russian Government of Bessarabia borders Rumania on the east. Austria-Hungary is reported to have pledged Rumania to undertake the conquest of Bessarabia and transfer it to the Balkan State in exchange for Rumania's active support in the war.

Russia, on the other hand, has attempted to win the support of Rumania for the Allies by promising the cession of the Hungarian territory of Transylvania, which borders Rumania on the west.

Bahamas to Send Contingent to War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 13.—The Governor of Bahama has communicated with Sir Henry Manning, offering a small contingent to go with the Jamaica force to England, with all its expenses paid. The offer has been accepted.

BRITISH EXPLAIN STAND ON COTTON

Making Our Southern Staple Contraband Would Be Breaking Law in German Style.

CONSIDER NEUTRALS' RIGHTS

Article in The Manchester Guardian Points Out Danger Involved in Restricting Commerce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—In his answer to the inquiry in the House of Commons yesterday as to why the British Government did not declare cotton contraband, inasmuch as it was necessary for the manufacture of explosives and was reaching Germany through neutral countries, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that, owing to the necessities of official reticence, he could not discuss the matter as freely as the other members could.

Considerable light is thrown upon the situation by an article in The Manchester Guardian today regarding some points which Lord Robert was unable to treat in detail without running the risk of making undiplomatic disclosures. After pointing out the difficulty the average man has in understanding why Great Britain doesn't use her command of the seas to prevent Germany from getting cotton the article says:

"The plain answer is that there are neutrals and there are railways. If the British seapower had been in the hands of Germans we have no doubt what their policy would have been. They would instantly on the outbreak of the war have prohibited the importation of cotton into Germany, whether through German ports or through neutral ports. To do so would have been a violation of the rules of war and illegal interference with the commercial rights of neutrals. Germany has not allowed such considerations to stand in its way. Our own Government has.

Own Rule in Russo-Japanese War.

"During the Russo-Japanese war our diplomacy insisted cotton was not contraband of war and that its importation could only be stopped when it could be proved to be intended for the manufacture of explosives, or for the use of a belligerent Government. At the beginning of the war we honorably acted on that rule and allowed cotton, like food, to enter Germany, even by her own ports, unless we had reason to think it was meant for warlike use. The mistake was in ever, without reservation, asserting or consenting to rules of war which rested on the distinction between an enemy Government and enemy subjects, a distinction which the modern military system of Europe has made almost impossible to keep up. As things are now in Europe the rights of the individual are the privileges of his Government. Our whole code of law dates back to a time before the principle of universal military service was accepted. It should have been revised, but, as it had not been revised, our Government left itself bound, and undoubtedly we have suffered in consequence of our respect for law and for our word.

"Not until Germany showed she did not intend to be bound by rules of law and by its distinctions between combatant and noncombatant, between civil and warlike uses of articles of commerce, did we consider ourselves free to change our policy. Ever since we have been laboriously building up a new set of rules which should protect our belligerent rights against the enemy without invading rights of neutrals.

"It has been a difficult task. It was easy to stop importation through German ports, but how were we to prevent Germany from getting what she wanted through neutral ports? Declaring cotton contraband was no answer, because neutral countries have a perfect right to trade in what they like, contraband or not contraband.

Could Not Blockade Holland.

"We could not prohibit the importation of cotton into Holland or set up a blockade of her ports without in effect attacking her and treating her maritime rights pretty much as Germany treated the national rights of Belgium, apart, of course, from the policy of outrage and cruelty by which Germany in Belgium magnified a crime against international law into crime against humanity. The distinction between what was meant for Dutch national requirements and for re-exportation to Germany was one which could only have been enforced with the help of the Dutch Government itself, and in addition, of course, to difficulties with the country of import, there are difficulties with the United States, an exporting country.

"These things all take time to settle, and meanwhile our belligerent interests are undoubtedly suffering, but is any one prepared to say that this country ought to have done what Germany doubtless would have done under the same conditions and simply swept aside the commercial rights of neutral powers, rights which we ourselves when we have been neutrals have insisted upon very vigorously? Far better would it have been if we had thought the whole question out beforehand. Our past neglect has penalized us in this war, but we have adopted the best means of repairing past faults, and, on the whole, the neutral Governments have met us half way. To have brusqued their opposition and swept away their legal rights with violence would have exposed us to other difficulties which would have outweighed even the advantages of keeping last year's American cotton crop out of Germany."

STILL URGE DECLARATION.

Some London Papers Press for Contraband Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—Arguments for an allied declaration that cotton shall be made contraband of war, continue to be pressed in this morning's papers. The Chronicle has an interview with Bertram Blount who, with Sir William Ramsay, were protagonists in the campaign for several measures in regard to this necessary material for the manufactuer of high explosives.

Blount said he was not satisfied with Lord Robert Cecil's speech in the House of Commons Monday.

"But it is excellent to see," he said, "that the campaign has proceeded to a point that the Government has publicly acknowledged, in the words of Cecil, that it is undoubtedly a question of enormous importance and that every effort should be made to stop the conveyance of cotton to Germany.

"The matter is now coming to a question of terms. It is perfectly true that the order in council gives us the right to stop cotton going to Germany through neutral ports. It is also true that it remains permissive, and the public is quite ignorant as to how far it is effective. The Order in Council has certainly not stopped cotton from reaching Germany through neutral ports.

"This question of direct transit of cotton to Germany through neutral ports is the essence of the whole matter and is supported by the legal authorities whom I have consulted. My view is that it is possible, by making cotton contraband, to absolutely prevent any quantity from getting to our enemies."

The Morning Post, which for a long time has urged more restrictive measures, calls Cecil's statement a most satisfactory official announcement yet made, inasmuch as it pledged the Government to adopt any plan which would be effective for the purpose of preventing cotton from going to Germany. The Post continues:

"Robert Cecil rejected the suggestion that the amount of cotton which would in ordinary circumstances go to Germany and Austria should be purchased by this country, on the ground that such a measure would not stop the exporting country from sending more supplies to the enemy. It would, however, remove a grievance, although the price received could hardly be as great as Germany is prepared to offer. Germany is already paying five times the Liverpool price.

"Nor did Lord Robert divulge the real reason for refusing to declare cotton contraband. Such a procedure would not, of course, remove the difficulty of dealing with cotton consigned to neutral agents, but actually destined for Germany.

"Where particular difficulty occurs, is with regard to the chief country of its origin which is the United States. The British oGvernment naturally, desires to avoid, so far as possible, inflicting any injury upon the trade of a neutral nation.

"With the difficulty of dealing with cargoes of cotton consigned to neutral agent for re-exportation to Germany, the case now before the Prize Court of the Scandinavian ships brought into port has a direct relation. The allegation is that the vessels were carrying a cargo, more than one-half of which was contraband. Briefly defined, contraband here means goods destined for enemy through a neutral port, which in this case was Copenhagen. The Crown is asking that the vessels should be condemned.

"The result of the trial must be to settle what is to be done in certain cases of consigning goods actually or presumably destined for the enemy to an agent in a neutral port. The case is of the utmost importance.

"Meantime, as the Washington correspondent of The Morning Post observes, Germany in her present or prospective need of cotton is endeavoring to obtain it by threatening to withhold the supply of dyestuffs from America."

MAY BUY GRAIN FOR ALLIES.

Armour Company Said to Have Been Selected as Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Rumors on the Board of Trade, supplemented by messages from New York today, were to the effect that the Armour Grain Company had been entrusted with all the grain buying for England and France in this country.

Attempts at verification of the report tonight met with failure. George E. Marcy, President of the grain company, could not be reached.

Charles W. Dingman, Treasurer of the concern, said: "I have heard nothing of the matter, and am confident I would know of it if the appointment had been made."

Caleb H. Canby, President of the Board of Trade, also doubted the truth of the report. "There is very little export buying at present," he said. "Up to the last day or so the export business has been very weak. Yesterday 1,500,000 bushels of wheat was bought at the Gulf for shipment to France, but that purchase was made by Dreyfus & Co. of New York, who have been buying for the French Government for some time."

Other grain dealers, however, said that they had been informed that negotiations had been under way for some time between J. P. Morgan & Co., purchasing agents for the Allies in this country, and the Armour Grain Company, and that the only hitch had been with regard to the manner of payment. It was pointed out that wheat purchases by the Allies in the ensuing fiscal year might run as high as 400,000,000 bushels. For the fiscal year ending July 1, purchases for foreign account totalled 232,000,000 bushels of wheat.



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Continued from Page 1.

cruiting officers, as those who are unfit for campaigning can be used for home defense and garrison duty.

SURE TO RAISE 3,000,000 MEN.

So Says Lord Murray of Elibank, Writing to a Paris Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 13.—Lord Murray of Elibank has written to the Journal des Debats a letter correcting the impression, which Lord Murray admits his French friends say exists in France, that England is not doing her full share in the war. He says that freech speech and criticism in England may cause the appearance of confusion, but "throughout it is the Government that directs. Immense armies are preparing, and the production of supplies is weekly increasing. The English people are now trying to accomplish what a year ago the majority would have declared impossible."

After referring to the service rendered by the fleet, Lord Murray says:

"It is beyond doubt that the British armies will reach and if necessary pass the three millions authorized by Parliament, in addition to the regular army."

He maintains that the English are now devoting all their resources to the supply question, but reminds the critics that England must "keep in her factories a part of her population, not only to make munitions, but to produce and export goods which permit her to bring supplies from all parts of the world. It would be disastrous for England, as for her allies, if she failed in this respect. The British machine has not the German clockwork regularity, and requests individual freedom to a degree unacceptable to strict disciplinarians; but the French nation may trust the machine's strength and endurance."

ARMENIAN SURVIVORS HERE.

Muleteers Assert They Were Kicked Into Water by Submarine Crew.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 13.—The British steamer Victorian arrived here today with four survivors of the British mule ship Armenian, sunk by a German submarine June 28, with the loss of more than a score of lives. The men landed here today were negro muleteers, Thomas Hardin of Baltimore, W. E. Durdin of South Boston, Va., and Thomas Green and William Ross of Richmond, Va.

The negroes asserted that when they attempted to scramble aboard the submarine they were kicked off by the German sailors, who laughed at them.

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WOULD FIT ALL MEN TO FIGHT IN DEFENSE

Security League Committee Plans to Begin Military Education at 18 Years.

MILITIA TO BE THE VEHICLE

Sports and Physical Training in Schools to Prepare Boys for Usefulness in War.

The development of the National Guard to the limit of efficiency, a course of study in the public schools to emphasize the needs for public service, sports, and physical drills for school children, theoretical training in manoeuvres in American colleges, official classification of all citizens fitted for military duty, and a requirement of some sort of military duty from all citizens between 18 and 45 years, are among recommendations made by the Militia Committee of the National Security League.

The committee, the Chairman of which is Colonel Charles E. Lydecker of the National Guard, has completed a study of the military needs of the country and the best means for supplying them, in so far as they concern the National Guard.

The report was made public yesterday. The committee says the better judgment of all its members is against military instruction to public school children. Physical training and manly sports should be made prominent features of public school life in America. Actual military instruction should start at about the eighteenth year, the responsibility to "continue during military age by such exactions as will teach the nation its duty without curbing the normal civil life in any manner."

"From those who believe that all preparations for armed resistance to foes not now openly declared should be banished from life and thought, to those who would make a trained soldier of every male over 18 and under 45," says the report, "is a wide field, and the committee has sought to advocate only measures which are absolutely essential to our national life at the present time.

"We believe that unpreparedness is a fatal vice, that the only way that peace can exist for those who wish to maintain their own standards of life, religious liberty, freedom of speech, natural growth, and such possessions as may tempt the cupidity of commercial warriors, or others who may covet, is by actual power, that military strength is an essential and must be created and maintained by the people of the United States."

"The first step," the report continues, "is the enrollment by the State of all men liable to service, to the end that every person who relies on the Government for protection should feel that he owes a duty to that Government to enable it to provide protection, and that the nature of the material which is to be molded into shape for the emergency of war may be understood, and the several complex parts may be fitted to an effective whole. The particular character of service for which each man is best fitted, whether infantry, cavalry, artillery, or naval, sharpshooting, motor driving, aviation, signal and telegraphic work, ability to command, &c., should be ascertained and noted.

"Such field service and rifle practice as the State could afford should be given to those of the younger years, annually."

The report is signed by Colonel Lydecker, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., J. Mayhew Wainwright, Reginald H. Sayre, Frank Sullivan Smith, Herbert Barry, and Commodore A. B. Fry of the Naval Militia.

WARNS MILITIA TO BE READY.

Col. Styer Tells Jerseymen Mobilization Is Likely Any Moment.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 13.—Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, who yesterday returned to the instruction camp of non-commissioned officers, gave an address which is believed to hold more than common significance at this time.

He said that a call for mobilization was possible ta any time, and that in the event of war, the members of the New Jersey National Guard would not go into it as a second-line organization or a reserve force of troops, but as a part of the first-line army. He said they would work hand in hand with the regular United States Army troops from the first, and that their importance for this reason demanded their utmost attention in preparing to acquit themselves creditably.

Colonel Styer spoke at length on the necessity of exercising great care in the selection of their food and drinking water. He said the average American was likely to drink well water which was condemned by the health officers despite the order to leave it alone. This, he said, did not make for efficiency.

COMMONS THANKS BOTHA.

Pays High Tribute to Work of South African Forces.

LONDON, July 13.—The House of Commons today voted its thanks to General Louis Botha, General Jan Christian Smuts, and the forces of the Union of South Africa upon the successful conclusion of the campaign in German Southwest Africa. Premier Asquith, who moved the resolution, paid tribute to what he characterized as "the remarkable campaign which has just been brought to a remarkable and glorious conclusion," and concluded as follows:

"The German dominion of Southwest Africa has ceased to exist. I ask the House to testify to the admiration of the whole empire for its gratitude to the illustrious General who has rendered such an estimable service to the empire which he entered by adoption and of which he has become one of the most honored and cherished sons, and to his dauntless and much-enduring troops, whether of Burgher or British birth, who fought like brethren, side by side, in the cause which is equally as dear to them as to us—the broadening of the bounds of human liberty."

MISS ASQUITH AS ACTRESS.

At Red Cross Matinee—American Tribute to England Recited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily News says that Henry Ainley recited "The Glory of England," the American rejoinder to the German Hymn of Hate, at a matinée at His Majesty's Theatre yesterday in aid of the British Red Cross Society.

The performance was organized by the Premier's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Asquith, and much interest was taken in her appearance on the stage in a playlet entitled "The Impertinence of the Creature," a trifling sketch on the old idea of a guest not knowing her host.

Miss Asquith has talent, but her voice was not sufficiently disciplined for so large a theatre.

Queen Alexandra and the Premier were present.

PLAN TO HAVE VILLA RETIRE FROM ARMY

Generals Said to be Urging Him to Resign in Favor of Robles, Who Will Seek Peace.

HIS FORCE WINS QUERETARO

Carranza Promises Relief for Mexico City—Outlaws Zapata Money and Banks and Stores Close.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 13.—Pressure is being brought to bear upon Villa by practically all of his commanders except Fierro to relinquish his position as Commander in Chief of the forces of the North in favor of José Isabel Robles, former Villa Commander in the State of Coahuila and Minister of War in the Cabinet of Eulalio Gutierrez. This message was brought to the border today by a confidential messenger from the Villa Generals who have prepared a round robin to be presented to Villa, a copy of which was brought for General Robles, who is now hiding in the city.

The plan, which has for its ultimate aim the restoring of peace between the Villa faction and the Carranza, or Constitutionalist Party, is to have Villa retire with the understanding that he is to figure prominently in the counsels of the reunited party, but is to be eliminated from the present negotiations. Robles is to take the field at the head of Villa's forces, and put the issue of peace squarely up to Carranza with the promise of co-operation of all his Generals in restoring order in the North. General Robles could not be found tonight, but the report has been confirmed from a number of Villa sources and is being generally discussed along the border tonight.

Teodoro Kyriakopolis, a friend and financial adviser of Villa, returned from the front today with the news that Villa had asked for one more opportunity to defeat the Carranza forces before he was deposed.

General Jacinto Trevino, the Carranza leader, is reported advancing on Torreon with 8,000 men. General Manuel Banda, a Villa commander, who has been in Juarez, has been recalled to lead a force against Trevino.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Villista forces are hastening toward Mexico City, according to an announcement made by Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa Convention Government, after the receipt of a telegram announcing that Queretaro, the place where Maximilian was executed, had been captured by General Villa's army. The telegram to the Villa headquarters here came from San José de Iturbide, and stated that Queretaro had been captured after a hard battle, and that the Villistas drove Obregon's forces further south.

The Villista claim of the capture of the City of Queretaro coming on the heels of the information reaching the State Department yesterday in an official dispatch from San Luis Potosi, which stated that a large Villista force was moving southward after having captured the towns of Leon, Silao, and Irapuato, is considered most important.

Only last week General Villa's headquarters were at Aguascalientes, which is 364 miles northwest of Mexico City. The respective distances from Mexico City by railroad of the points captured by the Villistas in their southward advance are Leon, 259 miles; Silao, 288 miles; Irapuato, 250 miles, and Queretaro, 167 miles.

RELIEF FOR MEXICO CITY.

Water and Food Supply Arranged—Money System Again Upset.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 13.—Xochimilco is in the hands of the Constitutionalists, assuring a complete water supply for Mexico City. Tons of supplies are being rushed from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. The wireless station at Chapultepec Castle is being repaired and will have a service to Vera Cruz by the end of the week, assuring communications irrespective of the cable.

Many Zapatistas are surrendering. A split between ex-Federals and Zapatistas has followed orders from Emiliano Zapata to attack the ex-Federals under Liz and Aguilar, who, he says, are responsible for the defeat at Mexico City.

An active campaign is outlined by General Gonsales to pursue the Zapatistas to the State of Morelos. Many have sent agents offering to surrender.

General Carranza assures me he will make every effort to keep Mexico City well supplied with food. His aim is to demonstrate to the world that he is the only one capable of giving full protection to all foreigners and Mexicans. He showed me a number of letters from influential Mexicans now in the United States offering assistance and acknowledging that Carranza is the only hope of Mexico.

A decree issued today declares that banknotes issued in Mexico City of fifty pesos, numbering more than two hundred thousand, one hundred peso notes numbering more than two hundred and fifty thousand, and five peso notes numbering more than two million are null and void. Banks have suspended operations, and a number of business houses were caught with large sums. The Secretary of the Treasury states that upon the second evacuation the plates were left in Mexico City. General Carranza is working out a plan to settle the money question, which will be announced in a few days.

A decree has been issued permitting American ships to engage in coast trade between Mexican ports which have been confined by law to Mexican-owned ships, owing to the large amount of freight waiting to be moved.

Governor Aguilar has invited all Governors of States to subscribe to the purchase of food to relieve distress in Mexico City. Replies received give 40,000 pesos, which will be used to purchase supplies in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO, July 12, (via Galveston, July 13.)—The Zapatistas have shot one of their minor leaders, Rafael Cal y Mayor, at San Angel, blaming him for their crushing defeat at the Grand Canal and Cerro Gordo. Cal y Mayor belonged to a good family in the State of Chiapas. Some time ago Cal y Mayor wanted to shoot Alfredo Robels Dominguez, a Constitutionalist held prisoner at that time in the penitentiary, but was prevented by Gonzales Garza.

The Brazilian Minister and the British Charge called on General Pablo Gonzales this morning.

MEXICO CITY, July 12, (via Galveston, July 13.)—The main body of General Carranza's forces has not yet entered the city but General Pablo Gonzales, commanding the Carranza troops, has issued a proclamation from the suburbs granting amnesty to all who surrender and lay down their arms within thirty days. He also guarantees the life and property of foreigners and Mexicans.

Alfredo Machuca, a former Governor of the State of Hidalgo, is now in charge of the National Palace. The City Council turned over its authority to him late yesterday afternoon.

Several small skirmishes which took place in the outskirts of the city resulted in the killing of Zapata stragglers.

Business remains paralyzed because of the lack of knowledge relative to what paper money is genuine. Saloons and dance halls have been closed by general order. There were no disturbances in the city proper today.

So far but one foreigner is known to have lost his life during the fighting. Julian de la Traz, a Swiss, is reported to have been shot by followers of Zapata before they evacuated the city while defending his four daughters. He died in the American hospital.

The Mexico Country Club, whose membership is made up principally of Americans, again was entered by Zapata adherents for the purpose of looting. The building was quickly surrounded by General Carranza's men, who killed 14 looters and made 120 prisoners.

Arnold Shanklin, the American Consul General here, and Charles J. O'Connor, in charge of the American Red Cross, have been unable up to the present to get in one grain of corn to relieve the distress of the inhabitants, and the prospects for the importation of cereals remain uncertain.

Alfredo Clark, an American, formerly General Manager of the National Railroad, who disappeared on June 16, reappeared yesterday at Tasisepantla.

WASHINGTON AGAIN IN TOUCH.

Receives First Direct Reports from Mexico City Since June 18.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—For the first time since June 18, Mexico City is in telegraphic communication with Vera Cruz, according to advices reaching the State Department today, which brought information from Senor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, and Consul General Shanklin regarding the reoccupation of the capital by Carranzista forces, commanded by General Pablo Gonsales.

Among the many dispatches which came through when telegraphic communication was restored was one from Consul General Shanklin regarding the food situation in Mexico City. He reported that 10,000 bushels of corn were needed for relief work, and that there was an urgent demand in Mexico City for food for babies.

"It is very difficult to buy supplies here," said the Shanklin dispatch, "but early train communication with Vera Cruz is promised which will settle difficulties. Need 10,000 bushels of sacked corn and all possible food for babies. Milk supply is inadequate. Am arranging for establishments of soup kitchens."

According to information received here, General Carranza is pushing his plans for the relief of distress in Mexico City and the restoration of order and the formation of a Government in the belief that he will be recognized by President Wilson.

From General Carranza this message was received by the Constitutionalist Agency here today:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that, after several days of fighting, the City of Mexico was occupied yesterday by our forces under the command of Major General Pablo Gonzales, chief commander of the Eastern Corps of the Constitutionalist Army. Action was at once taken to organize the administration, the civil officers having already been appointed to take charge of the Government of the Federal District and Council of the Municipality. By special train today I sent all the personnel for the Departments of the Treasury, the Interior, and Post Office, and prior to this I had already sent the personnel of the telegraph office to restore communication. The Constitutionalist Government is now engaged in sending provisions to the city, and ample guarantees will be given to everybody, whether native or foreigner."

HUERTA TO LIVE IN EL PASO.

Summons His Family to Join Him at the Border.

General Victoriano Huerta, who is a prisoner of the United States at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, has telegraphed to Mrs. Huerta, who is at Forest Hills, to come to El Paso and to bring all of their children and grandchildren with her.

A. Z. Ratner, who is General Huerta's representative in New York, said last night that Mrs. Huerta and her family would leave for El Paso tomorrow. General Huerta, he added, intends to make his home in El Psao.

BORDEN SURE OF VICTORY.

Canadian Premier's Patriotic Speech Cheered at London Luncheon.

LONDON, July 13.—"Four days before the war broke out I telegraphed to the Imperial Government that if there should be war Canada would regard it as her own," Sir Robert L. Borden, the Premier of Canada, told a cheering audience at a luncheon given in the House of Commons in his honor this afternoon. The Canadian Premier declared that for all purposes the resources of the British Empire were abundant and that the empire could congratulate itself on the condition of affairs today.

"I have no fear for the future, though the struggle may be long," Sir Robert said. "In whatever is necessary to bring the war to an honorable conclusion Canada is prepared to take part. This is true of the whole empire."

Premier Borden went on to say that it was impossible to believe that the democracies of the empire, though unprepared, would not prove their efficiency in this grave peril. After peace was established, he said, there would be large matters for consideration for the dominions, but the difficult and complex problems, he thought, doubtless would find wise and just solution.

A. Bonar Law, British Minister of the Colonies, in a toast to "Canada and the War," expressed the opinion that the help of the dominions was likely to prove a decisive factor. He hoped that one result of the upheaval would be the welding of the empire in unbreakable bonds.

TWO ARMS EXPERTS FREE TO QUIT ARMY

Secretary of War Willing to Let Horney and Phillips Help Build Private Plants.

WILL STRENGTHEN NATION

Garrison Says Development of Munitions Factories Is of Vital Importance to the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary of War Garrison announced today that he had decided to accept the resignations of Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney and Major William A. Phillips of the Ordnance Department of the army, who have been offered private employment as ordnance experts with American powder and munition companies.

When these resignations were first tendered the Secretary of War refrained from accepting them, and called upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether an officer of the army had an inalienable right to resign in time of peace. Secretary Garrison has now decided to accept both of these resignations, on the theory that the safety of the country may depend on the adequate development of private gun and ammunition factories, the establishment of which should be encouraged rather than retarded. Mr. Garrison said today that the matter of developing more powder and munition factories may mean the difference between safety and disaster for the country.

Lieut. Col. Horney and Major Phillips are both expert in the designing and installation of machinery for the manufacture of ammunition and Lieut. Col. Horney is an expert in the manufacture of military powder and high explosives. Colonel Horney is now in charge of the Picatinny Arsenal, near Dover, N. J., and Major Phillips is in charge of the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

Colonel Horney has accepted a position with the Aetna Explosives Company of Pennsylvania, which has established a new plant for the manufacture of dynamite and other high explosives at Emporium, Penn., and which is going to embark on the manufacture of smokeless powder and high explosives on a very large scale. The Aetna Company is a new concern that has been reorganized out of an old powder company which did not before manufacture smokeless powder and high explosives. In adition to the new plant which has been begun at Emporium, this company will establish works at other points in Pennsylvania. Colonel Horney is to be general superintendent of all of the plants of the Aetna Company, and will have charge of the designs for their construction and operation. The company has no contracts for furnishing powder to the United States Government, but it was stated here tonight that the company either had or would receive large contracts for furnishing smokeless powder and explosives for European belligerents.

It is understood that Major Phillips is going with another company, which will be engaged in the manufacture of arms and ammunition on a large scale.

Secretary Garrison said today that the plants these officers would build might in the future prove of vital importance to the Government. He said he thought it was just as important for national defense that a large number of plants should be ready to turn out powder or ammunition on a large scale as to have officers of such ability held to the work of superintending Government plants already in operation which could be continued by other officers.

It was learned today that reports had reached Washington that Germany alone is consuming smokeless powder at the rate of hundreds of millions of pounds a year. The total present capacity of the United States for military powder production is said to be not over 3,000,000 pounds annually.

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Candidates must have had three years' experience as Supervising Nurse, Assistant Superintendent, or Superintendent of hospitals for the care and treatment of children suffering from surgical tuberculosis. Knowledge of and experience in heliotherapy is essential. For this examination candidates need not be citizens of the United States; the requirement that applications bear certification of four citizens of the City of New York is also waived. Volunteers will be accepted from four reputable citizens residing outside of the State of New York. The subjects and weights are: Experience 4, 70% required; Written Test 3, 70% required; Oral Test 3, 70% required. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates failing to qualify in any part of the examination will not be summoned for the ensuing tests.

Candidates will be assembled only for the oral examination.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from July 6 to July 20 at 4 P. M.

The age limit is 25 to 40 years; there is one vacancy at Neponsit Beach Hospital, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Persons who have filed applications for examination for this position between June 17 and July 1, 1915, need not file further applications.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

REMINGTON STRIKE MAY STOP ARMS

Continued from Page 1.

iron workers from the ammunition plant today. The Pardy Construction Company is doing the latter job.

Ask Gompers to Intervene.

Today the Stewart Company and the Remington people announced a conference for the afternoon, but it did not take place. The constructors and the Remington firm have no voice in the battle of jurisdiction, and in despair tonight sent a telegram to Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, asking him to force some sort of a settlement.

"The whole procedure is the most unusual and unprecedented in my experience," said George E. Griest, General Superintendent of the Stewart Construction Company tonight. "The trouble is among branches of the labor organizations, and they should settle it. Let me say that there is no question of hours, money, or working conditions, but a question as to what class of men shall do certain kinds of work. At least that is all I can see in it."

The matter looked bright after the suggestion that Gompers arbitrate. The ironworkers had consented and the Remington people hoped for work to go on again at full blast in a day or so. But today Organizer Flynn of the Carpenters asserted he would abide by no arbitrator's decision, because the question wasn't arbitrable. The ironworkers replied that the question had been decided in the Philadelphia strike several years ago.

While there are no structural ironworkers in the plants which are doing work for the Remington people, the machinists and tool workers have been notified to be ready to strike on Thursday night if the matter is not settled, the ironworkers having the sympathy of those two organizations. This, the ironworkers say, will win their point by forcing the Remington people to take a hand. The Remington Company fears if it takes sides it will lose either ironworkers or carpenters. The machines for making shells and rifle parts in the sub-contractors' factories are operated by girls and by others not in the unions, but the ironworkers hold the whip hand, because a walkout of the tool makers and machinists means that the first machine that gets out of order will be out of commission, for there will be no one to repair it. It means that the first die that is broken cripples a machine, for there will be no tool makers to make a new die. The union officials said tonight it would take about two weeks to shut down all the factories after a general walkout. The time limit of Thursday night was set this afternoon.

The Structural Iron Workers, who have one of the most efficient labor organizations in the world, hope to win their part by forcing the Remington Company to take their side. They notified the company today that a walkout at the Ilion factories would take place if the company did not act. Such a walkout would halt the shipment of arms to England and France from one of the most important sources.

Labor Denies German Interest.

When he was told tonight of the allegation that Germans were back of the movement, President Johnston of the iron workers, waxed indignant.

"I want to say," he shouted, "that there are no Germans back of this movement, but there are a lot of bad Irish."

Several agitators, said to be members of the Brotherhod of Machinists, who have been excluded from the Federation of Labor, but are connected with the machinists' unions of Germany, appeared in Bridgeport tonight.

"I believe the stories of German money in this strike situation can be traced to these men," said Keppler. "They claim to be affiliated with the German Machinists' Union."

Charles Heide, who is an official of the brotherhood, and was active in a recent strike at the Ilion plant of the Remington Company, was said to be in Hartford.

Officials of the Remington Company refused today to admit that the situation was serious; they did admit, however, that it had a possibility of seriousness. Asked for a statement, the company issued this:

"The labor situation at the plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, at present under construction, is really more complex than serious. It is true the iron workers engaged by the James Stewart Construction Company, Inc., which holds the contracts for the buildings, have left the work and are at the moment on strike.

"Naturally the contracting company, and, indirectly, the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, are inconvenienced by delay pending an adjustment of alleged grievances, but these supposed grievences are not of such a nature as to warrant the apprehension that the troubles will be of long duration or that they will not soon be adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all the interested parties.

"In the first place, the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company has no direct concern in the trouble. The Stewart Company is really but an indirect party to the controversy, the issues of which lie among three labor factions as to which of these unions should be entitled to enroll the millwrights employed in installing machinery fixtures in the plant.

"The three factions are the Carpenters' Union, the Ironworkers' Union, and the Machinists' Union. The first named claims that the millwrights, who are both wood and iron workers, should be enrolled in the Carpenters' Union. The ironworkers also claim the millwrights, but were willing to concede this claim to the machinists. The millwrights themselves, who are the innocent parties in the dispute, favored the carpenters' contention, and some of them joined that union. Whereupon the ironworkers and machinists appealed to the contracting company to force the millwrights into the machinists' organization. This was not done, for the reason that the employing company considered the dispute one to which it was no party, and which should properly be settled by the union officials. But the ironworkers declined to see the matter in this light, and a strike resulted.

"Meetings have been held with a view to an amicable settlement but as yet no agreement has been reached."

An idea of the possibilities of the situation may be gained from a declaration by Keppler, head of the machinists, tonight. He said:

"If the general strike comes, the Remington people will find that we have other grievances than the millwrights. We have certain rights that have not been observed and this is a very good time to see that they are.

"It will be a very good thing for Major Penfield and Mr. Dodge to remember that they will need machinists and tool workers by the hundreds when they open their employment lists for the 16,000 workers in the new plant. It may interest them to know that we have a standing order from England for 15,000 American machinists and we are sending them over as fast as we can get them. If Major Penfield looks around he will find that more than half of the men who went out yesterday are no longer in Bridgeport. The demand for machinists is greater than it ever was in this country's history.

"That the Remington people are making arms is no part of this dispute. It would be the same to us if they were making plows. We must maintain our standards and we will do that in Bridgeport and anywhere else our men are employed."

Gompers Uncertain About Serving.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said tonight he had been informally advised that he would be asked to act as arbitrator in the Bridgeport labor trouble, but that no formal request had been received. He said he did not believe he would go to Bridgeport, but that he did not know just how serious the trouble was.

In the disagreement as to prerogatives of the carpenters and ironworkers it is recalled that in a similar situation in San Francisco both sides worked on until the matter had been peacefully settled. It is also recalled that at the Federation of Labor Convention in Philadelphia last November a resolution was adopted instructing carpenters to cease infringing on the rights of ironworkers.

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Also a few remaining models, in SILK and CLOTH Dresses, from lines which are being closed out.

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UP-STATE TO RETAIN ASSEMBLY CONTROL

Brackett Committee Votes to Give Each County but Two at Least One Member.

NEW CONSTITUTION MENACE

If Convention Adopts Representation Plan, It Will Lose at Polls, Says Democratic Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Constitutional Convention Committee on Legislative Organization, of which ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett is Chairman, dealt a hard blow today to New York City's chance for fairer representation, even in the Assembly. With the action of the committee today it seems certain that the prospects of a coalition between the Democrats and the Republican reapportionment faction have vanished.

The Brackett Committee, by a vote of 9 to 5, determined to retain county lines in Assembly districting and to give every county in the State, no matter how small its population, with the exception of Fulton and Hamilton, at least one Assemblyman. This will place Schuyler County with fewer than 14,000 inhabitants on a par with Richmond County, which has a population of nearly 100,000.

The decision was reached by the committee over the emphatic protest of Alfred E. Smith, Democratic leader of the Assembly, who denounced this discrimination against New York City in the interest of rural counties.

The Senate in the forthcoming revised Constitution will be fixed so as to make it impossible for New York City, no matter how great its population, ever to get control.

Predicts Constitution's Defeat.

Assemblyman Smith frankly told the committee that its action, if upheld by the convention, as it undoubtedly will be, would mean the defeat of the revised Constitution at the polls.

Minority Leader Smith, former Borough President John F. Ahearn of Manhattan, and J. Sydney Bernstein and Nathan Burkan, all Democrats, of New York City, and James P. Lindsay of Niagara County, Republican, voted against the proposition.

A sub-committee of which Ray B. Smith of Syracuse was Chairman reported in favor of raising the salary of Senators and Assemblymen from $1,500 to $2,500 a year and giving them their traveling expenses from their homes to Albany every week instead of mileage at the rate of 10 cents at the beginning and end of every session. This report was adopted by the committee by a vote of 11 to 8.

The committee, by a vote of 9 to 5, decided to leave the terms of Senators at two years and of Assemblymen at one year.

Brackett, Quigg, and Thomas A. Kirby of Orleans County, all Republicans, voted against raising the salary of the lawmakers.

The committee, with the concurrence of Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, who declared it a waste of money to take a State census, voted to recommend to the convention that a Senate and Assembly reapportionment henceforth be made on the basis of and in the year following the Federal enumeration. The State census now in progress is costing the State about $800,000.

Push Reapportionment Plan.

The up-State followers of ex-Senator Brackett are tenaciously adhering to the plan of having the Constitutional Convention undertake a reapportionment of Senate districts, although President Elihu Root and nearly all the leaders in the convention frown on the plan. Mr. Brackett today appointed a sub-committee to consider whether a reapportionment should be made by the convention or whether it should be left to the Legislature next year, and in case the sub-committee should decide in favor of a legislative reapportionment, what restrictions should be imposed on the lawmakers in making it.

Ray B. Smith, who was made Chairman of the sub-committee, called on Secretary of State Hugo today and asked him to hurry his census figures, looking to a posible reapportionment. Mr. Smith said later that he had received asurances that figures, unofficial but reliable, covering the entire State outside of New York City, would be in his hands early next week.

The Committee on Governor and other State officers took an informal vote today on the proposition of extending the Governor's term from two to four years and raising his salary to $20,000; the proposition for the four-year term carried by almost unanimous vote.

The Convention had only a brief session today to permit the commitees to work in executive session.

The Cities Committee, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is Chairman, held its first executive session today and a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of formulating certain questions relating to home rule powers over cities which Chairman Low expects to put to a vote in the full committee for the purpose of ascertaining the trend of sentiment. Four of the questions on which a vote is to be taken are: Shall cities be empowered to make their own charters? Shall veto power over charter legislation initiated by the cities be vested in the Legislature? Shall the Legislature be given power to annul acts of local legislative bodies? Shall the Legislature be given power to enact special legislation, affecting only one city by a two-thirds vote?

All these questions are related to and practically epitomize divergent home-rule plans that have been recommended. It was said tonight by a prominent member of the Cities Committee that in all probability the proposition to give cities right of charter making would be voted down.

The members of the Cities Committee are unanimous in opposition to the proposal of doing away with the classification of the cities. Both the Mayor's conference and the Home Rule Committee of New York City have recommended to the committee that this distinction be removed in the present revision of the Constitution.

WOULD AID STOCKHOLDERS.

Marshall Proposes Constitutional Safeguards for Small Investors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—The apparent reluctance of the Legislature to do anything for the protection of minority stockholders was urged by Louis Marshall today as good and sufficient ground for erecting constitutional safeguards to protect their rights. Mr. Marshall and E. N. Smith of Watertown, a Republican delegate to the convention, have introduced proposals with that end in view. They provide that corporations shall elect their Directors annually and that each stockholder shall be entitled to vote his shares either personally or by mail or proxy and cumulatively or distributively as he elects.

"It is vital to minority stockholders who represent investments of millions and millions of dollars that this should be adopted," said Mr. Marshall. "The small stockholders under our present system may as well throw their money into the sea as invest it in shares of stock corporations."

"Would this apply to banks?" asked William C. Breed, a New York lawyer, who appeared for the Bankers' Association.

"Certainly," said Mr. Marshall. "I don't know much about the inside affairs of the Union Trust Company, but I do know that it would have been a different story with the Carnegie Trust Company if the minority stockholders had had any say, and the same is true with regard to the Madison Square and the Murray Hill Banks."

Mr. Breed, in opposing the amendment, said that it would compel every corporation in the State of New York to amend its charter.

"If there had been any demand for this change the Legislature would have provided for it," said Mr. Breed. "Why, the Legislature has had a bill aiming at such a plan with regard to the banks for five years, and each year it has died in committee."

Mr. Marshall smiled and said that was the very reason he was so anxious to have the Constitution say something which would make it compulsory on the law-making body to do something.

CARNEGIE CLAIMS AFFIRMED.

Madison Trust Co. and John McGrath Recognized as Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Court of Appeals affirmed today judgments directing the payment by the Superintendent of Banks, out of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company moneys, of $228,395 to the Madison Trust Company and $145,528 to John McGrath. The payments are not to be preferred.

The Madison Trust Company was formerly the Van Norden Trust Company and paid to the Carnegie Trust Company $195,000, the proceeds of three notes made by J. B. Reichmann, Martin J. Condon, and Charles A. Moore, Jr., Directors of the Carnegie Company. The money was received with written instructions that it was to be used in purchasing stock of the company, the Twelfth Ward and Nineteenth Ward Banks, which were to be held by the Carnegie Company. The Carnegie Trust Company was closed by the Superintendent of Banks Jan. 7, 1911, and the plaintiff claimed the stock was held in trust and it was entitled to a preference in its claims. The defense was that the stock was taken by William J. Cummings, who was convicted of grand larceny, and used by him for the benefit of the Van Norden Trust Company and the Nineteenth Ward Bank.

McGrath's claim was for money received by the Carnegie Trust Company for the purpose of buying its stock to be used as collateral security for a loan from the Twelfth Ward Bank, as the bank could not lend money on the security of its own stock. The stock was not bought, but it was sought to impress a trust on the fund as having been received for a special purpose.

DUNN'S CONVICTION UPHELD

Politician-Contractor Must Serve Ten Months for Road Frauds.

ALBANY, July 13.—The conviction of Bart Dunn, New York Contractor and former Democratic leader, for conspiring to defraud the State on highway work in Rockland County, was upheld today by the Court of Appeals. In the same decision the Court affirmed judgments levying a $500 fine against the Dunbar Contracting Company, of which Dunn was President and Treasurer, and convicting Joseph J. Fogarty, Secretary of the company, of conspiracy. Dunn and Fogarty were sentenced to serve ten months each in jail.

After Dunn's conviction in the lower courts he left the State. Recently he was located in a New Jersey sanitarium and fought extradition. He was brought to this State, however, and now is serving his sentence.

A. B. Clark Succeeds Rofrano.

Commissioner John T. Fetherston of the Street Cleaning Department yesterday appointed Amasa Burton Clark as Deputy Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Michael A. Rofrano. Mr. Clark is a practical engineer and a member of the firm of Clark & Co., engineering contractors, and lives at 23 East Twenty-seventh Street. He is an independent Democrat. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1886. His salary will be $5,000 a year.

COMPENSATION LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Southern Pacific Company and Clyde Line Lose in New York Court of Appeals.

BOTH AWARDS ARE UPHELD

Neither State Nor Federal Statutes Violated in Jensen and Walker Cases, Says Judge Miller.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Court of Appeals today upheld the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation law on three questions raised in suits brought to make the test.

Judge Nathan Miller wrote the opinion in the cases of Marie Jensen against the Southern Pacific Company, a Kentucky corporation, and of William Alfred Walker against the Clyde Steamship Company. In the Jensen case, which was for causing death, it was asserted by the company that the statute was not intended to apply to employment in interstate or foreign commerce.

"The statute does not purport directly to regulate or impose a burden upon commerce," says Judge Miller, "but merely undertakes to regulate the relations between employers and employes in this State. Such regulation may, and, no doubt, does, indirectly affect commerce, but to the extent that it may affect interstate or foreign commerce it is plainly within the jurisdiction of the State, until Congress, by entering the field, excludes State action.

"Literally construed, Section 114 makes the statute apply only to intrastate work, either done by itself or in connection with, but clearly separable and distinguishable from interstate or foreign commerce. But, though the section is awkwardly phrased, it is manifest that a broader application was intended, else the clause, 'for whom a rule of liability or method of compensation has been or may be established by the Congress of the United States,' is meaningless. The Legislature evidently intended to regulate, as far as it had the power, all employments within the State of the kinds enumerated. The earlier sections are in terms of general application, and Section 114, which is headed interstate commerce, is one of limitation, not of definition. Its obvious purpose was to guard against a construction violative of the Constitution of the United States, and so it provided that the act should apply to interstate or foreign commerce, 'for whom a rule of liability or method of compensation has been or may be established by the Congress of the United States,' only to the extent that intrastate work affected may or shall be clearly separable or distinguishable therefrom.

Appellant a Carrier by Water.

"The second question was in respect of the application of the act. It is said that the appellant is a carrier by railroad, and that therefore the Federal Employers Liability act of April 22, 1908, (35 Stat. L., 65,) prescribes the rule governing the employment in which the deceased was engaged. As far as this case is concerned the appellant is a carrier by water. Its business is transportation by steamships, which, as far as appears, may not even indirectly be related to transportation by railroad, certainly not by any particular line of railroad."

The court, therefore, concluded that the employment in which the deceased was engaged was not governed by the Federal statute, that the Workmen's Compensation act applied to it, and that the latter act was not in violation of the Constitution for attempting to regulate or impose a tax or burden on interstate or foreign commerce.

Regarding the assertion that the act violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution against taking property without due process of law, Judge Miller said:

"This subject should be viewed in the light of modern conditions, not those under which the common law doctrines were developed. With the change in industrial conditions, an opinion has gradually developed, which almost universally favors a more just and economical system of providing compensation for accidental injuries to employes as a substitute for wasteful and protected damage suits, usually unjust in their results, either to the employer or the employe, and sometimes to both. Surely it is competent for the State, in the promotion of the general welfare, to require both employer and employe to yield something toward the establishment of a principle and plan of compensation for their mutual protection and advantage. The act now before us seems to be fundamentally fair to both employer and employe."

Employe Has Choice of Remedies.

The claim of Walker was for an injury on a steamship lying alongside a pier in the Hudson River, and the case was one of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, which was not considered in the Jensen case. It was urged that the Workmen's Compensation act was not intended to apply to such a case, and that if it was it was unconstitutional, as denying the equal protection of the laws.

"While Congress has conferred admiralty jurisdiction upon the district courts, that jurisdiction is derived from the Constitution of the United States and is governed by the rules of the maritime law," said Judge Miller. "Congress has not established a rule of liability or method of compensation within the meaning of Section 114 of the Workmen's Compensation act set forth in the opinion in the Jensen case. The act, therefore, applies unless the admiralty jurisdiction is exclusive. The remedy provided by the Workmen's Compensation act is a substitute for the common law remedy. It is in no sense a proceeding in rem to enforce a maritime lien and may, therefore, exist concurrently with the remedy in admiralty. The State cannot interfere with the admiralty jurisdiction, and if the act be valid, an injured employe may in certain cases have a choice of remedies, one under the act and another in admiralty, precisely as before he could choose between his common law remedy and the right to proceed in admiralty."

The awards given in each instance are affirmed.

AMERICAN VETERANS MEET.

Principles of Civil War and the Present Compared at Reunion in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—Over the heads of the American Consul General, Mr. Skinner, and several American civil war veterans the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were hoisted yesterday in Bermondsey as a prelude to the annual reunion and muster of the American civil war veterans in London.

A comparison of the fight for individual liberty in the Western hemisphere and the present war against Prussian militarism was made in a speech by Duncan Campbell Lee, who was formerly a professor at Cornell University and also an officer during the Spanish-American war.

"The principles for which England stands in the present war," he said, "are identical with those for which you fought in the Wilderness and at Gettysburg. This is a fight for equal rights and when we win, as win this country must, we shall establish, for at least one hundred years, the principle that small nations like Belgium have the same rights as larger nations."

THAW WILL KNOW HIS FATE TONIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

like a tonic. He was sure there were no reefs ahead of him and that the end of the week would see him on his way to San Francisco on an automobile tour. When it was suggested that the final evidence had been submitted in his case on the 13th of the month he smiled.

"The only people that is a bad sign for," he said, "are the attorneys for the State. It doesn't worry me a bit." Thaw was taken back to Ludlow Street Jail at 8:30 o'clock.

The trial yesterday attracted one of the biggest crowds since the case began and nearly half the persons in court were women. Thaw took an active interest in what was going on. He was restive and given to conversation. He frequently rose to his feet while the alienists were on the stand and searched among a number of suit cases on the table before him for some record. Sometimes he found the book he wanted and sometimes he didn't. Once the anxious search of the suit case occupied him for five minutes. Mr. Stanchfield and his assistants, Abel I. Smith, Jr., and Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., paid no attention to Thaw during these periods.

Dr. Flint's Fee $15 an Hour.

Dr. Flint was questioned about his own status in the Thaw case. He said he went into it for no other reason than a sense of public duty.

"It was not for a monetary consideration," he said. "I don't seek it, and, thank God, I don't need it." He told Mr. Stanchfield he received $15 an hour while doing active work on the Thaw case.

Mr. Stanchfield asked him if he considered it proper for a lawyer who had spent much time in the preparation of a case to go on the stand, and Dr. Flint said it would be unprofessional. But, he added, his own case was different.

"Just what is the difference?" asked Justice Hendrick, bluntly.

Dr. Flint explained that he wasn't an employe of the State and was not giving advice as to the conduct of the case while in court.

Mr. Stanchfield drew from Dr. Flint that he had supplied Dr. Baker with information which led him to believe that Thaw was a paranoiac. W. T. Jerome had turned the Superintendent over to him, he said.

"And you did the job?" said Mr. Stanchfield sarcastically.

"I didn't consider it a job," shouted Dr. Flint, with indignation.

Talk of the Unwritten Law.

In reply to a volley of questions, Dr. Flint said he felt Thaw had every reason to hate Stanford White, and that he had displayed a deep infatuation for his wife.

Q.—After all his relations with her and all she told him, he took her home and did everything he could to bring her up to the right life, didn't he? A.—I suppose he did.

Q.—And now I want to ask you this: "When you remember that he heard Stanford White was trying to win her back, and he shot him, do you think it was queer that a jury found him not guilty even if they believed him insane? A.—Yes. The unwritten law doesn't go here.

Mr. Stanchfield mentioned that General Sickles and others had been freed on the unwritten law after killing men, but Justice Hendrick broke in.

"The unwritten law does not obtain in this court," he said, "and has nothing to do with this case."

Then Mr. Stanchfield switched to another topic.

Q.—Do you know Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES? A.—I do, very well. He is my intimate friend.

Q.—He is about your age? A.—Oh, much younger.

Q.—Have you discussed the Thaw case with him and did you persuade him to write an editorial in THE TIMES urging that Jerome be retained in the case? A.—Yes, I certainly asked him to write such an editorial.

Q.—Did you ask him to write an editorial in an effort to keep Thaw in Matteawan—to prevent his release? A.—No, I can't tell you about that, but I certainly asked him to write an editorial about Jerome, and I considered that a very proper thing to do.

Q.—Your object was to keep Thaw in Matteawan? A.—Yes.

Q.—And retain your standing as an alienist? A.—Not in the slightest degree; no, Sir.

The Alienist Cross-Examined.

Mr. Stanchfield then read from Dr. Flint's testimony at the last habeas corpus proceeding, in which he swore that he had urged Mr. Miller to use his influence to keep Thaw in Matteawan "over and over again."

"That is true," was Dr. Flint's comment yesterday.

Dr. Flint said Thaw suffered from "insane credulity" when he believed stories about his being hounded by the Monk Eastman gang, which any sane man would have rejected. He denied that he had had anything to do with an interview published recently in The New York Herald, in which an unnamed alienist, described as "the greatest living," expressed the belief that Erich Muenter, who attempted to assassinate J. P. Morgan, and Thaw were paranoiacs of the same type. Then he was asked if he believed himself the greatest living alienist, and he replied:

"I am not denying that."

Questioned next about his connection with the case of Robin, the former banker, Dr. Flint said he had testified that Robin was hopelessly insane. With a broad smile he told how the jury had, in less than five minutes, declared their belief that Robin was sane. Judge Swann had said, he testified, "Gentlemen of the jury, I take off my hat to you."

Mr. Stanchfield questioned Dr. Flint at length about his knowledge of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw's visit to this city a week ago yesterday, and a sharp argument was started, in which Deputy Attorney General Cook engaged. The Justice broke in by telling counsel not to waste time. He knew all about the matter, he said, and there was nothing which reflected upon Mr. Cook or Dr. Flint.

Thaw's Evidences of Insanity.

On the redirect examination, Dr. Flint, in explaining his testimony that Thaw had shown no evidence of insanity in court, said:

"I meant that when I came into court and listened to his testimony I could not say that the testimony by itself was proof of any form of insanity. I based my belief in his paranoia on the distinct family taint. Then there was the delusion that a conspiracy existed to keep him in Matteawan without trial. I considered that an insane delusion. I based my belief on former examinations, on the Longfellow letters and the will and codicil. I believed they were the work of an insane mind and that Thaw was a paranoiac. I considered his boyhood and his hallucinations about hearing young girls screaming, and I took into consideration the nature of the murder, which was a typical paranoiac murder. A letter which he wrote while he was in the Tombs and which was found in his cell was an insane letter. Also there was the fact that he applied to Anthony Comstock for aid. I consider that letter as of the greatest importance in showing his delusions.

"At this trial he didn't appear, while on the stand, like an insane man; but at the habeas corpus proceedings before Justices Mills and Keogh I believe he gave evidence of insane delusions. I consider it of the highest importance that he expressed over and over again the belief that he was not responsible for the murder of White, but that it was the hand of Providence."

Mr. Cook then asked Dr. Flint if he thought the summing up of W. T. Jerome at the second murder trial, in which he attacked Stanford White and expressed the belief that the houses described by Thaw existed, was to be considered necessarily as evidence that these things were true. Dr. Flint said he attached no importance to the summing up of Jerome, who, he said, was under oath to prosecute Thaw for murder in the first degree and was doing the best he could.

Thaw's "Incoherence" at Trial.

Then Mr. Stanchfield jumped into the fight again and questioned Dr. Flint. Dr. Flint had mentioned statements by women known as Ruth Lambert and Ethel Thomas as evidence that Thaw was a degenerate, and Mr. Stanchfield demanded that he tell what he knew of these women.

Q.—Do you know them? Do you know whether they are black or white, how old they are, or anything about them? A.—I do not.

Q.—And still you say you took their statements into consideration when they were not even evidence in this case? What single evidence did Thaw reveal of insanity on the witness stand here? A.—None at all, except some retardation and incoherence.

Q.—What incoherence? A.—Why, I can't specify.

Q.—Then why did you testify just now to these twelve men here that there was some incoherence? What right have you to swear to it on your oath that a man is incoherent when you can't specify a single incoherent thing he said? A.—Well, I'm telling you the truth.

Q.—What do you mean by retardation? A.—A slowness in answering.

"Was he any slower than you?" demanded Mr. Stanchfield.

It was at this point that Dr. Flint told of Thaw's alleged attempt to hypnotize him, giving it as the only evidence he could produce that Thaw had acted in an abnormal manner at the trial. Mr. Stanchfield asked if it was not true that he and other alienists had examined Thaw before the murder trial at the request of a representative of Mr. Olcott, who said he believed Thaw sane and that a trial would be unnecessary. Dr. Flint said that in substance it was true.

"And so that is the conspiracy about which you have said Thaw had a delusion and on which you place so much importance," said Mr. Stanchfield, scornfully. "Why, isn't it true that Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. White, knew of these plans?"

Dr. Flint admitted that was so.

The trial will go on at 10 o'clock this morning.

ABRAHAM SHOT HIMSELF.

Confesses He Attempted Suicide After Quarrel with Wife.

Addison J. Abraham, the merchant of Galilee, Penn., who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Monday morning after an exciting trip which included a journey by automobile and train of 139 miles, confessed to Detective Kilgallon of the Second Branch Bureau yesterday that his pistol wounds were self-inflicted. According to the detective, Abraham said his act followed a quarrel with his wife.

"We quarreled Sunday morning," said the wounded man, "and I told her that I was sick and tired of life and was going to end it all."

Abraham said he fired two shots from a thirty-eight calibre pistol, but the revolver was not found. His wife and Mrs. Clausen, a nurse, brought him here from Galilee for treatment.

Detective Gilgallon doubts the truth of Abraham's story. From his evasive and unsatisfactory replies, the detective is inclined to believe the wounded man is shielding some other person who may have shot him. Abraham's condition is regarded as hopeful.

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Complete line of sizes from 14 to 20 years. Third Floor

1,100 DINNER SETS IN THIS SALE

That is, 1,100 Simpson-Crawford Dinner Sets alone, without counting our own gigantic stock, offered at equally striking reductions.

American Porcelain 100-Pc. Dinner Sets, $8.75, $10 and $12.75. Were $13.50, $17.50 and $20

Also we offer "Apartment" Sets, forming complete services for six persons.

$4 and $5.75. Were $6 and $8.75

Over Fifteen Thousand Pieces of Open Stock Dinnerware—including many of the Simpson-Crawford Co.'s patterns as well as portions of our own stocks.

At Half and Less Than Half

Every wanted piece is included, such as plates, covered dishes, casseroles, cups and saucers, gravy boats, etc. Prices are 10c to $1.75, instead of 25c to $4. Fifth Floor

TODAY IS "BUNDHAR" RUG DAY

We will show here today the best assortment we have ever had since the opening of the store, including 179 of the 9x12 ft. size alone.

9x12 Foot Room Size "Bundhar" Rugs, $32.50

On August 1st the fixed price will be $45.50, and we are now selling them at LESS than the wholesale list price. Other sizes in "Bundhar" Rugs as follows:

Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6..	$41.50	$29.50	4 ft. 6 x 7 ft. 6..	$16.50	$12.00
6 x 9 ft.....	$28.25	$21.00	27 x 54 inches....	$4.75	$3.00

Sixth Floor

900 PIECES $1.15 TO $19 MADEIRA HAND-EMBROIDERY, AT 60c TO $10

Specially purchased Tray Cloths, Scarfs and Centrepieces, hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped. Sizes up to 36 inches. Exquisite specimens of the skill of the Madeira needlewomen. Second Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

Store opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Films for Developing and Printing may be left at the Main Floor Camera Counter.

Men and Young Men!

500 Custom Tailored Suits That Were $22.50, $24.75, $27.50, and $29.75, NOW

$17.75

Another striking evidence of how definitely it pays to buy clothing at Macy's. Come and try on a few of these suits reduced to **$17.75** for today's selling.

Take your choice of two or three hundred English Soft Roll Sacks of the very latest style, with 1, 2, or 3 buttons. All in the newest colors, checks and stripes.

Or choose from materials and patterns built into styles of refinement for the more conservative man.

Every suit this season's "latest" and every suit reduced from a price that was already "Lowest-in-the-City." Get a good, custom tailored suit at a *double* saving **now.**

Macy's—Men's Clothing Shop, Fifth Floor.

9,600 Men's Higher-Priced Summer Shirts 68c

THE most fortunate buy of the year. Just when soft Summer shirts are in big demand three manufacturers close out to us 800 dozen of the better grade of Summer shirts for a price that only spot cash could induce.

Every one of these shirts would retail elsewhere for a dollar or more; most retail for $1.25, and a great many for $1.50. The materials include fine madras in hundreds of handsome Summer stripings and woven and mercerized fabrics in all the new, popular patterns.

Every shirt in the lot is a dandy, clean, fresh, and well made, all coat-cut, and with turn-over French cuffs.

If we charged regular prices for them you would be satisfied with your purchase, but at 68c, less than half the regular price of most of them, they are values so rare that they will be wanted in dozen lots and will disappear like the snow in the Spring. Come early and stock up while the variety is greatest.

Macy's—Men's Shirt Dept., Main Floor, 35th St.

MEDIATORS NAMED IN TAILORS' STRIKE

Manufacturers Appoint Committee to Confer with Unions on Plans for Peace.

21,000 MAY BE OUT TODAY

Mayor's Conciliators Begin Meetings in Effort to Avert Walkout by Women Garment Workers.

There was hope yesterday of a peaceful settlement of the strike of workers in the men's clothing trade, which already involved the 10,000 members of the Pantsmakers' Union, and appeared likely to spread within the next few days to all the other 70,000 members in this city of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. A committee of seven was appointed by the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association to meet with any representatives whom the unions might select and make preliminary arrangements for a peace conference.

The committee consists of Norbert D. Light, Herbert Ansorge, Charles Douglas, Saul Bashwitz, J. Eisner, J. Ettlinger, and Mayer Shoenfeld, the last of whom is labor adjuster of the association. The Executive Committee of the association met yesterday afternoon at its headquarters at 752 Broadway, and received a visit from the Rev Dr. Judah L. Magnes, President of the Kehillah, and Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman of the Committee on Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bernheimer is also a member of the Mayor's Conciliation Committee, which is trying to bring the employers and employes in the women's garment trade to a peaceful adjustment, but he said last night that that body was in no way connected with the attempt to bring about a settlement of the difficulties in the men's garment business.

Where the initiative came from, no one would say, but the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association listened to Dr. Magnes and Mr. Bernheimer, and then appointed the committee of seven. This body will meet at 11 A. M. today at 752 Broadway, and will decide what action, any, it will take with regard to listening to proposals of meditation.

Meanwhile Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was marshaling his forces for an extension of the strike. Eight thousand trousermakers had gone out up to noon on Monday, and Monday afternoon and yesterday the remainder, according to the officials of the union, all went out. This morning the members of the Knee Pants Makers' Union, 5,000 strong, will quit work, and Mr. Hillman said last night that it was quite probable that 6,000 workers in another branch of the trade would follow their example.

Who these were he would not say, but from the fact that the vestmakers held meetings yesterday in the Manhattan Lyceum at 66 East Fourth Street and the Forward Building at 175 East Broadway and approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee that their officers be empowered to call a strike when they saw fit, it is believed that the vestmakers are the 6,000 referred to. So that a total of 21,000 workers may be out today.

Mayer Schoenfeld, representing the manufacturers, said it was probable Benjamin Silverstein, President of the Children's Jacketmakers' Association, would call out his 15,000 workers today, but no confirmation of that statement could be obtained at union headquarters, although it was admitted Mr. Silverstein had been empowered to order a strike.

President Hillman yesterday telegraphed to the labor leaders in the other principal centres of the clothing business over the country and urged them to be ready to back up the strike here. If this is done, it may involve 250,000 workers. Benjamin Weinberg, President of the Pantsmakers' Union of Newark, had a conference with Mr. Hillman yesterday, and it was rumored he was preparing to persuade the 6,000 men employed in the men's clothing trade in that city to walk out.

A call for a meeting in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, on Thursday evening was sent out yesterday to the cutters, trimmers, liners, and bushelmen, 5,000 in number, by the Joint Board of the Clothing Cutters' Union. Furthermore, the United Hebrew Trades, comprising 125,000 members, have expressed their sympathy with the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who have gone out.

One victory yesterday was won by the strikers, when the firm of H. Lissner & Co., at 295 Lafayette Street, took back the 300 employes who had struck and increased their wages $2 a week each. Mr. Hillman declared that several other firms had indicated to him a willingness to arbitrate. Mr. Schoenfeld, however, minimized the Lissner episode and said the men had been called out by mistake.

Statements defending their positions in the strike were issued yesterday by both sides, and the contractors, who intervene between employers and workingmen, were made the scapegoat to a certain extent.

The Mayor's Committee on Conciliation, which hopes to bring the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union together so as to avoid a strike and renew some working agreement like the protocol which was recently abrogated after five years of operation, met yesterday morning in the City Hall and organized by the selection of Dr. Felix Adler as Chairman and Professor George W. Kirchwey as Secretary. The other members are Louis D. Brandeis, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, ex-Federal Judge Walter C. Noyes, and Charles Bernheimer. Mayor Mitchel asked them to reach their conclusions as to the points at issue as rapidly as possible and report to him. This is in no sense, it is pointed out, a board of arbitration, but only of conciliation; and it is declared by both sides that the final judge in the case will be public opinion.

The committee will begin its sessions at 10 o'clock this morning in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall, and will hold all-day sessions, open to the public, every day until the matter has been thoroughly threshed out, or until an executive session seems advisable. There will be no strike at least until this body has expressed its opinion, and confidence was expressed yesterday on both sides that in the women's garment trade there would be no strike at all.

The arguments of the workers and employers will be presented respectively by Morris Hillquit and Julius Henry Cohen as counsel. It is understood that Mr. Hillquit's exposition of the workers' side of the case will lay considerable emphasis on living conditions of the union members and the general conditions of their existence, as well as the specific points at issue with the employers.

ICE CREAM AS A LURE.

Heavy Bail for Trio Charged with Misusing the Mails.

William E. Moore, his wife, Ruth Moore, and William Cleverager, who were arrested in Detroit on the charge of having used the mails illegally, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton. Pending an examination on the charge made by Burt L. Burpee of 1,303 Amsterdam Avenue, Moore was held in $7,500 bail, his wife in $500, and Cleverage in $5,000.

In the complaint Burpee charges that on April 26 last, when he answered an advertisement for a young man with $500 to invest, he got into communication with Moore, his wife, and Cleverager, who represented that they had concessions at Coney Island for the sale of ice cream making machines, cones, and cups for the season from May 15 to Sept. 15. One concession could be obtained for $500, and the purchaser was to get $15 a week and 50 per cent. of the proceeds from sales. The defendants told him, Burpee charged, that a purchaser of three of the concessions would be furnished with booths and fixtures free, in addition to the weekly allowance and half of the profits from sales during the season of 1915 and 1916.

Assistant United States Attorney Julian Hartridge said the trio, after making an early "clean up" at Coney Island, went to Detroit. Others besides Burpee were duped, he said, and at the trial the Government was prepared to show that the Moores and Cleverager have worked the same sort of a scheme at San Francisco and other places.

GRAVESEND GOAT ROUNDUP.

Mounted Police Impound 47 of Jim Murdock's Herd of 62.

Five fatigued Sheepshead Bay policemen returned to their station late last evening and reported that they had corralled forty-seven goats in their first goat hunt. When this news was passed about in Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, and near-by localities, there were sighs of relief from property owners who had been butted in fruitless efforts to protect their clotheslines, flower beds, and lawn furniture.

The goat hunt was the sequel to the imprisonment of Jim Murdock on Monday. Jim made his home at West Fifth Street and Avenue U, Gravesend, and in his little barn lived the answers to the old query, "Where did the Harlem goats go?" He kept a herd of sixty-two. His goats had slipped away from the fodder he supplied occasionally, and Jim paid small fines after many arrests on neighbors' complaints. On Monday, in the Coney Island Court, the Magistrate imposed a fine of $100 or thirty days in jail, and Jim went to jail, after penning his goats in the barn.

Good Gravesend authority has it that it took the goats just four hours to bite their way out of their wooden prison. The police records show that the first complaint reached the station by daylight yesterday morning.

The mounted policemen were put on the job with lassos and dog catchers' nets, and the round-up began. Search for the fifteen missing goats was continued last night, although it was suspected that most of them had wandered into the Italian quarter and would give no more trouble. The forty-seven that were captured presented a serious problem even in captivity—the dog pound authorities stubbornly refused to entertain them—until Police Lieutenant McCarthy hit upon the plan of sending them to a livery stable at their owner's expense.

OBJECTS TO FOOTMAN'S GARB

Kulla Arrested for Wearing Uniform Like an Army Private's.

Captain Morton G. Stockbridge of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon when he noticed a small crowd of men exchanging remarks with a man who wore what appeared to Captain Stockbridge to be the uniform of a private of the United States infantry and who talked with a pronounced German accent. The incongruity of the accent and the uniform led the Captain to make an investigation and he was surprised to hear the German say that he was not a soldier but a footman employed by "Count Max Lyman," for whom, he said, he was waiting.

While the crowd continued their mild jeering the "footman" and Captain Stockbridge waited half an hour for the Count to put in an appearance. After that time had expired the Captain concluded that the Count was either a myth or would never come to the corner, and, feeling that the German should not be permitted to wear the army uniform, he summoned Traffic Policeman Karft, who placed the "footman" under arrest on a charge of violating the statute forbidding a civilian to dress as a soldier.

The man said he was Northbert Kulla, 32 years old, of 302 East Eighty-fourth Street, and he admitted that he had come recently from Germany. When arraigned in the Yorkville Court he protested that his uniform was proper for him as a footman. Magistrate Barlow held him in $500 bail for further examination today.

Sues Phone Co. for Boy's Death.

Charging that the presence of telephone poles with wooden steps on them for the use of repairers is a nuisance and presented a temptation to his son, Robert S. Kelly, who died of a fractured skull on Oct. 7, 1914, Samuel J. Kelly filed a suit for $10,000 damages in the Supreme Court in Bronx County yesterday against the New York Telephone Company. The papers filed allege that the boy climbed a pole in front of 808 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, on Oct. 5, that he was pulled down by his brother and fell.

Elks Elect New Officers.

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—The Grand Lodge of Elks opened its session here today with the election of officers, a mere formality which installed James R. Nicholson of Massachusetts as Grand Exalted Ruler, succeeding Raymond Benjamin of California. W. F. Schad of Milwaukee was elected Grand Leading Knight; William Lown, Saginaw, Mich., Grand Loyal Knight; E. R. Ingersoll, Seattle, Grand Lecturing Knight; Thomas E. Donohue, New London, Conn., Grand Tyler, and Charles Black, Oklahoma City, Grand Inner Guard. Fred. C. Robinson, Dubuque, and Charles A. White were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

13 LUSITANIA DEAD IDENTIFIED HERE

Names Discovered by Means of Photographs of Bodies Sent to the Cunard Office.

120 PICTURES ARE ON VIEW

New York Infant and Residents of Yonkers and Montclair, N. J., Are Among Those Recognized.

Photographs of the Lusitania dead who were not identified prior to burial in Ireland have been sent to the Cunard Line offices in this city in the hope that an inspection by friends and relatives of Lusitania victims in this country will lead to positive identification. Thirteen bodies have been identified by the photographs, two of them as the bodies of Mrs. Montagu T. Grant of Chicago and Mrs. H. A. Bruno of Montclair, N. J., both of whom were saloon passengers on the ill-fated liner. None of the pictures shows the body of either Mr. Grant or Mr. Bruno, both of whom were Lusitania passengers.

The complete list of those identified from the photographs in the Cunard offices is as follows:

ANDERSON, Mrs. GEORGE A., Pittsburgh; second cabin.
BRUNO, Mrs. H. A., Montclair, N. J.; first cabin.
CHIRGWIN, Mrs. F. C. M., Havana, Cuba; second cabin.
FERGUSON, EDWARD, infant, New York City; second cabin.
GRANDIDGE, EVA MARY, Yonkers, N. Y.; second cabin.
GRANT, Mrs. MONTAGU T., Chicago; first cabin.
GROVES, Mrs. S., Toronto, Canada; second cabin.
HOPKINS, Miss Kate, England; second cabin.
KELLY, MARY, Pittsburgh; third cabin.
LOYND, Mrs. ALICE, England; second cabin.
SMITH, ELIZABETH A., address not given; second cabin.
TERRISSEY, Mrs. JAMES, Vandegrift, Penn.; second cabin.
WICKHAM, Mrs. NINA, New Zealand; second cabin.

The number of photographs sent to the Cunard Company in New York is 120, and of these 107 are of victims as yet unidentified. They are those of old and young men and women and several little children. Among the children are two tots whose bodies are shown covered with lillies placed in their coffins by sympathetic people in Queenstown. There is also among the photographs one of a woman who looks to have been about seventy-five years old. Any person who had known her in life should have little difficult; in identifying her by the photograph.

The exhibit is a pathetic one. With the exception of two or three babies, the look on every dead face is one of mingled horror and the deepest agony. A photograph of one of the little girls shows the victim hugging a "teddy bear," which was found tightly clasped to her bosom when the body was taken from the water. Another shows a mother holding her infant in her arms.

When relatives or friends of the unidentified Lusitania dead call to look over the photographs they are taken to a table in a far corner of the main office, where they can search through the pictures unwatched. Some of the scenes that have attended an inspection of the photographs by those who lost near relatives when the Lusitania went down have been touching in the extreme. An old man when he identified the body of a woman relative broke down and wept while his clenched fists indicated better than any words what he thought of the men who could calmly send to her doom a great ship laden with defenseless men, women and children.

It was considered rather a strange fact that among the thirteen identifications made in New York from photographs two were of English women whose homes were in that country, Mrs. Loynd and Miss Hopkins. The photograph of the Ferguson baby was identified by an aunt whose home is in this city.

Sara Todd of 171 West Ninety-fifth Street yesterday applied in the Surrogates' Court for letters of administration upon the estate of her sister, Margaret Todd Millar, who was lost on the Lusitania. The estate amounts to $2,000 in personal property, according to the application.

THOUSANDS DROWN IN FLOODS IN CHINA

Inundation Called Unprecedented —Four Feet of Water in Foreign Quarter of Canton.

HONGKONG, July 13.—The floods raging in the provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, and Kiang-si are unprecedented.

Entire villages on the West River in Kwang-si have been wiped out by the rushing waters and thousands of natives drowned.

The Shameen quarter of Canton, in which the foreign concessions are located, is four feet under water. Business there has been suspended.

The West, Fu, and North Rivers are greatly out of their banks. At Wu-Chow, Province of Kwang-si, the West River is seventy-nine feet out of its banks, while the North River is at a stage of twenty-six feet at Sam-shui, Province of Kwang-tung.

In addition to the Shameen quarter, other large districts of Canton are ten feet under water. Thousands of natives in these districts are on the roofs of houses, and troops in boats are busily engaged in taking them off and conveying them to high ground. Food is scarce and rice is urgently required.

TOKIO, July 13.—The Japanese Government and merchants and bankers here are preparing measures for the prompt and effective relief of the inhabitants of the flooded region of China.

Condemnation Fraud Charged.

William Schwifel, a real estate operator, of 776 Second Avenue, was held in $3,000 bail for a further hearing by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of testifying falsely in regard to property values in condemnation proceedings in connection with the third tracking of the Second Avenue Railroad. According to the company's representatives, Schwifel's arrest is the first of a series.

Ty Cobb Sued for Cotton Margins.

Tyrus Cobb, the outfielder and champion batsman of the Detroit club, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $2,452, which he lost between June 12, 1913, and July 31, 1914, in dealing in cotton on a margin. The plaintiff was the Guaranty Trust Company, which is handling the assets of the bankrupt brokerage firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co. for the benefit of the creditors.

CITY BREVITIES.

Lawrence Mallon, a longshoreman, fell off the end of the Fall River Line Pier into the North River last night and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

The body found floating off Pier 10 in the East River on Monday was identified yesterday as that of James McAnerney, 68 years old, of 208 Ninth Street, Jersey City, Captain of the barge Powelton.

After having slashed his wrists and ankles with a razor, Robert J. Dougherty, a Public Works Inspector, who lived at 136 West 120th Street, cut his throat yesterday morning in the bathroom of the house. He died on the way to the hospital. The motive for his suicide is not known. His parents live at Brunswick, N. J.

A man who said he was J. Rodman, but refused to give his address, walked into the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last night and said he was wanted in Flint County, Mich., for robbery, and had come to surrender himself. He was locked up on receipt of a telegram from Michigan stating that he was wanted for grand larceny.

On account of the funeral of Charles J. McCormack, Borough President of Richmond, the Board of Estimate postponed the meeting it was to hold today until next Wednesday. It will discuss the questions of a tunnel from Fifty-ninth Street to the Borough of Queens and the relocation of the Fulton Street (Brooklyn) elevated tracks.

James Murray, an old-time counterfeiter known by many aliases, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Howe in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court to having passed several spurious twenty-five-cent pieces on saloonkeepers and was sentenced to four years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta.

A laborer, known only as "Jimmie," was killed yesterday afternoon when a truck from which he fell passed over his chest on the 145th Street bridge of the Harlem River. The driver of the truck said that the man fell asleep on boxes piled in the vehicle and rolled off.

A woman, who said she was Bessie Murphy, 32 years old, and first gave her address as 16 West 108th Street, which is the Memorial Hospital, where she was not known, was found early yesterday at Riverside Drive and 120th Street. She said she had taken bichloride of mercury, and was rushed to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was found she was in no danger. Later she said she was Bessie Thompson, 125 West 126th Street, where it was learned that a Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had a flat, but had been away for several weeks.

SCORES WAY WOMAN WAS INCARCERATED

Justice Releases Mrs. Onffroy, Who Was Privately Sent to House of Good Shepherd.

HUSBAND ONLY WITNESS.

Court Calls Conditions Disturbing When a Wife Can Be Committed at a Private "Hearing."

Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday, in sustaining a writ of habeas corpus sued out in behalf of Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy of 735 Riverside Drive discharged her from the House of Good Shepherd, and in so doing wrote a scathing decision on the method whereby Mrs. Onffroy had been committed on a charge of inebriety. She is the wife of Roland D. Onffroy, manager of a five and ten cent store, and well to do. They have two children.

Mrs. Onffroy was sent to the institution on May 1 for a three years' term by Magistrate McQuade. In her application, through her lawyer, Hugo Wintner, for the writ, Mrs. Onffroy recited that she was brought before the Magistrate by her husband, that she was not represented by counsel, that she was examined in a private room, and that not knowing her rights, she admitted that the statements of her husband were true. These statements were to the effect that she was an habitual drunkard, and that efforts to reform her by placing her in sanitariums had been of no avail.

First Drink with Husband.

Mrs. Onffroy told Justice Shearn that she first began to drink in company with her husband, who used to take her to dances. Her lawyer, Mr. Wintner, told the Justice that she was "railroaded" to the House of the Good Shepherd, which was intended for the reformation of dissolute women.

Justice Shearn's opinion reads in part:

The record discloses a disturbing condition of affairs. A husband, desiring to have his wife committed to a reformatory, caused her to accompany him to the private chambers of a city Magistrate. Then and there, with no Clerk present and with nothing, save the presence of a stenographer, to indicate the formality of a trial, a "hearing" took place. She was not informed of her right to communicate with friends or relatives, as required by Chapter 650 of the laws of 1910. Her husband, the only witness against her, was present throughout her brief examination, contrary to the prohibition of Section 202 of the Criminal Code. She had no counsel to advise or protect her. After a general statement by her husband that she was of very intemperate habits and after her admission that she had the drinking habit and drank to excess once or twice a week, but never (as she claimed) out of her husband's company, the wife was committed to a reformatory for the term of three years.

Dangerous Condition Exists.

It is evident from this brief statement of the facts that, assuming the best of motives on the part of the husband, a dangerous condition exists that is calculated to lead to grave abuse and injustice. If a husband may by this short cut have his wife locked up for three years upon his mere oath to a magistrate in private that his wife is "intemperate," no woman is safe. Realizing that when a man is arrested for being grossly intoxicated in a public place, if not merely reprimanded he is usually fined from two to ten dollars, it will surprise many people to learn that we have a law under which a woman may be committed for a term of three years, not for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the streets, but for being intemperate at home.

In my opinion, this statute, (Ch. 858, Laws of 1886, as amended,) was never intended to cover such a case. It is aimed at wayward women who offend public decency by misconduct in public places. Where a woman becomes habitually intemperate, there is a safe and proper method provided for commitment in Section 846 of the State Charities Law, by a justice of a court of record upon the oath and certificate of two competent physicians.

In criticising the private hearing there is no intention of even suggesting that the motives of the Magistrate were not of the highest.

Justice Shearn stated further that to give jurisdiction under the statute the woman should have been brought before the Magistrate by the police or have appeared voluntarily, neither of which was the case.

7 ANNOYERS GO TO ISLAND.

Police Move to Save Girls from Unwelcome Attentions.

Seven young men charged with annoying women were sent to the workhouse by Magistrate Appleton in the Men's Night Court last night for from five to ten days.

Six of the prisoners were arrested in a crusade begun yesterday by Captain Brady of the East 104th Street Station. The Captain has received letters recently from factory owners complaining that idle youths were habitually annoying young women employed by them, and yesterday Policemen Cotter and Mannion were sent out in plain clothes to investigate.

The policemen stood near the cigar factory of J. A. Mendel, at 220 East 104th Street, near Third Avenue, when the policemen saw half a dozen well-dressed young men approach girls and press their attentions after the girls had clearly indicated that they wished to be left alone. The three prisoners taken said they were James Demarco, 17 years old, of 505 East 117th Street; George Smith, 22 years old, of 1,994 Second Avenue, and Nicholas Onavata, 18 years old, of 419 East 106th Street.

At a shirtwaist factory at 104th Street and First Avenue the policemen made three more prisoners who said they were Dominick Gablamont, 19 years old, of 2,037 First Avenue; Robert Odesso, 21 years old, of 2,029 First Avenue, and James Forentino, 18 years old, of 289 East 106th Street.

The seventh man was Antonio Mano, 28 years old, of 401 East Sixty-first Street, who was arrested in the elephant house in the Central Park Zoo after he had annoyed several women. When Magistrate Appleton sent him to the workhouse the prisoner's wife, who was in court with her baby, was overcome.

GROUT ENDS HIS DEFENSE.

Denies the Accuracy of His Own Stenographer's Notes.

Edward M. Grout, President of the defunct Union Bank, who has been on trial for six weeks before Judge Lewis, in the Kings County Court, charged with perjury, yesterday finished his testimony as a witness in his own defense. District Attorney Cropsey will begin cross-examination today.

Mr. Grout declared that in carrying the William R. Pearce note of $89,642 as a loan and discount asset instead of as real estate owned by the bank, which the prosecution declares it really represented, he simply did his duty. The entire morning session of the trial was devoted by Mr. Baldwin to an attempt to show that in carrying this note and that of the Consolidated Briarwoods Estates for $191,847, which is closely linked with the Pearce item, Mr. Grout acted solely with a view of protecting the interest of the depositors of the bank.

"The Bank Examiners," declared Mr. Grout, "knew exactly how these notes were carried, and yet never a suggestion was made as to its being improper. Never was any exception taken to it."

Comment made concerning these items to Bank Examiners by Mr. Grout and others connected with the bank was read from the notes of Mr. Grout's stenographer, Mrs. Hazel Pratt Adams. Mr. Grout said the stenographer had been inaccurate.

WHITMAN INSPECTS ROADS.

Stops Off to See Improvement Work at Rome Custodial Asylum.

ROME, N. Y., July 13.—Governor Whitman, on an automobile tour of inspection of highways through this section, took occasion today to visit the Rome State Custodial Asylum. He was shown over the property by Supt. Bernstein and was very much interested in all he saw. He paid particular attention to the improvements and addition to the buildings now in progress there.

The Governor came here from Syracuse and went on to Utica. He was accompanied by his secretary, William A. Orr, and Edwin Duffey, State Commissioner of Highways.

RUNAWAY DRAGS POLICEMAN

Horse Turned from Crowd Near Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Patrolman Patrick Crowley of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, stopped a runaway horse at Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue yesterday, and prevented it from plunging into the crowd pouring from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Hanging to the bridle, Crowley was badly crushed when the horse jammed him between the butcher wagon it was drawing and a crosstown car. Bystanders held the horse's head and allowed Crowley to free himself.

Dr. Goodman took him to Flower Hospital suffering from internal injuries and contusions of the back and body.

Adolph Reicher, 504 East Fifty-ninth Street, the driver, had finished loading meat at the shop of his employer, Joseph Bastian, 230 East Fifty-ninth Street, when the horse took fright. A group of girls near Second Avenue, crossing the street, scattered at the approach of the runaway, and Patrolman Crowley was attracted by their cries. As the horse ran past him he leaped and caught the bridle. The driver was thrown from the wagon, but escaped injury.

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Secured by first mortgages on improved city real estate. Payment guaranteed by

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The common sense of temperance
This RHEINAROON now teaches;
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To practice what he preaches.

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As a thirst quencher and a temperance drink, Rheingold Beer is far more satisfying than any other drink.

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Take your summer music along!
$29.55 buys a Columbia "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections.
See your Columbia dealer now!



HAVE REAL MUSIC this summer—and have it without the bother and expense of taking your big machine. For very little money—for only $29.55—you can get the "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections. Dance music aplenty: enough to keep the feet moving in a dozen dances without repeating. Or you can divide your selections any way you want—song hits, bands, comedy, or any other kind.

Hear the "Eclipse" at your Columbia dealer's. The "Eclipse" by itself costs you $25—with an assortment of 14 selections on 7 Columbia double-disc records, at the standard price of 65 cents (and which you choose yourself) it costs you only $29.55.

Ask your Columbia Dealer NOW for latest Columbia Record Supplement and Big 428 Page Record Catalog

Columbia Grafonolas Columbia Double-Disc Records



Columbia Grafonola "ECLIPSE" $25

Mahogany or quartered oak. Plays three records with one winding. 200 needles included. Has the exclusively Columbia tone-control shutters. Remarkable in tone-quality and tone-volume.

We Have It for you at any time and many other Columbia Grafonolas just as reasonably priced—Come in and hear them today! All the newest records, too.
F. G. SMITH,
Bradbury Piano Warerooms
Phone Murray Hill, 7585.
335 Fifth Ave., Opp. Waldorf-Astoria

Ask Us For It!
Come in and let us demonstrate for you. Full line of Grafonolas and Records. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
THE GRAFONOLA SHOP
149 West 125th Street.
Phone Morningside 2722

Your "Eclipse" Is Here
Also other Grafonolas from $17.50 up. All the latest Columbia Records on hand as well—let us play some or you!
Columbia Graphophone Co.
83 Chambers Street

Get the Eclipse Here
at the same time you're getting your porch furniture, swings, hammocks, etc. Open a charge account with the Oldest Furniture House in America.
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
3rd Avenue at 121st Street

THE NEWS IN THE COUNTRY.

Of course you will want a daily newspaper while away from the city. Leave order with your newsdealer and he will arrange to send you The New York Times every day to your summer address. Daily and Sunday—20c per week—70c per month. Daily only—12c per week—50c per month. You may send order directly to Publication Office or telephone Circulation Department, Bryant 1000.

Says the traveling Salesman:

"Of course it's a great convenience to know that my watch is my time table, but that's only *one* of *many* reasons why I always take the Jersey Central to Philadelphia

"The convenience of the 'Every Hour on the Hour' trains was forcibly brought to mind last Friday. At 11:45 a wire came in asking me to meet a client in Philadelphia at 2:15. I remembered that my watch was my time table on the Jersey Central—caught the boat from Liberty Street, cooled off on the way across the river and landed in 'Philly' in plenty of time to meet my man.

"On the way I had a splendid luncheon while enjoying the wondrous country unwinding before me—scenery that made the trip short.

"I am a convert to your splendid service and congratulate you on the uniform courtesy of your employees—and the wonderful roadbed that makes it possible for the trains to run so smoothly.

"*A Knight of the Grip.*"

Your Watch is 

Your Time Table

BECAUSE
Every Hour on the Hour fast trains leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleepers ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23rd St. 10 minutes of the hour for all trains.)

A sea story of adventure, a married pair's second romance, a character study of a released convict, a war article by Gelett Burgess, another complete Fu-Manchu story—these are the high lights in the Annual Summer Fiction Number—this week's issue

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

AT THE HUB OF NEW YORK



Motor to the Circle Building,
in Columbus Circle. Stop on the Broadway side—to be exact, at
1846 BROADWAY.
Say to the Hartford man—"I've heard about the

*Hartford
SHOCK ABSORBER

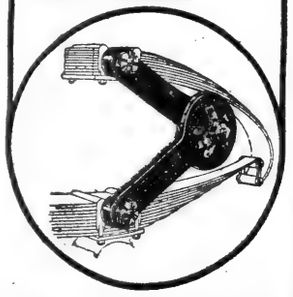
that it
Makes Every Road a Boulevard.
How does it do it?"

He will give you a practical demonstration that will be impressive. Then if you wish to go further, you can have a set put on your car and do some practical testing on your own account.

That is the very thing that over 300,000 car owners have done, and you couldn't get them to part with their Hartford Shock Absorbers.

If *more comfort, greater safety, less expense* mean anything to you, motor to the Circle Building and say, "Show me!" to the Hartford man. The address—make a mental note of it—is
Hartford Suspension Company,
1846 BROADWAY.
Executive Offices and Factory:
Jersey City, N. J.
E. V. Hartford, Pres.

*Formerly Truffault-Hartford.





Not *all* good cars are as *yet* covered with Pantasote tops—*but* you can *always* take
Genuine
Pantasote
as the *sure* sign of a good car

It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value. It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding and misuse.

In buying a *big* thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new and *stay-new* appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

Brady-Murray Motors Corp.
USED CAR DEPT.
Offering Fine Following Cars at Most Attractive Prices

All Cars in Perfect Condition
1915 BUICK (Refinished)
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1914 OVERLAND
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1913 ABBOTT-DETROIT
1913 SIX-CYL. POPE-HARTFORD
1914 REO
PACKARD TOURING WITH EXTRA LIMOUSINE BODY

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1890 Broadway
Phone Columbus 9175

CALIFORNIA
Lackawanna Railroad
ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 58th St., 42d St.

CUT COURT HOUSE COST TO $6,000,000

Real Estate Men and City Officials Agree to Demand the Strictest Economy.

SITE NOT TO BE GIVEN UP

Engineer Reports That Good Foundation Can Be Made—Payments May Be Enjoined.

After a conference yesterday between city officials and representatives of real estate interests regarding the proposed new County Court House, it was practically agreed that the site selected in the new civic centre should be retained, although the cost of the building probably will be kept well under $10,000,000, the amount originally proposed. Some of the real estate men thought the figure could be kept down to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

The conference was between Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn, representing the city, and Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Frederick H. Ecker, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Alfred E. Marling, President of Horace S. Ely & Co.; Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council of the Real Estate Interests, and William L. De Bost of the Real Estate Board, representing the real estate interests. E. P. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, and Alanson T. Briggs, Executive Secretary of the Court House Board, were also present.

Will Not Abandon Site.

The conference lasted about two hours, and when it was over President McAneny said it was the consensus of those present that the site should not be abandoned, as it would entail too great a cost on the city, but that the building should be kept down to the lowest possible figure. Mr. Peabody thought the cost could be safely cut to $5,000,000, while Mr. Marling suggested $6,000,000. The city officials did not go on record as suggesting any amount, but all agreed that it should be kept as low as possible. At the start Mr. Kelsey was in favor of abandoning the site altogether, turning it into a park, and rebuilding the present County Court House in City Hall Park. Before the conference was over, however, Mr. Kelsey came around to the opinion of the others that the site should be retained. Mr. Ecker argued that the loss in giving it up would be too great. By going ahead now, he said, advantage could be taken of the low prices of materials.

Daniel E. Moran, consulting engineer of the Court House Board, and an authority on foundations, reported that borings on the site showed admirable material on which to found a building.

Conditions Good for Foundation.

Engineer Moran estimated the cost of the excavation at $883,798; the cost of the vault and retaining walls $79,563, the cost of steal foundations $165,627, and the cost of waterproofing the cellar floor and side walls to grade $109,120. This, he said, was an unusually low cost and compares favorably with the cost of the foundation of the Municiple Building. In conclusion he said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that natural conditions at the site are favorable for a cheap and entirely safe foundation. Comparing conditions at the site selected with conditions elsewhere on Manhattan Island south of Fourteenth Street, no more advantageous site of equal extent could be found for economical and satisfactory foundations."

J. Bleecker Miller, counsel for the United Real Estate Owners' Association, which is trying to restrain the city from building the court house, said yesterday that the city had already paid $8,000,000 for a site and contemplated paying $2,000,000 more for land which did not carry with it a clear title.

"All the city asks for," said Mr. Miller, "is that the title be clear as far back as twenty years. If the present holders of the land have any title it must be older than twenty years, but the weight of evidence is that they have no right to the property superior to the rights of the city. All of the land that was covered by the Collect Fond belonged to the city.

"Because we believe that the city already owns the land which the city is about to pay enormous sums to obtain we are going to ask the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the work. The land the city has already taken could be used with great advantage for other purposes."

BOURNE YACHT HELD UP.

Pleasure Boat Going to Race Made to Tell Business by Destroyer.

Ex-Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club took a party of friends down to Sandy Hook yesterday on his steam yacht Alberta, once owned by King Leopold, to see the race between the America's Cup yachts Resolute and Vanitie.

But the Government is taking no chances these days. The big yacht forgot to fly her code flags showing what she was, and that is a duty exacted of every ship leaving the harbor. Lying off Quarantine were the destroyers Henley and Drayton, under orders to stop anything that looks suspicious. The Alberta was slipping along swiftly in the gray morning mist, when the Drayton spied her. The destroyer sent six sharp toots from her whistle and ran up the signal flags G T E. They mean only one thing—"Stop."

The Alberta saw them and obeyed. The navy tug Narkeeta was sent alongside, and while the Captains shouted things at each other across the water some one got busy with the Alberta's wireless and had a few things to say to the Drayton.

"We're just going down off the Hook to see a yacht race," came the explanation from the Alberta's bridge.

That seemed to satisfy the tug's Captain, and after further explanations had been offered by wireless the yacht race party proceeded.

SUE ON BRADY INCOME TAX.

Executors Want ex-Collector Anderson to Refund $61,654.75.

Nicholas F. Brady, James C. Brady, and the Central Trust Company of New York, as executors of the will of the late Anthony M. Brady, yesterday brought suit in the Federal District Court against Charles W. Anderson, until recently Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York. The plaintiffs seek to recover $61,654.75, with interest from June 30, 1914.

The money, which was levied under the income tax law, was paid under protest, the executors state, and was illegally and wrongfully collected as a tax and should therefore be refunded by Former Collector Anderson.

Mr. Brady died July 22, 1913. The taxes paid covered the period from March 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Rolled Out of Window While Asleep.

Ida Magalla, 22 years old, a chorus girl, rolled from her bed on the second floor of 240 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday morning and fell to the rear yard. She was spending the night with a friend, Margaret Wilson, and the bed had been put close to the window. She was taken to Bellevue suffering from a fractured skull. Her fall was broken by a shed.

Not In Suit, Says O. F. Thomas.

Orlando F. Thomas informs THE TIMES that he is not one of the defendants in the suit of Edwin M. Post against E. R. Thomas and C. A. Hamilton, having been relieved of responsibility by M. Linn Bruce, the first referee.

WANT THE JITNEYS REGULATED BY LAW

Members of Safety First Committee in Favor of Uniform Statutes by States.

PLAN TO LESSEN ACCIDENTS

Urge All Cities to Adopt the System of Having Surface Cars Stop on Near Side of Street.

Problems presented by the coming of the jitney bus were discussed yesterday at the first meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Safety First Federation in the Assembly Room of the Craftsman Building, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, and the speakers were in accord in the opinion that the jitneys should be regulated by law and their owners held responsible for accidents. Opinion was divided, however, as to whether the jitneys would be permanent or not. Some members of the committee are officials of street railway companies, and they did not conceal their dislike for the nickel-a-ride buses that have cut in on their business.

A luncheon at the Republican Club followed the morning meeting, and in the afternoon sessions of two sub-committees were held. At the luncheon Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company and of the Safety First Society of New York City, spoke of the aims of the local safety society.

The safety first movement, Mr. Kingsley said, was the natural outgrowth of the intensive life of today. He referred to the large number of fatalities from accidents here as "the massacre going on in New York," and said that one of the highest aims of the safety first organization should be to educate the public in the hope of diminishing these accidents. The public was largely to blame for a great many of them, he said, and yet was always ready to condemn public utility corporations without awaiting investigations.

"Transportation conditions have advanced 100 years in the last 20 years in this city," Mr. Kingsley said; "but the public has not yet been educated up to the new conditions. Children are allowed to play in the streets unrestrained, regulated neither by the law nor their mothers. The wonder is that more of them are not killed by automobiles. They actually run directly under the wheels of moving automobiles. We must try to educate the public to help prevent automobile as well as other accidents.

"The safety first movement is not purely humanitarian, however. It impresses me as being a good sound business proposition. The need of regulation of traffic, for instance, was graphically illustrated at the time of the recent police parade in this city. Soon after the traffic police were withdrawn to parade a condition reigned which approached chaos. The more intensive the life we lead the more necessary is extended Government control."

W. E. Cann, the assistant to the General Manager of the Detroit United Railway, spoke of the plans for the society's campaign during the present year, and said it was hoped the use of siren whistles on automobiles could be confined to the high-speed Police and Fire Department vehicles, so that the public would be put on its guard whenever the whistle was heard. Speaking of the jitneys, Mr. Cann said:

"To my mind the jitney bus is not a business proposition at all, but just the outgrowth of a condition brought about by hard times. Their regulation undoubtedly is needed."

Richard W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company of this city, at the morning session said the jitney bus was a forerunner of a transportation system that was certain to increase in this country in proportion to the improvement in roads and motor vehicle construction.

After considering policies for the society for the coming year, it was decided to make a nation-wide fight for near-side stops for surface cars in all cities, to seek uniform State laws governing the operation of jitney buses, to urge uniform signals at grade crossings on all steam and electric lines, and to conduct an educational campaign outlining the dangers of grade crossings and trespassing on railroad property.

The campaign of the local safety first society was described by Frederick H. Elliott, Secretary of the federation, who said the New York plan of placing safety banners across the streets at dangerous crossings was being adopted in St. Louis. Mr. Elliott said the local organization had received admirable support from the heads of all city departments.

The annual convention of the federation will be held in Detroit on Oct. 20 and 21.

EXAMINERS SEE THE DEWEY.

Board Defers Question of Permitting Theatre to Reopen.

After taking testimony for several hours yesterday in the appeal of the owners of the Dewey Theatre, in Fourteenth Street, who want to reopen it as an amusement place, members of the Board of Examiners visited the theatre, so that they might better understand the proposed alterations. It was then announced that the hearing would be continued next Tuesday afternoon in the office of the Board of Examiners, on the twentieth floor of the Municipal Building.

William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel, representing Patrick D. Sullivan and Larry Mulligan, executors of the "Big Tim" Sullivan estate, which owns the old theatre, contended at yesterday's hearing that the present theatre building law did not cover the building, as it was opened as a theatre in 1893, before the present law went into effect. George E. Pratt, one of the members of the Committee on Fire Prevention of the City Club, disputed this statement, and said he had been unable to find any record in the Bureau of Buildings to show that the structure had ever been passed as a theatre. Isidor Cohen of 299 Broadway, representing the present tenant, Bernard Golden, and Saul J. Baron, attorney for the receivers of the old firm of Sullivan & Kraus, who operated the theatre before it was closed, also pleaded that it be reopened.

JUSTICE DELANY VERY LOW.

Lies Semi-Conscious at His Home, with Family Near.

Supreme Court Justice John J. Delany is at the point of death at his apartments in the Clearfield, Riverside Drive and 103d Street. The Justice was taken ill in court on May 14, and was taken to his home. He rallied and appeared for a time to be improving. On Saturday a change for the worse came, and it was said last night that he was not expected to live.

The last rites of the Catholic Church were administered to him on Sunday, and since then he has been semi-conscious. He is being attended by Dr. William T. McMannis of 612 West 179th Street. Justice Delany is suffering from uraemic poisoning.

At his bedside are Mrs. Delany, the three sons, John, Jr., Arthur and Theodore, and the three daughters, Mrs. Arthur Cunnion and the Misses Alice and Mary Delany.

Dr. Davis Plans Inspection Tour.

So that city officials and newspaper representatives can see the improvements and changes made in the institutions under her care, Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, has arranged for a tour covering Blackwell's, Riker's, and Hart's Islands on Friday morning, the party leaving Pier 8, North River, at 9:30, on the police boat Patrol. The Commissioner says she wants the newspapers fully informed of what is going on in the institutions.

MAIL FRAUD ARREST ON MAYOR'S CHARGE

Saul Birnzweig Accused of Selling Talking Machines by Misleading "Ads."

PROTESTS BY FOREIGNERS

Mitchel and L. C. Wagner of State Labor Department Send Them to United States Officials.

In consequence of complaints lodged with United States District Attorney Marshall by Mayor Mitchel and L. C. Wagner of the New York State Department of Labor, alleging that foreigners living in all parts of the country were being swindled by means of a mail order scheme, Saul Birnzweig, who for years has carried on a business in talking machines at 117 Second Avenue and later at 111 Second Avenue, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspectors Mayhew and Swain, on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

When arraigned before Commissioner Houghton, Birnzweig, who at times has carried on business as Saul Birns, the Atlantic Talking Machine Company, and the Metropolitan Talking Machine Company, waived examination and was held in $3,500 bail for the Federal Grand Jury. He furnished surety.

According to Assistant District Attorney Content, who investigated the complaints put in by Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Wagner, frauds thus far uncovered total $85,000. He said that while Birnzweig carried on a legitimate business in talking machines in Second Avenue, he conducted fraudulent mail order schemes by means of advertisements in Italian, Greek, Croatian, Russian, and other foreign newspapers published in this and other cities.

In the advertisements, Assistant District Attorney Content said, Birnzweig promised foreigners an opportunity of hearing their native songs produced on a talking machine, which would be sent them on free trial, with records, for thirty days, and could be bought on easy installments. Birnzweig never sent any of the advertised machines or records on free trial, according to Mr. Content, but when intended purchasers communicated with him, demanded a deposit of $5 to $8 in advance. After the receipt of the deposit money, Mr. Content said, Birnzweig sent a cheap phonograph C. O. D. for about 70 per cent. of the purchase price and stated that the remainder of the purchase money could be paid in installments.

The prices of the machines, which were of foreign make and inferior to the standard ones made here, ranged from $25 to $80. In connection with the sales, it was stated, Birnzweig used a contract in which it was provided that in case the purchase money was not paid he was to retain the deposit money to cover expenses.

Some of the foreigners in New York and other cities complained to Mayor Mitchel and others to the New York State Labor Department.

ARRESTED AS BOGUS AGENT.

Bamburger Said to Have Swindled Here and Abroad.

Leon or Louis Bamburger, who has been known for years to Scotland Yard and the police of this city as a commercial swindler, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton on the charge of using the mails in the operation of schemes to defraud and was held in $7,500 bail for examination.

Bamburger was arrested Monday night by Post Office Inspector Barber at Broadway and Thirty-third Street on many complaints lodged with the postal authorities against him. The alleged frauds total thousands of dollars, and in consequence of some of them, Inspector Barber said, several small concerns were forced out of business. According to the complaint made by Inspector Barber, Bamburger for years has been answering advertisements for agents and salesmen, and by representing that he had an established clientele always obtained employment on a commission and drawing account basis. In a few weeks after getting a job, Barber said, Bamburger would deluge his employers with orders for goods. He would represent that the orders came from reputable merchants and direct that the supplies be immediately forwarded to them.

By means of the drawing account, he would collect commissions on the orders and disappear. Later the merchants would discover that the orders they had filled were credited to irresponsible persons, who after getting the merchandise disposed of it and also vanished.

Inspector Barber said Bamburger was sentenced in London as a commercial swindler to a year's imprisonment in 1899. After his release he came to this country and resumed his criminal operations, because of which he was sentenced to a year's term in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The prisoner is 60 years old and a widower.

EXAMINE WOOD BEFORE SUIT

Denies Plot to Make W. H. Barnard Pay $200,000 for Alienation.

William W. Wood, a Philadelphia woolen merchant, was examined yesterday before the trial of his $200,000 suit against William H. Barnard, on the charge of having alienated the affections of his wife, Gertrude. In 1910 he said his wife and Barnard met and that the latter, "by giving her money and by flattery and wiles," won her affection. Later Wood and his wife were divorced and Mrs. Wood sued Barnard for $25,200 on the ground that his attentions caused her husband to sue for divorce.

Barnard is the Treasurer of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company and is closely connected with many other corporations. Mrs. Wood lost her suit against him and when the alienation suit was brought Mrs. Wood and a number of social friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wood came to help the plaintiff.

Mr. Wood denied that his suit was the result of an understanding between him and Mrs. Wood, or that he had ever tried to effect a settlement with the defendant.

"Did your wife force you into bankruptcy?" he was asked.

"Yes. She spent $10,000 on her clothes."

The witness admitted that in May, 1914, he made an agreement with his wife to pay her $60 a week and that he did so until the following July, when he telephoned to her that he was broke.

Mr. Wood told of meetings he had with his wife after they were separated. Once he met her in Battery Park and promised to pay her $1,800 a year because she told him she was without means and he was sorry for her. That was in June last, and he has not seen her since. An effort was made to show that Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Charlton, and a Mrs. Nelly Knowles were all anxious to make Mr. Barnard pay heavily for his acquaintance with Mrs. Wood, but he denied it.

City Wins Riverside Drive Suit.

The Riverdale Realty Company has lost its suit to restrain the city from building a dump at Seventy-ninth Street and Riverside Drive. Justice Lehman of the Supreme Court refused yesterday to make permanent a temporary injunction, thus refusing to sustain the contention of the plaintiff that a dump at that point would injuriously affect the public use of the Drive. Concerning the allegation that the dump would result in obnoxious odors and the scattering of much dust, the Justice said that if these things occurred suitable action could be undertaken to eliminate them.

Books on War in Public Library.

More than 150 publications on the European war, some of them representing two and three volumes, have been acquired recently by the New York Public Library, according to its July report. The report contains a sketch of the late John W. Alexander, with a photograph of the artist and two of his paintings. He was a Director of the Public Library. "Captain John Chalmer's Report of L'Orient Expedition, 1746," is also published in the July report.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK AUTO TIME BEATEN

E. C. Patterson Drives Car More Than 1,000 Miles in 35 Hours and 43 Minutes.

PREVIOUS RECORD 39 HOURS.

Stops Aggregating 59 Minutes Included—Trip Made in Stock Car Over Bad Roads.

By driving his automobile from Chicago to New York, where he arrived yesterday afternoon in 35 hours and 43 minutes, E. C. Patterson, Vice President of P. F. Collier & Son and a motor car enthusiast, shattered all records for the trip of more than 1,000 miles.

The best previous time was made by relay drivers and was a trifle more than 39 hours. Mr. Patterson himself drove the route last year in 41 hours and 17 minutes. One of the outstanding features of the run, from the point of view of car performance, was the fact that the motor of the car, a six-cylinder touring model, was not stopped once. No adjustments were made save to replace a fan belt and only two rear tires were changed.

Mr. Patterson was at the wheel himself nearly all the way, being relieved for short stretches only by one of his party, which was composed of J. H. Cattell, J. E. Williams and W. Golland, all of Chicago. In addition to its regular four passengers, pilots were carried over some of the route. The car left Chicago at 2:32 A. M. on Monday and reached Broadway and Sixty-first Street at 8:35 P. M. yesterday. The route was through Bryan, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Albany and Poughkeepsie. A total of 59 minutes was consumed in stops to take on food, change tires, and so forth, but the time of 35 hours and 43 minutes includes this period.

Two speedometers were carried on the car, which was a stock machine in all respects, and they gave the total distance as 1,015 and 1,025 miles respectively. The distance calculated beforehand was thought to be 1,003 miles, but detours added to the ground covered.

The car is Mr. Patterson's own touring car, a Packard, and the trip was made by him simply because of his deep interest in motoring and his desire to lower his own record of last year. He has owned many of the most powerful racing cars built in this country and abroad, including the Mercedes with which Ralph de Palma won the 500-mile race in record time this Spring. The trip which ended yesterday was not a racing affair, however, and Mr. Patterson said last night that his speedometer had seldom indicated more than 45 miles an hour. He said that roads in parts, especially between Erie and Buffalo, were very bad.

New York City Mortgages
5%
Principal and Interest
GUARANTEED
You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest from the time you purchase. Checks mailed every six months.
Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."
New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway 203 Montague St.
New York Brooklyn



Don't Miss an Appointment

WHEN pressure of business delays a business appointment, by all means *telephone.*

A courteous, personal telephone talk will do much these warm days to smooth out possible misunderstandings and to help you hold your business friends.

To make this an unusual summer for pleasant and profitable business relations, *work your telephone hard.*

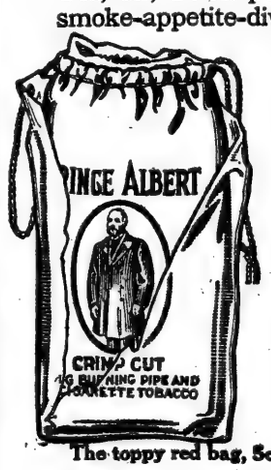
LOCAL TELEPHONE CALLS
2½c. to 5c. each, according to the number used.
Work Your Telephone Hard

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

is such good tobacco you feel like you could just *eat the smoke!*

Yes, sir, P. A. puts a razor edge on your smoke-appetite-division that's nobby enough to be photographed! No other pipe and cigarette tobacco can be like Prince Albert, because *no other tobacco can be made like Prince Albert.* The patented process fixes that—and removes the tongue-bite and throat parch! Let *that* digest!



The toppy red bag, 5c

And that line of conversation is 24 kt., whether you play P. A. in your old jimmy pipe or roll it into a makin's cigarette. For you can put your little old blue-pencil O. K. right here that Prince Albert is a regular double-header for a single admission—as joy'us to your tongue and taste one way as the other!

Will the "rollers" kindly step forward for a spell and get some of this listen into their systems? Because Prince Albert certain and sure jams more joy into a makin's paper than ever before was figured up on two hands!

In the plain language of the hills, you can't any more resist such makin's tobacco than a bullfrog can pass up a piece of red flannel! Because P. A. hands to you *everything any cigarette roller ever dreamed-out*—rare flavor, and aroma, and mildness, and body; absolutely the best bet—the best smoke you or any other man ever did roll and put the fire to! Men, we tell you to wise up.

P. A. is crimp cut and stays put—which means rolling P. A. is as easy as falling off a log. And it's good to remember P. A. is put up in the toppy red bag especially for you "rollers." Sells for the price of a jitney ride, 5c.

Now, will the "pipers" kindly open both ears?

Here's tobacco that has made it possible for *three* men to smoke pipes where *one* smoked before!

Any way you hook it up, Prince Albert is *tobacco insurance!* Yes, sir, it guarantees your future as well as your *present* smokings! And just makes your tongue so jimmy pipe joy'us that your smoke appetite grows whopping big. You men who "dassn't," we say you go to P. A., *natural-like!* Because there isn't a bite in a barrel of this national joy smoke.

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The tidy red tin, 10c

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

THE DUTY TO MAINTAIN NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

No wrong more serious or more indefensible can be wrought to the commonwealth of mankind than that which is committed by rash and inconsiderate writers who presume of their own caprice to discredit, to pervert, and to undermine the settled principles of public law. Like wreckers they hang out deceptive beacons which lure the vessel of the State upon the rocks. The evils of such false teachings are immediate and most disastrous.

These are the words of a very great and much respected authority upon questions of international law. They are taken from a letter on "Neutral Trade and Contraband of War," one of several such letters contributed to The London Times during our civil war by "Historicus," a name chosen by Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT for much of his writing upon questions arising under the law of nations. The admonition of "Historicus" is of interest and application at this moment, when men of some training in the law or public affairs and seeming to be possessed of some knowledge permit themselves, in considering the questions that have arisen between ourselves and Germany, to put forth doctrines of shrinking and surrender which, were we to act upon them, would expose us to the charge of having wrought irreparable injury to the interests of neutral nations, now and hereafter.

We hear it seriously argued that it would be "a fair adjustment of our dispute with Germany" for us to agree to the German proposal that the submarines of that Power will make no attack upon belligerent merchant ships carrying American passengers on condition that our Government certify that such ships carry no contraband of war. Such an agreement would be an admission on our part that American citizens who take passage upon a ship of belligerent nationality carrying contraband have no rights in the exercise of which their Government will protect them. Their rights, nevertheless, are beyond all question. We have repeatedly so asserted and the assertion has gone forth with the authority of the highest responsible officers of our Government. Our note of Feb. 10 gave notice that we should take whatever steps might be necessary to safeguard American citizens in "the "full enjoyment of their acknowl-"edged rights on the high seas." In the note of May 13 and again in the note of June 9 we warned Germany that we could submit to no "abbre-"viation of the rights either of Amer-"ican shipmasters or of American "citizens bound on lawful errands as "passengers on merchant ships of "belligerent nationality."

Those who volunteer their opinions concerning the nature of the reply we should now make to Germany would do well to understand that this doctrine of the rights of neutrals upon the high seas is unconquerably established in international law. It belongs to that class of neutral privileges and immunities secured in the struggle that has been going on for centuries to limit the suffering and damage accruing to non-belligerents from the operations of war. When war was looked upon as a great part of the business of every nation the doctrine of belligerent rights was in the ascendant, the ill-defined rights of neutrals were violated with practical impunity. With the growth of great trade interests, due to the enormous expansion of ocean commerce, neutral nations, which means all nations, for no great nation of the world is always at war, vigorously and successfully insisted upon the recognition of their right to the non-molestation of their trade and their nationals save within the strictly defined limits established by law and usage.

The theatre of this great contest for the rights of peaceful nations was in the main the high seas. It was there that belligerents had been most arrogant, it was there that they stood chiefly in need of restraint. As a result of this contest, we have now a large body of established doctrines, sanctioned by the general assent and by the more formal conclusions of many international conferences. Among them is the doctrine to which we have referred, that a neutral's subjects or citizens may freely take passage on belligerent merchantmen, that in doing so they exercise a right in which their Government will protect them, that the enemy belligerent may not destroy or imperil the lives of such passengers, but if he elect to destroy the ship he is guilty of a crime against law if he does so without previous visit and search and the making of provision for the safety of passengers.

For us now to abandon that right by a truckling agreement to give to Germany the notice she requires as to contraband cargo and withholding our protection from passengers sailing under other conditions would be an appalling failure in honor and in duty. It would be a backward step toward the semi-barbarous times when neutrals had no rights at sea which belligerents were bound to respect, it would be an abandonment of one of the chief fruits of the long struggle for the better protection of the interests of neutrals, it would be a breach of our obligation to other neutral Powers. And we may be sure that a surrender of this right would invite fresh aggressions, until the rights of neutrals would be in peril at every point and the entire domain of lawful privilege subject to invasion.

Germany tells us that the submarine is a new weapon of war, that existing law cannot be held to control its operation, that the rule of safety compels attack without previous visit and search, and that to make provision for the safety of passengers would invite the destruction of the attacking craft. If we once admit that contention we may expect to hear it asserted that the submarine, being a weapon of this century, may freely exercise its murderous calling within the three-mile limit, since, it may be insisted, that doctrine of previous centuries could have contemplated only operations upon the surface of the sea. Give the belligerent an inch, and he will take, not the traditional ell, but mile after mile of prerogative long since denied to him by law and not to be exercised unrebuked even in a single case without imperiling the dearly won immunities of neutrality. The reported abuse of the American flag and an American ship by the submarine that sank the Russian vessel Leo is evidence of what we invite by weak courses. The whole structure of law would be shaken by the abrogation of so important a part.

With the courtesy of friendship, but with all the firmness of indisputable right, we must hold the position we have taken, we must insist upon the continuing validity of the laws to which we have appealed. Our dignity as a nation demands it, we should forfeit the respect of other nations, even of the nation with which we have to deal in this matter, if we yielded. False pleas for conciliation and compromise can have no place when the question is one of national honor, of the nation's standing among nations.

NAVAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS.

The institution of an advisory board of civilian inventors to assist the Bureau of Invention and Development, which Secretary DANIELS proposes to establish in the Navy Department, will encourage the country in the belief that the department is wide awake and intends to profit by the lessons of the hour. The selection of Mr. THOMAS A. EDISON as the head of the advisory board will stir the public imagination. As a means of deeply interesting the country in the promised new development of the navy a better appointment could not have been made. The first work of this board, we understand, will be to help Captain GRANT in the improvement of the navy's fleet of submarines which are in his charge. It can render valuable service also in the development of our naval aeroplanes. The Navy Department is overburdened at present with plans and suggestions submitted to it by American inventors. Many of these merit careful examination, and the officers of the navy now have regular work which occupies all their time. The new board, in the direction of which Mr. EDISON will be associated with a number of skilled engineers, will give due attention to all these suggestions.

The signs of genuine activity in the Navy Department are gratifying. Two of the largest shipbuilding companies in the country have signified their intention to submit bids for the construction of some of the sixteen new submarines already authorized by Congress. Many more boats of this character will be authorized by the next Congress, and it is well to have at the disposal of the Government every possible facility for building them quickly. Devices for protecting the large battleships from destruction by submarines are also receiving the attention of the Navy Department. Naval officers are not sanguine about the success of any such device. The proposed use of heavy chain nets would apply, it seems, only to a warship at anchor. The dreadnoughts move none too quickly as it is, and to hamper their progress at sea with nets suspended from booms seems scarcely feasible. The details of plans for naval improvement, however, are matters for technical, not public, consideration. With the right minds at work, under the proper direction, many problems that now seem baffling may be solved. It is well that the public mind should be thoroughly impressed with the need of improving the navy, and it is most encouraging to know that the department has begun to correct the errors of the past.

PHYSICAL VALUATION OF RAILWAYS.

Work has just been begun upon the physical valuation of the New Haven Railway. The fact that it will cost the company a half-million dollars is a measure of the increase of cost of the entire project. Only about 800 miles a year can be valued, and the company's payroll is $145,000 annually on this account. Originally it was thought the cost would be about $10 a mile for the entire country, or a maximum of $6,000,000. It is now thought by Mr. PROUTY that it will cost the Government three times that and the railways double the cost to the Government. Altogether, $50,000,000 is the latest estimate of the cost.

Unfortunately, the estimates of value do not rise with the estimates of cost. Nobody knows what will be done with the valuation when it is complete. Nobody would dream of basing rates today on the conditions of ten years ago, but this valuation will be ten years old before it is available for the purposes of rate making. If the valuation should show that the roads are undercapitalized, the proposers of the valuation would be the last to agree that the rates should be raised to agree with the valuation. And if the valuation should show that the capitalization is excessive, and any attempt were made to reduce rates accordingly, there would be an instant recourse to the courts, which would make a valuation of their own.

The Government valuation, whatever it is, will bind nobody to anything. A tax valuation is revised annually, but it settles the worth of a property only for purposes of taxation. Nobody would make a bargain on a tax valuation without subjecting it to independent revision. Yet tax valuations are of much higher authority than the physical valuation of railways can ever be, if only for the fact that it is out of date before it is completed. No doubt the costly folly must proceed; it is so much easier to start such notions than to stop them.

THE COURT HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

The result of the conference yesterday, in the office of President MCANENY of the Board of Aldermen, between members of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the Mayor, the Controller, and Mr. MCANENY was entirely satisfactory to all who believe that the construction of the new Court House should not be further delayed. The members of the council present included the executive officers of the large insurance companies, banks, trust companies, and savings banks whose interests in city real estate had impelled them to take note of the various charges of extravagance brought against the Court House Board and investigate the statements touching the undesirability of the site. They left the conference satisfied that the site is well adapted to the purpose, that the borings already made indicate that the foundations of the building will be firm, and that the Board of Estimate will not countenance any undue extravagance.

To abandon the Court House plan, after all this time, would entail a great loss to the city and would postpone for many years the building of a suitable home for the law courts. The apparent purpose of the organized opposition to the plan is to compel the erection of a Court House on the present site of the Tweed building in City Hall Park. Public opinion could be counted upon to defeat that scheme. The men who conferred with the Board of Estimate members yesterday do not favor the destruction of the park. It is not likely that opposition to the construction of the building will delay the work much longer.

DEMOCRACY AND WAR.

English labor, stung by much public criticism of its failure to sink all selfish interests in a sense of collective responsibility for the sufficient production of war munitions, becomes suddenly articulate, and retorts upon the Government in a very vigorous manner. J. H. THOMAS, Member of Parliament and also an official of the National Union of Railway Men, in a speech delivered on Monday, addressed to "those in authority" a striking admonition:

> It is senseless talking to workers about unity unless you set the example yourselves. * * * You passed the Defense of the Realm act and also the War Munitions act with a view to bringing to the work of the country all sections of people. Apply the principles and penalties of these acts to the top as well as to the bottom. Act with a firm hand and without regard to the class or creed of those who are today splitting the nation.

It is painfully evident that "those in authority" in England, meaning not only the members of the Government but those also who assume to dictate to the Government, are not actuated by that spirit of self-sacrificing unity which they recommend to the workers of England. Martial law has been declared over the industries that are engaged in the production of war supplies. Union regulations have been superseded by Government regulations. Hours, wages, and profits are subject to arbitration according to rules laid down under the War Munitions act. Following vague threats of compulsion an "industrial army" was organized, amenable to military discipline.

But, alas! it has been impossible to declare martial law over the politics of England. Personal and party jealousies have not been subordinated to the great emergency. The Coalition Cabinet, which was to have been a Ministry of all the talents, is harassed by criticism, by innuendo, by distrust fomented in factional strife, even more acutely than the Cabinet it succeeded. In place of the feud between Lord FISHER and WINSTON CHURCHILL, which wrecked the old Ministry, several feuds have arisen to plague the existing Ministry. There is a cabal against Lord KITCHENER, and another against DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, and recriminations instead of ceasing have multiplied in variety and intensity.

True, the very violence of the disagreement is a measure of the emotional sincerity underlying it. To suppose that Lord NORTHCLIFFE is more interested in the fame of The Times, DAVID LLOYD GEORGE in his private ambitions, Premier ASQUITH in his Premiership, Viscount HALDANE in his party's preferment, or WINSTON CHURCHILL in his personal vindication than in the welfare of England is to suppose a preposterous thing. But that is not the point.

War requires that decisions shall be made easily, rapidly, and with unembarrassed continuity; that authority shall be absolute, even when it errs, (then most of all,) and that responsibility shall be final. Differences are inadmissible. That is what a people who have governed themselves successfully in peace, finding a kind of gyroscopic force in democratic disagreement, now have painfully to learn in war against a people long accustomed to be governed by autocratic will. Any popular government tends at first to bungle war. It is slow to find itself in that unaccustomed work. War is an autocratic business.

TOO MUCH MONEY.

The monthly circulation statement shows that cash is being injected into the currents of trade, although there is no good work for it to do in such surplus amounts. There was gold enough last year, but in June there was in circulation $1,676,000,000, against last year $1,649,000,000. The banks have no need of the unusual amounts in circulation, and people are carrying more in their pockets than is their custom. This year there are out $80,501,000 of Federal Reserve notes, although last year there were none, and this year there is no greater need of them. This year there are afloat national bank-notes to the total of $786,643,647, although last year the country got along very well with $718,085,637 for a larger business. There are other minor changes, and, in total, the currency now in circulation is $3,585,140,626, against $3,419,168,368 in June last year. That works out at $1.06 more apiece than last year, and several dollars apiece more than in the boom times of 1906.

This country has never learned how to get rid of unnecessary circulation. In fact, there is more money in circulation now than ever before, although the needs of trade are less than in several other years. No doubt the Federal Reserve notes in time will contract as well as increase in volume, but now they are an addition to an existing excess. Under normal conditions we should export the surplus gold, and take back what we want more. But now we are unable to import goods, for they are not produced. Yet we are under compulsion to sell, so great are the necessities of many nations, and there being no other producers upon the scale of present wants. Our gold is cheaper than our goods. Foreign countries need our gold more than our goods, except only those necessary to sustain life or conduct war. Yet foreign buyers take what we could consume, and leave us the gold which we degrade into pocket pieces, so little have we learned to put it to better use.

Perhaps it is as well, for there is no way of using our excess of gold, if put to banking use, without an orgy of credit inflation. We are now in an era of inflation, with a discount upon all foreign moneys. The premium upon the American dollar is only paid by those who lack it. For those who collectively have too many of them there is a discount upon the dollars in comparison with some of the goods for which the dollars exchange.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Motor Cyclists May Now Be Identified.

While figures of deaths and accidents in the streets, gathered by that indefatigable worker, Secretary CORNELL of the National Highways Protective Society, show that motor cycles are responsible for a large share of the casualties, their drivers have never been subject to the regulations of the State imposed on motor-car drivers. No tests of their fitness are required, no means of identifying lawless motor cyclists has been provided in the windowed and loopholed Callan law. Therefore the Aldermen of this city have acted wisely in passing an ordinance requiring that motor cycles bear identification numbers in front and rear, obtainable at a fee of $2 from the Department of Licenses. A motor cyclist who violates the traffic or motor vehicle laws may no longer speed away unidentified.

The machines must also bear at night a white light in front and a red light behind, and be at all times equipped with brake, bell or horn, and a muffler for the engine. No person under 18 may operate a motor cycle, and a penalty of $10 fine or ten days in jail may be inflicted for violation of any of the new law's provisions. The annoyance to public peace and endangerment of life occasioned by reckless cyclists should hereafter be considerably reduced. We believe that Dr. GOLDWATER, head of the Health Department, and the National Highways Protective Society are entitled to much credit for this measure to abate a long-standing nuisance.

Agriculture and the Drama.

In an era when great histrionism is scarcely more than a memory, it seems that appreciation of the acted drama as an influence for education and propaganda was never greater. We are hearing continually of plays written to serve a cause, to promote a fad, to stir the public mind to interest itself in various reforms. There are woman suffrage plays and tenement house reform plays. We need not mention the social and physiological plays of BRIEUX, as they do not fall in exactly the same category as the others we have in mind. Primarily the drama dealt with the perpetual battle of the human soul with fate.

That was the conception on which Greek tragedy was based. Later its all-absorbing theme was the love of the sexes, but the great plays of all ages were essentially those which enabled the gifted actor to display his skill in denoting the workings of human passion. In the present movement to use the drama as an instrument to promote various causes we must confess that we see little hope for either poetry or histrionism. The University of Minnesota lately endeavored to arouse interest in the agriculture of that State by fathering performances of two prize plays dealing with farm life, "Back to the Farm" and "Kindling the Hearth Fire," both described as didactic rather than dramatic. A student society of the Massachusetts Agricultural College now offers a prize for a drama of rural life, which must not ridicule that kind of life, but may be either serious or humorous. This is a liberal offer.

It seems that the prize might have been fairly won by the authors of "Speed the Plough," "The Rent Day," "The Old Homestead," or "Way Down East." But good plays deal with the passions and failings and virtues of men and women, not with the facts of their environment. A prize play for an agricultural school, it seems, may confuse the real elements of drama with rotation of crops, fertilization of soils, and the feeding of live stock. If it neglects these matters, of what service can it be to agriculture; and if it deals with them, how can it be drama, even if it is divided into acts and its arguments are presented in the form of dialogue?

New Uses for Publicity.

The Pennsylvania Railway publishes the name of the young lady who ran her automobile through the crossing gates and of the watchman at the crossing who failed in his duty to protect passersby. It is a novel use of publicity and it imposes a duty upon the public. The mere printing of the names is futile. But if the readers of the names do their duty those whose names are called will find their daily life less pleasant unless they reform the habits which threaten others as well as themselves. It seems incredible that anybody should be so reckless as to run through gates closed against traffic. Yet it is so true that the Long Island Railway at one crossing is putting in place a timber like a ship's boom to stop the joy riders who like to race the locomotives to the crossing rather than wait a minute.

Automobilists perhaps will avoid wrecking their machines where they would take a chance for their necks. They have hardly the right to risk their necks with a good conscience. They have no right to risk the lives of others, and there is no telling what harm might be done by a collision with an automobile. There is little good in throwing remarks like these into space. To do any good they ought to be brought home to the persons who need the caution, like those whose names the railway is calling publicly. Public opinion is superior to the police court in some respects, and the practices complained of will be stopped if they are made sufficiently unpopular.

Dr. Cabot and Dr. Glasgow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has not Dr. Glasgow allowed her emotions to displace the dictates of calm reason when she accuses Dr. Cabot of harboring hatred and subversive designs against women, as a class, engaged in the practice of medicine? Personal reasons there can be none for entertaining such designs. His position in the medical world is too high and secure. He does not, to my knowledge, represent any class or community of medical men bent on crowding women out of his profession.

In my humble opinion, Dr. Glasgow impugns her right to championship, and stultifies her cause by resorting to invective instead of logic, by stirring up emotions instead of balancing the scales of reason, so essential to success in her own profession. In times like these, when women's and men's minds are stirred by imaginary and real wrongs, calmness and self-restraint are social necessities and essential factors of loyalty and patriotism. A. L. S.

New York, July 11, 1915.

TIMETABLE TIME.

From Maine to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean
We're studying now what the time-tables say,
Since Summer is here, and we all have a notion
From work, from the city, we must get away.
There's talk of expresses, of trolleys, of stages,
Of beaches, and inns, lofty mountains to climb;
There's thumbing of folders and scanning of pages—
Toward Frisco some turn, since it's timetable time.

One looks up the steamer to far isles, for fishing,
One's seeking the route to a smart shore hotel,
And one for a motor-boat outing is wishing;
Another claims cottage life suits him right well.
Sweet Hetty and Betty and Millie and Lillie
Are packing their trunks, and I'll wager a dime
Their thoughts are of Jack and of Dick and of Billy,
Mixed up with the figures of timetable time.

I study the timetable, too, though well knowing
The path to a farmhouse which stands by the shore.
I see the quaint well-curb, can hear cattle lowing,
Pause under the apple tree shading the door.
Glad hands stretch a welcome. A whiff from the table
Comes, spicy as odors in Araby's clime.
Oh, burden of work, you're a myth, a mere fable,
Forgot, 'mid the visions of timetable time!

ELLA A. FANNING.

FOLLY OF PHYSICAL STRIFE.

War Ground of the Future Will Be the Mental Region.

Stamford, Conn., July 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sermon by Dr. Watson of Paris, which has been so widely circulated through the press, is a form of reasoning which belongs to the genetic school of thinking and is not of the most modern telic method.

All nature up to the age of thinking, reasoning man has been evolving according to laws of nature, which could not help but bring certain results. Rivers flow in the direction their environment forces them; electricity exists in the atmosphere free, unused; fire destroys; winds blow for fair or dark purposes. In fact, all nature's forces are genetic until the mind of man or man's intellect causes them to become telic. Then the river's course is turned, its powers controlled; electricity harnessed for light and heat; fire mastered for practical uses; winds turn wheels, and, in fact, all the true benefits of life today are telic.

In the question of war at present archaic reasons are constantly being given forth. Genetic laws are contemplated to prove the arguments that America should go to war—join the Allies. The reasons given are usually that war has to be. It is a law of nature, always was, always will be. The struggle, for existence is an accepted fact, and a fact never disproved. The survival of the fittest is necessary. War leads to progress, and the world has ever advanced through wars. The history of various empires and nations is recited to give evidence of nations being overcome, one by the other, through wars, and the more virile and stronger being victorious. Then the notion that the world becomes too thickly populated and wars are needed to thin out the race is often proclaimed nowadays.

All these and many more excuses for going to war are common in our midst. And, finally, the weakest and most unscientific argument is put forth by Dr. Watson (nothing at all new or original,) and coincided with by Mr. Roosevelt, that we must help a little sister from ruin from the two big brothers (a bully and a weakling.)

It would be easy enough to decide what to do if the case were as simple and poetic as Dr. Watson so symbolically expresses it. The tremendous question of staying neutral as the United States has remained neutral, according to strict international law, does not by any means signify a cowardice or a lack of manly response to a cry from the little sister nation. The United States has stood for far greater things which it could not have done if it, too, had joined in the fearful murder now so rampant in Europe.

The giving of all the youth in our country to be slaughtered would not lend the strength to poor Belgium or to the Allies or help to crush out German militarism (not Germany) as much as the intellectual method of understanding the meaning of the law "struggle for existence." To give of our uttermost to aid the Allies in every way, even if it came to making a break with Germany's friendship, outwardly would be grander than attempting to take the offensive in actual war tactics.

The absurd idea that war is a necessity is like the old notion that children must have all the diseases of childhood. It is a fact that within nature a constant struggle is going on; but with the developing of man's intellect the plane of the struggle has been shifting ever since the nineteenth century. Today, instead of being such fools as to kill men off by the thousands to get rid of them, to lessen population, the wise ones know that we should govern the birth rate telically and have no such slaughter. War shall forever be in man's existence, but man's brain, his thinking principle, the one factor he has that differentiates him from all animals, shall be the ground upon which his battles shall be fought. As numbers and weights and majorities all count today on the bloody battlefield, so will the vote of the arguments be obeyed in the arbitration court of the future. Murderous war is a part of the ancient regime. Let America give all she can and as a great mother nation share all, but let her not take the stand of arms and the sword.

E. P. CAPE.

The Door of Medicine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Baruch says women physicians find their greatest opportunity in social welfare. Does Dr. Baruch know that in Alabama and Florida women are denied the right to seek this opportunity of contributing to the social welfare by practicing medicine? Evidently the men of those States—the legislators, at least, who are not physicians, and do not speak with the knowledge and authority of the distinguished writer of the letter quoted—do not regard women as fit to practice medicine, and so debar them by law from an honorable vocation and livelihood.

In Georgia, South Carolina, and Arkansas, on the other hand, women are permitted the legal custody as medical practitioners over life and death and birth, but are debarred from the practice of law. Whether in those States health is valued less than property we cannot say. At the present time Georgia women are seeking in their Legislature to be released from this discrimination in the law against their sex. It remains to be seen how successful they will be.

Had the distinguished Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi lived in any of those States the world might have been deprived of her splendid services. Incidentally, Dr. Baruch might have stated that Dr. Jacobi was an ardent suffragist. It is such unintelligent and unjust discriminations against women which make suffragists feel that the rights of any class, or sex, are safer when the direct power of the ballot is in their own hands.

IDA MOODY PALMER.

New York, July 11, 1915.

No Blessings Go to Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the self-supporting spinsters of New York State whom your correspondent "B. B." wishes to place in politics, will you permit me space in which to reassure her on one point? Cardinal Gibbons is quite right in assuming that most women are either "married or to be married." On page 148 of the abstract of the current census of the United States are to be found the old maid statistics of the United States. From the point of view of the home, they are very encouraging. Of the women of 20 years of age and over in our country today only 19.5 per cent. are unappropriated blessings. Of the women of 35 years of age and over, only 9.1 per cent. are single, while of the women of 65 years of age and older only 6.3 are unwed. That is, the average woman only has six chances of escaping matrimony to ninety-four chances of some man marrying her before she dies; and also while there is life there is hope. This proves beyond all cavil that this is a married woman's country and that your mother and my mother and everybody's mother is the average woman. We run our country for the average, not for the exceptional man or women.

The suffragists to the contrary notwithstanding, efficient motherhood is the highest possible social service which a woman may render to her State. It is a very rare thing, however, for a woman to succeed in public life and at the same time be an efficient mother. The two services are sure to conflict. From the point of view of the race and the State, therefore, it is a mistake to hold up public service as an ideal for girlhood.

MARJORIE DORMAN.

New York, July 8, 1915.

The Offending Flower Pot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do any of your correspondents that are in favor of flower pots on window sills live underneath any people who have them? I do, and I consider them a nuisance. If these people would only notify you when they intend to water their plants it would not be so bad. But as it is, two or three times a day, not only my windows, but my curtains, floors, and chairs are sprinkled with muddy water that splashes on my window sills and then inside. The flowers do look pretty; I won't deny that. But I hate to have my furniture ruined. I. B. JAMESON.

New York, July 12, 1915.

WHAT SOCIALISM FEARS OF THE SABRE.

Until Its Despotism Is Overthrown, No Peace Will Be Safe with Germany—Therefore, War Must Continue to the End.

By H. M. HYNDMAN,
Chairman of the Socialist Party in England.

Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster,
London, June 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the beginning of this war you allowed me, as one of the oldest Social-Democrats living, to appeal to American Socialists of all shades of opinion not to allow themselves to be misled in regard to the facts of the conflict by pro-German misrepresentations or peace-at-any-price propaganda. The unprecedented struggle has now been going on for nearly a year. Millions of men have been killed or mutilated, and hundreds of millions sterling have been wasted. It is not surprising, therefore, that well-meaning efforts should be made by humane people in the belligerent as well as in the neutral countries to induce the combatants to consider terms of peace. For a Social-Democrat to oppose such attempts to put a stop to the wholesale carnage and money expenditure appears to some quite contrary to Socialist doctrine and a declaration against the brotherhood of man.

But this is not so. The stupendous fight now being fought is a fight to save Europe from a long-prepared endeavor to put us all under the heel of Prussianized Germany and her confederates, with the intention of establishing a world-wide empire under the same militarist domination. There can now be no doubt whatever about that. The men who control the policy of Germany, from the Kaiser and the King of Bavaria downward, all openly avow it. The nation as a whole does not deny it. The pretense that the war was entered upon as a war of defense is completely abandoned, now that it has served its purpose of giving the official German Social-Democratic Party an excuse for turning Chauvinists and supporting the bitterest enemies of Socialism. All disguise has been thrown aside. The policy of conquest and empire is accepted as the policy of the Germanic powers, with the exception of a small and hitherto uninfluential section, whose protests, fine as they are, produce no effect.

It seems clear, also, that the elaborate proposals which emanated from Germany, at The Hague, for mitigating the ferocity and reducing the horrors of war were only suggested in order to weaken the resistance of nations more humane and more honorable than herself. For it is now proved conclusively that at the very time when these conventions were formulated by Germany and accepted by her possible adversaries, all the means (including large supplies of poisonous gases) were being made ready to infringe them wholesale. Treaties likewise which stand in the way of the realization of the full German program are denounced as being in no sense binding, and declarations, however solemn, are set aside as worthless. International law has become a mere figment, and centuries-old agreements, never broken in modern times, are, to Germany, a vain thing.

All this means and can only mean that no reliance whatever can be placed in Germany under her present rulers. If she and her friends win in this war, or if they succeed in obtaining a "draw," as the result of this terrific contest, no nation, great or small, near or remote, will be safe from a fresh attempt so soon as the aggressor thinks there is again a good chance of victory. It is not an ordinary campaign upon which the Germanic powers have embarked. The alternative for all their neighbors is crush or be crushed. The Kaiser himself has lately put that in so many words.

Nowhere has the truth been more plainly enunciated than in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES; none are better informed as to the real state of the case than American Socialists, who learn many facts about the campaign which are carefully kept from us English. I am amazed, therefore, to find that many of them who are not of German birth still uphold the cause of the Germanic powers against the Allies, and are anxious to save them from that complete defeat which sooner or later must surely come. Happily, the Belgians, the Serbians, the French, the English, the Russians, the Italians, one and all, declare that, under no circumstances, will they conclude a separate peace with the ravagers and pirates who have entered upon the greatest war of all time, and that no collective peace will be considered until Belgium and France have been cleared of the enemy and Prussian militarism has been completely defeated.

I say "happily," for it would, indeed, be deplorable if Germany had compelled her opponents to incur these terrible losses of men and vast destruction of wealth merely to bring about an inconclusive issue, leaving her in a position to recommence her struggle for supremacy within a few years. "Kultur," as understood by Prussian militarists, must be destroyed in the interests of national development, political progress and economic freedom. The overthrow of the despotism of the sabre will be of lasting benefit to Germany herself, and it is greatly to be regretted that our Socialist comrades in the Fatherland failed to recognize this from the first. It is for them, now, that they have learned what it all means, not to cry for peace on behalf of their own enemies, the junkers, but to do their best, even thus late in the day, to hamper the policy which, partly by their own sad betrayal, has made their country the enemy of the human race.

Mere denunciations of Russian or of English misdoings in the past are not arguments in favor of Germany's malfeasances and atrocities today. I can claim that no Englishman has done more to withstand British despotism in India, or ran more risks in opposing our own infamous Boer war than the writer of this letter. I am a lifelong opponent of imperialism and militarism in my own country as elsewhere. I regard it as one of the greatest privileges of my life that I have been able to number among my intimate friends, for the past fifty years and more, the French, Russian, Italian, Hungarian, and Indian patriots who have stood up for the freedom of their people against political, military, and economic oppression. For that very reason I am entitled to stand by my own country, which has done much good as well as much evil in the world, when she is engaged in a life-and-death struggle to maintain her own independence as well as to uphold liberty and nationality on the Continent of Europe. I have the right, also, I think, to appeal again to my fellow-Socialists across the Atlantic not to side with the enemies of peace and progress in the greatest war the world has ever seen.

H. M. HYNDMAN.

THE PARLOR GERMAN.

Sufficient Apology for His Ways Is They Are His Own.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most amusing features of the Anglo-American campaign of vilification against the Germans is the attempt to prove the Germans inferior because they have different standards of table manners, and because the German male seems out of place at pink teas and receptions.

It seems to me that the American male is in the same boat, for it is well known that, while the American woman is much admired in "select" European circles, her consort is considered "socially unavailable" and "impossible." I say this not in disparagement, but, on the contrary, mention it as a point in favor of the American man.

In regard to table manners, as there is no international board to regulate such etiquette, the Germans are justified in setting their own standards without consulting the wishes of the English or of the Americans.

So if the Germans care to eat with their knives, and believe that the act of eating soup should be accompanied by a loud noise, they are at liberty to dine in this manner, and in doing so are, in fact, observing proper rules of etiquette.

That portion of our population which seems to think that an American is nothing more than a species of second-hand, transatlantic Englishman, loses no opportunity to point out our great indebtedness to Shakespeare, Milton and other English poets with their mushy prisms, prunes, daffodils, and the pale, wan moons. One can only wish that they were in a position to feel greatly indebted to the immortal "Book of Snobs."

But when I read such effusions as that from the pen of Poultney Bigelow, I sadly exclaim: "O Thackeray, thy labors were in vain!" PRUSSIAN-AMERICAN.

Quincy, Ill., July 10, 1915.

A Dilemma of German Logic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is really a remarkable inconsistency in the last German note to the United States which is worthy to stand with the other gems of German logic uncovered since last August, and I haven't seen it pointed out anywhere.

According to the present German statement, the position of the Imperial Government is that the sinking of the Lusitania was justified because she carried a large cargo of ammunition which was to be used against German breadwinners, now busy defending the Fatherland by invading neighboring countries. But when the Imperial Government comes to excusing itself for the deaths of the large number of Americans, the presence of ammunition on board the Lusitania becomes merely a "peculiar circumstance" to account for the rapid sinking of the ship. The German position is this:

1. We sank the Lusitania because she had ammunition on board.

2. Of course we could not foresee the "peculiar circumstance" that the Lusitania had ammunition on board and, therefore, assumed that this "mighty ship" would float long enough for all the passengers to escape.

The only way to remove the German Imperial Government from the horns of this dilemma is to infer that in a narrow devotion to humanitarian principles it did not know that explosives explode. But it is a striking reminder of Sir Edward Grey's discovery of the German determination "to have it both ways." L. U.

New York, July 13, 1915.

The Suffragist's Horn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you seen the suffrage poster—a girl "blowing her own horn"? The drawing is good, and the design so appropriate to the 10 per cent. of the female sex which it represents that it is, to the remaining 90 per cent., "a source of innocent merriment."

MARY ELLEN ROBERTS.

Boston, Mass., July 10, 1915.

A GROSS FABLE.

What Jane Addams Does Not Know About the Man Tyrant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 10 you publish a report of Miss Jane Addams's speech at Carnegie Hall. For her, as a philanthropist and social worker, I have had great respect. Our settlements in New York, including the East Side House, of which I was myself a founder, have learned much from Hull House. But as a politician she seems to me a pitiful failure. You report her as saying:

> In order to make bayonet charges all nations make their soldiers practically drunk, before it is possible. * * * In other words, before the terrible bayonet charges they speak of with dread, the men must be doped before they will start.

Now, I have a son in the French Army and have been in the way, during this war, of seeing letters from men at the front on both sides, and I assert that the charge is false and shows a pitiful ignorance of human nature. Miss Addams evidently knows nothing of the joy of combat; whatever faults the soldiers have, they are not cowards. The Germans, the French, the English, who are struggling from Alsace to the sea do not need any "dope" to stimulate their courage, or to drown their fears. Some one has told Miss Addams this gruesome tale and she believed it.

This is the same sort of thing that was said by ignorant persons of the German brigades in our civil war, and that my friend, Carl Schurz, resented with so much spirit. Would he were here to resent it now.

Let me add that statements like this are characteristic of the suffragists. I have been debating with them for two years, have met and heard their principal orators. They mean well, perhaps, but are always making positive statements which show ignorance of the fundamental facts of human nature. No fable is too gross for them to swallow if it reflects on the tyrant man.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, July 11, 1915.

A Call for Fans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to my last appeal for ticking and cotton, which you so kindly published, thousands of yards and spools have come, giving employment to penniless women and later comfort to bedless beings in unhappy Serbia. Such generos

HITCHES HER AUTO TO STAR OF FAME

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Puts Her Little Yellow Car Up Against Boston Tea Party.

LET 'EM SELL IT FOR TAXES

She Has No Representation in Government, and She'll Just Defy Their Extortion.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and her little yellow suffrage car Eastern Victory, she hopes, will go down into history with the Boston Tea Party as examples of unjust taxation.

Dr. Shaw yesterday issued a statement in Pittsfield, Mass., saying that she had never refused to pay any but an exorbitant tax unjustly levied on her, and that if her little yellow automobile, presented to her in New York two weeks ago, is sold for taxes it will be an altogether unfair discrimination against the 70-year-old President of the National Suffrage Association.

The trouble began in the Fall of 1913, says the statement, when the Tax Assessor of Upper Providence Township, Delaware County, Penn., left at the house of Dr. Shaw at Moylan a large legal paper requesting her to make out a detailed statement of all her "personal property, mortgages, stocks, and bonds with minute details."

Dr. Shaw replied that while she was illegally denied the right of participating in the Government of the State to ask her to make out a list upon which taxes were to be levied would be "heaping injury upon tyranny." "In the spirit of 1776," as her statement reads, she "declined to be a party to an act which violated the national Constitution." So she returned the document unadorned.

Dr. Shaw did not violate any law in this act, her statement goes on to explain, for on the document itself was the statement that if for any reason the list was not made out by the person to be taxed the assessor should "learn the amount of the property and make out a reasonably fair statement."

Did the baffled assessor do this! Not a bit of it. He boasted before witnesses who can be brought by Dr. Shaw, she says, that he would make the assessment so large that the suffrage leader would be compelled to make out the statement. He assessed her for $30,000. Then comes the thing that Dr. Shaw and her friends think is just plain "cattishness." Waiting until the proper time to swear off an overassessment Dr. Shaw found herself out of the State on a lecture tour, but sent a representative with full power of attorney to act for her. The Tax Commissioner refused to do anything about a reduction unless Dr. Shaw made out the declaration and then, to quote her:

"Unable to conceal the real animus of the situation the assessor sent out an absolutely false and misleading statement, declaring that as soon as Dr. Shaw had received the notice of assessment she had immediately rushed to the Commissioner and demanded that it be reduced, and she did nothing of the kind."

That was not the end of the trouble between the suffragist and the Tax Collector. Dr. Shaw did not pay the exaggerated tax on property she did not own, but she did change the legal address and sent the first one personal notice, then a second acknowledged by her lawyer, and a third in a registered letter to make sure of its reaching its destination, but no notice was taken of them.

The taking of the little yellow car in the absence of every one but a little maid from the house in Moylan is a part of the assessor's attempt to make her pay the unjust tax, says Mr. Shaw, the car being a gift.

At the end of her statement, as a valedictory to the little yellow car which was presented to her on June 29, and in which she had taken her first two weeks' vacation in three years to learn how to run it, Dr. Shaw says:

"These men, living on the soil made sacred by the blood of heroes and heroines who fought some of the fiercest battles against the tyranny of taxation without representation, had caught so little of this heroic spirit themselves that they thought it was dead in us also.

"In making the levy upon the car the officer stated to Miss Anthony's maid that unless the tax was paid within five days the sale would be advertised.

"The sale will probably take place, and the little yellow motor named Eastern Victory will become famous when the history of the tyrannical and inconsistent attitude of this so-called republic shall be written."

BIDDING WILL BE LIVELY.

Suffragists, "Antis," and Business Men to Contest for Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's automobile will be sold Tuesday.

Immediately after the suffrage leader made her position known it was learned that three factions, the suffragists, the anti-suffragists, and business men bent on getting a motor car bargain, would bid for the car. It looks as if the fight were going to be a spectacular one, with Dr. Shaw the gainer to the extent of a tidy amount in excess of the assessment against the roadster.

The suffragists of Delaware County have been passing the hat, and say that by the end of the week they will have seen big fund, but they have not been idle, and they already boast of a $500 fund which they will carry to the constable's sale.

Others who covet the car, which has an electric starter and other recent devices, include a Justice of the Peace, Percy Cooper, and the Collector of Taxes, Louis Little. The latter is collector in Upper Providence Township, wherein is the Moylan home of Dr. Shaw. The suffragists, incensed that he should seek possession of the car, have retained an attorney to contest his rights in bidding personally in a sale of property seized for nonpayment of taxes.

G. A. LORILLARD TO MARRY.

Son of Pierre Lorillard Engaged to Miss Mary V. Green.

Mrs. David Lewis of Philadelphia has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Mary Victoria Green, to Griswold A. Lorillard, son of Pierre Lorillard of New York and Tuxedo Park.

Miss Green is a daughter of the late Thomas H. Green. Mr. Lorillard is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1908, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS FARREN WEDS TODAY.

Daughter of Ex-Judge in Albany to Marry J. Stacy Palmer.

The wedding of Miss Jacquelin Farren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Farren of Albany, and J. Stacy Palmer of Staunton, Va., will take place at noon today in the rectory of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street.

Miss Molly Woods of this city is to be maid of honor, and James Hutchins of Fort Worth, Texas, will be best man.

The wedding breakfast will be served at the National Democratic Club. After returning from their wedding trip, Mr. Palmer and his bride will reside at Garden City, L. I.

Miss Farren's father was formerly City Court Judge in Albany.

COUNSEL ASSAILS FULLAM.

Accuses Annapolis Superintendent of Prejudice and Unfairness.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 13.—In the opening argument today before the Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the irregularities at the recent examination in the Naval Academy, Representative Carlin, of counsel for the defendants, charged prejudice, unfairness and lack of capcity against Rear Admiral Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Commander Traut, head of the Department of Modern Languages and others in authority at the institution. No such attack has been made upon officers of the academy since it was founded.

Mr. Carlin resented Admiral Fullam's charge that the defendants had brought politics into the matter to prevent the punishment of guilty midshipmen. He asserted that the head of the academy had brought to bear politics and other influences to prevent a fair hearing of the matter when he should have welcomed it. He also charged that a newspaper campaign had been conducted by Admiral Fullam and other officers at the academy, and that Superintendent Fullam has sought to prejudice the mind of the Secretary of the Navy in advance of the action of the court and sought to dodge the issue by the cry of politics.

Commander Traut was charged by Mr. Carlin with conceiving the idea that midshipmen were untrustworthy. Mr. Carlin asserted that the instructors in the department of modern languages knew on May 10 that examination papers had been stolen and reported it to Commander Traut, but that he did not make an examination, but simply changed the papers from one drawer to another. Mr. Carlin said that he believed that some one connected with the academy, but not a midshipman, sent the papers to a midshipman of the first class, who in turn mailed them to Midshipman Moss in order to cover his own tracks.

Mr. Carlin intimated that the civil courts will be resorted to if any of the defendant midshipmen are dismissed through the recommendation of the present court. Citing the act of 1906, approved April 9, Mr. Carlin said that the procedure necessary for the dismissal of a midshipman had not been followed.

BABY A HEROIN VICTIM.

Gets Habit from Her Mother, Who Is a Tombs Prisoner.

A girl, eight months old, who, according to Dr. Perry Lichtenstein, the Tombs physician, showed all the symptoms of the drug habit, was carried into the Court of Special Sessions in her mother's arms yesterday. Mrs. Sadie Shapiro, 23, of 32 East Third Street, the mother, was before the court on a charge of possessing heroin.

Dr. Lichtenstein asserted that the baby had taken the drug into her system through the mother's nursing. The child was pale, with the contracted pupils of a confirmed drug user, and either twisted from nervousness or lay in a stupor.

The mother told Justices Russell, Herrman, and Herbert that she began to use drugs following her discharge from a hospital after the child was born. She said that a neighbor gave her the drug to relieve pain. The court ordered that after the mother and baby had been treated by Dr. Lichtenstein so that they were strong enough to leave the prison that they be sent to the Metropolitan Hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Shapiro was arrested last week with her husband, Edward, for having drugs. The husband awaits trial.

HIT BY R. G. VANDERBILT CAR

Little Boy Taken to Hospital by the Young Capitalist.

While Reginald G. Vanderbilt and a party were on their way to the Little Hungary Restaurant to dine last evening in Mr. Vanderbilt's car, the machine hit Samuel Flack, 7 years old, of 126 Second Street. The child was playing in front of his home and slipped on a banana peel, falling directly in front of the automobile.

Reuben Ridard, Mr. Vanderbilt's chauffeur, swerved the car to one side, so that the right fender just grazed Flack's head. Mr. Vanderbilt had the car stopped and took the boy to the Star Mornah Hospital, only a few doors away, where Dr. Banowich assured him the patient was uninjured except for slight scalp wounds.

There were two men and two women besides Mr. Vanderbilt in the automobile. He would not give their names.

HOPPER ACCOUNTING FILED.

Widow and Three Children Share in $847,089 Income.

An accounting of the trusts created under the will of George H. Hopper for the benefit of his widow, Mrs. Harriet A. Hopper, and her three children, shows that from Oct. 4, 1899, to date, the income has totaled $847,089. One-half the income is for the life benefit of the widow and the remaining half goes in equal shares to the children.

The amount of the trusts is not given. The report shows, however, that there is a long list of securities, including stock in Standard Oil subsidiary companies.

S. E. Vernon Left $697,000.

An appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, showed that Samuel E. Vernon, a manufacturer of blankbooks, who died at his home, 96 Remsen Street, in October, 1914, left a net estate of $697,000. The property goes to Mr. Vernon's widow and his two children.

SENDS SECOND RELIEF SHIP.

New York State Loading General Cargo for the Belgians.

The second New York State Belgian relief ship, the Daltonhall, commenced loading supplies yesterday for Rotterdam at Pier B. in Weehawken. The supplies will be distributed to the destitute people of Belgium by the American Commission for Relief in Brussels.

Captain George L. Hayes of the Daltonhall had made preparations in his holds for a cargo of wheat in bulk, and was disappointed when he discovered that it would be a general cargo this voyage. He said the steamer made a slow trip in ballast from Swansea on account of head winds and high seas, and was only a few hours behind one of the British freighters that was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland.

The Daltonhall will get away at the end of the week. Although she is British, the insignia and banner of the Belgian Relief Commission secure the steamer from attack by German submarines while carrying the supplies for the refugees.

VESUVIUS MORE ACTIVE.

Heavy Explosions and Jets of Lava Noted in Crater.

NAPLES, July 13.—The activity of Mount Vesuvius is becoming more marked. Professor Malladra, Director of the Royal Observatory on the volcano, today descended into the crater with three assistants to take photographs and make observations.

Professor Malladra found the temperature of the lava at the edge of the crater to be 100 degrees centigrade. Thirty yards down the crater water falling on the lava turned into steam and quickly evaporated. An electric pyrometer nearby registered 56.3 degrees centigrade. The heat scorched the feet of Professor Malladra and his assistants, making it necessary for them to stand on asbestos mats.

The explosions were deafening, and falling cinders burned the explorers slightly. At certain points lava sprang up in jets a yard high, these incandescent fountains turning into large bubbles of white or gray gas. Below the observers was a subterranean lake of boiling lave, similar to those found in the Hawaiian Islands.

TELL THE SAD PART WOMAN HAS IN WAR

Not a Smile Seen by Miss Newman in Her Three Days' Visit in Berlin.

FACES BURNT WITH SORROW

Half Slaughtered Humanity in War Hospitals—Hague Delegates Plead Here for Peace.

"In Germany, where sobbing on the street is forbidden by law, women still sob for their loved ones who have died at the front, and where the wearing of mourning is als the subject of regulation women wear a badge of sorrow upon their hearts."

These were among features brought out in relief in the picture of conditions in Berlin painted last evening by Miss Evelyn Newman, delegate to the recent Peace Conference at The Hague.

Miss Newman, Miss Alice Carpenter, and Mrs. Marion Cothren, all recently returned from the Peace Conference, were the guests of the League for Business Opportunities for Women at a dinner at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, at which Mrs. Henry Bruere presided. Woman's place in war was the theme of all the speeches and the affair was an appeal for peace.

Miss Newman visited Berlin at the close of The Hague Conference. She said that often soldiers could be seen marching through the streets in their bright uniforms, but it was the women who were seen everywhere.

"There are women working in the streets, picking up refuse, and in the railroad stations, in the shops, and in the factories," she said. "I stopped at a club, the Deutsche Lyceum, that has been organized by women, furnished by women, and operated by them. And yet it is said that women have no place in war.

"In the three days I was in Berlin I did not see a smile nor hear a sound of rejoicing except on the children's playground. Sorrow has descended upon the city. The Government only allows women who have lost a husband or a son in battle to wear heavy mourning in Berlin. Yet I saw many in deep mourning, and black and white, symbols of sorrow, are the prevailing dress in the city. I met one woman who had lost eight of her men—husband, brothers, and sons. Hers was a face burned out with sorrow."

Miss Newman told of visiting a great German hospital, and she added: "If I can see Roosevelt I could see that half-slaughtered humanity he would stop arguing for war.

"It is with you women—women of America, who must speak out and work to bring about peace. Nothing can be settled by physical force, but by spiritual influence."

Mrs. Cothren told of the anti-German riots in London after the sinking of the Lusitania. While the city is dark at night for fear of Zeppelin raids, it is, she said, ablaze by day with the colors of the posters issued by Englishmen to enlist. Here is a poster she repeated:

"Women of Britain, some of your men are holding back on your account. Show your love of country by sending them to fight England's enemies."

The speaker told how thousands of women are working day and night in the ammunition factories. In this connection, she said, two girls were brought into a police court as witnesses against a Leeds firm for breaking the law. One girl, sixteen years old, had worked thirty hours continuously. The lawyer appearing for the firm said it should be rewarded and not prosecuted, and that the woman who worked overtime should be decorated for patriotism. The Magistrate, it is said, took the lawyer's view of the case.

"Never was there before a war in which woman had so much work and suffering," she said. "It is her duty to work for peace. Never let it be said again that a woman has no part in war."

Miss Carpenter told of the Peace Conference. Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook proposed this resolution:

"We, women assembled here, are for peace even though it means a compromise and prolonged negotiations."

This was adopted unanimously and will today be forwarded to President Wilson as the expression of the league's opinion as to the present situation between this country and Germany.

Edith Butts, Dancer, Weds in Fargo.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Butts of 17 West Ninth Street, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Butts, to Edgar Parks of Colorado, which took place in Fargo, N. D., on Monday.

The bride is well known as a society dancer, having appeared at many social functions in this city, and has been touring with Maude Adams. She finished her tour with Miss Adams at Billings, Mon., on last Saturday.

Fitzpatrick-Connell Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Fitzpatrick of Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., and James J. Connell, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Connell of 5 Jagger Avenue, Flushing. The prospective bridegroom is a brother of Mrs. Maurice E. Connolly, wife of the Borough President of Queens.

Miss Elizabeth Berg Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berg of 420 Riverside Drive, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Berg, to William E. Drake of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Fritzi Scheff Is Ill.

Fritzi Scheff has been forced to cancel her engagement in vaudeville in the New Brighton Theatre because of illness. Miss Scheff is suffering from a throat affection. Nora Bayes has taken the prima donna's place on the program.

Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Among the arrivals on the Rochambeau from Bordeaux yesterday were:

E. Adams, H. Arnold, Dr. M. Almy, J. Asch, J. Berne, Barton Smith, Miss G. Barclay, Dr. L. Barton, H. Collier, Mrs. J. Coolidge, E. Carlton, Mrs. E. Cox, J. Farlow, W. Gallup, Johnson, E. Mansfield, A. May, Miss B. Porter, Miss M. Rainard, Dr. O. Rogers, R. Stadter, P. Vidal, P. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Younger.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham and their two children, Billie and Philip, have started on a cruise on their sloop yacht, The Hawk, from their Summer home at Mattituck, L. I. They will visit Newport and other points on the coast before returning to Mattituck the last week in July.

De Witt Jennings, whose last appearance was in the role of the Customs Inspector in "Under Cover," has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for one of the important roles in "Brother Masons," the new farce by Seymour Browne and Harry Lewis, in which Frank McIntyre will be presented next month.

Flo Ziegfeld yesterday received an offer by cable from one of the London managers for the English rights to the motion picture scene which is one of the features of the current "Follies."

Mary Boland, for a number of years John Drew's leading woman, has signed a contract with the New York Picture Corporation to act for a series of films. Miss Boland will leave for the studios of the company in California next week. The pictures will be produced under the direction of Thomas H. Ince.

Bella Armstrong Whitney, who will give a series of special matinees devoted to the fine art of dress in the Hudson Theatre in September in conjunction with Selwyn & Co., is the originator in America of the style show on living models. The Whitney Style Show will embody not only the new styles in models from the style-launching houses of Paris, but from the leading American designers as well. It will be the first time such a display has been given in the form of a theatrical entertainment.

"ELAINE," A NEW OPERETTA.

Arthur Hammerstein to Produce Work by Hauerbach and Friml.

A new operetta entitled "Elaine" will be Arthur Hammerstein's principal activity during the coming season. Otto Hauerbach and Rudolf Friml, librettist and composer respectively of "Naughty Marietta" and "The Firefly," wrote the new piece, which is named after Mr. Hammerstein's daughter. Edith Thayer will be starred in the operetta, which will be presented in New York in November.

Elaine Hammerstein, who made her stage début in musical comedy, will be seen this year in straight comedy. Mr. Hauerbach is writing the play for her use. In addition to these productions Mr. Hammerstein will send two companies on tour in "High Jinks" and one each in "The Firefly" and "The Trap."

Concerts in Madison Square Garden.

Modest Altschuler and the Russian Symphony Orchestra will give three Summer night concerts at Madison Square Garden on the evenings of Thursday, July 22, and Saturday, July 24, and Tuesday, July 27. The events will be in the nature of promenade concerts, with tables placed for refreshments. The programs will be of an entertaining character and several of the musical novelties given last Winter by the organization will be repeated in the Garden for their second hearing. There will be soloists at all performances. Tickets will be placed on sale tomorrow.

Actors' Fund Gets $20,000 Check.

The amount of money realized for the Actors' Fund of America by the three performances of the Lambs' gambol given in the Century Theatre last month was $20,000. A check for this amount was sent to Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, yesterday. Because of the war this charity helped more players during the last year than during any similar period in its history, and members of the profession contributed more liberally to its treasury.

Obituary Notes.

Captain BENJAMIN M. MEDINA, a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., for many years, died on Monday at the Elks' Home in Bedford City, Va., in his ninety-first year. He was born in Florida, and fought with the Confederate Army during the civil war, being wounded several times. Captain Medina took an active part in civic affairs in Yonkers and was formerly Police Commissioner. A son and two daughters, who live at his former home, 139 Elm Street, survive him.

JOHN SHAFER, a former Commissioner of Hackensack, N. J., who retired as proprietor of the Washington House, Hackensack, several years ago, is dead at his Summer home at Keansburg, aged 66 years. He was a thirty-third-degree Mason, a charter member of the Hackensack Lodge of Elks, and an Exempt Fireman.

Mrs. EMMA BATTELLE HAMILTON, wife of Bishop John W. Hamilton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Monday night at a private hospital at Hull, Mass. She was widely known as a worker in the denomination for her interest in missionary work both at home and abroad. She was born in Virginia in 1855.

ALPHONSE J. DODIN, a veterinary surgeon for the Health and Fire Departments of the last twenty years, died yesterday at his home, 632 East 165th Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in this city and was graduated from the American Veterinary College in 1885. Since that time he has been in practice in this city, and was widely known among horsemen. His widow and a son survive him.

Mrs. ALIDA A. WILLETS, widow of Platt Willets, who was well known in life insurance circles and connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for many years before his death, died on Monday at her home, 660 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-eighth year. She was one of the oldest members of St. John's M. E. Church and left two sons.

The Rev. EDWIN S. HARDCASTLE, who died at his home, 465 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunda, was for the last seven years pastor of the Church of God, which meets in Hart's Hall, in Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Bermuda eighty-six years ago, and came to Brooklyn in his youth, where he entered the tea and coffee business. Afterward he became a preacher in Baptist churches in that borough, and seven years ago was ordained into the ministry. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Eliza Cook and Mrs. Evelina Ferguson.

Mrs CHARLOTTE SKIVENS, a resident of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn for fifty years and one of the oldest members of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, died at her Summer home in Oyster Bay on sunday, and the funeral services will be held at her Brooklyn residence, 269 Kingsland Avenue, this evening. She left her husband, George Skivens, a son, and three daughters.

JAMES HUNTER BARTLEY, 77 years old, a retired business man, living at 1078 Fulton Buren Street, Brooklyn, died at Mountainville, N. Y., on Monday. He was a Past Master of Manual Lodge, No. 636, F. and A. M., and a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association of New York City.

DANIEL O'BRIEN, a real estate dealer in this city, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Bryan, 60 West 107th Street. He also left a son, Joseph F. O'Brien of Brooklyn, and another daughter, Miss Mary K. O'Brien of New Rochelle.

EDWARD A. SWEET, an expert in matters relating to horology, died on Sunday at his home, 12 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Sweet was born in Montclair, Vt., and in early life became a watchmaker in Columbus, Ohio. Later he came to New York City, where he was for many years employed by L. H. Keller & Co., manufacturers of watch materials. For the last twenty years he was with the firm of Susfeld, Lorsch & Co. of 90 Maiden Lane. Mr. Sweet made many trips abroad to study the watch factories in European cities and was widely known among jewelers both in this country and abroad. He is survived by his widow and a sister.

Mrs. ANNIE McCUTCHEON RHEES, a daughter of William M. McCutcheon, who was a pioneer fire adjuster in this city, and widow of John Evans Rhees, a commission merchant of Chicago, Ill., died on Sunday at her home, 2,619 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fourth year. She was formerly active in the work of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, of which her father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Morgan John Rhees, was the fifth pastor. She is survived by a daughter and a son, Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

JOHN WILLIAM HODGES, a retired lithographer, and formerly active in Republican politics in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, died at his home, 227 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was a native of London, England, and left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. DOROTHEA DILZER, a member of an old Eastern District family and active in the work of the R. C. Church of St. Nicholas, is dead at her home, 311 Maujer Street, aged 45 years.

JOHN SHERMAN EDDY, a descendant of Roger Williams, and who recently celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of his wedding, died on Monday at the home of his son, J. Collins Eddy, at Riverside, Conn., in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Brunswick, N. Y.

NELSON T. PORTER, a brick manufacturer, died on Monday at his home, 125 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Mrs. MARGARET CONWAY O'HARA, wife of John F. O'Hara, a former Coroner of Hudson County, N. J., died on Monday at Asbury Park, in her fifty-eighth year. Besides her husband, four children survive her.

WILLIAM ALBRECHT died on Sunday at his home in Glendale, N. J., in his fifty-first year. He was a member of the Belmont Benevolent Society and of Montauk Tribe of the Order of Red Men. His widow and three sons survive him.

Mrs. RUTH BLUMENBERG, widow of M. A. Blumenberg, formerly editor of The Musical Courier of this city, died on Sunday at Healdsburg, Cal. She was a singer and was known on the stage as Mme. Yebbi.

ORRIN G. HOLLISTER, a veteran of the civil war, whose home was in Manchester, Conn., died on Monday at the Hartford Hospital, in his seventy-eighth year. He was the flagbearer of the First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and after being wounded at Irish Bend in 1863 was retired for disability. Mr. Hollister was a member of Drake Post of the G. A. R. of Manchester and a charter member and Past President of the Hollister Association.

Mrs. JOHN T. LUDELING, widow of John T. Ludeling, at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, died on Sunday at Murray Bay, Canada, at the Summer home of her daughter, Mrs. James Grosvenor of 689 East Fiftieth Street

Colonel WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, for more than forty years attached to the Surrogates' Court of this county, died on Saturday at his home, 201 West Ninety-fifth Street. He was a native of Ireland and came to this city when a young man. During the civil war he served as a Second Lieutenant of Company F of the Eighth Regiment, New York Infantry.

EDWARD J. LAWSON, a member of the Jacob Lawson Bag Company of 264 Water Street, died on Monday at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital in Long Beach, N. J. He was 45 years old and is survived by his widow.

DANIEL J. MACK, a street-paving contractor, died on Monday at his home in Tappan, N. Y., in his fifty-third year. He was born here, and was a former member of the Tammany General Committee, the Knights of Columbus, and of St. Ambrose's Church.

J. A. HOLMES DIES MARTYR TO MINERS

Director of Federal Bureau of Mines Lost His Health Seeking "Safety for Men."

WAS A NOTED GEOLOGIST

He Discovered That Dust from Bituminous Coal Was More Dangerous Than Firedamp.

DENVER, July 13.—Joseph Austin Holmes, Director of the Federal Bureau of Mines at Washington and a widely known geologist, died at his home here early today of tuberculosis. Dr. Holmes had been in poor health for several months, due to overwork. He came to Denver about four months ago with his family in the hope of regaining strength, but grew steadily weaker.

He was born at Laurens, S. C., and was 55 years old. After receiving his education at Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, Dr. Holmes became Professor of Geology and Natural History at the University of North Carolina. While a member of the Faculty he was appointed State Geologist, and held this position, in addition to his teaching, until 1904. During this period he organized and was President of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, and was active in advocating the passage of the law whereby every county could use its own convicts for road building, provided that it was able to support them. The State furnished the Inspectors, and the law resulted in a great extension of good roads.

In 1904 Dr. Holmes was appointed by President Roosevelt as chief of the United States Geological Survey laboratories, which have headquarters in St. Louis and Pittsburgh and are used for the testing of fuels and structural materials. His services in this position were so noteworthy that he was appointed chief of the technological branch of the Geological Survey, which is in charge of the investigation of mine accidents.

President Taft in 1910 appointed Dr. Holmes head of the newly created Bureau of Mines. This appointment came as a surprise, as it was known that he was one of the Interior Department men who was regarded by Secretary R. A. Ballinger as inimical to him.

Under Dr. Holmes's management great progress was made in perfecting methods of saving lives in mine accidents and for lessening the dangers to which underground workers are exposed. He organized the first national mine safety demonstration, which was held in Pittsburgh in 1911, which was largely attended and resulted in mine owners, Superintendents, and miners learning many ways of preventing danger and loss of life.

One of Dr. Holmes's most important discoveries was that the dust from bituminous coal was more dangerous to miners than firedamp. This was contrary to the old theory, which taught that coal dust could not explode without gas, and which had cost many thousands of lives.

Besides his degree of B. S., he had received the degrees of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina and that of Sc. from the University of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the National Conservation Commission, the Mining Legislation Commission of Illinois, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Academies of Science of St. Louis and North Carolina, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Cosmos Club of Washington, and the Engineers' Club of New York. Dr. Holmes was also a Fellow of the Geological Society of America. He is survived by his widow and four children.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The news of the death of Dr. Holmes, though not entirely unexpected in official circles, came as a great shock to his friends in the Bureau of Mines and throughout official and scientific circles generally.

Van H. Manning, Acting Director of the Bureau of Mines, commenting on Dr. Holmes's death, said:

"In the death of Dr. Holmes the people of the United States lose one of their most remarkable and efficient public servants. And the saddest part of it all is that Dr. Holmes is a victim of overwork, a too great devotion to the duties which had been assigned to him in behalf of the safety of the million miners in the United States. He was one of the most enthusiastic, indefatigable workers I ever had the pleasure of associating with.

"It is thought that Dr. Holmes's frequent visits to mines in which there were disasters and his continual insistence of going only where his trained rescue crews should go, sharing the dangers that should have gone only to more robust men, seriously affected his health. His trip to Alaska two years ago to learn concerning the great coal fields there met with many hardships and severe exposure, and it is believed that this hastened the end.

"Dr. Holmes is indeed a martyr to the cause of safety among the miners, and his name is added to the honor roll of three bureau rescuers who in the past gave up their lives to this cause."

CANADA NATURALIZES 35,069

Of New Citizens Gained Last Year 8,053 Were Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 13.—During the past year 8,053 citizens of the United States settled in Canada and took out naturalization papers.

This is nearly one-fourth of the total registration of naturalized citizens. In all there were 35,069. Austrians came next with 7,108, and Russians next with 5,733. One thousand and seventy Germans have become naturalized British subjects since the war began.

First Saltus Prize Competition.

The Museum of French Art announces that the Saltus Prize, of the value of $100, the interest of a fund created by Sanford Saltus, will be awarded annually as the result of a competition among students of painting, sculpture, architecture, music, or literature. The first competition will be in painting, open to all art students of an American university, college, or arts school, residents of the United States and under 25 years of age, who shall have made application to compete to the Executive Secretary of the Museum of French Art on or before Aug. 1. The subject will be a decorative composition in oil, symbolical of the progress of the Fine Arts in France. All particulars can be learned from the Secretary of the Museum of French Art, 599 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRELATE'S BODY IN STATE.

First of Chicago Services for Mgr. Quigley Held in Cathedral.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The first of the local funeral services over the body of Archbishop James E. Quigley, who died in Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, was held today in the Roman Catholic Cathedral here. Among the throng which witnessed the ceremony were church dignitaries from Mexico and all parts of the United States.

Pontifical requiem high mass was celebrated by Bishop A. J. McGavick, while more than one hundred bishops and priests assisted. Bishop Paul P. Rhode preached a sermon, paying high tribute to the work of the Archbishop in the Chicago Archdiocese.

Tomorrow will be given over to prayers in all the churches. The body will lie in state in Holy Name Cathedral. The final funeral services will be held Thursday morning. Interment will be made in a mausoleum at Mount Carmel Cemetery in the afternoon.

EX-PREMIER COSTA DEAD.

The Ringleader of the Abortive Revolution in Portugal in 1908.

MADRID, July 13.—Dr. Alfonso Costa, leader of the Portuguese Democrats, is dead at Lisbon.

Dr. Costa for years had been regarded as one of the strongest men politically in Portugal. He had been Premier, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Justice, and was the author of the law providing for the separation of the Church and State in Portugal. He was said to have been an uncompromising advocate of armed revolution, and several times was sent into exile. He was imprisoned as the ringleader of the abortive revolution in January, 1908.

Dr. Costa was extremely anti-clerical and was the leader of the advanced element, or Socialist Party. He was against the old monarchy, and in September, 1910, on the occasion of the annual elections, he said that the monarchy was doomed and advised the young King to abdicate and prevent bloodshed and revolution, and thereby earn the gratitude of his people."

Later, in the early months of 1911, after Portugal had deposed King Manuel, he entered into a bitter controversy with Senhor Comacho, the former Minister of Public Works and the leader of the Republican Party. In August of the same year, when he was Provisional Minister of Justice, he again forced the issue with Comacho, and his party was defeated in the Presidential elections.

On the resignation of Premier Leite in January, 1913, it was said that Dr. Costa might be called upon to form the new Cabinet, and when the Cabinet was formed his wishes are said to have been consulted by the party in power.

DR. GEORGE M. DILLOW DIES.

Prominent Homeopathist Was Long a Lecturer at Hahnemann Hospital.

Dr. George Morris Dillow, formerly one of the leading homeopathists of this city and for many years a lecturer at the Hahnemann Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 125 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Clinton, N. Y., and was graduated from Hamilton College with the class of 1868. After he had been in practice here for several years he became a professor at the New York Homeopathic College, and in 1885 was a lecturer at the Flower Hospital.

Dr. Dillow was a Fellow of the New York Medical Chirurgical Society and a member of the New York Homeopathic Society and a number of others connected with his profession. He was also a member of the fraternity of Delta Kappa Upsilon. Dr. Dillow was unmarried, and is survived by two sisters

Sanford Ellsworth Cobb.

Sanford Ellsworth Cobb, a former Vice-President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of this city, died on Sunday in Los Angeles, Cal., according to information received by his friends in East Orange, N. J., where he formerly made his home. He was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., and lived in East Orange until five years ago, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis and removed to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Cobb was 69 years old and was a descendant of Henry Cobb, who settled in Plymouth Colony in 1629. He was a former trustee of the Central Presbyterian Church of East Orange, a former President of the Yale Alumni Association of Essex County and of the old East Orange Golf Club. Mr. Cobb was also a member of the Essex County Country Club, the New England Society, the Civil Club of the Oranges, and the Yale Club of this city. His widow and three children survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

SIEGEL—MENKES.—Rose Menkes to Nathan Siegel.

YOUNG—HERTWIG.—Elsie S. Hertwig to Albert A. Young.

Married

SCANLAN—WHEELOCK.—On Tuesday, July 13, in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Father Edwin M. Sinnott, Miss Katherine L. Wheelock to Mr. James P. Scanlan. No cards.

Brooklyn.

ROGGEMANN—BURKE.—July 12, Theodora M. Burke to Peter Roggemann.

Newark.

JACOBS—SMITH.—July 10, Bessie M. Smith to Frederick T. Jacobs.

JONES—PLACE.—July 11, Velma L. Place to Gail H. Jones.

Died

AGNEW.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 12, 1915, in the 47th year of his age, Robert Niven Agnew, beloved husband of Maude Procter Agnew and son of the late John Agnew of Toronto, Canada. Funeral private. Toronto papers please copy.

BENNETT.—At New York, on July 12, 1915, Dr. James Albert Bennett, beloved husband of Matilda Wilmurt Bennett. Funeral services at Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av. and 126th St., on Wednesday, July 14, 1915, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Private. San Francisco papers please copy.

BENNETT.—Kane Lodge, 454, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of Brother J. A. Bennett, M. D., on July 14, at 2 P. M., Mount Morris Baptist Church, 126th St. and 5th Av.

W. CURTIS OTTERSON, Master.
HENRY W. TENOYAR, Secretary.

BRANDRETH.—At Eureka Springs, Ark., on Tuesday, July 13, 1915, Henry Daubeney Brandreth, formerly of Ossining, N. Y., and Highland, Ulster County, husband of Addie Woodruff and son of the late Dr. Benjamin Brandreth. Funeral from the residence of his son, Daubeney Brandreth, Ossining, N. Y., on Friday, July 16, at 11:15 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 9:50 A. M.

CONANT.—In Havana, Cuba, July 5, 1915, Charles A. Conant of New York City, aged 54 years. Funeral services at the First Congregational Church, Winchester, Mass., on Wednesday, July 14, at 2:30.

CORNEY.—Suddenly, Ruth H. Corney, 32 West 65th St., age 23. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUYLER.—Entered into rest on July 12, 1915, Annie E. Mathiot, widow of the late Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 176 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 15, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DATER.—On July 12, 1915, of heart failure, at Geneva, Switzerland, Mary C. S. Dater, daughter of the late Philip Dater.

DILLOW.—George Morris Dillow, M. D., on July 13, at his residence, 125 West 58th St. Funeral private. Burial at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. Utica and Clinton papers please copy.

DODIN.—On Tuesday, July 13, Alphonse J., beloved husband of Kathryn J. Dodin. Funeral from

GIANTS RALLY NEAR END AND DEFEAT CUBS—YANKEES BREAK EVEN IN DETROIT—TURF

GIANTS SURPRISE CUBS IN FAST FINISH

Two Runs in Eighth and Two in Ninth Spoil Chicago's Chance of Victory.

The Giants shocked the Cubs with a rip-roaring finish at the Polo Grounds yesterday, beating them out in a lurid ninth inning by just about the margin of the wink of an eye. The feverish figures were 4 to 3.

For the greater part of the journey the Giants had about as much chance as Umpire Lord Byron has of being invited out to a dinner by a ball player—just about. The Cubs, with Bert Humphries pitching twisters which refused to be straightened out, and big Cy Williams pounding the day lights out of the ball, were all primed and set to give McGraw and his men the raucous laugh.

But wait! What's your hurry? Chicago was summing up the poultry before they were out of the incubator. The score was 3 to 0 against them when the Giants went to bat in the eighth. Chief Meyers was winged by a rampant ball and carried the bruise to first base, where he was excused, Lew Wendell running for him. Eddie Grant, hitting for Rube Marquard, forced Wendell at second.

Burns swung so hard that he broke his bat, a hot liner carroming off Humphries's glove. Davey Robertson jammed a grounder at Heinie Zimmerman, who was so anxious to make a double play that he missed the force at second and all hands were safe, Grant going over the plate. Larry Doyle had an idea that this would be a good place to boldly insert a ferocious slam. He almost did it, his crash to right being caught by Wilbur Good only after a desperate romp.

After the catch, Burns raced to third. Then Burns and Robertson ripped off a double steal, Robertson attracting the throw between first and second, while Burns scored and Robertson slid safely under the ball at second. The Giants needed only one to tie, but the best Fletcher could do was to jar a hot one to Phelan, who tossed him out at first.

In the ninth, Merkle beat out a hopper to third. Lobert also hit a bounder at Phelan, which he fumbled. This sudden awakening on the part of the Giants threw the crowd into a state of emotion. Snodgrass rolled to Humphries, who in trying to force Merkle at third threw low and everybody was high and dry. The bases were so jammed that is was plainly a case for the Fire Commissioner.

Lew Wendell faced this trying situation at the bat, plainly nervous. He waited too long and was called out on strikes. Fred Brainerd was sent up to bat for Ritter, who had succeeded Marquard. Brainerd lofted a single to short centre and pushed over Merkle and Lobert with the victory. It was the fleet base line galloping of Lobert which brought the Giants to the finish in front, for a slower runner would surely have been nabbed at the plate.

Chicago threw away a run in the fourth because of the poor base running of Williams. With Saier on first, Williams hit a home run to right centre and in making the turn at third cut in short and failed to touch the cushion. Umpire Hal Eason noticed this slight oversight and Williams was called out.

Manager Bresnahan kicked so frantically to Umpire Byron that he was sent to the bench and silenced.

Byron also had a brief difference of opinion with Red Doolin in the fifth. Red was called out on strikes and made some remark about Byron's eye sight. It was no compliment and Doolin was chased out of the Polo Grounds. Byron is becoming so unpopular in Harlem that if he was running for office he would get only one vote, Heinie Zimmerman tried to get elected, but Byron was too busy listening to conversation from all parts of the field and the grand stand that Zimmerman's remarks were lost in the babble.

Chicago's second run came in the seventh on a double by Williams, Phelan's sacrifice and a single by Jimmy Archer. The third Cub count was coralled in the eighth. Fisher got an infield single and Schulte sacrificed. Zimmerman's second smash of the matinée scored Fisher. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
R'tson, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Fo'ht'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
M'kle, 1b.	4	1	2	9	2
Lob'rt, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
G'gs, cf.	4	0	0	4	1
Dolin, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c.	0	0	0	2	0
W'dell, c.	1	0	0	2	0
M'qu'd, p.	2	0	0	0	0
†Grant	1	0	1	0	0
Ritter, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Brainerd	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	34	4	7	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	1	1	3
Schlte, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Z'mn, 3b.	3	1	0	1	4
Saier, 1b.	4	1	0	13	0
W'ms, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Ph'l'n, 3b.	2	0	0	0	6
Archer, c.	4	0	1	6	0
H'ph's, p.	4	0	1	2	2
Total.	33	3	8	9*	25 16

*One out when winning run was scored.
•Batted for Marquard in eighth inning.
†Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.

Errors —	Phelan,	Humphries,	Fletcher,	Meyers.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Doolin, Williams (2), Lobert. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Burns, Robertson. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, Schulte. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Humphries, 3; off Ritter, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries (Meyers). Struck out—By Marquard, 5; by Ritter, 2; by Humphries, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pirates Nearly Win Two In Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Pittsburgh took the first game of today's double-header, 8 to 1, and the locals the second, 7 to 6. Pittsburgh's victory was won in the eighth inning, when Boston bunched three errors, and these were followed by a sacrifice hit, a sacrifice fly, and a single.

Boston had a big lead when the ninth inning of the second game opened, having held Pittsburgh to two singles up to that time. The pitcher then relaxed, and almost before he knew it a bunching of hits gave the visitors five runs. With two out and two on bases, Davis was then taken out, and Hinchman ended the inning with a pop-fly to Schmidt. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	0	5	0
Collins, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
Jston, 1b.	3	1	0	12	1
H'man, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	2	1	2
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	1	7
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Gibson, c.	2	0	1	8	0
M'hner, c.	0	0	0	2	0
Hagan, p.	2	0	0	0	0
†Ragan	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	5	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Fitk'k, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4
Egan, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Magee, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Schlt, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
M'y'le, ss.	3	0	0	0	4
Gowdy, c.	2	0	1	5	0
Tyler, p.	2	0	0	0	0
H'ghes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*W'ailing	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	1	2	27	12

*Batted for Ragan in eighth inning.
†Viox out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Wagner, Moran, Schmidt. (2.)

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Double play—Wagner, Viox and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kantlehner, 3; off Ragan, 3; off Hughes, 1. Hits—Off Ragan, 5 in 8 innings; off Hughes, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Kantlehner, 2; by Ragan, 3; by Hughes, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4
C'nolly, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Magee, cf.	3	2	3	2	0
Schlt, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2
M'y'le, ss.	4	2	2	2	2
Gowdy, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Davis, p.	3	0	1	1	3
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Costello	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	31	7	10	27	8

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	1	0	0	0	2
Long, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
B'cher, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
2b.	4	0	1	5	1
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
Wilson, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Hyatt, rf.	3	0	1	6	0
1b.	3	0	2	1	0
Beizel, 3b.	3	0	2	2	3
Snyder, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Roche, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	2	0	0	0	1
N'h's, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	0	6	24	13

Errors—Beecher.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Becker, Niehoff. Home run—Bancroft. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Byrne. Base on balls—Off Griner, 1; off Nisbaus, 2; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Hits—Off Griner, 9 in 5 innings; off Niehaus, 5 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Griner, 4; by Alexander, 3. Wild pitch—Niehaus. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

Chinese and C. A. C. in a Tie.

Playing a good brand of ball, the Chinese University nine of Hawaii held the Crescent A. C. team to a 1-to-1 score at the Crescent Field, Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon. In the eighth inning, when the Crescents had two men on bases, with none out, it started to rain, and the game was called. Ayan at short and Chin at second put up a good game for the Chinese team. These players covered lots of ground and accepted a dozen chances between them without an error. Bo, who did the twirling for the Chinese, had them to seven hits, and in the first inning, when the Crescents had two men on bases, with none out, he rtired the side in one, two, three order.

The Crescents' only score came in the first inning. Codgrave, Balton, and Butler, the first three men to come to bat, each banged one of Bo's benders for a safety, Codgrave scoring on Butler's hit. But Bo tightened up after those hits, and the next three men were easy outs. The men from the Far East made their tally in the second inning. Mark was safe on a single to left and Yap laid down a pretty sacrifice, sending him to second. Pitcher Bo came to bat and singled, scoring Mark. After that inning Hohman did not give the Chinese a chance to score. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chinese	1	0	0
Crescent A. C.	0	7	0

Batteries—For Chinese University, Bo and Mark; for Crescent A. C., Hohman and Butler.

Giants Release Catcher Smith.

Harry Smith, one of the Giants' second-string catchers, was released yesterday at his own request. Smith came from the Savannah Club of the Southern Association at the close of last season, and for a while he looked very promising. His hitting, however, was not up to standard, and since the acquisition of Red Doolin he was not needed. The catching will be handled by Meyers, Dooin, and Wendell.

Stallings Weeding Out Braves.

BOSTON, July 13.—Manager Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club announced today the release of Outfielders Cather and Gilbert to the Toronto Club of the International League. He also said that Paul Strand, a pitcher, had been suspended indefinitely on account of inability to get in condition.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 1.
Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 6.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 3; New York, 2.
New York, 10; Detroit, 8.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 0.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Kansas City, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
Newark at Buffalo—Rain.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 0.
(Fourteen innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal at Jersey City—Rain.
Providence, 4; Toronto, 1.
Harrisburg, 3; Rochester, 1.
Buffalo, 4; Richmond, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	39	33	.542
Chicago	40	34	.541
St. Louis	41	38	.519
Brooklyn	38	36	.513
Pittsburgh	38	37	.507
New York	33	36	.478
Cincinnati	32	37	.463
Boston	33	43	.434

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	50	28	.641
Boston	46	27	.630
Detroit	47	31	.603
New York	40	38	.513
Washington	36	39	.473
St. Louis	29	45	.392
Philadelphia	28	47	.373
Cleveland	27	47	.365

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	44	31	.587
Kansas City	45	32	.584
Chicago	44	32	.579
Pittsburgh	40	35	.533
Newark	40	36	.526
Brooklyn	33	45	.423
Buffalo	32	47	.405
Baltimore	28	48	.368

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	40	23	.635
Buffalo	35	37	.565
Montreal	35	33	.515
Harrisburg	33	32	.508
Richmond	31	31	.500
Toronto	33	38	.465
Rochester	29	38	.433
Jersey City	27	41	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York—Two games.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore—Two games.
Newark at Buffalo—Two games.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Jersey City
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

YANKEES GET EVEN BREAK AT DETROIT

New York Hammers Five Tiger Pitchers in Second Game, Winning, 10 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—Detroit and New York divided a double-header on Navin Field this afternoon. The scores were 8-2 and 10-8. Five pitchers were used by Detroit in an attempt to stop the rush in the second contest.

Excepting in one inning, Coveleskie was invincible in the first game. Warhop also pitched good ball, but was in trouble in the early stages of the game—and there it was that the Tigers won.

Shawkey relieved Cole in the second inning of the wind-up and not only helped greatly with his pitching, but also did some fine hitting, as two doubles and a single in four times up shows.

Donovan also presented a changed line-up in the second, Bauman going to second base and Boone to third. Pipp was spiked early in this contest and Mullen played first base.

The Tigers hit Warhop particularly hard in the second and third periods. Crawford smashed a liner to right to start the second and "Doc" Cook permitted the ball to roll through him to the fence. Veach followed with a wallop down the right field line that went for the circuit. This was a hit on which the sphere bounded past Cook and hopped over a ten-foot screen in front of the wall.

Cobb doubled to left to open the third and Crawford singled off Boone's shins, Cobb advancing. Crawford then tried to steal while Warhop was holding the ball and was snuffed out in a run-down. Cobb held third. Veach drove a double past Maisel's right ear, scoring Cobb. Burns went out, but Bush walked and Baker was hit. Coveleskie ended the period by three futile swings.

The Yankees did not reach Coveleskie for a hit until the fourth. Then Peckinpaugh fanned and Maisel, guessing the first one would come over, swung and drove a single to centre. Pipp forced him and stole, but was stranded when Cree tapped to Vitt and was thrown out.

The Yankees rallied and threw a scare into the Tiger camp in the eighth. Hartzell started with a single to Kavanagh. The throw was made to first base and Burns, thinking Umpire Hildebrand had called the runner out, threw home. Baker missed the ball and Hartzell went to second. Boone singled but Nunamaker was thrown out by Coveleskie. Mullen batted for Warhop and singled to left, scoring both runners. Bauman batted for Cook and struck out. Peckinpaugh ended it by tapping to the pitcher.

Donovan pitched the eighth inning and struck out two men. The other batter filed to Higgins, who had taken Cook's place in right.

Maisel started the ninth with a single but got no further than second base. Pipp sacrificed him, but Cree filed to Veach, and Hartzell was a strike-out victim.

Jean Dubuc and "King" Cole were the pitchers at the beginning of the second game. Before two innings had hardly passed each hurler was on the bench. The final count was 10 to 8. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Kav'h, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Young, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb, cf.	4	1	3	4	0
C'ford, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Veach, lf.	3	1	2	1	0
Burns, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	0	3
Baker, c.	3	0	2	5	0
C'leski	p.	4	0	0	1	3
Total.	30	3	9	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
High, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
P'pi'n, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
M'sel, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Cree, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
H'rtz'l, lf.	4	1	0	2	0
Boone, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
N'm'r, c.	3	0	0	5	1
W'hop, p.	2	0	0	0	1
D'van, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Mullin	1	0	0	0	0
‡B'man	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	2	4	24	10

*Batted for Warhop in eighth inning.
†Batted for Cook in eighth inning.
Errors—Warhop, Kavanagh, Burns.

Detroit	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Two-base hits—Cobb, 2; Veach. Three-base hit—Crawford. Home run—Veach. Stolen bases—Pipp, Baker. Earned runs—New York, 1. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. Double play—Pipp and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 4; Detroit, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Coveleski, 1; off Warhop, 5. Hits—Off Warhop, 9 in 7 innings; off Donovan, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop (Baker.) Struck out—By Coveleski, 4; by Warhop, 3; by Donovan, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
B'man, 2b.	3	1	3	3	3
Maisel, 3b.	5	0	1	3	4
Pipp, 1b.	2	0	0	3	0
Sull'n, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0
High, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Cree, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
H'rtz'l, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Boone, ss.	3	1	1	3	2
Sw'ney, c.	5	1	2	4	2
Cole, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Sh'key, p.	4	3	3	1	0
Total.	39	10	16	27	14

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	2	0	1	3
Kav'h, 2b.	2	1	0	1	3
Young, 2b.	2	0	0	0	4
Cobb, cf.	4	0	2	4	0
C'ford, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
Burns, 1b.	4	2	3	11	4
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Baker, c.	4	0	0	3	0
Dubuc, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Boehl'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*M'Kee	0	0	0	0	0
†Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Stean, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Boeh'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*M'Kee	0	0	0	0	0
†Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	8	8	27	16

*Batted For Oldham in sixth inning.
†Batted for Steen in eighth inning.

Errors—Maisel, Cole, Young, Veach, Baker.									
New York	1	2	0	1	0	2	4	0	0—10
Detroit	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0— 8

Two-base hits—Cook, Shawkey, (2.) Crawford, Burns, Stanage. Three-base hit—Cree. Stolen bases—Bauman, High, Cree, Cobb, Crawford, (2.) Earned runs—New York, 8; Detroit, 5. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Cole. Sacrifice fly—Bauman. Double plays—Bauman, Boone, and Pipp; Maisel, Bauman, and Mullen; Young, Bush, and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 9; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 3; off Cole, 3; off Shawkey, 7. Hits—Off Dubuc, 5 in 2 innings; off Oldham, 6 in 4 innings; off Dauss, 5 in 1 inning; off Steen, 1 in 1 inning; off Boehler, 1 in 1 inning; off Cole, 3 in two-thirds of an inning; off Shawkey, 8 in 7 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dubuc, (Bauman;) by Oldham, (Hartzell.) Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; by Oldham, 1; by Boehler, 1; by Shawkey, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Scott Puzzles the Athletics.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Only thirty Athletics faced Pitcher Scott today, while Chicago pounded out seven runs in the first two innings off Crowell and won 7 to 0. Three double plays by the White Sox infield wrecked the few Philadelphia openings up to the seventh, when Lajoie's two-base hit and McInnis's single put two Athletics on the lines for the only time in the game. Scott fanned three pinch hitters Mack sent up. Knowlson, who worked the last six innings for Philadelphia, allowed only two hits. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Left'd, cf.	3	2	1	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	1	2	3	3
H.C'ns, 2b.	4	1	2	3	4
F'ner, 1b.	2	0	0	8	0
J.C'ns, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Felsch, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
Schalk, c.	3	1	1	6	0
B'k'ne, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1
Scott, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	29	7	9	27	8

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Bohang, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
M'Inn's, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Lapp, c.	3	0	0	7	2
McAvoy, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Hefn'r, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Kopf, ss.	3	0	0	0	3
C'well, p.	0	0	0	0	0
K'ls'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Davis	1	0	0	0	0
†Healey	1	0	0	0	0
‡Malone	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	0	3	24	15

*Batted for Crowell in third inning.
†Batted for McAvoy in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Knowlson in ninth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, McInnis.

Chicago	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Blackburne, Lajoie. Stolen base—E. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—Fournier, J. Collins, Blackburne. Double plays—E. Collins, Weaver, and Fournier; Weaver and Fournier; Blackburne, E. Collins, and Fournier; Strunk, Crowell, Lapp, and Kopf. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 1; off Crowell, 1; off Knowlson, 1. Hits—Off Crowell, 7 in two innings; off Knowlson, 8 in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Crowell, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Scott, 6; by Knowlson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Connelly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and twenty-four minutes.

These Games Won In Ninth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—Cleveland and Boston divided a double-header today, Boston taking the first 7 to 5, Cleveland the second 6 to 5. Each game was won in the ninth inning, errors allowing Boston's victory, while Chapman's single, Graney's sacrifice, and Kirke's single accounted for Cleveland's winning tally. Wild throws by Mitchell gave Boston its five runs in the second contest. Another double-header is scheduled for Wednesday. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'oper, cf.	5	0	2	3	1
J'vrin, ss.	5	1	1	1	1
Sp'kar, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
G'ner, 1b.	4	2	2	11	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
G'ner, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Barry, 2b.	4	1	0	2	4
Th'mas, c.	4	1	1	8	2
Ruth, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Total.	35	7	7	27	14

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
C'man, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Gr'ney, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Smith, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
B'h're, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3
W'ms, 2b.	4	0	1	5	8
O'Neill, c.	4	1	1	2	2
Coumbe, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*Hmond	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	3	8	27	18

*Batted for Barbare in ninth inning.
Errors—Chapman, 2; Walker, Janvrin.

Boston	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Kirke. Home run—Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Walker, 2; Lewis. Stolen bases—Gainer, 2; Janvrin. Base on balls—Off Walker, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Walker.) Struck out—By Walker, 1; by Ruth, 1. Passed balls—O'Neill, 2. Wild pitch—Walker. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.	5	0	1	0	0
C'man, ss.	5	1	1	2	2
G'ney, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	5	1	1	10	0
Smith, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
B'bara, 3b.	1	0	0	1	5
W'g's, 2b.	4	1	3	2	2
O'Neill, c.	3	1	0	6	1
Sch'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Morton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Ham'nd.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	6	11	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	1	3	1	0
J'vrin, ss.	4	0	1	3	1
Sp'kar, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Gainer, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
B'dar'n, 3b.	1	0	0	1	2
G'd'r, ss.	1	0	0	0	2
Wag'r, 2b.	2	1	0	3	2
Barry, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1
Cady, c.	3	0	1	2	0
C'gan, c.	1	1	0	2	0
Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Leon'd, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Total.	31	5	8	25	12

*Batted for Jones in ninth inning.
†One out when winning run scored.
Errors—Chapman, Mitchell, (2,) Janvrin, Lewis.

Cleveland	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0—5

RESOLUTE WINS AGAIN—TENNIS

RESOLUTE WINS BY HALF-MILE MARGIN

Vanitie Cuts Down Herreshoff Yacht's Lead In Gentle Breeze Coming Home.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute. H. M. S.	Vanitie. H. M. S.
Start	11:11:56	11:11:56
Outer mark	1:12:20	1:15:30
Finish	2:41:26	2:45:42
Elapsed time	3:29:30	3:33:46
Time allowance	1:11	
Corrected time	3:28:23	3:33:46

Resolute won by 4:16, actual, and 5:27, corrected time.

Resolute and Vanitie had their first trial of the season off Sandy Hook yesterday, and—need it be said?—Resolute won. Put the Herreshoff sloop on the America's cup course, and she just can't help winning. The sea air seems to agree with her.

They sailed a windward and leeward race of 15 miles and return, and Resolute outfooted her rival both ways. They had a nice 12-knot breeze to buck on the way out and a gentler air for the run home, and from start to finish conditions were the same for one as for the other. So no excuses are in order for Vanitie's showing. Resolute sailed the first half of the distance 8 minutes and 10 seconds faster, and the last half 1 minute and 6 seconds faster, which gave her the race by 4 minutes and 16 seconds, not counting her time allowance. It would be 5 minutes and 27 seconds with that thrown in.

The start was made from a line between the Ambrose Channel lightship and Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, flagship Viking. Both yachts had left their anchorage in the Horseshoe early, and were manoeuvring gracefully about the line when the warning signal sounded at 11 o'clock. They carried lowhead sails and rode the deep-sea swell with the ease of a transatlantic liner. There was a brisk 12-knot southwester blowing, and the early-morning mists were rapidly being burned up by the sun.

At five minutes before the starting whistle, Commodore Vanderbilt sent Vanitie over to port and stood to the westward and away from the line. Mr. Adams quickly followed, and when Vanitie came about Resolute was able to do likewise and blanket her. With Vanitie thus covered, Resolute made for the line close hauled on the starboard tack. Before they reached it, however, Vanitie had wriggled out of her hole and by cutting across Resolute's stern got her wind free. The yachts hit the line just astern of the lightship and at a sharp angle, but it looked as if Resolute got there first. The Race Committee, however, called it an even break and gave out the official start as both boats at 11:11:56. So officially they were even at the start, although Resolute had the better position.

Baby jibtopsails were shaken out at once, and as soon as these headsails caught the wind the yachts went over to port and stood for the Jersey shore. The tide was ebbing, and, as it was running stronger inshore, Vanitie set out to get it first. Resolute was not in such a hurry, and seemed content to point higher and let Vanitie go her way. When Vanitie had stood in almost as close as it was safe to go Mr. Adams proceeded to close up the gap and keep her there. Off the beach of Normandie they drew together, and it was seen that Resolute's tactics had been successful. Vanitie was obliged to come about and head for open water at 12:07, but when she tried to cross Resolute's wake the latter promptly came about and stole her wind. This threw Vanitie over to port again. There followed a series of short hitches, in all of which Vanitie was the loser, as she is slower in stays. When Mr. Adams had opened up a comfortable lead this way he swung Resolute over to starboard and laid a course that would take him to the outer mark on another hitch. Vanitie followed, and for the next hour they stood out to sea, their lee rails smothered in foam and all sails fitting tight as drumheads.

The outer mark was a buoy anchored about three and one-half miles off Asbury Park. Mr. Adams miscalculated the distance a trifle, and when at 1:08 he brought Resolute about to fetch the mark it was found he had overstood. But he lost nothing by this, as Vanitie came about at the same time, and in so doing fell short of the mark. It took Vanitie an extra hitch to fetch it. They were around, and were timed as follows: Resolute, 1:12:20; Vanitie, 1:15:30. This gave Resolute a lead of 3 minutes and 10 seconds for the first fifteen miles.

As soon as they were around, both yachts jibed booms to port and got ready to break out spinnakers for the home run. Resolute's crew was on the jump and had the big sail aloft and filled in 1 minute and 10 seconds. But Vanitie's sailors were not to be outdone and they broke out their spinnaker in 1 minute and 9 seconds. It was a run dead before the wind to the home mark, but the breeze was weakening and it was all the skippers could do to keep sails filled. The long easy ground swell was continually shaking the air out of their spinnakers and balloners.

A bark, inbound, with all sails set, nosed into the course on the homeward leg; her Captain evidently smitten with the race fever. He stood with his glasses trained on the creamy white sails as they loomed past him, and seemed unaware that he had come dangerously near to blockading Vanitie's path.

The tide helped them to the home mark, as it had turned and begun to flood. Whatever hope Vanitie's staff had of overtaking Resolute now disappeared along with the breeze. The lighter Herreshoff sloop had things all her way in the gentle airs, and Vanitie instead of catching her dropped further behind. They sailed wing-and-wing to the finish, Resolute receiving a rousing salute from the lightship's steam whistle as she fluttered by under a cloud of canvas. Resolute's time at the finish was 2:41:26. She had a lead of nearly half a mile. Vanitie finished at 2:45:42, or 4 minutes and 16 seconds behind the winner. Resolute had thus gained 1 minute and 6 seconds in the run home.

The yachts returned to their shelter in the Horseshoe, and will race again today, this time around a triangle, if the wind is right.

Catboats Sail on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 13.—In a three-mile race in the north Shrewsbury River between four one-design catboats owned and sailed by sons of Rumson Country Club members, Charles Harding's Dorothea finished in the lead, with Fremont Potts's Five Brothers, sailed by Fred Potts, a close second; Gerald Warburg's Carola third, and Varick Stout's Tadpole, sailed by Gardner Stout, fourth. A stiff southeast breeze was blowing and the cats skipped along lively.

Grunan and Azevedo Box Tonight.

Joe Azevedo, the Western lightweight, and Ralph Grunan of California are matched for a ten-round bout at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight. Both boys are in good condition and a fast bout is expected, as the winner will probably be matched with Charlie White of Chicago at the Rink on Aug. 4. Azevedo has a better record than Grunan and has won from a number of first-class boxers. Grunan will have Jim Corbett as one of his seconds. Grunan is a cool, deliberate boxer and has a hard punch. Azevedo is a different style of boxer, and from the tap of the gong never stops his rushing, aggressive tactics. He is a slugger who will take a lot of punishment to put his punch over. In the semi-final, Percy Aubrey and Gardner Brooks, both bantamweights, will furnish a ten-round go.

Referee Stops Boxing Bout.

In the seventh round of the boxing bout between Harry Pierce of Brooklyn and Gene Moriarty of Syracuse last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn the referee stopped the contest. At this stage Moriarty had decided he had enough punching from Pierce and walked to his corner. In the semi-final bout of ten rounds Silent Martin of New York and Johnny Kid Alberts boxed a draw.

WILLIAMS BEATS MURRAY.

Eastern Player Has Hard Tennis Match with Californian.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13.—Only one Eastern player—R. Norris Williams, the national champion—remains in the singles championship of the Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis tournament. As a result of today's play seven local players entered the next to the semi-final round with Williams, which will be played tomorrow.

G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, the only other survivors of the Eastern team, W. M. Washburn having been eliminated yesterday, were put out of the running today. Clarence J. Griffin disposed of Church 6—1, 6—1, and John Strachan beat Mathey 6—4, 6—2.

Williams progressed by winning from Lindley Murray, 6—6, 7—9, 9—7. The surviving singles players in the matches arranged for tomorrow are Williams vs. Griffin, McLoughlin vs. Willis Davis, a local player who attends the University of Pennsylvania; William Johnston vs. R. J. Greenberg, and Mel Long vs. John Strachan.

There is also only one Eastern team left in the doubles tournament which has reached the second round. Church and Mathey won over Griffin and Hardy today 6—4, 6—4, in a hard-fought match. Williams and Washburn were eliminated yesterday by Rolfs and Curtis 4—6, 7—5, 8—6.

Champion Williams had one of the hardest matches of his career with Lindley Murray, the Stanford star, who was the sensation in the East last season. He won, but was forced to three hard sets 8—6, 7—9, and 9—7, which illustrates the closeness of the contest.

G. M. Church, one of the crack players on the Eastern team, was eliminated in the fourth round in hollow fashion by Clarence J. Griffin, a local player. Griffin holds the coast doubles championship with William Johnston and has a national reputation, but he was not figured against the Eastern crack. The scores were 6—1, 6—1.

The defeat of Dean Mathey by John Strachan, another local star, 6—4, 6—2, was not considered much of a surprise. Strachan ranks higher than the Easterner.

WESTERN CRACKS COMING.

Five Californians to Play In National Lawn Tennis Here.

According to a telegram received from Watson M. Washburn, a member of the Eastern States lawn tennis team playing in the Panama-Pacific international matches at San Francisco, it is now certain that five of the stars from California will come East to compete in the national championship tournament on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club. As one of the prominent members of the West Side organization, and holding the office of a delegate at large to the National Association, Washburn was instructed to ascertain exactly who of the foremost Californians intended to compete for the national title this year.

After canvassing the players, Washburn notified Julian S. Myrick, President of the club, that Maurice E. McLoughlin, rated as the world's greatest player; Thomas C. Bundy, holder of the national doubles with McLoughlin; William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, former national clay court champion, and Ward Dawson, the latest and youngest of the sensational Pacific Coast players, had declared their intention of visiting the Eastern courts this season, Murray has written that he will not be a competitor in the East this season.

The notification from McLoughlin and Bundy made it certain that it is the intention of the famous pair to defend their holding of the national honors in the doubles. The challenge match in this event will be one of the first big battles staged, following the opening of the national tournament on the turf of the West Side Club, at Forest Hills, L. I., following the start of the tournament on Monday, Aug. 30.

Miss Bjurstedt Winner Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 13.—Molla Bjurstedt played in the ladies' tennis singles today against Mrs. B. F. Briggs, formerly Dorothy Green, in the Thousand Islands Country Club tournament, and won 6—3, 6—2. In mixed doubles Miss Bjurstedt and G. E. McLean defeated Mrs. Louis Hunt and W. L. Hayden, 6—0, 6—3. Mrs. A. G. Miles and Irving Wright defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and E. W. Rubsamen, 6—1, 6—1. Mrs. Marshall McLean and A. G. Miles defeated Helen Tigleston and Stephen Bonsal, Jr., 6—1, 6—0.

Irving Wright in singles defeated Ernest Rubsamen, 6—1, 6—2. Wright is an easy, deliberate player, while Rubsamen's dash and slambang playing was easy for the winner. H. H. Homans defeated Will Cutler, 6—6, 6—3.

In the ladies' doubles, Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Florence Brown defeated Mrs. Louis Hunt and Miss Abby Morrison, 6—2, 6—1. Miss Nichols and Miss Helen Wilbur were defeated by Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Chapman, 6—2, 6—2.

R. F. Briggs and H. H. Homans defeated A. McLean and W. L. Hayden, 6—0, 6—4 in men's doubles. C. Hobart and L. H. Vilas defeated S. R. Davenport and R. Wheeler, 6—3, 6—3. Irving Wright and A. G. Miles defeated Ira Kip and John Kip, 6—4, 6—2. A. Sperry and W. Brown defeated G. E. McLean and A. Spencer, 6—4, 8—6.

Round-Robin Tennis at Rumson Club

Four teams will compete in a round-robin invitation tennis tournament at the Rumson Country Club July 17 and 18. Thomas N. McCarter has offered cups for the winners. The competing teams are: William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn; Alfred S. Dabney and Walter Merrill Hall; Bernon S. Prentice and Theodore R. Pell; Edward P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman.

RECORD TRIAL FOR TABER.

Boston A. A. Arranges Special A. A. U. Mile Race for Friday.

In order to give Norman S. Taber of Oxford University and the Boston A. A. an opportunity to break the world's record for the mile, the Boston A. A. has arranged a special mile race, sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, to take place on Friday at the Harvard Stadium in Cambridge. George Brown of the Boston A. A. yesterday wired Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the A. A. U., for his approval of the event, and it was readily granted, for it is believed that Taber is in form to beat W. George's professional record of 4:12¾. The Oxonian will direct his efforts on John Paul Jones's amateur mark of 4:14 2-5, which he came within four-fifths of a second of equaling in the Eastern tryouts three weeks ago, but if he has a chance he will also try for the professional figures. Long handicaps will be allotted most of his opponents in an effort to draw out Taber to his limit. Last Saturday in the Millrose A. A. games at Celtic Park, Taber, running by himself after the first half mile, turned the mile in 4:17 3-5, and two weeks before, without pace, he did 4:15 1-5 for the distance.

In order to make the race on Friday official there will also be a 440-yard high hurdle contest in which W. H. Meanix of the Boston A. A., the national champion, will start from scratch and endeavor to supersede G. R. L. Anderson's amateur record of 56 4-5 seconds, made in England five years ago.

Not to Shift National Games.

There is no chance that the national track and field championships of the A. A. U., scheduled for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Aug. 6 and 7, will be moved to the University of California track at Berkeley, Cal. In the last week word has been received here that conditions at San Francisco in August will be unfavorable for athletes in quest of records. These reports have been investigated by the National Championship Committee, of which Frederick W. Rubien of this city is Chairman, and no action will be taken on the statements. The games must be contested on the San Francisco cinder path, regardless of conditions.

White and Saylor in a Draw.

BOSTON, July 13.—Charley White, the Chicago contender for the lightweight title, and Milburn "Young" Saylor of Indianapolis, boxed twelve rounds to a draw tonight. Many of those who saw the battle gave it as their opinion that Saylor had the better of White in a majority of rounds.

Headliners for the Rink.

Jimmie Johnston of the St. Nicholas Rink has been a busy little boy these days. Yesterday he matched Cowler, Jim Corbett's big English heavyweight, with Gunboat Smith for the 28th, and Charlie White and Kid Lewis for the 21st.

LITTLE AND LE ROY REACH FINAL ROUND

Extra Games Necessary to Decide Tennis Matches on Westchester Country Club Courts.

The combination of Raymond D. Little, the former internationalist, and Robert Le Roy, again proved an effective one in the invitation doubles tennis tournament yesterday on the picturesque turf courts of the Country Club of Westchester, and their smooth and almost perfect court work placed them in the semi-final round. The team defeated Harold H. Hackett, the former captain of the American Davis Cup team, and Walter Merrill Hall, of the Seventh Regiment, holders of the Metropolitan doubles title, in straight sets, at 10—8, 6—3. In the other match played, Frederick C. Inman and E. P. Larned won from the schoolboy combination, Leonard Beekman and Harold A. Throckmorton, at 7—5, 6—3.

The squall on the Sound prevented the second semi-final match between Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, and Inman and Larned. Pell started from his home at Manhasset Bay to make the trip across the Sound in a motor boat. When about half a mile from the Long Island shore, the wind churned up the water in the Sound and threatened to swamp Pell's boat. In order to escape the storm, Pell returned to Manhasset and telephoned to George T. Adee, who is Chairman of the Committee, and arranged to play the match at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The final round will be started two hours later.

Adopting the same court tactics that carried them to victory on Monday, Little and Larned opened an aggressive attack yesterday on their young opponents. The latter, who formed a new combination, did not work well together for a time, but after once in their swing they showed improvement. Little smashed with deadly effect from all parts of the court, and stormed the net in brilliant fashion. He was well supported by Le Roy, whose splendidly placed shots and accurate passing materially contributed to victory. Beekman and Throckmorton did their best work in the first set, when they succeeded in carrying the score to 5—all, largely by individual efforts, but teamwork told in the end, and after breaking through their opponents' service Little and Le Roy won their own. The second set was too one-sided to be interesting.

Larned's volleying played an important part in the defeat of the old combination of Hackett and Hall. He watched closely for openings, and seldom missed, piling up points in rapid fashion. Inman was not quite as effective as his partner, but was able to lend valuable assistance at times. Hackett was not nearly as accurate as usual, but at times showed flashes of his former brilliant play, while Hall had an off day. The first set was an interesting one, requiring twenty games to reach a decision, but after brilliant smashing of Larned told in the end, and he pulled his team through with a 10—8 victory. There was no let-up in the second set, and Larned and Little came through with an easy victory.

The singles will start this afternoon, and will include many of the best players in the East. R. Norris Williams, last year's winner; W. M. Washburn, G. M. Church, and Dean Mathey are in the West, but the list of players drawn last night includes Karl H. Behr, Theodore R. Pell, E. P. Larned, Dr. William Rosenbaum, C. McMullen, Hugh Tallant, Harold H. Hackett, Fred C. Inman, Louis Graves, Bernon S. Prentice, S. Howard Voshell, Frederick C. Baggs, Robert Le Roy, R. D. Little, Harold A. Throckmorton, Leonard Beekman, Lyle E. Mahan, A. S. Dabney, G. C. Caner, J. S. Myrick, Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major. The summary:

Country Club of Westchester Men's Invitation Doubles, Second Round.—Frederick C. Inman and E. P. Larned defeated Leonard Beekman and Harold A. Throckmorton, 7—5, 6—3.

Semi-final Round.—Raymond D. Little and Robert Le Roy defeated Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall, 10—8, 6—3.

WESTCHESTER TENNIS.

Rand and King Surprise Gallery by "Going Out" at Siwanoy.

In spite of the threatening weather, three players reached the semi-final round of the men's singles tennis tournament for the championship of Westchester County yesterday on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club near Mount Vernon. The survivors are W. Rand, 3d, W. H. Forster, and R. E. Rogers, who join Francis T. Hunter in the semi-final round. In the draw Rand will oppose Hunter and Forster and Rogers fill the lower section.

R. C. Rand, who was the surprise of the early rounds by eliminating Abraham Bassford, Jr., fell before W. H. Forster, the schoolboy champion of Yonkers, in straight sets, at 6—4, 6—3. Rand did not show the same form that carried him a victory in the Bassford match. George King of Columbia University, another favorite, was put out of the running by W. Rand, 3d, by the score of 6—2, 6—4. King was plainly off his stroke, while Rand was at the top of his form. In the third match, which went three sets, R. E. Rogers won from F. P. Fox at 7—5, 4—6, 6—3. Summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—W. Rand, 3d, defeated George King, 6—2, 6—4; W. H. Forster defeated R. C. Rand, 6—4, 6—3; R. E. Rogers defeated F. P. Fox, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter defeated C. C. Warren and Dr. J. J. Sinnott, 6—0, 6—0.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Juanita Gould defeated Miss Ifia Cockle by default; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. R. V. Hiscoe, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Adams Cockle by default; Miss Margaret Wilson defeated Miss Katherine Low, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

Second Round—Mrs. Royall Victor defeated Miss Gabrielle Wilson, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Margaret Wilson, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Eleanor Coward defeated Miss Gladys Plate, 6—0, 6—0.

Rain Stops Woodmere Tennis Play.

Rain interfered with the tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club yesterday at Woodmere, L. I., and only a few matches were played. In order to bring the men's singles to a close before the end of the week the Tournament Committee defaulted a number of players and as a result several players went through to the fourth round. Summary:

Woodmere Club, Men's Singles.—First Round —J. Weinstein defeated E. F. Firman, by default; K. D. Fisher defeated Dr. A. W. Waite by default; Arthur M. Lovibond vs. G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 3—6, unfinished; C. Levison defeated Lincoln Renner, by default; Charles Chambers defeated Harold Throckmorton, by default; Allen Tobey defeated R. B. Swain, by default; S. Howard Voshell defeated Vanderbilt E. Ward, by default; M. T. Ackerland defeated L. W. Fischel, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Allen Behr, by default.

Second Round.—R. Goldman defeated Harold Sevain, 6—3, 6—3; F. P. Adams defeated H. Burr, by default; G. Gutwillig defeated Ralph L. Baggs, by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated G. Zabriskie, by default; J. Rothschild defeated J. G. Channon, Jr., by default; J. Dreyfus defeated C. H. Low, by default; L. H. Fiske defeated George King, by default; G. Burrows defeated R. Gibson, by default; A. J. Cause defeated B. Weiseltier, by default.

Third Round—G. Gutwillig defeated F. P. Adams, 6—1, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated B. Vaughan, 6—3, 6—4; G. Burrows defeated L. H. Fishel, 6—3, 6—1.

Hoerr and Jones in Singles Final.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Victories today in the semi-finals qualified Roland Hoerr and Drummond Jones, both of St. Louis and doubles champions, for the finals in singles of the Central States tennis tournament. Hoerr defeated Eugene Mudnett of Oklahoma, 7—5, 4—6, 6—6, 6—3, 6—2, and Jones defeated Paul Darrough, also of Oklahoma, 8—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4. Every game in both contests went to deuce and the matches were the hardest ever fought.

BONDHOLDERS DELAY THE GREENHUT SALE

Minority Faction Contends the Proposed Plan Favors the Reorganizers.

CHARGE OF HIDDEN ASSETS

Referee to Hold Hearing Tuesday to Examine Witnesses on Alleged Concealed Property.

The unexpected antagonism of counsel representing minority creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company at the hearing before Referee Peter B. Olney in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building yesterday afternoon turned what had been expected to be a purely formal proceeding into a somewhat stormy session that was finally adjourned, after several hours of debate, with the principal question at issue still undecided.

The meeting was called to permit James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the Trustees of the creditors, to present to the referee an application for an order to sell the assets of the bankrupt, an itemized decree of which proposed sale Mr. Rosenberg read to the referee. The decree had been drawn and approved by the Trustees after several conferences with all of the lawyers representing creditors who had taken an active part in the public discussion of the manner in which the affairs of the bankrupt should be settled, and the various counsel had approved it. It was expected, therefore, that there would be no opposition before the referee.

Morris J. Hirsch, representing the holders of bonds amounting to $253,000, and M. E. Caylor, counsel for the Holland Securities Company, which holds the stock and bonds in the J. B. Greenhut Company controlled by the Siegel-Cooper interests, strongly objected to the decree of sale.

Mr. Hirsch charged that the decree had been drawn solely for the benefit of the creditors who wanted to reorganize the Greenhut Company so that they might buy in as much of the assets of the property as might be needed for the reorganization. He said the decree would "stifle competition in bidding at the sale, instead of encouraging it" and that there would be only one bidder. He objected to the sale of the real estate of the bankrupt, against which his clients and other bondholders hold mortgages, free of the lien of the mortgages, saying that this was proposed so that the reorganized company might acquire what it wanted of the real estate free of incumbrances.

Furthermore, Mr. Hirsch said the decree of sale included certain disputed claims that the Greenhut Company had against other concerns, but many officials hope to be able so to improve the nets as to reduce the dangers from submarines. The nets are made of wire links, and high-speed torpedoes have torn their way through them in previous tests.

Preparations to equip battleships with nets were made when the last few ships were launched; although the nets were not actually put aboard. Soft spots were left in the armor belt, however, where the booms could be attached. The nets hang to a depth of thirty feet or more from the ship's side. It is said that nets are of no use except to ships at anchor, as, while under way, the dragging weight would hold the swiftest battleship down to a speed of less than ten knots an hour. The British Navy has always been equipped with nets, but the present tendency, it is said, is to discard them.

FORTY NAMES IN ONE.

Mr. Wolfsteiner Therefore Asks Court to Make It Walten.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Saying his name had been spelled forty ways and showing how it was done, Otto L. Wolfsteiner, President of a galvanized iron cornice company in Washington, filed a petition in the District of Columbia Supreme Court today to have his name changed to Walten. Mr. Wolfsteiner, who filed the petition on behalf of himself and his three children, informed the court there had been confusion for years over the spelling and pronunciation of his name, causing embarrassment in social and business affairs to his family. He stated, further, that his children expect to visit Europe after the war, and wished to avoid complications resulting from the use of the name Wolfsteiner, as they are native Americans. These names, taken from the family correspondence to illustrate how his name is susceptible to mispronunciation and misspelling, were given:

Wolfsteiner, Walfsteiner, Wolpsteiner, Woolfsteiner, Wolsteiner, Volfsteiner, Wulvensteiner, Vulfsteiner, Wolfsteiners, Wolfstein, Wolfenstein, Woolfenstein, Wolfvenstein, Wolfenstein, Woolfenstein, Woolfenstein, Wolfenstein, Wulfverstein, Vulfstein, Wolstein, Wolfvenstein, Welstein, Wolfsteen, Wolfenstein, Wolfsten, Woolfsten, Voolfstein, Woolstein, Wolfstein, Wulfsteen, Wulfstern, Woolestone, Willstein, Wulfstein, Wulstein, Woulfstein, Wolfsteimer, Wolfsheimer, Wolfsteiner.

TO TEST TORPEDO NETS.

Navy Again to Experiment with Guards for Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—For experimental purposes the Navy Department has purchased several torpedo nets to hang around battleships and protect them from torpedo attack.

Secretary Daniels said today these were of the same type as those employed by European navies. The experiments are now going on with the nets aboard one of the warships. Similar experiments made some time ago produced no very definite results, but navy officials hope to be able so to improve the nets as to reduce the dangers from submarines. The nets are made of wire links, and high-speed torpedoes have torn their way through them in previous tests.

Preparations to equip battleships with nets were made when the last few ships were launched; although the nets were not actually put aboard. Soft spots were left in the armor belt, however, where the booms could be attached. The nets hang to a depth of thirty feet or more from the ship's side. It is said that nets are of no use except to ships at anchor, as, while under way, the dragging weight would hold the swiftest battleship down to a speed of less than ten knots an hour. The British Navy has always been equipped with nets, but the present tendency, it is said, is to discard them.

E. D. BABST SUCCEEDS ALLEN

Elected President of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Earl D. Babst, a Vice President of the American Sugar Refining Company since last March, was elected President yesterday to succeed Charles H. Allen, and assumed all executive functions as the head of the concern. Edwin F. Adkins, Chairman of the Board of Directors, retired and the office of Chairman was abolished. Mr. Adkins had served for a number of years, and it had been known for some time that he intended to withdraw as soon as a man was found to take over the direction of the big organization.

Mr. Babst was formerly Vice President of the National Biscuit Company, and served as counsel for that concern for a long time. He was born in Crestline, Ohio, in 1870, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1895. In 1898, soon after the National Biscuit Company was formed, Mr. Babst took charge of its litigation department, with his office in Detroit. He moved to Chicago in 1902 and to this city four years later. Since being elected Vice President and Director of the American Sugar Refining Company he has made a general inspection and study of the various plants and organization of the old Sugar Trust.

Mr. Babst is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and the University and Bankers' Club of New York, in addition to several clubs of Chicago. He holds memberships in the American Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of New York City and is a member of the Alumni Advisory Committee of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Babst entertained the Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company at his country home in Greenwich last night. He said that he had no announcement to make now as to the future policy of his company.

Mrs. Claflin's Claim Allowed.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday signed an order allowing a claim of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Claflin, wife of John Claflin, President of the H. B. Claflin Company, now superseded by the H. B. Claflin Corporation, against the estate of the company for $134,193. Mrs. Claflin's claim is for moneys advanced to the H. B. Claflin Company prior to its failure. Before the court allowed the claim it was approved by Charles Howland, special master.

TRADE COMMISSION'S PLANS

Completed Organization and Methods to be Employed Told by Board.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Federal Trade Commission today announced its completed organization and plans for handling its work. An administrative branch under the secretary of the commission, who has not yet been appointed, will conduct the administrative work.

An economic department, under a chief economist of the commission, will have charge of all economic investigations and corporation reports, through separate divisions. An economic board of review will finally pass on all questions in the department before they are submitted to the commission. The legal department, under a chief counsel, will attend to investigations, hearings, and court work. A board of law review will pass finally on all legal questions.

The work of the economic and legal departments will be co-ordinated in a joint board of review which will pass upon cases after both departments have submitted reports.

Through the division of corporation reports in the economic department the commission hopes to develop an information bureau for business men which will aid in building up American industry.

PAYING ILLEGAL DUTIES.

Suit Brought to Test Treasury Ruling on Reappraisements.

Mills & Gibb have begun an action before the Board of General Appraisers to test the provision in Paragraph 1 of Section 3 of the present tariff, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct liquidation of entries for less than the entered value where importers have made additions to meet advances made in value by the Appraiser upon previous invoices and are finally sustained upon appeal to reappraisement.

The Treasury Department has held since the enactment of the law that it can only grant relief under this section where the importer's invoice values are wholly sustained upon appeal for reappraisement. The result is that, even though an importer practically wins an appeal he still has to pay duties upon the illegal values found by the Appraiser, and which the importer has met by corresponding additions upon entries of later shipments, if under the board's decision there is any advance, however slight, above his invoice values.

Where the Appraiser has made advances in value upon a shipment of goods the practice has become quite general upon the part of importers to make additions upon entry of later shipments of the same goods to meet such advances, and thus avoid the heavy penalties that would result if the Appraiser's advances were finally sustained on reappraisement.

Thomas M. Lane of the law firm of Curie, Smith & Maxwell has filed a brief for the importing interests, in which he points out that, under the law and the form of appeal for reappraisement prescribed by the Treasury Department, the importer is only required to sustain the contention that the Appraiser's valuation is "too high," and is not compelled to establish the correctness of his invoice values to the last penny.

It is contended, therefore, that where the board refuses to approve the value the importer's contention is sustained within the meaning of the statute. Mr. Lane argues that Paragraph 1 is new legislation intended to confer a valuable right upon the importers which cannot be defeated by the Secretary's misconstruction of the statute. He therefore maintains that under the decisions of the Supreme Court the statute should be treated as mandatory and as requiring the Secretary to direct liquidation upon less than the invoice value whenever the importer's contention that the appraisal is too high has been sustained upon appeal, regardless of whether the importer's invoice values are upheld to the last fraction of 1 per cent.

LARGER PARCELS IN MAILS.

Size Limit Increased to Bring Commercial Crate Within Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Orders by the Postmaster General were issued today, increasing the parcel post size limit and providing for a receipt for articles mailed by parcel post. The first order became effective immediately. The second order will go into effect on Sept. 1.

Section 454 of the postal laws and regulations is so amended as to increase the size limit from seventy-two to eighty-four inches in length and girth combined. This action follows a demand for an increase in the size limit. The principal effect is to bring the commercial crate within the regulations. The seventy-two-inch limit denies the advantages of parcel post shipment to practically all the standard-sized crates used in the commercial exchange of berries and fruits.

The new regulation regarding receipts amends Section 456a of the postal laws and regulations. On payment of one cent the Postmaster at the mailing office may give a receipt to the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail. A postage stamp to cover the charge for the receipt will be affixed to the parcel and the name and the address of the addressee must be written in the receipt by the sender. The receipt will constitute evidence of the mailing of the parcel. Many commercial organizations have asked the Post Office Department that in accordance with express practice generally the receipt privilege be granted.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Europe came into the market for a considerable quantity of wheat yesterday and the volume of sales for the day was apparently the largest so far reported on the new crop. This better demand from abroad added confidence to the buying side, and after an early decline of ⅝@2s. a bushel on improved weather conditions the market rallied sharply, and at the close was 1½@2¼c. net higher.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.36 and No. 2 hard $1.45, cost, insurance and freight, New York export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.43¾ and No. 2 Manitoba, $1.40, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low	Closs.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept	....	....	1.11⅛	1.09⅛	85¼

CLOSING PRICES.

July	1.10½	1.07	1.10¼	1.09	.76¾
Sept.	1.06	1.01½	1.04⅝	1.02⅝	.76½
Dec.	1.07⅛	1.04⅛	1.07⅛	1.04⅝	.79¾

CORN.

Values were sustained by the strength in wheat and at the close of the day were net unchanged to ⅝c higher. The Liverpool market was firm with reports of a good demand there and firm offers from Argentina. Bradstreet's visible supply showed a decrease of 1,123,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,505,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	76⅞	75¾	76⅞	76⅝	68¾
September	73¼	72⅛	73¼	72⅞	66¼
December	63⅝	63¾	63⅝	63¼	56⅝

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were easier early in the day, but developed firmness in sympathy with the other markets, and closed ⅝c net higher. Bradstreet's visible supply decreased 676,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,197,000 last year.

The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 61c; No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 3 white, 60½c; No. 4 white, 60c; fancy clipped white, 62½c; ordinary clipped white, 60¾ to 61½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	48¼	46¼	48¼	47½	36⅝
September	38	37	38	37½	34¾
December	39¾	38⅝	39¾	38⅝	36

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer early in the day on covering and buying for a rally, but the advance again attracted selling and prices eased off sharply. Toward the close of the day the strength in grain again brought about a rally, and final prices showed moderate net gains.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	8.42	8.32	8.35	8.25	10.27
October	8.58	8.45	8.47	8.35	10.40
Ribs—					
September	9.80	9.70	9.80	9.67	11.97
October	9.87	9.80	9.85	9.75	11.92
Pork—					
September	15.10	14.85	15.07	14.85	22.80
October	15.22	15.00	15.22	15.05	20.95

COFFEE.

Sellers have become a little more aggressive in the local coffee market, and after an early advance of 3 to 7 points on covering and in absence of the selling pressure which depressed prices at the close on Monday, the market again eased off and final quotations were 1 to 4 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 22,250 bags.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	6.90	6.90	6.88@6.95	6.97
August	....	....	6.85@6.85	6.97
September	6.83	6.75	6.75@6.76	6.87
October	6.87	6.85	6.78@6.80	6.90
November	....	....	6.80@6.82	6.83
December	6.90	6.82	6.82@6.84	6.83
January	....	....	6.86@6.88	6.87
February	....	....	6.90@6.92	6.91
March	7.01	7.00	6.93@6.95	6.94
April	....	....	6.98@7.00	6.99
May	....	....	7.03@7.03	7.05
June	....	....	7.07@7.09	7.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cotton seed oil market was again weak under continued heavy selling, closing with net losses of two to nine points. The weakness in lard, after a steady opening in that market, was discouraging to holders. Range of prices:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close	Yesterday.
Spot	....	..	..	6.00@6.10	6.04
July	....	..	..	6.01@6.06	6.03
August	6.06	6.09

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction After Further Sharp Rise—The Subscriptions to the British War Loan.

The stock market yesterday broadened very considerably. Broadened so much in fact that it invited a reaction which cut down considerably the net gain in the general level of prices without depriving many stocks which shared conspicuously in the buying movement of advances which were quite noteworthy. Only in a relatively few issues did the reaction run far enough to bring net losses for the day. The setback to which quotations was subjected was the less surprising inasmuch as short covering had been the mainspring of the forward movement which took shape last Saturday, continued Monday, and again through most of yesterday's session. It has been fairly recognized, however, that while short covering may have been the mainspring it was by no means the sole support of this three-day rise. Some of the buying other than that which represented the retreat of part of the existing short interest was based on speculative enthusiasm over war order profits, but there has been more substantial foundation than that for a good share of the buying for the long account.

It can hardly be said that any new influences entered into yesterday's further rise, and the reaction was sufficiently explained on technical market grounds. It is recognized that the more general of the influences entering into recent forward movements in the stock market —the country's sound economic position, the growing improvement in business, and the unprecedented ease in money— are all factors of long-range influence, and they are factors therefore to which market comment necessarily returns at frequent intervals. The improvement in the business situation is not uniform nor even continuous, as is purely indicated by the varied aspect of current trade news, but the dominant note in that news suggests progress. The fresh contributions to the evidence of betterment were supplied yesterday in the monthly freight car statement of the American Railway Association showing a decrease of nearly 25,000, or more than 8 per cent. in the number of idle cars on July 1 compared with June 1. This is but one of the many indications of increased trade activity.

News which has been awaited with interest here as well as in Great Britain, was supplied in yesterday's announcement of Parliament regarding the subscriptions to the new British war loan. They reach the enormous total of £585,000,000, equivalent on the ordinary method of calculation to $2,925,000,000. English investors and institutions having subscribed so great an amount as that, it is by no means surprising that the subscriptions were preceded by heavy liquidation of English-owned American securities. There is already some doubt of the probable effect of still other war loans, but the present fact is that foreign liquidation of our securities has slackened very considerably, and the market has therefore been relieved of the selling which constituted by far the chief pressure on the bond market. Foreign selling continues but bankers are agreed that it is light compared to what it was up to the end of last week. The decrease is not fully measured by the falling off in the foreign selling on the Stock Exchange, but a great many of the offerings were made privately and very few of those now seem to be coming to hand.

LONDON TRADING QUIET.

American Stocks Attract Attention on Advices from New York.

LONDON, July 13.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were more firm today.

The stock market was quietly cheerful. Most of the inquiry was for Rubber shares, home rails and Japanese bonds, with business in the other sections meagre.

In the American department United States Steel, Canadian Pacific, and Union Pacific attracted attention in the forenoon on favorable New York advices, but business slackened later and the market finished dull but steady. Markings in American gold bonds were smaller.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	6
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos	3@3¼
4 mos	2¾@3	12 mos	4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼	6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76⅞	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	4.76⅜	4.77⅛
Paris	5.62	5.62⅜
Berlin	.81½	.81⅝
Austria	.15.12	15.17
Russia	..	38.50
Switzerland	5.38	5.37
Scandinavia	.25.90	25.95
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	.55.50	55.75
Singapore	.57.50	..
Greece	5.25½	5.23½
Holland	.40	.40¼
India—		
Bombay	.33.00	..
Calcutta	.33.00	..
Italy	6.11	6.10½
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41.90	42.00
Rio	.25.25	25.35
Spain	.18.70	18.72

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.70¾	$4.72¼	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $345,584,633; balance, $18,073,808; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $652,603.

The local banks have lost $1,291,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c. premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d, off ⅛d; New York, 47⅞c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	614,641
Same day last year	241,166
Year to date	65,856,690
Same period last year	40,055,193
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.41 + .28
Same day last year	67.44 + .21

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37⅛	37¼	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
17½	17¾	2,750	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18	18	17½	17⅝	...
55⅝	56	2,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	56	56½	55¼	55⅝	— ⅛
73	73¼	6,650	Amalgamated Cop	73½	74⅛	73	73⅛	— ⅛
50	57⅞	100	Am. Agricul Chem	50	50	50	50	+1½
93½	95	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	94	94	94	94	— ⅞
48	48¼	3,300	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48⅞	47¾	48	+ ¼
50	50⅞	35,600	Am. Can	49¾	51⅛	48⅝	50	+1¾
103	103¼	300	Am. Can pf	102	103	102	103	+2⅛
54½	55	2,900	Am. Car & Fdry	54¼	55½	54¼	54¼	...
149	152½	13,221	Am. Coal Products	167	167	149	152	—12½
44⅝	47¼	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	45	46¾	45	46¾	+2⅝
6¾	6½	200	Am. H. & Leather	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	6½	50	do., odd lot	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	...
34	34¼	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34	34½	34	34	— ⅛
26½	27	200	Am. Ice Securities	26⅜	26⅜	26½	26½	...
10	10⅜	300	Am. Linseed	10	10	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
25	29	100	Am. Linseed pf	26¾	26¾	28	28	—1¼
49¼	49⅝	10,800	Am. Locomotive	49¼	50⅜	48⅝	49⅝	+1⅛
5	5½	400	Am. Malt	5	5½	5	5½	+ ¼
77⅛	77⅜	10,275	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79	79⅜	77½	77⅝	—1⅜
28½	29	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	28	29	28	28½	+⅛
107	108½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	107	108	+2⅜
120½	120⅝	650	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¼	120⅞	120¼	120½	+ ⅝
106½	107	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	5,450	Anaconda Cop. Co	35	35¼	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
100	100⅛	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¼	100⅜	100	100¼	+ ⅛
96⅝	97¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97¼	97¾	97	97	— ⅝
100	103	100	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101	101	101	+1
67½	68	17,400	Baldwin Loco	69	69¼	67⅝	67⅝	—1½
101½	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅞
76⅝	77	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	76	77⅜	76	76½	+ ½
71¼	71¾	600	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71¾	71	71¾	+ ⅝
...	...	4	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
174½	176	6,050	Bethlehem Steel	177	178½	173½	174⅞	—1½
116	119	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	...
87	87½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
71⅞	72	2,300	Butte & Superior	72⅜	73	72	72	...
13	13½	600	California Petrol	13	13½	12	13¼	+ ⅛
143¾	144	5,400	Canadian Pacific	144¾	145½	143¾	143⅞	—1⅝
41¾	42⅜	13,200	Central Leather Co	41⅜	42¼	41¼	41¼	— ½
103	104	500	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
37	38	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	37	37⅝	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	300	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
27¾	28	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28¾	28¾	28	28	+1
81	81½	5,320	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80¾	82	80¾	80¾	— ½
124	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124	124	124	124	+1
14½	14¾	3,825	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	14½	15¼	13⅜	14⅜	+ ½
45½	45⅞	3,100	Chino Copper	45½	46¾	45½	46	+ ⅝
100	103⅝	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ½
32½	33¾	3,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	32¼	33⅛	32½	33	+ ⅞
126	127	200	Consolidated Gas	127	127	127	127	+2
67	68	200	Continental Can	67	67½	67	67¼	+3½
13⅞	14	1,100	Corn Products Ref	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
78	78¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	+1½
31¼	31½	11,000	Crucible Steel	31⅝	32⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅝
...	...	100	Crucible Steel pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ¾
103	105	4,700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	107	108¾	103	104	+3
103	103½	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1⅝
90	93	200	Deere & Co. pf	91½	92	91½	92	+1⅝
143	145	100	Delaware & Hud	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	— ¼
8	9	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
25½	26¼	5,000	Distillers' Securi	25⅝	26⅝	25¾	26	+1
20⅜	20⅝	11,700	Dome Mines	19⅞	21¼	19⅝	20⅜	+ ⅝
25⅝	25⅝	1,900	Erie	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅝
39¼	40	500	Erie 1st pf	40	40½	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
46	49	200	Federal M. & S. pf	47¾	48	47¾	48	+5
46	49	50	do., odd lot	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	...
287½	295	10	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	...
166	167½	5,100	General Electric	166	168	165½	166¾	+1¼
173	176	3,900	General Motors	169½	178	168	174	+5
103	104	400	General Motors pf	103½	103⅞	103½	103½	+ ¼
53	53⅞	5,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	54	54¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
116	117	600	Great Northern pf	117	117⅜	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅛
35¾	35⅞	3,700	G. N. Iron Ore Prop	35	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
62½	63	2,000	Guggenheim Explor	63	65	62½	62½	— ½
30⅛	30⅝	2,300	Inspiration Copper	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	2,800	Inter.-Met. v. t. rcts	21	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
72¼	73¼	600	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72	72½	+1
20⅜	20⅝	400	Interboro Consol	21⅛	21⅜	20½	20½	+ ¼
71	71⅝	400	Interboro Consol pf	71¼	71⅜	71	71⅜	+1½
9	10	100	Int. Agriculture	8	9	8	9	+3
96⅝	100	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
...	114	100	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
9	10	200	Int. Paper	9	9½	9	9½	+1
24	24¾	500	Kansas City South	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
45	46	1,300	Lackawanna Steel	47	47	46½	46½	+2¼
141	141½	1,200	Lehigh Valley	141¼	143⅛	141	141	— ½
90	90¼	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
108¼	110	1,100	Louis. & Nash	109¼	110½	109	109	— ¼
37¼	37¾	2,000	Maxwell Motors	38¼	38¼	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
83⅜	84½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	84¼	84¼	84	84	+1¼
33	33½	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	34	34	33	33	+ ⅜
71⅜	72	4,250	Mexican Petroleum	72⅝	72⅞	71¼	71¼	—1⅛
27¼	27½	7,250	Miami Copper	27⅝	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
111	112½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	111	112	111	112	+ ½
7	7¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20¾	21	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20⅜	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	37¾	1,400	Missouri Pacific	¼	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
46½	48	100	Montana Power	47½	47½	47½	47½	+1¼
102	105	5	Montana Power pf	102	102	102	102	...
16¾	17	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	16¾	17	16¾	17	+1
63	63½	400	Nat. Lead Co	62¼	63⅝	62¼	63⅝	+2⅜
5	5⅝	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	— ¼
144½	147⅞	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop	147	147⅞	143⅝	145⅞	+ ⅞
102¼	102⅜	18,700	N. Y. Air Brake	100½	102½	100¼	102¼	+ 3
86	86¾	3,600	N. Y. Central	86½	87	83	86½	+ ½
58¼	59	3,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	59¼	59⅜	58¼	58½	— ⅝
26⅝	27	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
102	104	300	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¼	102	102	...
72	73½	100	North American	72	72	72	72	— ⅝
103⅜	104½	2,700	Northern Pacific	103¼	104⅜	103¼	104	+ ⅞
34½	35	4,200	Pacific Mail	34⅝	35⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
103⅝	106	3,100	Penn. R. R.	106¼	106¾	105¾	106	...
115	118	100	People's Gas, Chi	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
48½	50	855	Pettibone, M. & Co	45	46	44⅜	46	+2
22½	23	400	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅜	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48½	3,900	Pressed Steel Car	49	49½	48	48½	+ ½
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
3	4	100	Quicksilver pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+2¾
31⅝	32	1,200	Railway Steel Sp	31⅞	32	31	32	+1⅝
23⅜	23⅝	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23⅞	23½	23½	...
146¼	146⅜	13,800	Reading	146¼	147	145¾	146¼	...
29½	30	4,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅞	30⅜	29½	29½	— ¼
88½	89	1,200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	88⅝	90	88½	88½	+2⅝
...	...	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
2⅜	2¾	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6	6½	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8	12	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10	10	10	10	—2½
13¼	13½	100	Seaboard Air Line	13½	13¼	13¼	13½	— ⅛
33⅜	34	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅛
144	145	650	Sears, Roeb. & Co	144¾	145¾	144½	145¾	+1¼
123½	124	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124	124	124	124	...
35	36	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	33½	35½	33½	35½	+2¾
85⅞	86	3,910	Southern Pacific	86½	86⅝	85¼	85⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	900	Southern Railway	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
54⅜	56	300	Standard Milling	55	56	55	56	+3
79½	80	200	Standard Milling pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+1⅝
80⅝	81½	12,350	Studebaker Co	80⅝	82	80⅝	81	+1⅝
36½	37	1,700	Tennessee Copper	36½	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
128	129½	1,300	Texas Co	127	131	127	128	+2⅞
121	125¼	100	Tex.Co. sub. rts. f'p	124½	124½	124½	124½	+2⅞
53	53½	2,100	Third Avenue	53⅜	54	53	53½	+ ⅛
⅜	1	200	Union Bag & Co	58	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
23½	25	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
123¾	126½	10,000	Union Pacific	126¾	127½	125⅝	125⅞	+ ½
80⅝	81⅜	200	Union Pacific pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅞
18⅝	19	4,400	United Rys. Invest	17	19½	17	19	+2
34¾	35⅜	3,100	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	35½	31	35	+ ⅝
62	64	100	U. S. Express	63	63	63	63	—1½
57½	58	800	U. S. Indus. Alco	58	58½	58	58	+ ⅜
48	49¾	1,700	U. S. Rubber	49½	49¾	48⅞	49	...
105⅞	107	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106¼	106⅞	106	106⅞	+ ½
60¾	60⅞	102,900	U. S. Steel	61⅜	62	60⅜	60⅞	— ⅛
109¾	110	2,450	U. S. Steel pf	110	110	109¾	109⅞	+ ⅛
67⅜	67⅝	5,100	Utah Copper	67⅜	68	67⅜	67⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	31¼	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	30¼	31½	30¼	30¾	+ ¾
⅛	¼	100	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
93	97	6	Wells Fargo Exp	94	94	94	94	...
23	24½	100	Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	...
67⅜	68½	5,300	Western Union	67	69¾	67	68	+ 1
100	100¼	75,600	Westingh. E. & M	98¾	101⅜	98½	100	+1¼
131	133	3,610	Willys-Overland	126	133	126	131½	+6½
100	102½	150	Willys-Overland pf	102½	102¾	102½	102½	—2½
104⅝	105	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

During the greater part of the day the market on the Consolidated was strong and active, but there was a reaction in the later trading. For the time being the difficulty with Germany appeared to have lost its market influence. The market was largely made up of industrials with United States Steel common and American Can the leaders in activity. Westinghouse Electric was one of the features of the so-called war group.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Allis-Chalmers	18	18	17⅞	18
1,770	Amal. Copper	73¼	74⅛	73	73⅝
190	Am. Beet Sug.	47⅞	48⅜	47⅝	48
9,180	Am. Can	49⅜	51⅛	48⅜	50½
60	Am. Car. & F.	64⅝	65¾	64⅝	65¾
70	Am. Col. Oil	46½	46½	46½	46⅝
280	Am. Loco.	48⅜	50¼	48⅜	49⅝
1,160	Am. Smelt.	78½	79¾	77¾	78
40	Am. Sugar	108½	108½	107⅜	108
270	Anaconda Cop.	34⅜	35⅝	34⅝	35
30	A., T. & S. F.	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
680	Baldwin Loco.	69	69	67⅞	68
90	Balt. & Ohio	76⅜	77¼	76¾	77¼
50	Brook. R. T.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
70	Cal. Petroleum	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
510	Canadian Pac.	145	145½	143⅜	144¼
1,120	Cent. Leather	41⅛	42¼	41⅛	41⅝
50	C., M. & St. P.	80⅜	81⅝	80⅜	81
40	C., R. I. & P.	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
20	Chino Copper	45½	46¾	45½	46⅛
860	Col. Fuel & I.	32½	33⅜	32½	32½
30	Corn Products	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
350	Crucible Steel	31¼	32	31¼	31¼
240	Dist. Securities	26	26⅜	26	26
270	Erie	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
50	Erie 1st pf	40	40	40	40
360	Goodrich Co	54	54¼	53¼	53⅜
120	Gt. Nor. Ore	35⅛	35⅝	35	35⅛
10	Gt. Nor. pf	117	117	117	117
110	Inter.-Met.	20⅞	21	20½	20⅝
10	Inter.-Met. pf	72¾	72¾	72½	72½
40	Lehigh Valley	141¼	141½	141⅛	141⅛
10	Louis. & Nash.	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110⅞
190	Mex. Petroleum	72⅜	72⅞	71⅝	71⅝
20	Miami Cop.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
50	Mo., K. & T.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
60	Mo. Pacific	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
90	N. Y. Central	86⅜	86⅜	85¾	86⅛
210	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	59	59⅝	58¾	59⅜
60	Northern Pac.	103½	104⅝	103¼	104⅝
340	Pacific Mail	35	35⅝	34½	34½
580	Pennsylvania	106¼	106¼	106½	106½
50	Pitts. Coal	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
50	Pressed S. Car	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
4,820	Reading	146¼	147⅛	145⅝	146½
50	Rep. Iron & S.	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30½
50	Rumely	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
50	Rumely, pf	6	6	6	6
90	Southern Pac.	86	86⅜	85⅜	85⅞
40	Studebaker Co.	80⅜	82	80⅜	80⅞
50	Tenn. Copper	36⅜	37	36⅜	37
20	Third Av.	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53¼
1,810	Union Pacific	126½	127⅝	125⅞	126¾
220	U. S. Rubber	49⅜	49½	49	49¼
18,870	U. S. Steel	61¼	62	60⅜	61
340	Utah Copper	67⅜	67⅝	67¼	67⅜
30	West. Un. Tel.	69	69¼	68¾	68¾
4,570	West. Elec.	99⅜	101⅜	98⅝	100⅛
51,270					

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.31	.32½	.31	.32½
700	Comstock	.12⅝	.13	.12½	.13
100	Con. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02
1,100	Goldf. Merger.	.23	.25	.23	.24
300	Iron Blossom	.76	.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Stocks Are Strong and Active Throughout Session—Brisk Bond Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 183,183 shares of stock and $263,900 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 40,955; oils, 338, and mining, 135,880. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,200	Am. Zinc.....	58½	60	58½	58¾
1,925	Can. Nat. Gas.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
2,000	*Car. L. & P...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
4,500	*Cramp Ship..	65½	68	65	66¾
1,800	*Elec. Boat....180	186	180	182	
800	*Elec. Boat pf.173	176	171	175	
300	Emerson Phono 14	14	14	14	
910	*Hendee Mfg.. 40	40¼	36¾	38	
600	*Int. Mer. Mar.	1½	1½	1⅝	
675	*Int. M. M. pf.	6¾	6⅝	5¾	5¾
800	*Int. Motors...	13	13	13¼	15
250	*Int. Motors pf	37	38	37	38
350	*Int. Petroleum	8	8¼	8	8¼
100	*Int. S. P. pf. 14½	14½	14½	14½	
25	Kelly Spg. T..161	161	161	161	
100	McC. & Co., J.G..	53	53	53	
100	N. Y. Transp..	15½	15½	15½	
210	*Pyrene Mfg...	12	12¼	12	12¼
100	Cpn. of R. & H..	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Savoy Oil.....	6¼	6¼	6½	6¾
11,000	*Stand. Motors.	9½	9½	9	9¼
700	Sterling Gum..	3	3¼	3	3⅛
2,000	*St. J. Lead...	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
2,000	Un. C. S., new	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
2,350	Un. Prof. Sh...	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
1,500	*World Film....	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
20	Buckeye P. L.101	100	100	+ 1	
80	Galena-S. Oil..147	147	147	+ 1	
10	Indiana P. L.. 97	97	97	..	
50	Ohio Oil..... 135	135	134	+ 1	
50	Pierce Oil.... 9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	— ⅛	
60	Prairie O. & G.312	310	307	— 4	
10	Prairie P. L...152	152	152	..	
2	Southern P. L.210	210	210	..	
71	S. O. of Cal...272	271	270	..	
27	S. O. of Ind..410	408	405	— 3	
1	S. O. of N. J..398	398	398	— 1	
12	S. O. of N. Y..186	184	184	..	
10	Vacuum Oil....196	198	196	— 3	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	*Alaska Jun...	13	13	12⅞	13
3,000	*Alta-Cons. M.	85	89	85	89
12,700	*Atlanta.....	31½	33	31½	33
1,400	*†Big Cot'wood	5½	..	5½	6
1,000	Big L'ge Dev..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,300	*†Booth	52	53	52	53
1,500	Braden Copper	7	..	6⅞	6¾
1,050	Buffalo Mines.	⅝	⅝	½	½
800	†Caled. Mining	86	86	86	87
850	*Chile Copper..	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½
900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,700	†Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	†Crown Res...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	†Dome Ext....	14	14	14	14
23,000	*†Emma Cop..	40	43	38	42
300	†Genesee Val..	42	42	42	42
250	Gr.-Ca nanea..	37¾	38½	37¾	38¼
1,000	†Goldfield Mr..	24	24	24	24
1,680	*Iron Blosom	78	78	73	74
5,000	Jumbo Ext....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,700	Kennecott Cop.	32⅝	33⅜	32½	32½
3,700	*†Kewanaa ..	12¼	12½	12½	13½
800	Kerr Lake....	4⅝	⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	†Lone Star....	5	7	5	5
1,000	†McK.-Darragh	23	24	23	23
5,200	†Majest. Mines	80	85	78	77
950	Nevada Hills..	21	22	21	22
1,200	N. Utah Bing.	3¾	⅞	3¾	3¾
1,000	*†Oro	9	9	9	9
200	Nip. Mines....	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	†North Star...	14½	15	14½	15
1,000	†Sells	25	25	25	25
650	Std. Silver-Ld.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,300	Stewart	2⅛	⅞	⅞	⅞
25,100	*† Success Min.	92	93	92	93
2,700	†Sup. Min. Co.	24	24	24	24
800	Tonopah Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	†Tonopah Mer.	41	41	40½	40½
1,000	†Tonopah Mid.	16	16	16	16
1,100	Tri-Bullion ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†Tuolumne ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	†Wasatch	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	†W. End Con. 80	81	79	79	79
50	*Wht. Kn.C.pf.	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼

BONDS.

$36,000	Kenn. Cop. 6s.118¾	118¾	118½	118½	
225,000	*West. El. C. Con. 5s.....106	106¾	106	106⅝	
2,900	West. E. rts. ¾	⅝	¾	⅝	

*Sells cents per share. $Odd lot. *Unlisted.*

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 13. Bid.	Asked.	July 12. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
B.-A. T. Co., ord....	15	15½	15	15½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b.	15	15½	15	15½
International Nickel..150		151	150	151
Inter. Nickel pf....	103	105	103	105
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump...	6	7	8	7
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	86	88	86	88
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.156		160	160	160
Lehigh Coal Sales Co.160		165	160	165
Manhattan Transit...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America..	2⅞	3⅛	2¾	3
Mutual Profit Sharing	⅞	1	⅞	1
Rike-K. H..	7½	8	5½	6
United C. S., new, pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
United C. S. Co. of A.101		103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pacific, w. i	17⅛	18¼	18	18½
Mo. Pac., w. i. pf....	34	40	34	40
Wabash, w. i.....	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a).....	42	45	42	45
Wabash pf. (b).....	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper	⅛	1	⅞	1
Diamond Black Butte.	3	4	3	4
Goldfield Con.....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Howe Sound	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Tonopah Mining.....	6¾	7⅛	7	7⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$1,871,626	+$205,503	
Fourteen roads.....	7,363 831	—1,172,946	
Total (20 roads).....	9,74',457	— 967,443	

PERE MARQUETTE for May.

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,447,920	$1,280,296	$167,632
Net after tax..	210,249	*2,747,682	2,957,931
11 mos. gross..	16,574,283	15,630,205	944,028
Net after tax..	3,840,317	*1,745,713	5,586,031

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for June—

Gross	113,345	111,428	1,917
Net	58,101	56,666	1,435
Surplus	31,556	30,745	811
6 mos. gross...	670,620	656,248	14,372
Net	339,214	332,934	6,280
Surplus	180,550	177,350	3,200

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..1914-'21		@4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.....1914-'23		½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.1914-'30		½@5	4.62	4.40
Can. Pacific.....1914-'23		½	4.95	4.80
Car., Cl. & Ohio..1915-'24		½	5.15	4.85
Ches. & Ohio.....1914-'24		½	4.93	4.65
Chi. & N. W.....1914-'23		½	4.55	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou.1914-'23		½	5.15	4.80
C. R. I. & P. Ry.1915-'25		½@5	4.75	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.1915-'24			4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.1915-'29			5.25	4.95
Del. & Hudson....1922		½	4.55	4.45
Erie .....1914-'23		½@5	5.05	4.70
Hocking Valley...1914-'23		½@5	4.95	4.65
Illinois Central...1914-'23		½@5	4.70	4.50
Louisv. & Nash...1914-'23		½	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.1914-'23			4.85	4.50
Mo. Pacific.....1914-'23			6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cen. Lines..1915-'28		½@5	5.05	4.80
Norf. & Western..1915-'24		½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.1915-'28			5.05	4.80
Penn. Gen. Frt...1914-'23		@4½	4.45	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.1914-'24			5.75	4.95
Seaboard A. L....1914-'23			5.10	4.80
Southern Ry.....1914-'24		½@5	5.00	4.70
So. Pacific.....1914-'23		½	4.60	4.45
Virginian Ry.....1914-'19			5.15	4.00

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103⅛	104	103⅛	104
4½s	June, 1965.....	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963.....	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957.....	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	March, 1966.....	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March, 1962.....	97⅝	98	97⅝	98¼
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	97⅝	98	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March, 1930-60..	97⅝	98¼	96	96½
4s	May, 1959.....	94⅝	94⅞	94¼	95
4s	Nov., 1958.....	94⅝	94¾	94¼	95
4s	May, 1957.....	94⅝	94¾	94¼	95
4s	Nov., 1956.....	94	94⅜	94	95
4s	Nov., 1955.....	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936.....	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917.....	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
4s	Nov., 1918.....	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919.....	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1956.....	84	85	84	85
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	84⅜	85½	84⅜	85½
3½s	May, 1954.....	84½	85½	84½	85½

MAY APPEAL NEW HAVEN SUIT

Minority Stockholders Receive Permission to Amend Bill in the Case.

BOSTON, July 13.—Permission to amend the bill in the suit of minority stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who seek to recover $102,000,000, alleged to have been wasted by present and former Directors, was granted by Judge Decourcey in the Supreme Court today. Eighteen days were allowed in which to take action.

The full bench of the court ruled against the suit last week, but Judge Decourcey held that the decision did not discuss the individual liabilities of the Directors, but rested rather on the failure of the plaintiffs to give the Directors reasonable time in which to act for the stockholders before taking action.

The suit names as defendants William G. Rockefeller, Charles S. Mellen, and many other prominent men who have served on the road's directorate.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1915	101¼	101¼	2.75
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1916	100⅝	100¾	5.35
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Govt..6		May, 1920	98¼	98⅜	6.55
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'b'c.5		Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.30
French Govt..5		Apr., 1916	97⅞	98	7.15
German Govt.5		Jan., 1916	96¾	97¼	10.00
Norway Govt..6		Oct., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Norway Govt..6		Oct., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...6		Mar., 1918	96¾	96¾	6.30
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	96¼	96¾	5.80

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.....5		July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub..5		Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.60
Ana. Copper..5		Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.80
Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1917	99¼	99¼	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific..6		Mar.2,1924	101⅜	101⅝	5.70
Ches. & Ohio..5		June, 1919	90¾	91¼	7.45
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1915	99⅝	100¼	4.00
Chi. El. Rys..5		July, 1916	94¼	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B..5		May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L..6		May, 1915	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.6		May 1, '17	97½	99	6.30
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Erie R. R....5		Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.40
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	98¼	98½	5.95
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	97¼	97½	5.70
Hav. El. Ry..6		Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val..6		Nov., 1915	100⅝	101¼	2.25
Int. Harv.....5		Feb.15,'18	99⅝	100	5.00
Lack. Steel...6		Mar., 1917	98¼	98⅜	7.15
L. S. & M. S.5		Sep., 1915	100¼	100½	1.00
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.35
L. Gas & El.6		Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.35
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.6		June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	98	98½	6.95
North St. P..6		June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.6		May, 1917	94½	98	7.85
N. Y. Central.5		Sep. 15,'15	100¼	100¼	1.75
N. Y. Central.5		Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.& H.5		May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.85
Pa. R. R. cv..3½		Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.70
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1916	100¼	100½	4.20
Seab'd Air L..5		Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.80
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.75
South. Ry....5		Mar., 1917	97⅝	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	5.25
U. S. Smelt...5		June, 1919	97	98½	5.80
Union Type....5		Jan.15,'16	94¼	95½	14.50
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	101⅝	101¾	4.95
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	98½	99	5.35
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	98½	100	6.00
W. St. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	97	98¾	6.05
West. Power.6		Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	104	108	104	106
American Cigar pf...	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry..	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M..	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young.....	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.....	108	109	108	109
MacAndrews & F....	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99¼	100¼	99½	100¼
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	180	185	178	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	333	343	330	340
R. J. Reynolds Tob.pf.	119½	120	118	120

READJUST DIRECTORATES.

Elliott Leaves Central New England Board to Conform with Law.

To meet the terms of the Massachusetts Validation act, which prevents any person from holding a place on more than one railway directorate on lines operating in the State of Massachusetts, Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, resigned yesterday as President and Director of the Central New England Railroad. E. G. Buckland was elected in Mr. Elliott's place.

The New Haven Board formally approved of the new Massachusetts law. It was explained that the act would necessitate a readjustment of the directorates not only of the New Haven and of the Central New England, but also of the Hartford & Connecticut Western, the Boston & Providence, and other affiliated roads. The changes in the directorates will be announced before Aug. 1, when the new law becomes effective.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining...	545	550	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	268	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line..	99	100	98	100
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil....	223	228	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line..	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L..	43	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line....	220	228*	225	228
Galena S. Oil pf.....	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com..	146	148	146	148
Illinois Pipe Line....	134	136	138	135
Indiana Pipe Line...	96	98	96	98
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8	8¼	8	8¼
National Transit ...	30	31	29	31
N. Y. Transit.....	203	208	205	210
Northern P. L.....	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil.....	133	136	132	134
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	53	57	55	60
Pierce Oil.....	9½	10	9½	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas..307		311	308	310
Prairie Pipe Line....	130	132	130	132
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line..208		212	207	210
South Penn. Oil.....	275	277	275	277
South. West. Penn...	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	270	273	270	273
Standard Oil of Ind..	403	408	406	410
Standard Oil of Kan..	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky..	248	253	247	252
Standard Oil of Neb..	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Standard Oil of N. Y.	183	185	184	186
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch.....	110	115	110	115
Union Tank.....	80	81	80	81
Vacuum Oil.....	197	200	196	198
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

*Ex. dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.....	.02	Julia	.02
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con....	.01
Belcher	.30	Mexican	.40
Best & Belcher....	.07	Occidental Con...	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	.23	Overman	.07
Challenge Con.....	.07	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.01	Savage	.04
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va....	.08	Sierra Nevada....	.07
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.....	.20
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con.....	.03
Hale & Norcross...	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	C. O. D.....	.03
Jim Butler	.96	Comb. Fraction..	.08
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy....	.04
Midway	.16	D'field Bl. B....	.02
Mizpah Extens....	.20	Florence	.30
Montana	.17	G'field Con. M..	1.87½
North Star	.15	G'field Merger..	.23
Rescue Eula.....	.03	Jumbo Exten...	1.65
Tonopah Exten..	2.82½	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger..	.39	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.32	Vernal	.04
West End	.80	Nevada Hills....	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain.	.52
Atlanta	.32	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.58	Man. Big Four...	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot...	10½	11	Isabella ..	17½	18½
Elkton	38¾	40	Jackpot ...	6¾	..
El Paso...	94	100	McKinney..	37	40
Findlay ...	3½	..	Portland ..140		145
Golden C..	170½	184	Vindicator.174		178
Gold Sov...	3⅜	5			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Citizens' Bank....	43¼	43¼	43	43
10	Commercial Credit	37	37	37	37
35	Consol. Power ...	107½	107½	107½	107½
100	Cosden	6¼	6½	6½	6½
100	Cosden pf.....	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
200	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	19	19
16	Fidelity & Depos.	135	135	135	135
9	Mer.-Mechs.' Bk..	28½	28½	28½	28½
30	Penn. Water & P.	64	64	64	64
870	Unit. Rys. & Elec.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
10	U. S. Fidelity....	193	193	193	193
295	Wayland Oil & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$1,000	Anacos. & P.5s	99	99	99	99
100	City Balt.4s,'51	96⅝	96⅜	95⅜	95⅝
1,700	City Balt. 4s, '58, W. I....	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s....	93¾	93½	93½	93¾
1,000	Elkh'rn Fuel 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95¾
1,000	Fair. & Clark. Trac. 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Ga., Car. & N.5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	35¼	35⅞	35	35
1,000	State Rd.4s,'27	99	99	99	99

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Can.....	49½	49½	49½	49½
60	Chi. Fn. Tool.	56½	56½	56½	56½
15	Ch. Rys., Ser. 2	23	23	23	23
15	H., S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
35	Mont. Ward pf.	112⅝	112½	112	112½
47	Nat. Carbon...	137	138½	136½	136½
60	People's Gas..	116	116	116	116
10	Pub. Serv. pf..	95	95	95	95
35	Quak. Oats pf.	106	106	106	106
425	Sears-Roebuck.	141⅜	145⅜	141½	144⅜
413	Stew. Warner..	66	67½	65¼	66¾
320	Swift & Co....	112⅜	113⅝	112¼	112⅜
5	Union Carbide.	149	149	149	149
656	U. Carb. rights	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
4	U. S. Steel....	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
10	Inland. Steel....	199½	199½	199½	199½

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---

Industrial Balloons

Every day in the week industrial balloons are being promoted and their security issues sold to a confiding public. More investors have been misled in putting their capital into these ventures in the past five years than in any other security field. How can a continuance of this be avoided? There is but one way. Make use of **Moody's Analyses of Public Utilities and Industrials** and you will be able to detect the good from the bad. The 1915 edition of this standard authority is now ready. In its pages are **Rated** about 7,000 industrial and public utility bonds and stocks. Send for a copy today. Price $15 net. It may easily save you fifteen hundred times $15.

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Standard Rails

Stockholders in **St. Paul, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville** as well as in the other standard railroad stocks, who may feel somewhat concerned over the market decline in their securities will find the views expressed weekly in The Financial World about these shares of, more than passing interest.
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Announcement!

That portion of our Labor and Co-Operation Service entitled "Selecting Employees" is now being conducted by
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FINANCIAL

CITIZENS GAS COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS
First and Refunding Mortgage.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and The Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustees, Intends to apply the proceeds of the sinking fund installment due under the provisions of said mortgage on July 1, 1915, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and eight per cent. (8%) premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and eight per cent. (8%) premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered. All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company, as Primary Trustee, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before twelve o'clock noon, July 5, 1915, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of August 9, 1915. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest and eight per cent. (8%) premium.
Dated July 7, 1915.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Primary Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, JR., Asst. Secretary.

DIRECT LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee under the mortgage of the Direct Line Telephone Company, dated July 1st, 1917, of sufficient number of bonds secured by said mortgage to invest $3,005.00 of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
Proposals must be presented before twelve o'clock noon, on July 23rd, 1915, and should be directed as follows:
Proposals to the Sinking Fund of the Direct Line Telephone Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City."
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 13, 1915.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street,
New York June 9th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that inasmuch as the Directors of this Company have directed that $65,815.00 be set aside as a Special Fund for the retirement of the Preferred Stock, being 1 Per Cent. of the present outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, offers will be received up to three P. M. of July 15th, 1915, for the sale to the Company of such an amount, or any part thereof, of the Preferred Stock as the above $65,815.00 will purchase. All stock offered and accepted must be delivered in proper form by three P. M. of July 19th, 1915. The Company hereby reserves the right to reject any or all offers.
By order of the Board.
JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

To the Holders of
ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Due April 1st, 1942.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article III. of the Indenture, dated April 1st, 1912, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, July 16th, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, No. 149 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 105½ of par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of Nine thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and fourteen cents ($9,585.14). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the **TRUST DEPARTMENT.**
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
July 6th, 1915.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1915, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.
Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and must include interest.
FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Louisville, Kentucky.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Boston, Mass., July 12, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the J. K. Krieg Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Warren Street, New York City, on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to determine the number of Directors, not less than three nor more than seven, which shall compose the Board of Directors for the ensuing year; to elect such Directors and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
MEYLERT BRUNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Adrian Petroleum Company, Inc., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1,248, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.
E. A. BARLOW, Secretary.

COTTON SHOWS GAIN AFTER LOW OPENING

Closed Steady Following Sharp Reaction from Monday's Selling Pressure.

CENSUS FIGURES TODAY

Consumption for June and Weekly Weather Report Should Favor a Rising Market.

As a result of the slackening in selling pressure cotton yesterday displayed a fair degree of steadiness. Liverpool did not make a full response to the local rally of Monday. Prices here were lower around the opening, but soon ran up sharply, and along in the afternoon the market crossed 9.40 for January and touched 9.06 for October. There was a slight recession from this level, but the tone at the close was described as very steady.

The recent break extended a good deal further than was expected by the bears. It was felt that the market might show a good deal of weakness when the pressure from the new crop began to be felt, but no one was looking for the flood of liquidation which demoralized the market on Saturday. It is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 bales of cotton were sold for Continental account around the low prices registered on the decline. It is not believed that this liquidation has been entirely completed, but bullish factors may enter the market and make the sacrifice of these holdings unnecessary.

There is still a good deal of agitation in Great Britain to place cotton on the list of absolute contraband. The Paris Matin quotes Sir William Ramsay, the well-known English chemical authority, as follows:

"It is necessary for us today—it is a question of life and death—to have an absolute guarantee that there shall be no further re-exportation of cotton to Germany. It is more than ever necessary to declare cotton contraband and to take care that the enemy cannot receive any.

"The Germans are contemplating the substitution of wood fibre for cotton. I declare as a chemist that this is impossible. Guncotton can only be made according to the present methods with absolutely clean cotton. Obviously one can experiment, but if all the machinery is hopelessly reconstructed the factories will blow up."

This morning the Census Bureau will publish the figures on supply and distribution and give the consumption by American mills for the month of June. It is believed that these figures will be moderately bullish.

The weekly weather report due at noon today should read rather favorably.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, New Orleans 15 points decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, 905 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows (closed very steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.65	8.65	8.59@8.60	8.58@8.59
October	9.08	8.88	9.01@9.02	8.99@9.00
December	9.32	9.13	9.26@9.27	9.25@9.26
January	9.42	9.24	9.35@9.36	9.32@9.33
March	9.66	9.50	9.60@9.61	9.57@9.58
May	9.82	9.75	9.70@9.81	9.76@9.78

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,370	2,571	1,641
New Orleans	1,551	1,096	1,516
Mobile	.....	89	.....
Savannah	1,145	941	232
Charleston	37	136	.....
Wilmington	35	75	7
Norfolk	49	448	184
Total port receipts, same day last year	6,215, against		3,630

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Augusta	169	228	316
Memphis	215	312	470
St. Louis	211	980	211
Houston	3,664	2,243	146

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	600 to 1,000	2,939	1,107
New Orleans	1,800 to 2,100	1,224	988

Total exports yesterday, 10,686 bales; so far this season, 8,209,204, against 8,953,870 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
838	Mobile 8.12	15,255	4,018
800	New Orleans .. 8.50	165,806	78,237
——	Mobile 8.12	15,255	3,941
200	Savannah 8¾	70,841	14,356
1,284	Galveston 8.50	131,316	52,805
——	Wilmington	35,475	10,888
——	Norfolk 8.25	50,811	10,235
——	Augusta 8.38	79,548	13,928
500	Memphis 8.62	89,521	19,854
——	St. Louis 8¾	20,408	10,297
905	Houston 8.40	67,186	34,338

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling one point advance, at 5.09d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 18,000 bales, including 5,600 American. Closed quiet but steady.

DENVER ROAD READY TO PAY

Has Deposited $853,000 to Meet Interest Not Due Till Aug. 1.

Disquieting rumors concerning the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad were set at rest yesterday by the announcement of E. T. Jeffery, Chairman of the Board, that $853,000 had been deposited with the Bankers Trust Company and with Blair & Co. to meet the semi-annual interest on the $33,617,000 Denver & Rio Grande first and refunding mortgage bonds, due Aug. 1.

"This action is taken more than two weeks in advance of the maturity of the coupons," said Mr. Jeffery's statement, "inasmuch as the funds are already in the company's treasury."

It is understood, moreover, that after providing for the Aug. 1 requirements there will remain a substantial amount of cash on hand.

$1,300,000 Gold from Brazil.

Gold to the amount of $1,300,000 was received yesterday at the Sub-Treasury from Brazil for the account of the Guaranty Trust Company. This is the first gold that has come from South America in several months. The gold was sent in settlement of commercial transactions.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., August 4, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing moorings for light vessels and buoys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, consisting of light vessel chain, buoy chain, mushroom anchors, serviced and shackles. Blank proposals and particulars may be had by addressing the above office.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., August 4, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing bituminous and anthracite coal at New York, New London, Conn., and Newport, R. I. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR STABLING HORSES.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 16, 1915, and then opened, for stable accommodations for one or more horses. Information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between VIRGINIA LUDWIG, EDWARD LUDWIG and ELSIE DAVIES, under the firm name of ELSIE'S LUNCH ROOM, at 80 Nassau Street, New York City, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th day of June, 1915.

MESSRS. KRIEGEL AND BERKOWITZ, doing business at 181 Greene St., have dissolved partnership, Mr. BERKOWITZ purchasing Mr. KRIEGEL'S interest.

EXPORTS FALL OFF.

Those at This Port Last Week Shrunk Nearly $9,000,000.

Exports at this port fell off nearly $9,000,000 in the week ended July 10, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The statistics, however, for last week are short a day, owing to the Fourth of July holiday being celebrated on Monday, the Custom House being closed. Last week's shipments had a total value of $19,713,693, compared with $28,000,621 in the week before and $16,772,898 in the week before that. Outward shipments in the corresponding week one year ago amounted to $11,529,066. Exports from this port to date for the calendar year total $703,529,316, compared with only $495,015,249 in the same period of 1914.

England's purchases here for the week shipped abroad were somewhat in excess of those of France, the first-named country taking merchandise worth $4,989,850 and the latter $4,196,869. During the week the British Government shipped from here an unprecedented volume of foodstuffs and other supplies to Wales, their value aggregating $1,295,177. Shipments to the British possessions totaled 931,394. Italy took wheat and other supplies manifested at $1,571,751. Exports of war munitions to Russia via Archangel in the week totaled $970,904, while merchandise routed via Vladivostok had a value of $1,994,234.

Exports to the Scandinavian countries were nearer normal than they have been for some weeks. For the first time in months Brazil's purchases here in the week exceeded those of the Argentine. Shipments to Brazil amounted to $931,394 and to the Argentine $905,648. Cuba's share in the outward movement reached $704,228, while Chile took merchandise manifested at $398,944. Buying here for the Netherlands was down to $221,838, or about $800,000 off the usual weekly average since the war began.

Exports of domestics for the week totaled $193,389, while cotton duck was valued at $57,079. The biggest single shipment of domestics was to Havre for the French War Department, its value being $39,994. Cuba came next with shipments worth $53,514. Central America took domestics manifested at $34,601. Duck sent to London for the British War Office had a value of $23,126, while the French Government took duck valued at $16,185.

I. L. RICE TAKES PROFITS.

Sells 16,000 Shares of Electric Boat Stock at an Average of 150.

Wall Street learned yesterday that Isaac L. Rice, the inventor and philanthropist, had taken advantage of the tremendous rise in value of Electric Boat Company stock to dispose of 16,000 shares of his holdings. The stock was taken by H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., in behalf of a group of investors, it was said, at their office. As Mr. Rice, who is President of the company, bought his Electric Boat shares years ago at prices currently reported between 15 and 20, it may be seen that a handsome profit has accrued since, with the stock selling in the neighborhood of 180. Sales were reported on the Curb yesterday at 185 and Mr. Rice was said to have gotten out around 150 on the average. If this was true, he cleared a net profit in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

Electric Boat has been the feature of Curb market operations since the middle of last Winter. The concern owns the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, which in turn controls the Holland submarine patents. The fact that the company stood in a position to profit from sales of submarines appealed greatly to speculators in the stock.

Mr. Rice's holdings were estimated recently at 28,000 shares, of both common and preferred. There is outstanding about $5,000,000 common and $2,000,000 of 8 per cent. non-cumulative preferred. Friends of Mr. Rice have been quoted as saying lately that he was gradually selling his stock and it is thought that considerably more than the 16,000 shares taken by the banking firm have come upon the market. While Isaac Rice is nominally head of the company, it is understood that the control has changed since the war began and is lodged in English hands.

ROCK ISLAND INTEREST DUE.

Demand for Immediate Payment Will Be Deferred.

It is understood in financial circles that the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will make no move tomorrow to pay the $500,000 interest due on the railway company's $20,000,000 debenture bonds, also that no application for an immediate payment will be made by the protective committee representing these bonds. The Federal Court before which the Rock Island matters come up has adjourned for the Summer, and it would require an application to a Justice on vacation to raise the debenture question again.

For the time being, it was explained yesterday, the nonpayment of the debentures will pass unnoticed. Under the indenture there can be no default for sixty days. This will make the debentures payable not later than Sept. 15, two weeks before a payment of interest on the $100,000,000 first and refunding bonds falls due.

Estimates of the gross earnings of the Rock Island Lines for June, which have reached here, indicate that gross earnings will be about $725,000 less than in June last year. The loss attributed to express earnings is $600,000 and to freight about $200,000. The estimates state that passenger and mail earnings will show increases of more than $50,000. In addition, it is estimated, the operation expenses, due to storms and washouts, will increase about $250,000.

Court Order In Calumet-Hecla Suit.

An order was signed by Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark yesterday fixing Sept. 27 as the date on which the Calumet-Hecla Mining Company must show cause why it should not be restrained from assuming control of the Isle Royale Copper Company by electing its Directors. A restrainer granted by Vice Chancellor Howell two weeks ago was continued by Vice Chancellor Stevens and prevents the holding of any stockholders' meeting meanwhile. The mining company has two weeks longer in which to file its answer.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101	102
American Gas & Elec. scrip	90	95
American Light & Traction	322	325
American Light & Traction pf	110½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	60½	64
American Power & Light pf	50	53
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	53	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	91	92½
Columbia Gas & Electric	12¼	12¾
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	31½	31½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	80½
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90¼	91
Electric Bond Deposit	93	96
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	80
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	16	24
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	83	85
Ozark Power & Water	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	40	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	53	63
Southern California Edison	70	74
Southern California Edison pf	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23¼	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	26	29
United Light & Rys.	40	43
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	59	60
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	56	60
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	57	60

*Par value $50.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT FALL SUITS from $6 to $15. Call, between 3 and 5 P. M., 11th floor, 158 West 27th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall samples of serge and poplin dresses. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12, R. B., Room 804.

JOBBER LOOKING AT silk waists and silk and serge dresses. 245 7th Av., 5th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS. Fifth floor, 12 West 31st St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SERGE and silk dresses. R. B. Mfg. Co., 146 5th Av.

JOBBER looking on coats and suits from 1 to 5 P. M.; all week. 6th floor, 40-42 West 17th.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT fine serge and silk dresses, 9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M. 12th floor, 51 West 23d St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats from $2.50 to $7.50; also suits from $4.75 to $7.50. 40 W. 22d St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking at silk and evening dresses. Eighth floor, 39 West 29th St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call all this week. 39 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

LARGE JOBBER is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' high-grade coats; will furnish materials if desired. Write for appointments care of this paper, Harry Greenberg Co., Inc.

DRESS CONTRACTORS, ATTENTION. Stock orders placed immediately. Stylish Fall models in silks, wool and silk combinations, and evening dresses. Call with samples. 6 West 32d, 10th floor.

CATALOGUE HOUSE looking up suits, house dresses, and waists. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

EXCLUSIVE JOBBER will look afternoon only at popular-price silk waists for Fall. 147 West 25th St., 9th floor.

CATALOGUE HOUSE LOOKING AT POPULAR WAISTS. FEDERAL STORES, 109 WEST 26TH ST.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk waists and dresses; will place orders on snappy styles. 245 7th Av., 5th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTORS—Will look at Fall samples of children's and ladies' dresses from 10 A. M. to 12. Damsel Dress Co., 28 West 23d St.

1,000 DRESSES, in silks and in cottons at a great sacrifice; biggest opportunity of the year, large variety.
GINSBERG BROS., 5 W. 35th St.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED wash dresses, latest models, to close out at very low price. Mikola & Bro., 39 West 19th St.

150 LADIES' LINEN AUTO CAPS, to close. Felsenneld, raincoat specialist, 20 W. 17th.

PETTICOATS, cotton, $2.50 to $8; silk $10.50 to $27.00 per dozen, white and colored. H. Horowitz, 94 Greene St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A New York State (Mohawk Valley) knit underwear manufacturing concern desires the services of a first-class man as senior salesman and to have charge of the New York sales office. Applications will be considered only from those having thorough knowledge of the sales end of the business, with an acquaintance among the jobbing trade in New York City, Middle and Northwest and Atlantic Coast States, and an ability to travel. To such a man adequate salary will be paid. Address "Knit Goods," Z 353 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a representative for the Middle and Far West, to sell a good line of dresses and costumes; commission basis; no traveling will advance 75% of orders. Brecher, 29 West 35th St.

SALESMEN, Middle West: reliable manufacturer of ladies' handbags, popular-priced only; one who has established trade in large department stores. M. Y., 235 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for the popular "Wino" patent rain caper coats; all territories; commission basis. 40 East 12th St.

SALESMAN wanted; popular-price silk, cotton petticoat; up-to-date line; drawing account. S 113 Times.

EXPERT on flannelette underwear open to connect with muslin underwear house that wishes to get in this branch of the business; controls very large trade at present; understands the line from manufacturing to selling. N 166 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' attention! Circularizing, addressing; complete service; guaranteed list 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 886.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Monday ... 3¼@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Large Order for Tents Placed.

Mark Cowen & Co. have received an order from Belgium for 75,000 shelter tents, with bags to contain them. The price is said to be about $2 each, and delivery must be made in six weeks. The Springdale Mills of Canton, Mass., will make the cloth, which is a khaki drill, United States standard tentage. The amount of material required to fill the order will be 350,000 yards. After the 75,000 finished tents have been supplied, it is understood that an additional order will be given out to the same people for 25,000.

Duty on Mohair Rugs.

Rug importing interests lost yesterday in a test case under the present tariff when the Board of General Appraisers decided adversely a protest by the J. M. Shoemaker Company of this city. It was held that rugs made by sewing plush, composed in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat, to a stiff jute backing are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as "articles made wholly or in chief value of plushes made wholly or partly of the hair of the Angora goat," under Paragraph 309. Lower rates were claimed by the importers under the provision for carpets or carpeting, under Paragraphs 303, 296, or 302, carrying duty of either 20 or 30 per cent.

Coal Trade Much Depressed.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that conditions in the anthracite trade are fully as quiet as last month, which was the lightest June from a tonnage standpoint in a half dozen years. If anything, business is even slower this month, but that is a normal development. Restriction at the mines is being continued. Locally the price situation has not altered to any noticeable extent in the last week. Depression in the bituminous trade is even more pronounced than before the Fourth. This is accounted for in a measure by extended shutdowns at many industrial plants, so that coal consumption is being reduced for the time being.

Neckwear for Fall.

Sales for the Fall season in the men's neckwear line are only slightly below the record established last year. Offerings for the season are varied in nature and featured by attractive novelties. Among the latter are a series of prismatic patterns got out by a leading house. No two inches of this material has the same design, and the effect may be likened to the appearance of marble. The scarfs for Fall when folded give a large knot suitable for the present style collars that have large openings. A notable feature of the demand is the extra large business being placed for Fall on bat wings. In tubulars a novelty shown is wider than the customary size, which is 1¾ inches.

Fall Furniture Lines.

Fall lines of the furniture manufacturers exhibiting at the New York Furniture Exchange were opened to dealers on Monday. The registration on the first day amounted to eighty-one buyers, compared with eighty-three buyers for the same day last year. The dealers came from many points in the country, and there were representatives from Cape Town and Porto Rico. While the Spring business of the manufacturers was about 75 per cent. of normal, they look for a better Fall demand. To induce brisker buying two things have been done. A wider range of period styles is offered, and there has been a grading down of prices in the more costly lines.

Shoe Buying Recovers.

With all of the large stores advertising special sales, and with good weather, the shoe business received a new lease of life last week. Business as a whole was as good as any week in June, according to men in a position to know. In some sections women's high black shoes, with white stitching and white laces, have grown very popular, though the largest business throughout the city lately has been done on pumps. Reduced prices are helping the sales of these goods to a considerable extent. White pumps and oxfords are selling well. They are none too plentiful in supply here, and, while wholesalers are getting some from the factories daily, they go out as fast as they come in.

Crude Rubber Prices Steady.

Prices continue steady in the local crude rubber market on the spot basis of 63 cents for up-river fine, 65@66 cents for smoked sheets and 65 cents for pale crêpe. While business on this side of the Atlantic is still none too heavy as far as the crude material is concerned, it is said that some improvement in the demand for the plantation grades has been seen here in the last few days. There is apparently no falling off in the demand for the finished goods, and factors in the crude end feel that it is only a matter of a short time now before buying will start in earnest, in spite of the buyers' objections to the present scale of prices. No lower figures are looked for as long as heavy foreign buying for war purposes continues.

Velvets the Feature in Ribbons.

The demand for velvet ribbons continues to be the feature of the ribbon trade. These goods are wanted in Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 3, and 4. The demand for narrow goods is so urgent that the wider ribbons are being cut down to the desired sizes. All qualities are required and, in the cheap goods, all widths. Black is the only shade being bought. Millinery jobbers on from the West are placing a fair amount of business, though in some instances not up to last year. Moires are considered the most promising for next Fall, in thick, stiff goods. In some quarters 45, 50, and 54 lignes are reported as selling the best, and in others 25 lignes is regarded as the leader. All importers are taking advance orders, except the German representatives who have to book business contingent upon their ability to get in the goods.

Little Feature to Gray Goods.

There was little feature to trading in the local gray goods market yesterday. Prices were helped somewhat by the advance in cotton, and, while no actual advances occurred, the undertone of the market was stronger. Some business was done on sheetings and drills, though some of the sales of the latter goods were of the clean-up variety. Some 37-inch, 3.95-yard drills were let out for spot delivery at 4¾ cents. On printcloths business was largely confined to the popular numbers, such as 39-inch 68-72s at 4¾ cents and 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s at 3¾ cents, respectively, for spot shipment. Not much was said of contract business on printcloths. Fancies continued to move well. Staple printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

Floor Coverings Trade Quiet.

Not a great deal of business has been done in the floor coverings trade since higher prices were named at the beginning of the month. There are a great many carpets and rugs still to be bought by the retail trade for the coming season, it is said, but it is thought that there will be few signs of activity before the first of the coming month. Some surprise is expressed in certain quarters of the trade over the number of buyers who were apparently caught by the rise in the belief that it was merely a cry of "wolf!" It would not surprise any of the trade if these men held off their Fall purchases till the last minute in the hope of forcing prices down again by their inaction. The situation in the floor oilcloth and linoleum trade is practically the same in carpets and rugs. The British embargo on jute and jute products has caused some uneasiness, even in view of the fact that light goods may be brought here from Dundee under special license. At best, a serious delay in getting them through is anticipated in some quarters.

Burlap Demand Eases Off.

While prices are nominally unchanged in the local spot market for burlaps, the demand has tapered off somewhat in the last few days, and close trading may secure prices in certain directions that are from five to ten points off the quoted figures. Calcutta prices are a shade easier in all positions. The non-inclusion of Calcutta in the embargo placed on jute goods by the British Government was a great relief to the trade, which was more or less panic-stricken when the report was first received here. No serious trouble in getting such goods as are wanted from Great Britain is now anticipated under the license arrangement that has been made between shippers and the Government officials. Prices, which were largely nominal, were quoted here yesterday as follows on 40-inch goods: 7¼-ounce, 6.50 cents; 8-ounce, 6.60 cents; 10-ounce, 7.85 cents, and 10½-ounce, 8 cents. As indicated above, it is possible that these prices may be shaded. Heavy goods, to arrive here in the next few days, are quoted 5 to 10 points off the above figures. Calcutta jute is now held at £29 10s., cost, insurance, and freight, this city, for prompt shipment.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Refuse to Decide Classification on Samples.

The Board of General Appraisers served notice on importers yesterday that the tribunal has no such expert knowledge as enables it to decide classification protest cases merely by samples of the merchandise in controversy. The notification to importers generally was contained in a decision in the case of George S. Bush & Co., Seattle. This firm objected to the Collector's classification of earthenware imported under the tariff. Several claims were made for lower rates, but the issue was finally submitted without testimony and on samples only.

Appellee in motion protested the action of the Collector in returning mother-of-pearl shoe buttons at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as pearl buttons. The claim was that under the present law, the merchandise should be taxed only 15 per cent. ad valorem as shoe buttons. The board held that the articles in question were excluded from the provisions for the buttons named and were properly assessed.

The board decided in the case of the Cresca Company that the Collector's rejection of a part of the protest fee did not invalidate the appeal. Two entries were covered by the protest and a fee of $2 was demanded by the Collector in accordance with the practice then prevailing in his office. This fee imported refused to pay, but tendered $1, which in turn the Collector refused to accept. After the decision of the Customs Court of Appeals holding that only $1 need be paid on each protest regardless of the number of entries covered thereby, the importer again tendered $1 fee, which the Collector again refused, this time because the protest had been sent to the board for decision. The board, in holding the protest valid, held that the tender within the statutory time operated to validate the protest even though the tender was not accepted.

Poor Wools Go Slow.

LONDON, July 13.—A miscellaneous selection consisting of 8,400 bales were offered at the wool auction sales today. Poor classes were slow and easy to buy, while fine combings met with a brisk demand. Queensland scoured realized 2s 8½d.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Lansburg, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, children's, junior dresses; 1,270 Broadway; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Strauss Brothers; L. Strauss, domestics, linens, woolens; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mulliken, drugs, druggists' sundries, cigars, tobacco, &c.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cohn-Cobiens Co.; S. Cobiens, dry goods; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Majestic Shirt Co.; W. S. McKee, shirtings; 941 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, domestics; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. C. Hill, flowers, feathers; E. E. Taylor, ornaments; 200 5th Av.
BANGOR—Lyford & Woodward; C. C. Woodward, dry goods; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM—Wright's Hat Store; G. Nasauer, hats, caps, umbrellas; Cumberland.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; Mr. Creeron, millinery, (basement;) Miss Armstrong, waists; Mr. Ruggles, children's hosiery; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Philips, ladies' coats; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Hickey, children's dresses; Miss Patterson, infants' coats, caps; Miss Nudd, infants' haberdashery, knit goods, (basement;) Mr. Levy, waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Brown-Durr

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Pressure continues low over practically all parts of the country, but it is rising in the West Canadian Provinces and on the North Pacific Coast. This distribution has resulted in moderately warm weather over much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and cool weather Northwest. It has been productive of scattered thunder showers in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Rocky Mountain Region and the Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday over the States east of the Mississippi River except that showers are probable in the Upper Lake Region and at widely scattered points in the South Atlantic States.

Temperature will be somewhat lower in the Upper Lake Region, and it will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi Wednesday and Thursday.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast Wednesday and Thursday will be light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday, Thursday, probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	73	68	4 P. M.	77	72
5 A. M.	72	62	6 P. M.	77	68
9 A. M.	74	74	9 P. M.	73	69
12 M.	81	79	11 P. M.	70	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 9 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 4 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:30—1,532 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Joska..Slight
2:30—858 E. 148 St.; Thos. Callahan...Slight
10:40—410 Amsterdam Av.; James Butler.. Slight
11:10—2,400 7th Av.; Aaron Wolf.....Slight
11:20—151 E. 123 St.; Samuel Heinann..Slight
11:50—223 E. 102 St.; Dominic Pozzio..Slight
P. M.
12:30—228 E. 36 St.; Joseph P. Ryan..Slight
2:45—530 6 St.; Marie Majwer.....Slight
3:00—13 Bowery; David Rothman.....Slight
4:05—401 E. 120 St.; Joseph Gerstein..Slight
4:35—308 E. 148 St.; F. Bussi.....Slight
5:25—526 E. 12 St.; Jacob Bowinski....Slight
7:45—158 W. 81 St.; John Knight.....Slight
8:15—233 W. 25 St.; Charles Rubinger.Slight
11:30—3 Av. & 25 St.; elevated railroad.Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The office of the Second Branch Detective Bureau is now located at 147 East 37th St.

Transfers and assignments, mutual, 4 P. M. July 14: Patrol, J. J. Killen, 171 to 278, motor cycle duty; T. P. Fitzgerald, 278 to 171, assignment to motor cycle duty discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Capts. R. O'Connor, commanding 14 Insp. Dist., in command 7 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, 17 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 3; J. B. Sexton, 21, in command 3 Insp. Dist., 2 days, from 8 A. M. July 16; Lieut. M. F. Walsh, C. O., in charge Div. of Transp., Bur. of Rep. and Sup., 25 days, 9 A. M. July 12; Patrol. G. N. Faust, 15, and F. Fleming, 28 to 4 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. July 15; T. F. Jenkins, 26 to Det. Bu., 30 days, 6 P. M. July 12; G. T. Valentine, 39 to Com.'s office, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 16; E. J. Buchman, 164 to C. O. duty in map room, office of Chief Insp., 30 days, 9 A. M. July 16.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspectors—F. J. Morris, 1 I. D., 2 days, 8 A. M., July 16, to be deducted from vacation; E. I. Walsh, 7 I. D., 17 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 3, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol.—J. P. Cunneen, 6, 4 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 3; J. F. Bush, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 12; D. J. Slattery, 13, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 14; M. Benedetto, 25, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 17; A. M. Bayen, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 14; E. F. Smith, 56, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; F. Gerhold, 160, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 15; C. V. Stevens, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 13; P. F. Masterson, 274, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; F. J. Gill, 283, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 16. Probat. Patrol.—R. Schmidt, T. S., 1 day, 9 A. M., July 10.

Sick leave: Lieut.—D. O'Connell, 158, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 25.

Surgeon's daily sick report: Sergs. J. Kaminsky, 17, 9:30 A. M., June 26; J. J. Flynn, 89, 7:35 P. M., June 29, during disability.

Patrol. J. Cashel, 5, 4:45 P. M., June 23, to noon, June 28; F. J. Strickland, 26, 1:30 P. M., June 28, to noon, July 6; M. Carroll, 61, 12:30 A. M., June 16, to noon, June 23; L. Schubert, 70, 9 A. M., June 29, during disability; J. M. Bedell, 143, 8:30 A. M., April 9, to 12 P. M. May 31; H. J. Schroeder, 154, 7 A. M., June 28, to 12 P. M., July 1; P. J. Law, 164, 10:15 P. M., July 3, during disability; while under suspension, Patrol. J. E. Fortune, 274, 3:16 P. M., April 22, to 4:45 P. M., June 30.

Fines imposed: Patrol. W. F. Sudbrink, 160, failed to promptly report at station house,) 2 days; J. C. Fennessy, 157, (absent from post, coming from liquor saloon,) 10 days; (failed to return to station house,) 5 days; T. O'Connor, 167, (erased signature of sergeant from memorandum book,) 10 days; (absent from post,) 3 days; R. A. Farrell, 170, (absent from post,) 3 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. Fred H. Wilshere, 109, (not in Summer uniform during inspection); J. D. Breen, 21, (improper patrol); H. R. Russell, 22, (improper patrol, loitering); H. J. Spiess, 22, (conversation); L. A. Nielson, 60, (charges preferred while attached to 2) (absent from post).

Charges dismissed: Patrol. H. T. McKenna, 15, (improper patrol); T. J. Hushion, 28, (same); C. J. Coyne, 29, (same); J. E. Nolan, 154, (absent from post); C. Weiss, 154, (improper patrol); C. A. Isaacson, 164, (charges preferred while attached to 154,) failed to liquidate debt.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire., 1st Gr., A. J. Muir, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. D'Acevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dannemeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213, F. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 244; C. Charous, Eng. 258; R. S. Richards, Eng. 227; P. Ergenzinger, Eng. 287; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 243; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 257; 2d Sec., P. B. Berdan, H. & L. 127; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; A. T. Dole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Fire., 1st Gr. F. Rowe, H. & L. 15, is designated as Acting Lieut., to take effect July 14.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Fire., 1st Gr., T. McCaffrey, Eng. 91, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 18.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Paul Swan will appear in classic dances in the New York University Auditorium, University Heights, the Bronx, on the evening of July 21.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that $17,000 be included in the departmental estimate for 1916 for the employment of seventeen visiting teachers.

An annex to the High School of Commerce will be conducted in Public School 117, Manhattan, beginning in September.

Four continuation classes will be organized in establishments of R. Hoe & Co., 504 to 520 Grand Street.

An election of the Executive Committee will be held this afternoon.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that old Public School 95, Brooklyn, be discontinued.

Henry E. Hein and Emily N. Goodwin have been nominated as Principals of elementary schools.

Public School 111, Brooklyn, will probably be made an annex to Public School 9, Brooklyn.

Thomas R. Garth has been nominated as Assistant Principal in the New York Parental School.

An ungraded class will be organized in Public School 45, the Bronx.

The Board of Estimate has approved the issue of $150,000 corporate stock for the construction of an addition to Public School 45, the Bronx, and the same amount for an addition to Public School 4, the Bronx.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

BRIGG, Mrs. ABBIE O. G., (Sept. 16, 1914;) net estate, $55,406; Guy L. Brigg, son, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $1,985; jewelry, $748; stocks and bonds, $52,835; reference is made in the report to property owned by decedent in New Jersey, Minnesota, and Nebraska, but its nature and value are not disclosed.

Going Away ! ! !

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 15, 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges:

Grant Sweet.
John M. Yeager.
Elting D B France.
Otto Spring.
Maurice F Savage.
Henry H Promisel.
Geo S Andes.
H W & G W Klein.
Alsan Moss.
I & L Novick.
Barnett & Kalinsky.
August Wacker.
Robt Harrison.
Harris Sokolarsky.
Louis Schentes.
Benj Rubin.
Rose Coghlan.
Walter W Wakefield.
Louis Ahrens.
Daniel Hanley.
Kate E Zacke.
Peter Mantovani.
Moritz Greenspan.
Jos Abrahams.
Henry Greenberger.
L & M Solomon.
A & A Nestler.
Wm F Schaefer & Laidhold.
Chas Pasnik.
Hyman Abramson.
Orville E Short.
Paul P Marcus.
Amelia Greenberg.
Jas Milburn.
Carmela Leordi.
Benj H Baker.
Masiro Bureau, &c, Co.
Max Rappaport.
Samuel Friedman.
Morris Greenstein.
David Kamsler.
Wm T Bernhart.

Under objection:
Henry Jarvis.
Jos Slutsky.
Brier & Schill.

Adjourned cases:
Louis Dienstag.
Solomon A Pyle.
Morris Schwartz.
Fred'k S Justice.
Gingold & Scheffer.
Ihrig & Miltenberger.
H & N Citron.

Involuntary case:
Petition—21st St Rity.

Motions:
A O Lawrence.
Aymo & Barattia.
E B Hart.
N Quiller & Co.
Fred'k M Hunt.
L J & N J Kalin.
S J Singer & Sons.
Augusta Greenspan.
H & H Raabe.
Jos Schwartz.
Solomon Beer.
W S Globe & Son.
Weingart & Wechsler.
Chas F Kehoe.
Louis Momud.
Wm F McClelland.
John O'Reilly.
Thos Lee.
Carmine D'Apice.
Max Kobre.
J F Pierson & Co.
Max Kobre.
Samuel Schwartz.
Superior Paper Box.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar:

Eclipse Light Co< |Fash<C I & B RR.
"Arrow" & Patrick |Thomas<Int Merc
Cons Co. |Marine Co.
Drauksza<Clyde SS. |Lewicki<Wiarda Co.
Wagner<Wilson (2.) |Individual D C Co<
Re Bernard Nass. |Public Serv Cup Co.
Cheatham E S Serv
Co<B R T.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10 A. M.

Re Dean Alvord Securities Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

US<Peterson & O'Hara.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, July 13.—Court of Appeals handed down the following decisions today and then adjourned until Fall:

People v. Salemme, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

United Lead Co., aplt., v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed.

Clark v. Clark, aplt., and Hudson Iron Co. aplt.; Fearjon, aplt., v. Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. et al.; Jacobs v. Dreistein et al., aplts., v. Gilleland, respt., F. Greason et al., aplts.; Lesser v. Deloynes, impleaded, aplt.; Hamilton Trust Co., aplt., v. Atlas Improvement Co. et al; China and Japan Trading Co., aplt., v. Turner & Co.; Nathan, aplt., v. Woolverton, Prest. New York Transfer Co.; Rothman, aplt., v. Int. R. T. Co. et al.; Milliken Brothers, Inc., v. CNY et al.; aplts., and McNulty; Fox et al., aplts., v. Peacock et al.; Ferber, aplt., v. India Wharf Brewing Co.; Caskie, aplt., v. Plass; Greer et al., v. Smith, aplt.; People's Trust Co., aplt., v. Smith et al.; Hamilton Trust Co., aplts., v. Shevlin; Carlisle, aplt., v. Morris; Krueger, aplt., v. Broadway Brewing Co. et al.; Acme Realty Co., aplt., v. Shinasi; Gaines, aplt., v. CNY; Goodman, respt., v. Kling, aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Harlem River & Port Chester R. Co., aplt., v. State Board of Tax Com'rs, CNY; re Jensen for compensation v. Southern Pacific Co., aplt.; re Burns for compensation v. same; re Walker for compensation v. Clyde Steamship Co., aplt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

McDonald, receiver, aplt., v. Crissey; Tuscarora Club of Millbrook, aplt., v. Brown; Lakin v. Parris, aplt.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide event.

People v. Roath; People v. O'Day; People v. Dunn et al.; People v. Horowitz.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

People v. Verdetti; People v. Perry.—Judgments of conviction affirmed under Section 542 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Lawrence, aplt., v. Littlefield, admr., deft.; Morris et al.—Order reversed and interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs to appellant in this court and in the Appellate Division; question certified answered in the affirmative.

McFarland, aplt., v. Summers et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Vanness, aplt., v. Ransom et al.—Motion for substitution granted without costs.

Hettiger and Imp. Co., v. Empire State Surety Co., aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Brown v. Van Orden et al., aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs. On the disposition of this appeal the litigation was treated in its broad aspect, and costs were awarded accordingly. We are, therefore, not disposed to amend our determination in that respect.

Madison Trust Co., aplt, respt., v. Carnegie Trust Co. et al.; McGrath v. same.—Judgments affirmed, without costs.

Herald Square Realty Co., v. Saks & Co, aplt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of defendant, without costs.

Schoenheer, aplt., v. Van Meter, trustee.—Judgment reversed, with costs in all courts, and plaintiff decreed to have a lien upon the sum of $3,500 in the hands of the Trustee in Bankruptcy in accordance with the opinion of Cardozo, J.

Central Trust Co. of New York, trustee, v. Gaffney, aplt., and Humphreys, resnt.—Judgment affirmed on the opinion of the referee, with costs of this appeal to the plaintiff Trust Co., payable out of the funds, and without costs to either of the other parties as against the others.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Pescia<Ins Co of State of Penn, (12.)
Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.
Same<Prov Washington Ins Co.
Pawel<Thorn.
Re Walter.
Re CNY, (W 180th St.)
Sonberg<Hasenhein.
Grundwerg<Schleiff.
Rolt-Wheeler<Rolt-Wheeler.
Roberts<Kleiner.
Needham Piano, &c Co<Heiser.
Hitchine<Tempest.
Bryan<Hugo.
Hessberg<same.
Mackey<same.
Coffey<same.
Long<same.
Flunkitt<same.
Meagher<same.
Smith<same.
Nugent<same.
Schwenke<Reilly-City Account Co<Doyle.
Re Nereid Av.
Weber<Reilly.
Stargman<Crawford.
Re Lionella, Perera & Co.
Reader<State Bank.
British-Am Tob Co<U S F & Guar Co.
Knickerbocker Hospital<Scher.
Import Chemical Co<Forster & Gregory.
St. Clair<Sherman.
Moller<Taylor.
Hecht<A Mitchell, Jr.'s Sons.
Griffin<Camera Club.
Weld<Baker.
Wm Allen Co<Galban.
Western Elec Co<L R Comstock & Co.
NY Life Ins Co<Reed Bros.
Monypeny<Monypeny.
Sechlie<Kingston.
Re Wyman.
Re Donohue, (E 223d St.)
Gutman<Taschman.
Lieberman<Lieberman
Clancy<Clancy.
Connelly<Nassau Ferry Co.
Re Inst of Educat T.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Strauss.
Snow<Snow.
Re Sugden, (Rideal.)
Chisholm<Fox.
Passe<Int R T, (2.)
Peck<Parnes.
Cohen<Pra.
Peck<Parnes
Re Kenny.
Re Roth.
Re Morton.
Re McCann.
Re Miller.

Hydro-Chem Co<NY Food Products Co.
Re Hess, (Sternfeld.)
Armstong<Ainsworth.
Luban<Luban.
Re Proctor.
Re<Saloid Co.
Blitz<Stett.
O'Connor<F T Nesbit & Co.
Tietz<Williams.
Pease<Int R T, (2.)
Ostratticzsky<Ostraticzsky.
Klingenstein<Leon.
Kenyeres<Kenyeres.
Grand Lodge, US, I O F S I<Price, (2.)
Re Bronxwood Av, (Parcels 45 & 46.)
Re Gerbino, (Magenta St.)
Blumenfeld<A Sliz, Inc.
Grand Lodge I O F S I<Price.
Marquiz<Marquiz.
Re Blizzard.
Hirschowitz<Hirschowitz
Re Wagner.
Pearce<Pearce.
Re J J Pusey Co<Cameron.
Schinasi Bros<Schinasi Bros.
Re CNY, (Newton Av, (12.)
Hamilton<Hamilton.
Kuper<Kuper.
Weinz<Weinz.
Apfel<Flannery.
Bradley<Int R T.
Re Melvin Stable Co.
Israel<Israel.
Re Cook, Jr.
Israel<A Rty Co.
Miller<Goldberg.
Shurman<Shurman.
Hendrick<Capt Beasley, J P Co.
Re Correspondents.
Re Comyns.
Katzman<Katzman.
Hears<NY C & H R R.
Bernstein<Seliger.
Dixey<A H Woods Prod Co.
Di Giovanni<De Francesco.
Kirsnier<Waldman.
Moller<Jacobson.
Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
Reider<Reider.
Calhoun<Calhoun.
Clark<Madison Av RR Geer<Carpenter.
Ratner<Zwick.
Farmers' L & T Co<Dunnan.
Momand<Landers.
Burke<N O, M &c, RR
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Re Proctor.
Greeley Sq Garage Co<McNally.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Mary H. Budd.
Ellen J. Patterson.
Catherine Carroll.

Meyer Goldsmith.
Mary A. O'Gara.
Mary Mallon.
Tobias Miller.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Naddelman<Ward.
Horineck<Stern.
Hanner<Commerford.
Weiss<Miller.
Lowell & Co<Oliver Brick Ice Cream Co.
Plaza Motor Renting Co<Willard.
Forbes<Ward.
Hallanan<Kennedy.
Inglis<Appleton.
Goldberg<Frisch.
Tuckman<Ershowsky & Brother.
Berger<Libman Cont Co.
Levinson<Brill.
Huberman<Ershowsky & Brother.
Horowitz<Teiger.
Ginsberg<143 W 26th St Rty Co.
Friedman<Lindenborn.
Cecere<Berkowitz.

Reilly<Vanderbeck.
Maccarone<Straus.
Jankowitz<U S Exp Rty Co.
Greenfield<Korn.
Gletzer<Korn.
Rubel<Honig.
Wilbreth Rty Co<Crystal & Son.
Pincus & Weinstein<Cohen Bros.
Haneman<Hayes.
Bergiass<Cohen Bros & Greenky.
Manix<H. Robertson & Co.
Seminole Dist, &c, Co<Bila.
Moore<Well.
Lubetkin<Brenler.
Gedney<Plonten.
Brenan<Uptown Garage.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Davis<Merchants' Exchange National Bank—William T. Quinn. Marks<Obenheimer—Arthur M. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Hirshfeld<Owners Standard Realty Corp.—Maxwell Davidson. Re New Harlem Casino Taxi Service—Hon. John J. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Spencer Realty Co.<Satterlee—N. Taylor Phillips. Sanford<Hirsch—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Brooklyn Savings Bank<Newstate Co.—Wilbur Larremore. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.<Somerstein—Powell Crichton. De Errasu<Selkewitz—Phoenix Ingraham. Kennedy<Goff—Joseph T. Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Re Brand & Levine—William Weiss. Re Strauss—Joseph D. Edelson. Re Hudson—Franklin Leonard. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Ivory—William F. Clare. Groh<Wechsler—James Dunne. Franklin Trust Co.<Beall—Charles S. Foote.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Christian John Moller<Patrick J. McMahon—Henry R. Beekman.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—James B. Ford<Abraham Schwab—William J. Moran.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to July 20, 1915.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I., Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar. Estates of John Klein, Margaret Cross, Martin Caflisch, Hyman Auerbach.

Wills for probate: Ida M. York, Francis McTaggart, Dorothea Schmidt.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Scheckle<Dooley.
Becker<Meinelkhein et al.
Farrell<Robins Dry D & Repair Co.
Kern Horse Remedy Co<Kern.
Anderson<Anderson.
Re Williamson.
Butterly<Deering.
Schulman<Yeri et al.
Shepherd<Ife et al.
Long Isl'd R R Co<Newman et al.
Re Carroll St. (Robinson.)
Farley, as Comm'r<Meinicke et al.
Re Borum.
Goeller<Goeller.
N Y Ry Corp<Friedman et al.
Public Service Com<N Y & Q Co R R.
Re Remington.
Re Morgan.
Crabbe<Packard et al.
Greenblatt<Roberts.
Robinson<Robinson.
Re Hunter.
Weintraub<Horowitz.
Czerny<Jacobowitz et al.
Re Mullen.
Re Sprague.
Re Wetzler.
Re Epstein.

Re Muller.
Re Wey.
Re Garner.
Re Labjoki.
Re Gospel Mission Church.
Feuerman<Cohen.
Re Stern.
Ebstein<Kiel.
Lohmeyer<Salomon. et al.
Gebert et al<Gebert.
Oyster Bay & Dock Co<Jones et al.
Mundheim<Schariaci.
Bergen et al<Seal et al.
Gidseg<Fuller.
Bertrand et al<Bertrand et al.
Schmadecke, Inc<Bloch.
Glickman<Bass et al.
Baxter<Bristol.
Re Young, (Com of H Young.)
Schmidt<Woods et al.
Ungemach<Siefert et al.
Hamilton Trust Co<Dickerson et al.
People<U S Title & G Co, (3)
Goldman<Goldman.
Pisano et al<Woods et al.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Ward.
Orendorf.
Chivers.
Vieth.
Carole.
Tingren.
Patterson.
Steenwerth.
Harrison.
Furnare.
Luengene.
Hurst.
Wege.
Maynard.

Mackin.
Flice.
Tuttle
Jacobson.
Archiola.
Le Mon.
Feinberg.
Cave.
Grubel.
Ross.
Cohen.
Solum.
Heyman.
Cantor.
Kohn.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Albert Schaf.
Charles Hilderbrant.
Louis Linchitz.
Joseph Gerstimer.

Richard Shannon.

Administration of:

Henrietta Hendrickson.
Allen Spooner.

Estates of:

James Farrell.
Julia Kennedy.
Lulu A Cross.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DEMAREST, CORNELIUS J., (June 29;) personality, $11,400; income from entire estate to widow for life; then to sons, Edward G. and Gulliam B.

EICHWALD, JACOB, (April 29;) personality, $500; realty, $1,000; $1 each to children, Gustav, Philip E., and Ricka; residue to widow, Lena.

FRANK, WILLIAM B. (no petition;) daughter, Anna M., gets $1,200 annuity for life; the will reads concerning this bequest: "The reason why I make less provision for my daughter, Anna Martha, is because I have given her various sums of money during my lifetime which she has lost through hazardous speculations of her husband and her overconfidence in him;" daughter, Emma Anderson of Stockholm, Sweden, gets $2,400 annuity, all household and personal effects, and all cash in banks in Germany; the widow, Anna, gets $2,400 annuity; all these bequests are to come out of the residue, which includes all testator's stock in the William B. Frank Realty Company.

HEXTER, NAHUM, (April 6;) personalty, $2,500; all to widow, Rosa N.

MANKIEWITZ, BERTHA, (May 23;) personalty under $3,500; Hattie Campbell, sister, gets $200; residue to Rose Levien, sister.

SAMUELS, CHARLES, (July 2;) personalty, $500; realty, $5,000; all to widow, Minnie, for life; then to children.

WEISMAN, SIMON A., (June 30;) personalty upward of $10,000; realty, $1,000; all to widow, Rosa D.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM D., (April 2;) realty upward of $5,000; all for life to widow, Amanda F.; then to children.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..July 15
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..July 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama.....July 16
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.....July 18
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China .....July 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....July 30

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 17, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. July 14, SS Athinai.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Rotterdam.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Principe di Udine, and at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:40|Sun sets..7:30|Moon sets..8:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:55	9:08	3:02	2:55
Governors Island	9:20	9:20	3:37	3:31
Hell Gate	11:10	11:10	5:17	5:11

Arrived—Tuesday, July 13.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, July 4.
SS Chimu, St. Nazaire, June 27.
SS Ben Nevis, Havre, June 25.
SS Vas Contantinos, Patras, June 28.
SS Sticklestad, Havre, June 6.
SS Lord Tredgar, Philadelphia, July 12.
SS Irvington Court, Havre, June 28.
SS Van der Dyn, Gonoa, June 29.
SS Venator, Port Maria, July 7.
SS Van Hogendrop, Jamaica, July 8.
SS Saratoga, Havana, July 12.
SS Nueces, Galveston, July 7.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 10.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, July 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Calabria	Gibraltar	June 26
Flandre	Amsterdam	June 22
Berwind	Antilla	July 5
La Campine	Rotterdam	June 30
St. Kentigern	London	June 28
Boniface	Para	July 2
Anna	Antilla	July 5
Cristobal	Cristobal	July 7
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 11
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
El Alba	Galveston	July 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Manhattan	London	July 3
Momus	New Orleans	July 8
Antilla	Progreso	July 4
Cardenas	Matanzas	July 10
Zacapa	Kingston	July 10
Huron	Jacksonville	July 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	July 6
Cymric	Liverpool	July 7
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 7
Ardgair	Havre	July 2
El Siglo	Galveston	July 8
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 10
Concho	Galveston	July 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 8
Marengo	Hull	July 3
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manda	Seville	July 2
St. Bede	Manchester	July 3
Korona	Demerara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athinai, Piraeus	——	4:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Evanger, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mariana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Rosalia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	——	5:00

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—Twenty-two companies, with aggregate capital stock of $412,200, were incorporated today, including:

Hygeia Nursing Bottle Company, Buffalo, utensils, devices, $100,000; Dorothy Stevens, William Moore Decker, Perry E. Wurst, East Aurora.

Endicott Forging and Manufacturing Co., Endicott, machinery, foundry, supplies, hardware, $50,000; Ira E. Zimmer, Sidney J. Marshall, William H. Stone, Binghamton.

Hormiguero Central Corporation, commission agents, merchandise, personal property, $50,000; James Vatable, Frederick J. Middlebrook, Lorenzo M. Gillett, 63 Wall St.

Marks Lederer Co., ladies' garments, trimmings, materials, $35,000; Julius B. Baer, William Lederer, Leo Marks, 15 Kenelworth Place, Orange, N. J.

Friedman & Rosen, ladies' wearing apparel, $20,000; Norman and Harry B. Rosen, Arthur Friedman, 601 West 174th St.

Western Feather Co., $10,000; Bernard A., William, and Louis J. Rosenblatt, 51 East 97th St.

Sanitary Brass Works Co., metal goods, compounds, $5,000; Dora and Charles Berger, Morris Grate, 633 Tulton St., Bronx.

West Building Corporation, Brooklyn, real estate development, construction, $5,000; Adolf Weiss, Jennie and John Handler, 1,545 54th St., Brooklyn.

The Barringer Realty Company, Brooklyn, realty improvement, brokerage, $5,000; Sigmund Rosenthal, John A. and Ray Keenan, 357 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Hampp Building Corporation, Bronx, realty improvement, auctioneering, brokerage, agency, $5,000; Henry, Juliana, and Henry Hampp, 1,558 Vyse Av., Bronx.

Starr Rubber Co., autos, taxicabs, exchange, agent, $5,000; Samuel Gordon, Carrie M. and D. Ronald Downing, 830 West 179th St.

W. H. Callaghan Sons, Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; Jacob M. Kornfeld, John F. and William H. Callaghan, Jr., 1,529 Parker St., Westchester, Bronx.

East Side Garage, Troy, $5,000; Essie L. Edwards, Theodore Litchfield, John N. Edwards, Troy.

Capital increases: J. Menkes Electric Company, New York, $1,000 to $5,000; B. U. Taylor Company, Olean, $10,000 to $30,000; the Mamaroneck Electric Light Company, Manhattan, $366,000 to $500,000; Rockville Centre Coal Co., Nassau, $10,000 to $25,000; Theo. Miller Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000; Laurelton Coal Company, New York, $5,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Lackawanna Reserve Gas Company, Buffalo; Universal Cigar Vending Company, Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DOVER, Del., July 13.—Charter filed here today as follows:

National Corallite Corporation, New York, $300,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in, and with, all kinds of building materials; W. B. Graham, William Golden, Dudley B. Heward, all of New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Capt. G. W. Stuart, 7th Inf., is detailed for duty with organized militia of New Hampshire as Inst. Instr. Aug. 10.

A board of Medical Corps officers to consist of Major A. W. Williams and Capts. F. L. Jones and A. C. Christie is appointed to meet from time to time at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., to investigate and report on motor ambulance best adapted for use in the military service.

Orders of July 9 relating to Capt. B. Lear, Jr., 15th Cav., are revoked.

1st Lt. J. W. Turner, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Riley.

2d Lt. E. S. Gorrell, 30th Inf., is detailed in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and is rated as Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lt.

2d Lt. H. W. Harms, 9th Cav., is detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, July 24, and is rated as Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lt.

Capt. F. E. Hopkins, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in Hawaii, and will proceed from Honolulu about Aug. 1 to San Francisco, then to Texas City, with 2d Division.

Capt. H. L. Evans, Signal Corps, to Galveston, Texas, for duty in charge of Signal Corps depot there.

2d Lts. I. A. Rader and H. Gantz, 23d Inf., are detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, July 14 and 15, respectively, and are rated as Junior Military Aviators with rank of 1st Lts.

1st Lt. W. G. Murchison, 19th Inf., is detailed as insp. ins. of the organized militia of Oklahoma.

Capts. L. B. McAfee and L. J. Owen, Medical Corps, from duty in Hawaii, and will sail from Manila about Sept. 15 for San Francisco.

Capt. E. D. Kremers, Med. Corps, from duty in Hawaiian Dept., and will sail from Manila about Oct. 15, for San Francisco.

1st Lt. W. F. Rice, Medical Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty at Walter Reid Hospital.

2d Lt. W. R. Weaver, 22d Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Marion Institute, Marion, Ala., Sept. 1.

Leave: Col. E. F. Andrus, retired, recruiting officer, seven days.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders: D. P. Mannix, the Brooklyn, to Philadelphia Yard, and W. R. White, War College, Newport, R. I., to War College, Washington, D. C.

Lts.: M. K. Metcalf, from command 1st Div., Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, and the Stewart, to Naval Academy, Aug. 2; W. W. Bradley, from Midvale Steel Co.'s works, to the Stewart; R. A. Koch, from command of the Trippe, to command the E-1; W. Ancrum, from command 1st Div., Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic fleet, to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.; C. S. Graves, the Glacier, to treatment Mare Island Hospital, and H. B. Kelly, the Louisiana, to the Vermont.

Lieut.-grades Lts.: G. Walling, the Balch, to command the Sterrit; H. J. Abbett, charge Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio, to temporary duty the St. Louis, and H. J. Bemis, the Columbia, to the Ozark.

Midshipmen: Ad. H. Brockway, H. H. Sprigs, M. J. Walker, L. R. Moore, and C. L. Lein, the North Dakota, to the North Carolina; D. D. Thurow, C. E. Lawis, S. H. Matteson, and H. M. Meyers, receiving ship, Philadelphia, Penn., to the Tennessee; J. B. Kneip, the Louisiana, to the Colorado, and J. L. McCrea, Naval Academy, to the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Prometheus at St. George, Alaska; Downes, at Newport; Missouri, at Guantanamo; Wasp, North River, New York City; Gloucester, at Brooklyn; Uncas, at Charleston; Castine, at New York City; Nero, at Mare Island; Marblehead and Hector, at San Diego; Standish, at Boston, and the Culgoa, at New York Yard.

Sailed: Wisconsin, Guantanamo for Cristobal; Amphitrite, New Orleans for practice cruise; Wheeling, Lobos Island for Vera Cruz; Vulcan, Newport for Hampton Roads; New Orleans, San Diego, for San Francisco; Kentucky, Newport for New York City, and the Ohio, Guantanamo for Cristobal.

The Wadsworth has been ordered placed in commission at Boston Yard as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention, has been reopened, and will close now on July 26. The minimum age is twenty-five years, and the salary is $3,000 a year. Candidates must have four years' experience of an executive character in the inspection of fire hazards and fire efficiency, in installing fire prevention features in industrial buildings or in the erection of buildings.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant in marketing business practice, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year. The duties will be to assist in conducting investigations in regard to marketing business practice, including the business accounting methods used by farmers' co-operative marketing associations and various commercial organizations. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, submittal of forms, and education and experience. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Upper Broadway and 122d Street Apartment Houses in Investment Deals—Eighty-sixth Street Plot for Twelve-Story Building—Bronx and Brooklyn Sales—Buys 1,034 Suffolk County Lots.

Upper west side apartment house deals added to the activity of the realty market yesterday. The six-story structure known as the Clare Arms, covering a plot 100.11 by 75 feet, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 124th Street, was reported as having been sold by the Simax Realty Company, representing the Bernheimer family, to an investor. John L. Meyer, President of the owning company, admitted that a deal was pending which would probably be closed in a day or two. The sellers acquired the property several years ago, and it has recently been remodeled into small suites.

$200,000 Apartment Investment.

In the same locality, the six-story apartment known as Court Rebella, at 416 to 422 West 122d Street, between Morningside Park West and Amsterdam Avenue, has been purchased by Frederick Brown from Zachery Heller. It covers a plot 100 by 90.11 feet, and is fully rented, showing an annual rental of over $20,000. The seller bought the building a year ago from the Krulewitch Realty Company. It has been held at $200,000.

$700,000 West Side Apartment Deal.

A. Lincoln Levin is the buyer of the four private dwellings 152 to 158 West Eighty-sixth Street. The buildings, which cover a plot 80 by 100.10 feet, were sold by Mrs. Oliva P. Hoe. It is the intention of the buyer to improve the parcel with a twelve-story apartment. The entire transaction, which involves about $700,000, was negotiated by the L. J. Du Mahaut Company and Frederick Fox & Co.

Deal on Lexington Avenue.

John M. Kyle has sold to Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, operators, 519 Lexington Avenue, a five-story building, on a lot 20.5 by 70 feet adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-eighth Street.

Tenement Sales.

Schindler & Liebler have sold for Ferdinand Brakman the four-story tenement, with stores, at 1,441 Third Avenue to a client for investment, on a lot 25.1 by 101. The buyer is an investor.

Bronx.

Richard Dickson has sold for Hetty Creite 1,131 Clay Avenue, a two-family frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 83.

Joseph J. Silver sold for cash to a builder, for immediate improvement, four lots on the westerly side of Crotona Avenue, beginning 70 feet south of 187th Street.

Mary Wheeler has sold to a builder the three-story dwelling, on plot 67 by 100, on the west side of Loring Place, located 580 feet south of Fordham Road.

The dwelling on the site was the first house erected on that thoroughfare and has been occupied by the seller for over twenty years. It was held at $18,000. McLernon Brothers were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Ross & Meeks have sold for Ellen Kirby two 40-foot plots on south side of Eighteenth Street, west of Fourth Avenue, to a builder.

Louis Gold sold the building located on the southeast corner of Parkside and Flatbush Avenues to Silas H. Cummings of 375 Ocean Avenue.

Arthur H. Strong has purchased through the John Reis Company a plot of ground on the west side of Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, 700 feet north of Glenwood Road, 70 by 150, for development with a Colonial dwelling. This property was held at $10,000.

The Samuel Galitzka Company have sold for Joseph Karasik of Manhattan to E. A. Hildenfinger the two-story and cellar brick one-family house known as 541 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 18 by 100 for occupancy.

Buys 1,034 Long Island Lots.

Isidor Zimmer has purchased for cash from Eric G. Nymau 1,034 lots in the Township of Brookhaven, County of Suffolk, formerly held by the William Moffitt Realty Company.

The buyer intends to hold the land for permanent investment and will improve it by erecting one-family houses, George E. Horowitz was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased the plot at 226 and 228 East Sixty-fifth Street to M. Croppi and Henry Des Fosses, for a long term of years, on which plot the lessees will erect a modern fireproof garage.

William B. May & Co. have leased 105 East Sixty-third Street for Mrs. Emma E. Lyman to the New York Steam Company; also 494 Third Avenue, a store, for John W. Thompson to Daniel Reeves, Inc.

Goodwin & Goodwin have closed a long lease for the Waunegan Realty Company to the Wingood Realty Company of the three six-story elevator apartment houses, the Alfredo, Balmoral Court, and Richmond Court, which cover the southwest corners of Broadway from 192d to 194th Street, the gross rentals of which aggregate approximately over $500,000 for the term involved.

John N. Golding was the broker in the lease of the old Mark Cross Building, 212 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, to the Mutual Profit Coupon Corporation, reported yesterday.

Dwellings Leased.

C. P. Kelly, a mine owner of Butte, Mont., is the lessee of the residence recently completed at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventieth Street, by Robert A. Chesebrough.

Vernon C. Brown has leased the five-story residence at 22 West Fifty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, from the Leonard Lewisohn estate.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for Mrs. A. E. Doyle to R. E. Wise the five-story American basement dwelling at 260 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Plan for New Downtown Club House.

A meeting of the Drug and Chemical Club will be held this afternoon in the club rooms, 100 William Street, to consider an offer made by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to erect a building for its exclusive use on a plot at 130 to 134 William Street.

Queensboro Bridge Hearing Tomorrow

A special meeting of the Board of Estimate to consider the question of building tunnels or reconstructing the Queensboro Bridge for the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains will be held on Thursday morning, July 15, at 10 o'clock, at the City Hall.

This meeting was adjourned from Wednesday afternoon until Thursday morning on account of the death of Borough President Charles J. McCormack.

New Heights Apartments.

Grounenberg and Leuchtag have completed plans for the two five-story and cellar apartment houses on a lot 143 by 95 for the One Seventy-one Building Company, to be erected on the south side of West 171st Street, 339.6 east of Fort Washington Avenue. These buildings will accommodate sixty-two families, and will cost $125,000.

Real Estate Notes.

Plans have been filed for alterations at the Grand Central station, connecting it with the Lexington Avenue subway, at a cost of $40,000. Warren & Wetmore are the architects.

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal for the Southern District, has designated Henry Brady auctioneer for the sale of 2,284-2,286 Beaumont Avenue, and 784 East 179th Street at the Bronx Real Estate Exchange on Aug. 20. It will be the first sale of its kind to be conducted by the United States Marshal in the last eighteen years.

Title was recorded yesterday from the Grolier Club to the Meaney Renting Corporation of the Grolier Club building, 29 East Thirty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, being 100 feet east of Madison Avenue. The buyer, who acquired it several months ago, gave back a mortgage of $35,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 362 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. L. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. D. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,402.87; taxes, &c, $579.24; adjourned to July 20.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisolm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $167,881.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.55; adjourned to July 20.

East Broadway, 244, n s, 257 ft e of Clinton St, 37x107, to Division St, 233, three-story tenement and five-story tenement and stores; Leake & Watts Orphan House against Jacob Harris et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; D. O'L. Callen, referee; due, $24,884.99; taxes, &c., $352.23; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

116th St, 411 East, n s, 139 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100, three-story dwelling; L. S. Tenny against Vincent Garofalo et al.; Finch & C., attorneys; W. P. Burr, referee; due, $225.49; taxes, &c., $262.27; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

12th St, 648 East, s s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, five-story tenement; Baldwin Stanbach against Simon Machiz et al.; Action 1; W. Wood, attorney; E. R. Finch, referee; due, $22,012.45; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

12th St, 650 East, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $21,942.33; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

12th St, 652 East, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, four-story brick storage; same against same; Action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $19,633.92; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

134th St, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; J. K. Holly, trustee, against Rudolph Newman et al.; Gay & G., attorneys; A. A. Tausky, referee; due, $22,-982.15; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Whitlock Av, 856, e s, 314 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90, five-story flat; S McV. Hemmenway against Lockwhit Co; Everett, C. & B., attorneys; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $24,047.09; taxes, &c., $1,344.21; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

Whitlock Av, 860, e s, 275 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90, five-story flat; S. McV. Hemmenway, trustee, against Lockwhit Co. et al.; Everett, C. & B., attorneys; C. W. Sinnott, referee; due, $24,527.88; taxes, &c., $1,337.90; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Fox St, 1,082, e s, 422.3 ft n of 165th St, 37.6x100, five-story flat; Louis Hirschfeld against Haven Realty Co. et al.; P. H Leifert, attorney; E. D. Bolton, referee; due, $6,382.34; taxes, &c., $310.40; subject to a prior mortgage of $29,000; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

724 St, 204, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; four-story flat; voluntary sale.

Walker, 21, s s, 225.8 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; J. M. Love et al. against C. L. Boardman et al.; Edwards & B., attorneys; L. S. Burchard, referee; due, $21,196.25; taxes, &c., $608.35.

128th St, 268 West, s s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.11, four-story tenement; J. E. Barney against H. D. White-Haight et al.; L. D. Goebel, attorney; Hugo S. Mack, referee; due, $10,984.32; taxes, &c., $400.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

29th St, 135 to 141 West, n s, 346.1 ft e of 7th Av, 50.8x98.8, twelve-story loft building; Julius Israel et al. against Twenty-fifth Construction Co. et al.; A. H. Mittlemann, attorney; Abr. Benedict, referee; due, $52,-221.18; taxes, &c., $144.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, s e corner 56th St, 131.6x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; E. L. Mooney et al. against C. D. W. Harkness et al.; Kendall, M. & S., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition.

150th St, 531 West, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 16.99.11, three-story dwelling; Kings County Savings Institution against Hilma Nelson et al.; W. W. Taylor, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $15,926.77; taxes, &c., $700.

62d St, 218 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; L. T. Lehmeyer against Bertha Steinbuehler et al.; M. S. Marden, attorney; I. M. Brinen, referee; due, $15,881.62; taxes, &c., $191.35.

112th St, 51-51½ East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, two one-story dwellings; M. J. Maynard against Michael Geary et al.; Oliver H. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due, $9,670.19; taxes, &c., $1,778.98.

By Samuel Marx.

8th Av, 975-9, w s, 25.5 ft n of 57th St, 75x 100, three six-story flats and stores; Zinwill Co. et al. against American Purchasing Assn. et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $50,603.58; taxes, &c., $4,470.15; subject to prior mtg $160,000.

127th St, 370 West, s s, 155 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; E. R. Ober against Henry Wiegand et al.; Parker, D. & W., attorneys; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $22,012.45; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

138th St, 150 East, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $21,942.33; to the plaintiff for $10,000

138th St, 152 East, n s, 208 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, four-story brick storage; same against same; Action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $19,633.92; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Madison Av, 1,527, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story tenement and stores; J. M. Haskell against Adam Moran et al.; S. P. Latting, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $9,197.39; taxes, &c., $353.78.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 70 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., in L. N. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry S. Ketcham, receiver.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n w corner 207th St, for a five-story apartment, 125x90; Seaman Construction Co., 612 9th St, owner; Neville & Bagge & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $110,000.

151st St, s s, 70.8 ft e of Morris Av, for a one-story brick auditorium, 99.6x115.5; the Rev. Francis Oppici, 276 East 151st St, owner; Gustav E. Steinbeck, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

42d St, Depew Place, Vanderbilt Av, and 45th St, to a ——story station; New York Central Railroad Co., premises, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $40,000.

Madison Av, 713, to a four-story dwelling; Mrs. J. S. Smallwood, Hotel Vanderbilt, owner; A. E. Parfitt, 288 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 272, n s, 75 ft e of Columbia St, 25x100; Isaac and Fannie Cohen to Mirhein Realty Co., 141 Broadway; attorney, A. Lichtig, 141 Broadway $1

HOUSTON ST, West, s s, 63 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Nathan Weiss et al to Adolf Guttmann, 187 West Houston St, July 12; atty, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway. $1

HUDSON ST, 589, w s, runs 75.5; 25 ft to Lot 3, Map 126 x e 76x n 28.8 to beginning; Michael Donnelly and another to Ellen and Catherine V. Donnelly, 14 Abingdon Square, July 8; attorney, A. F. Murray, 45 Broadway $100

HUDSON ST, w s, 151.7 ft s of 12th St, runs w 28.6x s 16x e 26.4x21.9; Michael and Thomas Donnelly to Ellen Donnelly, 14 Abingdon Square, July 8; attorney, A. F. Murray, 45 Broadway $100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 126th St, 60x99.11; Edw. R. Finch to George R. Smith, 154 Greenwich St, (mtg $34,000,) (foreclosure July 9,) July 12; attorney, M. Rider, 44 Cedar St $15,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner 126th St, 60x 99.11; George R. Smith to Edw. C. Smith, 154 Greenwich St, (mtg $84,000,) July 13; attorney, J. M. Rider, 44 Cedar St $100

SAME PROPERTY; same to John T. Smith, 154 Greenwich St, (mtg $84,000,) 1-3 part; attorney, same $100

NEW BOWERY, e s, at w s of James St, runs s w 3.6x e 2.5x n 2.6 to beginning; James J. Slattery to Church of St. James, May 22; attorney, N. F. Walsh, 37 City Hall Place $1

MAIDEN LANE, 51-53, n e s, at s cor of 49 Maiden Lane, runs n e 189x s e 49.4x s w 6x s e 15.6x s w 40.3x n w 24.1x s w 9.21x n w 39.2; Moro de Moro (or Rolf Searles, atty.) to Samuel P. Tull, Allenhurst, N. J., (mtg, $381,500,) July 12; atty, S. P. Tull, 309 Broadway $100

ORCHARD ST, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 50x87.6; Abraham Levy to Orchard Street Realty Co., 302 St. Nicholas Av, June 17; attorney, I. M. Levy, 233 Broadway $100

1ST ST, e s, 75.5 ft s of 54th St, 25x94; Edward B. Rehn to Catherine Gethin and another, West Montreal, Canada, (mtg $16,-500,) June 16; attorney, George Simpson, 51 Chambers St $100

135TH ST, 528 East, s s, 272 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.8; Frederic E. and Philip Klein and another, executors, &c., of Josef and Flora Klein, widow, to Barnes Realty Corporation, 271 Broadway, (mtg $19,000), ... $25,000

17TH ST, 43 West, n s, 285 ft s from n e corner of 6th Av, 25x92; Samuel P. Tull and another to Moro de Moro, Inzatestana, England, (mtg $34,000,) July 12; attorney, T. J. Meehan, 2 Rector St $100

17TH ST, 38 West, n s, 310 ft e of 6th Av, 25x184 to 18th St, No. 33; same to same, (mtg $32,000,) July 12; attorney, same $100

21ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Gertrude H. Ogden et al, executors of Francis L. Ogden, to Alex. Henderson, 307 West 21st St, May 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

29TH ST, s s, 141.3 ft e of 2d Av, 41.8x98.9; Abraham Liebovitz and another to David Stephens, 1,048 Findlay St, (mtg, $39,000,) July 6; attys, Ruskay & R, 949 Broadway $100

32D ST, n s 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Grolier Club of the City of N Y to Meany Renting Corpn, 51 Chambers St, May 28; atty, Lawyers Title & Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100

55TH ST, e s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure June 9;) Thomas G. Churchill, referee, to Francis H. Kinnicutt and Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, trustees will of S. D. Bradford, July 12; attorneys, Hunt, E. & B., 165 Broadway $11,500

57TH ST, 359, n s, 40 ft e of 9th Av, 20x90; 58th St, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Ry. D. and Maria G. Downs to Frederica O'L. Callen, Vanderbilt Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $30,000.) July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

106TH ST, 320 West, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25x100; Arthur Levy to Post Investing Co, 27 Cedar St, (mtg, $35,000,) July 10; atty, Lawyers Title & Trust Co, 160 Broadway $1

STANTON ST, 161, —x—; Isaac Schlanger to Max Schiff and another, 161 Stanton St, leasehold, June 11, 1915, prior mtg $30,000, due April 30, 1920 ..... $800

1ST AV, w s, 25.10 ft s of 109th St, 25.10x 85.7; Assunta Gallucci to Raffaelo Russomanno, 310 East 109th St, 2 years, Oct. 15, 1914; attorneys, Fischer, W. & V., 261 Broadway $2,000

2D AV, e s, 101 ft s of 83d St, 26x100; Davidina M. Lowden to Daisy J. Meyler, 206 Jefferson Av, July 15, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $14,500

7TH AV, s e corner of 66th St, 75.6x60; John May and another to George Ehret, 1,497 Park Av, prior mtg $225,000, July 12, 1915, 1 year; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $25,000

19TH ST, n s, 196.4 ft e of 8th Av, 22.6x75; Helen G. Mulligan to Letitia McMurtry, Flemington, N. J., July 12, 2 years; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway. $2,000

32D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; 32d St, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x98.9; Meany Realty Corporation to Surety Realty Co., 135 Broadway, July 12, prior mtg $265,000, 3 years; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $50,000

32D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Meany Realty Corporation to Grolier Club of N Y, the City of, same, 32d St, May 28, 5 years; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & C., 30 Broad St $35,000

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Ritz Realty Corporation to Home Club No. 62 Cedar St, July 12, prior mtg $225,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

CORLEAR AV, e s, 25 ft n of 234th St, 27.8x irregular; John Leddy to Mary E. Leddy, 3,404 Corlears Av, ½ part, June 28; attorney, F. W. Pollock, 300 Broadway $2,500

STEBBINS AV, 1,237, w s, 20.6x irregular; Katharina Bonifer, administratrix, to Katharina Bonifer, 310 McDonough St, Jamaica, June 30; attorney, P. J. O'Beirne, 132 Nassau St $5,000

SOUTH HALF of Lot 868, map of Wakefield; Home Title Insurance Co. of New York to Peter Ross, 1,043 183d St, June 25; attorney, Home Title Insurance Co., 383 Jay St., Brooklyn $1

EAGLE AV, 668, e s, 20x115; William A. Knapp to Wm. H. French, 469 West 152d St, (mtg $6,000,) Sept. 25, 1913; attorney, Warren C. French, 41 Park Row $1

CEDAR AV, s e corner of Fordham Av, 26.10 x82.5; William Knapp to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, Sept. 25, 1913; attorney, Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St $1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, adjoining Lot 1, map of Morrisania, 37.6x142; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. to Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., 2,648 Briggs Av, (mtg $15,000,) July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 63 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Adolf Guttmann and another to George Hotchkiss, 18 West 87th St, July 12, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 63 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Adolf Guttmann and another to Nathan Weiss, 439 12th St., West New York, N. J., prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

FULTON ST, s e s, being Lot 108, map of Washingtonville; Pasquale Blasucci to John Rotando, 4,709 White Plains Road, March 13, 1912; attorney, F. William Egbert, 4,709 White Plains Road $1

LOT 16, Block 3,210 map of 134 lots of University Heights; James J. Botsacos to Nicholas J. Botsacos, 1,365 St., Nicholas Av, (mtg $910,) July 12; attorney, Nicholas J. Botsacos, 1,365 St Nicholas Av $100

FOX ST, e s, 420.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 107.11x227; John J. Hynes, referee, to Henrick Hudson Co., 230 5th Av, July 12; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway. $40,000

LOTS 712½ and 713½, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; City Island Homes, Inc., to Ernest Johnson, 108 Ditmass St, City Island, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CORLEAR AV, e s, 25 ft n of 234th St, 27.8x irregular; John Leddy to Mary E. Leddy, 3,404 Corlears Av, ½ part, June 28; attorney, F. W. Pollock, 300 Broadway $2,500

STEBBINS AV, 1,237, w s, 20.6x irregular; Katharina Bonifer, administratrix, to Katharina Bonifer, 310 McDonough St, Jamaica, June 30; attorney, P. J. O'Beirne, 132 Nassau St $5,000

SOUTH HALF of Lot 868, map of Wakefield; Home Title Insurance Co. of New York to Peter Ross, 1,043 183d St, June 25; attorney, Home Title Insurance Co., 383 Jay St., Brooklyn $1

EAGLE AV, 668, e s, 20x115; William A. Knapp to Wm. H. French, 469 West 152d St, (mtg $6,000,) Sept. 25, 1913; attorney, Warren C. French, 41 Park Row $1

CEDAR AV, s e corner of Fordham Av, 26.10 x82.5; William Knapp to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, Sept. 25, 1913; attorney, Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St $1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, adjoining Lot 1, map of Morrisania, 37.6x142; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. to Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., 2,648 Briggs Av, (mtg $15,000,) July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 63 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Adolf Guttmann and another to George Hotchkiss, 18 West 87th St, July 12, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 63 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Adolf Guttmann and another to Nathan Weiss, 439 12th St., West New York, N. J., prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

FULTON ST, s e s, being Lot 108, map of Washingtonville; John Rotando to Harrison C. Jennings, Hempstead, L. I., equal lien, $2,000, July 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. D. Lent, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Jesse E. Reynolds, (executor,) Rye, N. Y., equal lien $2,000, July 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney $2,000

LOT 174, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Jacob Shongut to Isaac Cohen, 982 East 166th St., July 12, 3 years; attorney, Harry Cohen, 1,146 Tinton Av $1,700

LOTS 211 and 212, Map Elizabeth R. B. King; John C. Bremen to George A. Crosby and another, 31 Pilot St, City Island, July 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

LOTS 712½ and 713½, same map; Ernest Johnson to City Island Homes, Inc., 49 Wall St, July 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,100

LOT 16, Map Claremont, 100x100; Emma De Voe to Russell W. Tether, 1,418 Franklin Av, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Frederick Cook, 1,418 Jessup Av, prior mtg $4,000, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, same $1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,226, e s; also Southern Boulevard, e s, 833.4 ft s of Jennings St, 82.4x100; Helen McCartney to Miriam H. C. Cannon, 303 West 76th St., July 12, due Nov. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway $1,000

THERIOT AV, w s, 200 ft n of Glessner Av, 25x100; James H. Cleary to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, July 12, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St $500

WEBSTER AV, e s, being Lots 27 to 32, map of Norwood, 144x25x145x45.6; Josiah A. Briggs to Hamilton F. Dean, 214 East 81st St, July 1, due as per bond;

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Factory lofts, 68x75, with power; light on all sides; freight elevator, heavy carrying capacity; accessible location. 512-516 West 41st St.

Factory corner, Broadway, Hopkins Av., Long Island City.—Brick, 50x100; 2 stories; with yard. Waterman, 12 18th St., Flushing.

Furnished office; exceptional opportunity; unexpired lease. 51 East 42d. Jackson, Room 623.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Studio gallery, large, light, 495 6th Av. Peck, 268 34th St., or own broker.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3878 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!

Magnificent 125-acre farm; mile highway frontage; cleared; fertile; orchard; residence 9 rooms; steam heat; improvements; bungalow, barns, silo, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.

HARVEY B. NEVINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance easy. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 62 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground; nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and $12 monthly. Write for further particulars, Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

QUEENSCOURT. — Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 25 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres, good buildings, $3,500, easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Bway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway, Phone 4792 Cort.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.

From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, each floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. E. Waldrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain, price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern. Al condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Ringer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 18 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

5½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 168 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicant must be of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

AN IDEAL PROPOSITION for physician to established sanatorium or hospital; 6 acres of land with beautiful mansion, 30 rooms, and up-to-date location; about 70 miles from New York; high and dry; very healthy location; alongside the Delaware River and a short distance from Delaware Watergap; chance for a good physician to make big money; place can be bought reasonable and easy terms; may exchange for good New York, Brooklyn property. Address Cohen & Miller, 809 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Owner going to California will rent for $500 during August and September his delightful furnished house on Dongan Hills Country Club grounds, Staten Island; house contains library, parlor, dining room, five master's rooms, three servants' rooms, three bathrooms, and large, screened porch, with fine view of the ocean and bay; electric light; private garage on place. Apply to Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

To rent for Summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., three furnished cottages, modern improvements, fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily.
Hotel Clifford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

West Side

A half month free; elegantly furnished four light rooms; high class; reasonable. Apt. 21, 14 West 107th.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Half five-room apartment, attractively furnished; ladies; west side, near Central Park; $5. Write S., 708 Columbus Av.

78th St., 250 West, cor. Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1; moderate rent. Colbron.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Seven high-class rooms, two baths; make offer Summer. 623 West 112th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few suites by week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, } 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up;
223-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. } 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," Bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Attention! Location convenient to shops and theatres; rooms extra large; newly decorated; handsomely furnished; rent for 7 rooms, 2 baths, $100; rent for 5 rooms, 1 bath $65; modern elevator house; every convenience; seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED.
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 230 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

WEST END, 738, (CORNER 96TH.)
Corner apartment, five large, airy rooms, overlooking Riverside; complete housekeeping; express subway; Summer rate.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

Bargain for two months; eight rooms and two baths; well furnished; windows screened. Redlich, 251 West 81st St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $980 to $960.
BROADWAY AT REMCO. 98TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2384 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 6th Av. Bryant 7532.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105, (Opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Five and six rooms, large; light, southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $65 to $70. 308 West 97th St.

8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

47TH, 9 WEST—BACHELOR APTS; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

308-310 WEST 157TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$32; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquility, dignity, comfort.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 65th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

150th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Rockfall apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 258 St. James Pl.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

80TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with bath; Summer rates; excellent table; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms; private bath; subway; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished, large and small rooms; Southern cooking; Summer terms; table guests accommodated.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

127TH, 206 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; bath; unexcelled Vienna kitchen; telephone; reasonable.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $10 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ROOMS AND BOARD wanted with private family (west side, 14th to 86th St.) for elderly lady and two adult sons; state terms and particulars. S 143 Times.

YOUNG LADY to share expense of home with elderly lady who resides alone; below the nineties preferred; references exchanged. O 142 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

At "Fynevue," (Bayard Circle,) Larchmont Park, appreciative guests may secure glorious rooms; superb views; all modern luxury; unrivaled location; chef; bathhouse, including use launch; auto train service, with moderate rates. 406-W Larchmont. Box 466.

Colonial house, 4 acres; shade, swimming, boating; cool, attractive furnished rooms, some having private bath; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, Phone 1358M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. New open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uebele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

For rent, one large and two small rooms, with first-class board, in beautiful location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

Refined French; accommodate small number; excellent cuisine; close ocean, bay; 45 minutes Pennsylvania. Inquire Leland's, 1 West 34th St.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

New York State.

Modern farm; mountain air; own vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens; bathing, fishing; French cooking. Delavigne, Road 3, Middletown, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Clinton County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Nurse's home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet, homelike; moderate. S. Straley, Newton.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young man, Christian, desires room and board for two weeks in refined family either in Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Deal, or Bradley Beach; must be near the ocean front; state particulars in first letter, giving price, &c.; can give excellent references. Address Z 359 Times Annex.

Elderly lady and two adult sons desire rooms and board for Summer, on Long Island, accessible to New York City. Would consider arrangements for the entire year; private family preferred; state terms and particulars. S 144 Times.

Couple wants comfortable room and good board, Jersey Coast; husband, week ends only; reasonable. 2732 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room; running water, closet; $6; others, $4; telephone.

17TH, 136 East.—Large front room; gentleman; also single room; moderate. Apt. 15.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

53D ST., 61 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; pleasant, very desirable.

56TH, 38 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

BROADWAY, AT 8D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43. (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

PARK AV., 13, (35th.)—Large, comfortably furnished front rooms; $4, $5, $10.

West Side

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water; select house; reasonable.

87TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4389 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cool rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; Christian family.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; half price Summer.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Single and double room; gentlemen only.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single, double rooms; board optional; Summer rates.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 9150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GARAGE.—Largest and best-paying garage in Oranges, on main thoroughfare; filled with storage; splendid opportunity for man with some knowledge of business; reason for selling, have other business that needs all my time. Address Garage, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Portable Garages, $75 and up; beautiful in appearance, strong, and absolutely weatherproof. Cash guarantee with every building. Write or 'phone for catalogue. Steel Building Sales Corporation, 103 Park Av., New York. 'Phone Murray Hill 4280.

Stearns Silent Knight, specially constructed three-passenger speedster, with disappearing drawer seat; electric lights, dynamo; newly painted, Colonial yellow; overhauled and guaranteed by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Stevens (1912) five-passenger, six-cylinder touring; electric lights, starter; newly painted, maroon; Firestone demountable rims, extra rim and shoe; complete accessory equipment; ready for road. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Five carloads, just in, of small and medium size, up-to-date autos; standard makes; A1 order; prices low; also some fine six-cylinder, high-quality cars at most alluring prices. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

Knox 1912, six-cylinder, seven-passenger, just overhauled and repainted, perfect condition, a bargain, $750. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Reducing sales force, roadsters, Buick, $275; Regal, $350; also powerful rakish roadster; fully equipped. Thorn Coal Co. Phone 209 Westchester.

Cadillac 1912, seven-passenger, starter and light, Al condition, $500. Charles E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Electric four-passenger brougham; new tires; new battery; repainted; sacrifice. 20 Central Park West.

USED CAR CO., 1,666 BROADWAY.
Ford runabouts and touring cars, all fully equipped and ready for service; $200 to $300.

PACKARD (1916) TOURING, 38 H. P. Mercer (1914) Runabout; perfect condition. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Chalmers, (1911,) pony tonneau; excellent condition; $375. Allison, 76 William St. Telephone.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 213 Times Annex.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,250. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

Automobiles for Rent.

Truck for rent, 3-ton; covered furniture body, with driver; service guaranteed. Federal Operating Corporation, 136 West 52d St. Telephone Circle 926.

Flat touring car to rent, with chauffeur, hourly, daily, or monthly. Al Ceila, 890 6th Av. Phone Plaza 470.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

For hire, new 7-passenger touring cars; $2.50 per hour, or 90c. a mile, and $1.00 per hour, waiting time; reliable. 8565 Lenox.

Egidi Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d.

Packards.—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE. Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6818.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Cone. Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
302 W. 57th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, recent model Packard or other high-grade touring car; must be in first-class condition; state lowest cash price. Address Box 109, Massillon, Ohio.

Want Ford or other small car, with coupe body. Particulars, S 149 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths, "L," Subway expreès; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 29 WEST.—Airy room, kitchenette, and private bath; also single; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

79TH, 216 WEST.—Nice cool rooms; front, back; bath; electricity; single room.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen; select, private house; electricity; references.

81ST ST., 251 WEST.
Large, cool room, furnished as combined sitting room and bedroom; smaller room; elevator; electricity; exquisite care. Barney.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. BRUNO.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double, single rooms; private bath; $3-$5 weekly.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

85TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large or small room; private house; references. Owner.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

93D, 4 WEST.—Large, airy room, elevator apartment; private, homelike. River 8844. Munde.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

93D, 268 WEST.—Large or small room; private house; every convenience; telephone.

94TH, 256 WEST.—Cool, front room; modern house; near Riverside Drive; reasonable.

97TH, 42 WEST, (Central Park,)—Beautiful suites; conveniences; single rooms, private bath.

97TH, 168 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; single rooms; conveniences; Summer rates.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

102D, 802 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; two elegant rooms, single or en suite, with bath; references.

105TH ST., 248 WEST.—Attractive, large double room; also single room; breakfast if desired; women only; references required. Clark.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Cool, comfortable room, adjoining bathroom; private family; elevator. Phillips.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apartment 62.

113TH, 501 AND 528 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

116TH, 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, single, double; shower; elevator; telephones; near Columbia; reasonable. Camp.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, single, en suite; elevator, phone; home privileges; very reasonable. Apt. 33.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

123D, 440 WEST.—Rooms; every home privilege; attractive apartment; business woman; elevator. G. Benjamin.

124th St., 510 West.—Airy, outside room; morning sun; telephone; elevator; $4.50. Apt. 34.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

136TH ST., 610 WEST.—Young business woman will rent large, well-furnished, cool living room in high-grade apartment; also kitchen if desired; moderate. Girard.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms with baths; all outside; telephone; references. Dwyer.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

180TH, 703 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reasonable. Burns.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 245 West 104th St.—Desirable front rooms, lavatory; meals optional. Jantzen.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS; modern apartment; two gentlemen of character; family away; leave maid, use typewriter; Columbia neighborhood; price, $6 each. Phone Morningside 6272. A. P. EE.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing; use of piano; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

Long Island.

BEAUTIFUL equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, without board; near ocean; very cheap. 69 Schwartsberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Couple want one or two unfurnished rooms, upper west side. S 136 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; five years' experience; modern methods; controlling accounts; ambitious, reliable, conscientious worker; $12. B 290 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS, (Alsatian,) speaking French, German, and English with equal ease, seeks position either as permanent or visiting governess. Address G., care of Mrs. Michel, 1,544 East 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to recommend thoroughly responsible woman, French; excellent with young children; gentle, intelligent, and very competent. For particulars apply Mrs. Robinson, 45 East 84th St. Phone 7611 Lenox.

HOUSEKEEPER or CARETAKER. — Englishwoman wishes position where she can have daughter 13. Moore, 503 West 124th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, general housework; reference. L, Jackson, 248 West 64th. Apt. 26.

NURSE.—Lady, (British,) intelligent, educated, experienced, would care for invalid, manage household, or fill any position of trust in family or institution. S 135 Times.

NURSE, &c.—Experienced nurse, good housekeeper, sewer, wants position; $30 monthly; city, country; references. 3457 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, double entry bookkeeper; Christian; capable assuming entire charge, manage office; refined, businesslike; 8 years' experience; age 25; conscientious, industrious; $15. L 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounting; handwriting neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eastman graduate desires permanent or temporary position; willing worker. A. Bloch, 3,675 Broadway. Audubon 4213. Apt. 7.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; high school graduate; 8 years' experience; substitution preferred. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Audubon 1060.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; Christian; knowledge bookkeeping; understands all office detail; $8; references. Advertiser, 330 W. 141st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Ray Posner, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient; excellent references; 6 years' experience; $12. B 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; operate switchboard; salary reasonable. G., 132 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER, (22;) experienced; speaks French, German; $10. Write Rica, 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; one year's experience; good education; salary $8. B 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer. 311 East Broadway.

VISITING MAID.—Light colored girl; plain sewing, manicuring, shampooing, or other work; reference. Write Chrisey Humphrey, 39 West 67th St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

AT DOMESTIC SERVICE AGENCY, 329 West 59th St.—Colored houseworkers, thoroughly capable and trustworthy; good cooks; best references; other competent help supplied. Telephone Columbus 5165.

BERTHA CARLS

BECKER CONFIDENT OF ESCAPING CHAIR

Tells Prison Commissioners He Has Faith That Something Will Turn Up.

MANTON GOES TO ALBANY

Next Move May Be Habeas Corpus Application, but Lawyers Are Silent About Their Intentions.

"If the people who framed me up could get immunity they would tell a story which would more than surprise the public," ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker asserted yesterday to members of the State Prison Commission, who visited the condemned man in the death house. "I am innocent of the crime of which I am accused, and I have the utmost faith that something will turn up to save me."

Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of Saugerties, James T. Murphy of Ogdensburg, and Dr. Leon C. Weinstock of this city, members of the commission, saw Becker yesterday morning before the condemned man's conference with his wife, W. Bourke Cockran, his lawyer, and John Becker, a brother. While the conference was going on in Sing Sing, Martin T. Manton, Becker's attorney of record at his second trial, and Joseph A. Shay, who argued the first appeal, were in Albany on a mysterious mission.

Becker told Dr. Diedling that the testimony of Charles Plitt, Jr., who has been referred to as his press agent, was a "pack of lies." Plitt testified at Becker's second trial that Becker warned him beforehand not to be in Times Square on the night of the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

"Plitt never was a press agent for me," Becker said. "He was a tipster for the newspapers. I used him to go to places before raids were pulled off to ascertain whether they should be raided."

Becker in Good Health.

Becker seemed to be in fine health, Dr. Diedling said. Apparently he has regained confidence. He greeted each of the Commissioners with a smile and a hearty handshake, Dr. Weinstock said.

Mrs. Becker and Mr. Cockran arrived at the prison at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went immediately to Becker's cell. The condemned man entered into the conference eagerly. It lasted until after 5 o'clock, when Mr. Cockran left the prison and entered an automobile to come to New York City. "I wish I could tell you something, but I really have nothing to say," Mr. Cockran said to reporters who asked him about what took place in the death house.

Nearly an hour later Mrs. Becker left the prison. She, likewise, refused to discuss the afternoon's talk and did not reply to questions addressed to her concerning a statement which Becker is reported to have prepared. Deputy Warden Johnson also refused to discuss the conference.

Mr. Manton made every effort to keep his trip to Albany a secret. At his office it was announced yesterday morning that he was playing golf at Sayville, his country home. When it was learned later in the day that both he and Mr. Shay were in Albany it was reported that he had gone to the capital to confer with Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals. It was said that his mission concerned the statement sent to Judge Bartlett by Harford T. Marshall, who was Bridgie Webber's counsel after Webber's arrest.

Mr. Marshall in his statement said that Webber had told him Becker was not implicated in the murder of Rosenthal.

Manton and Shay in Albany.

Both Mr. Manton and Mr. Shay were about the Court of Appeals yesterday afternoon, but denied that they were in Albany on the Becker case. Mr. Manton left for New York on the Empire State Express, and Mr. Shay went to Syracuse. Neither saw Governor Whitman. Mr. Manton said in Albany that it was probable a statement in regard to Becker's case would be given out from his office today.

Judge Bartlett arrived here on the Empire State Express last night, but Mr. Manton was not on the train when it reached the Grand Central Terminal. Judge Bartlett said he had not seen either Mr. Manton or Mr. Shay. District Attorney Perkins also came in on the train, but said that his business in Albany did not concern the Becker case.

No statement from Becker may be expected, it was said yesterday, until all the legal proceedings which remain open are finished. Although Justice Hughes's refusal to grant a writ of error on constitutional grounds shook the lawyers' hope of saving their client through Federal proceedings, Becker's friends wish to leave no stone unturned, and it is understood that an application for a writ of habeas corpus will be the next step.

A Federal appeal, it was said yesterday at the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in Washington, would not involve, during a recess of the court, any formalities in Washington. It was suggested that an appeal might be made to a Federal District Judge in New York City or to any one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, wherever he might be. All of the Justices have left Washington for the Summer.

WILL RELIEVE SING SING.

State Commission Orders Riley to Send Men to Other Prisons.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 13.—The State Prison Commission held its monthly meeting in Sing Sing today, made an inspection of the institution, and adopted this resolution:

Whereas, There are now over 300 cells vacant in the Great Meadows Prison and 1,800 inmates in Sing Sing Prison, 240 of whom are doubled up in 120 cells. Be it

Resolved, That the State Commission of Prisons request the Superintendent of State Prisons to transfer a sufficient number to Great Meadows and other prisons to make it unnecessary to confine more than one person in a cell, and until such time as these transfers can be made that the excess men doubled in cells be placed in proper dormitories.

Dr. Rudolph E. Diedlinger of Saugerties, a member of the Commission, said there were many tubercular men in Sing Sing, but only one-third with blood disease tendencies. It was desired to get the latter to Clinton Prison. He said a removal was recommended to Superintendent Riley several months ago.

The physician said the reason so many men did not want to leave Sing Sing was the fact that they hailed from New York, and by remaining in Sing Sing could see their relatives and friends oftener.

Dr. Diedlinger said there ought to be more industries at Sing Sing to keep the inmates busy. He said the reason why Superintendent Riley had refused to allow convicts to be housed in the new dormitory here was because there were no bars on the windows.

BILLIE BURKE MAY QUIT.

In a Rumpus with Frohman Company Over Her Acting in Movies.

A disagreement between Billie Burke and Alf Hayman, general manager of the company recently formed to carry on the theatrical business of Charles Frohman, over whether the actress should go into moving pictures will probably result in Miss Burke withdrawing from the Frohman coalition of stars, with which she has been identified since she was raised to a stellar position by the late manager. Following the publication of a dispatch from Denver, published in yesterday's papers to the effect that Miss Burke had about decided to act for the movies, Mr. Hayman issued this statement:

"We are making all arrangements for Miss Burke's next season. If the reports published in today's papers are true that she has signed a contract to go into moving pictures, this is a violation of an understanding she had with me, and would of course automatically end her agreement with the Charles Frohman Company."

Immediately after the death of Mr. Frohman it was reported that Miss Burke would go under the management of Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., her husband. Mr. Ziegfeld at the time denied this, saying he would advise his wife to fulfill the remaining year of her contract with Mr. Frohman's company, although his death released her, if she cared to be released. Miss Burke returned yesterday from a long tour in "Jerry" with Mr. Ziegfeld, who went to Albany on his chartered yacht to meet her. Mr. Ziegfeld was at his country home on the Hudson last night, and over the 'phone he explained the situation.

"Miss Burke's contract with Mr. Frohman," he said, "was canceled automatically at his death. Shortly after Mr. Hayman made a trip to San Francisco to urge Miss Burke to remain with the Frohman company He said it was Mr. Frohman's wish, often expressed before his death, that his enterprises be kept going and that he, Mr. Hayman, could not hope to keep together all the stars unless Miss Burke agreed to stay. Because of her affection for Mr. Frohman and her gratitude for all he had done for her she consented to continue with the company for a year.

"There was no contract and nothing to prevent her acting for pictures. She has an offer of $40,000 to act for movies which she will probably accept. If Mr. Hayman desires to release her Miss Burke will be more than pleased, for it will be greatly to her advantage."

Mr. Ziegfeld said that in the event of Miss Burke's withdrawal from the Frohman staff she would appear under his management, and that he already had plans for her appearance the coming season in an urban production.

20 FAMILIES SAVED IN FIRE.

Women and Children in Night-clothes Carried Down Escapes.

While the twenty families occupying the five-story tenement at 102 Delancey Street were asleep at 12:30 o'clock this morning, a fire started in the third floor hallway and spread up to the fifth floor. When the first inmates were aroused by the smoke and the crackle of flames the halls were filled with flames and smoke, and there was a rush for the fire escapes.

Some one in the street had seen the blaze and turned in an alarm. The firemen sent a second, and men and apparatus under Chief Kenlon quickly crowded the street and Ludlow Street around the corner. Ladders were raised to the front windows, and men, women, and children in their night clothes were helped to the street, where neighbors took them in.

Philip Rothman, who lives in 106 Ludlow Street, around the corner from the burning house, dragged a man named David across the airshaft to his apartment, and was badly cut by falling glass as he made the rescue.

Benjamin Arnstein and Reuben Cohn, a lodger, were trapped in the Arnstein flat and badly burned before the firemen rescued them. They were taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said they probably would recover.

Chief Kenlon said he did not know how the fire had started. He estimated the damage at $2,000.

SUICIDE IN BELLEVUE.

Patient Jumps from Third Floor Window to Court Yard.

William Belmore, 40 years old, a real estate broker, of 4,527 West 164th Street, committed suicide early this morning in Bellevue Hospital by leaping from a third-story window to the courtyard.

Belmore went to Belevue Hospital Monday complaining of a pain in his right jaw, which Dr. Rutledge diagnosed as erysipelas. He was placed in ward two, on the third floor of the north wing, the old part of Bellevue. He screamed continually with pain.

This morning shortly after midnight he obtained permission from an orderly to go to the washroom. In the washroom he shoved aside two boards which guarded the window and jumped to the courtyard.

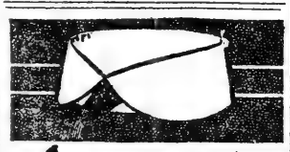
GIVE $257,000 TO MISSIONS.

Episcopalians of Diocese of New York Contribute $48,000.

The Episcopal Board of Missions announced yesterday that $257,000 had been received in its campaign to raise a $400,000 emergency fund to carry on its work. The fund is to be used to wipe out the indebtedness of $254,000 accumulated during the past seven years and to provide the $150,000 necessary to carry on this year's work. This latter sum is made necessary by the war and is in the nature of an extra contribution, as the regular contributions have practically been the same as last year.

The fund is being raised by the gift of one day's income from the members of the Church, and the money already received has been given by 1,700 parishes and 700 churches and by donations from 700 private individuals, members of those churches.

Grace Church of this city leads all other parishes of this country with a total of $26,645.



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CITY GOVERNMENT BEST, MITCHEL SAYS

Mayor Tells 3,000 Columbia Summer Students of the Need of Home Rule.

PROBLEM OF ALL CITIES

Says More Business Principles Are Applied Here Than in State or National Departments.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who was a member of the class of '99 at Columbia, addressed the first gathering of the Columbia University Summer students last night in the university gymnasium, urging on them the need of home rule in this and other cities. More than 3,000 students were present, crowding all available space in the large hall. The Mayor received a warm reception.

In welcoming the students President Nicholas Murray Butler told them that they were a part of and entered into the great traditions behind the university, which was founded before the State or National Government came into existence.

Mayor Mitchell said, in part:

"Because of the new spirit in American city government there is developing the country over a quickened demand for municipal freedom to enable the cities to deal with their local problems in the light of their local experience and the knowledge and understanding which can be developed alone within the cities themselves. Efficient city government comes only with a responsibility for results. That responsibility should be on the cities and the people of the cities.

"Today that responsibility is passed between half-empowered local officials and irresponsible, often corrupt and servile, Legislatures. New York is prepared today for a greater measure of independence in her local affairs. New York and all of the cities of the State are demanding today that they be accorded a wider privilege of managing for themselves their own affairs. We call that here the fight for municipal home rule. It was a fight long conducted by New York City alone, because the other cities of the State did not appreciate as keenly as did we here how necessary those powers were for them; but today there is no division of opinion among the cities of this State.

"Fifty-four cities in New York State are banded together, all of the cities of the State are banded together, and are fighting shoulder to shoulder before the Constitutional Convention, demanding that they be given this right to govern themselves in their local affairs in their own way.

"Now, I am venturing to make this subject of municipal home rule the topic of my speech to you tonight because it is a question which is not peculiar to New York City nor to New York State, but it is one which is even now vexing the people of the cities this whole nation over, and it is one which is going to continue to vex them until it has been solved, in my judgment, by according a measure of autonomy to the cities.

From my knowledge of the administration of the departments of the State and my knowledge of the administration of the departments of the National Government, I think I can say to you without fear of contradiction that the great departments of the city government have today more business principles applied in their administration than the departments of either State or nation; and, therefore, I say that the cities today furnish the most conspicuous example of the success of democratic institutions."

Scientist Sues Laboratory Company.

Elie Metchnikoff, Professor of Biology, a Director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France, and who received the Nobel Prize in 1908 for medical research, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Berlin Laboratory, Ltd., Inc., to restrain it from using his name on its products. The plaintiff complained that since February, 1914, the defendant had been printing his name on packages offered for public sale without his permission.

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MORGENTHAU AIDS ALIENS.

Ambassador Prevents Their Expulsion from Constantinople.

Miss Grace M. Boynton, a daughter of the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of this city, who returned yesterday from Constantinpole on the new Greek liner King Constantinos, said there were 50,000 wounded Turks in the city when she came away on June 17.

"All the hotels and large buildings in Constantinople," Miss Boynton continued, "have been converted into hospitals for the wounded. Among them is the old Roberts College building, at Scutari, on the Asiatic shore. Germany is shipping big quantities of war munitions and supplies into Turkey through Bulgaria, so there is no hunger or distress in Constantinople, where the Germans have succeeded in keeping order.

"Turkish sentiment is against the war, my Turkish friends informed me, and the Turks are more kindly disposed toward the English, French, and Americans than the Germans, who would have had all the residents of the Allied races banished to the Gallipoli peninsula if it had not been for Ambassador Morgenthau."

Miss Boynton said that on the night of June 18 the poorer Pera quarter in Constantinople was destroyed by fire, which for a time threatened the Top Hani Mosque. She was accompanied on the ship by Miss Isabel Thorpe of Montclair, N. J., who had been teaching with her for a year in the Girls' College in the Turkish capital.

CRITICISES HART'S ISLAND.

Grand Jury Finds Conditions in Reformatory Deplorable.

Deplorable conditions in the Hart's Island Reformatory were described in a report made by the Bronx County Grand Jury yesterday, following the investigation which was brought about by the collapse on June 27 of 46 inmates who were suffering from stolen drugs.

As a result of its investigations the Grand Jury reported that boys suffering from chronic and contagious diseases, and mental defectives, were mingled with healthy inmates of the institution and allowed to use even the same towels, razors, and soap. Tubercular inmates sleep in the same dormitory with other boys, it was found.

The Grand Jury conceded that the reformatory administration was doing the best it could under poor conditions, and reported that the drugs were stolen because of lack of guards. It recommended that more guards be employed, more fire escapes be provided and other improvements be made on the island.

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DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

The Monmouth

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, lower temperature today and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,991. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW FOUND SANE BY A JURY; FINAL EDICT TOMORROW

State Is Expected to Appeal if Hendrick Sets Slayer of Stanford White Free.

DECISION REACHED QUICKLY

Arbiters Disregard Alienists' Statements and Evidence of Hereditary Taint.

PRISONER, PLEASED, JESTS

Thinks Jurors' Smoking Cigars, Instead of Cigarettes, Delayed the Finding.

CROWDS AT COURT CHEER

Trips to Pittsburgh and Exposition Planned by the Defendant—Dines at the Waldorf.

Harry K. Thaw, who killed Stanford White in June, 1906, and on his second trial, after a disagreement in the first, was declared by the jury to be "not guilty on the ground of insanity," is sane today, according to a jury which was selected as an advisory body at the trial of his sanity before Justice Peter A. Hendrick in the Supreme Court. This verdict, following nine years of intermittent litigation which is said to have cost the Thaw family $750,000, was handed down at 3:42 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the jurymen had deliberated for scarcely fifty minutes on the great mass of evidence submitted.

Justice Hendrick, who must decide finally whether Thaw shall go free and has the power to disregard the opinion expressed by the jury, reserved decision. It was understood that his decision would be given tomorrow.

After the Justice had retired Thaw caused a remarkable demonstration by a crowd of 2,000 men and women who had collected in the corridors of the Court House, on the long flight of stone steps at the Chambers Street entrance, and in Chambers Street. There was much handclapping and sustained cheering as Thaw was led down the steps and across the street to the offices of Sheriff Grifenhagen in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building. In the great crush some of the women were heard to cry out hysterically. Several of the men tossed their hats in the air and saw them trampled and crushed.

Thaw Smiles on Crowd.

Thaw took this demonstration quietly. He bowed once or twice and smiled as he faced a battery of moving picture machines and other cameras. A dozen deputies, headed by Sheriff Grifenhagen, tore a hole in the crowd and pushed him through. There was a last ringing cheer followed by shouts of good will and congratulations as Thaw disappeared into the bank building. At least 500 remained for half an hour in the street in the hope of getting a better glimpse of Thaw when he was taken away. It required police reserves to keep order.

Just before he left the Court House Thaw consented to pose for the photographers in a room adjoining the courtroom where the trial was held. Several of the jurymen were heard to call him "Harry." He took charge of the arrangements, directed where the benches should be placed, and even carried one end of a bench that had to be moved across the room to a suitable spot. He posed while shaking hands with the foreman, David Robinson, and he posed sitting on a chair at the end of the benches occupied by the jurors.

One of the court attendants took an active part in this scene. The photographers were urging Thaw to turn toward the cameras, when the attendant raised his hand and called out:

"Everybody ready; now look at the canary!"

Worries Sheriff Grifenhagen.

When the last picture had been snapped fifty men and women who had forced their way into the room clapped their hands and cheered. Sheriff Grifenhagen, who seemed worried by the nature of the scene, stepped over to Thaw and urged him to come along.

"The Judge will give me hell for this," he exclaimed.

The verdict did not surprise anyone in the courtroom. The short time required for the jury's deliberations having been taken as an indication that the verdict would be in favor of Thaw. The murmur of whispered conversations was hushed and men and women sat forward in their seats as the jury filed in. It was noticed that they were smiling. David Robinson, the foreman, had the written verdict in his hand, and after the roll had been called he passed it to the court clerk. Justice Hendrick instructed attendants to make arrests if there was any demonstration when he was on the bench. The clerk, Frank McGee, read the verdict:

"The question submitted to you for your consideration by the court is, Is Harry Thaw now sane? and your answer is 'yes.'"

There was a murmur of relief in the crowd, with a show of suppressed emotion by some women.

Thaw sat between two of his attorneys, his eyes upon the foreman of the jury, and he received the verdict without the least sign of emotion. He had forecast the outcome while the jurors were deliberating. There followed a four-minute debate between counsel concerning the next steps to be taken, and Justice Hendrick retired, announcing he would meet with counsel in chambers at 11 o'clock this morning. He ordered Thaw back to Ludlow Street Jail for the night.

Thaw Greets Relatives.

As the Justice stepped from the bench, Thaw walked over to his aged mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, and placing his right arm about her shoulders kissed her. She had received the verdict unmoved, and had sat for a full minute with her eyes fixed on the jury box, not a muscle of her face relaxing. Her daughter, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, when she had heard the word "sane" pass the clerk's lips let her mouth drop open. She looked as if she wanted to sob or shout, but she remained silent. Thaw greeted her affectionately and shook hands fervently with his brother, Josiah T. Thaw. The three have attended every session of the trial.

The verdict was the most important victory for Thaw in the nine-year fight for freedom, which had cost him hun-

Continued on Page 4.

MANY AIRSHIPS BUILT BY GREAT BRITAIN

No. 16 Was Under Construction Last Year and More Have Been Built Since.

LONDON, July 14.—The annual accounts of the British Dock Yards expenditures for last year reveal to the public that airship "No. 16" was in the course of construction in 1914.

It had been the impression that at that time Great Britain was limiting its aircraft activities almost exclusively to aeroplanes, and the fact that so many airships had been built was known only to the initiated.

Since the period covered by these figures other airships have been added to the British aviation service.

The same accounts give the total cost of the combatant ships in the British navy in commission at the end of the last fiscal year at upward of $870,000,000.

FRENCH AIRMEN SHELL ANOTHER GERMAN BASE

Said to Have Caused Important Damage at Libercourt, Near Lille.

PARIS, July 14.—Important damage by aeroplanes to a German station in Northern France is recorded in this official statement issued here tonight:

"Our aviators, continuing their bombarding enterprises, succeeded yesterday in causing important damage to the station at Libercourt, the military bifurcation between Douai and Lille. One squadron of twenty aeroplanes dropped on the buildings and roads twenty-four shells of 90 millimeters and sixteen shells of 150 milimeters.

"Aeroplanes furnished with cannon, which were part of the squadron, bombarded a train that had come to a stop between two stations, and also obliged a German aeroplane to come to the ground."

ENVER PASHA DROVE TROOPS TO DEATH

Ordered General Charges That Cost Heavily, British Observer Says.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The official British press representative with the allied forces in the Dardanelles, in a dispatch dated July 7 and reaching London by way of Alexandria, Egypt, July 14, says:

"A successful allied advance on the left wing June 28 alarmed the enemy seriously, causing him to bring up heavy reinforcements, including raw troops, and he has been launching vigorous counter-attacks ever since in a vain effort to recover his lost ground.

"Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, hurried down from Constantinople to stimulate his troops, a great banner being hoisted on Atchi Baba to signalize his arrival. There had been some dissension among the Turkish leaders, especially regarding the advisability of counter-attacks, but Enver Pasha insisted upon general attacks, which were undertaken repeatedly with great bravery and tremendous losses, masses of Turkish troops fading away before the Allies' artillery.

"Meanwhile the Turkish Asiatic batteries were active, causing some annoyance at our landing places, but there were few casualties, since all the troops were too well intrenched to be harried, except by direct hits.

"The allied men all pay tribute to the extreme gallantry and indifference to death shown by the Turkish infantry, but their methods of attack are crude and wasteful. They are lacking in knowledge of how to carry out an assault scientifically.

"The Turks generally mass for an attack behind some natural barrier. Generally our artillery is informed of their massing before the attack is launched, whereupon, knowing all the ranges to a foot, we break up the mass with a torrent of shell.

"The Turks recently have been adding to the defensive possibilities of their positions in an effort to prevent any further advance by our troops, and the Turkish soldiers have been given special orders prohibiting their retirement under any circumstances. Their officers have been directed to shoot soldiers who attempt to retire."

Report Allies Took Two Hills.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—"The Allies on Monday made four assaults on the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula," says a dispatch to The Daily Express from Athens. "They finally occupied two hills, defending Krithia, and took 4,000 Turkish prisoners."

FILIPINO PHYSICIAN HAS LEPER TREATMENT

Twenty-Three Members of Culion Colony Discharged After Course With Chaulmoogra Oil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 14.—Twenty-three lepers at Culion have been discharged as cured as the result of the treatment with chaulmoogra oil developed by Dr. Mercado, a Filipino physician.

In all eighty cases were treated, and Dr. Mercado thinks he is justified in regarding the oil as a specific for the disease.

The Lancet of London, in March of last year, contained an account of the discharge by Dr. Victor G. Heiser of the San Lazaro Hospital for Lepers at Manila of two lepers who had been free from leprosy for two years. Other cases were mentioned to show cumulative evidence of the value of treating leprosy with chaulmoogra oil, combined with camphor and resorcin, and administered hypodermically. Chaulmoogra oil is made from takatogenos kurzii seeds.

In the colony at Culion there were 2,615 lepers at the end of 1912.

TO BANISH SUMMER FATIGUE take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Teaspoonful in water makes a delicious cooling Summer drink.—Advt.

LABORERS RIOT AS REMINGTON ARMS STRIKE SPREADS

Sudden Mysterious Outburst by 100 Portuguese Workmen Quelled by Guards with Clubs.

MILLWRIGHTS QUIT WORK

Company Must Side Against Carpenters or Face Shutdown, Ironworkers Say.

DENY GERMAN INFLUENCE

But Penfield Reiterates Strike Is Aimed at Allies—Company Shortens Workers' Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 14.—One hundred workmen, twenty guards, and the Bridgeport police reserves took a hand in a riot tonight at the new plant of the Remington Arms Company, where it is planned to make small arms for the Allies. The riot brings to fever heat the labor excitement of the last week, which yesterday caused the walkout of the structural ironworkers at the plant and today a walkout of the millwrights and the ironworkers on the new plant of the sister company, the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The three thousand workmen have been stirred into a great unrest in the last week by some unseen influence. Major Walter W. Pennfield, U. S. A., retired, head of the arms plant, says pro-Germans are back of the strike. This the labor leaders deny.

A hundred Portuguese laborers were on their way out of the 102-acre construction plant just after 6 o'clock tonight when fellow guards heard F. T. Lewis call for help. Running up, they found him surrounded by the workmen, two of whom were trying to throw him into an eight-foot ditch. The guards, former army men under the direction of a detective agency, rushed into the melee, swinging their heavy oak sticks.

The rest of the workmen went into the fight and a hurry call was sent for the police. Sergeants James Ramsey and Samuel Gregory rushed all the available policemen to the scene. When these arrived they found the guards had routed the workmen. Men were lying here and there where they had fallen. Most of them managed to scramble away when the police came in sight.

Frank Monte, 18 years old, of 18 Whiting Street, a laborer, was unconscious. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that a guard's stick probably had fractured his skull. He is also suffering from lacerations of the scalp and body bruises.

Cause of Outbreak a Mystery.

The guards could give no reason for the sudden attack except the spirit of general excitement. Mystery is added to the outbreak by the fact that the laborers are in no way connected with the ironworkers and millwrights who have struck.

The belief of Remington officials that outside influences are at work to paralyze the completion of the new factory is growing. They intend to start an investigation by detectives to find out the reason of the unusual conditions among the thousands of employes, none of whom has made a single complaint as to pay or hours. Without a seeming grievance the workmen have suddenly developed complex demands which are framed in such a way that it is impossible for either the Stewart Company, which is doing the construction work on the new plant, or the Remington Company to comply without antagonizing another branch of the Federation of Labor.

Most of the union labor leaders went to New York tonight in a body announcing that they would be back by tomorrow night. The machinists have declared they will call a general strike throughout Bridgeport if the difficulties are not settled by Friday night.

Strike of the Millwrights.

Throwing a damper over the hopes of the Remington Arms Company for an immediate settlement of a strike that threatens not only indefinite delay in the construction of the company's new plant in which will be made arms for the Allies, but also a paralysis of the entire munition industry in Bridgeport, the 125 millwrights about whom the labor dispute centres, at noon today laid down their tools at the call of the structural ironworkers, who went out yesterday.

This further complicates the already complex labor situation, because the millwrights are officially members of the Carpenters' Union. It was because they joined the Carpenters' Union last week that the ironworkers struck, asserting that the work done by the millwrights is properly a branch of the metal trade.

At the lunch hour today walking delegates of the ironworkers went to the Remington plant and when the millwrights came out of the stockade about the 102-acre building plot ordered them to strike. The construction work cannot go on without the millwrights, who were putting up the shafting for the new arms-making machines. The ironworkers say that if millwrights are employed as carpenters, they will call out the machinists in twenty-two Bridgeport shops; the carpenters say that if the millwrights are hired back as ironworkers they will quit and tie up the laying of floors in the entire new plant.

Vice President John A. Johnson of the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers has received pledges of support from all the allied trades in Bridgeport, and the Central Labor Union at a meeting tonight voted to strike if the necessity arose. Mr. Johnson said tonight:

"I have the metal trades behind me, and I can tie up not only construction

Continued on Page 8.

Austria-Hungary Protests Our Exports of Arms; Says We Have Means of Exporting to All Alike

LONDON, Thursday, July 15, 3:45 A. M.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company it is stated from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the American Ambassador at Vienna on June 29, drawing attention to the fact that commercial business in war material on a great scale is proceeding between the United States and Great Britain and her Allies, while Austria-Hungary and Germany are completely cut off from the American market.

It is set forth in the note that this subject has occupied the Government of the Dual Monarchy from the very beginning, and, although the Government is convinced that the American attitude arises from no other intention than to observe the strictest neutrality and international agreements, yet "the question arises whether conditions as they have developed during the course of the war, certainly independently of the wish of the American Government, are not of such a kind as in their effect to turn the intentions of the Washington Cabinet in a contrary direction.

"If this question is answered in the affirmative, and its affirmation cannot be doubted," according to the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, "then the question follows whether it does not seem possible, or even necessary, that appropriate measures should be taken to make fully respected the wish of the American Government to remain a strictly impartial vis-à-vis of both belligerent parties."

The note continues:

"A neutral government cannot be allowed to trade in contraband unhindered, if the trade take the form and dimensions whereby the neutrality of the country will be endangered. The export of war material from the Untied States as a proceeding of the present war is not in consonance with the definition of neutrality. The American Government, therefore, is undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war material.

"Regarding the possible objections that American industry is willing to supply Austria-Hungary and Germany, which, however, is impossible owing to the war situation, it may be pointed out that the American Government is in a position to redress this state of things. It would be quite sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and war material would be suspended if legitimate trade in these articles between Americans and neutral countries was not permitted."

In conclusion, the Austro-Hungarian Government appeals to the United States, calling attention to the uninterrupted good relations and friendship between that country and the dual monarchy, to take the present note under careful consideration.

FORCE FRENCH BACK WEST OF VERDUN

Crown Prince's Troops Gain Two-thirds of a Mile in Argonne.

CAPTURE 2,581 PRISONERS

French Admit Reverse, but Assert That the German Offensive Has Been Checked.

LONDON, July 14.—The attack of the German Crown Prince's army in the Argonne, having for its objective the investment of the French forts of the Verdun area, has resulted in an advance of two-thirds of a mile and the capture of 2,581 prisoners and several pieces of artillery, according to German official reports. A communiqué issued in Paris tonight, while admitting the German success, asserts that nowhere did the assailants gain more than a quarter of a mile and announces that the Crown Prince's offensive has been definitely checked. The other principal feature of today's fighting along the Western line appears to have been artillery combats at various points, particularly near Nieuport and Arras and in the Aisne Valley.

Following is the text of the German official statement:

Fresh hand grenade attacks near the sugar refinery at Souchez were repulsed during the night.

The French blew up without result a few mines in the neighborhood of Troxoc, west of Craonne, and at Certes in Champagne, our bombardment with hand grenades preventing them from establishing themselves into the mined positions.

In the Argonnes a German attack resulted in complete success northeast of Vienne-le-Château. Our troops took by storm the enemy positions in the hills extending over a width of three kilometers (about a mile and three-quarters) and a depth of one kilometer. Hill No. 285, La Fille Morte, is in our possession. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-one uninjured prisoners, including fifty-one officers, fell into our hands. In addition, 300 wounded were taken under our care. Two field cannon, two revolver cannon, six machine guns, and a large quantity of tools were captured. Our troops advanced as far as the positions of the French artillery and rendered eight cannon useless. These are now standing between the French and German lines.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium the enemy bombarded Furnes and Oost Dunkerke (southwest of Nieuport.) in the way of reprisal we fired on the German cantonments at Middelkerke.

In the region to the north of Arras the Germans have twice attempted, but in vain, to sally from their trenches near Souchez. In the whole of that sector the cannonading has continued. At Arras a quarter in which the Cathedral is situated has particularly suffered from the bombardment. Three civilians were killed.

In the valley of the Aisne the artillery action has been quite violent.

In the Argonne we attacked from the region to the west of the road from Binarville to Vienne-le-Château as far along as Marie Thérèse, and at several points we gained a foothold in the German trenches. To the west of the forest of Argonne our attacks have extended beyond the road from Servon and put into our possession a little wood called the Bois Beaurain, between Marie Thérèse and Haute Chevauchée.

The gains which the enemy was able to realize yesterday did not exceed at any point 400 meters (about a quarter of a mile) in depth.

In the Vosges there has been a violent bombardment at Fontenelle.

The French afternoon report says:

In Belgium, after the bombardment reported in the official statement last night, the Germans attacked the trenches captured by the British troops on the east bank of the canal to the southwest of Pilken on the night of July 5. They were easily repulsed.

In the region of the north of Arras, north of the Château de Carleul and at the Labyrinth, there occurred during the night trench-to-trench combats with hand grenades.

Arras and Soissons were bombarded by shells of large calibre. In the region of the Somme at Frise and at Fay, (west of Peronne,) as well as in the Champagne district near Perthes, mine battles occurred.

In the Argonne German attacks which were concentrated in the region included between Marie Thérèse and the Chevauchée Heights have been definitively stopped.

Between the Meuse and Moselle in the forest of Apremont there was artillery cannonading, but no infantry action.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

CARABANA Water is one of the best Natural Uric Acid eliminants.—Advt.

MINERS MAY DEFY BRITISH MINISTRY

Men in South Wales Likely to Quit Today, Despite the Munitions Act.

BUT COMPROMISE EXPECTED

President of the Board of Trade Agrees to Resume Negotiations with the Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"The outlook in South Wales is distinctly grave. The executive body of the South Wales Miners' Federation appears to be hopelessly divided, and a new conference of delegates has been summoned by telegram, to take place today.

"No instructions, however, have been issued by the executive body canceling the orders to the men to strike today, and it is considered almost certain, therefore, that a large part of the coal field will be idle today.

"This is despite the proclamation placing the dispute under the Munitions act, under which any striker becomes liable to a penalty of £5 ($25) a day."

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The latest development seems to indicate a way out of the coal difficulty. A Cardiff dispatch says that Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has acceded to the request of the miners' Executive Committee that he resume negotiations with the miners at the point at which they were broken off, and that, thus fortified, the Executive Council will be able to meet in conference today with the hope of arriving at a settlement.

In the meanwhile, however, it is practically certain that a larger number of men will stop work today.

The Federation of Miners of the United Kingdom, the labor leaders, and the general public, upon whose support the miners would depend to make the strike a success, have all been urging them to continue work until an agreement can be reached.

It is not believed if a strike lasts after today it will continue for long, as the men themselves are divided, and the South Wales Union has not the funds to finance a long struggle. The Miners' Federation of the United Kingdom, after its recommendation, is not likely to assist them from its exchequer. There is also a possibility that the Government will utilize the miners who enlisted in the army and who have not yet left the country to work the mines.

This dispute, which jeopardizes the work of the navy, occupies the public mind in England above all other matters.

CARDIFF, July 14.—The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Union today voted against a proposal to recommend to the men that they continue work from day to day until an arrangement could be concluded with them. The meeting was a protracted one, the Executive Council, like the miners, being sharply divided on the points at issue.

Reports received from the coal fields show that a large proportion of the men have determined to stop work. This is particularly the case in the mid-Rhonnda, Merthyr, and Aberdare districts, where non-unionists are numerous and are no more pacific than the unionists. A meeting of the delegates from the various collieries will be held tomorrow.

The Merthyr miners at a meeting tonight unanimously decided not to resume work tomorrow. They appointed delegates to attend the conference to be held here tomorrow and suspended further proceedings until these delegates return and report.

TO MAKE LOUVAIN MODERN.

Germans Will Spend $7,500,000 in Rebuilding the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Berlin telegram says that the Prussian Minister of the Interior last week visited Louvain and examined the German architect's scheme for rebuilding the city.

In an interview the Minister said that the Government intended to spend 30,000,000 marks ($7,500,000) in reconstruction of Louvain as a modern town,

$94.30 to Pacific Coast and return via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, going one way, returning another. Ticket Office, 31st Street and Broadway.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TO MEET CABINET TUESDAY; BERLIN MAY SEND NEW PROPOSALS BEFORE OUR NOTE GOES FORWARD

President to Meet His Cabinet Next Tuesday and Announce His Future Course with Germany

From a Staff Correspondent of The Times.

CORNISH, N. H., July 14.—The President's ideas on the return note to Germany will be presented to the Cabinet at its regular meeting next Tuesday. He is actively preparing for this session by a constant interchange of views with Secretary Lansing as point after point comes up in his mind or in the Secretary's.

Today he received a long letter from the Secretary, and sent one. The Secretary's communication did not, however, contain the memorandum on which he is at work, but was understood to have been addressed to the clearing up of certain phases of the situation concerning which the President had asked for a statement from him.

Practically all the day, except that devoted to golf, was spent in work, but not all of it was on the German question. The President cut so much of his recreation time as had been allotted to automobiling, and spent it at his desk. Several matters from the different Cabinet departments called for his attention and were examined. The larger part of his labor, however, was devoted to the German question.

The work he accomplished did not include the preparation of any notes or rough draft of his reply, and in fact nothing will be done in that direction until his correspondence with Secretary Lansing on the subject has been completed. It is possible that no work will be done in the way of drafting the note until the President arrives in Washington. The first stage of the work consisted in studying the German note for two days, during which he re-read it many times and studied every phrase and shade of meaning. Today he has been writing, but not memoranda, only matters for the consideration of Secretary Lansing. After Mr. Lansing's memorandum comes in there will be further communication with him, and not until then will work on the reply begin.

It would not be surprising if this third stage of communication with the Secretary on points raised in his memorandum continued until the eve of the President's departure for Washington, for Mr. Wilson is determined to have every light and shadow in the case made plain before anything is done, and to have the significance of every word weighed before it is penned.

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN PACKERS' AID

Ambassador Page Directed to Present Their Claim to Britain for Seized Meat.

RESULT OF THEIR APPEAL

Sum at Stake $14,000,000—Packers Allege Britain Unduly Delays Payment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—As a result of representations made today by a delegation of Chicago beef packers, the State Department this evening sent a telegram to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, directing him to represent to the British Government that the packers felt that they had not been treated fairly by Great Britain in the matter of the detention of their meat products by the British authorities.

The representatives of the packers had two conferences at the State Department today with Chandler P. Anderson of the Counselor's office, and Robert F. Rose, one of the foreign trade advisers of the department. A further conference will be held tomorrow at which the packers' representatives will submit a draft embodying the specific representations which they believe should be sent to the British Government.

It became known tonight that these representations would form the basis for a diplomatic note to be sent by the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain. The cases of detention of five ships, containing meat products exported by the Chicago packers will come before the British prize court tomorrow.

The cases before the prize court have been postponed from time to time and the packers have been unable to obtain action in connection with their effort to secure the release of meat products amounting to about $14,000,000 destined for neutral ports in Europe. It was said tonight in behalf of the packers that in view of past experience they had no confidence that any relief would be granted to them at tomorrow's meeting of the prize court.

One opinion, however, is that there is a bare possibility that in view of the representations to be made by Ambassador Page in accordance with the instructions telegraphed him tonight, the British Government may be induced to take some action through the prize court at its meeting tomorrow.

Failed To Get Settlement.

The complaint of the packers followed the receipt of a report from their representative at London, Alfred R. Urion, of inability to get a satisfactory agreement from the British authorities as to the release of detained meat-laden vessels or action from the British prize court on claims for damages for meet products seized and confiscated.

The representatives of the packers here are Arthur Meeker, G. F. Swift, Jr., Thomas E. Wilson, Charles J. Faulkner, Jr.; James Jacobson, Edward S. Roberts and M. Rosenbach. After a short conference with Secretary Lansing, they were sent to Mr. Anderson and Robert F. Rose, foreign trade adviser of the State Department.

The case of the packers was presented by Mr. Meeker, who headed the packers here some weeks ago, when it was expected that their troubles had been adjusted satisfactorily through the efforts of Sir Richard Crawford. It was understood then that their claims would be expedited before the British prize court and a settlement reached at a price to be agreed on for meats confiscated or spoiled. It now appears that it has been impossible to agree on terms. The packers' agents abroad are unable to get the prize court to come to terms, and they complain that the British censorship prevents them from getting necessary documents in support of their claims.

Mr. Urion, who was sent to London last January to expedite payments and releases, returned to the United States in May, having failed to get action by

Continued on Page 2.

RECALL GERARD, SAYS EDMUNDS

And Hand the German Envoy His Passports, Ex-Senator Urges in Letter to Wilson.

DAVID J. HILL FOR ACTION

Ex-Ambassador Holds That Berlin Must Answer 'Yes' or 'No' on the Lusitania Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., July 14.—Advocating the withdrawal of the American Ambassador from Berlin and the handing of his passports to the German Ambassador at Washington, former Senator George Franklin Edmunds today sent to President Wilson a letter of comment on the latest German note.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, who is 87 years old, has been one of the most prominent figures in the Republican Party. He was a member of the Senate from Vermont from 1866 to 1891, and was twice a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, receiving 34 votes in the convention of 1880 and 93 in the convention of 1884. He is the author of many important laws, including the Edmunds act, for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and the disfranchisement of those who practice it. He was also part author of the anti-trust law of 1890.

His communication to President Wilson is as follows:

The German reply to your second protest and remonstrance against the inhuman and barbaric destruction by submarines of the lives of many peaceful citizens of our country, as well as those of the civilian citizens and subjects of countries against which Germany is carrying on an aggressive war, having been at last received, I beg to say as one of the 95 per cent., as I think, of the grown-up and intelligent people of our country who have gladly supported your efforts to mitigate the intrinsic evils and horrors of so-called civilized warfare and to defend our citizens in the exercise of the long-established rights of neutrals, that the reply is, in my opinion, in substance an attempt to justify, or else to evade, responsibility for all the slaughter of our civilian citizens which it has knowingly committed. Thus, the most grave situation plainly stated in your communication remains just what it was.

Were not the German Government so full of "Kultur," and, therefore, as it thinks, so logical, I should suppose that it was trying upon you Fabian or Chinese tactics, which I feel most strongly this nation should resent.

Let us then cease futile correspondence and withdraw our Ambassador and send to the German Ambassador his passport.

I am an old man, and have for long before this war publicly worn the badge of the Massachusetts Peace Society, but I can no longer endure the awful spectacle without an expression of my opposition to further discussion under present circumstances.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS,

D. J. HILL CONDEMNS DELAY.

Time for a Direct Answer from Germany, Says ex-Envoy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14—David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, sends the following communication to The Transcript from his Summer home at Cohasset:

To the Editor of The Transcript:

There are occasions when silence, delay, and prolonged negotiations are not only humiliating, but fatal to the

Continued on Page 2.

LANSING TO EXPLAIN POLICY

Will Tell Bernstorff That Germany's Note Is Unsatisfactory.

HINT OF NEW ASSURANCES

Washington Believes Kaiser's Government May Make Supplementary Offer to Us.

BERLIN STILL MISINFORMED

Bryan Propaganda and Dumba Interview Are Blamed—President Works Hard on Note.

Berlin News Agency Tells of Reform in Submarine Warfare

BERLIN, July 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"During the month of June twenty-nine British, three French, one Belgian, and nine Russian merchantmen were sunk by German submarines.

"The total loss of the Entente Allies by submarines, including fishing steamers, which mostly were armed patrol boats, aggregated 125,000 tons.

"The loss of human life was remarkably small, the submarines using every precaution and giving ample warning and time for crews to leave their ships if no resistance was attempted."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The expectation that the German Government would be prepared to make further "concessions" in connection with the American demands for a change in the methods of conducting submarine warfare was increased today by information furnished by the State Department that Secretary Lansing would confer with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, within the next few days.

There have been indications that Germany was willing to supplement her note of last week with assurances intended to show a more sympathetic attitude toward the position of this Government, but the impression gathered was that this course on Germany's part would be dependent on advices as to whether President Wilson was satisfied with the character of the last German note. While the action to be taken by this Government has not been determined, it is clear that the President and his advisers regard the reply as unsatisfactory, and it is believed that this fact will be made plain to Count von Bernstorff by Secretary Lansing.

In the best informed circles the opinion prevails that the difficulty that this Government has encountered in seeking to make the German Government understand how seriously the manner in which Germany conducts her submarine warfare is viewed in the United States all dates back to statements made by William J. Bryan to Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, soon after the destruction of the Lusitania. Mr. Bryan recently made an announcement intended to show that he had not been guilty of any indiscreet remarks to Dr. Dumba, but he did not disclose what it was that he said to the envoy of Germany's ally. Whatever Mr. Bryan may have told Dr. Dumba, the fact remains that the report of the conversation made by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Vienna and Berlin Governments created the impression in Berlin that the demands of the United States with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania were intended for home consumption and were not to be taken seriously by Germany.

Effect of Bryan Propaganda.

The unsatisfactory character of the German note, in response to the American communication sent immediately after the destruction of the Lusitania, is attributed to the impression given by Dr. Dumba's report of his conversation with Mr. Bryan. Since then efforts have been made to show the German Government that the United States was in deadly earnest in its representations and demands, but the memory of the Bryan-Dumba conversation still lingers in the minds of the powers-that-be in the German capital and that memory has served to further the impression there that President Wilson was "bluffing" and in no circumstances would take action that would work to the detriment of Germany. The resignation of Mr. Bryan and his subsequent propaganda, in which he adopted the German view with regard to the shipment of munitions of war, accentuated the belief in German official circles that there was little if any danger that the United States would resort to drastic measures in order to bring Germany to account for attacks on Americans.

At one time there was a feeling of real concern among some of the higher officers of the German Government over the differences with the United

States. But this was dissipated in large measure by the Bryan propaganda, which created the impression that such a considerable number of the American people sided with Mr. Bryan's views that the Administration would not dare go to the extremity of force to maintain American rights on the high seas. The disclosures to the Imperial authorities by Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg apparently were not sufficient to carry conviction that American public feeling was aroused, and that President Wilson was determined to uphold the principles for which this Government had contended in its notes.

Think West Against Wilson.

Another great obstacle to making Germans realize the attitude of the United States is found in the statement industriously circulated in Germany that the newspapers and the public of the western portion of the United States are entirely opposed to the attitude of President Wilson as set forth in his notes to Germany. This impression was created by advices from the United States to German newspapers. In Germany the idea has got about that only the press of the Eastern States is calling for a firm stand for American rights on the high seas, and it is evident that an effort is being made to persuade the German people that the newspapers which have taken this attitude are in the pay of the British Government.

Information has come to Washington that German officials believed they found confirmation of the allegation that the American notes were intended for home consumption in the arrangement made by the State Department for the quick publication of the first note following the Lusitania disaster. On account of the delay in the transmission of this note to Berlin it was published in American newspapers before it was in the possession of the German Government. This is said to have created the impression in Germany that the United States Government was extremely anxious to have the note reach the American people in the quickest possible time. That was construed in Germany as confirmatory evidence of the belief that the American note was written for the benefit of the American public and not to impress the Imperial authorities in Berlin.

All these things are construed here as being to a large extent responsible for Germany's failure to make a more satisfactory response to the President's notes. Some officials here believe it is useless to try to overcome these erroneous impressions. There is a disposition in certain quarters to accept the theory that the German authorities are only too willing to deceive themselves. Other persons hold the less charitable view that those responsible for framing Germany's international policies are as unable now to see how seriously this country regards the violation of its rights at sea as they were to appreciate that Great Britain would enter into the war if Germany violated Belgian neutrality.

Observers here do not overlook the significance of the fact that German newspapers refuse to accept information from this country that President Wilson and his advisers regard the situation as grave. That the German Government is in accord with the newspaper view, and in fact may have inspired it, is indicated by what is described as a semi-official statement issued in Berlin today.

Blindness of German Press.

This statement, which appeared in American newspapers this afternoon, was as follows:

Press dispatches from English sources, reporting a most unfavorable reception of the German reply by the American press, are generally discredited here. The German newspapers are fully aware that the Eastern American papers, which were quoted, with few exceptions, are hopelessly un-American and pro-British and so not fully reflect public opinion in America.

This blindness, as it is described, of the German Government and press would create amazement here but for prior experience as to how Germany has failed to gauge the sentiment of the American Government. It is believed in Washington that President Wilson's next step will result in a rude awakening throughout Germany and particularly in the Government offices in Berlin.

According to unofficial reports which appear to be borne out by practice, German submarine commanders have been instructed to exercise the greatest care to avoid torpedoing any American vessel. These reports accord with a circular statement issued by the German Admiralty and transmitted to the Washington Government by Ambassador Gerard on May 11, four days after the Lusitania was sunk, and two days before the first American note on the Lusitania case was transmitted to Germany.

Since that circular statement was promulgated, there have been several attacks without warning by German submarines on American vessels. But recently the disposition of the submarine commanders has been to ascertain the identity of American vessels before taking hostile action. This disposition was shown to a marked degree in the case of the American bark Normandy, which was overhauled by a submarine on July 9 and allowed to proceed to Liverpool after her papers had been examined. The papers showed that the cargo of lumber which the Normandy carried had been contracted for prior to the time that the German war zone order went into effect, and she was released for that reason.

Critical Point at Issue.

Germany's altered attitude in the conduct of her submarine warfare has failed to satisfy the United States however. President Wilson has stood firmly on the well-established principle of international law that the lives of noncombatants shall not be imperiled on the high seas. He holds that unless German submarines exercise the right of visit and search, even in the cases of vessels flying the flags of Germany's enemies, before resorting to the sinking of such vessels, the lives of American citizens who may be aboard them are likely to be sacrificed. Germany has declined to concede that the lives of passengers on belligerent merchant ships shall be safeguarded from German submarine attack, and it is here that the issue between the two Governments assumes its critical phase.

In the opinion of Government officials the manner in which German submarines have allowed passengers and crews to escape before the vessels were torpedoed has demonstrated the justice of the American position. It has been shown, according to this opinion, that submarines are able to comply with the requirements of visit and search without danger to themselves, and that this right can be practiced with reference to belligerent merchant ships as well as with neutrals. Therefore, it is considered in Washington that there is no substantial reason why Germany should not concede the demand of this Government that visit and search be practiced in the cases of belligerent as well as neutral merchantmen before such vessels are torpedoed.

The German answer to this argument is that the British Government has offered rewards to the commanders of merchant vessels who ram German submarines, and that such rewards have in fact been paid. Nothing that has come to the United States Government recently has indicated that any British merchant vessel has shown a hostile attitude when overhauled by a German submarine.

In this connection one of the considerations that has impressed some of the very highest officials here is that the several attempts of merchantmen to escape have been due to the fact that their commanders felt that if they stopped at the command of the German submarine their vessels would be sent to the bottom anyway without giving the crews a chance for their lives. The question of bringing this particular practice of the submarine warfare to the attention of the German Government has been contemplated, but officials say they are hindered in arriving at a conclusion as to what course to pursue by reason of the difficulty of attempting to justify the effort of a merchant vessel to escape after being told to halt.

Make Themselves Fair Prey.

It is well-recognized, and conceded by this Government, that an overhauled merchant vessel is fair prey for a belligerent warship if the merchantman tries to run away. But officials believe there is merit in the contention that vessels that have attempted to escape from German submarines were justified in doing so on account of knowledge that the submarine commanders did not follow the practice of affording passengers and crews of merchant vessels an opportunity of escaping before firing their torpedoes.

This was notably the case with the Leland liner Armenian, which was sunk by a German submarine when she was trying to escape. The Armenian, a British vessel loaded with mules for the Allies, had a crew largely composed of American citizens, many of whom were drowned. There is some reason to believe that if the German Government, by new assurances that the submarine warfare will be modified, gives the United States an opportunity to enter into further discussion of the matters of difference between the two nations, this Government may find a way to suggest that Germany make official announcement that when a merchant vessel is overhauled by a German submarine that vessel will not be sent to the bottom until those aboard have had a chance to escape to a place of safety.

As the international situation appears, however, there is little prospect of anything except a positive and direct notification to Germany that this Government stands on its well-established rights, and will be obliged to maintain them. If, before this note goes forward, the German Government shows a disposition to disavow responsibility of an intention to cause the deaths of American citizens in the sinking of the Lusitania, and is willing to adopt the American view that the submarine warfare can now be conducted in accordance with the rules of warfare, there will be a chance for an amicable adjustment. But the hope that Germany will go that far is remote in spite of the belief that concessions may be made when it is realized in Berlin that the United States intends to stand by its previously expressed attitude.

May Seek Friendly Offices.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Before President Wilson returns to Washington Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, will call on Secretary Lansing to explain at length the viewpoint of his Government regarding the last German note.

The Ambassador recommended to his Foreign Office the inclusion in the note of those paragraphs expressing the hope that the United States and Germany would work together for the adoption of the principle of freedom of the seas. He places much significance on the expressed willingness of Germany to follow the lead of the United States on this question, and thinks the way is thereby open for the United States to mediate the entire controversy on the rules of maritime warfare as they affect neutral rights. The Ambassador, it is understood, believes his Government would accept a tender of good offices that had for its object mediation as between Germany and Great Britain, where the rights of neutrals are involved, either in the carriage of contraband or the safety of passenger travel.

Secretary Lansing has not set a date for the conference with Count von Bernstorff. Mr. Lansing explained today that he had not yet completed his examination of the German note, and was not ready to discuss it with the Ambassador.

LINKS WILSON AND LINCOLN.

John E. Osborne Says Nation After War Will Laud President's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—That President Wilson is the equal of Abraham Lincoln is the opinion of Assistant Secretary of State John E. Osborne, expressed in an interview here today.

"I know of no man in all history who is more worthy of comparison to Lincoln than Woodrow Wilson," said he. "In many ways their characters are almost identical so far as statesmanship is concerned. Men criticised Lincoln because the rebellion was not ended; so they criticised Grant for the delay before Richmond, and they have criticised Wilson because he has not ended the trouble in Mexico and put a stop to aggressions on the seas by Germany and the embargo which Great Britain has declared against trade with Germany.

"I am firmly convinced that when all these troubles are over the verdict on President Wilson will be one of approval by every true and loyal woman who is disposed to treat fairly an honest, capable man irrespective of political alliances."

RUSSIAN CARGO HELD UP.

British Stop Rosin and Naval Stores —The Indianic Released.

LONDNO, July 12, (Delayed by Censor.)—The Norwegian bark Sirius, from Brunswick, Ga., for Narvik, Norway, with a cargo of rosin and naval stores consigned to Petrograd, has been detained at Kirkwall pending inquiry.

The Swedish steamer Indianic, with a cargo of lumber, has been allowed to proceed after discharging her cargo. The lumber was sent to a prize court.

The Sirius sailed from Brunswick on June 8 and was reported as having arrived at Kirkwall on July 9. The Indianic was last reported as having arrived at Gothenburg, Sweden, on June 23 from New York, whence she sailed April 28 with a cargo of food and merchandise for Gothenburg. She was detained at Kirkwall and Leith for several weeks and part of her cargo on that voyage was sent to a prize court.

Berlin Report of a Swedish Protest.

BERLIN, July 14, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Stockholm to the Overseas News Agency says that the Swedish Minister in London has delivered to the British Government a sharp protest "against the continual molestation of Swedish commerce."

Norway and Denmark, the message adds, support the protest.

Mine Kills Five on Swedish Ship.

LONDON, July 14.—The Captain and four members of the crew of the Swedish schooner Daisy were killed when the vessel was sunk by a mine off Floejtans lighthouse, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

RECALL GERARD, SAYS EDMUNDS

Continued from Page 1.

prestige and future influence of a nation.

The Lusitania controversy—for this is what we have permitted the incident to become—involves only two points:

(1.) Was the sinking of the Lusitania in accordance with the accepted rules of international law, or was it not?

(2.) Does the Imperial German Government maintain its right and intention to disregard those rules in its treatment of the citizens of a neutral and friendly country, or does it not?

Upon the answers to these two questions depends the course that should promptly be followed. If the Imperial German Government accepts the rules in question and intends to observe them, the controversy would end the moment the assurance was given and responsibility admitted.

On the other hand, if the Imperial German Government does not intend to recognize the existing rules of international law in a matter of such gravity, but to act, and maintain its right to act, in defiance of them, and to create for itself the law of the sea, it would be difficult to regard the friendly professions of that Government as sincere, in that case, it would be an act of indiscretion on the part of the United States also to accept such affirmations of friendship, and above all to express sentiments of confidence and amity in return.

A frank and ready answer to these questions might reasonably be expected of a friendly nation. It could not, of course, be reasonably demanded until the questions were asked; but, once directly asked and directly answered, both countries would be relieved of an embarrassing situation, for both would then know what was expected and what would be accorded in the interest of a friendship that is at least exposed to a serious test. Until an answer is given, mere assertions of friendship and the discussion of minor questions on either side only serve to obscure the vital issue which some day must be squarely met. A question of international duty should never be encumbered by the possible consequences of a right decision.

DAVID JAYNE HILL.

North Cohasset, Mass., July 13, 1915.

DANIELS TO CONFER WITH EDISON TODAY

Will Discuss Personnel and Functions of Naval Advisory Board on Inventions.

CITES NAVY'S BIG NEEDS

Submarine Motors, Airship Development, and Means to Protect Warships from Torpedoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department is going to Orange, N. J., tomorrow for a conference with Thomas A. Edison at the latter's home tomorrow night with regard to the formation of the proposed new naval advisory board on inventions.

Mr. Daniels said tonight that he would obtain the views of Mr. Edison regarding the selection of the other members and the functions of the board. He was certain that when the board was finally selected it would be composed of men of such prominence and recognized standing as to inspire the confidence of the whole country.

It was pointed out at the War Department today that a bureau, similar generally to the advisory council proposed by Mr. Daniels, has been in operation in the army for many years and achieved notable results. It is known as the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and suggestions go to it for new devices from the army personnel or from civilians. Secretary Garrison said today that no steps had been taken to broaden the work of the proposed naval advisory board of inventors to include service for the army, but he thought that as the two services were closely allied the army would naturally obtain the benefits of any ideas developed along practical lines for the navy.

Just now the most important lines of naval development work are the submarine, the airship, and the protection of battleships and dreadnoughts against submarine attack. The greatest need of the navy is reliable motors for submarines that will function properly and at all times, and this has been studied for a long time by the experts of the naval service. Mr. Edison has already turned his inventive genius toward the improvement of American submarines by designing a new type of storage battery which is being built experimentally for installation on one or more of the newer submarines of the navy.

A special division of aeronautics has been established in the navy under the direction of Captain Mark L. Bristol, who has charge, under the supervision of Secretary Daniels, of the expenditure of the appropriation of $1,000,000 made during the recent session of Congress, for aircraft development. A naval aeronautic station has been established at Pensacola, and naval officers are being ordered there for special aviation studies.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, acting in co-operation with other officers of the navy, is just now concentrating his attention on the question of providing American battleships with better protection against submarine attack. Model deep water directional caissons have been constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard and will be tested in the lower waters of the Chesapeake Bay on July 20. These caissons resemble the cross section of battleships, with especially constructed compartments, and a series of protective side walls, designed to protect the vessel against external explosion and outside attack. Torpedoes will be exploded against the outer walls. The plans for the two battleships authorized last March will not be definitely settled until after these tests have been completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—Miller Reese Hutchison, personal representative of Mr. Edison and himself an expert on submarines, returned home today from Washington after having had an interview with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in which he informed him of Mr. Edison's acceptance of the Chairmanship of the proposed Naval Advisory Board.

"You may rest assured," he said, "that when this board is completed it will, in my opinion, far outrank any body of scientists and experts that was ever collected together in any single organization."

ORVILLE WRIGHT LAUDS NAVY TEST BOARD PLAN

Says Army and Fleet Need 2,000 Flying Machines in Readiness for Sudden Attack.

Orville Wright, who, with his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, invented the first successful heavier than air flying machine, said yesterday that if asked he would accept membership on the Advisory Board of Inventors which Secretary of the Navy Daniels has decided to appoint to co-operate with a Bureau of Invention and Development for the purpose of producing and perfecting devices that will increase the fighting efficiency of the navy.

"Of course I should accept the appointment if it were tendered to me," said Mr. Wright, "but in making this fact public please be careful to say that up to the present moment I have not been asked to accept membership on such a board.

"All that I know about Secretary Daniels's proposal is what I have seen in the newspapers. Mr. Edison is of course a splendid man for the head of the board, and if asked to serve under him I shall accept, just as any good American citizen would in similar circumstances. The board should be a good thing if it remains, as I understand it will, a strictly advisory organization.

"We must keep in mind that the officers of the American Navy are able men fully qualified to handle the navy for us, and I am one of those who believe that the men who run the navy should be the officers of the service. There can be no question that the officers of our navy know their business.

Must Avoid Friction.

"The proposed board should be able to help if it is careful to avoid friction and confine its work largely to suggestion and to advice, if the latter is desired. The final decision must rest with the officers of the Navy in practically all questions involving the efficiency of the service, for they are the men who will have to accomplish whatever is to be done."

The only other nation which has a council which in a way is similar to that proposed by Secretary Daniels is Great Britain, and the British Council's work, Mr. Wright pointed out, is confined to aviation.

With reference to aviation Mr. Wright said a conservative estimate of the number of flying machines that service would need in the event of a national crisis has been put at 1,000 by naval officers who have studied the naval aviation problem of our navy. Some officers, he added, had suggested that 1,300 machines would be nearer the number that would be required in the event of war.

"Granting the correctness of the statement that the Navy needs between 1,000 and 1,300 aeroplanes and that the Army needs, say about 700," Mr. Wright continued, "it would seem that the number needed by the two services approximates 2,000. These would suffice as a guarantee of safety in the event of a sudden and unexpected war. I am not in favor of the Government owning too many machines, for it is my opinion that too much military preparedness sometimes leads to war. But I do believe the country should have the necessary peace equipment for its protection while the more elaborate preparations that would be necessary in an emergency are being completed."

Mr. Wright said that about six months would be needed to manufacture the number of machines that would be needed, provided the motors were to be had. The lack of motors, he added, would probably delay the completion of the machines, but he did not say how long such a delay would be.

The problem of training aviators to operate the machines and to act as observers Mr. Wright said would probably be serious. There should be, he said, at least three men for each machine put into commission. As to the number of scouting machines, as compared to weight carriers, Mr. Wright said that was a question for the aviation department of the army and navy to decide. He thought that the machine that could climb at the greatest speed would appear to have an advantage in military work, for, as he put it, the aviator who can go up fastest and get above his opponent should have the best of the argument. Reports from Europe seemed to indicate the correctness of this statement.

"The reports from the battle zones in Europe," continued Mr. Wright, "are at the present time so muddled and contradictory that it is difficult to form a correct opinion, and we will have to wait for more reliable data before we can be sure of our ground in the matter. It is known, though, that all the powers at war are increasing as fast as it is possible their forces of aeroplanes.

"As far back as November I was informed that in England they were turning out aeroplanes at the rate of sixty a week, which would account for the construction of about 1,500 machines up to the 1st of May last.

Behind Other Nations.

"We must come to it some day, for we are far behind the rest of the world in aeronautical equipment. We are certainly not prepared, so far as an adequate aerial arm for the army and navy is concerned. However, we must also keep in mind that no European country is likely to go to war with us while the struggle in Europe goes on, and that is perhaps fortunate."

Mr. Wright left for his home in Dayton yesterday afternoon.

FORMS NAVY MINE DIVISION.

Six Vessels for Laying and Sweeping Added to Atlantic Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, announced today that a mining and mine sweeping division of the Atlantic fleet had been organized in accordance with Secretary Daniel's policy of strengthening and rounding out every important arm of the fleet.

The information of this mine-laying division—the function of which will be to lay automatic contact mines around harbors to prevent the approach of an enemy in time of war and to remove mines from narrow channels and harbors by mine-sweeping operations—is the culmination of plans that have been in evolution ever since Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss became Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. It will be the first time that the fleet has had a separate mine and mine-sweeping division.

The composition of the division will be the former Baltimore, the mine depot ship San Francisco, and the minetenders Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent and Sonoma. The five latter vessels have been ordered detached from duty with the Atlantic fleet. The new division has been placed under the command of Commander Reginal S. Belknap of San Francisco. The Baltimore is now in Hampton Roads. The other five vessels are distributed between the Portsmouth Navy Yard and Newport, R. I.

Important lessons are being learned by American officers, based on reports from naval attachés abroad, regarding submarine, aircraft, and mine-laying operations, and the benefit of the lessons is to be contributed toward the strengthening of the fleet. The vessels in the new division will carry out practice in the rapid laying of mines, not only of the anchored type, but of the floating type, which are dropped into the sea by a fleet to destroy or damage the vessels of a pursuing enemy. Four of the vessels also will be drilled in the removal of floating and anchored mines. It is Secretary Daniel's purpose to increase the size and importance of this division, and ultimately place it under the command of a Rear Admiral.

"I cannot give you the number of mines we have," said Secretary Daniels tonight, "but I can tell you this—for every 90 mines which the navy had when Admiral Strauss became Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, it now has a corresponding 100."

J. H. HAMMOND, JR., TO MOVE.

Will Build Plant to Manufacture His Torpedoes and Bombs.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 14.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., who for several years has been conducting experiments in wireless telegraphy and who invented the radio torpedo, is to dismantle his laboratory on his father's estate and set up a manufacturing plant and experimental station on Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, at an expenditure of approximately $750,000. Lack of railroad facilities has necessitated this move.

At Fisher's Island Mr. Hammond will manufacture the wireless controlled torpedoes and the thermite incendiary bomb which he recently invented.

HITS BRITISH REPORTS.

Manchester Guardian Deplores Lack of Frankness About the War.

LONDON, July 14.—"One of our principal assets in the war was our power to tell the exact truth from day to day about the military operations. This asset has been lost."

So says The Manchester Guardian today under the heading of "The War in Flanders, by a Student of the War." The writer adds:

"The German reports, when allowance is made for occasional exaggerations of victories and for an intelligent anticipation of events, are quite as reliable as are our own. It is the more necessary to make this clear, as we have several times made much of inaccuracies in the German reports of military operations.

"Impartial American opinion ranks the truthfulness of German reports of land operations above our own. To many Englishmen the lack of frankness in the official reports is the most discouraging thing in the war."

FIND GERMAN FINANCES O. K.

Ministers Say the Situation Is "Most Favorable."

BERLIN, July 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A conference in Berlin of the Finance Ministers of the several German States approved the presentation of the presiding officer, Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, regarding Germany's financial situation.

The war loan and taxation and other measures to be submitted at the meeting of the Reichstag, including those on profits from the manufacture of war materials, were also discussed.

All the Ministers present agreed that Germany's financial situation was most favorable, and that the nation was resolved to hold out until a victorious peace was assured.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Liner Leaves Boston with Cargo of Foodstuffs for England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—The British steamer Anglian of the Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line left this port today for London heavily laden with a cargo of foodstuffs, much of which will be used by the British Government.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 14.—The only ship to leave this port today for the war zone was the British steamship Pontwen for Saint Nazaire with 60,400 bales of hay, valued at $54,000.

POINCARE SCORNS PREMATURE PEACE

Victory Must Be Decisive, to End German Peril Forever, French President Asserts.

SPEAKS AT DE LISLE'S BIER

Body of Composer of "La Marseillaise" Laid in Hotel des Invalides with Solemn Ceremony.

PARIS, July 24.—With impressive ceremony the remains of Captain Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, composer of "La Marseillaise," were placed today in the Hotel des Invalides.

"Wherever it resounds," said President Poincaré, speaking at the famous hospital for French soldiers, "La Marseillaise" evokes the idea of a sovereign nation that has a passion for independence and whose sons, all of them, prefer deliberate death to servitude. Its striking notes speak the universal language understood today throughout the world. A hymn like that was needed to interpret in a war like this the generous thought of France.

"Once more the spirit of domination menaces the liberty of the people. Our laborious democracy for many long years contented itself with works of peace, and it would have considered criminal or insane any man who dared nourish warlike projects, notwithstanding repeated provocations, and, regardless of surprises at Tangier and Agadir, France remained willingly silent and impassive.

President Poincaré rapidly sketched the events in Europe leading up to the war, finding everywhere a deliberate purpose of Germany and Austria-Hungary to provoke war for their own objects, as history will show.

Fable as Cause for War.

"Posterity will learn with stupefaction," he continued, "that one day the German Ambassador, after vainly seeking to have himself insulted publicly by the population of Paris, presented without smiling, as a cause for war, a fable imagined in Wilhelmstrasse that French aviators without anyone perceiving them had gone to throw bombs on Nuremburg."

The President alluded to solemn treaties being torn up, to barbarous terrorism directed against noncombatants and to science dishonored in the service of savagery. Turning to the members of the French Cabinet, he said:

"You interrogate your consciences in serenity, knowing that at no moment have we neglected any word or act which could serve to dissipate this war. We have been the innocent victims of a most brutal aggression, methodically premeditated. Since we were forced to draw the sword, we have no right to put it back into the scabbard before the day when we shall have vindicated the dead, until a common victory of the Allies shall permit us to repair the ruins and to reserve France integrally and prevent a periodic return of the provocations. What would tomorrow be if a lame peace should ever rest upon the débris of our cities?"

The President said that France under such a peace would be at the mercy of her revengeful rivals and added:

"No soldier, no citizen, no woman of France but understands clearly that the whole future of the race, not our honor but our very existence, depends upon the heavy hours of this inexorable war. We have willed to win! We have the certainty of winning! We have as much confidence in our strength and in that of our allies as in our right.

"No! No! Let our enemies not deceive themselves! There is not a sign of a precarious peace or a disquieting fugitive truce between one shortened war and another one more terrible. It is not to remain exposed tomorrow to new attacks and mortal perils that France rose in ardent enthusiasm to the manly accents of 'La Marseillaise.' Already the day of glory for which 'La Marseillaise' is celebrated illumines the horizon."

Populace Stands Uncovered.

Thousands of people stood with heads uncovered as the coffin containing the body of the author of "La Marseillaise," resting on a gun carriage of the revolutionary period, passed under the Arc de Triomphe down the Avenue des Champs Elysées and across the Alexander Bridge to the Esplanade. President Poincaré, all the members of the Cabinet, the President of the Senate and of the Chamber and other high officials of the Government marched behind the gun carriage, while a detachment of dragoons led the way.

While the cortege was passing the hospitals in the hotels along the Avenue des Champs Elysées every balcony and every window was filled with wounded men, and in the dense crowds on the pavements many maimed soldiers and bronzed reservists, home on leave, saluted the bier and the President of the Republic in solemn silence.

There were no cheers or manifestations until the procession passed the Grand Palais, when the Republican Guards' Band struck up "La Marseillaise," "Vive la France!" and "Vive l'Armee!" shouted the crowd in a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm.

A flotilla of aeroplanes, flying low, circled over the Arc de Triomphe at the start and followed the line of the procession to the Hotel des Invalides.

Mass was said this morning in the chapel of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, which is also used as an operating room. The acolyte was a uniformed Boy Scout and the choir was made up of wounded soldiers, who ended the service with the singing of "La Marseillaise." The priest in pronouncing the benediction added to it the words, "Long live God! Long live France!"

FRANCE'S DAY IN LONDON.

Everybody Buys a Flag in Honor of the Land of the Marseillaise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—France's national fete day, July 14, was celebrated throughout London by an enthusiastic prosecution of the scheme for the sale of miniature French flags. The success of the enterprise left no doubt as to the warmth of London's regard for Great Britain's ally across the channel.

It was rare to find any one, rich or poor, old or young, who was not wearing the tri-color of France in the cause of war charity. The celebration went with a vigor and animation that not even the rain, which began late in the afternoon and continued persistently, could quench. Millions of little flags were sold in addition to a vast number of medals and tiny images of cannon.

Many well-known actresses were among the thousands of women flag sellers. Mlle. Gaby Deslys held a prolonged reception at the red, white and blue stall in the Savoy Hotel. Not only that, but she drew a crowd every time she came outside to her brilliant red, white and blue car. She began the day splendidly by selling a flag for $50, and almost immediately afterward sold one for $250 to Sir J. M. Barrie. Most of her takings were in gold and notes, but one man in London is able to say that the famous French actress accepted a penny from him; he is an English curate.

Miss Ethel Levey conducted a brisk sale of flags at the Carlton. Other actresses who took a share in the work were Julia James, Mary Moore and Mlle. Yvonne Arnaud.

Miss Louis Pounds and Charles Coborn drew much awards to the foot of the Nelson Column that part of the program there, the singing of "La Marseillaise," had to be abandoned. Mr. Coborn was giving his first rendering of the French national anthem when the police interfered—politely but firmly. Subsequently, Mr. Coborn was allowed to sing in other parts of Trafalgar Square, and during the afternoon from some steps in a corner, the voice that won fame and money with "Two Lovely Black Eyes" and "The Man That Broke the Bank," was heard in the inspiring French song of liberty. Miss Megan Lloyd George was one of the flag sellers in Whitehall. She made an irresistible appeal to politicians and others as they passed by. She was too late, however, in tackling her father, the Minister of Munitions, he had purchased a flag from another seller.

Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, in an address said that the Germans had violated the most solemn treaties, and that their acts of savagery recalled the time of the most distant barbarism. France, however, he said, remained calm and resolute. She submitted without flinching to the checks of the opening days of war, and her young, heroic army, after having repulsed the invader, now opposed his formidable attacks with an impassable barrier, awaiting the moment when it should drive him out.

"We thank you, loyal, and valiant allies," the Ambassador continued, "and, despite the surprise attack which found us insufficiently prepared, we are completing our armaments with unparalleled activity. Here we are witnesses of England's efforts of an importance which escapes outside observers. Let us have faith in the success of our arms. We will conquer, not only because we are soldiers of liberty, justice, and right, but because the moment is approaching when we will be materially stronger than our adversaries. Do not let doubt creep into your minds, but let every one learn that the essential condition of victory is patience."

WAR CRIPPLES AGENCE HAVAS.

Fifty of Press Association's Staff in Army—Six Killed.

The Agence Havas of Paris, the principal news agency in France, has had six of its staff killed in battle. They are: René Jeancourt, Jean Blanc, Paul Bellanger, M. Reybaud, Charles Huguet, and Georges Mitelet.

Blanc and Bellanger had been cited in the orders of the day of the army for great gallantry. Mitelet was the best reporter on the staff.

Quite half the staff of the agency is with the army—more than fifty, it is said—including some of the provincial correspondents. One of the acting managers at present is André Meynot, who works in the office from 8 to 10 and then goes to his military duty in the Ministry of War until 4. Afterwards he goes to his office and works until his desk is clear.

The Havas Service has necessarily suffered from the war. It has shrunk to probably half its former proportions. The distribution of news to the interior by telephone has ceased because the long-distance interior telephoning is for the army alone. There is some long-distance work still going on with Italy, but not with England. All the transchannel lines are reserved for military purposes.

HOWTH HEAD REACHES PORT

Vessel, Which It Was Feared Had Bombs Aboard, Arrives at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., July 14.—The British steamship Howth Head, on board which it was feared a bomb had been placed before she cleared from New Orleans on July 8, arrived here safely tonight.

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN PACKERS' AID

Continued from Page 1.

the prize court. He met the packers in Washington, where they obtained from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Sir Richard Crawford an agreement, accepted by the British authorities, to expedite proceedings before the Prize Court, which was to meet June 8.

The delay in reaching a settlement of these cases has interfered seriously, it is asserted, with the export business of the packers and with shipments of meat products from this country. There is no threat by the packers of a meat war against the British, but they are anxious to obtain a settlement of their claims and effect an agreement between this Government and Great Britain under which shipments may be made in neutral vessels to neutral countries without danger of seizure by Great Britain.

Allege International Delay.

The packers, in the statement outlining their case to be laid before the Department, declare that the British Government purposely delays settlement of their claims for seized cargoes and that they are not inclined to reopen trade with neutral countries unless they can be assured of delivery of their shipments to ports designated. The statement gives the history of the detention of consignments for Scandinavian countries, shipped before the British Order in Council was issued in some instances, and in others before it was known to the packers.

"As reported to the packers by their representative in England, Alfred R. Urion," says the statement, "the latest terms for the release of the cargoes as laid down by Great Britain are held to be so onerous as to be unacceptable. Attorney Urion went to England, arriving there the latter part of January, in response to a request made by Sir Edward Grey through the British Embassy at Washington, to discuss the seizure of the shipments with a view of arriving at some conclusion in the matter. Until a week ago the packers were assured by their representative in England the situation would be amicably adjusted, practically all differences having been agreed upon, when the new set of unreasonable terms was suggested by the authorities and immediately rejected by the packers. In brief these latest terms are:

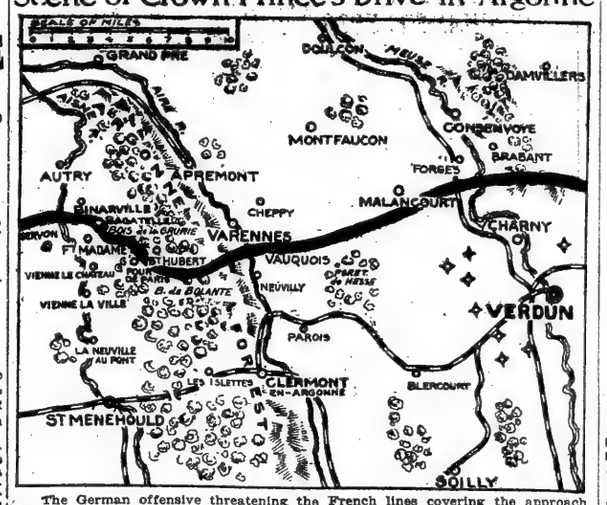
That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims arising out of the detention of ships.

That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims of buyers who bought and paid for large quantities of products seized.

"The packers assert that this latest move by Great Britain is only another step to delay a settlement of the problem and that there appears to be absent the sincere desire to settle the controversy. With the $14,000,000 of packers' products held up in the prize courts and with the settlement of the controversy as remote as it was months ago, the packers are not inclined to take further chances in reopening trade with neutral countries unless they are able to receive assurances that their products will be allowed to arrive at the ports designated."

In their conferences with Mr. Anderson, the packers were insistent that the American Government should take firm action.

Scene of Crown Prince's Drive in Argonne



The German offensive threatening the French lines covering the approach from the West to Verdun has succeeded in capturing positions northeast of Vienne-le-Château, in the Argonne, and has scored an advance of about two-thirds of a mile, according to the German reports—a quarter of a mile, according to the French. The heavy black line on the map shows the points at which the two armies are in contact.

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(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

RUSSIANS RETAKE TRENCHES IN POLAND

In Counter-Attack Oust Germans from Long Line on the Pissa River.

GIVE GROUND ELSEWHERE

Austrians Captured When Drive from Galicia Was Halted South of Lublin Totaled 22,761 Men.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—Following the failure in Lublin Province of the Austro-German drive toward Warsaw from Galicia, the Germans are renewing with increasing intensity their attacks on the lines northwest and west of the Polish capital, as disclosed by the following official communication from General Headquarters issued tonight:

In the direction of Lomza (Russian Poland) on the evening of July 12 and also on the 13th, the enemy developed an intensive artillery fire. On the right bank of the Pissa, on July 13, the Germans succeeded in capturing Russian trenches on a front of two versts, (about one and one-third miles.) They, however, were driven back by a counter-attack and the trenches were recaptured.

On both banks of the Shikva stubborn fighting has taken place. Considerable enemy forces between the Orjetz (Orzyc?) and the Lydymia adopted the offensive and the Russians, declining a decisive engagement, retreated during the night of the 13th to their second line of positions. On the left bank of the Vistula the situation is unchanged.

In the battle near Wilkolaz, south of Lubin, during the week ending July 11 the Russians captured 97 officers and 22, 464 men.

In the Cholm region engagements have taken place along the Volitza River, and on the night of July 13 we captured over 150 prisoners.

On the rest of the front there have been the usual artillery engagements. On the evening of July 12 the enemy assumed the offensive on the Narew front.

BERLIN, July 14, (via London.)—Part of the report of operations on the Russian frontier was as follows:

Eastern Theatre of War.—Between the Niemen and the Vistula our troops obtained some local successes in the neighborhood of Kalwaria, southeast of Kolno, at Przasnysz and south of Mlawa.

Southeastern Theatre of War.—There is no change with the German troops.

VIENNA, July 14, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The general situation in the Russian theatre of war is unchanged.

LEMBERG CITY OF DEATH

Epidemics Said to Have Driven Out Austro-German Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—All enemy troops have been withdrawn from Lemberg owing to terrible epidemics—cholera in particular—which are raging there.

Refugees are pouring into Russian territory, and among other novel sights at Kiev are cabmen from Lemberg who are plying for hire. The population of Galicia is starving because the Austro-Germans have requisitioned everything, and all who can are escaping to Russia.

BERLIN, July 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A dispatch from Lemberg to the Overseas News Agency says that the university there, following the reoccupation of the Galician capital by the Austro-Hungarian forces, has been reopened, and that the teachers and students have begun a regular course.

Ban on Russian Gold Exports.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—The Ministry of Finance has issued an order prohibiting the export of gold. Exceptions may be made in favor of the subjects or citizens of allied and neutral States.

SENT JEWS TO CAUCASUS.

Grand Duke Told Them to Retake Palestine, German Paper Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 14. (Dispatch to The London Daily Graphic.)—The Munich journal Neueste Nachrichten publishes a dispatch from Lemberg stating that before the fall of that town Grand Duke Nicholas issued an order of the day to the Jewish soldiers in his army, stating that he had decided to give them a special opportunity of showing courage and patriotism. One of the aims of the struggle with Turkey was said to be in order to reconquer Palestine for the Jews so they could live there united and independent. The order of the day concluded as follows:

"We will therefore pave the way for you to join the Army of the Caucasus. It now depends on you what treatment your race and co-religionists will receive during the war and after. Reconquer Palestine for yourselves and a new day of glory will dawn for Jewry."

Jewish soldiers in the Galician army were then transferred to the Army of the Caucasus.

HELD IN CANADA, SAYS CARD.

But Toronto Knows Nothing of Spy Charge Against American.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 14.—Dr. A. L. Coyle, a leading physician here, is being held in Toronto, Canada, as a German spy, according to a hastily scribbled postcard received today by Dr. J. M. S. Heath, a personal friend at Bellaire, Ohio.

The message on the card, which bore the Toronto postmark, read: "I am in jail as a German spy. Please send credentials from Wheeling." Efforts were at once made to get into communication with Dr. Coyle at Toronto.

Dr. Coyle and Carl Laing, a banker, left here last Saturday for an automobile trip through Canada, and nothing was heard from them until the arrival of the postcard.

TORONTO, July 14.—The authorities here know nothing of Dr. A. L. Coyle of Wheeling. He is not under detention here and the police have no record of his name.

"SPY" THREATS IN BOSTON.

Police Investigate a Tale of Bombs to Wreck the State House.

BOSTON, July 14.—An afternoon paper announces the receipt of an anonymous communication in which the writer, describing himself as a German spy, says that two bombs have been placed in the State House and another in the Custom House tower, and that these will be exploded "about Friday." Also the Governor is to be killed, according to the message, which was crudely lettered with a lead pencil.

It was turned over to the police, who recently examined a similar threat against the Custom House without determining whether the writer was a crank or a so-called practical joker.

ARREST TWO ALLEGED SPIES

Charged with Attempting to Send Out News About British Fleet.

LONDON, July 14.—Two alleged spies were arrested today and will be tried by court-martial on the charge of attempting to communicate information about the British fleet, according to an announcement by the Official Press Bureau.

BRITAIN MAY SEIZE BIG MERCHANT FLEETS

Urged to Confiscate all German, Austrian and Turkish Ships in Empire's Ports.

LONDON, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Navy League, through its Executive Committee, has published an appeal to the Government to seize all German, Austrian, and Turkish merchant ships detained in the ports of the British Empire "as a set off, in some measure, against the destruction of British merchant vessels without warning by German submarines."

The appeal states that 119 German, 20 Austrian, and 11 Turkish ships were detained in British ports on the outbreak of war, and there were also 18 German and 3 Austrian ships detained in Egyptian ports, making a total of 171 ships detained in all. In addition 119 German ships, 7 Austrian, and 5 Turkish have been seized on entering British and colonial ports or upon the high seas, making a total of 302 "enemy vessels" in the possession of the British Government. The captured vessels are, of course, subject to prize court decisions, but the detained vessels are apparently being held up pending the conclusion of the war.

"Surely it is the obvious duty of the Government to turn to practical account every vessel in their hands for the benefit of British interests," says the appeal. "The destruction of British merchant vessels in violation of the laws of war offers complete vindication of this form of reprisal. Whatever a prize court decision may be as affecting cargoes of vessels, which have been seized, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government to confiscate enemy ships as an act of reprisal for British merchantmen which have been sunk.

"In the present exigencies of the nation, every enemy merchantmen in seaworthy condition should be actively employed as part of the British mercantile marine. The immediate value of the adoption of such a policy would be to convince Germany that she must pay in kind and at once for her lawlessness at sea, and in the second place to assist in considerably modifying the quotations for shipping freights by stimulating a demand for the use of these ships by merchants.

"The Navy League, therefore, strongly urge that his Majesty's Government should at once follow the example of our latest ally, Italy, in confiscating at least an equivalent of enemy ships to those which have been destroyed by German submarines; and further employ all enemy ships for the purpose of British sea commerce upon such terms and under such conditions as may be deemed advisable."

SEES GERMAN OFFICERS EVERYWHERE IN TURKEY

Correspondent Says They Have Been Especially Active in Fortifying the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—On the road to Entilly, a mile or two east of one of the dirtiest little towns in Anatolia, in a group of drafted Armenians engaged in road building, The Associated Press correspondent found a young German engineer, clad in the uniform of a Turkish pioneer officer.

"Yes," replied the young German to the question put to him, "I am building this road. Here is a place where there have been many washouts. I am riveting the embankment and hope that the road will stay for a while after that."

At the foot of the Amanus Pass there was another German engineer doing similar work. He showed the correspondent a new survey he had made. The old road took eight turns to get over the pass, many of them very steep. The new road takes only one, and it reduces the possibility of accidents.

At Islahlah the correspondent met a German medical officer. The man had formerly been in the employ of the Bagdad Railroad. When the war came he entered the service of the Ottoman Army, because physicians and surgeons were needed. He was put in command of the sanitary troops of Syria.

"They have had some typhoid fever and typhus around here," he explained. "I am trying to get rid of both. Making fair progress. Getting place cleaned up. Most places now safe. Nothing to fear."

The man talked as if he had to turn in a certified voucher for every word he uttered in the course of a day. It is doubtful whether he had ever smiled in his life.

In Aleppo another German officer was met. He, too, had his niche in the Ottoman Army affairs. He is looked upon as somewhat of an expert in base and line of communication matters; but, to judge by his appearance, one could swear that he had just stepped out of the best drawing room in Berlin.

Everywhere the correspondent found the German officer, almost always single-handed, and always in charge of some department of war and military affairs that must not go wrong.

No data on the number of German officers and non-commissioned men in the Ottoman Army are available. But it is certain that their influence in the army is great. Many observations induce The Associated Press correspondent to say that the Turk makes an apt pupil in military matters.

The point upon which the Germans have concentrated their greatest energy is the Dardanelles, with the Gallipoli Peninsula. Since last November German officers and non-commissioned men have been busy there. The various batteries have been improved, new batteries emplaced, and Turkish artillerymen have received such additional training as was needed.

ASK AID FOR ARMENIANS.

Relief Committee Tells of Sufferings Due to War.

An appeal for aid for destitute noncombatants of Armenia was issued yesterday by the American Armenian Relief Fund, of which Bishop Greer, Oscar S. Straus, Charles W. Eliot, Bishop Rhinelander of Philadelphia, and Isaac N. Seligman are members. More than 100,000 Armenian refugees have sought protection on Russian soil, and, the committee says, these unfortunates are in a pitiful condition.

"A more deplorable condition prevails in Turkish Armenia," the committee adds, "where all able-bodied men are dragged to the battlefields, and thousands of families, deprived of their supporters, plunged into privation, while pestilence works its ravages and Kurdish savagery spreads terror and destruction."

The Treasurer of the fund is Brown Brothers, bankers, 59 Wall Street.

GREY BACK IN HARNESS.

Foreign Secretary Attends Cabinet Meeting After Enforced Vacation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, attended today his first Cabinet meeting since he was ordered to rest by his oculist.

Persons who have seen the Foreign Secretary since his return to London say he is bronzed and looking well, although he still wears colored glasses. His enforced holiday was spent largely in cycling and fishing. The diplomatic negotiations he conducted between dry flies and Northumberland trout proved highly successful from his point of view.

GERMANY'S LOSS IN AREA.

Bonar Law Says 450,000 Square Miles of Colonies Are Occupied.

LONDON, July 14.—Four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of German Colonial possessions have been occupied by the Entente Allies during the war.

An official estimate to this effect was given out today by A. Bonar Law, the Secretary for the Colonies.

ITALIANS CAPTURE 2 MILES OF TRENCHES

Drag Artillery to Height of 6,600 Feet in Battle in the Carnic Alps.

TAKE FORTS BELOW GORITZ

Budapest Reports They Have Lost 100,000 Men, Including 17,000 Prisoners.

GENEVA, July 14.—The Italians have captured two miles of Austrian trenches in the Carnic Alps, according to a dispatch received today by the Tribune from Villach, an Austrian town on the River Drave, fifty-two miles northwest of Laibach.

The Alpine troops, the advices say, dragged their artillery to the heights near Roskofel, which is situated at an altitude of 6,600 feet.

The Italians also are said to have captured two important forts south of Goritz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Private advices describe the battle of the Isonzo River as the greatest fought as yet on the Italian front, the attacks of the Italians being almost incessant and most determined.

The bridgehead of Goritz has suffered greatly from the bombardment of the Italians, who seem resolute to carry the position at whatever cost in order to develop the operations on the east side of the river. The whole front along the line is strewn with thousands of dead. The mountain slopes are also spotted with the bodies of attackers and defenders alike.

The new Italian offensive seems to develop all along the front in Tyrol, Carnia, and the Trentino.

A new device has been adopted by the Austrians. The peaks and high slopes of the mountains have been fortified, and the men are under cover behind rocks and great stones built up all around. When attacked by great masses from below they blow up these fortified positions so that the boulders roll down on the oncoming enemy like an avalanche.

It is stated that the losses of the Italians up to the present have been 100,000 men, including 17,000 prisoners.

VIENNA, July 14, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian frontier:

In the Italian theatre of war, with the exception of artillery engagements and skirmishes, there have been no events on either the south or the west front.

SOUGHT PEACE WITH SERBIA.

Report of Austria's Action Made Known Semi-Officially in Rome.

ROME, July 14.—A semi-official announcement published in Rome to the effect that when Italy's entrance into the conflict appeared inevitable Austria-Hungary first attempted to make a separate peace with Serbia and then tried to conclude an armistice, which would allow her to remove her troops from the Serbian frontier, is causing a deep impression in Italy.

Although these negotiations only became known in the present semi-official announcement, considering the caution of the Italian Foreign Office it is taken by the Italian press to indicate that the Italian Government possesses the proofs of its assertions.

PORRO PRAISES ITALY'S ALLIES

General Calls Their Qualities Sure Indication of Victory.

TURIN, July 14, (via Lucano to Paris.)—General Porro, Under Chief of the Italian General Staff, has returned from a visit to the Anglo-French front. Expressing the highest satisfaction at his meeting with General Joffre, Field Marshal French, and King Albert, General Porro said:

"The enthusiasm and valor of the French troops, the determination and grimness of the English, and the heroic persistence of the Belgians are a sure indication of final victory."

CONTRADICTS MISS ADDAMS.

Story That Soldiers Are Made Drunk Called Fiction by Dr. Ahlstrom.

Dr. William Ahlstrom of 1 West Eighty-fifth Street, who returned on Tuesday with the Harvard unit and is now resting for a few months in New York after his arduous duties with the Red Cross in the American Ambulance Corps in France, gave an address last night at 8:30 o'clock on "Fighting at the Front." He spoke at the weekly "social evening" of the University Forum of America in the clubhouse at 550 West 113th Street.

"Miss Addams was giving the world fiction when she said that English and French troops were drugged before they were ordered to engage with the bayonet," he said. "I have never known a thing. A civilian cannot even buy absinthe in France, still less a soldier. The French troops express their emotions with the knife and it is the ideal of each soldier to stick his bayonet into a German."

The doctor said that it was not generally known, but the French were defending a front of 465 kilometers and the British, 325. The French were doing the most of the fighting. As soon as a soldier could be patched up at the hospital, he was eager to return to the firing line and some of them came and went as many as five times.

The American hospital in Paris, according to Dr. Ahlstrom, has now 600 beds and 50 surgeons. It feeds 700 daily, including a number of soldiers for whom there is not room in the building and who are lodged in houses near by. Practically all the wounds which are treated here are infected and need anti-toxin.

QUARREL OVER REDMOND.

Dublin Councilors Vote Confidence, but Almost Fight Over It.

DUBLIN, July 14.—By a vote of 30 to 22 the City Corporation today refused to indorse a resolution demanding that "the Home Rule act shall be put into operation in the whole of Ireland on the 17th of September next."

By the same majority the Corporation adopted an amendment expressing confidence that John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary leader, would select the speediest means and the proper moment to bring the settlement into operation.

Though the movers of the original resolution protested that there was nothing inimical to Mr. Redmond in it, the majority scented mischief and a suggestion of dissention in the Nationalist ranks.

A disorderly scene followed the announcement of the result of the vote. The City Councillors had to be forcibly prevented from engaging in fisticuffs.

Lady Paget Returns to Serbia.

LONDON, July 14.—Lady Paget, wife of Sir Ralph Paget, who had been ill for some time with typhus, caught while in charge of one of the Red Cross hospitals in Serbia, has left London to take up her work there again.

FOR YOUR SKIN

POSLAM SOAP

To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.

At All Druggists, 25 cents and 15 cents.

GERMANY WILL FIX ALL WAR GOODS PRICES

Government Plans to Establish Systematic Control Over Everything Needed in the Conflict.

BERLIN, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The War Grain Company, which for the last six months has had charge of the organization and purchase of food supplies in Prussia, is to disappear soon. It will be superseded by a central body acting under the direction of the Imperial Government and composed of equal numbers of producers and consumers. The main purpose is to improve the economic war machinery during the next harvest year, especially as regards the fixing of maximum prices and the control of the food supply.

The closing sessions of the Prussian Diet, which adjourned on June 24, were devoted to economic problems. Extended reports were presented by a special committee which has been considering the matter from all points of view, and the Diet indorsed the committee's various recommendations.

The German Government is now preparing to establish a systematic control of prices of all goods necessary to the conduct of the war, taking all matters of this kind out of the hands of the individual States. Practically all raw materials and half-finished goods are already liable to confiscation, but the machinery for regulating prices is inadequate, and it is necessary to establish some adequate means of checking systematic effort to force prices upward. This is to be done through a central Court of Arbitration, which is to settle all questions concerning the value of goods. While it is admitted that war prices must inevitably be higher than peace prices, the court will settle exactly what amount of profit is permissible.

One of the reports presented to the Prussian Diet by its special committee on the economic outlook had to do with the industrial situation. It emphasized the importance of coal and iron production as decisive means of exerting political influence. Germany, it was explained, was able by drawing on the Belgian supply of coal to prevent her neutral neighbors from becoming entirely dependent on England. Coal, moreover, is the foundation of the manufacture of explosives, according to the report, and in many ways serves the most vital needs of the navy.

The iron industry is equally important, according to the committee. Since the beginning of the war the production of iron ore has been increased by about one million tons a month, and the manufacture of finished iron and steel has been doubled. Even with this increase there is no excess of these products, "for the manufacture of shells has been larger than any one dreamed possible before the war."

But, in the words of the report, "it has been proved that we can supply all the labor that is necessary without in any way diminishing the strength of the army. It has also been proved that Germany can get over all the difficulties caused by the interruption of importations of raw materials, and we are confident that Germany will emerge from the war, both economically and politically, more independent and stronger than ever before."

CABINET CONSULTS BORDEN.

A New Precedent Set in the History of the British Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle says today:

"By the invitation of Prime Minister Asquith, Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, attended the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. This is the first occasion on which a Minister from the Dominions has joined the deliberations of a British Cabinet.

"The precedent is one of enormous significance in its bearing upon Imperial relations. It is a sign that the war will not leave the loosely knit British Imperial system remaining in its present form, though the change may be very different in tendency and character from that for which our home imperialists once used to agitate. For one thing, the status of the Dominions as distinct nations will receive full recognition, at the same time that the inter-Imperial connection is made more definite.

"Yet Sir Robert Borden's presence at yesterday's Cabinet Council is only an extension of the system of inter-Imperial consultation that has gradually evolved since the beginning of this country. The first step was the Imperial Conference. This institution owed its origin to the presence in London of the Colonial Prime Ministers on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. A more formal gathering took place in 1897. Others followed in 1902, 1907, and 1911. In 1907 the title Colonial Conference was changed to that of Imperial Conference, and the change was more than one of mere nomenclature. The conference was given a definite constitution and henceforth the British Premier presided over its deliberations instead of the Minister of the Colonies. The Conference had, in fact, become a sort of Imperial Bundesrath, at which the Prime Ministers of the Empire met on terms of equality and common deliberation.

"Practical recognition of the status of the Dominions and their right to a voice in imperial policy was given both in regard to foreign policy and to imperial defense. Sir Edward Grey took the Prime Ministers assembled in London fully into his confidence on questions of British world policy. The Dominion Ministers were accorded the right of admission to the deliberations of the Imperial Defense Committee. One of the results was the organization in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa of military forces according to a more or less prescribed military plan.

"From consultaiton in foreign policy and co-operation in imperial defense is but a step to participation in meetings of the Imperial Cabinet in Downing Street. Nevertheless, it is a very important step, but it was the easier way to make, as the whole business of the British Cabinet at this time is concerned with the common military effort of the whole Empire."

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Store opens 8:30 A. M., closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock).

Today, an important sale of

Wardrobe Trunks

for Men and Women

We shall offer at a great price saving, 55 regulation size wardrobe trunks, new models up to the minute in every detail. None sent C. O. D.

6 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $75.00, at*	$53.75
6 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $65.00, at*	$48.00
6 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $50.00, at*	$37.75
12 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $42.50, at*	$29.75
25 Wardrobe Trunks *regularly $37.50, at*	$26.50

LABORERS RIOT AS REMINGTON ARMS STRIKE SPREADS

Continued from Page 1.

work on the new Remington plant, but I can paralyze every one of the twenty-two firms in Bridgeport that are working for the Remington people. If the Remington and Stewart firms do not yield to the ironworkers by Friday night there will positively be a strike of all toolmakers, machinists, and ironworkers in all the plants. As an organization we will not be trifled with."

The carpenters are just as firm in their declaration that they will not back down and have further muddled the situation by declaring that they will not accept the decision of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The ironworkers were willing to abide by the President's decision. The carpenters have the strongest union in Bridgeport, controlling practically every carpenter in the city.

That the Remington would make concessions to bring about a settlement was indicated today by the posting of a notice that after Aug. 1 the hours of work of all persons in the employ of the concern in all of its plants would be cut from ten hours a day to eight hours, with no reduction in wages. This means a forty-four-hour week. This change does not affect the employes of the Steward Company, who already are on an eight-hour basis. It does, however, affect 15,000 persons in the employ of the Remington company, and will affect the 16,000 workers who will be employed in the new plant the Stewart people are building.

Labor officials who were gathered here from all parts of the eastern United States were apparently incensed today over the statement made by Major Walter W. Penfield, U. S. A., retired, head of the Remington plant, that he believed German money was back of the strike, and that he knew $2,000 had been paid to labor officials to foment a bricklayers' strike a few weeks ago. They have called upon the Major for details. He has refused to retract a word of his statement, which was published exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"German influence is most likely to want this strike," Major Penfield said today. "If the heads of the labor unions can tell me why, with the Stewart Company running a closed shop, every employe being satisfied as to wages and length of hours and no individual complaints having been received by any official of the company, they have decided to call out our men and stop our work, I will be willing to believe that no money has been paid to them and that German influence has not been at work. I shall continue to hold this view until it has been disproved."

From the offices of the Remington Company this statement was issued this afternoon:

The statements appearing in the newspapers yesterday and today covering the labor troubles at the plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company take a much more serious view of the situation than is warranted by the facts. THE NEW YORK TIMES intimated this morning a probability that the manufacture of ammunition at Bridgeport would be brought to a standstill, and that most serious consequences would result. This is the impression which the labor people are anxious to convey. But the whole affair so far is like a tempest in a teapot.

No sane reason can be given for this strike of the ironworkers or for any contemplated strike where men are engaged under union rules, paid union wages, and given continuous work, and when they admit they have no grievance against their employers. The affair does not admit the probability of any serious disruption, unless there have been hidden influences at work, which may only be conjectured.

It has been arranged by the labor organizers for all of the metal trades locals to take votes on a strike by Friday night. A mass-meeting of machinists has been called for Friday night, at which Mr. Johnson says strike action will be taken if the ironworkers are not appeased by that time. He said tonight that he had arranged for a large number of strike agitators to come to Bridgeport on Saturday morning if the big strike is called, and that every piece of machinery at the command of the metal trades would be used to win the claims of the ironworkers.

TALK OF FEDERAL ARSENAL.

Bridgeport Hears City May Be Made Site of Government Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 14.—Army officers are making extensive surveys of the city, its harbor and the vicinity, and reports are current here tonight that the city may eventually become a Government arsenal.

Available here for use by the United States should occasion arise is not only the mammoth plant of the Remington Arms Company and the ammunition factory of the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company, but twenty or more plants in Bridgeport, which have learned to make war munitions under the tutelage of the Remington firm.

As told in THE TIMES today the owners of the Remington plant are said to have had an understanding with Washington before the erection of the new 102-acre plant, which is built with every attention to permanency.

$80,000,000 SHELL ORDER.

Baldwin Locomotive Works Said to Have Closed Contract with Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—It is credibly reported here that an order for $80,000,000 worth of shrapnel for the Entente allies—the largest order yet placed in the United States by the warring cuntries at one time and with any company—has been closed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Officials of the company would neither affirm nor deny the report, as is their rule.

It is understood that when H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is now on his way to this country from London, was in the British metropolis, this big order occupied much of his attention and that the matter has been arranged satisfactorily.

There are provisions in the charter of the Baldwin Locomotive Works which prevented the company from accepting war orders, but the company has found a way to overcome this by the organization of an independent company which will be under the direct supervision of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Just where the new plant will be situated could not be learned, but it would not be surprising if it were built at Eddystone, the home of the branch of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and where another plant is under construction to turn out a large order for rifles for the Russian government, obtained recently by the Remington Arms Company.

NIXON WORKS CUTS WAGES.

Strike May Hamper Making of Gun Cotton for Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 14.—Fifty carpenters working at the Lewis Nixon Gun Cotton Works here received notice today that beginning tomorrow their wages would be 35 cents an hour instead of 52½ cents, which they have been receiving.

As the men refused to accept the cut, which is below the union wage, it was reported tonight that they would strike tomorrow, and trouble is feared among 500 other workers said to be in sympathy with the carpenters. The firm is working every hour of the twenty-four, and, besides the manufacture of gun cotton for the Allies, considerable construction work is going on.

NO POWDER TO STRANGERS.

Morgan Shooting Leads du Pont Company to Restrict Sales Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—As a direct result of the recent attack on J. Pierpont Morgan at Glen Cove, L. I., the du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington Del., today issued orders to all its employes to sell explosives only to customers concerning whose identity they are thoroughly familiar. The order applies to thousands of clerks, salesmen, managers of branch offices, and keepers of magazines employed by the company throughout the country and marks the first step taken by any of the great ammunition concerns to prevent their products from falling into the hands of irresponsible persons. The order follows:

In view of the recent Holt-Morgan episode in New York, would ask you all to be sure you know you are selling or delivering explosives only to the right people. If there is any doubt in your mind, get some information about the prospective customer from some reliable source before you make delivery.

WILLIAM COYNE,
Director of Sales.

"We have always tried to see that explosives are not sold to persons about whom we know nothing," said Mr. Coyne, "but this order is an extra precaution in view of the fact that dangerous persons have been obtaining our products. It will apply to all our employes in all our branch offices."

A MUNITIONS CRUSADE

To Begin in England Today—Hundreds of Meetings to be Held.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle says that a campaign to urge munition workers to even greater efforts is to open today with a meeting at Grantham, and next week meetings will be held at Luton, Gloucester, Stafford, Preston, and other centres. In the course of the next few weeks hundreds of meetings will take place in all parts of the Kingdom.

The campaign has been organized by the Munitions Parliamentary Committee, the secretaries of which have received the following letter from Munitions Minister Lloyd George:

"I am glad to hear that members of the House are responding so enthusiastically to my pressing appeal to them to undertake a campaign in the country to impress upon employers and workers in munitions shops the urgent and even vital necessity for a grand and immediate increase in the output of munitions of war."

Professor Mantoux has been asked by the French Munitions Minister to keep in touch with the campaign and to report from time to time as to the results achieved. It is felt that what affects England affects France, and later a similar campaign may be inaugurated in that country.

Sixty members of Parliament have promised to speak at the meetings.

CABINET NOW HARMONIOUS.

Lloyd George's Powers as Munitions Minister Increased.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from its Parliamentary correspondent:

"Mischievous reports having been current as to the personal relations of some members of the Cabinet, it may be as well to state that, whatever differences may have existed on certain matters, there is now complete harmony. The relations between the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George continue to be what they always have been, of a most friendly character.

"Answering questions today (Wednesday), Mr. Lloyd George stated that since he last addressed the House he had arranged with the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War to take over in the Ministry of Munitions certain powers hitherto exercised by these departments.

"Lord Haldane, in acknowledging a complimentary address presented to him by Liberal members this afternoon, made no allusion, direct, or indirect, to his little controversy with Mr. Lloyd George. He devoted his observations chiefly to the increasing importance of educational reforms and technical instruction and the duty of the Liberal Party in regard to these matters in future. The address to the ex-Lord Chancellor was signed by 210 members. It was handed to its recipient by Sir Albert Spicer, who spoke in very laudatory terms of the services rendered by Lord Haldane as Secretary of State for War and as Lord Chancellor."



Half-Yearly Sale John David Shirts

JUST because most of your Shirt is hidden from view, it is fatally easy to slur details and to substitute second quality for first. All my Shirts are No. 1 from material to making.

The range of patterns and colors is complete, and every fashionable fabric is represented. All neck-sizes and sleeve-lengths.

$1.65, $1.50 Shirts	$1.10
$2	$1.35
$3, $2.50	$1.85
$3.50	$2.65
$6.50, $6, $5	$3.85
$10, $8.50, $7.50	$6.45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

NICOLL DEFENDS ASQUITH.

Says That He Is the Only Possible Man for Post of Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—Sir William Robertson Nicoll says in The British Weekly, the chief organ of the Nonconformists, of which he is the editor: "It seems unnecessary to express confidence in the Prime Minister and his colleagues. We have heard mutterings and insinuations about intrigues designed to overthrow Mr Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. It has been suggested that some politicians desire to make Mr. Lloyd George Prime Minister.

"It is hard to understand how any sane man can believe in these wild fancies. There is only one possible Prime Minister at the present time, and Mr. Asquith is the man. He is not infallible, any more than other people, but during his long period of office he has shown gifts of the rarest kind, and in particular the gift of keeping men together.

"To much of his work posterity may do justice, though the present generation cannot, for this work has been behind the scenes in the way of consultation, negotiation, and reconciliation. These labors present little for the public eye to rest on, but any one who has more than a superficial knowledge of politics, in fact, we may say, any one who has more than a superficial knowledge of human nature, understands how very hard they are; indeed, far harder than more showy performances.

"Mr. Asquith has also succeeded in expressing fervently, eloquently, and with surpassing clarity the true feeling of the British people about the war. His calm and steadfast temper, his unbroken courage, his masterly knowledge of affairs, and the personal ascendancy which gives him not merely the titular but the real first place in his Cabinet are acknowledged by all. His withdrawal is inconceivable.

"We are almost inclined to offer a prize for the discovery of a person, not insane, who desires the resignation of Sir Edward Grey. As for Mr. Lloyd George, the suggestion that he should supplant his old and loyal friend would be taken by him as a cruel insult.

"The nation desires no change in the Government, and is well satisfied with the manner in which the great offices have been filled."

Old British War Sloop Here.

The steam bark Pelican, formerly the sloop of war Pelican of the British Navy, and now owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived here yesterday to load cargo for the British Government at Bush's Stores, South Brooklyn. She is of the same class of obsolete war vessel as the Condor, in which Lord Charles Beresford acquired fame at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. The Pelican also was in that engagement.



"If I advertise," said one manufacturer, "my competitors will do the same."

All right! But here is what your competitors can not do. They can't advertise *your* trade-mark; they can't advertise *your* product; they can't advertise over *your* name.

Three things—how many more?

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

ANOTHER SING SING ESCAPE

Long-Termer Gets Away for a Time, but Is Soon Recaptured.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 14.—Daniel O'Dey, a prisoner in Sing Sing, who was serving a sentence of from six to twenty-four years for attempted murder, is back in his cell tonight after having escaped and been at liberty for just one hour.

O'Dey and a prisoner named Flanagan had been outside the walls putting blankets on the grass to dry. Late in the afternoon O'Dey told Flanagan he was going to march in with the prisoners from the prison farm, and Flanagan entered alone. When O'Dey did not follow he gave the alarm. A party of keepers found O'Dey up a tree on the river bank a quarter of a mile away. He descended without a fight and was locked up. News of his capture spread through the prison and the other prisoners raised a cheer which could be heard for blocks.

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

To-Day—at Special Prices

Men's Unlined Suits

With Silk Lined Sleeves

Two or three button soft roll front models of overplaid, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed or navy serge. 33 to 46 chest.

17.50 *Regular Price $24.50*

Men's Silk Lined Suits

Half Lined with Silk, Including Sleeves

New three and four button models, in checked overplaids, hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, shepherd checks, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, soft roll front, natural shoulders, hand tailored; vest with silk back. 33 to 46 chest.

20.00 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Unlined Suits

Also Half Mohair Lined, Sleeves Silk Lined

Hand tailored suits, unlined or half mohair lined, in two or three button models, of the newest hair lined overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted; also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders. 33 to 46 chest.

22.50 *Regular Price $32.50*

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Hand tailored. Of English flannel or striped white serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 *Regular Price $5.75*

Men's Furnishing Shop 16 West 38th St.

Silk Crepe Shirts

Custom made of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine. *Regular Price $6.50* **4.50**

Men's Silk Shirts

Of tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of stripes and colorings. *Regular Price $4.00* **2.75**

Men's Shoe Shop 4 West 38th St.

Men's "Banister" Shoes

Banister Low Shoes in the newest models of mahogany, dark tan or black Russia calf; also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe or fawn.

5.50

Regular Prices $7.00 and $8.00

THAW FOUND SANE BY A JURY; FINAL EDICT TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1.

dreds of thousands of dollars and entailed many months of litigation. It gave him strong grounds for hope that his imprisonment soon would end.

"I had intended to go to Pittsburgh tonight if Justice Hendrick set me free," he said. "Inasmuch as the Justice has reserved decision I cannot complete my plans. I expect to go into business in Pittsburgh after a trip to California. I may take up the management of my estate."

John B. Stanchfield of Thaw's counsel immediately made application to the court to have Thaw discharged and the District Attorney notified that the Dowling commitment on which he was sent to Matteawan afer his second trial for murder on Feb. 1, 1908, had been abrogated.

"I think that the question of his discharge," said Justice Hendrick, "had better be deferred until I make up my mind. I haven't quite done that yet. Then there is another matter. If I should decide that Thaw is sane the State will have the right to appeal and may want to do so. If I decide that he must go back to Matteawan then he has the right of appeal."

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who was in charge of the State's case, because Deputy Attorney General Cook had left for Albany immediately after he summed up, said he would be ready to make any formal motions today, and it was agreed to meet at Justice Hendrick's chambers at 11 o'clock this morning to arrange for the next step.

No Extra Pay for Jury.

The Justice discharged the jury after thanking them for their services and explaining that he did not have the power to grant a request they had made for special compensation because of the hardships they had undergone. He hoped, he said, that all of them might enjoy pleasant vacations.

When Justice Hendrick left the room, formality was dropped. The court attendants called out in loud tones that the room must be cleared of spectators, but they did not act with the firmness which marked their demeanor through the trial. The jurymen made no move to go away.

Thaw, after greeting his mother, sister, and brother, hurried over to the jury box, and, leaning over the high front partition, shook hands with each of the jurors, thanking them. A moment later Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw walked over to the jury box. She shook hands first with the foreman, David Robinson, a little, jovial man, who seemed to get as much pleasure out of the verdict as Thaw did.

"I was glad to be able to do it," he told Mrs. Thaw. "Did you ever have any doubt?"

"No," said Mrs. Thaw, "I did not."

Chester A. Bentley, juror No. 6, pushed toward Mrs. Thaw.

"I hope now everything will be pleasant and happy for you," he said. "You certainly deserve it for the fight you have put up."

"It has been a long, long penance," said Mrs. Thaw with a trace of emotion.

Next she greeted John Elliott, No. 9. "I am sure the boy will be all right now," he told her. She said: "Yes; I am sure," and thanked him.

In talking with reporters, jurymen said that there was no serious doubt in their minds at any time that the evidence admitted had failed to prove Thaw insane. When the first ballot was taken juror No. 11, Basil, voted against Thaw, but that, it was said, was done purely to make it sure that there would be a consideration of the evidence before a definite conclusion was reached.

Paul J. Marks, a brother of the Manhattan Borough President, who had seat No. 8 in the jury box, said that in his opinion and that of some other jurors Thaw had a sickness of some kind; that sometimes he was better and sometimes a bit worse. He said that several jurymen had felt there were circumstances which in a certain sense had justified the killing of White. There was no one on the jury who thought there was danger of Thaw's committing another homicide if freed.

Think Thaw Eccentric.

Mr. Marks could find nothing to indicate that Thaw was a lunatic or in any sense dangerous. He felt that the evidence did not reconcile itself with such a theory. His explanation of the "sickness" he referred to was that he did not consider Thaw absolutely a normal person, as the term normal was understood generally. He thought Thaw displayed some eccentricities.

The jurors, it was learned, absolutely disregarded the testimony of the alienists and even discussed some move to have the Legislature restrict testimony of this kind. One of the jurors said frankly that it was quite impossible for them to determine what belief should be founded on conflicting evidence such as the alienists gave. They practically disregarded, also, all testimony about the alleged taint in the Thaw family and predicated their belief largely on the actions and utterances of Thaw after the murder of Mr. White and his appearance on the witness stand. They had found nothing in his history since the murder to show that he had sustained delusions or that he was a danger to the community.

Mr. Robinson, the foreman, said there had not been any real doubt over what the verdict would be after the jury retired.

Thaw was asked what he thought about the time taken by the jury for its deliberations. "Well," he said, "these jurymen smoke cigars. If they smoked cigarettes they would have reported earlier."

It was understood on the best authority last night that the State would appeal if Justice Hendrick decided to let Thaw go. Thaw then will ask to be admitted to bail, and it was said the State would demand that it be placed at least at $40,000. It was asserted also that the State might object to Thaw's leaving its jurisdiction. So, if Thaw goes to Pittsburgh and later to the Panama-Pacific Exposition by automobile, he will have to get permission of Justice Hendrick.

While Thaw was talking with the jurors and newspapermen, several photographers urged him to pose for a picture. He flatly declined, saying: "I don't pose, you know. When they take my picture they just get it when I can't prevent it. I don't want my picture taken."

But at this point Foreman Robinson added his request to that of the photographers, and Thaw gave way.

"I'd do anything to please you jurymen," he said.

Grifenhagen in Pursuit.

One of the photographers pointed to the open door leading to an adjoining room and Thaw and the foreman hurried off in that direction. As he disappeared through the doorway without any of his deputies at his heels Sheriff Grifenhagen saw him, and thrusting the crowd aside dashed after him.

Court attendants and policemen detailed to keep order tried to prevent any one except the jurors and photographers from entering the room where the picture was to be taken, but they met with poor success. After a while they gave way with good-natured grins and let some fifty persons in.

Thaw at this point seemed a bit excited for the first time since the verdict was rendered. The calmness of his attitude in the court room had attracted comment, as he had received the congratulations and good wishes of scores of men and women without any evidence of egotism or nervousness.

Now Thaw hurried here and there about the room like a boy, offering suggestions and directing the jurymen where they were to sit. When he was asked to shake hands with the foreman while the cameras worked he leaned over in an awkward position. Robinson, who is a man of small stature, was forced to reach high in the air to grasp Thaw's hand.

Thaw emerged from the room a bit disheveled to face the demonstration in the corridors and outside the court house. He was rushed down the long flight of steps from the second floor to the street, amid applause which might have been given for a Presidential candidate.

Once safely through the crowd Thaw consented to talk with newspaper men in the Sheriff's office. He stripped off his coat and sinking back into an easy chair, lit a cigar and puffed slowly and apparently with much relish. He first explained that he had intended to go to Pittsburgh last night.

"Are you going to stay in New York for a time?" he was asked.

"Possibly. I may change all my plans."

"Do you wish to make any statement?"

"I'll make one tomorrow about what I consider the best testimony in my behalf. But why are the public so interested in me?"

"They are interested—not from a legal but a sentimental point of view," it was suggested.

"Well, I'm going to the Panama Exposition first," he said. "And when I get back I am going to settle in Pittsburgh."

"Are you going to practice law?"

"No, I hate law. I am going into business."

Thaw was asked what kind of business he would take up and whether it would be the management of his estate. He replied with a laugh:

"Well, that depends on how much the lawyers leave me."

Says Father "Licked John D."

"My estate," he said in answer to a question, "consists largely of railroad stocks and bonds. My father was a railroad man, you know. He was interested in oil and licked John D."

"How about this Waters-Pierce stock you own—pretty valuable?"

"Well, that was through an accident," he said, referring to the increase in value since he acquired it.

"I don't know what my lawyers are going to leave me when this is over," he continued.

"It's been mighty expensive for the State as well as for me," he replied. "The citizens didn't want to pay Jerome or any one else, but they were not consulted. It was irksome to the taxpayers to pay their good money for something they didn't want, especially up State. I am saying this on information and belief, and my information has been exceptionally accurate."

"Is it true you hypnotized Dr. Flint?" a reporter asked with a smile.

Thaw laughed.

"I met him in the corridor and tipped my hat to him," he said. "He took his way off."

He illustrated the way Dr. Flint acted by picking up a hat.

"I saluted him in a jocular manner," he added. "I can't dislike such a genial old soul, although I ought to."

Thaw was asked if he was going to write his memoirs.

"Certainly not," he replied. "If I did, nobody would want to read them."

The proceedings in the courtroom yesterday, aside from the events described, included the summing up for the State by Mr. Cook, and for Thaw by Mr. Stanchfield, and Justice Hendrick's charge to the jury. Thaw Justice's charge occupied but ten minutes. It gave no intimation of his beliefs.

"This is the only time in the history of the State," he said, "where the question of a man's sanity has been sent to a jury. Now, I want you to exclude any feeling of sympathy for this man or any feeling that may have been caused by emotion shown by his mother. I called you in an advisory capacity to aid me in reaching my decision. After all I must decide and I alone must accept the responsibility."

Charge to the Jury.

First, said the Justice, the jury must assume that Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White, as he had been so adjudged, and also that he was insane at the time of the various habeas corpus proceedings, after which he was returned to Matteawan. He next told the jury that Thaw was not to be punished for any act he had committed even if the jury believed it true that he was a degenerate. The sole question, he said, was "Is Thaw sane now?"

"He is in Matteawan," said the Justice, "only to protect the public, and he is to be retained there so long as he is insane and his going at large would be unsafe. I charge you that the statement made here that the only way this court and jury can determine that Thaw is sane or insane is on the testimony of the alienists is not a fact. You must take into consideration all of the evidence, including that of the witnesses from New Hampshire, as well as the evidence of the alienists."

The Justice said that if it was shown that Thaw was suffering either from paranoia or constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend, and that both were incurable, then he must be sent back to Matteawan.

Deputy Attorney General Cook summed up for the State, giving but forty-five minutes to his argument. He told the history of Thaw's family, pointing out that "his childhood was a fertile field for the trouble he has now; his maternal and paternal sides both show imbecility." He traced Thaw through Harvard, recalling his outbursts of violence testified to by roommates, and spoke of Thaw's studying law for a time and abandoning the pursuit.

"This man never completed anything in his life except the killing of Stanford White!" he exclaimed. "Consider the history of a man who wishes to reform New York, to search out and punish offenders against young girls. He was willing to live two years with a chorus girl, Evelyn Nesbit, in meretricious relations, and did so.

Mr. Cook defended the memory of Stanford White, saying that the charges which had been made against him were untrue. The mirrored room with its velvet swing never existed. He continued:

"But twice Thaw has produced this pure young girl of his to save himself by her story, hiding behind her skirts and the mirrors in White's studio. If all these things about Stanford White were true I would have thonught Stanford White in his way comparable to the United States Steel Corporation. But I come here and find him only a village blacksmith."

Mr. Cook dwelt for some time on the direct evidence of Thaw's insanity, and compared the prisoner's life with that of Stanford White's. Thaw's, he said, was a worthless, aimless existence. He asked the jury to aid in sending Thaw back to Matteawan, "not for the sake of punishing Thaw, but to protect society from him and Thaw from himself, and because it is right."

For Thaw, Mr. Stanchfield spoke nearly two hours. He paid considerable attention to the unwritten law, and passed on the fact that the McClure Commission, appointed at the first murder trial, had found Thaw sane. The notes written by Thaw at the time of his trial, which were produced at this proceeding as evidence of Thaw's insanity, said Mr. Stanchfield, were placed before the McClure Commission by counsel for Thaw as evidence of his sanity. He took up the story of Thaw's relations with Evelyn Nesbit.

"He offered her his hand and name, and took her to his home in Pittsburgh," he said. "I leave it to any of you gentlemen to decide whether by doing so he paid the fullest reparation in the power of man to pay for his improper relations with her."

The speaker scored Mr. Cook for failing to mention that Thaw, just before he killed Mr. White, had received word that Mr. White was attempting to get her away from him again.

"Can anyone doubt the truth of the story Evelyn Nesbit told Mr. Thaw?" he said. "This case is the story of a married libertine on the one hand and of a man who loved her well enough to give her his name."

Mr. Stanchfield laid great stress on the testimony of witnesses from New Hampshire and made a bitter attack upon Dr. Austin Flint, the State alienist. He spoke of Dr. Flint's statement that Thaw was trying to hypnotize him as a "ludicrous answer." Dr. Flint, he said, had pursued Thaw from the first and showed that he was vindictive and prejudiced. He charged that Mr. Cook didn't say much about "insanity," and added, with sarcasm:

"I don't blame him; he didn't have much that was true."

"But our strongest argument," he continued, "is the appearance of Thaw on the witness stand. On his appearance and manner I am going to stake the result of this trial. What man could go on the stand and have every act of his life held up to view by a hostile attorney and emerge from it with so little show of annoyance or so little loss of self-respect as Mr. Thaw did? I will close with the hope and expectation that you will give to Harry K. Thaw his liberty, so that he may resume the rights of every citizen—to return to his home in Pittsburgh and to the old mother who has stood by him."

Representatives of the Attorney General would make no statement at the conclusion of the trial, but said that something might be given out tomorrow by Attorney General Woodbury at Albany. Mr. Cook had gone to Albany to discuss the case with Mr. Woodbury, it was said.

Thaw Dines at the Waldorf.

Thaw dined last night at the Waldorf. In his party were Sheriff Grifenhagen, Joe Miller, a deputy, and John Boyer, Warden Stanley's man from the Tombs. The party arrived at 5:50 o'clock from Dr. Vladimir Sillo's office at 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Thaw had gone to have his hand treated for an injury suffered in a game of handball with a member of the Alimony Club at the Ludlow Street Jail. No one in the big dining room knew Thaw when he entered, but there was a general craning of necks when the waiters intimated who he was.

When Thaw left the room there was a patter of applause from the women in the room. Just before rising from the table Thaw said to reporters with a smile:

"You know it was erroneously reported, when it was known that I had taken a Broadway dinner, that 'Thaw is back in his old haunts.' Now, gentlemen, that is hardly true. I was never an habitué of the white lights; in fact, I have only been in Rector's twice in my whole life. If you don't believe me ask the hallboys or Joe Smith, who knew me when I used to live in this hotel."

After dinner Thaw was taken back to the Ludlow Street Jail.

THAW'S CRIME AND TRIALS.

Long Litigation Since He Killed Stanford White in June, 1906.

Harry Kendall Thaw shot Stanford White at a theatrical performance on the roof of Madison Square Garden shortly after 11 o'clock on the evening of June 25, 1906. The architect was killed instantly, one shot entering the abdomen and another piercing the brain through the left eye.

The first murder trial was begun in the Supreme Court on Jan. 21, 1907. This trial was halted by District Attorney Jerome's effort to prove Thaw insane. The commission appointed decided Thaw was sane enough to stand trial. On April 7 the jury was discharged as unable to agree on a verdict. The second murder trial was begun on Jan. 6, 1908. Thaw was acquitted on the ground of insanity on Feb. 1, 1908. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan.

Less than three months after his commitment Thaw applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The hearing was held in May, 1908, and ended in his being remanded to Matteawan on May 25, 1908. He failed the following month in an effort to be transferred to the Middletown State Hospital, and two weeks later demanded a jury trial to establish his sanity. Justice Mills of the Supreme Court denied the motion, but the Appellate Division sustained his appeal on July 5, 1909.

Hearings in the second habeas corpus proceedings were begun July 12, 1909, and in the third on June 17, 1912, in both cases the Justice ruled that Thaw released would be a public menace. On March 1, 1913, Thaw obtained a new writ, but it was withdrawn by his counsel because of the scandal over the attempted bribing of Dr. John R. Russell, Superintendent of Matteawan, which caused the conviction of a young lawyer, John N. Anhut of New York.

Thaw's sensational escape from Matteawan for his flight to Canada was made on Aug. 17, 1913. He was deported forcibly from Canada and arrested four hours afterward on a country road in New Hampshire. On Jan. 12, 1914, he was found sane by a commission there. On Dec. 21, 1914, the United States Supreme Court ruled that New Hampshire must surrender Thaw to New York to stand trial on the indictment for conspiracy growing out of his escape from Matteawan. He was acquitted here on March 13, 1915. Battles of his lawyers, carried through the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals, to get him back to New Hampshire failed, and he was ordered back to Matteawan, but meantime he had obtained another writ of habeas corpus, and under this, after opposition by the State to a jury trial, was begun the hearing which has just ended.

JEROME HAS NO COMMENT.

On Vacation in Lakeville and Not Interested in Thaw Case.

William Travers Jerome, who as District Attorney when Thaw shot White conducted the first prosecutions and has been prominent in fighting Thaw's attempts to gain his freedom, was at his country home, at Lakeville, Conn., yesterday, when the jury returned the verdict that Thaw was sane. An effort to reach him by telephone elicited an answer by his man, who was asked if the ex-District Attorney would make any comment on the verdict.

"My father is up here on his vacation," said young Mr. Jerome. "He has not been following the case in the newspapers, and knows nothing about it, neither has he any interest in it. Therefore, he has no statement of any kind to make regarding the outcome."

LITIGATION COST FORTUNES.

Thaw Family Alone Believed to Have Spent $750,000.

In the event that Justice Hendrick agrees with the jury which yesterday declared Harry K. Thaw sane, and sets him free, his action will bring to a close a fight for liberty which has lasted for nine years and twenty days. It has been estimated that the fight has cost the Thaw family $750,000, but it has been difficult to obtain definite information. The family retained lawyers with a disregard for expense. The State has been free in its expenditure of money also, and had used probably $200,000 to keep Thaw in confinement.

The murder trials were a heavy expense in the prosecution of Thaw, and the state until the present proceedings had retained special counsel to keep Thaw in confinement. Alienists were used at heavy expenses and W. T. Jerome received large fees to keep up the fight.

Thaw is the son of the late William Thaw of Pittsburgh, who left a fortune estimated at many millions of dollars. He gave his son Harry an allowance of but $2,500. Mrs. Thaw provided for him an income of $80,000.

Photographs of Prominent Figures at Yesterday's Session of the Thaw Trial



Thaw leaving court after the verdict
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Thaw's mother, Aunt and sister—left to right Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs G.L. Carnegie © PHOTO AMER. PRESS ASSOC.



The jury that found Harry Thaw sane—Upper row Paul J. Marks, Chester A. Bentley, Louis Cohn, Ignatz Spitzer, John Elliot, Charles A. Basil, William Newman, lower row David Robinson, foreman; Adolph W Frisch, Maynard N. Miller, and Jesse L. Strauss.
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SHOTS END MAD RACE FOR 1ST AV. SPEEDER

Residents Run to Roadway as Policeman in Auto Sends Fusillade After Cyclist.

A LITTLE GIRL HIS VICTIM

Commissioner Tells Police to Seize Cars in Accidents—Test for Auto Owners.

A motor cycle dashed down First Avenue last night, and as it passed Ninety-second Street there was a crash, and a little girl trying to cross the avenue lay unconscious in its wake. A cry went up from the crowd that had witnessed the accident. The driver of the machine gave one look back, then bent over his levers and the motor cycle jumped forward with increased speed down the avenue.

Patrolman Finken of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, on duty two blocks below, saw the crowd and heard the shouts of men and women demanding the speeder's capture.

By that time the motor cycle was almost on him. He stood in the roadway with uplifted arm, but the driver did not stop, and he had to jump to avoid being struck. Luckily an automobile was passing. Finken jumped upon its running board, pointed to the speeding machine, drew his revolver, and in a moment the automobile was after the fugitive.

Three shots into the air stopped the fugitive, who gave his name as Leo Jamitx of 533 East 147th Street. He was locked up charged with felonious assault.

In the meantime Dr. Weiss has been called on an ambulance of the Reception Hospital to attend the injured girl, who was Florence Daly, 9 years old, of 1,787 First Avenue. She was found badly bruised about the legs and body, and it was feared, had sustained concussion of the brain.

TO SEIZE ACCIDENT AUTOS.

Police Experts Will Search for Defects—Test Wanted for All Drivers.

Police Commissioner Woods issued new rules yesterday for the guidance of the police in automobile accident cases. The men are instructed especially to seize the car if the accident appears to have been caused by any defect of mechanism and hold it for examination by an expert of the Police Department.

Mr. Woods's new rules were made public coincident with the publication by the Department of Health of a statement dealing with automobile accidents here. It reads:

"In June last 34 persons were killed in the streets of New York City by automobiles, an increase of 70 per cent. over June, 1914. This increase is not exceptional. It is only a reflection of the steady increase in this class of accidents going on for several years.

"In the first six months of this year 152 lives were needlessly sacrificed. This loss of life entailed an immense economical loss. A conservative estimate is that one person among ten injured dies. Under this ratio, in the six months of 1915, 1,520 persons were injured by automobiles.

"Under the highways law of the State any owner or any member of the family of an owner is permitted to drive a motor car. The question of mental or physical capacity does not enter, and yet there is no doubt about the risk involved."

TWO NAVAL OFFICERS ALLOWED TO RESIGN

But Daniels Makes It Plain That the Privilege Will Be Restricted Henceforth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Daniels today announced that he had decided to accept the resignations of William B. Ferguson, Jr., and John E. Otterson, two prominent naval constructors of the navy, who offered their resignations several weeks ago, to accept more lucrative employment with private concerns. This is in line with the action by Secretary Garrison yesterday, when he accepted the resignation of two ordnance experts of the army, who will ally themselves with private munition-making firms. Naval Constructor Ferguson has been stationed at the Washington Navy Yard, and Naval Constructor Otterson was stationed at the New York Navy Yard. The former is from North Carolina and is a brother of Homer L. Ferguson, of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

The matter of these resignations had been pending several weeks, and, in considering each case solely on its merits, Secretary Daniels said he had obtained the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and of the latter's immediate predecessor in that office, both of whom held that the President had the right to reject the resignations of naval officers.

Mr. Daniels said that he accepted both resignations regretfully, holding as he did that officers educated at the Government's expense ought to give their services to the Government as they were needed. However, belief had grown up among officers that they had a moral right to resign, in time of peace, after they had served in the Navy a reasonable length of time, and that he hesitated about changing that custom in these cases.

"I confess," said Mr. Daniels, "that there are two sides to this question. These two officers had, at the suggestion of the Navy Department, prior to their appointment to the Construction Corps of the United States Navy, signed an agreement engaging themselves to serve in the Navy of the United States for eight years. This special agreement was required of all officers who, subsequent to graduation from the Naval Academy, took special courses at the Institute of Technology at the expense of the Government in order to qualify them for their duties in the Construction Corps. Both officers had served the specified eight years.

"Soon after I assumed office, the then Judge Advocate General of the Navy, by my direction, prepared an opinion upon this question, and his conclusion was that the matter of accepting resignations is discretionary with the President. Accordingly, I have since made it a practice to consider each resignation on its own merits and to recommend acceptance by the President where not prejudicial to the Government's interests and to disapprove the resignation in other cases.

"If one officer of the navy has the absolute right to have his resignation accepted by the President, then every other officer of the navy has the same right, and, instead of the President being the Commander in Chief, as he is called by the Constitution, he would be subject to the will of every officer in the service, the youngest of whom would be in a position at any time to dictate the terms and conditions upon which he would continue to serve.

"In most cases, the officers who desire to resign are those who have been educated at the expense of the Government and have been trained in special lines of technical work which fit them for lucrative employment in private life. It is evident that these are the officers who can least be spared and who, at the same time, owe most to the Government in the matter of rendering the service for which they have been trained."

The Secretary's detailed statement seems to be intended as notice that resignations may not be readily accepted in the future.

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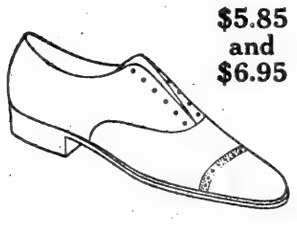
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GREENHUT OFFERS CASH SETTLEMENT

Gives Merchandise Creditors an Option of Taking 27½ Per Cent. of Their Claims.

TRUSTEES FAVOR THE PLAN

Proposition Is to Buy Back by Next February the Stock Accepted by Claimants in New Store.

The trustees of the creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, through Alfred A. Cook, yesterday made public the details of the plan for the settlement of the debts and the reorganization of the store which had been approved by counsel representing a great majority of the creditors. The announcement was made in two letters, one from J. B. Greenhut to the Trustees, in which he agreed to allow the merchandise creditors a choice between 12½ per cent. of their claims in cash, with the remainder in stock in the reorganized store, and 27½ per cent. of their claims in cash with no stock in the store company. The other letter, which was from the Trustees to Captain Greenhut, set forth their position.

Mr. Cook also gave out circular letters from the two committees of merchandise creditors, urging all the creditors to accept one or the other of Captain Greenhut's offers. As the membership of the committee includes a large majority of the merchandise creditors, and as most of those creditors who have not affiliated themselves with either committee have taken no active part in the negotiations of the last few weeks, it is thought the proposed plan will be generally acceptable.

More than 90 per cent. of the bondholding creditors have agreed to the plan through their counsel, and Cornelius W. Wickersham, counsel for the Monmouth Securities Company, the largest single bondholder, which is owned by Captain Greenhut's family, yesterday expressed his approval.

A decree of sale that would permit the reorganization was presented to Referee Peter B. Olney Tuesday, and he has it under advisement. A small minority of bondholders, represented by Morris J. Hirsch and M. E. Caylor, have entered opposition to the decree, and the two lawyers filed their briefs with the referee yesterday.

Captain Greenhut's Offer.

Th letter from Captain Greenhut to the Trustees follows:

New York, July 10, 1915.

Messrs. Walter, C. Noyes, William A. Marble and Alfred A. Cook, as Trustees in Bankruptcy for J. B. Greenhut Company.

Dear Sirs: I have given serious thought to your suggestion that I endeavor to create a situation where the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company who do not desire to retain the shares of stock offered to them under the plan that has been promulgated for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, can dispose of the same for cash.

I recognize that you make this suggestion mainly with the view, as you expressed it to me, of avoiding, if you consistently can, the breaking up of the organization and the throwing out of employment of some 3,200 men and women, boys and girls.

I have been informed that the creditors who have been unwilling to accept the plan of reorganization as heretofore presented have based their opposition largely on a doubt as to the future of the business and the value of the shares of stock offered under the plan. I am not only confident as to the future, but I am moved, no less than you, by a desire to prevent the loss of employment to so many efficient and deserving people, particularly at this time and under present conditions.

I am therefore prepared to make such arrangements that those merchandise creditors who do not desire to retain the shares of stock offered under the plan may by accepting the all-stock proposition dispose of the shares so allotted to them at a purchase price equal to 27½ per cent. of the principal of their claims. Creditors taking the all-lock proposition are to have the right at any time up to Feb. 1, 1916, to dispose of their shares and to receive therefor 27½ per cent. of the principal of their claims and full arrangements are to be made to take over any stock so offered.

In addition, I am prepared to make like arrangements in the case of such creditors as accept the part cash and part stock proposition under the plan, that if they do not desire to retain the shares so acquired, they may dispose of same at any time after Jan. 1, 1916, and on or before Feb. 1, 1916, for a sum equal to 15 per cent. of the principal of their claims in cash, so that in such event they will ultimately receive a total cash payment of 27½ per cent. of the principal of their claims.

The foregoing offer is of course conditioned upon the plan of reorganization being carried through and with the consent of a sufficient number of creditors of the company to make the plan a success.

I wish to assure you of my appreciation of the interest which you have shown in the matter of the continuance of the business and of your courtesies to me. VBery sincerely yours. J. B. GREENHUT.

Approved by Trustees.

Here is the reply of the trustees:

New York, July 12, 1915.

J. B. Greenhut, Esq., New York, N. Y.

Dear Captain Greenhut: We have your letter of July 10 and are pleased that you have concluded to afford an opportunity whereby the merchandise creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company who do wish to retain the shares of stock offered them under the plan promulgated for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, may dispose of such shares for cash, and we have already made know the contents of your communication to the committee acting for the various interests.

We have felt justified in going beyond what may usually be regarded as the strict letter of our duties as trustees in making our suggestion to you, as we have for some time been strongly impressed with the view that some consideration was dut to the employees of the company whose spirit of cooperation and loyalty has been so splendidly exhibited during our administration.

We take this opportunity to record our satisfaction at the way in which all information desired on our part has been cheerfully furnished and to express our appreciation of the co-operation and support given to us by you and your associates. VBery truly yurs.

WILLIAM A. MARBLE,
WALTER C. NOYES,
ALFRED A. COOK.

Creditors Favor Plan.

The Independent Creditors' Committee, which opposed the original reorganization plan offered by the Greenhut Interests, in its letter to the creditors, made public yesterday, said:

We regard the 27½ per cent. cash offer as a reasonable and fair settlement of the claims of the general creditors.

This committee will not attempt to decide for the creditors it represents whether they will accept this offer of 27½ cents cash or not, although it is of opinion that the sum offered represents as large an amount as the general creditors would get through liquidation. It asks for instructions from every creditor with whom it is in communication as to how to vote his claim, and its further steps in the matter will be governed by the wishes of the creditors it represents. If the offer is unacceptable to any large body of the creditors it will we understand, be withdrawn.

The Creditors' Protective Committee, which approved the original reorganization plan without the 27½ per cent. option, in its letter yesterday said in effect that the added option was for the benefit of those creditors who had no faith in the success of the reorganized store and that this should make the proposed settlement more generally acceptable.

Referee Olney last night announced the appointment of three appraisers to ascertain the value of the assets of the bankrupt. Those named were William L. De Borst, who will appraise the real estate, and Andrew N. Neilsen and Augustus Phillips, who will appraise the merchandise and other assets. The last named two were recommended by the trustees.

SEEK TO TAX JITNEYS.

Hoboken Bus Owners Say Proposed Law Will Ruin Their Business.

An ordinance, which, if passed, will drive the jitney buses in Hoboken out of business, according to the complaints of the bus owners, was brought before the City Commissioners of Hoboken yesterday for their consideration. The ordinance would require the owner of every bus to put up a bond of $5,000 to cover possible compensation for injuries to persons and property and to pay a tax of from $100 to $00 a year according to the seating capacity of the bus.

The form in which the ordinance was presented is said to be only tentative and the revised proposed statute will come up before the Commissioners for a first reading next week. The bus owners will demand a public hearing on it and will fight it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Public Service Corporation, which operates the street cars of Hoboken. The bus men have even gone so far as to say that they will ask for a recall vote should the ordinance be passed.

The bus owners regard the fight against the ordinance as but another battle in the war between them and the street car company. An earlier attack on the bus business made yesterday was more direct. About 100 of the motormen who drie the Hoboken street cars went to the offices of the Commissioners and urged them to restrict the number and speed of the busses, saying that the operation of street cars was made difficult and dangerous by the busses, which not only traveled at excessive speed but encraoched upon the right of way of the cars.

Two Held for Zinn Murder.

After Deputy Police Inspector Lord, Inspector Faurot, Captain Deevy of the Detective Bureau and Assistant District Attorney Follette had spent most of Tuesday night and yesterday morning questioning three men whom Detectives Corrao and Castano had brought to Police Headquarters, two of them were held in connection with the murder, on April 5, of Otto Zinn, a restaurant keeper at 56 Third Avenue, and two of his helpers. The prisoners said they were Vincenzo Licata of Rockaway and Gaetano Roinano of 435 East Third Street. Coroner Hellenstein held them without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Rose Coghlan Free of Debt.

Rose Coghlan, the actress, appeared before Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday and obtained a discharge from the bankruptcy proceedings that she voluntarily went into last February. None of her creditors appeared to oppose the discharge and Miss Coghland is now free from the debts that she said were distressing her throughout the greater part of the Winter. These debts were largely for marginal losses in stock speculations. Her liabilities were $9,538 and her assets were estimated at $100. Miss Coghlan took refuge in the bankruptcy courts to escape supplementary proceedings that had been instituted against her.

MORE BANK CONTROL OPPOSED BY MORGAN

F. L. Stetson, Firm's Counsel, Suggests German Spies Might Have Chance in Close Supervision.

REFERS TO WAR CONTRACTS

His Talk Made Before Convention Committee at Albany—Richards Favors Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—On the ground that it might afford an opportunity for German spies to obtain information in connection with the purchase of war supplies for the Allies in this country, Francis Lynde Stetson, representing the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., appeared before the Constitutional Convention Committee on Banking and Insurance this afternoo to oppose a proposal to incorporate in the revised Constitution a grant of authority that would give the State Superintendent of Banks much broader powers of supervision over private bankers.

In voicing his suspicion, Mr. Stetson apparently spoke on the spur of the moment. Samuel H. Beach, a member of the committee, who is President of the Rome Savings Bank, and was Chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Banks which drew up the proposal, twice or thrice in the course of a speech expressed his conviction that it would be a good thing if the State Superintendent of Banks could exercise a closer "espionage" over the conduct of private bankers. Mr. Beach meant supervision.

"Mr. Beach, speaking out of the fullness of his heart, referred to the opportunity it would afford the Superintendent of Banks for exercising espionage over private bankers," said Mr. Stetson.

"Now, that is what we would like to avoid just at present, at least as long as this war is in progress. The firm I represent is the fiscal agent of the three greatest powers engaged on one side of the struggle in the purchase of munitions of war. Now we all know that Mr. Richards, the present banking superintendent, is a benevolent neutral. But suppose that our present transactions should be subjected to espionage by some one else, say some employe of Mr. Richards's department, who might not be bomb-proof, or proof against asphyxiating gases. I tremble to think of the mischief that might be wrought."

Mr. Stetson said the State should not practice intrusion in cases where there was no cause for intrusion.

"The private banking business should not be treated as an outlaw any more than any other business in the State of New York," said Mr. Stetson.

The banking department now exercises superision over State banks and trust companies, over savings banks and over incorporated concerns doing a priate banking busines. But little or no control is given the department over private bankers not incorporated.

The purpose of the proposal discussed at the hearing before the committee today is threefold. It proposes to make the State Superintendent of Banks a constitutional officer and thus render him immune against political attack and arbitrary removal through legislative action. It would write into the Constitution the powers conferred upon the State Superintendent of Banks in connection with the supervision of banks, trust companies and incorporated banking concerns by the new banking law enacte din 1913 and thus place the repeal of those powers beyond the reach of another Legislature. And, in addition, it would extend his powers of supervision so that private persons conducting an unincorporated business using the name "Bank" in connection with it and receiving deposits from the people would be as much within the control of the Banking Department as are other banking institutions.

Mr. Stetson directed his principal attack against a clause conferring these latter powers on the Banking Superintendent.

Mr. Richards himself urged that his powers of supervision be protected against legislative assault, and that the private bankers be made amenable to the Banking Department with regard to the conduct of their business.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice R. J. Lebeouf of this city and ex-Senator T. Harvey Ferris of Utica urged that the State Superintendent of Banks be made a Constitutional officer and that he be given constitutional assurance of the increased powers he regards essential for successful and complete supervision of the banking business. Mr. Leboeuf, who was a member of the State commission which drafted the revised banking law, expressed the opinion, however, that the Constitution should contain nothing but a clause assuring him general and unqualified jurisdiction, and that the manner in which he should exercise this jurisdiction should be left to the Legislature to determine.

Mr. Richards filed letters from three of his predecessors: Frederick D. Kilburn, Clarke Williams, and George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., indorsing his plan.

William H. Seward, Jr., grandson of Lincoln's Secretary of tSate, and head of a private banking concern at Auburn, and John B. Pine, a New York lawyer, appeared for the State Private Bankers' Association to oppose the proposal, and to recommend that the question of regulation be made the object of legislative rather than Constitutional enactment.

Again the convention had only a brief session today in order to give the standing committees opportunity to continue their work.

Delegate Lemuel Ely Quigg got up today to move an objection to the Saturday session. Last week the convention voted to work six days a week. Mr. Quigg told the convention that at the session last Saturday only a score or so of the 186 delegates were in attendance and no business whatever was transacted. Mr. Quigg moved that when the convention adjourned on Friday it adjourn until Monday night. He said he would call up his motion for debate at the session on Friday.

FOR PERPETUAL FRANCHISES.

Barnes Committee Firm Against Proposal to Limit Grants.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Clamor against the granting of perpetual franchises has made no impression on the Constitutional Convention Committee on Legislative Powers of which William Barnes is Chairman. Two votes already taken on a proposal to erect a constitutional prohibition against such grants have been taken in the committe. Both times the proposal was defeated, receiving five votes on one occasion and seven votes on the other. A proposal cannot be budged from Mr. Barnes's Committee by less than nine votes, under a rule proposed to the convention by Mr. Barnes himself.

The votes were taken in connection with a proposal presented by ex-Mayor Low of New York at the request of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Barnes today appointed a sub-committe of which W. M. K. Olcott is Chairman, and James A. Foley, the Democratic Senator from Charles F. Murphy's district, is one of the three members, to draft an amendment to meet the sentiment in Mr. Barnes's Committee.

The Low proposal prohibits municipal authorities from granting franchises in perpetuity. It provides for indeterminate franchises without time limit, but permitting the municipal authorities to resume control of the franchise on terms to be defined in the original grant.

William M. Ivins appeared before the committee today and urged that in the recapture of franchises by municipalities provision should be made for paying the retiring corporation sufficient compensation to make up for the loss of the franchise as well as a fair return on the money expended in operation.

Former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan said he would oppose any proposition permitting the city to recapture a franchise for the purpose of municipal operation.

Prominent lawyers, who are members of the Constitutional Convention, expressed surprise at a motion made by Mr. Barnes today to place on the general orders calendar of the convention a proposal that, it is alleged, would open the way for corporations to come to the Legislature and get franchises and exclusive privileges through special legislation. The proposal which bears the name of former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, provides among other things for eliminating from the constitution the clauses prohibiting the Legislature from passing special or local bills granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks; granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege immunity or franchise whatever.

In another section of the Wickersham proposal it is provided that special legislation for these purposes may be enacted by the Legislature only upon petition in writing signed by one or more persons actually interested in the measure and setting forth the reasons for requesting the enactment.

Mr. Wickersham has explained in the convention that he presented the proposal merely "as a suggestion for the committee dealing with the subject" (Mr. Barnes' Committee). The committee, it was learned today, decided to report the proposal at the urgent personal request of Mr. Barnes.

TO DISCUSS DEATH PENALTY.

Committee Will Report Anti-Capital Punishment Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—The proposal to abolish capital punishment in this State, which was introduced recently by Charles H. Betts, a Republican delegate from Wayne County, will be a topic of discussion on the floor of the Constitutional Convention after all. While it ah dbeen generally assumed that the measure would be killed in committee, it was learned today that it would be reported to the convention "for consideration."

This action was taken by the Bill of Rights Committe, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, at an executive meeting. Mr. Marshall himself, who was one of the counsel in the Frank case, voted to have the convention discuss the proposal in open session. It was really a tie vote of 5 to 5, but as Thomas V. O'Connor of Erie, an absent member, had signified his intention to support the motion to report the Betts proposal, it was let through.

Here is the vote in detail: For reporting the proposal for consideration: Louis Marshall, William M. K. Olcott, both of New York; Richard H. Curran of Rochester, Alfred G. Reeves of Brooklyn, and John N. Vanderlyn of Kingston. Against: President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx, former Presiding Justice Morgan O'Brien of the Appellate Division, John W. Weed of Queens, and George H. Bunce of Herkimer.

When the Betts proposal is reported to the convention it will come coupled with two supplementary proposals. One of these would reserve right to juries to include in their verdicts a recommendation that the death penalty be inflicted in aggravated cases. The other will prohibit a grant of executive clemency in the form of a pardon or commutation of sentence in the case of any person convicted of murder in the first degree except as new evidence tends to establish his innocence.

RILEY VISITS WHITMAN.

Governor Denies He Has Asked for Superintendent's Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—For reasons best known to himself, Governor Whitman is delaying the much talked of change in the head of the State Prisons Department. He held a conference today with Superintendent of Prisons Riley, after which the Governor stated that he asked for neither Superintendent Riley's nor Warden Osborne's resignation.

Asked if he contemplated requesting Riley to resign, the Governor replied that he had no such intention at the present time. He said that he and the Superintendent discussed prison matters, principally the transfer of convicts from Sing Sing to up-State prisons. Sing Sing's population, he said, would soon be reduced from its present number of 1,608 to 1,450 so that every inmate would have a cell to himself. Auburn Prison, the Governor said, was overcrowded, some of the inmates having to occupy cots in the corridors. There are more than 400 unoccupied new cells in Great Meadow Prison and these will be filled by transfers from Sing Sing and Auburn.

Superintendent Riley, whose health is not robust, came out smiling from the conference, and said to the newspaper men:

"I did not offer to resign, nor was any suggestion of my retiring made."

Shortly after the conference the Governor motored to Round Lake, where he attended the Summer School there. As Great Meadow Prison is not far distant, it was suggested that the Governor might drop in on Warden Homer. This theory was dispelled by William A. Orr, private secretary to the Governor, who is talked of for Riley's place, saying:

"When the Governor goes to Great Meadow I shall accompany him."

The Governor had nothing to say about the visit of the Commissioners of Prisons to Sing Sing yesterday and their recommendations that there be no doubling-up in cells and that all ill convicts be sent to the prison hospital at Dannemora. This commission can enforce its recommendations by Supreme Court orders.

CARRANZA PROMISES TO PROTECT CAPITAL

Says Gonzales Will Guarantee Order There—Amnesty Decree to be Issued.

VILLISTAS KEEP UP HOPE

They Officially Assert That Obregon's Forces Have Been Isolated by Their Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—While awaiting fulfillment of the Carranzista promises to maintain order and relieve distress while setting up a Government in Meico City, officials here are keenly interested in the campaign in Central Mexico between the armies of Obregon and Villa. Defeat of the Villista army would gratly simplify the situation of the Carranzistas, but defeat of Obregon in a decisive fashion would seriously embarrass those who have taken over control in Mexico City. The occupation of the capital has no military or strategic value, though at this time it will prove an asset of value to the Carranza forces if they are able to preserve order and relieve distress.

Señor Llorente, Chief of the Villa Agency here, tonight denied the contention of Carranza that occupation of Mexico City meant the early collapse of the Villista movement, and issued a statement asserting that the Obregon forces had been isolated in Central Mexico. If this is true, Carranza's occupation of Mexico City will be threatened from the north.

Señor Arredondo, the Carranza agent, received this morning this cablegram from his Chief:

Referring to the occupation of Mexico City, General Pablo Gonzales will afford all kinds of guarantees to natives and foreigners and has instructions from me to severely punish crimes against property. With the capture of the City of Mexico, the Constitutionalist Party has given proof of its superiority over the reaction and that it has overpowered it. Within a few days I will, in my capacity of First Chief, issue an amnesty law in an endeavor to have those who are in error return to the good path and to restore peace and order in the Republic.

Signed V. CARRANZA.

State Department advices from Mexico City today reported the capital quiet, with order prevailing and trains arriving from Vera Cruz with food. Stores and banks had not been reopened, pending arrangements for currency circulation. Consul General Shanklin cabled that General Gonzalez had given preference to provision trains over troop trains and that arrangements for soup kitchens to relieve the capital's destitute were progressing.

Carranza has ordered the erection of a wireless station at Chapultepec to insure constant communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Trouble has arisen again in Yucatan over the sisal situation. American purchasers, principally the International Harvester Company, complained to the State Department today that the Carranza forces had cut them off from exporting their products at Progreso.

Representatives of the Harvester Company said dock privileges were denied them at Progreso, and therefore they could not ship the sisal purchased long ago. Some time ago the Carranza autorities, who are said to control a large stock of sisal which they seek to sell to foreign purchasers, denied cars to the American buyers. Then the Americans got their sisal to the docks by mule teams and other conveyances, but it is now asserted that the use of the docks for loading is denied them.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Capt. Mattery Falls 5,000 Feet While Scouting for Villa's Army.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Captain William A. Mattery, an American aviator, has been killed by a fall of 5,000 feet while on duty with General Villa's army in Mexico, according to a telegram received today by Ray Harroun, former automobile racer, from Jack O'Leary, another aviator with Villa.

Mattery's home was in Chicago.

The 107 to Nominate Aldermen.

The Fusion Committee of 107 which nominated Mayor Mitchel and the other fusion officials in 1913 is planning to enter the Aldermanic fight this Fall. Norman Hapgood, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that he had talked with the members of the fusion administration and that it was apparent that another fusion Board of Aldermen would be necessary to carry out the good work started by the Mitchel administration.

SAVING FOR THE FUTURE

"START early and save consistently" is good advice when providing for the future.

A small amount inverted regularly each month in the Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates we sell will yield 4½% interest from the first day.

Principal and interest guaranteed.

Let us explain the plan.

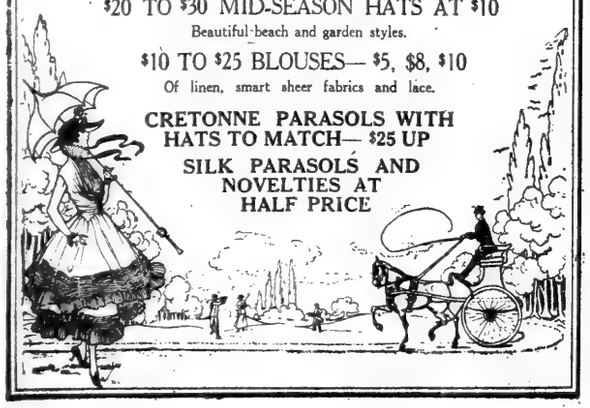
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Want to Forget the War?
Want to Forget the Heat?
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"A Story of Today"
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564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Fashionable Mid-Season Apparel
at mere fractions of former prices

$25 TO $45 SUMMER DRESSES— $12 & $18
Delightful cool styles, of fine sheer materials.
$10 TO $22 OUTING SKIRTS, $6, $9, $12
Typically suitable for golf, tennis or other outing wear.
$45 TO $75 SHANTUNG COATS, $18, $25
Suitable for motor wear or promenade.
$75 TO $95 SILK SUITS— $35
Outing styles of pongee—also handsome semi-dress styles of taffeta or faille.
$35 TO $45 LINEN SUITS— $12 & $22
Unusually smart models, in fashionable weaves.
$45 TO $65 CLOTH SUITS—AT $19
Very smart utility and semi-dress models.
$20 TO $30 MID-SEASON HATS AT $10
Beautiful beach and garden styles.
$10 TO $25 BLOUSES— $5, $8, $10
Of linen, smart sheer fabrics and lace.
CRETONNE PARASOLS WITH HATS TO MATCH— $25 UP
SILK PARASOLS AND NOVELTIES AT HALF PRICE



Special for Women



IN a sleeveless evening gown—or in sports-clothes—the modern woman as a matter of good grooming sees to it that her underarm is as smooth as her face.

And she doesn't use the more or less harmful and unsatisfactory depilatories. Her demand for a Gillette adapted to her own use has led to this new model—

Milady Decollete Gillette
(Your dealer can supply you today)

She finds she need use it only occasionally and she knows by experience that its use does not in any way roughen the skin or coarsen the hair.

Of dainty size, in 14-K gold plate, enclosed in French Ivory case, lined with velvet and satin in Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold—Milady Decollete Gillette is a most attractive toilet article. It will be found with the toilet goods in department stores, also in jewelry and drug stores and the foremost woman's specialty shops. The price is $5.

Shown by good dealers everywhere

For full particulars about Milady Decollete Gillette and its use, write us direct

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Broadway and 33d Street GIMBELS Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30

Great Events for Today in the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale

Market conditions are very favorable for making good purchases for ready cash. Weather has been "off"—makers are "long" of Summer goods. We have picked and chosen—and BOUGHT the best the market affords—far under value. So,

The House of Fashion Is Also the House of Economy

Even such great stocks as SIMPSON-CRAWFORD'S couldn't withstand such buying as the last ten days have shown—unheard of! But these special purchases and our own—almost $6,000,000—stocks provide ever fresh resources.

A Sale of Men's Suits

$14 — For grades that were $25 & $28
$19 — For grades that were $30 & $32
$23.50 — For grades that were $35 to $45

Description is impracticable. All we can say in the face of so comprehensive an assortment, is that every good style, every desirable material in seasonable weights, every popular color and effect is represented in a full range of sizes

$8.50 Genuine "Palm Beach" Suits at $5
Men's $10 Sport Coats, $7.50 — Fourth Floor

OLUS
The Manufacturer's Clean-Up of Men's Union Suits
65c for SECONDS of the $1, $1.25 and $1.50 qualities
95c for FIRST qualities, usually priced $2, $2.25 & $2.50
Distinguish, please. The Suits at 65c have each some trifling imperfection, such as a dropped stitch or a spot of oil. Materials are fine crossbar nainsooks and madras weaves. The Suits at 95c are absolutely PERFECT in every detail and are pure silk, silk-striped weaves and highly mercerized fabrics. Main Floor

500 Black Silk Blouses
Many Suitable for Mourning
$3.95 to $5 Japanese Silk Blouses at $2.95 and $3.95
With fronts that are embroidered in black, box pleated, fine cluster tucks, yoke and pocket effects, and many with two-in-one collars.
$5 to $6.95 Crepe de Chine Blouses at $1.95 and $2.95
Long and short sleeve Blouses. The majority are all black, but a few with fine white organdie collar and cuffs.
$5.95 Black Dotted Lace Blouses over white, at $2.95.
$6.95 Black Net and Shadow Lace Blouses, at $3.95.
$8.95 Black Shadow Lace Blouses over flesh color chiffon, at $5.
$14.75 Black Embroidered Net over White Chiffon, at $8.95. Third Floor

Women's $8.50 Black Satin Bathing Suits at $5
This belted model with a full circular skirt is one of the most becoming models of the season, both to stout and slender women.
Black Hemstitching the Only Trimming
Hemstitching on collar, cuffs, belt and short cap sleeves.
$5 Black Satin Bathing Suits at $3.95
Fastens full length of front, coat style, and has broad silk sash of black-and-white or blue-and-white stripes or plain sashes of rose, blue or green. Sizes 34 to 44. Third Floor

400 Odd Chairs and Rockers—At Half and Less
A collection made from the Simpson-Crawford stock and our own, of chairs for bedroom and dining room in mahogany, Circassian walnut, oak and enamel finish. For example:
$10.75 Rockers, $5 — Of mahogany, in graceful design.
$11 Chairs, $5.50 — Mahogany; for the dressing table.
$13.50 Rockers, $7 — Of Circassian walnut, inlaid
$32 Chairs, $16 — Louis XVI. bedroom chairs of Circassian walnut.
$15.25 Chairs, $7.50 — Chippendale model dining room chairs, of mahogany.
$10.50 Chairs, $5.25 — "Early English" side chairs. Eighth Floor

Theodore Haviland "Open Stock" China, ⅓ Less
From the Simpson-Crawford Stocks.
The White and Gold "Romeo" Shape
Has two heavy bands of stippled coin gold.
Plates, 15c and 25c. Formerly $5 to $9 a dozen. | $3 Coffee Pots, $1. $2.50 Sauce Boats, 75c. | $5 Soup Tureens, $1. $2 Butter Dishes, 50c. | 50c Egg Cups, 15c.
The Theodore Haviland "Plain Shape" China.
With the pink floral spray pattern.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, 25c. Regularly $4.50 a dozen. | $5.25 Soup Tureens, $1. $3.50 (doz.) Soup Plates, 10c. $3 Meat Dishes, $1.50. | $1.25 Salad Bowls, 50c. 35c Pickle Dishes, 15c. $1.25 Sauce Boats, 50c.
$2 Covered Dishes, 75c.
$30 Imported China Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces, at $15.
Pretty floral spray design. Gold on edge. Fifth Floor

$15 Full Size 50-lb. "Ostermoor" Layer-Felt Mattresses, $9.75
Of the exact quality made by the Ostermoor Co. for the Simpson-Crawford Store. Made with a roll edge. Other 50-lb. full size roll edge mattresses from $6.50 (usually $9) to $15 (usually $23.)
$23.80 to $43.65 Hair Mattresses, $18.55 to $37.50
$15 to $25 Box Springs, now $12 to $20 Seventh Floor

ARTHUR G. SEDGWICK COMMITS SUICIDE

Prominent New Yorker Evades Attendant and Kills Himself in a Pittsfield Hotel.

WAS ILL FOR SOME TIME

His Friends Say That Leroy Dresser's Self-Destruction Prompted Sedgwick's Deed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, July 14.—Arthur George Sedgwick of 8 East Tenth Street, New York, shot and killed himself in the Hotel Wendell in this city this afternoon. He was assigned to a room in the hotel just after noon, and had not been in the apartment more than twenty minutes when he was found dead.

Mr. Sedgwick left Stockbridge this morning with his nurse, and they were brought here in an automobile by Dennis Morrissey of Stockbrige, who had driven him to this city on numerous other occasions. Upon his arrival in this city Mr. Sedgwick went to the Hotel Wendell, where he left his nurse, saying he would return in a few minutes.

An investigation which was made after Mr. Sedgwick's body was found, disclosed the fact that he went from the hotel to a hardware store, where he purchased a 38-calibre Colt automatic revolver and a box of cartridges. He told the clerk in the store that he intended to get some target practice.

Shortly after noon Mr. Sedgwick returned to the hotel and asked to be assigned to a room, saying that he was tired and wanted to lay down. He was assigned to a room. About fifteen minutes later one of the maids in the hotel heard a revolvero shot and informed the management of the hotel.

Mr. Sedgwick had locked himself in his room, and when the door was finally opened he was found sitting in a chair in front of a mirror. He had fired a shot through his right temple. The bullet came out on the right side of his head and embedded itself in the wall. Dr. Henry Colt, Medical Examiner, was notified, and ordered the body removed to an undertaking establishment.

The reason for Mr. Sedgwick's act is unknown. He appeared to be unusually cheerful today and, according to his nurse, there was no occasion to watch his actions.

Mr. Sedgwick had been a Summer resident of Stockbridge for several years, occupying Miss Virginia Butler's villa, the Summerly, on the Stockbridge main street. He was a member of the Stockbridge Golf and Tennis Club and the Casino, and a liberal contributor to charitable organizations of the town.

Mr. Sedgwick was stricken with pneumonia in New York last April, and arrived here later this year than has been his custom. He had, however, been gradually improving.

A number of theories have been advanced here as the possible reason for Mr. Sedgwick's suicide. They are ill health, worry over the condition of his daughter, Miss Grace Sdgwick, who was committd to a sanitarium early in the Spring suffering from a mental trouble, and the suicide of Leroy Dresser in New York recently.

Mr. Sedgwick's daughter has always been with him on his visits here of late years in Stockbridge, and he noted her absence and commented upon it every day. Of late it is said the reports of her condition have not been encouraging. Another daughter, Mrs. Arthur Swann, is in New York, having left here last week for a short stay there.

The theory that the death of Mr. Dresser influenced Mr. Sedgwick's act is held as the most likely one here. Mr. Dresser was a brother of Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, who lives at Cross Roads, which adjoins the Nunnery. Mr. Dresser was often in Stockbridge on former seasons, and was entertained by Mr. Sedgwick on numerous occasions. Dr. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill are now in New York attending the funeral of Mr. Dresser.

Last Summer, while returning from a dinner in Stockbridge, Mr. Sedgwick's carriage was wrecked by an automobile, and he was thrown out. He was confined for a long time as a result of the injuries he received in this accident. Several of his friends in Stockbridge said this afternoon that he had never been in the samemental condition since this accident.

Arthur George Sedgwick was 71 years old, and the member of a prominent New York family. He retired from active business several years ago, and had devoted himself recently to writing. He was a graduate of Harvard, and enlisted in the Civil War. During this conflict he was taken prisoner at Deep Bottom, Va., and sent to Libby prison, where he contracted illness which disabled him from further service.

Mr. Sedgwick for a time was an editorial writer for the New York Evening Post. He lectured on law before the Lowell Institute and Harvard University, and he was the author of several law books. He leaves two daughters and three brothers, the Rev. Theodore Eedgwick and Alexander Sedgkick of New York, and Ellery Sedgkick of Boston.

TO TEST FIRE PROTECTION.

Long Island City Water Supply Under Scrutiny of Insurance Men.

Owing to the high insurance rate on factory buildings in Long Island City a series of tests of pressure and volume at fire hydrants there will be made today under the joint supervision of the Water Department, the Insurance Exchange, and the National Board of Underwriters.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce has taken up the additional charge of 25 cents and 15 cents per $100 on the insurance of factory buildings at the request of several manufacturers, and will endeavor to have the charge abolished. The extra charge is based on inadequate water pressure and unpaved streets that existed in Long Island City twenty years ago.

Hydrants will be tested in twenty-five different localities from Hunters Point to Astoria.

Gifts Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $20 from R. J. Collins for the Bureau of Charities for the benefit of two mothers struggling to keep up homes for their children; also $2 from Sadi Wolff for a poor blind wife seeking her husband.

A WARSHIP INNOVATION.

New Backing for Armor Plate Tested on the New York.

The success or failure of an interesting experiment in naval construction will be determined at the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, within the next few days. The experiment has to do with the backing of armor plates on battleships with concrete instead of wood. The new form of backing is the work of American naval constructors who for years past have been trying to find a way to overcome the imperfections and the high cost of the teakwood backings now in use in this and European navies. Since the start of the European war the cost of teakwood, always high, has become almost prohibitive.

The experiment has been worked out on the superdreadnought New York, flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo, the commander of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet. In May of last year when the New York went into commission, four plates were removed and backed with concrete. The matter was kept a secret and nothing was known of it outside of the Construction Corps, until one of the four plates was removed from the New York in drydock yesterday. The other three plates will be removed today or tomorrow.

Whether or not the hopes of the naval constructors have been realized will not be known until the plates have been removed and the effects of a year's use studied by naval experts. Whether or not a Board of Inspection will come from Washington to take part in the examination was not known at the Navy Yard last night.

Beyond the fact that the new system is believed to offer important advantage over previous methods, naval officers who have been in the secret refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

MISTRIAL IN SLADE CASE.

Judge Russell, Too Ill to Go on with Hearing, Issues Order.

A mistrial was declared yesterday in the Government's conspiracy case against David and Maxwell Slade, the lawyers who represented Rae Tanzer in her $50,000 breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne, as the result of the continued illness of Judge Gordon Russell. District Attorney Marshall appeared in court yesterday with a ministrial order from Judge Russell, who is in a hospital with typhoid fever.

Mr. Marshall said the case probably would be tried again in October. The trial of Rae Tanzer will also be postponed and is not expected to come up until the Slade case has been disposed of. Mr. Littleton said he did not think the case ever again would be brought before a jury.

While Judge Russell's condition is not thought to be critical, his physicians say he will not be able to resume his duties for several months.

MAYOR TO HOLD HEARINGS.

Hollow Tile Ordinance and Other Laws Proposed to Come Up.

Because representatives of the Bricklayers' Union objected to that part of the new Building Code relating to the use of hollow tiles in walls recently adopted by the Aldermen, Mayor Mitchel will hold a public hearing on the section in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Mayor, at the same time, will hold a hearing on two other proposed ordinances, the sightseeing car ordinance and that part of the Electrical Code ordinance referring to licensing. Electrical workers object to the latter ordinance, as they say it will be necessary for any one wishing to stretch a single electrical wire in a house to obtain a license. The objection to the sightseeing ordinance is that it will permit operators of taxicabs to use the streets in front of their places of business, thereby circumventing the present taxicab ordinance.

GERMAN WEDS INDIAN GIRL.

Bridal Couple Here Will Live on a New Jersey Farm.

Eunice Holmes, a full-blooded Indian whose tribal name was Laughing Waters, was married yesterday by Alderman William F. Quinn in the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building to August Charles Erbach, a German farmer of Summit, N. J.

The bride, who is 24 years old, was born in Cherokee, Indian Territory. She does not know the names of her parents, both having died when she was a small girl. Until several months ago, when she came East, she lived with relatives.

Erbach is 25 years odl, and has been in this country five years. He gave his address as 312 East Fourteenth Street, this city, but has a large farm in Summit. The couple will make their home on the farm.

LANDED POLICEMAN ON TRIAL

Ennis Charged with Engaging in Work Outside the Department.

Policeman Arthur Ennis of the Richmond Hill Station was before First yDeputy Commissioner Leon Godley at Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday charged with violating the rule prohibiting a member of the department from engaging in any other business or calling. The policeman is the head of thhe Ennis Realty Company.

Ennis said that, after the death of his father, he and other members of the family formed the company to take care of the property left by his father at Rockaway Beach. He declared that he was simply doing his share in the management of the estate and was not engaged in business in violation of the department's rules. Commissioner Godley reserved decision.

$2,500 BROOCH IN GUTTER.

Policeman's Find Probably Dropped from Passing Automobile.

While he was directing traffic at Broadway and Chambers Street early last evening, Policeman McArevery of the Traffic Squad looked down at the gutter at the northeast corner and saw something sparkle. He went over and picked up a cicular gold brooch with a gold band across the centre set with six diamonds.

He turned it over to Lieutenant Horrigan at the Elizabeth Street station and experts, who examined the jewel, said it was worth $2,500. The police believe it was dropped from an automobile.

Fall from Window Kills Child.

Mrs. Jerome Healy, wife of Coroner Healy, was sitting on the porch of her home, 1826 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday when she saw Sarah Doberwitz, 4 years old, living in the house opposite, fall out of the fourth floor window to the street. Mrs. Healy picked up the child and telephoned to Fordham Hospital. When Dr. Scott arrived the child was dead.

TAILORS APPOINT STRIKE MEDIATORS

Will Begin Peace Conferences Today with the Manufacturers' Representatives.

11,000 MORE MEN WALK OUT

Both Sides in Women's Garment Trade Heard by Mayor's Conciliators, Seeking to Avert a Break.

The number of striking garment makers was increased to 21,000 yesterday when 6,000 vest makers and 5,000 makers of boys' short trousers left their work and joined the 10,000 tailors who struck on Monday and Tuesday.

At meetings held yesterday in various parts of the city about 25,000 coat makers and others engaged in the clothig trades passed resolutions accusing the manufacturers of reducing their wages and trying todestroy their union, and the men pledged themselves to strike of the officers of their organizations called for it. The oficers of the Amalgamated Clohting Workers of America received promises from union leaders in Chicago, Newark and elsewhere that a national strike would be called if contracts held up by the strike in this city were let in other cities.

However, there is a strong possibility that developments today will avert a nation-wide strike, prevent an increase in the number of strikers in this city, and lead soon to the return of the 21,000 striking tailors to their employment.

The committee appointed by the manufacturers will meet at 9:45 o'clock today at the Chamber of Commerce offices with a committee appointed yesterday by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to discuss the terms of an agreement.

Mayer Schoenfeld, labor adjuster for the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, said yesterday there was hope that further striking could be checked and the present strike settled without losses of millions to strikers and manufacturers. He said the manufacturers were willing to go as far as they could under the conditions of the industry in making concessions.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in a statement issued yesterday afternoon, said:

"The officers of our organization are deeply gratified to understand that several public-spirited citizens have offered their good officers to help bring about a solution of the differences in the clothing situation. Our organization has been anxious at all times to reach a fair understanding and not to involve the industry and the community in one of the greatest labor struggles.

"Our committee will go into conference with an open mind and a desire to reach an honorable understanding. Nothing will be left undone by our organization to accomplish that end. Work of the organization will go on as before, and while we are desirous of avoiding an extension and prolongation of the strike we shall be prepared for anything that may happen."

Mr. Hillman said the cutters would meet in Beethoven Hall today to pledge themselves to strike at the call of the officers of the organization. After that meeting, he said, the organization would be in a position to call out nearly 60,000 more workers and to tie up the clothing industry in this city to the last shop where contract work was done, but that there would be no further calls for employes to walk out until after the conference which begins this morning.

The union has appointed the following on its committee to confer with the manufacturers' committee: Louis Zuckerman, Bernard Weiss, Joseph Schlossberg, Harry Cohen, I. Goldstein, Abraham Appleberg, Abraham Miller, P. Kutter, Sidney Hill, and David Wolff. Others at the meting will be Charles L. Bernheimer of the Chamber of Commerce and Dr. J. L. Magnes, President of Kahillah, through whose effort the conference was agreed upon.

President Hillman said there were fourteen metings, large and small, of manufacturers yesterday. The largest meetings were held at the Forwards Building, at 175 East Broadway and at the Manhattan Lyceum. A large number of speakers addressed the meetings, and practically all of the coatmakers were enthusiastic in favor of striking.

MAYOR'S COUNCIL IN ACTION.

Hears Opening Statements in Case of Women's Garment Trade.

Morris Hillquit, representing the workers, and Julius Henry Cohen, representing the employers, made opening speeches yesterday at the meeting in the City Hall of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation, which will try to adjust grievances between the International Garment Workers' Union on the one side and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association on the other.

In opening the session, Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council, said the calling of the Council, regardless of the results of its efforts, was in itself an event of importance.

"Twenty years ago a Mayor of New York would not have thought of appointing a committee looking to the removal of the causes of industrial friction," he said. "That the Mayor has done so in this instance indicates that a new social note is being struck in our politics, a marked step in advance.

"In spite of the official origin of this body, it has no coercive power. We are here simply to tender our friendly offices looking to industrial peace. Yet there is a certain pressure in this purely voluntary body, the pressure of public opinion which desires industrial peace.

"We are not here to go into the deep fundamentals of industrial strife, but we are to work here in the hope that we may bring about a modus vivendi. But there should be, when this council has completed its work, a commissioner created charged with investigating the fundamental causes which have produced these differences."

Mr. Hillquit said that, notwithstanding the voluntary character of the council, the workers would abide by any definite conclusions it reached, provided that the employers would agree in advance to do the same. This proposal was referred to Mr. Cohen, who at the time deferred answering, but said later in the statement of the manufacturers' side of the case that any decision of the council must be absolutely definite and the manufacturers would not be able to see their way to abide by the decision.

In his opening statement Mr. Hillquit said that 95 per cent. of the workers were organized, while the manufacturers' organization comprised 460 of the 1,900 manufacturers, the remainder of the manufacturers being independents. Nearly half of the workers, however, were employed by the organized manufacturers, he added.

He said the average worker in this industry had employment for only about half of the year, and this fact must be considered in making any wage computation. The average pay of the worker, he said, was less than $600 a year.

"We stand ready to waive our right to strike," he announced, "if the employers will surrender the power to discharge unjustly."

In closing, Mr. Hillquit asked that the council act speedily. Mr. Cohen immediately objected to speedy action. He said that nothing less than a long consideration and careful analysis of industrial conditions could produce a helpful settlement of disputes.

"No makeshift judgment will be of any value in this case," he said. "One of the questions this council has before it is to find out who is to blame for the wrecking of the protocol and for the present chaotic conditions.

"We have no arbitration, and the arbitrators have investigated the standards under which the employes work, but this council must not only establish standards, but enforce the standards. The unions have failed to discipline their own workers."

The taking of testimony will begin at 10 o'clock this morning.

CHICAGO TAILORS MAY QUIT.

To Decide Today Whether to Walk Out to Aid New York Strikers.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Frank Rosenblum, head of the garment workers of Chicago, announced today that a mass meeting of union members of this city would be held tomorrow night to determine whether to strike. The question arises over allegations that work halted by the strike in New York is being done here.

Mr. Rosenblum scaid if a strike were determined upon 10,000 persons owuld be called out at first. A complete strike, he added, would take 35,000 persons frmo their tasks.

BANK PAID GROUT FEES.

Cropsey Makes Lawyer Admit Payments from Bank President.

Edward M. Grout, who is on trial in the Kings County Court charged with perjury in having made a false statement as to the assets and liabilities of the defunct Union Bank to the State Banking Superintendent, spent all day yesterday in the witness chair undergoing a cross-examination by District Attorney James C. Cropsey.

Mr. Cropsey drew from Mr. Grout the fact that, although he had testified previously to having protested to his brother, Paul Grout, against the tendering of a bill for $25,000 by the firm of Grout & Grout for services to the bank he willingly accepted his 60 per cent. of the $20,000 paid on account and stated that he did so because he had done a great deal of work for the bank for which he received no pay.

Mr. Cropsey will continue his cross-examination today.

To Testify Against Epners.

Two Lieutenants and six Detective Sergeants of the Chicago police are coming to New York in response to subpoenas issued by the Federal District Court of this city. They are wanted to testify in the case of Samuel and Daniel Epner, indicted on charges of attempting to defraud their creditors by going into bankruptcy. Daniel Epner reported in March, 1914, that he had been robbed of $55,000 worth of gems in Chicago, and the police declared it was a fake robbery. Soon afterward the firm filed a petition in bankruptcy in the New York court.

CANAL ZONE FRAUDS TO BE TRIED IN WEST

Canavaggio, Who Dealt with Commissary Burke, Gets Habeas Corpus Writ.

INDICTED IN INDIANAPOLIS

His Contention that He Was Kidnapped in Panama by Federal Officers Upset by Court.

Pascal Canavaggio, a merchant of Panama, who was indicted recently in the Federal Court in Indianapolis on a charge of having participated with John Burke, formerly of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, in Canal Zone supply purchasing conspiracy frauds, must go to Indianapolis to stand trial it was decided yesterday by United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton.

Canavaggio had said that he was kidnapped by the United States authorities and brought into this country Through his counsel, Eugene L. Parodi, he obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Learned Hand, returnable on July 21.

In view of Commissioner Houghton's ruling it is likely that today Ricardo de Bermudez, said to be a former Governor of Panama, will also be removed to Indianapolis to answer the indictment charging complicity in the Canal Zone frauds. The Indianapolis indictment charges that Burke collected $26,000 from Bermudez, who had large contracts to furnish supplies to the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad.

Jacob L. Salas, a Colon tobacco merchant, on June 2 was sentenced to serve thirteen months in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and to pay a fine of $1,000. Pending appeal Salas was released on $10,000 bail. He has applied for permission to visit his home in Colon. His bond has been increased to $20,000, and when he gives surety in that amount he will be permitted to visit the Isthmus.

In the indictment against Canavaggio it is charged that he sold $70,000 worth of wines and macaroni to the Panama Railroad, and that Burke collected $6,000 commission. Drafts were deposited to Burke's credit in Indianapolis banks. At the hearing yesterday Canavaggio asserted that he was in Ancon at the time of his arrest, and although it had been ceded to the United States, it was not Federal territory, and therefore he had been kidnapped from Panama. Commissioner Houghton in his opinion said:

"There may, according to the evidence, have been a threat to arrest him if he did not answer, but what he thereafter did precludes the idea of kidnapping, as suggested in the argument for dismissal."

Canavaggio was paroled in the custody of his counsel. He is still under bail on the untried indictment pending against him in this district. Assistant United States Attorneys Carstarphen and Harper are in charge of the prosecution of the Canal Zone fraud cases.

START TO DIG BIG SEWER.

Forty-first Street Work Begun with a Silver Spade.

Work on the eight-foot Forty-first Street tunnel relief sewer was begun at Lexington Avenue and Forty-first Street yesterday in the presence of many engineers representing the Public Service Commission, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and the Bureau of Sewers. Robert Ridewat of the commission presented B. A. Shaler of the Rapid Transit Company with a permit authorizing the work to proceed and then removed the first shovelful of earth with a silver spade. Among others present were Charles E. Gregory, Theodore Paschke, John H. Myers and Louis D. Fouquet.

The sewer is designed to drain the area in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station, and is to extend along Madison Avenue from Forty-third to Forty-first Streets and thence in a rock tunnel, from 70 to 90 feet below the Forty-first Street surface to the East River. It will cost about $240,000.

Register's Clerk to Pay Allmony.

Angelo Liberi, chief index clerk in the Register's office of the Bronx, was ordered by Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday to pay his wife $65 a month pending trial of her suit for separation. The Liberis were married on Jan. 22, 1905, when the plaintiff was only sixteen years old. They have two children. Mrs. Liberi accuses her husband of having frequently assaulted her and of having threatened to kill her. Liberi makes a general denial of the charges and says that his wife abandoned him.

CONCEALED $175 DOG.

Daughter's Trousseau Also Keeps Kee in Bankruptcy Court.

Judge Augustus N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday confirmed a report of Referee in Bankruptcy William H. Willis, denying a discharge from bankruptcy to Frank Kee, a real estate speculator of New York and New Brunswick, N. J. Kee was put into involuntary bankruptcy in 1911, at which time his properties were valued at several hundred thousand dollars. His application for a discharge, which he made more than a year ago, was opposed by several of his creditors, who accused him of having concealed assets and with having given false financial statements.

The wedding trousseau of the bankrupt's daughter, Marion, appears to have been the principal bone of contention in the fight made against him by his creditors. According to testimony taken before the referee this included eleven pairs of gloves, twenty-two pairs of shoes, eleven pairs of slippers, five dresses, three hats and a sealskin coat, all of which were purchased on the bankrupt's charge account shortly before the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings. In addition to this, a large quantity of silverware and a Persian rug were purchased at stores with which the bankrupt had accounts by members of his family, for wedding presents to the same daughter.

Judge Hand, in his opinion, said that the bankrupt might be entitled to some latitude in supplying his daughter with a trousseau.

"Here, however," he said, "purchases were made without any view to that necessity and with a certainty that the bankrupt could not pay for the goods."

Referee Willis reported that the bankrupt fraudulently concealed from his creditors a $175 prize dog, which he failed to mention in his schedules.

ATTACKS BROTHER'S WILL.

Sister of Henry Hunneke Alleges Incompetency and Influence.

Henry Hunneke died at his home 1738 Crotona Park on April 16, 1911, leaving realty worth $179,000 and considerable personal property to his wife Elizabeth. The latter was a Mrs. Elizabeth Peters when she married Mr. Hunneke and had a son by her first marriage who became known as Henry Hunneke Jr. The will was admitted to probate and Mr. Hunneke has administered the estate of his mother who died on May 31, 1912. Prior to that date he was the executor and trustee of the estate of his stepfather.

Mrs. Gesine Koenig, a sister of the late Mr. Hunneke, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to have the will of her brother set aside on the ground of undue influence and to have all the acts performed by Mr. Hunneke in his capacity as administrator, executor and trustee declared void. The complaint says that Mr. Hunneke was 75 years old when he died and that "part of the time he was unable to speak, open his eyes, or recognize the presence of his relatives."

STERN STORE GRADUATION.

Second Education Department Class Commencement Saturday.

A picnic and luncheon at Camp Sunshine on Twin Island, Pelham Bay, on Saturday next, will be the occasion of the giving of certificates to the second class of graduates of the education department at Stern Brothers' store, which the firm has been maintaining in co-operation with the Department Store Education Association.

The first class, consisting of forty-four salesgirls from the glove, neckwear, veiling, ribbon, hat and flower, trimming, and art embroidery departments received their certificates on May 26 at a dinner given at the store, and the affair on Saturday is intended to be a Summer equivalent of the dinner and graduation exercises of last May.

The second class consists of about fifty employes in the muslins, madras and net, domestics, white goods, hosiery, fancy linens, cretonnes, fringes, tidies and laces, upholstery, infants' wear, domestic and French underwear departments. A third class will begin work in the Fall. The course includes the study of the stock in each department, the study of the interrelation of departments, scientific salesmanship, rapid calculation, and hygiene.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Edwards, 20 years old, cook on the American liner St. Paul, was drowned when swimming from the vessel at her West Twenty-second Street pier yesterday afternoon.

Morris Eaton, 10 years old, of 518 Pelham Avenue, was drowned when swimming in the Harlem River, near 192d St., yesterday.

Rumors of a bomb were started at a small fire on the Hamburg-American Line's West Twenty-fifth Street pier yesterday, but it was due to a short circuit.

The excursion steamer Mandalay went on the Atlantic Highlands Line yesterday. She will leave 131st Street at 9:30 and the Battery an hour later each morning, returning in time for her regular evening sail up the Hudson.

Julius Kohler, 37 years old, a valet, was sent to the workhouse for ninety days by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday. He was the thirty-ninth man convicted of annoying women in the Central Park monkey house.

MRS. CALHOUN SUES AGAIN.

Rich Man's Actress Wife Wants Separation Agreement Annulled.

Mabel Snyder Calhoun brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to have an agreement of separation between her and her husband, James Edward Calhoun, set aside, on the ground that she did not know what the paper was when she signed it. Mrs. Calhoun was an actress when she was married, in Philadelphia, on Dec. 8, 1910. The defendant is a son of John C. Calhoun, who made a fortune in railroads, and is associated in business with his father.

In her complaint Mrs. Calhun says she and her husband had known each other eighteen months when they were married. He told her, she says, that he was a man of great wealth, and would maintain her in accord with his financial means. Before Jan. 20, 1914, her husband left her, she says, and on that date a lawyer got her to sign a paper which gave her $500. She understood that her husband was to be absent for a time and that during his absence he would continue to provide for her. Then she learned that the paper she had signed separated her forever from her husband. Mrs. Calhoun says that during the time she lived with her husband there were no quarrels or disputes, and that their home life was happy.

Mrs. Calhoun has a suit pending against her father-in-law for $100,000 on the ground that he alienated her husband's affections.

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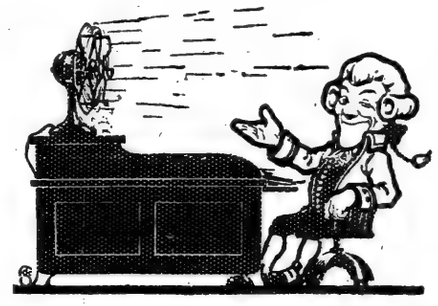
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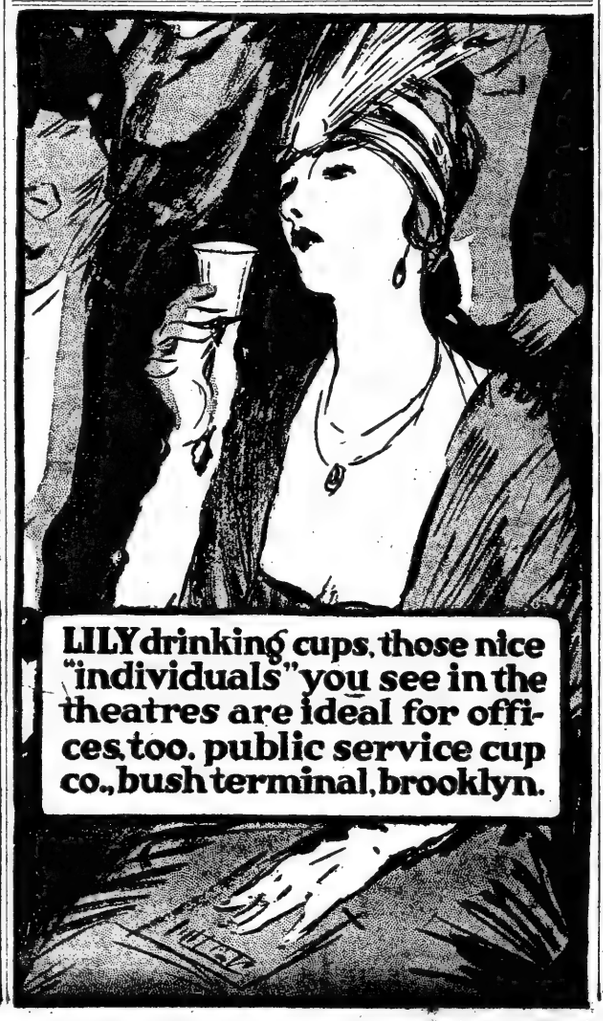
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STATE INVESTIGATES BLACKWELL'S PRISON

Warden Hayes Admits That 1,000 Inmates Are Crowded Into 500 Cells.

STOP RIOTS WITH FIRE HOSE

Gives No Recreation and Believes In None—July 4 Holiday Kept Men In Cells Sixty-three Hours.

How a riot was put down with a hose stream was one of the things brought out yesterday when the State Prison Commission questioned Warden Patrick J. Hayes as to conditions in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The commission was making an investigation into the institution, which is under the supervision of Commissioner Katherine Bement Davis of the Department of Corrections.

The investigation, which began yesterday, was brought about, it was said, by reports made by the Inspection Committee of the Prison Association, a reported remark of Judge Pollock of the Federal Court, that he would not send a prisoner to Blackwell's Island because it was not a fit place, and because of stories told by former convicts and men now prisoners there.

Warden Hayes spent most of the afternoon on the stand. He was cross-questioned closely as to the punishment system in the penitentiary. Prisoners are kept in the punishment cells until "they say they are sorry and promise to give up being bad," he testified.

It was Commissioner Frank E. Wade, who asked Mr. Hayes "Did you ever play a fifty-pound pressure hose on prisoners until they became unconscious and did you force them to sleep on a stone floor in six inches of water?"

"I did play the hose on some prisoners," replied the warden. "They were beating down the doors with iron buckets. That was just before the strike last year. I didn't make them sleep in six inches of water. That much water would not stay on the floor. They slept on the floor and it was damp, no doubt about that."

Would Do it Again.

The Warden said Commissioner Davis did not know of this form of punishment until afterward. It was to meet an emergency and Mr. Hayes said it met it all right. He added that he would do it ever again with the commission looking on if it were necessary. In his opinion there is nothing like cold water for getting the excitement out of a prsoner.

The Warden gave as his opinion that no prison in the country was free from revolts and that the reason the prisoners had not revolted on Osborne was because he had not been at Sing Sing long enough. Given a new prison and new prisoners he might try taking the locks off.

The Commissioners made the Warden describe the fixtures in the cells and go into details as to the twenty punishment cells where men had to sleep on the floor. The blankets were washed on the discharge of a prisoner, but where necessary they were washed twice a year. There are no sheets for the prisoners. There were no fire drills, he said—the men could get out of the shops in two minutes. The Warden told the Commissioners that he had no records of punishments.

The average term of sentence to the Island was six months, but he has forty men serving a year, and some as long as five years. According to the testimony brought out, there is no attempt made to separate men suffering with communicatable diseases. So overcrowded is the prison that a thousand men are compelled to double up, living in 500 cells.

Work Enough Recreation.

"What recreation have the prisoners?" he was asked.

"None," he replied. "The employment they get is recreation enough. They work from 8 A. M. to 12:15 P. M. and from 1:30 P. M. until 5:30 P. M."

On Sundays, the Warden said, they are locked in their cells, and when a holiday comes, like the Fourth of July this year, they are locke in from 2:30 Saturday afternoon until 5:30 Tuesday morning. They are also locked in an hour each day at noon. This was because of the visitors.

Mr. Hayes was asked whether it was not inhuman to lock 1,010 men up because about fifty received visitors. The Warden saw only the necessity for the act.

In reply to a question the warden said that it was physically impossible to give the men recreation unless a wall was built about the prison. He did not think it cruel to lock the men up long hours.

"Who is responsible for the order locking them up an hour at noon?"

"I lock them up. We are way behind times as a prison. There should be two divisions, one for the men with six months or less to serve, and the other for the longer term men. The former class is the worse, for they have no commutation and don't care. What amusements have they? Sometimes we have such concerts. The prisoners are also allowed to attend their various church services."

The privileges, he said, were the writing of letters every two weeks after they had been on the island a month; the borrowing of books from the library and seeing visitors.

The witness was asked whether Miss Davis forbade the men decorating their cells, but the Warden replied that he had not asked her. He said there was no commissary store where the prisoners could buy tooth brushes or toilet articles.

Locked Up to Change Disposition.

On the subject of punishments the Warden said prisoners were locked up to make them tell on guards or other prisoners. At this one of the commissioners said it was a method that had not been found to work. The Warden said they "had been more fortunate" on the island because of what prisoners told the keepers had been able to break up the drug traffic.

The Warden holds decided views. One is that four ounces of bread and plenty of water is enough each day for an inmate of a punishment cell. He also doesn't think it conducive to rheumatism for men to sleep on the stone floor. Through the latter discomfort, he said, prisoners ask to be released sooner.

"You want to break his spirit," said Mr. Wade.

"No," replied the Warden, "but to change his disposition."

He added that the longest term of punishment was ten days. He is the judge of the prisoners, he said, and the investigator of complaints against the guards. He denied emphatically that in March he had placed a man in confinement and threatened to keep him there his full term. He denied also that he was in the habit of going into the punishment cells and ordering prisoners out and beating them. The Commissioners went carefully into the sanitary arrangements and conditions of the cells.

The investigation will be continued today. It is expected that Commissioner Davis and other officials as well as inmates will be put on the stand.

BOARD UPHOLDS MRS. DUNPHY.

State Investigators Report Good Conditions on Randall's Island.

The State Board of Charities made public yesterday the report of its investigation into allegations of mismanagement, inhuman treatment, and improper medical care at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, an institution under the supervision of Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury.

The report favors Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the dismissed Superintendent. The investigators find that the charges on which she was dismissed were not sustained.

The investigation was the result of a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature on April 1, reciting that Commissioner Kingsbury had been cognizant of abuses and had taken no steps to remedy them.

The first charge taken up in the report is brutal treatment of inmates. It says:

> The committee has not been able to find any substantial evidence of the truth of the serious charges. The weight of evidence leads to the conclusion that the general authorities at these institutions at all times sought to secure good treatment for the inmates.

It then discusses the impossibility of obtaining ideal conditions with poorly paid and inexperienced help, particularly since it has become the custom to commit delinquents, many of them adult criminals, to Randall's Island. It gives a report made by First Deputy Charities Commissioner Henry C. Wright to the Board of Estimate containing the following "astonishing conclusions":

> The city has assumed the support of the indigents; and, in the absence of other institutions wherein the periodic and semi-responsible drunks can live and work, they can, to the best advantage, both to themselves and to the city, be supported as workers in the city's hospitals. This class renders good service when sober, and is content to serve for a small wage.

The report continues:

> For the evils, defects, and abuses growing out of the employment of a semi-vagrant class of hospital helpers, those really responsible are the fiscal authorities of the city. To be more specific the committee refers to the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who have long been deaf to the entreaties of former Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities, as well as to the recommendations of this board, to the effect that moneys be granted permitting of the payment of reasonable compensation to the hospital helper in order that a better class of such helpers might be employed, especially at the Randall's Island institutions.

The board does not find any evidence to warrant the charge that there was improper restraining of patients or failure to quarantine and segregate.

It is the opinion of the board that the care of the feeble-minded is clearly a function of the State, which it should assume directly and entirely. The board approves the recommendations of the recent State Commission to Investigate the Provision for the Mentally Deficient to this effect, and the board goes on record as advocating that the New York City institutions for the feeble-minded be taken over by the State and used for the care and training of high-grade or border-line cases. It declares that New York City should not continue to pay 70 per cent. of the cost of administering State institutions for feeble-minder and at the same time pay the cost of caring for its own deficient.

It is recorded that the charge of insufficient feeding is not sustained, but on the contrary, the children were fed and suitably feed: It found, to a certain extent, that employes used clothing intended for inmates, but here again the low class of help and insufficient wages must be taken into consideration.

"Considering the condition of the buildings and the lack of funds to pay a better wage to some of the employes," the investigators are of the opinion, "that from the evidence as well as from personal investigation conditions as to the care and welfare of the large population of children at Randall's Island have been exceptionally good.

A copy of the report was mailed yesterday to the Mayor, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate.

Commissioner Kingsbury issued a statement last night in which he said:

> For the board to have failed to vindicate Mrs. Dunphy would have been to indict itself. The whitewashing of Randalls Island was its only avenue of escape from these years of failure to discover or at least failing to report to the public the deplorable conditions which led to the Superintendent's removal.
>
> Further than this I do not care to discuss the Dunphy case. It is a closed incident. I desire only to call attention to the fact that the work of reorganizing Randall's Island in the interests of the children there is already under way under the able administration of Dr. Buck, and that as a result of the recent visit to the institution by the Mayor, the Controller, and Mr. Arnstein, representing the President of the Board of Aldermen, sufficient funds have been pledged to guarantee intention of the general authorities to make Randall's Island a credit rather than a disgrace to the community.

Mr. Kingsbury refused to make further comment.

MORE SHAW AUTO TROUBLE.

Chauffeur Says the Suffrage Leader Has Not Paid Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—"Eastern Victory," Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's new automobile, which was presented to her by admiring supporters and was recently seized by the Delaware County authorities as security for taxes which the owner had steadfastly refused to pay, is now in more trouble. Dr. Shaw's automobile instructor says he has not yet received his pay for teaching her.

In a letter addressed to Constable Mathues, who now holds the automobile pending the public sale next Tuesday, W. A. Stillwell, a chauffeur, today said that he taught Dr. Shaw and her secretary, Miss Anthony, to run the "Eastern Victory," and sent in his bill at her request. His charges are: "Five hours at $1 per hour, $5; carfare from Philadelphia to Media and back, 60 cents. Total, $6.60." This amount Stillwell asks Mathues to collect and forward to him minus any charges that may be incurred.

The suffragists almost regained possession of the car today when Miss Anthony went to the constable's garage and asked to hire the machine for a little trip; but somebody warned Mathues, and he arrived just in time to put a stop to the negotiations.

The collection of funds with which to buy in the car and return it to the original owner is proceeding among the suffragists of Delaware County. The anti-suffragists likewise are collecting an "auction fund," and there is promise of plenty of fun when the machine is put up for sale.

BECKER NOW FAVORS M'INTYRE PROPOSAL

Prisoner's Hope Seems to Lie in a John Doe Conspiracy Inquiry.

INFORMERS MIGHT TESTIFY

If One of Them Recanted Application for a New Trial Would be Made—Cockran Silent on Plan.

John F. McIntyre, who was ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker's counsel at his first trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, may be called into the case again, it was learned yesterday. Becker and some of his relaties hae been in communication with Mr. McIntyre in the last two weeks, and it is said they approe suggestions made by Mr. McIntyre along entirely different lines from those taken by W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, Becker's present counsel.

A John Doe conspiracy inquiry before a magistrate is the proceeding suggested by Mr. McIntyre. Becker's friends hope that such a proceeding may lead to the recantation of one of the four informers—Rose, Vallon, Webber and Schepps—or that it may result in papof that James Marshall, the negro witness who confirmed the fact of the Harlem conference, or Charles B. Plitt, Jr., testified falsely against Becker at the second trial. If there were such developments Becker's lawyers would ask for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Assistant District Attorney William A. DeFord said over the telephone from the Hotel Griswold, in New London, Conn., yesterday that he would testify at such a proceeding. Mr. De Ford is said to have heard from another member of the District Attorney's staff a story concerning the making of an affidavit by a witness who testified in relation to the Harlem conference. The story was investigated by District Attorney Perkins, who said that his inquiry showed there was nothing irregular about the incident.

Jack Rose Willing to Testify.

Jack Rose has said he would testify at a John Doe inquiry. None of the other informers has expressed a willingness to be a witness. Harford T. Marshall, once counsel for Bridgie Weiber, would probably be called to tell of conversations with Webber in which, he said, Webber asserted that Becker had no part in the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Mr. McIntyre would not discuss yesterday reports that he had again become interested in Becker's case. Last week he made the announcement that he would not come into the case unless it was at the suggestion of Mr. Cockran or Mr. Manton. Since then he has heard from Becker in reply to a letter from him, conntaining the plan for a conspiracy proceeding. Mrs. Becker was seen coming out of Mr. McIntyre's office yesterday. Her visit there was supposed to have resulted from her talk with her husband in the death house on Tuesday. John Becker has also been in recent touch with Mr. McIntyre.

Becker's reported statement on Tuesday to Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of the State Prison Commission, to the effect that if the informers could receive a pledge of immunity they would tell a story which would surprise everyone, was taken as an indication that he felt his only hope lay in their recantation.

According to Mr. McIntyre, the informers might recant their testimony under protection of Section 584 of the Penal Law. That section provides for John Doe conspiracy hearings and says that no witness at such a hearing shall be subjected "to any penalty or forfeiture for any testimony which he may give. Mr. McIntyre interpreted the word "forfeiture" to mean not only that the testimony of the men could not be used against them, but that hey could not be placed on trial for Rosenthal's murder in case they recanted the testimony which they gave at Becker's trials.

Letter Speaks of "Frame-up."

Becker's lawyers received yesterday from another lawyer a letter in which Rose is quoetd as saying when he was in the Tombs that Webber and Vallon were trying to "frame up" Becker. Mr. Cockran refused to discuss the letter, but it was understood that it was written by Rose himself to a lawyer who was once employed by Becker.

"I've got a splitting headache, and I am in terrible shape," Rose was quoted as saying. "Webber and Vallon are trying to frame up Becker. I want you to come and see me right away."

Rose was in this city yesterday in connection with his moving-picture interests, but he returned to Medford, Mass., last night, his secretary said at the Hotel Maryland.

Mr. Cockran issued this statement yesterday in disavowal of statements purporting to have come from his office and from Becker:

"Considering the awful position in which he is placed, Becker begs the press to refrain from attributing to him any statements that are not made over his own signature, or any plans or purposes that are not specifically avowed by his counsel. Mr. Cockran adds to this his own disavowal of the campaign of publicity attributed to him by the newspapers. He has no qualifications for such a task and never dreamed of undertaking it."

Mr. Cockran said he had no announcement to make regarding any of Becker's future legal proceedings.

ROCKEFELLER STARTS WEST

Had Planned Cleveland Trip, but Hesitated When Morgan Was Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 14.—John D. Rockefeller started for Cleveland last night on the Lake Shore limited. A truck load of trunks was sent from his estate to Harmon this morning. Mr. Rockefeller had a private car attached to train No. 19. Inquiries for Mr. Rockefeller in the afternoon at Pocantico Hills brought the response that he was not there. Employes said Mr. Rockefeller was there at noon, but refused to admit that he had gone.

Mr. Rockefeller had planned to go to Cleveland a week ago but the shooting of J. Pierpont Morgan changed his plans.

DYNAMITE TO OPEN CANAL.

Big Charge Will Be Exploded to Clear a Way for Warships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 14.—In an effort to lighten the load on the big slide in Culebra Cut, a large quantity of dynamite will be exploded in one charge during the next few days and dredges will immediately remove the débris.

A temporary small channel is being dug through Tuesday's slide to permit the passage of of battleships.

POLITICAL RALLY TONIGHT.

Young Men's Democratic League Will Open Campaign.

The Young Men's Democratic League of New York, four months old, and with 1,825 members, will start the 1914 campaign tonight. Many of the members were in the Wilson and Glynn College Men's Leagues. Thirty-five members of the Executive Committee had a dinner in the New York Athletic Club last night. It was announced that a political rally would be held tonight in front of the League headquarters, at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street.

"Home Rule," one of the issues the league intends to keep before the public, is to be the chief topic of tonight's rally. The speakers include Frank D. Shelley, President of the league, who was Chairman of the Wilson College Men's League Campaign Committee, and Thomas J. Sheridan, who held a similar position in last year's campaign for Governor Glynn. Francis D. Gallatin is Treasurer of the league and Paul J. McCauley Secretary.

The activities of the League will not be confined to college men. The membership includes mechanics, street sweepers, and clerks, and any young Democrat is eligible for membership. There are many young Tammany organization men on the rolls. The League will work with the party organizations, it was said, except when circumstances may require indorsement of independent candidates.

John W. Keller, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Speakers' Committee, and Alfred J. Talley, were among the speakers last night.

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10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
Rates from $2.00 up.
H. W. WILLIS, Manager.
(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

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The Men's Custom Tailoring Sections on the Third Floor,
Will accept orders To-day & To-morrow, for

Men's Sack Suits
Made-to-measure at the very unusual price of
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Regularly $30.00 to 38.50
Tailored from the most fashionable suitings, in extremely light or medium weights.
An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.



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REGULATE your summer days and ways by this simple "Rule of Three", and you'll feel "*simply great*".

We put B.V.D. *last*, but lots of men put it *first*. Put it on, and you'll know why.

Firmly insist upon seeing the B.V. D. Red Woven Label, and firmly refuse to take any Athletic Underwear without it. Then you'll get properly cut, correctly made, long-service underwear—the most for your money.

On every B.V. D. Undergarment is sewed
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B.V.D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07—9-15-14) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

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Auto Strop $5
Clark's $1
Durham Dem... 35c
Ever Ready..... $1
Gem $1
Gillette $4.49
Mark Cross.... 23c
Nev-a-hone Strop, 50c, 75c up
Riker Special Strop, 23c, 59c

Blades
Auto Strop, 6... 50c
Clark's, 5..... 25c
Durham, 6..... 45c
Gem, Jr., 7..... 35c
Gillette, 12 ... 89c
Ever Ready, 6.. 30c

Toilet Water
Florida 85c
Incensia 75c
Lilas Arly.... $2.50
Lady Mary .. $1.50
Lily of Valley, 25c, 50c
Rose 35c, 50c
Violet Excelsis, 75c, $1.50
Heliotrope 25c
Charmona $1

Rubberset Shaving Brush for Travelers



Brush unscrews and packs in metal handle. Bristles are set in hard rubber and can't come out. Well made and with proper care should last a lifetime.
Small size..... 49c
Large size..... 79c

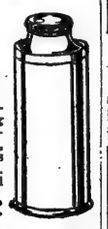
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Plain mirror on one side and magnifying mirror on the other; has strong nickel frame; hangs or stands..... $2.69



VIVAUDOU Peroxide Shaving Powder
In powder form for dusting directly in the shaving cup or on the brush. Immediately raises a rich, creamy lather that lasts until through shaving. Leaves the skin soft and smooth without any redness or tenderness..... 20c

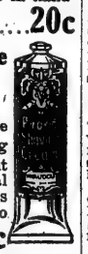


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Will quickly soften the beard without having any ill effect on the skin, such as biting or stinging. You'll get genuine satisfaction out of every bit of this fine stick, put up in handsome nickel cases at..... 20c

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Applied directly to the face it raises a soft lasting lather immediately, without the least waste. Economical and pleasant to use. Spreads thoroughly over the face. No beard so wiry that it does not soften. 20c

Riker's Cold Cream
is made from only the purest ingredients. In handy tubes for traveling..... 15c, 25c

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Rubber Corker which slips over cork and neck of bottle and prevents contents of bottle from spilling, with each bottle of **Riker's Antiseptis** a highly efficient antiseptic and prophylactic mouth wash, gargle and nasal spray. Bottle, 25c 45c 90c

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A cooling and protecting lotion to keep the face soft and smooth after shaving. Per bottle..... 25c

Styptic Pencil..... 10c
Nail File..... 10c
Nail Clip..... 25c
Pocket Comb..... 10c
Folding Pocket Scissors, in case..... 25c

Talcum
Corylopsis..... 15c
Williams 15c
Colgate's 15c
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Riveris 20c
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Violet Excel..... 15c
Lady Mary..... 50c
Lilas Arly 50c
Incensia 25c

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Heats water for shaving in 30 seconds. Attaches to any electric light socket $3

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Included Are Suits, Topcoats and Overcoats

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$40.00	Fancy Worsteds	20.00
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$35.00	Blue Serges	17.50
$35.00	Fancy Mixtures	17.50
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$30.00	Gray Flannels	15.00
$30.00	Pencil Stripes	15.00
$30.00	Tartan Plaids	15.00
$30.00	Silk Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Fancy Tweeds	15.00
$30.00	Homespuns	15.00
$30.00	Shepherd Checks	15.00
$25.00	Fancy Mixtures	12.50
$20.00	Glen Urquharts	10.00
$20.00	Overplaids	10.00
$20.00	Fancy Mixtures	10.00
$20.00	Blue Serges	10.00
$20.00	Tartan Plaids	10.00
$12.00	Mohair Suits	6.00
$12.00	Palm Beach Suits	6.00

Smith Gray Prices	WINTER SUITS	Our Prices
$35.00	Blue Serges	$17.50
$35.00	Overplaids	17.50
$35.00	Fancy Mixtures	17.50
$30.00	Blue Serges	15.00
$30.00	Tartan Plaids	15.00
$30.00	Gray Mixtures	15.00
$25.00	Overplaids	12.50
$25.00	Tartan Plaids	12.50
$25.00	Glen Urquharts	12.50

Smith Gray Prices	WINTER SUITS	Our Prices
$20.00	Overplaids	$10.00
$20.00	Tartan Plaids	10.00
$20.00	Gray Mixtures	10.00

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$50.00	Dress Coats	$25.00
$50.00	Dinner Jackets	25.00
$40.00	Dress Coats	20.00
$40.00	Dinner Jackets	20.00
$35.00	Dinner Jackets	17.50
$35.00	Dress Coats	17.50
$30.00	Dress Coats	15.00
$30.00	Dinner Jackets	15.00
$12.00	Dress Trousers	6.00
$10.00	Dress Trousers	5.00

Smith Gray Prices	FALL TOPCOATS	Our Prices
$35.00	Covert Cloths	$17.50
$35.00	Blacks	17.50
$30.00	Fancy Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Blacks and Oxfords	15.00
$30.00	Covert Cloths	15.00
$20.00	Blacks and Oxfords	10.00

Smith Gray Prices	WINTER O'COATS At 279 Broadway Only	Our Prices
$35.00	Black Kerseys	$17.50
$35.00	Oxford Kerseys	17.50
$35.00	Ulsters	17.50
$30.00	Oxford Meltons	15.00
$30.00	Fancy Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Chinchillas	15.00
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Smith Gray Prices	WINTER O'COATS At 279 Broadway Only	Our Prices
$25.00	Fancy Mixtures	$12.50
$20.00	Fancy Mixtures	10.00
$20.00	Chinchillas	10.00
$20.00	Balmacaans	10.00
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50c	Onyx Silk Hose	25c
50c	President Suspenders	25c
50c	Guyot Suspenders	25c
50c	Balbriggan Underwear	25c
50c	White Lisle Underwear	25c
50c	Wash Four-in-hands	25c
50c	Silk Neckwear	25c
$1.50	Silk Neckwear	75c
$2.00	Silk Neckwear	$1.00
25c	Boston Garters	12½c
25c	Paris Garters	12½c
$3.00	Waistcoats	$1.50
$2.00	Pajamas	$1.00

Smith Gray Prices	HATS	Our Prices
$5.00	Straw Hats	$2.50
$4.00	Straw Hats	2.00
$3.00	Straw Hats	1.50
$2.00	Straw Hats	1.00
$10.00	Panamas & Bangkoks	5.00
$6.00	Leghorns & Panamas	3.00
$1.00	Caps, 50c 50c Caps	25c
$8.00	Silk Hats	4.00
$5.00	Soft Hats and Derbies	2.50
$3.00	Soft Hats and Derbies	1.50
$2.00	Soft Hats and Derbies	1.00

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

THE BRITISH LOAN.

Chancellor McKENNA said in the House of Commons that the British loan which closed on Saturday is by far the largest ever subscribed in the world's history. Those are big words, but no bigger than the facts justify. They are better justified than they would be in the case of ourselves, under the same conditions, for we are the larger and richer people collectively. Yet against the Chancellor's exultation over a loan of three billion dollars may be placed unutilized credits of our own to approximately the same amount. The Chancellor is right, no such financial conditions ever were known, and the two sets of figures are connected much more directly than by mere association. England, to be sure, has no direct command over our credits, and we are not reported to have any appreciable direct share in the subscription to the British loan. Yet the terms on which this and other loans can be floated will settle the terms of credit in this country, and will control the prices put on what we sell.

Credit is one great cost of commerce, and the British loan sets up a new standard. No other borrower in England can get credit below the Government rate of 4½ per cent. That will put the British money market above ours for the first time in financial history, except under brief and exceptional conditions. The British rate also is the minimum in the world's money market. For the first time it happens that nobody with an idle dollar need invest it at less than the British rate. Tax burdens and exemptions and motives of patriotism confuse questions of pure credit, but the British credit is so good that some Americans would rather lend to England at going terms than lend to the United States for less. The appeal would be made in the first place to those who are making profits in the supply of munitions to England. They want their pay in dollars, but they have the intelligence to consider, and England has the intelligence to offer, an equivalent in paper. If the direct purveyors will not consider questions of that kind it will be done by the banker middlemen. There is indeed a belief that England has financed much of its purchases through banking credits, the dollars having been spent, but the pounds not having been paid. The terms of the equivalence would be fixed by the popular appreciation of the offer, since the bankers buy nothing to keep. At present the appreciation of the ultimate consumers among investors would be based on financial reasons. Later on sentimental reasons might even improve the present high appreciation of British solvency and good faith. If it ever should appear that the fate of ideals of government and commerce common to England and this country were dependent upon the success of a British loan here, fountains of wealth would be tapped which now are sealed through doubt of any such necessity being possible.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

When Baron D'ERLANGER, at a meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company in England, announced the postponement of the project of building the tunnel under the English Channel, he said: "When this war is "terminated it will be for the men "who have done their duty on the "battlefield and carried it to a successful issue—for them and for "them alone—to determine whether "this scheme, if it had been carried "out before the beginning of the war, "would have been an advantage or a "disadvantage." This, of course, is the proper attitude on the part of those financially concerned, but the writers in France are free to let their imaginations wander over the tunnel question, which is of keenest interest to them, and Henri Carre, in a recent number of La Grande Revue, has summed up the pros and cons with system and thoroughness and makes a number of interesting calculations.

He takes up, among other things, the possibility of a temporary blockade of the Channel ports, preventing the importation of food supplies. Each year, he says, England receives from abroad about 10,000,000 tons of these supplies, or something like 28,000 tons a day. If the tunnel were built in accordance with the latest plans made for it, about 24,000 tons a day could be brought from France by this underground way. There is a certain naïveté in the following out of the supposed situation. The English would be cut down 4,000 tons, but then they could eat less fruit and grocery stuffs, of which, M. Carre remarks, they consume enormous quantities. He is far too courteous to hint at the benefit to the British constitution of a certain degree of French frugality, but it is evidently in his mind. Moreover, he reminds his readers that with the Channel ports closed, there still would remain at least a partial communication with America, and that would help. In fact, he goes into his argument with so much particular zest that one sees the provision trains already in motion over the unlaid tracks, and one worries a little over the ability of America to make up those 4,000 tons of good things.

RUMANIA.

Untruth at all is a kind of tribute to truth. That it succeeds so much is owing to man's first and simple inclination to believe what he is told and to accept the word of promise at its par value. Disbelief and distrust are secondary. At least, if this be not true it remains for the casuist to account for the spectacle of Germany demanding from Rumania her word of honor to remain neutral in this war. She is desired at the same time to afford facilities for the transportation of arms to Turkey. In return she would receive some coveted territory and obtain the promise of certain other things, among them an undertaking on the part of Austria-Hungary to be more polite in the future. It would doubtless take the form of a treaty, that is to say, all the stipulations of the bargain would be written down, and then the Teutonic allies would be protected against a thrust in the ribs from Rumania by—a scrap of paper! Germany has treated awkward treaties as if they were scraps of paper. It was her own Chancellor who thus referred to the treaty that guaranteed Belgium's neutrality.

And yet Germany desires a thing no more formidable than a treaty from Rumania and would be very pleased to get it. She would trust it, too; not absolutely, of course, but yet a great deal, as people have to trust each other, whether they like to or not. Rumania's position is very difficult. She is the immediate neighbor of two enemies, each insisting that she either take sides or declare finally that she won't; if she elects to remain neutral she is likely to have afterward the ill will of both. There is a greater risk of loss than hope of gain in whatever she does. She is probably more dangerous to the Teutonic allies than Italy is. Many experts think so. Therefore she is in a position to insist that her neutrality should be well rewarded by Germany and Austria, but alas! Germany and Austria beaten might be unable to redeem their half of the scrap of paper.

THE BLINDNESS OF NOT SEEING.

The Imperial German Government began, not long ago, to complain that it was altogether in the dark about the condition of public opinion in the United States. All the means of transatlantic cable communication were in the hands of the enemy, and although many messages were allowed to reach Berlin from outside, the British censor could let, hinder, and edit. Meteorological conditions in the Summer were unfavorable to the operation of transatlantic wireless, Sayville to Berlin, so that communication by that means was imperfect.

So it was possible that American sentiment had been wantonly misrepresented in Germany. Who could tell? Even Count Bernstorff could not tell. Therefore, before the answer was written to Mr. Wilson's second Lusitania note, Dr. Dernburg and Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, who had been in the United States continuously from the beginning of the war and who had been in a position to watch American sentiment crystallize, were by special permission of the enemy safely restored to Germany. They were to bring truth and understanding. But the German note written in the light of their report disclosed a misunderstanding of American sentiment only deeper and more bewildering. And now we have the text of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's interpretation of the American attitude toward Germany. It was printed in the Rote Tag shortly after his arrival in Berlin, and was intended, no doubt, to be restraining, though it contained the following menacing ambiguity:

> The large extent of the contracts and the entire alteration of factories for the sole purpose of creating ammunition must be sincerely regretted by all interested in the maintenance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

It was intended, no doubt, to convey an undistorted impression of American feeling, though it contained this dangerous distortion:

> But correctly to judge the American people it must be borne in mind that in its overwhelming majority it is opposed to the shipment of war material. If it came to a popular vote, I have been assured, the majority of the American people would express themselves as opposed to the shipment of war supplies.

It was intended, no doubt, to inform Germans, in values of their own comprehension, as to the true nature of the American grievance, and then got it inverted as follows:

> In the United States Germany is reproached for having violated the neutrality of Belgium, and is charged with having pledged itself to militarism in order to conquer the whole world! Finally, and not least, the violent death of American citizens on the Lusitania has influenced sentiment adversely toward Germany.

Finally and not least!

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard admits that an "average German" can scarcely understand why American opinion should be against Germany for its violation of Belgium, which had surrendered her neutrality beforehand; how American intelligence can mistake "the German people in arms" for a German militarism that does not exist, nor "why American citizens had to put themselves in "danger by traveling on an English "ship." And at the last he adds, most characteristically, the German innuendo:

> This is not the place to inquire how such views as are held are created on the other side of the Atlantic.

A more hopeless misunderstanding of American sentiment than Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's, considering the opportunities he had for knowing it, we cannot imagine, unless it be that of Dr. Dernburg. That either of them can promote a German understanding of the American point of view seems doubtful. They do not understand it themselves. While here they would not believe anything they wished not to believe, nor see anything they wished not to see, not even the possibility that a representative of the Imperial German Government could err in his perceptions; and they have undertaken to represent American sentiment to a Foreign Office that will believe nothing unfavorable to Germany that comes to it by cable, and nothing whatever from the United States unless it comes from a German-American source.

The darkness complained of by von Jagow is the darkness of the German mind, hermetically sealed against light. It is the darkness of a racial delusion—the delusion that only Germans are right; all the rest of mankind is wrong. One moment of freedom from this madness would illuminate a vast space in German perceptions. The attitude of the United States toward Germany would become as clear as a syllogism. The sentiment of all democracy in the world is against Germany in this war, and will be to the very end. The United States is a great democracy. So what is bound to be the sentiment of the people of the United States toward Germany? If Germany has not the answer it must be that she really does not want to know. The sentiment of the world's democracy is not anti-German; it is anti-militaristic. Democracy and autocracy cannot exist in peace on earth forever. One shall prevail. Autocracy joined the issue. Democracy defends itself. Germany does not fight for existence. The German ideal of the will to govern does. Against it is the will to freedom. And the greater Germany's success in arms the greater her weakness will be, because the democracy of the whole world fighting for existence would be an irresistible power.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The increase of the city's population is less than some boomers have calculated, but is not far from reasonable expectations. It was not to be expected that the city's main growth should continue to be in Manhattan. More than $300,000,000 has been pledged to an effort to prevent it, and success is at hand, with benefit and profit to all concerned. Manhattan has grown about four thousand in each of the last five years, a total gain of less than 1 per cent. But that is the population by residences, the sleeping population. Nobody imagines that the day population of Manhattan shows that paltry gain. The swelling figures of the passenger carriers show that the number of those who come to Manhattan for business or pleasure is exceeding the past rates of increase. Larger districts of the central borough are depopulated nightly in the manner of the Wall Street district, but are busier than ever in the hours of business. But those who trade and take their pleasure in Manhattan are living at home in larger numbers.

While Manhattan's rate of growth is under 1 per cent., the rate of the Bronx is 37 per cent., and of Queens over 39 per cent. That is what was planned. They are nearly empty, and need filling. Brooklyn is more like Manhattan in being more nearly full. Its rate of growth is therefore only 10 per cent. It is a wonder that it is so large, for the sections of the city now reached by the dual subway are small, and travel facilities are as necessary to growth of population as water to vegetable growth. As transit facilities become more nearly equalized the Bronx must succumb like Manhattan, and the growth of the city must lie east and south, rather than north.

It is cause for relief rather than alarm. Manhattan has sacrificed itself for its dependent boroughs like the bird which plucks the feathers from its own breast. Manhattan's values have ceased to grow, apart from new buildings, in the old fashion. The subway enterprise was undertaken on the idea that the growth of values would finance it; there has been disappointment as far as Manhattan was concerned. But the values are leaping in the outer boroughs, and the process has hardly begun. They are additional values, not values at the expense of Manhattan.

The values of Manhattan are commercial chiefly, and will be more so. Manhattan has limited and very choice residential districts, and large apartment house districts. But Manhattan lacks the cheap family residences which are attracting residents from the districts depopulated. Thousands are able to live in houses with light and air on all sides, with grass and trees in sight, and with land and water pleasures convenient. The "flat" which is able to compete with those attractions must be of a quality and cost out of the reach of the great majority.

PARCEL POST EXTENSION.

A Washington dispatch brings the welcome news that the parcel post is to be improved. Already it was a much appreciated Government service, and the improvements touch the right spot. The limits of size are enlarged so that the commercial crates are to be admissible. They are the most convenient as well as the standard package, and a limit which excluded them denied the facilities of the service to the families who might wish to get fruit or berries or other country packages. Moreover the Post Office will give receipts. Without receipts the commercial use of the parcel post service was crippled. The bills at letter rates traveled both faster and surer than the goods in the parcel post. When the goods failed to arrive suspicion was created at both ends of the line. Were they billed without being sent? Were they received without being paid for? No service which did not help to answer such questions could compete on even terms with those who answered them indisputably without any extra charge, and as a mere incident of the service.

There lies the thorn beneath the rose. Is the competition on fair terms, and if on unfair terms with Government assistance, how can it be used with a clear conscience? For example, the Government is to charge a cent for its postal parcel receipt, and very craftily is to require the clerical work to be done by the sender. A stamp for the receipt will be attached to the package, and the receipt will be sent to the addressee. The express companies do their own clerical work, and are not allowed to charge for the receipt. Will the Interstate Commerce Commission, which regulated the express companies into a deficit, take note of the Government's action, and allow the express companies to increase their charges correspondingly?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Modern Warfare in the Jungle. Imagine that you live in an untroubled, uncivilized way on the bank of a river amid dense palms on the east coast of a country called Africa. Nothing has happened there for a very long time. Perhaps nothing ever did happen. Then one day up the river from the sea comes a boat so big that it slops the water over. It is higher than the palms. When it stops men come ashore. They decide to reconstruct the ground according to some purpose of their own. That takes them many days, and when the work is done they rest. Weeks pass. The landscape assimilates the boat. The strange people who came with it, and are still related to it, are included among the other facts of existence on a river bank in a palm grove; and so the world is likely to go on again smoothly forever but for something that appears in the sky—something like a bird, only a thousand times larger. The men of the boat are evidently superstitious. They regard the bird as an omen of evil, and shoot at it. It does them no harm. It loiters about in the sky, with apparently no predatory designs. However, the men are right, for in a little while terrific sounds are heard, followed by cloud balls which have the force of lightning and destroy whatever is near them as they fall. The men hurl cloud balls back in the direction from which the others come. When it stops the boat is badly damaged, many men are dead, and hundreds of beautiful palm trees lie uprooted. A week later the bird appears again, and cloud balls follow as before, only this time they come faster and fall always nearer, and fewer and fewer are returned from the boat, until at last the boat is a helpless mass and nearly all the men are dead. Then the great bird flies away with a contented sort of air.

It is a strange thing to happen in a palm grove, and if you are told that it had to happen because 115,000,000 people in the heart of another continent are at war with 800,000,000 other people scattered over all the continents of the world, in the name of civilization, you may have no more the deeper meaning of it than those who read the next day a report from the British Admiralty that the German commerce destroying cruiser Koenigsberg, having taken refuge up the shallow Rufiji River, in East Africa, screened by dense palms, was found by an aeroplane and shelled by monitors to whose gunners she was invisible. Their fire was directed by signals from the aeroplane. That explains quite unmiraculously everything that happened in the palm grove.

Birds Singing to the Cannon's Roar. A nightingale doing its ambitious best to lift its song above the roar of a battery of heavy guns has so astonished a British soldier at the front in Northern France that he writes home about it. "I will roar you, an' t'were any nightingale" may not be so far-fetched after all. It will be a disappointment to the poets who from time immemorial have consigned the "sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly," to quiet forest sanctuaries. Moreover, all the birds seem to like the noise, our letter writer adds. Not only the nightingale, but thrushes, greenfinches, wood pigeons, and the usually shy golden oriole fill the bushes within a hundred yards of the batteries and sing mightily.

Have we here the same sort of impulse which urges the dog to yelp when our friend "tries it over" on our piano? Those who can endure them declare that pet canaries like an accompaniment; whistling will do, but the louder the better, and there must be many country dwellers who have noticed the sudden burst of song induced by a railway train tearing through quiet meadows. One would suppose, however, that the ear which responds to the wriggle of a worm under bark or under ground would be shattered rather than pleasantly tickled by the report of cannon. It is truly hard to believe, especially in the case of Philomel, that this can be a matter of aesthetic enjoyment. Perhaps it's just nerves, or it may be the same motive that makes people shout in the subway—they want to be heard.

Other Results of Military Training. It is a comprehensive scheme for military training that is proposed by the Militia Committee of the National Security League. Almost from the cradle to the grave would it keep an eye and a finger on the citizen. Perhaps the committee has been animated by that time-honored principle of the art of barter that you must ask a great deal more than you expect to get in order to be able to make concessions. In order to get what it wants the Security League will find it the part of wisdom to emphasize the social and personal values of military training, which are many and important. That sensible and righteous abhorrence of compulsory military service which is so deeply grounded in the American people has caused them always to turn a wary and inquiring countenance upon any proposal for general and extended military training. The horror, amazement, and sense of insecurity engendered by the breaking out and the events of the present war have much modified that former attitude of skepticism and disapproval. But it will do no harm, even yet, to show those who might be called upon to defend the country some time that for a reasonable amount of time and effort spent in military training they will receive full value.

The "tired business man," for instance, will get much more physical benefit out of two weeks spent at such a military training camp as that which is to be held at Plattsburg than he would experience from a fortnight's trailing of a fishline over the stern of a rowboat or spreading of dust and gasoline odors along country roads in the wake of an automobile. For young men in college and of the same age in business there is no better physical education than the frequent military drill. It takes the slouch out of them, mentally and physically, as no set gymnasium practice or athletic sport can do. The freshman in college slouches in gait and posture, and more or less in mind, because "all the fellows" walk and stand that way. The military drill straightens their spines, throws back their shoulders, and makes them alert, quick, and precise in movement. Both they and their elders would get training in nerve and eye correlation in target practice, in personal and community hygiene and sanitation in camp life, and throughout aplenty of hard work for their muscles, which would be a good thing for both of them.

On What a Nation Thrives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you on the editorials which have recently appeared in your journal. They treat important subjects of the present day in a broad and dispassionate manner quite uncommon in American newspapers. Yesterday's article, "Illusory War Profits," is, I think, particularly commendable and necessary at this time.

It is time the American people realized that the interdependence of nations and the interdependence of interests within the nations is such that America as a whole cannot thrive so long as the European war continues. It is probably true that because of the vast shipments of war materials and foodstuffs we are in better condition than we would be if the conditions which prevailed at the time of the outbreak of the war had continued.

War or no war, America will not thrive and develop as she should until the executive and legislative branches of this Government cease their unfair hectoring and their incompetent supervision of financial and industrial interests. There should be general laws and Governmental control sufficient to insure fair and honest business methods, but until America follows the example of Germany—encourages enterprise and combinations of capital, ceases to make labor combinations a privileged class outside of the laws which govern others, and encourages co-operation among rival interests—we will steadily fall behind in the race.

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New York, July 13, 1915.

Irrelevant Necessities.

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Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 12, 1915.

SINGER OF "LA MARSEILLAISE."

[The body of Claude Joseph Roguet de Lisle, who composed "The Marseillaise," was placed yesterday in the Hotel des Invalides, Paris.]

Up from the land of fair Provence,
Land of the vineyard and olive green,
Flushed with a new hope's radiance
Glow of glorious visions seen,
Joyous Marseilles' Battalion came,
Singing a song since known to fame.

List as the drums the quickstep beat!
List to the Chant of Liberty!
Ringing through dawn or noonday heat—
"Allons enfants de la Patrie!"
List to the chant on the dusty way,
"Death to the tyrant! Vive le Marseillais!"

Orchards and vineyards caught up the song,
France seemed but waiting that martial lay,
Born of poet's heart-beats strong!
Sung by the sons of the South that day,
Voicing the hero-soul of strife,
Marching song of a nation's life!

Days of Terror that chant ushered in,
Falling of thrones and baubles and crowns—
Bastile walls and guillotine,
Sack of Tuileries, Temple frowns.
Heard that Chant of the Marseillais,
"Le jour de gloire est arrivé."

Reds of the Midi! The song you sung
Thrilled the hearts of all who heard!
Song of a people with hearts tense-strung,
Rhythm that every pulse quick stirred!
Echoes that song as France now pays
Honor to singer of "La Marseillaise!"

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IN THE NAME OF DOLLARS.

Mechanism of an Organized Protest to the State Department.

New York, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We take the liberty of inclosing for your perusal under cover two letters that we have just distributed among all of our retailers. The response on the part of our friends has been immediate and complete. Practically every one of our customers has sent to the State Department at Washington a copy of the inclosed letter addressed to the State Department on each firm's individual letterhead. The work promises to become universal, and we trust that united efforts will prove strong enough to induce the State Department at Washington to make the most strenuous efforts in behalf of importers of German and Austrian merchandise, so that they can receive the goods that they have bought and want to distribute among their customers in time for this Fall's business.

Is there any way whereby, after you have read the inclosed letters, you, through your columns, can come to the assistance of one of the largest and most important bodies of merchants in this country? We shall appreciate the courtesy of a reply, and remain,

STERNBERGER & KALISHER.

[First Inclosure.]

New York, July 7, 1915.

Dear Sir: We beg leave to call your attention to the present blockade that has been inaugurated by the British Government against all neutral and enemy ports in Europe out of which German or Austrian merchandise has in the past been exported to this country. The importers in the City of New York and elsewhere have been making constant representation to the State Department at Washington, both by letter and personal appeals, in the hope of obtaining relief through the State Department at Washington, but because of the desire on the part of the Department not to recognize a certain order that was issued by the British Council, putting a so-called blockade into effect, the Government cannot officially take action in the matter.

We believe that if we can obtain your assistance in the way of inclosed letter, directed to the State Department showing the loss you are going to suffer in sales because of the non-receipt of orders of foreign merchandise placed by you with your importer last Spring, and if such a letter is sent by every retail merchant in the United States to the State Department at Washington, they, seeing the tremendous importance of the matter, might be induced to take such steps as will vitiate the blockade that now is in complete effect. For your information we would say that all shipments out of Germany and Austria ceased completely on June 15. The British Government has positively refused to issue another permit which will allow of the shipment of any German or Austrian merchandise out of any neutral port of Europe. Naturally any merchandise shipped out of an enemy port is bound to be confiscated.

May we suggest your forwarding to the State Department, Washington, the inclosed letter written on your letterhead? Now is the time to strike for assistance from the Government, to relieve a situation which is going to work a hardship on every merchant whether he be an importer, jobber, or retailer in this country. In addition to the tremendous losses that this country is going to suffer, because of this blockade, we call your particular attention to the tremendous losses to the South because of the impossibility of exporting its cotton to neutral ports in Europe. This alone would be a factor that should induce you to take the same steps with the State Department at Washington that we have taken and have been taking for some time past—namely, steps that would lead toward the relief of an intolerable situation.

If you desire any further information on the subject of the order that was issued by the British Council, and also to what extent the British blockade has interfered with the importation of merchandise as well as the exportation of raw cotton, we shall be pleased to have such information furnished to you.

Thanking you for your valuable assistance to us in this matter, we remain,

Yours truly,

STEINBERGER & KALISHER.

[Second Inclosure.]

July 1, 1915.

State Department, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: We have been advised by many of our importers that orders placed with them prior to March 1 as well as subsequent to that date will not be delivered unless the blockade that Great Britain has declared against neutral ports in Europe can be lifted.

Contracts that we have placed with our importers are bona fide ones, and we shall, to a greater or lesser extent, insist upon their fulfillment. This is a stand that we would not care to take, but necessity might compel us to do so. The losses that we shall suffer because of nondelivery of merchandise bought will be more than we can describe at the present moment, and in order to avert such losses and to bring before you the importance of providing relief for the importers who cannot deliver their merchandise to us because of this present existing blockade on the part of Great Britain, we ask you to endeavor by all means in your power to suggest to Great Britain the advisability of allowing such merchandise as we have contracted for to pass into the hands of the importers from whom we bought same. If Congress were in session today, we would, through our Representatives, make our appeal to you, but inasmuch as there is no session on at the present time, we are compelled to turn directly to the State Department.

We trust you will give this matter your earnest consideration.

Arithmetic of German Losses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting upon a London Morning Post dispatch giving the total Prussian war losses as about 1,500,000, you say that the addition of the Bavarian, Saxon, Wuerttemberg and naval losses, not included in the Prussian lists, would at least double the figure, making a total of 3,000,000. Permit me to point out that this involves an error. The Bavarian, Saxon and Wuerttemberg army contingents comprise only 24 per cent. of the entire German army, contributing, as they do, six army corps to a total of twenty-five army corps in times of peace, and a corresponding strength in time of war. All the other German States and territories, (Hesse, Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, &c.,) belong to the Prussian army organization, and their losses are included in the Prussian lists. In order, therefore, to arrive at the total German losses, one must add about 31 per cent. to the Prussian losses instead of 100 per cent., and a round million would thus have to be deducted from the total of 3,000,000 losses mentioned in your dispatch. The naval losses, while by no means light, are insignificant when compared with the losses on land.

It must be remembered that while Germany publishes full and detailed casualty lists, she has never authorized statements as to total losses, and the compilations made from time to time by English correspondents, while ostensibly based on the number of names in published casualty lists, cannot be regarded as anything but guesswork, since nearly every list contains duplications, corrections and so forth, which render exact or even approximate compilations quite impossible. It is evident, therefore, that the total German losses in killed, wounded and missing are very materially below the figure that a gross compilation of published casualty lists would yield. F. W. HEHMEYER.

New York, July 13, 1915.

Dynamite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What restrictions are there on the sale of dynamite? The ease with which Holt provided himself with explosives and firearms indicates that there are practically no restrictions. Can any irresponsible person buy dynamite? GEORGE HARRIS,

President Emeritus of Amherst College.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 12, 1915.

WAR IS MAN'S SACRIFICE TO FAITH.

Blindly in the Valley of Darkness He Seeks a Precious Thing—But What of the Obsessions of Slothful Peace?

By OLIN DANTZLER WANNAMAKER

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
July 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of a large proportion of our people toward Europe at war has been one of mingled horror, condemnation, and self-complacency. With all our excellent traits we are still somewhat given, as in the days of Dickens, to a certain shallow sense of the all-rightness of our own country and its ideals and the accompanying assumption that Europe really shares this admiration for the great Republic. It is, indeed, just possible that we, the youngest of the nations, may even rival China, the oldest, in the strength of this obsession concerning our own greatness and goodness. It is also barely conceivable that we may be awakened some day with as rude a shock to see ourselves in the eyes of others as China has been brought to her senses by all the burly barbarians she scorned. This spirit appeared notably early in the present cataclysm. We gloried through sermon, address, and printed article in our own love of peace and order, and lamented the lapse into barbarism of our European brothers.

The platitude has been said over to us till it has become a siren song of ease and self-satisfaction: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." It is needful that we ask at this time whether peace has also its shameful defeats, and especially whether war has its victories no less precious than those of peace. The hard code of the world still half barbaric assigns to the victor "the fruits of victory"—territory, indemnity, superior influence in the councils of nations. This barbarous code we rightly repudiate, but we Americans of the present generation, onlookers at the stupendous tragedy of the nations, are disposed to forget those fruits, not of victory, but of war, which may be assigned by no conclave of the powers, which fall as often to the vanquished as to the victors—nay, perhaps, to the vanquished more often—fruits as precious as any grown in the gardens of peace. We appear mainly oblivious of the fruits of the spirit of utter devotion, absolute self-surrender, the glad sacrifice of all, even of life, on the altar of a lofty conception or a consuming sense of duty. If we are ever to understand war and to understand and achieve worthy and lasting peace, and if we are to influence Europe in behalf of such peace, we must keep these things in mind, for they are a priceless heritage of the whole human race.

If men believe they are fighting for the right, it avails nothing to dispute the view of any one of the contestants. Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee are both today national heroes in America, and the gulf which separated them in life will soon be forgotten by Americans everywhere, grateful for their examples of fortitude, loyalty, self-sacrifice. We are coming to praise alike the Blue and the Gray, and to remember and commemorate with pitying admiration the dead who died in either color and under either banner on our own battlefields, as fratricidal, at least, as those of the present war. It is not too much to expect that some day all Confederate cemeteries will be national, not sectional, the North rejoicing to claim the dead who there lie buried, and the South glad to recognize the common heart and common heroism of all the sons of the nation, and to wrap her dead in the national flag. So today we must know that Frenchman and German and Serb, Russian, Austrian, Italian, and our kindred of the British Empire, are fighting, each for the right, as God gives him to see the right.

Certainly we are right in esteeming peculiarly fortunate those who shed their blood in defense of the right as God, not merely man, sees the right, yet there is essential truth and sacred comfort to all lovers of humankind in those old words, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." We may well rejoice in the midst of our anguish to know that never since the creation of man has there been exerted on the planet an equal plentifulness of certain virtues without which humanity would be subject to the scorn of the angels, but with which we may well be subject to their envy. Let us Americans who stand by and watch this terrible conflict lay aside the prejudice which so easily besets us that we may honor with fitting praise the arduous labors, the bleeding wounds, the unshaken courage in the presence of unexampled perils of all our brothers in Europe.

For when the nations go up to render their accounts to Jehovah at the end of another century, what record of devotion shall we have made to compare with the tremendous tale of heroism written during these days by all these warring peoples? Can we rest assured that, if our land pass

CHINESE TO MARRY PASTOR'S DAUGHTER

Fu Ling Chang, Yale University Graduate, Weds Today Miss H. Louise Huie.

HER MOTHER AN AMERICAN

The Rev. Huie Kin, Father of Bride, to Assist in Ceremony—Bridegroom to Teach in Changsha.

A romance between a young Chinese graduate of Yale University and the daughter of a Chinese minister of the Gospel in this city, which began when the young couple first met about three years ago at a students' conference at Princeton, N. J., will culminate today in their marriage. The contracting parties are Miss H. Louise Huie, eldest daughter of the Rev. Huie Kin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Chinese Church of 223 East Thirty-first Street, and Fu Ling Chang.

The ceremony is to be performed in the church at 7 o'clock this evening by the Rev. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, who will be assisted by the bride's father.

The bride is the eldest of nine children. Her mother, who is an American, was formerly Miss Louise Van Arnen of Troy, N. Y. She is a graduate of Hunter College and is 21 years of age. She will be attended by her two sisters, the Misses Alice and Caroline Huie, and her brother, Irving Huie, will act as best man.

A small reception for the immediate family and a few intimate friends is to follow the ceremony. On Monday Mr. Chang and his bride will leave for San Francisco, and will sail from there on July 31 for China. Mr. Chang is to be a teacher of science in Yale University in Changsha.

The bridegroom is 26 years of age, and has been a student in this country for six years. He was graduated from Yale University last month after taking the post-graduate course, and is now a Professor in Forestry, which he means to take up later in his chosen calling.

There will be nothing at the ceremony to suggest the customs of the Chinese with the exception of the floral decorations. Some rare Chinese evergreens are to be placed in the reception room in Asia blue vases. These plants, like the ceremony, bloom but once in a century, and two of them are now in bloom, which is considered a lucky omen.

The bride is to wear white silk crêpe de chine, and her attendants will be gowned in white Chinese silk and Nile green net.

MISS B. A. GILLAM TO WED.

Daughter of Late Cartoonist to Marry John A. Love on July 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Edward Barlour of Canajoharie, N. Y., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Arkell Gillam, and John Allan Love of St. Louis, Mo., which is to be celebrated at Arkell Hall, the home of the bride, on July 28.

Miss Gillam is Mrs. Barlour's daughter by her first marriage. Her father, the late Bernhard Gillam, was a famous cartoonist of this city.

She is a granddaughter of the late State Senator James Arkell, and a niece of Bartlett Arkell of 15 West Tenth Street.

Mr. Love comes from a well-known Southern family, and is in the real estate business in St. Louis, where the couple will make their home. Their engagement was announced last December.

NEWPORT DANCING CONTEST.

Society Children to Compete for Cups at Marble House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Society children will dance in competition for cups given by Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, and Mrs. G. C. Barrows at Marble House on July 31.

Mrs. Drelincourt M. Martin gave a dinner tonight, having Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Miss Mott, and Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia, who have C. Willing Hare of Philadelphia as a guest, gave a dinner for sixteen.

Miss Lucille Carter, daughter of Mrs. George Brooke, is entertaining her young friends with luncheons following tennis matches this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia gave a diner tonight. Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained a similar party.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer entertained at Hill Top Inn tonight for Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite of New York.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia will have a house warming in her new residence, Miramar, the evening of Aug. 20 in the form of a dinner dance.

Mrs. Richard W. Corbin gave a luncheon at the Pin eLodge today.

In tennis semi-finals, of women's doubles this morning, Mrs. Earl Dodge and Miss Christine Biddle defeated Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Miss Ruth Twombly. Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., by defeating the Misses Edna Barger and Margaret H. Busk, meet Mrs. Dodge and Miss Biddle in finals tomorrow.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tagart Steele of Baltimore, Md., have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Anne M. Steele, to A. Perry Osborn, son of Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn of this city. Miss Steele is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, and was an attendant at the wedding, on June 26, of Miss K...nryn N. Steele and F. Skiddy von Stade. The wedding is to take place in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron will entertain at the Moorings, their home at Southampton, L. I., tomorrow night with a small dinner dance in costume for the younger set.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benson Davis of 800 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucretia Deed Davis, to George S. Jephson of East Orange, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry May of Washington, D. C., are at the Totel Gotham for a visit. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Mme. Dumba, who have been at Lenox, Mass., are at the St. Regis for a few days. Mrs. A. S. Van Valkenburg, wife of Judge Van Valkenburgh of the Federal Court of Kansas City, is at the Wolcott.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic lines sailing today and some of the passengers booked to leave on them are:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Mr. and Mrs. Miles Babbitt, A. Baird, Miss M. Barber, Mrs. Oliver Brett, Lionel Brett, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. F. Campbell, Miss C. M. Cook, Mrs. Alice G. Cutler, Mrs. M. E. Dewhurst, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph R. French, W. P. Graham, the Rev. P. J. Hennessy, Mrs. M. Holy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. James, F. T. Malleson, J. Maurer, R. C. Miner, Mrs. F. Moore, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. Cornelia P. Norden, Mrs. P. M. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Rodkinson, Baroness Antoinette von Romberg, Mrs. C. G. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Miss Josephine Tryon, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Tydeman, Miss Mabel Webb, Miss Christine White, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Weil.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Julia Anderson, Miss R. Foley, Mrs. M. E. Gives, Mrs. L. F. L. Landon, Miss Anna Meller, Mrs. A. Oris, Miss L. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rowland, J. G. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Teicher, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vogel, Mrs. E. Wiesner.

WATER SPORTS AT LENOX.

A Gay Company at Mahkeenac Applauds Winners of Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 14.—Water sports at the Mahkeenac Boating Club this afternoon were held under perfect weather. There was a gay company, at the clubhouse to applaud the winners. George E. Turnure, Jr., won the plunge for distance, defeating a large entry. The 50-yard swim was won by Sheldon R. Smith. The tilting event was not finished and will be concluded July 28. Taking part in the events this afternoon were: John Rochester, Theodore Evans, W. Roscoe Bonsal, Jr., John E. Parsons, Yates Saterlee, Samuel and Donald Frothingham, Newbold Morris, Jr., Giraud Foster, Jr., Frederick and Osgood Field.

Frederick S. Delafield gave a dinner at the Lenox Club tonight for Lieut. Gov. Grafton D. Cushing of Boston. Among the guests were charles Astor Bristed, Giraud Foster, William P. Dixon, Dr. Henry P. Jaques, Charles Lowell Barlow, Allen B. Fenno, David T. Dana, Frederick Schenck, John H. C. Church, Walter Nettleton, and Willard F. Smith. A public reception for Lieut. Gov. Cushing was held in the Town Hall.

Lieutenant George Washington Krapf, U. S. A., of the Twenty-eighth Infantry regiment, stationed at Texas City, Texas, and Miss Marjorie Crane Paddock, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Paddock and a relative of ex-United States Senator W. Murray Crane, will be married at Sky Farm, the country place of the bride's parents in Dalton, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Johnson of Boston, will perform the ceremony.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren gave a dinner party tonight at Bel Air Villa for the members of the younger set of Lenox and round-about.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Frederick R. Newbold, Misses Katherine and Edith Newbold of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Rackemann of Boston, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chandler of New York, are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, the Baroness Andre of New York, Elizabeth Livingston Musgrave of Bronxville, are at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins of Naugatuck, Conn., Mrs. C. S. Haviland, Mrs. Edson S. Lott, Miss Ethel Hansen of New York, arrived at Curtis Hotel.

BETHLEHEM'S ROQUE COURT.

Country Club's Governors Appoint an Advisory Board.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14.—The Bethlehem Country Club has the only roque court in the White Mountains and several enthusiasts, including members of the National Association, meet there daily. The Board of Governors of the club announces the following Advisory Board: Winthrop Murray Sayer, Jr., George A. Macbeth, George Seaman, Frederic Bruce, G. B. Hodson, Andrew Freedman, M. E. McDowell, Benjamin Banks, Dr. M. W. Marr, E. R. Perkins, Dr. G. C. Giddings, Dr. J. W. Kenney, J. G. Glessner, Colonel R. A. Swigert, L. N. Wilkie, Ruel W. Poore, H. L. Hilton, Harry Waldron, Dr. E. W. Bush, W. M. Bailey, George L. Green, Stuyvesant Le Roy, J. W. Kennedy, and Dr. T. W. Brown. Philip Lightborn will be Secretary of the Tournament Committee, which will be made up of club members.

A selected score handicap on July 24 will be the first cup event of the season.

Mrs. Etta T. Kirkland of New York has opened her cottage at Bethlehem. Mrs. Eleanor P. Woodworth and Miss Price of New York are at their bungalow, and Mr. and Mrs. George Hodson of New Haven, Frederic Bruce and Miss Mary Bruce of New York are early comers in the cottage colony.

Mr. and Mrs. U. T. Hungerford of New York have taken one of the Sayer cottages for the season.

The Misses Sparks and Okie have arrived at Bethlehem from Lakewood, N. J., to open their villas.

Stuyvesant Le Roy of Newport has come to spend some time in Bethlehem and plays golf daily at the Country Club with Colonel R. A. Swigert. Mr. Le Roy is at the Mount Washington Hotel, near the golf links.

Mrs. Frank Van Roden and Clarence Van Roden of New York and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Savage of New Haven have arrived by motor.

Motor arrivals at the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods today included Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong and party of Saratoga Springs, who are completing a tour of the mountain resorts by a return over the Ideal Tour via Albany.

Golfers out today on the Bretton Woods links included Dr. and Mrs. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Q. Trowbridge, Miss Paula Sterling, and Mr. and Mrs. David Morrice of Montreal. Mrs. Morrice, who is a cousin of Major Hamilton Gault, lately wounded for the third time at the front, has just heard that he is one of the two surviving officers and eighteen men that remain of the Princess Patricia's Own Regiment, which Major Gault founded and equipped. His latest wound is very serious.

NARRAGANSETT GOLF TOURNEY

Women to Compete at the Point Judith Country Club Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 14.—A women's golf tournament will be played tomorrow on the links of the Point Judith Country Club, the winner taking the sweepstakes. Among the members of the Summer colony who will play in the tournament are Miss Pauline Disston of Philadelphia, Miss Marguerite Prescott and Mrs. Wm. Harding Jackson of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Rush Sturges of Providence, Mrs. Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., Miss Bessie Munnikhuysen of Baltimore, Miss Bessie Samuel of Philadelphia, Mrs. Francis Robinson and the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice de Coppet of New York.

On the golf links and the tennis courts of the Country Club today were Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Pa., Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Scantara Green, George Thompson, D. F. Watters of New Orleans, and Miss Winship.

The members of the Point Judith golf team will motor to Jamestown tomorrow, where they will be entertained at luncheon by the Jamestown Golf Club. They will also play Jamestown a match game of golf with twelve men on a side.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley of Washington, D. C., who motored from Newport to the Pier today, had luncheon at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C., gave a luncheon today on the plaza of the Casino and in their party were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Dickerson and Philip LaMontagne.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL LIFE.

Miss Margaret Wilson to Arrive Today—Gen. Horace Porter a Host.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 14.—Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, who has been visiting Mrs. William Hitt of Washington at Deer Isle, is to be in town on Thursday with Mrs. Hitt. They will return to Deer Isle in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne of Paris and New York are the guests of Mrs. Geuverneur Morris at her cottage.

Miss Anne Morgan is with her mother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., for several days at her Summer home.

Mrs. C. F. Sherill of New York is raising a special fund in connection with thes War Relief Committee for the purpose of sending a nurse from Bar Harbor to assist in the relief work at the front. This so far more than $250 has been subscribed.

General Horace Porter entertained at dinner last night at his cottage.

Mrs. E. C. Bodman of New York will entertain at dinner at her home at Seal Harbor Thursday.

Mrs. Daniel Bacon is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Aspegren of New York.

THRONG PAYS HONOR TO C. J. M'CORMACK

Body of the President of the Borough of Richmond Is Viewed by Thousands.

NOTED MEN AT THE FUNERAL

Mayor Mitchel and Other City Officials Honorary Pallbearers for Former Colleague.

The police say the largest throng ever gathered on Staten Island turned out yesterday morning for the ceremonies connected with the funeral of Charles J. McCormack, President of the Borough of Richmond, who died on Sunday at Mount Manresa, the retreat for Catholic laymen at Rosebank, S. I. The remains lay in state from 8 till 10:30 o'clock in the Board Room of the Borough Hall at St. George. Mr. McCormack was known personally to nearly everybody on Staten Island, and was extremely popular, and thousands of residents of the borough visited the church to view the remains before the ceremonies began.

Mayor Mitchel arrived at 9:30, accompanied by his secretary, Theodore D. Rousseau; President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen; Controller Prendergast, and Borough Presidents Marks, Pound, Connolly, and Mathewson. These were the honorary pallbearers. They were accompanied by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith and other city officials.

The funeral procession started from Borough Hall at 10:30. It was headed by the full police band, followed by mounted policemen and mounted firemen and Troop F of the National Guard cavalry, a Staten Island organization. Behind the remains marched the honorary pallbearers and many local officials, including County Judge J. Henry Kiernan, Justices Meddaugh, Livingston Boswick, District Attorney Albert Fox, and Sheriff Joseph O'Grady. Police and firemen on foot and a detachment of Knights of Columbus completed the procession.

The cortège proceeded from the Borough Hall through Hyatt Street and Tompkins Avenue to St. Peter's Church in St. Mark's Place, distant about half a mile. Three firemen and three policemen carried the coffin into the church as the band played "Lead, Kindly Light," and a solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by Mgr. Chatard, rector of the church. The building was crowded to its fullest capacity, and as the heat was intense two women fainted during the services and had to be taken out. More than 2,000 people, unable to find a place inside, waited around until the conclusion of the mass. One of the brief talk on Mr. McCormack's life, which Mgr. Cassidy gave at the conclusion of the service. Then the procession started on its way to St. Peter's Cemetery, on Grove Road, about six miles away, and thousands of citizens followed on foot for the entire distance. Inspector Cornelius Cahalane was in charge of the police arrangements, assisted by the Captains of the four precincts on Staten Island. The police and firemen in the parade were drawn from the five boroughs.

Owing to the death of Mr. McCormack, the dinner of the Board of Aldermen, which was to be held last evening at the Hotel Shelburne, was postponed to some evening next week, to be announced later.

WOMEN POLL THE POLICE.

Suffragists Get a 75 Per Cent. Vote in Afternoon Canvass.

Policemen on east side posts were surprised yesterday afternoon when groups of women came along the streets and insisted that they tell whether or not they were going to vote for woman's suffrage. Every policeman in sight was required to express his opinion. Some who held back at first suddenly became voluble on discovering their wives among the questioners. Altogether, according to the women who made the poll, about 100 were approached and something like 75 said they were going to vote for woman suffrage this Fall.

The women who started the poll were returning from a meeting at Terrace Garden, where the Empire State Campaign Committee had gathered a large crowd of patrolmen's wives. Mrs. Elizabeth Shay Finch, who presided, introduced Miss Kate Beverly Blake, who spoke. After her came Mrs. Robert Adamson, presiding to the meeting a choice of two resolutions, each of which indorsed the suffrage movement and included a pledge by the patrolmen's wives that they would try to make the patrolman vote yes.

The meeting lasted the longer of the two resolutions, and then the women rushed out to canvass the patrolmen.

CORT ADDS TWO THEATRES.

Manager Is to Produce a New Light Opera and Three Plays.

The growth in popularity of the neighborhood theatre during the last few years has caused John Cort to secure two more playhouses in which Broadway successes will be presented at popular prices during the coming season. In addition to the Standard Theatre, Mr. Cort will have under his management Saxe's 116th Street Theatre, which will be called the York, and Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House.

Mr. Cort's producing plans for the new season include some interesting announcements. Eleanor Painter, the American prima donna, who made her New York début last Fall in "The Lilac Domino," will be the star of a new light opera entitled "The Princess Pat." Victor Herbert composed the music, Henry Blossom wrote the libretto, and Fred G. Latham will stage the piece. Among the principals will be May Naudin, Maud Careaux, Samuel Hardy, Al Shean, Alexander Clark, Robert Ober, Louis Casavant, and Max Villani.

A sequel to "The Ham Tree" has been prepared for McIntyre and Heath, and these negro impersonators will return to the New York stage in October. Walker Whiteside will be presented in a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's novel, "The Ragged Messenger." George V. Hobart has written a comedy for Mr. Cort from Thomas Addison's "Come-on Charley" stories, printed in The Adventure Magazine.

Ziegfeld Billie Burke's Manager.

Flo Ziegfeld said yesterday it had been decided that Billie Burke, his wife, would sever her connection with the Frohman forces. Mr. Ziegfeld said Miss Burke would open in November under his management in a play somewhat similar to "Jerry," in which she has just finished an engagement. Catherine Chisholm Cushing has completed the scenario for the new play, and arrangements will at once be made for completing the play. Miss Cushing will be one of the authors, but her collaborators have not been decided upon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger have commissioned Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf to write the book and lyrics for the American version of Emmerich Kalman's operetta, "Miss Rabbit Foot," which will be one of their early productions. Kalman composed "Sari," and his latest operetta achieved success when originally produced in Budapest.

Adelaide Russ Whytal has been added to the cast of "Pollyanna," in which Patricia Collinge will be seen early next season. Rehearsals will be begun next week.

A European novelty called "Mysteria" will be included on the new vaudeville bill in the Palace Theatre next week.

BABY THEATRE OPEN.

'Portmanteau' Can Be Moved About the City and Set Up in Schools.

Dedicated to imagination, youth and the eternal spirit of play, the Portmanteau, a new theatre, was opened for its first dress rehearsal last evening at the Christodora Settlement House, 147 Avenue B.

The Portmanteau is the tiniest of theatres, the child of the brain of Stuart Walker, for several years general stage manager for David Belasco. Three charming little plays were given at the opening rehearsal before an audience which included a number of prominent people, and they were received with great enthusiasm.

The Portmanteau, as its name implies, is portable. It can be condensed into ten boxes and sent to any part of the country. It can be put up in the auditorium of any school building, the gymnasium of any club or settlement—it was in the gymnasium of the Christodora House last evening—in the ball room of a private house, or it can be set up in the open. It goes up in two and a half hours and comes down in one and a half.

Its mission is to give gay little plays full of the fineness of life for the joy of the children or for grown-ups who love them as well. It is a field that the reguar theatre cannot fully cover.

The three plays last night were "The Trimpiet," a dream play, given in the time of partly then and partly nowadays"; "Fan and Two Candlesticks," an interlude before the curtain, and "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil." The first and last plays were by Mr. Walker, and the interlude was by Miss Mary MacMillan.

The first play took in a "lonely place," shown in the painted scene, a lovely place, all cool blues and greens, and four of the actors who were playing in the "then" were looking for the secret of living happily forever. A Portmanteau super, coming to the play from the audience, played in the time of "nowadays."

There were three actors in the before-the-curtain play, a simple form play which Mr. Walker believes has great possibilities. The play with the lentils, a forty-minute one, was the most nearly a drama, and the so-called kitchen into which comes a to-be-beheaded queen was a delightful piece of artistry.

There is a professional caste which will accompany the little Portmanteau around the country. It is planned to have a rehearsal of some play in the little theatre every month in the Christodora house, and also to start a dramatic club among the young people of the settlement who can eventually develop a little Portmanteau of their own.

It was told last night of Mr. Walker that a theatre of his own had been one of his infant dreams, that he did have one smaller even than the Portmanteau at the early age of six, a gift from his father, and that this new little theatre succeeded that in his affections.

In the audience last night were Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Everit Macy, Percy Mackaye, Henry Hubbell, Daid Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Olinsky, Curtis Hidden Page, Mrs. Arthur Aldis, Mrs. Cooney Ward, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Mrs. S. S. McClure, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, and Mrs. Edwin Markham.

3,646,768 IN MASSACHUSETTS

Population Shows a Gain of 8.3 Per Cent. in Five Years.

BOSTON, July 14.—The population of Massachusetts, as shown by the census taken this year, is 3,645,768, according to preliminary figures, issued by Charles F. Gettemy, Director of the State Bureau of Statistics, today.

This is an increase of 280,352, or 8.3 per cent., in the last five years, as compared with an increase of 12.1 per cent. in the previous five-year period and 7.1 per cent. between 1900 and 1905. Of the total population 2,527,024 are distributed among the thirty-five cities. Seventy-seven towns and one city (Gloucester) show a decrease.

According to Mr. Gettemy, the lessening in the rate of increase is largely due to the falling off in emigration.

The population of Boston is given as 725,823, an increase of 55,238.

WOULD OUST PANAMA BOARD

Gen. Goethals Recommends Abolition of Joint Land Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 14.—General Goethals has written the Secretary of War requesting that the Joint Land Commission making wards for the lands taken by the Canal be abolished on account of ill-feeling between Panama and the American Commissioners. He suggests that some other means of paying for the land be determined upon.

FLYING SQUAD FOR HOBOKEN

Jersey Militia Has Three Machines and Men to Operate Them.

It was announced that an aero squadron of four planes will be organized immediately for the National Guard of New Jersey in Hoboken, with a hangar on the grounds of Stevens Castle. The organizers hope that the first flight will be made on Labor Day.

The men responsible for the squadron are Lieutenant Thomas F. Meaney, Cunselor Walter F. Garling, and School Commissioner Theodore Taistra. For six weeks they have been at Garden City taking lessons in flying.

The Aero Club of America has offered a military single-seat machine on which the members of the squadron may practice, and Maximilian Schmitt of Paterson has agreed to present a new up-to-date three-seat monoplane as soon as they get a hangar.

Governor M. G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania yesterday offered a new hydro-aeroplane that has not yet been used. He explained that the National Guard of Pennsylvania had recently been presented with a hydro-aeroplane, and as it had no flying squad and was not likely to organize one he was quite willing that the machine be presented to the aero squad of New Jersey.

Now that the new squad has three machines and three men waiting for their certificates there is a big rush of applications from men who want to join.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS CRIBBED

Superintendent's Son Among Five Who Have Diplomas.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., July 14.—The Administration Committee of the Bernards Township Board of Education, which has been investigating the charges of cribbing on the part of a number of graduates who received their diplomas from the high school on June 17, made its report today, and five boys were ordered to return their diplomas. In order to obtain diplomas they must take another examination before Aug. 10. Superintendent Lester Meseroll, whose son is among those involved, has been severely censured for negligence.

The investigation was based on charges made by Nicholas Meany, a senior, who was caught cribbing in geometry and not allowed to graduate. The other boys involved are Walter Meseroll, Alexander Mackenzie, Harvey J. Tiger, and Marving Griffith. Meany charges that he and the other boys went to the high school and obtained the questions to certain examinations, but that it was done after he had been informed he could not get his diploma.

Pythians Give a Rainbow Parade.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 14.—More than 5,000 Knights of Pythias, attending the convention of the Order of the Knights of Khorassan, a branch of the Pythians, participated in a rainbow parade here tonight. The Khorassan Knights elected these officers: Imperial Prince, George W. Eubanks, Atlanta, Ga.; Imperial Sashs, Dr. L. R. Snowdon, Peoria, Ill.; Imperial Khadi, H. McQuin, Jackson, Miss.; Secretary, A. L. Frey, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer, Charles Stansbury, Los Angeles, Cal.

Will Let Prisoners Earn Money.

The Prison Committee of the Essex County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders will give prisoners in the penitentiary a chance to earn 50 cents a day under the law passed by the last Legislature. The prisoners must work eight hours a day for the 50 cents.

JUSTICE DELANY DIES AT HIS HOME

Supreme Court Jurist Who Was Stricken on May 14 Succumbs to Uremic Poisoning.

ONCE HIGH IN TAMMANY

Former Corporation Counsel Was a Gifted Orator—His Early Political Fights—A Prominent Catholic.

Justice John J. Delany of the Supreme Court died last night at 8 o'clock at his home, 324 West 103d Street. He had been unconscious all day, and death came without suffering.

The Justice was taken suddenly ill in court on May 14, and was removed to his home. He rallied and appeared for a time to be improving. On last Saturday a change for the worse came. The last rites of the Catholic Church were administered to him on Sunday by the Rev. Father Wynne, S. J., editor of The Catholic Encyclopaedia, who was with him at his death, which was the result of uremic poisoning.

At the bedside were his widow, his three sons, John J., Arthur, and Theodore Delany, and his three daughters, Miss May T. and Miss Alice Delany and Mrs. Martha Kenyon. Besides these, his two brothers, William T. and Daniel Delany and Father Sweeney of the Church of the Ascension, at 107th Street and broadway, were at the bedside.

The funeral arrangements are to be announced later. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Justice Delany's Career.

Justice John J. Delany of the Supreme Court, former Corporation Counsel and at one time one of the highest men in the Tammany Wigwam, was born in this city in the old Eleventh Assembly District in 1860. He came of Irish-American stock and was gifted with a power of oratory and blessed with a courage that ever placed him in the thick of a political fight and won for him name and place in the more strenuous days of Democratic politics here. He was at one time head of the Knights of Columbus and in 1895 he was elected President of the Municipal Council of the Irish League.

Graduated with high honors from St. Francis Xavier's College, Justice Delany entered the law department of Columbia College. He received his degree in 1882 and took up the practice of law here in the same year. He was a fluent and forceful speaker and his pleadings and public addresses soon attracted attention.

The young lawyer, however, soon turned his attention to politics. He always took an intense interest in local affairs. Very few now remember that Lawyer Delany was at one time a Republican. This was not for long, and it was before the formation of the County Democracy, which was made up of former members of Tammany Hall, supplemented by a smaller accession from the Republican party. This new organization went young Delany, taking with him an unbounded enthusiasm and an ambition to fight his way to success.

His first official position came in 1889, when he was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel. To him was assigned the work of looking after the negligence cases. He successfully conducted some of the important cases that came before the Court of Appeals. His next appointment was that of Assistant District Attorney. He was appointed by the District Attorney, Nicholas Fullin, and his acceptance caused some Tammany men to look at him askance.

His Fight for Fire Chief Croker.

One notable legal fight conducted by Mr. Delany was his successful fight for the reinstatement of Fire Chief Edward F. Croker. It was Thomas Sturgis, a Fire Commissioner in the Low administration, who removed Croker in 1902. He found against the Chief on seven charges, including incompetency, making false reports, and violating the Constitution by accepting free railroad transportation. Mr. Delany fought the case for the Fire Chief, and every one of the seven charges were afterward dismissed by unanimous vote of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Croker was reinstated.

When the power of the County Democracy waned, Mr. Delany became a member of Tammany Hall. The first political fight in which he brought his prominence was his long and picturesque one against William Dalton for the leadership of the Eleventh Assembly District. This was his native heath, and he had a large personal following. Delany bucked down the middle of the river who was protected by the powerful shield of the "organization," and who, besides, had the backing of Croker, the then Tammany leader. He was warned that his attempts to wrest from Dalton his leadership would be met with the severest political punishment. The entire strength of the Tammany organization was brought to bear upon Mr. Delany and his friends.

Violence was resorted to by Dalton's adherents, and "Hell's Bottom" was the scene of several battles. In some of these conflicts the candidate himself did not come off unscathed. He never wavered, and the fight resulted in Dalton's defeat. He carried his case before the Executive Committee of Tammany, alleging the grossest frauds in the conduct of the election, but he was turned down. Dalton's dramatic exit from Tammany Hall with his 200 followers, after an impassioned denunciatory speech, was the sensation of the day's news. He went back to his district where he organized an independent organization with an enrollment of more than 2,000 members. This movement was subsequently abandoned. Mr. Delany afterward became reconciled to Tammany. There were times, however, when he disagreed with some of the leaders, and he has left a record of having spoken his mind at times in the severest terms of Croker and the other then shining lights in the party.

Made Corporation Counsel.

Mayor McClellan was chosen Mayor in 1903 and one of his first acts was to appoint Mr. Delany his Corporation Counsel. He was reappointed in 1906. It was about that time that Mr. Delany began to be mentioned for a Supreme Court Justiceship. In October, 1906, when McClellan and Charles F. Murphy fell out, Mr. Delany incurred the displeasure of the Mayor because of his stand with the Tammany leader, and was defeated. Until his selection for the bench in 1910, Mr. Delany had hard political luck. Year after year he was put off the slate at the last minute for some one with a "better claim." Once when he did get on the ticket it went down to defeat with the exception of Mayor Gaynor. He was nominated for the Supreme Court bench by the Tammany County Convention, meeting in Tammany Hall on Oct. 7, 1910, and was elected in November.

Justice Delany was prominent in the affairs of the Catholic Church. He was considered one of the best lay authorities in the city on ecclesiastical matters. He was a heavy, well built man, with a fine head and features. He was a profound student of classical literature, and his speeches had great literary merit. This is particularly so of the oration delivered on the occasion of the memorial to Archbishop Corrigan. He always took an active interest in all movements in behalf of the Irish, and he was also active in a number of charitable organizations.

Mrs. De Courcy Browne.

Florence de Courcy Browne died late Tuesday night at the Sloan Hospital after an operation. Educated for the operatic profession, she studied under Jeon de Reske and made her first appearance in Paris in "Salome," with Mary Garden. Later she was a member of the Boston Opera Company and sing with success at many concerts in New York. Mrs. Brown was born in New Orleans, Florence Todd being her maiden name. She is survived by her husband, de Courcy Bettingfield Browne. The funeral service will be at the Paulist Church, Sixtieth Street and Ninth Avenue, tomorrow at 10 A. M., and the burial will be in Baltimore.

AFRICAN EXPLORER DEAD.

Richard D. Mohun Aided in the Development of Belgian Congo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Richard Dorsey Mohun, a soldier of fortune in Africa and a prominetn figure in the civil government of the Belgian Congo region, died suddenly yesterday at his home at Royal Oak, Md., near Washington, where he had gone to recover from the effects of wounds received during twenty years of service in the heart of Africa.

Born in Washington, fifty-one years ago, he received hi education from private tutors. Then he became interested in African affairs and was the fourth of his family who tried to stamp out the slave traffic. He took an active part in the suppression of the Arab slave trade, made several exploring trips which resulted in adding new geatures to the maps of Africa, governed humanely 5,000,000 affairs, and substituted peaceful markets of exchange for old forays and tribal wars, and assisted in breaking up cannibalism. For this work in the Congo Free State and other parts of Africa Mr. Mohun was decrated by the Governments of England, Belgium, and France.

He was also decorated by the Sultan of Zanzibar for his work as intermediary between the British Admiralty and the Sultan at the time of the winning of that place by the English. He was one of the few surviving comrades of Baron Dhanis, under whose direction the work effecting many changes in Africa was done. Mr. Mohun was the only white survivor of the party which succeeded in connecting the west and east coasts of Africa by telegraph. He was also a survivor of the last Guggenheim expedition into Africa. Mr. Mohun had devoted considerable time to endeavors to exterminate the tsete fly.

The explorer first went to Africa as a commercial agent for the United States, after the Governments of the world had recognized the Congo Free State. His work was so notable that at the expiration of his services for the United States—about three years—the Belgian Government sought his services.

Mr. Mohun's wife, who was before her marriage Miss Harriett L. Barry of New York, once accompanied hib to Zanzibar, but spent most of the time in Belgium, between which country and Africa communication was rapid. Mr. Mohun was an officer of the Red Cross ship which was sent to Belgium from this country last year. His great-grandfather, William McKenny, was prominent in the African colonization propect.

He had a rae collection of pictures of African scenes made during his service there. Although not connected with the armies of the Governments which he represented, he wore a uniform a large part of the time, this being an aid to maintaining discipline among the natives. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Societies of England, France, and Belgium.

GEN. W. B. DOUGHERTY DEAD

Retired Veteran of Civil and Spanish Wars Dies in California.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 14.—Brig. Gen. William B. Dougherty, United States Army, retired, died last night at his residence in this city. He was a native of Ireland, born in 1841. He served through the civil war, and entered the regular service in 1865.

General Dougherty was also a veteran of the Spanish-American War, during which he served as Major of the First Infantry. He joined the United States Army as a private in the First Infgantry in 1860 and was promoted to be a First Lieutenant in February, 1863. In 1899 he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel.

During the civil war General Dougherty was in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Leestown, Snicker's Gap, Big Black River, the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded, the Red River Expeditions and a number of other engagements. He received the brevet of First Lieutenant for gallant services at the siege of Vicksburgh. After the war he served for many years in the far West, at one time acting as agent for the Brule and Yanktonnai Sioux Indians in Dakota.

In 1901 he was appointed Colonel of the Eighth Infantry and in January, 1904, was appointed a Brigadier General and then retired.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANN CREIGHTON JANES, widow of William B. Janes, who was a trunk dealer in Newark, N. J., died on Tuesday at her home, 317 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-ninth year. She was formerly a prominent member of the old Bedford Dutch Reformed Church, before it was disbanded several years ago.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE FORD, 72 years old, wife of Frederick Ford, a retired business man, is dead at her home, 73 Rutland Road, Flatbush.

Mrs. FRANCES LEACH SCHWACOFER, a daughter of the late Dr. George W. Leach, formerly a prominent physician of Brooklyn, and widow of George C. Schwacofer, who was Secretary of the old Stonington Railroad Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 116 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

JEREMIAH ALBERT RICHARDSON, a well-known real estate dealer of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Monday at the h ome of his sister, Mrs. Susan E. Harding, 585 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, while on a visit. He was born sixty years ago in Salem, Mass., where the interment will take place.

Sister STELLA MARIA of the Order of St. Joseph died in St. Joseph's Convent, at Brentwood, L. I., on Sunday, in her twenty-eighth year. She was born Sarah Angela Rooney and for several years taught in the parochial school of St. John the Evangelist, in Brooklyn.

GEORGE H. STANLEY, an accountant for the E. W. Bliss Company and a member of Stella Lod

AUGUST BELMONT'S STROMBOLI WINS SUBURBAN HANDICAP—GIANTS WIN, THEN LOSE

FOURTH SUBURBAN IN BELMONT COLORS

Stromboli Wins Sensational Race Marked by Disastrous Spill at Belmont Park.

BIG CROWD AND FAST TRACK

Eleven Racers Face Starter Cassidy for Renewal of Historic Classic—Eight Finish.

For the fourth time since its institution in 1884 the Belmont colors were in front at the conclusion of the running of the Suburban Handicap, by all odds the most important of the handicap races in America.

Stromboli, the handsome and speedy chestnut son of Fair Play and St. Priscilla, was the winner of the event, which was raced for at the Belmont Park track yesterday, it being the opening day of the Empire City Racing Association's meeting. Sam Jackson, a Western visitor, belonging to T. J. O'Brien, ran second, and Schuyler L. Parson's Sharpshooter was third only because of the stupidity of his rider, Butwell, who mistook the finishing post, and pulled up when he had the certainty of second money and a somewhat better than fair chance for victory within his reach. Norse King broke his leg during the running of the race. He was shot later by the Cruelty Society man. Tartar, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, and Top Hat, another Belmont horse which has been used as a steeplechaser, both fell over Norse King at the time he went down, neither receiving serious injury, although a cut on one of Tartar's ankles is probably sufficient to put him out of racing for some time to come. It was the most unsatisfactory Suburban ever run in consequence of these untoward incidents, for one of which—the pulling up of Sharpshooter—Jockey Butwell was fined $50 by the stewards. No action was taken against Turner, who rode Stromboli, and whom the three jockeys who were thrown blamed for the accident.

Belmonts and the Suburban.

Running for the elder August Belmont, Raceland won the Suburban of 1880, Henry of Navarre won it for the Blemton stable in 1896, the name under which Perry Belmont raced, and in 1905 Beldame won it for the present owner of Stromboli. The latter makes a "double" for the Chairman of the Jockey Club, as the same horse won the Metropolitan Handicap on the opening day of the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, which also races over the Belmont Park track.

Fully 15,000 people were at the track to see the decision of the Surban which has always held so important a place in racing, as it has never been won by a poor horse and has been won by many which have helped to make bright the pages of turf history. Eleven horses answered the call to the post for the running of the Suburban of 1915, the Belmont stable being the only one to be represented by two starters, Stromboli and Top Hat. The winner of the Kentucky Handicap, Borrow, was the hottest kind of a favorite, but 8 to 5 being laid against his chances, while there was 7 to 1 against the second choice, Sharpshooter, and 8 to 1 against Hodge. Tartar and the Belmont pair—Stromboli and Top Hat. From 10 to 1 to 15 to 1 was laid against the others and the layers found ample backing for the entire lot as all the horses were fancied rather more than usually happens in these days of oral betting, when it is hard for the layers to get more than three horses backed in any race.

With the jockeys all wearing new colors the horses paraded to the post at 4:15, and there was a hearty welcome particularly for Borrow, Stromboli, Norse King, Tartar and Sharpshooter, which showed how most of the money was bet. The start was made from the chute over near the hangars after a delay of but three minutes to get them in line, all of the animals being on their good behavior.

Off to a Good Strat.

When the barrier lifted and starter Cassidy shouted: "Come on! all but Norse King and Sam Jackson answered the call readily, the colors of the favorite, Borrow, being the first to show clear of the line, with Stromboli, Sharpshooter, Addie M. and Gainer following. They were all well away from the rail stewards in the middle of the track. That gave Tommy McTaggart a chance and he rushed Norse King up alongside the rail with terrific and seemingly ill-timed speed. Before the quarter pole had been reached he had come from the extreme rear to passed Borrow and Tartar at the pole was actually in front of the party by the length of his neck. At the same time Stromboli bore in from the outside and was in second place by another neck from Borrow, now running third and just ahead of Tartar and the ex-steeplechares, Top Hat. Sharpshooter and Gainer were running like a pair just to the outside of Tartar, which was now close to the rail. So the horses made for the first turn.

Moving around that turn Norse King still had the rail and a scant lead, with Stromboli bearing in on him and Notter, as if he sensed danger, taking Borrow toward the middle of the track, where Gainer and Sharpshooter were making their run. Exactly at the middle of the turn there was apparently a bumping match between Stromboli and Norse King and possibly Tartar, for all events when it had ended Stromboli was clear in front and Norse King had gone down in a heap, throwing his jockey, Tommy McTaggart, over his head. Tartar, scarce a length behind, fell over the prostrate horse with Johnny McTaggart tossed to one side to the turf and before McKeever could pull up, Top Hat went down on top of the other two. The rest of the field managed to get clear of the mix-up, most of them fortunately being well wide of the pile of horses and humanity lying against the inner rail.

Stromboli's lead was now assured and it was a stern chase for the rest of the contestants. Gainer, who had come very fast around the fallen racers, was a good second with Borrow and Sharpshooter fighting for the second place as they swung around into the straight. Away on the outside of the track Sam Jackson, who had begun his run after the accident, was challenging the whole party and coming faster than any of them. Gainer was first to crack in the run through the home stretch and faded away to the rear, his spurt on the turn having proven a flash in the pan.

The finish line for this race was moved about a hundred yards down from the judges' stand to the front of the club house, where big red flags marked the line. Turner steered Strombell straight for those flags. Fifty yards from the judges' stand Butwell began his final drive with Sharpshooter and the game Parsons gelding ran like a hundred-yard sprinter, with Sam Jackson at his flank. Sharpshooter was a half length in front of Sam Jackson and less than a length behind Stromboli when the crowd began to shout "Sharpshooter wins." Then Butwell made the boneahead ride of his career. He "Merkled" the play by misfaking the judges' stand for the finish, eased up with his mount to the surprise of the thousands of on-lookers and not only gave up his chance to defeat Stromboli, but lost the place to Sam Jackson by mistaking the third base for the home plate. That was how it came about that Stromboli won the Suburban by a length from Sam Jackson, which was only a nose in front of Sharpshooter for the second money with the latter so eased that he only beat Hodge by a head for third honors. Borrow, eased up, was next, followed by Addie M. and Gainer, both of which had found the company too hot for them, even though the race was run in 2:05 2-5, time that has been beaten several times in Suburban races.

A climax to the race was the arrival of J. McTaggart in the starter's wagon, and McKeever and T. McTaggart in an ambulance and the complaints of the trip that they had been thrown by foul riding by Turner, was responsible for the throwing of Norse King. Tommy McTaggart was so injured that the Stewards came down from their stand to listen to his complaint. A big gash in his thigh, the result of being kicked by one of the horses and various contushions all over his body where the three horses had fallen on him. No attention was paid to their complaint. Jimmy McTaggart had a narrow escape from death. While Tartar was struggling to rise the boy saw the horse trying to kick out, dodged just in time to escape the flying heel and escaped with a crack on the pate from Tartar's knee which stunned McTaggart for a few minutes, though he revived before the doctor reached him. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; purse, $500; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Polarius, D. Gideon's br. g., 8 years, by Astronomer-Her Majesty, 115 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Fairbrother).....[1]
Vladimir, F. Ambrose Clark's ch. c., 3, 110 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Buxton).....[2]
Fammouse, August Belmont's br. f., 3, 110, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Turner).....[3]
Leo Skolny, Copra, Hanson, Lady Panchita, Quartz, Adams Express, He Will, and Superintendent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

Paton, A. P. Doyle's ch. h., aged, by Chuctanunda-Retaliation, 110 pounds, 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, (McCahey).....[1]
Coin, J. E. Widener's b. g., 5, 107, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, (Louder).....[2]
Penalty, C. W. Gasser's br. f., 4, 105, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Mink).....[3]
El Blod, Dr. Duenner, Guy Fisher, Superstition, Sir Denrah, Lord Marshall, Beethoven, and Armor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Fifth running of the Frivolity Stakes, for two-year-olds; guaranteed stake of $1,000. Five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:07.

Hands Off, Gifford A. Cockran's b. c., by Plaudle-Meddling Mary, 107 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Lilly).....[1]
Success, Quincy Stable's b. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (McCahey).....[2]
Tralee, R. T. Wilson's ch. f., 94, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Louder).....[3]
Pennrock, Plumose, Gun God, Tribolo, Gipsy George, and Benjamin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-ninth running of the Suburban Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value to winner, $4,000. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 2-5.

Stromboli, August Belmont's ch. c., 4 years, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 122 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (coupled with Top Hat,) (Turner).....[1]
Sam Jackson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, 100, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (McDermott).....[2]
Sharpshooter, Schuyler L. Parson's b. g., 3, 100, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Butwell).....[3]
Hodge, Borrow, Addie M., Gainer, and Buckhorn also ran. Norse King, Tartar, and Top Hat fell and did not finish.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; about two miles. Time—4:23.

Frigolen, M. Smart's b. g., 5 years, by Burgomaster-Lady Trivolas, 185 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 (Stevenson).....[1]
Little Hugh, William Gartle's ch. g., 5, 137, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (F. Williams).....[2]
Gyosset, L. Jacobs's br. g., 5, 145, even and 2 to 5 (Powers).....[3]
Jim Hanson and Foxcraft also ran. Zallwood unseated rider at the seventh jump and Hands Allround unseated rider at the eighth jump and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse, $400; five furlongs straight. Time—0:59 2-5.

Airman, Gifford A. Cochran's br. c., by Waterboy-Colonial, 115 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 (Lilly).....[1]
Dominant, S. Thompson's br. c., 115, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3 (Notter).....[2]
Gevillian, John Sanford's br. g., 112, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 (J. McTaggart).....[3]
Lord Hookvale, Trumpator, Meadoworth, Jose, Cashmier, Woodward, and Keziah also ran.

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Dalton Swimming School, 18 West 44th St.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 5.
Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburgh at Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 12; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1.
(Eleven innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 9; Baltimore, 7.
Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburgh, 8; Kansas City, 4.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 0.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Providence, 1; Toronto, 0.
Harrisburg, 6; Rochester, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Richmond, 4.
Buffalo, 12; Richmond, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	40	33	.548
Chicago	41	35	.539
Brooklyn	39	36	.520
St. Louis	41	39	.513
Pittsburgh	38	37	.507
New York	34	37	.479
Cincinnati	32	38	.457
Boston	33	43	.434

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	28	.646
Boston	41	35	.627
Detroit	48	31	.608
New York	40	39	.506
Washington	36	39	.480
St. Louis	29	46	.387
Philadelphia	28	48	.368
Cleveland	28	48	.368

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	45	32	.584
St. Louis	44	32	.579
Kansas City	45	33	.577
Pittsburgh	41	35	.539
Newark	38	38	.513
Brooklyn	34	46	.425
Buffalo	34	47	.420
Baltimore	29	49	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	41	23	.641
Montreal	36	33	.522
Harrisburg	32	35	.478
Buffalo	37	37	.500
Richmond	31	33	.484
Toronto	33	39	.458
Rochester	29	39	.427
Jersey City	27	42	.391

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Newark at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Jersey City
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

GIANTS AND CUBS BATTLE TO A DRAW

Home Folks Capture First Game, Then Chicago Wins on a Hot Day.

It was the hottest afternoon of the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was hotter than a Coney Island frankfurter. In the humid shades of the big stands 16,000 customers of Hempstead, Foster, McGraw & Co. sweltered. Yes, baked.

The Giants were one run behind. Gee, but its hot. The score was 5 to 4 in favor of the clawing Cubs. When you said this was a warm day, you delivered a recitation.

It was the eighth inning. Wow, what a warm day! Davey Robertson got a pass and went to second on a wild pitch. Another glass of lemonade, mister, and don't be so stingy with the ice. Sit down there in front. Larry Doyle struck out. Thought Doyle was waiting for the warm weather; here it is and he strikes out. Fine.

Art Fletcher is at the bat. Yerright, hottest day yet. This ice cream cone is luke warm. "Fletch" whangs the ball a thundering thump. Hurrah, look at it travel.

Everybody up. Look at 'er go. Jumping jimminy, its a home run.

Two runs flash over and already the kids down in Times Square are yelling: "Goints Win." Who cares now if it is hot?

That was the first ball game of the red-hot double header yesterday. The Giants snatched it right out of the Cubs grasp in that eighth inning typhoon by a score of 6 to 5. From the Giants way of looking at it, there isn't much to get exsited about in the second game. The Cubs got away with it by a 3 to 1 score.

The eleventh-hour upset in the first tilt made Bresnahan, who was managing and also catching, blue but not facto. It was the Cubs' sixth straight defeat. If he had had a railroad spike Roger, the Dook of St. Looey, could have bitten it in two. It wouldn't have been so bad, only in the seventh inning, when the score was deadlocked at 4 to 4, up came Bob Fisher and splashed a home run drive into the left field bleachers and put the Cubs in front.

Two pitchers, Jim Vaughn of the Cubs and Ralph Stroud of the Giants, were batted out of the game in the fifth, the lacing of Big Jim being so serious that Bresnahan chased him before the inning was over. Adams succeeded Vaughn and Schauer took Stroud's place. After Schauer came Schupp.

As more than one fan remarked, "With the Giants it never Schauers, but it Schupps."

When Fletcher banged out his home run and shoved the Giants ahead, McGraw rushed Tesreau to the right field pasture to warm up. Tesreau warmed up faster than he ever did before, and in the last half of the ninth he held the Cubs safe and saved the day.

There was one other occasion, aside from Fletcher's spontaneous home run contribution, when the biggest midweek crowd of the year jumped to its feet and yelled itself hoarse. That was in the eighth, when Pink Jack Murray, staged in Chicago scenery, went in as a pinch hitter for Williams and jammed a two-bagger to centre field. Red may be gone, but not forgotten.

It has been many a long day since there was such a carnival of fanatics at the Coogan ball yard. The old boys with the gray heads and long whiskers said that it seemed like old times to see the Cubs and Giants scrapping like a couple of wild cats.

Jeff Tesreau did so well in holding the Cubs at bay in the fretful ninth inning of the first game, that McGraw sent him to the mound in the second game. Tesreau did fairly well, but not nearly so well as Larry Cheney, who had the Giants baffled at critical times.

The second game, like the first, sparkled with sharp fielding and brisk, lively plays. You might know how deeply the players had their minds on the game when they forgot, every one of them, to pick on Umpire Lord Byron and Handsome Mal Eason.

Byron said it was the first time since he joined the National League that he had not had death wished on him. Nobody told him to go to the Bronx Zoo and get locked up. Nobody even told him what his lot might be hereafter. It was a pleasant afternoon for Bill Byron. Some day, when the players are not so busy playing as they were yesterday, perhaps they may pay Bill a little attention again. He's hopeful.

The Giants started the scoring in the second game when Georgie Burns doubled in the sixth inning. He went to third on Robertson's infield single and scored while Doyle was being exterminated at first. The Cubs got a couple in the seventh. Saier got a pass and went to third on a single by Cy Williams. Phelan's sacrifice fly sent him home. Jimmy Archer crashed a triple to centre which scored Williams.

Cheney ripped a fly to Burns in left, after which Archer tried to score, but Burns made a beautiful throw to Meyers and Archer was doubled at the plate. Archer and Meyers came together with all the gentleness of freight trains, and Meyers was so badly spiked in the knee that he had to retire from the game. Archer was limping, too, for the rest of the afternoon.

The Cubs made victory a little surer in the ninth, when with Rube Schauer pitching and one out, Saier singled and went around to third on Red Dooin's passed ball. He scored on Williams's sacrifice fly.

Gee, but it was a hot day. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	0	0	7	0
F'tson, rf	3	1	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	2	1
F'ch'r, ss	4	1	1	0	3
M'kle, 1b	4	1	1	8	0
Lob't, 3b	3	0	1	0	0
S'dg's, cf	4	2	1	3	0
Dooin, c	3	1	1	5	0
Meyers, c	0	0	0	1	0
Stroud, p	1	0	0	0	1
§B'nard	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Grant	0	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p	0	0	0	0	0
T'reau, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	7	27	5

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	1	0	3	0
Fisher, ss	5	1	2	3	0
Sch'te, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Z'man, 2b	4	0	1	0	3
Saier, 1b	3	1	1	7	0
Phelan, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	4	1
Cheney, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	5	7	24	5

*Batted for Bresnahan in ninth inning.
†Ran for McLarry in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Adams in ninth inning.
§Batted for Stroud in fifth inning.
‡§Batted for Schauer in seventh inning.
Errors—Vaughn, Doolin.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0—5
New York	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—6

Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Murray. Home runs—Fisher, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Saier, Bresnahan, Merkle. Earned runs—New York, 3; Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hit—Schulte. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 7. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; off Tesreau, 1; off Vaughn, 1; off Adams, 2. Hits—Off Stroud, 5 in 5 innings; off Schauer, 1 in 2 innings; off Schupp, 1 in 1 inning; off Tesreau, none in 1 inning; off Adams, 2 in 1 inning; off Vaughn, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off Adams, 2 in 3 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 3; by Schauer, 1; by Tesreau, 1; by Vaughn, 2; by Adams, 5. Passed balls—Bresnahan, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Sch'te, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Z'man, 2b	4	0	1	1	8
Saier, 1b	3	2	2	9	0
W'ms, cf	3	1	1	5	0
Phelan, 3b	2	0	1	4	1
Archer, c	4	0	1	6	2
Cheney, p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	30	3	8	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	0	1	1	1
R'tson, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	0	0
F'cher, ss	3	0	1	3	8
M'kle, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Lob't, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
S'dg's, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Meyers, c	1	0	0	6	4
Dooin, c	2	0	0	3	0
T'reau, p	2	0	0	0	1
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	27	16

*Batted for Tesreau in seventh inning.
Errors—Saier, Fletcher.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hit—Archer. Stolen bases—Good, Meyers, Saier, Phelan. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; New York, 1. Sacrifice hit—Cheney. Sacrifice flies—Phelan, Williams. Double plays—Phelan and Saier; Burns and Meyers. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Schauer, 1; off Cheney, 3. Hits—Off Tesreau, 7 in seven innings; off Schauer, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Meyers, Fletcher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Schauer, 1; by Cheney, 6. Wild pitch—Schauer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Hard-Hitting Phillies Win.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14. — Philadelphia defeated St. Louis today 6 to 3 in a game featured by hard hitting. Home runs figured in nearly all the runs scored in the first seven innings. In the eighth Nelhoff led off with a double. Perdue then succeeded Meadows. After Whitted got a pass, Sallee took Perdue's place. Singles by Luderus, Burns, and Demaree then sent in three runs. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
B'g'tt, ss	3	2	1	1	3
Becker, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Paskt, rf	1	1	0	0	0
C'vath, rf	4	1	2	1	0
N'hoff, 2b	4	1	1	4	5
W'ted, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Luderus, 1b	4	1	2	11	0
Burns, c	3	0	1	5	1
Dem'e, p	4	0	1	1	1
Total	33	6	13	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
B'cher, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	1	6	0
Butler, ss	4	0	2	2	4
Wilson, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Hyatt, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Betts†, 3b	4	1	1	1	0
Snyder, c	4	0	1	3	1
Mead's, p	3	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	18	8

*Ran for Sweeney in seventh inning.
†Batted for Cole in ninth inning.
Errors—Whitted, Hartzell, (2.) Cree.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Stinnage, Schwert, Nunnamaker. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Maisel, Cobb. Earned runs—New York, 3; Detroit, 10. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Double plays—Caldwell, Boone and Bush; Bush and Young. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 4; off Caldwell, 3; off Cole, 2. Hits—Off Caldwell, 12 in six innings; off Cole, 3 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cole, (Young.) Struck out—By Boland, 2; by Caldwell, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Newark Loses Two In Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Newark lost the first two games of the series to Buffalo here today by 4 to 1 and 4 to 0. Anderson and Schulz, the two Buffalo pitchers, held the visitors to three safeties in each game. They were both backed by splendid fielding. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—4

Batteries—Falkenberg, Brandon, and Rariden; Anderson and Blair.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4

Batteries—Moran and Rariden; Schuls and Allen.

Kansas City Weakens in Eighth.

PITTSBURGH, July 14.—Pittsburgh defeated Kansas City here today, 8 to 4. The locals won the game in the eighth, when misplays on the part of the visitors resulted in five runs being scored. Knetzer was hit hard early in the game, but after the third inning was never in danger. The score:

Kansas City	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0—8

Batteries—Main and Easterly; Knetzer and Berry.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Chicago today took the second game of the series from St. Louis 4 to 1. Chicago made two runs in the sixth inning, and two in the ninth by bunching hits. St. Louis's run was made in the sixth by Vaughan, who reached first base on Smith's fumble. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Batteries—McConnell and Fischer; Groom and Hartley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Batteries—Fullerton and Madden; Crutcher and Tragressor.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Oeschger and Haley.

AT HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0—6
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Batteries—Hersche, Buenke, Palmero, and Williams; Chabek and Snow.

AT RICHMOND—FIRST GAME.

Buffalo	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0—5
Richmond	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4

Batteries—Gaw and Lalonge; Russell and Schaufele.

SECOND GAME.

Buffalo	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	6	1	—12
Richmond	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—9

Batteries—Fullerweider and Onslow; Russell and Schaufele.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 15; Troy, 10.
At Albany—Binghamton, 6; Albany, 3.
At Scranton—Scranton, 6; Utica, 0.
At Wilkes-Barre — Wilkes-Barre, 3; Syracuse, 1, (seventeen innings.) Wilkes-Barre, 4; Syracuse, 3.

American Association.

At Minneapolis — Lowsville, 10; Minneapolis, 5.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 2.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lowell, 6; Lawrence, 3.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 2; Lewiston, 1.
At Worcester — Worcester, 0; Portland, 0, (five innings; darkness.)
At Manchester—Lynn, 8; Manchester, 2.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—Brockton, 6; New Haven, 4.
Brockton, 5; New Haven, 4, (ten innings.)
At Hartford—Pawtucket, 8; Hartford, 7.
At Springfield — Springfield, 4; New Bedford, 0.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans — New Orleans, 5; Little Rock, 3.
At Birmingham—Chattanooga, 5; Birmingham, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; Nashville, 4.
Memphis at Atlanta—Rain.

Sixteen-Inning Scoreless Tie.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 14.—Pitchers Selbold of Cedar Rapids, and Garrett of Mason City divided honors in a sixteen-inning scoreless pitchers' battle in the Central Association game here this afternoon. Selbold allowed eight hits. Garrett held his opponents to five and did not give a base on balls. In addition he fanned twelve men. Selbold struck out six.

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CALDWELL AND COLE HIT HARD BY TIGERS

Yankees Make Futile Attack on Boland, Whose Pitching Was Puzzling.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Bernie Boland, a Tiger cub who made a fine winning record for Detroit in the Spring, opposed "Slim" Caldwell, "King" Cole and the other Yankees in this afternoon's game. What he did to them can be learned from a reading of the score: it was 12 to 3.

At no time after the first inning was Boland in danger of losing his game. His pitching was beyond criticism, whereas Caldwell and Cole did not offer anything that was really puzzling.

The Tigers started after Caldwell in the second, after Crawford and Veach had gone out. Burns, Bush, Standge and Boland made singles, Burns and Bush scoring.

Young singled, Cobb walked and Crawford bunted safely to start the second. Veach then smasedh a triple down the right field line, clearing the bases. Caldwell settled down and retired the side.

Young walked and was put on second by Cobb's sacrifice in the fifth. Crawford then singled scoring Young.

The blow-off for Caldwell came in the sixth. Burns walked and Bush sacrificed. Stanage's double tallied Burns. Boland fanned and Vitt's line single went through Cree and rolled almost to the fence, Stanage and Vitt crossing the plate.

Cole and Schwert comprised New York's battery in the seventh. Cole was well received. Cobb was passed. Ty stole and Crawford filed to Cook. Veach's single to left scored the Georgian. Hartzell threw wild to the plate, Veach taking second and when Mullen heaved a ball one back to Maisel after Burns had grounded out, Veach raced across the plate with another run.

Cole got the first two batters in the eighth, but the next three got on the bases and one run was scored.

The Yankees put two men on in the eighth, but nothing came of it. In the final period Boland let down, pitching nothing but straight fast ones and as Donovanites scored three. Hartzell's Boone, Schwert and Nunamaker, who batted for Cole, were the late hitters. Hartzell, Boone and Schwert scored the runs. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf	4	0	0	4	0
B'm'n, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
Maisel, 3b	3	0	2	0	2
Mul'n, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Cree, cf	4	0	0	0	0
H'tzl, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Boone, ss	4	1	1	3	6
Sw'ney, c	2	0	0	2

CUP YACHTS IN CLOSE RACE—LAWN TENNIS

H. M. S. CRUISER SEES VANITIE LEAD RIVAL

Resolute Wins Second Sandy Hook Race by Aid of Her Time Allowance.

	Vanitie. H. M. S.	Resolute. H. M. S.
Start	1:55:32	1:56:15
First leg	3:43:03	3:44:00
Second leg	4:55:11	4:56:09
Finish	5:44:53	5:45:55
Elapsed time	3:49:21	3:49:40
Time allowance	....	1:11
Corrected time	3:49:21	3:48:29

Vanitie led by 19 seconds actual time. Resolute won by 52 seconds, with aid of time allowance.

As heroic an effort as ever a yacht made to win a race when the odds were against her was put forth yesterday by the America's Cup candidate Vanitie off Sandy Hook, and she did it to the King's taste. This last may be said on the excellent authority of one of his Majesty's own men of war, which loomed up in the horizon, saw what was going on, and, with black smoke coming from her three tall funnels, steamed in closer to have a good look at this pair of fast sloops that are getting faster each day that the war lasts and the British challenger, Shamrock IV., is unable to race.

The British patrol cruiser never got close enough to reveal her identity, but her officers and crew had a fine view of one of the closest and most exciting trial races the cup yachts have sailed. Resolute won, but only by grace of her time allowance, for Vanitie beat her from start to finish in a stirring set-to around a thirty-mile triangle. The Gardiner yacht outsailed her rival by 19 seconds, boat for boat, but was not equal to the task of overcoming the 1 minute and 11 seconds' handicap—her penalty for carrying larger sail.

The race was half run when the big gray British sea fighter put in an appearance. The yachts were then ten miles or more off Long Beach, on the second leg of their journey. As soon as the warship—some said she was the Essex, although there was no telling—sighted them, she edged in closer, and by the time they had rounded the mark and headed for home the cruiser was on their course and leading the way back to the Ambrose Channel Lightship. Against the late afternoon sun, the huge hull of the fighting ship loomed black and sinister, and scores of glasses were trained on her for some mark that would tell who she was. There was none. For a time the warship escorted the racers home, and then turned on her heel and headed out to sea again, disappearing in the faint haze as mysteriously as she had come.

To add to the collection of strange craft, a full-rigged four-master hovered close to the course, and two barks and two brigantines were sighted, not to mention a small fleet of fore-and-afters. You could have found almost any kind of ship but a submarine off the Hook yesterday.

The wind was southwest and ten knots, but the yachts had a long, tiresome wait till it came. They were to have been sent away at 12 o'clock, but a thirty-mile windjammer reach, the first leg running parallel to the Jersey coast, s. by w. to a mark off Long Branch, the second running e. n. e. to the Cholera Banks, and the third n. w. ½ w. back to the lightship.

The first leg was a windward thresh, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Vanitie's skipper, determined to get away unmolested. He sent Vanitie spinning around the committee boat just before the start and shook off Mr. Adams, who had been hovering astern too close for comfort. Resolute stood off to the westward, then tacked and stood for the line on the starboard tack. Vanitie had all the time she wanted and luffed to leeward of the line until the whistle, when Mr. Vanderbilt hauled her smartly and sent her across close to the lightship at 1:55:32. Vanities was on the starboard back and to leeward, but well out of reach of Resolute, which crossed 43 seconds later, at 1:56:15. They held this hitch for the next half hour, standing well out to sea in quest of a better breeze. Mr. Adams was the first to go over to port. Vanitie immediately followed, and when she did it looked as if Resolute had crept up. A favoring slant of air actually did cut down Vanitie's lead a trifle, but when she got it she heeled to her rail and regained what she had lost. On the port tack they stood well in toward the Jersey shore. Vanitie was to windward, and, unwilling to surrender this advantage, held this hitch so long that both overstood the mark. When she did come about, off the Normandie Beach, at 3:19, the Gardner sloop was able to ease sheets and break out a larger jib topsail to fetch the mark. Resolute was right after her, and the closest observers could discern no difference in their positions since the start.

As they neared the first turning point, first Vanitie and then Resolute took in their jib topsails and had ballooners up in stops for the broad reach to the next mark. Mr. Vanderbilt was so eager to make the turn without a second's delay that he nearly scraped the paint off Vanitie's white hull as the yacht shot past the buoy. Resolute also cut the corner very fine and they were timed at this mark as follows: Vanitie, 3:43:03; Resolute, 3:44:00. This put Vanitie in the lead by 57 seconds, so she had gained just 14 seconds in the 10 miles of windward work.

Booms were eased to port and ballooners were carried in the reach to the Cholera Banks mark. The long deep-sea roll made the big expanse of canvas flap at times, but both yachts seemed able to ride the swell without much fuss. It was while they were on this stretch of the journey that the British cruiser loomed up on the horizon.

Try as she would, Vanitie could not increase her lead on this leg. Half a mile from the mark both sloops jibed, having stood too far to the eastward, and as they neared the turn, it was seen that their positions were still unchanged. Vanitie traveled on the wind and was timed at the turn at 4:55:11, and Resolute at 4:56:09. The leader was still 57 seconds ahead—exactly where she had been ten miles back.

For Vanitie to win the race now it was necessary for her to gain 57 seconds more in the remaining ten miles. Resolute had saved that much of her time allowance at this point, but Vanitie is usually the faster on a close reach, and she had just a fighting chance. As she hauled on the wind, Vanitie's big baloon flapped and before the crew could get it in the clew that holds the big kite fast at the foot pulled out and the loose canvas fluttered free in the breeze. Vanitie's sailors worked like madmen, however, and the sail was quickly lowered before it had caused any appreciable loss. In its place, a No. 2 jib topsail was broken out, while Resolute tried a larger reaching jib. Vanitie's staff showed the better judgment, however, and soon Resolute was obliged to shift to a smaller kite. With main sails close hauled and their lee rails scooping the sea foam, they sped for the finish, but the looked-for spurt on Vanitie's part never materialized. Half way to the lightship it looked as if she had lengthened her lead, but the gap between the two sloops really never varied except by a few feet. The best vanitie could do was to pick up five seconds on this leg. She finished at 5:45:53, one minute and two seconds ahead of Resolute, which finished at 5:45:55. As she had started 43 seconds ahead, Vanitie's actual lead at the finish was 19 seconds. But because of her larger sail area, she must allow Resolute 1 minute and 11 seconds in 30 miles, so the race went to the Gardiner sloop on corrected time.

The racers anchored for the night inside the Horseshoe, and will sail their third and last trial off the Hook today.

HARVARD'S FIELD COACH.

Ellery H. Clark Also Named as Assistant Treasurer of H. A. A.

Special to The New York Times

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 14.—The Harvard Athletic Association has announced through Treasurer Fred W. Moore that Ellery H. Clark, an old 'Varsity athlete, has been selected to succeed Dr. Paul Withington as Assistant Treasurer of the Harvard A. A. and J. Fred Powers as the coach for the Harvard field event men.

Clark was a very proficient athlete when at college some twenty years ago, and as an amateur has a national reputation, winning the A. A. U. all-round championship in 1897 and 1903. He also was the New England champion four years, in 1896, 1897, 1909 and 1910.

Clark has been in close touch with athletics for many years, being the author of several books on the subject of college sports. In 1896 he was a member of the first American team sent to the Olympic games at Athens, Greece, winning the high and broad jumps and being presented with a laurel wreath by the Duke of Sparta, then Prince Constantine. He was a member of the Harvard track team for four years, winning many prizes. Since his graduation he has been engaged in law practice in Bston, also having been a member of the Board f Aldermen and the School Committee.

Fred Powers, whom Clark succeeds as coach for the Crimson's field event material, probably will be the head coach at Brown University next Spring.

POLO FINAL POSTPONED.

Louis E. Stoddard Unable to Play Owing to Illness.

Owing to the indisposition of Louis E. Stoddard of the Great Neck team, it was necessary to postpone the final for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups, which was scheduled to have been played yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. I.

The North Shore team would have played Cooperstown to decide the ownership of the trophies for another year. If Stoddard is well enough, the match will be played tomorrow afternoon.

As there was no lack of polo talent on the field and the Cooperstown team being intact, it was decided to play a practice match, so the pick-up Sixers lined up against a side styled the Great Neck Freebooters. The former won by 5 to 2½ goals. There were only five periods.

A few minutes after play started R. La Montagne, who was at No. 3 for the Great Neeks, received a severe cut under the left eye. A delay of ten minutes was necessary while he was having the wound dressed. He then returned to the game.

The teams played on the flat. Rumsey and Brown were the heaviest scorers for the victors. The line-up:

Cooperstown—Alex. Brown, C. P. Beadleston, C. C. Rumsey, M. Stevenson.

Great Neck Freebooters—W. R. Grace, J. W. Webb, R. La Montagne, J. G. Milburn, Jr.

Goals made for Cooperstown—Rumsey, 2; Brown, 2; Stevenson. For Freebooters—Grace, 2; La Montagne.

Goals earned by Cooperstown, 5; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 5. Goals earned by Freebooters, 3; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 2½. Five seven-and-a-half-minute periods. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

PLAY POLO IN RAIN.

Kansas City Defeats Chicago for Mid-Western Championship.

CHICAGO, July 14.—In a spectacular polo game, played in rainy darkness illuminated by occasional flashes of lightning, Kansas City defeated Chicago for the Mid-Western polo championship at the Onwentsia Club here today, 14½ to 9. The Chicago team had a handicap of seven goals.

Rain during the morning had made the field soft, but the ponies held well in sharp play. Many times during the second and third periods it was impossible for spectators to see all the field on account of the darkness.

Oceanport Whites Win at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEANPORT, N. J., July 14.—With the score a tie at 3½ to 3½ goals at the beginning of the final period in the polo game today between the Oceanport Reds and Whites, J. Seligman made a pretty goal, winning for the Whites by 4½ to 3½ goals. The match was closely contested throughout, the all-around play of Frederick Gilliman and Joseph E. Meyer for the Reds and Seligman for the Whites featuring. A special match will be played on the Deal Polo Club grounds Saturday.

Whites Win Polo Trophy.

The last polo game of the present series between Squadron A teams was played yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park. The Whites defeated the Reds and won the Troop Cup. The score was 18 to 13. Today the ponies will be shipped to Fishkill, where the squadron goes into camp.



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EASY VICTORY FOR LARNED AND INMAN

Tennis Team Captures Two Matches in Doubles at Westchester Country Club.

Playing in their best form, E. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman won the men's invitation tennis doubles tournament yesterday on the turf courts of the Country Club of West hester, defeating in the final round Raymond D. Little and Robert Le Roy in straight sets at 6—4, 6—2. That Larned and Inman were able to carry off the honors in such easy fashion was a big surprise to the gallery, as the pair had barely recovered from a hard three-set match with Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, which required nearly two hours to decide. The score in the semi-final round was 9—7, 3—6, 8—6.

The players suffered from the excessive heat, and there was a noticeable falling off in the court work of all the contestants. There was less sting in their drives and there was an absence of speed when moving across the court. In spite of the gruelling match in the semi-final round, Larned and Inman appeared comparatively fresh in their contest with Little and Le Roy and stood up well under the excessive strain.

The combination of Little and Le Roy did not work as smoothly as in the early rounds of the tournament. Little did not storm the net with the same aggressiveness that he showed on Monday and Tuesday, while Le Roy's deep drives and passing shots were not nearly as accurate and effective as in his former matches. The pair worked hard, but could not get results, while, in addition, they were playing against resourceful and dangerous opponents.

Larned's beautiful volleying across the court was one of the features of the day's play. His judgment was unerring, and his overhead playing left little to be desired. Inman had an off day, and it was only the brilliant work of Larned that pulled the team through. Larned was particularly good on the openings, and once having mastered the playing of his opponents, he displayed a dash and vigor that was exhiliarating in spite of the heat. Larned and Inman scored 12 games to 6 and 69 points to 63.

From a spectacular standpoint the semi-final round between Larned and Inman and Pell and Prentice was easily the feature of the tournament. The former pair appeared to face certain defeat, inman repeatedly drove into the net, and Pell and Prentice carried the first set to 7—2, when the eighth game 40—15 in their favor. Larned rallied and for a time Inman seemed to get back into his old form. The pair won the set at 9—7. The second set was easy for Pell and Frentice, equalizing the match. In the last set Pell and Prentice took the lead at the start, but lost it at 2—2. They took advantage of the rragged work of their opponents, and ran the score to 5—4, with but one point necessary to win the match. Another clever rally by Larned and inman brought the score to 5—all, and from this point they carried their rush to victory. The final point of the match was scored when Pell served a double fault.

Several matches were played in the singles. In the first round Pell found unexpected opposition in Cedric A. Major, who carried the score to 64, 9—7 before losing the match. S. Howard Voshell, the Long Island champion, took the first set of his match with Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale player, at 6—1, but was forced to 12—10 in the second set. G. C. Caner of Boston scored a surprisingly easy victory over Frederick C. Baggs in straight sets at 6—2, 6—1.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Caner were the only players to reach the third round. The former eliminated Edward McMullin of the West Side club at 6—3, 8—6, while Caner advanced through the default of R. D. Little. Summary:

Country Club of Westchester Men's Invitation Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, 9—7, 3—6, 8—6.

Final Round—E. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Raymond D. Little and Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Singles.—First Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated Cedric A. Major, 6—4, 9—7; S. Howard Voshell defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—1, 12—10; G. C. Caner defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated G. W. McMullin, 6—3, 8—6; G. C. Caner defeated Raymond D. Little by default.

HUNTER IN FINAL ROUND.

North Side Tennis Champion Likely to Win Westchester Title.

Frances T. Hunter of Cornell, who won the North Side championship last Saturday, qualified yesterday as a ¼nalist for the Westchester County tennis championship when he defeated William Rand III. in straight sets at 6—2, 6—3. In the upper brackets of the semi-½nal round the match between H. W. Forster, the Yonkers high school champion, and R. E. Rogers was un½nished owing to darkness with the score 6—0, 1—0 in favor of Forster.

Mrs. Royal Victor and Miss Bessie Holden will decide the women's championship. In the semi-½nal round Mrs. Victor scored an easy victory over Miss Margaret Grove at 6—2, 6—2, and Miss Holden won from Miss Eleanor Coward, the 16-year-old Bronxville school girl, at 6—4, 6—1. Summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles.—Semi-fanil Round.—Francis T. Hunter defeated William Rand, 3d, 6—2, 6—3; H. W. Forster versus R. E. Rogers, 6—0, 1—0, unfinished.

Women's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Mrs. Royall Victor defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Eleanor Coward, 6—4, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Drake defeated Miss Gabrielle Wilson and R. Wilson, 6—4, 10—8.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—F. P. Fox and Morris S. Clark defeated Dr. B. F. Drake and H. S. Ghormley, 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Bjurstedt Has Easy Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 14.—The third round of tennis was played today in the Thousand Islands Country Club tournament. Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway defeated Miss Helen Eggleston, 6—1, 6—2. This match was not a very exciting one, as Miss Bjurstedt was not exerting herself and it was an easy victory. Miss Handy beat Mrs. A. G. Miles, 6—1, 6—4. This eliminated Mrs. Miles from the ladies' singles. Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—3, 6—4. The result was not a surprise. Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Florence Brown defeated Miss White and Miss Handy, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2. In the doubles, and Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Margaret Taylor defated Miss Katherine Blecker and Miss Helen Eggleston, 6—0, 6—1. In the men's singles R. E. Wheeler was defeated by Lawrence H. Vilas, 6—3, 6—0. C. M. Bull defeated Earl F. Hayden, 6—1, 6—0, and Irving Wright defeated H. H. Homans, 6—2, 8—6. Homans sprained his ankle, but after it was bandaged he continued the game, and within an hour played in the men's doubles. Irving Wright and A. G. Miles defeated B. F. Briggs and H. H. Homans, 6—4, 6—4. Bull and Rubsamen defeated Stephen Bonsal, Jr., and Earl F. Hayden, 6—0 6—0.

American Motor Boat Races in West

CHICAGO, July 14.—A motor boat regatta to decide the American free-for-all championship will be held here on Aug. 28 to 31 under the auspices of the Associated Yacht and Power Boat Clubs of America, it was announced today. The races will be run over a thirty-mile course in Lake Michigan. A trophy valued at $20,000 will go to the winner. Eleven of the fastest boats in the country already have entered.

Chicago Auto Race Postponed.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Fall automobile race meeting originally scheduled for the new speedway on September 18, has been set back to October 16, it was announced today. The race will be over a distance of 350 miles and for a $25,000 purse.

DIONNE DEFAULTS MATCH.

Lovibond Takes Unfinished Contest in Woodmere Tennis Tournament.

There was a marked improvement in thme tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club, played yesterday at Woodmere, L. I. The wholesale defaulting of Tuesday had its effect, and nearly all the scheduled matches were played. The two veterans, Benjamin M. Phillips and Charles Chambers, qualified for the fourth round. Chambers defeated Allen Tobey at 6—1, 6—2, and Phillips won from L. J. Dreyfus by the score of 6—1, 6—1.

G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, did not put in an appearance to finish the match with Lovibond, which was stopped on Tuesday with the score 6—3, 4—3 in favor of the Seventh Regiment star. Dionne went to Westchester, where he i sentered in the invitation singles. The match was defaulted to Lovibond.

Thc only three-set match in the singles was between C. L. Johnston, Jr., of Amherst, former New England intercollegiate, and K. B. Fisher, which was won by the former at 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. Lovibond advanced to the third round at the expense of H. N. Balch.

Two matches were played in the men's doubles, while a third went by default. Lovibond and Steinkampf won both the matches. In the first round they defeated C. G. Burrows and W. H. Ross at 8—10, 6—2, 6—2, and in the second they triumphed over R. F. Maynard and R. B. Swain at 7—5, 6—4. Summary:

Woodmere Club Men's Open Singles.—First Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 4—3, default.

Second Round—M. Goldman defeated R. Weinstein, 8—6, 6—3; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated K. B. Fisher, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated H. N. Balch, 6—2, 6—1; Charles Chambers defeated E. Levison, 6—3, 6—1; Allen Tobey defeated S. Howard Voshell by default; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated M. T. Ackerland, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round—Charles Chambers defeated Allen Tobey, 6—1, 6—2; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated L. J. Dreyfus, 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—R. F. Maynard and R. B. Swain defeated W. S. Campbell and partner by default; Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkamp defeated C. G. Burrows and W. H. Ross, 8—10, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated R. F. Maynard and R. B. Swain, 7—5, 6—4.

GOLF WON ON 55TH HOLE.

Anderson Beats Loos After Two Ties on Shawnee Course.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 14.—In a sensational finish requiring another full round and then an extra hole, Tom Anderson of Montclair won the Pennsylvania Golf Association open championship at the Shawnee Country Club today. At the end of the scheduled thirty-six holes Anderson and E. W. Loos, a homebred from Pocono Manor, were tied with scores of 149. An eighteen-hole round was then ordered by the committee, and again the pair tied at 76. Anderson then won the fifty-fifth hole with a 4 to the others 5.

The winer received a purse of $100. Loos got second money, $70, and Emmet French of the York Country Club won third, $50. French's score was 150. Gil Nicholls of Wilmington, the Metropolitan open champion, and Wilfred Reid of Seaview came next, with totals of 151. An 8 at the first hole in the morning spoiled Nicholl's chances. The summaries:

E. W. Loos, Pocono Moun. 79, 70—149; Thomas Anderson, Montclair, N. J., 78, 71—149; Emmett French, York, Penn., 72, 78—150; Wilfred Reid, Seaview, 76, 75—151; Gil Nicholls, Wilmington, Del., 76, 75—151; C. H. Hoffner, Woodbury, 78, 74—152; J. M. Barnes, White Marsh Valley, 77, 76—153; McDonald Smith, New York, 78, 76—154; George Frothingham, Williamsport, 78, 78—156; J. B. Hackney, Aronimink, 81, 80—161; T. M. Byers, Allegheny, 79, 84—163; S. E. Sherwood, Merion, 85, 79—164; C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, 82, 83—165; Eugene McCarthy, Jacksonville, 86, 80—166; F. W. Wyer, Tinicum Park, 87, 79—166; A. W. Tillinghast, Shawnee, 89, 88—167; E. McCarthy, Jacksonville, Fla., 86, 84—170; D. Kenney, Olean, 86, 86—172; C. B. Webster, Jr., Brankford, 94, 84—178; J. F. Byers, Allegheny, 91, 87—178; Alex. Coles, Shawnee, 94, 87—181; D. L. Buzby, Aldene, 101, 97—198.

Golf Team Match at Dunwoodie.

Golf representatives of the Dunwoodie Country Club defeated the Upper Montclair Country Club team yesterday over the Dunwoodie links by 17 holes to 6. Each club was represented by eleven players, Dunwoodie winning seven matches, while one was a tie. The scores follow:

Dunwoodie.—McDonald, 3; Watson, 0; Miller, 2; Fink, 2; Hand, 1; Aiken, 0; Ross, 3; Torrence, 3; Marshall, 3; Thomas, 0; McFarlane, 0. Total—17.

Upper Montclair.—Wright, 0; Farley, 1; Wood, 0; Sctipman, 0; Abair, 0; Mackie, 0; Ave, 0; Glenn, 0; Sweezey, 0; Eaton, 2; McLoughlin, 3. Total—6.

Western Golf Championships.

Play for the annual open championship of the Western Golf Association will begin Aug. 18 on the links of the Glen Oak Country Club at Glen Ellyn, Ill. The competition will be 72 holes medal play. The championship matches will be preceded by a professional open golf tournament at the Glen Oak Country Club on Aug. 6 and 17. Competition for the Western Junior Amateur Championships will begin on the course of the Midlothian Country Club at Blue Island, Ill., Aug 4, and continue three days.

KRAMER SHOWS THE WAY.

Cycle Champion Defeats Alf Goullet in Match Race at Newark.

Any doubt of the ability of Frank Kramer, champion cyclist of America for fourteen years, to retain his title for another year, was somewhat dispelled by his decisive victory over Alf. Goullet of Austria, in a match race at the Newark Velodrome last night.

The old master of the bike game has been defeated by Goullet repeatedly in by the Australian riders, and Goullet is leading in the championship series by only two points. Nine thousand fans were wild with joy when their idol proved that he is the peer of the speed merchants and accorded the Yankee the greatest ovation of his long career.

Kramer took the lead in both heats and was never headed. In the second heat, Kramer sprinted within a fifth of a second of the world's record.

Goullet won the mile open race, Kaiser was second, Spears third, and Jackie Clark, fourth. Marcel Dupuy of France was indefinitely suspended for teaming with Goullet in this race.

By defeating Fred Taylor of Newark in the one mile national amateur championship, Hans Orth of the Olympic club, of San Francisco, increased his total of points by five, and is now only one point behind Taylor in the titular series. Taylor finished second, Tom Grimm, Bayview wheelmen, was third and Walter White, unattached, was fourth.

Harry Kaiser of the Bronx, the amateur champion of 1914, won the first professional race held on an outdoor track in the handicap at a half mile. Jake Maginn, Newark, was second and Tommy Smith, Newark, was third. None of the scratch men qualified for the one mile amateur handicap which was won by August Lang with 70 yards handicap.

In a ten mile race in which the riders were paced by twelve tandem teams Oscar Egg of Switzerland defeated Reggie McNamara of Australia in a sensational finish after two of his pacing teams were disabled, Edward Byron, Australia, 145 yards, was second and Willie Weimar, 60 yards, was third.

Motor Cycle Races at Motordrome.

The postponed motor cycle races were held last night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, when six events furnished some excellent sport. Arthur Chapple, starting from scratch, won the five-mile handicap in 3:24 3-5; George Sperl of Brooklyn, with one lap start, was second. In a mile time trial Chapple covered the distance in 0:39 1-5. Bill Brown captured the six-mile sweepstakes and the five-lap professional event. His time in the sweepstakes was 4:27, and in the five-lap race 1:15 3-5. The two-mile match race between Steve Quachinelli of Italy and George Hamilton of Newark was won by the former in 1:37 2-5. The unlimited pursuit race went to George Sperl of Brooklyn, with Hamilton and Quachinelli second and third respectively.

WILLIAMS LOSES IN COAST TENNIS

National Champion Put Out of Exposition Tournament by Griffin in Three-Set Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—The last member of the Eastern tennis team which entered the Panama-Pacific Exposition singles tennis championships was eliminated today in the person of National Champion R. Norris Williams II. The Harvard champion fell before the prowess of Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific oCast star and holder, with Johnny C. Strachan, of the American clay court championship. Griffin defeated Williams in three sets at 6—3, 5—7, 6—1. It was evident to those who wathed the match that Williams was perceptibly weakened by his hard match on Tuesday afternoon with Lindley Murray. In the last set the Easterner made a sorry showing, taking but one game from the San Franciscan. His service was poor and his usual agility in the back court went pretty badly at critical moments.

Although the East has been eliminated from the singles play, Church and Mathey, the Princeton pair, are still to be considered for doubles final honors. In today's play the Eastern team defeated Tyler and Kelleyer, Northwest stars, in straight sets at 6l2, 8-6. The Atlantic representatives displayed plenty of class, their team combination being one of the pleasing factors of the play.

Dr. Melville H. Long, former internationalist and Pacific Coast champion, was eliminated from the tournament today by John Strachan in a close singles match. Long, handicapped by his weak ankle, gave his more agile opponent a hot time of it, but was scarcely equal to the task of winning. Strachan's margin of victory was 6-4 and 7-5.

McLoughlin and Bundy, the national doubles champions, who had entered the doubles play, lost today by default to Smith and Klein, so it begins to look as if the doubles finals will narrow down to Church and Mathey vs. Murray and Gardener.

All semi-finals in both men's and women's singles and doubles will be contested tomorrow with finals set for Friday afternoon. Just who will take the singles title is a matter that is bothering the followers of tennis. From the present outlook it is thought that Johnston and McLoughlin will take the court for the finals.

CALIFORNIA BOXERS RUN.

Ajevedo and Grunan Cover Much Ground in Bout at Rink.

Two California lightweights, Joe Azevedo of Sacramento and Ralph Grunan of San Francisco, engaged in a running match at St. Nicholas Rink last night and Grunan won. He covered more ground and could sprint much faster than Azevedo. California has produced some good lightweight boxers, but these two boys are an unsatisfactory combination of willingness with crudity in one and in the other boxing cleverness with absolutely no aggressiveness.

Grunan should have won hands down. He played a defensive game for five rounds, while Azevedo rushed at him wildly and seldom landed. Toward the end of the bout Grunan was spurred into some action by his seconds. He whaled Azevedo unmercifully in the ninth and tenth rounds. In the ninth he had him staggering on the ropes with his hands hanging limply at his sides, but even then lacked the aggressiveness to go in and administer the slumber blow.

About the only thing that Azevedo possessed as a qualification as a boxer is an iron jaw. He stood up like Joe Grim used to and took enough wallops on the point of the jaw to drop half a dozen boxers. Grunan always hesitated when he could have struck the vital blow. Azevedo was so groggy at one time that he could not see his opponent and began to fan the air wildly.

Instead of going in and finishing him—for their was no defense there to stop him—Grunan backed away and the Sacramento boy recovered. Abe Attell was in Grunan's corner and he did more shadowing boxing than the two in the together.

Azevedo accidently hit Grunan under the left eye in the early rounds and opened a cut. At the end, Grunan had Joe's mouth cut and bleeding, and his face bruised, but he landed on the ring rap to put him away. In backing away from Azevedo continually in the early rounds when there was seemingly nothing to be afraid of, he placed himself at a decided disadvantage. What punishment Azevedo's iron jaw got in the last few rounds was simply a postponement of some thing which could have been done much sooner.

Joe Brooks of Lowell outpointed Percy Aubrey of England in the fast ten-round semi-final.

Oeschger's No-Hit-No-Run Game.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14.—Joe Oeschger, the former Philadelphia National pitcher who was obtained from Manager Moran on an optional agreement, pitched a no-hit-no-run game for Providence against Toronto in the International League series today. Rain fell intermittently throughout the closing innings, making the performance all the more remarkable. Providence won by only one run, and Oeschger scored that tally. Only twenty-seven batsmen faced him and but one man reached first base, Luque, the Cuban, drawing the only walk in the ninth inning, and he was thrown out on an attempted steal.

Giants Play Two Games Saturday.

Secretary John B. Foster announced last night that the Giants would play two games on Saturday with the St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds instead of playing a doubleheader on the following Monday. The Giants feel that they have a hard row to hoe in the next ten days, with a double-header on Saturday and two games with Pittsburgh on next Thursday and Friday and on the following Monday, after which they go West.

Newark Federals Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—The Newark Federal Baseball Club today filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The incorporators are P. T. Powers, Jersey City; Harry F. Sinclair and Oscar M. Gerstung, Tulsa, Okla. Powers is named agent of the club, which is authorized to issue stock to the extent of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each.

Harvard Re-engages Pooch Donovan

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 14.—William F. (Pooch) Donovan has signed a contract with the Harvard Athletic Association to continue as coach for the track team and as conditioner for the football squad for another term of two years. Donovan has been conditioner and coach at Harvard for nine years.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for typewriting copyist, Grade 2, male. The subjects are speed test, tabulation, and arithmetic. The speed test will consist of the copying of a mimeographed passage on the typewriting machine. Both the accuracy and the rapidity of the operation will be considered. The minimum age is 17 years. Vacancies occur constantly at a salary of $900 to $1,200 a year. A physical qualifying examination will be given.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4-5 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for ordinance draftsman, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in any United States navy yard or naval establishment or in the department at Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $3.28 to $5.04 a day. In filling vacancies in navy yards and other naval establishments hereafter certification will be made of the highest eligibles examined in the vicinity of the place at which the vacancy occurs, except that upon request of the Navy Department certification will be made of the highest eligibles on the register for the entire country who have expressed willingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, materials and shop processes of manufacture, drawing, education, training, and experience. Age 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

SELL TYPESETTING STOCK.

Securities of International Concern Bring $130,000 at Auction.

Securities of the International Typesetting Machine Company with a par value of $530,000 sold at auction in the Exchange salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, yesterday for $130,000. The bonds and stock were offered in a single block and a single bid took them.

Herman Ridder was President and leading backer of the company, which fell into difficulties and went into receivership more than a year ago. The securities consisted of $200,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1938; $30,000 6 per cent. receivers' certificates, maturing Dec. 29, 1915; 1,000 shares of preferred and 2,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $100 each.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Thirty-eight corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $444,000, were chartered today. They include:

General Abrasive Co., Niagara Falls, abrasives and abrasive goods, $105,000; A. G. Porter, T. B. Allen, F. D. Hamilton, 54 Buckingham St., Springfield, Mass.

Metropolitan Distributing Co., liquors, beverages, spirituous liquors, $50,000; W., J. and P. Goldberg, 110 Morris Av., Rockville Centre.

New 14th Street Theatre, theatrical, moving pictures, $30,000; C. Steiner, H. Weisner, J. Schwartz, 111 Nassau Pl., Brooklyn.

Motor Car Products Co., Salamanca, autos, motors, engines, accessories, $20,100; H. L. Odell, A. and A. Ashworth, Salamanca.

Made-in-U. S. A. Hardware Exhibits, commission, selling agents, merchandise, $25,000; J. L. Feeny, H. E. Ringholm, H. E. Reilly, 43 Exchange Place.

W. G. Davis & Co., promoting and increasing circulation of newspapers and other publications, merchandise, $25,000; L. V. Hulse, J. T. Booth, M. E. Davis, 268 State St., Flushing.

Gibson Corporation, Casenovia, sand, gravel, products, $25,000; J. E. Ratchford, H. P. and Malcolm Gibson, Elmira.

Scofield Dress Goods Co., trimmings, accessories, dress goods, $20,000; L. N. Rockteler, F. H. Roades, J. S. Scofield, 247 Rutger St., Rochester.

Dodge Construction Co., Rochester, realty, construction, $25,000; E. H. Lamb, J. Jullan, J. G. Brooks, Rochester.

Dry Goods Truth, dry goods publications, $10,000; A. J. Pulsford, H. Meisel, G. Covert, 32 Broadway.

Merritt Walsh Co., ladies' garments, materials, $10,000; A. Cohen E. and S. Epstein, 207 West 110th St.

Packard Construction Co., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, construction, $10,000; C. Lack, J. and H. Altenberg, 1,207 47th St., Brooklyn.

Enterprise Towel Supply Co., Brooklyn, laundry, $10,000; C. H. and C. H. Hoag, P. J. Gardener, Brooklyn.

The Brook Bridge Corp'n, orange juice, confectionery, restaurant, $10,000; M. Muller, H. A. Richter, S. R. Trimper, 530 West 157th St.

Neutral Realty Co., realty, construction, $10,000; R. M. Hodes, O. M. Lazarus, F. Newman, 989 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Lewis Roller Bearing Co., roller bearings, $10,000; L. Cohen, S. B. Levy, E. Auerbach, 39 West 34th St.

Braus Women's Shop, Schenectady, ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Goldstein, H. F Grayer, I. Elsner, 261 Broadway.

Gerding Contracting Co., Bronx, general contracting, $5,000; J. Blockhaus, M. Goldwater, M. W. Sametz, 672 Park Place, Brooklyn.

S. S. Construction Co., broker, agent, contracting, $5,000; S. Pfeifer, S. and S. Silk, 1,217 50th St., Brooklyn.

The Allison & Vervalen Coal and Lumber Co., Haverstraw, coal, lumber, realty, construction, $5,000; W. Coyne, M. C. Vervalen, G. S. Allison, Jr., Haverstraw Village.

Palmer Realty Co., realty, insurance, brokerage, building materials, $5,000; S. Epstein, W. F. Steinmetz, H. Rinker, 100 West 124th St.

Michael Riespi, Inc., Yonkers, realty, construction, $5,000; M., M. and M. Riespi, Jr., 591 Bronx River Road, Yonkers.

H. Goodman Flower and Feather Co., $5,000; D. Berman, T. and H. Goodman, 40 St. Nicholas

Assurances of A Good Income

which can be depended upon are more conducive to peace of mind than the uncertain possibilities of speculative profits. We have selected with care a number of sound, reliable investments which we recommend for those desiring to invest conservatively and to advantage.

Send for Circular No. A-51

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall Street, New York

Severe Tests

Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N.W.Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston | Chicago | San Francisco St. Louis

Having sold the greater portion we offer the balance of

$439,000.

City of Jersey City

NEW JERSEY

4½% Gold School Bonds

Coupon or Registered—due July 1, 1945

Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England.

Exempt from Federal income tax and all taxation in New Jersey.

Price 102½ and interest Yielding 4.35%

Descriptive Circular on request.

Curtis & Sanger

Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William

NEW YORK

Save and Have

Standard Securities by Partial Payment Method. Booklet 28 tells you how. Write, 'Phone or Call.

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Redmond & Co.

33 Pine Street - New York

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Investments

115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React in Less Active Market—Excellent News from the Steel Trade.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday fewer issues were traded in; dealings were smaller and prices were more irregular. A letting up of short covering, profit taking by some who had been buyers at last week's much lower prices, and the appearance in a few stocks at least of a fair amount of foreign selling, all contributed to the reaction which occurred in the list at large after it had for a time early in the day followed moderately and rather hesitatingly the violent upturn which took place in some of the war stocks. For a time the market suggested a new period of unrestrained speculation in those issues, but they did not hold by any means all of their rise, and they as well as the rest of the market were subjected to the influence of profit taking in the afternoon.

This setback, however, did not modify materially the spirit of hopefulness with which traders are looking to the future. It was argued on one hand that at least until our reply to the German note was framed there was no matter of importance which was foreseen which would supply reason for special caution, and on the other hand the signs of improvement in business were pointed to as offering foundation for optimism. A favorable weekly weather report seemed to counter a good share of the recent talk of damage and from the steel trade came news as gratifying as any which a now prolonged period of recovery has brought. Not only has a further increase in steel production, as The Iron Age said yesterday, become necessary to keep pace with expansion in the demand for steel products, but the price of important products has been further increased. Consumers are not only requiring more, but they are willing to pay a higher price. Those are conditions which make for steel trade prosperity and there is no present ground for doubting a continuance of the favorable tendencies which are being shown in this important industry.

It is a fact pretty clearly suggested by the present state of Stock Exchange accounts that the public's and traders' interests in the market have run very largely to the industrials. That is partly due to the prominence which so many industrial issues have been given as a result of war orders, but it is also due in part to the effect exerted by the present unhappy state of a number of important railroad properties. The traders' point of view in this matter is aptly illustrated by the ready acceptance of rumors suggesting decreases in railroad dividends. Southern Pacific was weak yesterday and largely as a result of the circulation of a rumor that the dividend is likely to be reduced. Another reason, no doubt, for the favor shown the industrial issues is the fact that foreign liquidation has been chiefly in railroad securities, this being particularly true of the selling in recent weeks. The bond market had to bear the brunt of this foreign selling, but that had its reflex effect on stocks.

Another war loan in England, many bankers feel convinced, would result in renewed liquidation on a large scale of American securities, but against that time plans are under discussion looking to a more orderly absorption of any further liquidation from the other side. Private cables were received yesterday that the total amount subscribed to the new war loan, including conversions, was $4,250,000,000. The cash subscriptions previously announced amounted to $2,925,000,000, indicating that $1,325,000,000 of the new bonds will be issued in conversion of outstanding loans. If no more than $50,000,000 of American securities, which one banker estimated yesterday was the maximum sold by England since the announcement of the war loan, were disposed of to help in taking up this vast amount of bonds it is plain that our indirect contribution to this record-breaking financing was, after all, not very great.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4½ 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½ 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4	4	4½ 5
Atlanta	4	4	4½ 5
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½ 5
Kansas City	4	4	4½ 5
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½ 6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛ 5 mos. 3
90 days	2½@2¾ 6 mos. 3
4 mos.	2¾@3 10 mos. 3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 6 months 3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼ 6 months 3¼@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77¼	4.77¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅜	4.77¼
Paris	5.61½	5.61
Berlin	.81½	.81⅝
Austria	15.12	15.15
Russia	4.77¼	36.00
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36⅛
Scandinavia	25.85	25.90
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.78
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.25	5.24
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.12	6.11½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅛	$4.72¼	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $326,678,237; balance, $19,333,570; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $686,893.

The local banks have gained $2,219,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d, up ⅛d; New York, 47½c; up ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total Sales	468,672
Same day last year	360,043
Year to date	66,325,362
Same period last year	40,415,236
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.56 + .15
Same day last year	66.92 — .52

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35⅝	36	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	37	37	35½	35⅝	—1½
17⅝	18	2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57	4,300	Allis-Ch. Mfg. pf	56	57⅝	56	56½	..
72⅜	73¼	6,000	Amal. Copper	73¼	73⅝	72¾	72⅝	— ⅜
48	48½	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	48½	48⅝	48	48	..
106½	106⅝	2,200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	104½	106⅝	104½	106⅝	+3⅝
157	160¼	200	Am.B.S. & F. pf. t.r.	160	160	158	158	+3
50⅜	50⅞	48,700	Am. Can	51	52	50½	50⅞	+ ⅞
103	104	700	Am. Can. pf	103½	104⅞	103	103	..
54½	55	1,400	Am. Car & Foundry	54½	55⅝	54½	54½	..
146	147	7,075	Am. Coal Products	152	153¼	141	146	—6
45	47	700	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	46⅝	45½	46⅝	..
88⅜	94	150	Am.C.O. pf.,odd lots	93	93	93	93	..
33⅝	34¼	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
26	27	300	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	8,600	Am. Locomotive	50	51¼	49½	49½	— ⅛
5	5½	100	Am. Malt	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	5,400	Am. Smelting & R	78	78⅝	77⅞	78⅝	+ ⅛
107½	108	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	108	108	107½	107½	..
40½	41	1,000	Am. Steel Found	39	40⅝	39	40⅝	+2⅜
40½	41	100	do., odd lots	40½	41	40½	41	..
107½	109	350	Am. Sugar Ref	108	109½	108	109½	+1½
113½	114¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114½	114⅞	114½	114⅞	+ ⅞
120½	121	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅜	121⅝	120½	120⅝	..
5½	6	100	Am. Writing P. pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	8,300	Anaconda Sop. Co	34¾	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
100	100⅞	1,000	At., Top. & S. Fe	100	100⅜	100	100	— ⅛
96⅞	97	50	At., T. & S. Fe pf	97	97	97	97	..
100	100¾	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅝
69⅞	70	44,500	Baldwin Locomo	68⅝	71¼	68	70	+2¼
76½	77	1,700	Balt. & Ohio	77⅛	77⅞	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
71¼	71½	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅛
172½	173½	4,600	Bethlehem Steel	175	175¾	170¼	173	—1⅞
116	120	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	..
71¼	71½	1,300	Butte & Superior	72	72½	71½	71½	— ½
12	15	100	Cal. Petroleum	13½	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
142½	143⅜	5,800	Canadian Pacific	143⅞	143⅞	142½	142⅝	—1¼
41⅞	41⅞	8,000	Central Leather Co	41⅝	42½	41⅝	41½	+ ¼
103	104	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf	104	104	104	104	..
36¾	38	200	Ches. & Ohio	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
80⅝	80⅞	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81	81¼	80⅜	80⅝	— ⅛
124	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	+1
122	122	300	Chi. & Northwest	122⅛	122⅞	122⅛	122⅞	+3⅜
155	165	70	Chi. & Northw. pf	164	165	165	165	..
13⅞	14	1,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅝
45½	46	1,600	Chino Copper	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	..
58	60	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	60	..
32¼	33	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
11	12	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	*11	11	11	11	—1
127¼	128½	5,100	Consolidated Gas	127	129¼	126⅝	127⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅞	200	Corn Products Ref	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	32⅝	26,900	Crucible Steel	32¼	33⅜	31¾	32¼	+1⅛
89½	92	100	Crucible Steel pf	92	92	92	92	+2½
103	105	700	Cuban Am. Sugar	105	106	103¼	103½	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	2,350	Distillers Securities	25⅝	26	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	23⅜	17,200	Dome Mines	21	23⅜	20⅝	23¼	+2⅞
1	3½	150	Dul., S. S. & At	2	2	2	2	—2
4	6	50	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	4	4	4	4	..
25¼	25⅝	2,250	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
29	31	200	Federal Min. & Sm	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+5⅝
282	290	130	Gen. Chem. odd lots	290	290	281	281	..
108	110	90	General Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	..
166¼	167	2,200	General Electric	166½	168½	166	166	— ¼
177	179	2,700	General Motors	173	182½	173	180	+6
104	104	300	General Motors pf	104	104	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
53	53¼	8,300	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co	54	54⅜	53	53	— ¼
115½	116½	600	Great Northern pf	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	— ⅝
35¼	35½	900	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	..
62⅜	62⅝	600	Guggenheim Expl	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62¼	— ½
118	121	5	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	..
103	104	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+1
103	104	36	do. odd lot	102	102	102	102	..
30¼	30⅜	2,100	Inspiration Copper	30¼	30½	30½	30⅜	..
19½	19⅞	1,500	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	20½	20½	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
72¼	73	100	Interb.-Met. pf	72	72	72	72	— ½
19⅝	19⅝	1,200	Interboro Consol	20	20	19¼	19¼	—1
70½	71¼	200	Interboro Consol. pf	71½	72	71¼	71¼	— ½
11½	13½	1,370	Inter. Agricultural	9⅝	14	9⅝	14	+5
27½	29½	900	Inter. Agricul. pf	25	30½	25	29½	+4½
9	9½	200	Inter. Paper	9	9	9	9	..
23⅜	24¼	400	Kansas City South	24	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
80	84	25	Kayser, (J.,) & Co	80	80	80	80	..
124	125	1	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	124	124	124	124	..
132	137	200	Kresge, (S. S.) Co	134⅞	135	134⅞	135	..
46	48	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	46	47⅝	46	47	+ ½
141	141⅝	200	Lehigh Valley	141⅜	141⅝	141⅜	141⅝	+ ⅝
109¼	110	25	Louis. & Nash	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
78	79⅞	100	Mackay Cos	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
125	126	100	Manhattan Elev	125	125	125	125	..
37⅛	38	1,400	Maxwell Motors	37½	38¾	37½	38¼	+ ½
84½	85¼	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	85	84½	85	+1
34	34½	1,050	Max. Motors 2d pf	33½	34½	33½	34	+1
71½	72	800	Mexican Petroleum	71½	72	71½	72	+ ½
27⅞	27½	3,300	Miami Copper	27¼	27	27	27¼	..
6	6¾	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7¼	6	6½	— ½
17	18	1,500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19½	19½	17	17	—3½
3½	3⅝	2,100	Missouri Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
47	47¼	100	Montana Power	47	47	47	47	— ½
16⅜	17	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	16¾	17	16¾	17	..
82	87	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	—1⅜
107	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	—2
..	5¼	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	..
102½	103	4,400	N. Y. Air Brake	104¼	105¼	102	102½	..
86	86⅛	1,600	N. Y. Central	86½	87	86¼	86¼	— ¼
58¼	58⅝	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	59	59	58½	58½	— ¼
26⅞	26⅝	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
103⅝	104	600	Northern Pacific	104¼	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	— ¼
33½	34½	1,100	Pacific Mail	34¼	34⅝	33½	33½	— ⅞
30½	32	610	Pacific Tel. & Tel	32	32	30	32	+1½
105¾	105⅞	300	Penn. R. R.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅝	— ¼
46	50	300	Pettibone, M. & Co	45½	46	45½	46	..
23	23⅝	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23⅝	22⅝	23⅜	+1⅛
93½	94	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92¼	93⅝	92¼	93⅜	+3⅜
48¾	49	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	49	49¼	48½	48⅝	+ ¼
156	160	200	Pullman Co	156¼	156¼	156	156	+ ⅞
2	2½	200	Quicksilver	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
30	32½	500	Railway Steel Sp	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅝	300	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
145⅞	146⅛	6,100	Reading	146⅜	146⅝	145¾	146	+ ¼
29¾	30	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	30	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅝
89½	89⅞	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	90	90	90	90	..
2⅝	2¾	500	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
6	6¾	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	..
14	16½	100	St. Louis Southwest	15	15	15	15	+1
13¼	13⅜	300	Seaboard Air Line	14	14	13½	13½	..
33½	34	360	Seab. Air Line pf	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅝
144½	145	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	145	145	144	145	— ⅝
123	124	200	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124	124	124	124	..
33	34	100	Sloss-S. S. & C.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
84⅝	84⅜	3,700	Southern Pacific	86	86⅜	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅞
14⅞	14⅞	900	Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
45	45½	100	So. Railway pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	+1⅜
56	57	300	Standard Milling	55⅞	56½	55⅞	56½	+ ½
72½	73⅜	100	Standard Mill. pf	73	73	73	73	— ⅝
..	..	100	do., s 6 f	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	..
81⅜	82¼	11,200	Studebaker Co	81	82⅞	81	82	+1
37⅝	37⅞	2,900	Tennessee Copper	37	38¼	37	37⅝	+⅝
129	130	200	Texas Co	129½	129⅞	129½	129⅞	+1⅜
52⅜	53	1,600	Third Avenue	53⅜	54	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅜
126¼	126½	7,600	Union Pacific	126¾	128⅝	126	126½	+ ⅝
80½	80⅝	300	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
80½	80⅝	50	do., odd lot	80½	80½	80½	80⅝	..
19	19½	1,100	United Rys. Invest	19¼	19¼	18½	19	..
34½	35	525	United Rys. Inv. pf	33	35	34¼	34½	— ½
12	14¾	100	U. S. C. I. P. & E	13	13	13	13	— ⅜
62	64	100	U. S. Express	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¾
56½	57½	400	U. S. Indus. Alco	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	—1
48¼	49	100	U. S. Rubber	49	49	49	49	..
103½	104⅛	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103¼	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
60⅞	61	47,800	U. S. Steel	61	61⅝	60⅜	61	+ ⅜
108⅜	110¼	300	U. S. Steel pf	110	110¼	109¼	110¼	+ ¼
67¼	67⅝	2,700	Utah Copper	67⅜	67⅞	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
32⅜	33	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	32	33⅜	32	33	+2½
94	97	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	+1½
¼	⅝	100	Wabash pf	½	½	½	½	..
69½	70	5,900	Western Union Tel	69¼	70⅜	69	69⅝	+1⅝
101½	101⅝	70,900	Westingh. E. & M	101¼	103	101¼	101½	+1½
133½	134¼	3,300	Willys-Overland	133	136	132½	133½	+2
102½	104½	100	Willys-Overland pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	..
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	—2
105¾	106	400	Woolw. (F.,) Co	105	106	105	106	+1¼
120	122	50	Woolworth pf	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	..

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING STAGNANT

Only Old War Loan and Japanese Bonds Are Dealt In.

LONDON, July 14.—Although money is obtainable at 1½ per cent. and Treasury bills are maturing, discounts continue firm and near the bank rate, indicating that the Bank of England has control of the market. A temporary stringency is anticipated until after next Tuesday, when payment in full will be made under the discount allowable on the new war loan.

Apart from further easing of the old war loan and a few dealings in Japanese bonds, rubber shares and home rails, the stock market was stagnant.

American securities were only occasionally marked. The closing was dull, but steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., A. & Ohio	1915-'24	6	5.15	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	5.55
C., R. I. & P.	1915-'23	5 @5	7.50	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.65
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.30	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	5.50	5.50
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.70	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.75
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.90	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.70

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.92	68.44	68.50	— .17
Industrials	71.45	70.05	70.62	+ .46

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 7	69.40	67.96	68.49	—1.22
July 8	68.77	67.77	68.08	—.41
July 9	68.35	67.12	67.26	—.50
July 10	67.76	66.96	67.67	+.41
July 12	69.25	67.26	69.13	+1.46
July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+.28
July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+.15

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.32 July 6	66.96 July 10	69.56
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	69.56
Year, 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
4½s	June, 1965	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	March, 1964	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	98⅜
4½s	March, 1963	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
4½s	March,

Savage Arms

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50	Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
85	Atlas Powder Com. Stock
10	Continental Insurance Stock
25	Du Pont Powder Com. & Pf. Stock
100	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
75	Germania Insurance Stock
25	Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100	Int. St. Pump Com. & Pf. Stock
50	New Jersey Zinc (New) Stock
50	Rem. Typewr. Com. & 1st Pf. Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25	Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
15	Atlas Powder Com. Stock
100	Bush Terminal Com. Stock
50	Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
25	Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
75	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50	German-Amer. Insurance Stock
25	Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100	New Jersey Zinc (New) Stock
50	White Rock Pf. Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL

KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
6% BONDS & STOCK
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL
PREFERRED & COMMON
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
CHILE COPPER STOCK
BURNS BROTHERS
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
AETNA EXPLOSIVES

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4560-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Am. Spirits Mfg.
First 6s 1915

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Conn. Ry. & Ltg. com.
Gulf States Steel
Guantanamo Sugar
South Porto Rico Sugar
Locomobile Co. of America

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Aetna Explosives
Hercules Powder
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder

GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST.N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Morgan & Finlay
Am. & British Mfg. Co.
Chalmers Motor Pfd.
Bucyrus Co. Com.
Gulf States Steel Stocks
Aetna Explosives
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

CENTRAL PACIFIC REF. 4s, 1949.
JAP. GOVT. 1st & 2d SERIES 4½s, 1925.
NOR. PACIFIC GEN. LIEN 3s, 2047.
NOR. PACIFIC PRIOR LIEN 4s, 1997.
ELECTRIC BOAT, COM. & PF.
INTERNATIONAL MOTORS.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—'Phone 6951-6 Broad—N. Y.

United Cigar Stores Co. of America.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad Street Phone 5501 Broad

United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 5%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St., Tel. 6064 John. New York

We Will Buy or Sell
Pacific Gas Scrip
Perpall, Shaskan & Droge,
30 BROAD ST. Telephone 1690 Broad.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

War-Order Stocks Claimed Most Attention in Yesterday's Market—Oils Fairly Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 168,268 shares of stock and $283,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 61,245; oils, 698; 15 railroads and mining, 106,175. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,300	Am. Zinc.....	59½	60¼	58½	59
3,440	Can. N. G. C..	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
11,000	*Car. A. & P..	6	6¼	5¾	6⅛
2,500	*Cramp Ship..	66⅛	69¾	66½	68
2,000	*Elec. Boat...180	184	175	176	
2,500	*El. Boat pf...172	185	172	176	
105	*Emer. Phon..	14	14⅛	14	14
950	*Hendee Mfg..	40	40	38¼	40
425	*Int. Mer. Mar..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	*Int. M. M. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5	5
12,000	*Int. Motors...	15½	20½	15½	18
3,000	*Int. Mot. pf..	38	44	38	43
600	*Int. Petrol...	8	8¼	8	8⅜
200	Int. Rubber...	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	*Int. St. Pump.	7	7	7	7
25	Kelly S. T....158	158	158	158	
25	Kelly S. T., 1st pf.....	86½	86½	86	86
600	N. Y. Trans..	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼
75	*Fyr. Mfg. Co.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
400	*Otis El. & H..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7,000	*Standard Mot..	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
400	Sterling Gum..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
2,000	*St. Jos. Lead.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12⅝
300	Un. C. S. new	10	10	10	10⅛
4,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	*World Film..	4½	4½	4½	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Chge.
15	Buckeye P. L..	99	99	99	— 1
2	Colonial Oil.....135	135	135		+ 5
1	Ohio Oil 136	136	136		+ 2
600	Pierce Oil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
12	Prairie P. L...151	150	150		+ 2
25	Hercules Powder Com. Stock	270	272		+ 3
100	Int. St. Pump Com. & Pf. Stock	407	407		+ 2
59	New Jersey Zinc (New) Stock	398	400		+ 2
50	Rem. Typewr. Com. & 1st Pf. Stk.	183	183		— 1

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	*Wabash pf.(b)	20	$21	20	21

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	*Alaska Jun...	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13
3,000	*Alta Con. M..	87	88	84	87
1,585	*†Atlanta	31	35	31	34
8,000	**Big Cotton..	7	7	5¼	6⅛
900	Big. L. Dev...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*Booth	53	55	53	54
100	Braden Cop....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,500	Caledonia	86	86	85	85
100	*Chile Cop....	19½	19½	19½	19½
1,500	Con. Ar. Sm...	⅞	1	⅞	1
1,000	Diamond B. B.	3	3	3	3
10,000	*†Emma Cop..	40	42	40	41
500	*†Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
500	Gfield Con....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	*†Gfield Men.	24¼	24½	24	24½
1,850	Greene-Can....	40	42¾	40	42¾
1,000	*Iron Blocs....	75	75	72	72
4,300	Jumbo Ext....	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
1,500	Kennecott Co..	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32½
2,300	Kerr Lake.....	4⅜	4⅝	4¼	4¼
2,300	*†Kewanas	13½	14	13½	14
1,000	†Lone Star.....	5	5	5	5
1,600	Magma Copper	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾
5,000	McIntyre	57	57	57	57
2,200	†Majestic M....	82	85	82	85
600	New Utah B...	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
3,500	**Ohio	9	9	8½	8½
1,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
410	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,000	Stewart	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
24,000	**Success Min..	92	92	92	93
3,100	†Super. Min.Co.	24	24	24	24
300	Tonopah Ext...	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	†Tono. Merger.	41	41	40	40
5,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	*Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	†West E. Con..	80	79	79	79
300	*White K. Cop. pf.....	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½

BONDS.

$28,000	Con. Ari. S.5s.	20	24	20	20
250,000	*Westing. El. conv. 5s....	106⅜	107	106⅜	106⅜
5,000	Westing. El. rights.....	⅝	1⅛	⅝	⅞

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 14. Bid.	Asked.	July 13. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	15½	15	15½
Brit.-A. Tob. ord.bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Internat. Nickel	159	161	130	151
Internat. Nickel pf....103	105	103	105	
Int. Steam Pump pf..	10	15	10	15
Kelly Spgfd. Tire new				
2d pf	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal Sales.100	165	160	165	
Manhattan Transit ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Marconi of America..	3⅛	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅜	8	7⅝	8
Riker & Hegeman,new	5½	6	5½	6
Savoy Oil	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
U. C. Stores new pf...	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
U. C. Stores of Am...	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas...	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	18	19	17½	18½
Mo. Pacific pf., w. i.	35	37	34	40
Wabash, w. i.....	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf., (a).....	42	45	42	45

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Canada Copper	1	1⅛	1	1
Cons. Nev.-Utah	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Howe Sound	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
McKinley-Darragh	23	24	23	24
Nevada Hills	21	23	21	23
Nipissing Mines Co...	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
Tonopah Mining	6¾	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kennecott Copper 6s..118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	100	102
American Light & Traction.....	322	326
American Light & Traction pf....	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14¾	15¼
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53	56
American Gas & Electric.....	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	47	49
American Power & Light.....	60	64
American Power & Light pf.....	80	83
American Public Utilities.....	59	59
American Public Utilities pf.....	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric.	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	57	62
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf.....	53	56
Colorado Power.....	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.....	91	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	53	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	79	82
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929....	90	91
Dayton Power & Light.....	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	81	88
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s...	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	70½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf...	47	52
Northern States Power.....	23	23½
Northern States Power pf.....	83	88
Ozark Power & Water.....	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	41½	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	58	63
Southern California Edison.....	70	74
Southern California Edison pf....	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	23	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power.....	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	29
United Light & Rys.....	39	46
United Light & Rys. pf.....	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	65	69
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.....	57	60

*Par value $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining..545	550	545	550	
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line..	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	125	135
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line...	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Li...	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line....	220	*223	220	*223
Galena S. Oil pf.....	130	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com..	145	147	146	148
Illinois Pipe Line....	134	136	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line...	96	98	96	98
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd...	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
National Transit....	29	30	29	30
New York Transit....	203	208	203	208
Northern P. L.....	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	135	137
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	53	57	53	57
Pierce Oil	9¼	9⅝	9½	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas....	309	312	307	311
Prairie P. L. Co.....	150	152	150	152
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line..	208	212	208	212
South. Penn. Oil.....	272	275	273	277
South. Pipe Line....	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal..	270	273	270	273
Stand. Oil of Ind....	403	407	403	408
Standard Oil of Kan..	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky..	250	255	245	253
Standard Oil of Neb..	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y..	183	185	183	185
Standard Oil of Ohio..	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch.....	110	115	110	115
Union Tank.....	80	81	80	81
Vacuum Oil	197	200	197	200
Washington Oil	32	35	35	

*Ex. dividend.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
19	Citizens' Bank..	43	43	43	43
200	Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
1	Fed. & Deposit.	135	135	135	135
75	Un. Rys. & E...	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼

BONDS.

$400	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H....	95⅛	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	Con. Coal 6s..	101	101	101	101
6,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s.	95⅝	95½	95⅝	95½
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cotton Duck 5s..	35	35	35	35
1,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s.	77	77	77	77
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80½	80¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s.....	55½	55½	55½	55½
100	Un. Rys. & El. ftg. 5s	81	81	81	81
2,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s.	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,097	Alaska	37½	37½	35½	35⅝
100	Amalgamated...	73	73	73	73
18,903	Am. Zinc.....	59	60⅝	58⅝	59
120	Anaconda	35	35	34½	34⅞
450	Ariz. Com.....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,845	Butte & Sup....	72¼	72⅜	71	71
255	Cal. & Ariz...	65	65	64¼	64½
5	Cal. & Hecla..565	565	565	565	
10	Centennial	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
259	Copper Range.	55	55	54⅝	54⅝
15	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
1,110	East Butte....	13	13½	13	13
65	Franklin	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
306	Granby	87½	87½	86½	86¾
4,183	Greene-Can....	39	42¾	39	42⅝
153	Hancock	17½	18	17½	18
170	Indiana	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,110	Island Creek...	50	50⅝	49⅝	49¾
52	Isl. Creek pf..	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼
10	Isle Royale....	28	28	28	28
380	Kerr Lake.....	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
1,155	Lake	13⅜	15¾	13⅜	15¼
280	La Salle.....	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
135	Mass. Con.....	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
5	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
40	Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
220	Michigan	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
260	Mohawk	72	73⅝	72¼	73⅝
75	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
730	North Butte...	31½	32	31⅜	31½
20	Old Dominion..	53½	53½	53½	53½
85	Osceola	84	84	84	84
1,945	Pond Creek....	17¾	17⅞	17¼	17⅝
244	Quincy	86½	88	86½	88
600	Santa Fe.....	2¾	3	2¾	3
25	Shnnon	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
115	Shattuck	27½	27½	27½	27½
25	South Lake....	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
100	South Utah....	23c.	23c.	23c.	23c.
50	St. Mary's La.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
490	Sup. & Boston.	3	3⅛	3	3
50	Sup. Copper....	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28¼
10	Tamarack	37	37½	37	37½
160	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	Tuolumne	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.
1,660	U. S. Smelt....	42	42¾	42	42¾
120	U. S. Sm., pf..	45¾	46	45¾	46
365	Utah Apex....	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼
75	Utah Copper...	67½	67¾	67½	67¾
50	Winona	4	4	4	4
70	Wolverine	61	62	61	62
380	Wyandotte	55c.	55c.	50c.	50c.

RAILROADS.

4	Boston & Alb.	178½	178½	178½	178½
180	Boston & Me..	25	25	24	24½
5	Maine Central..	99	99	99	99
55	N.Y., N.H.& H.	58½	58½	58	58
10	Union Pacific..	126½	126½	126½	126½
81	West End St. Ry. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. Chem.	51	51	51	51
10	Am. Ag. C. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
300	Am. Pneu. S..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
105	Am. Pneu.S.pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
30	Amoskeag	65	85	65	65
110	Am. Sugar	108	109	108	109
5	Am. Sugar pf..	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
527	Am. Tel. & T.	120⅜	121¼	120½	120¾
25	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	84⅝	85
224	A., G.& W.I.pf	27¾	27¾	27	27
70	Edison	238½	238½	238½	238½
2,582	Mass Gas	89½	91¼	89¼	90½
320	Mass Gas pf...	89	89⅝	89	89⅝
140	McElwain pf...	101	101	101	101
8	N. E. Tel.....	132	132½	132	132
15	Pullman	156	156	156	156
30	Reece Folding.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
30	Swift & Co....	112½	113	112½	113
80	Torrington	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝
643	United Fruit...	135	135⅝	134½	135
514	Un. Shoe Mach.	50¾	51	50½	50⅝
415	U. S. Steel....	61¼	61½	60⅝	60⅝
10	Western Union.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
2,000	Am.T.& T.4½s.	100½	100½	100½	100¾
1,000	C., B. & Q.jt.4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
500	Miss.River P.6s	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
5,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 14.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.70	.80	McK.-Dar.	.22	.26
Bay S Gas	.11	.13	Mines of A	3¼	3½
Bingham..	9¼	9⅝	Mass Gas.	.13	.14
Begole	.75	1.00	Majestic...	.81	.85
Butte & L.	.27	.28	Mex Met..	.23	.25
Bohemia..	2⅞	3	Nev Doug.	.48	.50
Boston Ely	.30	.35	N Baltic..	2⅝	3⅛
Chief Con.	1¾	1⅞	N Cornelia	7	7½
Con Cop...	1⅛	2	Ohio Cop..	.20	.22
Crown Res	.45	.56	Old D Rcts	7⅝	8
Calaveras..	1⅝	2	Oneco	1⅞	1⅝
Con Ariz..	.85	.95	Riker-H...	6⅜	6⅝
Cortez	.30	.50	Raven Cop	.10	.12
Cham Cop..	8	10	S W Miami	1¼	1⅜
Cal Corbin	4	5	Stew Min..	2¼	2½
Davis-D...	1⅜	1¼	Tono Min..	7	7½
E & B B..	1⅞	1⅝	Un Prof S.	2½	2⅝
First N C.	2⅜	2⅝	Utah Met.	8⅜	8½
G'fld Con.	1⅝	1½	Un V Est..	47c	5
Houghton..	3½	4	Ventura..	11⅝	11¾
Iron Blos..	.69	.75	Yuk Gold.	2½	2¾
La Rose...	.50	.55			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Rad. pf..	137	137	137	137
10	Chi. P. Tool..	56½	56½	56½	56½
30	C. Rys., Ser. 2	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅛
75	Com. Edison..	135½	135¾	135½	135⅝
45	Diam. Match..	95	95	95	95
25	Inland Steel..	203	203	203	203
11	Mont. W. pf..	112⅜	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
100	Nat. Carbon...	136	136	136	136
5	People's Gas...	116	116	116	116
16	Pub. Serv. pf..	95	95	95	95
105	Sears-Roebuck.	145	145	144¼	144¼
250	Stewart War..	66⅞	67¼	66⅞	67¼
139	Swift & Co....	113	113	112⅝	112⅝
683	U. Carb. rts...	4¼	4½	4⅜	4⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	City Ry. 5s...	96½	96⅞	96¾	96¾
1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s...	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,500	C. Rys. Inc. 4s.	35	35	35	35
2,000	Chi. Gas. 5s...	102	102	102	102
2,000	Swift 5s.....	96½	96½	96½	96½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Anaconda	34½	34½	34½	34½
30	Am. Loco.....	50¼	50½	50¼	50½
400	Am. Can.....	50¾	51⅞	50¾	51
4	Am. Rys. pf..	99	99	99	99
50	Am. Smelting.	78	78	78	78
8,128	Baldwin Loco.	68¾	71½	68¼	69⅞
1	J. G. Brill....	29½	29½	29½	29½
25	Cambria Iron..	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
1,852	Cambria Steel.	49¾	50	49½	50
100	Central Leath.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
400	Crucible Steel.	32⅜	33½	32⅜	33¼
376	Elec. St. Bat..	53	53	52½	52½
400	Gen. Asph't pf.	89	89	89	89
60	Ins. Co. N. A.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
530	Lake Superior.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9½
17	Lehigh Nav....	74½	74½	74	74½
2	Lehigh Valley.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
30	Mt. K. & Tex.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
269	Penn. R. R....	52½	53¼	52½	53
5	Penna. S. Mfg.	88	88	88	88
880	Phila. Co.....	34	35	34	35
50	Phila. Electric.	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23⅜
220	Reading	73	73	72¼	72¼
10	Tonopah Bel...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
295	Tonopah Min..	7	7	6¾	6¾
40	Un. Gas Imp..	83½	83½	83¼	83¼
6,935	U. S. Steel....	61	61⅝	60⅜	60⅞
60	War. L. & S..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	West Jer. & S.	48	48	48	48
1,415	W.Cramp & S.	67	69½	67	68

BONDS.

$1,000	City 4s.. 1941..	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
500	City 4s.. 1943..	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
600	City 4s.. 938 r.	102	102	102	102
1,000	El. & Peo. 4s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
5,000	Harwood E. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½

LACKAWANNA COAL PROFITS $5,973,595

First Report Since Separation Decree Shows More Than 90 Per Cent. Earned.

DIVIDEND OF 52½ PER CENT.

Official Explains Large Gains as Result of Enormous Tonnage Handled.

The first statement of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company issued since the Supreme Court's decree ordering a change in the contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, made public yesterday, caused some surprise in view of the finding of the court that the coal company's contract with the railroad was too favorable to the latter. The report showed profits in the year ended June 30 last of $5,973,595, which is equivalent to more than 90 per cent. on the stock.

Of this surplus checks for $3,460,117 are being sent out to stockholders today. The Directors declared a regular dividend of 2½ per cent. and a special payment of 50 per cent. on July 1, leaving $2,513,477 of the year's surplus to be carried forward. On June 30 the company had more than $7,000,000 cash on hand.

An official of the coal company said yesterday that he wanted to forestall a criticism which he expected the statement to produce on the ground that the profits reported by the Lackawanna were on their face proof that the price of anthracite is too high.

"In the first place," said this representative, "we buy our coal at the mines at the same price that all other companies pay. In the second, we have to sell it in the hardest kind of a competitive market. The reason we make money is that we have a very efficient organization, with overhead charges no larger than we would have if we did a business of only a million tons a year. Our profits come on the other ten millions or so that we sell. In other words, our selling cost per ton is so low that we do not need a wide margin between cost and selling price to make a good profit on our vast business."

BIG GAINS IN STEEL TRADE.

July Developments Give Assurances for Remainder of the Year.

The increase of steel buying thus far in July has been so satisfactory, according to reports from trade centres, that manufacturers are confident that later months will produce a good account. The Iron Age says:

A further increase in steel production has become necessary to keep pace with the continued expansion of demand. July developments have gone so far to strengthen the situation that steel manufacturers now speak with assurance concerning the remainder of the year.

Following the announcement of an increase of 413,000 tons in the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders in June—a total that exceeded estimates in the trade—the corporation has started up four more blast furnaces and a considerable number of open-hearth furnaces, and this week's working schedules represent 90 per cent. of its ingot capacity.

There is no end in sight to the bar tonnage required for shells, and buyers are looking further ahead. Contracts covering one and two years are now proposed, one calling for more than 100,000 tons of rounds. The bar specifications of agricultural machinery makers have increased, and Chicago reports July resumption of such plants, whereas earlier plans looked to starting in September.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The straining point of output of the largest steel companies of the country now is being attained rapidly under the uninterrupted heavy flow of tonnage to the mills. The Steel Corporation is running this week at slightly over 90 per cent. of the steel work's capacity, which is within 2 or 3 per cent. of practically full output. So severe has been the demand of the finishing mills for the crude steel that the Steel Corporation has continued to supplement the make of its own works by further purchases of billets in the open market. Such buying now has totaled well over 50,000 tons.

Southern Railway Bonds Sold.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. have bought from the Southern Railway Company $3,500,000 Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be used for double tracking on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line. This is the second series issued under the $20,000,000 first mortgage bond authorization of this subsidiary of the Southern Railway. The first issue for $5,500,000 4½ per cent. bonds was purchased and disposed of by the same banking houses about a year ago.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The whole list of "war stocks" was stimulated in the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange by reiterated talk of enormous profits through recently secured contracts. The full gains in prices were not retained at the end of the day, profit taking on a large scale having an effect, but the operations in the war group dominated the dealings throughout the session.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
100	Allis-Chalmers	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
980	Amal. Copper	72⅞	73⅝	72⅜	72⅜
20	Am. Beet Sug	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
5,750	American Can	50⅝	51⅞	50⅝	51
10	Am. Coal Prod	144½	144½	144½	144½
20	Am. Car	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
20	Am. Ice Sec	27	27	27	27
590	Am. Loco	49⅜	51	49⅜	49⅞
800	Am. Smelting	77⅜	78¼	77⅜	78⅛
90	Anaconda Cop	34⅝	35	34⅜	34⅝
10	A., T. & S. F	100	100	100	100
5,070	Bald. Loco	68¼	71⅛	68⅛	69⅞
400	Canadian Pac	143⅛	148¼	142½	148
840	Cent. Leather	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
20	Ches. & Ohio	37	37	37	37
50	C., M. & St. P	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
90	C., R. I. & P	14½	15¾	13⅝	13⅝
50	Col. Fuel & I	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,700	Crucible Steel	32⅜	33⅜	32⅛	32⅜
170	Dis. Securities	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
80	Erie	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25½
280	Goodrich Co	54⅜	54⅜	52⅝	52⅝
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	35	35	35	35
240	Inter.-Met	20½	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝
60	Lehigh Valley	141½	141½	141½	141½
40	Maxwell Motor	38½	38½	38½	38½
40	Mex. Petrol'm	72	72	72	72
60	Miami Copper	27	27½	27	27½
870	Mo., K. & T.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
10	Mo. Pacific	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	N. Y. Air B	103½	103½	103½	103½
80	N. Y. Central	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86⅝
70	Pacific Mail	20	21	20⅝	20⅝
40	Pennsylvania	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
50	Pitts. Coal	23	23	23	23
240	Pressed S. Car	49¼	49¼	48	48
2,780	Reading	146⅜	146⅜	145⅞	145⅞
100	Rep. I. & S	30	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
90	Southern Pac	86¼	86¾	86¼	86⅜
350	Studebaker Co	81¼	82⅛	81	81⅞
280	Tenn. Copper	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
1,220	Union Pacific	126¼	126½	125⅞	125⅞
60	U. S. Rubber	49	49	48¾	48¾
9,060	U. S. Steel	61¾	61¾	60⅝	60⅝
90	Utah Copper	67½	67½	67⅛	67½
10	Va.-Car. Chem	33½	33½	33½	33½
20	West. Un. Tel	69⅜	70	69⅜	70
4,830	West. Elec	101¾	102⅞	101¾	101½

$9,000 MINING STOCKS.

2,300	Atlanta	.32½	.34	.32½	.34
300	Gold, Florence	.53	.53	.53	.53
900	Gold, Merger	.23	.24	.23	.24
400	Iron Blossom	.72	.72	.70	.72
400	Jim Butler	.97	.97	.95	.97
800	Tono. Belm't	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
200	Tono. Ext	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½
700	Tono. Merger	.40	.40	.39½	.39½
800	United Gold	.07¼	.07¼	.07½	.07¼

$4,320

Gallery of War Pictures

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed on superfine paper by rotogravure process, gives 24 pages of magnificent pictures of the war. Stirring incidents, graphic portraits. 10 cents a copy. Sold everywhere. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—By THALHIMER BROTHERS, Richmond, Va., merchandise for our dollar day sale; quantities must be large, and only perfect goods considered; delivery will be required by no later than Aug. 5; samples must be delivered prepaid to our New York Packing Office, 120 West Twentieth St.; only extreme big values need be submitted, and we are willing to pay the limit for same; terms: net cash, ten (10) days; note every line wanted except ladies' ready-to-wear.

FOR CALIFORNIA RETAILERS, cottons, silks, dress goods; will be here all week, assembling non-competing lines. May I talk to you about yours? Shall be glad to tell you of my experience. Address Room 923 Knickerbocker Hotel.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall samples of serge and poplin dresses. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12, R. B., Room 804.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER OPEN FOR serge and taffeta dresses from $2.75 to $5. Address 1,270 Broadway, Room 315.

JOBBER looking at Fall line of serges and poplin dresses. Call 107 West 25th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT waists. Apply between 9 and 12 Thursday, 45 West 34th St., Room 906.

JOBBER looking at $18 and $27 silk waists; call all week. Universal Skirt Co., 135 Wooster St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call all this week, 39 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

JOBBER LOOKING AT women's suits, 9 to 10 A. M every day, 6th floor, 17 East 22d.

JOBBER BUYING ladies' Fall coats; 1st floor, 40 West 25th St.

WANTED—JOBS IN WAISTS, WASH DRESSES AND WASH SKIRTS FOR SPOT CASH. SOL. KLEIN, 1,201 B'WAY.

WILL buy high-grade ladies' apparel. M. H. Spanier, 20 Greene St. Spring 3538.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.—Apply with Fall samples of silk and serge dresses. I. Geller, 43 West 34th St., Oppenheim, Collins Bldg., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

75 PIECES COTTON WHIPCORD, 36 inches wide, assorted colors; close out. Simon Tuch Co., Room 1,416, 1,183 Broadway.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED wash dresses, latest models, to close out at very low price. Mikola & Bro., 39 West 19th St.

500 WHITE AND COLORED voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

CLOSING OUT JOB on play suits, Boy Scouts, &c.; great bargains. 853 Broadway, 7th floor.

150 LADIES' LINEN AUTO CAPS, to close. Feisenneld, raincoat specialist, 20 W. 17th.

300 WASH DRESSES; close out, cheap. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

3,000 COTTON DRESSES, to close out at a price some as low as 75 cents. DAVIS & GINSBERG, 121 West 17th St.

CONTRACTOR has job of good cotton dresses for sale. 32 West 20th St., 10th floor.

75 VOILE DRESSES, white and colored, to be sold as job. Salesky Bros., 142 West 24th St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

BEADED AND BRAIDED DRESS AND MILLINERY TRIMMINGS Produced on the CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE. O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 B'way, New York.

FOR SUCCESSFUL SALES SEE US ON POPULAR PRICE WASH DRESSES; GUARANTEED DELIVERIES. DENBOSKY BROS., 126 W. 28TH. MADISON SQUARE. 10219.

LARGE JOBBER is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' high-grade coats; will furnish materials if desired. Write for appointments, Z 367 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' attention! Circularizing, addressing; complete service; guaranteed list 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 895.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2567.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coverts Still Thought Good.

Although opinion in the piece goods and clothing markets has somewhat reversed itself on the question of whether or not covert topcoats will be in favor this coming Fall, one of the houses that sold these goods largely last Spring still considers they will be good. A sharply rising demand is looked for, and it is not at all improbable that the material will be as scarce as it was toward the end of the Spring season.

For Exports of Furniture.

L. L. Bucklew, a special agent of the Department of Commerce, who was sent to South America to investigate opportunities for the export development of American furniture and wood products, returned yesterday. Mr. Bucklew studied the fields in the different countries, and is preparing a report to be made to Secretary Redfield. The special agent will remain in this city for a few days, and may be consulted by those interested in the results of his investigation, at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409, Custom House.

Clothing That Is Favored.

Among the features of the clothing demand is the way blue flannel suits have sprung into favor. For some little time these goods have been well taken, and only recently a leading young men's house received orders at regular prices for clothing of the sort. Unlined coats continue to be favored for Fall. It is fairly well established now that wide stripes in atractive color combinations will receive the bulk of the late Fall business. A new style feature added is the semi-tight pockets to trousers. This is an idea copied in part from the old English style, though the pocket is cut aslant and not parallel to the waist line.

Notices by Telephone.

Orders or cancellations are frequently received over the telephone by business houses and no further notice confirming the wire conversation is required of the customer. The danger in this practice, outside the fact that the wishes of a customer may not be clearly understood over the telephone, is that no evidence is at hand in case trouble should arise out of a certain transaction. When the talk over the telephone is confirmed by the receipt next morning of a letter detailing whatever was done, the seller has an accurate record which may well be placed in evidence if civil suit is brought one way or the other. The importance of the confirmatory letter, as one man said, cannot be overestimated, and, for the extra trouble involved, the return is a material one in dollars and cents.

Bought on Consignment?

An association in the women's wear trade has had occasion to warn its members of a trick order blank used by one retailer. At the bottom of this business form, the warning is given that all orders must be signed by Mr. So-and-So, the proprietor, otherwise the order is not genuine. Recently a number of dresses delivered by a member of this association to the retailer in question, were returned with a letter saying that the goods were bought on consignment. It happened, however, that the goods were made up special, and, far from being kept a "few days" as the retailer set forth, were in his place for several months. How the retailer could consider goods held so long as bought on consignment is a question that is puzzling the association executive who has taken up the case for the manufacturer.

Golden Rule Buyers Here.

About $1,250,000 worth of merchandise for the coming season will be bought here in the next week or two by thirty-eight buyers for the Golden Rule stores, operated by the J. C. Penney Company, Inc., of which J. C. Penney is the head. These buyers arrived here from St. Louis on Tuesday night, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, having made use of two Pullman cars and a special dining car during the trip. The corporation now operates eighty-three stores in Oregon, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, California, North Dakota, and Nebraska, their combined business totaling over $5,000,000 annually. Reports from the various stores indicate that, so far as they are reflected in the sales, business conditions in the sections in which the stores are located are good generally.

Filling In on Wash Goods.

While Far Western and Southern buyers of wash goods are said to be getting later into market this year than usual after Fall goods, it is further said that an unusually good filling-in business is being placed on seasonable fabrics by the local and nearby retailers. As a result, the trade continues in good shape. The character of the demand has not changed materially in the last few weeks. Buyers are still hard after striped voiles, both in black and white and colors and white, as well as in plain and novelty striped effects on plain and seed grounds. Large printed floral or cretonne effects are still well up in the running, it is said, some of the newer offerings in this line showing the cretonne figures combined with plain and novelty stripes. Sheer goods are wanted generally. Because of the attractive offerings for Fall, an excellent business in wash goods is anticipated and predicted by men who know.

Cod Liver Oil Still Going Up.

Local trade in cod liver oil has been almost at a standstill since the spectacular jump in prices a week ago, according to Weekly Drug Markets, though interest in the market continues keen. Actual sales of the Norwegian brands are reported at $65 to $70 a barrel, but only small quantities changed hands at either figure. None is offered under $75, and it is doubtful if holders would part with more than a few barrels at that figure. For some brands as high as $85 is asked. Norwegian refiners, according to the latest cables, are asking from $85 to $100 a barrel for this oil, and are not inclined to offer much even at these figures. Some of the refiners in that country are reported to be offering dealers over here large bonuses to consent to the cancellation of contracts. These offers have been turned down. Exporters have been more active in the market for chemicals in the last few days.

Greeks Need Barrels.

Handlers here of Greek produce were reported yesterday as being handicapped in getting goods from Greece on account of a shortage of barrels in the Kingdom. An agent of one of the large fruit and produce jobbing firms received a cable yesterday stating that certain goods ordered could not be shipped on account of the scarcity of barrels. It is believed here that the Greek shippers are affected by the war in the same fashion as shippers in the Canary Islands. In both cases, the usual supply of wood from the Scandinavian countries is greatly curtailed owing to vessel tonnage available for transportation purposes, while the extra hazards of the several war zones operate to deter owners from sending out vessels. High marine insurance rates, together with increased prices for the barrel wood, are also responsible for the shortage. One factor in the produce trade said it looks as if the Greeks would have to come to this country for their barrel shook supplies.

Not Much Life to Gray Goods.

Trading was again limited in the local gray goods market yesterday. The inactivity of buyers apparently bore out assertions made in certain quarters that they are not greatly interested in spot goods at any price. On the other hand, there was quite a little bidding for print cloths, for deliveries straight to the end of the year, at present prices. Mills, however, could see no reason for accepting them, particularly in view of the promised recovery of the cotton market. Such goods as 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and 38½-inch 60-48s were especially in demand for late shipment at the prices given below. Drills were none too active yesterday, but, while individual purchases of sheetings were limited, it was said that they totaled up pretty well. Fancies continued in demand. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝@38¼-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅛@38¼-inch, 60-52s...3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅝@38¼-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..*3½@27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾@27-inch, 56-52s....2½c
*Nominal.

Knit Goods Orders Were Small.

The ninth annual jaunt of the Knit Goods Outing Club, which was held yesterday at College Point, limited business in the local knit goods field to a considerable extent. Both jobbing buyers and selling agents attended, one of the features scheduled being a ball game between the two. As for business in the last few days, there has not been a great deal of it. While there is said to be practically no prospect of lower prices on Fall goods as a result of the recent antics of the cotton market, jobbers seems to be holding back their duplicate orders for them on general principles. They also show little disposition to go very deep into their requirements for the next Spring season. This is attributed in great part to the unsettled price situation, the range of quotations on certain men's cheap goods being as much as thirty to forty cents a dozen. While some of this discrepancy may be due to varying selling terms, it is said that a good deal of it results from the desire of some of the mills to get as much business ahead for the new season as possible.

Criticises Gray Goods Buyers.

Criticism of the way buyers of gray goods have been conducting themselves of late, as well as the way they do their buying generally, was made yesterday by a representative of one of the leading commission houses. "There is every reason in the world to believe," he said, "that prices are at rock bottom now and that they will move up within the next week. Further, the buyers are holding off in anticipation of a further decline. This inactivity will continue, probably, until some big buyer is forced into the market through sheer need of goods. His activities will soon become known, and then will follow a wild scramble for goods at prices that will go up like a scared cat up a tree. The result will be that the buyers will pay an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard more for the goods they need than they would now, and then they will lay off again in the hope the market will break. So far as I can see, they gain nothing by it in the long run, and it only makes things more difficult for the mills. Steady and even business, without the element of speculation there now is, would doubtless mean steady and even prices and a less worried feeling all around."

Lackawanna Steel Report.

The Lackawanna Steel Company's gross operating income in the quarter ended June 30 was $994,527, a gain of $804,243 over the same quarter a year before. A balance of $646,711 was left after interest was paid and a surplus of $268,384 was reported yesterday in the quarterly statement after depreciation and sinking fund requirements had been met. In the June quarter in 1914 there was a deficit of $348,473. In the six months ended with June the company had a deficit of $297,375, as compared with a deficit of $783,689 in the corresponding period of 1914.

Good Wool Clips Only Firm.

LONDON, July 14.—There were 8,470 bales, mostly crossbreds, offered at the wool auction sales today. Good clips were firm, but inferior and faulty were from 5 to 7½ per cent. and occasionally 10 per cent. lower than at the close of the last series.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Act in Cases Involving Different Imports.

Importers of Japanese shoyu and nigari were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim for lower duty on these products. The board reversed the Collector's classification, which was not named in the decision, and held that the products are properly dutiable as unenumerated manufactured products. Such of the importations as were entered under the Tariff act of 1909 were held properly dutiable at 20 per cent., while the later entries are given a rate of 15 per cent. under the present law. The protestants included Iwakami & Co., North American Mercantile Company, Chashi Importing Company, J. Onishi, Oriental Production Company, Okada & Ichida, Pacific Trading Company, Ti Hang Lung & Co., the Rose Grocery Company, and others, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

Butler Brothers, Chicago, claimed a short shipment. It was asserted by the importers that a case purporting to contain 200 dozen Japanese parasols actually contained only 100 dozen. The Collector made no allowance and exacted full duties on the 100 dozen figuring in the controversy. Evidence was introduced on the part of the firm tending to show that this discrepancy was allowed for and adjusted by the shipping concern of whom the goods were purchased. Judge Waite said the testimony of the importers' witnesses, who examined the case on its receipt at the store, showed conclusively that the box contained only 100 dozen parasols. The protest was sustained and the Collector authorized to make a reliquidation.

The North American Mercantile Company, San Francisco, lost in a contention relating to the classification of beans. They were returned by the Collector at the rate of 25 cents per bushel as beans not specially provided for. The importers claimed that they should be accorded free entry under Paragraph 606, which specifies "soya beans." The Appraiser reported that it was determined at the time the goods were in the Custom House that they were not soya beans. The board held that the importers failed to prove the Government's classification wrong. The Collector was affirmed.

A protest by the Baldwin Shipping Company was dismissed. When the case came up for trial, Assistant Attorney General Hanson moved to dismiss the protest as not having been made by the proper party. The importation was made by Austin Baldwin & Co., while the protest was signed by the Baldwin Shipping Company, the latter firm not appearing to be the owner, importer, consignee or agent. Under these circumstances, the board decided that the Government's motion should be granted.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, protested against the assessment of duty on silk hosiery, the claim being that free entry should be granted as American goods returned. At the hearing it was admitted by the Assistant Attorney General that the merchandise was of American manufacture. As the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in such cases were complied with, the protest was sustained with an order to the Collector to reliquidate the entries. P. McGettrick, St. Albans, Vt., made a similar claim regarding merchandise, but was overruled for lack of compliance with the regulations.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were overruled in the claim that certain earthenware was properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures. The Collector was affirmed in his return at 35 per cent. ad valorem as plain earthenware.

CORPORATIONS BEHAVING.

Making Sincere Efforts to Meet the Laws, Says Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Attorney General Gregory said this afternoon that in the last year, or a slightly longer time, the large corporations had shown a marked improvement in their attitude toward the laws. He said that they seemed now to be making a sincere effort to square their business practices with the requirements of law, and to adjust their operations to avoid a conflict with the Federal authorities.

This explained, he suggested, why the so-called "trust busting" campaign had not been very spectacular of late. In reply to further questions he made it plain, however, that such cases as were now pending would be pressed to conclusion, and he intimated that nothing would be taken for granted but the decision of the Supreme Court. In this connection he mentioned the suit to dissolve the Harvester Trust, which the high court has ordered to reargument, after a decision below favorable to the Government, and the suit against the Steel Trust, recently decided below in favor of the corporation.

The mere fact that these decisions of the lower courts on more or less similar questions were so widely at variance, said Mr. Gregory, made it necessary to press for a final ruling from the Supreme Court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ROSE COGHLAN, the actress, was discharged from bankruptcy yesterday by Judge Learned Hand. Her liabilities were $9,538.

CORTE & POPPIANI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ernest Corte and Andrea Poppiani, doing business as Joe's Restaurant at 7 Third Avenue. Liabilities are $1,300 and assets $500.

SOL KAHN of 1,542 Minford Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,110 and no assets.

DAVID LEVINSON, a plumber of Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,669 and no available assets.

FRANK T. KEE.—Judge A. N. Hand has affirmed the report of W. H. Willis, referee, that the discharge from bankruptcy of Frank T. Kee, a builder, of 165 Audubon Avenue, should be denied. A petition was filed against Mr. Kee by creditors on Jan. 27, 1911, and his liabilities were $289,470 and nominal assets $109,053.

AYMO & BARATTA.—Judge Hand has granted a motion made by Harry L. Herzog for a denial of a discharge from bankruptcy to Aymo & Baratta, who formerly kept the Stevens House cafe, at 21 Broadway.

EDWARD ROBERTSON, manufacturer of petticoats at 60 Grand Street, has filed schedules schowing liabilities of $8,564 and assets of $3,156.

MORITZ GREENSPAN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Moritz Greenspan, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 215 East Houston Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and 5 cents note at four months.

M. GREENSTEIN & CO.—Morris Greenstein, trading as M. Greenstein & Co., manufacturers of millinery at 596 Broadway, has made a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and 10 cents in two notes at three and six months.

THE MOHAWK FILM COMPANY, INC., of 31 Liberty Street, producer of motion picture plays, has assigned to Albert A. Raphael.

LEVY & STOLLER.—Samuel L. Levy and Frank Stoller, cap manufacturers at 17 and 19 Bleecker Street, have assigned to Joseph Elias Davidson.

SAMUEL GOLDSMITH, jeweler at 38 Chrystie Street, has assigned to Max Salomon.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court has granted discharges from bankruptcy to these bankrupts:

HYMAN ABRAMSON, as the Globe Underwear Co., 73 Allen St.
BENJAMIN H. BAKER, 143 East 35th St., formerly Vice President of the Atlantic Turpentine and Refining Co.
WILLIAM T. BERNHART, 3,620 Paulding Av., formerly of C. Capella & Co.
CLIFFORD D. B. FRANCE, salesman, Poughkeepsie.
AMELIA GREENBERG, agent, 1,545 Madison Av.
HENRY GREENBERGER, grocer, 2,814 Broadway.
DANIEL HANLY, real estate agent, 186 9th Av.
ROBERT HOWISON, undertaker, 239 Lenox Av.
HARRY JURIS, men's furnishing goods, 125 Thompson St.
FREDERICK S. JUSTICE, real estate agent, 1822 St. and Webster Av.
WILLIAM KLEIN & SON, carpenters, 505 East 15th St.
CARMELIA LEVOLI, 630 Van Nest Av., formerly a builder.
PETER MANTOVINI, grocer, 678 Morris Av.
PAUL F. MARCONE, clerk, 31 West 126th St.
METROPOLITAN BUREAU AND LYCEUM CO. OF NEW YORK, 23 East 22d St.
JAMES MILBURN, JR., salesman, 2,987 Marion Av.
ALCAN MOSS, salesman, 215 West 98th St.
LOUIS MOUND, men's furnishing goods, 803 5th Av.
NESTLER, furniture, 126 1st Av.
HENRY H. PROMISEL, 514 West 135th St.
SOLOMON A. PYLE, clerk, 860 Elsmere Place, formerly cloak manufacturer.
MAX PAPAPORT, furs, 24 West 30th St.
MAURICE F. SAVAGE, traveling salesman, 217 West 120th St.
SAMUEL SCHWARTZ, grocer, Luzon, N. Y.
OPTO SPRING, interior decorator, 114 East 28th St.
GRANT SWEET, general store, Bull's Head, N. Y.
AUGUST WACKER, bartender, 4,041 Lowrie Place.
WALTER W. WAKEFIELD, painter, 22 Thames St.
KATE E. ZACKE, janitor, 1,185 Union Av.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Joseph D. Perrault, of Gardner, hotel proprietor, filed a petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities, $11,-000; no assets.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Schedules in bankruptcy were filed this morning by the Natick Boot and Shoe Company, for which receivers were recently appointed. Total liabilities are shown to be $109,059, with nominal assets of $93,035. There are two secured claims, with claims of $14,191, and about 110 unsecured creditors, with aggregate claims of $93,487. The principal creditors under this head are: Avery & Lowery Co., $4,330; P. H. Buckley, Brockton, $7,605; Chicago Trimming Co., $5,091; Comba & Walsh, 11 Columbia St., $7,842; Dunn Green Leather Co., $14,974; Federal Trust Co., $8,500; Framingham Trust Co., $5,000, and the United Shoe Machinery Co., $9,503. The assets consist principally of debts due, $62,500; stock in trade, $14,000, and bank deposits, $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—Swartz & Co., 1,804 S. Crawford Av., voluntary petition; liabilities, $13,731; assets, $1,229.

Bauman & Co., retail jewelers, involuntary petition filed in behalf of Bruhl Bros & Heinus of N. Y., and others; liabilities, $125,-000; assets, $30,000. The liabilities include claims of $9,689, presented by Bruhl Bros. & Heinus of N. Y., and $3,700 by Prof. Pfeifer, $3,70, and Martin Copeland Co., of Providence, R. I., $42.50. Bauman & Co. failed March 15 and Franklin N. Woods was appointed receiver. He returned 33 per cent. dividend to the creditors after a sale of all the assets of the company. The present proceeding is brought to test the claim of the First National Bank of Chicago, which the petitioning creditors say is excessive. The First National Bank of Chicago claims $176,000 on obligations of Bauman & Co., and the creditors contend the claim should not be more than from $50,000 to $75,000. At the time the receiver was appointed the liabilities of the company amounted to approximately $225,000 and the assets were about $125,000. The stock on hand was subsequently sold by the receiver for $96,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Edelstein, Davis—City of New York, $215.48.
Funck, Charles H.—Same, $182.58.
Glasco Ice Co.—Same, $192.78.
Same—Same, $1,542.09.
Same—Same, $1,668.55.
Gillette, George H.—Same, $614.98.
Gernsbach, Hugo—Same, $362.41.
Gilmore, William G.—Same, $2,417.71.
Graber, Samuel—Same, $258.19.
Irving, Amelia A.—Same, $520.25.
Krefetz, Frank—Same, $281.39.
Lennon, James—Same, $266.42.
Merrall, William B.—Same, $734.33.
McCrary, Pierce R.—Same, $378.26.
Moos, Jacques M.—Same, $143.74.
McArthur, John R.—Same, $645.74.
Mills, Henry P.—Same, $269.25.
Muller, Andrew—Same, $281.39.
Reiling, Joseph L.—Same, $614.98.
Rosenthal, Harry—Same, $370.28.
Rosenbault, Walter M.—Same, $266.42.
Riley, Edw. R.—Same, $256.94.
Alfinito, Alfonso, and Ernesto Consentino—Eugatnom Realty and Construction Co., $2,-034.83.
Alliance Films Corporation—C. Simon, $519.41.
Bartlett, John R.; Herman De Selding, William B. Tubby, and Reade Duane Cold Storage Co.—C. Rives, $8,291.
Braun, Joseph—J. Tompkins, costs, $112.87.
Black, Joseph—A. Lubin, $175.90.
Bussell, Frank W.—F. Pfeifel, $133.61.
Black, Joseph—A. Lubin, $175.90.
Briante, Rocco—W. W. Schupner, $806.35.
Conahan, Fred—A. Levine, $128.08.
Cohen, Lawrence—J. Goldstein, $327.41.
D'Onifrio, Tony, and Eugenio Mongelli—E. F. Breskin, $119.10.
Eckert, Chas. C.—Miller Press, $132.78.
Fields, Lew—E. F. Rush, $2,950.92.
Feldman-Swarris Co., Inc.—W. R. Ellison et al., $142.50.
Goldman, Samuel M.—Hanson-Jenks Co., $128.50.
Gordon, Joseph and Max—A. Timen et al., $102.22.
Gippert, Herman C. and Elizabeth—Woodridge Heights Construction Co., $169.41.
Gass, John and Otto—M. Landau, $948.61.
Gevirtz, Jeno—W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., $144.46.
Harper Press, Inc.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $2,723.04.
Hunter, James F., and John B. O'Brien—L. McLaughlin, $176.77.
Hershfield, Daniel—C. F. Ruh, $101.99.
Hecht, Rudolph—N. H. Young, $475.94.
Holocvher, Gertrude M.—V. J. McQuade, $239.45.
Higgins, Albert A.—Lord & Taylor, $129.35.
Illinois Surety Co.—G. Gagliano, $650.35.
Same—M. Lamanna, $160.
Same—G. Gagliano, $285.
Same—G. Mirabeili, $150.
Same—G. Di Trani, $140.
Same—F. Sposato, $103.90.
James, Herbert L.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $604.39.
Kiesel, Ida J.—S. Kissel, $121.78.
Kronethal, Joseph—A. M. Pariser, $127.22.
Kahn, Marcel—A. C. Levine, $125.91.
Keppel, Anton, and Stephen Oswald—F. E. Peters, $266.71.
Kahn, Albert, George Alexander, and Jacob Fitchman—Mahler Co., $319.84.
Lyons, Nicholas D.—Alpha Electric Co., Inc., $327.31.
Lane, Ralph—J. A. Lane, $444.85.
Midville Realty Co.—New York Edison Co., $209.80.
Mackin, William—W. H. McElrain Co., $366.31.
Mehnert, August or Gus—United States Gates Co., $244.71.
Pick, Hugo—H. Bloch, $140.05.
Polo & Clubman Co., Inc.—Kelly Springfield Tire Co., $163.28.
Queens Land and Title Co. and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—G. Pennell, $5,093.64.
Rector, George—New York Edison Co., $162.58.
Rathkowsky, Isidor—M. Jacobowitz, $464.38.
Rinehart, John B. G.—F. T. Bosler, $2,474.65.
Same—J. C. Seal, $667.72.
Same—Same, $917.72.
Same—C. Thomas, $467.72.
Semon, Randolph—Ditmas Realty Co., $132.55.
Stewart, May—A. Kohn, $100.
Shenkoff, Jacob—L. Rosenzweig, $161.13.
Shapiro, Harris—National Nassau Bank of New York, $28,316.05.
Swan, Frederick A.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $4,636.69.
Sullivan, Tom—G. E. Perney, $196.91.
Salvini, Marie—Theatre Magazine Co., $267.99.
Stern, Alma C.—New York Edison Co., $102.35.
Shenkoff, Jacob—F. Holzbauer, $201.23.
Thomas, Samuel and Frederick L.—B. Amato, $105.69.
Van Riper, Lewis C.—A. A. Candler, $408.88.
V

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Barometric pressure continues low over nearly all parts of the country, and an extensive disturbance is charted over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. This distribution has resulted in a continuation of moderately warm weather over nearly all districts east of the Rockies and cool weather in the Northwest and on the North Pacific Coast, and it has been attended by generally fair weather, except that there have been widely scattered showers in New England, the South Atlantic States, and in the North from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast.

Indications are that there will be showers in the region of the great lakes and in the South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Thursday and Friday.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Thursday and Friday in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, and will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	69	65	4 P. M.	80	84
6 A. M.	69	64	6 P. M.	80	84
9 A. M.	71	76	9 P. M.	81	82
12 M.	73	78	11 P. M.	67	78

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.85 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:30—2,422 8th Av.; Abraham Butler. Loss, $5.
12:33—102 Delancey St.; Benj. Ornstein and others $5,000
8:20—304 E. 100 St.; Abr. Duschs ..... Slight
4:20—Bronx Blvd. and Station Pl.; not given ..... Slight
7:00—218 St., w. of B'way; St. Philip's Home ..... Slight
11:10—Pier 65 N. R.; Hamburg-Am. Line. $500
P. M.
1:50—Van Ness Av. and Bear Swamp Rd.; New Haven R. R. ..... Slight
2:05—212 St. and Harlem River; Alexander Ordenhaff ..... Slight
4:20—3,987 3 Av.; Louise Man $5
6:50—77 2 St.; Yetta Schwartz ..... Slight
7:15—296 Brook Av.; P. Weinstein ..... Slight
7:30—153 W. 66 St.; not given ..... Slight
9:15—584 E. 157 St.; S. Folkenflik ..... Slight
9:20—745 Columbus Av.; J. Renwick ..... Slight
9:40—960 Avenue St. John; S. Horowitz ..... Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 14: Mtcd. Sergts. with horses and equip., L. T. Mead, 168 to 183; F. A. Klinck, 169 to 168; C. W. Stokuns, 180 to 169; J. W. Ferris, 173 to 169; Sergt. J. O'Neill, 62 to 69.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, J. C. Kenek, 28 to 1 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 17; W. G. Murray, 38 to C. O., duty in Bu. of Inf., 8 A. M., July 19 to 8 A. M., Sept. 27; T. Dolan, 39 to D. B., 15 days, 8 A. M., July 19; G. B. Pattison, C. O. to Bu. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 15.

Leaves of absence (without pay): G. J. Bindenbach, 2, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 18; M. F. Daly, 154, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 17; G. F. Muehleck, 157, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 1; W. T. Manley, 278, 1 day, 8 P. M., July 15.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, H. F. Moeller, 43, 5 P. M. June 24, during disability; W. J. Sheehan, 81, 12:30 P. M. June 28 to noon, July 6.

Advancements to grades: Patrol, (to $1,400 grade, July 27,) L. F. Tagliani, 1; W. E. O'Connor, 1; G. Sullivan, 2; J. Brown, 5; J. A. Williamson, 5; F. W. Wendel, 15; W. C. Doyle, 17; P. J. McGerald, 18; J. Curristine, 18; J. W. Ward, 21; P. Tubridy, 21; J. J. Lynch, 21; F. May, 31; J. Connolly, 31; J. E. Smith, 35; E. J. Kane, 39; C. Bonaventuro, 61; T. J. Hoctor, 62; F. Burke, 63; E. Stohr, 63; G. Patterson, 161; W. H. Douglas, 164; J. R. Shaw, 166; J. F. Wixted, 167; J. Green, 275; G. Martin, 275; J. Hartmann, 276; C. W. Morgan, 278; J. F. McGarry, Trat. B, July 25; R. A. Fennelly, D. B., July 26.

Fines imposed: Patrol, J. P. Calcaterra, 2, (absent from post,) 5 days; J. J. Schine, 6, (failed to comply with orders,) 1 day; J. L. Hunter, 14, (improper patrol,) 1 day; O. Holub, 26, (absent from special post,) 3 days; W. J. L. Duffy, 26, (abandoned signal box,) 2 days; F. B. Bayer, 28, (absent from post,) 2 days; F. J. Malcolmson, 28, (failed to report at station house,) 1 day; P. S. Quinn, 28, (absent from post,) 2 days; P. J. Killelea, 31, (same,) 3 days; J. F. Shea, 32, (absent from reliving point,) 1 day; M. J. Shanahan, 38, (absent from post,) 1 day; C. P. O'Connell, 61, (standing at entrance of saloon, drinking beer,) 10 days; A. Strauss, 63, (absent from post,) 3 days; E. H. Gerstenfeld, 144, (absent without post,) 3 days; F. E. McGreevey, 144, (same,) 3 days; F. J. Mang, 146, (absent from home while on sick leave,) 3 days; J. Barrett, 151, (left post and entered premises, entered woman's sleeping apartment,) 8 days; (left post and entered premises, entered woman's sleeping apartment, repeatedly addressed her as "girly,") 8 days; R. A. Wilson, 152, (absent from post,) 3 days; A. Andres, 154, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 4 days; F. J. O'Neil, 154, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 4 days; N. A. Benno, 154, (same,) 4 days; J. McLaughlin, 168, (absent from post,) 2 days; A. E. Smith, 168, (absent without leave,) 1 day.

Reprimanded: Capt. J. J. Shevlin, 33, (made false entry in time book,) (absent without leave;) Patrol, T. A. Malley, 15, (absent without leave;) J. H. Brennan, 16, (charge preferred while attached to 81,) (failed to pay debt;) W. Kienk, 25, (improper patrol;) H. S. Powell, (absent from post;) Dennis King, 62, (same;) W. H. Cannon, 69, (absent without leave;) C. Cronin, 133, (same;) H. Crouse, 153, (in conversation;) C. S. Robinson, 162, (absent from post.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol, W. J. Fitzgerald, 22, (on post suffering from intoxicating agent;) V. F. Durning, 66, (failed to pay debt;) C. F. Leibfried, 277, (improper patrol.)

Fire Department.

Death: Veterinarian A. J. Dodin, at 1:30 A. M. July 12. Funeral from his late residence, 852 E. 165th St., the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M. today. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of ten men each, commanded by Chief of Battalion G. E. Weber.

Fins: Fire, (3d grade) C. Nathan, Eng. 13, $5, loss of coat badge.

Retired: Fire, (1st grade) E. Danancher, Eng. 222, on his own application, on an annual pension of $700, on A. M. July 16.

Transfer, S A. M. July 15: Fire, (2d grade) W. A. Dorritie, H. & L. 16, to Rescue Co. No. 1.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Capt. P. C. Harmon, Jr., H. & L. 31, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 16; Lieut. P. J. Marron, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 15; Fire, (3d grade) C. J. Malville, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 16.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALDRICH, HELEN M., (June 5,) personalty, over $2,000; $300 to nephew, Benjamin R. Cox; certain moneys to Woodlawn Cemetery for care of grave and erection of a tombstone; rest to relatives and friends.

CONANT, CHARLES A., (July 4,) personalty, over $4,000; realty valuation unknown; Grace W. Pearce of Waltham, Mass., sister, gets 100 volumes, a silk rug, certain pictures, jewelry, and bric-a-brac, all contracts for abridgements or collections of new articles not completed at time of his death, and the residuary estate; remainder of books to go to the School of Commerce and Finance of New York University; Allie S. Balch of Washington, D. C., gets $3,000 and all unfinished books completed at time of testator's death; brother-in-law, Rev. Frederick H. Page, gets all personal correspondence and $500, with which to furnish bindings for such.

FREEMAN, ELOISE W., (June 10;) personalty, over $1,000; all personal effects, pictures, books, &c., to daughter, Eloise Willis Zwissington, who gets residue in trust for life; a diamond ring goes to a granddaughter, Marian Lente, who has contingent remainder interest in residue.

GREENWOOD, MINNIE, (June 27;) personalty, $3,800; $1,900 to widower, Thomas; $1,900 to sister, Emma Schmidt.

HICKSON, CATHERINE J., (May 7;) personalty, about $5,000; all to sister, Caroline H. Kenedy, who died on same day, leaving $7,000 and other interest to brother, Richard J. Hickson; Miss Hickson's will read that if her sister predeceased her the income of the property was to go for life to her niece, Mary M. Warnock, known in a religious order in Toronto as Sister Mary Austin. Both wills were dated May 1, 1915.

WEISS, SAMUEL, (April 24;) personalty, $175; all to son, Alexander.

History Up to Date.

The New York Times Current History prints the story of the war in progress splendidly illustrated. 25c a copy—published monthly. Bound volume of first six numbers $2, delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Orders of June 28 relating to 2d Lt. G. P. Anderson, C. A. C., amended to take effect on or about Aug. 15, instead of Aug. 25. On arrival in coast defenses of Key West, is detailed, in addition to his other duties, to assume charge of construction work at Ft. Taylor, Fla.

1st Lt. J. B. Anderson, Med. Corps, from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed at proper time to join 27th Inf. en route to San Francisco, and sail about Sept. 7 for the Philippines for duty.

Capt. J. C. Magee, Med. Corps, to Ft. Riley, Kan., temporary duty, then to his proper station. He is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps at Ft. Riley for conducting preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Med. Corps, vice Major W. R. Eastman, Med. Corps, relieved.

Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps, from this city to Ft. Wood, New York, temporary duty, then to his proper station.

Chaplain E. P. Brophy, C. A. C., will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of San Francisco, for assignment to a station.

1st Lt. B. W. Phillips, 14th Inf., to Yellow Springs, Ohio, on July 29, to inspect Company A, Signal Corps, organized militia of Ohio, then to his station.

Col. G. Adams, 5th F. A., and Capts. F. Conner and W. Bryden, F. A., will proceed to Enid, Okla., about July 26 to observe and inspect the action of motor tractors, then to their proper stations.

Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, Q. M. C., to Philadelphia, Penn., on official business, then to his station.

Major A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engineers, is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the purpose of issuing bills of lading covering shipments for the Engineer Corps.

1st Lt. W. F. Thompson, 16th Inf., to West Point, Sept. 1, for temporary duty at Academy.

Following officers of the Medical Corps relieved from duty with 2d Div., and from further duty at post specified, and will report to commanding officer, 27th Inf., for duty en route to San Francisco, and sail from there about Sept. 7 for the Philippines for duty: 1st Lts. C. L. Beaven, Ft. Washington, Md.; W. P. Davenport, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; W. G. Guthrie, Ft. Riley, Kan., E. F. Thodo, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; W. C. von Kessler, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; L. W. Webb, Jr., Madison Barracks, N. Y.; R. H. Wilds, Ft. McPherson, Ga., and A. W. Williams, Washington Barracks, D. C., and Capts. E. M. Hardaway, Texas City, Texas, and H. Hilliard, Ft. Cook, Neb.

Leaves—Capt. C. T. Harris, Jr., Ord. Dept., 15 days; 1st Lt. J. J. Thomas, C. A. C., 15 days' extension, he will sail for the Philippines, Aug. 5; 1st Lt. L. R. Dougherty, F. A., 30 days; Maj. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., 14 days; Maj. J. Wheeler, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months, and Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, 1 month.

Navy.

Capt. G. W. Kline, from command of the Vermont, July 10, to home wait orders.

Junior Grade Lt. A. E. Montgomery, the Columbia, to the Tonopah.

Ensign J. L. Ribaldaffer, to the Columbia.

Midshipmen H. E. Yeresech, Naval Academy, to the South Carolina; W. S. Hacfor, G. C. Kline, and H. O'D. Hunter, Academy, to the Hancock; R. D. Tisdale, Academy, to the Virginia; F. C. Hultonic, Academy, to the North Carolina, and H. D. Clarke, Academy, to the Jupiter.

Surgeons J. M. Brister, Atlantic reserve fleet, to Boston Naval Hospital; and M. Tolfree, from receiving ship at Philadelphia, Penn., to the Minnesota; J. J. Snyder, receiving ship at Philadelphia, to the Minnesota, and R. E. Hoyt, the Minnesota, to home wait orders.

P. A. Surgeon F. H. Stibbens, to San Francisco Naval Training Station.

A. Surgeon F. L. Conklin, Norfolk Naval Hospital, to the Milwaukee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Caesar at Beirut, Kentucky at North River, New York City; Dupont at Boston, and the Hull at Mare Island.

Sailed: Osceola and Paducah, Cuatro Reales Channel, for Guantanamo; Lamson, Boston Yard for Boston Light; Nereus, Balboa for Honolulu; Albany, San Francisco for Port Angeles, and the Wheeling, Vera Cruz for Tampico.

A mining and mine sweeping division of the Atlantic fleet has been organized, consisting at present of the Baltimore and the following vessels detached from duty with the auxiliary division: San Francisco, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, and Sonoma.

The Culgoa, now at Brooklyn Yard, will leave for Newport about the 25th inst.

The Whipple has been detached from duty with the reserve torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet, and assigned to duty with the first division torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet. The Whipple was placed in full commission July 14.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ABENDSCHEIN, ALBERT, (July 28, 1914;) net estate $5,628; Mrs. Helena Abendschein, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $6,520, in 147-149 Attorney St., appraised at $19,000, subject also to deduction of $1,320 for dower; deposits, $222; paintings and furniture, $566; stocks, $834. Decedent was an artist, and the most valuable painting was a picturesque study of Old Man, appraised at $100.

BARNES, Mrs. MARY C., (Dec. 17, 1914;) net estate $414,860; Lucy B. Brown, daughter, given $95,291; Martha B. Schirmer, daughter, $95,156; Mary B. Leonard, daughter, $95,116; Charles W. Barnes, son, $128,911; Martha Leonard, granddaughter, $350; Katherine Chamberlain, granddaughter, $25. Assets: Equity, $20,000, in 106 E. 17 St., appraised at $90,000; two vacant lots, south side, of 183 St., west of Amsterdam Av., $17,000; deposits, $14,752; personal chattels, jewelry, and pictures, $4,389; bonds and mortgages, $197,981; notes, $15,000; stock and bonds, $159,147. Larger holdings were: Bonds, Federal Light and Traction Co., $14,927; bonds, Rhode Island Suburban Traction Co., $8,250; bonds, Mississippi Glass Co., $10,000; bonds, U. S. Steel Corporation, $9,000; 60 shares Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Rwy., $11,100; 150 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., pref., $14,700; 80 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Co., pref., $8,200; 200 shares Kansas City Southern Ry., pref., $13,000; 100 shares Portland Gas and Coke Co., $9,750; 102 shares Southern Rwy., $6,324.

BABB, GEORGE FLETCHER, (Jan. 11, 1915;) net estate, $19,415; decedent died intestate and the estate passed to a brother, a sister, and fourteen nephews and nieces. Assets: Deposits, $20,913; personalty, $15; library, $408; notes, $715.

FUCITO, JOSEPH, (Jan. 22, 1914;) net estate, $28,476; decedent died intestate, and the assets passed to seven daughters and four sons. Assets: Equity, $3,850, in 114-118 Park Av., Corona, L. I., appraised at $9,000; equity, $3,983, in 51 St., Corona, L. I., appraised at $9,600; deposits, $5,706. Decedent was a banana merchant, and his personalty, stock, and claims due were appraised at $21,062.

STORM, ELIZABETH, (Nov. 21, 1914;) net estate $10,742; $2,000 goes to Amanda Carlson, decedent's maid, rest of estate passed to May Whittemore Walters, niece. Assets: Deposits, $10,898; jewelry and personalty, $1,187.

WEIL, JACOB, (Dec. 25, 1914;) net estate, $12,776; Mrs. Rose Weil, widow; Leon J. Weil and Manuel L. Weil, sons, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $9,500, in 1,633 2d Av., appraised at $32,500, subject also to deduction of $2,223 for dower; deposits, $6,114; stocks, $35; retail meat market, located at 777 8th Av., $1,500.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Clarence E. Meleney becomes Acting City Superintendent of Schools today.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to transper $52,280 from vocational education-al equipment to general repairs, the Bronx, for the purpose of equipping twelve schools in the Bronx on the "Gary plan."

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 159, Brooklyn, to collect three cents each from pupils in that school during September for the maintenance of a school garden.

President Churchill on Aug. 11 will deliver an addresson "Educational Unrest" before the Summer School at Cliff Haven.

The Board of Education has approved the assignment of Morris E. Siegel to the supervision of the prevocational classes in P. S. 5, Brooklyn, during July.

The nomination of Frederick D. Drescher and Max D. Pfeffer as attendance officers have been confirmed.

Charles Harper has been transferred from the Vocational School for Boys, Brooklyn, to the Murray Hill Vocational School.

The discontinuance of old P. S. 95, Brooklyn, as an elementary school and the organization of new P. S. 95 as an elementary school for boys and girls of all grades, with a kindergarten, have been approved.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:41|Sun sets..7:39|Moon sets..9:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:35	9:42	3:37	8:36
Governors Island	9:54	9:54	4:10	4:08
Hell Gate	11:44	11:44	5:50	5:18

Arrived—Wednesday, July 14.

SS Sarnia, Antilla, July 10.
SS Cristobal, Colon, July 7.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, July 9.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 8.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam, July 5.
SS Relay, Vera Cruz, July 9.
SS Pelican, Montreal, July 10.
SS Trongate, Gloucester, July 12.
SS Celia, Cristobal, July 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Calabria	Gibraltar	July	3
St. Kentigern	London	June	28
Boniface	Para	July	2
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June	23
Manhattan	London	July	8
Momus	New Orleans	July	8
Antilla	Progreso	July	4
Pleiades	Matanzas	July	10
Zacapa	Kingston	July	10
Huron	Jacksonville	July	13

DUE TOMORROW.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	July	4
Cymric	Liverpool	July	7
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July	7
Ardgair	Havre	July	3
Kansas	Galveston	July	7
Zulia	Porto Rico	July	10
Concho	Galveston	July	10
City of Columbus	Savannah	July	13

DUE SATURDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July	8
Marengo	Hull	July	3
New York City	Swansea	July	3
Manin	Seville	July	2
St. Bede	Manchester	July	3
Korona	Demerara	July	7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July	14
Bergensfjord	Bergen	July	8

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	July	10
Ancona	Naples	July	6
Herm	Seville	July	1
Novgorod	Hull	July	2
Lampo	Leghorn	July	11
Aboukir	Balboa	July	11
Navajo	Balboa	July	11
Algiers	Tampa	July	11
El Mar	New Orleans	July	12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July	15
Nickeria	Curacao	July	6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mariana, St. Thomas	4:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Rosalia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	——	5:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vas Constantinos, Patras		4:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 56 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Norman Bridge, Tampico to New York, was 120 miles S. of Hatteras at 8 A. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 660 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS Pleiades, Cardenas to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 217 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 405 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 529 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 300 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,380 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kristianiafjord, at Kirkwall, July 12.
SS Buffalo, at Hull, July 12.
SS Torr, at Hull, July 12.
SS Lux, at Valencia, July 12.
SS Saxoleine, at Havre, July 12.
SS Suwanee, at London, July 13.
SS Polmanter, at Barbados, July 12.
SS Devon City, at Havre, July 11.
SS Westward Ho, at Havre, July 11.
SS Perugia, at Leghorn, July 11.
SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Copenhagen, at Valparaiso, July 10.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, July 14.
SS Mimosa, from Glasgow, July 14.
SS Wells City, from Cardiff, July 14.

Passed.

SS Greenbank, New York for Avonmouth, passed Barry Island.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 17, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Principe di Udine, and at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..July 19
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..July 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama ..... July 16
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru ..... July 18
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... July 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 15; Manila, June 17; Shanghai, June 19; Yokohama, June 25, and Honolulu, July 7—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on July 13, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 17.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.
S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Cloudy, with probably scattered thunder showers Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.
Ala.—Miss., and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light s. winds.
East. Tex.—Fair and continued warm Thurs. and Fri.; fresh s. winds.
West. Tex. and Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
Okla.—Fair, continued warm, Thurs. and probably Fri.
Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except probably thunder showers in extreme s. e.
Ky.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.
Ohio and Ind.—Probably thunder showers Thurs. and Fri.; moderate, variable winds.
Lower Mich.—Probably showers Thurs. and Fri.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.
Upper Mich.—Cloudy, with probably showers Thurs. and Fri.; fresh e. winds.
Ill.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers and probably thunderstorms, warmer in n.
Mo.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers and probably thunderstorms, warmer in n. e. Thurs.
Wis.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers and probably thunder showers.
Minn., N. and S. Dak.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.
Iowa—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers and thunderstorms.
Neb.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers and probably thunderstorms.
Kan.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probably thunderstorms.

TEACHING STAFF CHANGES.

Appointments and Transfers in High and Elementary Schools.

The following were assigned yesterday as teachers in charge of the several high school annexes indicated, from Sept. 1, 1915, to Aug. 31, 1916:

MANHATTAN.

Walter H. Eddy, Commerce, P. S. 7, Educ. Alliance Bldg.; Forest Grant, Commerce, P. S. 67; David L. Arnold, Julia Richman, P. S. 9, P. S. 45; Hanna Wehle, Julia Richman, P. S. 87; Idelette Carpenter, Julia Richman, P. S. 66; Katherine Speir, Wadleigh, P. S. 54, P. S. 109.

THE BRONX.

Henry Keigwin, Evander Childs, Olinville Av. and Magenta St.; Clayton Durfee, Evander Childs, P. S. 46; Henry R. Pyne, Evander Childs, P. S. 16; Irving W. Helkes, Morris, P. S. 31.

BROOKLYN.

William T. Morrey, Bushwick, P. S. 75; Lewis B. Semple, Bushwick, P. S. 129; Charles H. Tester, Commercial, P. S. 49; Anna L. Phillips, Eastern District, P. S. 143; Alice Higgins, Girls', P. S. 42; J. Clarence Smith, Manual Training, P. S. 94; Arthur L. Baker, Manual Training, P. S. 5.

The following were appointed to the positions indicated, to take effect on or about the opening of the schools in September, 1915:

N. Y. Training School for Teachers.

Emily M. Schluenzen, critic teacher; Dora C. Dels, model teacher; Margaret A. Lindquist, model teacher; Albert K. Aldinger, first asst., phys. trg.

B'klyn Training School for Teachers.

John Messenger, asst. teacher drawing; Jessamine R. Cook, model teacher; Mary Caroian Smith, clerical asst.

The following assistant teachers in high schools were transferred, to take effect Sept. 1, 1915:

Edward F. Lewis, com'l br., Bryant to Flushing; Mary I. Polip, English, Eastern Dist. to Curtis; Grace L. Smith, music, Man'l Trg. to E. Childs.

Thomas R. Garth was appointed assistant to principal in the New York Parental School.

The following appointments and transfers in elementary schools were made:

APPOINTMENTS.—Principals: Henry E. Hein, Schedule 1 B, P. S. 1, Queens; Emily N. Goodwin, Schedule A, P. S. 155, Brooklyn.

TRANSFERS.—Principals: Schedule A: Elizabeth C. O'Rourke, from P. S. 117 to 108, Manhattan; Mary A. Mason, from P. S. 79 to 55, Brooklyn. Schedule 1 B: Solomon E. Du Bois, from P. S. 103 to 27, Manhattan. Isidore Springer, from P. S. 55 to 25, Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN—SCHEDULE B1.

	From	To School.	School.
Henrietta S. Davol	186	21	
Beatrice King	171	46	
Katherine F. Lee	50	85	
Gertrude J. Helbling	34	85	
Sophie A. Dunster	117	89	
Grace M. Rodman	39B	89	
Hortense Goodman	168P	90	
Mabel L. Hobbs	81	90	
Dora M. Kaucher	85	91	
Annetta M. Marshall	85	91	
Anna M. Donahue	61	96G	
Gertrude Berliner	89	103	
Beatrice Berger	82	110	
Fannie Giesel	87	159	
Lillian W. Hillabrand	39P	159	
Rose Sterngiass	65G	159	
Adela F. Mardorf	8	168P	

SCHEDULE B2.

Eleanor L. McCarthy	109	45	
Agnes W. Kent	168G	169	

UNGRADED—(SCHEDULE B2 WITH BONUS.)

Louise K. Schultz	35	5
May E. Graham	4	104
Elsa M. Paul	15	179

SCHEDULE B3.

M. Emma Lockwood	36	35
Bertha A. Bruenn	85	78
Lulu V. Sheehan	31	93

SCHEDULE VI.

Jacob Bender	89	109
William Gittelson	34	171
Harry D. Cole	182	184

SCHEDULE VII.

Herbert S. Walsh	40	115

THE BRONX—SCHEDULE B1.

May T. Siemering	10	8P
Ferne B. Williams	160	4
Lillian M. Waldman	65G	4
Frances Dolinsky	50	10
Agnes C. Timmons	50	28
Emily E. Steedman	106	31
Lena Chess	126	32
Margaret E. Ludewig	45	42

SCHEDULE B2.

Anna V. Conway	5	23
Sara C. Breslow	91	45

SCHEDULE VI.

Albert C. White	40	82

BROOKLYN—SCHEDULE B1.

Helen L. Squires	32	28
Florence A. Dreyfus	144	32
M. Agnes Zimmer	117	36
Fanny Wolff	117	36
Margaret M. Maguire	147B	36
Lillian M. Gavin	45	46
Honour B. Gelson	93	50
Libbie Harrison	160	50
Mary Mahoney	147	107
Alda Lenore Wilcox	10P	116
Martha M. Fonda	64	122
Mary Riley	89	128
Mattie S. Cornell	161	143
Wilhelmine Heller	88	147G
Beatrice Cohen	132	148
Helen E. Clark	147B	155
Anna E. McNeely	178	155
Theresa C. Moehring	178	155
Ellen M. O'Neill	40	156G
Marguerite A. Powers	177	169
Matilda Berman	103	169
Louise P. McIlduff	156B	169
Jessie M. Dunn	155	178
Myrtle M. Washburn	155	178
Dorothy K. Harding	114	178
Judith E. O'Reilly	155	178
Stella M. Kedian	159	178
Angela M. Gallagher	53	178

SCHEDULE B2.

Ella L. Voorhees	15	45
Adaline Eldredge	76	145
Kate H. Cochrane	178	155
Caroline L. Cook	178	155

UNGRADED—(SCHEDULE B2 WITH BONUS.)

Frances Logue	80	26
Jane Lush	53	43
Isabelle B. Quale	89	179

SCHEDULE B3.

Mary L. Holm	23	50
Sarah A. Long	117	123
Hedwig Klein	188B	156B

SCHEDULE VII.

Edward L. Terbell	57	130

QUEENS—SCHEDULE B1.

Clara A. Roberts	85	5
Beatrice Ferguson	11	6

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Long Lease on Plot in Fifth Avenue Retail Centre for Twelve-Story Building—$900,000 Riverside Drive Deal Closed—Upper Manhattan Sale—Bronx Buyers.

Plans filed yesterday for another tall, light manufacturing building in the retail Fifth Avenue section showed that a deal for a choice site between Fifth and Madison Avenues, as rumored a few days ago, has been closed. The property involves the plots at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, running through the block to 10 East Thirty-ninth Street, fronting 37.6 on each street, by 197.6 deep. It adjoins the new Craftsman Building.

The property, which is owned by the Naols Corporation, of which Samuel Sloan is President, has been leased for twenty-one years, with two renewal privileges, through Frank D. Veiller and J. L. Robertson, Jr., for the owning company, to the Improvement Company of New York, of which Leslie R. Palmer, who has been actively interested in several large midtown structures, is President. The Thirty-ninth Street plot is vacant, and an old dwelling covers the Thirty-eighth Street parcel. The leasing company will improve the site with a twelve-story building, to cost $250,000, from plans by the architect, M. L. Meader.

Heights Apartment $900,000 Trade.

Negotiations were closed yesterday, and papers signed, for the sale of the ten-story apartment house on the northeast corner of 155th Street and Riverside Drive, sold by the Strathcona Construction Company to William N. Dewey. In part payment the buyer gave the seven-story loft building at 27 East Tenth Street, located 153.10 feet east of University Place, and diagonally opposite the University Place Presbyterian Church. Heckscher & De Saulles and Francis B. Robert negotiated the trade. The Riverside Drive house figured in the deal at $775,000, and the Tenth Street property at $125,000.

Buys Site for Heights Taxpayer.

As a site for a one-story taxpayer with eight stores, an investing client of A. E. Leicher has purchased from the Rexton Realty Company, Samuel Kempner, President, the northeast corner of 184th Street and Audubon Avenue. The plot fronts one hundred feet on the avenue and twenty feet on the street. M. I. Strunsky negotiated the sale.

Operators Buy Harlem Flats.

The D. H. Jackson Company has bought from the estate of Helena Munstuk and Joel B. Libermann, executors of the estate of I. Munstuk, 6-8 West 118th Street, two 5-story double flats on a plot 50 by 100 feet. Norman Denzer was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from Louis Kleban the six-story flat house occupying a plot of 70 by 112 by irregular, on the northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and Freeman Street.

Charles E. Watkins, Jr., has sold to a Bronx builder nine lots 25 by 100 feet each, in the Arden tract. The lots, which are located on both sides of Cedar Street near Gun Hill Road, will be improved by the buyer with two-family homes.

The new apartment house on the north side of Featherbed Lane, 233.7 feet east of Nelson Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, has been sold by Clement H. Smith for a client. George Stanger is the buyer and in exchange he gave the dwelling at 1,685 Topping Avenue, northwest corner of 173d Street, on plot 100 by 95.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for Joseph Karasik of Manhattan, to William Simpson the two-story-and-cellar brick one-family house, 555 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 18 by 100 feet, for occupancy.

John Pullman has sold 538 Fifth Avenue, near Fifteenth Street, a one-story business building, on lot 20 by 100 feet, for Evelyn D. Bruner to Frank Adler for investment.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for J. F. O'Brien the three-story dwelling, 311 West 102d Street, for a term of years to J. E. Lorenz.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased for George A. Wheelock the dwelling house, 36 East Thirty-third street, to Mrs. Marie Edwards, for a term of years.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for George W. Nix to Joseph Corn private house at 43 West Ninety-first Street.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased for a term of years the four-story and basement dwelling at 128 East Sixty-first Street to Dr. L. Pierce Clark for Frederick B. Sewall.

Porter & Co. have leased for Moritz L. Ernst to John J. Kistler the four-story dwelling at 152 West 122d Street.

To Publish Fire Department Orders.

J. O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the Fire Department, announced yesterday that hereafter all rules and regulations of the Fire Department will be printed in the City Record on Thursdays. They will be mainly resolutions adopted from time to time by the Board of Standards and the Board of Hazardous Trades, and having general application.

In the course of preparation is a complete codification of all the regulations, properly classified under the different subjects covered. These will be printed in a series of pamphlets.

The pamphlet of standpipe regulations is about ready and will shortly be sent to the City Record for printing. For the last decade real estate owners, architects, and builders have endeavored to have the Fire Department codify and print all its rules and regulations.

For example, they wish to have it definitely settled what buildings require standpipes and what buildings require sprinklers; and next, to be sure that in case certain standpipes, house tanks, and other apparatus are specified the regulations in this respect would not be changed unless property owners were informed, so they would not be in a position of having contracted for something they assume to be correct only to find out later that the Fire Department wants something else. The publication of these resolutions was brought about through the efforts of the Industrial Codes Committee of the Advisory Council of Rural Estate Interests, Julius Franke, Chairman.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

724 St. 204, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; four-story flat; voluntary sale; to Gustav Gitterman for $17,800.

Walker St, 23, 23.8 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; J. M. Love et al. against C. L. Boardman et al.; Edwards & B., attorneys; L. S. Burchard, referee; due, $21,196.25; taxes, &c., $408.05; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

125th St, 288 West, s s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.11, four-story tenement; J. E. Barney against H. D. White-Haight et al.; L. S. Goebel, attorney; Hugo S. Mack, referee; due, $10,984.32; taxes, &c., $400; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

29th St, 135 to 141 West, n s, 346.1 ft e of 7th Av, 60.8x98.8, twelve-story loft building; Julius Israel et al. against Twenty-fifth Construction Co. et al.; A. H. Mittlemann, attorney; Abr. Benedict, referee; due, $52,-221.18; taxes, &c., $144.90; subject to a prior mortgage of $210,000; to the plaintiff for $230,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, s e corner 56th St, 131.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; withdrawn.

150th St, 531 West, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11, three-story brick dwelling; Kings County Savings Institution against Hilma Nelson et al.; W. W. Taylor, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $15,926.77; taxes, &c., $700; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

62d St, 218 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 21.

112th St, 51-51½ East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, two one-story dwellings; M. C. Maynard against Michael Geery et al.; H. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due, $9,670.19; taxes, &c., $1,773.98; to Samuel H. Stone for $12,000.

By Samuel Marx.

8th Av, 975-9, w s, 25.5 ft n of 37th St, 75x100, three six-story flats and stores; Zinwill Co. et al. against American Purchasing Assn. et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $50,603.58; taxes, &c., $4,470.15; subject to a prior mortgage of $160,000; to the plaintiff for $201,667.

127th St, 370 West, s s, 125 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; B. R. Ober against Henry Wiegand et al.; Parker, D. & W., attorneys; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $3,662.38; taxes, &c., $79.37; subject to prior mortgages of $18,500; to Samuel Kleinberg, a party in interest, for $19,183.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

158th St, n s, 142 ft w of 12th Av, extends through to Riverside Drive, 257.5x281.6x irregular x 257.5 to beginning; Manhattan Mtg. Co. against Edwina Co. et al.; Harold Swaln, attorney; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $91,246.64; taxes, &c., $6,280; to Edward Vaughan, Jr., for a party in interest, for $45,100.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Madison Av, 1,527, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story tenement and stores; J. M. Haskell against Adam Moran et al.; S. P. Latting, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $9,197.29; taxes, &c., $353.73; to William A. Wellwood for $9,800.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 21.

AT 3.208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 50.2x119.8x30.3x121, two-story frame building and vacant; adjourned to July 27.

By George Price.

Bryant Av, 818, e s, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; C. F. Halsted against Albert Gerhards et al.; Daniel Burke, attorney; J. H. Radigan, referee; due, $773.36; taxes, &c., $5; subject to a mortgage aggregating $6,000; to the plaintiff for $6,800.

By Joseph P. Day.

North St, e s, 127.4 ft n of Tier Av, 163.7x 253x170.5x255; Edw. Robitzek against M. L. Roeder et al. (Action 2) Harry Robitzek, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $2,240.92; taxes, &c., $606.96; to Aaron Forsey for $3,300.

By Charles A. Berrian.

216th St, East, s s, 50 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x100; Michele Saracena against Tuotl Hatch & Co. et al.; B. S. Vitale, attorney; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $1,218.95; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $750.

Carroll St, 106, s s, 465 ft e of William Street, 25x100.5; I. L. Karlebach against H. G. Frank et al.; F. W. Hottenroth, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $344.85; taxes, &c., $168.93; to the plaintiff for $730.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 3,860-6, n e corner of 161st St, 99.11x99.10, six-story apartment houses and stores; Guaranty Trust Co. against Robert Fulton Realty Co. et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $45,623.76; taxes, &c., $6,498.16.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20.11, three-story dwelling; J. J. Mandeville against L. L. Ball et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; M. M. Friend, referee; due, $29,804.86.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

38th St, n s, 187.6 ft e of 5th Av, running through to 39th St, for a twelve-story light manufacturing loft building, 87.6x197.6; Naols Corp., Samuel Sloan, President, 20 William St., owner; H. L. Meader, 2 West 33d St, architect; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n e corner of 16th St, to a thirteen-story loft; Greenwich Savings Bank, premises, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BENNETT AV, e s, at centre line, e of 182d St, 100x181.11x100.11x195.7; McNulty Brothers to Bennett Avenue Realty Co., 31 Bennett Av, (mtg $180,000,) July 8; attorney, W. F. Kimber ..... 141 Broadway $1

CHERRY ST, 220 and 222, n s, 122.3 ft e of Pike St, runs n 163.11x e 37.9x s 97x s 64x w 37.7 to beginning; Joseph and Betsy Solomon to Anna L. Duncan, 11 Bergen Place, Brooklyn, July 8; attorney, I. Hershfield, 99 Nassau St. $1

CHRYSTIE ST, 118, e s, 75.5 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Herman and Kedy Fichter to Potential Realty Co., (mtg $27,000,) June 24 ..... $100

DELANCEY ST, 222 to 228, n w corner of Willett St, 44.8x88; Herman and Kedy Fichter to Potential Realty Co., 74 Broadway, (mtg $75,000,) June 24 ..... $1

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 155.8 ft s of Grand St, 24.9x89.11; Montgomery St. e s, 37.11 ft s of Monroe St, 22x90; Montgomery St, e s, Lot 26, map of W. Romayne, 22x80; Joseph Gabrilowitz to Tillie Gabrilowitz, 554 Knickerbocker Av, Brooklyn; attorneys, Aronson & S., 34 Pine St. $1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 34x55; Charles A. and Emma J. Hotze to Martin F. Huberth, 1,045 Forest Av, (mtg $23,000,) July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

IRVINGTON ST, 156, n s, 104 ft e of Suffolk St, 23x100; Felix Kunstler and another to Yuda L. Muehlstein, 141 Mangin St, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,500,) July 9 ..... $100

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of 204th St, 100x 110, foreclosure July 1; David E. Goldfarb, referee, to J. Allen Townsend, Irvington, N. Y., July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $15,000

STANTON ST, n s, 79.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11, foreclosure July 9; Phoenix Ingraham to Mary Vaughan and another, 352 East 17th St, July 12; attorney, T. W. Henly, 32 Liberty St. $5,000

3D AV, 419, e s, 123.4 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x 110, consent to third track; Winthrop A. Charles and another to Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1913; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway $297

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. and another and Mary M. Johnston to same, June 23, 1915; attorney, same $100

3D AV, 2,410, w s, 25 ft s of 117th St, 25x 100; Ray Bieler to Walter M. Engel, 844 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, M. Shlivek, 905 William St. $100

22D ST, 203 West, n s, 17.3 ft w of 7th Av, 16x49; Thomas D. Day and another to Willis L. Inman and Margaret I. Davis, at Leesburg, Va., May 31, quitclaim; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10

37TH ST, s s, 141.6 ft w of 5th Av, 43x98.9, foreclosure Feb. 2, 1915; William Klein, referee, to William Zeigler, Jr., 10 West 57th St, June 15; attorneys, Swan & M., 29 Liberty St. $215,000

48TH ST, 213 East, n s, 178.9 ft e of 3d Av, 16.7x100; Louis M. and Mary H. Montgomery to Sarah J. Lynch, 220 East 50th St, quitclaim and correction deed, June 23; attorneys, Clarke & C., 51 Chambers St. ..$1

62D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.5; Adele Weil to Jessie Weil, 224 East 60th St, (mtg $18,000,) July 13; attorney, J. Weil, 50 Broad St. $100

71ST ST, n s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Ambrose Realty Co., to Mary Lyons, 244 Riverside Drive, (mtg $50,000,) July 13..$100

82D ST, s s, 291.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x 102.2; Pauline E. Spivack to Joseph A. Sterling, 375 Hunts Point Av, (mtg $9,200,) June 30; attorney, F. A. Keppler, 234 Broadway $100

109TH ST, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Christine Zito to Ross Marina, 328 East 109th St, (mtg $16,000,) June 28; attorney, N. Marino, 1,589 3d Av. $100

120TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Morris Schinasi (or Mus) and another to Solomon Schinasi, 346 West 86th St, June 24; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St..$100

122D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 90x 100; Lamport Manufacturers' Supply Co., to Oriental Holding Co., 63 Park Row, July 9; attorney, J. H. Zessir, 63 Park Row $1

122D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 90x100; Zachary Helles to Oriland Holding Co., 63 Park Row, July 9; attorney, J. H. Zeiser, 63 Park Row $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,064, e s, 16.8x116.6x16.9x113; Charles C. Marrin, referee, to Jacob Bauer, East Hampton, Conn., July 8, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

BAYARD ST, n s, Lots 96 and 97, map of property of S. Cambreleng et al., 50x100; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Indelli & Conforti Co., 847 Bryant Av, July 6; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av...$7,000

GRANT AV, 1,007, s w corner of 166th St, 39.7x81.1x48x81.2; Kovacs Construction Co. to John G. Kelly, 63 Elliott Av, Yonkers, N. Y., July 10, (mtg $36,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 6, Block 474, map of part of Fox estate; Phelan Brothers' Construction Co. to John E. Griffiths, 340 East 149th St., May 29, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 25, Block 19; Lot 6, Block 38, map of Morris Park; Charles Fara to Eva Fara, 371 Walton Av, July 8; attorney, Eva Fara, 371 Walton Av $1

LOT 159, amended map, part of Gleason property; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Bernardina F. E. Hake, 1,237 Union Av, July 13; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av. $4,500

POPHAM AV, w s, 98.1 ft w of Montgomery Av, 50x100; Louisa A. Fields to Mary I. Schreyer, 53 West 83d St, April 3; attorney, Mary I. Schreyer, 53 West 83d St. $1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 208 ft n of 165th St, 25x175.10x25x175.11; Katharina Jaeger to Anton Jaeger, 1,043 Prospect Av, July 13; attorney, Anton Jaeger, 1,013 Prospect Av. $100

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 423.9 ft n of Undercliff Av, 50x irregular; also Undercliff Av, n w s, 152.2 ft n of Washington Bridge, 69.1x146.1x46.6x149; Henry D. Downs to Frederick C. Cullen, 115 Undercliff Av, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 192.8 ft s of 4th St, 25x200; Dollar Savings Bank to George Hoffmann, 1,132 Clay Av, July 14; attorneys, Mackellar & G., 43 Cedar St. $100

137TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Brown Place, 50x 100; Louis Stern et al. to Maurice P. Davidson, 652 East 18th St, Brooklyn, June 29; attorneys, Yankauer & D., 261 Broadway ..$1

140TH ST, 626 East, s s, 28.6x100; Catharine Wannop to Elizabeth Rankin, 119 West 77th St, June 24, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, William Rankin, 119 West 77th St. $1

149TH ST, n s, 220.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x irregular; Thomas G. Price to Giuseppina Margarita, 313 East 146th St, March 15, (mtg $.8,000;) attorney, Thomas G. Price, 1,050 Mount Hope Place. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Giuseppina Norcia to Thomas G. Price, 1,050 Mount Hope Place, March 15, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, same..$1

163TH ST, 308 East, s s, 20x100; Thornton Brothers Co. to Thomas Baumann, 1,062 Forest Av., July 12, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,300

173D ST, n w corner of Topping Av, 95x95; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., July 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

232D ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of 6th St, 25x 89.10; Roman Dombkowski to Alex. Dembski, 73 St. Mark's Place, July 9, 1 year; attorney, A. Granish, 200 Broadway $300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 96; Ciffer Lanrow Co., Inc., against S. Samuelson, owner; J. Hammerschlag, contractor $10

7TH AV, w s, whole front between 24th and 25th Sts, 200x250; Jeremiah Daly against National Cloak and Suit Co., owner; W. J. Briggs, contractor $329

11TH ST, 326 and 328 West; Isaac H. Kaplan against George and Thomas Brickell, owners; Irving T. Brickell, contractor, a..... $34

44TH ST, 103 West; Ciffer Lanrow Co., Inc., against William Bunger, owner; J. Hammerschlag, contractor $40

140TH, 161 West; Samuel Layefsky against John Weber, owner and contractor.... $168

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 42 and 44; Benjamin Mitchell against Seamen's Bank for Savings et al., July 12, 1915, (by deposit) $154

116TH ST, 618 West; Larkin, Lumbard Co. against Jason R. Westerfield et al., June 2, 1915 ..... $68

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 176th St, 99.11 x100; Manhattan Savings Institution against Mulhern Steam Heating Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Rapallo & Kennedy.

143D ST, 246 West; Morgan E. Coman against Mary T. Smith et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiveer.

Bronx.

BECK ST, 680; Samuel Blumner against American Land Credit Corporation, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. W. Levy.

COSTER ST, e s, 520 ft s of Spofford Av, 100x100; Dorothy A. D. Ames et al. against Charles D. Pope et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr.

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 307.2 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Ellen Frances Donlin against Frank Fischer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

MORRIS AV, e s, 180 ft s of 179th St, 20x 100.10; Josephine Van Deusen against Lena Stein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

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Phone 2552 Cort.

Property Office, 20th Ave. Station. Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

2-Fam.—Opposite Park

$550 cash, balance $16.66 monthly; price $5,500; 11-room, brick; 837 Johnson St., Flatbush; home lover's chance; photo and details; write or call. RUCKERT, 45 Willoughby St., owner.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

NEPONSIT

ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Station. Information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

SEVERAL IDEAL COTTAGES

JUST COMPLETED, overlooking Great South Bay, all improvements; few minutes from sandy bathing beach, good boating and fishing; adjoining one of the largest towns of the South Shore; select neighborhood; 42 minutes from Herald Square. Property can be purchased on very easy terms. Booklets and particulars, MAIN OFFICE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

POULTRY FARM.

$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm, 6 room house, full cellar, range, tubs, &c. in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. B. JONES, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

WHY NOT OWN

an attractive 5-room improved bungalow on south shore of Long Island, 43 minutes out; refined surroundings; good soil; boating, bathing and fishing; only $2,900; on plot 50x100. Call or write OWNER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

WATER FRONT BUNGALOWS

AND ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOUSES on easy terms; excellent surroundings; on Hempstead Bay, south shore of Long Island; 43 minutes out; schools. Call or write to Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y., to make appointment to inspect houses.

YOUR BUNGALOW WITH GARAGE

on the south shore of Long Island; water front; high-class surroundings; six rooms and bath, laundry and store room; all improvements. Price $5,150. Will take small payment down and balance on easy monthly payments. KEILTY, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice. H. G. KNOWLES, 28 Park Av., New York City.

SACRIFICE, FREEPORT.

8-room house with open fireplace, steam heat, all improvements, on plot 70x100 feet, near new school; sold 1 year ago for $4,800; will take $3,500 today; only $300 cash needed and $30 per month pays balance; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner, 17 Times Downtown.

BRENTWOOD Health in BRENTWOOD PINES Now Houses for Sale easiest terms Write for full particulars. Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

3 Acres Good Farmland, $750.

In farming country, within commuting distance to N. Y. C.; you can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash, balance $5 per month; title guaranteed. D. Suffolk, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

BELL HARBOR

Long Island Beach, 139th St.; 2d house from ocean; 11 rooms, 2 baths; sub-lease; open inspection; reduced rates. Lewis Miller, 500 5th Av., New York. Bryant 2821.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

H. D. HOUSE,
Room 518, 1328 Broadway.
Phone Greeley 380.

Big Bargain, $6,500; Easy Terms

Colonial Country Home Near the Water

Plot 186 by 150 Feet. Fine Old Trees.

Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elec. 500 feet. House is new; has 26 ft. living room; beamed ceilings; paneled walls; huge open fireplace; large central hall through centre of house; dining room, pantry, kitchen first floor; six fine master bed chambers; 2 tiled baths. Only 48 min. on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y. C. Parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; every city improvement—schools, churches, stores conveniently near. For sale or rent. Inspect by appointment write or telephone A. B. M., 1522 Cort. Box 392 Times Downtown, N. Y. City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY



This attractive craftsman house, seven large rooms, two baths; steam heat; open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey; 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect.

F. C. BECKER Room 178, 50 Church St., N.Y. Tel. Cort. 8748.

A 30 ACRE FARM, $4900.

Easy payments, near Metuchen, on Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles city; six-room house, running water; barns, stable, chicken houses; 350 fruit trees, all cultivated; title guaranteed. Great bargain. Gotham Press, 225 West 39th St., N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TOP O' THE WORLD FARM

At Litchfield, in the Berkshires; truly a smiling country; 500 acres smooth, rolling land, free from stone; elevation 1,350 feet; magnificent views and always cool; two streams; exceptional water supply; three houses; only $30,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York. Residence, Westport, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE SOUTH
The Broad Atlantic
ON THE NORTH
Jamaica Bay
ON THE WEST
The swell Neponsit
ON THE EAST
Cool Rockaway

The Above Describes the Location of

BELLE HARBOR

Rockaway Coast, Queens Borough, N. Y. City,

12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station, where

679 Lots

Including 234 SHORE FRONT LOTS on the Atlantic Ocean, with Riparian Rights,

MUST BE SOLD at Public Auction

Saturday, JULY 31st, 1915, at 2 P.M.

on the Premises

70% Can Remain on First Mortgage Titles Insured Free

For Maps apply to JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE and Vicinity

Unusual BARGAIN Opportunities

HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED

HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations quoted. Inspection invited.

Convincing figures

O'CONNOR REAL AGENCY

221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Best residential section; new dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths, large piazzas; two-car garage, chauffeur's quarters; spacious grounds; magnificent shade, shrubbery; unusual opportunity; $21,000

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

3 story Factory equipped with Steam and Water Power. Sprinklers. 43,000 Sq. Ft. floor space; on 2 acre plot in Yonkers. JAMES N. WELLS' SONS, 191 9th Av., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

"HAMILTON"

420 Riverside Drive

North Corner 114th St.

One of the new and finest fireproof apartment houses in the city,

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.....$2,100 & $2,300
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.....$1,300 to $1,500
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.....$1,200 to $1,500

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,200.
10 Rooms 3 Baths Corner Apartment, $3,000.
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,850.
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,300.

ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.

Apply to Supt., on Premises, or EDWIN S. BRICKNER, 140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,

77th St. and Broadway. Open Evenings.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St. Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

CHATILLION

94th St. Riverside Drive.

A House of Superior Excellence. extra large light rooms, elegantly decorated.

8 Every modern convenience; unexcelled view of the beautiful Hudson to lordly Palisades; conveniently located to 96th St. Subway Express Station and All Surface Cars.

$1,300 to $1,800

Best Kept House on the Drive.

H. W. KRUMWIEDE, JR.

2232 7th Ave. Tel. Morningside 3323.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

Newly Decorated Cottage.

7 rooms, all light and airy; bath; all improvements; large plot; overlooking beautiful lake; located at Jamaica; 20 minutes from Herald Square; will sell for $200 cash, balance very easy terms. G. Commuter, 243 W. 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

305 W. 71st St.

(Near West End Avenue.)

Four-story American basement dwelling on lot 25x102. First-class condition and caretaker on premises.

Moderate Rental.

Horace S. Ely & Company
21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

261 Central Park West

N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.

9 Room Aparts, $2,000 Up

First Class Fireproof

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

610 West 116th St.

2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.

Furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. 'Phone Morningside 3040. THOMPSON.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 68th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive rents.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect; one apartment.
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,300.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $900 to $1,200.

Cayuga,
296 Central Park West.
S. W. Corner of 90th St.
A modern 6-story elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park; all modern improvements.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $

VERNON CASTLE SUMMONED.

Warrant Will Follow Dancer's Failure to Answer Speeding Charge.

Police Justice Albert H. Parsons is angry because Vernon Castle, the dancer, has failed to answer a summons for speeding. Judge Parsons says Castle must obey the summons or be arrested.

Castle, it was charged, was speeding in his auto on Sunday, July 4. The number of his car was taken and he was summoned to appear before Judge Parsons.

"I'll give Castle just one more chance," said Judge Parsons, "but only one more summons will be sent. Then, if he still sees fit to disregard it, an order of arrest will be issued. That will fetch him."

Militia to Fisher's Island.

For a two-week tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N. Y., the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, N. G., N. Y., Colonel N. B. Thurston, will assemble in its armory next Sunday morning at 5:30 o'clock. The command will take trolley cars to the foot of First Street, Williamsburg, and there embark on a steamboat for Fisher's Island. The Eighth Coast Defense Command, Colonel E. F. Austin commanding, will leave Fisher's Island Sunday, and return to Manhattan.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 26, store and basement; Edward Baumann to Samuel Wagner, 26 Avenue C, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, S. H. Sternberg, 176 Rivington St.....$540

AVENUE D, 75, first floor; Jacob Klinger and another to Chovra B'nai Harow R'Toouf Meyer Anshei Ungarn, 5 years from July 1, 1915, attorney, I. Apfel, 220 Broadway.....

BROADWAY, 4,210, store and basement; James F. McGarry to Ernestine Neuman, 4,210 Broadway, 3 years from July 12, 1915; attorney, B. F. Schneider, 66 Broadway.....$35 per month

FRONT ST, 208, store; Henry A. de Miell to Albert Bertuzzi et al, 310 East 105th St, 3 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, P. Zanelli, 302 East 104th St.....$900

HESTER ST, first floor; Sarah Bernstein to Congregation Beth Izhak, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, M. Goates, 122 attorney St.....$240

LEXINGTON AV, 1,072, ground floor and part of basement; Mucklow Holding Co. to Herman H. Hoops, 125 East 76th St, 5 years and 3 months from July 1, 1915; attorney, H. H. Hoops, 1,072 Lexington Av.....$1,020

LIT ST, 47 East, store and front basement; Morris Saffer to Lucia Failla, 47 East 1st St, 3 years from July 1, 1913; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$750

2ND ST, 158 West, store and basement; Venter Realty Co. to Kate Devaney, 466 8th Av, 7 years and 9 months from Aug. 1, 1915; attorneys, A. P. Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1,400

44TH ST, 106 West, first floor; Kompesula Realty Co. to Emil Greco, 352 West 46th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. T. Egan, 20 Vesey St.....$2,000

72D ST, 262 West; all; Catherine F. Smith to Emma V. McFadden, 267 West 72d St, 4 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Hornblower, M., P. & E., 24 Broad St.....$4,000

Bronx.

WILLIS AV, 339, store; John J. Trainor, executor, to Louis Levinson and another, 339 Willis Av, 3 years from Sept. 17, 1914; attorneys, Louis & Edward Levinson, 339 Willis Av $999

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica, all improvements; city water, sidewalks, near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

QUEENSBORO BARGAIN.
Plot 100x95, Van Alst Av., between 14th St.-Harris Av., one block new Subway station, in manufacturing centre; $8,000.
HENRY,
1,411 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $1,525 cash at once; balance $15 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 161 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of E. SCHLOSS & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—No. 20,833.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the referee herein, the undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy offers for sale, pursuant to the rules and practice of this Court, the assets and effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of machinery, appliances, office furniture and fixtures, now located in the place of business of the said bankrupt at Grand and Cherry Streets, in the City of New York, together with the good-will of the business and the right to the use of the name of "E. Schloss & Co.," and patents, if any, to be sold in the following manner:

Bids for the business of the bankrupt as a going concern, in the first instance, and such bids are to be made on the following basis:

(1) Inclusive of all the book accounts; and

(2) Exclusive of all the book accounts; together with the good-will and the right to the use of the name of "E. Schloss & Co." and patents, if any.

In either event, such sale to carry with it all the merchandise on hand of every description, and all machinery, appliances, office furniture and fixtures.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises on any day prior to the receipt of bids, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property in the manner aforesaid may be submitted to the Trustee at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 23d day of July, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the bids will be opened by the Trustee, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto, and advise and instruct the Trustee thereon.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property aforesaid will be sold at public auction on the premises at Grand and Cherry Streets, in the City of New York, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 28th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 in the forenoon of that day.

New York, July 13, 1915.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
GARDNER N. PERKINMAN,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT R. HOWARD, Attorney for Trustee, 32 Liberty Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEWIS E. LANDON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Excelsior Stables, 166-172 East 124th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two black horses, one team truck, two delivery wagons, and harness.

The above mentioned sale has been adjourned for the opening of written competitive bids until the 28th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs. Weil & Purvin, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

If all bids are rejected by the Receiver the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the premises, 2,135 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 2d, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. ARTHUR F. COSBY, Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS KNEE, individually and trading as STAR BINDING CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 26th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 W. 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of binding, silks, machinery used for manufacturing bindings, rope, lawns, spool cotton, desk chairs, safe-partitions, fixtures, etc.
CHARLES I. BROOKHEIM, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GOOD STYLE HAT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 15, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 152 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, machinery, safe, partitions, fixtures, &c.
SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Receiver.
SAMUEL STURTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 198 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,791.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT G. THOMAS & SON, Bankrupt.

Robert G. Thomas & Son were duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 21st, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, July 26th, 1915, at 12 o'clock. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MAGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 13th, 1915.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

House, West 81st St., opposite Park; suitable converting into apartments of two and three rooms and bath, 25 feet front; large extension; favorable terms or exchange for income property. Owner, S 141 Times.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

86th, 302 West.—4-story and basement, will renovate throughout for responsible tenant.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 15th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Broadway corner, upper Manhattan, new six-story elevator; rent $34,000, subject to title company first mortgage only; equity $125,000; exchange for well-located lots or business property; can add cash. Builder, 2,969 3d Av.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST., near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or
REMCO, BROADWAY & 98TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Will build for responsible person only, garage, fifty by hundred, three stories high; fireproof; all appliances; best location, within 1,500 feet Plaza Hotel. Address, with references. Builder, 154 Times.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Furnished office; exceptional opportunity; unexpired lease. 51 East 42d. Jackson, Room 623.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

To Let—Part of desirable office, $20 monthly. Apply 1,207, 432 4th Av.

Bronx.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, of two rooms and connecting five-room apartment, in desirable, rapidly growing, busy section; new building. Pasadena Court, corner Decatur Av. and 198d St. NO BETTER OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Hollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle property—sale, rent, exchange; opportunities. J. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3976 Cortlandt. J. Mesaros, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

A Bargain.—100x140 feet, 50 per cent. less than cost of property similarly located; half-hour from New York or Brooklyn; all improvements; good surroundings; convenient to golf and country clubs; title guaranteed; no brokers. Address Quick Action, 334 Times.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot, near station and water, needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $15 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, No. 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. & R. R. depot.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $30 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 93 Middleton St., two blocks from L. I. R. R. station; Jamaica.

QUEENSCOURT.—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 23 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address SUPERINTENDENT D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For sale or lease for 1 year, (furnished,) with privilege of buying, house and 1 acre; 10 rooms and bath; electric lights; stable, carriage house, garage; cottage for coachman; small dairy; attractive lawn and vegetable garden. For particulars apply to Chas. E. Timberlake, Room 1,108, Flatiron Building, N. Y.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway. Phone 4795 Cort.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars, S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern. At condition, only $6,175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

5½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

A $26,000 farm for $13,000 to close estate. Write for details of this money maker. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Family of 4 adults desire small cottage, 2 bathrooms, on Long Island coast, near ocean bathing, within 40 or 50 minutes from city, for August and to about Sept. 15; moderate rent. Send particulars in detail to L 11 Times.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 245 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 956 Broadway, at 23d St. 5408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 398 Madison Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow to let for six weeks from August 1st; new, artistically furnished, non-housekeeping; table board at Clubhouse, Malletts Bay Outing Club, Lake Champlain, Vermont; large living room, cobblestone fireplace, three bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, sleeping porch; wide piazzas; boys' camp on Clark farm; Barnard's girls' camp walking distance; good fishing; references; price, $150; suitable three or four adults. R. G. T., 131 Duane St.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

Asbury Park.—Nine rooms; all improvements; near ocean; garage, $175, $100 without garage, season. Particulars telephone 4194 Riverside.

Part of private cottage, beautifully located, ½ block to ocean, 45 minutes Penn.; adults, $400 to Oct. 1st. Inquire M. Glimore, 4,011 Broadway.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seaside for rent; commutation $5.25. Phone Orchard 3767. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills, on farm. EMERY OKOS, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and L.—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. } 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway (Amsterdam Av.) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED.
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 75th St., corner Broadway.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

78th St., 250 West, cor. Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1; moderate rent. Colbron.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

77th, 104 West.—Large, beautiful, modern parlor floor, or part; private bathroom.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ION-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with Fifth Av. subway; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3976 Cortlandt. J. Mesaros, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $30 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 93 Middleton St., two blocks from L. I. R. R. station; Jamaica.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE OGONTZ,
509-511 West 122d St., near Broadway. Apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, shower bath, elevator, &c.; rents moderate; furnished if desired; worth investigating. Superintendent on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

THE KANAWAH.
111th, 203 West.—High-class elevator apartments; five, six rooms; house entirely renovated; rents $37.50-$48. Superintendent.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Six and seven rooms; all modern improvements; near subway; rents $35-$40.

Ardsley Hall, 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

47TH, 9 WEST.—BACHELOR APTS; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms; bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

58th, 228 West.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms; tiled kitchenette and bath; $40.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath $45 to $55.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Pl.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 9068.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms; private bath; subway; reasonable.

79th, 114 West, Norsca Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Write for booklet.
Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

At "Fynevue," (Bayard Circle,) Larchmont Park, appreciative guests may secure glorious rooms; superb views; all modern luxury; unrivaled location; chef; bathhouse, including use launch; auto train service, with moderate rates. 400-W Larchmont. Box 406.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 90 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, Phone 1358M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Malba on the Sound.—Half hour from New York; splendid room and bath; one without bath; good table; golf, tennis, water sports; low commutation; gentlemen only; quiet, restful place. Telephone Flushing 1037.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

BAY VIEW VILLA, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest Summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management, or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uebele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Far Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

New York State.

THE MARGARD, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Ravinia bungalow on wooded bluff, overlooking water, offers features of shore and country life and recreation; $10 and $12 week; special week-end rate, $2.50 and $3. Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Welmer.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
THE HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

83TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large, cool rooms; private bath; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms, permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent table; telephone; references.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; small room; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good meals; telephone.

WIDOW desirous of keeping up home would rent to couple or bachelor nicely furnished room, with every convenience and home comfort; A1 cooking; refined neighborhood; terms moderate; board optional. Mrs. R. Hirschberg, 308 West 93d St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $4; another $7; telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

56TH, 83 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 38th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 13, (35th.)—Large, comfortably furnished front rooms; $4, $6, $10.

West Side

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water; select house; reasonable.

87TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cool rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; Christian family.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

55TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; $6, $7, $8, $10.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Single and double room; gentlemen only.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, also large and small; elegant apartment; subway. Steele.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 5150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 6 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths, "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractively furnished, pleasant rooms; select neighborhood; bath, phone; Summer rates.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small, exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Costly, furnished rooms, single, suite; electricity; conveniences; hot water.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

818T, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; breakfast optional; private family.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, or single; new apartment; kitchen; women. Porter.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, $4; double room, $6; private house.

87TH, 220 WEST.—Cool, quiet furnished room in large bachelor apartment; adjoins bath. Apartment D. Schuyler 10400.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

93D, 122 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool front rooms; small adjoining room; references.

97TH, 168 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; single rooms; conveniences; Summer rates.

101ST, 18 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Cool, comfortable room, adjoining bathroom; private family; elevator. Phillips.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Very comfortable room; adjoining bath; in private home. Apt. 36.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment.

BURNS SAYS WADE FORGED 65 CHECKS

Occupant of $75,000 House in Bayonne, N. J., Is Held for Extradition.

INDICTED IN SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Prisoner, Who Denies Charge, Talked of Erecting Factory to Build 48-Ton Motor Trucks.

Henry Clay Wade, who was arrested at the Crowis Nest, a $75,000 house in which he lives in Bayonne, N. J., was held by Magistrate Kaln yesterday in the Bayonne Police Court for thirty days to await the arrival of extradition papers from Governor Whitman. The court took action after reading a certified copy of an indictment charging that C. Weston defrauded the City Bank of Syracuse out of $85 on a forged check.

The William J. Burns Agency charges that Wade is Weston, but the prisoner said it was a case of mistaken identity. He also said the Burns Agency, acting for the American Bankers' Association, intends to prosecute him on another charge if they can get him to New York.

C. L. Patterson of the Burns Agency said yesterday that Wade had cashed at least sixty-five forged checks. His method, the detective said, was to go into a small city in the guise of a salesman, get acquainted with a local printer, and tell him he intended to have some checks printed. While the printer was not watching he would steal some blank checks which had the printed names of business men in the town. These names would then be forged, Patterson said, and Wade would cash the checks, usually for $100, but sometimes for smaller sums.

The prisoner was identified by John F. Moran, paying teller at the Syracuse Bank. On Aug. 28, 1914, Moran testified in court yesterday, he paid $85 to Wade on the forged check. Detective Patterson told the court that Wade had been arrested four times in New York, and that in 1907 he was sentenced to serve two years and nine months in Sing Sing for swindling.

Patterson said yesterday that when Wade was arrested on Monday he wanted to know what the charge was, and when informed said: "Oh, I thought that was a joke." Wade has lived in Bayonne only a few weeks. He is occupying a house of thirty-five rooms. The detective said he had told it about Bayonne that he had come to the city to erect a factory for the manufacture of forty-eight-ton motor trucks. When informed by the skeptical townsfolk of Bayonne that they would not permit such heavy vehicles to travel through their streets Wade modified the size to eighteen-ton trucks.

Wade said he was 48 years old, and gave his occupation as that of promoter and inventor. It is thought he may have been engaged in obtaining a site for a plant to manufacture supplies for the Allies.

Potash and Perlmutter in Court.

Perlmutter was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and Potash was the complainant against him. But they didn't turn out to be Montague Glass's Potash and Perlmutter. The party of the first part was Wolf Perlmutter of 29 Ludlow Street, a stable man, who was jointly accused with Joseph Schwartz of 140 Suffolk Street of burglary. The complainant was Henry Potash, silk jobber at 144 Fifth Avenue, who charged that the pair had entered his place on the seventeenth floor of the building early yesterday morning and taken silk valued at $770. Magistrate Ten Eyck held them for examination tomorrow.

HELD AS COMMON SCOLD.

Woman to be Tried Under Old New Jersey Law.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 14.—Charged under the old blue laws of New Jersey with being a common scold, Mrs. Mary Guadiano, aged 50, of Peetsburg, will have a hearing before Justice Edward M. Johnson at Hackensack tomorrow morning.

The complainant is Mrs. Marie Luciano, a neighbor, and the chief witness for the prosecution is the Rev. Father de Vincentiis, in charge of the Catholic Church there. Among the many things alleged is that Mrs. Guadiano did disturb the morals and peace of the community by calling Mrs. Luciano names and saying things harmful to her. Both women belong to well-to-do families, and are neighbors of the priest and members of his church.



E&W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

English Flannel Suits, $16.50.
I have a small lot of English Flannel Suits, $16.50, which I wish you would come in and look over. They are genuine English Flannel—I made them, therefore excellent value. Besides the value, comes the comfort and satisfactory wear. They are uncommon, too, for a good thing is quite unusual.
G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Av., at 31st Street.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Saturday and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Next Mat. Saturday 2:30.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | It's All Laughter
THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS 43d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. at 2:30.
TWIN BEDS
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Today BURLESQUE Mat.
Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show
NEW Mat. To-day. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach.
NORA BAYES, Bell Family, Hilbig & Boyle, Cardo & Noll, Hunting & Francis, others.

1,000 Patterns Left
84th Remnant Sale
$18 This is an occasion waited for by hundreds of shrewd buyers Many $40 to $50 Suit Ends—in almost an endless range of weaves and patterns. To measure only. $18
Broadway & 9th St. Open Saturday until 1 o'clock. Arnheim

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place
The Family Resort. Free Toys.
Dancing Contests Every Friday Night.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15
Is He Charlie Chaplin? The Popular Trio, 10 Others. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Adelaide & Hughes, Ryans & Mcintyre, Trixie Friganza, Lew Dockstader, Odiva.
DELICIOUS FREE LEMONADE.
LUNA Free Circus, Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Shows,
Free Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. NEXT MAT. SATURDAY 2:30
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "THE SCAR," "THE GODDESS." Beg. Sun., Night of the Wedding.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c Charlotte Walker in "KINDLING"
STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

FOREST HILLS INN
FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres Chateau, Cottages and Country Club.
A wonderful ballroom that sets your pulses skipping and your feet tripping.
OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.
Edward H. Cranitas.

The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills.
New GRAND HOTEL
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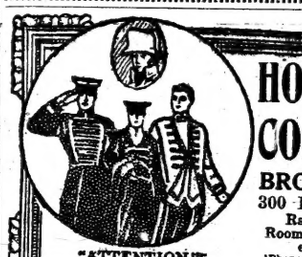
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